"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,415. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT QUITS 'CARABAO' SOCIETY

Resigns as Honorary Member of Organization That Burlesqued Philippine Policy

AND ORDERS INVESTIGATION

Singing of "Damn, Damn, Damn the Insurrectos" Offensive — Court-Martial or Reprimand Hinted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Incensed at what he deemed uncalled-for ridicule of his Administration at the annual dinner of the military Order of the Carabao last Thursday in this city, President Wilson to-night formally withdrew his recent acceptance of honorary membership in the order, which is composed of regular and volunteer officers of the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps who served in the Philippine Islands during the troubled four years succeeding the Spanish-American war.

Earlier in the day the President had ordered an investigation of various satires and travesties on the Administration's policy toward the Philippines as portrayed at the banquet. The demand for an investigation, together with intimations from the White House that courts-martial or severe reprimands might be forthcoming, caused a sensation in army and navy circles.

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, had accepted an invitation, but was unable to attend the dinner. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was present and made a speech about independence for the Filipinos. He got scant applause. Others there were Attorney General McReynolds, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Justices McKenna, Pitney, Lamar, and Van Devanter of the Supreme Court of the United States; Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and many Senators and Representatives, in addition to a hundred or more army, navy, and Marine Corps officers.

The presentation of floats indicating the Bryan peace policies and the singing of "Damn, Damn, Damn the Insurrectos" particularly aroused the ire of the Administration. This ditty was sung with zest to the air of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," With some new verses, the words of the song as it was rendered at the Carabao dinner follow:

The "Insurrecto" Song.

In that land of dopy dreams, happy, peaceful Philippines,
Where the holoman is hiking night and day,
Where Tagalos steal and lie, where Americanos die,
There you hear the soldiers sing this evening lay:

CHORUS.

Damn, damn, damn the insurrectos, cross-eyed kakiack ladrones;
Underneath the starry flag, civilize 'em with a Krag,
And return us to our own beloved homes.

There's a land of dopy dreams, far from Filipino themes,
Where the bolemen are busy night and day;
Where they wield the gladsome axe, taking huge and gory hacks
At a shining pate or lock of hoary hair.

Old-time customs there are few, all the members hack and hew
At the standpat bunch in manner far from nice.
They believe in making Hay, Warren for it day by day;
When the pie is cut each wants the biggest slice.

I've a large and growing hunch that this insurrecto bunch
Would have been the chaps to cop the fleece of gold.
Poor old Jason in his hunt would have pulled a better stunt
Had he the crowd that left us in the cold.

The Hay referred to in the song is Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; the Warren is Senator Warren of Wyoming, ex-Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

Feature of Carabao Dinners.

In the past, this song always has been sung at the Carabao gatherings. It was written by an army officer in 1901, and is one of the songs most commonly heard in the army, officers and men singing it with a gusto on social occasions. Originally the chorus begins, "Damn, damn, damn the Filipinos," but recently, in consideration for the feelings of the Filipino people, the word "Filipinos", was changed to "Insurrectos."

Secretary Daniels had never before heard the song. He left the dinner early, but not, he explained to-day, because of his displeasure at the song. He had made an engagement to attend a reception, he said.

Secretary Daniels to-day began an investigation of the affair on his own account. But he had hardly begun before Secretary Garrison was called to the White House by telephone, and directed by President Wilson to investigate the matter fully, and report to the President all that took place at the dinner.

Among the moving picture scenes was a film showing an army detachment ceasing a Filipino, according to the legend, for ten years. When he was caught he was made Governor of a province "by order of W. H. T."—which meant ex-President Taft.

Another feature of the banquet which some of the Administration officials criticised was a cartoon representing the carabao drawing a cart on which were figures of Secretaries Garrison and Daniels and others, with a figure representing Secretary Bryan running behind trying to catch the cart and holding in his hand a bottle labeled "Grape Juice."

Great amusement was caused by the sailing into the banquet room of the "Peace fleet," consisting of the United States steamships "Friendship," "Fellowship," and "Piffle," in derision of Secretary Bryan's peace proposals. With the fleet came the "Chautauqua circus tent."

"Grape Juice" and "Hot Air."

The "Piffle's" conning tower was labeled "Lecture Platform," her guns were marked "Grape Juice" and "Pop," her funnel bore the name "Hot Air," and on the quarterdeck was the figure of Uncle Sam shouting through a megaphone "Peace on earth." In the muzzles of the guns of the fleet were stuck nosegays, and a white dove was perched on each fighting top.

All these "stunts" Secretary Garrison will describe minutely in his report. So far as practicable he will endeavor to discover what persons were responsible for them.

"I have been instructed by the President," said Secretary Garrison, "to ascertain whether the facts warrant a court-martial or a reprimand."

"I had never heard the 'Insurrecto' song before," said Secretary Daniels to-night, "and it grated on my nerves. I thought it was in very bad taste. They were singing it without thinking what it meant. I thought how the people in the Philippines would feel when they

Continued on Page 2.

SCHWERIN TREASURES BURN

Fire in the Castle of Grand Duke Causes $750,000 Loss.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the members of their family and suites had to flee for their lives from the famous Castle of Schwerin in consequence of a fire which broke out last evening. The castle is partly in ruins, and precious works of art have been destroyed. When the fire was extinguished early this morning, the total loss was estimated at $750,000.

The Duke and Duchess were at dinner when the frightened servants burst into the room, shouting: "The castle is on fire!" The flames rapidly made headway, and the Duke and Duchess, without hats or wraps, had to rush through flying sparks to escape.

Reports were circulated in Schwerin to-day that the fire was the work of a revengeful servant who had recently been discharged. The Court officials deny this, saying that it was caused by an electrical short circuit.

Among the apartments completely destroyed were the celebrated "golden hall" and the "golden staircase." The art works burned include Gobelin tapestries valued at thousands of pounds. The archives of the Mecklenburg dynasty were saved at the last moment.

Special trains with fire-extinguishing apparatus were sent from Hamburg and Rostock.

The Grand-ducal Palace of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is picturesquely situated on an island in the Lake of Scwerin. It is an extensive structure, largely modern, but containing parts which date back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Gothic chapel was built in 1560-63. The show apartments were the Golden Hall, the throne room, and the Hall of Armor.

PACKERS CUT BEEF PRICES.

Forced to Meet Argentina Competition in Navy Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The recent action of the Navy Department in buying beef from Argentina has forced down the prices of American packers. This is shown, the Navy Department announced, by bids just opened at various pay offices from competitors for domestic contracts for the months of January, February, and March. At every port excepting Norfolk and Hampton Roads prices for American beef were based on Argentina quotations, resulting in a saving of several thousand dollars. Awards for American beef will be placed at all ports except the two mentioned, those awards going to Argentina.

"Under the old high-tariff law," said Secretary Daniels, "this saving could not have been affected, but the recent Democratic tariff bill allows the importation of foreign meats free of duty."

WOMAN HEADS GARY POLICE.

Mrs. Ray Will Also Have Direction of the Fire Department.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A woman is to be put in control of the Police and Fire Departments of Gary, Ind., the seat of the big plant of the United States Steel Corporation. Mayor Knotts has announced that to-morrow he will appoint Mrs. Kate Woods Ray, a suffrage leader, to the Presidency of the Safety Board. In this office Mrs. Ray will have control of the Police and Fire Departments of the Steel City.

Chief of Police Martin and sixty men in his department and Chief Joseph Feeley and five companies of firemen will report to Mrs. Ray for orders. Mrs. Ray will be the only woman Police Commissioner in Indiana. The police are not overjoyed at the prospect of a woman "boss." They believe that Mrs. Mary Azymonga and Mrs. R. M. Charlton, Gary's two policewomen, will be the "right hand men" of the Police Commissioner.

Mrs. Ray has taken a wide interest in politics in Indiana, is an orator of ability and espouses the Progressive cause.

EDISON SEES MISS KELLER.

Inventor Thinks He Can Give Her Actual Sound Perceptions.

A meeting, which had been much desired by both for many years, was arranged between Helen Keller and Thomas A. Edison at the Edison home in Llewellyn Park last Sunday afternoon, just before Miss Keller and her teacher, Mrs. Macy, started West, to continue a lecture tour. Miss Keller was much interested in all that Mr. Edison told her of recent experiments and inventions.

"Tell me more about your wonderful inventions," she said over and over again.

Mr. Edison showed deep interest in Miss Keller's keenness and delicacy of touch perception. After testing it in various ways he declared his confidence that he could translate sound waves into electrical vibrations, which would give Helen Keller actual sound perceptions.

Miss Keller and Mrs. Macy will spend a day with Mr. Edison in his laboratories on their return from the West, for the purpose of assisting in experiments to this end.

MARSHALL TO LECTURE.

Vice President Joins Chautauqua Circuit with Bryan Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Vice President Marshall will join the Chautauqua lecturers with Secretary Bryan in the Fall of 1914. Louis J. Alber of Coit Alber Chautauqua Bureau, on his return from Washington to-day, announced that the Vice President has signed a contract to deliver a course before Congress next meets, providing that his official duties do not interfere.

This is said to be the first time a Vice President in office has been a regular Chautauqua speaker. Secretary Bryan has renewed his contract with the same bureau.

Yubsn—the Arbuckle Guest Coffee can now be secured at over 2500 grocery stores in New York City.—Adv.

SET TRAIN SIGNALS BY WIRELESS NOW

Lackawanna Finds It Can Raise and Lower Semaphore from a Distant Station.

WILL PREVENT ACCIDENTS

Use of Wireless on Moving Trains Means a Great Saving in Heavy Freight Traffic.

Since the first wireless telegraph message from a moving train to a fixed station was flashed from the fast Lackawanna Limited to Scranton, Penn., five weeks ago, the improvement of the wireless service between trains and stations for commercial and operating purposes has been steadily going on. L. B. Foley, the Lackawanna's Superintendent of Telegraph, who originated the idea of the train wireless system and has been in charge of the tests, is making satisfactory experiments in fields hardly thought of when the new use of wireless was first conceived.

The latest accomplishment is the setting of signals by wireless from a moving train or from a fixed wireless station. When Mr. Foley reached the city yesterday from his last test trip he said that there was no longer any doubt that the wireless could be depended on for this signal service. If an operator at a station, he said, wants to set a signal for a moving train not in communication with him he can cause the semaphore blade of the signal post to rise or fall as he wishes by simply sounding the proper dots and dashes on his key.

"Signals can be set by wireless," said Mr. Foley, "as easily and as surely as they are now set by electricity conducted in wires. We have a selective device by which an operator can set a signal at any point if he has occasion to flag a train.

"This means that if any mistakes are made in the orders issued to engineers and conductors at stations or in the case of any emergency in which a train must be stopped to avert an accident the station operator can signal the train as certainly as if he had direct wire communication with some one on board.

"Another valuable use to which the wireless-controlled signals can be put," said Mr. Foley, "is the handling of freight trains on long runs. At present a through freight must make many stops between its starting point and destination, so that orders and instructions concerning right of way can be delivered to the conductors, but these frequent stops are a source of expense and delay which will be abolished by the wireless telegraph.

"Keeping freight trains in motion for long distances without stops will result in great economy of operation," said Mr. Foley. "Railroad operating officials know how expensive it is to start and stop heavy freight trains, the additional cost of fuel with the attendent pulling out of drawheads and the wear and tear of equipment being no inconsiderable items in themselves. With direct communication with a train and the ability to set and release signals by wireless, dispatchers can keep in touch with conductors and make the stops needless. The wireless permits the dispatcher to board every train and deliver his instructions as surely as if he handed them to the conductor in a sealed envelope.

"That the wireless service for ordinary operating purposes is no longer an experiment is proved by the fact that the Lackawanna has already depended upon it when wire communication was cut off. Recently, when a severe sleet storm put all telephone and telegraph lines out of commission in the Mountain Division of the Lackawanna Railroad, all train orders were handled by wireless between Scranton and Binghamton, where the railroad's two fixed stations are. "The signals were strong and distinct," Mr. Faley said, "and the messages were received and sent by the operators without difficulty. The wireless was the only means of communication between Scranton and Binghamton for two hours during which fifty-four orders were transmitted."

As soon as all trains are equipped with the wireless the total loss of communication between trains and stations will be a thing of the past, Mr. Foley believes. Such disasters as the Dayton flood and San Francisco earthquake will no longer cause communication between storm centres and the outside world to be cut off. Messages can be flashed from fixed stations or stalled trains to the nearest station outside the trouble zone. Also derailed or wrecked trains can notify stations of accidents the moment they occur.

"Communication by wireless telegraph to and from fixed stations with moving trains is no longer an uncertainty," Mr. Foley said yesterday. "Railroads can now go ahead and install the service without any fear of failure. There are many fields for the wireless telegraph in railroad operation, in routine business, and emergencies when lives and property can be saved by its use.

"And the service can be put into operation without increasing the train crews. Regular trainment can easily learn the telegraph alphabet

The supply of coal is only a couple of hundred tons. This presages the suspension of work in many factories where electricity is unavailable. It is impossible to get wood, as the Zapatistas who infest the mountains capture and execute all woodcutters leaving the city. The presence of rebels in the Tuxpam district, from which the capital's oil supply is drawn, will, it is feared, result in the paralysis of railway traffic, except for a few military trains and freights absolutely necessary to supply provisions to the larger cities.

In view of the reports received here of the probable renewal of the attack on Tampico, Rear Admiral Paul von Heintze, the German Minister, has ordered the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to remain at Tampico until the situation has been defenitely settled, or the refugees have all been removed. The Morro Castle has also been ordered to remain to take away Americans. It is believed that the sailings from Vera Cruz will be delayed until the arrival of other ships to replace those now at Tampico.

The report was current to-day that Sir Edward Grey had protested to Washington against the rebel outrages in Chihuahua and the violation of the neutrality of the British Vice Consulate by Gen. Villa. It was also rumored that European diplomats here were preparing a joint recommendation to their Governments regarding the situation, although what this was to be could not be ascertained.

The draft of the budget for the fiscal year 1914-15 was published to-day. It is practically the same as for last year, so far as expenditures are concerned, with the exception of the War Department, for which the appropriation has been raised more than 11,000,000 pesos over last year, an increase of about 20 per cent. This budget will not be considered by Congress until the April session.

Huerta Congress Adjourns Till April

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—From now until April 2 President Huerta will be obliged to conduct the Government without Congress, as that specially created organization was formally adjourned to-day.

Its most important acts during the session were the ratification of the President's assumption of power over the various departments of the Government, after dissolving the preceding Congress and regranting to the President this same power, which gives Gen. Huerta until Congress convenes again practically the sway of a dictator.

Altogether the new Congress was unobtrusive, interfering not at all with the Executive's ideas of Government. Its most notable act, aside from those directly connected with the Executive plans, was the ratification of a concession to a Belgian syndicate to construct 5,000 miles of narrow gauge railways.

The rebel General Villa's treatment of the Spaniards at Chihuahua has aroused the keen sympathies of all the colony here. The Spanish Minister, Señor Cologan y Cologan, sent to Washington to-day through the American Chargé, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, his thanks for the efforts made by the American Government to relieve his countrymen at that place.

The situation around Tampico is declared by the Government to be satisfactory. Late railway reports indicate that the rebels in their retreat took away only four locomotives and enough cars to make up four trains.

Reports from other parts of Mexico concern the usual number of minor engagements and rebel depredations.

The rebel loss in the battle between the Federal troops and the Constitutionalists for the possession of the seaport of Tampico is estimated at 1,000 men, according to a telegram received to-day at the Ministry of the Interior from the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

The last shot in the battle was fired at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the rebels fled, according to the official report given out at the War Office to-day. Federal cavalry pursued the retreating rebels for some distance, afterward returning to Tampico and reporting that the rebels had dispersed, some of them going toward Victoria and others in the direction of Tula and Xicotencatl in the State of Tamaulipas.

VILLA'S MEN FEAR A TRAP.

Federals May Take Advantage of Their Divided Forces.

JUAREZ, Dec. 15.—While rebel headquarters in Juarez to-day was sending urgent messages to Gen. Francisco Villa, the rebel commander at Chihuahua, telling him he was incurring the displeasure of foreign countries in his actions toward Spaniards and other foreigners, and asking him to modify his attitude, Gen. Villa himself was said to be seriously concerned over renewed Federal activity.

Reports were that Federals were advancing toward Chihuahua from Torreon, about 200 miles south. Villa has had to scatter his forces by sending troops to surround the Federals at Ojinaga, on the border, while garrisoning Juarez and Chihuahua. This was said to offer the Federals an opportunity to strike at Chihuahua, which was evacuated by them when Villa had all his forces together. Federal troops were also reported on their way from Monterey with a view of strengthening the position of the Huerta Government in the interior.

An attack on Chihuahua, which is not regarded as imminent, would cut Villa off from any base on the border. It was conceded by rebels that the first act of the Federals should they arrive in the vicinity of Chihuahua would be to stop all telegraph and railroad communication. Thus the Federal evacuation of Chihuahua, which occurred two weeks ago and enabled Villa to enter the State capital without a battle, would prove to be a military trap out of which the rebels would have to fight their way.

The situation at Chihuahua, on account of the protest of Spaniards against their expulsion from Mexico, was less critical. It was understood that arrangements were made for the sending of an official inquiry from the American Government to Villa through Consul Letcher. Villa was making progress with the disposal of goods which he had seized from the Spaniards. All food stuffs and clothing in the Spanish retail stores were sold at less than half price, and Constitutionalist money was accepted.

Word came that Luis Terrazas, Jr., for whom release from prison on appeal had been sent to Secretary Bryan, had already granted a forced loan to Villa. This took the form of checks in small denominations, aggregating $250,000, and the checks were being used as currency.

There was no fighting at Ojinaga to-day.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The Spanish Government is disposed to commit the safeguarding of its interests in Mexico to the United States Government, according to an announcement made to-day by the Spanish Premier, Eduardo Dato, who said that preliminary steps had been taken already with that end in view.

REFUGEES ARE STORMBOUND.

Norther Keeps Them on Warships —Red Cross Aids Spaniards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Following official reports from him that the Constitutionalists were completely routed at Tampico, Rear Admiral Fletcher sent a wireless message to the Navy Department to-day that affairs there were becoming normal.

Admiral Fletcher advised the department that because of rough weather he would be unable to return the refugees that had sought protection on the United States vessels in the river and had been sent to the battleships outside the bar.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie left Tampico today for Vera Cruz with a number of refugees on board. On account of the norther the steamer Logician was unable to leave. Wireless dispatches from the army transport Sumner indicated that she would reach Tampico this evening and would anchor outside. The Ward liner Morro Castle will leave Tampico for Vera Cruz to-morrow.

The State Department notified the Spanish Ambassador to-day of the arrival at El Paso of a large number of Spanish refugees from Chihuahua, whence they were driven to the border by Gen. Villa of the Constitutionalist army. Owing to the fact that telegraphic communication with Chihuahua is cut, and all dispatches from Mr. Letcher, the American Consul, have to be sent north by courier, the department's information as to the course taken by Villa in seizing the property of the Spanish refugees and ordering them out of Mexico is very meagre.

State Department and Red Cross funds are being used to feed and care for the 420 who have reached El Paso. Besides the Spanish refugees, Gen. Bliss, commanding the United States military force and on the border, reported to-day that forty-six Mexican refugees had come over and were being cared for with the several hundred already at El Paso. The people of El Paso are also generously feeding and housing the destitute refugees.

Owing to the fact that there was no Spanish Consul at Chihuahua, the Spanish refugees were not able to make any arrangements for their property. It is expected that the Spanish Ambassador here will take steps to have his Government look after the welfare of the distressed Spaniards just as soon as arrangements can be made. It is understood that much of the property that was abandoned by them was that of the Catholic Church, which had once been confiscated under the Diaz régime, and after the retirement of President Diaz was again taken in charge by Spanish priests.

The State Department denied to-day the statement that Consular Agent Carrothers, whose post is at Torreon, had been sent with a peremptory message to Gen. Villa, protesting against his treatment of the Spanish refugees. Mr. Carrothers came north from Torreon with a large number of Americans, refugees, old folks and babies, and took advantage of being in the United States to ask a short period of leave to visit his home. He was heard from to-day at Texas City, Texas, and said he should go at once to El Paso, whence he expected to return by way of Chihuahua to Torreon.

WHY MEXICANS HATE US.

Dislike of Americans Due to Brusqueness, Says English Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.—The London Times's special correspondent in Mexico City, writing on Nov. 25 and attempting to explain the hostility of the Mexicans toward Americans, says that in recent years this hostility has been inflamed by personal dislike. After pointing out that, according to the last census, there were 20,000 Americans residing in Mexico, the correspondent proceeds:

"They have made a great deal of money, and further have offended the Mexicans, who are a courteous race, by the brusqueness of their manners. Most of them, not contented with disregarding them, profess an open contempt for the formalities of speech which are so important in Mexico. In a country where no laborer will pass in front of another without a polite 'con permiso,' and where even all telephone business conversations open with a skirmish of inquiries after the health of each speaker and their respective families, the rough-and-ready methods of the United States give offense where none is intended."

The correspondent asserts that when the United States, after the recent election, refused to recognize the Congress and called upon Huerta to resign, Huerta at one moment almost decided to abandon the struggle.

"I have been assured by one in whose word I place full confidence," says the correspondent, "that a comical misunderstanding caused him to change his mind. He received from a friend, whom he had sent to the United States to 'take the temperature,' a cablegram which described the international situation as 'resolute and firm,' meaning that Europe was leaving Washington a free hand. The words 'resolute and firm' were interpreted by him as advice, and he hardened his heart."

The correspondent concludes: "Such a plight as that of Mexico can be mended in only one way. That way, often practiced by the British in India, is to support the strongest man in sight. When he has restored order, then there can be talk of reforms. The alternative to mending is ending.

"If the United States once went into Mexico, they would be obliged to stay there. That would increase their responsibilities, cost them vast sums of money, and estrange the South American republics. Yet President Wilson's diplomacy has brought the danger of war very near. An incident like the incident of the Maine would almost certainly provoke it.

"Even if war is avoided the future is heavy with storm clouds. The two factions in Mexico are too nearly equal, and many whose fortunes are most deeply implicated are now of the opinion that the best hope lies in Mexico defaulting at the end of the year, when heavy payments on bond issues and loans will fall due. Then there might be an international commission to look after the country's finances and stop grafting in the public service. That would more effectually put an end to the revolutions than President Wilson's method. It would remove the motive for them, which invariably is graft."

OWES FREEDOM TO VILLA.

Dr. C. H. Harle, Imprisoned for Murder, Now a Rebel Surgeon.

ABILENE, Texas, Dec. 15.—A promise of release from prison made by Gen. Villa to Dr. Charles S. Harle, who had served ten years on conviction of murder, was kept by the rebel General immediately after his occupation of Chihuahua City, according to a letter received by Harle's mother to-day.

After Harle's conviction he was sentenced to be shot, but execution was delayed several years, until the judgment was affirmed by the higher court. Then the sentence was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. All efforts of friends to obtain his release were unavailing until Villa promised to act if he captured Chihuahua City. Harle was released on Dec. 8, the letter said, and he has been made a Surgeon in the rebel army, with the rank of Major.

Leaves $150 for Light in Temple.

In her will filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, Sophia Schuster, who died on Dec. 9, bequeathed $150 to the Congregation Beth Hamedrosch Hachodosh on condition that a light be kept burning in the temple for one year and that prayers be offered in her memory. Services also are to be held on the anniversary of her death. If the bequest is not accepted under the conditions the executor is to find some other church which will perform the services.

EULOGIZE ADAMSON AT A BIG DINNER

Mayor-Elect Mitchel Announces That Secretary Will Be in His Cabinet.

MAYOR KLINE ADDS PRAISE

Silver Tea Service Is Presented to the Manager of the Fusion Campaign.

Some 700 friends of Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, and manager of the recent Fusion campaign, gave him a dinner last night at the Waldorf. As one of the speakers put it, it was a testimonial to "Father Knickerbocker's fair-haired boy."

Job Hedges was toastmaster, and among the speakers were Mayor Kline, Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Luther B. Little, Borough President George McAneny, Controller Prendergast, William F. McCombs, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards. Every one spoke highly of Mr. Adamson's abilities as a mayoralty secretary and as the successful manager of a political campaign. Practically every member of the Mayor's cabinet was present.

As a further mark of appreciation, Mr. Adamson received a solid silver tea service. In responding he told of others who had helped in the downfall of Tammany, mentioning John A. Hennessy, who, he said, "visited a 2000 Irish shillalah." Mayor-elect Mitchel brought every diner to his feet by saying that he intended to keep Mr. Adamson in his administration. In just what capacity he did not say.

Job Hedges struck the keynote of the dinner by saying that "Adamson was the only real thing present," and that it wasn't an ordinary dinner and "couldn't be pulled off under ordinary circumstances." Mr. Adamson's chief merit, said the toastmaster, was that he didn't claim to be any better than anybody else, and he made the crowd laugh by many sallies at Mr. Adamson's expense.

"Mr. Adamson," said Mr. Hedges, "has been tried and never found wanting—anything he didn't get. He is modest but tactful, quiet but far-reaching, firm in his friendships, and he never gets mixed up between essentials and non-essentials. Mayor Kline is here because he is a friend of Adamson and works for him, and because Mr. Adamson likes to have these young men around."

Eulogies for Adamson.

Mayor Kline said that Mr. Adamson, as secretary, had been of invaluable assistance to him.

"He is a man of tremendous energy and capacity," said the Mayor, "and he has the faculty of going forward all the time and acting in complete harmony with his surroundings. Altogether, to my mind, he is typical of the highest type of citizenship while."

In his eulogy of Mr. Adamson, Mr. Mitchel said among other things:

"I am under deep service to Mr. Adamson for undertaking the Fusion campaign management and bringing it to so successful an issue. There was a time when we were searching for some one to take the helm and we sent a now famous telegram to Europe inviting a distinguished Republican, Mr. Hedges, to take charge. When he arrived here he said his health was too delicate for him to undertake the work. We then turned to Mr. Adamson, with the result that the Fusion cause was triumphant. I sincerely hope, and I think I am justified in saying, that I expect to have the help and co-operation of Mr. Adamson in the next administration."

Dudley Field Malone spoke of Mr. Adamson as a man "who was not born in New York, but who had made good here." He was followed by Luther B. Little, who said that Mr. Adamson had accomplished the task of driving in a team that "moose, part of it moose and an elephant, and that he had beaten the tiger to it and had made all the animals eat out of his hand.

"He is Father Knickerbocker's fair-haired boy," Mr. Little said.

Borough President McAneny said that there wasn't one to extol Mr. Adamson's career but what was worthy of such a dinner as was being given him.

"His work as a newspaper men was not of the ordinary kind," he said. "As was said of another man, he wielded a pen that never wrote a calumny or signed a page that registered a lie. The Mayor's secretary is practically the Deputy Mayor of this town, and Mr. Adamson was an ideal secretary. He made the office mean, probably, a great deal more than it ever did before. If Mr. Mitchel retains him, I am sure he will continue to give the same high service to the city as he always has."

In introducing Controller Prendergast, the next speaker, Job Hedges called him, in view of his recent desertion of the Bull Moose Party, "a man who was, then wasn't, but now is."

Mr. Prendergast said that Mr. Adamson made an ideal political manager of a campaign.

"The unostentatious way in which he has done his work as secretary to the Mayor constitutes the chief charm of his service," he said. "He has left a real impression upon the city, and I am glad that Mr. Mitchel intends to retain him."

Mr. McCombs told of the efficient work Mr. Adamson did as an assistant manager during the Democratic campaign for President in 1912. Mr. Mitchel, he said, couldn't inaugurate his administration with a better appointment than that of Mr. Adamson.

"This is Bob Adamson night," said "Big Bill" Edwards, when it came his time to speak, and the diners shouted their approval of the sentiment.

Gives Credit to Hennessy.

Mr. Adamson was cheered for several minutes when he arose to speak. He said he owed his success in managing the Fusion campaign to the fact that every time Job Hedges offered him any advice he did exactly the opposite thing.

"One of the most heartening things of the campaign," said Mr. Adamson, "was the fact that so many citizens did what they could to help in drowning the tiger in the good old shillelah of John A. Hennessy should not be forgotten, either. He told some real truths that the people were entitled to know, and it helped to open the eyes of the people to the character of some of our opponents.

"The Fusion ticket was elected because the public sentiment had reached the point where it would no longer allow the vulgar hand of the politician to rest upon the City Hall. Down at the root of social life the processes of education are at work, and for one I felt confident that the Tammany ticket would be defeated, I do not believe we won because of the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer or because of the ordinary misfortunes and accidents of politics, but because we have at last built up a decent, honest, non-partisan government. Among the forces which wrought this good none stand higher than the administration of Mayor Gaynor. His administration was wise, humane, and far-sighted."

John H. Finley, former President of the City College, who could not be present, sent this song, which was sung by all the diners:

I would I were an urban Burns,
I'd sing of such as you, Bob;
Among a million city men
The "likes" of you are few, Bob.

They'll say a lot of things to-night,
And some will aye be true, Bob;
But all they say in loving praise
Will not be all that's due, Bob.

I have to be far, far away,
Else I would see you through, Bob;
But I'll be looking toward the town
And thinking of you, too, Bob.

So here's to you, Bob Adamson,
For you're the real true blue, Bob;
New York's a better place, because
It's had four years of you, Bob.

Prominent Men at the Dinner.

Among those at the speakers' table were Tilden Adamson, R. Ross Appleton, Henry Clews, Maurice E. Connolly, Robert W. De Forest, Benedict J. Greenhut, Marcus M. Marks, Douglas Mathewson, Charles J. McCormack, Rollo Ogden, George W. Perkins, Herman Ridder, Jacob H. Schiff, R. A. C. Smith, James Speyer, Archibald R. Watson, and the Rev. Dr. John C. York.

Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, who managed the campaign for Edward E. McCall, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate, sent word that it was impossible for him to be present. Other guests were Joseph Haag, Clarence J. Shearn, Alfred Sheckler, Peter T. Barlow, Richard Sutro, Andrew Freedman, Theodore P. Shonts, Samuel Untermyer, Frank Hedley, William Berri, William Loeb, Jr., John A. Sleicher, Max S. Grifenhagen, Lee Shubert, Lamar Hardy, Frank L. Polk, Cesare Conti, Louis Gans, James R. Brady, George F. Kunz, William H. Reynolds, Travis H. Whitney, Guy Lowell, William A. Brady, George Broadhurst, J. J. Shubert, John F. McIntyre, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, William Fox, F. J. H. Kracke, William McAdoo, Daniel F. Murphy, Howard S. Cans, Louis S. Gimbel, Joseph M. Price, William H. Chesebrough, Samuel S. Koenig, Ogden L. Mills, William R. Willcox, Allan Robinson, John A. Hennessy, Henry Mann, Walter W. Vick, R. Fulton Cutting, and Col. E. M. House.

GIVE TO WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. Speyer as Treasurer Reports Many Contributions for Hospitals.

Mrs. James Speyer of 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following contributions to the Woman's Fund. It is regarded as a very encouraging beginning:

Mrs. C. B. Alexander	$250	Mrs. J. Langeloth	$25
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	250	Mrs. S. Lawrence, in memory P. C. Swords	25
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	250	Mrs. C. H. Leland	25
Mrs. J. Speyer	250	Miss E. Leland	25
Mrs. Vanderbilt	250	Mrs. G. de F. Lord	25
Mrs. E. S. Harkness	200	Mrs. R. S. Lovett	25
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	200	Mrs. C. A. Low	25
Miss E. P. Morgan	200	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	25
Mrs. G. Blumenthal	100	Mrs. W. F. Morgan	25
Mrs. F. Gallatin	100	Mrs. H. Morgenthau	25
Mrs. H. B. Hyde	100	Mrs. A. A. McKay	25
A Friend	100	Mrs. Max Nathan	25
Mrs. O. H. Kahn	100	Miss S. V. Olyphant	25
Mrs. B. J. King	100	Mrs. J. T. Pratt	25
Mrs. W. H. Peckham	100	Mrs. W. R. Peters	25
Mrs. W. D. Straight	100	Mrs. W. A. Read	25
Mrs. M. M. Warburg	100	Mrs. W. W. Reese	25
Mrs. J. D. Archbold	50	Mrs. W. Reid	25
Mrs. J. L. Barclay	50	Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.	25
Mrs. E. L. Bayles	50	Mrs. A. Rhulander	25
Mrs. R. Brewster	50	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25
Mrs. H. C. Brinsmade	50	Mrs. A. W. Schulle	25
Mrs. M. B. Carpenter	50	Mrs. G. S. Scott	25
Mrs. R. F. Cutting	50	Mrs. W. Shillito	25
Mrs. W. B. Cutting	50	Mrs. J. H. Smith	25
Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore	50	Mrs. T. Snell	25
Mrs. P. P. Frazier	50	Miss S. M. Stures	25
Mrs. F. Herrmann	50	Mrs. E. Thalman	25
Mrs. A. M. Hoyt	50	Mrs. J. M. Varnum	25
Mrs. E. H. Hunt	50	Miss E. Wellington	25
Mrs. R. Olyphant	50	Mrs. F. S. Witherbee	25
Mrs. I. N. Seligman	50	Mrs. A. M. Young	25
Mrs. C. H. Warren	50	Mrs. J. E. Alexandra	20
Mrs. F. Wickes	50	Mrs. T. Cook	20
Miss E. Redmond	40	Mrs. K. A. Du Bois	20
Mrs. W. M. Kingsland	30	Miss E. Fuchtwanger	20
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	30	Mrs. H. J. Fisher	20
Mrs. I. Wormser	30	Mrs. E. B. Hunt	20
Mrs. C. Altschul	25	Mrs. C. C. Jackson	20
Mrs. C. M. Atterbury	25	Mrs. B. Johnson	20
Miss E. Babcock	25	Mrs. S. Keyser	20
Miss M. Babcock	25	Mrs. D. Milburn	20
Mrs. G. F. Baker, Jr.	25	Mrs. T. Pearsall	20
Mrs. A. Blerstadt	25	Mrs. S. J. Pennman	20
Miss S. D. Bliss	25	Mrs. W. W. Phelps	20
Mrs. R. S. Brewster	25	Mrs. W. Clyde	20
Mrs. O. A. Campbell	25	Mrs. A. W. Colgate	25
Mrs. G. E. Chisolm	25	Mrs. C. H. Coster	25
Miss C. G. Clarkson	25	Mrs. G. A. Crocker	25
Mrs. B. Hochschild	25	Mrs. G. Davis	25
Mrs. T. T. Holme	25	Mrs. C. M. Depew	25
Miss E. King	25	Mrs. C. D. Dickey	25
		Mrs. W. P. Douglas	25
		Mrs. W. G. Fitch	25
		Mrs. E. N. Gibbs	25
		Misses Hendricks	25
		Miss G. Scoville	20
		Mrs. N. D. Smith	20
		Mrs. C. H. Wesson	20
		Mrs. E. A. Wickes	20
		Mrs. H. S. Wilson	20
		Mrs. C. W. Bowen	15
		Mrs. M. B. De Bois	15
		Mrs. H. F. Hadden	15
		Miss M. E. Lewis	15
		Mrs. H. H. Nathan	15
		Mrs. L. S. Wolff	15

Manager Wake Reinstated.

The State Insurance Department has renewed the license of Charles Wake, one of the metropolitan managers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose license was suspended while he was abroad on account of ill-health because of charges brought by Thomas Wilson. Deputy Insurance Commissioner Hadley, in charge of the New York office, held a hearing on Wilson's charges and reported that they were without support.

PRESIDENT QUITS 'CARABAO' SOCIETY

Continued from Page 1.

read that army and navy officers sang those words that made the Filipinos a butt of ridicule.

"Army and navy officers ought to be careful not to give that great people, our dependents, the slightest cause for resentment. Suppose this song had been sung for ten years or more, what of that? That doesn't mean that they should sing it after last Fall's elections. The whole Philippine policy is now changed. The President has sent a man to the Philippines to give them their independence as soon as it is possible. The Taft Administration did not have that spirit, and perhaps it was all right, then, to sing this song. Now we have entered another era, and I feel that we should show a generous and magnanimous spirit toward the Philippines and their people."

First Saw It in Newspapers.

The banquet first came to the President's attention when he read accounts of it in the newspapers. Through his secretary he communicated with various members of the Cabinet, expressing his indignation that officers of the army and navy should sing songs containing profane epithets toward a people whom the United States was endeavoring to assist to self-government and civilization. No effort, according to White House officials, had been made to keep the banquet a private affair, copies of the songs and descriptions of the travesties showing opposition to the Administration's Philippine policy being given to the press in advance.

Secretaries Daniels and Garrison conferred at length on the subject and called upon Rear Admiral Thomas T. Howard, U. S. N., and Major Gen. James Aleshire, U. S. A., the two highest officers of the Carabaos, for an explanation. They promise to give all the information desired.

Secretary Daniels suggested to Admiral Howard that the decline the Presidency of the order to which he was elected last Thursday, and informed him that the "Insurrecto" song should never be sung again under the present Administration with officers of the navy present.

Army and navy officers who would speak of the matter said that probably not one of them had any idea in singing the song other than to make it a part of their jollity on an occasion which was entirely reminiscent of their experiences in the Philippine campaign. It is likely from what they said that this song will disappear from their song books and will not be sung again at any of their entertainments. That there will be any court-martial ordered is not expected. Some one may be reprimanded, and probably the most substantial result of the affair will be a careful censorship of Carabao banquet programmes hereafter.

The opinion of the President and members of his Cabinet is that satires cannot be objected to when coming from persons outside of the Government, but that to permit to go unnoticed criticisms by officials of the army and navy is likely to be misinterpreted abroad as a severe breach of discipline.

President Wilson's withdrawal of honorary membership leaves ex-President Taft the only honorary member of the Carabaos.

A Committee to Explain.

The committee which arranged for the dinner, including Rear Admiral Thomas H. Howard, Major Gen. William P. Biddle of the Marine Corps, and other high ranking officers, held a meeting this evening and appointed a committee of three to furnish to the Secretaries of War and the Navy a complete account of all that took place at the banquet.

Dr. Joseph M. Heller, Secretary of the Washington Corral, gave out a statement disclaiming any intention to ridicule the Administration, and declaring that the "Insurrecto" song was merely a camp ditty that had been sung for fifteen years, and that the other features objected to were produced entirely in the spirit of fun.

The President's deep interest in the matter was emphasized by the assignment of a White House official to gather information as to whether the articles of war grant authority for the trial by court martial of officers guilty of ridiculing the Government.

3,000 FAMILIES NEED YOUR HELP

In most of these homes their only Christmas cheer and Winter comfort will be what you and others make it possible for us to give.

Misfortune of some kind has made their every-day life barren and cheerless.

Will you not make their Christmas the beginning of hope and courage instead of a day of lonely bitterness?

Let us be your Santa Claus to one or more of these needy families.

Our gifts fit the need of each recipient. They bring both cheer and comfort.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. Fulton Cutting, President.

FLEET, GALE-TOSSED, HAS TRAGIC VOYAGE

Capt. Chapin Dying, the Ohio's Sailors Have Smallpox, and the Vermont Breaks a Shaft.

WYOMING'S PLATES SPRUNG

Superdreadnoughts Arrive Here for Christmas After a Homeward Trip Marred by Many Mishaps.

The arrival in this port from the Mediterranean of the superdreadnoughts of the first division of the Atlantic fleet yesterday was not marked by any of the displays of enthusiasm on the part of officers and sailors that are nearly always a feature of the homecoming of our seamen from visits, extended and otherwise, to foreign waters. Instead, a note of sadness pervaded the fleet, due to the fact that Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, the commander of the superdreadnought Wyoming, the flagship, was in the ship's hospital so ill from Bright's disease that it was feared that he would die in a few days.

The voyage home of these great ships —the Wyoming, the Arkansas, Florida, and Utah, the very backbone of the Atlantic fleet—was one of the roughest in the history of that organization. There were times when the seas ran mountain high and the waves followed so rapidly that the ships were hidden from one another.

Smallpox on the Ohio.

But the illness of Capt. Chapin and the turbulence of the sea were not all that made this voyage a memorable one. As the wireless has told already, the Vermont broke one of her crank shafts while she was fighting the gale and it was learned yesterday that the battleship Ohio, instead of proceeding to Mexican waters to reinforce the fleet under Admiral Fletcher, had left the other ships ordered to Vera Cruz and was speeding to Guantanamo, there to land at least two members of her crew who developed smallpox after the battleship sailed from Marseilles. It is said that there are in addition several suspected cases of the same disease on the Ohio and it may be weeks before the battleship obtains a clean bill of health and is permitted to resume her voyage to Vera Cruz.

Capt. Chapin, who has commanded the flagship Wyoming since she was commissioned a little more than a year ago, is one of the most popular officers in the Navy. He is of the Bob Evans type, gruff at times, but always just, and both officers and sailors are fond of him. He was seemingly in robust health when the dreadnought division sailed from Hampton Roads on Oct. 25 and it was not until the division was well on its way home that Surgeon Charles M. Oman, of the Wyoming, found that the Wyoming's commander was seriously ill.

Medical Director William C. Braisted, the Fleet Surgeon, was called into consultation and the two worked over Capt. Chapin constantly, but he continued to fail, and five days ago his condition was so serious that it was feared he would not live to see the end of the voyage. On Sunday his condition showed improvement, and when the Wyoming arrived at the navy yard yesterday he was transferred to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn Avenue, where late yesterday afternoon it was said that he was doing as well as could be expected, but the physicians asserted that the chances of his recovery were remote.

Mrs. Chapin Joins Her Husband.

Mrs. Chapin, who was in Washington, was not informed of her husband's illness until the Wyoming arrived off Quarantine yesterday morning, when a telegram was sent to her asking her to come to New York at once. She arrived last night and is now at Capt. Chapin's bedside.

The next serious incident of the voyage was the discovery soon after the ships had passed the Azores and the Kansas, Ohio, and Minnesota changed their course toward Mexico that smallpox had attacked sailors on the Ohio. This information was sent by wireless to the Wyoming, and orders were issued for the Ohio to steam at full speed for the naval station at Guantanamo. Whether any additional cases have developed on the Ohio was not known here yesterday. All the information on this subject came from Washington and was based on Admiral Badger's report to the Navy Department.

After the discovery of smallpox on the Ohio the Vermont broke a crank shaft, which was so serious that the dreadnought Delaware was detached from the First Division and ordered to convoy the crippled battleship to Hampton Roads. It will take several months probably to repair the damage to the Vermont.

From the Azores, the Wyoming, accompanied by the flagship Arkansas, the Utah, and the Florida, made a straight course for New York, and from that time until the light on Fire Island was sighted early yesterday morning, the ships struggled through heavy gales and some of the officers said they had never seen such high seas before as those that made every one miserable on the last leg of the homeward voyage. Day and night the seas crashed over and against the big ships, lifting the anchors out of place every few minutes and letting them fall back with a crash that sounded like the discharge of a fourteen-inch gun.

Plates Sprung on the Wyoming.

On the Wyoming the seas made it dangerous to venture on the decks. A dozen or more plates were sprung in her superstructure, and when the ship arrived yesterday Ensign Periman showed a little bucket which he had lashed beneath an opened seam above his bunk. In the gale the bucket would fill with water about every forty-five minutes and his companions on the Wyoming said that Periman, for most of the voyage, slept in 45-minute relays.

But the damage done was all in the superstructure, and the vital parts of the ships were not injured. An officer on the Wyoming said that the trip home demonstrated that battleships of the superdreadnought class equaled any vessels afloat, so far as seagoing qualities were concerned.

When the Arkansas arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday a very sheepish person left the ship and boarded the United States immigration cutter Immigrant. This was Harry Baker, who had stowed away in Naples and was not discovered until the Arkansas was off Gibraltar. He said he was an American citizen, and came on a battleship in preference to a liner because he was tired of traveling on passenger ships.

Malta Police Tried to Enlist.

The Wyoming visited Malta also, and while there an incident occurred that will go down in the history of our navy. Some Maltese joker spread a report that the Wyoming was short seventy-five men, and that Admiral Badger was going to fill their places at Malta. The report reached Police Headquarters, and, headed by the Chief, the entire Malta police force, consisting of forty men, went aboard the Wyoming and told Commander Vogelgesang that they desired to enlist in the United States Navy, since the pay of an American sailor was about $3.50 more a month than that of a Maltese policeman. Capt. Vogelgesang told the Chief that only American citizens were eligible for service in our navy, and the members of the Malta Police Department left the Wyoming sorely disappointed.

REPUBLICANS VETO PARTY CONVENTION

Continued from Page 1.

should take form and be enacted into a constitutional law the five perplexing problems, which I have endeavored to state in an impartial manner, would disappear. Even so, the Republican Party would, I fancy, continue to hold National Conventions, or surely the right of assembly is still left to us as private citizens until the Constitution is repealed."

Every State and Territory was represented at the dinner by a committeeman or by somebody bearing a committeeman's proxy. Mr. Hilles's right hat Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, while at his left was ex-Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts. Other prominent party men present were ex-Gov. Hadley of Missouri, Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Jones of Washington, ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, William Barnes, Jr., of New York, Senator Jackson of Maryland, ex-Senator Guggenheim of Colorado, Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia, Roy West of Illinois, Wasson of Pennsylvania, Martin of Virginia, and Rogers of Wisconsin. Officers of the committee present included James Burton Reynolds of Massachusetts, Secretary; George R. Sheldon of New York, Treasurer, and William F. Stone of Maryland, Sergeant at Arms.

Barnes and Borah Clash.

Members leaving the conference said the meeting had been quite harmonious, the incident that to ruffle the calm being a dispute between William Barnes of New York and Senator Borah over the 1912 convention.

Boomers from several cities desiring the convention, if held, were on hand early stocked with cash and prepared to press their claims to the limit.

Among the cities contesting were Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Denver. The latter was on the ground with a promise of $50,000, and St. Louis was said to be ready with $20,000.

Throughout the day there was much talk among the committeemen over Senator Root's speech against the Currency bill last Saturday, and the declaration of Senator Gallinger in favor of making Mr. Root the Republican Presidential candidate in 1916. Generally, however, the committeemen did not care to discuss candidates so far in advance of a Presidential year.

CONVENTION A CONFESSION.

Perkins Says It Shows Progressives Split Republican Party.

The Republican Party is "damned," whether it holds a convention next year for reorganization or not, George W. Perkins told a large meeting of the New York County Committee of the National Progressive Party in the Plaza Assembly Rooms, 110 East Fifty-ninth Street last night. The meeting was the first that the county Bull Moosers had held since election, and they almost to a man were present before the arrival of Mr. Perkins, who was attending a dinner to Mr. Adamson, congratulating themselves on the part they had taken in the election of John Purroy Mitchel and other "progressive-minded men" on the Fusion ticket.

Mr. Perkins was presented by Francis W. Bird, Chairman of the County Committee, who said that Mr. Perkins would survey the growth of the Progressive Party outside New York State.

"There is something the matter somewhere," said Mr. Perkins. "Either my good friend, Mr. Taft, is wrong, or my friend, Mr. Bird, is wrong. Mr. Taft, speaking at a dinner in this city last Saturday evening, said that nothing was left of the Progressive Party but a few Lieutenants, Captains, and Generals. But from what Mr. Bird has said, it would seem that there is nothing but privates.

"It has been rather interesting to me to see the persistency with which the Republicans raise the question as to just where and in what particular spot the Progressive Party has been interred. I don't wonder at this, because the Republicans are continually wondering what to do."

"I wonder what the Republicans are going to do," he continued. "Any way, it's simply a question of being damned if they do and damned if they don't. The very fact that they have called a conference to consider a convention for the reorganization of the party next year makes it a confessional convention. If they haven't done anything wrong, why don't they go ahead and just say, Shoo, fly; don't bother me'? The minute they call that convention they confess that we broke up the Republican Party. If they don't reorganize, why, then, they will be adjudged the same old reactionary Republican Party."

There never had been a better definition of a "boss" and a "leader," according to Mr. Perkins, than was afforded at present at Albany. He described a leader as a man who "constantly was consulting the signs of the times and the wishes of the people," and a "boss" as one who could see no further than his "own selfish desires."

Speaking of the condition of the Progressive Party throughout the nation, Mr. Perkins said:

"The condition of the Progressive Party in other States is good. We could ask for nothing better. I feel that the Progressive vote is stronger to-day than it has been at any time.

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FAUROT ROUNDS UP WIRE-TAPPING GANG

Men Called "Lesser Lights" by Police Found Druggist an Easy Victim.

THEY GOT $2,500 FROM HIM

West Indian Merchant Here on a World-Girdling Trip Says Paris Is Tame to New York.

A gang of alleged wiretappers, the members of which were said at Police Headquarters to be among the "lesser lights in the profession," was rounded up by Inspector Faurot and his detectives yesterday afternoon and evening. Some of the prisoners were picked up in the streets and others were trapped in an unfurnished office in East Twenty-fourth Street. Last night the detectives were looking for L. C. Wharton, a stranger to the city, who told the police he was swindled by wiretappers. He had gone to a theatre and could not be found early in the evening, but when he hears of the arrests he is expected to come to Police Headquarters.

Wharton is a druggist, with shops in the West Indies. He came to New York from London on a trip around the world a few weeks ago. It was his first trip to New York, and, he says, he found the city more exciting than Port Said or Paris. Wharton slept the first night at a downtown hotel, and reserved the second day for an inspection of Broadway. He admired the many signs on that street when he got uptown, and was about to enter a theatre for the afternoon performance when a man with a pleasant face accosted him.

"Got a match, stranger?" the man asked, and his accent was English. "I'm glad to meet you," he continued. "My name is Earl B. Linton. I'm from Montreal. Came down here to buy some fast race horses. Can't go too fast for me. Come over with me to my hotel and have a drink, and we'll go to the theatre together."

Wharton liked the man, and, after they had gone to the theatre together, the Hotel Albert, at which Linton was stopping, became Wharton's headquarters. Life for the men was a round of pleasure after that for several days, and Linton appeared to be as much of a stranger to the lobster palaces as Wharton. Then Linton met a man he knew. He called him "Burke," and Burke expressed pleasure at meeting Wharton.

"Burke has just cleaned up $20,000 on the Charleston track," said Linton.

"And I'm going to clean up $100,000 more," replied Burke. "Just came from Twenty-fourth Street, and I'm on to the game. Say, if you're in right with the wiretappers this horse game is the easiest cinch ever. I haven't lost once, and the poor dubs who don't know that I have the right tips can't understand it at all. Shall we go over?"

Linton said he didn't mind, and Wharton said he'd go, too, just to look on. Wharton bet $5, and he won a 10 to 1 shot. Then he bet $50 on an even bet, and he won again. And then a third time he won. Wharton was better pleased than ever with his friends, particularly with Burke. He left the pool parlor with his gains in his pocket.

Back to the poolroom in Twenty-fourth Street the three men went the next day. They had a plan by which they were to win $43,000. They were to pool their interests, and Wharton's share of the pool was to be $5,000. Wharton could not get more than $2,500 in bills together. A check, he was told, would be of no use. Wharton gave the $2,500 to Linton, and all waited breathlessly. A little while later it was announced that Aces Trump had come in second.

"What, did you bet on that horse?" Burke cried when he saw the look of anguish on Wharton's face.

"Of course I did, didn't you tell me to?" replied Wharton.

"I did not. I told Linton to put your money on No. 4, the one which came in first. Where's Linton?"

Linton appeared, and Burke abused him roundly. Wharton stood by and began to comprehend.

"Well, if it's my fault, I'll square it with my friend, Wharton, finally Linton said. "I'll give him my note for $2,500. I thought you told me to bet on Aces Trump."

And he did give Wharton his note. The "note" was wrapped up for future use when Wharton told Inspector Faurot his story about a week ago. Faurot said that the handwriting looked familiar. He found the poolroom which Wharton described, and arrested some of the men outside and some of the men inside the establishment. Three suitcases filled with telephones and other paraphernalia were found.

The prisoners, according to the police, are John H. Brady, a bartender, of Manitoba, known also as William McSherry, an alleged confidence man, with photographs in the Rogues' Galleries of Omaha and San Francisco; James Burton, 122 West 125th Street, known as John J. Fitzgerald, another confidence man, with several convictions against him here and in Boston; Henry D. Madison of 40 Grove Street Jersey City, formerly of Allentown, Penn., and George Morgan of 147 West Sixtieth Street. All are held as suspicious persons, and Wharton will be asked to look at them to-day to see whether he can find his friend Morgan when searched had $1,870 in his pockets, the police said.

FOUR CHARITIES PROPOSED.

State Board Hears Objections to Infirmary and Dispensary.

The State Board of Charities, represented by its Chairman, William R. Stewart, and Dr. Stephen Smith and John R. Kiven, Commissioners, held a public hearing yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, on applications for certificates of incorporation.

The first application was from the Catholic Guardian Society of Manhattan, whose object is to found a home for Catholic children. No objections were offered.

The second application was made by the Neustadter Foundation, which desires to establish a convalescent home within a radius of thirty miles of New York City. The application said that the society was founded to carry out the provisions of the will of Carolyn Neustadter, who died in 1911, leaving an estate of $3,000,000.

The third application asked for a certificate of incorporation for the German Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary to be established in the Bronx. Opposed to the granting of the certificate were officials of the Union Hospital, the Lebanon Hospital, and the Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary. The application said that there would be seven Directors in Manhattan and three physicians, residents of the same borough, connected with the proposed project. The opposition said that they did not think the institution necessary, as they were capable of caring for the sick and infirm of the Bronx without residents from another borough entering the field.

The last application came from the Mount Zion Dispensary of Brooklyn, to be established in the East New York section. Objections were made by the South Side Dispensary and several physicians, all of whom said that another dispensary in that section was unnecessary.

Cox Indictments Dismissed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Two indictments, one against George B. Cox, former political leader, and six others, charging misappropriation of the funds of the Cincinnati Trust Company, and another against F. R. Williams and A. D. Martin of this city, charging misappropriation of the funds of the Ford and Johnson Chair Company, were dismissed in the Common Pleas Court here to-day upon recommendation of County Prosecutor Pogue.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ADVISES ABOLITION OF GRAND JURIES

British Royal Commission on Delay in the Law Courts Presents Its Report.

JUDGES TO WORK HARDER

Court of Criminal Appeal to Have Power to Order New Trials—A Hit at Fashionable Counsel.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 15. — Important changes in the administration of the law are recommended by the Royal Commission on Delay in the Law Courts, the final report of which was issued to-night.

Some of the most striking proposals are the abolition of grand juries, the Long Vacation to be reduced to two months, no assize to be held unless there are three prisoners, and Judges in London to sit for longer hours.

A "speedy trial list" is to be formed of cases where there is no defense.

Judges are to retire at the age of 72, or after six months' absence. Judges are to be allowed to retire after ten years' service on the condition that they serve if called upon during such period as would make up fifteen years' service. All retired Judges are to be supernumerary Judges.

Pensions after five years' service or less are to be $7,500, with $1,000 a year extra for every extra year's service, the maximum being $17,500—i. e., for fifteen years' service.

A Circuit Judge, when unable to sit through illness or other cause, is to be relieved at once by a supernumerary Judge or a Commissioner. No Judge is to be sent from London or diverted from his regular work in London. In London a supernumerary Judge is to be called in if necessary in case of temporary illness.

The Court of Criminal Appeal is to have power to order new trials.

Dealing with delays in London and lengthy trials, reference is made to the growing tendency to adjourn cases for the convenience of "fashionable counsel," who like to "spread themselves over a trial for a week."

There will be little disagreement with the principal proposals of the report. It is recognized that the Grand Jury system has long ceased to perform any useful function, and the length of the Long Vacation and the congestion of the courts are generally regarded as a scandal which must inevitably lead to reform.

EXPECTS OCEAN FLIGHT SOON

Curtiss Thinks It May Be Made in the Course of Next Summer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.—In an interview with the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail on the possibilities of a transatlantic flight, Glenn Curtiss said that he considered it extremely probable that The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize for a hydroaeroplane flight across the Atlantic would be won next Summer.

Mr. Curtiss said he knew of more than one aviator who was making serious preparations to win the prize, and admitted that he had been requested to supply engines in one case, though the organizer of the flight plan was not yet prepared to publish the details of his scheme.

Mr. Curtiss favors a descent in the course of the journey for the purpose of obtaining gasoline and other supplies from a liner. He says that an American aviator is contemplating the attempt, however, would try to make the journey in thirty-six hours without stopping.

REBEL VICTORY IN ECUADOR.

Fall of the Government Reported to be Imminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 15.—Private cable advices from Ecuador received here to-night say the Government troops have been defeated and captured by the rebels under Gen. Concha.

The whole Province of Esmeralda is now in the hands of the avengers of the murdered Alfaros, and the fall if the Government is imminent, it is affirmed.

BIG PRICES FOR TAPESTRY

Obtained at a Sale in Paris—$4,020 Paid for Buffon's Desk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Good prices were obtained at a sale at the Hôtel Drouot to-day of art objects from various sources.

A Louis XVI Gobelin tapestry representing "Water" brought $7,360, and another representing "Fire," $7,120. A Louis XV Aubusson panel, "Calypso Charming Ulysses," was sold for $5,120.

A writing desk that belonged to Buffon, the naturalist, brought $4,020.

'OBSERVERS' STAY INDOORS

United States Representatives in Santo Domingo Have Nothing to Do.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 15.—Perfect order prevailed at the opening of the polls to-day for the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Owing to the fact that the Municipal Council issued an order excluding all but officials and voters from the City Hall during the balloting the American observers remained at the American Consulate throughout the day.

The balloting will be continued to-morrow.

CREW OF THIRTY MISSING.

Vessel Believed to be German Steamer Narvik Found Bottom Up.

EMDEN, Dec. 15.—An iron vessel floating bottom up off Schiermonnikoog, an island in the North Sea, is believed to be the German steamer Narvik from Lübeck.

The pilot's body has been found, but there is no trace of the crew of thirty. The Narvik was built in 1905. Its owners are L. Possehl & Co. She is of 3,576 tons and her home port is Lübeck.

$1,400 FOR AN ISRAELS.

And a Picture by Orchardson Brings $2,100 at a London Sale.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Paintings and drawings from the collections of Sir John Eldon Gorst, Lady Orchardson, and others were sold at Sotheby's to-day.

"The Frugal Meal," a watercolor by Josef Israels, 15 inches by 10 inches, brought $1,400. It was formerly the property of the late A. B. Stewart of Glasgow, and was sold by order of his widow's executor. It was in the Glasgow Loan Exhibition of 1878.

An oil painting by Sir W. Q. Orchardson, "How delicious is the winning of a kiss at Love's beginning," realized $2,100.

A small three-quarter length portrait of a girl by Hoppner went for $490.

ROME TO SEE "MONA LISA."

Rush to View It at Florence Continues—A Paris Police Scandal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLORENCE, Dec. 15.—Immense crowds continue to view "Mona Lisa" in the Uffizi Gallery. Visitors are coming from all parts of Italy.

Next Saturday the picture will be taken by train, guarded by police, to Rome, where on Sunday at the French Academy it will be delivered to the French authorities.

The hotel here where the thief was arrested will be renamed the "Hotel Gioconda."

FLORENCE, Dec. 15.—Two officials of the Paris Department of Police arrived here to-day to investigate the circumstances surrounding the recovery of the "Mona Lisa."

Difficulties are arising with reference to the procedure in the examination of Vincenzo Perugia, the confessed thief, because the crime was committed outside of Italian territory. The French police officials can neither interrogate Perugia nor be present at his examination.

It is expected that the painting can be sent to Rome at the end of the week. By permission of the French Government, it will be placed on exhibition there. So great are the crowds striving to obtain a view of the "Mona Lisa" that the authorities have been obliged to remove many of the busts and statues from the Uffizi Gallery to prevent them being overturned and broken in the struggles to get near the picture.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Prefect of Paris Hennion has ordered a searching inquiry into the manner in which the police investigation was conducted at the time of the theft of the "Mona Lisa." He has been impelled to take this course in consequence of a report of M. Bertillon throwing the whole responsibility for the failure to identify Perugia on the Detective Department.

Although the detectives examined Perugia and knew his police record, they omitted to furnish to the Finger Print Department his name with those of the other persons, to the number of 257, who had worked in the Louvre.

M. Drioux, the examining Magistrate, who has had charge of the case since the theft of the painting, is inclined to believe that Perugia acted alone, as he says the "Mona Lisa" is not large, the official measurement being 77 by 53 centimeters. Even with the heavily decorated frame, the weight would not exceed thirty-five or forty pounds.

A man of ordinary physique, accustomed to handling pictures, as was Perugia, would have had no great difficulty in detaching the painting and carrying it the few yards to the closest, where it was taken out of its frame. If Perugia had accomplices, the Magistrate thinks, it must have been to aid him in getting the picture out of the Louvre without being observed.

Efforts of the police to find the girl who signed the name "Mathilde" to the love letters found in the room of Perugia after his arrest at Florence have been, so far, fruitless. Mathilde, who has been described as an exceedingly beautiful girl, the image of "Mona Lisa," is known to have disappeared suddenly several months ago.

An examination of the love missives found among Perugia's effects shows that Mathilde's French was defective. She, presumably, is of a foreign birth, possibly German.

DISCUSS THE PANAMA FAIR.

British Ministers Considering the Question of Representation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.—At a Cabinet Council yesterday British representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was discussed.

No decision was reached, but, says The Daily Chronicle, it is confidently anticipated that the Government will not display a penurious spirit in a matter of so much moment.

COMING TO PLAY HAMLET.

Deputy Dembion Will Also Lecture on His Shakespeare Theory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15. — Americans next June are to see a Belgian Socialist Deputy playing Hamlet.

Celestin Dembion, a Deputy and Professor of Literature at Brussels University, whose books in which he seeks to show that the plays attributed to Shakespeare were written by Lord Rutland, have attracted a good deal of comment, will sail for America in June and lecture in the principal cities of the United States on his theory.

During his tour he plans to play Hamlet. His Socialist friends in the Belgian Chamber persuaded him not to do that here.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING TRIP.

His Expedition in Two Divisions Will Explore Brazilian Jungles.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 15.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt on his arrival at Porto Murtinho, near the Paraguayan boundary, aboard a Paraguayan gunboat, was received by a Brazilian commission, according to a dispatch from that place, and the entire party proceeded to Corumba. From there the Roosevelt party will make an early start on a hunting expedition.

Later the expedition will divide into two parties and penetrate the interior. It is probable that they will remain in the jungle for a month. One will descend the River Madeira, and the other, under the direction of Col. Roosevelt, will descend one of the smaller rivers, making explorations as far as the Madeira. There the parties will form a junction and proceed together to Manaos.

Mascagni's "Parisina" Presented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 15.—The first performance of the new opera "Parisina," with music by Mascagni and libretto by d'Annunzio, took place at La Scala to-night in the presence of a splendid audience, and was received with great enthusiasm.

MILITANTS APPEAL DIRECT TO THE KING

Declare in Telegram That Mrs. Pankhurst Is Being "Done to Death" in Jail.

$400,000 FIRE AT PLYMOUTH

Because Mrs. Pankhurst Was Arrested There—Zelie Emerson Says the Police Assaulted Her.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—At a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union to-night the following telegraphic appeal for the release of Mrs. Pankhurst was sent to the King:

In your Majesty's name a noble woman is being done to death at Holloway. We call upon your Majesty in the name of God to stop this crime before it is too late.

Suffragettes at Plymouth have taken revenge for the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst by firing a big timber yard, causing $400,000 damage, while an amusement circus in the vicinity suffered to the extent of $10,000.

Zelie Emerson, the Jackson, Mich., suffragette, was arraigned at the Thames Police Court to-day in connection with yesterday's disturbance in the East End and was remanded for a week on bail in order to allow her to obtain legal advice.

The police witnesses described Miss Emerson as the leader of the trouble. When a policeman asked her to move on she refused to do so, and struck him with a flagstaff that she was carrying.

Miss Emerson, whose arm was in a sling, complained that when she was arrested the police twisted her arm severely. The police doctor said she was suffering from a slight sprain.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sylvia Pankhurst was released this evening. Since her incarceration on Dec. 10 she had added a "sleep strike" to her "hunger and thirst strike" in order to force the prison authorities to release her. According to some of her comrades of the militant suffragette organization, she accomplishes this by continually walking.

Militant women last night burned an empty mansion near Bristol. Others broke every window of the Richmond Police Station.

Suffragette literature was found on the site of the timber yard at Plymouth that was burned to-day. The police so found a placard bearing the words "Revenge for the Arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst!" The scene of the fire is the spot where "Gen." Flora Drummond and other militants awaited Mrs. Pankhurst on her arrival in England from the United States on Dec. 4, when the suffragette leader was arrested.

TO END FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Wilson Sends Dr. Smith to Arrange Agreement with Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 15.—A further effort is to be made by the United States and Canada to reach an amiable agreement regarding the regulations for governing the international inland fisheries. The question has been in abeyance since the failure of the mission of Job Hedges, whom ex-President Taft sent here toward the close of his Administration to reopen negotiations. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, then informed the Washington authorities that Canada would withdraw from the treaty altogether if they were indisposed to remove the difficulties standing in the way of our agreement. The arrival here to-day of Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Chief Commissioner of the United States Fisheries, sent by President Wilson to reopen the matter, shows a desire on the latter's part to adjust differences, and points to a speedy determination of the dispute.

About three years ago the Washington authorities appointed Prof. David Starr Jordan to negotiate a basis of agreement. A treaty was reached which satisfied Canada, but the United States Congress, apparently influenced by representations of the Puget Sound fishing interests, refused to ratify it unless eleven of the most important clauses were practically slaughtered. Thus amended, the Canadian Government refused to accept the agreement, and the negotiations ended.

"MYSTERY SHIP" LAUNCHED.

British Battleship Tiger to be the Fastest War Vessel Afloat.

GLASGOW, Dec. 15.—The battle-cruiser Tiger, known as the "mystery ship," was launched to-day at the Clydebank Shipbuilding Works, where her keel-plate was laid on June 20, 1912.

Details of the new vessel have been guarded most strictly by the Admiralty. It is known, however, that her engines are designed to give the hitherto unattempted horse power of 100,000, calculated to develop a speed which will eclipse that of any naval vessel afloat.

Unofficial reports give the Tiger's dimensions as: Length over all, 700 feet; beam, 90 feet; displacement, about 30,000 tons. Her armament is said to comprise eight 13.5-inch guns in pairs in turrets on a centre line, and twelve 6-inch guns, in casemates, with two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

Titanic Hearing Set for Jan. 5.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The hearing of the suit to decide whether the liability of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company as owner of the Titanic should be governed by American or British law was advanced to-day by the Supreme Court for a hearing on Jan. 5.

KAISER AGAIN ANNOYS HEIR.

Crown Prince Doesn't Want to be Transferred to General Staff.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The newspapers to-night intimate that there has been another difference of opinion between the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, this time in connection with the latter's transfer to the General Staff in Berlin.

Early reports indicated that the ending of the Prince's "exile" at Danzig was by his own wish. The Government-controlled Lokal Anzeiger stated to-day that it was mainly due to the intervention of the Kaiserin. To-night it is alleged that the transfer was in consequence of a Cabinet order by the Kaiser, which took the Crown Prince completely by surprise and which he has done his utmost to have revoked.

The newspapers point out that the Prince will join the General Staff at an "ideal moment." He will work under the direct supervision of Gen. von Moltke, the Chief of Staff.

MAY BRING HER CHILD HERE.

Mrs. French, Daughter of R. J. Wynne, Gets English Court Order.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The courts to-day allowed Mrs. Ida Marcella French, daughter of the ex-United States Postmaster General and ex-Consul General in London Robert J. Wynne, who on Dec. 1 obtained a divorce decree against her husband, Capt. Hugh Ronald French, formerly of the Seventh Dragoons, to remove the child of the marriage from the jurisdiction of the English courts.

The necessary documents were completed to-day by Mrs. French and Mr Wynne, who signed an undertaking to bring the child back to the jurisdiction of the courts if the latter at any time prior to the child's coming of age so desire.

It is understood that Mrs. French will resume her maiden name. The decree of divorce will become absolute next June.

TANGO 'ABSURD,' SAYS KING.

Ruler of Bavaria Follows Kaiser's Example and Puts Ban on It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 15. — Following the Kaiser's example, the King of Bavaria has put a ban on the tango.

A secret Cabinet order has been circulated among the Bavarian army officers informing them that his Majesty will look upon it with disfavor if during the coming Christmas festivities officers take part in entertainments at which the tango is danced.

"The King," the order states, "regards participation in such a dance as absurd and unworthy of an officer.

"Officers must always remember the dignity of their position, even when enjoying themselves in company."

RHODES SCHOLAR'S SNEER.

American Called Oxford "a God-Forsaken Place," Dr. Macan Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Reginald Walter Macan, Master of University College, Oxford, speaking to the Sphinx Club here to-night on what is being done at Oxford to further Imperialism, said he had heard Oxford described by one American Rhodes scholar as "a God-forsaken place."

But Oxford, said Dr. Macan, did all Rhodes scholars nothing but good. He thought Cecil Rhodes made the mistake of his life when he left rather the smaller portion of the scholarships to be distributed over the British Empire. Uncle Jonathan could afford out of his bottomless oil wells to provide for his sons.

No doubt, however, Dr. Macan remarked, it was a great thing for the empire that friendships made between young men of Canada and the United States at Oxford should exist. Further, a young American had pointed out to him that Oxford was now more Pan-American than any American university. The Rhodes scholars were drawn from all the American States, and no university in America drew its students from so wide a field.

SAVES BIRDS OF PARADISE.

German Government Prohibits Their Slaughter in New Guinea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—In consequence of a long agitation on the part of German humane societies against the killing of birds of paradise for millinery purposes, the Colonial Office has just announced that no permits to hunt such birds will be granted in 1914 in German New Guinea.

In the meantime an exhaustive investigation will be made in regard to the breeding habits of birds of paradise with a view to ascertaining if the ban on the killingof them should not be made permanent.

Germans who have agitated against aigrette wearing cordially approve the recent action of the American authorities.

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Drops on thin platinum Chains. Diamonds, Sapphires and Pearls. From $12.50 to $5000.

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A Christmas gift that will reflect your good taste, a box of 50 or 100 Milos

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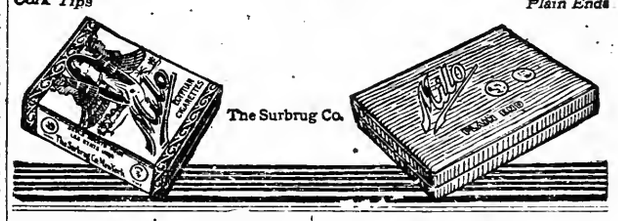

GIVE CHILD LIBERTY, SAYS DR. MONTESSORI

Young Must Have Complete Freedom for Natural Development, Asserts Educator.

EXPLAINS HER METHODS

Stimuli Offered to Awaken and Nourish the Inner Self—Her Last Lecture.

Dr. Maria Montessori made her second and last appearance in New York last night at Carnegie Hall before a large audience, in which there were hundreds of fathers and mothers, and all listened attentively to her exposition of her famous method for educating children between the ages of 3 and 6. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Montessori Educational Association, of which S. S. McClure, the presiding officer, is a Vice President. Dr. Montessori spoke in Italian and Miss Anne E. George acted as interpreter.

"The child must grow in liberty if he is to grow well," said Dr. Montessori, "and there is no other way in which his natural development can take place. The primal impulse of the child is to become a man, and he must have liberty to find those conditions, and that help which will enable him to become in his fullest possibilities, the man he was destined to be."

She next criticised the practice of many parents of not allowing their children to touch things on a table or desk, not realizing that the child at this age gains many of his perceptions from the sense of touch, whereas adults have outgrown this stage of development.

Dr. Montessori said that the stimuli she gave the children corresponded to their needs and were just sufficient to awaken, develop, and nourish their inner self. She said that the joyous child was the one which grew strong and sturdy in body.

"Contrary to the statements of psychologists, that between the ages of 3 and 6 a child's attention is very hard to hold," continued the lecturer, "I was first struck with their constancy in the first week of my school at San Lorenzo. There was a child playing with large and small cylinders designed to be fitted one into the other. I tried many ways to distract his interest in the cylinders, even going so far as to have the other children sing and play, but I counted forty-two times after the singing began that the child continued to manipulate the cylinders. Surely, this shows with what intensity a child rivets its attention on something in which it is interested."

Dr. Montessori said that this constancy was the essence of children's spontaneous development and that they should be allowed to do over and over again the work which interested them. As the child's activities increased, Dr. Montessori found, those of the teacher diminished. It often happened, she said, that visitors to the school commented on the fact that the teachers had nothing to do but to give the child what he wanted, and then "take it easy." Once when this comment was made the teacher smilingly replied, "No, I don't even have to do that. The children come in and get their own work themselves."

ZELAYA WARNED AGAIN.

This Time His Counsel Tells Folk He is Ready to Sail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. J. Santos Zelaya, the former dictator of Nicaragua, still is in New York, but with his trunks packed ready to sail, according to information which came to Solicitor Folk of the State Department to-day. When inquiry was made as to when Zelaya would start for Spain in fulfillment of the promise he gave to Mr. Folk when the Nicaraguan Government dropped the extradition proceedings, counsel for the ex-dictator said he was ready to sail.

Gen. Chamorro, Nicaraguan Minister, called on Solicitor Folk to-day to ask if Zelaya had lived up to his agreement to quit the country without plotting against the Central American republic. Solicitor Folk sent word to the exiled Nicaraguan not to forget to leave the country. Officials said to-night that if Zelaya did not leave the United States soon his case would be re-opened.

At the time Gen. Zelaya was released from the Tombs Solicitor Folk was quoted in dispatches from Washington as saying that no limit was placed upon the time he might spend in this country, but that the State Department understood he would leave upon the completion of his business here.

Gen. Zelaya was at his rooms in the Hotel Hargrave last night, but he said that he did not feel at liberty to discuss any phase of his case.

SHOW WORK FOR SAFETY.

New York Telephone Company Wins the Grand Prize.

What the large industrial corporations and transportation companies are doing to prevent fatalities and injuries among employes and patrons is illustrated by working models at the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation this week in the Grand Central Palace.

The Stevens bill, introduced at Washington, to have the Interstate Commerce Commission direct the installation of safety devices for employes and travelers by railroads attracts special attention to the exhibits of various transportation companies. The models of devices include cars equipped with automatic couplers, air and electric brakes.

Methods of preventing explosions in mines and of rescue and first aid work are shown by the United States Bureau of Mines. An automatic gas cut-off, to prevent fatalities due to the extinguishing of gas from open windows, is one of the household safety devices exhibited.

The Grand Prize was awarded yesterday to the New York Telephone Company for its exhibit and its welfare work for its employes. The telephone company's exhibit was planned and built by employes of the company. The scenic effects were arranged by Arthur Voegtlin, the creator of the New York Hippodrome spectacles. Telephone switchboards are shown in actual operation, while slightly in the background a model of the country intervening has been built up.

SUSTAINS MARCONI CO.

Judge Reilstab in Trenton Throws Out Contempt Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 15.—In the United States Court here to-day Judge John Reilstab dismissed the National Wireless Signalling Company's application to have the Marconi Wireless Company held in contempt of court for infringement of the Fessenden wireless patents.

The court held that evidence was not sufficient to warrant action. Judge Reilstab named Kenneth W. Lanning of this city as Special Master to take testimony in the infringement suit.

The great thing about
Saks' Evening Clothes
is the cut of them!

¶ A suit of brown or black and white check may blind you to defective tailoring, even as a woman's beauty may blind you to her faults.

¶ But an evening garment is the one garment wherein there is neither color nor fabric design to blind you to the tailoring and the cut.

It is either an evening garment or simply a mourning garment of black!

¶ What you want is not a suit of black, but an evening garment which overcomes the conventions as to shade.

¶ A garment which, despite its sombre hue, has something of the festive in its lines, something of the lilt and laughter of after-dinner-time.

¶ Saks' full dress coats this Winter are as trimly attenuated as a swallow's tail.

¶ Saks' tuxedos, close-cut and form-fitting, have symmetry and style to spare.

¶ And in the whole realm of evening, there is nothing smarter ever picks its immaculate way along the thoroughfares of Style!

Specials in Evening Clothes.

Dress Coat and Trousers, silk lined.....$28
Tuxedo and Trousers, silk lined.....$25
Dress Waist Coats.....$3.50 to $12

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CURRENCY VOTE TEST FAVORS OWEN BILL

Senate Tables the Hitchcock Amendments, Including Federal Control of Banks.

OWEN RETORTS ON ROOT

Reed Also Condemns Senator's Attack—Weeks Defends Bankers —Defection of Lane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate, in what was regarded as a test of strength on the Currency bill, laid on the table this afternoon the most important of the Hitchcock amendments by a vote of 40 to 35. Senator Poindexter, the only Roosevelt Progressive in the upper House, voted with the Democrats to shelve the Hitchcock proposal, while Senator Hitchcock was the only Democrat to vote against the motion. The leaders are hoping to-night that the test vote will take the heart out of the debate and permit the final passage of the bill before the end of the week.

The amendment provided for a popular subscription to the capital stock of the proposed regional reserve banks instead of the compulsory subscription of member banks as directed by the Owen-Glass bill. It also reduced to four the number of regional banks, which the Owen measure fixed anywhere between eight and twelve.

Last the fight for Government control of the proposed new banking system, led by Senator Hitchcock and the Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee, failed when the Democrats, on the motion of Senator Owen, tabled the Hitchcock amendment by a vote of 39 to 36.

The amendment would have placed the control of each Federal reserve bank in the hands of the Government by authorizing the central board to appoint five of the nine Directors. The defeat of this amendment made virtually certain the adoption of the Owen plan, which would leave the control of the regional banks in the hands of the member banks that compose them.

Senators Hitchcock and Lane joined the Republicans in voting against the motion to table the public-ownership amendment. Immediately after the vote Senator Clapp attacked the Democratic leaders in strong terms for having cut off debate on so important a feature of the currency bill.

It is not believed that Mr. Lane's defection will endanger the draft of the bill as finally formulated in the Democratic caucus.

The Senate administered a severe rebuke to Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, is in charge of the bill. On the motion of Mr. Hitchcock an entire print of a colloquy between Mr. Owen and himself on Thursday was stricken from The Congressional Record because of changes made in the language by Mr. Owen. A correct report of the proceedings was ordered substituted.

Reed Denounces Root Attack.

When the Hitchcock substitute had been tabled, Senator Reed made a speech vigorously defending the Owen bill and replying to Senator Root, who, on Saturday, attacked the measure and called Secretary Bryan "the dominating influence" behind the proposed new currency system.

Repulying directly to Senator Root's predictions that undue inflation and a financial panic might ensue if the Currency bill were passed in its present form, Senator Reed said that no inflation of the currency could occur unless the "sound money men who run the banks" brought it about.

"This is a workable bill," he continued. "It is not surcharged with destruction to business. If added checks ought to be put in, I for one am willing to put them in. But the Senator from New York spent his time telling of the dire things that would happen to business and spent but little time explaining his own proposed amendments.

"No one has the right to stand on the floor of this Senate and undertake to alarm the business interests of the country when there is no just cause for it. I doubt the high patriotism of the man who will stand here and cry, 'Wolf! wolf!' when there is no wolf; who will take this chance of injuring the multitude who may be misled by such a cry."

Senator Reed said a "typewritten document" proposing Senator Root for the Presidency had been prepared and given to the press before he made his speech.

"It is not difficult, then, to understand why the Secretary of State was brought in," he added. "When the voice of ambition is calling to higher honors, it is not difficult to understand that men will sometimes let their interest overcome their spirit of fairness and candor.

"If we ever have inflation of the currency under this bill it will be caused by the bankers of the country, and by no one else. Even if Mr. Bryan was all that he has been painted by his enemies, even if he favored inflation of the currency, which no one has the right to charge; even if his influence was to stand back of this proposed Federal reserve board, and to control the men who will be appointed by the President, that board cannot put out one dollar of additional currency until there has been a call made upon it by the regional banks, whose boards will be controlled by the 'sound money men,' who run the national banks."

Senator Hitchcock, attacking the proposed control of the regional reserve banks by the banking interests, quoted the speech of Senator Stone on Saturday, in which the latter attacked A. B. Hepburn and Frank A. Vanderlip of New York and Milton Ailes of Washington as representatives of a class of bankers who were fighting effective currency reform, and insisted that under the Democratic bill the control of the currency system of the country would be turned over to these and other bankers.

Stone Retorts on Hitchcock.

"If the Vanderlips and the Aileses are going to control," interrupted Senator Stone, "it is remarkable that they are opposing this whole system. They have been down here fighting it. They are fighting it yet. They are invoking every agency to defeat it. They want to get a central bank."

A defense of the bankers, particularly those criticised in the debate by Senators Stone and Owen, was made by Senator Weeks.

"Because bankers are advising their customers to go slowly," he said, "is not an indication that bankers are trying to injure or break down business. It is the function of a banker to advise his customer against undue extension. The central reserve city bankers are in exactly the same position toward their country bank depositors as the average bank is toward its customers."

Mentioning Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, as an example, Senator Weeks said that the bankers of the central reserve city were "competent men who had grown up in the business from boys in the banks.

"The United States to-day has the most competent bank men in the world," he continued. "To say that they are bad men is a sinister thing to do without the proof that they are bad. If what the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Oklahoma say about these men is true, it seems to me it is bad policy to do as those Senators propose to do and turn over to them the management of these great reserve banks."

Fling at Presidential Boom.

At the night session Senator Williams, referring to the Presidential boom launched for Senator Root by Senator Gallinger, remarked that it was "wonderful what wreck can be wrought in a sound mind by a Presidential bee." He characterized Senator Root as a great man who had recently been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, but added, "I have never been able to satisfy myself why." He said the "plutocratic press" had heralded Senator Root's speech as a great attack on the Currency bill, but he insisted that Senator Root's premises were entirely wrong.

Chairman Owen of the Banking Committee challenged the statements of Senator Root that in case of a financial disturbance the gold of America would be drained when foreign nations unloaded American securities. The European financial industries, he said, were as anxious to keep conditions stable in this country as in Europe, and in the event America was able to draw large quantities of gold from Europe.

"We were able to get gold enough to make up for the vast quantities that were hoarded in this country," he said. "I believe gold was hoarded then in New York for the criminal purpose of breaking the stock market.

"That is not to be charged against the banker; it was ruinous to the banker. But there have been certain men in New York who have used the bankers as they would use pawns on a chess board. There are men who regard the banker as their servants, as their hired men to carry out their bidding.

"They have played that game for the last time. This bill takes out of their hands the power to make or break the financial and industrial fabric of the country."

Senator Owen said that "the strictures heaped upon this bill by the Senator from New York" were "unfair, unjust, and unreasonable."

PANIC ON NOW, SAYS MANN.

Cannon Agrees with Him—Both Blame the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There was a mild sensation around the Capitol this afternoon when Representative James R. Mann of Illinois said in a speech from his place on the floor that "the country is in the midst of a financial and industrial panic."

Mr. Mann is the responsible floor leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives and is considered one of the conservative leaders in the Republican Party.

Mr. Mann spoke less than a quarter of an hour, but said that within a few days he would address the House at greater length on the present situation in the country.

Almost at the same time that Mr. Mann was talking panic in the House, Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Speaker of the House, was saying, in an interview, that "the lever of prosperity has been reversed," and blaming the Democratic Administration for "slackening in business."

Representative Heflin of Alabama had been addressing the House in criticism of the estimate of the cotton crop made last Friday by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Heflin spoke of mills working day and night, and this afforded the Republican floor leader his opportunity to challenge that statement as to the prosperity of the country.

"It is very refreshing," exclaimed Mr. Mann, "to hear the distinguished gentleman from Alabama complain about the price of cotton and insist that, owing to the high price of everything else, the Southern farmer cannot afford to exist unless cotton brings 15 cents a pound.

"The celebrated and world-wide advertised Underwood Tariff bill has not up to date reduced the cost of living, as was promised, and, I believe, has not greatly increased the price of cotton. As long as the gentleman from Alabama has stated to the House that the cotton mills of the South are running day and night, and that the New England mills are running full time, a fact which will be interesting and surprising when brought to the attention of the representatives from New England, I shall take occasion in a few days to call the attention of the House to the present situation in the country, both financial and industrial.

"I shall not detain the House at this time to do that except to say that owing to the incapacity of Democratic control and legislation the country is now in the midst of a financial and industrial panic and all over the country men to-day, both in factories and financial institutions, are nearly scared to death."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon is in Washington in connection with the meeting of the Republican National Committee.

"Get-together clubs," asserted Mr. Cannon, "are usually organized for the benefit of an individual or group of individuals who desire to use them. Conflicting ambitions of men do not bother me half as much as do the present conditions of the country that have been produced by these conflicting ambitions.

"They gave us a minority President and an Administration that is committed to the reversal of all the policies under which the country has enjoyed great prosperity. The present Administration came into power pledged to reverse the lever.

"All business, big and little, was going ahead when the Administration began. President Wilson reversed the lever. The Democratic Congress followed his direction and reversed the revenue policy of the Government. That reversal has slackened business so that in many places it has almost stopped. Our Democratic friends recognize that the tariff law has not improved business conditions, and they are now pushing through a Currency bill by caucus on the theory that it will relieve the embarrassment caused by the Underwood tariff.

"They are preparing to revise the Sherman anti-trust law as a means of clearing away the embarrassment that may follow the enactment of their Currency bill. I suppose they will have some other remedy for the failure of their new anti-trust laws, and they will finally follow the policy of the old doctor, who, not knowing what ailed his patient, concluded to throw him into fits because he was strong on fits. They have almost thrown the patient into fits now. Is there depression in the country? Go out and see for yourself. Business men, manufacturers, and farmers in the West are whistling to keep up their courage while they read about prosperity in other parts of the country which they do not enjoy. They are beginning to suspect that this prosperity they read about is like the milk sickness—always just beyond, over in the next county. Some day the news will become so general that you newspaper men won't be able to handle it.

"Business has fallen off from 20 to 40 per cent. in the past twelve months. The trouble appears to be that the President and the Democratic leaders in Congress are trying to destroy confidence in everybody and everything except themselves and their policies. They are still living in the ante-bellum age, when cotton and tobacco were the principal articles of exchange. They are ready to boom cotton and protect tobacco while they sacrifice every other agricultural and manufactured product in the country."

TO RETAIN J. C. CLEMENTS.

Wilson Likely to Reappoint Him to the Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Wilson has practically decided to reappoint Judson C. Clements of Georgia as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He soon will announce the names of those to succeed Charles A. Prouty and the late John H. Marble. Mr. Prouty will become director of physical valuation.

Persons close to the White House say the President does not wish to interfere with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is hearing the application of the Eastern railways for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, and concluded to reappoint Mr. Clements.

FAVORS LITERACY TEST.

House Committee to Report Alien Bill—Militant Women Barred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—With a decisive majority in its favor the Burnett Immigration bill, including the literacy test, vetoed by President Taft, was ordered reported to-day by the House Immigration Committee.

The committee adjusted its differences relating to militant suffragists and advocates of sabotage and forms of violence by adopting an amendment which provides for the deportation of "any alien who at any time within three years after entry shall be found in the United States advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property or advocating or teaching the overthrow of organized government or the assassination of any public official."

That, it was agreed, would include advocates of sabotage, anarchists, or militant suffragists who might urge destruction of property.

The committee did not adopt any special amendment relating to the exclusion of Asiatics, leaving that to the general provisions of the bill relating to the requirements for naturalization. It was stated, however, that questions relating to the Asiatic immigration would be taken up with the State Department.

TO MARK BICHLORIDE.

Druggists Favor Special Containers and Oppose Lederle's Order.

At a meeting last night of the National Pharmaceutical Society, an association of registered drug clerks, held in the College of Pharmacy in West Sixty-eighth Street, a protest was prepared against the regulation made by Health Commissioner Lederle, requiring a special wrapper for bichloride of mercury tablets. J. R. Wall, President of the society, said:

"The idea of candy is always associated in the minds of children with wrappers made of colored paper or tinfoil, and, therefore, a child may pick up one of these poisonous tablets under the impression that they are candy."

President Wall suggested that bottles of irregular shape for the tablets would be a greater safeguard.

Coroner Feinberg said the poison tablets, or dangerous poisons in any form, should not be sold, except in the form of a special shaped tablet, wrapped in a special wrapper, and put up in a special container.

"The tablet should never be smooth, but of corrugated surface, stamped with the word poison," he said. "This is not a local matter, but one that requires national action. Congress should decide upon a special container that should be used all over the country for bichloride of mercury."

Son of President Yuan to Marry.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15.—It is announced to-day that President Yuan Shih-Kai's youngest son is shortly to be betrothed to the eleven-year-old daughter of the Vice President, Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, who arrived recently in Peking.

SCHOOL TO TRAIN BEGGARS.

Mendicants Also Have National Society, with Chicago Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Police Lieutenant James P. Larkin, attached to the Detective Bureau, is authority for the statement that an association of beggars has been formed with branches all over the United States and headquarters in this city, which is known among its members and to the police as the "Panhandlers' Trust," although its official name is "The Gay Cats." Branches of the organization are known as "camps," and are governed by local officers under the direction of the national organization here.

Chicago members of "The Gay Cats," according to Lieut. Larkin, have rented and furnished with money "panhandled" in the downtown district and elsewhere a building in one of the poorest neighborhoods of the west side, which serves as headquarters. There the active members divide the day's receipts, discuss "tips" of police activity, and lay plans for the morrow. In the same building the organization maintains its school of instructions, where recruits can learn the "tricks of the trade."

Methods of deception are part of the curriculum, and in this connection recruits are taught how to "make up" as cripples and invalids, and the use of acids in making healthy arms and hands appear to have been scalded.

"It is a poor 'Gay Cat' who cannot cadge $10 or more in one day," said Lieut. Larkin.

The membership of the "Gay Cats" in Chicago numbers nearly 100 beggars, it is said.

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Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats—formerly priced to $20; at $9.75
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$8.45 Outfit of Ice Skates and Skating Shoes—at $7.50
Regular $5.85 Outfit for $5
Skating Shoes—at ..... $2.95 to $5
Ice Skates—at ..... 70c to $8
Men's Leather Slippers—Romeos, Opera and Everett s yles; at $1.39
Women's $1.25 Juliettes—pair 98c
Boys' $3 High-cut Storm Shoes—pair $1.98
Leggings—for women and children; pair 39c to 98c
$3.95 Hand-Cars—sale in Toy Town—at $2.85
5,000 Fancy Pieces of Decorative Linens—including scarfs, shams, center pieces and table covers; values $2 to $3; at $1.49
$1.50 Leather Collar Boxes—at 98c
$1 Leather Collar Pouches—at 79c
50c Leather Collar Pouches—at 39c
$1 Leather Collar Boxes—at 79c
$6.25 Leather Suit Cases—at $4.75
$5.75 Leather Traveling Bags—at $4.50

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$6.50 Gas Reading Lamps—at $4.50
Imported China Chocolate Sets—dainty enameled hand-painted floral designs; complete in fancy lined box; at $3.95
7-Piece Coaster Sets—at 85c
Scrap Baskets—assorted shapes and color blendings; at 50c
Shoe Blacking Cabinets—at $1
15-Piece Cereal Sets—at $4.45
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HARDMAN; Mahogany; like new	375	185
ARMSTRONG; like new; sample case	300	200
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany; almost new	400	275
HAZELTON; Mahogany; Cabinet Grand	400	325
MASON & HAMLIN; entirely remade	500	300
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany; like new	450	340
STEINWAY; entirely remade	600	385
KNABE; Upright; Mahogany; excellent shape	550	395
STEINWAY; Mahogany; like new	550	420
KNABE; Circassian Walnut; sample style	650	440

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CHICKERING; Mahogany; fine tone and action	$350	$325
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KNABE; Rosewood Baby; a gem	850	475
STEINWAY; Parlor Rosewood; entirely renewed	900	485
HARDMAN; Baby; like new	700	490
KNABE; Mignonette; beautiful Mahogany; like new	950	525
KNABE; Mignon; Rosewood; perfect	750	590
KNABE; Baby Rosewood; splendid condition	850	595
STEINWAY; Baby; like new	950	625
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KNABE; Mahogany; Player; demonstration used	950	695
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—How does moonlight compare for strength with sunlight?

—Why did the Israelities in bondage need straw to put in their bricks when we do not use it?

—When sea water freezes, does the salt stay in the ice?

—What is a beaver's favorite food?

—What percentage of the manufacturing output of Lynn, Mass., according to U. S. Census statistics, is in boots and shoes?

—Why is it harder to guess the width of a river than that of a field as wide?

—Why do not animals that sleep through the winter starve to death?

—Why do we count by tens?

—Why is the shadow cast by an electric light sharper-edged than that cast by the sun?

—Why are most substances paler in color when ground to powder than when in brick?

—What is the great difference between a giraffe's horns and the horns of a rhinoceros?

—How does the amount of air in a room spoiled by an ordinary gas-burner compare with the amount spoiled by a man in breathing?

—What is the length, over all, of the steamship Mauretania; what is the length, "between perpendiculars?

—What kind of milk is Roquefort cheese made from?

—To what tempe ature can lathe tools made of high-speed steel be heated by friction without losing their edge?

—What scientific experiment led to the death of the great philosopher Francis Bacon?

—How does the park called the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris, compare in size with Central Park in New York City?

—During what years was Texas an independent republic?

—What is the veterinary treatment for milk fever in cows?

—Of what material are felt hats made?

—In what part of the world are the monkeys found which have a forehead most like that of human beings?

—Why is Wisconsin called "The Badger State," although the badger is not found there?

—If you were asked to choose a toy and a ring as presents for a brother and sister named Philip and Margaret, and you did not know what they liked, what clever idea could you get from the Encyclopcedia Britannica?

—How many Philippine Islands are there?

—What makes blood clot?

—What makes a cut apple turn brown?

—What domestic animal is oftenest born with only one eye?

—Why does a tame rabbit die if it is held erect for half an hour?

—What was the great difference between the destruction of Pompeii and that of Herculaneum?

—Where were the first lighthouses built?

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THINK MISS M'CANN WILL BE HOME SOON

Police Expect to Find Her Hiding Place To-day or To-morrow if She Doesn't Return.

SEEN IN GOOD GROUND

Missing Girl Was In Long Island Town on Dec. 6 — Cruel Post Card Hoax.

Detectives engaged in the search for Jessie Evelyn McCann, daughter of Robert G. McCann, who has been missing from her home, 438 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, since Dec. 4, dropped yesterday the theory that she was dead either by suicide or accident, and asserted that they would discover to-day or to-morrow the hiding place of the young teacher somewhere on Long Island, if she did not return home of her own free will.

The detectives have learned that Miss McCann was in Good Ground, L. I., on the second day after she disappeared from home, and from the assistant station agent there they got the information that she purchased a ticket when she left either for Amityville or Babylon, the station agent could not remember which. As Miss McCann spent her vacation in Good Ground last August, she became known to residents of the place at that time, and two other former acquaintances were found by the detectives who insisted that they saw Miss McCann in that town on Dec. 6.

In the search at Good Ground, Detectives Brierton and Sylvester questioned very closely all persons associated with Miss McCann during her vacation visit. Mrs. Frank Goodale, one of those who recognized Miss McCann in Good Ground a week ago, is the proprietor of a candy store near the station. She stated that in August Miss McCann frequently came to the store, sometimes on foot and sometimes in a pony cart belonging to Mrs. Daniel Turnbull, at whose Summer home in Good Ground a number or girl friends of Miss McCann were guests while the young teacher lived across the street at the Hotel Arlington, owned by the father of Wendell Squires, the Columbia student who had admitted that he is "practically" engaged to the missing girl, and says he would be glad to marry her if she will return home.

"I was walking up to the station to see a friend off for the 3:18 train Saturday a week ago," said Mrs. Goodale to the detectives, "and just before the train came into the station I caught sight of Miss McCann and another woman standing on th eplatform. That is, Miss McCann was pacing back and forth on the platform and the other woman was standing atill. She was older than Miss McCann—40 years old or about that. The other woman I had never seen before, and I am positive she did not belong in Good Gronud. I do not remember the color of Miss McCann's dress, but I do remember that she wore a cutaway coat. I also remember that the two women chatted at intervals as if they were friends. I saw Miss McCann get aboard the train, and I am quite sure the other woman got aboard the train also. I am just as sure that it was Miss McCann as I am sure I met her here in my store almost every day during her visit last August. I tried to speak to her, but she turned away."

David W. Smith, a painter, also was sure he saw the missing girl just before the 3:18 o'clock train pulled in, bound for New York

Gerard Carmichael, assistant station agent, recalled that Miss McCann came to the station some time before the 3:18 train arrived, and that she approached him and greeted him while her companion hung back. Miss McCann asked him about trains for New York, he said, and then discussed for several minutes local topics in which she recalled her visit to Good Ground in August.

After learning all they could about Miss McCann in Good Ground Detectives Sylvester and Brierton searched the Arlington Hotel, which is closed for the Winter, and then went to Springville to interview the father of Wendell Squires.

The McCann family received last night a letter of condolence and sympathy from the primary teachers of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church at Beverley Road and Ocean Avenue, Flatbush.

The family received a clue yesterday which they believe to be a cruel hoax perpetrated upon them. A postcard arrived containing two inscriptions, which read:

Dear Mother: I am at Diesenbach,s, and will be home Thursday. JESSIE.
Dear Mother: I will be home Thursday. Don't worry. JESSIE.

Miss Ethel McCann, speaking for the family, said that the handwriting on the card was a mere scrawl, and that it did not in the slightest degree resemble the handwriting of her sister. The postcard had been mailed from Station A., Coney Island. It was turned over to the police.

TO BE STEPMOTHER TO 21.

Flushing Widower's Big Family Doesn't Scare Mrs. Delia Nolan.

Daniel Bullger, a widower, whose wife left him twenty-one children when she died, a year ago, has arranged to marry again. Mrs. Delia Nolan, a widow of Corona, will be the second Mrs. Bullger.

Mr. Bullger is a salesman in a Flushing grocery store, and lives in Flushing at 28 South Prince Street. The wedding is set for some day this month, but they are not telling the date.

May Sell Roseville Trust's Assets.

Chancellor Walker granted an application in Newark yesterday for an order to show cause why the assets of the Roseville Trust Company should not be sold to the proposed Mutual Bank of Roseville. The order was granted upon the application of State Banking and Insurance Commissioner La Monte, who said that he took over the trust company on Aug. 13 after finding that it owed depositors $357,926, which it could not pay.

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

GLOVES WILL SETTLE IT!

She came to Bloomingdales' and selected from the following:

Women's Capeskin Gloves, mannish style, standard makes, in a wide variety of colors and tan, black and white, at 89c.

Women's Imported Gloves, full P-K style, 1 and 2 clasp, glace kid, in black, white, tans and browns, $1.00.

Women's 16, 20, 24 and 30 button length Mousquetaire Kid and Doeskin Gloves, white and black, $1.50 to $4.25.

Women's Kid and Suede Squirrel Silk and Fleece Lined Gloves, Meyers' and Fownes' make, $1.00 to $3.98.

For men, boys and girls the range of prices admits easy selection.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early.

BLOOMINGDALES
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Lane Bryant

Will close out Tuesday and Wednesday

at Extreme Reductions

156 Afternoon Dresses

Attractive new styles of crepe de chine, charmeuse, serge and novelty fabrics in lovely shades of Copenhagen, fox glove, apricot, navy and wistaria, as well as black.

Including extra sizes for stout figures.

Formerly $27.50 to $39.75

13.50

87 Natty Winter Coats

Fashionable loose effects of mixtures, basket weave, broadcloth, brocaded jacquard in taupe, navy, black, green and brown, silk lined, some fur trimmed.

Formerly $24.75 to $37 50

16.75

46 Fur Trimmed Wraps

A most effective selection in rich colorings of brocaded plush, chiffon velvet, duvetyn, taupe, brown, black and mahogany. Brocaded silk linings in white or colors.

Formerly $69.50 to $94.00

34.75

NO ALTERATIONS 25 West 38th St. NO EXCHANGES

B. Altman & Co.

Small Oriental Rugs

Antique, Semi-antique and Modern, are displayed in large assortments at moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

KAISER BEARS MANY GIFTS.

Christmas Packages Fill Mail Compartments of Big Liner.

With her mail compartments packed to capacity with Christmas gifts from the United States and Canada to relatives and friends in Europe, the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. sailed for Bremen, by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, at 1 o'clock this morning. The Cunarder Mauretania sails for Liverpool at 6 o'clock this afternoon and at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the French liner France sails for Havre. These are the last ships whose schedules make possible mail deliveries in Europe by Christmas morning.

Until ten minutes of the time she sailed this morning the foreign post office officials were busy putting mail bags aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm II. It was one of the largest Christmas mails ever to leave this port.

The Kaiser Wilhelm carried a large number of cabin passengers, most of them hurrying to British, French, and German homes to spend the holidays. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Alsop, J. C. Baldwin and his two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Boettner, Baron Oscar Bopp von Oberstadt, Bruno Borchardt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Hoberland, Walter Jensen, Arthur W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sloan, Mrs. Thomas D. Whistler, and Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr.

The Mauretania, it is expected, will carry an even larger Christmas mail than the Kaiser Wilhelm. Some of the Mauretania's passengers will be Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Sir Charles and Lady Allom, T. Agar-Roberts, M. P., Sir George Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Crocker, the Misses Crocker, Prince Henri of Croy, Lionel Curtis, Henry S. Beardsley, J. Morton Griffith, M. P., and Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Frederick E. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Homer, the Right Rev. Bishop Frederick J. Kinsman, D. D., Mrs. Alfred Peck, Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Lady Evelyn Ward, and Mrs. James Norton Winslow.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. Telephone Gramercy 5100

Holiday Gift Specials

Lounging and Bath Robes

A Most Acceptable Holiday Present

SILK HOUSE COATS—Velvets, matelasse and plain effects. All silk lined. Regularly $20.00 and $25.00 — 15.00 and 18.00

SMOKING AND LOUNGE COATS—Newest double faced wool materials. Silk cord trimmings. Regularly $6.00 to $15.00 — 4.50 to 12.00

SILK DRESSING GOWNS—Unusually fine grades of medium weights. Special values — 16.50 and 22.50

ENGLISH WOOL ROBES—Most comfortable and warm lounging robes. Silk trimming. Regularly $20.00 to $30.00 — 16.50 and 19.50

BLANKET BATH ROBES—Heavy and warm robes. All liberal sizes and neatly finished. Regularly $6.50 to $12.00 — 4.50 to 8.50

House Gowns and Robes

WOMEN'S BEACON BLANKET ROBES of superior quality; wide ribbon trimmed. Value $8.75 — 6.75

FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES—Hand made and embroidered; two models. Value $15.00 — 9.50

WOMEN'S JAPANESE SILK ROBES—Hand quilted, silk lined with contrasting shades. Value $10.00 — 5.95

JAPANESE SILK ROBES—Contrasting lining of silk, hand quilted and embroidered. Value $14.00 — 7.85

Motor Robes

EXTRA HEAVY PLUSH ROBES—An assortment of extra warm robes made especially to withstand most severe tests. All the standard colorings. Regularly $15.00 — 10.00

DOUBLE MOHAIR AND PLUSH ROBES—All with heavy, soft interlining and in regulation and large sizes. Colors green, blue, maroon, brown, black. Reg. $16.50 & $19.50 — 12.00, 13.50

Leather Goods

Choice Xmas Selections for Men and Women

HIGHEST GRADES OF NOVELTIES—Imported Sewing Baskets, Jewel Boxes, Writing Cabinets, Manicure Sets, Bottle and Toilet Cases. Also many novel pieces for the home and office. Values $7.50 to $9.50 — 6.50

IMPORTED NOVELTIES—Library Sets, Telephone and Memo Pads, Smokers' Sets, Jewel Boxes, Calendars and many clever and odd articles that are appropriate for Christmas gifts. Value $3.50 to $4.50 — 2.95

Women's Gloves

Best Grades for Xmas Gifts.

GLACE—20 button length; finest quality; white. Value $4.50 pair — 3.45

GLACE—16 button length; finest quality; in white, black and champagne. Value $3.50 pair — 2.85

GLACE—1 clasp; P K seams; in all white; also white with black stitching. Value $1.50 pair — 1.15

WASHABLE DOESKIN—12 button length; in white only. Value $2.50 pair — 1.95

Men's Gloves

Best Grades for Xmas Gifts

HEAVY WALKING GLOVES—In the new English tan. Pair — 1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50

WHITE GLACE—For evening wear. Pair — 1.50, 2.00, 2.25

SUEDE GLOVES—In light, dark and medium gray. Pair — 1.75, 2.25

CHAMOIS—1 button, white and yellow. Value $2.00 pr. — 1.40

Real Lace Handkerchiefs

A Dainty Xmas Gift.

REAL VALENCIENNES—Regularly $1.95 to $5.50 each — 1.35 to 3.95

REAL DUCHESS—Regularly $1.95 to $6.25 each — 1.35 to 4.50

REAL LIMERICK—Regularly $7.50 to $18.00 ea. — 5.95 to 13.50

REAL CARRICK-MACROSS—Regular $22.50 to $25.00 each — 14.50 to 19.75

Fitted Toilet Rolls and Cases

Exceptionally appropriate for Holiday Gifts for men or women.

OF VARIOUS FINE LEATHERS—All fitted with the most necessary articles for all kinds of travel or week-end uses. Regularly $4.50 to $15.00 — 3.50, 6.75, 9.00

Men's Neckwear

SILK KNITTED NECKWEAR—Finest grades of pure thread silk. Accordion stitch with newest cross stripe effects and two tone shades. Regularly $2.00 — 1.15

Men's Silk Hose

SILK HALF HOSE—Heavy quality and serviceable styles in black and plain colors. Silk embroidered clocks on sides. Regularly $1.25 Pair — 75c

Fur Muffs and Scarfs

Fine grades, special selections for Xmas Gifts

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS Values $5.00 to $20.00 — 3.00 to 14.00

PERSIAN PAW MUFFS Values $9.00 and $10.00 — 6.00 and 7.00

CARACUL SCARFS Values $9.00 and $12.00 — 6.00 and 8.00

CARACUL MUFFS Value $10.00 — 7.00

DYED SKUNK SETS Value $35.00 — 27.00

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS Values $35 to $110 — 25.00 to 80.00

ALASKA SABLE MUFFS Values $40 to $125 — 28.00 to 90.00

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

Special importations for holiday gifts—most attractive prices.

MEN'S INITIAL—Various styles. Special values Box of Six — 1.50, 2.25, 3.00

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED—¼ and ½ inch hems. Regularly $6.00 dozen — 4.75

WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED—⅛ and ¼ inch hems. Reg. $2.25 and $3.00 dozen — 1.35, 1.75

WOMEN'S INITIAL—Plain White or in colors. Special value— Box of Six — 1.50, 3.00

Broadway & 19th Street

WILSON AT WORK AGAIN.

Keeps to His Room, but Dictates Letters and Reads Official Papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Wilson worked leisurely to-day, signing several commissions and reading many official documents. He did not go to the Executive Offices, but stayed in the upper apartments of the White House, on the advice of his physician, who suggested his remaining in an even temperature until the attack of grip and cold should entirely disappear.

The President stayed indoors against his own wishes, yielding to the advice of his doctor. He was said by Dr. Grayson to-night to have improved in health, and appeared almost entirely recovered, but as a precaution, he said, the President would probably be kept indoors another day or two.

Engagements with Cabinet officers were scheduled for to-morrow, but they are tentative, and if the President does see any of the Cabinet officers it will be in his study. The President had the Hetch Hetchy bill before him to-day, and is awaiting a report from Secretary Lane before signing it.

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

Without Reserve—Every One of Our

Men's London Overcoats

Hitherto $35 to $50, and More

Today $25

To be quite frank, we are "getting out from under."

Today's new price affects every one of our present stock of Men's Overcoats made for us by London tailors of highest standing.

Styles are those favored by the most smartly dressed men in two hemispheres.

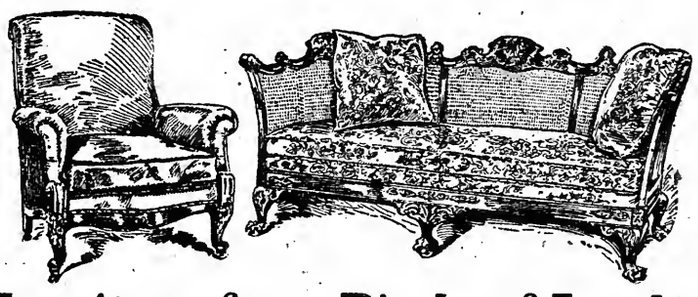
The Coats have never been reduced in price before, and would not be now, or for another two months, if it were not for changed conditions after the first of the year.

Included are:

London Box Coats *English Greatcoats* *Double-breasted Ulsters*
Fleece-lined Motor Coats *Lightweight Overcoats* *Raincoats*
English Raglans *Balmacaans*

Materials are Scotch and Irish Cheviots, Irish Homespuns, Robert's and Scotch Cheviots, English Chinchillas and Vicunas, in the Overcoats; and in the Raincoats, gabardines and other rainproof fabrics.

All the Overcoats are new this Winter, with the exception of about fifteen carried over from last season. Men who stop to think that this is one of the very finest stocks of English Overcoats in the city, will lose no time in making their choice at $25 each. Fourth Floor



Furniture from Birch, of London

Our First Importation by "S. S. Minnewaska" Under the New 20% Lowered Tariff

On the Minnewaska, which arrived December 8th, came a few very fine pieces of Furniture from this noted London maker, which were produced especially for us.

They are designs for the living room or library, and are notable for their atmosphere of comfort, and their decided beauty.

In order that our prices on Imported Furniture, already in stock, shall not exceed those of these new arrivals, we have reduced other fine pieces proportionately.

There is a noble Mahogany Sofa in Chinese Chippendale, with cane back and softest of down cushions, at $450.

Another Sofa in English mahogany is deeply and delightfully upholstered in flowered cretonne, at $175.

Arm Chair and Settee in black Chinese lacquer, with antique cane seats, at $195.

An Arm Chair and Settee of satinwood in Hepplewhite decoration, at $250 for two pieces.

There is a group of luxurious Arm Chairs, covered in real English morocco, which will make the men who get them as Christmas gifts fit subjects for envy. $65 to $120. And a deep Club Settee at $205. Seventh Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Wild's Orientals

A rug is not a passing remembrance, from one Christmas to another.

The sentiment which it carries with it is a legacy of personal regard, always spread before the household fortunate enough to receive it. There is no better gift in the world than a Wild's Oriental.

Beautiful gift rugs at $18, $25, $50, $100 and $150.

JOSEPH WILD & Co.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

THINK 'MOVIES' LED GIRL TO SHOOT MAN

Margaret Lima, Authorities Believe, Sought to Act Part of Picture Heroine.

HER VICTIM DOING WELL

She Is Melodramatic in Manner When Questioned—Is Unable to Find Hotel.

Margaret Lima, the fifteen-year-old girl who fired six shots at seventeen-year-old Meyer Simons in front of the New Star Theatre, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, early on Saturday evening, was arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday before Justice Hoyt. Detective Kahn of the East 104th Street station accused her of felonious assault with intent to kill. No testimony was given before Justice Hoyt either by the girl or the detective. She was remanded to the care of the Children's Society for one week to await the outcome of the injuries of young Simons. It was said last night at the Harlem Hospital that Simons was getting along very well. Joseph Jaeger, 12 years old, of 171 East 107th Street, who was hit in the leg by one of the bullets which the girl fired, also was said to be doing nicely. Should Simons's injury prove fatal, however, the girl will face a charge of homicide.

Following her arraignment yesterday the girl was taken by Detective Kahn and Assistant Superintendent Pisarra of the Children's Society on a tour of the places which she alleges she visited with Simons. She has said that Simons flirted with her, that subsequently he took her to dinner, gave her drugged wine, and then took her to a Sixth Avenue hotel, where she awoke the following day to find that she had been deserted. After she realized that the young man was not going to return she says she pawned a diamond ring and used the money to buy food and rent a furnished room where she could live until she got work, because she was afraid to return home without the ring. A week ago she was found by the police on a bench in Stuyvesant Park. She was sent to Bellevue, where she told the doctors she had lost her memory.

The tour of yesterday was made with a view of verifying the girl's story concerning the restaurant, hotel, and rooming house. She fixed the situation of the first place, according to Assistant Superintendent Pisarra, at 342 Sixth Avenue and the third place at 136-142 East Seventeenth Street. According to Mr. Pisarra, Margaret could not find the hotel, so there was no opportunity to compare specimens of Simons's handwriting with the name written on the register.

At the rooming house on East Seventeenth Street the janitress told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that she recognized Margaret yesterday afternoon when she was brought there by the investigators as a girl she had first seen a week ago last Friday or Saturday. At that time the girl wanted to rent a furnished room and was directed to apply to a Mrs. Keenan on the ground floor, west. The girl had no luggage, said the janitress, nor was she accompanied by any man.

She told Mrs. Keenan that she was out of work and wished to stay there one or two nights until she obtained employment. Mrs. Keenan asked her if she did not have any relatives with whom she could stay, and the girl replied that she had an aunt, but that the aunt made her work hard. Mrs. Keenan finally consented to allow her to stay. She left a week ago yesterday morning and was not seen again until yesterday afternoon.

The authorities of the Children's Society are of the belief that the girl is mentally unbalanced from seeing too many cheap moving-picture shows. They said yesterday that she had a mania for films showing a girl avenging herself for wrongs, and that under the inspiration of the "movies" she determined to stage a drama of her own in order to obtain notoriety.

This belief is based on questioning Margaret yesterday by by Assistant Supt. Pisarra. While she was being questioned Margaret had a very melodramatic air. Her demeanor was described as that of a girl who was acting for a camera the rôle of a heroine.

"Why did you shoot this young man?" was one question.

"Because I'm a Sicilian girl and they always revenge themselves for their wrongs."

Similar questions and answers convinced the authorities of the society that the girl was actuated in the shooting by a desire to show that she was as good an actress as the heroine of the "movies."

TRIBELHORN GETS 25 DAYS IN JAIL

Realty Man Also Fined $500 for Leasing Apartments to Disorderly Persons.

FIRST CONVICTION IN YEARS

Court Scores Property Owners Who Hide Behind Renting Agents—Tribelhorn to Appeal.

Justice Collins in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday sentenced Ernest Tribelhorn, a well-known real estate man, to twenty-five days imprisonment and imposed a fine of $500 in addition. Tribelhorn was convicted of knowingly leasing apartments in the Robespierre Apartments, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, to disorderly persons, and his conviction was the first of its kind obtained in many years.

The raids on the Robespierre were made by Inspector Dwyer and his men. When Tribelhorn was arrested he protested and caused the arrest of Inspector Dwyer. The case was postponed many times in the Magistrates' courts before it reached the Court of Special Sessions. A priest from St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was one of the witnesses against Tribelhorn.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan asked that severe punishment be meted out. Justices Collins, O'Keefe, and Fleming sat, and, after hearing from Tribelhorn's lawyer, Justice Collins said that the court considered the case to be a vital one. He pointed out that it concerned the public in a very direct way.

"It is important," said Justice Collins, "because there is no doubt that a large number of apartment houses are rented to women of dissolute character. We have come to the conclusion that a fine alone would not be adequate punishment in the case. Our reason for that is that what tempts people to do this thing is the accumulation of money insofar as rents and the profits are concerned, and it appears that there are unfortunately in our community persons who hold their heads high in social life, who may be described as the principals, who do business through real estate agents.

"Five hundred dollars would be the extent that the court could impose punishment as a fine, and if a fine only were imposed it would not be effectual as a restraint upon others of a similar nature, and it may be that the financial interest of those having the money invested in an interest is so great that they would be glad at any time to pay $500 for the privilege of going ahead.

"We appreciate the defendant is a business man of long standing in New York, a man of good antecedents, and having a large number of friends in the city, a man against whom a conviction of operating a disorderly resort acts as a stain."

Tribelhorn is President of the Tribelhorn Realty Company, which had charge of the renting of apartments in the Robespierre. It was said yesterday that an appeal would be taken.

TOWN MOURNS PRIEST.

3,000 Children Follow Coffin of Father O'Connor in Harrison.

A procession of 3,000 school children, the girls wearing mourning veils and the boys black bands about their arms, followed the coffin of Father Maurice P. O'Connor when it was carried yesterday from the rectory in Lodi Street, Harrison, N. J., to lie in state at the Church of the Holy Cross on Harrison Avenue. While the procession was in progress the children sang "Jerusalem, My Home."

After the body was placed in the Church it was viewed yesterday afternoon and last night by nearly 10,000 persons. Most of the business places in Harrison were draped with black yesterday in honor of Father O'Connor, who died on Friday. The public schools will be closed to-day, when the funeral takes place.

KODAKS for Everyone

If ever there was a universal gift—one equally suitable for and acceptable to him or her—to big him or little him, big her or little her — certainly a Kodak answers the description. We have all the different models, at a broad range of prices.

J.W.& GEO.H. HAHN OPTICIANS
304 MADISON AVE., Below 42d St., N. Y.

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

AN ORGANIZATION

UNIQUE IN ADVANCED BUSINESS ECONOMICS

UNPRECEDENTED SERVICE OFFERED TO EMPLOYERS

Competent examinations, according to strict Business Methods, are made of the Men and Women we supply for

EXECUTIVE, MANAGERIAL, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL POSITIONS.

Negotiations are conducted confidentially. Phone or write for particulars.

It is important that you realize the scope and value of this organization.

Officers and Directors

OTTO T. BANNARD, President — JACOB H. SCHIFF
JOHN R. MacARTHUR, Vice-President — ROBERT W. De FOREST
PAUL M. WARBURG, Treasurer. — GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
EUGENE H. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary — FRANCIS L. HINE
L. F. LOREE

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

Incorporated 1909 (Agency)
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING,
Phone 5836-5837-5838 Cortlandt. 30 Church Street, New York.

NOT BACKING OUT!

William G. White

Haberdasher to New York's best set of men, for ten years foremost in this business, and leader of his contemporaries, IS RETIRING.

When first, 18 days ago, this intention was announced, the permanent interest that had always been taken in these seven big stores and their patrons was not realized.

It was half hoped that the statement made—"I want to retire"—would be cast aside as a jest and the business forced to continue. But the price bargains proved too big a temptation and now the stock is being sold out all too rapidly!

There will be no backing out, however. No better bargains have been offered since the retirement sale was announced. A few of

THE LEADERS

Scotch angora sweater-coats, belted and plain, with and without collars, for men or women. Sold at the Fifth Avenue shops at $20.00 and by us all fall at $15.00. Now are $5.00.

All our holiday umbrellas bought months ago to be sold from $5.00 to $15.00 each will now be sold at $2.85 to $5.35.

Heavy accordion knitted reefers (or mufflers) an indispensable dress requisite. Especially appropriate as a gift. Regular price $6.50, now at $3.50.

Gloves — cravats — shirts — hosiery — waistcoats — pajamas—suspenders—raincoats—jewelry—at reductions of from 35% to 50%.

William G. White

2 Wall St. — 25 Cortlandt St.
49 Nassau St. — 345 Broadway
847 Broad St., Newark — 3 West 42d St.
Broadway & 26th St.

Also controlling stores in other cities.

Living Over Again

his youthful enthusiasms, William Dean Howells visited Spain, and the result is a new book called "Familiar Spanish Travels." Howells wanders about the Spain of to-day, but back of it all is the history of its romantic past. If you ever heard that Howells was the "dean of American literature," do not let that make you think his new book is for the elect. It's a live, human book for you. And there's splendid humor in it, more than in the books which are called popular.

Here are the Books for Giving:

THE WAY HOME
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine" (Basil King)
THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS
By H. G. Wells
THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker
"PEANUT"
By Albert Bigelow Paine
THE IRON TRAIL
By Rex Beach
A CHANGED MAN
By Thomas Hardy
THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
By Kate Langley Bosher
THE CORYSTON FAMILY
By Mrs. Humphry Ward
PARTNERS
By Margaret Deland
THE DESIRED WOMAN
By Will N. Harben
THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS
By Margaret Cameron
THE MAIN ROAD
By Miracle Radford Warren
JOE THE BOOK FARMER
By Garrard Harris
BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES
By Kate Dickinson Sweetser
MARK TIDD
By Clarence B. Kelland
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
New Illustrated Edition
THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER
By Clarence B. Kelland

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

Porto Rico Coffee
100% Pure
has a distinctive flavor and aroma. To fully realize the delicious quality you should use it several days. Order a pound today.

For sale by large dealers

FREE Send 4c postage for Free Sample Can of Coffee

Government of Porto Rico Commercial Agency, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York

This Seal adopted by the Government
PORTO RICO ASSOCIATION GUARANTY
Guarantees every package

Huyler's COCOA

The wholesome food value it contains gives one new energy for work or play. It is nourishing food-drink for the whole family.

Served at Huyler's 26 stores in Greater New York.

Huyler's Cocoa in 10c, 15c, 25c cans

At Your Grocer's

Let us give you a **RESINOL Shaving Stick**

Trial size, free. Enough for a score of soothing, refreshing shaves. Dept. 11-F, Resinol, Baltimore

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Place on Sale Today,
Their Entire Stock of

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Regardless of Former Prices

This collection of Hudson Seal Coats is the finest Bonwit Teller & Co. has ever assembled. Made from the best grades of French dyed selected muskrat pelts. The entire stock is

Divided Into Four Groups

75.00 110.00 145.00 225.00

Formerly 95.00 to 375.00

Collars of Chinchilla-Squirrel, Fitch, Skunk, Ermine or of Self Fur.

45 to 52 inch long models in reproductions of the latest imported coats, showing the smart shirred back and other smart effects.

Extraordinary Special Value

Natural Skunk Sets

45.00

Toga Scarfs, 12.50 — Large Muffs, 32.50

Scarfs	*Muffs*	*Scarfs*	*Muffs*
12.50....Civet Cat....	18.50	19.50 P'nt'd Sitka Fox	24.50
7.50 Natural Raccoon	14.50	12.50..Hudson Seal..	22.50
9.50....Black Fox....	16.50	16.50.....Fitch.....	39.50

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

John Forsythe INC.

In Bankruptcy

To Adjust Matters the Entire Stock of

Highest Grade Men's Wear

Is Being Sold

At Great Reductions

A few selected items as follows:

25c and 50c Forsythe Collars *are* $2.00 a dozen
$1.00 and $1.50 Forsythe Scarfs *are* 65c
$3.00 and $3.50 Forsythe Shirts *are* $1.75
$1.50 and $2.00 Forsythe Gloves *are* $1.20
$3.50 Forsythe Dress Shirts *are* $1.65

We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.

Sale at One Store Only 201 Broadway, near Fulton St.

Tobey-Made Furniture

The Elegant Christmas Gift

From the large displays of suitable objects we suggest

JEWEL TABLES, $85—Remarkable specimens of rare woods and perfect cabinet work; lined with satinwood; gold plated hinge and lock. Tables in mahogany, tonquinwood, violetwood, etc.

TOBEY READING STAND, $25—A rather necessary addition to every library. Stand is very light and easy to move; extreme dimensions are 28 inches wide, 27½ inches high and 12 inches deep. This piece is also made in oak.

HALL CLOCKS, $135 to $1050—Cases made of either oak or solid St. Jago Cuban mahogany and fitted with domestic movements or the finest English tubular chime movements.

GATE-LEG TABLE, $97—Probably the best reproduction of this famous table; made of solid St. Jago Cuban mahogany; top 48 x 18 inches when closed.

EARTHLY PARADISE CHAIR, $115—An absolute counterpart of the original Morris chair as designed and made by William Morris; loose cushions covered with Morris Utrecht Velvet.

SHERATON DESK CHAIR, $60—A copy of one of the rarest examples of Sheraton's work. The original of this chair was brought to this country in 1783.

DOLPHIN DESK, $385—One of the most roomy and comfortable desks; made of solid St. Jago Cuban mahogany. It has a number of secret compartments and is a piece of furniture with grace and dignity in every line; 4 feet wide.

LIBRARY READING LAMP, $60—Standard of mahogany, Adam design; silk shade trimmed with gold galloon and rose festoons.

The Tobey Furniture Company
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Exclusive Holiday Goods

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE FOR THE ORDINARY KIND

Damask Tea Cloth,	$2.50
Dozen Lace Doilies,	$6.00
Lace Bureau Cover,	$7.50
Lace Centerpiece,	$10.50

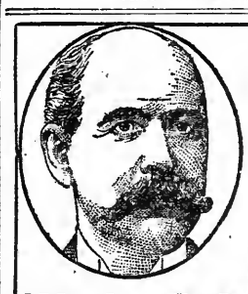
538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32nd St.

The BEHNING PLAYER PIANO

is first of all the equal of any piano made—is far superior to any player.

Every shade of expression known to the skilled pianist—torie coloring, delicate pianissimo, and sharpest crash effects are easily possible with the Behning. Measured by musical results the Behning is the greatest of all Player Pianos.

BEHNING PIANO CO.
425 Fifth Ave. 3 East 38th St.
Also D. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.



BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $875 CAPITAL NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.

$726,564 INCREASE

In the sale of W.L.Douglas shoes the past year.

CALL at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 which has made this large increase in business.

You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W.L.Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking-in, are worn the world over.

The best $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing you how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.)
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1465 Broadway (Times Square).
684 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
431 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1387 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Special

So many patrons responded yesterday to our Sunday Announcement of Furs at greatly reduced prices, that it is feared all were not properly served. To-day the large remaining stocks have been rearranged, making it possible to give prompt attention to every one. Almost all of the articles advertised on Sunday can still be obtained at the prices quoted. Sale will be continued during the week.

Revillon Frères
19 West 34th Street, New York.

TO PUT WORKHOUSE WOMEN ON A FARM

Reformative Work Not Possible Now, Says Probation Association.

CARE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

No Law to Detain Them Exists and No Institution to House Them.

The New York Probation and Protective Association at the annual meeting held yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building advocated the appropriation of an adequate sum to establish a farm colony to take the place of the women's department of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. The association also urged that the State establish an institution for defective female delinquents and appropriate moneys for State institutions to enable them to provide accommodations for defectives who are now at large. These are advocated as the two most necessary and important steps in the direction of reformation and preventive work.

Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, President of the association, in speaking of its work, said that the Judges of this city have shown their good opinion of it by utilizing the advantages offered by the association to an increasing extent. They have taken advantage of the mental and physical examinations and the investigations of the workers of the Probation Association, he said, and many girls have been sent by the courts to the association's Waverly Home.

"As a result of reports and recommendations in a number of these cases," he said, "girls convicted in the Court of General Sessions have been released on suspended sentence under the care of the association, committed to the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, or sent to a custodial institution for feeble-minded girls. Such investigations and examinations are of great importance as a basis of disposition in cases of women offenders, and make possible the treatment of the individual according to her needs. One weakness in carrying out this method of work most successfully is the lack of a suitable custodial institution for defective delinquents, and of a law which makes it possible to detain feeble-minded women. Action should be taken at the next session of the Legislature to meet both of these needs.

"In place of the present Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, which is not reformative in character, there is need of a farm colony which will provide adequately for the girls and women who need institutional care but who cannot be committed to the State reformatories.

Improvement in the method of dealing with women offenders in New York City wil be possible when the House of Detention for Women is erected. An appropriation of $450,000 for this building has been made during this year, and the plans are now being drawn."

The President's report said that from October, 1912, to September, 1913, 1,308 girls were under the care of the association, and of this number 347 girls were referred for employment only and 34 for advice. Girls were referred from eighty-four different sources, including courts, city departments, the Department of Justice, various philanthropic organizations, and individual workers. Thirty-five girls were sent to their homes in other cities. Medical care was given to 175 girls and employment was found for 437 girls.

"This association," President Page continued, "is not only concerned about helping delinquent girls; it is devoting much effort to protecting girls who are in great moral danger in order to prevent them from becoming delinquent, and is extending the educational work through the protective leagues.

"Girls' protective leagues have been organized to secure the help of girls in the moral protection of other girls. There are now over 1,200 girls banded together in twenty-two different leagues for this purpose. Responsibility is felt by members of leagues for other girls, for raising the tone of conversation in their factories and workshops, and for improving moral conditions about them."

Miss Maude E. Miner, Secretary, told of some of the pathetic cases that had come to the attention of the association. Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Chief of Staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, made an address.

SUES HUSBAND'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Hayward, Recent Bride, Asks $100,000 for Alienation of Spouse.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Lester Hayward of this city began suit to-day in the Superior Court against her husband's father, Dr. Henderson Hayward, who is owner of the well-known hotel here bearing his name; her brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Hayward, and her husband's sister, Mrs. Laura Ayers, for $100,000, alleging that they conspired to deprive her of his love, affection, and companionship.

The Haywards were married in Baltimore Oct. 15. Mrs. Hayward was formerly Mrs. Louise R. Hayes of Washington, and is a niece of Rear Admiral Nicholson, U. S. N.

5-HOUR RECORD FOR MOVIES

Reels Exposed in the Afternoon Are Exhibited at Night.

Only five hours elapsed yesterday between the exposure of the negative of a moving-picture reel and the exhibition of the completed pictures at the convention of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association of New York in the Hotel Imperial. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the delegate posed for a moving picture in the street, near the hotel, and at 7 o'clock the result was exhibited at the convention hall in Terrace Garden.

Three reels were taken in the afternoon, one of the delegates grouped in front of the hotel, one of them entering the building, and a third of the moving crowds at Broadway and Thirty-first Street. All these were shown last night, and then, according to the experts, a record of celerity was established.

Among the matter discussed yesterday by the convention were the ventilation of theatres, better fire prevention, a higher grade of pictures, and uniform State laws for the moving-picture business. James G. Wallace, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and Samuel Martin, his Chief Inspector, were guests at the convention's luncheon.

UNCONSCIOUS 48 HOURS.

Doctors Cannot Find Cause of Young Man's Condition.

PASSAIC, Dec. 15.—Physicians of St. Mary's Hospital are puzzled by a patient who has been unconscious for forty-eight hours. All efforts to revive him or find out the cause of his condition have proved unsuccessful.

The man was found on the sidewalk on Saturday. He was unconscious, and an ambulance surgeon brought him to the hospital. Ever since then the doctors have worked over him.

The man is about 30 years old, is well dressed, and has the appearance of a clerk. There was nothing in the clothing by which he could be identified.

PLAY TENNIS UNDER ROOF.

Payne Whitneys Prepare to Enjoy Summer Sport in Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney will not have to go further south for tennis this year than Manhasset, L. I., for workmen there are rapidly bringing to completion a three-story annex to their home, Greentree, which will have a huge glass-walled, well-heated tennis court.

This will be on the second floor of the annex, which is 275 by 150 feet. The first floor is being arranged for guest rooms. The addition to Greentree should be ready for use some time in January.

On Sale in the Young Men's Clothing Dep't—Third Floor

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street, New York

Extraordinary Sale of

Men's Fur-Lined Coats

At an Average Reduction of 50 Per Cent.

All Sizes from 36 to 44, Chest Measure

70 Men's Coats, lined with genuine muskrat and Russian marmot; collar of Persian lamb; covering of fine black broadcloth. *Regularly 60.00 and 75.00* — **28.00**

55 Men's Coats, lined with genuine northern Susliki; collar of Persian lamb; covering of broadcloth. *Regularly 95.00* — **48.00**

60 Men's Coats, lined with imported Japanese mink and finest northern muskrat; collar of Persian lamb; covering of imported English broadcloth. Also motor coats of genuine raccoon, with the fur outside. *Regularly 110.00* — **58.00**

On Sale Tuesday and Wednesday, December Sixteenth and Seventeenth

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street

Offer Exceptional Values in

Young Men's Clothing

Also Suitable for Men of Medium Size

Smart Overcoats

Sizes 33 to 40, chest

The new close-fitting, double-breasted model, of imported vicuna, in Oxford gray, navy blue and brown, with velvet collar.

Also a swagger belted-back model of plaid-back English overcoating.

25.00 *Value* — **15.50**

Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 40, chest

Latest models, of imported fabrics, in single and double-stripe effects, overplaids and mixtures, with narrow shoulders; soft-rolling lapels.

22.50 *Value* — **15.00**

Special Sale of Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 40, chest measure

Three and four-button, single-breasted models, of excellent quality cassimeres, in a variety of attractive stripes, checks and mixtures, in latest patterns. 18.50 *Value* — **12.50**

On Sale Tuesday, December 16

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

On Sale Tuesday, December 16

A SALE of High Class FURS

FOR WOMEN

In such Splendid Variety at such Extensive Price-Range as to make this a Very Remarkable Event

Prices 1/3 Less Than Usual

(And Macy's Usual Prices Are Lowest-in-the-City, Quality for Quality)

Never before has it been possible for Macy's, or any other Store, to hold such a Sale at this time of year, RIGHT AT THE THRESHOLD OF CHRISTMAS, and provide SAVINGS OF ONE-THIRD from already Lowest-in-the-City prices.

The long-delayed Winter weather explains the situation. It created trade conditions that only Macy's could cope with so as to turn them into an event of advantage and magnitude, providing many thousands of dollars' savings for customers, and

RIGHT IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

You will find the most remarkable savings of the season; a very great variety of Furs and of styles, and a price-range to meet the wishes of everyone.

Large Corps of Special Salespeople

The Furs Will Be Shown in a Specially Arranged, Very Large and Convenient Space on the FOURTH FLOOR. 34th St.

Take Escalators at about the Centre of the Broadway front, Main Floor, direct to the Section. Also all elevators and stairways, direct.

A PARTIAL LIST of the FURS and the SAVINGS:

COATS	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Sale Price.
BABY CARACUL COAT, Ermine trimmed.	$449.00	$296.00
PERSIAN COAT, Ermine trimmed.	$524.00	$349.00
PERSIAN COAT,	$359.00	$239.00
BABY CARACUL COAT, Ermine trimmed.	$594.00	$396.00
BABY CARACUL COAT, Trimmed.	$374.00	$249.00
B'TAIL COAT, Pointed Fox trimmed	$694.00	$449.00
SCOTCH MOLE COAT,	$449.00	$296.00
" " " Ermine trimmed.	$296.00	$196.00
SCOTCH MOLE COAT, Skunk trimmed,	$409.00	$234.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, (Seal Dyed Muskrat) trimmed.	$296.00	$196.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, (Dyed Rat) trimmed.	$374.00	$249.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, (Dyed Muskrat) Ermine trimmed.	$279.00	$184.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, Ermine trimmed.	$224.00	$149.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, (Dyed Muskrat)	$189.00	$127.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, (Dyed Muskrat)	$159.00	$104.00
BROADTAIL COATS,	$714.00	$474.00
" "	$389.00	$259.00
MOIRE CARACULCOATS,	$264.00	$174.00
" "	$179.00	$119.00
" " "	$124.00	$79.75
WHITE CARACUL COATS,	$139.00	$94.75
NATURAL HAIR SEAL COATS,	$184.00	$114.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS, (Dyed Coney) trimmed.	$129.00	$79.75
FRENCH SEAL COATS, Contrasting collars.	$98.75	$62.75
MOIRE PONY COATS, Contrasting fur trimming.	$119.00	$79.75
MOIRE PONY COATS, Contrasting fur trimming.	$69.75	$42.75
MOIRE PONY COATS, Contrasting fur trimming.	$59.75	$36.75
NATURAL PONY COATS, Contrasting fur trimming.	$74.75	$49.75

MUFFS AND NECK PIECES	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Sale Price.
BROADTAIL,		
Scarfs,	$69.75	$44.75
Muffs,	$149.00	$98.75
Scarfs,	$98.75	$65.75
Muffs,	$196.00	$134.00
PERSIAN LAMB,		
Scarfs,	$49.75	$31.75
Muffs,	$44.75	$26.75
Scarfs,	$59.75	$39.75
Muffs,	$98.75	$64.75
ERMINE,		
Scarfs,	$44.75	$27.75
Muffs,	$98.75	$67.75
Scarfs,	$98.75	$64.75
Muffs,	$149.00	$98.75
CIVET CAT,		
Scarfs,	$19.74	$11.74
Muffs,	$27.75	$17.74
Scarfs,	$26.75	$16.74
Muffs,	$34.75	$20.74
BLACK FOX,		
Scarfs,	$34.75	$20.74
Muffs,	$25.75	$17.74
Scarfs,	$45.75	$29.75
Muffs,	$59.75	$39.75
NATURAL RED FOX,		
Scarfs,	$36.75	$23.74
Muffs,	$34.75	$21.74
Scarfs,	$56.75	$34.75
Muffs,	$59.75	$36.75
AMBER (YELLOW) FOX,		
Scarfs,	$74.75	$49.75
Muffs,	$79.75	$54.75
Scarfs,	$79.75	$52.75
Muffs,	$98.75	$64.75
WHITE FOX,		
Scarfs,	$39.75	$25.75
Muffs,	$69.75	$41.75
Scarfs,	$74.75	$49.75
Muffs,	$98.75	$65.75
POINTED SILVERED FOX,		
Scarfs,	$89.75	$56.75
Muffs,	$114.00	$71.75
Scarfs,	$149.00	$98.75
Muffs,	$169.00	$114.00
POINTED SITKA FOX,		
Scarfs,	$44.75	$26.75
Muffs,	$44.75	$29.75
Scarfs,	$69.75	$44.75
Muffs,	$74.75	$49.75
Scarfs,	$98.75	$64.75
Muffs,	$119.00	$79.75
GERMAN FITCH,		
Scarfs,	$33.75	$22.74
Muffs,	$79.75	$52.75

MUFFS AND NECK PIECES	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Sale Price.
RUSSIAN FITCH,		
Scarfs,	$27.75	$17.74
Muffs,	$57.75	$33.75
Scarfs,	$44.75	$29.75
Muffs,	$79.75	$54.75
BLACK LYNX,		
Scarfs,	$59.75	$36.75
Muffs,	$69.75	$46.75
Scarfs,	$98.75	$64.75
Muffs,	$114.00	$69.75
NATURAL MINK,		
Scarfs,	$34.75	$20.74
Muffs,	$74.75	$49.75
Scarfs,	$79.75	$55.75
Muffs,	$119.00	$69.75
Scarfs,	$139.00	$89.75
Muffs,	$149.00	$98.75
SCOTCH MOLE,		
Scarfs,	$17.74	$11.74
Muffs,	$33.75	$22.74
Scarfs,	$33.75	$21.74
Muffs,	$59.75	$39.75
SKUNK DYED RACCOON,		
Scarfs,	$21.74	$14.74
Muffs,	$25.75	$16.74
Scarfs,	$39.75	$24.74
Muffs,	$44.75	$27.75
NATURAL RACCOON,		
Scarfs,	$21.74	$14.74
Muffs,	$33.75	$22.74
Scarfs,	$39.75	$24.74
Muffs,	$45.75	$32.75
NATURAL HUDSON BAY SABLE,		
Scarfs,	$49.75	$33.75
Muffs,	$196.00	$132.00
Scarfs,	$98.75	$69.75
Muffs,	$249.00	$164.00
NATURAL SKUNK,		
Scarfs,	$26.75	$16.74
Muffs,	$59.75	$34.75
Scarfs,	$42.75	$27.75
Muffs,	$79.75	$54.75
Scarfs,	$59.75	$37.75
Muffs,	$98.75	$74.75
HUDSON SEAL (Dyed Muskrat),		
Scarfs,	$18.74	$11.74
Muffs,	$42.75	$26.75
Scarfs,	$32.75	$21.74
Muffs,	$59.75	$39.75
MOLE & ERMINE SCARF,	$89.75	$59.75
" " " MUFF,	$98.75	$64.75
TAUPE FOX SCARF,	$89.75	$59.75
" " MUFF,	$98.75	$64.75
SLATE " SCARF,	$45.75	$29.75
" " MUFF,	$74.75	$49.75

READERS OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT are advised that the above is only a PARTIAL List. Scores more of Coats, Sets, Muffs and Pieces at proportionate savings—none less than one-third. THOSE WHO COME EARLIEST will have the fullest variety from which to select, and yet, the stock is so large, the variety so great, and the price range so extensive, that there will be thoroughly satisfactory choosing for those who come later.

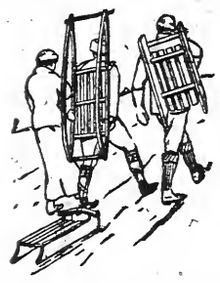
SPECIAL FUR SALE SECTION, FOURTH FLOOR, B'WAY, 34TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Spirit of Christmas Sports



As the world is getting out its Christmas playthings—

And you *are puzzled* about the gifts *you* are going to give—

Imagine running headlong into *a thousand brand new Christmas suggestions*—

Each with a London, or a Parisian, or a Viennese, or a Berlinese air of individuality—

Things with the zest of sporty personal use, that you have never seen in shops before—

And other things from that throne land of Winter sports, the Swiss Alps—

Article after article for every member of the family that stir your blood and your imagination—

And you shop, exhilarated by this contagion of sport, with big bull buffalo, Rocky Mountain sheep, antlered moose and the red stag of England looking down on you—

Wouldn't it give that Christmas gift ennui a jar?

That's a BRIEF PICTURE of the Abercrombie & Fitch Co. store these days—and a hearty invitation is extended you to partake of its crisp Christmas atmosphere.

Abercrombie & Fitch Christmas Gifts

A few suggestion only from an inexhaustible list—whether you want to spend $1, $10 or $100.

Flemish Musical Hat Hooks
St. Moritz Bob Sleds
Viennese Cigarette Boxes
Genuine Swiss Skis
Monte Carlo Game Tables
Imported Bottles and Flasks
Boy Scouts' Outfits
Handsome Imported Sweaters
Musical Clothes Brushes
European Wrist Watches
Moccasins of Every Kind
Rifles and Shotguns
Newest Fitted Travel Cases
Imported Luncheon Kits
Parisian Dog Collars
A. & F. Co. Fishing Tackle
Swiss Candle Lanters
Electric Light Walking Sticks
Mackinaw Coats
Games and Game Chests
Sport & Rough Weather Shoes
Women's Tweed Suits
Shooting and Golf Waistcoats
A. & F. Golf Goods
Gloves for All Sports
Women's Winter Sport Hats
Imported Ammunition Cases
London's Latest Leather Goods
Shooting Seat Canes
Cigar Chests and Tables
Hockey and Racing Skates
Poker and Bridge Tables
Attache Writing Cases
Chatean Escritoires
Swiss Ruck Sacks
Hunting and Pocket Knives
Unusual Imported Cameras
French Limousine Cases
Bachelors' Housemaids

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
52-57 West 36th St., New York.

HOTEL GUEST DIES IN 8-STORY FALL

Well-Known Michigan Lawyer Found Lifeless Beneath His Window by His Son.

NOT SUICIDE, SAYS FRIEND

Believes Devere Hall Lost His Balance When He Suffered a Heart Attack.

Devere Hall, one of the best known attorneys of the Michigan bar and for many years prominent in Michigan politics, either jumped or fell from the window of his room on the ninth floor of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, late Sunday night or early yesterday morning. His body was found on an extension eight stories below by his son yesterday morning.

Mr. Hall, who was father-in-law of R. O. Woodruff, a Congressman from Michigan, came to New York from his home in Bay City, Mich., a week ago. He was accompanied by his son, Ray Hall, who is about 22 years old. The father was being treated by Dr. E. C. Spitzka of 66 East Seventy-third Street for a nervous disease. The son took rooms in Seventy-third Street.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning young Hall called at the hotel to see his father. He went up to his room, which was No. 923, but did not find his father there. The door of the room was unlocked, and the bed had not been slept in. The fact that the window of the room was wide open did not cause the son any uneasiness because he knew that his father was very fond of fresh air. Young Hall descended to the lobby of the hotel and looked around for his father. Failing to find him, he returned to the room on the ninth floor and peered out of the window. Eight stories below, on the roof of a one-story extension of the hotel, he saw the body of his father.

The son hurried to the desk, where he notified the hotel authorities. Michael J. Dunphy, the hotel detective, immediately went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and returned to the hotel with Policeman McLoughlin. Coroner Felnberg was also notified. The body will be shipped to Bay City for burial.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, an eye specialist of 58 Central Park West, and a friend of Mr. Hall for twenty-five years, learned what had happened from the son. He hastened to the hotel, where he examined the body, and said that Mr. Hall had been dead for some hours.

According to the report on the blotter of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station yesterday, which was made by Policeman McLoughlin, Mr. Hall "either jumped or fell" from the window. The police would not say that the attorney had committed suicide, although such was the first theory advanced yesterday, because it was known that Mr. Hall had been depressed for some time on account of his poor health.

On the other hand, Dr. Copeland said yesterday that his friend was not a man who would think of taking his own life.

"Mr. Hall was overworked last Spring," said Dr. Copeland, "and I informed him that what he needed was a complete rest. He promised me that he would take a rest; but it is plain, however, that he tried to accomplish certain work that was pressing, and as a result taxed his nervous system to a great extent. He came to New York for medical attention.

"I talked with him over the long-distance telephone from Washington on Sunday night and I found him very cheerful and not at all depressed. He made an appointment with me and told me of some work he would resume after he had fully recovered from his attack of nervousness.

"It is evident, in my opinion, that he was sitting by his open window, probably soon after he talked with me, and was preparing for bed, when his heart, which was known to be weak, went back on him, and, losing his balance, he fell out of the window. When found he was in his undershirt and trousers and had one shoe off, which was found near his body. I think that perhaps the exertion of bending over as he sat by the window to take off his shoe, which may have slipped off his foot suddenly, caused him to lose his balance and fall out. Had he jumped out of the window as early reports had it, he would have fallen several feet away from the wall, but as it was, he fell straight down."

Mr. Hall was 60 years old.

BAY CITY, Mich., Dec. 15.—Devere Hall, whose death was reported in New York to-day, sustained a nervous breakdown last August from which he never recovered. With his son, he left here a week ago to consult a New York specialist. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and a daughter. He was regarded as one of the State's leading corporation lawyers.

HAAN SENT AIGRETTE BACK.

He Stayed Destroying Hand of Customs Man—Kink In the Law.

Although women arriving from abroad are not permitted to bring aigrettes into the country, they are not compelled to submit to the destruction of their plumes by customs authorities, according to a story told yesterday by R. M. Haan, proprietor of the St. Regis Hotel. Mr. Haan said that when his wife arrived from Europe in October wearing an aigrette a customs official seized it, and, as is usual, was on the point of cutting it up when Mr. Haan interfered.

Mr. Haan said he told the Inspector that if he were not permitted to import the aigrette he at least should be permitted to return it to Europe. The question was referred to the Collector of the Port, who decided that Mr. Haan was right, and gave instructions to mail the aigrette according to the owner's directions.

Mr. Haan paid the postage of 33 cents, and the plume was sent to his daughter in Budapest. Mr. Haan said yesterday that he believed many persons had permitted the destruction of aigrettes, not knowing that they could be sent to Europe.

OHIO SOCIETY TO DINE.

Secretary of War and Col. Goethals Will Talk About Canal.

The Panama Canal, its possibilities and its problems will be the subject of discourse when the twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York is held next Saturday night at the Waldorf, and for the occasion, the guests of honor will be Secretary of War Garrison and Col. Goethals. There will be talk of expanding trade between this country and Latin America and Australia, of the effect of the canal upon transcontinental transportation and of the enlargement of the powers of the navy through the ready access of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific Fleet.

Charles D. Hilles is Chairman of the Dinner Committee, and among the committeemen are John D. Archbold, Wade Ellis, F. H. Hitchcock, Colgate Hoyt, Raymond C. Penfield, George W. Perkins, Ralph Peters, Erman J. Ridgway, Albert Shaw, and Henry W. Taft.

THINK PICKPOCKETS STARTED THIS FIRE

Tenants of a Lenox Avenue Apartment House Robbed as They Ran Down the Stairs.

YOUNG MEN JOSTLED THEM

Their Pocketbooks Disappear in the Souffle—Elderly Colored Man Rescues Women.

Persons who made their way down the stairs of the American, a six-story apartment house on the southwest corner of 117th Street and Lenox Avenue, when it was afire on Sunday night, asserted that a gang of pickpockets was in the building when the fire was discovered or entered shortly afterward, and that several of the tenants in the thirty-two apartments in the building were robbed while they were going down the stairs.

The fire occurred in the women's tailor shop of Jacob Cohen on the first floor. Cohen and his wife left at 2:30 in the afternoon to visit their relatives in Brooklyn, and the fire occurred five hours after they had gone. Mr. Cohen said yesterday that there was no possible way in which the fire could have started of itself in his apartment, and that he believes somebody broke into his place and kindled it.

When the fire got under way the smoke came up the air court and elevator shaft, frightening the tenants all through the building. There was a general rush for the elevators. The operator, George Gerkin, an elderly colored man, went to the top floor first, and would only receive women and children, ordering the men to go down by the stairs. He made trip after trip to each of the upper floors, taking down the women and children.

In the meantime, the men rushing down the stairs encountered a number of young men who were forcing their way up. Most of the struggle and confusion took place on the steps between the second and third floors, and the blockade of the stairway at that point nearly caused a panic.

The Fire Department confined the blaze to the tailor shop, in which most of the furniture and stock, worth $2,500 altogether, was destroyed. The police from the West 125th Street Station kept order in the street.

After the excitement a number of those who were in the rush downstairs found that their pockets had been picked. Louis Hochstadter of 73 Manhattan Street, who was visiting relatives on the fifth floor, found that a pocketbook containing $100 had been lifted from his hip pocket. E. Abramson, a tenant on the fourth floor, was robbed of a pocketbook containing $55. When the staircases were searched to see if the pocketbooks had been merely lost, four, form open and empty, were found on the landings.

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By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes

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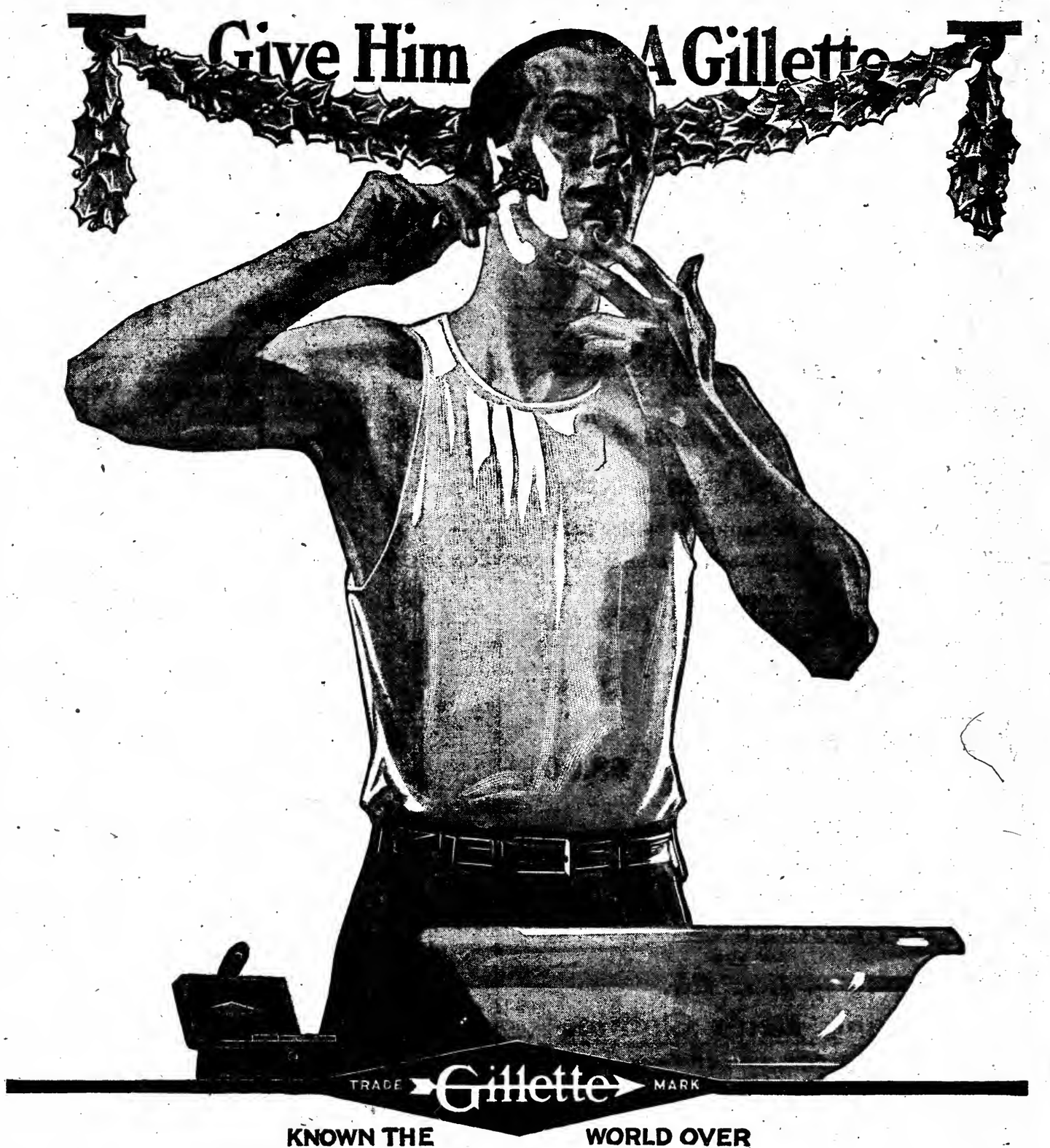

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BROOKLYN DEAL FOR TINKER REPUDIATED---ROWING---SQUASH---FENCING---BOXING

DEAL FOR SALE OF TINKER REPUDIATED

Directors of the Cincinnati Club Disapprove President Herrmann's Action.

REDS WANT TWO PLAYERS

Brooklyn Club to Fight for Famous Shortstop—Deal Was Proper, Says President Ebbets.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Baseball Club to-day refused to ratify August Herrmann's sale of Joe Tinker to Brooklyn for $25,000.

Immediately after this decision was reached President Herrmann sent a telegram to President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, telling him that the deal, in so far as cash alone was concerned, was off, but that another deal, that would include Yingling or Ragon and Moran or Stengel with a cash consideration might be considered.

Herrmann made a private agreement with Ebbets last Friday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, which allowed Brooklyn to have Tinker for $25,000 in cash, with the understanding that the Cincinnati Club should give Tinker $10,000 for signing with Brooklyn.

The telegram from President Herrmann to President Ebbets read as follows:

"The Board of Directors absolutely disapproves of the agreement to sell Tinker for cash. If you can make a deal with Tinker to play with Brooklyn, submit to us a proposition which will include either Pitchers Yingling or Ragon or Outfielders Moran or Stengel, with cash equivalent for difference."

President Herrmann, when informed that President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club considered Tinker the property of the Brooklyn Club, regardless of what action the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Club had taken, said:

"I will have nothing to say on the subject until I hear personally from Ebbets."

When asked if there was any set rule of the National League that would govern the case, Mr. Herrmann said he did not know of any.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Both Joe Tinker, deposed manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, and Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago Club, expressed the belief to-night that the outcome of the failure of the Directors of the Cincinnati Club to ratify Tinker's sale to Brooklyn would be to send Tinker to Chicago next year.

Murphy to-night mailed August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, a list of the reserve Chicago players who he is willing to offer in trade for Tinker.

"I want Tinker for our club, and now that I am in a position to bid for him," he said, "I will do my utmost to get him."

"I will do all I can to swing the deal to Chicago," said Tinker. "I am going to demand that the Cincinnati Club give Murphy a chance to bid for my services

The muddle over the service of Joseph Faversham Tinker is very apt to cause a big and long drawn-out fight in baseball national league affairs. President Ebbets insists that Herrmann had the right to make the agreement as President of the club, just as he has the right to sign all official documents of the club. Ebbets says he will fight the case and insist on Cincinnati living up to the contract. The Brooklyn Club's President says that he will not be made the laughing stock of the baseball world."

The now famous $25,000 deal was made on Friday evening in the Waldorf-Astoria. It was made in the presence of Barney Dreyfus, and George F. Kerr as witnesses, who signed the paper, with a number of newspaper men looking on. For four days Ebbets had talked to Herrmann about buying Tinker. Herrmann all along refused to sell, but was willing to consider a proposition by which he could get some players in return for Tinker. Ebbets and the two Brooklyn Directors, the McKeever brothers, would listen to no deal where any players were involved. They said they needed all the players they had.

On Thursday, the last day of the National League meeting, the deal was practically declared off by both parties. On Friday, the gossip of the deal was revived, until it became a joke up and down Peacock Alley. In the early evening, many of the baseball men were seated about tables in the café of the Waldorf-Astoria, celebrating the successful session of the league and the election of President John K. Tener. At this time Herrmann told Ebbets that he had been bluffing about the deal all along and was just looking for cheap advertising. Ebbets stated that he had never bluffed in his life, and he was willing to go through with the proposition right then and there.

George F. Rickey got a paper and a fountain pen and the agreement was drawn up and signed. Everybody was happy that the deal had been arranged, for it was the biggest single purchase of a ballplayer in the history of baseball. Then there was more celebrating and the glad tidings were sent out for the world to read about. It was a happy occasion. Ebbets said that the purchase of Tinker meant the difference between a second and a first division club. Out of the goodness of Herrmann's heart he consented in the agreement to give Tinker a bonus of $10,000, something quite unheard of in baseball. For Joseph that would be like finding $1,000 in his stocking on Christmas morning.

Herrmann was the happiest one of the whole party. He was glad that he had got rid of the deposed manager, and the question as to whether the Directors would approve of his generosity never entered his head. But when he returned to Cincinnati he got a reception which he did not relish, for the first thing the Directors did was to repudiate the deal.

On Friday, at the Waldorf, there was an inkling that this very thing would happen when Harry Stephens, Secretary of the club and representative of the Fleishmann interests in the club, tried to tell Herrmann that the club would not consider a cash deal, but wanted and must have players in return for Tinker.

Thereupon Herrmann said to Stephens: "Who's President of this club, you or I?" Stephens said no more.

The case has no precedent in baseball and just what the outcome will be is problematical. Arthur Heydler of the National League would not venture an opinion on the matter as a similar case has never come up before. It seems to be a squabble for the two clubs to settle between themselves. Although Ebbets says that the matter is one for the National League Directors to decide, many baseball men do not agree with him.

Anyway, the Brooklyn Club is going to fight for its rights in the matter. It has the written agreement of Herrmann for the sale of Tinker which was duly signed in the Waldorf Café in the presence of witnesses. If the league cannot settle it, Brooklyn will carry it to the National Commission probably, but it is difficult to see where they have any jurisdiction in the matter. Brooklyn is so worked up over the Cincinnati Club's repudiation of the deal that they will probably carry it to the civil courts if necessary and the start of President John K. Tener's régime in the National League will not be quite as smooth as everybody thought last Friday night, when the celebrating was in full swing.

While it is generally understood that the President of a National League Club had full authority to transact business over his signature, baseball men think it likely that there may be something in the by-laws of the Cincinnati Club which necessitates that the Board of Directors pass on all the official actions of the President. If this is the case, it will complicate matters considerably in the Tinker sale.

The Cincinnati Directors want a pitcher and an outfielder from Brooklyn and the balance in cash. They want either Pitcher Yingling or Ragon and either Outfielder Stengel or Moran. Brooklyn will never consent to let any one of these men go. Ebbets says so.

Concerning the action of the Cincinnati Club, Ebbets said yesterday: "In good faith, I made this agreement with the regular representative of the Cincinnati Club. Mr. Herrmann had the same right and power to make the deal for Cincinnati as I did for Brooklyn. It was made just the same as any deal of this kind is ever made. I consider the transaction closed. The Brooklyn Club could not, even if a new deal would net them $25,000, consent to a cancellation of this deal. If the Cincinnati Club insists on carrying it to higher authority, I consider that it is a case for the Board of Directors of the National League to settle.

"No action of the Directors of the Cincinnati Club can rescind the sale of Tinker to Brooklyn," continued Mr. Ebbets, "and I consider Tinker as much a member of the club as Daubert, Wheat, Rucker or Robinson. The contract drawn up between Mr. Herrmann and myself is just as binding on one club as the other. Do you suppose the Brooklyn club having agreed to pay $25,000 for Tinker would be permitted to back out by the Cincinnati Directors if we decided after consideration that the price was too high?

"Tinker is the property of the Brooklyn Club at this moment and if he decides to play in 1914 will wear a Brooklyn uniform. I know that we will have no trouble in making his berth with us a pleasant one and that he will be perfectly satisfied. We have nothing to do with the action of the Cincinnati Club Directors for I did business with Herrmann as President of the club, who had the legal right to dispose of Tinker.

"Having announced Tinker's acquisition to Brooklyn fans I do not propose to be made a laughing stock of the baseball world."

The New York National Club has released first baseman Monte Phyle to the Chattanooga club, which is managed by Harry McCormack. Phyle has had quite a checkered career since he joined the Giants. He went to Marlin to train a few seasons ago and then jumped to an outlaw league on the Pacific Coast. He was blacklisted and was only recently re-instated by the National Commission.

There has been much talk of trading pitcher Russell Ford of the Yankees for one of the Cleveland pitchers and if Manager Chance can make the deal he is looking for, the moist-ball pitcher will not be with the Yanks next season. A few seasons ago, Ford was looked upon as one of the best boxmen in the American League, but his work for the last two seasons has not been up to the standard. It is believed that he could do better work with another club.

Ed. Konetchy is not pleased at being traded to Pittsburgh. Konetchy had been led to believe for some time by Manager Huggins that he would be traded to the Giants. "I had my mind set on going to New York," says "Koney," "And I want some time to think it over, before I consent to go to Pittsburgh." Konetchy has received a flattering offer from the Federal outlaw league which he is considering. They have offered him $10,000 a year for three years. If "Koney" accepts the offer several of the other Cardinal players are likely to go with him.

John Hummel, the veteran utility player of the Brooklyns, may go to Newark as first baseman next season. It is planned to turn Swacina, loose and President Ebbets of Brooklyn, who also controls the Newark Club, has promised to let Manager Harry Smith have either Hummel or Infielder Kirkpatrick next season.

BASEBALL'S DEATH TOLL.

Fifteen Players, All Unskilled in Sport, Killed in 1913.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Fifteen deaths constituted the toll in baseball games during the 1913 season, according to figures compiled and published here to-day. The report shows that the greatest death toll was in Chicago, where three persons were killed by pitched balls.

Twelve of the victims were killed by being hit in the head by the ball direct from the hands of the pitcher. Foul tips were responsible for the other three deaths. The report points out that all of the players killed were unskilled in the game and that none of the major league players received fatal injuries. Following is a list of the fatalities:

May 18, B. Parrote, Chicago; 23, V. Faught, Cozad, Neb.; 26, J. Brushkette, Baltimore, and 30, F. Greenwald, Holland, N. Y.

June 1, C. Brown, Chicago; 2, W. Wiggins, Kearney, N. J., and P. Smith, Aberdeen, Wash.; 2, F. S. Whittemore, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; 3, J. G. Gillespie, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 13, R. H. Black, Charleroi, Penn.; 17, J. Whetstone, New Orleans; 25, M. Ruth, Jacksonville, Ind.; 23, W. Reed, Harvey, Ill., and 23, M. McCoy, Chicago.

Aug. 30, L. Roberts, Philadelphia,

Southern Association Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—Directors of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs at their annual meeting here to-day re-elected officers of this association, set April 15 as the date of the opening of the 1914 playing season, selected a committee to consider demands of the newly organized Dixie League, and disposed of matters of minor routine business. The re-election of officers, headed by Judge W. M. Kavanaugh, of Little Rock as President, was unanimous. The following Board of Directors was selected: A. J. Heinneman, New Orleans, Chairmaa; Frank E. Callaway, Atlanta, and C. P. Wilcox, Montgomery.

Former Manager Frank of New Orleans, C. Z. Colleon, Mobile, and O. B. Andrews, Chattanooga, were appointed to draft the 1914 schedule, committee was instructed to draw up two tentative schedules, one providing for 140 and the other 154 games. Their report will be submitted to the Spring meeting of the association. Privileges asked by the Dixie League included the use of Southern Association grounds in the various cities, and a number of minor considerations. A committee, headed by President Kavanagh, will consider the requests and report to the Mobile meeting.

Boston Americans to Play Reds.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Boston American and Cincinnati National teams will play two inter-season games in Cincinnati April 11 and 12, it was announced here to-day. Only five of the thirty or more players on the Red Sox reserve list have signed contracts for next season. These are Wood, Wagner, Gardner, Carrigan, and Foster. Manager Carrigan is to come from Lewiston, Me., to confer here to-morrow with Joseph J. Lannin, who recently bought a half interest in the club.

DUNCAN TO JOIN I.-A. A. C.

Discus Record Holder to Resign from the Bradhurst F. C.

It was announced yesterday that James H. Duncan, the American record holder with the discus, would join the Irish-American A. C., following the decision of the Bradhurst Field Club to sever its membership in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Duncan is the only competing member of the Bradhurst F. C., which caters more to baseball and football than to track sport, and which has found difficulty in gathering in men who might aid it in competitive athletics.

Duncan has won two Canadian titles while a member of the Bradhurst's, and upon his return from the Olympic games was feted by the uptown organization, the members of which presented him with a beautiful watch in token of their appreciation of what he had done for the club.

It is stated that Mel Sheppard, the track Captain of the Winged Fist organization, was mainly instrumental in getting the discus premier to join his club. It was also announced that Emil Muller, American champion at the discus throwing game, has resigned from the Irish-American A. C., and as soon as his year of competing unattached is up he will become enrolled with the New York A. C. Both men should add many points to the totals gained by their respective clubs, and incidentally divide the chief honors at the game.

Teams for College Chess.

John L. Lockwood, Chairman of the Intercollegiate Chess Committee in charge of the annual tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, yesterday gave out the names of the players selected, the time for declaring the teams having expired. The tournament will start next Monday morning at the Murray Hill Hotel in this city. The personnel of the four competing teams follows:

Columbia—1, H. E. Leede; 2, D. E. Ehrlish; 3, E. F. Korkus; 4, J. M. Bird, (captain.) Substitutes—A. C. Bitterman and A. J. E. Mandell.

Harvard—1, B. Winkelman, (captain;) 2, F. M. Currier; 3, D. M. Beers; 4, W. M. Washburn. Substitutes—J. R. Morton and C. H. Fabens.

Yale—1, R. Beach; 2, D. A. Quarles; 3, H. G. Hooker; 4, C. O. Joh, (captain.) Substitutes—T. T. Lightner and S. B. Terry.

Princeton—1, E. H. Stockton; 2, G. Jarman, Jr., (captain;) 3, E. S. Carter; 4, W. [illegible]

ROWING CLUBS PLAN BIG ORGANIZATION

Four New York Regatta Associations May Combine—Want New Course for Races.

Plans looking to the amalgamation of the four rowing organizations in the vicinity of New York were discussed last night at a conference held at the New York Athletic Club house, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. The lack of interest in the regattas outside of the Harlem Regatta Association last Summer resulted in a suggestion by James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, that New York be represented by one metropolitan association, which would comprise the Harlem River Regatta Association, Hudson River Regatta Association, Long Island Regatta Association, and the New York Bay Association. The outcome of this suggestion led to the meeting, which was attended by representatives of many of the clubs in the four organizations. The plan was enthusiastically approved, together with the establishment of a new course in the vicinity of Pelham Bay, and the Secretary was instructed to issue a call for representatives of every club in the vicinity of New York to attend a meeting within thirty days at the Lone Star Boat Club to take definite action on the combined plan.

During the last three years the interest in the Long Island, Hudson River, and New York Bay regattas has decreased to such an extent that the events on the annual programmes have been less than those of many of the local clubs. It was felt that this condition of affairs injured the sport and left the Harlem River Association as the only successful organization to hold a regatta. Among the suggestions was one to include open events in club regattas, but may did not find favor with the delegates, who expressed the opinion that this would not meet the requirements of the oarsmen or form a solution to the present conditions.

H. Hjertberg, Union Boat Club, who acted as Chairman, after explaining the object of the conference, asked for expressions of opinions as to the proposed amalgamation. Sam Cramer, Lone Star B. C.; Richard Sturke, Hudson River R. A.; R. Oetting, Atlantic B. C.; John Ryan, Rosedale B. C., and other delegates spoke in favor of the plan, as did James A. Miller, New York A. C., and James Pilkington.

While expressing himself as heartily in favor of forming one strong organization, Mr. Pilkington thought the selection of a new rowing course should be the first thought of the oarsmen. He pointed out the dangers of rowing on the Harlem River owing to the drift wood and submerged obstacles, and intimated that the reason New York did not get the national regatta was due in no small measure to the objection of outside oarsmen to the course. He was supported by several delegates, and it is expected that at the next meeting definite plans will be adopted with a view to amalgamating all the clubs in one organization.

Chairman Hjertberg presented James A. Miller, New York A. C., with a large silver loving cup, the gift of members of the clubs on the Harlem River as a recognition of his interest in the promotion of rowing. The delegates present follow:

H. Hjertberg, Union Boat Club, Chairman; James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; President National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; Samuel Cramer, Lone Star Boat Club; Thomas J. Cleary, Wahnetah Boat Club; John Ryan, Rosedale Boat Club; R. Oetling, Atlantic Boat Club; E. Muhberger, Atlantic Boat Club; Fred Muller, Palisade Boat Club; F. Sprague, Active Boat Club; R. Pelton, Seawanhaka Boat Club; H. Cleaver, Nassau Boat Club; David Brown, Atalanta Boat Club; J. J. Kraft, Nonpareil Rowing Club; H. Lauer, Metropolitan Rowing Club; W. A. Meyer, Crescent Boat Club; Richard Sturke, Waverley Boat Club; James A. Miller, New York Athletic Club; Fred Berger, Friendship Boat Club; M. Kalina, Bohemian Boat Club; M. Hirsch, Nonpareil Rowing Club; S. Weisbader, Lone Star Boat Club, and John O. Regan, Metropolitan Rowing Club.

Cadiz Cross-Country Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Cornell cross-country team has elected Alvin Garcia Cadiz of Brooklyn, N. Y., Captain for next year. Although Cadiz was not among the five "C" men who scored Cornell's intercollegiate victory this year, he has been one of the most consistent runners on the squad for several years. He is a student in the college of civil engineering and will be a senior next year. The Poate medal for the novice cross-country runner at Cornell who made the greatest improvement during the Fall practice has been awarded to E. I. Tinkham of Upper Montclair, N. J. In addition, Tinkham has been the first man to have his name engraved on the so-called "Lung Mow" trophy, also given by Poate, who is now stationed in China. Poate was formerly a cross-country runner.

New Officers for Friendship B. C.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Friendship Boat Club was held at the boathouse yesterday. Reports showed the club to be in excellent condition, and everything points to an active season in 1914. The election resulted as follows: President, Henry F. Tiernan; Vice President, S. J. Hanley; Treasurer, N. R. Dewes; Secretary, J. H. McCollum; Financial Secretary, C. J. Hawes; Captain, A. Ryan; Lieutenant, J. Treat. Trustees, S. J. Hanley, O. Guthenberg, Fred Berger, N. R. Dewes, and J. M. Farrell. The club will give a beefsteak party for its friends who assisted in the recent minstrel show at the boathouse on Dec. 20.

For Church A. L. Honors.

The annual cross-country championship of the Church Athletic League, which will be decided at Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday, should develop into a picturesque spectacle over the public playground, because of the handicap feature in connection with the event. A record-breaking number of men and team has been nominated for the race, in which allotments will be made up to seven minutes.

Lone Star B. C. Gives Dance.

A shadow and favor dance was held at the clubhouse of the Lone Star Boat Club, 153d Street and Seventh Avenue, on Sunday. The affair was attended by about sixty couples, including members and their friends, all of whom were enthusiastic in their praise of the evening's entertainment.

Penn in Cricket Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The University of Pennsylvania athletic authorities to-day accepted an invitation to enter the cricket team of that institution in a tournament with Haverford College, McGill University, and the University of Toronto. Graduate Manager Ferot was authorized to negotiate with the management of the other colleges and to agree upon the dates.

MICHIGAN COMING EAST.

Wolverines Will Play Harvard in Football Next Oct. 31.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The Harvard football management to-day received a reply from University of Michigan in answer to the Crimson's invitation to the Wolverines to come to Cambridge to play football next Fall. The Michigan team is anxious to play Harvard in the East in 1914, but is unable to schedule the match for October 24, the date offered by Harvard. Michigan suggests October 31, and Graduate Manager Moore of Harvard to-day notified the Michigan Athletic Director that this date would be satisfactory.

Michigan in its reply to Harvard did not ask for a return game to be played at Ann Arbor in 1915. Nothing as yet has been done regarding a guarantee or a division of gate receipts, but these matters will be taken up at once and Mr. Moore says that he hopes to announce in a few days that final arrangements for the intersectional game have been made. Harvard will have several other new teams on its list next Fall it is expected. There will be no game with Cornell, but a match has been arranged with Tufts and Springfield training and Washington and Jefferson are other teams likely to be put on the list.

Nine games, the same number as last season, are proposed for the Crimson. Three of these are new, Michigan displacing Cornell, Georgetown taking the date lately occupied by Holy Cross, and Tufts College being added in place of Norwich University.

The games with Princeton and Yale occupy the same relative positions as on recent Harvard schedules, being separated by a contest with Brown. Except for the Yale game, which will be played at Cambridge on Nov. 21, all of Harvard's contests will be in the Stadium. The Yale game is expected to be played in the New Bowl, now building. The proposed schedule follows:

Sept. 26, University of Maine; Oct. 3, Georgetown University; Oct. 10, Williams; Oct. 17, Tufts; Oct. 24, Pennsylvania State; Oct. 31, University of Michigan; Nov. 7, Princeton; Nov. 14, Brown University; Nov. 21, Yale at New Haven.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 15.—The scheduling of the Harvard game gives Michigan a complicated and unsatisfactory series of football games for next year. According to the schedule as it now stands, Case will open the season at Ann Arbor on Oct. 3, and will be followed by Vanderbilt on Oct. 10. Then come four games away from home, Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Oct. 17; Syracuse at Syracuse, Oct. 24; Harvard at Cambridge, Oct. 31, and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Nov. 7. The Pennsylvania game is with Cornell at Ann Arbor, Nov. 14.

An effort will be made to rearrange the schedule in order to give the team more chance for home practice and training between contests. One solution suggested would shift the Cornell and Pennsylvania games, bringing Cornell here Nov. 7, and Michigan playing at Philadelphia Nov. 14. Syracuse probably will be asked to play at Ann Arbor on Oct. 24, with the understanding Michigan will go to meet the Methodists on their home field in 1915.

DINES SWEDISH GYMNASTS.

James E. Sullivan Host at Function at New York A. C.

The Stockholm Gymnastic Society, which has been touring the United States for the last month giving exhibitions of the type of gymnastic work followed in Sweden, was tendered a luncheon yesterday at the New York Athletic Club by James E. Sullivan, United States Commissioner to the Olympic Games at Stockholm. Since their arrival in this country nearly a month ago they have met with pronounced success. On the team are many of those who comprised the Olympic championship team which won the gymnastic honors for Sweden last year, and also many athletes who have won honors on track and field.

Besides the twenty-five members of the Stockholm Gymnastic Society who attended the luncheon were the following: Hon. Magnus Clarholm, Swedish Consul; W. H. Page, President of the New York Athletic Club; Senator James J. Frawley, Supreme Court Judge Bartow S. Weeks, Capt. P. J. Walsh of Troop C, Clyde's staff; Julian W. Curtiss of Yale, Matthew P. Halpin, manager of the American Olympic teams of 1906, 1908, and 1912; Charles J. Harvey, Secretary of the New York State Athletic Commission; Arthur McAleenan, Chairman of the N. Y. A. C. Membership Committee; Andrew J. Tully, Secretary of the Metropolitan Association; C. K. Johansan, editor of The North Star, a prominent Swedish paper, and Charles A. S. Hatfield, Chairman of the New York A. C. Entertainment Committee.

Gustavus T. Kirby, formerly President of the Amateur Athletic Union, will entertain the Swedish gymnasts at a luncheon at the Columbia Faculty Club to-morrow. They will be received at Columbia by Deans Frederick P. Keppel and F. A. Goetze, of the College and Engineering Schools, respectively; Charles Halstead Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics; Dr. George L. Meylan, Director of physical education; Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, and Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Director of the Deutsche Haus.

After the luncheon the gymnasts are to give an exhibition in the Columbia gymnasium, where one of the regular Columbia student classes will also be on the floor. Special swimming races are being arranged for the edification of the visitors and the entertainment will end with a scrub basket ball game between the Columbia Varsity and freshman fives.

The Swedish visitors will sail for home next Friday on the steamer St. Paul.

Appleby Wins at Billiards.

F. S. Appleby defeated L. A. Servatius last night in the semi-final game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by score of 200 to 196. It was a close contest throughout and required sixty-one innings for the winner to finish his string. Servatius took the lead at the beginning of the game and held a comfortable lead until the fifty-ninth inning. With Servatius needing only 6 points to complete his string, Appleby came to the table and tallied 11 points before missing a shot. He left the balls in such a position that his opponent was unable to tally in his turn, and Appleby completed his string with an unfinished run of eleven in the sixty-first inning. He had high runs of 26, 21, and 12, with an average of 3 17-61. Servatius averaged 3 16-60 and made high runs of 25, 19, and 12.

CORDIER CAPTURES FINAL SQUASH GAME

Brooklyn Player Defeats Irving in Harvard Club Tourney, 3 Games to 1.

In one of the best-contested matches of the series A. J. Cordier of the Brooklyn Heights Casino defeated E. du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club yesterday in the final round of the national handicap squash tournament in the Harvard Club Court, three games to 1, by the score of 15—3, 10—15, 15—12, 15—7. The contest attracted a big gallery, and closes the best tournament held by the Harvard Club.

The opposing players were handicapped at five aces, which made them virtually scratch men. Cordier during the tourney had disposed of George Whitney, national champion; C. M. Bull, Jr., the Crescent A. C. crack, and R. G. Coburn, while Irving defeated F. Kidde, champion of New Jersey; W. H. Y. Hackett and M. L. Cornell in the earlier rounds, and on form the finalists appeared about even.

Cordier from the start was always just a little better than his opponent. The Brooklyn amateur bewildered the Harvard player at times with his cross-court shots, while Irving played the sidewalls and corners a trifle better than Cordier. Each man probably played the best game of his career.

In the opening game Cordier was very effective, especially in the fourth hand, when he tallied five aces. Three innings later he added four more points, which gave him a commanding lead, and in the tenth hand he ran out his score. Irving was not able to connect with the lightning cross-cut shots of Cordier.

The second game went seventeen hands to a decision. Cordier went into the lead in the second inning and held it up to the sixth, when the Harvard man led for the first time during the match. At the end of the twelfth hand Irving was still in the lead 9—8. From this point the Harvard player showed superior form, and made the score one game all with the score 15—10.

Irving appeared to be an easy winner in the early stages of the third game, scoring six aces in the first three innings. Cordier, however, graduated wore his opponent down, and with the help of six points in the fifth and sixth innings, established a lead that enabled him to head off his opponents' rally, which brought the score 11 all. Cordier added the necessary four points and captured the game.

The final game found the Brooklyn player in the lead throughout. Irving appeared at his best under the aggressive attack of his opponent. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Cordier	1	0	2	5	0	0	4	0	1	2—15
Irving	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Cordier	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—10
Irving	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	2—15

THIRD GAME.

Irving	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—12
Cordier	2	1	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1—15

FOURTH GAME.

Cordier	0	2	8	0	0	4	0	3	1	2—15
Irving	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0—7

Referee—A. J. Ferron.

HOCKEY SEASON TO OPEN.

Princeton and St. Paul's to Play First Game on Thursday Night.

Princeton's hockey team will inaugurate the hockey season Thursday night in a game with St. Paul's School team at the St. Nicholas Rink. The appearance of the St. Paul boys is an annual feature here, and so successful have they been in defeating Yale, Harvard, and Princeton that there is always an assurance of a fine exhibition, regardless of the strength of the team which opposes them. Last year St. Paul defeated the Yale 'Varsity 3 to 2 in a game that was replete with exciting incidents, and Manager Gordon says an even stronger team than the conquerors of Old Eli will face the Princeton champions Thursday night.

St. Paul's School has given to the hockey world such famous players as Hobey Baker and Capt. Kuhn of Princeton, Capt. Heron of Yale, and Capt. Willetts of Harvard and many of the players who represent the big colleges in the intercollegiate championship series.

Princeton will have its final practice to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink, when Capt. Kuhn will select from the squad of thirty-seven candidates, the players who will fill the vacancies on the regular team. Claire Peacock of the Advisory Committee, one of the best hockey players on the local rink, will assist Kuhn and Baker in picking out the new men.

On Saturday night, Yale and the St. Michael's College team of Toronto, one of the fastest amateur teams in Canada, will play here.

Billiard Winners at Doyle's.

In last night's game of the handicap English billiard tournament at John Doyle's Billiard Academy W. S. Waldren, playing at 225 points, defeated E. Moss (175) by the score of 225 to 164. Waldron made the high run of 17 points. In the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line tournament Nelson Mayo conceded a handicap of 25 points to Charles Menzeseliner, and won by the score of 125 to 55 in fifteen innings. Mayo was playing for 125 points, while his opponent had to make only 100 to win.

Reception to Orville Wright.

The tenth anniversary of the first power flight made by Orville Wright, the aviator, will be celebrated to-morrow evening at the Aero Club of America, Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, when a reception will be tendered by the club members to Mr. Wright. Orville Wright and the late Wilbur Wright were the pioneers in aeronautics in the United States, and on Dec. 17, 1903 the Wright brothers succeeded in making a successful flight under power. The development of air machines since that time has been remarkable, and the Wrights have been foremost among American aeroplane constructors in bringing the machines to their present state of perfection.

Umpire Handiboe Quits Baseball

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Edward S. Handiboe, for two years an umpire for the American Association, has announced his retirement from baseball. He has accepted a position with a Washington business firm. Handiboe, who says he has not yet communicated his decision to retire to President Lavington, first became an umpire with the Capital City League in 1904. In the Spring of 1911 he joined the American Association staff of umpires.

DIRY KNOCKED OUT.

George Ashe Drops German Boxer to Floor in Third Round.

George Ashe of Philadelphia knocked out Bob Diry, a German middleweight, in three rounds; Tim Logan of Philadelphia outpointed Al McCloskey of Elizabeth, N. J., in ten rounds, and Fighting Joe Hyland defeated Young Frank in another ten-round bout at the National Sporting Club last night.

The Ashe-Diry bout, which was the finals of the card, belonged to the Philadelphian from the time the first bell sounded until Diry dropped under a storm of punches about one minute after the third round began. A hard right to Diry's jaw put the German in distress and Ashe followed up his advantage so quickly that Diry was soon helpless against the ropes. After hitting the floor Diry made a feeble effort to rise and then sank back on his shoulders while the last three seconds were being counted. It was the first decisive defeat Diry has suffered since coming to America. He recently scored a number of knockouts. Ashe had the advantage in height and reach, and was much better at every angle of the boxing game and landed almost at will. In the opening round the Philadelphian opened a cut over Diry's left eye. The weights were 161 pounds for Ashe and 157¼ pounds for Diry.

In the ten-round semi-final Tim Logan, the sailor heavyweight, showed little aggressiveness, but he met the rushes of Al McCloskey with unerring aim, and had the latter badly mussed up when the final bell sounded. McCloskey was full of fight all the way, and was always tearing in, but his snappy left jab, his most effective punch, was almost useless against the tactics that Logan followed. The sailor outweighed the Jerseyite by ten pounds and was bigger in every way. With arms extended he held off McCloskey or shot in straight punches when the latter rushed in. McCloskey made Logan's stomach the object of his attack, but the sailor held on so well at close range that McCloskey could do little effective work. In the last two rounds McCloskey came along very strongly, but he could not offset Logan's previous damage. In the opening round Logan began to beat a tattoo on his opponent's left eye, and before the bell ended the seventh round the member had been entirely closed. McCloskey's short reach was his greatest handicap. The weights were 200½ pounds for Logan and 190½ pounds for McCloskey.

The opening ten-round bout, with Fighting Joe Hyland and Young Frank as the contestants, was the most evenly contested battle of the show, but it was marred by too much clinching, both boys suffering. Hyland's cleaner hitting between the second and seventh rounds earned him a good lead, and Frank's strong finish fell short of making matters even. Frank's left eye was badly cut in the seventh round. Hyland weighed 145¾ pounds and Frank 141½ pounds.

Benefit for Tommy Bergin.

At the Fairmont A. C. to-night a boxing show will be held for the benefit of Tommy Bergin, the Lewiston middleweight, who recently lost his sight. Instead of the usual exhibitions between top-notchers of the ring, the committee has arranged three ten-round bouts to feature the show, and a few exhibitions to complete the card. In the main event Knockout Sweeney and Joe Palmer will do the honors, and the other ten-round bouts will find Jimmy Leonard vs. Joe Stacey and Frankie Mack vs. Gene Gilvey. All these boxers have appeared frequently at local clubs. All the proceeds of the show will be turned over to the unfortunate boxer whose ring career is now at an end.

Cross and Anderson Matched.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 15.—Manager Tom McCarey to-day completed arrangements for a twenty-round bout between Leach Cross of New York and Bud Anderson, to be fought at the Vernon arena on the afternoon of New Year's Day. This will be the second bout between this pair, the other resulting in a victory for Cross. Cross will leave in a few days for the Catalina Islands to train for the contest.

Boxing Receipts in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 15.—The State's share of boxing receipts for three and one-half months under the Hedding boxing law reached $3,944 to-day, with the receipt of a check of $752 from the State Athletic Commission. State Treasurer Johnson required the commission to submit a detailed statement of the receipts of each contest.

Ritchie and Murphy to Box Jan. 23

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Willie Ritchie and Harlem Tommy Murphy were rematched to-day to fight for the lightweight championship, Friday, Jan. 23. The terms are those agreed to for the canceled bout of Dec. 10.

Bothner Throws Montano.

George Bothner, former lightweight champion wrestler of the world, defeated Bull Montano of Italy in two straight falls, catch-as-catch-can style, at Brown's Gymnasium last night. Bothner scored the first fall in 25:30, with a reverse body hold, and the second fall in 17:35, with a scissors-and-arm hold. Montano gave the ex-champion a busy time before the first fall was secured, but after being pinned down he lost much of his former aggressiveness and spent most of the time on the defensive.

Dundee and Griffith Draw.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Johnny Dundee of New York and Johnny Griffith of Akron, lightweights, fought twelve rounds to a draw to-night. The bout was a savage one, both fighters landing often and hard.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion, left New York last night for New Orleans to train for his ten-round bout with Johnny Dundee of this city, which is to be fought on Christmas Day.

Two ten-round bouts will be put on to-night at the Atlantic Garden A. C. In the main event Packey Hommey and Jack Sheppard will do the honors. The semi-final will bring together Jimmy Murray and Mike Rosen, local bantamweights.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem will hold a special show Thursday night, featuring with a ten-round bout between Johnny Lore and Dick Peters, west side lightweights. Peters has been trying to get a match with Lore for the past year, and his recent successes earned him this chance.

Manager Bill

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THE BOSTON & MAINE RAILWAY.

Interstate Commissioner PROUTY and the Railway Commissioners of New England have considered and reported upon what is necessary to be done in the case of the embarrassed Boston & Maine Railway. Also incidentally they have given the public a measure of themselves in their capacity as regulators and assurers of prosperity to the railways in their care and the community which they serve. It cannot be said that they lack in assurance of their own capacity, for they overrule all that has heretofore been done, alike by the railways and by their legislative regulators. All are condemned, either in specific words or in proposal of something different from what anybody has thought of heretofore. If a new departure is all that is needed, there is no doubt of the future of the Boston & Maine. But, alas! the Commissioners are in no sense guarantors of their proposals. It may be necessary to try what they recommend, but nobody can say what the results will be.

Nothing better indicates the calibre of these cocksure gentlemen than their treatment of Mr. MCDONALD. His bosom must have thrilled with pride as he read the report's recital of his qualifications for a task of the greatest difficulty. To restore the prosperity of a bankrupt property is harder than the running of a solvent enterprise, and the laborer in such a field is worthy of his hire. But Mr. MCDONALD'S thrilling bosom must have felt a qualm as he proceeded with his reading and learned that his salary was to be cut $15,000, and without asking him about it. The regulators have grown accustomed to regulating rates in that way, and it would come to them as a surprise if Mr. MCDONALD should decline the offer. That would embarrass the regulators. There may be men of equal competency in other respects, but none of them has also the confidence of railway and regulators alike. To make two bites of a cherry in a matter of that sort indicates a smallness which is not adequate to large affairs. An explanation may be that the reduction of a large salary would be popular with small persons. Considerations of this kind are not the best guarantee of success in the new departure. Especially is this so when the Commissioners themselves mention "increased wages" first as the "chief" cause of the exhaustion of the company's resources. The Commissioners cannot give common labor the same certificate of high efficiency that they gave President MCDONALD, and yet they did not recommend the reduction of wages.

Upon the rate question the Commissioners recommend regarding fares the repeal of the statutes which interfere with a uniform treatment and prevent the enforcement of "some just rule applicable to all territory." In other words, the statutes of the Legislatures and the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission are both unjust and inadequate in respect to passenger fares. The Commissioners agree that they cannot disturb the custom of the railways regarding long-distance rates, and they argue as the railways do regarding them. The chief consideration is not the reasonableness of the rates, nor the capitalization of the companies, but the relation of New England industries to those of their competitors. To alter the long-distance rates would be to alter the conditions of competition between markets, and the Commissioners do not venture to disturb anything so intricate and delicate. But they have an invention of their own of which they think well. A uniform mileage rate they do not propose, but instead "constructive mileage," computed by classifying the company's lines, and adding the class rates together in certain cases. The company's proposal was too crude. The Commissioners say that their rates will increase the company's income, and "remove glaring discriminations between individuals and localities."

If the conditions are such under the vigilant oversight of the Federal and State Legislatures and Commissions, the failure of regulation is as marked as the failure of the company, to say no more. If the Commissioners find it fair to say that the Directors ought to resign because of what has happened under their administration, why may not the public expect the regulators to cook their own goose at the same fire? How comes it that such old and prosperous railways have come to grief while under the care of Legislatures and Commissioners? Can regulation be a success when it produces rates which are unjust and discriminating, and bankrupt the roads as well? If that policy has ruined the railways, will its continuance retrieve the disaster?

Admittedly there is a crisis for the railways. Is there not also a crisis for the system of public administration of private property, without responsibility for results? As with one accord unions and lawmakers are saying that whatever is necessary to be done should be done from dividends. The public has applauded, and now is amazed to discover that if there are no dividends there are no railway investments, and that the community suffers more than those who lose their incomes from dividends. It is humiliating to be under the necessity of making such primary comment as this, but it is necessary that each generation of investors should learn folly by its practice.

AN ACTOR SPEAKS FOR ACTORS.

DE WOLF HOPPER, the comedian of operetta and extravaganza, took up a new rôle when he spoke in the Jeremy Collier vein of the moral shortcomings of the contemporary theatre. Hitherto, in his infrequent appearances without a "make-up," he has been content to let the world believe that apart from the theatre his only interest has been baseball. But he spoke with vigor and conviction on Sunday night, and we have no doubt that he expressed the sentiments of a large majority of his fellow-actors. He went straight to his subject and did not preach.

Moreover, he knew what he was talking about. It is not well for the repute of the actors that the stage should be degraded. When, as Mr. HOPPER says, the question with decent playgoers becomes not "where shall we go?" but "where can we go?" it is time for all the respectable actors to feel that there is danger ahead. We are inclined to believe that HOPPER'S timely protest to the managers will not be ineffective. It is true that the indecency of the theatre is in a certain sense only a sign of the times. But it is not altogether needful for the playhouse to follow bad examples. A general return to wholesome plays would not be unprofitable.

MR. PROUTY.

Commissioner CHARLES A. PROUTY'S interesting observations upon railway rates at the Lotos Club Saturday evening suggest two questions. Inasmuch as Mr. PROUTY'S remarks have been construed in two ways, the first question is, Why did he not speak with unmistakable clearness one way or the other, or else becloud his utterance with such impenetrable obscurity that nobody could make head or tail of it one way or the other, in which case no harm would have been done?

The second question is, Why did Mr. PROUTY speak at all on that subject? No Judge of a court of law would talk in public about a case pending before him. Mr. PROUTY, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is sitting as a Judge in the application of certain railroads for permission to increase their rates. In his speech he talked of rate increases and laid down the conditions which it seemed to him should favor or forbid such increases. If Mr. PROUTY spoke with the authority of the commission, its course in conferring that authority was extraordinary. If he expressed merely his personal views, most men will hold that he was guilty of an impropriety.

The President is much disturbed by the satirical remarks on the Administration's Philippine policy, made last week at the annual dinner of the society which bears the name of that animal of unquenchable thirst, the carabao, and rebukes are under consideration. It would seem that an admonition of this kind might with propriety be directed to the Interstate Commerce Commission and its members.

MR. BRYAN ON PATRONAGE.

The Evening Post publishes a long and interesting statement of Mr. BRYAN'S views and practice as to appointments in the Diplomatic Service, called out by the criticism to which he has recently been subjected by Dr. ELIOT and others. Assuming that the statement is accurate, it is in the nature of what the lawyers call a plea in confession and avoidance, and the confession is more noteworthy than the avoidance is effectual. In substance it is that the law does not require the promotion from the lower grades of the service to the post of Minister on tests of examination or competition; that nominations to such posts should be made of men in political sympathy with the Administration; that previous experience in the service is not necessary, and that it is no hardship to appointees that they should take their chances of being "let out" of the service on a change of Administration.

It is true that the law does not require the higher officers in the Diplomatic Service to be promoted, or to have diplomatic experience. Ample discretion is left to the President as to these appointments. Under this Administration this discretion seems to have been transferred to the Secretary of State. He has been criticised, not for exercising the discretion, but for the manner in which he has exercised it. This is shown in the records of the appointees and of the Ministers they have replaced in twenty-two cases, the information being apparently secured from the State Department. In no one of these cases has the appointee had any diplomatic experience whatever, while in thirteen cases the retiring Ministers have had, besides experience in the offices they vacated, previous service, in some instances of high order. In only three of the cases have the appointees been men whose station and activity would justify the expectation that they would bring special qualifications to their new work. In most instances the presumption that they would do so is not warranted.

Mr. BRYAN, in building up a theory of his work which will justify the facts on record, resorts to the not unusual device of inventing a contrary theory held by his critics, an adaptation of the "man of straw" to which astute debaters frequently have recourse. As a matter of fact, no rational critic of his course advocates a rigid system of promotion, on examination tests, from the lower to the higher grades of the Diplomatic Service. It is a waste of breath to contend against such a notion. For one thing, the Constitution of the United States—an instrument of great authority, with which Mr. BRYAN is not so familiar as he might be—does not permit the limiting of the discretion of the President in this way. In the next place, it is perfectly well known that examinations, if they could legally be required, would not necessarily disclose fitness for diplomatic service. But it is a commonplace of all human experience that, other things being equal, if the requisite qualities exist, training is of value. Moreover, as a general rule, you can tell better whether a man is fit for any business if he has tried his hand at it.

As to the plea that an Administration ought to have men in diplomatic places who are in sympathy with its policy, there is some force in it, if the policy is different from that of the Administration it replaces. On the other hand, it is evident that if the policy remains the same, continuity in applying it will be better attained by practiced Ministers. And even if it is intended to modify our foreign policy, it can be done more successfully and safely by men of some training. This plea, we fear, may be a cloak for the purpose, which Mr. BRYAN, we imagine, would not greatly disapprove, of dispensing diplomatic appointments as rewards and incentives for political or even for factional and personal services rendered or to be rendered by the fortunate appointees. That purpose has only too often obtained in the foreign service of the United States. Its results have been generally disagreeable, often humiliating. The country generally looked to see Mr. WILSON repudiate it. He will hardly do so with the co-operation of Mr. BRYAN.

APPRAISING THE TRUSTS.

Secretary REDFIELD of the Department of Commerce is a most inconsiderate man. In his first annual report he recommends an inquiry into the nature and habits of trusts that, if pursued with intelligence and candor, will publicly confirm and disseminate a belief already lodged in the minds of sensible men, the belief that the trust question is no longer one of first importance. The delusion that the trusts are extortioners, that they chiefly are responsible for the high cost of living, was largely dispelled by the discovery that the dissolution of some of the biggest of all the trusts was followed by an increase in the price paid by the consumer for their products. That was one side of the humbug about the trusts. If now Mr. REDFIELD'S inquiry, through the Bureau of Corporations, shall show, what he evidently thinks it will show, that the trusts after all are but feeble folk, not efficient, not capable of justifying themselves economically or in any other way, then what is to become of the statesmen who for years have made their political living by denouncing the trusts and introducing bills to crucify them? It is unkind of Mr. REDFIELD to take away the means of livelihood from so many radicals of the dominant party.

Secretary REDFIELD proposes an inquiry which shall determine "whether "bigness and bulk are always necessary to production at the lowest "cost," and "whether there does not "come a point of maximum efficiency at minimum cost beyond "which an increase of product means "an increase of cost per unit of that "product." He points out the significant facts that some of the great trusts have ceased to exist, that others pay but moderate dividends, and that "side by side with the most "mighty and supposedly the most efficient of them have grown up in"dependent organizations quite as "successful and perhaps earning even "more upon their capital than their "powerful competitors." Such a demonstration as the Secretary evidently believes he can furnish will show that this behemoth is after all not so fearsome a beast as he has been held to be.

Whatever the investigation may show, the Secretary's method is right. If there was delusion as to the oppression of the consumer by the trust, there may be error as to the efficiency of the trust itself, error as to the surpassing virtue of industrial concentration. As to some other recommendations of Mr. REDFIELD, assent will be less general. He proposes, for instance, as one of the remedies for existing conditions "a law providing "that there shall be a presumption "that all restraints of trade are unreasonable and placing the burden "of establishing the reasonableness "of such restraint upon the party "alleging it." Inasmuch as the Act of 1890 makes all restraints of trade unlawful and criminal, what is the necessity of any further declaration to that effect? Of course, any restraint of trade is unreasonable, any restraint of trade is a crime against society. Mr. REDFIELD is here venturing into that quagmire of confusion and misunderstanding in which the lawyers and the courts have floundered for twenty years. If the bar, the bench, and legislators, and members of the Administration as well, could once get it into their heads that while restraint of competition may often be reasonable, since it may expand trade, not contract it, restraint of trade itself is always unreasonable and a public injury, less time will be wasted over quite superfluous and foolish projects of legislation.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The report of the Special Committee on the National Guard of the Chamber of Commerce, which was made after nearly two years of careful inquiry and deliberation and adopted at the meeting of the Chamber Dec. 4, lays emphasis strongly on the relation of civic privileges to civic duties. There is no doubt that if all men who vote would, besides bearing their share of the burden of taxation, serve the State also either by performing jury duty, or as citizen soldiers for the specified term, the problems of government would be materially lessened. As one of the members of the Committee expresses the idea, "it is only active, personal "service which really holds a man's "interest in a club or society or gov"ernment." To have a satisfactory jury system and an efficient National Guard the male citizens generally must have a better knowledge than they now have of juries and military companies.

Because the attention of the Chamber had been directed to the fact that recruiting for the National Guard had become more difficult, the Committee was appointed in February, 1912. The result of its investigations shows that the influence of the labor unions in crippling the National Guard has been greatly exaggerated. Although the increased labor of the Guardsmen, in the ten years since the State soldiery has been within the control of the War Department, has so often been mentioned as the chief reason for the reluctance of young men to enlist, the fact seems to be that the unfavorable attitude of employers toward men who belong to the Guard has had much more effect. The members of the Chamber of Commerce have now, by their unanimous adoption of the Committee's report, pledged themselves to see that the corporations or firms with which they are connected will allow their employés who are members of the National Guard fourteen days in each year for the performance of military duty, without deduction of pay, during the enlistment period of five years, this time not to be deducted from vacations, and to favor the promotion of men who have done or are doing military duty for the State.

The report, which was presented by Mr. HERBERT A. SATTERLEE, Chairman of the Committee, deals with the question of the National Guard and Naval Militia, which has not yet been taken under Federal supervision, but ought to be, from various points of view, and is informing and suggestive in many ways, but its most essential and important feature is its insistence on the need of the citizen's performance of his plain duty. It is not enough to vote and pay your taxes. When only 3 per cent. of the employés in the State of New York eligible for military duty are members of the National Guard or Naval Militia, the need of action to stimulate the sense of civic duty is obvious. The average annual expenses of a National Guardsman are about $14, while fourteen days is the maximum time he must devote to his military duties to the exclusion of his daily routine of work. The modern Guardsman, too, is in the way of becoming a good soldier, and the "veterans" of the Guard should form the nucleus of a splendid army reserve. The Permanent Committee, which the Chamber of Commerce has now appointed, will have plenty of occupation, for this is a matter that must be kept in the public mind.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Two Results from One Cause.

A passage of notable eloquence in Senator ROOT'S speech on the Currency bill was that in which he described what might be called, though not quite correctly, the dangers of prosperity. Of course what the Senator had in mind was not prosperity, sound and real, but the seeming prosperity that comes in varying degree during a period of inflation to a large number of people whose enterprise and ambition are not controlled by the knowledge that such conditions are impermanent, or have forgotten what the result of them has always been. Here are the first steps as he gave them:

> Little by little the merchant, the manufacturer, the young man starting out for himself and with a good character, enough to give him a little credit; the man with visions of great fortunes to be won; the man with ideals to be realized; the inventor, the organizer, the producer; little by little, with easy money, they get capital to begin business and to enlarge business. As the business enlarges sales increase and prosperity leads to the desire for growth.

by the few become objects of confident expectation for the many, and everybody is making money. But little by little the margin between costs paid and prices obtained decreases, until

> Finally some one whose judgment was bad, some one whose capacity for business was small, breaks, and, as he falls, he hits the next brick in the row, and then another and then another, and down comes the whole structure. * * * That is the history of every movement of inflation since the world's business began, and it is the history of many a period in our own country. That is what happened before the panic of 1837, of 1857, of 1873, of 1893, and of 1907.

Whether one sees inflation or contraction in the Currency bill depends, naturally, upon which end of the progression described by Senator ROOT one happens to be looking at.

Poisoning with Needles.

Discussing the recent stories about the narcotization of women by the use of needles, The New York Medical Journal begins by saying that "however fictional it sounds," this "is not entirely incredible," but ends with the reassuring statement that "at present medical science knows of no poison that has the exact effect necessary to facilitate abduction by causing immediate and sufficiently complete narcosis."

The contradiction between these assertions is only apparent, for what The Journal holds as possible is not that a woman could be made almost instantly helpless by any drug that could be carried on a solid needle, but that there is some reason for believing that deadly poisons could be and have been administered in about this way. The purpose of doing it, however, in the few cases recorded, has been murder, not abduction, and of course the object, in the stories recently circulated, was not to kill, but to render temporarily unconscious.

A strange peculiarity of the medical mind is illustrated by the fact that this high authority is very severe with the newspapers for giving wide circulation to the stories in question. It entirely ignores the fact that what the newspapers did was to tell what was said by the women who supposed themselves attacked, and what was done about it by the police and the Magistrates. It also ignores the fact that a majority of the papers, having performed this obvious duty, proceeded, editorially or otherwise, to give the reasons for rejecting the stories as hysterical imaginings, so that nobody now has any excuse whatever for believing them.

In its own article, The Journal refrains, and commends the writers whom it quotes for refraining, from giving any exact information as to the poisons that assassins might use without inflicting more than a minute wound. There is a theoretical defense for such caution, but the lesson of experience is that knowledge is more protective than ignorance, and how are we to guard, or be guarded, against a danger the very existence of which is concealed from us?

More Kind, Perhaps, Than Wise.

Country folk will please take notice! The kindly gentlemen in the General Passenger Association have observed with grief that the rustic who ventures into a large city sometimes becomes the prey of assorted swindlers, and to protect him and his pocketbook they have determined that after Feb. 1 no stop-over privileges shall be granted by the railways on through tickets of the kind sold to what are called homeseekers.

That, now, is a fine idea. As there is no obvious advantage in it for the roads, the purposed regulation is presumably unselfish and philanthropic. Of course one recalls the universal preference on the part of transportation companies for having all journeys unbroken, but as the reason for that has never been revealed outside of transportation circles, we can at least believe that goodness of heart is its mysterious, but only, explanation.

But haven't the General Passenger Agents forgotten the fact that, in these days of drifting back to the land, a large part—perhaps a majority—of those seeking homes in the country have been familiarized with urban dangers by birth or long residence in cities, and that for these the withdrawal of the stop-over privilege will be a hardship, or at least an annoyance, with no appreciable increase of safety to compensate for it?

And, by the way, how small must be the town in which one lives to make him appreciably different from the city man in dress, habit, or sophistication? The "hayseed" lingers hardly anywhere, now, except on the stage, and there rather superfluously and unconvincingly. In "nature" he is extremely apt to own an automobile, to have a telephone in his house, to light it with electricity, and to have read all about "the Spanish prisoner" and the wire-tappers.

That the birthrate of predestined victims of dishonest exploitation is still sixty to the minute is true, as has been recently noted, but the country folk supply no more than their share of them, and that makes the new discrimination unfair.

FAVORS PUBLIC AID.

State Pensions for Widows Would Not Destroy Self-Respect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Glancing through the list of one hundred cases of desperate need published in Sunday's TIMES I notice that nearly half the number are widows. The strongest opponents of the State pension for widowed mothers are the Charity Organization and The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, their contention being that such cases are in their province and they are in a position to handle them most effectively.

There are many hundreds of cases of need in this great city which never reach the charity organizations, pride and unwillingness to accept aid from organized charity being the reason. In the first place, the aid is not always certain nor in the nature of things lasting. Besides, if money is given the society has a certain right to dictate the manner in which it must be expended, and, above all, the family necessarily suffers from a sense of humiliation. There is no disgrace in being poor, and a pension given to such widowed mothers as are worthy and deserving would immediately increase their self-respect by placing them and their families in the same category as the families of such public servants as firemen, for instance, who have died while doing their duty.

The charity organizations are doing heroic and often discouraging work in caring so promptly for the thousands of cases of desertion, sickness, old age, and abandoned children. They should not have the additional burden of fathering families for an indefinite number of years. To bring up children under conditions which will foster self-respect and make of them good citizens able to take their places as the fathers and mothers of the race is the work of the mothers, and the State should make it possible for them to do their work effectively. FRANCES S. EDWARDS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1913.

Epidemic of "Cold Feet."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, too, have noticed the deplorable condition of the Christmas angels and Santa Clauses who get cold feet by standing on the cold, cold stones. It is surely deplorable. It seems that "cold feet," however, is seizing everybody of late. Not so long ago, if one's feet got cold, he or she would make a pad or find a board, but the strange "cold feet" that now seizes all classes makes all wait till some one else courageously rushes in to help.

I have notified the Mayor, the Governor, the Red Cross, and the President. Bills for the relief of the cold-footers will be rushed through. No one may help himself any more.

R. P. KNOX.

New York, Dec. 15, 1913.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness's Portraits at Knoedler's—Oak Room at Charles's.

At the Knoedler Galleries are two exhibitions of paintings by artists of very different tendencies. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness shows nineteen portraits and studies in which artists will recognize a courageous attempt to reach toward qualities not quite yet within the painter's grasp. The pictures are entirely devoid of the meretricious slipperiness so common in the portraiture of the fashionable world. Their faults are on the surface for critics to peck at, but the virtues common to them all is definiteness in construction. In the "Portrait of Master Loel Guinness" the shaggy white dog is quite a triumph of decisive brushwork. The "Portrait of Miss Meraud Guinness" is well blocked in, with simplicity in the forms and a flesh-like quality. The slouching attitude in "The Lily Child" also is quite charming and childlike, and the portrait of Miss Janet Scudder has character in every line.

Mrs. Guinness is not yet in command of her instrument, when she is not drawing well she is drawing badly, and many of her heads miss the unity of effect which means art; but she works with a bold brush and obviously earnest intention, and she really has something to say about her sitters. She bids fair to be an interesting artist after she has made herself a more accomplished craftsman. Among her sitters are Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Dr. Arnold Genthe, Miss Jane Cowl, and Mme. Yorska.

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Four portraits by Mr. Eksergian hang on the adjoining wall, less modern in tendency, with a curiously mingled vivacity, sentiment, and hardiness. A young woman with flowers in her arms is rather tight in modeling, but the roses are exquisite in a faint eighteenth century blond style of painting, ghosts of roses, such as one might see in a Boucher tapestry that had undergone the assaults of time. The portrait of William A. Tucker is downright enough, without compromise in even the details of the costume. Master Tucker Lindsay, a manly little boy with a frank gaze, is painted companioned by his beautiful dog, toward whose canine personality the artist has shown respect. The fourth portrait is of Mrs. F. G. Bourne, an imposing seated figure, warm in coloring and firm in draughtsmanship.

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At the Charles Galleries is a very beautiful oak room coming from Rotherwas, Hertfordshire, the same mansion from which came the walnut banqueting room shown last season. This oak room has been called variously the "fayre parlour" and the "Julius Caesar room." The second title was given to it by the family in reference to the figure representing the famous Roman at one end of the overmantel balancing a figure of Alexander the Great at the other end, with a carved portrait of Sir Roger Bodenham, the lord of the manor, in the centre. On either side of the central figure are the Bodenham and de la Barre arms. The oak panels are of unusual width, more than two feet, and many of them are cut from a solid piece of wood, showing how huge must have been the noble trees sacrificed to furnish them. The carving is very fine, with sensitive, delicate lines of molding, over which the light and shade play in a bewitching fashion, following the hollows and bosses of the irregular surface. The grain of the oak is also splendid in the variety and boldness of the accidental patterns; and the surface has the deep, soft lustre of wood that has been enriched by centuries of use, without recourse to the hideous polishes of modern invention.

In the cellar of these galleries is a smaller and somewhat later room, a dining hall of agreeable proportions and greater elaboration of carving, but missing something of the stateliness of the "fayre parlour."

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On the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 20, there will be no admission charge to properly accredited art students desiring to visit the exhibition of contemporary drawings from the collection of A. E. Gallatin, now on exhibition at the Gimpel & Wildenstein Galleries for the benefit of the Junior League.

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Public lectures on art will be ended by the Board of Education during this week, a recess being taken over the holidays. Plans for the new year are now being made, and a large number of special courses in art are in contemplation. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, Alexander T. Van Laer will conclude his course on "The History of Painting" at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, with a lecture on "The Paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art," and on Friday night, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, Arthur A. Stoughton will speak on "The City Beautiful; or, the Planning and Embellishment of Cities."

The Etymology of "Crullers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the discussion of the noble cruller, at a little town in Holland an elderly Dutch housewife once showed me with pride her precious "krullers." They were the silver or gold wires, twisted in the form of head ornaments, used to hold in place the cap, a characteristic feature of Dutch headgear. The most popular photograph of Queen Wilhelmina as the child Queen was taken in peasant costume with the krullers over each ear.

Although never confirmed, my philological instinct at once grasped the significant relation between the Dutch word kruller suggested by the ring shape of the wires and our crullers. In Danish, krullen is to curl. Possibly some of your readers may throw some light on the etymology of the word.

East Orange, N. J., Dec. 15, 1913. A. D. B.

Repaving Forty-seventh Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your neighbors who live on Forty-seventh Street, Tenth to Eleventh Avenues, have asked me to thank you for the publication of the letter on Dec. 11 calling attention to the shameful neglect of the Hudson Local Board and the Health and Tenement House Departments in allowing that street to remain unpaved, with a broken sewer, for three years.

Publicity in THE TIMES secured the attention of Mayor-elect Mitchel, Borough President McAneny, and Douglas Mathewson, Acting Controller. Since Saturday the men have been working day and night to get the street into condition. HENRY G. SCHNEIDER.

Secretary, West Side Children's Playground and Recreation Conference.

New York, Dec. 14, 1913.

Reforming the "Spugs."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Spug! Euponious word! Why not spugoe, which has the merit of sounding quite Greek and which might mean Society for Prevention of Giving to One's Self?

After a week in New York it is borne in upon this writer that there is great need of reform in that direction, and there would be this additional advantage: the reform might continue through the twelve months and not be in force only when it may be used as an excuse for the unconscious and unheralded foundation of a society, whose real object is the society for the prevention of all giving that you can possibly get out of.

Tivoli, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1913. H. J. H.

PHYSICALLY UNFIT.

Women Too Weak for Politics, Dr. Thompson Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in full sympathy with the objects of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. There could be no possible gain over the existing political situation to be derived from the votes of women, unless they universally gave time, study, and thought to the question arising in each campaign. Moreover, those seeking to control the administrative functions of the State should be able to bear their share of the burdens of the State whenever and howsoever called upon. (I refer to burdens other than those of taxation of real estate, for although many are ignorant of the fact, women already are allowed to vote in this State upon questions concerning realty holdings.) For these functions women in general are physiologically unfit, not from mental incapacity but from their frequent and repeated physical disability. An experience of many years in hospitals and dispensaries derived from treating the wage-earning class of women and other women among the poor of New York City, who would constitute so large a proportion of the proposed voting class, enables me to speak with emphasis upon this matter.

The neurasthenia of the garment worker, the special ailments of the overworked shop girl, the biological burdens of the tenement-house mother, are not to be rectified, as I have heard a notorious suffragist assert in a public address, by "once a year taking a few minutes of her time to drop a little piece of paper in a box." On the contrary, many of the underlying factors at fault are questions of deep economic and social nature which are wholly apart from the sphere of legislation, whereas such as may be remediable through that agency will be made much more serious by complicating existing conditions through adding to the ignorant vote. Voting which is temporarily stimulated through emotional excitement on the one hand, or which is purely perfunctory on the other, is capable of working incalculable harm.

Moreover, it is not the mere act of voting, but an intimate knowledge of the character and attainments of legislators, as well as ability to influence them when elected, which makes for betterment and progress. Women, from the character of their occupations as well as from their natures, cannot, in the aggregate, possess such knowledge in the same degree with men, and such influence as they might choose to exert is far more potent without the possible taint of so-called "politics."

In this city, owing to peculiar conditions of congestion and other factors, there is a growing tendency to minimize the value of home life, and intelligent participation in political matters would tend to distract women from the family and domestic functions in which they are much more profitably employed.

All those qualities in women which are most respected and revered by high-minded men are unalterably opposed to the precepts and aims of the advocates of equal franchise privileges; at least such are the views of the great majority of men with whom I have discussed the subject.

We may blind ourselves by attempted disregard of fundamental biological principles for a time if we will, but the great law of the specialization of functions of men and women remains unalterable, and should be as applicable in the State as it is in the home.

W. GILMAN THOMPSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physician, Woman's Hospital.

New York, Dec. 15, 1913.

Recipe for "Pumpkin Bread."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing in THE TIMES a recipe for old-fashioned crullers, may I ask if it may be possible to get from your readers a recipe for old-fashioned "Pumpkin bread," as made among the people of Northern New Jersey fifty years ago?

It was made principally of pumpkin and (I think) buckwheat flour, something like "buhling," and when cold was cut into slices and fried, which, brought to the table with butter on them, was—oh, how good, and in these days would prove an economy.

JOHN J. COLLINS.

Barnstable, Mass., Dec. 15, 1913.

No Treacherous Corners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Automobilists are continually criticising pedestrians for crossing the street in the middle of the block, but as that is the safest place to cross, why should not the pedestrian do so, and why should he be censured?

JAMES PILLOW.

New York, Dec. 15, 1913.

PENELOPE OF THE TENEMENTS.

The noonday bursts upon the avenue,
With scrape and scuffle of a million feet;
Untethered children try their throats anew,
And angry mothers bawl and babies bleat;
The dinning motors crash across the granite!
The cracking whips resound to star and planet!
The world whirls in a cyclone up the street!

Within the shadow of a narrow door
Where garbage buckets slattern in a row;
Where starving cats lie limply on the floor,
And stranded chicken feathers twirl and blow—
A woman stands, forever waiting, waiting,
Like some encloistered sister at a grating,
Too slack of will to slip the bolts and go.

The corner butcher comes outside and smiles,
But angrily, she swerves the other way;
The Yiddish tailor, furbisher of styles,
Grins by and bids her haughtiness good day;
The grocery merchant nods in love's delusion,
The ribbon clerk looks up in red confusion—
And still she has no single word to say.

The good old mother worships with the rest;
She slips a sturdy chair up close and then
Goes whispering about the wonder West,
Where vagrant husbands change to noblemen.
Her offspring, wearied out by stale invention,
Waves back the words with pompous inattention,
And turns upon the avenue again.

Penelope, go choose another mate!
Put on the ribboned dress that you forswore!
No eye stays bright—no lip stays roseate!
Choose now before they shun the shadowed door!
In Vagabondia, bread is full of savor!
Home lights are good, but unknown lights are braver!
Odysseus comes to you no more!

JANE BURR.

DR. RUSSELL ASSAILS OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Children Sent Forth Unprepared for Life's Battle, Says Teachers College Dean.

LEADING TO ANARCHISM

Good Health More Important Than Higher Education—No Hope for Tenement Girl.

The American public school system came in for a severe arraignment yesterday afternoon when Dr. James E. Russell, dean of Teachers College of Columbia University, in a lecture in Earl Hall, asserted that the present system tended to develop grumblers, fault-finders, Socialists and anarchists. Dr. Russell spoke before the Institute of Arts and Sciences on "What Is Practical Education?".

"The greatest peril of our education to-day," said Dr. Russell, "is that it promises an open door to every boy and girl up to the age of 13, and then turns them ruthlessly into the world to find most doors not only closed but locked against them. Throughout this country we are telling thousands—yes, millions—of boys and girls that anything they please may be had for the asking, and during the six or eight years of the school course they are instructed that nothing is beyond attainment.

"Then, too, our democratic notion of equality of opportunity is responsible for the attempt to hitch some very ordinary wagons to stars of the first magnitude. The result can only be bitter disappointment. Instead of a happy, contented, and able farmer, we make of the ambitious country boy a clerk or helper in some city industry or a cog in some factory wheel. Instead of helping the quick-witted city boy, who leaves school at 12 or 14 years of age wise beyond his years, to employ his mental strength in shortening the term of apprenticeship in the trades and in improving the quality of the output, we turn him over to the tender mercies of the trades union or allow him to bungle ahead in his efforts to become a capable workman.

"What wonder that our skilled craftsmen are foreigners, and that our best American boys become petty politicians or walking delegates or seekers after the soft places. We do not teach them to do the day's work in such a way as to find pleasure and satisfaction in it. The result is grumbling and fault-finding and discontent in private life, and in civil life the beginnings of Socialism and anarchism. How can you expect a nation long to endure that lends every effort to rouse ambitions and stir aspirations in the breasts of all its citizens up to the age of 14 and then ruthlessly turns them out to shift for themselves? Is this the way to promote civil order and social stability? No other civilized State follows a plan so manifestly suicidal as ours. No other people, so far as I know, gives so much heed to the mental training of its citizens and leaves to chance those matters which are really essential in life.

"Think of what it means to our girls to enjoy for eight or ten years day dreams which the first contact with life shatters. Is it any wonder that the girl of 18 or 20 years, who had never had an hour's instruction in the scientific and aethetic interpretation of those duties which confront her, should find no pleasure in homemaking? The situation is bad enough in the country, but is infinitely worse in our great cities. What chance has the girl of the tenements, even though she be well schooled and quick-witted?

"She leaves the school at 14 or 15 years to get her postgraduate training in housekeeping from her mother. Think of what that means! A home of two or three rooms in a crowded quarter, every member of the family at work or seeking it, living confined to the hardest necessities, no conveniences for doing the ordinary work of a home even if that were necessary. What is left to the girl? The street—and it is nothing remarkable that some thoughtful persons should hold our public schools responsible for adding to the dangers of city life for bright and attractive girls. The surest way to break down family life and destroy the sanctity of the marriage tie is to mate an ignorant man with an ignorant woman—ignorant, I mean, of what marriage means and unfitted to meet its obligations."

Dr. Russell said that the higher education was not so important as giving the child a good start on the road to health.

"Shall we send them to college?" continued he. "I fancy some of us put that question to the babe in the cradle. At any rate I know of parents who enter their boys in a famous New England school as soon as their names are decided upon, but the baby's food, the air he breathes and the water he drinks—these are mysteries known only to nurses, physicians, and grandmothers. I am satisfied that the major part of our bodily ills are due to the bad start made in the nursery. The first question, therefore, is not what college shall we send the child to, but what shall we give him to eat. If higher education is concerned at all, the question should be what college of study should the parent enter. When you ask me what counts most in education I have no hesitation in putting to the front good health.

"If anyone thinks that getting married relieves a woman of work and responsibility, let him try it and see for himself. If there is any occupation that induces greater physical strain and nervous waste, any profession that calls for more of the moral virtues or profits more from the use of common sense than the profession of wife and mother, I should like to know what it is. It is not a money-making profession; it is on the contrary pre-eminently the money spending profession. And in my opinion to spend money wisely is far more difficult than to earn it. We hear much of a living wage, but the real problem is not in what the workman receives, but in what his wife spends. I will undertake to guarantee the stability of our American democratic institutions if you will see to it that American wives are taught how best to spend the money their husbands earn."

UNVEIL REID WINDOW.

Cathedral of St. John Has Memorial Costing $10,000.

Bishop Greer and Dean Grosvenor conducted the services yesterday at the unveiling at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine of a memorial window to the late Whitelaw Reid, once Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. It is one of the largest and most elaborate stained-glass windows in America and cost $10,000. The giver is Mrs. Reid.

This window, which has as its central figure the Son of Man as described in the Book of Revelation, was left at the Custom House for several months after its arrival from London to get the advantage of the new tariff's decreased duty on stained glass.

Big Junior Prom for Columbia.

To make up for the omission last year of the Junior Prom, which was barred at Columbia as a penalty

EDITH WORMSER WEDS IN ST. MORITZ

Daughter of Isidor Wormser of New York Married to Mathieu Goudchaux, Banker.

PELTED WITH SNOWBALLS

Couple Leave in a Sleigh on Honeymoon — Count and Countess Zanowski Among Wedding Guests.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Dec. 15.—The marriage of Miss Edith Wormser, daughter of Isidor Wormser of New York, and Mathieu Goudchaux, a Paris and New York banker, took place at St. Moritz this morning in the presence of a small gathering of relatives and others.

The bride's father gave her away. She was dressed in a silver-embroidered tunic over white satin, with rich old Brussels lace that was worn by her mother and grandmother.

The guests included Count and Countess Zanowski, Baron de Grandmaison, Miss Ethel Livingstone, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Wertheim of New York. After the ceremony a luncheon was given at the Kulm Hotel. The tables were decorated with thousands of white roses and lilies from the Riviera.

The couple departed later in a sleigh, friends bombarding them with snowballs, the snow here being now two feet deep. They will go to Zurich, and afterward on a European tour. They will reside in Paris.

The bride received many valuable presents.

CASTLE HOUSE IS OPENED.

Society Crowd Dances Tango as Minstrel Orchestra Plays.

There was a large and fashionable attendance yesterday afternoon at the opening of Castle House, in East Forty-sixth Street, opposite the entrance to the Ritz-Carlton, where society is to enjoy modern dancing every afternoon from 4 to 6:30 o'clock as they would in a private house. The dancing will be under the personal direction of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Miss Elizabeth Marbury are interested in the project, which has transformed the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Osborn's dressmaking establishment into a new centre for dancing, and they were much gratified yesterday at the turnout of people prominent in the social world. Mrs. John Corbin and Mrs. R. L. McDuffie, with Miss Marbury, are the superintendents.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Miss de Wolfe, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

By the time the doors were thrown open there was a long line of limousines waiting outside. The visitors passed through the hall, with its trickling marble fountain, and up the wide staircase to the first ballroom, which became so crowded in a few minutes that the orchestra had to be transferred to the adjoining ballroom, which was ample to accommodate all.

Tea and lemonade were served on the balcony overlooking both of the ballrooms, where Mr. and Mrs. Castle were busily engaged all afternoon dancing with the patrons under the pink-shaded electroliers. A minstrel orchestra furnished the syncopated music, and the tango, one-step, and hesitation waltz seemed most in favor. Altogether it was very much like a private function. Everybody seemed to know everybody else, and those who did not care to dance, who were in the minority, sat on the roofs of chairs, or sipped at their tea. Many young people were present.

Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Baron and Baroness de Meyer, Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Mary, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Miss Joan Whitridge, Miss Elves, Miss Jeannette Gilder, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Dave H. Coddington, Mrs. Frank Stuyvesant, Lawrence Perkins, Mrs. Fairfax S. Landstreet, and James L. Breese, Jr., were among those seen during the afternoon.

Mrs. Holme to Wed Edward Valpy.

The engagement is announced of Edward Valpy, a member of the University Club of New York and of 37 Furnival Street, London, to Katharine, widow of Robert Francis Lyon Holme of Reading, England. The wedding will take place shortly.

Operation Helps Magistrate Kempner

Chief City Magistrate Otto Kempner of Brooklyn, who has been suffering from an affection of the throat, it was said last evening was improving rapidly at his home, 44 Monroe Place. He was operated upon last Friday at the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn for a slight growth in his throat. Magistrate Kempner's physicians believe that he will be able to return to his duties within a week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Man Inside" is to be succeeded at the Criterion Theatre on Jan. 5 by "Young Wisdom," a comedy by Rachel Crothers, in which Mabel and Edith Taliaferro will be starred by Joseph Brooks. The company will include Richard Sterling, Hayward Ginn, Regan Hughston, Aubrey Beattie, Mabel Bert, Junius Matthews, and Louis Le Bay.

"The Things That Count," now at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, will be moved next Monday to the Playhouse when "The Family Cupboard" takes to the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, who have been engaged by William Hammerstein for a long stay at the Victoria Theatre commencing Jan. 5, are now claimed by the Palace Theatre management for a season of ten weeks starting Jan. 12. The management of the Palace says it made a contract with the Castles last October for the exclusive services of the dancers.

The Countess Von Schuul, Court reader to the Imperial households of Germany and Austria, gave a box party to a number of New York friends at the Hippodrome last night.

Joan Sawyer, the dancer, who has left the Jardin de Danse, is to appear at the Cafe de Paris commencing to-night, dancing with her original partner, Lou Quinn.

Schuyler Ladd is temporarily out of the cast of "Nearly Married," having been suddenly called to Denver by the illness of his mother.

A large portfolio souvenir of Forbes-Robertson's farewell New York engagement will be presented to every one attending the performance of "Othello" at the Shubert Theatre next Monday night. The book will contain many portraits of the English actor in his best-known roles.

During the return engagement of Richard Bennett in "Damaged Goods" at the Grand Opera House next week there will be open discussions of sex education questions. After the Wednesday matinee Mrs. Bennett will hold a meeting for women in the theatre, and on Saturday afternoon there will be a similar discussion for men.

W. S. Maugham, the English playwright who is waiting in New York for Miss Billie Burke's first appearance at the Lyceum Theatre Christmas night in his new play, "The Land of Promise," has started work on another play, which has to do with the American colony in London.

The newly elected members of the Iowa Society of New York attended the performance of "The Strange Woman" at the Lyceum Theatre last night as the guests of Elsie Ferguson, the star of the company. The scenes of the play are laid in a small

THE BARRERE ENSEMBLE.

A Concert of Diverting Pieces for Wind Instruments.

Mr. Barrère, in the more recent concerts of his "ensemble" of wind instruments, may possibly have found the sources of music written for such instruments running rather dry. At all events, there have been a good many compositions on his programme that are of minor and minimal importance. Yesterday afternoon at the Belasco Theatre he gave the first of his concerts this season, at which the music played was all of a light and diverting character, and none of it of real importance.

The most ambitious was a quintet for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon by Henry Woollett, a composer whose music has occasionally appeared on New York programmes lately, and who is evidently strongly under the modern French influence. This quintet is not quite so modern, but obviously French in character. It is said to be on "themes in a popular form." Whatever this may mean precisely, the themes are gay and light in character, not very striking, and are worked into four movements of the usual contrasted kind with skill and lightness of touch, though at somewhat greater length than their importance warrants.

There was a duo for clarinet and bassoon in two movements, the second being a theme and variation by Beethoven, the third of a set of three such pieces; a curious product, not likely to enhance the fame of the composer with those previously unfamiliar with it, and no doubt written at the request of wind instrument playing friends. There was a "Walking Tune" by Percy Aldridge Grainger, a young English composer, who informs a waiting world that he improvised it while walking in the Scotch Highlands, forgetting to mention that he had just heard "The Minstrel Boy" and made large use of it. Then he worked it out into a piece for "wind ensemble." A pleasing little "Ronde de Lutins," by Christiaan Kriens of New York, gave much pleasure. And a sonata for piano and flute by Haydn seemed to indicate that the youngest and sprightliest of these moderns are not younger or sprightlier in spirit than he. The programme was closed with Albert Roussel's "Divertimento" for the five wind instruments and piano.

Of the playing of Mr. Barrère and his associates, Messrs. Labate, Largenus, Fransel, and Savolini, much good is to be spoken of its finish, flexibility, and tunefulness. The pianist was Miss Carolyn Beebe, who played with a true understanding of chamber music; and in the sonata by Haydn with much grace and style.

ACT MRS. BURLESON'S PLAY.

Postmaster General's Wife's "His Secretary" Given in Keith's Theatre

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—"His Secretary," a one-act play by Mrs. Albert S. Burleson wife of the Postmaster General, was well received this evening at its first appearance on the bill at Keith's Theatre.

Having been applauded at The Playhouse, a private club, last year there was no special social interest in this evening's performance, when the story was given with excellent stage setting under the direction of Preston Gibson. Mrs. Burleson was not present.

The play was written several years ago when the present Postmaster General represented a Texas district in the House of Representatives. It deals cleverly with a Congressman's wife who attempts to act as her husband's Secretary.

The cast was Mr. Marster, a Congressman from a Western State, Charles F. Western; Mrs. Marster, his wife, Maude Howell Smith; Standem, James R. Daly; Porter, Kirby Johnson.

RECITAL AT MRS. SCHIFF'S.

Miss Henriette Bach and Mme. Schnitzer Play—The Guests.

A recital was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, 965 Fifth Avenue, by Miss Henriette Bach, violinist, and Mme. Germaine Schnitzer, pianist, who are to give a second concert at Mrs. Schiff's on Jan. 5.

Among those present were Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Christian Herter, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Theron P. Blakeslee, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Pelletreau, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Carl Bitter, Mr. and Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mrs. H. D. Walbridge, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Pliny Fisk, Mrs. William Sulzbacher, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seligman, Mrs. James Harding, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Kneisel, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch.

"Boris Godunoff" Sung Again.

Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The cast was the usual one, with Adamo Didur singing the rôle of Boris. Among the others who appeared were Mmes. Ober, Braslau, Sparkes, Maubourg, and Duchene, and Messrs. Althouse, Bada, Reschiglian, Rothier, de Segurola, Audisio, and Reiss. Arturo Toscanini conducted.

Bulletin No. 6

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap

Skilled Workers Necessary

¶ To give food, shelter, clothing or the other necessaries of life to a needy family without determining and treating the real cause of the poverty is as dangerous as for a physician to continue administering opiates without eliminating the complications that cause the suffering.

¶ The victim of either kind of malpractice acquires a malignant appetite.

¶ One becomes a chronic pauper, the other a drug fiend.

¶ After the emergent suffering is alleviated, the social doctor must determine the cause of the trouble.

¶ The physician calls this a diagnosis, the relief visitor an investigation.

¶ It is as important for the social doctor to know everything about a needy family as it is for the physician to learn all the circumstances of his patient.

¶ The investigation or diagnosis determines the kind of treatment the visitor and physician must give.

¶ If this diagnosis is faulty the treatment will fail and the dependent family will be as poor at the end of the year as it was when it appealed for help.

¶ Misapplication by the visitor of the facts adduced may be as fatal as a faulty diagnosis by a physician.

¶ To be effective ministration must consist of a correct diagnosis of the social ills, adequate relief and skilful treatment.

¶ Proper ministration is the keystone in the arch of efficient charity.

¶ Every day unfortunate families in need come to us for help.

¶ Their ills are treated and their suffering alleviated.

¶ To make them self-supporting we need your help as much as they need ours.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

R. Fulton Cutting, President. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in post card or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.

FORBES-ROBERTSON SEEN AS OTHELLO

An Artistic Accomplishment Which Lacks the Complete Effect.

HAS SOME FINE MOMENTS

Miss Elliott as Desdemona in Cast Which Provides a Moderately Interesting Performance.

OTHELLO, a tragedy in five acts, by Shakespeare. Shubert Theatre.

Duke of Venice	Montague Rutherfurd
Brabantio	Ian Robertson
A Senator	Sam T. Pearce
Gratiano	Grendon Bentley
Lodovico	Robert Atkins
Othello	J. Forbes-Robertson
Cassio	Alex. Scott-Gatty
Iago	S. A. Cookson
Roderigo	George Hayes
Montano	Walter Ringham
First Gentleman	Arthur Fitzgerald
Second Gentleman	Eric Ross
Third Gentleman	Erle Adeney
First Messenger	Gordon Richards
A Herald	Richard Andeau
Desdemona	Gertrude Elliott
Emilia	Adeline Bourne
Bianca	Maud Buchanan

Unlike Hamlet, who may be fat or lean—and the commentators have argued themselves black in the face upon the point—Othello is one of those Shakespearean rôles which seems most to demand a definite physical equipment. His speech and action, whether in moments of gentle sentiment or frenzied bursts of jealousy and anguish, are developed in hyperbole. He is a sort of Shakespearean superman of grand passions. And for his complete interpretation he demands more brawn than brain.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson, on the other hand, is essentially an actor of the intellect, with a sensitive, sympathetic organism capable of very definite and beautiful gradations of emotion. And though not without fire on occasion, his best effects are produced through processes that suggest a ruling mentality in the man. That is one of the things which makes his Hamlet extraordinary. And it is exactly that which prevents his Othello from satisfying the ideal which is created through a contemplation of the tragedy in which the Moor is the central, sympathetic figure.

It was Mr. Tree who objected not so long ago to an allusion to a gentlemanly Othello. And Forbes-Robertson, one fancies, would be equally distressed to have his Othello referred to in that way. But there were moments last night, notably in the earlier scenes with Desdemona, when the Moor's gentleness was so much emphasized that the description seemed to fit.

This is not to say, however, that Mr. Forbes-Robertson's Othello lacks interest. It is always worth while watching a battle against big odds. And in this rôle all the odds are against the actor. More inclined to the ascetic than the physical type, his Othello, to be in any sense symbolic, has to suggest a complete reversal of the natural endowment. And this in a sense it does. So the net result is an artistic accomplishment, if not a wholly satisfying one.

Where it was least satisfactory is in those cumulative bursts of passion which when rightly produced serve to sweep the spectator off his mental pins, as, indeed, they are supposed to affect the actual characters in the scenes. But one misses here the swift rush of events, the big pulse of passion, the crashing crescendo with which "Othello," once the Moor, is aroused, makes its way to the tragic denouement.

When an actor of sufficient physical grandeur holds the stage the alternate passages in which Iago hatches his plots and tells you all about them have the virtue of relieving the mental tension. When the Othello is not big enough to sweep you off your feet mentally, unless, indeed, your Iago happens to be a wonderfully fine actor himself, these same scenes may seem tediously detailed.

To be quite candid, then, about last night's performance, it must be admitted that it was not sufficiently impressive to bite deeply into the emotions of those to whom the mere Othello story is not a novelty. And this, too, in spite of the fact that Mr. Forbes-Robertson played such a scene as that in which Iago first instills the poison of suspicion with a far surer touch of truth than it ordinarily receives. One got here a superb expression of the development of distrust and of the simple mind battling with suspicion. What followed, too, was often eloquent, not infrequently moving, but never overpowering.

Of course, such a speech as that which Othello makes to the Senators was read in most admirable fashion, and the readings generally were such as one might expect from this master of English diction. But most of us will probably continue to prefer this actor's Hamlet to his Othello, to any of the Shakespearean rôles, in fact, in which he has seen fit to disclose himself.

Mr. Cookson's Iago had a virtue of variety, if no great subtlety, and Miss Elliott's Desdemona did not lack charm. Dignity marked Ian Robertson's Brabantio, and the rôle of the Duke was well read by Montague Rutherford. The Cassio of Alex Scott-Gatty, the Roderigo of George Hayes, and the Emilia of Adelaide Bourne merit also a word of appreciation.

DANCE FOR MISS RICE.

Mrs. William L. Rice Gives a Large Party for Daughter at Plaza.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice entertained last night at the Plaza with a large dance for her daughter, Miss Mildred Gautier Rice. A number of dinners preceded it, the hostesses including Mrs. Philip Hiss, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mrs. Howard Carroll, and others.

The guests were asked to come at 10 o'clock, and were received at the entrance of the ballroom by Mrs. Rice, in white brocade veiled with gold net with a garniture of pink roses, and Miss Rice, in pink charmeuse and cream lace trimmed with pink roses, and turquoise blue sash and girdle.

There was general dancing until midnight, when a supper was served in the Louis XVIth. and adjoining room. The tables were decorated with white narcissi and ferns.

E. CLARENCE JONES HOST.

Gives Second of His Tea Dances at Sherry's—The Guests.

E. Clarence Jones gave a second of his tea dances yesterday afternoon at Sherry's. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Disston, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, also Mrs. Frederick Guest, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mme. Henri de Sibour, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., the Misses Edith L. Adams, Juliet Breitung, Kathryn Bache, Pauline Disston, Florence Gilbert, Eleanor Hartshorne, Elise Ladew, Alice Richard, Emily E. Sloane, Lawrence Atterbury, Judge Peter T. Barlow, Angier Duke, Nils Florman, Robert Graves, Stephen B. Elkins, Harvey Ladew, Arthur P. Sturges, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Malcolm D. Sloane, and Campbell Steward.

SOCIAL NOTES

Miss Katharine Fitch will give a luncheon for débutantes to-day at 38 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. J. E. Ryder will give a reception on Jan. 27 to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Whitney Ryder, at her residence, 981 Park Avenue. Mrs. Ryder gave a luncheon last Thursday for her daughter.

Mrs. Lucien Hamilton Tyng of 3 East Eighty-fifth Street will give a tea for Miss Blanche Tyng, the débutante daughter of James A. Tyng, on Saturday.

Mrs. Whitney Hoff of Paris is at the St. Regis for a visit.

Mrs. William Gray Park, whose daughter, Miss Elsie Park, is one of the season's débutantes, has leased Mrs. Robert Sedgwick's house at 107 East Thirty-seventh Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Herman Aldrich of 15 West Fifty-ninth Street are sailing to-day on the Mauretania for a visit in England.

Mrs. C. Montagu Ward and Miss Frances M. Ward will be at home at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street on Tuesdays in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who have been at Newport, will entertain a party over Christmas at their lodge in the Adirondacks, sailing for England the latter part of January.

A Christmas sale will be held to-day at the residence of Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, 850 Madison Avenue, from 1 till 6 o'clock, for the benefit of the Junior Guild of the New York City Missions Society. Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, the Misses Cuyler, Josephine A. Osborn, Kitty Lawrence, and Mary Edgar form the Advisory Committee of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lonsdale Leeming of 94 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, will give a musicale this evening at their home. Miss Frieda Hempel and Putnam Griswold will sing.

Mrs. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of 380 Riverside Drive is giving several small teas for Miss Dorothy Miles of Abbotts Leigh, England, the first one to be given to-morrow.

Mrs. Henry Van Arsdale and Miss Van Arsdale are to give a reception on Saturday afternoon at their home, 74 West Ninety-fourth Street, for Miss Alice Maude Van Arsdale.

Mrs Charles Louis Sicard has sent out cards for a tea dance to be given at her residence, 329 West Seventy-seventh Street, on New Year's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have returned from Staatsburg, N. Y., and are in town residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street. They were at the opera last night.

Albert Eugene Gallatin will give a dinner to-night at the Ritz-Carlton for Miss Helen D. Huntington and her fiancé, Vincent Astor, taking his guests afterward to Mrs. Percy R. Pyne's dance for her daughter, Miss Mary Pyne. Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne will also give a dinner before the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran gave a dinner of seventy covers last night in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, which was followed by a dance, for which 200 additional guests were asked.

Mrs. Howard Carroll will give a luncheon to-day for Miss Elinor Townsend Darlington, the débutante daughter of Bishop Darlington.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer will give a dinner to-night at her residence, 7 East Seventy-third Street.

Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin will entertain to-day with a luncheon for Miss May Farquhar Ferguson.

Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris will give a luncheon to-day at 12 West Fifty-third Street.

The Tuesday Night Dancing Class will meet at Sherry's this evening. Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs. Frederick Delafield, Mrs. G. Howard Davison, and Mrs. J. H. Hunt are among the organizers.

Mrs. G. W. Perkins and Miss Dorothy Perkins will give a tea this afternoon at 76 Park Avenue.

Corscaden-Thomas Wedding To-day

The marriage of Miss Julia Thomas, a daughter of Mrs. Wolcott Thomas of San Francisco, and Dr. James Albert Corscaden of this city will take place at 4:30 this afternoon in Grace Church Chantry. Dr. Corscaden is assistant surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital and is connected with the Rockefeller Institute.

Miss Thomas will have her sister, Mrs. Joseph Weller Sefton, as matron of honor, and her bridesmaids will be the Misses Margaret and Eugenie Franz of St. Louis.

Dr. Raymond Stevens will be Dr. Corscaden's best man, and the ushers are to be Dr. Howard Swift, Charles Pelgram, and Charles Stone.

A reception will be held at the Holland House.

WOODWARD—ROSEN.

Wilmer E. Woodward of the Publishers' Newspaper Syndicate of this city and Miss Helen Rosen, in the employ of the Frank Presbrey Advertising Company, were married yesterday in the Holland House by the Rev. Dr. Goldsmith. George M. Van Slyke, Mr. Woodward's business partner, was the best man. Twelve friends of the bride and bridegroom attended the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward left last night for the South.

BENDHEIM—FLEISCHMANN.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bendheim of 414 West 145th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Viola Bendheim, to Theodore Fleischmann.

MUSIC NOTES.

Alexander L. Bloch will give a violin recital on Sunday, Dec. 21, in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. Mr. Bloch has for several years studied under Auer at St. Petersburg and was recently first violinist and leader of the orchestra at the Opera House at Tiflis.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give concerts in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, on Sunday, Dec. 28, Jan. 4, Jan. 25, Feb. 8, Feb. 22, March 8, and March 22. The artists are Alexander Saslavsky, violin; Modest Altschuler, 'cello; Jacob Altschuler, viola, and Leo Levy, piano. In order to give lovers of music of the most moderate means the opportunity of listening to high class music, reserved seats can be had for 25 cents.

MISS DRAPER, BRIDE OF LINZEE BLAGDEN

Daughter of Mrs. William H. Draper Married to Son of Mrs. George Blagden.

GRACE CHURCH CEREMONY

Bride's Brother Gives Her in Marriage—Her Sister Ruth and Miss Janet P. Dana the Bridesmaids.

The marriage of Linzee Blagden, a son of Mrs. George Blagden, and Miss Dorothea Draper, a daughter of Mrs. William H. Draper and a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, the Rev. Thomas Slattery, rector of the church, officiating. The church was simply decorated with vases filled with pink roses on the altar and with ferns and palms.

The bride walked with her brother, Charles Dana Draper, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white gown, with a long satin Court train. The corsage of all point lace had lace sleeves to the elbows, and had tunic of point lace yellow with age. She wore a short string of matched pearls of unusual beauty, a gift, and carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

The two bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Draper, a sister of the bride, and Miss Janet Percy Dana, a cousin. Their frocks were of striped white satin, having pannier tunic of the satin and narrow pink satin girdles and sashes. The bodices had Medici collars of lace at the back, and opened like coats over waistcoats of plaited tulle and lace. The hats were small with round crowns of pink satin, the brims narrow at the front and sides and turning up very high in V-shaped peaks at the back, faced with brown velvet and having fanlike bows of pink tulle rising between the points and the crown. Brown fur banded the hat crowns. Both attendants carried bouquets of pink carnations.

Mr. Blagden's best man was his brother, Dexter Blagden, and the ushers were George G. Blagden, another brother; William Prescott Rogers, and Philip Stockton of Boston, Phillips B. Thompson, Dr. Henry Sugden Satterlee, and Richmond Talbot of New York. There was no reception after the wedding.

The guests included Miss Martha L. Draper, Mrs. S. P. Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blagden, Miss Margaret Blagden, Miss Miriam Blagden, Mrs. Mabel Choate, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Dr. W. B. James and Mrs. James, and the Misses James.

Also Mr. and Mrs. John Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. Phillips Thompson, Mrs. Arthur Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Harold White, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Motley, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Barrett, Stanley McGraw, Lawrence McKeever, Mrs. Philip Stockton, Mrs. Henry Snydam Satterlee, E. C. Sampson, Ralph Underhill and Mrs. Underhill.

George Voorhies, Turf Man, Dies.

George Voorhies, a noted breeder of thoroughbreds and an authority on turf matters, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, James B. Haggin, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Voorhies was prominent in thoroughbred breeding circles at Lexington, Ky., where he made his home. For many years he looked after Mr. Haggin's breeding interests, and developed many race horses before the anti-betting law affected the breeding industry. Mr. Voorhies was considered one of the greatest authorities in the United States on "blood lines," and was consulted by many owners and breeders. The funeral will take place next Thursday at Lexington.

The Rev. Reuben D. Nevius.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 15.—The Rev. Reuben D. Nevius, one of the most widely known clergymen of the West, who established more than thirty Episcopal churches and chapels in the Pacific Northwest, died here yesterday, aged 86 years. He was an authority on some forms of plant life, and a plant named in his honor, the "Nevisula Alahamaensil," is grown extensively in England.

Brig. Gen. David J. Craigie.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Brig. Gen. David Johnston Craigie, U. S. A., who was in the civil war and in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, died here yesterday, aged 73 years.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 13, averaged 11.58 cents per pound.—Adv.

PROF. MESSENGER DEAD.

Actuary of The Travelers' Insurance Company Was 58.

Hiram J. Messenger, actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company and lecturer on insurance at Cornell University, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged 58 years. He was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., and educated at the State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., and Cornell University. In 1881 he was professor of mathematics at the State Normal School, in the same capacity 1882-83 at Napa College, Cal., and associate professor of mathematics at New York University from 1886 to 1890. Prof. Messenger was a member of the Institute of Actuaries of London, Fellow Actuarial Society of America, Fellow of the American Statistical Society, and member of the American Mathematical Society, National Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and of the Council of Cornell University.

Mrs. William F. Proctor.

Mrs. William F. Proctor, widow of William F. Proctor, Vice President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and the daughter of the late Isaac M. Singer, inventor of the Singer Sewing Machine, died on Sunday night at the Hotel Lorraine, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, aged 73. Before her marriage to Mr. Proctor she was Vouletti Theresa Singer, and had for many years been interested in charity. Three children survive, Mrs. Charles Manning Van Heusan and William Ross Proctor of this city, and Charles E. Proctor of Great Neck, L. I.

Col. James H. Walbridge.

James Hicks Walbridge, Colonel of the Second Vermont Volunteers, died yesterday in his 88th year at his home in North Bennington, Vt.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM EDGAR, Director of several banks and insurance companies in New Jersey; President of the Woodbridge Board of Education, and member of the New Jersey state Reformatory Commission, died yesterday at his home in Woodbridge. Mr. Edgar was born Aug. 7, 1846. He left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Miss MARGARET QUANDRILL CLARK GRIFFIS, sister of the Rev. William Elliot Griffis and a pioneer in educating women in Japan, died yesterday at the home of her brother, Dr. Griffis, in Ithaca, N. Y. In 1872 Miss Griffis went to Japan with her brother, then Professor in the Imperial University at Tokio, and received an appointment from the Japanese Minister in Tokio, and organized the first school for girls in the empire. Out of this college grew the Peeresses' College and the Tokio Normal School.

Dr. FRANCIS DE LAFI PARKER, former Dean of the Medical College of South Carolina, a distinguished surgeon in the Confederate Army, and prominent in medical activities of the South, died in Charleston yesterday.

SARAH TEEL MANDEVILLE, widow of Dr. Frederick B. Mandeville, formerly of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward W. Scudder Johnston, at 52 East Seventy-fifth Street. She is survived by three children, Dr. Frederick A. Mandeville of Newark, Mrs. Johnston, and James A. Mandeville of East Orange, N. J.

JOHN C. KNIGHT, Vice President of the Root-Knight Company, Inc., 27 East Twenty-second Street, died yesterday at his home, 140 Riverside Drive, aged 48 years, after an illness of six weeks. His wife, Mrs. Alma C. Ballentine-Knight, two daughters and a son, survive him. Mr. Knight was a member of the Whitehall Club.

Miss HARRIET EEMENT, who was a contributor to many private charities, died yesterday in her apartments at the Hotel Bretton Hall, aged 82 years. She was the daughter of the late Caleb N. and Carolihe Holmes Bement, who resided for many years at 120 East Twenty-ninth Street.

EDWARD SAVAGE, formerly a resident of Albany, died Dec. 8 at Minneapolis, Minn., from pneumeula. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

JASPER N. LAWFORD, 71 years old Treasurer of the Civil Service Reform Association, died in Baltimore yesterday.

Capt JAMES T. LANGLEY, employed in the marine department of Parrish, Phillips & Co., is dead at his home at Glen Cove, L. I., aged 59 years.

WILLIAM A. BURGMYER, a carrier in the Brooklyn Post Office for twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 1,742 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

HARRY J. CRANE, an engineer employed by the West Shore Railroad, died on Saturday at his home, 351 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 51 years. Interment at Poughkeepsie on Thursday.

ANDREW C. MUTTRAT, a shoe manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 120 East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

SAMUEL WATERBURY, Vice President of the Pilgrim Laundry Company, died on Saturday at his home, 61 Tomkins Place, Brooklyn, aged 42 years.

HENRY VON DREELE, a farmer at New Lots, L. I., for sixty years, is dead at his home there, aged 86 years.

JACOB KRINSKI, manufacturer in East New York, died on Saturday at his home, 248 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He was a member of the Hebrew Federated Charities.

CHARLES D. WALLACE, President of the Stroudsburg National Bank at Stroudsburg, Pa., and senior member of the firm of Joseph Wallace & Sons, a department store, died un Sunday at his home there, aged 58 years.

Mrs. LIDA HAINES, wife of Charles D. Haines, railway builder here and former Congressman, died on Saturday at Orlando, Fla., where she was under treatment for her health.

Surgeon WILLIAM H. WHEELER, U. S. N., who was born here thirty-nine years ago, died on Sunday in the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C. He will be interred in Arlington Cemetery.

WALTER J. DONOVAN, General Treasurer of the B. F. Keith theatres, died on Sunday at his home at Dorchester, Mass., aged 54 years. He was a graduate of the Lawrence School, and previous to his theatrical business, in which he started eighteen years ago, he was in the banking business.

JOSEPH M. DUCLOS, one of the oldest architects and builders, who retired twenty-five years ago, died on Saturday at his home, 32 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. Following his employment by the Architectural Iron Works, when he came here from France, he established the East River Iron Works.

Col. ABRAHAM ANDREWS, proprietor of the Diamond Palace, one of the show places of San Francisco, where he was a leading jeweler for many years, died on Sunday at his home there, aged 89 years. He fought in the Mexican War. In 1850 Col. Andrews went to California and was the first to work quartz gold into jewelry.

BERNARD W. BRADY, retired engineer and civil war veteran, died on Sunday at his home, 205 Maple Street, Flatbush, aged 75 years. He was a member of Dahlgren-Powell Post, G. A. R.

WILLIAM J. BANNERMAN, in business many years in Columbia Street, died on Sunday at his home, 689 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

Mrs. CATHERINE E. PERRINE, wife of Franklin P. Perrine and mother of Henry E. Perrine, Assistant Corporation Counsel at Jamaica, died on Sunday at her home, 206 First Avenue, Long Island City, aged 60 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

RADIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Radin, (nee Rose Minsky), a son.

SEEBOHM.—On Dec. 10, at 465 East 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. Seebohm, a son, Hans Hermann.

Engaged.

BRETZFELDER—HILBORN.—Mr. and Mrs. Gus Hilborn announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosalie, to Mr. Charles P. Bretzfelder. At home Sunday afternoon, Jan 11, from 3 to 6. 22 West 96th St.

Married.

COHEN—MENDELSON.—Therese Mendelson to Albert Cohen, by Dr. Stephen Wise, Monday, Dec. 15.

BLAGDEN—DRAPER.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1913, at Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Dorethea, daughter of the late William H. Draper, M. D., to Linzee Blagden.

STOKES—WALKER.—At the home of the bride's mother, 50 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1913, by the Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., Annie Adelaide Walker to Bertram Thomas Stokes.

Died.

APPLEBY.—On Dec. 15, 1913, at the residence of his son, 216 West 59th St., Charles E. Appleby, in the 90th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEMENT.—On Monday, Dec. 15, Harriet Bement, formerly of 120 East 35th St., daughter of the late Caleb N. and Caro

TELLS OF HIS WORK REPLANNING CITIES

Thomas H. Mawson Has Undertaken a Big Job in the Canadian Northwest.

DESIGN FOR NATIONAL PARK

Remodeling English Town of Exeter—Garden Commission for the King of Greece.

Thomas H. Mawson, one of the foremost of English landscape and town-planning architects, and the author of several books on those subjects, arrived at the Belmont yesterday from a trip through Canada. He is sailing to-night on the Mauretania. Mr. Mawson has undertaken the work of re-planning several of the cities of Western Canada, and has taken charge of the development of the big Canadian National Park at Banff. With him is his son, J. W. Mawson, one of the first graduates of the School of City Planning of Liverpool University, who acts as chief assistant.

With Prof. Lairdy of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. Durley of McGill University, Mr. Mawson, Sr., who is, incidentally, lecturer on landscape designing at Liverpool University, has been lately engaged in drawing up recommendations for the establishment of the British Columbia Provincial University at Port Grey just outside the city of Vancouver. Mr. Mawson is now engaged on re-planning for Banff, Calgary, Regina, and Vancouver. He is doing similar work for the city of Exeter, England, much visited by Americans, and at Athens, Greece, he is rearranging the grounds about the old Palace and designing the surroundings for the new Palace in reference to which he is to meet King Constantine at Corfu soon after he returns to Europe.

"My principal work during the trip through Canada was the study at Banff of a town site, and of the area of the Canadian National Park for the Dominion Government," said Mr. Mawson. "Banff is already a very popular resort for the tourist, though principally in the Summer, and the intention is to convert it into a great Winter resort. It is a region which, in scenery and many other respects, surpasses Switzerland, and it is aimed to offer there all the other attractions which take Americans and Canadians to Switzerland in the Winter.

Banff National Park.

"The park area with which I am dealing there for the Government will include, at the start, 40 out of the 5,000 square miles in the reservation. My plans have already been drawn and approved by the Government. Then I am replacing the city site of Banff, designing three new bridges to cross the Bow River and locating great recreation grounds for both Summer and Winter sports, at the same time arranging large subdivisions for the better class of property.

"Our commission of experts, which was asked by the Government of British Columbia to inspect a site for the new Provincial University, has suggested a policy of development which will eventually cover the entire 268 acres of campus provided. The establishment of a great institution of learning is contemplated. The first buildings have already been designed, and a large sum has been put aside for the initial work.

"My plan for the town improvement of Vancouver City has been accepted, and the work on the drawings is going forward. I am also engaged in replanning the city of Calgary, which is a vast undertaking, and will have an enormous influence on the economic and aesthetic growth of the city. I am carrying out another scheme for the city of Regina and the Government of Saskatchewan. In Calgary the more permanent part of the city will remain, with a few alterations, as they will not interfere much with the designs. There will be a civic centre, the suburbs will be rearranged on more scientific lines, improvements in the railway terminals will be suggested, and there will be a great park system. Minor centres will be created, such as those of small communities in the suburbs, of which the school house will form the central feature. The school buildings will stand in spaces of an area of about eight acres, containing a children's playground and a small park, and the school buildings will be used as social centres for the communities in which they stand.

"As the City of Exeter in England is so much visited by Americans, it might be of interest that I am remodeling the place. The scheme begins with a new railway depot at Queen Street and extends to the old High Street, thence to the eastern and southern sides of the Cathedral. At present this building, which so many go to Exeter mainly to see, is surrounded by houses, and it is not possible to see it until you get close to it.

Boulevard at Exeter.

"In the scheme proposed, first of all, the idea is to build a boulevard between the old Guildhall, one of the finest of its type in England, and the west end of the Cathedral. Another vista will be created from one end of Queen Street at its junction with High Street. On the site occupied by the old market there will probably be erected a great city hall, flanked on one end by an art gallery and on the other by a building of corresponding size, in which will be collected the several big libraries, for which Exeter is famed, and valuable manuscript collections owned in the town, so that they will be more accessible to scholars and historians.

"The town planning movement is sweeping Great Britain," said Mr. Mawson. "At the present time I think there are no fewer than forty-four cities in England alone which are taking advantage of John Burns's town-planning act, and seeking powers for the preparation of complete city plans. In many cases, such as that of Birmingham, the plans are well under way. In most cases the schemes will include great civic centres. In England, however, town planning begins with the provision of public utilities, and takes up as equally important the better housing of the working class. The rearing of the grand exterior and the stage effects which characterize city planning in other countries is not being lost sight of, however, but will be obtained only as the final expansion of the city group.

"The model village idea is still growing in England and spreading to the continent. There has been considerable disappointment on the other side that the Sage colony on Long Island is not, after all, to be run along the lines that in England has attracted so much attention to the scheme. We had thought that the idea was to provide country homes for working people whose wages are small.

"The work I am doing for the King of Greece involves remodeling the gardens around the old palace and designing surroundings for the new palace, together with laying out a royal cemetery at the place where King George is buried. At Corfu I am going to consider a scheme for remodeling portions of the city. I have been asked by some of the Australian universities to come out there and endeavor to develop interest in town planning, and shall leave England next month for Melbourne."

MANY MOTOR DRIVERS FINED

Only One Auto Accident Yesterday —$25 Is Cost of Speeding.

More than 100 drivers of automobiles and motor cycles were fined yesterday for speeding or for other violations of the ordinances. Only one automobile accident was reported during the day. Charles Blum, 11 years old, of 438 East Eighteth Street, who was roller skating on First Avenue late yesterday afternoon, was struck and knocked down by a motor truck owned by Rohe Brothers of 525 West Thirty-sixth Street, and driven by Jacob Koch of Jersey City. The boy was not badly hurt, and no arrest was made.

Magistrate Marsh, in the Jefferson Market Court, fined eight automobile drivers for speeding and violating the eight-foot law. He fined twenty-five drivers from $1 to $5 for being on the wrong side of the street, for having smoking engines, or for not lighting their lamps after dark. Charles Pequeux, chauffeur for Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was fined $5 for permitting his engine to smoke.

Magistrate Barlow, in the Yorkville Court, imposed seven fines of $25 each for speeding. Thirteen other prisoners, charged with violating other automobile ordinances, were fined from $1 to $5 apiece. Robert Hoffman of 183 Third Street, a driver for Wanamaker's, was fined $25, but elected to take the alternative of three days in jail.

Magistrate Ten Eyck, in the West Side Court, imposed eight fines of $25 for speeding and twenty fines of from $1 to $5 for other offenses.

Magistrate Schuls, in the West Farms Court, imposed two fines of $25 each for speeding, but later reconsidered one of the cases in order to permit Harry Coe, a plumber at Pelham, N. J., to be represented by counsel.

SEIZE BRIDE'S PLUME.

Customs Men Take Feathers from Mrs. Wegefalth's Baggage.

When the steamship Caribbean arrived from Bermuda last night a Customs Inspector found a bird of paradise plume in the baggage of Mrs. C. L. Wegefalth of Philadelphia, who with her husband was returning from their honeymoon in Bermuda. Mrs. Wegefalth protested vigorously when the plume was seized, but her husband and her mother convinced her that it was best to let the law take its course.

The plume was sent to the Public Stores. Mr. Wegefalth said it cost $50.

TRIPLETS IN BROOKLYN.

Two Boys and a Girl Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Neu.

Triplets were born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Neu, who live at 1,862 Sixty-first Street, in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, which the real estate operators frequently describe as "Brooklyn's fastest growing suburb."

They were two boys and a girl. Last evening it was said at the Neu home that Mrs. Neu was doing very well.

HOSPITAL FUND GETS $1,451

$31,601 of $150,000 for Washington Heights Institution Collected.

The sixth day of the ten-day campaign to raise $150,000 to build a new home for the Washington Heights Hospital resulted yesterday in the collection of $1,451.04, making a total of $31,601.04.

The volunteer workers in the campaign have only four days left to complete the fund.

Homeseekers to Lose "Stepovers."

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Because of the large number of country folk who become easy victims of pickpockets and confidence games in the large cities, the Central Passenger Association announced to-day that, beginning on Feb. 1, no stopover privileges would be granted by railroads on homeseekers' tickets. The principal stop-over points on such tickets are Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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—TO—
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
†§Patricia.....Dec. 16, 12 Noon
†§Pretoria.....Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
Pres. Grant.....Jan. 2, 2 P. M.
Amerika.....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
†§Pennsylvania..Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
Hd cabin only. †Hamburg direct.
§S. S. PRETORIA sails from New Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
*S. S. Cleveland (17,000 Tons)
(ORIENT-INDIA CRUISE)
January 15, 12 noon
†S. S. Cincinnati.....Jan. 27, 9 P. M.
*From Hoboken Pier. †From B'klyn Pier.

From BOSTON to LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
S. S. Pisa (Hamburg Direct), December 29, 10 A.M.
S. S. Fuerst Bismarck....Jan. 23
These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both First and Second Cabins.

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Including a SIDE TRIP ON THE CANAL
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NEXT SAILINGS OF THE
Fastest Steamers in the World
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING
MAURETANIA, Dec. 16, 9:00 P.M.
LUSITANIA, Dec. 24, 7:00 A.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania.Dec.31, 1 a.m. | Mauretania Feb. 11, 1 a.m.
*Carmania.Jan.10,10 a.m. | Campania Feb. 18, 1 a.m.
Lusitania Jan. 14, 1 a.m. | *Campania.Feb.16, 1 a.m.
*Campania.Jan.28, 1 a.m. | Lusitania Feb. 25, 1 a.m.
*Carmania Feb. 4, 3 a.m.
*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.

Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
‡ULTONIA.....Dec. 31 | *CARPATHIA....Feb. 7
‡PANNONIA.....Jan. 13 | ULTONIA.....Feb. 19
‡Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d classes only. §Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras. †Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Patras, carries 2d and 3d classes only.

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FRANCONIA JAN. 8 FEB. 24
Laconia JAN. 22 Caronia JAN. 31 MAR. 17
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..4:34|Moon rises..7:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:27	10:00	3:05	3:55
Governers Island	9:33	9:57	3:15	4:20
Hell Gate	11:23	11:47	4:55	5:00

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 15.

U. S. S. Florida.
U. S. S. Wyoming.
U. S. S. Arkansas.
U. S. S. Utah.
SS California, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
SS Dominic, Barbados, Dec. 7.
SS Craster Hall, Perth Amboy, Dec. 15.
SS El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur, Dec. 8.
SS Hesa, Cadiz, Nov. 17.
SS Nelson, Matanzas, Dec. 10.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Dec. 4.
SS Allemania, Inagua, Dec. 11.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Dec. 10.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Dec. 9.
SS Mana Hata, Baltimore, Dec. 13.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Dec. 13.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 11.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Dec. 12.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Tangistan	Oran	Nov. 29
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 6
Carrillo	Kingston	Dec. 11
San Juan	San Juan	Dec. 10
Tennyson	Barbados	Dec. 8
Main	Bremen	Dec. 4
Barcelona	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Delphine	Naples	Nov. 29
Venezia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Conrad Mohr	Immingham	Dec. 1
Osage	Rotterdam	Nov. 30
Havana	Havana	Dec. 13
Commewijne	Trinidad	Dec. 8
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 13
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 10

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 2
Panama	Crostoba	Dec. 11
Guiana	St. Thomas	Dec. 11
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Magdalena	Kingston	Dec. 12
Prins Joachim	Kingston	Dec. 11
Comal	Mobile	Dec. 10
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 14
El Sol	Galveston	Dec. 11

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 10
Americe	Naples	Dec. 6
Santa Marta	Savanilla	Dec. 7
Florizel	Halifax	Dec. 16
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 13
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 15
Perfection	Port Arthur	Dec. 10
El Rio	New Orleans	Dec. 13

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Princess Irene	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Dora	Algiers	Dec. 8
Pretoria	Hamburg	Dec. 6
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Astatio Prince	Bahia	Nov. 30
Maracaibo	Curacao	Dec. 11
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 13
Amerika	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Ulonia	Naples	Dec. 8
Canadian	Antwerp	Dec. 9
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec. 13
Miltonian	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Dec. 13
Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Matura, Granada	10:00 A.M.	10:00 M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	10:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
F. di Piemonte, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Dagcid, S. Domingo	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Zinal, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Curacao	3:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Lord Dufferin, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		19:00M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aurora, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

California, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Queen Elizabeth, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Horatius, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	6:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jamaquey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Javary, Para	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 15.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, was 328 miles E. at 3 A. M.; due 16th, forenoon. Red Star Line.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 330 miles E. at 3 A. M.; due 16th, forenoon. Holland America Line.
SS Napoli, Naples to New York, was 1,100 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 19th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Main, Bremen to New York, signaled; distance not given. North German Lloyd.
SS Noorderdyk, Rotterdam to New York, was 210 miles E. at noon; due 16th, afternoon. Holland America Line.
SS St. Louis, Southampton to New York, was 1,176 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 18th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Amerika, Hamburg to New York, was 1,796 miles S. at 6:50 P. M.; due 20th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 205 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 192 miles S. at noon.
SS Cymus, New Orleans to New York, was 87 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 69 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tennyson, Barbados to New York, was 280 miles S. E. at noon.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 380 miles S. E. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 73 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 83 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 60 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 215 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 530 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, was 673 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Boston to New York, passed Cross Rip at 6 P. M.
SS Carrillo, Kingston to New York, was 100 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS Herman Fraech, Sabine to New York, was 80 miles E. of Barnegat at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Glasgow, Dec. 15.
SS Minneapolis, at London, Dec. 15.
SS Kyno, at Hull, Dec. 15.
SS Egremont Castle, at Singapore, Dec. 13.
SS Indrasshma, at Manila, Dec. 13.
SS Weberforce, at Plymouth, Dec. 13.
SS Appalachee, at Sunderland, Dec. 14.
SS Barmudian, at Bermuda, Dec. 15.
SS Oscar II., at Christiansand, Dec. 14.
SS Ancona, at Palermo, Dec. 14.
SS Celia, at Valdivia, Dec. 15.

Sailed.

SS Franconia, from Naples, Dec. 14.
SS Stephen, from Para, Dec. 14.
SS Chemieton, from Port Natal, Dec. 13.
SS Hesbaye, from Antwerp, Dec. 13.
SS Haviebrook, from Marseilles, Dec. 13.
SS Baron Tweedmouth, from Auckland, Dec. 14.
SS Pascal, from Barbados, Dec. 12.
SS Orotava, from Kingston, Dec. 12.
SS Magdalena, from Kingston, Dec. 12.
SS Chicago, from Havre, Dec. 13.
SS George Washington, from Cherbourg, Dec. 14.
SS Mountfields, from Shields, Dec. 13.

Passed.

SS Arabistan, from New York, passed Brow Head.
SS Kandelfels, New York to Calcutta, passed Gibraltar.
SS President Lincoln, New York to Hamburg, passed Scilly.
SS Madonna, New York to Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ocean, New York to Amsterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Lackawanna, New York to Manchester, passed Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulu.....Dec. 18
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru.....Dec. 18
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama.....Dec. 19
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Persia.....Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota.....Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31
Tahiti, Marqueses, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi.....Jan. 2
Hawaii, Samaon Islands, New Zealand, (except parcel post,) and Australia (West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Jan. 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 1:30 P. M. Dec. 16, SS Mauretania, and at 6 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 6 P. M. Dec. 15, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ulonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 23, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ulonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Heilig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Principe di Piemonte.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Nov. 15; Hongkong, Nov. 20; Shanghai, Nov. 22, and Yokohama, Nov. 23—which arrived at Seattle per steamer India, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Dec. 11, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 16.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

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Kronprinzessin Cecilie..Jan. 20
†Koenig Albert.....Jan. 27
George Washington.....Jan. 31
*Plymouth, Bremen.
†Bremen direct. ‡One cabin (II.) Baltimore-Bremen direct.
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KROONLAND..Dec. 31 | LAPLAND.....Jan. 21
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*ST. PAUL.Dec.18,10am | MAJESTIC....Dec. 31
*ST. LOUIS.Dec.26,10 am | *NEW YORK...Jan. 9
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N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
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DOES 'BIG BUSINESS' PAY? REDFIELD ASKS

Secretary of Commerce Plans Searching Inquiry Into Efficiency of Gigantic Trusts.

FOR NEW REPRESSIVE LAWS

Would Place Burden of Proof on Defendants—No Stock Watering or Interlocking Directorates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Besides disclosing plans for an extensive investigation into the economic features of the trust problem, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in his first annual report recommends legislation to presume that all restraints of trade are unreasonable and to place the burden of establishing the reasonableness of the restraint upon the party alleging it; to prohibit interlocking Directorates; to prohibit "watering" of stocks, and to prohibit corporations and persons from owning stocks in or controlling competing companies.

Second only in interest to Mr. Redfield's views on the trust question are his plans for developing trade of the United States abroad by a reorganization of whether trusts are efficient to a study of the economic laws governing the fixing of retail prices, bear important relation to President Wilson's legislative programme. Secretary Redfield discusses it exhaustively and substantially outlines his views as follows:

Is "Big Business" Efficient.

There is a growing question in the minds of experienced and thoughtful men as to whether the "trust form of organization is industrially efficient and whether bigness and bulk are always necessary to production at the lowest cost. It may be conceded that massing of capital and the grouping of great quantities of labor have certain elements of efficiency. But it is doubtful, at best, whether these favorable elements are all the factors that exist and whether there does not come a point of maximum efficiency at minimum cost beyond which an increase of product means an increase of cost per unit of that product.

It is significant that some of the great trusts have ceased to exist; that others pay, but moderate dividends, if any, on their securities and that, side by side with the most mighty and supposedly the most efficient of them, have grown up independent organizations quite as successful and perhaps earning even more upon their capital than their powerful competitors.

"There is no criticism here of "big business" as such, but merely the question as to whether "big business" has not its very marked limitations and whether there are not cases where bigness is rather less desirable than efficiency.

The purpose of the Bureau of Corporations is to study patiently that we may know whether these bulky things that we have so much feared are in an economic sense real giants in strength or whether they are but images with feet of clay.

It is important that we should know the truth about the fixing of retail prices and as to whether giving the privilege of so fixing the prices to a manufacturer or jobber results in good or does not so tend. Nations abroad are said to favor by law that which we forbid. The law with us is for the time fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court that the fixing of retail prices on the part of manufacturers is unlawful. If, however, new legislation should in the future be required, it is important that the truth be known lest injustice be done, not so much to the manufacturer as to the consumer.

Cut-Throat Competition.

Some men, well informed, argue that the fixing of retail prices under conditions where competition in manufacture exists tends to promote competition. Others say that the refusal to permit the fixing of retail prices tends to monopoly because, in the cut-throat competition certain to follow, obviously the stronger competitor will survive and may eventually have the business in his own hands, for the law forbids the making of agreements to sustain prices, and under these circumstances the weakest must go to the wall.

That there are immediate and well-known conditions that should and can be remedied by law is apparent. Some of these remedies are, for instance, a law providing that there shall be a presumption of restraint of trade are unreasonable, and placing the burden of establishing the reasonableness of such restraint upon the party alleging it; legislation preventing the watering of stocks; that corporations shall not hold stock in other competing companies, or that in effect a person nor a corporation shall at the same time own a controling interest in two or more competing corporations, or that the officers of corporations shall not be affiliated directly or indirectly by holding office in other corporations.

Congress will undoubtedly address itself to some of these aspects of the situation with curative provisions. Regardless of such legislation, however, there still remains a fundamental economic fact to be determined, to wit, whether the trust or monopolistic form is socially and economically efficient in production, as is alleged; and upon the solution of this problem must depend the ultimate attitude of Government toward combinations and consolidations in business.

Status of Investigations.

Of the old investigations those on lumber, tobacco, water transportation, the harvester industry, and corporate taxation remain to be concluded by the publication of additional reports, but all will probably be closed up within the next twelve months. In addition to these are the new investigations of the fertilizer industry, the relationship of the Oklahoma oil fields to the general old market, and the cotton pool.

An investigation of trade agreements is also in progress, with a view to establishing some facts as to what agreements, if any, apparently in restraint of trade, are really in aid of competition and should be exempted from the operation of the Sherman act. There is also an investigation pending with reference to the merits and demerits of a condition which prohibits a uniform price from being fixed by manufacturers and jobbers, binding upon retailers as to articles of their manufacture.

Secretary Redfield thus outlines his plans for a reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Our foreign commerce has grown by leaps and bounds until during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1913, it reached the great total of $4,279,000,000 in value. Of this great sum $2,466,000,000 were exports and $1,813,000,000 were imports, showing a trade balance on these transactions in our favor of $653,000,000.

It certainly cannot be said that the Government has done much to foster this great and growing trade. In the estimates for the coming fiscal year, therefore, a sum has been included which will provide for the reorganization of the bureau into such form as will bake it the basis for productive effort in developing American industries in every field which is normal to them at home and abroad.

Inquiry Into Clothing Costs.

It remains to state but one further point of important policy that the department desires to carry out. It wishes to supplement the inquiry, now drawing to a close, into the cost of production in the pottery industry by undertaking an inquiry into the cost of production of clothing of all kinds and of different materials, including hosiery, knit goods, and their fellows.

Such a study should have important social results. It should develop the question as to whether the sweatshop is economically efficient or whether by a properly organized and more scientific method of manufacture it would not be eliminated by the natural operation of economic law.

For all the work of his great department Secretary Redfield asks Congress to appropriate $15,800,270, an increase a little more than $4,000,000 over the present year.

CORPORATIONS WIN TAX SUIT

Insurance Companies to Get $1,500,000 Refunded from Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A hard blow was struck at the revenues derived from the corporation tax, and expected from the income tax provisions of the tariff law, when the Supreme Court of the United States denied to-day the Government's petition for a writ of certiorari in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's case.

The decision means a refunding to insurance companies of $1,500,000 of taxes collected under the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill since Aug. 5, 1909, representing accumulations for four years, or a loss of annual revenues of about $375,000. As the language of the corporation tax is repeated in the income tax provisions of the Underwood act, this loss of revenue will continue.

The only change in the phraseology of the present law from the language of the corporation tax specifically exempts refunded premiums of mutual marine insurance companies and mutual fire insurance companies. Those exemptions are accounted for in the estimates foretelling a deficit next year. But as they are unimportant in comparison with the premiums of mutual life insurance companies, they do not greatly reduce the direct loss of revenue involved in today's decision.

The case was that of Herman C. H. Herold, Collector, vs. the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. The United States District Court for New Jersey held that when the dividend of the Mutual Insurance Company was applied to reduction of premiums for the ensuing year, for increasing the amount of insurance, or diminishing the time, it was not a true dividend taxable under the law. The Circuit Court of appeals affirmed this opinion and the Supreme Court refused to review it.

The power of a State to tax net receipts of life insurance companies in each county was upheld to-day by the court, in a case in which the New York Life Insurance Company resisted the collection of a tax by Deer Lodge County, Montana. The company contended vainly tha tthe action of the State was an interference with Interstate Commerce. Justice Hughes and Vandevanter dissented.

ALL ASSAIL SEAMEN'S BILL

Fall River Line and Lake Companies Join in the Protest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Steamship officials continued their protests to-day against the La Follette seamen's bill before the House Merchant Marine Committee. A. S. Gardner, Vice President of the New England Steamship Company, operating the Fall River Line, testified that since the Titanic disaster his company had expended $243,000 on equipment and life-saving apparatus and that it was a practical impossibility to put more such apparatus aboard its vessels.

Representatives of steamship lines operating on the Great Lakes were heard by the committee this afternoon, all protesting that it would be impossible to meet the requirements of the proposed bill on lake steamers.

NETHERLANDS TREATY UP.

Bryan and Van Rappard Agree on Terms of Peace Compact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Bryan and Chevalier van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister, to-day agreed upon the terms of a peace treaty embodying the principles of the arbitration plan announced early in the present Administration.

This will be the seventh of the peace treaties, and the first negotiated with a European nation.

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MANY INVESTORS WOULD JOIN UNION

Proposal to Organize Country's Security Holders Elicits an Immediate Response.

DIVIDENDS ARE IN DANGER

Scheftel Plan for Acting in Concert Appeals to Owners of Stocks and Bonds.

A glance at Herbert A. Scheftel's daily mail is enough to convince one that a large share of the investors of this country have only been waiting for some one to take the lead in a movement to form a Brotherhood of Oppressed Security Holders, or some similar union, for obtaining concerted action. At first from New York City only, the letters lately have been coming in from a steadily enlarging field as the suggestion for an organization for the protection of security holders has been printed in Western papers.

The developments of the past two years are largely responsible for the uprising of stock and bondholders. Two years ago a proposal to unionize security holders would have been met with little else than ridicule. Since that time the increasing financial and legislative difficulties of both railroads and industrial corporations have made the necessity for organization seem very real, in the eyes of the people who would have laughed at the idea of joining a union not long ago. The Government's suit against the Steel Corporation and American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the collapse of the Yoakum railroad system, and the passing of the New Haven dividend have each made thousands of converts to the idea of a protective organization.

The extracts given below are taken almost at random from among letters received from investors who were interested by Mr Scheftel's Chamber of Commerce proposals, or his explanatory letter published in THE TIMES a few days afterward. A Baltimore investor wrote:

The labor trust is an illustration of successful combination. I am of the opinion that those interested in the industries of the United States should take an emphatic stand to prevent, if possible, the ultimate destruction of vested rights. The large army of investors under proper organization, should wield an influence equal to the labor trust, which represents a correspondingly small unit of the aggregate population of the country. A little visible lobbying at Washington on behalf of the at present unorganized investors would help to curb our wild legislators who fail to perceive that the small investor and savings bank depositor have some interest in legislation.

A New York stockholder said:

I trust that owners of corporation stock will awake to the dangers of the present ruinous tendency in public affairs. Unfortunately, however, they do not realize their strength, nor do they know how to utilize it.

From Bayonne, N. J., came this:

What this country needs, and urgently needs, is a Government by business men, not by book theorists. Our policy so far has been one of watchful waiting, and it seems to be about time we prepared to do something.

A Providence security holder asserted:

We need an organization to fight feather-brained Congressmen, most of whom have no money to lose nor brains enough to run a corner grocery.

A leading Baltimore broker urged:

The proposed organization appeals to us very much, indeed. We think, however, that bondholders should be induced to join any movement and a stock and bondholders' protective union be organized for the protection of all classes of security holders.

From a New York certified public accountant this was received:

As a stockholder in many corporations, I take pleasure in enrolling under your banner. Strengthen and support those who are striving to do right and attack those who are doing wrong.

An express company executive wrote:

Such a movement is bound to be accepted by investors as soon as they can be made aware of it, and I take it that if the Chamber of Commerce will act favorably on your proposition it will be followed by similar bodies throughout the country.

Thus commented an Atlantic City man:

The stockholders of railroads have been mercilessly sandbagged for the past few years by politicians and demagogues, from the highest officers in Washington to the lowest politicians in our State Legislatures, and have supinely submitted to it because they saw no way to prevent it.

A magazine publisher said:

The situation reminds me in a general way of the one confronting Senator Hanna in 1896, when he elected McKinley on the sound money platform and made that wonderful campaign for sound money and good business which had to result in that way. Stockholders are aroused to take an active interest in that campaign. The present situation doesn't seem just now to be so acute as that in 1896, but it seems to me for that reason it is all the more dangerous.

From another New Yorker this is heard:

Observe the latest violation of professional ethics: submission of the International Steam Pump report to stockholders on the day of the meeting, instead of fifteen days before. These things will continue until steps be taken to change them. In organizing the difficulty will be to avoid the use of names of those who have been transgressors all these years.

Another New York magazine publisher said:

You may have my proxies in the case of M. Rumely, Federal Mining and Smelting Company, United States Rubber, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, Pressed Steel Car and others.

If the Government's course is persisted in it will mean heavy loss to tens of thousands of small investors, who have put their savings into enterprises which had the sanction of the Government for years. Our legislators now seem determined to pull down as speedily as possible all of the carefully built up prosperity of the country.

A Jersey City man holding stock in many different companies wrote:

With a good strong society we could "put the fear of God" into a lot of corporations that have too long ignored the rights of stockholders.

From a Providence lawyer came this:

We have many clients in Rhode Island anxious to join such an association.

From a consulting engineer in Philadelphia:

If nothing else were done, such an organization could defeat such foolish legislation as the recently passed full crew bills.

From a Wisconsin national banker:

I am only a small stockholder, but I believe that organization or extermination is to be our fate.

From an Iowa banker:

Between the political agitation and the labor unions there has been little left for the investor in railroad properties.

From an executor of an estate:

I can get ten subscribers right in our little town for the movement to organize security holders.

Officials of a number of large corporations who are being worried by letters from shareholders demanding to know why their securities are depressed have signified their willingness to join a movement looking to a cessation of attacks by Federal and State authorities. One man, whose company has recently had to reduce its dividend, has written that he will circularize his stockholders just as soon as the Chamber of Commerce reports on the Scheftel proposals.

Four Years for Sweetheart's Murder

CROWLEY, La., Dec. 15.—Dora Murff, 18 years old, to-day was sentenced to prison for four years for the part she played in the killing of J. M. Delhaye, her former sweetheart. Her stepfather, J. M. Duval, was sentenced to ninety-nine years in prison. Delhaye was shot in the street here, and the girl said she killed him, but testimony showed that Duval fired the fatal shot.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Thomas Howe of New York City was admitted to practice.

289—Amory Elliot, administrator of Mary R. Peabody, et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

55—Richard G. Ludwick, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., appellant, vs. the American Woolen Company of New York et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs; cause remanded.

99—Edgar A. Collins, trustee, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Scharff et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

544—Arthur Greey, as trustee in bankruptcy of Schwab-Kepner Company, bankrupt, appellant, vs. John E. Dockendorff.—Decree affirmed, with costs; cause remanded.

56—New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Deer Lodge County.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

722—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Carter.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

275—Great & Great Northern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Georgia Boston et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

127—Washington Dredging and Improvement Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Washington, R. V. Russell et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

103—John E. Heavner et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Elkins.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

575—Land & Great Northern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Georgia Boston et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

127—Washington Dredging and Improvement Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Washington, R. V. Russell et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

103—John E. Heavner et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Elkins.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

629—George G. Henry, appellant, vs. William Henkle, United States Marshal, &c.; 872—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Sam Pellcan et al., and

798—The Oceanic Steamship Navigation Company, Limited, &c., vs. W. J. Mellor et al.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on the first Monday in January.

502—C. M. Summers, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Motion to modify judgment denied.

354—The Holden Land and Live Stock Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Interstate Trading Company et al.

634—Margaret H. Williamson vs. Katherine Osenton, and

691—Seaboard Air Line Railway, plaintiff in error, vs. James T. Horton.—Ordered that these cases be placed on the summary docket.

175—Le Roy Fibre Company vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.—Motion for writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record and cause denied without prejudice.

809—Herman C. H. Hero d, collector, petitioner, vs. the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—Motion to file writ of certiorari instanter denied.

172—Minidoka & Southwestern Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Passed.

356—Leon Cardenas Martinez, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

Original—In matter of Jonas Jones, petitioner.—Motion to file writ of habeas corpus dismissed.

166—International Harvester Company of America, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri, on the information of its Attorney General.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant in error and cause passed per stipulation of counsel.

118—United States, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. the Antikamnia Chemical Company.—Leave granted to file an additional brief for the defendant in error.

447—The State of Wisconsin, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Frear, Secretary of State, et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

916—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, petitioner, vs. Wolf Brothers & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

179—The People of the State of Illinois ex rel. Charles S. Deneen, Governor, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Chicago Light and Power Company.—Suggestion of expiration of term of office of Deneen as Governor and William H. Stead as Attorney General and motion to substitute Edward F. Dunne, Governor, and Patrick J. Lucey, Attorney General, submitted.

377—Frank J. Willoughby et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Chicago.—Motion to dismiss granted.

582—Alexander C. M. Pennington, appellant, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

445—James C. Yancey, appellant, vs. the United States.—Dismissed.

202—Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, North America, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

147—The United States Trust Company of the District of Columbia, ancillary administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the National Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia, administrator, &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

49—F. O. Norris et al., trustees, &c., appellants, vs. J. E. Johnson et al.—Passed on account of sickness.

133—Henry L. Mulcrevy et al., plaintiff in error, vs. City and County of San Francisco.—Argument continued.

134—Piza Hermanos, appellant, vs. Ricardo A. Aguila, Calderon.—Submitted.

135—Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. F. D. Larabee et al.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Dec. 16 Nos. 135, 138, 140, 141, (and 142,) 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, and 154.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. 90—N Y Lubricating Oil Co v. Pusey, 98—Standard Electric v. Manhattan Co. 200—New Jersey Portland Cement Co v. Freeman. 119—Hasler v. West India S S Co. 124—Goni Elec Co v. City of Dunkirk. 105—Cook v. Tug Hercules. 128—Lehigh Valley Trans v. Catawissa. 130—Phila & Reading Co v. Cheektawaga. 131—British-Am Tobacco Co v. British-Am Cigar Co. 132—Matter of Yorkville Coal Co. 194—Goodwin Co v. Eastman Kodak Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. (See footnote.) Equity calendar. 92—Joel v. Otten. 88—Great E Tel Co v. Hubbell. 141—Corrugated Paper P Co v. Paper Working Machine Co. 86—Coco-Cola Co v. Williamsburg Stopper Co. 87—Same v. Wichmann Bros. 142—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 143—Same v. same. 147—T S Faile Sons & Co v. Ralsbury. 148 to 160—F N Burt Co v. Nevins Church Press. 163—Watson Fireproof Window Co v. M F Westergren Co. 164—Hornidge v. Elsemann. 165—North Evans Glass Co v. Young. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Flasher Mfg Co. 168—Collier v. Imp Films Co. 170—Hubbell v. C L Eldiltz Co. 172—Amer Ever Ready Co v. Interstate Elec Nov Co. 176—Stockholders vs. Arcadia et al. 177—Eastern Steel Co v. Godair Nimmer Bldg Co. 180—Asbestos P Metal Co v. H W Johns Manville Co. 181—Ashley v. Weeks & Numann & Co. 182—Ashley v. Corlies, Macy & Co. 183—Ashley v. F A Weeks Mfg Co. 185—Morrison v. Lovejoy Elec Co. 186—Ashley v. Hastings & Miller. 187—Davis v. J E Ogilvie Pub Co. 188—Edison v. Cont Chemical Co. 189—Moore v. De Mills. 191—Dyer v. Carnegie Trust Co. 192—G Buchanan Co v. Taylor Eng Mfg Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 173—Haas v. Stewart. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 170—Miller v. Third Av R R Co. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 140—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley R R Co. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 171—Hughes v. N Y, O & W R R Co. 45—Bonan v. Lehigh Valley R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 44—N Y C & H R R R Co v. Tug Transfer 11, 48—N Y H & H R R v. tug C M Depew. 88—Union Ferry Co v. lighter Gen G M Sorrell. 49—Dailey v. Tugs Transfer 21, Syoeset, &c. 83—Howell v. Goodwin Sand & Gravel Co. 108—Wilcox v. Am Smelt & Refg Co. 78—Knickerbocker Ice Co v. Ferryboat Maine, &c. 79—B'klyn & Man Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c. 108—B & O R R v. Penn R R. 116—Rugge v. tug Rosella. 119—Cohen v. barge Josephine. 123—Gildersleeve v. tug Ell B Conine. 114—Boyce v. tug T W Wellington. 147—Parker v. tug Robert Palmer. 54—U S v. L't B't Havana. 97—Timmins v. N E Nav Co. 196—Barrett v. S S Oceana.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 253—Sewell v. Pell. 254—Quereau v. Computing Scale Company. 231—Horst v. M. Groh's Sons. 775—People ex rel Perkins v. Pelcher.

New York County.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. 90—N Y Lubricating Oil Co v. Pusey. 98—Standard Electric v. Manhattan Co. 200—New Jersey Portland Cement Co v. Freeman. 119—Hasler v. West India S S Co. 124—Goni Elec Co v. City of Dunkirk. 105—Cook v. Tug Hercules. 128—Lehigh Valley Trans v. Catawissa. 130—Phila & Reading Co v. Cheektawaga. 131—British-Am Tobacco Co v. British-Am Cigar Co. 132—Matter of Yorkville Coal Co. 194—Goodwin Co v. Eastman Kodak Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. (See footnote.) Equity calendar. 92—Joel v. Otten. 88—Great E Tel Co v. Hubbell. 141—Corrugated Paper P Co v. Paper Working Machine Co. 86—Coco-Cola Co v. Williamsburg Stopper Co. 87—Same v. Wichmann Bros. 142—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 143—Same v. same. 147—T S Faile Sons & Co v. Ralsbury. 148 to 160—F N Burt Co v. Nevins Church Press. 163—Watson Fireproof Window Co v. M F Westergren Co. 164—Hornidge v. Elsemann. 165—North Evans Glass Co v. Young. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Flasher Mfg Co. 168—Collier v. Imp Films Co. 170—Hubbell v. C L Eldiltz Co. 172—Amer Ever Ready Co v. Interstate Elec Nov Co. 176—Stockholders vs. Arcadia et al. 177—Eastern Steel Co v. Godair Nimmer Bldg Co. 180—Asbestos P Metal Co v. H W Johns Manville Co. 181—Ashley v. Weeks & Numann & Co. 182—Ashley v. Corlies, Macy & Co. 183—Ashley v. F A Weeks Mfg Co. 185—Morrison v. Lovejoy Elec Co. 186—Ashley v. Hastings & Miller. 187—Davis v. J E Ogilvie Pub Co. 188—Edison v. Cont Chemical Co. 189—Moore v. De Mills. 191—Dyer v. Carnegie Trust Co. 192—G Buchanan Co v. Taylor Eng Mfg Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 173—Haas v. Stewart. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 170—Miller v. Third Av R R Co. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 140—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley R R Co. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 171—Hughes v. N Y, O & W R R Co. 45—Bonan v. Lehigh Valley R R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lehman, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 1466—Trick v. Cohen. 1493—Bunzl v. Bunzl. General calendar. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 364—Longworth v. Hughes. 529—Pearson Co v. Cervantus. 917—Paull v. Paull. 427—Ettlinger v. Kramer. 692—Ryley v. Pinkney. 1258—Cierl v. Kurzman. 853—Arlington Estates v. Brown Weiss Realties. 882—Hudson Trust Co v. J. H. Springer Bldg Co. 883—Jenkins v. Jenkins. 363—Schiff v. Ahramowitz. 1170—Wahle-Phillips Co v. Fitzgerald 493—First Oleacyzer Aid Socy v. Adolph. 1208—Van Veen v. Straus. 1338—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 705—Tax Lien Co v. Rogers. 748—Martucci v. Martucci. 889—Levering & Garrigues Co v. Century Holding Co. 743—Palbowitz v. Elsner. 725—Levene v. Levene. 828—Bush v. Bush. 906—Schwickert v. So Bklyn Sav Inst. 152—Solomon v. Altmayer. 906—Kitchner v. Kitchner. 1125—Wallace v. Mackey. 1262—Owen v. Boehringer. 834—Fay v. Fay. 1221—Gallo v. Home Associates. 787—Simms v. Simms. 902—Gray v. City of New York. 1106—Inland Holding Co v. Fay. 1271—Bamberger v. Cantor. 347—Riddick v. Riddick. 739—Weinstein v. Co-Free Realty Co. 707—Frank v. Frank. 653—Stern v. Mooney. 461—Goodfriend v. Gaffney. 745—Bowser v. McGrane. 1150—Hill v. Carroll. 648—Shuman v. Beedel Const Co. 935—Golland v. Golland. 794—Lambert v. Percival. 693—Becker v. Becker. 1231—Eldridge v. Eldridge. 416—Mackey v. Spolling. 1134—Eneman v. Eneman. 116—Bolz v. Bolz. 718—Dossenbach v. Dossenbach. 249—Waters Co v. Peerless Inv Co. 380—Travers v. Travers. 1184—Kelly v. Brian. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., Greenbaum, J., clear; Part V., Giegerich, J., case on; Part VI., Blanchard, J., clear; Part VII., Cohalan, J., case on; Part VIII., Philbin, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal term. 1—Preston Gould. 2—Alexander Demeo. 3—William H Maginis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. Inquest. 2568—Salita Co v. Caseser. 2711—Hitter v. Schleyer Balet. 2484—March v. Paell. 2132—La Fetra v. City of N Y. 2970—Uhlig v. Heulter. 2921—Casualty Co v. Industrial Eng Co. 2972—Volkmar v. Volkmar. 2158—Harrington v. Stallo. 2150—Andronette v. Mercedantes. 635—Amo Co v. Barrett. 2655—Hasenbalg v. Zinsaer. 815—Witschhieben v. Glynn. 2813—Ludlow-Day Realty Co v. Haskell. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. 5054—Craprizzio v. Central New England Ry Co. 5055—Pulitsack v. Holzwasser & Co. 479—Pausini v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1451—Christian v. Penn R R Co. 1432—Henderson v. same. 1783—Gilman v. Jones. 1784—Denton v. Martin. 1485—Tearle v. Hall. 1506—Cushman v. Cook. 1946—Weiseleiter v. Stern. 1952—Teicher v. Farquhar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Wecks, J. 709—Carroll v. City of N Y. 1686—Kallyn v. Union Ry. 1655—Pepe v. Schlesinger. 1659—Flynn v. Presbrey Co. 652—Koch v. De Pastor. 1806—Cushman v. Cook. 1808—Gump v. Pohl. 1809—Froehl v. Person. 1814—Jensen v. Dietrich. 1919—Vosseller v. N Y Rys Co. 1816—Sanders v. N Y Edison Co. 1817—Same v. same. 1825—Goldberg v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J. 1699—Belofsky v. City of N Y. 615—Peoples v. Townsend. 712—Russel v. Bradley. 714—Same v. Jacobs & Davis. 1472—McGovern v. same. 1714—Brennan v. N Y Rys. 1799—Fingerman v. Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co. 1352—Infurna v. Carmina Bros. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Hubbs, J. 1385—Sinnott v. Ward Bread Co. 1215—Micelli v. Consol Tel & Elec Sub Co. 271—McCarthy v. Seagrist, Jr. Co. 648—Delorey v. Commercial Cas. Ins. Co. 1452—O'Connor v. N Y C & H R R R. 1700—Kiel v. Davis. 1705—Reinhard v. Tietjen. 1717—Allen v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 804—Spitzer v. Ahearn. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Whitaker, J. Case on—N Y County Bank v. Herrmann. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. 1381—Spielberg v. Rubin. 1576—Campbell v. Thrasher & Buckley Holding Co. 1577—Jennings v. same. 679—Holland v. Howard. 1578—Infantino v. Gants. 1588—McNiff v. Fox. 1589—Ricci v. Clay Const & Bldg Material Co. 1596—Auslander v. Goldberg. 1730—Slade v. Dominick. 1768—Glasser v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 1760—Cushman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1776—Same v. same. 1771—Stello v. N Y Wire & Spring Co. 1772—Rahaby v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 702—Cohen v. Keating. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 1780—Ezgur v. Rabiner. 1755—D'Anna v. Giuliz. 1738—La Rocco v. Empire City Subway Co. 1775—Simmons v. Goldstein. 1732, 1733—Castrogiovanni v. Barbee. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1639—Perilosky v. Winthrop. 1644—Farrell v. St. Vincent Hospital. 1202—Craven v. Levering & G Co. 199—Bystran Realty Co v. Amer Pipe & Cons Co. 5384—Blumenreich v. Moseoth. 1636—Gruben v. Erie R R Co. 1648—Lyons v. Fuller Exp Co. 1757—Gleason v. Horton Ice Cream Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cohane, J. 1583—Diana v. Canadian Pacific Ry Co. 1615—Thiefes v. N Y Rys Co. 842—Drukker v. Ansonia. 843—Same v. same. 817—Lynch v. Jolinc. 1127—Rees v. Stoeltzing. 1381—Grah v. Goldfarb. 1510—Jacobs v. Slosson. 1752—Bichoosky v. Inter R T Co. 1781—Fairchild v. Penn R R Co. 854—Kelt v. Forward Association Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Donnelly, J. Inquest. 824—U S Leasing, &c, Co v. Towner. 839—Dixey v. Savage. 862—Coe v. Champlain Graphite Co. 2559—Ball v. Taplitt Ely Co. 536—Warner Godfrey Co v. Baldwin. 726—Begiebling v. Jayerhuber. 625—Wilson v. Kellogg. 386—Joseph v. De Mauriac. 2824—Kleine Bros & Co v. Hanover Fire Ins Co. 1070½—Canomos v. Varrian. 2434—Reilly v. Buckelman. 859—Robinson v. Security Mutual Life Ins Co. 835—Kark v. Lehigh Valley R R. 319—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 830—Rosenbaum v. Wiesen. 489—Strauss v. Regan. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. 724½—Hansen v. Oakland Chemical Co. 768—Brown v. McLaughlin. 2715—City of N Y v. Continental Asphalt Paving Co. 944—Murphy v. Dyer. 288—Schultz v. Mass Bonding and Ins Co. 752—Lowenstein-Weiller Co v. Gosnald Silk Mills. 2701—City of N Y v. Allagro & Spallone Const Co. 27—Pereley v. Williams. 1017—Schwartz v. Priester. 230—Hamilton v. Weiner. 945—Zelmer v. Hohemstein. 2349—Farley v. Bohling. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Pound, J. Case on: Nat Comi Bank of Albany v. Delaware & Hudson Co. No day calendar. The causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XIII.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Erlanger, J. 585—Nat Surety Co v. Mass Bonding and Ins Co. 1091—Goebel v. Comet Film Co. 1006—Koch v. Hayden. 1029—Andrews v. Dubsch. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. Inquest. 306—McDonald v. Eveline. 829—Salmon v. Klipstein. 1068—Butler v. Mallon. 385—Strager v. Smith. 1065—Jacobs v. Heinse. 396—Lamson Consolidated Stores Service Co v. Billings. 248—Pfaelzer v. Bach Fur Co of N Y. 160—Leopoldstadt v. Kaan. 378—Oriental Bank v. Post. 882—Stolper v. Schreifberg. 273—Connolly Auction Co v. Rae. 90—Alexander v. Trent Tite Co. 230—Margolies v. Arizona Turquois Mining Co. 1087—Hirsch v. Freedman Bros Co. 490—Boesticker v. Seckert & Wilhelms Co. 1044—Leiter v. Wager. 894—Crescent Delivery Co v. N R Stone Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Inquest. 176—Berkowitz v. Guggenheim. 787—Henderson v. Williams. 791—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co v. West Camada Lumber Co. 796—Silverstein v. Fisher. 797—Same v. Coronation Waist & Dress Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Gustave A Carls, James Galligan, Herman Oppenheim, Mary A Sheahan, &c, Laura Mason, &c, Patrick Sheehy, Caroline G Ewen, Isaac C Hopper, Jacob Mayer, John H Kehoe, Alfred L Crawford, Valentine Klein, Gladys Flynn, Alice Latham, Kaplon infants, Murray infants, Nellie Kenny, Louis F Sr, &c, Giuseppe Compasnino, Samuel Mendlow, &c, Paula Ehlenberger, Francesco Marinaro, Felice Vecchio, David Weill, Lushman Cook, &c, Angelo D'Alisera, Abraham Sapirman, Mark Kohn, Katherine Dahlan, Pawel Dolgalewitz, Frank D Kane, George M, Tuttle, Miriam Chittenden, Eduard Leissner, Char

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Columbus, O.	5s, 1943
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline, Some Losing Much Ground--Money Reflects Good Bank Showing.

For reasons which had their foundation in misgivings rather than in adverse developments, the stock market yesterday was weak. Most of the more active stocks escaped with net losses of a point or less, but in many other shares there were sharper declines. Among these the four-point loss in American Telephone and Telegraph stood out conspicuously. This stock has been under pressure, though none previously so great as yesterday, since discussion of the suggestion of Government ownership became active. Canadian Pacific was another issue which was conspicuous for the loss which it suffered. The explanation of this decline harked back to the same considerations which started the downward movement upon the recent announcement of the company's plan to issue notes for subscription by its stockholders. A few sharp advances could be cited as partial offsets to the losses in other parts of the list, but sentiment was being formed yesterday on the basis of what was adverse rather than on anything favorable in the day's record.

These new facts, among others, were presented to the attention of the financial community yesterday: The bank statement published after the close of Saturday's market had made an unexpectedly good showing; the call loan renewal rate yesterday was the lowest since Nov. 26, while affairs outside of Wall Street contributed the reassuring recognition by Railroad Commissioners of the Boston & Maine's need of higher rates. In the conclusion reached by the Commissioners of four New England States that that road was entitled to some advance in its freight charges Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission joined. There was no reason why Wall Street should have drawn adverse conclusions from what Mr. Prouty had to say in his speech on Saturday, to the exclusion of the plain inference from his action in the Boston & Maine matter, but the Street chose to do so. Moreover, it seemed guilty of distorting the facts in the case to give as much color as possible to its unnecessary misgivings regarding the outcome of the present effort of the railroads to obtain higher rates. Mr. Prouty's own comments on the inferences which had been drawn from what he had to say on Saturday should suffice to dispose of the view which was voiced in some quarters yesterday that the rate case was as good as decided against the railroads.

If the recession in trade which is now being experienced had come upon the financial community as a complete surprise there would be more reason than actually exists for the view that the decline in trade points toward prolonged liquidation in the stock market. Liquidation there has, in fact, been long under way. It was for a long time a mooted question whether the recession in stock market prices foreshadowed a contraction in trade. Contraction has for some time been under way, and the fact that this was in a sense foreseen by the stock market must be borne in mind in any effort to correlate what is likely to happen in trade at large with what is likely to happen in the securities market. A period of readjustment is necessarily a period of discrimination in investments, but the extent to which present happenings and future probabilities have been discounted in the stock market must be recognized if we are to avoid misjudging the probable stock market effect of current happenings.

Call money did not get above 4 per cent., showing that last week's strengthening of the reserve position here was bearing fruit. At the moment commercial paper rates are quite firm, but apparently the supply of paper is decreasing. For this and for other reasons easier conditions in the commercial paper market are coming to be expected. We are now within two weeks of the end of the year, and the indications still are that the European money markets, as well as our own, will be able to pass from the old year to the new with much less inconvenience than frequently is experienced at this period.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@4 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The renewal rate was 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@6 per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $234,283,427; balances, $16,246,801; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,952,598.

The local banks have gained $708,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅞@5 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London and 3½@4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8545; low, $4.8535; last, $4.8535.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8585.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.21¼ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 94⅞ plus 1-32; check, 94⅜ plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.07.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23¾ less 1-16; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8114; 90 days, $4.7950.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80¾; 90 days, $4.79.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅜ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼ plus 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.24⅜ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94.00; 90 days, 93¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93¾; 90 days, 93⅜ less 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 26⅜d per ounce, and ⅜c lower in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday, the present month and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 13	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$813,323	$11,106,966	*148 204,744
Int. rev., ord.	1,870,327	14,132,188	150,802,206
Corp. tax	821	84,794	2,746,795
Miscellaneous	503,064	2,142 087	23,749,173
Total rcts	3,187,735	27,486,036	325,502,920
Expenditures	3,778,549	29,312,074	336,075,058
Deficit	590,814	1,626,037	10,572,137

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wabash Plans Up Again.

A despatch from St. Louis announcing that the special master in the Wabash receivership expected the Wabash to be sold at foreclosure at the end of three months brought to light the fact that a tentative plan for putting the property upon its feet had again been worked out by some of the refunding mortgage bondholders' representatives. The previous plan, calling for an assessment of $40 a share of Wabash stock was defeated by the opposition of stockholders, who felt that the cost of reorganizing should be spread out more evenly. It is estimated that about $20,000,000 in cash must be provided by any plan. Arrangemente have been made for the formation of an underwriting syndicate to insure the raising of this sum, but some of the largest bondholders have not been asked to assent to the terms and it is evident that the matter is still in a very uncertain state. The Wabash-Pittsburgh committees are also trying to get under way again. The first mortgage bondholders have been asked to attend a conference on Thursday in the office of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Chaplin committee. The notice of the meeting states that affairs of the Wabash-Pittsburgh have now reached a stage where the cooperation of bondholders is essential to conserve the interests of the Terminal Company in the Railroad & Coal Company and in the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

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One Thing After Another.

Hardly had the directors and bankers for the National Railways of Mexico arranged for the payment of the Dec. 1 note interest, amounting to $800,000, than it became necessary to start a hunt for money with which to meet the heavier charge falling due at the end of the year. The first of a fresh series of conferences on this matter was held yesterday, and it is expected that further meetings will continue until announcement can be made regarding the treatment of the Jan. 1 obligations. Hamilton Fyfe of London, back from a three-months business trip to Mexico, was quoted yesterday as seeing little hope for the future of that country. "Conditions are bad and steadily growing worse," he said. "It is not much of an exaggeration to say that chaos prevails over the entire country. The spirit of rebellion, rowdyism and plunder is rampant, and it seems to me that things are about as bad as they can be."

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Almost Unanimous.

It is surprising what a lot of bad news a man who is bearish on securities just now can collect if he starts in to look for black spots. Fresh returns keep coming to hand to prove by figures that trade is demoralized. It is irritating to a man who has compiled enough items of depression to prove that we are now in the midst of a panic to find that the holiday trade is immense, and that lots of people are seriously considering the purchase of turkeys for their Christmas dinner. Some of the trust companies are even so brazen as to declare the usual bonus for employes, just as though they were finishing a year of good business. There is so much bear talk that an old-timer on the Stock Exchange said yesterday that if he had money left he would buy stocks outright at these prices, in the belief that things could not get any worse.

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Commercial Bills in Small Supply.

The output of commercial paper since Dec. 1 is reported by brokers to have been on a substantially smaller scale than in November, and the shrinkage is considered as indicative of the contraction of general business. The supply is still more than the banks are willing to absorb, however, although a change in demand is expected within another week with a consequent easing of discount rates. The banks usually are active buyers of commercial bills toward the end of the year, and the lack of steady purchases so late in the month is spoken of in some financial quarters as unusual. Instead of increasing their inquiries for satisfactory notes last week, in accordance with the seasonal movement of other years, the local banks were so indifferent to the market that the rate hardened somewhat in place of shading downward. Six months bills of the best "names" were quoted yesterday at 5¾ and 6 per cent., with the bulk of transactions at the former rate.

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Telephone Stock Breaks Sharply.

A net decline of 5 points, to 110½ in American Telephone and Telegraph told the tale of yesterday's pressure against the stock. When the market was subjected to bear raids on several occasions the telephone shares declined further than other active issues, but differed from them at other periods of the day in being persistently weak, while slight recoveries were in order among its companion stocks. From this development the Street took ground for argument that a lot of long stock was being distributed in the midst of speculative operations on the short side. Much talk of a reduction of the dividend was heard, not because of earnings but because it was thought that the Directors would want to conserve resources until they knew definitely what the Administration had decided about the telephone business. Conjecture was all the traders had to work with throughout the day, as the company did not publicly speak of its plans and prospects.

***

Small Rail Orders Expected.

The end of the year is rapidly approaching and few of the great railroad systems have placed their orders for rails for 1914 delivery. Indications are that when they are distributed among the mills the aggregate will be far smaller than the total tonnage bought for 1913. Economy in supply buying is an accepted element of vast importance in railroad management, and the conversation of railroad men indicates that it will be observed no less carefully in the future than at this time if freight rates are raised. The steel trade knows, however, that the roads will soon need to make provision for some rails for replacement of old ones, if nothing more, and small orders will be no less acceptable than large contracts in the current state of the trade. With business at the mills at a low level quick deliveries will be possible.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957	103⅝	104	103⅜	104
4½s..Nov., 1937	103⅝	104	103⅜	104
4½s..May, 1917	101	102	101	102
4½s..Nov., 1917	101	102	101¼	102
4½s..Mar., 1930-60	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s..Mar., 1962	99	99¼	99	99¼
4½s..Sept., 1960	99	99¼	99	99¼
4s ..May, 1959	96¼	96½	96	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1958	96¼	96½	96	96½
4s ..May, 1957	96½	96½	96	96½
4s ..Nov., 1956	94½	93¼	94½	95¼
4s ..Nov., 1955	94¼	85¼	94½	95¼
4s ..Nov., 1936	95¼	96½	95¾	96½
4s ..1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99½
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	84¼	85	84¼	85
3½s..May, 1954	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾
3½s..1950-1954	84½	85½	84½	85¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Dullness in the Curb Market and Price Changes Are Unimportant.

The outside security market was inactive, with price changes unimportant, except in some of the oil issues. Standard Oil of New York sold between 172 and 168½, while Standard Oil of New Jersey's range was from 396 down to 393, the latter the closing price. Anglo American Oil fell off from 12⅝ to 12⅛ on moderate sales. United Cigar Stores closed practically lower. Canadian Pacific rights sold at 4 3-16 to 4⅛ and the 6 per cent. notes at 101.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜
100	B.-A. T., new	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
60	Con. Rub. Tire	36	37	36	37
540	Manhattan Tr.	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	83	83
600	U. C. S. C., A.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
25	Willys Oveland	59	59	59	59

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Ang.-A.O., new	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
10	Atlantic Refin.	..	715	705	..
45	Buckeye P. L.	..	163	162	..
5	Ga.-Sig. Oil pf.	..	133	133	..
75	Indiana P. L.	..	139	134	..
1	Stan. Oil of K.	..	615	615	..
135	National Tran.	..	40	39½	..
50	Ohio Oil	..	139	138	..
25	Prairie O. & G.	..	435	432	..
4	Solar Refining	..	315	310	..
40	Southern P. L.	..	243	241	..
30	Stan. Oil of C.	..	226	224	..
300	St. Oil of N. Y.	..	172	18 8½	..
40	St. Oil of N. J.	395	396	393	393
5	St. Oil of Ohio	..	226	228	..
25	Union Tank L.	..	88	88	..
10	Vacuum Oil	..	192	191	..

RAILROAD.

3,500	Can. Pac. rhts.	4 3-16	4 3-16	4⅛	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	*Beaver Cons.	31	32	31	32
150	Boston Mont.	5¼	5¼	5	5
500	Braden Copper	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
300	Buffalo Mines	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	*Canadian G.S.	12	12	12	12
2,700	*Caribou Cobalt	68	70	66	69
100	Copper M. Co.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
225	Dome Mines	15	15½	15	15½
200	*Ely Central	2	3	2	3
500	Goldfield Cons.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
2,000	*Gold Hill	18	18	17	18
1,000	*Greenwater	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
550	Nipissing M. C.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Tonopah Ext.	1⅞	1 7-16	1⅞	1⅞
4,500	*Tonopah Mer.	53	53	51	51
425	Tolarosa	..	½	½	½
600	*West End C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	West End Ext.	4	4	4	4

BOND.

$5,000	C.P. 6% notes	101	101	101	101

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Dec. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Rub. Tire pf.	103	110	103	108
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	7½	8	7½	8
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors	3	3½	3	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	18¾	19½	19	19½
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	7
Mays Oil	15	17	16	18
Pacific Signal & Ref.	1½	2½	1½	2½
United C. S. Co.	..	..	..	..
Am. pf.	110	115	110	115

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Butte-New York	1	1⅝	1	1⅝
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Frac.	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝
Con. Arizona Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
El Paso Cons.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
First National	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Florence	18	23	20	25
Greene-Cananea	5½	6½	5½	6½
Greene-C., new	28	30	28½	30
Hollinger	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Iron Blossom	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
La Rose Con.	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Mason Valley	3½	4	3½	4
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
McKinley-Darragh	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	96	98	96	98
Nevada Hills	44	46	45	46
New Utah Bingham	40	50	40	50
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Standard Silver-Le.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tonopah Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	..	¾	¾	¾
United Copper	..	⅝	⅝	⅝
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer Silver M.	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	148	153	148	153
Chicago Elevated 5s	93	96	93	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	62	67	62	67
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
Western Pacific 5s	75	76	75	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12½	12	13
Atlantic Refining	705	710	705	715
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	162	164	161	163
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	675	670	690
Colonial Oil	115	125	120	130
Continental Oil	208	212	215	220
Crescent Pipe Line	57	59	57	59
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	173	176	173	176
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	133	137	131	135
Indiana Pipe Lines	134	138	136	138
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	327	333	325	335
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	113	116
Ohio Oil	138	140	137	139
Penn. Gas	430	435	434	437
Solar Refining	310	320	310	320
Southern Pipe Line	241	244	241	244
South Penn. Oil	265	270	265	275
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	150	160	155	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	225	228	224	226
Standard Oil (Ind.)	405	410	405	410
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	415	425
Standard Oil (Ky.)	610	620	610	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	355	370	360	370
Standard Oil (N. J.)	393	396	395	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	168	170	168	170
Standard Oil (Ohio)	320	330	320	330
Swan & Finch	285	295	285	295
Union Tank Line	85	88	87	89
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42
Washington Oil	38	42	41	45
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	88	92	90	92
British-American	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	24
British-Am., new	24	24½	24	24½
Coney Fdl	280	285	280	285
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	180
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	135	130	135
R. J. Reynolds	245	255	245	255
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	83	83½	82½	84½
United Cigar Stores	91	92	92¼	93
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	333	336
American Light & Traction pf.	108	108
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	44	46
American Gas & Electric	67	71
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light	61	65
American Power & Light pf.	76½	78½
*American Public Utilities	45	48
*American Public Utilites pf.	71	72
Appalachian Power Co.	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	30	35
*Cities Service	70	81
*Cities Service pf.	65	67
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	75	77
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	95
Denver Gas & Elec. Deposits pf.	94	96
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	76
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf.	70	73
*Gas & Electric Securities	80	100
*Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	25
*Montana Power Co.	89	91
*Montana Power Co. pf.	94	96
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	14	16
Northern States Power pf.	69	72
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	34⅝	35¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	80½	82½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	69
Southern California Edison	83	85
Southern California Edison pf.	85	97
Standard Gas & Electric	..	6½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	25	27
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	11	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	58½	60
*United Light & Rys.	78	80
*United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	74	76
*United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	72
United Utilities	25	30
*United Utilities pf.	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
*Utilities Improvement	15	17
*Utilities Improvement pf.	65	67
Western Power	15¾	16¾
Western Power pf.	44	45

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
19	Con. Power	108	108	108
7	Fidelity & Deposit	150	150	150
2	Maryland Casualty	80	80	80
1	Merch.-Mech. Bank	33	33	33
5	Nat. City Bank	85	85	85
110	Penn. Water & P.	66¾	66½	66¾
30	S. A. Line	17	17	17
85	United Ry. & Elec.	24⅞	24¾	24⅞

BONDS.

$4,000	Chas. W. Car. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	City Balt. 3½s, '80	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Col. & Green. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½
18,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. D. 5s	55½	55⅜	55½
7,000	N. O., Mob. & C. 5s	46½	46½	46½
21,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	81¾	81	81⅝
400	U. Ry. & E. Ptg. 5s	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
555	Alaska Gold	20¼	19⅝	19⅞
15	Allouez	32½	32½	32½
908	Amalgamated	69⅝	68⅝	69¼
50	American Zinc	16	16	16
900	Bonanza	60c	60c	60c
635	Butte-Balaklala	4	3¾	3¾
810	Butte & Superior	27⅛	27	27
30	Calumet & Arizona	60	60	60
17	Calumet & Hecla	400	400	400
100	Centennial	13	13	13
100	Chino	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
52	Copper Range	32½	32	32½
50	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼
73	East Butte	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
10	Franklin	2½	2½	2½
105	Granby	69⅜	68½	69⅜
12	Greene-Cananea	28⅝	28½	28⅝
25	Island Creek	46	46	46
140	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
25	Lake	5¼	5	5⅛
30	Nevada Con.	14⅝	14½	14⅝
5	New Arcadian	1	1	1
120	Nipissing	8⅛	8 1-16	8⅛
785	North Butte	25¼	25	25
175	Old Colony	4	3½	3½
25	Old Dominion	47	47	47
5	Osceola	69	69	69
15	Quincy	55	55	55
100	Ray Con.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
640	Shannon	5⅜	5	5
50	Superior & Boston	2¾	2¼	2¼
20	Superior Copper	22	22	22
245	Tamarack	23	28	28
15	Trinity	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	U. S. Smelting	36	36	36
290	U. S. Smelting pf.	47½	47	47½
125	Utah Con.	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
10	Utah Copper	49½	49½	49½

RAILROADS.

94	Boston Elevated	85	84¼	84¼
403	Boston & Maine	37	35	37
5	Boston & Prov.	240	240	240
2	Con. & M., Class M.	100	100	100
5	Con. & M., Class A.	100	100	100
5	Conn. & Pass. pf.	100	100	100
10	Maine Central	92	92	92
1,774	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68⅜	67¼	68⅛
2,040	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	70c	60c	65c
50	Union Pacific	149¾	149¾	149¾

TELEPHONES.

4,182	American	115	110¼	110½
15	Mexican pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	New England	130	130	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agri. Chem.	44	44	44
52	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	90½	90½	90½
50	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100
100	Am. Pneu. Service	2½	2½	2½
110	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	16	10	10
125	American Sugar	101¾	101	101
15	American Sugar pf.	111	110	110
88	Am. Woolen pf.	77¼	76	76
10	East Boston Land	11	11	11
235	Edison	23½	235	235
2,837	Edison rights	2½	2	2
214	General Electric	137½	134	134
93	Mass Gas	89½	88¾	89¾
10	Mass Gas pf.	91	91	91
30	McElwain pf.	99½	99½	99½
17	Pullman	150	150	150
190	Swift & Co.	103¼	103	103

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50 S. O. of New York	50 Union Tank Line
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Allowed on accounts of $10 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Jan. 16th draw interest from Jan. 1st.
$100,000 on deposit with the State of N. Y.
We are entering our 74th year.
Banking by mail to meet your convenience. Callor write for booklet. Tel. Beekman 1234
CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers
154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.) Est. 1840

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Legal depository for the funds of bankrupt estates. Interest paid on daily balances of checking accounts.
6 way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

OIL AGITATES THE CURB.

Association May Reconsider Listing Resolution To-day.

The Board of Representatives of the Curb Association is scheduled to hold a meeting to-day to consider its action of last week in admitting stocks of former subsidiary companies of the old Standard Oil Company to quotation on the official Curb sheet. The decision to afford these shares the most important privilege of the Curb Association was made by a bare majority of one vote, and so much feeling has been aroused among brokers in the outdoor market over the matter that some of the board thought best to discuss the situation over again.

Members of the association have been sharply divided over the question of quoting Standard Oil stocks ever since the movement was started several weeks ago to have them admitted to the Curb list. The opposition protested that the fundamental rules of the Curb's organization would be violated if the shares got a place on the sheet with prices and total daily transactions recorded because the oil companies had neither paid the listing fee of $100 nor agreed to open stock transfer offices in this city. From time to time in the past year the companies have been asked to apply for admission, but the suggestion has always been ignored.

It is understood that the party in favor of quoting the shares argued that inasmuch as the old Standard Oil Company had an established place on the Curb before it was dissolved, its component parts automatically belonged on the Curb with as full a status of membership as the parent. Evidently this view was not upheld at last week's meeting of the board, for it was stipulated in the resolution admitting them to quotation that they should only be given the quotation privileges, and the inference was that they would not be considered as bona fide members of the stock list.

A member of an investment house which has been making a specialty in Standard Oil stocks said yesterday that one objection made to considering the shares as practically on the official Curb list was that it would promote speculation in them. The "over-the-counter" brokerage firms have maintained that the various oil stocks were well placed in the investment class of securities.

To Reorganize D., T. & I. Railway.

Two committees representing the Northern, the Southern, and the Ohio Southern Divisions of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway have agreed upon a reorganization which provides for the operation of the system as a unit. It is believed that the property can be converted into a valuable coal and ore carrying road. Provision has been made for underwriting the securities of the new company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Yellow Jacket	.31	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.07
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.45	Mexican	1.20
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.19
Caledonia	1.70	Overman	.34
Challenge Con.	.16	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sag. Belcher	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.07
Crown Point	.88	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.50	C. O. D.	.02
Jim Butler	.03	Comb. Fraction	.06
McNamara	.07	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Midway	.33	Florence	.29
Mizpah	.26	G'field Con. M.	1.45
Montana	.93	G'field Merger	.09
North Star	.37	Jumbo Extension	.06
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.52	Vernal	.04
West End	1.20	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.38
Atlanta	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	7	Jackpot	5¼	5¼
Elkton	5¼	5¼	McKinney	57	59½
El Paso	275	280	Old Gold	1	2½
Findley	1½	2	Portland	100	105
Gold Dol.	7	7¼	Vindicator	82	84
Isabella	10	11½	R. B. H.	3½	4½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 15, 1913	$2,041,500
Same day last year	2,945,000
Total year to date	475,175,420
Same period last year	666,600,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.60 —.06
Same day last year	91.30 +.04

Range year to date	High.		Low.	
	92.31	Jan. 10	85.60	Dec. 15

U S 3s, coupon	1,000	102⅝	Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s	1,000	100⅞	8,000	98¼
4s, coupon	1,000	111	Bklyn City R R 5s	6,000	100	Int Stm Pump 5s	4,000	59
City of Tokio 5s	3,000	88⅝	B R T gold 5s	24,000	99¼	K C, Ft S & M 4s	2,000	71⅝
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser	1,000	87⅛	5s, 1918	1,000	96⅛		10,000	72
N Canal 4s, 1961	8,000	99½		1,000	96⅜	Kings Co E L & P pur mon 6s	1,000	109¼
N Y City 4s, 1958	2,000	96⅜	ref conv 4s	10,000	86¼	Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s	1,000	100
4s, 1959	1,000	96¼	C of Ga R con 5s	5,000	102	ref & ext 5s	7,000	97⅞
	1,000	96⅛	Cent Leather 5s	1,000	95½	L S & M So 8½s registered	1,000	86
	1,000	96⅝	Cent Pac gtd 4s	10,000	90		1,000	83½
4½s, 1960	20,000	100⅛		4,000	90	4s, 1929	3,000	89
	5,000	100		T & L 4s	1,000	85	1931	4,000	88½
4½s, May, 1917	2,000	101⅛	C & O conv 4½s	1,000	77¾	Lgg & Myers 5s	5,000	96
Nov, 1917	1,000	101¼	Chi & Alton 3½s	2,000	54		5,000	96¼
4½s, May, 1957	18,000	104	C, B & Q gen 4s	1,000	90⅝	Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds	12,000	117
4½s, 1963	28,000	103⅜		1,000	90½	L & N unfd 4s	4,000	92
	7,000	103⅝	joint 4s	29,000	93¾	Ev, H & N 6s	1,000	108⅜
registered	1,500	104½		25,000	93¾	Mil & N 1st 4½s	1,000	99⅞
Am Hide & L 6s	4,000	100		15,000	93⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000	87¼
Am Ice Securities 6s	500	80		16,000	93⅝	Mo Pac conv 5s	2,000	73⅞
Am Sm Secur 6s	1,000	102⅝		Ill Div 3½s	1,000	81¼		1,000	73½
Am T & T col 4s	13,000	84½		Ill Div 4s	10,000	81⅞	5s, 1917	5,000	93
conv 4s	1,000	89¾	Chi Gt Westn 4s	4,000	70	Mob & Ohio, St L & C gtd 4s	4,000	88¼
conv 4½s	20,000	91¼	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s	18,000	100½	M & E 1st 7s	3,000	100⅝
	5,000	91	conv 4½s	5,000	100½	National Tube 5s	7,000	95⅝
	25,000	90¾		12,000	100¾		10,000	95½
	38,000	90½		10,000	100½	N Or M & C 5s	1,000	46½
	20,000	90¼	C M & P Sd 4s	10,000	88½	N Y Cent gen 3½s	5,000	80¾
	55,000	90¼	C & N W con 7s	1,000	102½	adj 5s	2,000	74⅝
	6,000	90⅝	gen 4s	3,000	94	N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s	10,000	94¾
	18,000	90	gen 3½s	2,000	80¼	N Y G, EL, H & P pur mon 4s	2,000	81½
	42,000	90¼	Chi Rwys 5s	12,000	96⅜	N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s, w i	10,000	102
	80,000	90	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	9,000	71½		10,000	102½
	42,000	90¼	C, R I & P R R 4s	1,000	49¾		15,000	102¼
	1,000	89⅞		2,000	49¾		2,000	101⅞
	2,000	89⅝		41,000	49¾	conv 3½s	1,000	68
	6,000	89½		1,000	49¾	N Y Rys ref 4s	5,000	73
	41,000	89¼		2,000	49¾	adj 5s	6,000	54½
	1,000	89⅛		5,000	49¾		20,000	54⅜
	66,000	89⅜		5,000	49¾		9,000	54¼
	10,000	89⅜		40	49¼		1,000	54½
	22,000	89⅜	registered	1,000	50		41,000	54½
	20,000	89⅜	C, C & St L gen 4s	8,000	85		1,000	54½
	25,000	89¼	Col & Southn ref & ext 4s	2,000	91¼	N Y, W & Bos 4½s	2,000	75½
Am Wr Paper 5s	5,000	73½	Dallas & Waco 6s	5,000	99⅜		5,000	75
Armour & Co 4½s	8,000	89⅞	D & H 1st & ref 4s	2,000	94½	Norf & W cv 4½s	5,000	108
A, T & S F gen 4s	11,000	92	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	1,000	68½	con 4s	1,000	92⅜
	1,000	92⅛		1,000	69		1,000	92¼
	8,000	92	Do P de N P 4½s	1,000	86	Pocah C & C 4s	1,000	88½
adj 4s, stpd	1,000	85¾	Erie 1st gen 4s	5,000	70¾	Nor Pacific 4s	2,000	93
conv 4s, 1955	2,000	93		20,000	71		2,000	92
	7,000	92¾	1st con 4s	1,000	82		500	92
conv 4s, 1960	10,000	92¼	Pa col tr 4s	10,000	88¾	gen 3s	500	92
Atl Coast L, Lou & N col 4s	1,000	87	prior lien 3½s	1,000	90½	cv 4s, Ser A	10,000	64½
Balt & O gold 4s	1,000	91¼	conv 4½s	24,000	90⅝	Series B	5,000	71¼
	300	90¾		17,000	90⅝		6,000	70
	1,000	91⅛		500	90⅜	Ore R & N con 4s	18,000	91
	6,000	91		7,000	90¼	Ore S L 1st con 5s	1,000	105⅝
prior lien 3½s	1,000	90½		10,000	90¼		1,000	105⅜
conv 4½s	24,000	90⅝		15,000	93⅜	Osw & R 2d 5s	1,000	98¾
	17,000	90¼		16,000	93⅜	Pac Tel & Tel 5s	7,000	96¾
	500	90¾		Ill Div 3½s	1,000	81¼	Penn conv 3½s	38,000	97¼
	7,000	90⅛		Ill Div 4s	10,000	81⅞		4,000	97½
	10,000	90¼		1,000	92¼	Pub Serv C & F 5s			
S W Div 3½s	6,000	87		1,000	92				
Beth S 1st & ref 5s	1,000	79½	Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	95⅜				
	2,000	79¼	Inter-Met 4½s	26,000	74				
	4,000	79		6,000	73½				
			I R T 1st & ref 5s	8,000	68¾				

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98
2s, c, 1930	..	..
3s, r, 1918-1026	102¾	103
3s, c, 1018-1026	102½	103
4s, r, 1925-1107	110½	111½
4s, c, 1923-1107	110¾	111½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	..	96¾ ..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	95	105
Allis-C pf.	40	43
Am Ag. C.	45	65
Do pf.	89	92
A B S pf.	69½	73
A B S & F.	87	90
Do pf.	127	128
A C & F pf.	110	113
Am Cit.	38	38
Do pf.	63	64½
Am Coal.	110	120
Am C Fy.	80	84
Do pf.	98¼	103
A C O pf.	82½	90
A H & L.	3¾	4
Do pf.	20	22
Am I Sec.	21½	21⅞
Am Lin.	9⅝	10¼
Am L pf.	98	98⅜
Am Malt.	6½	7
A S & R pf.	98	99
Am Snuff.	165	180
Do pf.	98⅜	101½
Am St Fd.	24⅝	20
Am S Ref pf.	106	112
A T & C.	51	62
Am Wool.	15	17¼
Do pf.	78	78½
A W pf.	12	15
Ann Arbor.	10	30
Do pf.	30	70
Beld fr.	36¾	39
Do pf.	96½	..
Batop M.	1	1¼
B Un Gas.	123	128
Brons Ter.	6¾	8
B R & P.	105¾	113½
Do pf.	115	120
But'R Co.	25½	27¼
Calif Pet.	16⅜	17
Do pf. ex div.	45	52
Canada So.	..	69
C R R of N J.	285	320
C & S A T.	98	106
Chi & Alt.	9	15
Do pf.	17½	40
C, I & L pf.	59	80
C, M & St P.	..	..
Panl pf.	131¼	132
C & N W pf.	165	167
Chi, St P, M & Om.	117	125
Do pf.	130	140
C, C, C & St L.	..	40
Col F & I	..	190
Con Coal of Md.	23	29
Do 1st pf.	60	64
Do 2d pf.	50	70
Crex Carp.	65	80
Cub-Am S.	..	50
Do pf. ex div.	..	84
D & Co pf.	93¾	95
Del & H.	150	157
D, L & W.	371	390
D & R G.	17½	18
D M & Ft D.	1½	5
D & M, ex div.	85	..
Do pf, ex div.	85	..
Det U R.	69	75
D, S S & A.	4	5½
Do pf.	8½	9½
Du P de N Pow pf.	..	87¾
Erie 2d pf.	33½	35
F M & S.	11	15
Do pf.	81½	88
Gen C pf.	108	110
Gen M.	35¾	37
Hav E R, L & P.	75	..
Do pf.	90	92
Helme (G W) Co.	145	180
Do pf.	107	111
Hock Val.	122½	127
Homestake.	115	122
Inger-R	120	..
Do pf.	101	..
Inter-Met.	14½	14½
Int Agric.	4	9
Do pf.	60	90
Int H n.	100	101
Do pf.	112	114
Int H Cor pf.	..	114
Int Paper.	7½	8¾
Do pf.	94	98
Int St P.	6	6¾
Do pf.	14	17
Iowa Cent.	5	8
Do pf.	18	20
K C, Ft S & M pf.	57¼	58½
Kayser (J) & Co.	78½	80
Do 1st pf.	100	109
K & T.	6	8
Do pf.	43	..
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	99	101
Lack Steel.	25	30
Lacl Gas.	93	97
L E & W.	6	8
Do pf.	14	17
Lake Shore.	480	490
Ligg & M.	211	220
Do pf, ex div.	108½	112
Long Isl'd.	27	35
L-W Bls.	27	32
Do 1st pf, ex div.	95	105
Do 2d pf.	86	91
Lorill Co.	158	165
Do pf.	108½	110
M'kay Cos.	77½	80
Do pf.	64½	66½
Man El, ex div.	128	129
M Dep Sts.	63¾	66
Do pf, ex div.	87	102
Mer Mar.	8¾	4
Miami C.	21¼	21½
Mich C.	..	120
M & St L.	..	18
Do pf.	25	35
M, St P & S S M.	123	127½
Do pf.	131	140
Do pf.	81	83
Mol P 1st pf.	100	..
N C & St L.	134¾	141
Nat Bis.	118	121
Nat Enam.	10	11
Do pf.	77	82
Nat L pf.	102	105
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	25	31
N Cent C.	40	60
N O, M & C pf.	..	25
N Y A B.	57	61
N Y C & St L.	45	50
Do 2d pf.	61	88
N Y Dock pf.	20	30
Nort So, ex div.	..	40
N & W pf.	82	92
No Am, ex div.	67	68
N O T & Light.	54	61
Ont Min.	2½	3
Pabst B pf.	102	105
Pac Coast.	75	85
Do 1st pf.	75	95
Do 2d pf.	75	100
Pac Mail.	22¾	22¾
P T & T.	22¼	22¾
Do pf.	..	86
Peo & E.	6	11
Pettibull.	21	25
Do 1st pf.	80	90
Phelps-D.	188	..
Philla Co.	78	85
P C C & St L pf.	..	120
Pitts C.	17	19
Pitts S pf.	89	94
Pr St Car.	26	28
Ray Consol 1st 6s	3,000	104
Reading gen 4s	2,000	93
	7,000	92⅞
	5,000	92¾
Jer C col 4s	1,000	92½
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940	1,000	93⅝
Rock Is Plt con 5s	1,000	108⅝
St L, Ir M & So unify & ref 4s	75	83
St L S W 1st 4s	85	88½
St P & N Pac 6s	2,000	116¾
San An & A P 4s	90	..
Seab Air L adj 5s	20,000	73
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	2,000	96¾
So Pac col 4s	1,000	89
	500	88⅝
	1,000	88⅜
conv 4s	2,000	84⅝
	27,000	84½
	10,000	84⅜
	15,000	84¼
	10,000	84
Southn Ry 1st 5s	4,000	102¾
gen 4s	3,000	72⅜
M & O col 4s	5,000	80
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	99
Texas Co conv 6s	1,000	98⅜
Third Av ref 4s	1,000	80¼
adj 5s	2,000	74⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s	18,000	94½
	1,000	94¼
	1,000	94½
conv 4s	10,000	90⅜
	6,000	90½
1st & ref 4s	1,000	90¼
	1,000	89¾
U S Rubber 6s	11,000	101⅜
U S Steel C 5s	23,000	99¼
	5,000	99⅜
	11,000	99½
registered	500	99⅜
	500	99¼
Va-Car Ch 1st 6s	2,000	91¼
	6,000	91¾
Virgn Ry 1st 5s	5,000	97½
Va S W 1st 5s	5,000	102½
Wabash 1st 5s	7,000	101½
	10,000	101⅜
ref & ext 4s	1,000	49¼
	8,000	49
	5,000	48½
Eq Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd	6,000	46¾
Westn Elec 5s	4,000	99⅞
West Shore 4s	10,000	90½
Westn Un fund & real est 4½s	8,000	87½
Westingh El & M 1st conv 5 f 5s	1,000	86⅞
	1,000	85¾
Wheel & Lake E 1st con 4s	6,000	73
Wilks & El 1st 5s	1,000	94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 15, 1913	286,681
Same day last year	902,675
Total year to date	79,173,170
Same period last year	127,307,803
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	65.27 —.55
Same day last year	77.72 +.24

Range year to date	High.		Low.	
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 15, 1913	4	3	4	$4.8545	$4.8535	$4.8535
Same day last year	5¼	4½	4¾	4.8540	4.8530	4.8530
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅞	20	200	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20	20	20	...
7½	8	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
69¾	69¾	14,600	Amalgamated Cop.	69¼	69¾	68⅝	69¼	— ⅝
22	23	200	Am. Beet Sugar	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
26	26⅜	2,300	Am. Can	26¼	26½	26	26	— ⅜
87½	88	430	Am. Can pf	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
42⅞	43	400	Am. Car & Fdry	43¼	43½	43	43⅛	— ¼
34½	35¼	500	Am. Cotton Oil	35½	35½	35	35	— ½
100	105	110	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	—3
27⅜	27¾	200	Am. Linseed pf	27⅝	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
28⅛	29⅛	300	Am. Locomotive	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅜	...
42	43	200	Am. Malt pf	43½	43½	43	43	...
61	61¼	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	60⅞	61¼	60⅜	61	+ ⅝
81	82	140	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
100	102	200	Am. Sugar Refin	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
110½	111	20,050	Am. Teleph. & Tel	114¾	114⅞	110	110¾	—3
242½	244½	300	Am. Tobacco	245	245	248	243	—1
100	102	241	Am. Tob. pf., new	102	102	102	102	+1¼
33⅝	33⅞	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	34	34	33⅝	33¾	— ⅝
30	37	100	Assets Realization	29	29	29	29	—1
92	92⅜	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	92½	92¾	92	92	— ½
98	98⅜	150	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅞
117	118	200	Atlantic Coast Line	118	118	117½	117½	— ½
91	91½	1,350	Baltimore & Ohio	91¾	91⅞	90¾	91⅛	— ⅝
79½	80⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅝
28⅜	30	100	Bethlehem Steel	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	67⅜	100	Beth. Steel pf. x d	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	—1½
85⅞	86	200	Brook. Rapid Tran	86⅛	86⅛	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
218½	218½	18,400	Canadian Pacific	220	220¾	217¾	218½	—3½
90¼	91¼	100	Case (J.I.) Co. pf. x d	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
23½	24	100	Central Leather Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
92¼	94	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	56¼	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅛	56⅝	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
10⅞	12	200	Chicago Gt. West'n	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
27	28	100	Chi. Gt. West'n pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
96⅜	97⅛	4,160	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97⅝	97⅝	96⅜	97⅛	— ⅝
124	124½	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ⅛
36½	36¾	1,300	Chino Copper	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36½	— ⅛
60	65	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	62	62	62	62	— ¼
26	26⅜	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	— ¼
126¼	127¼	100	Consolidated Gas	126½	126½	126¾	126½	....
8⅝	8⅝	125	Corn Products Ref	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....
62	62¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
26½	27½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
15½	16	935	Distillers' Secur	15½	15¾	15	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	27	2,100	Erie	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
42	42⅜	800	Erie 1st pf	42¼	42¾	42	42	— ½
181	182	100	General Chemical	181½	181½	181½	181½	+5
124⅜	125	2,400	General Electric	187½	137½	133⅝	134½	—2½
75	78	100	General Motors pf	75½	75½	75½	75⅝	— ⅛
17	17⅜	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	17½	17½	17	17	— ⅛
75⅞	76	500	Goodrich pf	76	76	75⅞	75⅞	—1⅛
123½	124	300	Great Northern pf	123¼	123½	123¼	123½	— ⅛
31⅜	32	100	G. N. certs. ore prop	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
44	44	100	Guggenheim Explor	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
105	107	600	Illinois Central	105¼	105¾	105	105	— ½
14	14⅝	350	Inspiration Copper	14⅛	14⅝	14½	14⅝	...
58	58¼	1,500	Inter.-Met. pf

NINE BILLIONS FROM OUR FARMS

Nation's Great Wealth in Crops and Live Stock Produced in 1913.

LOW CROP YEAR AT THAT

Combined Average Next to Smallest In Decade Because of Drought, but Selling Prices Are High.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Final estimates of production and value of fourteen of the important crops which form a part of the enormous grand total, aggregating approximately $9,000,000,000, of wealth produced on farms through the soil and farmers' live stock during 1913, were announced to-day by the Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture. The figures are the official Government estimates of acreage, production, and value, based on prices paid to farmers on Dec. 1.

These fourteen crops are only a portion of the production of the soil which approximates $6,000,000,000 in value each year. The total value of the animal products of the farm is estimated at about $3,000,000,000 annually.

Says the Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, in his report:

The production of crops in the United States in 1913 was materially below the average, the yield per acre of all crops combined being smaller than in any year of the past decade, with the exception of 1911. This shortage was caused by a severe drought, accompanied by excessive heat during the Summer months, in an important portion of the agricultural district of the United States.

The acreage devoted to five crops (corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cotton) comprises about 90 per cent. of the area in all crops, and, therefore, has a predominating effect upon the general average condition of all crops. Nearly all the minor crops were materially smaller this year than in 1912 and the per acre yields below their average.

To the producers the lessened crop production this year is largely compensated by the increased prices received for their produce, for, although the total crop production is approximately 12 per cent. smaller than last year's production, the average level of prices is higher than last year.

Thus, the crops of corn and cotton are the most valuable ever produced, and the oat crop is the second most valuable. The value of the nation's fourteen principal farm crops this year aggregates the enormous total of $4,-90,301,000. This is an increase of $182,-958,000 over the value of the same crops last year and of $259,772,000 over those of 1911, based on the prices paid to farmers on Dec. 1.

The exact area planted to these fourteen crops, which is more than 95 per cent. of the total of all crop area, was 299,433,000 acres, an increase of almost 5,000,000 acres over last year's area and of more than 2,000,000 over the 1911 area. For the crops as a whole the average production per acre was valued at about $16.50.

Following are the final estimates today of the principal crops, with comparisons for 1912 and 1911:

CORN—Area harvested, 105,820,000 acres, compared with 107,683,000 acres last year, and 105,525,000 acres in 1911; total production, 2,446,988,000 bushels, compared with 3,-124,746,000 bushels last year, and 2,531,488,-000 bushels in 1911; total value of the crop, $1,692,262,000, compared with $1,520,454,000 last year, and $1,565,258,000 in 1911.

WINTER WHEAT—Area harvested, 31,699,-000 acres, compared with 26,571,000 acres last year, and 29,162,000 acres in 1911; total production, 523,561,000 bushels, compared with 599,919,000 bushels last year, and 439,656,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop, $433,995,-000, compared with $323,572,000 last year, and $379,151,000 in 1911.

SPRING WHEAT—Area harvested, 20,381,-000 acres, compared with 19,243,000 acres last year, and 20,102,000 acres in 1911; total production, 239,819,000 bushels, compared with $30,348,000 bushels last year, and 190,682,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop, $176,-127,000, compared with $231,708,000 last year, and $163,912,000 in 1911.

ALL WHEAT.—Area harvested, 50,184,000 acres, compared with 45,814,000 acres last year and 49,543,000 acres in 1911. Total production, 763,380,000 bushels, compared with 730,267,000 bushels last year and 621,338,000 bushels in 1911. Total value of crop, $610,-124,000, compared with $535,280,000 last year, and $543,063,000 in 1911.

OATS.—Area harvested, 38,399,000 acres, compared with 37,917,000 acres last year and 37,783,000 acres in 1911. Total production, 1,121,788,000 bushels, compared with 1,418,-837,000 bushels last year, and 922,298,000 bushels in 1911. Total value of crop, $439,-696,000, compared with $452,469,000 last year and $414,663,000 in 1911.

BARLEY.—Area harvested, 7,499,000 acres, compared with 7,330,000 acres last year and 7,827,000 acres in 1911. Total production, 178,189,000 bushels, compared with 223,824,-000 bushels last year and 160,240,000 in 1911. Total value of crop, $95,731,000, compared with $112,957,000 last year and $139,182,000 in 1911.

RYE—Area harvested, 2,557,000 acres, compared with 2,117,000 acres last year and 2,-127,000 acres in 1911; total production 41,-881,000 bushels, compared with 35,684,000 bushels last year and 33,119,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop $26,220,000, compared with $28,636,000 last year and $27,-857,000 in 1911.

BUCKWHEAT—Area harvested, 805,000 acres, compared with 841,000 acres last year and 838,000 acres in 1911; total production, 13,885,000 bushels, compared with 17,549,000 bushels last year and 17,549,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop, $11,445,000 compared with $12,720,000 last year and $12,735,-000 in 1911.

FLAXSEED—Area harvested, 2,291,000 acres, compared with 2,851,000 acres last year and 2,757,000 acres in 1911; total production, 17,-835,000 bushels, compared with 28,073,000 bushels last year, and 19,370,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop, $21,399,000, compared with $32 202,000 last year and $35 272,-000 in 1911.

RICE—Area harvested, 827,000 acres, compared with 722,500 acres last year and 696,-800 acres in 1911; total production, 25,744,000 bushels, compared with 25,054,000 bushels last year and 22,934,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop, $22,690,000, compared with $23,423,000 last year and $18,274,000 in 1911.

POTATOES—Area harvested, 3,668,000 acres, compared with 3,711,000 acres last year and 3,619,000 acres in 1911; total production, 331,525,000 bushels, compared with 420,847,000 bushels last year and 292,737,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop, $227,-903,000, compared with $212,550,000 last year and $233,778,000 in 1911.

SWEET POTATOES—Area harvested, 625,-000 acres, compared with 583,000 acres last year and 605,000 acres in 1911; total production, 59,057,000 bushels, compared with 55,-479,000 bushels last year and 54,538,000 bushels in 1911; total value of crop, $42,884,000, compared with $40,264,000 last year and $41,-202,000 in 1911.

HAY—Area harvested, 48,954,000 acres, compared with 49,530,000 acres last year and 48,240,000 acres in 1911; total production, 64,116,000 tons, compared with 72,691,000 tons last year and 61,916,000 tons in 1911; total value of crop, $797,077,000, compared with $856,695,000 last year and $784,920,000 in 1911.

TOBACCO.—Area harvested, 1,208,000 acres, compared with 1,225,000 acres last year and 1,012,000 acres in 1911. Total production, 847,399,000 pounds, compared with 962,555,-000 pounds last year and 905,109,000 pounds in 1911. Total value of crop, $121,597,000, compared with $104,063,000 last year and $85,210,000 in 1911.

COTTON.—Area harvested, 36,012,000 acres, compared with 34,283,000 acres last year and 36,045,000 acres in 1911. Total production, 13,677,000 running bales, compared with 13,703,000 running bales last year and 15,-693,000 running bales in 1911. Total value of crop (exclusive of linters and seed,) $707,-841,000, compared with $780,224,000 last year and $660,566,000 in 1911.

SUGAR BEETS.—Area harvested, 577,600 acres, compared with 535,000 acres last year and 474,000 acres in 1911. Total production, 5,834,000 tons, compared with 5,224,000 tons last year and 5,062,000 tons in 1911. Total value of crop, $34,420,000, compared with $30,406,000 last year and $27,843,000 in 1911.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Total for Three Months Ending Nov. 30 Was 12,902,121 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for the three-month period ending Nov. 30 was announced to-day by the Census Bureau as follows:

Supply, exclusive of linters: 12,902,121 bales, made up of stocks at beginning of period, 1,536,430 bales; cotton ginned, 11,282,001 bales, and net imports, 21,682 bales.

Distribution: Consumption, 1,495,273 bales; exports, 3,949,343 bales, and stocks at end of period in manufacturing establishments, 1,474,090 bales; in independent warehouses, 3,284,807 bales, and elsewhere, 2,098,098 bales.

Cotton consumed during November included 13,456 bales of foreign cotton and 26,311 bales of linters. Cotton-growing State consumed 253,916 bales, and all other States 228,678 bales.

Cotton in manufacturing establishments included 43,176 bales of foreign cotton and 58,564 bales of linters. In manufacturing establishments in cotton-growing States there was 831,374 bales, and in all other States 642,716 bales.

Cotton in independent warehouses included 2,732 bales of foreign cotton and 29,037 bales of linters. Independent warehouses in cotton-growing States held 3,188,482 bales, and in all other States 96,325 bales.

Active spindles in cotton-growing States numbered 12,089,085, and in all other States 18,858,646.

Imports during November were 8,083, equivalent 500-pound bales compared with 9,452 bales last year. Exports during November were 1,501,124 running bales compared with 1,734,687 bales in 1912.

SUIT OVER CHICAGO GAS.

Stockholder Charges Interlocking Directorate with Edison Co.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—An attack on alleged interlocking Directorates of two of Chicago's largest public utility corporations — the Commonwealth-Edison Company and the People's Gas Light and Coke Company—was made to-day by James J. McCarthy, a minority stockholder in the gas company.

McCarthy applied for an injunction to forbid the Directors of the gas company from issuing any stock or bonds and to restrain Samuel Insull, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Patten, who are Directors of both companies, from acting as officers or Directors of the gas company, giving as his reason their connection with the Commonwealth-Edison Company.

The application for the injunction, which was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, asserts that the stockholders of the Commonwealth-Edison Company have obtained control of the gas company, and have conspired to manage its affairs, lessen its business, decrease the value of its shares, freeze out the small stockholders, and take over the assets of the gas company, including a surplus of $16,000,000. The bill also alleges that the virtual amalgamation has removed competition for the lighting business of the city, and asserts that this change is contrary to public policy. The bill recites:

"In furtherance of the alleged conspiracy to freeze out the smaller shareholders, the gas company Directors called a meeting on Nov. 14 and passed a resolution authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the gas company from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000."

MAY SELL STOCK AT ONCE.

Administrator Tells Surrogate of Market Conditions.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday permitting Leslie J. Tompkins, as temporary administrator of the $1,000,000 estate of Mrs. Anna Moore, to dispose of 600 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad stock and 400 shares of Southern Pacific stock. Mrs. Moore died on July 17, leaving the bulk of her estate to found a convalescent home in memory of her late husband, James A. Moore. Mr. Tompkins, in asking to be allowed to dispose of the stock, said that the condition of the market in respect to these stocks made it advisable that the shares should be sold immediately.

"The present conditions of the market," he added, "seem to point to a higher rate of interest, and we have also to consider a possible sharp decline in the market."

Changes on the Erie.

A change in the operating organization of the Erie Railroad will be made on Jan. 1, when J. C. Stuart, now Vice President in charge of operation, will become assistant to the President. His old office will be abolished. Three operating divisions are to be established, the Erie, the Ohio, and the Chicago Terminal, the latter to include the steamers on the Great Lakes. These will be in charge of general managers, with the head of the Erie division ranking general manager of the system.

Assets Realization Company.

The Assets Realization Company announced yesterday that it had made an arrangement for an extension of its indebtedness. The necessary legal papers have been prepared and are now being signed. The officers state that the adjustment is satisfactory from the company's standpoint, and in the absence of untoward developments in the general financial situation they believe that the former standing of the company will eventually be restored.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 10th, 1913.
180TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

6% Mortgages

GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY
REAL ESTATE
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

The Buffalo Mines, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a regular dividend of five per cent. (5%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the outstanding capital stock of The Buffalo Mines, Limited, has been declared and will be paid January 1st, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1913. The stock books will be at the office of business on December 20th, 1913, and reopen for transfers, January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated December 11th, 1913.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 58

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

New York, December 15th, 1913.

A Dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on January 1st, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1913.

GEO. E. FAWCETT, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Ideal Mfg. Co. and Gratz, Kohn & Sperber.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and trading under the style of Ideal Mfg. Co. and Gratz, Kohn & Sperber, at No. 15 East 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and by limitation. The liabilities of said firm have been assumed by the undersigned William Gratz and Joseph Kohn. Dated Dec. 15, 1913.

WILLIAM GRATZ,
JOSEPH KOHN,
JACOB SPERBER.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 10, 1913.—Congress having authorized the erection of a monument to the late President Tyler, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., the Secretary of War is about to receive competitive designs for said monument. Persons desiring to submit designs, or wishing other information on the subject, should apply to this office.

Fort Hancock, N. J., December 10, 1913.—Sealed Proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M. January 14, 1914, and then opened, for Steam Heating Plant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Heating Plant" and addressed to Quartermaster.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.

London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Condensed Statement, December 9, 1913

RESOURCES

Real Estate	$2,569,662.46
Bonds and Mortgages	558,680.27
Public Securities	13,785,223.77
Other Securities	44,647,179.03
Loans and Bills Purchased	77,660,591.77
Cash on Hand and in Banks	26,500,218.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,751,855.86
Foreign Exchange	37,016,773.80
Accrued Int. and Accts. Receivable	831,208.86
	$208,321,393.82

LIABILITIES

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	3,827,178.17
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	2,109,628.59
Accrued Interest Payable	1,359,950.23
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	187,024.79
Foreign Accounts	21,381,327.52
Deposits	149,456,284.52
	$208,321,393.82

Directors

Levi P. Morton, Chairman

Charles H. Allen	Walter S. Johnston	Daniel G. Reid
George F. Baker	Augustus D. Juilliard	John D. Ryan
Edward J. Berwind	Thomas W. Lamont	Thomas F. Ryan
T. De Witt Cuyler	William C. Lane	Charles H. Sabin
Henry P. Davison	Edgar L. Marston	William D. Sloane
James B. Duke	John R. Morron	Valentine P. Snyder
Robert W. Goelet	Gates W. McGarrah	Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
George J. Gould	Charles A. Peabody	Harry Payne Whitney
Daniel Guggenheim	William H. Porter	Albert H. Wiggin
Alexander J. Hemphill	William C. Potter	

Officers

Alexander J. Hemphill, President	Charles H. Sabin, Vice-President
William C. Potter, Vice-President	William C. Lane, Vice-President
Max May, Vice-President	Lewis B. Franklin, Vice-President
James M. Pratt, Vice-President	William C. Cox, Vice-President
William C. Edwards, Treasurer	E. C. Hebbard, Secretary
F. J. H. Sutton, Trust Officer	Robert H. Cex, Mgr. Bond Dept.
Charles M. Billings, Asst. Treasurer	F. C. Harriman, Asst. Treasurer
Walter Meacham, Asst. Secretary	J. I. Burke, Asst. Secretary
N. D. Putnam, Jr., Asst. Secretary	E. B. Bulkley, Asst. Secretary
G. W. Williamsen, Asst. Secretary	Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Secretary
R. J. F. Allen, Assistant Trust Officer	
William P. Conway, Asst. Treasurer	John J. Lewis, Asst. Secretary

Deposits December 26, 1912.....$168,417,464
Deposits December 9, 1913.....$149,456,284

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	1,000.00	
Real estate owned	211,650.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	65,250.00	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	412,137.98	
Loans and discounts without collateral	1,409,916.16	
Overdrafts	318.16	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	298,149.78	
Specie	287,476.48	
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks	115,500.00	
Cash items	130,079.09	
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,250.00	
Accrued interest not entered, (estimated)	1,500.00	6,750.00
Total		$2,938,227.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	108,945.04
Reserved for taxes	3,000.00
Preferred deposits	$100,496.02
Deposits not preferred	2,398,327.32
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	9,978.25
Total deposits	2,517,801.59
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Cashier's checks outstanding	$25,481.00
Mortgages on real estate owned	81,500.00
Accrued interest not entered, (estimated)	1,500.00
	108,481.00
Total	$2,938,227.63

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES W. BOGART, President, and CHARLES P. BOGART, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 2,469 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

CHARLES W. BOGART, President.
CHARLES P. BOGART, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. WM. MONTGOMERY, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 15th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me Charles W. Bogart, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

[Seal of Notary.] C. WM. MONTGOMERY, Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County No. 46. New York County Register's No. 5,160. Commission expires March 30, 1915.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. WM. MONTGOMERY, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 15th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me Charles P. Bogart, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

[Seal of Notary.] C. WM. MONTGOMERY, Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County No. 46. New York County Register's No. 5,160. Commission expires March 30, 1915.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF UNITED STATES

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	$37,230.63	
Other securities, market value	69,171.87	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	380,632.00	
Loans and discounts without collateral	1,143,140.00	
Overdrafts	4.30	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	612,460.36	
Specie	229,343.74	
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	60,970.00	
Cash items	9,764.67	
Other assets, viz.:		
Foreign money	$8,188.13	
Furniture and fixtures	5,174.36	
Accrued interest not entered	2,302.04	
	15,664.53	
Total		$2,558,402.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	58,465.71
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, etc., viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	600.00
Preferred deposits	$10,000.00
Deposits not preferred	2,367,681.88
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	2,873.25
Total deposits	2,380,555.13
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Cashier's checks outstanding	$15,781.26
Accrued interest not entered	3,000.00
	18,781.26
Total	$2,558,402.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH S. MARCUS, President, and HERNARD K. MARCUS, Cashier, of The Bank of United States, a bank located and doing business at No. 81 Delancey St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

JOSEPH S. MARCUS, President.
BERNARD K. MARCUS, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. LIONEL SHAW, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 15th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me JOSEPH S. MARCUS, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

[Seal of Notary.] C. LIONEL SHAW, Notary Public, New York County, No. 3,768, New York Register No. 5,428.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. LIONEL SHAW, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 15th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me BERNARD K. MARCUS, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

[Seal of Notary.] C. LIONEL SHAW, Notary Public, New York County, No. 3,768. New York Register No. 5,428.

DIVIDENDS.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

Preferred Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record December 25, 1913. Checks will be mailed. WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, December 10th, 1913.

A Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Thursday, January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 19th, 1913.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 4, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 2, 1914, to the registered holders of December 9, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened December 15, 1913. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE GARVIN MACHINE CO.

The regular semi-annual dividend (No. 30) of 3½% on the preferred stock has been declared, payable Jan. 1st, 1914. The transfer books will close Dec. 24th, and reopen Jan. 4th, 1914.

GEORGE MACLAGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the Capital Stock was declared payable on and after January 1, 1914, and an extra dividend of 3%, payable December 23d, to stockholders of record December 20, 1913.

FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

December 15, 1913.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

New York, Dec. 15, 1913.

The Board of Directors have declared a fourth quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable on Jan. 2, 1914, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on Dec. 22, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

GRAY MILLER, Treasurer.

MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.

The Board of Directors, in quarterly meeting held Dec. 15, 1913, declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½ per cent.) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on Dec. 31, 1913, to stockholders of record of that date.

GEO. D. BRANSTON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000

Illinois Central Railroad Company and Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railrord Company

JOINT FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, SERIES "A"

DUE DECEMBER 1, 1963

Interest Payable June 1st and December 1st
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each, with privilege of registration as to principal and as to both principal and interest. Fully registered bonds re-exchangeable for Coupon Bonds.

Both principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax, assessment or governmental charge which the companies or the Trustee may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of any State, Territory, County or Municipality therein (except Federal Income Taxes.)

C. H. Markham, Esq., President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in a letter to the undersigned, writes in part as follows:

"The Bonds will be the joint and several obligation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company, and are to be secured by mortgage on about 1512 miles of railroad (in addition to trackage and leaseholds), including the important bridge over the Ohio River at East Cairo, Ky., with its Kentucky approach, and on valuable terminal properties in New Orleans, La., Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., Evansville, Ind., and elsewhere, subject to existing liens, to meet which at or before maturity provision has been made."

"The total authorized amount of the Joint First Refunding Mortgage Bonds will be $120,000,000, issuable as follows: to reimburse the Illinois Central Railroad Company and subsidiaries for advances made for the purchase and improvement of railroads, terminal properties, etc., to be covered by this mortgage, $33,348,100 (of which present issue is part), to refund or retire a like amount of prior mortgages, $50,132,000, and for future improvements, betterments, construction or acquisition of additional properties, or other corporate purposes, under restrictions provided in the mortgage, $36,519,900."

"The Illinois Central Railroad Co. has paid dividends on its stock uninterruptedly for over fifty years. The surplus earnings of the Company for the year ended June 30, 1913, after payment of all charges, notwithstanding the severe loss of traffic and increase in expenses due to floods, amounted to $6,575,113, equivalent to more than 6 per cent. on the capital stock. The net earnings for the four months ended October 31, 1913, show an increase of $322,238 over the same period of last year."

For further information as to this issue of Bonds reference is made to the letter above mentioned, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE, AT 100 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST AT WHICH PRICE THE BONDS NET FIVE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

Payment for bonds purchased is to be made in New York funds between December 22, 1913, and January 8, 1914, at the option of the purchaser. Pending the engraving of the definitive bonds, interim certificates, exchangeable for the engraved bonds when ready, will be delivered. The right is reserved to reject any application in whole or in part.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

A SIMULTANEOUS OFFERING OF £1,000,000 STERLING BONDS (SERIES "B") IS BEING MADE in LONDON, ENGLAND, BY MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, LTD.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1913.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	$2,096,535.64	
Other securities, market value	7,030,030.96	
Real estate owned	1,889.09	
Mortgages owned	10,907,898.51	
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	75,000.00	
Loans secured by other collateral	13,381,140.64	
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	9,055,845.06	
Overdrafts	956.06	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	6,724,589.69	
Specie	3,833,031.20	
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks	511,500.00	
Cash items	9,735.32	
Other assets, viz.:		
Exchanges for Clearing House	$1,564,596.27	
Accrued interest entered	227,412.15	
Accrued interest not entered	299,618.61	
	2,091,627.03	
Total		$56,238,779.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	4,350,352.54
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, etc., viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$120.00
Reserved for taxes, etc.	150,955.71
	151,075.71
Preferred deposits	$1,457,382.78
Deposits not preferred	32,991,822.15
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	6,010,315.97
Total deposits	40,459,470.90
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Officers' checks outstanding	984,105.66
Mortgage trust bonds	8,316,300.00
Accrued interest entered	53,215.04
Accrued interest not entered	114,259.41
	9,277,880.11
Total	$56,238,779.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN W. PLATTEN, President, and JOSEPH ADAMS, Treasurer, of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 55 Cedar Street, 730 Street and Broadway, and 125th Street and 8th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

JOHN W. PLATTEN, President.
JOSEPH ADAMS, Treasurer.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, S. A. JONES, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 15th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me JOHN W. PLATTEN, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

S. A. JONES, Notary Public.

[Seal of Notary.]
Notary Public, New York County, No. 18.
Registered in Hall of Records No. 4,020.
Commission expires March 30, 1914.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, S. A. JONES, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 15th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me JOSEPH ADAMS, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

S. A. JONES, Notary Public.

[Seal of Notary.]
Notary Public, New York County, No. 18.
Registered in Hall of Records No. 4,020.
Commission expires March 30, 1914.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	$1,581,226.25	
Other securities, market value	6,660,864.54	
Real estate owned	2,346,002.51	
Mortgages owned	11,437,127.27	
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	757,419.63	
Loans secured by other collateral	9,745,629.81	
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	3,599,244.59	
Overdrafts	624.23	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	3,323,727.86	
Specie	2,063,527.75	
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks	967,976.00	
Cash items	1,092,454.95	
Other assets, viz.:		
Premium, examination, and search fees due	$194,248.57	
Other outstandings	19,229.39	
Suspense	1,000.00	
Accrued interest entered	357,727.60	
Accrued interest not entered	51,000.00	
	623,205.56	
Total		$44,199,030.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$5,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	11,614,359.94
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$350.00
Reserve for taxes	86,403.11
Reserve for accrued expenses	30,327.91
	117,081.02
Preferred deposits	$3,494,910.99
Deposits not preferred	22,479,066.10
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	947,816.96
Total deposits	26,921,794.11
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Officers' checks outstanding	$159,904.77
Mortgages on real estate owned	107,226.82
Accrued interest entered	261,664.29
Accrued interest not entered	17,000.00
	545,795.88
Total	$44,199,030.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President, and J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary, of Title Guarantee & Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 176 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Minaret Neckwear Now.

Following the appearance of the minaret skirt in this country an enterprising firm manufacturing women's neckwear has brought out several minaret effects in this merchandise. One of these is offered in the form of a fichu of tucked net with edgings of white marabout. The back is trimmed with crystal beads. Another is a stock and plastron effect of tucked net, edged with wide lace and trimmed with fur and velvet. A third is a fichu of tucked net with a full ruche of silk muslin, fastened with a large black velvet bow. Stocks with broad, frilled jabots are active neckwear items also.

***

Soft Hats in Big Demand.

The present season for men's soft hats has been about the longest in the history of the business. There is still a steady demand from all parts of the country for this headgear. Duplicate orders for soft hats have been larger than many of the manufacturers could supply, and it is reported now that some producers are receiving Spring orders stipulating immediate deliveries, in order to supply the current demand. It was said that this run on soft hats would tend to make them less popular for Spring. Fewer duplicate orders for stiff hats than last year had been received up to Dec. 1, but since that date reordering has been more active.

***

Big Imports Still Coming.

Local importers showed much interest yesterday in the report of the Department of Commerce covering imports for the first four months of the present fiscal year. The fact that October, the first month under the new tariff, showed the smallest importations was freely commented upon. Importers agreed with Secretary of Commerce Redfield that the first effect of the law had not been to flood the American market with the cheap wares of Europe, as some had predicted. It was pointed out, however, that not until contracts actually based upon the rates prevailing in the new law begin to be filled in volume can an adequate idea be gained of the extent of imports under the new law.

***

The Situation in Taffetas.

A prominent local silk wholesaler said yesterday that taffetas were scarce, not because there was an extensive demand for them, but because the larger manufacturers had booked so much business on messalines, crêpes de chine, and similar fabrics that they were unable to make Spring deliveries on taffetas. The demand for the taffetas, he said, was coming entirely from the cutters-up. The wholesaler in question offered taffetas to the retail trade throughout the country because of recent reports that they would be prominent Spring numbers, but where customers ordinarily bought 50 to 100 piece assortments, this year they bought only a dozen pieces, covering as many shades. This was done, he said, in order to have them in stock if a demand for taffetas sprang up.

***

Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

Statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, covering dutiable silk imports at New York in the five weeks ended Nov. 30, show a substantial gain as compared with last year's figures. Imports last month were valued at $2,554,602, against $1,969,705 in 1912, and of these totals $993,215 and $529,360 were contributed, respectively, by fabrics woven in the piece. Velvets, chenilles, and other pile fabrics were valued at $133,167, or a gain of about $48,000 over last year's receipts of this merchandise. Ready-made silk clothing and silk laces, embroideries and trimmings also showed substantial gains. The principal losses were shown in receipts of velvet or plush ribbons, laces and embroideries made of artificial silk, and spun silk or schappe silk yarns. New silk imports showed a good gain, as did receipts of noils.

***

Corrective Legislation Wanted.

Apropos the recent report that many members of the cloak and suit trade were hypothecating their accounts receivable to get money enough to meet urgent expenses, comes a report from local credit circles that a movement will be started shortly to obtain State legislation that will make it necessary for all transfers of these accounts to be made matters of public record. Such a law is needed, it is said, to guard against loss by creditors both from premeditated fraud and unavoidable bankruptcy on the part of hypothecators. It is comparatively easy now to obtain 75 to 80 per cent. cash on the counts receivable, and, because of the secret proceedings that attend most hypothecating, the financially embarrassed merchant is thought more freely to take advantage of the opportunities offered than he would if his act were recorded for his creditors to examine at any time.

***

Scoreboard Lessens Accidents.

An Indiana firm has a novel scheme for lessening accidents in its plant. This scheme, which has been in operation only a little more than a year, has already proved its value. Not only has it decreased the number of accidents, but it has reduced the average cost per accident from $3.08 to $2.42. A big scoreboard, set up in a conspicuous place, plays a prominent part in the scheme. On it are recorded, by departments, all of the accidents that happen in the plant. Totals showing the monthly and "year to date" records of all departments are also posted. Each department begins the month with an allowance of 1,000 points, and from this the penalties are deducted. All of the departments have an equal penalty basis, and no deduction is made for less than one day's absence for obvious reasons. Prizes are given monthly to the foremen of all departments retaining their 1,000 points, and a record of 1,000 points for the year means a reward of two days' extra pay for all of the employes of the department, including the foremen. Failing a perfect mark, the department making the highest score is given this prize, with one day's extra pay to the employes of the department making the next highest total. Greatly increased carefulness on the part of the employes is a notable result of the scheme.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Incorporated to-day: Chandler & Co., White Plains, stock brokerage, realty contracting; $1,250,000. A. J. Leonard, R. P. Buell, S. V. Morris, 471 W. 22d St.

Interborough Motion Picture Co., Brooklyn; $2,000; Ed. J. Tucker, A. F. W. Leslie, Anthony Becker, 652 E. 42d St., Brooklyn.

Municipal Asphalt Co. Patchogue, asphaltum, oils, cont.; $200,000. J. R. Vunk, E. Bailey, Jr., Dayton Hedges, 1,451 B'way, N. Y.

Monitor Clock Works, Brockport; $100,000. B. A. Chubbuck, F. S. Levan, M. E. Lott, Brockport.

Dyckman Amusement Co.; $80,000. Harriet H. and Bessie Harris, Florence O. Jacobs, 127 E. 72d St.

Marino Efficiency Co., machinery, hardware; $20,000. W. Moffat, A. R. Westling, Richard Tigner, 51 E. 42d St.

Venus Silk Glove Mfg. Co., B'klyn; $50,000. Richard Dietert, Oscar Wackwitz, J. E. Wunsch, 570 62d St., B'klyn.

Meyers & Grayson, auto accessories; $25,000. Morris Meyers, S. J. Grayson, Mary Ginsburg, 691 Wales Av., N. Y.

Melrose Park, Buffalo, realty; $35,000. F. A. Busch, C. I. Shepard, C. D. Ream, Buffalo.

William Baker, electric, plants; $20,000. W. Baker, F. L. Hartigan, Arthur Faust, 1,025 Lincoln Pl., B'klyn.

Gray Drug Exchange, Ewen; $20,000; G. N. Cherrington, G. W. Loft, C. L. Gray, 1,482 B'way.

A. H. Jeter & Co., L. I. City, contracting, engineering; $10,000; A. H. Jeter, C. A. Taylor, Louis Partzschefeld, 2,499 8th Av., N. Y.

Auto Accessories Asso.; $10,000. Sam'l and H. C. Falk, E. E. Brackett, 100 William St.

Half Moon Lake Resort, Beaver Brook; $10,000; Hans Howard, Otto Gassmann, Carls Michel, 140 E. 48th St.

Briarcliff Distillers Co.; $10,000. Harry Rosenfeld, Max Danish, Rubin Koslow, 60 Henry St.

No. 323 W. 74th St. Co., realty and const.; $10,000; J. M. Sullivan, F. R. Kennedy, F. D. Stoba, 37 Wall St.

Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., auto agency; $10,000. H. G. Martin, C. R. Gedney, R. F. Lucey, 340 Clifton Pl., B'klyn.

Increases in capital: No. 11 E. 68th St., $10,000 to $500,000; Loton H. Slawson Co., $1,200 to $10,000.

No. 11 E. 68th St., $10,000 to $500,000.

Aitken, Son & Co. reduced its capital $1,500,000 to $630,000. Debts and liabilities $435,810.

Dissolution proceedings filed:

Jones Printing of Manhattan, Charles E. Hall of Buffalo, Herschenov & Silverman Co. of Brooklyn.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has settled a controversy between the Government and Hess & Harburger regarding the classification of sealskins, in favor of the Government. The skins were returned by Appraiser Higgins as tanned, and duty accordingly was taken by the Collector at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 451, act of 1909. The importers insisted that the skins had not been tanned, and were in the rough, and therefore were dutiable at 5 per cent. under the first part of the same paragraph. The board held that the articles were classified properly.

A protest by Menke, Kaufman & Co., New York, was sustained. The merchandise consisted of partly made blouses, which were returned for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 324, act of 1909, as partly manufactured wearing apparel of cotton. The importers insisted that the merchandise was dutiable as printed cotton cloth at the appropriate rate under Paragraphs 313 to 320. Judge Cooper reached the conclusion that the goods were as suitable for making parasol covers, or table covers, as for making blouses.

The board sustained in part contentions raised by B. Ulman & Co. of this city as to rates on embroidery cotton in skeins. Duty was taken at ½ of 1 cent for each hundred yards or fraction thereof, under Paragraph 314, act of 1909. The board held that a portion of the shipment, consisting of mercerized yarns, properly was dutiable, as the claim was made under Paragraph 313, at 20 per cent. The remainder of the goods was held dutiable as assessed.

Judge McClelland sustained a claim made by the China-American Importing Company. The Collector at New York assessed baskets as being colored, at 40 per cent. ad valorem, Paragraph 214 of the old tariff. The claim was made that they were dutiable at 35 per cent. as not colored.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Black and dark seal brown are the favored colors in children's plush coats this season. In chinchillas and boucles, dark gray, brown, navy, and hunter's green predominate.

A novelty which has just been placed on the market is a combination watch bracelet and bag. The bag is an envelope model developed in pin morocco leather, and can be obtained both in black and colors. The novelty feature of this article is the handles, which can be buckled into place at either end of the bag, and which can be easily changed about.

Cotton goods importers report a fairly satisfactory amount of business passing, but say that orders for their lines since the new tariff went into effect have not increased materially.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets improved after early declines, but final prices were not greatly changed from Saturday's. Wheat was net unchanged to ¼c higher, corn was unchanged in some options and ⅛c up in others, while oats was irregular, ⅛c up to ⅛c down. Cotton broke down heavily while liquidation for a net decline extending from 19 to 28 points. Provisions were unsteady and cotton oil rather weak.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was inactive, and, after declining ¼c to ½c during the forenoon under moderate liquidation, prices rallied, and at the close were net unchanged to ¼c higher. The final Government report was due after the close of the market, and this had a tendency to discourage aggressive operations either way. The Government report showed an increase in the yield of Winter wheat of 22,042,000 bushels over the preliminary estimate and a decrease of 2,893,000 bushels of Spring wheat, while the total Spring and Winter wheat crops was 10,147,000 bushels over the preliminary estimate, the total yield being placed at 763,386,000 bushels, compared with the final crop last year of 739,267,000 bushels.

The foreign markets were without special features, although the foreign news was rather conflicting. World's exports for the week were 11,008,000 bushels, compared with 12,152,000 bushels last week and 11,168,000 bushels last year. Of this amount Russia shipped only 2,872,000 bushels, and advices from Europe indicate that the trade there is inclined to be skeptical about accepting the recent estimate of 873,751,000 bushels for that country. The visible supply in the United States decreased 2,977,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 119,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1, elevator. Domestic, and $1.01, free on board. No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99¾c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	.....	.....	98¼	98¾	91½	
May	99¼	98⅞	99¼	99 1-16	95¾	
July	.....	.....	96	95¾	.....	

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	89⅝	88¾	89¼	89¼	84⅝	
May	92⅜	91⅝	92¼	92	89⅞	
July	89½	88⅝	89½	88⅞	86¾	

CORN.

The weather over the corn belt was again favorable for marketing the new crop, and receipts at interior points were the largest for any one day so far this season, aggregating 2,176,000 bushels, compared with 877,000 bushels last week and 1,238,000 bushels last year. The market declined ¼c to ½c early under quite active selling on the movement, but rallied late and closed net unchanged to ½c higher. The Government report indicated a crop of 2,448,988,000 bushels, compared with the preliminary estimate of 2,463,017,000 bushels, and the final crop last year of 3,124,746,000 bushels. The visible supply showed an increase of 322,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 548,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 71½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	69⅝	69	69½	69½	47⅜	
May	69⅝	69½	69⅝	69½	48⅝	
July	69	68⅜	69	68⅞	49¼	

OATS.

The oats market was heavy early in sympathy with corn, and owing to larger receipts at interior points, but closed steady at ⅛c decline to ⅛c net advance. The Government report indicated a yield of 1,121,768,000 bushels, compared with the final last year of 1,418,337,000. The visible supply decreased 1,670,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 547,000 last year.

In the local cash market was easy, standard white being quoted at 45¼@46¼c; No. 2, 46⅜@47c; No. 3, 45¾@46c; No. 4, 44½@45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45@46½c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	...39	38¾	39	39½	32¼	
May	.....	41⅞	41½	41⅞	32⅞	
July	.....	41	40⅝	41	41	33¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was easy during the greater part of the day owing to heavier receipts of hogs West than expected and under selling by longs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 58,000; estimated for Tuesday, 33,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
January...	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.72	9.05	
May.....	11.02	10.95	11.00	11.05	9.87½	
Ribs—						
January...	10.85	10.80	10.82	10.90	9.77½	
May.....	11.10	11.02	11.07	11.15	9.87½	
Pork—						
January...	20.72	20.70	20.70	20.90	18.00	
May.....	20.90	20.77	20.85	20.95	18.05	

COTTON.

There was a severe break in the cotton market yesterday under heavy general selling, with the close steadied by covering and 4@8 points up from the lowest, but at a net decline of 19@28 points. January contracts sold at 12.44c, or fully $1.50 per bale below the closing figures of Saturday, and 56 points under the best price reached on the bulge following the Government's crop estimate of last Friday. This break carried the market to within 4 points of the low records established early in September and $7.05 per bale under the high records of late last October. Possibly the census figures on supply and distribution for the month of November contributed somewhat to the bearish sentiment which prevails quite generally around the ring, as they showed domestic mill consumption of 452,594 bales, comparing with 542,800 during October. The figures for November, however, compared with 475,511 for the same month last year.

There was a renewal of Saturday's selling movement at the opening, which was easy at a decline of 10@17 points. A rally of 6 or 7 points followed on covering, arbitrage buying, and a little demand from trade sources, but the support tapered off on the advance, and the market soon showed renewed weakness.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛0 lower, most of the larger markets being ⅛c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower at 13.00c for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract 5,200 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.81	12.61	12.63@12.66	12.90
January	12.65	12.44	12.49@12.50	12.75
February	12.50	12.59	12.46@12.47	12.74
March	12.78	12.60	12.58@12.68	12.88
April	.....	.....	12.64@12.66	12.88
May	12.76	12.58	12.63@12.64	12.84
June	12.64	12.64	12.59@12.60	12.79
July	12.65	12.50	12.55@12.57	12.74
August	12.44	12.30	12.33@12.34	12.52
September	.....	.....	11.87@11.90	12.06
October	11.87	11.76	11.75@11.76	11.94

COTTONSEED OIL.

The weakness in the cotton market, as well as heaviness in lard, caused active liquidation in cotton oil and prices were easier, closing 1 to 13 points net lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	6.75@7.00	6.75
December	6.80	6.76	6.77@6.79	6.81
January	6.88	6.88	6.79@6.81	6.92
February	.....	.....	6.83@6.90	6.91
March	7.05	7.01	7.02@7.03	7.07
April	7.11	7.09	7.09@7.10	7.10
May	7.19	7.15	7.15@7.16	7.22
June	.....	.....	7.17@7.22	7.24
July	7.28	7.24	7.25@7.26	7.30

COFFEE.

A holiday spirit prevailed in the coffee market and few traders seemed disposed to do business in the absence of new developments. In consequence the volume of sales was the smallest so far this season, amounting to only 16,000 bags. Prices at the start were 3 points lower to 3 points higher. The European markets were also inactive and rather heavy, Havre closing ½f to ½f net lower, while Hamburg was down ½ pfennig. So far this season receipts at Santos have aggregated 8,070,000 bags, compared with 6,041,000 last year and 7,842,000 two years ago. The present crop is popularly estimated at about 9,750,000 bags, which would leave only 650,000 bags to come forward during the balance of the season, whereas two years ago, when the crop was slightly under 10,000,000 bags, receipts were 2,180,000.

The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. The total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 109,353 bags, against 149,842 last week and 148,033 last year. Of the former amount New York had 43,422 bags.

The receipts at Rio and Santos for the week aggregated 270,000 bags, against 436,000 the previous week, 286,000 last year, and 222,000 last year.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	.....	.....	9.24@ 9.26	9.24
January	.....	.....	9.36@ 9.37	9.38
February	.....	.....	9.48@ 9.49	9.51
March	9.59	9.58	9.60@ 9.62	9.64
April	.....	.....	9.73@ 9.75	9.77
May	9.94	9.84	9.87@ 9.88	9.90
June	.....	.....	9.87@ 9.88	10.00
July	.....	.....	10.07@10.08	10.10
August	.....	.....	10.15@10.17	10.19
September	10.26	10.20	10.24@10.25	10.28
October	.....	.....	10.28@10.30	10.32
November	.....	.....	10.32@10.34	10.36

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,074 packages. Rather short supplies of strictly fancy fresh creamery. Secondary qualities are plenty and rather slow. No change in storage creamery. Process, factory, and packing stock quiet. A lot of 275 casks Siberian butter arrived from London. Creamery extras, 36@37c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 22½@27c; thirds, 24@25c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 27½@31c; seconds, 23@26½c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; factory, held, 21@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; factory, thirds, 18@19c; packing stock, held, 19½@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; packing stock, No. 3, 17½@18c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 1,419 boxes. Trading is quiet. Market firm on high-grades under a moderate demand. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16¾c; white, 16¾c; colored, average fancy, 16¼@16½c; white, average fancy, 16¼@16¾c; fresh, colored, specials, 16c; white, 16c; colored, average fancy, 15½@15¾c; white, average fancy, 15½@15½c; midergrades, 12½@15¼c; daisies, held, best, 16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fresh, best, 16c; twins and flats, held, best, 16@16½c; daisies, held, best, 16@16½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11¾@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12½c; skims, fresh, choice, 11@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims or badly defective, 2@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,271 cases. Arrivals to-day to be moderate, advices indicate a fair supply to come and the trade is quiet. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 35@37c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds, and poorer, 28@30c; dirties, 23@28c; checks, 23@26c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 30½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; lower grade 22@27c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 44@47c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 44@48c; whites, fair to good, 40@43c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 32@38c; Western, gathered whites, 36@41c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery brown, 41c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@40c; European eggs, fresh, 120 dozen cases, fair to prime, 28@32c; held, fresh, 120 dozen cases, poor to fair, 22@28c; refrigerator, 120 dozen cases, poor to good, 23@25c; limed, 120 dozen cases, fair to prime, 22½@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was not active. The Federal reduced its price for fine granulated to $4.20, although other refiners were quoting $4.25 as their basis. The raw sugar market was lower, with quotations at $3.36 for centrifugal, $2.86 for muscovado, and $2.61 for molasses sugar. The London beet sugar market closed 3d to 6d lower to-day, with spot at 9s 3½d for January, and 9s 4½d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a moderate demand for molasses, and prices were firm. Syrups were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—The market was quiet and prices were more or less nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive and prices were steady.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—Trading in turpentine was quiet and prices were steady and unchanged. Resin and tar were quiet at recent quotations.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHITMAN, GOODMAN & BREGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Chitman, Goodman & Breger, manufacturers of furs at 112 and 114 University Place, by these creditors: Cassileth & Miskin, $99; Jack Sharf, $125, and Samuel Wolman, $325. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $1,000.

REIN BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Rein Brothers, composed of Herman J. and Henry Rein, manufacturers of furs at 132 West Twenty-second Street, by these creditors: Poljak & Terker, $300; Wachtel & Sametti, $250, and Dora B. Horwitz, $400. Judge Holt appointed Richard S. Otto receiver. Assets are valued at $9,500.

H. & M. BASSER, dealers in dry goods at 131 First Avenue and 97 Avenue A, have made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Charles Moselle, $204; M. Schlesinger, $222, and Aaron Rosin, $39. Liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets $5,000. Judge Holt appointed Marcus Helfand receiver.

S. SHIDLOVSKY & CO.—A petition has been filed against Sussman Shidlovsky, trading as S. Shidlovsky & Co., manufacturer of dresses at 2 to 6 East Broadway and 248 East 148th Street, by these creditors: A. D. Juilliard & Co., $500; Martin Mittelmark, $250, and James H. Dunham & Co., $454. Judge Holt appointed James F. McNaboe receiver.

LA BELLE.—A petition has been filed against Belle Sosenko, doing business as La Belle, dressmaker and milliner, at 1,500 Broadway, by these creditors: Julius Sosenko, $300; Frank Schneider, $150, and Israel Cohen, $50. Judge Holt appointed Shirley Shackleford receiver. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

JOHN EARLY.—A petition has been filed against John Early, furniture dealer at 531 Eighth Avenue, by these creditors: J. Preiser & Co., $147; P. Nathan & Co., $208 and John J. Dempsey, $300. Judge Holt appointed Charles F. Sanford receiver. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $4,000.

CONTINENTAL STEEL AND SUPPLY COMPANY of 390 Hudson Street has filed a petition, with liabilities $5,565, and assets, $1,597, consisting of stock, $100; accounts and equities in accounts, $922; cash in bank, $525, and fixtures, $50.

JENNIE MACBRIDE.—Schedules of Jennie MacBride, dressmaker, 18 West Thirty-seventh Street, show liabilities, $10,460, and assets, $4,595, consisting of stock, $2,492; fixtures, $750; accounts, $483; claim, $500, and cash, $370.

DONATO D'ANDREAS.—Judge Holt has appointed Emil G. Fuchs receiver for Donato D'Andreas, grocer, of 457 9th Av. The stock is valued at $900.

N. DIABES & CO.—Judge Holt has confirmed a composition of N. Diabes & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods at 8 Carlisle Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash, and 5 cents in a note at 5 months.

A. VAN DER POORTEN & SON.—Judge Holt has confirmed a composition of A. Van der Poorten & Son, dealers in leaf tobacco and cigars at 2,259 Second Avenue, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar in three notes, due Feb. 1, May 1, and Aug. 1, 1914, indorsed.

BERNARD WENER.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition, filed on Sept. 16, against Bernard Wener, formerly a clothing manufacturer, at 704 Broadway, on application of Henry B. Singer, his attorney, who said that creditors had accepted a settlement at 75 cents on the dollar.

LOUIS METZER, INC.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 31 against Louis Metzer & Co., Inc., importer of millinery ornaments at 637 Broadway and 202 to 208 Mercer Street, on a settlement with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $150,000.

Bankruptcy Petition Withdrawn.

The petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 9 by Benjamin Altman, a creditor, for $600, against Markheim & Soldinger, furriers, of 26 West Twenty-sixth Street, was withdrawn yesterday. The firm is continuing business.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to these bankrupts:

Mrs. MURIEL V. SPENCER STADLER of 350 West Eighty-fifth Street, who was owner of the Hollywood Motel at Long Branch and whose liabilities were $228,513.

SARAH A. M. WHITMORE of 225 West Eightieth Street, liabilities, $5,425, to get rid of an assessment on stock of the Carnegie Trust Company.

PHILIP B. LEVY of Herman Levy & Sons, diamond importer of 65 Nassau Street, liabilities, $355,867.

JOHN S. FORGOTSTON, salesman, 40 West Thirty-third Street, formerly manufacturer of pearl buttons, liabilities, $47,962.

PATRICK HENRY FITZ HUGH, a physician, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, liabilities, $16,208.

ABRAHAM GRAFF, dry goods, 540 Second Avenue, liabilities, $6,178.

ISAAC GOLDSTONE, hats, 2,074 Third Avenue, liabilities, $215.

W. E. HEFFRON, 416 Madison Avenue, gowns.

PAULINE L. HERMAN, known as Boalta, a vaudeville actress, of 543 West 143d Street, liabilities, $5,487.

MORRIS HOROWITZ, hatter, 142 Orchard Street, liabilities, $9,570.

LIONEL A. HYMAN, costumes, 1,560 Broadway, liabilities, $8,147.

JOHN F. KOEHNE, saloon keeper, 1,898 Park Avenue, liabilities, $2,304.

MEYER LEHMAN, waists and dresses, 29 West Seventeenth Street, liabilities, $22,000.

MORRIS MEYER, advertising novelties, 24 Park Place, liabilities, $9,552.

POTTECK & GOLDWINE, dresses and waists, 37 West Nineteenth Street, liabilities, $3,728.

NATHAN RANDELL, photographer, 6 West 112th Street, liabilities, $1,664.

JONAS SCHON, shoes, Saugerties.

PERCY H. SMITH, 500 West 122d Street, liabilities, $1,535.

THRASYBULUS CHALKIADI, 128 Water Street, liabilities, $6,742.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aarons, William—National Bank of North Hudson, $121.

Ark, Barnett—National Surety Co., $202.

Barmes, Geo. E., and Geo. C. McLannan—Bloom, Joseph—D. Meyer, $107.

Brennen, Martin A.—Encyclopedia Press, Inc., $106.

Brett, Jacob A.—L. Schenck, $2,086.

Birnbaum, Samuel, Herman Elkan, and N. Y. & Terraine & Building Co.—J. H. Pape, $1,132.

Blum, Rudolph—M. B. Miller et al., $595.

Bonner, Antoinette—F. M. Friedlander, $296.

Blackburn, Joseph E.—Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., $1,296.

Benesch, Arthur E.—M. M. Moritz, $525.

Collins, Mamie R.—Bank of Washington Heights, $239.

Cohen, George—M. Friedlander et al., $136.

Clyti, Victor—J. C. Madigan, $740.

Cerkoff, Jacob—Jaffe, $168.

Deere, Mary—S. Katz, $177.

Dudley, Theresa A.—W. A. Haughton et al., $208.

Ewen, John, trustee—E. M. G. Ochs, costs, $138.

Egan, Chas. E.—A. Troiano et al., $6,457.

Feldman, Morris—W. Daniels, costs, $113.

Furstenberg, Samuel—National Surety Co., $569.

Freund, Adolph—J. Ruppert, $405.

Friedman, Joseph—Gus Lurie & Co., $135.

Garson, Hiram or High—L. G. Janiszeff, $209.

Same—O. Lorrane, $254.

Same—Minnie—G. E. Pitzer, $199.

Geiger, Emma W.—C. E. Littlefield, $682.

Hillman, Ida—A. Berg, $561.

Harris, Samuel, and Abraham Halpren—D. Maeshler, $125.

Holdon, Walter B.—S. Schacher, $274.

Hesse, Henry—R. Frank, $135.

Jordan, Alfred R.—S. Schiller, $259.

Jacobs, Henry C.—M. H. Dockstadter, $481.

Jackson, Edw. W.—National Bank of Glen Falls, $1,622.

Keiling, Henry—Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., $161.

Klenk, Henrietta—Greenwich Bank of City of New York, $1,042.

Same—Same, $1,045.

Same—Same, $1,043.

Kurzman, George and Joseph—E. Henry, $225.

Kelly, Hannah E.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., $2,391.

Same—Same, $5,453.

Lynch, Peter, Jr.—W. C. Smithson, $231.

Lazarus, Harnet—J. P. Meagher, costs, $109.

Levy, Leopold—H. B. Townes, costs, $120.

Same—C. B. Towne, costs, $116.

Langsam, Louis—J. Ungar, $232.

Licht, Herman S.—P. Kobre, $214.

London, Louis—J. Levine, $114.

Levey, Harry—L. Mack, $273.

Lippman, Israel—J. Price, $100.

La Barbera, Salvatore, guardian—G. W. Linch, costs, $141.

Mackey, Anne T.—W. P. Coe, $164.

Milbauer, Charles—Penn. R. R. Co., $408.

Mittler, Louis—J. S. Survitch, $299.

Orange, Louis—J. J. Ward, $158.

Pfeiffer, Jacob, and Morris Weber—O. Rein, $138.

Perlmutter, Sam—F. Kornblatt et al., $199.

Peterson, Eugenia—A. B. Scaffner, $2,339.

Pellitier, Samuel, and Adeline—F. A. Waldo, $765.

Prentice, Vernette E.—Chicago Trust & Savings Bank, $5,850.

Rosenberg, Florence—Raygold Realty Co., $113.

Reiman, Alexander—E. Pflaster, $264.

Rosenstein, Gabriel, and Louis Rosenzweig—People, &c., $109.

Shapps, Frank L.—F. W. Beckwith, $113.

Sheldon, Benjamin C.—Baeck Wall Paper Co., Inc., $166.

Schroeder, Millie L., administrator—Franco-American Baking Co., $189.

Schmidt, Edward A.—S. C. Pulle, costs, $112.

Saxe, Paul D.—L. Aronson, $161.

Schwartz, Nathan—H. Hermann Furniture Co., $436.

Spitzer, George—J. H. Hyde, $248.

Stern, Lawrence M.—George Zucker Co., $105.

Scheft, Jonas S., and Elias A. Cohen—Congregation Chebra Ukadisha B'Nai Israel Milwaukee, $2,518.

Streifler, Laura—Colonial Bank, $368.

Thompson, Glen D.—H. Engel, $2,259.

Upperman, William B.—O. A. Wurm et al., $108.

Weill, Henry M.—R. Gianninoto, $232.

Weinberg, David—Moto Bloc Import Co., $147.

Ward, Charles M.—E. J. Hession, $117.

Washburn, Henry L., and Joseph W. Babcock —A. J. Matter, $165.

Weber, Joseph—M. Hoffman, $184.

Connecticut Cab Co.—C. Comings, $340.

Held & Co.—P. Voss et al., $186.

John T. Hall Music Publishing Co.—W. Teller et al., $108.

Jacob Streifler Co. and Laura Streifler—Colonial Bank, $471.

Jacob Streifler Co.—Colonial Bank, $368.

Morris Park Estates—Realty and Suburban Home Exhibition Co., Inc., $308.

Monok Co., Abraham Koeppel and Annie Koeppel—Felber Engineering Works, $2,427.

National Waste Co.—A. Troiano et al., $6,457.

N. Y. Railways Co.—T. Hayden, $500.

Purdy Construction Co. and George D. Brown —International Heater Co., $1,013.

Perfect Adjustable Dress Form Co.—Henry Decker, Ltd., $519.

Pilgrim Water Heater Co.—Guarantee Realty Development Co., $128.

Anglo Realty & Mortgage Co.—City of N. Y., $139.

Ackerman, Player-Piano Co.—Same, $104.

American Sightseeing Coach Co.—Same, $139.

Alarene Spring Water Co.—Same, $1,100.

Afro-American Realty Co.—Same, $1,100.

Addall Co.—Same, $104.

Stafford Steel Co.—Same, 44@45c.

Brend Magazine Pub Co.—L. L. Postes, Engraving Co., $226.

William Rickey & Co.—Bradstreet Co., $111.

American Camphor & Forest Produce Co.—City of N. Y., $1,403.

Boyers Brothers Mfg. Co.—Same, $268.

Cottonwood Creak Copper Co.—Same, $1,200.

Clio Waist Co.—Same, $288.

Consolidated Mattress Co.—Same, $288.

Doyle, John A.—Same, $128.

Driscoll, Joseph—Same, $128.

Drug Novelty Co.—Same, $128.

Day, John H.—Same, $342.

Haw, Harry—Same, $128.

Donato, Vincenzo—Same, $234.

Empire State Garage—Same, $234.

Epstein, Abraham—Same, $342.

Forgington, M. C.—Same, $128.

Faymon Interchangeable Razor—Same, $1,425.

Glass Etching Paste Mfg. Co.—Same, $128.

Gomprecht Diamond Braid Provision Co.—Same, $226.

Gibbond, Horace A.—Same, $342.

Grand Central Building and Construction Co.—Same, $126.

General Finance Co.—Same, $128.

Grace Bath—Same, $226.

Gotham Lithographic Co.—Same, $342.

Ginsburg, Harris—Same, $342.

Goldberg Embroidery Co.—Same, $104.

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.—Same, $128.

General Phonograph Supply Co.—Same, $128.

Gelberg, Israel—Same, $126.

Gau, Charles—Same, $128.

Gelberg, Abraham—Same, $128.

Hollis Court Realty Co.—Same, $234.

Hammond, Wm. J.—Same, $342.

Hamner, David—Same, $401.

H. Herrmann Co.—Same, $180.

H. & H. Engine Co.—Same, $451.

Hobbs & Seeley—Same, $234.

Heldt, Morris—Same, $128.

Horse Fair Association of N. Y.—Same, $128.

WANT NEW RACE CAR FOR THE AUTO SALON

Importers Try to Get Latest English Speed Marvel—Has Twelve Cylinders.

Efforts are being made by the management of the Importers' Automobile Salon to obtain for their exhibition, which opens on Jan. 2, the new special racing car which was built recently in England. This car, a Sunbeam, was designed to establish new records in straightaway running. It has twelve cylinders, and is fitted with dual pneumatic tires. The present plan is to try out this speed monster, which its pilot, Chassagne, expects to drive at the rate of 140 miles an hour, on one of the straight stretches of road in France.

The plan suggested by the Salon management is to have the car sent here for the exhibition and then take it to the Ormond-Dayton beach for its speed tests. The importers, in support of their plan, assert that the present world's straightaway records were made on that course and that special racing cars always have been able to make faster time on the smooth sands of Florida than they could on the best hard road.

It is expected that many motorists will be present at the luncheon business talk to-day at the Manhattan Automobile Club. Harrington Emerson, William C. Freeman and a number of other speakers will talk on matters which concern the future of the automobile. E. E. Schwarkopf, Vice President of the club, said yesterday that he believed the luncheon would afford an excellent opportunity for motorists to get together to improve motoring conditions. The meeting to-day will be first of a number which it is proposed to hold at the M. A. C. this Winter.

In the assembly room of the Automobile Club of America, John Kendrick Bangs will speak to the members and their guests this evening on "Saluibrities I Have Met."

"Automobile Row" heard yesterday that arrangements had been completed for the manufacture of a new small car at Mount Clemons, Mich., by the Flyer Motor Car Company. The car will have a four-cylinder, water-cooled motor of 2¾ inch bore by 4½ inch stroke, sliding gear, giving two forward speeds, and wire wheels, 28 by 3 inches. It is designed to carry two passengers and will sell just under the $500 mark.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureaus' branch office, in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,153. AUTOMOBILES.—A well-known South African firm of sporting goods dealers is seriously considering the establishment of an automobile branch of the business. An American Consul states that as the firm has been very successful so far it is probable that it would do well with automobiles. Reasonable territory would be required for a car retailing at $1,400 to $2,000, both runabout and five-passenger touring, with good clearance and right-hand drive. The first is essential; left-hand drive cars are not saleable. Full details should be submitted, including catalogues, prices, discounts, shipping dimensions, freight to New York, &c. Correspondence may be in English.

12,154. WHEAT STARCH.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a firm in his district wishes to be placed in communication with American firms manufacturing wheat starch with a view to making considerable purchases.

12,155. MACHINE TOOLS AND ELECTRO-TECHNICAL GOODS.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a foreign business firm wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of machine tools and electro-technical goods with a view to obtaining an agency in Germany for such machinery.

12,156. WHITE HOMINY FEED.—A leading banker and grain merchant in a European city, who states that he is in a position to furnish the best commercial and local references, informs an American Consulate that he wishes to purchase white hominy feed direct from American mills in lots of some hundreds of tons monthly. He states that he is prepared to pay cash against documents at time and place of shipment, but that he will require a white, fine-ground feed of invariable color and quality at regular intervals. All offers should be accompanied by samples and full details as to terms, especially as to terms guaranteeing invariable quality. Correspondence may be in English.

12,157. FUEL OIL.—An American Consul reports that a firm in a South American country is in the market for not less than 1,000 tons of fuel oil monthly, beginning about July 1, 1914. It will be well for interested parties to communicate with this firm, giving full particulars, including price delivered, &c. The firm is prepared to take the oil in 6,000-ton lots direct from the vessel to tanks.

12,158. PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.—A firm or wholesale dealers in plumbers' supplies in a Canadian city informs an American Consular officer that it desires to be put in communication with American manufacturers of plumbers' supplies of all kinds, and particularly plumbers' brass goods, such as taps, &c., sanitary pottery ware, sanitary drinking fountains, sanitary enameled ironware, such as basins, sinks, &c. This firm desires to buy outright, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made will be willing to act as local agents. References are furnished.

12,159. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN GOODS.—An American Consular officer in the West Indies reports that a business man who has visited New York recently is somewhat familiar with American methods is about to start a commission business and wishes to make a specialty of the importation of American goods. He is anxious to represent American manufacturers wishing to introduce their products. Correspondence should be in Spanish if possible, otherwise in English.

12,160. ROAD ROLLERS.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a civil engineer in his district is in the market for two or more road rollers. He would like American firms interested to correspond directly with him, using the French language, giving him description and price, free on board, New York.

12,161. MARINE GASOLINE ENGINES.—An American Consular officer in a Latin-American country reports that two local persons are interested in purchasing several marine gasoline engines of American manufacture. It is believed that heavy-duty engines are the type desired.

12,174. SEEDS.—An American Consular officer in the Far East reports that a resident of his district desires to be put in communication with American dealers in seeds, his intention being to import such seeds. The Consular officer is of the opinion, however, that no very extensive business can be built up through this connection.

12,175. MACHINERY FOR REFINING ZINC.—There is a demand in a foreign country for machinery suitable for refining zinc according to up-to-date methods. Thus far local firms have been unsuccessful in refining zinc ore because of defects in the machinery used. A well-known local firm is interested in the project of securing suitable crucibles and machinery for the purpose of smelting and refining zinc. This firm informs an American Consular officer that it may be communicated with through its American offices or direct with the home office.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COTMAN, WILLIAM, (died Nov. 9, 1912;) net estate, $9,146.96; equity in 141 West 105th Street, $10,913.70; bank account, $4.29; wearing apparel, $10; 2 shares Huron-Cigar Company, $80.

COULTER, MARGARET, (died July 4, 1913;) net estate, $12,136.42; two vacant lots at Elmsford, N. Y., $50; bank accounts, $12,659.87; interest in estate of Isabella Coulter, $500; personal effects, $100.

TALBOT, ANNE, (died May 18, 1913;) net estate, $42,670.58; bank accounts, $946.79; cash, $98.36; household effects, $573.75; stocks and bonds, $42,726.54; 50 shares Colorado & Southern first preferred; 40 shares Pittsburgh Steel preferred; 25 shares United Dry Goods preferred; 100 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred; 57 shares Corn Products Refining preferred; $3,000 New York Railways; $4,000 Erie & Jersey Railroad Rapid Transit Company; $10,000 New York City 4½s, 1960.

VAN RUSKIRK, LOUISE J., (died May 22, 1913;) gross estate, $4,922.50; bank account, $12.50; personal effects, $220; 34 shares Adams Express Company, $4,690.

WATSON, WALTER, (died July 9, 1912;) net estate, $3,540.44; bank account, $278.43; watch and chain, $150; liquors, &c., at Circle Hotel, 301 West Fifty-ninth Street, $806.90; stocks and bonds, $3,729.58; $1,000 United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent. coupon bond; 15 shares United States Steel Company; fixtures, lease, and good will of Circle Hotel business at 301 West Fifty-ninth Street, $2,000.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The pressure continued high over nearly all parts of the United States, but is low over the extreme Southwest and Southern Canada. This pressure distribution has resulted in fair weather over all parts of the country. There were, however, light local rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and on the North Pacific Coast.

Temperatures are moderate for the season over all parts of the country. With the exception of unsettled weather and probably local rains over the Southwest, fair weather will prevail generally Tuesday and Wednesday. No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during the next forty-eight hours. The winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate westerly.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday—North Atlantic, moderate westerly; Middle Atlantic, light variable; South Atlantic, moderate northeasterly and easterly; East Gulf, light to moderate variable, mostly northerly; West Gulf, light to moderate variable; Lake Michigan, moderate southwesterly and westerly.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate westerly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; moderate southwesterly and westerly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	35	36	4 P. M.	49	45
6 A. M.	34	34	6 P. M.	45	43
9 A. M.	36	34	9 P. M.	44	35
12 M.	49	40	11 P. M.	43	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 3 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.25 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:17–252 West 47th St.; J. Bass	$15
8:45–244 Avenue B; Third Avenue R. R. Co.	Slight
10:30–522 St. and Columbus Av.; S. H.	Trifling
11:05–427 West 23d St.; C. Lane	$5
11:45–76-78 Cannon St.; A. Smolke	$10
P.M.	
1:46–103 West 100th St.; F. Devilo	$10
2:05–119 Suffolk St.; H. Morris	$150
2:30–75 Rivington St.; Fanny Topkin	$5
3:30–646 Lenox Av.; G. Dillon	Trifling
4:30–308-310 East 101st St.; B. Honick	$25
5:45–1424 St. and Park Av.; Kinsley Brothers	$25
7:00–213 West 42d St.; City Suburban Homes Company	$500
7:45–450 East 175th St.; Ida Schecht	Trifling
8:20–423 Broadway; L. Gansky	$500

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has amended the classification of positions in the exempt class by increasing the number of clerks in the City Magistrates' Courts from eleven to thirteen.

The following have been approved by the commission:

Report of Mr. Murray relative to the request for an examination for promotion to the position of Sanitary Superintendent. Mr. Murray says that it is impossible for him to recommend the examination with eligibility limited, as has been requested by the Department. He recommends that Commissioner Lederle be so informed; also informed that if he still desires to limit the examination to the position of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, definite and convincing reasons be submitted which would justify the granting of the request in accordance with the civil service law.

Request of Katherine V. Patton that her name be certified from the list of typewriting copyist for permanent appointment only at $750 a year.

Letter from Joseph F. O'Neill saying that he cannot consider appointment from the list of attendance officer at the present time, as he has a suitable position.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination on Dec. 22 for senior land appraiser, for men only, to fill vacancies in the interstate Commerce Commission. As a result of this examination two grades of eligibles will be established, the salaries in the first grade ranging from $2,700 to $5,000 a year, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties, and in the second grade from $1,800 to $2,400 a year and such expenses. Appointment will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments will be made for duty in Washington, D. C. Applicants will not be required to appear at any place for examination, but will be rated upon the evidence adduced as to their general and technical education and training and their practical experience and fitness. For positions under grade applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their sixtieth birthday, and for grade 2 they must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Major W. G. Penfield, Ord. Dept., 5 visits in Jan., Feb., and March to Colt's Firearms Man. Co., Hartford, Conn., 4 visits during same months to the American & British Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Capt. D. H. Currie, 2d Field Artillery, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to vacancy Sig. Corps, changing with Capt. W. N. Mitchel Dec. 27.

Major W. L. Clarke, Sig. Corps, from Ch. Sig. Of. to Ft. Sam Houston, relieving Capt. A. C. Voris. The latter goes to Wash., D. C.

Leaves—Capt. H. Bodie, Cav., 10 days; 2d Lt. G. S. Patton, 15th Cav., 14 days; Capt. L. C. Duncan, Med. Corps, 10 days; Major J. J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., 10 days; 2d Lieut. E. P. Duval, 2d Cav., 14 days.

Navy Orders.

Capt. M. L. Bristol to spec. duty Navy Dept.

Com. L. A. Bostwick, the S. Carolina, to com. Nashville.

Com. F. L. Chadwick, com. the Montant, to ch. mag. at St. Juliens Creek, Va.

Com. L. M. Nulton, com. Nashville, to com. Montana.

Com. L. A. Kaiser, com. the Montgomery, to com. Tennessee.

Com. J. M. Luby, n. y., Norfolk, to S. Carolina as ex. of.

Lt. Com. D. M. Wood, mag. St. Juliens Creek, Va., to Michigan as 1st Lt.

Lt. W. S. Lassing, rect. stat., Cincinnati, O., to the New York.

Lt. R. V. Lowe, ch. rect. stat., Kansas City, Mo.

Jr. Lt. E. G. Allen, the Florida, orders.

Jr. Lt. H. J. Abbett, rect. stat., Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, O.

Pas. Asst. Surg. J. B. Pollard, to Prairie.

Asst Paymaster R. V. W. Bleecker, Yorktown, to n. y., Mare Island.

Paymaster Clks. B. W. Shumaker, to the Maine, A. J. Marshall, the Oregon; F. Lewis, Yorktown.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting will be held at 8 P. M. on Friday in the Washington Irving High School to arrange definite plans for the organization of the League of Evening School Teachers and Principals. The officers are Irvin E. Margulies of Evening School 109, Brooklyn, Chairman; E. R. McCullough of Evening School 141, Brooklyn, Secretary, and Samuel Wohlgemuth of Evening School 45, Manhattan, Treasurer.

The Central Council of Teachers, which was organized last Spring at the suggestion of President Thomas M. Churchill of the Board of Education, will hold a meeting on Thursday afternoon at 63 West Fifty-sixth Street. The topic of discussion will be Dr. McMurry's report on elementary schools. The following reports will be assigned to various sub-committees for study:

William H. West's "Organization of the Office of the Secretary and Organization and Work of the Bureau of Audit and Accounts."

Marvyn Scudder's "Investigation of Complaints and the Bureau of Supplies."

E. W. Stewart's "Janitorial Compensation and Accounting Methods of the Bureau of Supplies."

W. A. Averill's "Organization and Filing Methods of the Office of the City Superintendent and His Associates."

Charles G. Armstrong's "Condition and Efficiency of Public School Buildings," &c.

The council has been holding meetings every Thursday since Feb. 4, 1913, and has made considerable progress in its study of the school inquiry reports.

Professor Seligman and Miss Sullivan will speak this evening in the Spring Street Settlement House, 244 Spring Street, on "Playgrounds, Athletics, and Olympic Games."

The pupils of Public School 155, Brooklyn, will give an entertainment on Friday evening.

The New York Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. to-day at 63 West Fifty-sixth Street.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale and Lease of the Northeast Corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street Held at $300 a Square Foot—Woodbury G. Langdon Increases His Midtown Holdings—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Through the purchase of the old building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street and the leasing of it from the new owners by Rogers, Peet & Co., the latter firm has obtained a valuable corner frontage for its contemplated new building, which will also have a frontage on Forty-second Street.

The corner plot, occupied by a five-story commercial building, has been sold by Frank V. & J. H. Burton to the Oceanic Investing Company, composed of A. E. Thorne, George L. Nicholas, and Albert S. Milbank, and this company has leased it on a long term to Rogers, Peet & Co.

It adjoins the property at 481 to 485 Fifth Avenue and 3 East Forty-first Street, owned by John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio. In the rear of the corner parcel just sold is a little alley giving access to the 481 Fifth Avenue building, to which Mr. Hoge held easement rights. He has released this right of way easement so that the entire property may be improved with the new building which will probably be about ten stories in height.

Several months ago the Hoge property, in addition to 5 and 7 East Forty-first Street and 4 and 6 East Forty-second Street, immediately abutting, owned by I. S. & M. S. Korn, were obtained by the Rogers, Peet firm under long ground leases.

With the corner plot just obtained the firm will be controlling a plot fronting about 73 feet on Fifth Avenue, 166 feet on Forty-first Street, and 44 feet on Forty-second Street. The ground floor of the new structure will be occupied as a new store by the clothing firm, but it is stated that none of the other three stories will be abandoned.

The asking price for the Burton corner parcel was about $700,000, and it is said the Oceanic Investing Company paid very close to that figure. The asking price figure is at the rate of a trifle over $300 a square foot. Horace S. Ely & Co. acted as the brokers in the transaction.

Deal on Washington Heights.

Contracts have been signed for the sale of the two five-story apartment houses at 603 and 607 West 139th Street, of which William Lane is the owner. The two structures occupy a plot 125 by 99.11, adjoining Palisade Court on the northwest corner of 139th Street and Broadway. The property has been held at about $155,000.

Engarges 41st Street Holdings.

Woodbury G. Langdon has enlarged his Forty-second and Forty-first Street holdings between Sixth Avenue and Broadway by purchasing the old three-story building at 123 West Forty-first Street, on a lot 24.4 by 98.9. It was bought from Charles A. A. During through the brokerage firm of William Cruikshank's Sons. With this plot Mr. Langdon now owns a frontage including 119 to 127 West Forty-first Street, running through the block to 116 to 124 West Forty-second Street, a portion of which is occupied by the new nine-story Edison Company Building and the two-story Bryant Bank building.

Investor Buys Old Church.

A client of William H. Matthews & Co. has purchased, for investment, the old Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, at 39 and 41 Charles Street. The structure occupies a plot 65 by 95 and is near the line of the Seventh Avenue extension. This is the first transfer the property in seventy-one years.

Tenements in Demand.

An investing client of Paul A. McGolrick has purchased from Joseph B. Peck 326 East 118th Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.11.

M. Renken has purchased, for investment, from Mrs. M. Taferna 442 East Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100. John Lucker negotiated the sale.

Resale of Bronx Plot.

Shaw & Co. have resold for Anthony Schwoerer the plot of lots on the north side of 137th Street, 225 feet east of the junction of Third Avenue and Lincoln Avenue, 75 by 100.

It is understood that a large fireproof storage warehouse is to be erected on the property. This is the second time Shaw & Co. have sold this plot, having sold it for James Pringle of the Hygiea Ice Company in July of this year.

Paul Bultman has sold for Peter Ludermann 626 East 169th Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, to a client, for investment.

$55,000 for the Dickinson Tract.

The former Dickinson tract in the Woodlawn section of the Bronx was offered at public auction by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Bronx Salesroom yesterday. The sale was the result of foreclosure proceedings held under the direction of William Klein as referee, the suit being brought under four separate actions. In the action brought by Elbert H. Dickinson against the Meyer-Gatling Investing Company and others there was due an amount of about $44,000, with back taxes, &c., of $14,000. The property was put up in separate lots, 244 in all, and brought a total of $54,000. The property was then offered as a whole and went to the plaintiff for $55,000.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for A. L. Decker, his residence and grounds on Hickory Drive, Maplewood.

Suburban.

The Anderson Realty Company reports the sale of a residence at 237 Rich Avenue, Mount Vernon, for the owner, Mrs. Clare B. Watson, to J. F. Butler.

J. C. Gleason & Son sold for Alice I. Burrill the property 28 Brookside Place, Halcyon Park, New Rochelle. The property was held at $7,000.

F. M. Soule of Montclair, N. J., has sold to a client of F. M. Crawley and Brothers, Twin Elms Farm at East Aurora, New York. The farm consists of 85 acres, a dwelling and outhouses. It was held at $60,000.

Building Bureau Moving.

Owing to the removal of the Bureau of Buildings from its old quarters on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, to the Municipal Building this week, the receiving of new plans for structures in Manhattan has been suspended until to-morrow.

A Recent Buyer.

Willis M. Follmer is the buyer of the dwelling, 256 West Ninety-third Street, sold recently by Mrs. Nellie D. Marshall. Mr. Follmer at present resides at 214 Riverside Drive.

Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for L. Gross & Son the store, basement, and sub-basement, containing about 30,000 square feet of space at 627 and 629 Broadway, for a term of years, to Sol. Ducker & Co. The same brokers have also leased for Gross, Engel & Co. the store and basement at 113 West Twenty-seventh Street, for a long term of years, to Solomon Schnier.

William H. Whiting & Co. leased to the American News Company for a term of years the entire store, basement, and part of the sub-basement in the Scott & Bowne Building, on the corner of Pearl and Rose Streets. The same brokers have also leased in conjunction with the Charles F. Noyes Company, the entire building, 34 Cliff Street, to the Estey Wire Works Company.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased to a client for a long term of years the buildings at the northeast corner of 100th Street and Broadway, known as 2,640 and 2,642 Broadway, for Leopold L. Barzaghi. The aggregate rental is $250,000. The lessee intends to alter the street building into stores.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Miss May Irwin, the building at 156 West Forty-fifth Street to Marius Fabre for a term of years at a rental of $5,500 per annum.

Realty Notes.

The Board of Directors of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record on Dec. 2.

The Midwest Realty Company, Henry Hellman, President, has conveyed title in the new sixteen-story loft building, 22 to 26 West Thirty-second Street, to Lucius T. Sheffield and another. Sheffield originally sold one of the lots to the Midwest Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Grand St, 258 and 260, n s, 100 ft w of Forsyth St, 49.8x75, (two six-story lots and store buildings; all right, title, and interest; also 2d Av, 174, n e corner of 11th St, 25.9x100, four-story office building and five-story tenement and stores; all right, title, and interest; Willy Rieser against Joseph Weinstein et al.; Winthrop & S., attorneys; Outerbridge Horsey, referee; due, $3,781; taxes, &c., $1,184; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $40,000; first parcel to defendant on bid of $2,500; second parcel to same on bid of $1,575.

Manhattan Av, 386, e s, 27.11 ft n of 116th St, 36.3x82, five-story tenement; C. G. Chaplin against C. and Jones et al.; M. C. Judge, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $31,787; taxes, &c., $128; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By L. J. Phillips.

Monoghan Av, e s, 375 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Eastchester; J. S. Wilson against John Muller et al.; J. C. Higgins, attorney; Ezekiel Fuller, referee; due, $3,854; taxes, &c., $190; to the plaintiff, for $3,000.

By Henry Brady.

228th St, East, n s, 155 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x114, Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Adam Renz, Jr., had on Nov. 26, 1912 or since; P. H. Gregory, attorney; withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

47th St, 41 West, n s, 595 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; Trustees Columbia University against K. T. Harper and others; Nash & J., attorneys; Maurice Marks, referee; due, $64,460.77; taxes, &c., $3,129.28.

8th Av, 2,055, w s, 75.7 ft n of 111th St, 25.6x100, five-story tenement and stores; M. C. Goddard, executor, against Marvel Baking Co. and others; W. A. Alcock, attorney; D. C. Glover, referee; due, $30,633; taxes, &c., $3,035.78.

222d St, 423 East, n s, 323 ft e of 1st Av, 81.7x98.9, four-story tenement and stores; Margaret Hall against Moore Realty Co. and others; W. C. Rodger, attorney; R. J. H. Fowel, referee; due, $2,794.31; taxes, &c., $1,517; subject to prior mortgage for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

76th St, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2, four-story dwelling; Abraham Leipzig against E. A. M. Hand; Jacobs & Hausling, attorneys; J. Kelly, referee; due, $3,208.48; taxes, &c., $705.90; subject to first mortgage of $31,000.

112th St, 111 West, n s, 155 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; L. G. Wallace, referee; due, $14,930.50; taxes, &c., $237.30.

102d St, 109 East, 111 West, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 45.10x100.11, six-story tenement; G. P. Sherwood & Co. against Rosaria Pizzutiello and others; Deyo & B., attorneys; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $2,208.22; taxes, &c., $383.57; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $61,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Stanton St, 200, n w corner of Ridge St, 25x80, six-story tenement and stores; Louis St. Jean against William Mencel and others; A. F. Silverstone, attorney; R. A. Seligman, referee; due, $14,969.81; taxes, &c., $507.75; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $100,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in Manhattan. The following were filed in the Bronx:

Tremont Av, n s, 80.3 ft e of Daly Av, for a one-story frame store, 34x60; Mrs. Ellis Degney, 1,044 East Tremont Av., owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av., Architects; cost.....$4,000

167th St, s e corner of Teller Av, open-air theatre, 111x158.6; G. and S. Amusement Co., (Simon Strauch, 1,013 Boston Road, President,) owner; Herman Goldberg, 2,968 Briggs Av., architect; cost.....$1,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, w s, corner of Wendover Av, to a four-story brick store, studio, and assembly rooms, 75x100; Trask Building Co., (August J. Schwarzler, 1,062 Boston Road, President,) owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av., architects; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, a e corner of 5th St, 22x78; Mary Rosenberg to Newman & Wischer Construction Co., (Inc.,) 1,123 Division St, (mtg $30,000,) all title, quitclaim, Dec. 8; attorney, Jacob Cebulsky, 212 East Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 193th St, 99.1x150; Pembroke Realty Co to Central Building Improvement and Investing Co, 149 Church St, (mtg $225,000,) all lines, Dec. 13; attorneys, Dulon & R., 41 Park Row....$100

MADISON AV, 537, e s, 18x100; Ralph Hickox to Charles R. Hickox, one premises, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 23, 1911; address, Charles R. Hickox, 27 William St.....$100

NORTHERN AV, w s, from 175th to 179th Sts, 200x125; Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. to Haven Construction Co., 149 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 15; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$100

VERMILYEA AV, n e corner of Emerson St, 100x100; Alliance Realty Co. to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, (mtg $10,210,) Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, 436 East, s s, 25x92; Frank Vettel to Frank Vettel, Jr., New York City, (mtg $6,000,) April 25, 1906; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

51ST ST, 561 West, n s, 18x100.5; Alexander Tofts to George A. Glass, 170 Lefferts Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 15; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$100

52D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, runs s 20.10 to n s 51st St x e 25 x n 100.5 x e 75 x s 100.5 to n s 51st St x e 25 x n 100.5 x e 100 x n 100.5 to s s 52d St x w 225 to beginning; Dordan Realty Co to Steadman, Jones & Co., 433 5th Av, (mtg $210,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

84TH ST, 442 East, s s, 25x102.2; Pauline Taferner to Meta Reuken, 529 8th Av, (mtg $20,750,) all liens, Dec. 15; attorneys, & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

74TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of West End Av, 24x66; Mary A. Hunting to G. Faulkner to William Bradley, 320 West 86th St, all liens, Dec 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Trowbridge Realty Co. to Mary E. East Kingsbridge Road, (mtg $47,000,) Dec. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Caroline Smith to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co, 324 5th Av, (mtg $52,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, 146 West, s s, 18x100.11; Emanuel M. Krulewitch and others, executors, &c., of Simon Weinstein, to Jacob Greenfield, 2,183 Washington Av, all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$500

138TH ST, 642 West, s s, 15x99.11; Lizzie Meagher, widow, to Winthrop Parker, 102 West 93d St, (mtg $6,500,) all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, n s, 547 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11, (mtg $22,000;) 1422 St, 225 and 227 West, n s, 50x99.11, (mtg $37,000;) Berthold M. Schey and another, executors of Simon Schey, to Hans J. Widness, Park Ridge, N. J., Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$93,000

142D ST, n s, 215 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Thomas J. Brady to John B. Dolan, 613 West 142d St, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St..$100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 120 ft n of Elmwood Place, 16.8x100; Peter F. Coen to Mary A. Singleton, 1,986 Clinton Av, Nov. 26, (mtg $2,500,) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

COSTER ST, e s, 529 ft s of Spofford St, 40x100; John Buehler to George J. Amann, 215 Palmetto St., Brooklyn, Dec. 10, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, E. Schaefer, 111 Broadway.....$1

EVERGREEN AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 104x—; Pew Realty Corporation to Mary J. Mullis, 296 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Dec. 10, (mtg $121,000;) attorney, J. Meyrowitz, 527 5th Av.....$100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 714, s s, 27x—; E. E. Strauss to David Kraus, 246 West 129th St, (mtg $15,100,) Nov. 12.....$100

GOFFMAN ST, 2,389, n w s, 25x100; Elizabeth D. Ulise to John Phillips, 618 West 136th St, (mtg $2,700,) June 6; attorney, H. W. Kiraify, 391 East 149th St.....$1

LA SALLE ST, s s, 60 ft e of Fort Schuyler Road, 64x149.11; Alexander F. Walsh to Minnie P. Gaffney, Fall River, Mass., Dec. 8, (mtg $16,300;) attorney, J. B. Harrison, 258 Broadway.....$100

LOT 125, map of F. P. and H. A. Forster; Thomas M. Rice to Agnes E. Burgess, 501 West 156th St, Feb. 26.....$1

LOT 52, map of New York Chartered Bond and Mortgage Co.; Brunetta Tozzini to Assunta Di Iusto, 681 East 180th St, Dec. 15, (mtg $5,100;) attorney, A. J. Romagna, 277 Broadway.....$900

LOT 395, map of F. P. & H. A. Forster & Schmidt; Sadie Sanders to Nathan Sanders, 961 Tiffany St, Dec. 8, (mtg $2,000).....$1

LYDIG AV, s e corner of Barnes Av, 50x100; Helen Williams and another to Nora Goldschmidt, 945 Aldus St, Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SETON AV, w s, 425 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of the Twenty-third Ward, City of New York to Annie Coyle, 3,941 Setonia Av, Dec. 10; attorney, Julius Helderman, 783 Elton Av.....$3,000

STERLING AV, e s, 121 ft w of Glebe Av, 25x112; Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, referee, to Thomas F. Keating, 201 West 85th St, Dec. 12; attorney, John B. Harrison, 258 Broadway.....$4,300

TINTON AV, 772, e s, 16.8x100; Betsey Brauer to Leah H. Hospe, 941 Intervale Av, Dec. 15, (mtg $5,250;) attorneys, Joseph & Wishkind, 876 Dawson St.....$1

TREMONT AV, 749 and 751, n s, 50x95; Clement H. Smith to Henry Wendt, 171 West 85th St, Dec. 15, (mtg $23,500).....$100

UNION AV, e s, 263.2 ft s of 165th St, 45.7x164.5; James C. Green and others to Michael Driscoll, 936 East 178th St, Dec. 12; attorney, J. M. Breen, care of Register's Office.

VYSE AV, w s, 93.9 ft n of 172d St, 18.9x100; Sarah F. Cahill to Viola M. O'Hara, 1,531 Vyse Av, (mtg $8,500,) Dec. 15; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 160 ft s w of 178th St, 50x150; Marcel Levy, referee, to Clara Waterman and others, Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 9; attorney, H. H. Frost, Jr., 141 Broadway.....$20,000

169TH ST, n s, 187.8 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Port Morris Land and Improvement Co. to Berkshire Springs Co., 517 East 132d St, Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

170TH ST, 457 East, 16.8x100; Brightwater Building Co. to Michael H. Kennedy, Newport, R. I., Dec. 15, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

170TH ST, n s, 215.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 75x125; Hugh L. Lawler to John C. Forster, 843 West 47th St., Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

171ST St, s s, 53.5 ft w of Tinton Av, 21.9x76.2; Benjamin Blosen to Sarah Heilitzer, 915 Intervale Av, ½ part, Dec. 13; attorney, Louis Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1

176TH ST, 109 East, 26x125; David Kraus to E. E. Strauss, 2,048 Prospect Av, Nov. 29, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

234TH ST, n s, 231 ft e of Carpenter Av, 50x114; Minnie Jude to Daniel Houlihan, 2,806 Bainbridge Av, Dec. 15.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel Houlihan to Frederick Jude, 989 Columbus Av., Dec. 12; attorney, Minnie Jude, 989 Columbus Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 49 and 51, w s, 44x80; Public Square Realty Co. to Samuel Kadin, 1,800 7th Av, Dec. 15, (prior mtg $42,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. I. Berman, 340 Broadway.....$9,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 130th St, 99.11x150; 86th St. & West End Av. Co.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointments: As Patrol.—Jos Anckner, transf. from Bo. Water Supply. Prob. Patrol.—Martin Sheehy. Transfers: Patrolmen—J. C. Perez, Crotona, to 74th prect.; J. Cronin, 74th prct. to 2d prect. (Mutual) Mtd. Serge. Bernard McGowan, 66th prect to 68th prect; E. F. Kelly, 68th prect. to 66th prct. Patrol.—Aug. Feudner, 87th prect. to 88th prct.; J. G. Burns, 88th prect. to 37th prct.; W. V. Hughes, 38th prect. to 40th prct.; Pat. Tully, 40th prct. to 38th prct; Jos. Anckner, to Com's Off.; Joseph Perez, 74th prect, to Mtd. Dty. Prob. Pats.—Martin Sheehy, to Schl for Rects. Temp. Insps.—C. A. Formosa, to com. 9th Insp. Dist, in add. to own, 5 days; T. J. Kelly, to com. 17th Insp. Dist, in add. to own, 14 days.

Det. Div.—Act. Capt. J. Thompson, 11th Det. Dist. to com. 9th Det. Dist., in add. to own, during abs. of Act. Capt. Lieut. L. M. Haupt, 26th Prect., to com. 4th Det. Dist., during abs. of Act. Capt. Discontinued—Lieut. Jeremiah Butler, 28d Prect., to com. 23d Prect. Patrol. J. Cronin, 74th Prect., to mtd duty.

Leaves (With Pay)—Insps.: M. F. Schmittberger, J. J. Farrell, 5 days each. Capts.: Dominick Henry, 17th Insp. Dist., 14 days; Matthew McKeny, 74th Prect., 13 days; M. J. Reidy, 172d Prect., 15 days; G. A. Aloncle, 27th Prct., 16 days; Albert Ruthenberg, 282d Prect., 11 days.

Sick Leave—Patrol. Cornelius Link, 43d Prect., 30 days.

Restored to Duty—Act. Det. Sergts. E. A. Buddemeyer and Herman Meyer, Det. Div.

Suspended—Patrol. C. A. Walsh, 6th Prect. Permission is given until Jan. 4 for pedlers to stand at the curb for the sale of holiday goods.

It is also announced that the salaries of 6th and 7th grade patrolmen have been fixed at $1,000 a yr., to take effect Oct. 1, 1913.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 239.

H. W. Miller, appt. auto. eng., and John McGuire, lab. in Tel. Bu.

Tried, Not Guilty—E. C. Parry, Eng. 283, reckless driving; J. J. Clark, Eng. 156, violation of Gen. Ord.; A. R. Thorn, H. & L. 79, violation of Gen. Ord.; J. C. Nealy, Bklyn rep. shop, reckless driving.

Prob. Fire, Martin Sheehy, H. & L. 11, and R. W. F. Comley, Eng. 88, resigned.

Prob. Fire. Appid.—H. F. Gray, G. P. Butler, J. J. Boertlein, Jr., E. J. Eberly, Jr., L. M. Johnson, T. H. Maloy, G. P. Hemma, W. J. Hennessey, J. L. Foley., J. E. Seger, Bernard Keaney, L. V. Jaycox, T. A. Schofield, M. J. Dowling, Jas. Harnett, J. H. Fleisch, Louis Schneider, B. E. Wells, E. V. Doherty, J. J. Bronleben, C. O. Diedrickson, J. Goertz, J. Malone, E. E. Jerolomon, W. E. Papke, E. H. Werthmuller, E. Schafer, J. H. Abrams, W. E. Adams, J. J. Freund, D. O'Leary, F. B. Bender, M. A. Luckas.

Retired.—J. C. Hussey, Eng. 67, after 20 years; pension $700.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENJAMIN, CHARLES S., (died Oct. 11;) left less than $2,000 personalty to Caroline S. Benjamin, his wife.

COLELL, HENRIETTA, (died Dec. 1;) left $500 personalty to Julius Hirsh, her brother, and Louise Harris, Martha Loeser, Esther Hirsch Disbecker, and Lina Hirsch, her sisters, six Austrian bonds, value not given; to Louise Harris and Lina Hirsch, her sisters, and to Henrietta Bertha Loeser, her niece, and Frederick Loeser, her nephew, each one-fifth of the residuary; to Father Disbecker, her sister, and Lucretia Hirsch, her niece, one-tenth of residuary.

SCHUSTER, SOPHIA, (died Dec. 9;) left $5,000 realty and $100 personalty; one-seventh of estate each to Julius, Harry, Samuel, and Michael Schuster, her sons, and Lena Spessman and Hannah Adler, her daughters; $150 to Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hechodosh; $25 to Sarah Nassauer.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

42d St., west of 8th Av.—5-story 22-family house; ranges and boiler. Tobin, 433 W. 30th.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park Station, Brighton "L"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, Builder.

For Sale—Two-family brick house; easy terms; near City Line Station, Kings County "L." Stolz, 677 Broadway, New York City.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Forced to sell my beautiful six-room cottage on large plot of lawn and garden soil; all modern improvements; near depot and trolley; 30 minutes from New York; rare 10c. terms, $100 down, $18 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write B. Bleden, 393 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A valuable corner plot, 75x100 ft., at Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., ready for building. On 125-ft. boulevard, 5 minutes from station. Will sell contract for 15% less than prevailing prices. Only $750 cash required. A Sacrifice, Box C 108 Times Downtown.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

A big little six room semi-bungalow at Westfield, plot 75x100, new and modern, $4,275; $300 cash, $26 per month and interest; it is choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Fanwood; big rooms, steam heat, &c.; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate—Out of City.

ORMOND BEACH, FLORIDA.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED IDEAL BUNGALOW, NINE MASTER'S ROOMS, THREE BATHS; EVERY COMFORT AND LUXURY; RENTAL $1,100. ALLEN NORTON, 57 WEST 57TH.

FOR AN EASY, PROFITABLE LIVELIHOOD, Poultry and fruit growing conducted intelligently make a combination hard to equal in the Southeastern States these lines can be conducted on smaller capital and made more profitable than elsewhere in America. Literature and all evidence free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Act., Southern Railway, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange 100 lots, 215th, near Broadway, for apartments, lofts. Edwards, R. 1,002, 35 Nassau.

Mortgage Loans.

$125,000.—First mortgage, new apartment hotel, by owner to take up building loan; rents $15,000 per annum; appraised at $200,000. Room 1,325 Singer Building.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, &c. R. M. de Leeuw & Co. 15 Broad St.

Sacrifice $15,000 lot equity for $10,000 second mtge. A. N. Gitterman, Sinker Bldg.

To Let for Business Purposes.

157-9 East 32d Street, 50x175; five story and basement, suitable for factory, warehouse, garage, stable, &c. Adrian, 137 E. 34th St.

Store to let suitable for gentlemen's tailoring establishment; apply St. Lorenz, Lexington Av. and 72d St.

17th St., 141 East—Small loft, suitable light manufacturing, $15 to $25. Inquire Berlin Renting Agency, on premises.

Floors, offices, and desk rooms to rent from $10 to $170. 1,544 B-way, at Times Square.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.: $15 per month up.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Ten-room house, recently built, parquet flooring, hardwood finish, electric light, hot water heating system, two bathrooms, every modern improvement; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley line; to be let furnished or unfurnished; no reasonable offer refused. Apply A. W. Brunn, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

Public Notices

The American Forestry Association seeks additional members. The objects of the society are the development of public thought and knowledge along practical lines for the propagation and care of forests for timber production, the protection of watersheds, the utilization of non-agricultural soils, and the use of forests for public recreation. Those interested may apply to E. S. Meitschler, Secretary, 1410 H Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

I BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC and trade that I have taken over the shoe business formerly owned by Sol. Lebenstein, 1,334 5th Av., New York City, on Dec. 12.

HERMAN TRIEBITZ.
1,334 5th Av., New York.

Lost

LOST—Fraternity pin, square, with sides curved inward; gold edge, black centre, with lamp, star, pen, and scroll, bearing letters Sigma Delta Chi; on back, G. R. L., 271, Iota. Please return to janitor, Journalism Building, Columbia University.

LOST—Dec. 8, between 5th Av. and 53d St. and East 65th St., an emerald and diamond cluster scarfpin. $50 reward will be paid for return to Picksay & Co., 570 5th Av.

LOST.—Yesterday afternoon, 181st St., between St. Nicholas and Fort Washington, black handbag containing money. Liberal reward. Apt. 45, Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington.

LOST.—Silk fob, elk's tooth charm attached, engraved "Bronx Lodge 871," from 166th to 9th St. via 3d Av. "L." Friday morning, liberal reward for return. Write S. S., M 22 Times.

LOST.—Gold bracelet watch, Saturday evening, at Marie Antoinette, Bretton Hall, or in taxi to 187th. Liberal reward. Glenn, 601 West 137th St. Phone 1600 Audubon.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, lady's gold Waltham watch, monogram E. F. H. on back. Liberal reward. Return Hotel Grenoble, 56th and 7th Av.

LOST.—A cameo brooch surrounded with pearls, Sunday evening, Park Av., between 77th and 62d Sts. Reward for return. 60 East 77th St.

FOUND.—Lady's chatelaine watch, on Saturday morning, on 5th Av., near 45th St. Owner can recover same by calling at 107 East 37th St.

LOST.—Dec. 11th, gold bar pin with diamond centre, 2 sapphires, 2 rubies; probably in shopping district; liberal reward. Return apartment 8F, 623 West 141st St.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Dec. 13, pendant, mother of pearl, surrounded by diamonds and suspended by string of pearls. Liberal reward. J. P. F., 256 Clinton Av., B'klyn.

LOST—Memorandum book containing Christmas shopping list, on 6th Av., between 40th and 46th Sts. Suitable reward if returned to Cashier of Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—Reward offered for return of Ford, 1913, runabout; New York license A1880; motor number 263,896. Earl D. Wright, 511 West 160th St., Phone 6212 Audubon.

LOST.—Gold pin, (lily of the valley design,) set with pearls, Sunday, between Park Av. and 60th St., 5th Av. and 30th St., or in bus. Liberal reward. Phone 7235 Plaza.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, with four $5 bills, in Central Park or 72, 79th Sts., on 5th Av., Thursday morning; reward. Mrs. E. B. Knowlton, 830 Park Av.

LOST—Dec. 13, at Delmonico's, a platinum barpin containing eleven diamonds. $15 reward will be paid for return to Picksay & Co., 570 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday, on 5th Av., between 59th and 86th Sts., large oval green malachite in old silver brooch; liberal reward. Holden, 7 East 44th St.

LOST—Dec. 7, watch and pearl pendant, between 72d St. Subway and Carnegie Hall; liberal reward. D. Davis, 869 Beck St., Bronx.

LOST.—$100 dollar bill, by messenger, in Sub-Treasury, noon Monday. Liberal reward. Guerin, 88 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Carnegie Hall, Sunday night, bead bag, purse, keys, watch. Reward. Gilmer, 310 East 197th St.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Lady's blue enamelled bracelet watch, engraved "Juliet," lost Dec. 9 or 10, on Broadway, 143d-145th Sts. Return to Miss Becher, 561 West 143d St. No questions asked.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond barpin, platinum setting. Write description Lost and Found Department, New York Times.

FOUND.—Sum of money. Address, stating full particulars. M 37 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—LARGE SCOTCH COLLIE, WHITE MARKING AROUND NECK; LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN. MADAME DUCHENE, 121 EAST 83D ST.

LOST—Collie dog; answers to name of Laddie; white chest, collar, and feet; other coloring tan. Return to 37 West 72d St.

Business Opportunities

Manufacturing company, factory located in Central West, product on market 10 years, sales branches in various cities, wishes to sell $14,000 of its first mortgage treasury bonds, with bonus of stock; product of this company is a type of equipment widely known and extensively used in the United States and Canada, is manufactured solely in the United States, and for certain reasons always will be and is finding largely increasing market abroad; fullest investigation will be accorded; the purchaser, if right man, can secure employment in sales or operating department; highest references required and will be given. M 0 Times

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN OF BERLIN, LONG, SUCCESSFUL CAREER, DESIRES DURING SHORT STAY HERE FIND CONNECTION WITH FIRST-CLASS CONCERNS AS REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES OR SALES IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES, NEW YORK AND BERLIN, AVAILABLE. PLEASE ADDRESS X. Y. Z., POST OFFICE BOX 822, NEW YORK.

$10,000.—Desirable salaried position as housekeeper in new, modern apartment hotel; money secured by real estate mortgage. Room 1,325 Singer Building.

Excellent opportunity for party with small capital to enter the investment brokerage business. Address J. C. E., care of C. D. Massey, 165 Broadway.

A good opportunity for a partner; capital $10,000; established business, ladies' coats; excellent possibilities. Box M 7 Times.

Complete furnishings; good will; 7 high-class apartments; profit $100 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Excellent chance for an active man, with capital to enter well-established manufacturing business. M 55 Times.

Wanted—Active partner in established business; particulars by interview only. Address M 23 Times.

Small interest Arizona business; employment; climate cures weak lungs. C 64 Times Downtown.

Patented combination bust form and Brassirs mail order novelty. Baumgarten, 516 West 169th St.

Want profitable business; can invest $8,500 with services. Write details, T 69 Times.

Money to invest in moving picture proposition; what can you offer? T 109 Times.

Business Notices

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. O. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018

Our customers get the business. Why not you? Call and explain your proposition. National Advriting Service, 1,182 Broadway.

Will loan on diamonds to responsible parties; references given and required. A 67 Times.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 670 Bryant.

Vacuum Cleaning

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 38th St.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

Attractive, large sunny rooms, modern conveniences, private baths, hot water heat, open fires; station auto; 42 minutes New York; elevation 350; booklet; telephones; $10-$14. Murray Hill Park, Murray Hill, N. J. (Adjoining Sunwild.)

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C, Phone 684 Columbus

120th, 434 West.—Item of an apartment; 4 large, light, outside rooms, completely and exquisitely furnished, overlooking Columbia College Parkway; strictly first-class household service; hotel conveniences. Phone 5449 Morn. Apartment 5A.

NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET FOR THE SEASON; EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LASANNO COURT, 307 WEST 79TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Comfortable furnished apartments, all modern conveniences, leases, $75 per month and up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 73d St.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano, library; references. Apartment 23.

Living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment; immediate possession. Day, 210 West 108th St.

Attractively furnished, four rooms, housekeeping; $85.00 monthly. Apt. 52, 401 W 118th St.

East Side.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Comfortable two and three rooms; bath, kitchenette; $65, $85.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
111 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

463 Central Part West.: 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water; condition; $57.50. 290 St. Nicholas Av.: 4 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; first-class; $20. 61 West 98th; 6 rooms, bath, $19. CYRILLE CARREAU, owner, 796-6th Av.

Concord Av., 325, (142d St., ½ block from Southern Boulevard.)—Three-story 2-family brick house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, electric lights, inlaid floors; rent, $45. Keys 347. Ernst, 85 Nassau St.

240 West 15th St.—Light 5-room apartment, with all modern improvements; suitable for a doctor; rent $40. Inquire on premises. Phone Chelsea 5365.

263 WEST 94TH STREET.
Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

47th St., 10 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

58TH, 68 WEST.—Single apartment, 8 rooms, all improvements; moderate rent.

93D, 62 WEST.—Eight large rooms; all improvements; rent, $42.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV. 75.—Bachelor's apartment; unusually attractive; three rooms, bath; services housekeeper.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2607 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.

Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal. 137-139 West 90th St., or Tel. 3032 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board, table board; references.

53D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor, corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

71 IRVING PLACE.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITABLE TWO; PRIVATE BATH; GRAMERCY PARK SECTION; EXCELLENT TABLE; ALSO SMALLER ROOMS.

West Side.

5TH AV, 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV, 2,053, (123d.)—Sonny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; excellent board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large room; heat; running water; two beds; good board; reasonable.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished single rooms; private baths. Telephone 8339 Bryant.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 339 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; Southern cooking; desirable for paticular people.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

71ST, 61 WEST.—Large room, third floor; table excellent; gentlemen preferred; all cars.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; new furniture; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table; half block Subway. "L."

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; with or without private baths; newly decorated throughout; excellent table. 4381 Columbus. Mrs. T. W. Markley.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, second floor; excellent table; southern house.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, well-appointed house; references.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Suite of rooms for adults; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 8966.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive room; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room; excellent board; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsome suite in first-class boarding house; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; plenty heat; hot water; generous table; reference.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, bath, connecting; board; table guests; high class.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Elegant private home; large, small rooms; excellent table; moderate.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home; gentlemen only.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 512 WEST, Near Broadway.—Newly and elegantly furnished private residence offers bright, large rooms and private bath, $25 weekly; another room, $20 for two; home comforts. Tel. 1344 Audubon.

149TH, 544 WEST, B'way Subway, "The Audubon."—Bright rooms, delicious meals, $8 to $12, one; $14 to $20, two; every comfort. Tel. 3737 Audubon.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 330.—Couple to share elegant rooms; excellent table; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Delightful rooms; private apartment; 116th Subway. Nelson.

THE LA GRANGE,
57th, 411 West; 102d, 233 West.
Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
106, 108, 110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; subway; $2.50-$5.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

29TH, 119 EAST.—Large double and two single rooms; refined private house; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

32D ST., 40 EAST, (Hotel St. Louis.)—$6 week; several rooms left; running hot and cold water, telephone, bath near; all outside rooms; newly furnished.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room, running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms with or without private baths; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 58 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

58TH ST.—Married couple in high-class elevator apartment, between Madison and Park Avs., will rent comfortable room; hot and cold running water; steam heat; electric light; references required. T 106 Times.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman only.

68TH, 239 EAST.—Most beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; also suitable for two; refined neighborhood. Phone Plaza 4753.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; bath; steam; electricity; reasonable:

West Side.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, strictly clean, warm rooms. 6327 Chelsea.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Furnished second floor, three desirable rooms, bath; electricity; all conveniences; reasonable. 'Phone 299 Chelsea.

36TH, 78 WEST.—ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; BATHS ON EVERY FLOOR; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; TELEPHONE; GENTLEMEN ONLY; $3 WEEKLY. HOTEL MYERS.

36TH ST., 311 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; renovated house.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well-kept house; bath; telephone; breakfast if desired.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences.

50TH ST., 65 WEST.—Comfortable large room; hot, cold water; telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room; southern exposure; also single room; every convenience.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive room in private apartment; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny room; suite; private bath; meals optional.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; board optional; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone, reference.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable, handsome rooms, with, without private bath; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, quiet rooms; running water; surroundings refined; references; $10.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath, private house; references; permanent.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean large and small rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 808 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished front, suitable two, $6. Telephone 9087 Columbus.

72D, 123 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near Subway, "L"; references, reasonable.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated suites, with private bath; also single rooms; telephone; near Subway express.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Beautiful room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; reasonable. Tracy.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Back parlor; medium and small room; board optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 179 WEST.—Outside single, double rooms; suite; reasonable; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room; references.

79TH ST., 313 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privilege; references; small room.

81ST, 157 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, adjoining bath, in private apartment; bachelor or business woman; reasonable. Schuyler 9286.

82D, 70 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; attractive small rooms; reasonable; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms; front parlor, connecting bedroom; moderate.

84TH, 51 WEST. — Beautiful, exceptionally comfortable large room; private bath; toilet; single or full sized beds; telephone; reasonable.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; every convenience; quiet, homelike; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large second-story front room; lavatory; smaller room, suitable two; private house; telephone.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.—Choice, large, small rooms; select, private family; telephone; "L." Subway.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Artistic home surroundings; women only; references. Barcus, 3589 Schuyler.

88TH, 302 WEST.—First floor room; southern exposure; select neighborhood; telephone; references.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; also second floor room; running water. Possons.

93D ST., 2,493 Broadway, (The Blenheim.)—Double, well-furnished room; one, two gentlemen; elevator; every convenience. Purdy, 8617 River.

93D ST., 107 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; private bath; $8.

96TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

100TH ST., 255 WEST.—Unusually attractive, newly furnished rooms; warm, sunny; bath, electricity; every convenience; exclusive and quiet; private house.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Two Doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

107TH ST., 201 WEST.—Double and single room; electricity; elevator; $5, $3.50; Subway. Jenkins.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, homelike rooms, single, double; private house; reasonable.

115TH, 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Light, outside room; bath; electricity, telephone, elevator. Lyman.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Large front room; also single room Grant.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Large, attractive room; high class elevator apartment; phone, electricity, shower; practically private bath; no other roomers; near Columbia; subway. Apartment 2 M.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

131ST ST., (2,138 5th Av.)—Week free; housekeeping rooms; running water; all conveniences; $2.50 up.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 6D.

BROADWAY, 2,189. — Furnished room; all modern conveniences; Broadway Subway; reasonable. O'Brien.

CONVENT AV., 425. (Washington Heights.)—Large, medium rooms; private residence; telephone; service.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St., Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; $6.50; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th.)—Nicely furnished, large, outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; private family; Subway and bus transportation; breakfast if desired; first-class. Apartment 5A.

THE BROSTELL,
8th Av., 27th St.
Room and bath, $1, $1.50, $2 and upward per day; special rates for permanents.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88, (Washington Square Section.)—Desirable room; private apartment; refined surroundings.

Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN ARMS.
Brooklyn's newest Apartment Hotel; 2 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; 10 minutes from City Hall and Wall Street, Manhattan. Rooms single or en suite, with or without private bath. Telephone in every room; elegant mahogany furniture, beautiful rugs. Very moderate rates. Dining room, American plan. Frank L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

LADY STUDENT desires room, West 78th to 90th, near Broadway; steam, electricity; privileges; reasonable. 183 West 87th. De Maris.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.—Require several salesmen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Lace, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers. If under sixteen years of age, come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

AN EDUCATED WOMAN, over 25, will be given an opportunity by old reliable house, permanent and profitable employment; high school or college preferred; guarantee and commission. Ryan, 156 Fifth Av.

CANVASSERS.—Charles Scribner's Sons want women who know how to canvass or willing to learn; article is heavily advertised; sells particularly well to women; steady employment; liberal commission for energetic workers; work well suited to refined women. Wier, 3d Floor, 599 5th Av.

DRESSMAKING.—An educated young woman with good ideas in dress and some experience in dressmaking can secure permanent position with good prospects for the future; apply by letter, giving age and experience; no other applicants will be considered. F. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, New York.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF YOUNG GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS,

FOR LIGHT WORK;

MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.

Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED CASHIERS.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF YOUNG GIRLS TO ACT AS INSPECTORS, 16 TO 18 YEARS;

MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.

Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

MODEL.—Desirable all-year-around position as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure measuring 36 bust. Apply F. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; must have personal city reference. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock mornings and after 7:30 o'clock evenings, 318 West 100th St.

SPECIAL WORK.—A well-educated woman who has had experience in book work for a special position on our new publication, "The Story of Music." Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law office requires stenographer with several years' experience in law office; salary, $15 to $20. C 151 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CAMERA DEPARTMENT.—Require an experienced salesman, thoroughly versed in camera and photographic supplies. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent Subway Floor, East Building

DIAMONDS
PRECIOUS STONES
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Honest representation, superior quality, and absolute guarantee, combined with prices more reasonable than Uptown, are the keynotes of our success for sixty-eight years.

"Being in Business Since 1845 Means Something"

GEO. W. WELSH'S SON
256 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

TRIED TO INSURE HIS VICTIM'S LIFE

Priest Had Murder in His Mind Five Months Before Crime, Prosecution Shows.

SCHMIDT MAY TAKE STAND

Counsel Agree to Limit Alienist Witnesses to Four on Each Side.

The prosecution scored an important point in the trial before Judge Foster of General Sessions of Hans Schmidt, the priest, who has confessed that he murdered Anna Aumuller, when it proved yesterday that Schmidt, several months before he killed the girl, attempted to insure her life for $5,000.

A few days after his arrest in September a large number of Board of Health death certificates were found in Schmidt's trunk at the rectory. It was discovered that Schmidt had stolen these certificates from the office of Dr. Arnold G. Leo of 508 West 135th Street, and that he had practiced forging the signatures of other physicians. Inspector Faurot believed at the time that Schmidt planned to commit murders for the sake of perpetrating insurance frauds. The priest said his real intention was to slay persons who were sick and suffering, and would be better off dead. He said he had planned, after killing such persons, to make it appear that they had died natural deaths by the use of forged death certificates.

The witness whose testimony supported the theory that Schmidt at one time had planned to murder Anna Aumuller with the intention of later collecting the insurance by declaring himself her husband was Dr. Harold M. Hays of 11 West Fifty-eighth Street, medical examiner for the Postal Life Insurance Company. Dr. Hays said that last April, nearly five months before the murder, Schmidt tried to obtain a policy for the young woman. In her application she used the name of Mrs. John Schmidt, and gave the date of her marriage as May 5, 1912. It was under the name of John Schmidt that the priest had obtained the license to marry Anna Aumuller. According to Schmidt's statement, he and the girl joined hands in St. Joseph's Church, and he read the ceremony which, according to his representations to the girl, made them man and wife.

The Postal Life Insurance Company, however, rejected the application. Dr. Hays declared that the power to accept or reject the application did not finally rest with him, and the reason for rejecting the application was not stated.

W. M. K. Olcott objected to the admission of the testimony of Dr. Hays since the application had been rejected. Assistant District Attorney Delehanty argued that the application was evidence of Schmidt's farsightedness and suggested a possible motive for murder. Judge Foster ruled in favor of Mr. Delehanty and the testimony went into the record.

It was said when court adjourned yesterday that Schmidt may take the witness stand. Alphonse G. Koelble, who was a friend of the priest before his arrest and is the only one of his lawyers to whom Schmidt will talk, wrote a note to his client during the proceedings yesterday, asking if he cared to take the stand. Schmidt said he would like to testify if he could be permitted to tell his story in his own way.

Schmidt's lawyers had not made up their minds last night whether or not he should be placed on the witness stand. The priest has not talked or acted rationally since his arrest. In every explanation of his reasons for killing Anna Aumuller he has described it as a sacrifice made at the behest of St. Elizabeth. According to Mr. Koelble, no man who hears Schmidt talk on the subject of the crime can resist the conclusion that he is insane on the subject of religion and it is believed probable that the defense will take the risk of having the jury judge, by hearing Schmidt tell his story, whether he is irrational or only shamming.

The lawyers for the defense believe that the insanity plea received strong support from the confession of Schmidt to Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, a transcript of which was read yesterday by Mr. Murphy. When Schmidt was questioned by Mr. Murphy as to his reason for killing the girl, Schmidt asked:

"Are you a Catholic?"

"No," replied Mr. Murphy.

"Then there is no use of telling you. You do not understand the sacrifice of the mass."

In reply to a question from Schmidt, Murphy said that he read the Bible. Schmidt then said that his sacrifice was like that which Abraham had been commanded to make of Isaac. At this point in his confession Schmidt added that he had drunk the blood of his victim to consummate the sacrifice. The confession also described in detail how Schmidt had dismembered the body and afterward carefully wrapped up the parts, weighting each with a stone, so that they sunk when he dropped them from the Fort Lee ferry into the North River.

Several witnesses were called to tell of Schmidt's purchase of a saw, butcher knife, wrapping paper, and wire. Detective Cassassa told of his visit with Schmidt to the vacant lot, where the priest burned the stained mattress, two days after the murder had been committed.

"What did Schmidt say," asked Judge Olcott in cross-examining Detective Cassassa, "when you asked him what he had done with the mattress?"

"He said he had burned it in deepest hell," answered Cassassa.

Mr. Delehanty introduced a German folk-song from which Schmidt had taken a quotation referring to a lovers' quarrel which he had written on a post card sent to Dr. Leo. Dr. Leo, when he was on the witness stand last Friday, had said that he considered this an evidence of a disordered mind. Mr. Delehanty said he introduced the folk-song in evidence to show that Schmidt had not composed what he had written on the postcard. The song was excluded, however, by Judge Foster.

An agreement was reached during the day by which Assistant District Attorney Delehanty allowed the defense the privilege of examining the effects of Anna Aumuller, including about 300 letters, which are now at Police Headquarters and in the office of the District Attorney.

It was agreed, also, between Mr. Delehanty and Judge Olcott, that each side should limit itself to four alienists when the issue of Schmidt's insanity is formally raised after the case of the prosecution is closed.

RADIO STOCK RESTRICTED.

Wireless Telephone Company Prevented Transfer for a Time.

Samuel E. Darby, who with James Dunlop Smith, Lee De Forest, and Elmer E. Burlingame, is on trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt on the charge of using the mails to defraud in the Radio Telephone Company stock, was cross-examined yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Stephenson on the issue of stock to other companies. The stock, which was sold to the Ellsworth Company, was marked, "not transferable for one year," and the $1,000,000 stock given the De Forest Radio Wireless Telephone Company in exchange for its patents, was marked "not transferable for ten years."

The witness explained that this was done to prevent any interference with the treasury stock of the Radio Telephone Company, which it was intended to put on the market first. He did not explain why the sale of the stock in the possession of the Fiscal Agency Company was not stamped with the same limitation.

When a dividend notice of March 27, 1908, to which was attached a statement that contracts and installations were pending in Mexico and South American countries was produced, Capt. Darby could not recall where contracts were pending though there had been fruitless negotiations in Mexico. He knew nothing of installations, he said.

To the fourth dividend notice, issued June 24, 1909, a statement was added to the effect that contracts had been made with subsidiary companies, which provided for large cash payments for licenses and royalties to the parent company. The witness acknowledged a contract between the Radio and the Great Lakes Company, by which the latter was to pay 5 per cent. of its gross receipts for three years, and 7½ per cent. for the next seventeen years.

"Where is the provision for the large cash payment?" asked Mr. Stephenson.

"Oh, that was contained in a supplementary contract," said Capt. Darby.

The Fiscal Agency Company, which had the exclusive selling privilege of Radio Telephone stock, it appeared from the evidence, was threatened with criminal proceedings by the Radio Company. It then agreed to return $625,000 of Radio stock to the Radio Telephone Company on receipt of $27,500. This was the best arrangement which could be made, said the witness, but he did not approve of it.

The trial will continue to-day.

'POISON NEEDLE' CASE FAILS

No Evidence Against Young Man Girl Accused in Subway.

When Yetta Schlissel of 202 West 134th Street appeared in the West Side Court yesterday against Ernest Harf, the young salesman she had had arrested in a Subway train the night before, she did not produce a shred of evidence in support of her accusation that Harf had jabbed her with a poisoned needle. Magistrate Ten Eyck discharged Harf.

His companion, Albert Leffman, had testified that he and Harf were talking together with another man when the excited girl forced herself into the group, clutched Harf's arm, and started screaming. As for needle, poisoned or otherwise, there was none in evidence, and the tiny scratch on the girl's arm did not strike the ambulance surgeon as a recent acquisition.

What amused the police in the case was the girl's admission that she had perused carefully the "woo-hala" literature of recent production and her eagerness to have as many reporters around as possible.

Blast Kills Horse, Batters Car.

A blast set off yesterday morning in the work on the sewer at Webster Avenue and Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, showered rocks in every direction. One piece struck and killed a horse standing a hundred feet away. A passing trolley car was battered and three windows were smashed. All of the passengers were scared and some of them were hurt.

LAWYERS PASS LIE IN COURT CORRIDOR

Hugh Gordon Miller and Otto A. Gillig in Heated Colloquy Over Case of Senator Hughes.

FIGHT IN PARK SUGGESTED

But Gillig Tells Miller to Run Along —Suit, Is Is Alleged, Is Brought for Political Purposes.

A suit brought against United States Senator Hughes of New Jersey by James Longworth of Middletown, Conn., will begin before Supreme Court Justice Lehman this morning, and that it will be fought with bitterness was shown yesterday by a clash between the lawyers representing the opposing sides. Hugh Gordon Miller of counsel for Senator Hughes and Otto A. Gillig, who represents Mr. Longworth, met in the corridor of the Court House after the case had gone over. The lie passed between them, and each appeared eager to settle the controversy by a resort to fisticuffs.

Senator Hughes was the attorney for the Tangier Manor Corporation, a Long Island land concern, and was made one of its Trustees. In this capacity he has in his custody about $100,000 worth of the company's bonds, which Mr. Longworth wants to obtain possession of. Senator Hughes has refused to surrender them, and the court has recently rendered an opinion adverse to Mr. Longworth.

When Mr. Gillig left the courtroom he was asked by some reporters about the suit. While he was striving to explain the matter Mr. Miller walked up to him and said:

"You ought to be ashamed of trying to exploit yourself at the expense of Senator Hughes."

"I am not trying to exploit myself," retorted Mr. Gillig. I am only trying to explain the case to these men."

Mr. Miller walked up close to Mr. Gillig and, shaking his fist, said in a loud voice:

"You are a friend of Jim Smith, but I want to tell you that neither Jim Smith nor any of his friends will find anything here against the character of Senator Hughes."

There was some more talk and then Mr. Gillig said:

"Mr. Miller, you are a liar."

Mr. Miller retorted by calling Mr. Gillig one, too, and there was every sign that the two men would clash.

"Come out in the park, I dare you to," challenge Mr. Miller.

"Run along, Miller," said Mr. Gillig, "you are a little excited. That's all that's the matter with you."

Mr. Miller said last night:

"Gillig has been seeking to exploit himself and Jim Smith and the friends of Smith by trying to create the impression in New Jersey that Senator Hughes is mixed up in some shady real estate transaction. Stories to this effect have been sent to newspapers all over New Jersey. Senator Hughes has merely refused to give up some bonds he is holding as a trustee until he gets the necessary order from the court. If this order is issued the bonds will be surrendered, and not before. I said today that Gillig ought to be ashamed of himself, and I repeat that statement now."

Mr. Gillig said: "Mr. Miller has a habit of getting excited. He prides himself on his Southern ancestry. He is also addicted to making misstatements.

"When he said I had brought a number of 'character assassins' into court for the purpose of giving testimony detrimental to his client, I told him that he was not telling the truth. He flared up, and asked me if I meant to call him a liar. I told him to draw his own conclusions. Then he called me a liar, and I told him to go home.

"I had no idea of beating him up, but I daresay that if he had been within striking distance when he made that statement, I should have handed him one."

FIREMEN SPENT $215,000.

Commissioner Johnson Hints It Went to Promote Legislation.

District Attorney Whitman and Fire Commissioner Johnson conferred yesterday over the telephone concerning the alleged irregularities in the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, of which ex-Fire Captain James G. Clifford is President, and as a result Mr. Whitman assigned Assistant District Attorney De Ford to go into the matter.

The Commissioner's formal request for an investigation was made in a letter, in which he reasserted his fears that money had been misappropriated, and intimated his belief that the association was trying to influence legislation, notably the two-platoon bill. A quotation from a report on the association, made last October by the Commissioner of Accounts, was also included in Commissioner Johnson's letter. This reads:

During the last fifteen years, therefore, the collections should total about $450,000.

From the calculations made from the figures suggested from some of the witnesses who gave evidence it would seem that the total expenditures, including death benefits, did not and do not exceed about $10,000 a year. For fifteen years this would mean a total expenditure of about $150,000. This would mean that there should be about $300,000 in the treasury of the association, whereas from the evidence it would seem that the present assets do not exceed $85,000.

The question, therefore, properly arises, Where is the difference between $300,000 and $85,000? If expended, then the public has a right to know for just what purpose.

Commissioner Johnson informed Mr. Whitman that he had exercised patience with the organization because so many of the firemen had their money invested in it, but now he wanted to clear the matter up before leaving office on Jan. 1.

COUNTY TO BIND ITS BOOKS.

Ruoff Says Jamaica Plant Will Save $10,000 a Year.

Although the proposal was opposed by several taxpayers of Jamaica, L. L, including John J. Bliss, ex-President of the Jamaica Citizens' Association, the plans of County Clerk Leonard Ruoff for a book binding plant in his office at Jaimaica has been approved and the plant will be established on Jan. 1.

Mr. Bliss and the other taxpayers objected to the establishment of the book bindery on the ground that it would be a needless expense. Mr. Ruoff says, on the other hand, that it will save the taxpayers $10,000 a year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Get Him A Velour For Christmas.

If you want to give him a practical gift that will carry with it lasting appreciation, make him a present of a smart Truly Warner Drooped Brim Velour with a Silk Foggaree scarf band.

We will issue a certificate for $3.00 that will entitle the holder to one of these Velours, which are really $5.00 values.

This is the Velour Hat that you see on smart dressers all around town. See it at my nearest store. Mail order charges prepaid.

ENJOINS THE HAMMERSTEINS

Impresario Will Appeal at Once Against Opera Decision.

In accordance with his decision, filed on Dec. 6, Supreme Court Justice Pendleton issued an injunction yesterday afternoon restraining Oscar Hammerstein from engaging directly or indirectly in the production of grand opera in New York until April 26, 1920. The issuance of the injunction, in which Mr. Hammerstein is held to the terms of his contract entered into with the Metropolitan Opera House in April, 1910, makes it possibe for Mr. Hammerstein to proceed at once with his appeal. He is anxious for a decision on the appeal before the time set for the opening of his new opera house on the east side.

Oscar Hammerstein learned last night for the first time that Justice Pendleton, who on Dec. 6 had accorded him the privilege of amending his answer within twenty days upon payment of costs, had withdrawn that privilege upon the application of Alfred F. Seligsberg of counsel for the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"I know nothing about it," said Mr. Hammerstein last night. "But it makes little difference anyhow. We would not have made use of the privilege. We intended to waive it and wait for the signing of the injunction. That being signed, we can proceed at once with our appeal."

Reduction Sale!!

$20 Prior to stock-taking we have reduced 187 stylish suitings, and 29 attractive overcoat patterns. Sale includes $40, $35, $30 and $25 materials. To measure only. All at $20. Sale ends Saturday. $20

Broadway & Ninth Street — Ready for Christmas — Arnheim

The Gift to Make This Christmas Memorable in Your Family

¶ Have you seen and heard the newest type of player piano, on which PERFECT GRADUATION OF TONE is obtained through simple finger pressures as in hand playing? This new type of Player Piano opens up possibilities for artistic piano playing by you and your family which are impossible to attain with any other player piano.

Sohmer

"The Player Piano with the Gradutone Buttons"

Graduation of Tone the Secret of True Musical Expression

¶ The ability of a skilful pianist to "carry you with him" as he plays is due in a large measure to the way he graduates his tones.

¶ The new Sohmer Player Piano is the only Player Piano on which proper provision has been made for graduating the tone evenly, positively, naturally, by hand. So it is the only player piano on which you can hope to attain the finished artistic results of a skilful pianist.

The Gradutone Buttons a Fundamental Improvement in Player Pianos

¶ The Gradutone Buttons of the Sohmer Player Piano represent a distinct advance in player piano construction. They overcome the last drawback to artistic playing. They bring to critical music lovers a new world of opportunities for refined musical enjoyment.

Don't Overlook the Importance of the Piano Itself

¶ In judging a player piano, too many people are apt not to give sufficient consideration to the piano itself. This is a mistake, since a great many pianos of low grade and inferior workmanship are being sold as player pianos under the mask of high-sounding names.

¶ A player piano usually gets so much harder and more continuous use than an ordinary piano, that it has need of the greatest possible quality and durability if it is going to retain its musical qualities.

Sohmer, "The Piano of Permanent Tone"

¶ This is where the Sohmer Piano, with its more than forty years' reputation as "The Piano of Permanent Tone," stands supreme.

An Invitation

¶ See and hear and play this wonderful instrument yourself as the guest of Sohmer & Co. at their Music Rooms, 315 Fifth Ave., some day this or next week, and plan to give your whole family a Christmas present which will mean a new musical life for each and every one of them. New Sohmer Player Pianos from $775; convenient terms and a liberal allowance for your present piano.

Send Your Card for Interesting Brochure

¶ If it is not convenient for you to come at once, enclose your card to Sohmer & Co., and receive by mail a brochure with illustrations and complete details of the new Sohmer Player Pianos. Address Dept. 7.

Sohmer & Co., Fifth Ave. at 32nd St.

Piano and Player Piano Makers

Purchasers are entitled to an unusually favorable Monthly Music Roll Service.

Open Evenings by Appointment

Loading Christmas Tree.

Do you want a Christmas Tree to plant and grow on your lawn? Packed with ball of earth about 150 pounds, you can keep it in the house a few days.

White Spruce, 3½ feet.....$2.00
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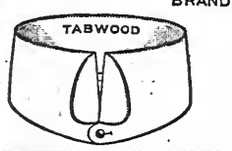

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FANNIE WARD in Madam President
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EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S

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Thurs. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Weil, Jorn, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 1:30. Walkuere, Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Rossaid. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Aiten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Aft., Dec. 26. Holiday Matinee Haensel und Gretel
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CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

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Soloists: MME. JOMELLI, MME. ROST WHY, ORVILLE HARROLD, WILLIAM HINSHAW. Walter Henry Hall, Conductor Tickets 50c. to $2.00 at Box Office and Sutorius & Co., Mgrs., 1 West 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, To night at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—FRANZ EGENIEFF
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Princess Theatre, W. 39th St. Second Sonata Recital This Afternoon at 3:30
DAVID AND CLARA MANNES
BRAHMS PROGRAM.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 17, at 3.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; brisk west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,416. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

VILLA IMPOUNDS VAST ESTATES

Proclaims Confiscation of Holdings of Creel and Terrazas Families

FOR 'FOMENTING TREACHERY'

Property to be 'Given to Widows and Orphans'—Contracts with the Proscribed Declared Void.

FEDERALS MOVE ON VILLA

They Are Apparently Planning to Attack His Scattered Forces in Detail.

JUAREZ, Dec. 16.—All the property of Luis Terrazas, Sr., Enrique Creel and Juan Creel, including banks, mines, vast areas of land, thousands of head of cattle, homes, and personal effects was ordered confiscated to the rebels in an official decree issued by Gen. Francisco Villa to-day.

Gen. Terrazas, now a refugee in the United States, is one of the richest men in Mexico. His holdings of about two-thirds of the State of Chihuahua are said to place him among the most extensive landholders in the world. The combined estate of the Terrazas and the Creel brothers, his nephews, is valued at many millions of dollars. Enrique Creel was formerly Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

Gen. Villa's decree, issued at Chihuahua City, was sent to Juarez and given out officially. It was intended as a notice that, should the revolution succeed, neither the Terrazas nor the Creel families would receive any indemnity for their losses.

Accused of Treachery.

The decree accuses the Creel and the Terrazas families of "withholding taxation and fomenting the treachery of Orozco and Huerta" and proclaims that the property shall be given to the widows and orphans caused by bloodshed among the Mexicans. All contracts made with the Creels and Terrazas since Feb. 18, 1913, are declared void.

Luis Terrazas, Jr., eldest son of the landowner, is held a prisoner at Chihuahua. The rebels have appropriated to their use as much of the movable property as they could seize.

Efforts were made by rebel leaders working directly with Gen. Villa today to effect some sort of settlement in regard to the property of the expelled Spaniards. It was said that a proposal was made to invoice all the property in the Spanish stores and shops and to allow the claims to rest against the rebel Government. Gen. Villa replied that he was willing to pay for the property in so-called Constitutionalist money, which the Spaniards, before their departure, declared to be worthless.

Two hundred more refugees, among them Americans and Spaniards, reached El Paso from Chihuahua to-day. Among the arrivals was Mrs. Marion Letcher, wife of the American Consul at Chihuahua. Mrs. Letcher said that if the Consul had been prevented by Villa from sending cipher messages to Washington, as has been reported by refugees, she had not heard of it.

Villa Expects a Federal Attack.

Threatened with an attack at Chihuahua by Federals reported to have advanced northward from Torreon, Gen. Villa to-day dispatched 2,000 men as an advance guard to head off the advancing troops.

The decision of the Federals to take the offensive is believed to have resulted from the fact that the rebels had to scatter their forces in following Gen. Mercado's retreat to Ojinaga. Villa has about 3,000 soldiers in the vicinity of Ojinaga and 2,000 in Juarez, which leaves him less than 5,000 in Chihuahua.

With Torreon, an important railroad centre, directly south of Villa's present position, the Federals have a base from which the rebels believe a movement toward Chihuahua has been begun.

OJINAGA, Dec. 16.—The family of Gen. Salvador Mercado, Federal military commander in the north, crossed to the United States at Presidio to-day. The members of the family had been among refugees who accompanied the Federal troops from Chihuahua. Gen. Mercado himself could not be found at headquarters. Between 2,000 and 3,000 Federal troops left Ojinaga for the southwest. They were under Gen. Orozco and had cannon and machine guns. It was supposed that they were to meet the rebel forces, said to number 3,000.

Richest Men in Northern States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Unofficial advices received at the State Department to-night brought the report from Chihuahua by way of Juarez that Gen. Villa had issued an order confiscating the immense estates of Louis Terrazas, the richest man of Northern Mexico, and Enrique and Juan Creel, who are probably next to him in wealth.

Gen. Terrazas fled from Chihuahua several days ago when the Federal garrison abandoned the city and reached the United States boundary. He is 81 years old, but retains his vigor, and has been managing his vast estate during all the vicissitudes of the past three years.

He owns fifteen cattle ranches in Chihuahua and is said to be worth not less than $200,000,000. Terrazas holdings are said to amount to 5,000,000 acres, and, in addition to cattle, he has herds of horses numbering far up into the thousands, while he owns more mules than any other man in the world. The mule supply for all Northern Mexico's mines come from Gen. Terrazas ranches.

Gen. Terrazas has employed more than 10,000 men in Chihuahua on his different properties, and has maintained a well-organized military force to protect his ranches for the last two years. There have been threats for months of seizing

Continued on Page 2.

TAFT'S PLEA FOR NEW HAVEN

Urges New Englanders to Save the Railroad from Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 16.—Ex-President Taft to-day appealed to the people of New England to save the New Haven Railroad from destruction, and President Hustis of the railroad asserted that hostility to the company was apparent in Boston and Washington. They spoke at a banquet of the Quinnipiac Club. Prof. Taft said:

"The prosperity of New England depends more upon the prosperity of the New Haven Railroad than upon any one thing I can think of, but the railroad must be run for the people and not primarily for the stockholders. Personally, I believe that the new management understands the situation and is directing its efforts to benefit the public. The people of New England should not stand aloof and criticise a former management, but should do everything possible to save a great property from destruction."

President Hustis, who was introduced as "the Chief of the Chuchu Tribe," thanked the ex-President for his support and for that which had been given the road by New Haven people. He spoke of the former prosperity of the road, but, he said, "with the aid of a hostile tribe to the North and the Great White Father at Washington, we have been delivered into the hands of our enemies."

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture here to-day, after an address by Gov. Baldwin, resolutions were adopted praising the administration of Howard Elliott of the New Haven Railway, and expressing confidence in the new policy of the road. The action was taken after a spirited discussion of the alleged persecution of the road by the Federal Government.

SILENCE EMMA GOLDMAN.

Police Forbid Woman Anarchist to Speak at Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Detectives under the direction of Capt. John Tracey fought to-night with a crowd of nearly 2,000 I. W. W. supporters when they stopped Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, from speaking. Dr. Benjamin Reitman, who was tarred and feathered in Los Angeles, took her place and addressed the meeting.

Capt. Tracey and Detective Sergeants Kepler and Lord early in the evening went to the I. W. W. Institute Hall, where the meeting was to be held, and told Miss Goldman that Chief of Police John Bimson would like her to call at his office before speaking. She complied, and with Dr. Reitman accompanied the detectives to Police Headquarters.

"On orders from Mayor Andrew F. McBride, I must forbid you to speak in Paterson to-night, and ask you to take the next train for New York," the Chief told Miss Goldman.

"I certainly must refuse and demand my right of free speech. I am not afraid of arrest, and if the Mayor orders it you may go ahead and arrest me," she replied.

Miss Goldman agreed to adjourn the meeting finally, and accompanied by a dozen detectives, returned to the hall. Instead of adjourning the meeting she attacked Paterson's government. Capt. Tracey then tried to force her from the floor. Miss Goldman was in the front of the room, and Capt. Tracey ordered the detectives to force a passage to the back of the hall. By this time some of the more level ones in the audience quieted the crowd and no serious trouble resulted.

REBEL VICTORY IN ECUADOR.

Many Casualties on Both Sides in Eight-Hour Battle—Town Captured

GUAYAQUIL, Dec. 16.—The rebels yesterday defeated the Ecuadorian Government troops after eight hours' fighting and captured the town of Esmeraldas.

Great numbers of men in both armies were killed or wounded.

Foreign residents and many native families took refuge on board the cruiser Cotopaxi.

During the past fortnight Col. Velasco, commanding a body of Government troops, had been gradually encircling a force of rebels led by Gen. Jorge Martinez. The latter, acting with Col. Carlos Concha, the leader of another band of insurgents, yesterday broke through the circle of Federals and then attacked the Government position at Esmeraldas, the capital of a maritime province of the same name in Northwestern Ecuador.

The Ecuadorian cruiser Libertador Bolivar left Guayaquil hurriedly last night to establish with the cruiser Cotopaxi a blockade of the port of Esmeraldas.

Gen. Martinez, who is leading the insurgent forces, is a Colombian. He is the General who commanded the Colombian cruiser Bogota, which, on Nov. 3, 1903, shelled the City of Panama when the independence of the Isthmus was declared.

EXORCISE THE GHOSTS.

Spiritualists Come to the Rescue of a Haunted Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, Dec. 16.—The family of Peter van der Pile, who have been convinced for the last seven weeks that their home at 113 Linden Street is haunted by ghosts, felt that their trump card was about to be played to-night when, at their request, thirty Spiritualists from Paterson came to their home to spend the night, and hold communion with the spirits.

The ghosts first became troublesome in the early part of November, when their tapping became so very persistent and noisy that neither Peter van der Pile nor his wife or daughter could sleep, and his son betook himself to the house of a neighbor, this, however, affording slight relief, since even there the tappings of the ghost could be heard. The Rev. Nicholas Boer, of the Reformed Church, was invited to pass a night at the house. He, too, heard the noises and decided that one night in the house would be sufficient.

The spiritualists refused to-night to admit any outsiders to the seance, but an interested audience outside the house could hear the ghosts being admonished to depart without causing further annoyance to such worthy people.

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California is more beautiful and interesting than any country in Europe. Go there this Winter. Be sure to travel by the "GOLDEN STATE LIMITED" via Rock Island Lines. It is the most luxurious train in the world and makes its run in less than three days from Chicago or St. Louis. Dining car service and cuisine the envy of every railroad in the world. New all-steel Pullman equipment—via direct route of lowest altitudes. Interesting information from K. E. Palmer, 1,238 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS VOTE DELEGATE REFORMS

National Committee Reduces South's Representation — No Special Convention Needed.

APPROVES STATE PRIMARIES

Detailed Plans to be Adopted To-day and Then Referred to State Conventions for Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Republican National Committee, in formal session at the New Willard Hotel to-day, decided to proceed direct, without the holding of a special national convention, to the reorganization of the national machinery of the party.

Without a dissenting vote the committee resolved, subject to approval by two-thirds of the Republican States of 1908, to so change the basis of representation in national conventions as to reduce the number of delegates from the South, a fruitful cause of dissatisfaction in the party for the last thirty years. The committee also decided to give full recognition to the principle of the primary in the election of delegates to national conventions.

The action taken to-day was in full accord with the conclusions reached by the members of the committee at the Hills dinner last night.

Referendum to States.

The decision to call a special national convention was reached favorably late in the afternoon. Following the initiative of the National Committee, the vital question of reducing the representation of Southern States in future national conventions will be passed upon by the State conventions of those States which cast a majority of votes for Republican candidates in the Presidential election of 1908. If two-thirds of the States, then Republican, ratify a plan to be proposed for reducing Southern representation, the reduction will be made binding on the party.

With regard to the other major proposal for a reform—that delegates to National Conventions be elected in each State in conformity with the law of that State—the committee directed a sub-committee to prepare a rule, recognizing delegates elected to Republican conventions in direct primaries wherever the laws of States so require. This sub-committee is to-night preparing this rule and determining upon a plan governing the basis of representation in future National Conventions, which will be presented to the committee for approval to-morrow.

The resolution for holding a special National Convention was defeated by a vote of 14 ayes to 35 noes. While the argument of most of those opposed to holding a convention was that it was unnecessary, one idea underlying its defeat was that if such a convention were held next year it would open the way for further dissensions and perhaps widen the breach created at the Chicago Convention of June, 1912.

Vote On Special Convention.

The vote on the resolution for holding a special convention was:

In favor of convention—Goodrich of Indiana, Stanley of Kansas, Hadley of Missouri, (proxy for Louisiana,) Crane of Massachusetts, Warren of Michigan, Niedringhaus of Missouri, Spiess of New Mexico, Barnes of New York, Young of North Dakota, (proxy,) Harris of Oklahoma, Wasson of Pennsylvania, Thorson of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, and Hatfield of West Virginia. Total—14.

Opposed to convention—Barker of Alabama, Hoggatt of Alaska, Sheldon of Arizona, (proxy,) Remmel of Arkansas, Stanton of California, Guggenheim of Colorado, Henney of Connecticut, Du Pont of Delaware, Brown of the District of Columbia, Chubb of Florida, Jackson of Georgia, Borah of Idaho, West of Illinois, Adams of Iowa, Bradley of Kentucky, (proxy,) Jackson of Maryland, Hawkins of Minnesota, Watson of Indiana, (proxy for Mississippi,) Lanstrom of Montana, (proxy,) Howell of Nebraska, Maxson of Nevada, Estabrook of New Hampshire, Murphy of New Jersey, Duncan of North Carolina, Granger of Ohio, Hawley of Oregon, (proxy,) Sheffield of Rhode Island, Tolbert of South Carolina, Sanders of Tennessee, MacGregor of Texas, Smoot of Utah, Kinsley of Vermont, Marlin of Virginia, Rogers of Wisconsin, and Clark of Wyoming. Total—35.

After the defeat of the resolution ex-Gov. Hadley of Missouri moved to make the action of the committee unanimous, but Mr. Young of North Dakota objected and refused to be persuaded to withdraw his opposition.

The Resolution Adopted.

The committee then adopted without dissent this resolution:

Confident that the action of the committee, representing as it does the practicality unanimous sentiment of the Republican Electors of the country, will be ratified by the Republican Electors of the nation, by the National Convention of the party when convened in 1916, and by State Conventions of the party whenever held,

Resolved, That it be the sense of this committee that the committee shall forthwith proceed to determine upon a basis of representation in future National Conventions of the party, subject to ratification by State Committees of such place as may hereafter be drafted by this committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee pledge itself to issue a call for the convention to be convened in 1916 to nominate candidates for President and Vice President in accordance with such basis of representation as shall be now determined upon by this committee; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee pledge itself to provide in such call for the National Convention in 1916, that in each State which shall have provided by law for the election of all delegates to National Conventions of political parties at direct primaries, all delegates from that State shall be elected in conformity with such law; and that such call shall provide that in each State which shall have provided by law for the election of the total number of delegates to which that State is entitled, in accordance with the terms of the call issued for the convention, from the State at large, delegates shall be elected in conformity with such law; and that such call provide that the delegates holding the certificates of election from the Canvassing Board created by State law to canvass the returns and issue a certificate of the election of delegates in a primary election, shall be placed upon the temporary roll by the National Committee.

Approved by Law Committee.

Both of the proposals acted on by the National Committee were presented by a sub-committee, appointed as a result of the Hilles dinner—Mr. Warren of Michigan, Senator Borah of Idaho, ex-Gov. Hadley of Missouri, Senator Smoot of Utah, and Mr. Howell of Nebraska. A special Law Committee, of which Committeeman Warren was Chairman, had reported that the National Committee, while it had authority to recognize State laws in the selection of delegates to Republican conventions, was without authority to change the basis of representation in national conventions. This opinion was originally taken to mean that a special national convention would be necessary to reduce the number of delegates from Southern States. But

Continued on Page 2.

POLAND WATER UNEQUALLED FOR Gallstones, Liver and Stomach troubles. Try it.—Adv.

No Xmas or New Year's dinner complete without Angostura Bitters. Delicious appetiser.—Adv.

Mr. Dooley on the Political Situation.
A characteristic article by the most famous of American humorists that will add to the gayety of nations at Christmastide.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SHOOTS VOGT, SOUGHT FOR WOMAN MURDER

Policeman Fires When Chef, Suspected of Killing Mrs. Guth, Tries to Stab Him.

Oscar Vogt, a chef, 35 years old, who has been suspected of the murder of Mrs. Agnes Guth, who was found dead in her bed at 206 West Eighty-fourth Street, on Dec. 3, was decoyed by his wife last night to Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue, where he found his wife and Policeman Norman H. Connelly waiting for him. When Vogt saw that he had been betrayed he sprang at Policeman Connelly with a knife in his hand. Connelly dodged and fired his revolver at Vogt, the bullet striking the chef in the head.

The wound made Vogt unconscious and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had not penetrated the brain. It was thought the man would recover.

Connelly discovered soon after the murder of Mrs. Guth that Vogt, who had been living with her and fell under suspicion when he disappeared immediately after her murder, had a wife named Theresa, who worked as a cook in Pabst's Harlem Casino. The policeman learned that Mrs. Vogt was in daily communication with her husband. Connelly waited at the Harlem Casino last night till Mrs. Vogt quit work, and then went with her in the Subway to the Twenty-third Street Station. They walked then to Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue, where Vogt was waiting to meet his wife.

When he saw Connelly, whom he knew, Vogt drew a knife from his coat pocket, opened it and rushed at the policeman. Connelly fired two shots, bringing Vogt down to the pavement with the second. Connelly is one of the 500 new policemen whom Commissioner Waldo put in the Tenderloin not long ago.

Later it was learned that the first bullet fired by Policeman Connelly entered the right thigh of George Palmer of 208 East Twenty-first Street. The bullet passed through the flesh, inflicting only a slight wound, and Palmer was able to go home after treatment.

Vogt and Mrs. Guth, who was 40 years old, had lived in the same apartment at 206 West Eighty-fourth St. until the night of Dec. 3, when she was found dead in her bed with two knife wounds in her back and one in her chest. The discovery that she had been murdered was made by her son August at 7 o'clock, only a few minutes after Vogt had been seen leaving the place. Several checks and $200 which Mrs. Guth had kept in her stocking were missing.

The detectives learned that at almost the same moment that Mrs. Guth was found dead Vogt had attempted to cash a check in a saloon at 216 West Eighty-fourth Street, a few doors from the place where the murder was committed. Vogt bought a drink and displayed a roll of bills at the same time that he offered the check to the bartender. The fact that Vogt, who had been out of work, had the checks and money and that he disappeared immediately after the murder put him under suspicion.

Mrs. Guth came to this city seven years ago from her home in Switzerland. Vogt, who had been a Swiss soldier, came to this country about a year before Mrs. Guth, and they met at a picnic. About a year ago they took out a lease for the apartment on the ground floor at 206 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Several months ago Mrs. Guth brought over to this country her two sons, August, 21 years old, and Marx, 18 years old. They went to work, and turned their money over to their mother. Vogt, who had been employed as a chef, quit work at about the same time that this addition was made to their income, and he had no steady employment for several months.

Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge and Lieut. Haupt interviewed Vogt last night at Bellevue Hospital and said that he had confessed to them, telling this story:

"I killed Mrs. Guth because she refused to give me money. I had given her $10 the week before. After I had asked her twice to give me some of it back, I got a knife. She ran to the front window and started to call the police. I stabbed her twice in the back, and when she fell made sure of killing her by stabbing her in the heart.

"I carried her back into the bedroom and intended to kill myself, when I heard the front doorbell ring. I washed my hands and face and went into the dressmaking parlor and let in Mrs. Guth's assistant. I managed to get her away without letting her know that I had killed Mrs. Guth. Then I left the place myself."

CABMAN GETS $700,000.

Groom Receives an Equal Sum by the Decision of a French Court.

LE MANS, Dec. 16.—A Paris cabman and a groom, Charles and Auguste de Perrochel, will receive a fortune of $1,400,000 by the decision of the Le Mans Court to-day, pronouncing in favor of a will of a relative, Count Jules de Perrochel, naming them as his sole heirs.

The estate has been in litigation for three years, the suit having been instituted by other relatives.

FRANK SEEKS NEW TRIAL.

Convicted of Killing Girl, He Appeals to Higher Georgia Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—The fate of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of little Mary Phagan, for whom arguments for a new trial were concluded this afternoon before the Supreme Court of Georgia, now rests upon the decision of that body. The Justices announced that they intended to read every line of evidence in the case. This means delay in delivering judgment.

The appeal is virtually the last stand of the defense, as the seal of the Supreme Court's approval of the verdict of the jury and the subsequent decision of Judge Roan, who tried the case, will make it difficult to prolong the case beyond a temporary respite from the Federal courts or the Governor.

Judge Roan, although refusing to grant a new trial, said that he personally was not absolutely convinced of the accused's guilt or innocence.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Lusitania, (Cunard Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 1,321 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.; due 19th, forenoon.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line: "N. Y. & Florida Special" leaves 12:38 noon, effective Jan. 5th. 3 other limited trains daily: 9:15 A. M., 3:34, 9:30 P. M. 1218 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1460.—Adv.

N. Y. A. C. ELEVATOR FALLS THREE FLOORS

Dr. Graeme Hammond in Unlucky Group of 13 Members in the Car.

Thirteen members piled into the elevator on the third floor of the New York Athletic Club late Monday night, and the elevator man, who was No. 14 in the car, had difficulty in closing the gates. He protested a little, but finally pulled the lever and the car began sliding down.

Just then there was a twisting and grating of steel. The cable snapped and down went the car, with its fourteen occupants. It stopped on the ground floor, and, strangely enough, it did not come down with a crash, as might have been expected. The car had wedged itself in the shaft, and thus a great crash was avoided.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of 60 West Fifty-fifth Street was one of the occupants. After a little delay the night manager on the ground floor succeeded in opening the gate and freeing the prisoners.

Several reported bruised ankles and backs but none of the fourteen proved to be seriously injured. Dr. Hammond gave medical attention to a few sprains and bruises and it was decided not to notify the police of the accident. The greatest secrecy was maintained about the affair at the Athletic Club yesterday.

"I'd lose my job if I told you anything about it," said one of the attendants. "But you're wrong about thirteen being in the car. They thought there were thirteen at first, but the elevator man made it fourteen. Honestly, nobody was hurt a bit, and the manager told us all to hush up about it."

The thirteen members were members of a regular fencing class.

REFUSES A REPRIEVE.

20,000 Petitioned British Home Secretary to Save Murderer's Life.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Despite the demand of 20,000 persons at a meeting of protest at Oldham, the Home Secretary for the second time has refused to reprieve the youth, Ernest Kelly, sentenced to death for the murder of an elderly bookseller.

A deputation traveled to London with a petition for a reprieve bearing 20,000 signatures. It was urged in the condemned youth's behalf that as his accomplice, Edward Hilton, had been reprieved, similar clemency should be shown to Kelly.

Home Secretary McKenna, in reply, pointed out that, apart from the fact that Hilton was mentally defective, he was under the age of 18 at the time of the murder and that it had long been held to be contrary to public policy for any person of that age to be executed in England. Neither of these considerations applied in the case of Kelly.

The Home Secretary's decision aroused anger in Oldham, and some hundreds started to march to Manchester, where Kelly will be executed to-morrow morning.

GIRL JUMPS FROM BRIDGE.

Sadie Gordon, Despondent, Dies After Leaping 85 Feet to Park.

With her mother and father in Russia and the sister with whom she lived about to be separated from her, Sadie Gordon, 20 years old, of 939 Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, felt very despondent and ill yesterday, and told her sister that she would not go to her work in the factory, but would take a brisk walk instead in the open air.

Nothing more was heard or seen of the girl until evening, when Harry Savage of 57 Ross Street, on his way home from work, found her lying all mangled and bleeding in the little park beneath the Williamsburg Bridge. He notified the police and the Williamsburg Hospital. She was taken to the hospital, and died there at 10:15 o'clock of a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Detectives Miller and Carroll of the Bedford Avenue Station decided that the girl must have jumped from the Williamsburg Bridge, since Dr. Carmel said that her injuries could only have resulted from a fall, and since the guard rail of the bridge was too far above the foot path to make it possible for her to have fallen off. The detectives think the girl climbed from a bench onto the guard rail and then took the leap, a distance of 85 feet.

$80,000 FOR ALASKAN FURS.

Skins Sold in St. Louis Bring Higher Prices Than in London.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Dr. E. Lester Jones, acting United States Commissioner of Fisheries, conducted here today an auction sale of seal and fox skins from Alaska. Heretofore these auctions have been held in London. The sale to-day drew buyers from all parts of America and Europe, and the proceeds, approximating $80,000, were gratifying to the Government representative. Both seals and blue foxes sold at better prices than were realized at the London sale in October. As a result of the sale, a $200,000 plant will be erected here for the dressing of skins.

The total consignment of sealskins was 1,898 and netted $60,000. The first lot of sealskins, forty-one in number, which was sold to a St. Louis department store, brought $52 a pelt. Prices on other lots ranged from $15 to $52 a pelt.

After the seals came the blue fox skins, of which there were 405. The first lot offered, containing six perfect skins, was bought by B. Nugant & Brother of St. Louis for $948, or $158 each. That was the highest price paid for any of the blue fox skins, the prices ranging down to $13. The entire sale of blue foxes brought $17,324. The white foxes brought the lowest prices, the two lots, containing thirty-one skins, selling for $458.

For smart holiday gifts visit the J. B. Regan Importation Company, 140 West 42d Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker. Extraordinary wines and cigars, vintages.—Adv.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

DUKE SELLS 19 ACRES IN HEART OF LONDON

Harry Mallaby-Deeley, M. P., Buys Bedford's Covent Garden Property with 750 Buildings.

PRICE MAY BE $50,000,000

Income from Property Equals That of a Principality—Fear of Legislation May Have Influenced Duke.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—What is said to be the largest private land sale on record is reported to-day.

Harry Mallaby-Deeley, Unionist member of Parliament for Harrow, has bought the whole of the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate, extending over nineteen acres. It includes such well-known premises as the Drury Lane Theatre, the Covent Garden Opera House, the Wladorf Hotel, the Aldwych Theatre, the Strand Theatre, the Bow Street Police Court, the National Sporting Club, and the Covent Garden Market.

The property, which is freehold, extends over twenty-six streets, containing approximately 750 buildings. It has been in the possession of the Duke's family for hundreds of years.

The purchase price has not been divulged. Estimates vary between $25,000,000 and $50,000,000. The price is probably somewhere between these figures.

The income from this historic slice of London equals that of many a principality. The Duke's agent, in giving evidence before a Royal Commission some years ago, admitted that the Covent Garden Market alone brought in $85,000 yearly, and the rent for the market is now put at $125,000.

Says There Is No Syndicate.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley in an interview to-day said he had bought the estate as an investment. He had no intentions regarding it except to carry it on in the way in which it had hitherto been conducted. There was no syndicate and no question of forming a company to manage the estate. There would be absolutely no change in the character of the estate. Nobody was behind him in the purchase, which was made solely by himself, for investment purposes.

The Duke of Bedford retains no interest whatever in the estate. He refused to-day to say anything about the purchase price except that it was "a very big figure."

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley mentioned in the course of one interview an interesting detail in regard to the property. Its possession carries with it boxes at four theatres on the estate. All the rights in these are freehold, and of course the boxes pass to him. The box at the Covent Garden Opera House, which is regarded as the most favorably situated in the house, has a retiring room, and that at Drury Lane possesses similar advantages. The two other freehold boxes are at the Aldwych and Strand Theatres.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley will enter into possession of the property about March. Between 150 and 200 conveyances are involved in the deal, and the title to the property conveyed varies in duration from 2 to 300 years.

The man who by this operation has startled the imagination of London and the country is a reserved man who early in life gave no hint of the vast ambition he is realizing to-day. Born in 1863, the son of W. Clarke Deeley of Chester, a merchant engaged in large commercial undertakings in Liverpool, and educated at Cambridge, where he had a distinguished scholarly career, he took the degrees of M. A. and LL. M., but never practiced law.

His early ambitions were political. He was for some time secretary to the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, and entered the House of Commons in 1910. The brilliant successes of his business career have come comparatively late in life. He never engaged in any trading concern until he became a Director of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society a few years ago. He is also Chairman of the General Explorers' Company, which is concerned with minnig concessions on the Gold Coast, and is a Director of the China Clay Corporation.

Bought Hdye Park Corner Site.

Early this year Mr. Mallaby-Deeley startled London by buying for $2,300,000 the site of St. George's Hospital, at Hyde Park Corner, against the opposition of American finaciers. He had previously bought the Piccadilly Hotel for $2 500,000, and had also purchased the whole St. James's Court property of eight large blocks for, it is said, $1,250,000. He is also interested in a large hotel near Sandwich, and his country residence, Mitcham Court, is one of the finest places in Surrey. His chief interest in life, next to finance and politics, is golf. He is one of the best-known golfers in the kingdom.

"I should be unable to live if I did not own a few lodging houses in London," the Duke of Bedford once said. This was in reference to his Bloomsbury

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HARRISBURG SPECIAL LEAVES EARLIER. New Jersey Central's Harrisburg Special, on and after Dec. 22, 1913, now leaving New York, West 23d St., 8:50, Liberty St., 9:00 A. M., and Allentown Local, now leaving West 23d St. 7:05, Liberty St. 7:15 A. M., will leave each station 15 minutes earlier. See new time tables in effect Dec. 21 for general change of time affecting many trains.—Adv.

WILSON MEETS CABINET.

Session Held in White House—He May Be Out To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Wilson had so far recovered from his attack of grip to-day that he met the Cabinet. The session was not held, as usual, in the executive offices, but in the upper apartments of the White House, because Dr. Grayson insisted on keeping the President in an even temperature, though he thought it probable that his patient would be able to go out of doors to-morrow.

The meeting of the Cabinet was in the study, made historic by the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and the meetings of the Lincoln Cabinet.

JAIL FOR COUNTESS.

German Noblewoman, Guilty of Usury to Suffer "Loss of Honor."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—After a trial lasting several weeks, Countess Treuberg was found guilty to-day of illegal usury, slander, and blackmail, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, fined $375, and is to suffer three years' "loss of honor."

The court also imposed a fine of $75 on Princess Alexandra von Yseburg Budingen, who was cited as a witness, but, despite the most persistent efforts to obtain her attendance, could not be induce to appear.

'DON'T WORRY—LIVE LONG.'

Joseph Bradbury's Advice on His Ninety-third Birthday.

SOUTH ORANGE, Dec. 16.—"Don't worry over things and you will not be nervous and you will sleep well. If you sleep well you will be happy, and if you are happy you will live long."

This is the advice given by Joseph Bradbury, to his seven children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren at his ninety-third birthday celebration here to-day.

Born in Nottingham, England, Mr. Bradbury came to this country when he was 18 years old. He has always been a total abstainer. He has not smoked in eighteen years.

DANA BACK TO TEACHING.

Longfellow's Grandson Quits Role of Laborer for Professorship.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—Edmund L. Dana, grandson of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, and formerly an instructor of philosophy at Harvard, has returned to teaching after a year spent in the role of laborer by accepting a professorship in philosophy at Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

Mr. Dana created a stir in society circles about a year ago by marrying Miss Jessie Halliday, an English miniature painter, the knot being tied by a Justice of the Peace, and a ritual of the couple's own making substituted for the customary service.

Mr. Dana, who is a Socialist, then took a position as a stoker on a railroad. Later he worked as a farm hand, a car conductor and as a reporter.

ENGLAND MAY YET EXHIBIT.

Asquith Government Is Said to be Considering the Matter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.—There is some hope, says The Times this morning, that the Government may after all take part in the Panama Exhibition. The subject, it is understood, has been taken into consideration.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The possibility that the Kahn law for the protection of patents and copyrights on articles exhibited at the San Francisco Exposition may be amended by Congress has had a somewhat discouraging effect on French participation in the exposition, which is being arranged for under the direction of Alexandre Tirman, the French Commissioner General.

The news that the draft of an amendment to this law has been recommended to the United States Senate has impelled Senator Emile Dupon, Chairman of the French Exposition Committee, to telegraph to Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, regretting that a vital question, already settled, should be reopened after the loyal support that France has given to the exposition.

MITCHEL TO SEE WILSON.

Mayor-elect Will Confer with the President on City Affairs.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel will go to Washington on Thursday to attend the dinner to the members of President Wilson's Cabinet. While in Washington he will have a conference with the President on the coming city administration. Mr. Mitchel will return on Friday in time to attend the dinner that night of the Celtic American League at the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Mr. Mitchel said yesterday that he had not made up his mind on any appointment.

"I may announce the appointment of my Secretary before Dec. 31," Mr. Mitchel said yesterday, "but I'm afraid you'll have to wait until that date for the others."

Leo Arnstein, Secretary in the office of Borough President of Manhattan, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz are under consideration by the Mayor-elect for the Charity Commissionership and ex-State Senator Martin Saxe is being considered for Corporation Counsel.

LAVELLE GONE ABROAD?

Wife of Former Columbia Instructor Thinks He Sailed from Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 16.—Believing that Prof. Cecil F. Lavelle of Ohio State University, formerly an instructor in Columbia University, who disappeared from a train at Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 24, left this port for Europe Saturday, Mrs. Lavelle made a thorough investigation to-day at the steamship offices and docks.

She is convinced that her husband is suffering from a lapse of memory. She has found evidence, she said, that he came to Maine Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—At the request of relatives, every policeman in this city was notified to-day to search for Dr. Cecil F. Lavelle, who has been missing since Nov. 24. Just before he disappeared Dr. Lavelle is said to have received a telegram announcing the illness of his mother at Hamilton, Ont., his former home. His wife started for Canada, and he followed the next day. On the arrival of Mrs. Lavelle at the home of her husband's mother she found that no telegram had been sent, according to relatives. Dr. Lavelle never arrived there, and has not since been heard from.

SUNNY JIM DIED LONG AGO—
Gentle, gracious, he would go;
Now we greet his child, and dub her
Sweet Miss Altogether Rubber!
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

PANAMA SCANDAL IS UNDER INQUIRY AT WASHINGTON

Tracing Bank Accounts and Other Property of John Burke, Commissary Manager.

HIS PURCHASES $6,000,000

$1,300,000 Worth from Europe, Where Secret Service Agents Are Investigating.

EMPLOYES MAKE CHARGES

Say He Took Commissions and Was a Stockholder in Colon Import and Export Co.

BIG BANK DEPOSITS FOUND

Salary Was Only $4,500--Acted for the Government-Owned Panama Railroad.

INVESTIGATED AT ISTHMUS

Where Burke Refused to Disclose His Personal Papers—Garrison Thinks Government Will Not Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The War Department and the Isthmian Canal Commission are hot on the trail of certain transactions of John Burke, manager of the Canal Commissary Department, with headquarters at Cristobal, Colon, who is at present in the United Stotes. The accusations under investigation are that Burke has grafted on the contractors from whom he buys supplies and has enriched himself by means of commissions exacted from them.

The investigation is not yet concluded and at the War Department to-day surprise was expressed that the facts had become known. The investigation has progressed far enough, though, to give the department a mortal certainty as to the state of affairs and important developments are likely soon.

Reports received from Panama have indicated that the commissary scandal was at the bottom of the rumored friction between Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman of the Canal Commission, and Richard L. Metcalfe, former editor of The Commoner, who was recently appointed a member of the commission, especially in charge of civil affairs in the Canal Zone.

Secretary of War Garrison said tonight that there was no truth in this report and the official record of the action of the Canal Commission on the matter shows the two men acting together and in harmony. Any suggestion that Col. Goethals would oppose such an investigation because it was urged by Mr. Metcalfe was scouted as absurd on

night, "that an investigation is being made into the conduct of John Burke, of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad. Is it a fact?"

"It is," he replied.

"Have you any reason to believe that his alleged misdoing has cost the Government any money?"

"So far as I know, the accusations relate to money which he has obtained by way of commission or reward from the people from whom he bought goods for the Government or for the railroad."

"Can you state the amount?"

"I cannot; the investigation is not completed."

"Is it true that there has been any conflict between Mr. Metcalfe and Col. Goethals in respect to this?"

"It is absolutely false, and exactly the contrary is the fact. They have been working together in this matter, each aiding the other."

While nothing very definite is yet known as to the amounts believed to have been paid to Mr. Burke as commissions, those who have been directly concerned in the investigation estimate the amount of cash he has deposited in several cities in the last two or three years at from $50,000 to $60,000 and the value of the property he has bought at from $10,000 to $15,000. His salary is $4,500 a year.

Secret service men are now in England and Germany, where they have been sent by the War Department to get from the books of foreign firms from which Burke made many purchases, any records there may be of commissions paid to him by the sellers. Their reports are expected very shortly, but even if they show the payments of such commissions, there is some question whether Burke would be open to any criminal action. Whether the acceptance of such commissions would warrant a charge of bribery hinges on whether or not Burke is to be considered a public officer or merely an employe of the railroad company, a private corporation.

Disclosures by an Employe.

The disclosures which led to the investigation were made by Charles R. Walker, an employe of the Commissary Department, on the Isthmus, and were first brought to the attention of several members of Congress. Mr. Walker came to Washington during his vacation last June and laid his data before the late Senator Johnston of Alabama, who was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals. Senator Johnston became greatly aroused over the allegations made by Walker, and the whole matter was gone over by the Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Johnston, who had been an officer in the Confederate Army, was enraged by these disclosures and declared that he would see the matter investigated. He contemplated a trip to the Isthmus for the purpose, but immediately after became ill, and in August he died. So, as far as could be learned to-day, the matter was dropped by the committee, whose jurisdiction over the affairs of the Canal Zone is open to question.

The War Department officials who have been making the present secret investigation of the same allegations knew nothing of the activity on the part of the State Committee and were surprised when informed of it to-day by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

Mr. Walker filed his data before Congressman Witherspoon of Mississippi and Congressman Maguire of Nebraska, by whom he was advised to bring it to the attention of the Administration rather than to seek action by the legislative branch. The facts were then laid before Secretary of State Bryan, but they did not come within the purview of his department.

The fact that Mr. Bryan, Congressman Maguire, and Commissioner Metcalfe all hail from Lincoln, Neb., and are politically and factionally aligned in Nebraska, is believed to have been the basis of reports that Walker's disclosures were at the bottom of the friction between Metcalfe and Col. Goethals. All this happened before Mr. Metcalfe had even been mentioned for appointment to the commission, and the surmise was made here to-day that Mr. Bryan might have suggested unofficially to Mr. Metcalfe when he left for the Canal Zone that here was a matter to be looked into. This theory was derided by high Administration officials, who said that Secretary Bryan was too scrupulously an observer of official etiquette to interest himself in a matter that pertained to the department of a Cabinet colleague.

Walker went back to Panama at the expiration of his brief vacation, and nothing seems to have been done until he breached the matter to a member of the Canal Commission, whom he met at a dance. In the further developments he was joined in making disclosures by another employe named Yeiser. The whole matter came to a head at a special meeting of the Canal Commission on Sept. 10, which was called by Col. Goethals to consider it.

At that meeting Col. Goethals announced that certain charges had been made against Burke. He told of the statements made by Walker to a member of the commission at a dance. This member was neither Goethals nor Metcalfe. The next day he was unable to recall the name of the man who had told him of Burke's operations, and consequently did nothing about it. Later on Walker went to Metcalfe and gave him the same information. Metcalfe took it up with Col. Gorgas, also a member of the commission. Col. Gergas, after going over the data, reported to Col. Goethals that it raised a sufficient presumption to warrant an investigation.

Said to Own Stock in Trading Co.

Metcalfe, said Col. Goethals at the meeting, had asked him if he had seen Walker, which he had not. He wrote to Walker, however, asking him to call on him. Walker then showed him the same statement he had submitted to Metcalfe and the others, covering alleged irregularities in the commissary department of the railroad. One of the allegations was that Burke was a stockholder in the Colon Import and Export Company, from which he made many purchases.

At this point Col. Goethals asked Mr. Metcalfe to state what he had learned of the transactions, and he told of certain charges Yeiser had made to him. A part of his information consisted of figures showing the amount of the purchases made by Burke. The total was $6,000,000, of which the purchases made from European firms was $1,300,000. Yeiser had also pointed out a growing tendency on Burke's part to buy from one concern, apparently referring to the import and export company.

Col. Goethals went on to say that he had called the special meeting because of these disclosures and that in the meantime Metcalfe had suggested to him that they first have a talk with Burke. In his talk with Metcalfe, Goethals had said that he did not think much of the charges of irregularities, by which he meant acts that would cause direct loss to the Government, but that the possibilities of graft from the selling contractors were of great concern. He added that charges had been made against Burke two years earlier, the allegations being that he had bank accounts in Texas, Indianapolis, on the Isthmus and probably in Illinois. An attempt had been made to investigate these charges through the Treasury Department, but without definite results.

Metcalfe and himself, Col. Goethals continued, went together to Cristobal and saw Burke. They told him of the allegations made against him and Burke said he was a poor man with a large family and that he was unable to keep any bank account. He had no bonds and no stock and had only his salary to depend on, he said, according to Col. Goethals's report.

Metcalfe, said Col. Goethals, told Burke that it was due to himself as well as to the Government, that he should endeavor to clear up the matter by permitting an examination of his personal papers. Burke refused, saying he would show no man his personal papers, but subsequently he said he had understood that Metcalfe wanted them made public at an open hearing, an interpretation that Metcalfe characterized as absurd.

Burke then admitted, Col. Goethals said, that he had $10,000 of stock in the import concern and owned property in Indianapolis valued at $8,000, on which there was a mortgage of $5,000. The purchases, Col. Goethals said, were not made from the Import Company by name but from Robert Willcox, agent on the Isthmus for certain foreign concerns.

Mr. Metcalfe then stated to the commission that Col. Goethals's account of the conversation with Burke was correct. Col. Goethals repeated that the crux of the matter was the question of grafting on the sellers and that an investigation should be made to find out just what property Burke had.

The Washington office of the commission was kept advised of these developments and they were reported by Major Boggs to Secretary of War Garrison. Major Boggs was instructed by the Secretary to go ahead with the investigation, and many facts have been learned which the authorities are not yet prepared to disclose. They said to-day, however, that they had located more property belonging to Burke than his salary would warrant him in having and more than he had admitted having to Col. Goethals and Mr. Metcalfe. It was evident that the War Department officials were morally convinced that Burke had been accepting commissions on a large scale from those who sold him goods for the railroad.

It was also apparent that an effort had been made to let Burke assume that the charges were not being seriously pressed and that nothing was likely to come of them in order that he might be thrown off his guard. With the same end in view, Col. Goethals had appeared to take little interest in the matter, while all the time pushing the investigation vigorously. It was suggested to-day that this assumed indifference of Col. Goethals was probably the basis for the rumors that he was not in accord with Mr. Metcalfe in wanting the matter sifted to the bottom.

Meanwhile the usual time for Burke's vacation came around and on Dec. 4 he obtained leave of absence for the customary forty-two days. The understanding here is that he sailed for New York, arriving there a short time ago.

NEWS TO ROAD'S OFFICERS.

Knew Nothing About the Secret Inquiry Against Burke.

E. A. Drake, Vice President, and Sylvester Deming, Treasurer of the Panama Railroad Company, said last night over the telephone that they knew nothing of the secret investigation being conducted into the operations of John Burke, manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad. Both said they understood that charges had been made some weeks ago and that Burke had been exonerated by a commission of United States officials. Mr. Drake lives in Englewood and Mr. Deming in Elizabeth, N. J.

"What I heard about this matter was unofficial," said Vice President Drake. "I saw reprints from a Colon paper saying that Burke had been exonerated. I am not in a position to know any details about the Commissary Department. I can say nothing more about the case."

Treasurer Deming said the reports which the New York office of the Panama Railroad had had of Burke had been very good. Burke, he said, was about 45 years of age. He had been manager of the Commissary Department since 1905.

"Mr. Burke, in the ordering of supplies," said Mr. Deming, "worked directly under Col. Eugene T. Wilson, Chief Subsistence Officer of the Canal Commission. Col. Wilson's department had charge of providing food supplies for all the boarding houses and hotels in the Canal Zone.

"The report that Mr. Burke's purchases amounted to $6,000,000 a year is exaggerated. The vouchers all came through the New York offices and the total purchases for the last year were not over $5,000,000. Of this amount about one-tenth was expended through Mr. Burke. The rest was bought on orders directly thorugh the New York office and Mr. Burke could not have had anything to do with it. All the vouchers came through the New York office and were paid here under my supervision. No report of irregularities ever came to us.

"What I have heard about the charges against Mr. Burke is merely hearsay, of course. I understood that a former employe in Burke's department had made charges against Mr. Burke about six weeks ago. These charges, I understood, were investigated by a commission. I do not know who served on the commission, but I understood that Mr. Burke had been exonerated. The New York office, of course, does not get into close touch with the Commissary Department. We simply attend to the accounting and financial end of the business of the railroad company. The actual operation of the company is under the direction of the Government officials, notably Chief Engineer Goethals."

Mr. Deming said that some of the purchases of the Commissary Department were necessarily made in Europe, where a more favorable market could be found for certain products, principally linens for the hotels and boarding houses. Both Mr. Deming and Mr. Drake said they never had heard that Burke was a stockholder of the Colon Import and Export Company.

T. H. Rossbottom, Secretary of the Panama Railroad, speaking over the telephone from his home in Riverside, Conn., said he knew absolutely nothing of Burke, nor was he able to say whether Burke's alleged operations had been carried on in this State.

"I heard three months ago that there had been rumors in the Canal Zone of irregularities in the commissary department," said Mr. Rossbottom, "but later I saw short accounts in the newspapers that an investigation of the alleged irregularities, ordered by Col. Goethals, had resulted in the dismissal of the charges against Burke. I had understood that the charges were made by a former employe in the commissary department, a clerk, I think. I know absolutely nothing further of the alleged operations of the man."

Mr. Rossbottom explained that the Panama Railroad opened its commissary department for the benefit of its own employes long before the operations were begun on the Panama Canal. At that time the employes of the railroad were unable to obtain supplies from Colon or Panama, so the supplies were shipped from New York and a nominal increase in the price was made. The commissary department, when conducted by the Panama Railroad, was in charge of H. J. Fleisler.

Later, Mr. Rossbottom explained, the Panama Railroad made arrangements with the Isthmian Canal Commission to furnish supplies to the canal workers through the railroad's commissary department. This arrangement continued until about five years ago, when the Panama Railroad turned over the management of its commissary department to the Isthmian Canal Commission. Mr. Rossbottom made it clear, however, that the commissary department was conducted for the Panama Railroad through the Isthmian Canal Commission. At the present time, he said, Col. E. T. Wilson was in charge of the commissary department of the Panama Railroad.

QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

Seeking Commissions Here Would Come Under Anti-Tipping Law.

Some doubt was expressed in Washington last night whether even if the charges of accepting commissions from concerns from which supplies for the Panama Railroad had been purchased were proved, John Burke could be prosecuted. If any of the supplies were purchased in New York, however, it is possible that the anti-tipping law of this State could be applied.

Following is the text of the law:

CORRUPT INFLUENCING OF AGENTS, EMPLOYES OR SERVANTS.—Whoever gives, offers, or promises to an agent or servant any gift or gratuity whatever, without the knowledge and consent of the principal, employer, or master of such agent, employe, or servant with intent to influence his actions in relation to his principal's, employer's, or master's business; or an agent, employe, or servant who, without the knowledge and consent of his principal, employer, or master, requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner to his principal's, employer's, or master's business; or an agent, employe, or servant who, being authorized to procure material, supplies, or other articles, either by purchase or contract, for his principal, employe, or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer, or master receives, directly or indirectly, for himself or another, a commission, discount, or bonus from the person who makes the sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies, or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor; and any person who gives or offers such agent, employe, or servant such commission, discount, or bonus shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $500, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

The Panama Railroad Company is a Government-owned line, the entire capital stock having been acquired by the Federal authorities in May, 1904. It was chartered by the Legislature of this State on April 7, 1849, and was actually opened on Jan. 28, 1855. Originally intended to provide a quick and easy method of transportation to California, it has grown to be one of the great highways of the world, and has achieved special importance since the beginning of the construction of the Panama Canal.

It was built under a concession granted by the United States of Colombia in 1850, which will run until 1966. This concession has been continued by the Republic of Panama, and in return for it and in lieu of all other forms of taxation the company paid to the republic an annual subsidy of $250,000.

The company had on June 30, 1912, $7,000,000 of capital stock outstanding, all of which was in the possession of the United States. It had also, on that date, capital liabilities amounting to $3,347,332 due to the Government on expenditure for equipment and improvements and for cash appropriated to pay off the first mortgage bonds of the company. By an agreement between the Panama Republic and the United States Government, the annual subsidy originally paid to the Colombian Government is now paid to the Federal Treasury.

Its officers are: President—Col. George W. Goethals; Vice Presidents—E. A. Drake and H. F. Hodges; General Superintendent—J. A. Smith; Treasurer—Sylvester Deming. Its Directors are Col. Gerthals, H. R. Rousseau, W. L. Sibert, H. F. Hodges, E. A. Drake, E. R. Drake, R. R. Rogers, E. Y. Cristobal, C. R. Edwards, O. H. Ernst, M. T. Endicott, and F. C. Boggs.

NO DECISION IN BLAKE CASE.

Referee Says Reports as to His Findings Are "Guesswork."

Wilbur Larremore, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony and to report on the suit for a separation begun by Mrs. Catharine K. Blake, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the noted surgeon, said last night that it would be some time before he would be ready to submit his report.

"Any statement made as to what my report will be," said Mr. Larremore, "must be pure guess work."

Mr. Larremore said he did not know on what Russell H. Landale, Mrs. Blake's attorney, based his belief that the report would favor his client, and he said that Mr. Landale could have no real information concerning it.

DEALERS IN WASTE RECLAIM MILLIONS

Are True Conservationists, President Hofeller Tells Their Association Here.

$700,000,000 NOW INVESTED

Chemistry Turns Discarded Materials Back to Original Uses—Different Industries Report.

The second meeting of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers was held yesterday in the Hotel Astor. Delegates from many places in the East and Middle West attended and discussed conditions in the waste material industry and the policy of the association. The organization was formed in Boston only last March, but, according to the report of the Secretary yesterday, the members of the association represent an investment in the business of more than $700,000,000.

The members are divided into five general classes, according to the particular waste materials in which they deal, and each class is represented on the Board of Governors of the association by a Vice President. The five products upon which the classification is based are rubber, metals, paper stock, cotton and woolen rags, and scrap iron, and yesterday the Vice President representing the business in each of them made a report of the conditions of the trade in which he was interested.

Through their Vice President the rag dealers reported that more than $2,000,000 worth of woolen rags had been exported from the United States last year to be manufactured by foreign mills into the cloth known as "shoddy." According to another report, old tin cans, useless cooking utensils, and discarded hardware of all kinds furnished $114,000,000 worth of pure tin and iron which was used in manufacture.

In many cases, said the representatives of the old metal dealers, the same articles were made from the metals originally covered which had been manufactured from them. The tin coating on old, rusty cans, for example, was removed by some factories, purified by chemical treatment, and then again used as a veneer for cans. Some of the tin was also converted into tetrachloride and used for weighting silk. Old iron and steel can most easily be recovered and used for a second time, the Vice President of the dealers in iron said. What is commonly known as "scrap iron" can be melted down and converted into structural steel and iron implements of as good quality as any, according to his report.

The automobile industry has furnished a field for the rubber men. They buy old tires and tubes which they restore with chemicals to pure rubber for new tires and tubes. Their report showed an active and profitable business.

After bringing the meeting to a close, the President of the association, Theodore Hofeller of Buffalo, addressed the delegates upon the subject of the waste material business.

"Without attracting attention," he said, "the dealers in things that not very long ago were considered useless, and even unprofitable, trash have built up a business that in capital involved and material handled ranks with most recognized industries, and greater results have been obtained from the savings of the waste materials than from irrigation of barren lands. The waste material dealers are the true conservationists. They have reclaimed millions of dollars from the dump heaps throughout the country."

The Secretary of the association is Charles M. Haskins of Boston, and the Treasurer is Mark Sherwin of the same city.

To Test Woman Slayer's Sanity.

William Twist, who stabbed Lizzie White to death at 128 East 115th Street on Nov. 15 last because, he said, she had made a remark reflecting on the character of Gaby Deslys, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Feinberg to be examined as to his mental condition. In reply to questions by the Coroner, Twist said he had fallen in love with Gaby Deslys and killed the White woman when she spoke ill of the actress.

TRUCE IN HUGHES SUIT.

Lawyers Who Passed the Lie Content Themselves with Glaring.

The suit brought against United States Senator Hughes of New Jersey by James Longworth of Middletown, Conn., for the return of $100,000 worth of the bonds of the Tangier Manor Corporation, a Long Island realty concern, came up before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday. On Monday, the lie passed between Hugh Gordon Miller, counsel for Senator Hughes, and Otto A. Gillig, counsel for Mr. Longworth.

There was no trouble in court yesterday outside of a dispute as to whether Frederick J. Quimby, a rich land speculator, had been served with papers properly. Lawyer Gillig said he had been served in this city on Saturday, but Mr. Miller said Mr. Quimby was not here on that day.

"Mr. Quimby," said Mr. Miller, "was in Roanoke, Va., last Saturday. He is very ill."

The two lawyers glared at each other. Justice Greenbaum said he would be pleased to know what the suit was about before he listened to any wrangling over the serving of Mr. Quimby. Having heard all about it the Justice decided that Mr. Quimby had been served and directed that the case should proceed. Later on there may be an investigation to discover whether Mr. Quimby was served.

DUKE SELLS 19 ACRES IN HEART OF LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

bury estate, which is larger and more valuable than the one now sold. The Covent Garden estate, indeed, is the smallest of the three areas in London in the Duke's possession. The third property is in St. Pancras. In addition, the Duke owns a great property around his home, Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, and a valuable part of Buckinghamshire, with Chenies as the centre. Another estate is Endsleigh, Tavistock, Devonshire.

Some years ago an attempt was made from the evidence available to ascertain how much land each Duke possessed and what was its annual yield. The Bedford estates are credited with an annual income of $710,000. Only three Dukes are supposed to have higher incomes from land. The Duke of Devonshire gets about $900,000, the Duke of Buccleuch $1,100,000, and the Duke of Northumberland $880,000. The Duke of Sutherland, with 1,358,000 acres, gets about $700,000 a year out of his property.

Duke Owns 41,615 Acres.

In most recent books of reference the Duke of Bedford's possessions are given at 41,615 acres. He has sold land freely in the last few years, including large estates in Devonshire and Cornwall, with a view to allowing farmers and other tenants to acquire their own holdings.

The "Covent," which was originally Covent Garden, was used by the monks of Westminster in the sixteenth century as a garden and burial ground. It passed to the Duke of Somerset at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., and, after the Duke's execution, from the crown to John Russell, first Earl of Bedford. Later Covent Garden developed into a resort of fashionable and "gay" society. The fourth Earl of Bedford laid out the square from designs by Inigo Jones.

The reasons which induced the present Duke to dispose of the property have not been disclosed, but one Liberal newspaper says that the sale may be taken as an omen of ducal fears of the coming land legislation designed to "rescue tenants from the tentacles of ground landlords."

M'CALL PROMISES HIS AID TO MITCHEL

Tells Knights of Columbus That He Will Give "Warmest Support."

MITCHEL TO BAR POLITICS

Portrait of Mayor-Elect Is Given to His Mother—More Than 900 Knights at Dinner.

Seated at the side of Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission, his defeated rival for election to the Mayoralty, presided last night at a dinner to Mr. Mitchel given by Corrigan Council of the Knights of Columbus, of which both men are members.

Mr. McCall, speaking for the forces aligned with him in the recent fight, pledged to his successful rival his and their co-operation and "the warmest possible support." Mr. Mitchel, when his turn came to speak, early this morning, expressed his appreciation of the support so pledged, and assured his brother Knights of Columbus that throughout his administration politics would be a non-existent factor. He would devote himself in every act to the welfare of all the citizenship of New York.

More than 900 Knights of Columbus attended the dinner. In one of the boxes was Mrs. Mitchel, wife of the Mayor-elect, and Mrs. James Mitchel, his mother. It was the mother's birthday, and the celebration presently took cognizance of that fact, when one of the flags back of the speakers' table suddenly was drawn aside and a portrait of Mr. Mitchel, painted by Miss Helen Maher, was shown to the diners and presented to the mother of the Mayor-elect as typifying what she loved best.

Chairman Edward E. McCall, of the Public Service Commission, was toastmaster at the dinner. At his right sat Mayor-elect Mitchel. Others at this guest table were W. F. O'Connell, Grand Knight Corrigan Counell; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union; the Rev. W. M. Dwyer, State Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus; James A. Bsha, Chairman of the New York Chapter; the Rev. James H. Smith, S. J.; Justice C. W. Pound, Controller William A. Prendergast, William P. Larkin, Cabot Ward, the Rev. J. A. Farrelly, Chaplain of Corrigan Council; Dr. M. J. Dwyer, the Rev. T. J. Shealy, S. J., and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Sheppard.

Among the diners were Alfred J. Amend, Charles F. Appleton, William J. Ahearn, John A. Bolles, J. P. Butler, J. B. Brophy, Thomas Brennan, Justice Benton, Thomas J. Colton, J. H. Carroll, John B. Conbey, T. W. Churchill, John P. Cohalan, John G. Dyer, Joseph M. Dowling, Edward J. Dowling, John J. Dillon, Justice Vernon M. Davis, James E. Dobbin, George S. Dougherty, Martin O. Dowd, Lieut. Richard D. Enright, William B. Ellison, Patrick Egan, William H. Flynn, James Forestal, Philip P. Farley, Charles V. Fornes, Matthew J. Fox, John J. Forde, R. L. Fallon, John W. Goff, Jr., the Rev. M. P. Mahlon, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Charles Olendorf, Michael A. Rofrano, George F. Roesch, Justice Isaac F. Russell, Florence J. Sullivan, Thomas F. Scully Luke D. Stapleton, Henry Seligman, Stephen A. Van Allen, A. Wittpenn, and Justice Lorenz Zeller.

Fellow-Members of Council.

William F. O'Connell, Grand Knight of Corrigan Council, introduced Mr. McCall as toastmaster.

Mr. McCall smiled and nodded in pleasant friendliness to Brother night Mitchel as he said:

"I know of no greater pleasure than this of looking to-night into the faces of such a gathering met to do honor to him who has been elected Chief Magistrate of our city. My own position resembles somewhat that of the little pickaninny whose mother used to rave and rage about the house with such fury that the pickaninny and other members of the family used to run away and hide. When the old lady got through her raging the pickaninny stuck its head out from under the floor of the barn and asked, 'Mammy, does you really want me or are you just yellin'?' The diners yelled that they wanted him, too.

"I want to say," Mr. McCall went on, "that the smoke of battle has now cleared away. The arms have now been stacked; all feeling of resentment, of pique, of fight, subsides at the mandate of the people; and to-night we are all as one in wishing godspeed and good luck to the man who, after the first of January, is going to be your Mayor.

"I want to say that in accordance with the principles of our order and its teachings of the widest possible patriotism, we are with you, Mr. Mayor, heart and soul. Speaking for the forces I led in the recent fight, I can say that they will give you the warmest possible support and put forth the most earnest efforts to uphold your hands in every act of yours that seeks the betterment of the government of our beloved city."

Mr. McCall then proposed a toast to the Mayor-elect.

Almost every speaker who followed took occasion to comment on the friendly juxtaposition of the toastmaster and the Mayor-elect, a position which would almost certainly have been reversed at that dinner but for some ballots at the recent election.

The Rev. William M. Dwyer, Chaplain of the chapter, found in that "happy collocation of the two late opposing political candidates" a sufficient refutation of recent charges that the order to which they both belonged had political aims. He added that of all the offices ever held by Mr. McCall in his long career as a public official and jurist, none became him better than that of friend and toastmaster at the side of his recent foe in politics.

Mitchel's Greeting to McCall.

Mr. Mitchel, too, when his turn came, found that lesson in the situation.

"We were friends, Judge McCall," he said, "before the recent campaign; and I trust we shall remain friends at its close and at the close of many another campaign. I appreciate his spirit of generosity that led him to pledge me the support of himself and all other good citizens to-night.

"I knew I should have that, even before he said it. I look forward to four years of co-operation with him in the government for the welfare and improvement of this city in the future as in the past."

"None appreciates more keenly than do I the tremendous opportunities and the fearful obligations of the City of New York. The constructive work before us is almost appalling. I am glad I visited the Panama Canal," continued Mr. Mitchel, referring to a statement made earlier in the evening by John Barrett. Director General of the Pan-American Union, that New York and this country had not awakened to their opportunities as a result of the opening of this canal.

"I will tell Mr. Barrett," he went on, "that New York has not been asleep to its opportunities in connection with the opening of the connecting link between the oceans. In the last two or three years we have laid the foundations for the completion of our terminal and port facilities so that New York may forge ahead and keep ahead in the commerce and trade of the world.

"We are about to make in the next four years an experiment in Democratic government, an experiment in business administration that shall be directly responsive to the peopleof our city. It means much to New York, but also to every city in our land.

"The eyes of all are upon us. We would be overcome by the difficulties and magnitude of the work but for the confidence, born of conviction, that we go into office with the good-will and cooperation of all the citizens in New York.

WM. R. HEARST CAN'T SLEEP.

Tells Court New York Central Trains Keep Him Awake at Night.

William R. Hearst took the stand in Justice Philbin's part of the Supreme Court yesterday in his suit to enjoin the New York Central from operating freight trains along its tracks on the west side above Seventy-second Street. He told of the annoyance to which he had been subjected, particularly during the night, by the noise made by the switching of the trains in front of his home in the apartment house at Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive.

He said he had put double windows in his apartment in an effort to deaden the sound, and that he had been unable to sleep even then. Other residents of the building testified in support of Mr. Hearst. Included in the list of tenants are the names of many well-know families. The case was continued.

COLT AUTO INJURES BOY.

Chauffeur for Ethel Barrymore's Husband Was Alone in the Car.

An automobile owned by Russell Griswold Colt, husband of Miss Ethel Barrymore, knocked down Joseph Reis, 12 years old, of 340 East Thirty-ninth Street, at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue last night. The lad was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that several of his ribs were broken.

The automobile was in charge of the chauffeur, David Britt, of 172 East Sixty-third Street. According to the police, Britt was alone in the car at the time.

The Christmas Stocking Number of ST. NICHOLAS will make that youngster happy!

25 cents, at all news-stands
A year's happiness, $3.00

The Century Co., 31 East 17th St., N.Y.

THREE MURDERERS LYNCHED BY MOBS

North Dakota Jail Stormed for White Convict Under Life Sentence for Slaying Family.

LOUISIANA NEGROES SHOT

Had Confessed to Killing an ex-Convict—Three Georgia Negroes Saved from Crowd's Vengeance.

WILLISTON, N. D., Dec. 16.—Cleve Culbertson, sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for murdering three members of the Dillon family at Ray, N. D., on Oct. 16, was taken from the Williams County Jail by a meb to-day and hanged from a bridge near here.

The lynching took place shortly before daylight. The party, which consisted of a large number of masked men, battered down the doors of the jail with a heavy iron pipe. Despite the warnings of Sheriff Erickson the men rushed into the jail, tore the door from the cell occupied by the prisoner and dragged him out. He was taken to the Middle Muddy River, a mile and a half from town and hanged from a wagon bridge. The body was then riddled with bullets.

Culbertson, while being taken from the jail, pleaded for mercy but was met with the reply: "You did not show any mercy to the Dillons and we'll show none to you."

Policeman Lucinford and James Johnson, a laborer, attracted by the shouts of the mob, attempted to interfere and were badly beaten.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 16.—Two negroes, Ernest and Frank Williams were shot by a meb at Blanchard, La., to-day. They had confessed to killing Calvin Ballard, whose body was found in his store Saturday morning.

They are believed to have been friends of three negroes Ballard killed several months ago when they attempted to escape from the Louisiana Penitentiary where Ballard at the time was a trusty. Ballard discovered the negroes as they were about to gain their liberty and obtaining a shotgun, fired into the group. His exploit was rewarded by his release from the prison where he had been serving a ten-year sentence for killing his brother.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—The three negroes charged with the murder of Mrs. Jefferson Irby, near Wrens, Ga., were brought to Augusta early to-day by Deputy Sheriffs. They were taken from the Waynesboro Jail because it was feared that the small force of soldiers on guard there would be unable to cope with a mob which threatened to lynch them.

The Sheriff's officers say one of the negroes confessed to the murder and implicated the two other negroes, who deny it. The one who confessed said all three were intoxicated on the skimmings of boiling cane juice.

38 DEAD IN COAL MINE.

Fire Follows Explosion in Colorado Pit—Rescuers Save Two.

NEWCASTLE, Col., Dec. 16.—Thirty-eight men, all married and all save eight of them Americans, were killed in the Vulcan Mine of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company to-day by an explosion of coal dust.

A number of men were in the upper workings, which are reached by a long incline from the tipple, the mine being of the sloping variety. These hastened to the main tunnel, and are said to have been met by a second explosion.

Father J. P. Carrigan of Glenwood Springs, near here, rushed into the smoking pit with the first rescuers in search of the dying, to whom he might administer the last rites of the Church. Two miners were rescued after the underground workings had caught fire.

Before sundown the mine had been cleared of gas, and a thorough exploration of the wrecked workings was made, but the men in charge of the rescue work said it probably would be a day or two before the bodies could be recovered.

The Vulcan Mine was only about a year old, and was equipped with modern safety devices. It is believed that the explosion was caused by an accumulation of dust in the western portion of the mine, where work had practically been abandoned. Most of the dead were found in the eastern workings, to which the explosion was communicated.

This Fall employes of the mine were called out on strike by the United Mine Workers of America, but some of them had gone back to work. The other victims of to-day's disaster were strike-breakers.

REPUBLICANS VOTE DELEGATE REFORMS

Continued from Page 1.

Committeeman Warren convinced the sub-committee that the change could be effected legally through having Republican State conventions ratify any proposal on the subject that the National Committee might submit.

At the first session of the National Committee to-day, Charles Dewey Hilles, its Chairman, said that he favored a national convention, but that if that could not be obtained, he was willing to accept the proposal to have the matter of changing the basis of representation referred to State conventions.

Mr. Warren of Michigan declared there had been no divisen in the Republican Party on questions of political or economic policy, but because of differences of opinion as to the methods employed in expressing party sentiment.

"The problem," he said, "is to prevent the continued division of the members of the party. Let us administer our own corrective; let us not permit the Democratic Party to use a position gained solely by division in our ranks to destroy the good our party has done the nation.

Glaring Irregularities.

"No one should expect representation to be determined by rules providing for absolutely equal representation. But when one State sends one delegate to a national convention for every 1,564 votes cast for the Republican candidate for the Presidency in the preceding election and another State one delegate, with but an equal voice and vote, for every 10,308 votes cast; when one State sends one delegate for every 887 votes and another delegate for every 10,861, when one sends a delegate for every 447 votes and another a delegate for every 11,186 votes; when one State sends a delegate for every 220 votes and another State a delegate for every 11,633, all must know that such a method and such a system must cease."

Ormsby McHarg, who represented the Roosevelt forces in the contests preceding the Chicago Convention last year, addressed the committee in opposition to a special convention.

"If the committee has power to call a convention it has power to change representation. If this committee has decided that abuses should be corrected it should manfully so announce. Such course will restore to a very large extent the confidence of the people who must become the adherents of the Republican Party if it is to be successful at the next national election. The old adage, 'A wrong confessed is half redressed,' will have wholesome and practical application at this critical juncture in our party affairs."

Speaking of the Chicago contests, Mr. McHarg said:

"I knew that Roosevelt was defrauded, and a majority of the members of that committee knew that he was defrauded; and I remained silent, frequently haunted with the statement that proceedings were instituted solely for the purpose of consulting and befogging the committee, and what I then protested against is precisely that which you admit now."

Senator Cummins for "Open Door."

Senator Cummins appealed for the calling of a national convention. While he did not discourage the alternative proposition of referring a reorganization plan to the States, he believed that such a plan would not impress the general public as strongly as would a convention.

"I realize," said Senator Cummins, "that in a national convention we may encounter danger. We ought to meet face to face like men. If we are brave enough to stand for the principles of the Republican Party, we ought to be courageous enough to stand face to face with each other and discuss those principles and what principles we may have for the future. I am not saying here that there should be a general political platform adopted at this special convention, but I do believe that the convention should meet and issue an address to the American people that will produce an effect and bring support to the Republican cause that cannot be brought in any other way. If you do not go through this open door of opportunity that is now presented, that door may no open again."

At the afternoon session the National Committee heard Robert McC. Marsh of the Young Men's Republican Club of New York express the views of that organization. He suggested that the various States be permitted to elect Republican National Committeemen in their own way, and that the representation in National Conventions be based on percentage of votes cast for the Republican Party.

Barnes on the Vital Question.

William Barnes, Jr., of New York said he regretted to hear statements made in committee that seemed to be apologetic. There was no reason to apologize for the Republican Party—it stood for certain fundamental principles. Mr. Barnes declared that he never had any sympathy with the proposal to hold a National Convention to change the basis of representation. He did not regard that as a question vital to the Republican Party. The vital question, he said, was the election of a Republican Senate and Republican House of Representatives in 1914.

Mr. Barnes said that in favoring a national convention his idea was to provide a method by which the Republican Party should explain to the people that it was in their interest that the party stood. If there was any good reason why a change in representation should be made it could be done. Mr. Barnes disagreed with the suggestion that it would be difficult to get enough delegates for a special national convention. He was sure that a convention would arouse great interest in the party, and that there would be a good attendance of delegates.

Committeemen Spiess of New Mexico, Saunders of Tennessee, Jackson of Maryland, Howell of Nebraska, Remmel of Arkansas, Estabrook of New Hampshire, and Bradley of Kentucky opposed the convention idea. Mr. Howell said that if a special convention were held there would be two sets of delegates sent to it from Nebraska.

Might Be Progressive, Says Hadley.

In advocating a convention ex-Gov. Hadley said that such a convention could enunciate a declaration of progressive principles, if wanted, that would correct a false impression that he had indorsed the Republican platform of 1912. A Republican declaration of principles that would improve on the 1912 platform in a proper way could be had, he said. Mr. Hadley told the committee bluntly that one of the duties of a special convention would be to determine whether the National Committee should continue to exist. What the party needed, he said, was leadership in harmony with the progressive sentiment of the country.

Referring to the statement of Mr. Barnes that there was nothing to be corrected in the party, Mr. Hadley said there were a good many things to correct. He declared that 4,500,000 Republicans quit the party in 1912 because they believed there was something wrong with it. Mr. Hadley expressed doubt that the National Committee represented the rank and file of the party in the various States, and he said that if there was a special convention the committeemen could themselves test whether they represented the rank and file by seeking re-election.

There was a sharp colloquy between Senator Borah and Mr. Hadley, growing out of a remark by Mr. Borah that Committeeman Barnes was the most astute leader representing his particular views in the country.

"Are you afraid to make an issue with the conservative element in the party?" asked Mr. Hadley sharply. To this Senator Borah retorted that he was not, but that if there were a National Convention it would be composed of a hand-picked crowd that would be against his ideas.

"We'd be hobbled," he added.

In his speech Senator Borah said:

1916 Last Chance, Says Borah.

The great contest which will determine whether the Republican Party is to resume supremacy or pass into history will be settled in 1916. All other skirmishes, no matter now much they may be emphasized, will be preliminary. We can afford to be cautious and patient in preparing for that great conflict. If I did not believe that the Republican Party was progressive, and that 95 per cent. of the members of that party have a heart interest in the great problems confronting the nation, I would not remain a member of the party.

If the Republican Party adopts a reactionary platform in 1916, it will become nothing but the voice of the aristocracy. I believe it is progressive and I want to gather up that progressive sentiment and crystallize it in 1916. If we should call a convention in 1914 that convention would inevitably result in the selection of hand-picked delegates two-thirds of the States, and any platform promulgated would not be a true expression of the rank and file of the people, and would not be one upon which the party would be able to go to the country in the next Congressional election. Each State will have adopted

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ITALIANS SEE SPY IN AMERICAN GIRL

Miss Dorothy Macvane Under Surveillance by Naval Authorities.

APPEALS TO AMBASSADOR

Daughter of Harvard Professor Is Filling Operatic Engagements in Southern Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says that an American prima donna, Miss Dorothea Macvane, who is now filling an engagement in Taranto, has been under surveillance for some time by the naval authorities, who have mistaken her for a spy. She says her correspondence has been tampered with, and that her own and her French maid's movements have been closely watched.

Miss Macvane's sister, Edith, has reported the affair to the American Embassy, and it is now being investigated. It is not likely that the prima donna will be arrested.

ROME, Dec. 18.—The American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, has requested the Italian Foreign Office to investigate the circumstances surrounding the surveillance by the Italian police of Miss Dorothea A. Macvane, daughter of Prof. Silas M. Macvane of Boston, formerly McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard University.

Miss Macvane, who has been making a tour of Southern Italy, which included the cities of Lecce, Brindisi, and the naval base, Taranto, found that she was being shadowed by the police, and that her correspondence had been intercepted. She learned that she was suspected of being a spy, and she communicated with her father, who is ill in Rome.

Ambassador Page to-day sent Arthur Huch Frazier, Secretary of the Embassy, to ascertain from her parents the circumstances of the case, and the Secretary was informed that Miss Macvane had written a letter to the Ambassador explaining her situation. This letter was never received. The Ambassador deemed it advisable to place the matter officially before the Foreign Office.

The report that Miss Macvane had been arrested at Taranto is without foundation. She was in communication to-day by telephone with a friend in Rome, and it is understood that during the last few days the police surveillance has not been so strictly maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Harvard students used to call the three daughters of Prof. Macvane the "three Graces." They are Dorothea Alastair, Edith, and Baroness Emily de Placy, the last the wife of an officer in the French Army, who was married five years ago.

The sisters are handsome and talented, and their social and artistic successes in Europe have been a source of gratification to friends in this country.

Prof. Macvane was persuaded to go abroad four years ago with his daughters Dorothea and Edith. Letters recently received by friends indicated that they intended to settle permanently in Southern France or Italy.

Miss Dorothea has a fine voice and studdied in Berlin and Rome. She had planned to come to this country to give a series of recitals next year.

Miss Edith Macvane is widely known as an author. At the present time she is running a series of stories in a magazine in which the heroine is a woman detective, and it is significant, in connection with the arrest of her sister, that this heroine's adventures are of a nature that prove her to be of great assistance to the Secret Service branch of the French military organization.

Prof. Silas Macvane was connected with Harvard about thirty years. He became Instructor in Political Economy in 1878, and was made Assistant Professor of History in 1883 and Professor of Ancient and Modern History in 1887. He is the author of several works on political economy and history, among them being "The Wages Question" and "Working Principles of Political Economy."

HOPES FOR POINCARE VISIT.

It Would Advance Franco-American Friendship, Says Shoninger.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 17.—Bernard Shoninger, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, interviewed by Excelsior on the proposed exchange of visits by Presidents Wilson and Poincaré, said:

"President Poincaré's visit to the United States would be a great aid to those who ask and hope to obtain soon the signing of a commercial treaty between France and the United States.

"There has never been a more auspicious time for a manifestation of mutual interest. France has won the hearty sympathy of all Americans by the manner in which she accepted our invitation to participate in the San Francisco Exposition, doing so long before England and Germany refused, although they have all to gain by joining now that the Panama Canal is soon to give a new impulse to their merchant fleets.

"For this reason all Americans are eagerly hoping that President Poincaré's visit will become a certainty in the near future."

RECORD PRICES FOR PRINTS.

Green's Engraving of a Reynolds Portrait Brings $2,830 in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—New records were established at the sale at Christie's to-day of the late J. W. Grundy's collection of engravings.

"Lady Harriet Herbert," by Valentine Green, after Reynolds, first state, with publication line, brought $2,830, a record price.

"Miss Harriet Cholmondeley," after Hoppner, by C. Turner, proof before letters, realized $1,155, another record price.

"Mrs. Stables and Her Daughters," by J. R. Smith, after G. Romney, first state, sold for $2,835, still another record price.

"Master Lambton," after Sir Thomas Lawrence, by S. Cousins, first state, went for $710.

"Henrietta, Countess of Warwick," by J. R. Smith, after Romney, first state, brought $1,520.

WOMEN IN CONVOCATION.

Graduates of Durham Univerasity to be Admitted to Membership.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A motion that female graduates of Durham University be admitted to membership of the Convocation on the same terms as men was discussed at the Durham Convocation to-day.

The proposal eventually was adopted by 37 votes to 13.

GIRL SWIMS PANAMA CANAL.

Miss Golding Covers Thirty-eight Miles in Nineteen Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 16.—Miss Elaine Golding of Brooklyn completed the last lap of her swim through the canal at 7 o'clock this morning. Aided by the tide, she covered the distance from Miraflores locks to Balboa, five miles and seven-tenths, in two hours and five minutes.

She was not permitted to swim through the Culebra Cut, as Col. Goethals considered it dangerous.

The total distance actually swum was thirty-eight miles, and Miss Golding did it, in three relays, in nineteen hours.

DREIBUND NOT MODIFIED.

Declaration by Italian Foreign Minister In Speech in Chamber.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The lines of Italian foreign policy laid down in the King's speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament were confirmed to-day by the Foreign Minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano, in a speech in the Chamber.

The Foreign Minister, referring to the peaceful and defensive aims of the Triple Alliance, announced that this compact had been renewed without modification. He said that the relations between Italy and Germany were of the most intimate character, while those with Austria would be further improved through his approaching visit to Count Leopold von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

All the Powers, said the Minister, were in agreement to maintain the territorial status quo, and therefore Turkey would remain intact, but open to the peaceful competition of foreign countries in the economic field.

Premier Giolitti declared that free trade was an ideal which was perhaps the "last limit of human progress," but so long as other countries maintained protection it would be impossible to renounce the protection of Italian industries, which otherwise would be ruined.

The Premier spoke at length on Libya, announcing that hereafter the occupation of this territory would be maintained by Volunteer instead of regular troops. He added that if the United States closed its doors to Italian emigrants they would find work at home in the vast scheme to colonize unredeemed land.

MILITANTS FIRE A CHURCH.

Much Damage Done by Arson Squad to Building at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Very extensive damage was done to St. Anne's Church here to-day by an incendiary fire started by militant suffragettes as a protest against the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

The stalls on the south side of the church were destroyed and the splendid organ was seriously damaged.

Entrance was gained to the church by the "arson squad" through a stained glass window, which they smashed. The usual suffrage literature was left scattered about the place.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA DIES AT AGE OF 70

Former Papal Secretary of State Was Mentioned as a Possible Successor to Pius X.

CANDIDATE WHEN LEO DIED

But Austria Objected—Retired After That Conclave and Kept Aloof from Papal Affairs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 17.—Cardinal Rampolla, former Papal Secretary of State, died this morning.

He was taken ill yesterday after participating in a religious ceremony.

Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, Marquis del Tindaro, Palatini Cardinal and Arch-priest of St. Peters, was a Sicilian. He was born at Polizzi of a nobio family in 1843 and was educated in Rome at the Collegio Capranica, the Roman Jesuit College, and at the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics.

His career has been rapid and brilliant. He was successively auditor to the Papal Nunciature in Spain in 1875, Secretary to the Propaganda to the Affairs of the Greek Rite in 1877, Secretary of the Congregations for Ecclesiastical Affairs Extraordinary, Nuncio at Madrid in 1882, and finally Cardinal Secretary of State in 1887, an office which he held for

The Late Cardinal Rampolla.

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sixteen years until the death of Leo XIII. It was Rampolla who instigated in 1885 the submission of the quarrel about the Caroline Islands between Spain and Germany to the Pope to arbitrate.

In the perpetual difficulties of the Holy See with regard to the Italian Government, Rampolla was ever the Pope's executive officer. He wrote an infinity of circular letters to reclaim the temporal power of the Pope and to impress Governments of other countries with "the intolerable oppression of the Italian Government." He fought ardently the new penal laws of Italy, which are directed principally against the clergy.

His policies aimed at preserving peace and friendship at any price with foreign States, while urging an impossible warfare against official, unrelenting Italy. When Secretary of State to Leo XIII. he used to be known on account of his reticence by the strange yet eloquent title of the "Grand Silencer," which in olden times was used to designate the Secretary of State of the Byzantine Emperors.

At the last Conclave Cardinal Rampolla received no less than 62 votes for the papacy, one ample sufficiency to have obtained for him the tiara had it not been for the opposition of Germany, which, having no veto of her own, induced Austria to make use of hers. Germany objected to Rampolla, it was said, on the ground that he was believed to be more friendly to France than to herself, and that he constituted a danger to the continuance of the Triple Alliance.

When the present Pope Pius X. was ill last Spring, and there was talk of his successor, it was generally stated in ecclesiastical circles in Rome that Cardinal Rampolla would be elected at the next Conclave. There would not have been any danger of his election being prevented by veto if he had the necessary number of votes, for a Papal Bull issued by Pius X. dated Jan. 20, 1904, and known to have received the approval of the Sacred College, that is to say, the Senate of the Roman Catholic Church, not only abolished the right of veto formerly enjoyed by the Governments of France, Spain, and Austria, but also imposed the penalty of major excommunication upon any Cardinal who, at a Conclave, ventured to communicate the pretensions of a foreign power to influence or veto the election of a candidate for the Chair of St. Peter.

Since the death of Leo XIII. Rampolla lived very quietly in the Palace of St. Martha, just behind St. Peter's, a square and unpretentious two-story building, a palace in name only, which has been for generations the residence for the Cardinal holding the office of Archpriest of St. Peter's.

He held absolutely aloof from all discussions and interference with the foreign relations of the Holy See, and restricted his actions exclusively to those congregations (as the various departments of the pontifical administration are styled) of which he was either President or Vice President. These departments dealt with matters of doctrine and had nothing to do with the foreign policy of the Vatican. Treated with the most profound deference, his recommendations and utterances were not only listened to with respect but were also adopted.

One of the most peculiar features about the Cardinal were his eyes. The right one, large and black, was always wide open, while the left was half hidden by a drooping lid, which gave his face an impenetrable expression. When, however, he addressed one, the drooping eyelid lifted, the entire face seemed changed, and conveyed an impression of great strength of character and intellect.

Every evening from sunset to 11 o'clock he received visitors, the bright light shining from the windows of the palace indicating that he was at home. Ascetic and austere as regards his own mode of life, allowing himself no pleasures, drinking no wine, and altogether indifferent to the pleasures of the table, he was a man of great magnetism and charm, with a voice particularly soft and pleasing.

Many were devoted to him, a still greater number feared him, though professed to be able to fatnom him. No one could boast of ever having been taken into his confidence. He was the most unemotional and self-contained prelate of a Church the discretion and reserve of whose members have achieved a world-wide fame.

RAMPOLLA'S DEATH A SHOCK.

His Loss Will Be Felt, Says Lavelle, Speaking for Cardinal Farley.

When the news of the death of Cardinal Rampolla was taken to the residence of Cardinal Farley the Cardinal had retired for the night and could not be disturbed. Vicar General Lavelle, however, spoke for the Cardinal and the Roman Catholics of the city in general.

"The death of Cardinal Rampolla," he said, "is a great blow to the Church, for he was a man the loss of whom will be distinctly felt. The news of his death comes as a great shock to all of us. That is all I feel that I can say now."

DUCAL REUNION EXPECTED.

Queen Mary Has Been Trying to Reconcile the Marlboroughs.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The domestic affairs of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are again a subject of discussion. It is understood that Queen Mary, with whom the Duchess is a great favorite, has added her influence to the efforts which friends of the couple have for a long time been making to effect a reconciliation, and the end of the estrangement is said to be near.

The position of the children of the marriage, who have reached an age at which they realize the situation, and the Duke's desire to be included in the next Conservative Ministry are other considerations tending toward a reconciliation.

The Duke is actively interesting himself in politics, especialy in opposition to the Government's land proposals. An instance of his activity is his experiment of putting a portion of Blenheim Park under the plow, in order to solve for himself certain agricultural problems by practical experience.

The Duchess, on the other hand, has won for herself a warm place in the hearts of British workingwomen by her unsparing efforts to improve their condition, her energies in this direction being placed by her subservient to social pleasures. She is a frequent visitor to the poor quarters of London, and among other benefits she has established a home where prisoners' wives are looked after while their husbands are undergoing their sentences. In this house, which is situated at Endsleigh Gardens, the Duchess has her own business room, where she superintends the establishment, while her London residence, Sunderland House, is frequently made a centre for charitable meetings.

NEWSPAPER AIR MAIL.

Parachutes to Aid Aeroplane in Distributing on the Riviera.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Daily Mail is making an interesting experiment in connection with the distribution of its Riviera edition, which begins publication in Nice on Saturday.

It has engaged the airman Salmet to leave Nice every morning with parcels of the newspaper, which he will deliver along the coast. Each parcel will be attached to a parachute, and Salmet will throw out a parcel at each of the principal towns over which he passes.

NEWSPAPER CASHIER GONE.

Employe of Paris Herald Confessed He Was Taking $25,000 Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Ernest Laporte, cashier of the Paris edition of The New York Herald, has gone to the United States with $25,000. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

He left behind a confession that he took the money for the purpose of developing a business he had started in Oriental pearls.

EMPEROR MENELIK DEAD.

Abyssinian Ruler Routed Italian Forces at Adowa in 1896.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Djibuti says that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia died Friday.

With little authentic known about the Emperor Menelik, he did enough in his own obscure corner of the world to establish the reputation of being one of the most remarkable men whom the negroid race has produced in recent years. The descendant, as he boasted, of the Queen of Sheba, when he ascended the throne of Ethiopia he had to face a country riven among a score of petty States and principalities. He had to establish order and introduce the rudiments of civilization.

This he accomplished by calling to his aid the science and arts of Europe. He crushed the minor chiefs who opposed him, and abolished slavery. He fostered the means of communication and encouraged agriculture. He even built railroads and encouraged his people to trade with the outside world. Such a policy as that was the policy of a great administrator, but he achieved one startling military success.

Ascending the throne in 1866, he had established his supremacy by 1870, and from then until 1890 his country was at peace. Italy had, however, cast envious eyes on Abyssinia, and in 1889 announced a protectorate over a considerable slice of the coast of the Red Sea. In 1890 Menelik declared war on the European power, and for years the conflict dragged on. It was a constant drain on Italy, and in 1896 a great effort was made to bring it to an end. The Italian and Abyssinian forces joined battle at Adowa, and the former were absolutely routed, some of the fiercest of the victors being the Imperial bodyguard led by Taitu, Menelik's Amazonian Queen.

SMALLPOX FATAL ON OHIO.

Battleship, Back from Europe, Is Quarantined at Guantanamo.

GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Dec. 16.—The battleship Ohio arrived at Caimanera today from her Mediterranean voyage with six cases of smallpox on board and twenty men suffering from fever. Two of the smallpox cases are critical. One man died from smallpox on the way across.

The Ohio anchored two miles off the naval station. The Sanitary Department enforced strict quarantine, traffic from and to the naval station and Caimanera being prohibited. Provision ships for the station must unload their cargo at sea.

The battleships Kansas and Connecticut also arrived, all well. They anchored a long distance from the Ohio.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Speedy
Sure
Gentle

Quickly Relieves

CONSTIPATION

ROOT WOULD NOT RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Tells the Senate His Age Would Prevent Acceptance of the Nomination.

AGAIN ATTACKS MONEY BILL

Gives Board Power to Issue Demand Obligations Which Only Congress Should Possess, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Root replied to-day in the Senate to the attacks made by Senator Owen and others upon his criticism of the Currency bill as finally formulated in the Democratic caucus. Incidentally the New York Senator also ended the movement to make him the Republican Presidential nominee for the campaign of 1916, which Andrew Carnegie started at the White House a few days ago, and which gained impetus in the Senate on Saturday following Mr. Root's speech.

Mr. Root said that he would not accept the nomination. Mr. Root is now 69 years of age. He called attention to the fact that when the Administration after the present one ended he would be over 76. He was too old, he said, and he felt that he could not do the work.

Mr. Root was smiling when he referred to the suggestions of Democratic Senators that his speech on the currency was planned as the beginning of his candidacy. But his voice sounded almost stern. He smiled, too, when he referred to his age, and the galleries, taking in his youthful bearing and complexion, laughed 'good naturedly with him at the idea.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Root, when a pending amendment to the Currency bill had been disposed of, "before passing to another amendment I wish to make some observations regarding the several replies which were made yesterday to the argument I made last Saturday regarding what seemed to me to be the possibilities of inflation under the pending Currency bill.

"I am going to depart from the custom which my feeling ordinarily holds me, and make a remark regarding some personal allusions which occurred in the speeches of two, perhaps three, of the Senators who replied to me. Those Senators saw fit to intimate that my motive in making the argument I did make was not merely the desire to contribute what I could to the fair and intelligent discussion of the merits of this bill, but that there was also a motive of personal ambition coloring my judgment and affecting my utterances.

"That is not a very cogent argument in itself, for what a Senator says here is to be judged by the weight of what is said rather than by any motives he may have in saying it. Nevertheless, I have this to say about it, and I should not say it were it not for the fact that a public statement has appeared coming from the senior Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Gallinger,] and that public statement has been commented upon in this chamber and in the public press, the substance of the statement being that under some circumstances I might be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Presidency Not for Him.

"I shall always be grateful, Sir, for the friendship and the good opinion of the Senator from New Hampshire, and for the too partial friendship which has led other gentlemen to express agreement with him, but I ask my friends upon the other side who do not agree with him, and in whose minds a suspicion of personal ambition upon my part may detract from the weight of my utterances, to remember the fact that before this Administration comes to a close and the next President shall have been inaugurated I shall have reached the age of 72 years. Before the next Administration comes to a close I shall have passed the age of 76 years. It is manifestly impossible, Sir, that I should be the President of the United States. I could not render the service I would not undertake it. I would not accept the nomination. I could not accept the office.

"Such suggestions are and can be merely a graphic way of expressing the feelings of friendship and personal. My political career and my public career are drawing to a close. No political ambition whatever finds its place in the horizon for my future. I look with sympathy and interest upon the younger and more vigorous men who surround me, who rightfully cherish ambitions for place and usefulness of service for our country, but I have no part in them."

Mr. Gallinger at once arose to deny an insinuation by Mr. Reed of Missouri that his statement proposing Mr. Root for the Presidency had been prepared before the speech was delivered, possibly in consultation with Mr. Root himself. Mr. Reed, he said, had already promised to make a correction in the permanent record.

"After the speech," said Mr. Gallinger, "I went to my committee room and dictated the few lines that appeared, simply because I felt like doing it. For a great many years I have had the profoundest admiration for the Senator from New York, and if it had been in my power he would have been President of the United States long ago. I do not share with him the apprehension that his age would make him an improper candidate for the Presidency three years from now; but that, of course, is in the keeping of the Senator from New York. I simply desire to say that the record may be correct, that I exchanged no word with the Senator from New York or any other Senator, that I was personally responsible for what appeared over my signature, and that I am glad to know that the statement made by the Senator from Missouri will be corrected in the permanent record."

"When I began talking, without any deliberation, I took up other matters," said Mr. Reed promptly. "What I said was said without any deliberation or forethought, and insofar as I did the Senator from New Hampshire an injustice, or the Senator from New York, I very frankly express my regret."

Mr. Root passed at once to a consideration of replies made by Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Mr. Reed of Missouri, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi to his Saturday's assault on the bill.

Hitchcock Amendment Defeated.

Just before he took the floor the Hitchcock amendment, providing nine members of the Federal Reserve Board, instead of the seven provided in the Democratic bill, had been laid upon the table by a vote of 36 to 32. Mr. Hitchcock was the only Democrat to oppose tabling the motion, and his party leaders felt that all danger to the bill was passed. But their repeated interruptions of Mr. Root suggested that they were seriously worried by his charge that the bill would open the way to unlimited inflation.

"I had already said," began Mr. Root, taking up Mr. Owen's reply, "that I did not assert that the security in any particular case which the Government would receive for the loan of its notes would not probably be adequate security, but that the view, the phase of the business which I thought we ought to consider was, not the security for a particular loan, but the general fact of the process, the course of business which was contemplated and authorized in this bill.

"The loans of Government funds to these banks authorized by the sixteenth section of the bill will be subject to just the same dangers and possibilities and vicissitudes of good and bad judgment, of honesty and dishonesty, as in all cases of credits. All credits by banks or by merchants or by individuals in whatever business, are exempted subject to certain vicissitudes, to certain possibilities of loss; and these credits, created by the Government loaning its notes to these banks on the securities specified in the bill, will be subject to certain vicissitudes. There may well be a situation arising in which the Government will lose; and it may well be that in the great mass of cases the Government will not lose.

"That is neither here nor there so far as my criticism of the bill is concerned. My objection is that the bill permits a vast inflation of our currency, and that inflation can be accomplished just as readily and just as certainly by loans of the Government paper on good security as upon bad security; that is to say, upon security that is good until the time comes when, through a process of inflation, we reach a situation in which no security is good.

"If it be true that this bill permits inflation; if it be true that the process of inflation can, under this bill, go on to the point with which all are familiar, the point when the too sanguine hopes and expectations of the business world are brought to a sudden and disastrous end; if that be true, then none of this security will be good. If it be not true, then I grant that the security is reasonably good security.

"It is not denied that it is possible under this bill to add to the existing greenbacks, the existing gold and silver certificates of the Government, the existing seven hundred and forty-odd millions of national banknotes, further issue of currency, consisting in demand obligations of the United States, to the extent of $1,800,000,000.

Inflation Always Possible.

"It is possible. No one denies the possibility of periods of inflation. It is denied that we are to have one under this bill, but no one denies that such periods do occur. No one denies that in the past, from time to time, great commercial nations have found themselves moving along the side of optimism which, with the facilities of easy money, has brought them to a point of most serious and injurious collapse. No one denies either the possibility of such periods or the serious and ruinous consequences which inevitably follow them. So we have a basis upon which to proceed—the history of the occurrence of periods of inflation, the ruinous consequences following such periods, the possibility of the enlargement of our currency under this bill by adding to the existing currency $1,800,000,000 of demand obligations of the United States."

Mr. Root's figures were based on statistics used recently in a speech by Mr. Swanson of Virginia. Mr. Swanson interrupted Mr. Root to say that he had found an error in calculation that reduced the possible inflation from $1,800,000,000 to $1,288,000,000.

"I think the Senator was right in the first instance and wrong in this," answered Mr. Root; "but I will not stop to deal with the matter here, because $1,288,000,000 spells the same result as $1,800,000,000."

"While the error of $1,800,000,000 has now been completed," interrupted Mr. Swanson, "I desire now to correct the remainder of the $1,200,000,000."

"I shall be glad to have the Senator do that in the bill," retorted Mr. Root, while the Senators laughed.

Mr. Owen argued that the banks of the country would not convert all their funds into reserves on which to issue threes times the amount in paper. For ordinary needs, he said, they would use their ordinary funds. Human nature and common prudence, he said, would prevent the use of emergency currency when there was no emergency.

Mr. Root continued: "That is an argument, not as to the possibility if inflation, but as to what the banks probably would do. I shall say a word about that presently. It still leaves the possibility of inflation by the increase of these demand obligations of the United States over the new existing currency to the extent of $1,800,000,000, according to the first estimate of the Senator from Virginia, and $1,200,000,000 according to his last estimate.

Scope for Enlarging Obligations.

"There are some further considerations bearing upon that, however. It was agreed the other day between the Senator from Virginia and myself, when I was speaking on Saturday, that that was only based upon the mandatory provisions of the law—that is, based upon deposits from member banks, which were required by law; and if, as my friends on the other side expect, many other banks come into the system, why, so much more will be deposited with the reserve banks, and so much more will be the reserves held by the member banks, and so much greater will be the possibilities of enlarging the demand obligations of the United States by the issue of more and more of these reserve notes.

"Still further, the bill in its eleventh section contains two provisions bearing upon this subject. One is provision (a) in the enumeration of the authority of the Federal Reserve Board. Under that the Federal Reserve Board has power:

"To authorize member banks to use as reserves Federal reserve notes, or banknotes based on United States bonds, to the extent that said board may find necessary."

"Under that I cannot see how there is any limit to the enlargement of our currency under this bill. Understand, I am talking now about the power we confer upon a subordinate agency of government.

"We confer by this bill on the Federal Reserve Board the power to issue demand obligations of the United States to the fullest extent that the banks can bring to the board commercial paper, subject only to the provisions that the banks shall hold against that paper a reserve of 35 per cent., 33 1-3 per cent. of which shall be gold. At the same time we authorize the Federal Reserve Board to give authority to the banks to use as reserves, Federal reserve notes. That is to say, to use as reserves against the notes that are loaned to them the very notes that are issued.

"Where, then, is the limitation of reserves? In that same section of the bill we also confer power upon this subordinate agency of Government to suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days, and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding fifteen days, any reserve requirements specified in this act. Where, then, are we also confer upon the power of this Federal Reserve Board, this subordinate Government agency, to permit the indefinite inflation of the demand obligations of the United States?

"Mr. President, let me turn again to the reason which the Senator from Oklahoma gives to show that they will do it. He says that the citizen must first apply for a loan; that the member bank must, second, consent to discount the citizen's paper; that the Federal reserve bank must, third, consent to rediscount the paper, and, fourth, that the Federal reserve agents representing the people of the United States and the public interest must also consent. Now all that is merely saying that the process of borrowing money by the business man or the citizen desiring to embark on new adventures, or an enlargement of his old enterprises must go through the same process under this bill that he goes through now, bank scrutiny on the loans, bank scrutiny on rediscount, safeguards to prevent errors of judgment in the making of the loan.

"But, Sir, the very essential quality of a period of inflation is that the standards which are applied in the exercise of that kind of judgment become modified by the optimism of the hour, and grow less and less effective in checking the expansion of business as the period of expansion goes on."

Owen Interpolates.

"The Senator concedes, does he not," asked Mr. Owen, "that the extent of the loaning power of a bank depends upon the reserves required by law?"

'So long as they are required by law," answered Mr. Roit. "So long as the law is observed."

Mr. Owen—"That is an automatic limitation, is it not?"

Mr. Root—"No, it is not."

Mr. Owen—"The loans can be extended, then, beyond?"

Mr. Root—"They can; and there is express power given here that they may."

"Yes," admitted Mr. Owen, "there is a power that a suspension of the reserve required might be allowed, but that is apart from the general rule, and that is a rule which has been observed by the Bank of England as far as the Government permits it to exceed the law of 1847, which three times saved them against a panis, and was put in as an extraordinary remedy.

"I only want to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the normal power of a bank to extend its loans is automatically limited by the reserve requirements of the proposed statute."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Root, "I have been proceeding in what I have said to-day, and I proceeded Saturday last upon the basis that the reserves of these banks are wholly an estimate and calculation as to what would be the amount at issue that would be possible, observing the reserve requirements."

"The Senator has not observed," put in Mr. Owen, "that the amount of reserve money in the United States is insufficient to supply the reserve requirements imposed by this proposed act and that it justifies the provision that the reserve notes may themselves be used for reserves of member banks."

"I assumed there was a reason for that," said Mr. Root, "and I am not undertaking to argue. I do not dispute that assuming that the system is a fair reason. My proposition is that your system is one, when you come to make it a practical working system, that does leave open the possibility of this enormous inflation. However reasonable it may be to allow this additional power to the Federal Reserve Board, a power to permit the use of Federal reserve notes as reserves, power to suspend the reserve requirements, if it is necessary, under your system it but emphasizes the fact that you have a system here which makes indefinite expansion and inflation possible.

"Let me proceed with the specific reasons the Senator from Oklahoma gave to us that there would not be inflation. He refers to the necessity of putting up commercial bills. The necessity to put up commercial bills or securities in one form or another is an incident to every period of inflation.

Safeguards Depend on Board.

"Then he proceeds with the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, I think, number of safeguards, every one of which is a safeguard depending upon the exercise of discretion and authority by the Federal Reserve Board.

"Now just what I complain of is that, instead of our doing our duty as the responsible legislative branch of the Government of the United States, we are shirking that duty and throwing it upon a subordinate agency of the Government.

"My proposition is that if we have a Federal Reserve Board having that view, then no matter what the Congress of the United States thinks about it, under this bill those subordinate agents of our Government can reverse the financial policy of the United States and put into operation that view, is against that, Sir, that I address my remarks. I am assuming that they will be honest men. I am assuming that they will have a right public spirit, but I am declaring that we hand over to them the exercise of a tremendous power which no one but the Congress of the United States should ever be permitted to exercise.

"Against the cry of the people for easy money the Federal Reserve Board would be a broken reed, a futile hope. Such a board would not present a barrier against the popular, the agreeable, the demanded money, of the country which we ourselves shrink from establishing now."

Mr. Williams of Mississippi who, last night, delivered a speech suggesting just the kind of check to inflation that Mr. Root's amendment proposed, interrupted to say that the great inflation feared by Mr. Root was only "a bare mathematical possibility." "No President conceivably would appoint one member of the board who believed in flat money," he said.

"The Senator," replied Mr. Root, "overlooks one chronic complaint of our system. It is illustrated in the attitude of people who go to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities to get money for local development. They go away angry because they can't get hard-headed, unconscionable bankers to take their sanguine expectations as good security. This bill is intended to free them from the tyranny of the owners of money who demand security. They expect the officers of the Federal reserve banks to be more sympathetic than business bankers.

"The bill provides for a sectional distribution of members of the controlling board. The effect of that would be that every member of the board would come representing his section of the country with people behind him whom somehow he represents. Geographical selection means sectional representation and local pressure to turn the bright stream toward their own homes. Each member, in order to get that which his people want, will make concessions to other members. They will have the mutual concessions, the give-and-take with which we are familiar, but without our experience to check them in its use. It would take more than human nature to withstand this pressure."

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GRAFT CRISIS NEAR; FOUR MAY CONFESS

Expect Them to Trace Trail to Place Here Where Fortunes Were Divided.

EX-BOSS RYAN MAKES A STIR

Sudden Adjournment of John Doe Inquiry—Bagman "Fixes It" for Contractors and Robs State.

There were indications late last night that the crisis was approaching in District Attorney Whitman's investigation of graft in campaign contributions and in State highway and Barge Canal contracts. The way has been paved, it is asserted, for a series of confessions of wide import.

These confessions, it is said, will trace the graft trail through the State directly to this city and to the place where it is asserted hundreds of thousands of dollars were divided among politicians.

According to a well substantiated report, four men are on the point of revealing the truth about State graft. They have the alternative to tell or to suffer the consequences of their silence.

Stephen Ryan of Norwich, N. Y., former Democratic boss of Chenango County, who broke with the party in March, 1912, and resigned as member of the Democratic State Committee, was a visitor to the office of District Attorney Whitman yesterday. Immediately rumors spread that Ryan was the much heralded "big politician" who would tell of up-State conditions. Ryan eluded would-be interviewers. He slipped out of a rear door and at the District Attorney's office it was neither affirmed nor denied that he had been there.

Ryan's visit notwithstanding caused a postponement of the John Doe investigation which was to go on yesterday afternoon before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Witnesses paced the halls in anticipation of being called. They could not understand why the plans so suddenly had been changed. The postponement strengthened the belief that Ryan had come on an important mission.

After Ryan had gone John A. Hennessy had a conference with District Attorney Whitman. Hennessy as well as the District Attorney remained silent. It was inferred that Hennessy had brought Ryan to the Criminal Court Building. Ryan and Hennessy, in fact, were seen in conversation later in the day. Hennessy's story about the "big politician" who would make important disclosures was recalled. Hennessy for the last ten days has promised to produce this man.

"All I can say about it is that if Hennessy promises anything he makes good," said a man in the confidence of the District Attorney when he asked about the visits of Ryan and Hennessy.

Bagman "Fixed It" for Contractors.

It was learned later that the visit of Ryan and Hennessy had to do with two important affidavits which the District Attorney has been trying for weeks to obtain. The affidavits, it is understood, were made by two up-State road contractors. These contractors obtained some road work in 1912 and were approached by one of the Democratic "bagmen" for campaign contributions. The amount demanded was so large that the contractors said their contracts did not warrant such expenditure.

"Oh, I can fix that," it is alleged that the bagman said.

The contractors swore. It is understood, that the matter was "fixed"; that orders in their names for large sums of money were sent to the Bureau of Maintenance and Repairs of the Highway Department; that an official of this department honored the orders and made out a check for the amount noted on the orders; that no extra work was done for the State, and that the money, instead of going to the two contractors, went directly to the Tammany bagman.

The two affidavits, it was said, were similar. One contractor, it was said, could substantiate the story of the other. These contractors, it was reported, realized that District Attorney Whitman would find them sooner or later, and decided to come to the front before it was too late. Ryan, it was asserted, had been urged to present their case to the District Attorney.

These two contractors it is understood, are the most important witnesses that Mr. Whitman has on his slate. It was inferred that they not only could give evidence against an official in the Highway Department, but that also they could name the politician who accepted the graft money. It also was inferred that they could tell with whom the hold-up man divided the graft in this city.

Ryan Told of Sandbagging.

Ryan's name was brought into the graft investigation on Oct. 31 when John A. Hennessy named Ryan as one of the men from whom he got information about the "sandbagging" of contractors. It was on the same day that George H. McGuire's name was brought into the case.

"Stephen Ryan of Chenango also gave me information," testified Hennessy, "and when Norman E. Mack threatened me with a slander suit, Ryan said he would come to Utica and confer with me. Ryan and McGuire both came and I talked with Ryan first and Ryan said that contractors from his county had met in William H. Kelley's office in Syracuse and had turned over money in accordance with the relative amounts of their contracts and in amounts from $1,000 down to $50. He had the names of the contractors but not the proof. Everett Fowler of Kingston, he said, did the collecting."

The Special Grand Jury will resume its deliberations this afternoon. The new line of inquiry said to have been opened by Ryan and Hennessy, it is believed, will play a big part in the investigation. The Grand Jury, it is expected, will sit again to-morrow afternoon, and on Friday afternoon Mr. Whitman will resume the John Doe inquiry which was postponed yesterday.

SPURNS $2,000 A YEAR.

Mrs. Shuman, Who Asked $15,000 as Allmony, Will Take Nothing.

When Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, in granting an interlocutory decree of divorce yesterday to Mrs. Lillian B Shuman, awarded her alimony of $2,000 a year instead of the $15,000 she had asked for. Mrs. Shuman said that rather than accept an amount so inadequate she would take nothing at all. George H. Shuman, against whom Mrs. Shuman brought her suit for divorce, is in the electric lighting business in New York, and is the son of a wealthy Boston manufacturer and department store manager.

Mrs. Shuman, in spurning the allmony which had been offered, said that she couldn't possibly live on less than $4,000 a year, not including rent, and that she had been accustomed to living at the rate of $15,000 a year. She was used to a great deal of entertaining, she said, and was always accustomed to having automobiles and frequenting the theatres and the best hotels.

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THINKS PERUGIA HAD AID.

View of a Louvre Official as to the Theft of the "Mona Lisa."

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Marquis de Channevières, Assistant Conservator of the Louvre, said to-day:

"One man alone could not have moved the 'Mona Lisa.' It would have taken him too long."

The other officials of the Louvre and the police, however, give credence to Perugia's story of the theft.

Seymour de Ricci, an art expert, today described experiments made immediately after the "Mona Lisa" was stolen. A dummy picture of the same size and weight, from 35 to 40 pounds with the frame, was easily removed by a police official, who had experience in handling pictures, and who carried it the 20 yards to the staircase where the frame was subsequently found. This was all done in one minute.

Another official, accustomed to transporting pictures, did the same thing in twenty seconds.

It has been proved that Perugia assisted in rehanging the "Mona Lisa" some time before the theft.

Magistrate Drioux to-night examined two brothers, Vincenzo and Michele Lancelotti, friends and neighbors of Perugal, who had been denounced by another Italian as having received and hidden the "Mona Lisa." They indignantly denied that they had met Perugia, who had been denounced and served, they said, and never mentioned his private affairs. The police searched the Lancelotti lodging and seized a bundle of letters written in Italian.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16.—Great crowds continued to-day to view the "Mona Lisa." Among the number were the French, German, English, Austrian, and Italian members of the Committee of Delimitation of the Albanian frontier, now in session here.

Owing to the general desire to see the painting, the authorities have decided to place it on exhibition in the Great Hall of the Palazzo Vacchio.

A POINT FOR CHARLTON.

Request for American Testimony Is Likely to be Granted.

ROME, Dec. 16.—Signor Catapano, counsel for the defense in the case of Porter Charlton, asked the court at Como to-day for an elucidation of the charge on which the prisoner is to be tried. He requested that four alienists in New York who visited Charlton after his arrest in the United States on his arrival from Italy, be interrogated as to his mental condition.

Signor Catapano also asked that the court take the testimony of eight American citizens with regard to the alleged violent character of Mrs. Charlton. The Judge at Como compiled by transmitting counsel's request to the Court of Appeals at Milan, which, on giving its definite consent, will ask that the interrogations be made through diplomatic channels.

After Jan. 1 the new penal code goes into effect, and counsel will be allowed to visit Charlton during the period of investigation.

MODIFY HOME RULE BILL.

Ministers Decide to Remove Post Office from Dublin's Control.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Cabinet, which is holding several councils this week to prepare for the next session of Parliament, has decided to eliminate from the Irish Home Rule bill the clause transferring the Irish Post Office to the authority of the Dublin Parliament.

This clause has been severely attacked not only by the Opposition speakers, but also by Federal Home Rulers, as a serious blemish in the bill.

Henceforth, therefore, the Post Office, like the army and navy and the foreign policy, will be under imperial control.

It is reported that the negotiations between the Government and the Opposition on the Ulster difficulty are apparently making no progress.

HACK STAND ACT SIGNED.

Violation of Ordinance Now a Misdemeanor—Bronx Hearing To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Gov. Glynn to-day signed Assemblyman Levy's bill specifying as a misdemeanor any violation of the New York City ordinance regulating public hack stands. Under this act it will be possible to enforce the new ordinance.

The Governor to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock will hold a hearing on the Bronx County organization bills passed by the Legislature. The Governor said that next week public hearings would be held before the newly constituted Board of Estimate on the budget for the State departments for the next fiscal year. Citizens in private life, as well as in public office, will have an opportunity to be heard.

UPHOLDS WHITE SLAVE FILM

Magistrate Dismisses Charge Against Manager of Park Theatre.

Following the service on Monday of a summons on Alfred P. Hamburg, manager of the Park Theatre, by Detective Hague, who charged that a moving-picture film shown in that theatre was likely to impair the morals of young girls, Magistrate Ten Eyck of the West Side Court and social workers viewed the film yesterday, and later the Magistrate dismissed the charge against the theatre manager.

The case was the first one brought by the police in an attempt to stop the presentation of the many films dealing with the white slave traffic now being shown in the city. The summons was served after Police Inspector Dwyer and Detective Hague had seen the film play on Monday and had decided that it was immoral.

The Magistrate was accompanied to the theatre by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Inez Mulholland Boissevain, Dr. William J. Robinson, Miss Beuel, Associate Editor of Harper's Magazine, and Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education and Editor of The Medical Review of Reviews. Most of these witnesses testified in favor of the film in court after the special performance.

CONCRETE WAS SHY IN BART DUNN'S ROAD

Half-Mile Stretch, Engineer Says, Merely Was Covered with "Grout."

SAYS STATE LOST $15,774

Prosecution Contends That State Was Defrauded of More Than Half of Contract Price.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—District Attorney Thomas Gagan endeavored to prove to-day through the testimony of two engineers that Bart Dunn, the Tammany district leader; the Dunbar Contracting Company, and Joseph J. Fogarty, now jointly on trial before Supreme Coort Justice Tompkins on a charge of conspiracy, had defrauded the State out of $15,774 in the rebuilding of a portion of the Tuxedo Turnpike in Rockland County.

The total sum involved in the contract approximately was $30,000. Testimony given to-day was to the effect that only half the amount of concrete for which the Dunbar Company received payment actually was used, and that no scarifying was done, although the State paid $3,267.48 for such work.

W. T. Jerome, counsel for the defendants, spent several hours in cross-examining the witnesses without shaking their testimony. The second day of the trial was marked by many tilts between counsel. Jerome made sarcastic references to John A. Hennessy, who, it was recalled, in a campaign speech delivered at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, ten days before election, referred to the former District Attorney of New York County as "the sinuous-minded Jerome." The trial now in progress is an outcome of Hennessy's investigations.

Charles M. Hilton, a former Road Commissioner and a Hennessy investigator, was on the stand when Jerome asked:

"Didn't you testify yesterday that your boss was 'Spike' Hennessy?"

District Attorney Gagan made earnest objection to the question.

"Well, isn't that his name?" asked Jerome without smiling. "I don't know his first name. What is it? I always heard that he was called 'Spike.'"

Mr. Hilton, who testified last night that the portion of the highway referred to in the indictment against Dunn and others, was not built according to specifications, was the first witness to-day. He added to what he had already said, that a portion of the road, almost half a mile in extent, near the Orange County line, did not contain any concrete, although the contract called for a three-inch layer of that material. A thin layer of grout, a mixture of sand, cement, and water, simply had been spread over the old macadam surface.

Mr. Jerome spent most of the morning session in endeavoring to break down Mr. Hilton's evidence and to discredit him. He showed that Hilton, once an engineer for the West Shore Railroad Company, later had testified in many cases against that company. Hilton said that he never attended an engineering school, but had received a purely practical training. That admission followed an involved hypothetical question which Jerome propounded.

No Concrete for Half a Mile.

Henry P. Morrison, a former chief engineer of the Borough of Richmond, and another Hennessy investigator, followed Hilton on the stand. Morrison told of a survey he had made of the strip of road in dispute. According to the contract the highway for a distance of two and nine-tenths miles was to be covered with concrete three inches in thickness. Morrison testified that only in a few spots did he find material which came anywhere near meeting the specifications. He said that there was no indication of grout having been used, as the specifications demanded, on any part of the road except for a half-mile strip, where there was no evidence that the concrete called for had been laid. On that half-mile strip there was a thin layer of grout, perhaps one-fourth of an inch thick, laid on top of the old macadam bed.

There was no evidence that any part of the road had been scarified to prepare the old roadbed for the grout or concrete. He said that there were many holes in the road which made it rough for automobiles and other vehicles.

"There is a great deal of difference between having a bad road and being a criminal," said Jerome, who acknowledged that the road was in bad shape.

It was in the course of Mr. Morrison's testimony that a hint was given as to the amount of money which it is alleged the State lost by fraud on a contract for $30,000.

Morrison said that his examination showed that in all perhaps 1,135 cubic yards of concrete, most of it not up to specifications, had been laid, although just twice that amount was paid for, at $7.00 a cubic yard. That left $8,632 unaccounted for, according to District Attorney Gagan.

The scarifying paid for, which Gagan contends never was done, amounted to 27,229 yards at 12 cents a yard, or $3,267.48. Then $3,375 was paid by the State for 757 cubic yards of grout, little or none of which was placed on the road, according to the prosecution's contention. These three items amounted to $15,774.48, or more than half of the contract price.

Jerome, in explaining some of the questions he asked Morrison, asserted that the defense would contend that all of the material paid for had been put in the road.

Jerome Blames the State.

Jerome asserted that a three-inch concrete road was in violation of all engineering precedents, and asserted further that no action had been taken by the State to prevent automobiles proceeding to Tuxedo from running over the concrete immediately after it was laid. At least 200 automobiles, weighing from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds each, passed over the fresh concrete, he contended, each day in the Summer of 1912, to the injury of the road. There could be no other result, he said, than a bad road.

Jerome obtained admissions from Hilton and Morrison that it was customary to allow a concrete roadbed to settle for ten to fourteen days before it was opened for use. The specifications also were attacked. Jerome said that James Owens, a road builder, had said that they were unintelligible. He asked Morrison if he understood them.

"Yes, I do," replied the expert, "but they required some study."

Jerome sought to show that the road had been injured by a ten-ton roller, which the contractors were required to use under the contract. The State, he said, had made a mistake in assigning as a Superintendent or Inspector to see that the complicated specifications were carried out a foreman of laborers like Joseph J. Fogarty.

The last witness of the day was Joseph Curran, Superintendent of Maintenance and Repairs of the State Highway Department and head of the Henessy investigators who inspected the road. The afternoon session was adjourned shortly after he took the stand, and it was announced that there would be no night session. The trial will continue at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. District Attorney Gagan said that he hoped to close his case to-morrow. Mr. Jerome will call about twenty witnesses. He said he did not know whether Dunn would be called to the stand.

To Open Gaynor Playground.

The William J. Gaynor Playground at 151st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which was established as a memorial to the late Mayor, will be opened next Saturday afternoon by Mayor Kline. The park includes a recreation house which has been equipped with play rooms and shower baths at a cost of $20,115.

DEFENDS COMPENSATION ACT

Gov. Glynn Justifies Higher Payments by Increased Living Cost.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Final drafts of the new Workmen's Compensation bill came from the printers to-day, but the Governor has not signed it yet. He will sign the original bill when it is brought to him, probably some time this week.

Answering employers who still insist the scale of payment for injuries is too high—it being two-thirds of an employe's regular weekly pay—the Governor said:

"Owing to the great increase in the expense of living since compensation acts were passed in other States, it was deemed to be fair to provide a higher scale of payment for injuries in this State than is provided for instance in the outgrown schedules of New Jersey and New Hampshire, where the amount payable is 50 per cent. of the wages, but where the maximum payment for permanent injuries does not exceed $10 per week, even if the injured men were regularly earning as high as $40.

"In our law the payment in such cases is 66 2-3 per cent. of the injured employe's weekly wages. The percentage paid in Ohio is 66 2-3, in California 65, in Wisconsin 65, and in Texas 60.

"The maximum weekly payment for compensation for total permanent injuries is $12 in Ohio, and in Kansas, Texas, and this State $15, except that in case of the loss of a hand, an arm, a foot, a leg, or an eye the maximum cannot in any case exceed $20 per week, and in many instances may be much less than that, depending on the amount of the employe's wages.

"Where the injury is only partial, the payment is 66 2-3 per cent., not of the average wages, but of the loss of wages."

George W. Perkins of New York today wrote the Governor in part as follows:

"Some are born progressive; some achieve progressiveness, and others have progressiveness thrust upon them. As a thruster you certainly are a howling success."

Bill to Regulate Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Curry of California has introduced a bill to require telegraph companies to capitalize and punctuate all telegrams under penalty.

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—*Boston Transcript.*

"The chapter, 'Lily: A Girl of the Streets,' is a short story in itself and very well done. In its crude directness and total lack of sentimentality it reminds us of a similar chapter in 'The New Machiavelli.' . . . Whatever other results Mr. Dreiser's book may have, at least all his friends who go to England will besiege him with requests for letters of introduction to 'Barfleur.'"
—*New York Globe.*

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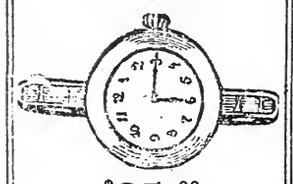

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MISSING GIRL CASE TO THE GRAND JURY

Police Want Certain Friends of Jessie McCann Put Under Oath.

YOUNG MENKEN EXPLAINS

Columbia Student Talks to Inspector Faurot — McCann Family Becomes Reticent.

Detectives seeking Jessie Evelyn McCann, who has been missing from her home at 438 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, since Dec. 4, decided yesterday to ask District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County to take a hand in the case. They believe certain persons have withheld information, and that by having these persons placed under oath in Grand Jury proceedings it will be possible to gain valuable information.

The Chicago police were told yesterday of a young woman who appeared last week at a rooming house and at a physician's office, and said she was a stranger and expected to go to a hospital. The landlady saw newspaper pictures of Miss McCann, and was positive that her caller was the missing girl. The physician was not so positive. The police are still investigating.

A Brooklyn detective who received an anonymous note saying that Miss McCann was in a furnished apartment in Harlem went to the address given last night, and found a sixteen-year-old Manhattan girl, who had run away from home with a young chauffeur.

Harold D. Menken, a Columbia University student, who early in the day told detectives to "go find out those things for yourselves, as that's what you are paid for," appeared yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters in company with his father, Mortimer M. Menken, a lawyer, with an office at 87 Nassau Street.

The attitude of the young Columbia University student was very different from what it had been at his home, 791 West End Avenue, earlier in the day. He professed a willingness to tell all he knew about the case. As the student's father was with him at Good Ground last Summer while Miss McCann was there on her vacation, both father and son were closely questioned by Inspector Faurot, who has taken personal charge of the search for Miss McCann at the request of Mayor Kline, a close friend of the McCann family.

At the conclusion of the interview Inspector Faurot gave out copies of this signed statement which Harold Menken had drawn up in his office:

On Aug. 17 I went to Good Ground, L. I., to spend a couple of weeks of my vacation in company with my father and three friends. We stayed at the Hotel Arlington. About the middle of the succeeding week we were introduced to Miss Jessie McCann, who arrived at the hotel at that time. Upon several occasions she was invited to join our party on my father's sailboat when sailing from the hotel to the bathing station.

I never took Jessie McCann alone. When I was with her we were always in company with two or more persons. I never took Miss McCann to any ice cream parlor. On the last evening of our stay at Good Ground she was invited to accompany our party to the Shinnecock Inn. We sailed over to the inn, and while there there was no drinking whatsoever. Upon returning home in the sailboat the party was delayed owing to it being calm, and for that reason did not reach the hotel until early next morning. Early that morning we left Good Ground.

Since that morning I have never seen Miss Jessie McCann, nor have I heard from her. I did address a letter to her asking permission to call, but I never received any word in reply from her.

Inspector Faurot said that white detectives were still searching through Amityville, Babylon, and near-by towns in the hope that they might come upon Miss McCann's hiding place, he encouraging reports had been received during the day.

At the McCann home in Flatbush it was said that the family had concluded that all the good publicity could do for the case had been done and that in the future the family would have nothing to say.

Robert G. McCann, Jr., said that his father and mother were exhausted after the many days of waiting and watching and were in need of complete rest.

CHICAGO RECOGNIZES PICTURES

Police Looking for Young Woman Who Consulted a Physician.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Miss Jessie Evelyn McCann, the missing social worker of Brooklyn, is in Chicago, according to the latest information of Detective Sergeant W. J. Dillon of the local police bureau, who was at work upon the case here until midnight.

Mrs. Mary Fisher, who lives with her aged mother at 1,814 Wabash Avenue, positively identifies the newspaper photographs of Miss McCann as being those of a young woman who called upon her one week ago and desired to rent a room. Dr. G. A. Remington of 2,208 Wabash Avenue also partially identifies the photographs as being those of a young woman who called upon him for a consultation on Dec. 9 and left without giving any name.

Detective Dillon made investigations last night at St. Luke's and the People's Hospital, mentioned by the young woman corresponding in appearance with Miss McCann, as places to which she might go, but it appears probable that she went to some other institution.

Mrs. Fisher told Dillon a story as follows:

"One week ago Tuesday a young woman about 23 or 24 years of age called here and asked for a room for two weeks. She was a girl of culture and not one of the South Side district. She said she was a stranger in Chicago and told me that she came from Cincinnati.

"She told me that she had married hastily a man of whom she did not believe her parents would approve, and that she desired a room that she could call her own while she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

"She said she wished to be near the offices of Dr. G. A. Remington at 2,208 Wabash Avenue, whom she said she had consulted. I did not wish a woman in the house and let her go. That same evening I saw a newspaper that displayed a photograph of the girl and told how she had been missing for several days from her home in Flatbush. She is exactly the girl of the picture. She told me that she had lost considerable flesh during the last few weeks. I cannot tell the color of her hair because she wore a black silk-covered hat with a dark feather and some flowers under the brim that was pulled down over her face. She had a dark gray coat trimmed with black fur. I have seen other photographs of her since and they make me all the more certain that she is the missing girl. She had a dimple in her chin that could not be mistaken and which shows in the photographs. I advised her to go to St. Luke's Hospital."

Dr. Remington said:

"My books show two women on Dec. 9 and 10. One of these somewhat resembles the photograph of Miss McCann in the newspapers, but I cannot say for certain it was her. She said she had been stopping at a downtown hotel for a few days. She said she was a stranger in Chicago. She inquired about several hospitals, but did not return."

Inquiry at the hospitals failed to show any patient received within ten days corresponding to the description given by Mrs. Fisher and Dr. Remington.

FINDS ANOTHER MISSING GIRL.

Detective's Tip Was That Miss McCann Was in Harlem.

Detective Thomas McManus, of the Snyder Avenue Precinct in Brooklyn, received an anonymous note last night saying that Miss Jessie McCann, the missing Flatbush teacher, was living with a man in a rear apartment of the furnished room house at 149 East 117th Street, Manhattan.

McManus visited the house. When there was no response to his repeated knocks, he forced open the door of the apartment and found a young girl, 16 years of age, and a man hiding in a closet.

The girl proved to be Annie Johnson, the daughter of Christopher Johnson, Superintendent of an office building at 62 William Street. Up to three weeks ago she lived with her parents in apartments in the basement of that building. She suddenly disappeared. Her companion identified himself as Samuel London, 21 years old, a chauffeur.

The couple were locked up in the Lenox Avenue Police Station. London is charged with a serious statutory offense, and a charge of incorrigibility was entered against the girl by her father.

ARRESTS DAUGHTER TO GET HER BACK

Then Doctor Is Held by Magistrate for Abducting Miss Marion Earnshaw.

WEEK'S SEARCH FOR HER

Father Says Girl Was Infatuated with Man Who Says He Is Son of ex-Governor of Manitoba.

Elmer E. Earnshaw, Secretary-Treasurer of the Caswell-Massey Drug Company, was complainant yesterday in the Harlem Court against his daughter Marion, 18 years old, and Dr. Geoffrey Westropp Macdougal, 35 years old, of 41 Washington Square. Miss Earnshaw was held without bail by Magistrate Krotel on a charge of being incorrigible while Dr. Macdougal was held in $2,500 bail on a charge of abduction. The doctor said he was a Canadian, of good family, and that his father was at one time Governor of Manitoba.

The warrant for the arrest of the girl was issued yesterday morning after Mr. Earnshaw, who lives at 374 Wadsworth Avenue, the Bronx, had told the Magistrate that he, his daughter, and Dr. Macdougal had dined together on Dec. 7 last in a Lenox Avenue restaurant. At dinner, Mr. Earnshaw said, he went to the telephone, and when he returned to the table his daughter and the doctor, to whom he says she was engaged, were gone. She did not return home that night, said her father, and the next day he began a search.

After failing to gain any trace of his daughter for several days, Mr. Earnshaw said he hired a private detective agency, and that his daughter and Dr. Macdougal were traced to the Hotel Aldine, at Twenty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, where they were arrested.

Dr. Macdougal accompanied the girl and her father to court. After hearing the circumstances, Magistrate Krotel asked where the doctor was, and when he was told he was in the courtroom ordered his arrest. Dr. Macdougal was arrested in spite of his protests and held for examination on Friday. He said that he could explain the case at that time to the court's entire satisfaction.

Mr. Earnshaw told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter over the telephone last night that his daughter had known Dr. Macdougal for about eight months.

"Marion was introduced to him at that time," said Mr. Earnshaw, "by her cousin. She became infatuated with him and has seen him constantly ever since. I caused her arrest to-day because that was the only manner in which I could gain control of her. I do not think the doctor practices his profession in this city, as I understand that he has a small income. I don't know whether his father was Governor of Manitoba, although I heard him state that fact in court."

When a reporter called at 41 Washington Square last night, he was told that Dr. Macdougal had been away for several days. It was said that he had relatives in the city who would probably bail him out as soon as they heard of his arrest.

TO SEEK HIS SWEETHEART.

Wireless Operator Will Ask for Leave to Hunt for Missing Girl.

Charles Jacobl, a wireless telegraph operator in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who lives at 332 New York Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., will apply for leave of absence to-day so that he can devote all his time to a search for his missing sweetheart, Miss Bertha Badger, of 195 Prospect Street, Jamaica, who disappeared on last Saturday. The girl's father, Ira Badger, who is a manufacturer of tiles, went to the Jamaica Police Station yesterday and asked that a general alarm be sent out for his daughter.

Badger also asked the police to seek Thomas Kirby, of Richmond Hill, who disappeared at the same time as his daughter.

MRS. HARRIMAN'S GIFT.

Tile Pavement to Cooperstown Church in Memory of Ancestor.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman has given a handsome tile pavement to Christ Church at Cooperstown in memory of her great-grandfather, James Averill, and his descendants.

The pavement consists of red unglazed tiles for the choir, while the sanctuary is a reproduction of mediaeval tiles, and is a replica of some of the most noted pavements of Europe. One has an inscription in Latin from the Sixteenth Psalm.

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Grands, $625

MILTON— An instrument of excellence, and by far the best we have found at its moderate price.
Uprights, $235 and $275

SHONINGER— For sixty years the choice of seminaries, conservatories and schools, for its splendid durability and its fine tone.
Uprights, $325 and $375
Grands, $600

CONREID— The splendid Pianos made especially for us by a large and modern factory. Of equal merit with many Pianos sold for $50 to $75 more, and advertised at worth $325 and more.
Uprights, $190 and $210

PLAYER-PIANOS

Which Unlock the Gates of Music to *Every One.*

VOSE Player-Pianos, $625
MILTON Player-Pianos, $500
SHONINGER Player-Pianos, $600
CONREID Player-Pianos, $450

Very Convenient Christmas Terms May Be Arranged on All These Instruments

The Player-Piano Offering of the Year!
The $600 "CECILIAN" at $415
Eighth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Arnold, Constable & Co

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. Telephone Gramercy 5100

Special Gift Suggestions

500 Japanese
Quilted Robes and Vests
Hand quilted and Silk lined in all the most popular shades.

ROBES—Plain colors.	Regular Value $10.00,	5.95
ROBES—Hand embroidered.	Regular Value $14.00,	7.85
VESTS—Sleeveless.	Regular Value $2.50,	1.50
VESTS—With sleeves.	Regular Value $4.00,	2.95

SPECIAL
Silk Umbrellas
Most practical of Holiday Gifts for Man or Woman

Fine assortment of the better grades only. Buck and stag horns, Ivory and colored stone tips; Gunmetal, gold plated, silver trimmed; long sterling handles. Real Values $5.00, $6.00 — 3.15
Better grades of carved woods and sterling trimmed handles. Fine all silk coverings and 8 rib paragon frame. Women's styles only. Regularly $4.50, $5.00 — 2.95
Large assortment of the finest umbrellas made, including Martin English Umbrellas. Novelty as well as the most conservative styles. Folding and Cane Umbrellas. — 5.00 to 23.00

1000 Pairs Women's
Silk Stockings

BLACK PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight. Lisle tops and soles. Regular Price $1.00 pair — 78c; 3 pairs $2.25
BLACK PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight. Double extra spliced heels and toes. Regular Price $1.25 pair — 95c
PURE THREAD SILK—In all the most wanted colors. Medium weight. Regular Price $1.25 pair — 95c
NOTE—The above will be neatly boxed for presentation.

Comfortables
A Sensible Holiday Gift.

FINE WOOL FILLED—Figured silk mull top, plain silk back and border, full size. Regular Price $7.50 each — 6.25
WOOL FILLED—Fine figured silkoline covered, full size. Regular Price $3.50 each — 2.85

Men's House Coats

SILK HOUSE COATS—Velvets, matelasse and plain effects. All silk lined. Regularly $20.00 and $25.00 — 15.00 and 18.00
SMOKING AND LOUNGE COATS—Newest double faced wool materials. Silk cord trimmings. Regularly $6.00 to $15.00 — 4.50 to 12.00

Women's Neckwear
Fashion's last conceits—Neatly Boxed for Holiday Gifts—underpriced.

REAL IRISH LACE SETS—Collar and cuffs—standing collar, shaped cuffs. Regularly $3.50 — 2.95
SPANISH LACE FICHUS—Hand run, effective designs. Black only. Regularly $7.50 to $10.50 — 6.75 8.50
SYRIAN SCARFS—Spangled effects on cotton net, various designs. Regularly $5.75 — 4.55
JABOTS—Fancy shadow lace, very full and fluffy ecru and white. Regularly $3.75 to $10.50 — 2.75 to 8.50
STOCK COLLARS AND JABOTS—Fine shadow lace, high collar, full Jabot. Regularly $2.25 to $5.75 — 1.85 to 4.50
REAL IRISH LACE COLLARS—Dutch and shoulder shape—in fine and bold designs. Regularly $5.75 to $10.50 — 4.50 to 8.50

Shawls

SHETLAND SHAWLS — 1.50, 2.25, 3.50
ICE WOOL SCARFS AND SHAWLS—Colored chenille dotted border, — 1.50, 2.00
REAL INDIA CHUDDA SHAWLS In black, white and colors. — 13.00 to 48.00

Fans
In Holiday Presentation Boxes.

WHITE GAUZE, silver and gilt spangles; carved bone sticks. Reg. $3.25 — 2.75
BLACK GAUZE, silver and gilt spangles; black bone sticks. Reg. $3.00 — 2.65
BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS—Fine full flue; real shell sticks. Regularly $37.50 — 28.50

Blouses and Waists

A special lot of 125, very choice models—superior quality materials offered at the special price 8.75 for Holiday Gifts.
Regular price is $12.75.

SILK NET BLOUSES—Trimmed with silk and laces.
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES (colored)—Lace collar and frills.
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Over net; lace vestee.
WHITE SILK MARQUISETTE WAISTS—Silk lined.
CHIFFON CLOTH WAISTS—Velvet and Irish lace trimmed.
SHADOW LACE AND NET BLOUSES—Flesh colored lining.
CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—New lace vestee.
8.75 Regular price $12.75

Broadway & 19th Street

The New York Edison Company

extends a cordial invitation to visit its exhibit at the

International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation

Grand Central Palace
Lexington Avenue 46th and 47th Streets

The Exposition will continue through the present week. Complimentary tickets of admission may be obtained at the following branch offices

424 Broadway
126 Delancey St
124 West 42nd St
27 East 125th St
362 East 149th St

ESTABLISHED MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON Actual Makers

89 Regent Street
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Cross Guarantees the Truth of this Advertisement to The Times, who, in turn, Guarantees it to its Readers.

Some prefer to leave the choice of a gift to the recipient—We issue gift certificates; they are orders upon MARK CROSS for the required amount.

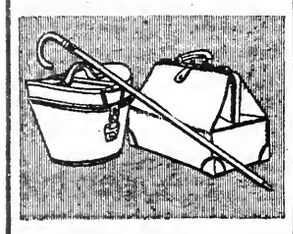
English Glove Gifts

GIFT BOXES FOR LADIES—Containing 1 Pair of 12-Inch White Glace Kid Gloves and 1 Pair Tan Hand-sewn Capeskin Street Gloves—Complete in Box $4.75

GIFT BOX FOR MEN—Containing 1 Pair Grey Buckskin Gloves; 1 Pair Yellow Chamois and 1 Pair White Doeskin Evening Gloves—Complete in Box $5.50

There is a profusion of variety in our goods, yet an admirable vein of uniformity—that is great value-giving.

Gift Suggestions— For Men.



HAT BOX—Illustrated—Solid Tan Hide, Satin Lined with Solid Brass Lock—and Handle on Top..... $7.50

SQUARE HAT BOX.. $12.00

UNFITTED CARLTON BAG—Illustrated—Hand-sewn Tan Oxhide, Linen Lined, With Solid Brass Lock and 2 Slide Locks—Reinforced Corners—16 Inches..... $17.00

OTHER TRAVELLING BAGS—From.. $10.00

UNFITTED SUITCASES—From..... $13.00

PIGSKIN COVERED CANE—Illustrated — With Sterling Silver Braided Band at Handle..... $9.50

UMBRELLAS — Pigskin Covered Handles — Best Silk..... $12.50

FOLDING CANES in Pigskin Cases..... $7.50

Gift Booklet Upon Request
Prompt Attention to Mail Orders
Repairs a Specialty

FIRST FLOOR—LEATHER GOODS, LUGGAGE, GLOVES. SECOND FLOOR—STATIONERY, TRUNKS, MOTORITIES, GLASS AND METAL NOVELTIES, SADDLERY.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Up-town 210 Fifth Avenue, Near 26th Street. Downtown—253 Broadway, Opposite City Hall. Boston—145 Tremont Street.
Dealers Throughout the World

THREE DIE IN FIRE; SIX OTHERS INJURED

Amsterdam Avenue Apartment House Quickly Destroyed and Escape Cut Off.

FIREMAN AND FAMILY LOST

Other Tenants Jump from Fourth Floor and Father Tosses Baby from a Window.

With a roar like a blast furnace, a column of fire swept up through the five-story brick building at 366 Amsterdam Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, pouring flames from the exploded skylight over the only staircase. Three persons in the building were suffocated by smoke before they could reach the fire escapes, and three others were injured by jumping. Two firemen were hurt fighting the fire and a woman in an adjoining building was almost stifled by smoke.

The Dead.

McMANUS, THOMAS J., Jr., a fireman attached to Engine Company 40, tenant on the fourth floor, who was off duty. A nephew of State Senator T. J. ("The") McManus.

McMANUS, Mrs. MARY, mother of the preceding.

McMANUS Miss Mary, sister of Thomas J. McManus, Jr.

The Injured.

BRODERICK, Mrs. JAMES, 364 Amsterdam Avenue; taken to Polyclinic Hospital, suffering from partial suffocation by smoke entering her window.

McCUNE, DONALD C., Truck 35; cuts on hands, sent to quarters.

MAURER, JAMES, a tenant on the fourth floor; bruises, sprains, burns and cuts, in Polyclinic Hospital, will recover. Dropped from fourth floor window.

MAURER, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of the preceding; hip broken; possible fracture of the skull, and internal injuries, burns about the face and head, in Polyclinic Hospital, condition serious. Leaped from fourth floor front window in night gown, after her hair caught fire.

MAURER, JOSEPH, fourteen-months-old son of the preceding; hip fractured and internal injuries, condition serious, in Polyclinic Hospital. Dropped by father from fourth etory window, force of fall broken by guy wire.

SULLIVAN, MICHAEL, Engine Company 40; two broken ribs, in Polyclinic Hospital; buried floor of fifth story collapsed under him, precipitating him to the third floor.

The fire destroyed all evidence of its origin. When discovered, bakers in the employ of Alfred Suckow, a master baker, who occupied the basement and ground floor as a bakery and lunchroom, had scarcely time to make their escape. Their shouts aroused Mr. Suckow's family on the first floor above the street, so that they alone of all tenants of the building could escape by the stairs.

Patrolman James M. Daly, attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, who occupied a flat on the third floor with his wife and Miss Margaret Sullivan, a boarder, was awakened, he said, by a roar which made him think at first that burglars were at work in the building. By the time he was out of bed all escape by the stairs was cut off, and he got his wife and Miss Sullivan to the front windows, where they were taken to the street by Firemen McGrath and Linia.

The building was a furnace before the tenants on the fourth floor had warning. These were the Maurer and McManus families. Maurer got his wife and child to the front windows, but the flames were so hot behind them that they could not heed the shouts of the crowd collected in the street to wait for the firemen to reach him. Mrs. Maurer's hair caught fire, and she leaped to the sidewalk. Maurer shouted for some one to catch his four-months-old son, and then dropped the boy. The child hit a guy wire running from the third floor to a sign before the bakery and bounded out to the street. Maurer let himself down as far as he could and then pushed himself free from the building for a fall to the sidewalk. The Dalys and Miss Sullivan, hard pressed by the fire, were debating whether to follow his example when the firemen got the extension ladders up.

Meanwhile, Deputy Chief Burns and Capt. Mustard of Engine 40 called attention to the fact that young McManus, a member of the company, was a tenant in the building and was off duty. But the fire was too hot for the firemen to enter. When they were able to do so they found that McManus had died like a hero. He was found in the room occupied by his mother and sister, with one arm around his mother's body as if he had been in the act of dragging her to the window, when overcome.

There were two families on the fifth floor, those of Charles B. Hanby and Rudolf Weinacht, each consisting of husband, wife, son, and daughter. Both tried to make their escapes by way of the stairway, but found that it was equally impossible to go down the street or up to the roof by that means. The uprush of heated air had blown out the skylight and trap door at the top of the stairway leading to the roof and the hallway was full of rushing smoke and flame. Both families made their way to fire escapes in the rear of the building and thence to the roof over which they made their way south toward Seventy-seventh Street, coming down through the scuttle door of one of the houses on that street.

Chief Kenlon came to the fire on the third alarm and commended Deputy Chief Burns for keeping the fire confined to the building of its origin. It was two hours before the mighty mass of water poured on to the flames by several engine companies and a water tower finally extinguished them. Nearly every floor and beam in the building had been eaten through, so that it was dangerous for firemen to venture to the various floors.

EMPLOYES SAVE TENANTS.

Give Alarm and Aid Escapes at Fire in Central Park West.

Three persons were injured and a number thrown into a panic yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when a fire in the basement and first floor of the Alclyde Apartments, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street, filled the seven-story structure with smoke. The smoke drove a number of women to the windows, where their behavior aroused the fears of spectators that they contemplated jumping. Two extension ladders were raised by firemen, as a precautionary measure.

The removal of tenants from the building was facilitated by two negro employes, Clifton Parham, of 127 West 132d Street, a telephone boy, who sent out the first warning to occupants, and James Seeley of 128 West 134th Street, the elevator boy, who made several trips in the choking smoke. Parham took special pains to warn Mrs. Oscar Pfeiffer, a tenant on the fifth floor, who was supposed to be hard of hearing. Mrs. Pfeiffer became hysterical and had to be treated by an ambulance surgeon.

After the fire was checked, it was found that it had eaten its way through a telephone cable attached to the house and that many apartment houses on the block had been cut off from the telephone central.

HARVARD HONORS MORGAN.

Banker's Son Becomes President of the Delphic Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., son of J. P. Morgan of New York, received official notification to-day that his recent election as President of one of the most exclusive Harvard organizations, the Delphic Club, had been approved by the club's Committee on Elections. He will hold office until next June, when he will be graduated from the university.

The Delphic Club, or the "gas house gang," as it is better known to Crimson alumni, has been in existence for sixty-five years. Only two other Harvard organizations have had a longer university existence—the Hasty Pudding Club and the Institute of 1770, of both of which organizations Morgan is a member.

RESCUED AMID FLAMES.

Women and Babies in Peril at Suspicious Tenement Fire.

Their escape by the stairways cut off by smoke and flames, women and children threatened to leap from the windows of a four-story double brick tenement that houses twelve families at 2,579 Pitkin Avenue, East New York, last evening. The fire started in the cellar, and the fire marshal is investigating.

Mrs. Thomas Murphy, her three months old infant in her arms, tried to lead her two children, Ellen and Edward, 10 and 6 years old, to the street. The smoke drove them back. They climbed out on the third floor fire escape landing, screaming with terror. Mrs. Mary Garrazo and her two small children, and ner mother, Mrs. Ellen Carbone, and Mrs. Mary Smith and her 6-year-old daughter, were with the Murphy family when the firemen arrived, and in their frenzy the women threatened to throw the children to the street and jump.

Lieut. John J. Gulon and Fireman Matthew J. Dodd and Frank L. Nicholson of Engine Company 236 threw a short ladder up against the house and brought the women and children down after much spectacular work. At times they were hidden from the sight of the crowds in the street by smoke and flame.

Mrs. Murphy was found in a faint on the fire escape landing. Her baby had rolled from her arms. She and her children were in a bad way from inhaling smoke, and with aged Mrs. Carbone were treated by Ambulance Surgeon Figley, who was called from Bradford Street Hospital The fire did $1,500 damage.

CHICAGO BROKERS FAIL.

Liabilities of the Trowbridge & Niver Co. Exceed $600,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the Trowbridge and Niver Company, brokers of this city, was filed in the United States District Court to-day in behalf of Dillon Turney of Fairfield, Iowa; A. L. Register, Philadelphia, and J. W. Gilkey, Plainwell, Mich.

The Central Trust Company was appointed receiver for the company after G. S. Spear, the Vice President, had acknowledged that its liabilities were in excess of $600,000 and that its assets were much smaller. The concern dealt largely in municipal bonds.

A. F. L. Barbers to Strike.

The Italian barbers belonging to unions in the American Federation of Labor, which are now in competition with the barbers in the Industrial Workers of the World, decided yesterday on a general strike throughout Manhattan and the Bronx, to go into effect on Monday. The unions which have declared the strike will send a committee to the unions of Italian barbers in Brooklyn on Sunday to get them to join in the strike if possible.

French Loan Bill Withdrawn.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Government to-day withdrew from the Chamber of Deputies the measure authorizing the loan of $260,000,000. This bill caused the fall of the Barthou Cabinet, which insisted on the immunity of the loan from taxation. It was announced that the Government would shortly have ready another bill to be presented to the Chamber in its place.

Firemen to Give Rescue Drill.

An outdoor rescue drill by city firemen and two young girls will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in connection with the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation at the Grand Central Palace. The drill will illustrate how persons may be rescued who are imprisoned by fire on the roof or upper floors of high buildings.

Dinner to Maurice E. Connolly.

The Democratic County Committee of the Borough of Queens gave a complimentary dinner last night in Schutzen Park, Long Island City, to Maurice E. Connolly, the Democratic Borough President-elect. More than 700 persons attended

SCHMIDT RESENTS PLEA OF INSANITY

Interrupts His Lawyer When He Outlines Defense Plans to the Jury.

FATHER AND SISTER HEARD

They Testify That Schmidt Showed Signs of Religious Mania from Early Youth.

Hans Schmidt, the priest who murdered Anna Aumuller, made a vehement protest in Judge Foster's court in General Sessions yesterday when ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, his leading counsel, described him as insane.

"I will show," said ex-Judge Olcott in his opening statement, "that the defendant is now and always will be mentally unbalanced and legally insane."

"That is not true," shouted Schmidt, leaping to his feet, "I protest against that."

Before the priest could say anything more, he was forced back into his chair, where he sat glaring at his leading counsel and moving his lips. This was the first outbreak of anger by Schmidt during his trial, although he flew into a spectacular rage at the Coroner's inquest and threw a handful of coins at the spectators. During the rest of the hearings yesterday, however, Schmidt listened patiently to accounts of his delusions and eccentricities by his father and sister.

Mrs. Isidor Schadler, sister of the prisoner, told of visions Schmidt, when a mere boy, had related to his family. When he was ten or twelve years old, she said, Schmidt had come back from the church in Aschaffenburg, Germany, where his family lived, saying that he had heard voices in the church ordering him to become a priest. From his early youth, Mrs. Schadler said, Schmidt had cut up his clothes to make garments resembling priestly vestments, and that his favorite amusement was to pretend that he was a priest. One of his visions, she said, was of his ordination by St. Elizabeth.

In answer to questions by Terence J. McManus, one of Schmidt's lawyers, Mrs. Schadler said through her interpreter that she was a strongly religious woman and that she had seen a vision herself.

"When my child died," she said, "my dead sister appeared to me with the dead child and comforted me, telling me that they were both in heaven and that I should be happy."

Mrs. Schadler said that Schmidt as a boy had a mania for cutting the heads from his mother's geese, drinking their blood, and pretending to perform religious ceremonies with it. The neighbors and family used to refer to Hans when he was about 12 years old, they said, as the "little chaplain."

Schmidt had a birthmark on his left side, she said, which he said was put there as a sign by St. Elizabeth. Mrs. Schadler said that at the interview with the prisoner in the District Attorney's office she had said:

"Hans, look at your father. Don't you know your father?"

"I do not know him," Schmidt replied, according to Mrs. Schadler. "He is not my father. The Holy Ghost is my father."

Heinrich Schmidt, father of the prisoner, described himself as a railroad inspector, and said he had been engaged in railroad work for thirty-six years. He was a well-dressed man of prosperous appearance, about 65 years old.

"When my son was 8 years old," said the witness through an interpreter, "he kept an altar, candelabra, and the vestments of a priest in his room. He used to kill his mother's geese, put their heads in his pocket, and play with the blood imitating religious ceremonies.

"He used to go to slaughter houses," said the witness, "until I reproved and punished him, and he said that he liked to see blood."

Father Francis Markert, who is connected with a mission seminary at Techny, Ill., said that he was a schoolmate of Schmidt, who was of an exceptionally religious and devout nature as a boy. Father Markert told of visiting Schmidt at the Theological Seminary at Mainz and said that he thought something was wrong with him because of the disorder of his rooms and because of his unclean dress and dishevelled appearance.

The prosecution closed yesterday morning with reading the latter part of Schmidt's confession by Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy. The stenographic record showed that when Mr. Murphy asked Schmidt why he had used assumed names. Schmidt said:

"Do you understand about two-quarters and three-quarters personalities?"

Mr. Murphy replied that he did not.

"Then," said Schmidt, "it would be useless to explain to you. Your could not understand."

In his opening address ex-Judge Olcott conceded that Schmidt had committed the act charged, but urged that the jury should bring in a verdict of not guilty in order that he might be incarcerated in the hospital for the criminal insane.

Another thing that the defense promised to prove by a witness who knew Schmidt in this country was that he carried a passion for helping people to the verge of a mania, and that he gave away money foolishly. Mr. Olcott asserted that early in his life Schmidt had been afflicted with a "blood lust," which in time developed into a religious mania, in which he was possessed with the belief that it was necessary for him to make the sacrifice of a human being.

Are You Deaf?

Electricity and Invention Continue to Accomplish New Wonders for the Hard of Hearing.

ACOUSTICON with Sound Regulator (six instruments in one,) best for the hard of hearing.

ACOUSTICON with Battery Regulator (four instruments in one,) Great strength, for the very deaf.

AURIS with Acousticon Battery Regulator, a lighter instrument of great strength, and the lowest priced electrical aid for the deaf.

Call and have your ears fitted free of charge. No obligation to purchase.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY, 1,300 Candler Bldg., 20 West 42d St., New York City.

Also manufacturers of the Turner-Dictograph Telephone System.

A Christmas Box of INTER WOVEN SOCKS always pleases a man.

Packed in a Special Gift Box. Silk or Lisle $1.00 the Box.

FRANK SEEKS NEW TRIAL.

Convicted of Killing Girl, He Appeals to Higher Georgia Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—The fate of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of little Mary Phagan, for whom arguments for a new trial were concluded this afternoon before the Supreme Court of Georgia, now rests upon the decision of that body. The Justices announced that they intended to read every line of evidence in the case. This means delay in delivering judgment.

The appeal is virtually the last stand of the defense, as the seal of the Supreme Court's approval of the verdict of the jury and the subsequent decision of Judge Roan, who tried the case, will make it difficult to prolong the case beyond a temporary respite from the Federal courts or the Governor.

Judge Roan, although refusing to grant a new trial, said that he personally was not absolutely convinced of the accused's guilt or innocence.

A Sure, Safe Investment

Our Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City real estate offer absolute and positive safeguards against any possibility of loss—a class of investment which banks, estates and expert investors unhesitatingly indorse.

We offer these first mortgages, with principal and interest guaranteed, netting from

5 to 5½%

New York Mortgage & Security Company

135 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital and Surplus - $2,600,000

¶ An hour or so in the SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE on Fifth Avenue at 48th Street and your Christmas shopping will be done. Bring your list of names. You will easily find a book for every combination of age and taste.

B. Altman & Co.

The Special Sale of Furs now in progress, will be continued during the remainder of the present week, presenting a remarkable opportunity for purchasing Women's Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces.

at very special prices.

French Lingerie Department

Large Reductions have been made in the prices of Hand-embroidered Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers and Combination Garments, in a number of styles about to be discontinued. Special values will be offered this day (Wednesday) in

Night Robes . . . . . at $1.90
Chemises . . . . . at 1.35
Combination Garments . . at 2.50

B. Altman & Co.

have now ready a number of the latest fashionable models in Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Tailor-made Suits, from which orders are being taken for reproductions at moderate prices.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Radical Reductions

have been made in the complete readjustment of our stocks of high-grade Furs and Outer-apparel—offering a *most unusual opportunity* to solve many gift problems as well as to supply personal needs, *at very substantial savings*—

Luxurious Fur Coats & Sets

$135 & $195 French Seal or Caracul Coats—*$85 & $125*
$295 Caracul Coats—*$195* $225 Hudson Seal Coats—*$165*
$350 Plain or Fitch-trimmed Hudson Seal Coats—*$250*
$275 to $495 Plain and Fancy-Draped Mole Coats—*$155 to $295*
$325 to $395 Baby Caracul Coats—*$235 to $275*
$325 & $425 Silvered Taupe Fox Sets—*$250 & $325*
$250 to $295 Red or Taupe Fox Sets—*$150 & $195*
$125 to $150 Silvered Kit Fox Sets—*$75 & $95*
$95 to $135 Black Fox Sets—*$65 & $75*
Skunk Muffs—Very special—*$37.50, $55, $65*
Formerly $55, $85 to $125.

$175 to $450 Fur-trimmed Suits—$75 to $185
$85 to $125 Tailleur Suits—$45 to $58
Including fur-trimmed styles for women and misses.

$95 to $145 Gowns and Dresses—$58 & $65
$45 to $125 Afternoon and Dance Frocks—$25, $35 & $45
$10 to $35 Fancy Blouses—$5, $7.50, $9.50
Of chiffon, crepe de chine and net.

Millinery---reduced to $6 & $12
Special Sale of Holiday Novelties
Exquisite French conceits, such as Bandeaux, Corsage Bouquets, Scarfs, Veils, Fancy Bags and other appropriate gift-articles.

ALSO CONTINUING THE
Sale of Fur-trimmed Wraps
$95 Wraps—*$48* $285 Wraps—*$145*
$165 Wraps—*$85* $375 Wraps—*$175*
$200 Wraps—*$95* $475 Wraps—*$235*

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

OPEN EVENINGS 'TILL 7 O'CLOCK

GREENHUT BUILDING

Gifts of Permanent Value in Furniture

Quite out of the question to name more than a handful, but our Greenhut Building is full of equally fine pieces that will hold you in grateful remembrance of the recipient for many years to come.

$42.50 Mahogany Grandfather Clocks—as illustrated; 88 inches high, with 8-day American pendulum weight movement; strikes hour and half hour on cathedral gong; brass chains and weights; today, at..... $35

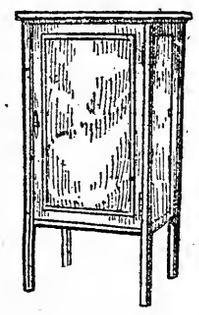
Other Mahogany Grandfather Clocks

Regularly	Sale Price	Regularly	Sale Price
$110.00	$65.00	$149.00	$110.00
120.00	80.00	260.00	155.00
125.00	85.00	296.00	195.00
145.00	105.00	300.00	200.00
462.00			275.00

$12 Mahogany Sheraton Music Cabinets—as illustrated; 40 inches high; at..... $8.50
Other Music Cabinets at $6.50 to $55.

$7 Golden Oak or Mahogany Finished High Back Saddle Wood Seat Rockers—today, at..... $5.50
Other Rockers, with saddle wood seats; at $3.50 to $40.

$18 Fumed Oak Morris Chairs — with genuine Spanish leather automobile spring seat and cushion back; today, at..... $13.75
Other Morris Chairs at $9.50 up to $50.



MAIN BUILDING

Here It Is!
Annual Sale in Toy Town of the Famous
"Steinfeld" Steering Sleds

Of all the events announced in Toy Town not one ever attracts a greater attendance. Hundreds of our friends wait for this sale annually. Today's the day!

95c Sleds at 79c
$1.19 Sleds at 95c
$1.29 Sleds at $1.05

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $5 to $10.75
Bath Robes At $3.95 & $5.75

Right at the outset, we tell you that the only reason we can sell these splendid comfort-giving garments so cheaply is because the blanket materials of which they are made were bought by us and the garments were made to our own specifications.

Some of them are all-wool; some part wool. Each one of these robes has a heavy girdle to match. The patterns are simply beautiful, and there's every good color you can think of for your choice. Sale today.

MAIN BUILDING

Away They Go!
1,000 Pairs of Ball-Bearing
Skates
$1.25 Grade Today at 95c

No gift will please youngsters more than these fine, sturdy, smooth-running skates.

Quantity in this sale is limited, so come EARLY, today.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $2.25, $3 and $3.50
Pajamas at $1.65

Best Grades in Silk Mixed and Mercerized Silk

1,200 sets of high-grade pajamas in this timely holiday sale. The special price is considerably below their real values.

Choice of colors is wide—pink, blue, helio and tan; also white.

Every pair with silk loops and finest pearl buttons; all sizes; today, at..... $1.65

Domet Flannel Pajamas—for men and boys; very low priced.
Single- or Double-Breasted Flannel Shirts—of all kinds; for men; practical and useful for cold weather wear.
Cardigan Jackets—an exceptionally fine collection specially priced for the holiday season.
Domet Flannel Night Robes—for men and boys; specially priced today; another good idea.

Big Holiday Specials in All Departments of Our Two Mammoth Buildings. Do Not Fail to Visit Our Sporting Goods Store—It's on the Same Floor with the Men's Wear Store.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

'World's Best Small Grand'

The "BRIGGS"

Length, 5 ft. 2 in. Width, 4 ft. 7 in.

BRIGGS PIANOS have been on the market continuously since 1868, and are renowned for their rare quality of tone and their durability.

Sold on easy payments if desired.

Send for Catalogue

SPECIAL SALE OF PLAYER PIANOS

A remarkable opportunity for securing UNUSUAL BARGAINS in PLAYER PIANOS.

Only a limited number of instruments offered before Christmas.

Sold on easy terms if desired.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
8, 10, 12 East 34th St., New York.

Goupil & Co.
of Paris

Gifts: Water Color Fac-Similes. Etchings. Engravings. Photogravures in Black & White and in Color. Fine Art Books

MANZI, JOYANT & CO.,
Successors to Goupil & Co. of Paris
58 W. 45th St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

OFFICERS APOLOGIZE FOR CARABAO SONGS

Aleshire, Howard, and McIntyre Make Formal Explanation of Banquet Incident.

NO REFLECTION ON WILSON

Nor Slur on Filipinos Intended, They Say—Affair May End Military Order's Reunions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Feeling over President Wilson's orders for the investigation of the occurrences at the dinner of the military order of the Carabao last Thursday rose to a high pitch to-day. Little else was talked of in army and navy circles.

The officers of the two services are practically unanimous in their expression of amazement that their favorite song, "Damn, damn, damn the Insurrectos," should be taken as intentionally ridiculing the people of the Philippines. The fact that the President had been aroused by the character of the entertainment gave the whole affair a most serious aspect, particularly to the higher officers of the navy. Some feared a court martial, or at least a court of inquiry, but the greater number agreed that at worst there could be only a general reprimand. Yet it was admitted that the general officers and the Dinner Committee might be reprimanded by name. This would mean a black mark on their records that would affect their promotion.

The committee in charge of the dinner met to-day and named Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General; Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, President of the Navy Retiring Board, and Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as a special committee to call upon Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels and express the regret of the members of the Carabao for the incident. This they did in the form of a letter they presented, reading:

We have been appointed by the committee in charge of the recent annual dinner, Military Order of the Carabao, a sub-committee to submit certain data to the Secretary of War requested by him.

The sub-committee also desires to express to you the deepest regret at the criticisms in the press of the recent Carabao dinner. The society, composed largely of army and navy officers, is greatly distressed that anything in its entertainment should be offensive to its invited guests. The principal song reported to have given offense was composed by soldiers on the way to the Philippines in 1899, and has been sung at Carabao dinners and similar occasions ever since.

It was not on the programme for the recent dinner, but was sung once, and, when asked for a second time, was refused by the officer presiding at the singing table. During the dinner there have always been presented entertaining features, and the songs have been practically the same on all such occasions.

It has been stated in the press that the songs were known in advance. That is true, as the song book printed this year is practically the same as song books heretofore printed, twenty-nine out of the thirty-five songs being the same, and the others have not been mentioned as being in any way objectionable.

The printed statement that "The performance, according to advance statements given out by the Carabao Society, was designed to show the lack of sympathy for recent developments and tendencies in the Philippines Government," is so absurd that it seems hardly necessary to deny it.

Secretary Daniels had a long conference earlier in the day with Admiral Howard. Mr. Daniels left the banquet hall before the various features objected to by the President appeared. He heard the "insurrecto" song, made his speech, and left to keep another engagement.

Secretary Daniels said that the objectionable song originated on him, and that he heard scores of those present at the banquet crying for the particular song and seemingly nearly everybody present participated in the singing.

Mr. Daniels spoke very plainly to Admiral Howard. He advised the Admiral not to accept the position of Grand Paramount Carabao, which is the title of the President of the society, and the advice among navy officers is regarded as equivalent to a command. There is little doubt that Admiral Howard will decline to accept the office, and in all probability the society will be left without an executive until the storm blows over.

Secretary Garrison after discussing the matter fully with army officers, said that he was not convinced that the case was one for a court-martial. It was generally agreed, however, among army officers that if a blanket reprimand should be made the officers responsible would have the right to demand a court of inquiry, and the action of this court might lead the way to a court-martial, where the whole affair would be legally reviewed. The difficulty, in the event of a court-martial being ordered by the President, would be to get officers of sufficient rank outside the membership of the Carabao Society to compose a court.

WILSON PARDONS MORTON.

Restores a Civil Rights to New Yorker So He Can Practice Medicine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Dr. William J. Morton of New York, who served a term in Atlanta Penitentiary with Julian Hawthorne for complicity in mining stock selling frauds, has been pardoned by President Wilson, with restoration of his civil rights as of Dec. 10.

Dr. Morton's pardon was asked for by many citizens of New York and several prominent physicians, who pointed out that under the State laws there he would be debarred from earning his living in the practice of medicine unless his civil rights were restored. President Wilson's action was taken on those grounds, officials here explained to-day, and no such action was taken as to Hawthorne because the necessity was not acute.

Paymaster E. C. Little Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Daniels to-day accepted the resignation of Past Assistant Paymaster Edward C. Little, U. S. N., until lately attached to the Presidential yacht Mayflower. The reason for the resignation was withheld. Paymaster Little was appointed from the District of Columbia eight years ago.

POST FOR ABRAM I. ELKUS.

Being Considered with Emmet for Judge or Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—While Gov. Glynn has reaffirmed his statement of two weeks ago that he will make no appointments until after the first of January, he is busy picking out men here and there for the places which he has to fill with the advice and consent of the Senate.

It was said to-night that Abram I. Elkus, who was defeated for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, was being considered, with William Temple Emmet, for the vacant Supreme Court Justiceship, caused by the sending of Justice Gerard abroad.

There was some talk of appointing Mr. Elkus for the year as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Bartlett's elevation to the Chief Judgeship, but this is thought to be improbable for the reason that the Court of Appeals nomination has been promised to Attorney General Thomas Carmody and his appointment for the temporary term would make him the eligible candidate next Fall. Should Gov. Glynn make such a designation then the way would be clear to name Mr. Elkus or Mr. Emmet Attorney General or for the Judgeship.

After a meeting of the Land Board this afternoon all the State officers, with the exception of Secretary of State May and Controller Sohmer, waited on the Governor and discussed with him the many places to be filled. There was also present Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, former Superintendent of Public Works, to whom Gov. Glynn has offered one of the fifteen-thousand-dollar Public Service Commissionerships. It was said that the Governor urged him to reconsider his determination not to take the Public Service Commission, nd, being unable, asked him to accept one of the five Workingmen's Compensation Commission positions. To this proposition he gave no decided answer.

"B&G"

BARTON & GUESTIER
BORDEAUX
OLIVE OIL
Superfine Clarified

THE FINEST OLIVE OIL PROCURABLE

COSTS NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OIL

THE STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

SONG POEMS READ IN COURT

Writers Say Kellogg Kept Their Ditties and Their $21.

A succession of song writers, who swore that they had been defrauded by Robert J. Kellogg, President of a music publishing concern at 1,431 Broadway, took the stand yesterday before Judge Grubb, in the Federal District Court, at the trial of Kellogg for using the mails to defraud. They were of all ages and callings, and they had practically the same story to tell. In reply to their answers to his advertisements Kellogg, they said, had undertaken for $21 to put their verses to music, to provide them with 100 copies, and to push the sales.

Miss Martha Johnson of Bellefonte, Penn., who is about 70 years old, sent Kellogg a song poem, "My Old Briar Pipe," and never even got a proof for her $21. Kellogg, she swore, put her off by saying that labor troubles prevented the printing of the song.

Miss Agnes Stein of Kingston, Penn., paid Kellogg $21 in March last year. She received a proof, she said, and played and sang it to her friends.

"They all said it was all right," she declared.

Then came Edward Riley of Newport, N. J., who had received a manuscript "proof" which was merely scratched in ink. His poem read:

When I was six and twenty
And my girl was just the same,
I held her hand in mine and said
"Why don't you change your name?"
She looked me in the eye and said,
"You make me blush with shame,
Because you never asked me to,
So I am not to blame."

Riley asserted that when he showed Kellogg a tune to friends who were well up in music they declared it was a Chinese puzzle. He also produced a copy of a letter he had written to Kellogg, in which he said:

"I am sick and suffering from misfortune, but will write some poems for you when I am able. I hope I can write one or two poems for you that will help some poor soul."

One of the witnesses to get any money back from Kellogg, according to the testimony yesterday, was H. J. Stanley of Boston. After the publisher had been indicted he sent his mother to see Kellogg, and she made him pay back $15, $1 being retained for services rendered.

Then Mr. Griffiths called Frank Drexler, who did engraving work for Kellogg. He denied that there had ever been any labor troubles in his shop, and said that he seldom spent more than two or three days over an order from Kellogg. Much the same evidence was given by J. C. Barolet, an engraver and printer of music of 181 Second Avenue, Brooklyn.

T. C. Willis, one of the witnesses, wrote a poem, inspired, it was said, by the Titanic disaster. It was called "The Ocean Severed the Tie That Bound Them in Twain," and its refrain ran:

Though the ocean rent asunder
The tie that bound us in twain,
I'll never love another girl,
I could never love again.
When the sparkling dews of Heaven
The flowers of Spring caress,
Her spirit lingers near me
To comfort, console and bless.
I hear whisper words of love
In every zephyr from the sea,
I hear her in my dreams repeat
Her vows of love to me.

In cross-examining the last witness of the day, Rose B. Kessler, at one time Kellogg's stenographer, Mr. Cleary for the defense scored by bringing out that Kellogg had rejected some manuscript poems, submitted to him. Counsel also made a great point of the fact that when Miss Kessler was employed by Kellogg she found his office in great confusion, and it took herself and another stenographer a long time to straighten his business affairs out.

The trial will continue to-day.

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

Revillon Frères
Furs

ESTABLISHED 1723

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

The following excellent values still remain in the sale of furs announced on Sunday. Although attendance has been very large, the great volume of furs placed on sale still affords unusual opportunities.

Sale Is Held on Main Floor

FUR COATS

Dyed Pony	$12	$18	$22.50	$25
" "	30	37.50	42.50	
Dyed Coney	15	22.50	35	75
" Australian Coney	25	60	75	
White Coney	35	45	75	
Natural Pony	37.50	42.50	50	
Hair Seal	40	50	75	
Japanese Mink	$50	$75	$150	
Blended Muskrat	37.50	65		
Caracul	65	90	125	
Hudson Seal	65	95	115	
" "	125	135	150	
Persian Lamb	95	125	300	

SMALL LOTS OF FUR COATS. ONLY A FEW OF EACH KIND.

Sable Squirrel	$75	Natural Opossum	$100	Natural Red Rat	$65
Natural Bassaris	175	Dyed Bassaris	175	Natural Coney	35
Squirrel Back	$55 and $85	Mink Heads	75		

Special Lot of Mink Coats $125, $250, $450, $650 and $850.

FUR MUFFS AND SCARFS

SCARFS				MUFFS			SCARFS				MUFFS		
$5	$7.50	$8.50	Blended Muskrat	$10	$12			$25	$50	Civet Cat		$25.50	$35
	10	20	Natural Opossum	6.50	9.50	$15	$9.50	18	25	Chinchilla Squirrel	18	35	
6	10	15	Sable Squirrel	9.50	25		8	10.50	12	Blue Wolf	7.50	12	
6	15	25	Dyed Coney	12	25		6.50	8	11	Black Wolf	8	10.50	12
6	9.50	15	Japanese Mink	10	12	15	7.50	9.50	12	Natural Wolf	4.50	7.50	10
6	10	25	Persian Lamb	7.50	15	25	6.50	8	9.50	Red Muskrat	9	11	
7.50	12	25	Beaver	20	25		9.50	11	13.50	Gray Fox	10	15	
7.50	10	18	Natural Raccoon	12	18	20	7.50	12	15	Dyed Bassaris	14	18	25
10	18	45	Caracul	12	18	30	9.50	27.50	55	Black Fox	5.50	15	22.50
	10.50	13.50	Cinnamon Raccoon	9	10.50		6.50	9.50	25	Cinnamon Fox	6.50	15	25
7.50	9	15	Skunk Raccoon	12	15				10	Dyed Australian Coney	10		
	13.50	20	Black Raccoon	12	15		10.50	12	25	Red Fox	16	20	30
7.50	12	15	Blue Raccoon	12	15		9.50	20	35	Sable Fox	8	15	18
12	25	37.50	Hudson Seal	18	25	30	10	20	60	Pointed Fox	7.50	12	45
7.50	15	25	Mink	25	32.50	37.50		18	25	White Pointed Fox	18	25	35
30	35	70	Mink	40	45	75	25	35	40	Sitka Fox	10	35	45
	10	15	Tipped Baum Marten	20	25		25	65	75	White Fox	30	55	75
30	75	175	Dyed Baum Marten	75			12	35	55	Black Lynx	10	25	40
20	25	30	Wolverine	25	35	40			30	Blue Lynx	25		
		20	Australian Opossum	20									

ODDS AND ENDS

At the rear of the store on the 35th Street side there are special tables with very inexpensive sets and many unmatched scarfs and muffs,

Prices Ranging from $2.50 to $15

19 West 34th Street, New York

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

"The Autotone has given me great pleasure and satisfaction

Enrico Caruso

Christmas Can Bring No Finer Gift Than An AUTOTONE

It brings with it daily and lifelong pleasure for the entire family. It transforms the house into which it enters into a MUSICAL HOME. It is a joy to play it, for its own music; it provides the accompaniment for the singer, as well as the most inspiring music for a dance.

THE AUTOTONE

Is a Superb Piano That Anybody Can Play

And it is ever so much more.

First, it is built by us, the makers of the HARDMAN Piano.

It possesses wonderful expression devices, for the production of artistic music, which are not contained in any other Player-Piano.

It Endows the Home Where it Goes, not only with A Fine Piano—But Confers the Ability to Play It.

The AUTOTONE suggests a Christmas Gift that will be a lifelong delight to the entire family.

The Wife will enjoy many quiet hours brightened by the AUTOTONE.

The Husband will be refreshed by an evening of music, played all by himself, even though he doesn't know one note from the other.

The children will enjoy the delight of playing the things they love, and they will absorb a very broad musical education as the days go by.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the AUTOTONE for you, at your convenience, or we will mail a handsome catalog, upon request.

THE MUSICAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR

is unquestionably the perfection and presentation of

EDISON DISC DIAMOND PHONOGRAPHS

Producing the most exquisite music, in the clearest and sweetest tones, ever known to an instrument of this sort.

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE—a genuine diamond, permanently mounted, needs never be moved.

NO SCRATCH to the music. This has been absolutely eliminated.

Edison Diamond Disc Records are absolutely INDESTRUCTIBLE.

You'll be delighted to discover what Edison has done.

Prices, $60 and upwards.

Easy Terms You may pay us a deposit on the purchase price of any of our instruments or phonographs and we will deliver it to you immediately—then you may complete your payments in small weekly or monthly installments, just as you wish. Liberal allowance for old pianos taken in exchange. Write for handsomely illustrated catalogue.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.

(Founded 1842)

BROOKLYN STORE
524 Fulton St.
(Near Hanover Place.)

HARDMAN HOUSE
433 Fifth Ave., New York
(Between 38th and 39th Sts.)

CHICAGO STORE
Republic Building
(Cor. State & Adams Sts.)

Until Christmas, our New York and Brooklyn Warerooms will be open evenings until ten o'clock.

Heckling a Woman

is a ticklish sport, especially when the woman is Lady Coryston. And sure enough, she lifts it to the heights of a battle of ideas, and a fine warrior she is—in the finest story Mrs. Humphry Ward has ever written. This new book is called "The Coryston Family."

Here are the Books for Giving:

THE WAY HOME
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine" (Basil King)
THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS
By H. G. Wells
THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker
"PEANUT"
By Albert Bigelow Paine
THE IRON TRAIL
By Rex Beach
A CHANGED MAN
By Thomas Hardy
THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
By Kate Langley Bosher
PARTNERS
By Margaret Deland
THE DESIRED WOMAN
By Will N. Harben
FAMILIAR SPANISH TRAVELS
By William Dean Howells
THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS
By Margaret Cameron
THE MAIN ROAD
By Maude Radford Warren
JOE THE BOOK FARMER
By Garrard Harris
BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES
By Kate Dickinson Sweetser
MARK TIDD
By Clarence B. Kelland
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
New Illustrated Edition
THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER
By Clarence B. Kelland

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

Braus
PICTURES—FRAMES
MIRRORS
TWO STORES
558 FIFTH AVE., N. W. Cor. 34th St.
717 FIFTH AVE., near 56th St.

N. A. M. LAUNCHES A RUSSIAN BRANCH

Attache Appeals for Elimination of Other Countries Which Now Act as Middlemen.

WOULD IGNORE "POLITICS"

New Bureau Recognized by Czar's Government and Talk of a Trad Treaty Is Revived.

C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché of the Russian Embassy, at a conference of the Foreign Department of the National Association of Manufacturers at 30 Church Street yesterday afternoon, made a strong plea for more direct and increased trade relations between this country and Russia. He said that he would be more than satisfied if the middlemen—or rather the middle countries, by which his listeners understood him to mean Germany and England—could be eliminated.

"On the basis of official data," said Mr. Medzikhovsky, "the imports from Russia into America for 1912 were only about $9,000,000, while in reality we know that they amounted to more than $30,000,000. The export statistics from the United States to Russia show only about $26,000,000, though as a matter of fact the amount is about $80,000,000. "What is the reason for so strange a fact? A very simple one it is. There is a certain lowing band in this world, a hand which, with perfect knowledge of both parties, interposes between them and takes carefully to its own country our representative goods, and, after having skimmed the cream—by cream I mean the biggest profit—ships them to either the one or the other of our countries."

The opening of a Russian Trade Division by the association, with the full sanction of the Russian Government, which the luncheon and conference yesterday were designed to celebrate, would end, it was said, the necessity of obtaining trade statistics through the diplomatic offices of both countries. It was pointed out that heretofore American manufacturers seeking to obtain data on the conditions in Russia and vice versa, were referred to their embassies, and that if this information were given it might lead to diplomatic complications which both countries were desirous of avoiding. Hence, applications for information to either embassy have generally meant, according to the members, that the information was either not forthcoming, or that it came ten or twelve months too late. With the establishment of this Russian branch of the National Association of Manufacturers, it will be possible for manufacturers of either country to obtain whatever information they desire quickly and accurately. It was said yesterday that this was the first time that the Russian Government has recognized the association in this capacity.

Hope for New Treaty.

Some of the members seemed inclined to think that this action on the part of the Russian Government through Mr. Medzikhovsky might lead to a special trade treaty between this country and Russia, despite the absence of a treaty of commerce and navigation which was abrogated following a refusal of the Russian Government to issue transports to Jewish citizens of the United States desiring to visit that country.

In introducing Mr. Medzikhovsky, the Chairman, J. Philip, General Manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, read a letter of regret from the Russian Ambassador, G. Bakhmeteff, and said the commercial attaché was acting as the Ambassador's personal representative.

"Despite the traditional friendship," said Mr. Philip, "Russia, commercially, is an almost unknown country to our business people. I am violating no secret by stating that it was Mr. Medzikhovsky who inspired the idea of creating a special division in our foreign department for Russian-American trade, and the Secretary of Commerce promises to institute for the extension of our foreign trade a service of commercial attachés."

Mr. Medzikhovsky then read the following cablegram from the Russian Prime Minister:

My best wishes to the Russian Department of the National Association of Manufacturers for its useful activity in the development of commercial relations between the two great friendly nations.
KOKOVTZOFF,
Russian Prime Minister.

"A glance at the actual situation of our interchange of trade gives me the idea that there exists a certain abnormality in our trade relations," said Mr. Medzikhovsky. He then referred to the statistics of imports and exports quoted above and continued, "I am certainly most grateful for such loving mediation, but I would be more satisfied if our respective nations could take some of that cream themselves and let the loving hand find its happiness in fostering and civilizing some other countries. I think we are almost ready to start direct business relations and divide the cream between our producers and consumers.

"Emancipation from foreign guardianship over our interests requires many things to be done, first in line being the establishment of a sound settled basis of credit between the two parties. For this purpose we require knowledge, the divorce of politics from business, and also trust and friendship.

"Since my arrival in the United States, six months ago, I have been listening to many political questions which I don't and won't understand, because I am a business man and not a politician.

"My heartfelt desire to give you a knowledge of the life of Russian commerce and manufactures and to acquaint my Government with yours, was the reason of my first call being made upon your Association. We understand one another, also that, by working together, we will supply the necessary knowledge of our respective countries."

A WHISTLER SOLD FOR $54.

"The Forge" Brings Highest Price at Sale of Etchings and Engravings.

A Whistler, "The Forge," proof on old paper with untrimmed margins, brought $54, the highest price at a sale of etchings and engravings by the Merwin Sales Company last evening. Whistler's "Fumette" brought $18, and "Chelsea Bridge and Church," on Dutch paper with water mark, brought $22.50. "The Triumph of Mordecai" brought the highest price among the Rembrandts, going to Weis for $45. W. T. Wallace paid $24 for "Death of the Virgin," and "Dr. Faustus" sold for $17. "The Anatomy Lesson," etched by Leopold Flemeng after Rembrandt, brought $16.50, and Rembrandt's "Johannes Lutra" went to F. Meder for $16.

"Le Vieux Coq," by Felix Bracquemond, signed proof on Japan paper, went to Max Williams for $19 and the same buyer gave $35 for Seymour Haden's "Cowdrey with Geese," $9 for "Twickenden," and $15.50 for Durer's "Frederick, Elector of Saxony," original impression with the watermark of "The Little Jug." "Sunset on the Thames" went to Hansworth for $34; a "Landscape with Canal," by Maxime Lalanne, brought $10.50, and "Ludovicus Hesselin," by Robert Nanteuil, also brought $10.50. "The Annunciation," by Israel Van Meckenem, a very early impression with watermark of the "Unicorn," brought $16.50.

The returns for the sale were $754.

Sale to Aid Almshouse Inmates.

There will be a sale of articles suitable for Christmas gifts in Room 701 of the United Charities Building, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, on Thursday, Dec. 18, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night. The articles to be sold have been made by the crippled inmates of the city's almshouses and are most attractive. No commission is charged on the sale of these articles and the money will be sent directly to the old people in time for Christmas.

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

WOULD HALT LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES

Insurance Commissioners Decide Their Expansion Has Become Dangerous.

$150,000,000 OUTSTANDING

Likely to Grow to $1,500,000,000 and Jeopardize Entire Reserve Unless Checked by State Laws.

Alarmed by the great expansion of loans on policies of insurance companies as compared with reserves in recent years, a resolution was adopted last night by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners at the Hotel Astor urging the Commissioners of Insurance in each State to introduce a bill in the Legislature to control such loans.

A bill drafted by the convention some years ago was held up as a model to be followed, with certain alterations. This bill provides that no legal reserve life insurance company shall issue any policy in which the company does not reserve to itself the right to defer the granting of a policy loan, or a cash surrender value, for a period of sixty days within the State.

The measure was drawn up by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners some time ago, and has been enacted into law in substance in Minnesota and Connecticut alone. The fact that overextension of loans is still possible in all the other States was considered by the Commissioners as a serious matter which should be corrected at the earliest moment. The resolution reads:

Resolved, that it is the manifest duty of each and every Commissioner of Insurance to have introduced in the Legislature of his respective State the measure previously adopted by this convention, with the amendments, however, that the same is not to apply in case a loan is issued for the purpose of paying a premium, and that no legal reserve life insurance company shall be licensed or relicensed in the State where the measure is passed which hereafter issues anywhere a policy which does not reserve the right to the company to defer the granting of a policy loan or a cash surrender value for a period of not less than sixty days.

The resolution was introduced by J. A. O. Preus, Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota. In leading up to it Mr. Preus recited that the percentage of policy loans to reserves of legal reserve companies had increased in twenty-five years from approximately 3½ per cent. to more than 16 per cent., and that it is estimated that total loans now outstanding amount to nearly $150,000,000. There are 120 companies, he stated, which are inserting a demand clause in their policies, thereby establishing for themselves a national banking obligation, which was specifically declared unsafe by the Colorado Springs and Milwaukee conventions of the Insurance Commissioners.

These companies, said Mr. Preus, have only about 1 per cent. of cash on hand, and cannot expect to carry out their contracts during future panics without danger of wiping out their surplus by the forced conversion of their securities on a broken market. He predicted that twenty years hence the existing obligations already placed on the books would have a loanable value that would be subject to call of approximately $1,500,000,000, and, if heavy loans continued, would ultimately render liable to call the entire reserve of those companies.

WIDOWS TO DRAFT A BILL.

One Hundred Have Claims for Wages Due Navy Yard Employes.

One hundred widows of former employes in the Brooklyn Navy Yard assembled last night at Trinity House, 124 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, at a conference of the Widow Claimants' Committee. George Hiram Mann, an attorney, of 71 Wall Street, presided. He explained that it was the purpose of the committee to draft a bill which will be introduced in Congress after Jan. 1 to compel the Federal Government to satisfy the claims for overdue wages held by the widows.

Mr. Mann said after the meeting that these claims were the outcome of an order issued by the Secretary of the Navy in 1878, allowing overtime pay to the mechanics and other civil employes in the department who worked more than eight hours in a single day. The order, it is asserted, was not carried out promptly, and many of the men died without being able to collect the extra compensation due to them. The amounts claimed by their widows individually vary from $50 to $1,500.

North Carolinians to Dine Daniels.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who will arrive in this city today, will be the guest of honor at the North Carolina Society's dinner at the Hotel Plaza this evening. Martin W. Littleton will respond to the toast to Mr. Daniels. Women will attend the dinner, and Mrs. Daniels will be present. This will be the largest annual dinner ever held by the Society.

The dinner will be followed by dancing

MORE OF ASTOR HOUSE TO GO

Part of North Half to be Taken Down for Safety.

Wreckers yesterday began tearing down a part of the northern half of the old Astor House, owned by William Waldorf Astor. The last vestige of the famous rotunda which for years was one of the most popular downtown restaurants was removed during the day and sixteen feet of the granite front, adjoining that portion already torn down, will be cut off this week. A representative of the C. H. Southard Company, which is tearing down this section of the Astor House, said that on May 1 the entire upper half will be demolished.

For the present the sixteen foot removal is due to the necessity of presenting a solid walled front against the open space on the lower half. With the removal of the lower Vesey Street half, owned by Vincent Astor, who sold the basement rights to the city for the construction of the Broadway subway, the rooms were cut through nearly in the middle and not on a wall line and it was feared that the lack of sufficient supports on the exposed half might cause sections to fall upon the subway workers and the workmen's houses lately placed on the cleared off portion.

No definite plan has yet been decided as to what use will eventually be made of the Astor House block front.

Medal for "Big Bill" Edwards.

The National Highways Protective Society awarded to "Big Bill" Edwards, Street Cleaning Commissioner, a gold medal yesterday in recognition of his services in protecting the public on the highways. On Monday night Commissioner Edwards chased and captured a chauffeur whose machine ran over a boy on Fifth Avenue. A number of the medals have been given by the society to persons who have done something in like manner in behalf of safety or improvement of the public roads and thoroughfares.

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Wool Comforters	4.50 to 7.50	Pajamas	5.50 to 21.50
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We also have numerous styles in Men's Colored Kid Opera and Everett Slippers, Felt Romeos and Slippers and colored worsted Slippers with lambs' wool soles.

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CHARGE CRUELTY ON 'THE ISLAND'

Grand Jury to Take Up Results of Three Separate Investigations.

BOOKS DOCTORED, A CHARGE

Expert Accountant to Tell District Attorney To-day About Workshop.

Charges of cruelty to inmates of the various city institutions on Blackwell's Island have been brought to the attention of the District Attorney and have been under investigation by his office for some months past. They will probably be laid before the Grand Jury next week. Simultaneously, it was said, the Grand Jury will probably be called upon to investigate charges of irregularities in the bookkeeping accounts of the workshop on Blackwell's Island.

Two former prisoners of the penitentiary have been questioned by Assistant District Attorney Joseph Du Vivier, who with Assistant District Attorney Arthur Train is investigating the charges of mismanagement and cruelty. They told of instances of cruelty they had seen. In one case at least, according to one witness, death had resulted to another prisoner as a result of improper care.

Mr. Du Vivier refused to tell any details about this or any other case that had been brought to his attention lest so doing he enable those responsible to cover up their tracks. It was understood, however, that the case of death reported was said by the witness to have been due to failure on the part of the penitentiary authorities to provide medical treatment when it was needed.

Other cases, bringing the total up to nine so far, have been given to Mr. Du Vivier by E. C. M. Rand, who, as foreman of the May Grand Jury of the Supreme Court, which has never been discharged, has been conducting a secret investigation of conditions on Blackwell's Island ever since last May. Mr. Rand, who has an office at 256 Broadway, together with William C. Solomon, as Chairman, and two other members of the May Grand Jury, formed a committee which carried on the actual work of investigation on the Island. Neither Mr. Rand nor Mr. Solomon was willing to speak of their work yesterday. At the office of the District Attorney it was said that Mr. Rand had not yet filed a written report there. He told Mr. Du Vivier orally of some of the cases of alleged ill-treatment his committee had unearthed on the Island—in the almshouse, hospital, and workshop—and to-day he will be called on to put his findings in writing with the names of witnesses he has, so that the Grand Jury may be able to take the matter up next week.

Mr. Du Vivier and Mr. Train will also summon before them to-day J. D. Gillett, Jr., an expert accountant, who has made serious charges of mismanagement of accounts in the Blackwell's Island workshop, involving alleged fictitious sales and discrepancies amounting to several thousand dollars. Gillett says he conducted his investigation at the instance of the Commissioners of Accounts, Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Harry M. Rice, of whom the latter is still in office. Although he unearthed startling irregularities, he says, the Commissioners refused to avail themselves of his report, and Controller Prendergast, before whom he brought the matter also, he says, allowed his report and his findings to be shelved without any action being taken in the matter.

The Controller says that Gillett asked him to approve a bill of $3,000 for services, despite the fact that they had been offered free of charge. Unless the bill was paid Gillett refused to give any proof of the statements made in his report, the Controller said.

Gillett will submit all his books and papers bearing on the investigation to-day.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that much of the cruelty evidence, coming as it woes from former inmates or prisoners of the institutions on the Island, would be hard to substantiate in the last analysis.

"There are some scaly witnesses," is the way one of those conducting the investigation expressed it.

Commissioner Patrick A. Whitney of the Correction Department was surprised when the charges of mismanagement and cruelty were brought to his attention. He said he had not heard before that an investigation was being conducted, but added that he would be only too willing to aid the investigators as much as lies in his power.

A Box Office Correction.

Through an error THE TIMES said yesterday that the assistant treasurer of one of Klaw and Erlanger's theatres was discharged following the discovery of an attempt to rob the box office. The facts are that certain employes were discharged but not an assistant treasurer at the New Amsterdam or any of the Klaw and Erlanger theatres.

TIMES HAS GIANT LAMPS.

They Burn In Nitrogen and Each Equals 5,000 Candles.

Thousands of persons who nightly pass through the lobby of THE TIMES Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway, have been interested of late in observing the two large Mazda incandescent lamps recently installed under the direction of Theodore Beran of the General Electric Company. The lamps are the largest and most powerful yet devised and are the only two of the kind in use in this city for illuminating purposes. Messrs. Henderson and Schreeder of the lamp department of the General Electric Company explained yesterday that they were the latest development in metal filament lamps.

The lamps are of 5,000 candle power each. This high illuminating power is due to the fact that the light burns in an atmosphere of nitrogen gas instead of in a vacuum.

"The Mazda lamps," explained Mr. Schroeder yesterday, "are of all sizes and kinds. Only in the case of the very large lamps of high candle power does the illumination take place in an atmosphere of gas. For the smaller type of lamps this is not practicable. Nitrogen gas is not the only gas used with our large lamps. We are now experimenting with argon as a suitable gas. In some of the Mazda lamps of lesser power the old system of burning in a vacuum is retained, but with new features which give increased power of illumination for a less amount of current.

ANSWERS SCHENCK SUIT.

Vanderbilt Trainer Says Woman Knew He Was Married.

William P. Maloney of counsel for Charles H. Wilson, manager of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm at Newport, who is being sued for breach of promise by Florence R. Schenck, appeared yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan and asked that the case be thrown out of court on the ground that Miss Schenck knew in 1906, when she left Norfolk, Va., with Wilson and accompanied hi mto Europe, that he was married.

Even if the defendant had promised to marry the young woman after obtaining a divorce, Mr. Maloney argued, the New York courts would not allow Wilson to remarry. The court reserved decision. Miss Schenck is said to be on her deathbed in a private sanitarium.

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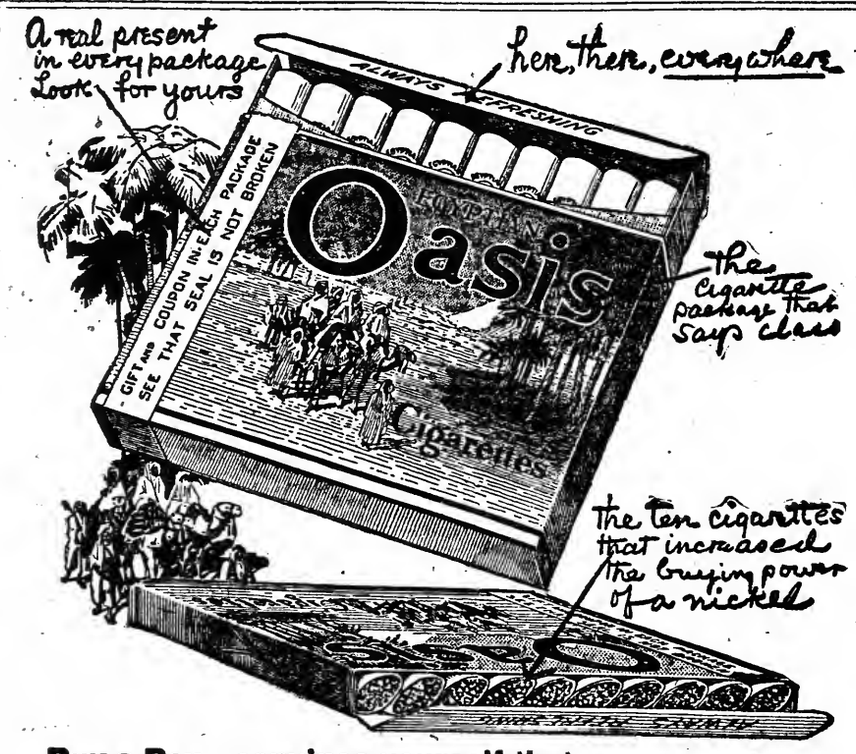

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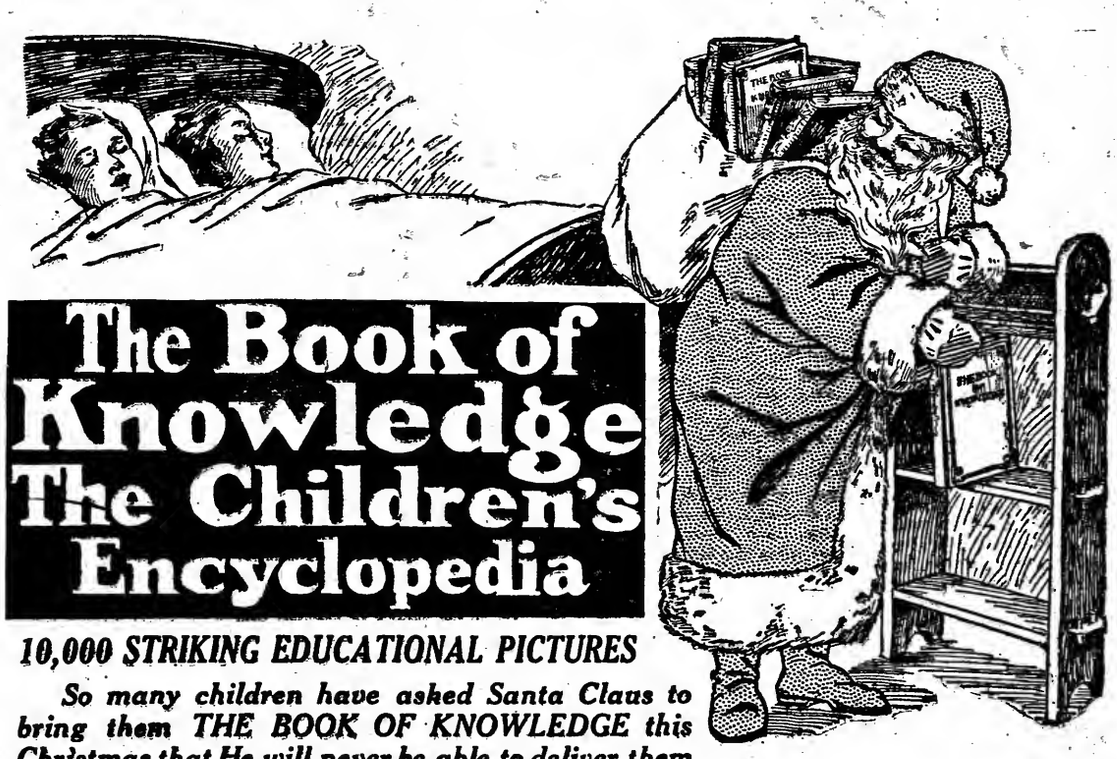

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1913.

QUANTITY, NOT QUALITY.

It is quite beside the mark for Senator OWEN in his attempted reply to Mr. ROOT'S speech to point out that the security underlying the proposed reserve bank note issues is ample. Mr. OWEN'S report accompanying the money bill submitted to the Senate by the majority of his committee enumerates twelve forms of securities behind the notes. The trouble is not about the security, but about the volume of the issue. When bankers come to the conclusion that credit is unduly expanded, they turn an unaccommodating countenance upon a borrower, although his collateral may be of the first class.

The danger lies in the direct invitation and incentive which the Owen bill offers to the inflation of a currency already redundant. A nation's currency may be inflated with notes perfectly good and sure of redemption, and the evils of inflation are felt. A nation's currency cannot be inflated with notes based, as the new reserve notes should be based, upon banking assets, good commercial paper, for in that case the supply of the basic collateral would be the exact measure of the needs of business; and if adequate gold reserves were required, a progressive tax to be imposed as the penalty of falling below the fixed level, there would be no danger of inflation.

It is not note inflation alone, it is the danger of a much larger and disastrous inflation of credit that lurks in the bill. This inflation is made possible by release, through a reduction in the requirement of reserves against deposits, of great sums which would serve as the basis of new loans. Mr. ROOT cited the case of a bank with, say, $100,000,000 of deposits. Its present lawful reserve would be 25 per cent., $25,000,000. The Owen bill would reduce this requirement to $18,000,000, thus releasing $7,000,000. But of the $18,000,000 the bank would have to keep only a part in its own vault, so that of the present required reserve of $25,000,000 about one-half would be set free to be used by the reserve bank as the basis of new loans.

The expansion of credit under the operation of this bill would be very great, the possible inflation of currency would be also very great. It would be demanding something more than human prudence and restraint from bankers and from the business interests of the country to assume that this opportunity would be neglected, this temptation resisted. It ought not to be necessary to remind Senator OWEN and the other sponsors of the bill that prosperity born of inflation is not permanent, and the later consequences are adversity and disaster.

WORSE THAN A CRIME.

The New Haven collapse recalls irresistibly the French saying that some acts are worse than crimes, they are blunders. Crimes may be punished, but blunders scatter their consequences upon just and unjust alike. The unfortunate shareholders have seen over a hundred millions of dollars marked off their property values, and their wails rend the sky. It is impossible not to sympathize with such misfortunes, and yet the shareholders must be held to share in the blunder from which they suffer. They allowed their eyes to be closed by their dividends, and have brought ruin upon those even more innocent than themselves.

The shippers are not to blame, for they have fought everything the policy of monopoly opposed, and yet they must pay higher rates or be hampered in their activities. Not to have their business done is worse than paying higher rates, and that is the alternative offered them. Even another step removed are the consumers, who must pay higher prices to yield the higher rates, and the electorate who chose the legislators who have blundered in what they have done, and what they have left undone, as egregiously as the railway. Here are varying degrees of innocence, not of crime, and all are sufferers without hope of alleviation of the punishment which is more infallible than any resulting from judicial sentence.

There are those who attribute these unhappy results to malice and furtive intent. The things done are neither to be apologized for nor condoned, but it is more profitable to understand them than to think crookedly, and urge mistaken remedies. There is no objection to demanding punishment of anybody for any crime which can be proved. But blunders due to a combination of bigheadedness and incompetence are difficult to put into an indictment, and harder yet to prove punishable to the satisfaction of a jury. Mr. MELLEN was venturesome on the greatest of scales, and he misplayed his game. He had dreams of doubtful legality, impossible of execution, and of undoubted failure. But he has shared the punishment he inflicted upon others. The bankers made their profits, which may or may not have exceeded their losses, the balance of their accounts not being publicly known. The Boston & Maine was starved, just as the New Haven was overfed, the combination of the two blunders making a rare example of how not to do it. There is faultfinding enough, and to spare, but those lavishing it should qualify by proof that they were of that opinion at the right time, and condemned these things when condemnation would have been more useful than now.

To strengthen the hands of those rebuilding the fallen fortunes is the present duty. There are rich possibilities, and the welfare of a community is involved, as well as the rescue of an embarrassed property. It is better to look ahead than behind, and to look up than down. The wounds will heal, and the best days of the New Haven Railway and the New England States lie in the future.

A NEEDLESS SCANDAL.

If the scandal which has been raised by the Administration's resentment of the rough jesting at its expense when the Carabaos dined leads to a modification of the kind of dinner fun instituted many years ago by the Clover Club in Philadelphia and imitated nowadays by the Gridiron and other clubs throughout the country, there will be general satisfaction. This sort of tomfoolery, though well meant and acceptable when it was newer, has been greatly overdone. The army and navy officers who ridiculed Mr. BRYAN'S policy and sang with gusto their old doggerel song about the Filipinos meant no harm. They were all in a light-hearted and irresponsible mood. They expected to escape judgment as the Gridironers do. But they forgot their dignity and their duty.

The fact that the Administration's Philippines policy is so generally condemned makes their offense a little more serious. Of course, it is a pity that the Washington authorities should take it with so formidable a public show of severity. The dignity of the Administration is not involved. A private rebuke would have served every purpose. Then the Filipino song would not have been made familiar all over the country, while the effect on the members of the club would have been precisely the same.

THE BARGE CANAL CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial in THE TIMES of this date, in which you make allusion to my address before the New York State Waterways Association Convention held in Albany on Oct. 30, 1913, I desire to call your attention to the fact that I made no reference whatever to an additional Barge Canal bond issue of $50,000,000, or any other sum, nor have I ever stated that an additional bond issue would be necessary.

The error made by THE TIMES evidently arose from the fact that in my address I stated that the total value of the work performed to date amounted to about $64,000,000, out of the total contracted for to date, amounting to about $82,000,000. I did not intend to have the two sums added, because, as a matter of fact, the lesser is included in the greater.

I respectfully call attention to my report made to the Legislature for the year 1912 referring to the status of the finances for the Barge Canal improvement, a marked copy of which is inclosed.

J. A. BENSEL,
State Engineer.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1913.

Elsewhere we print a letter to THE TIMES, signed by each member of the Board of Consulting Engineers, saying that they can find no record of a statement by Mr. BENSEL showing that the cost of the original project for the Barge Canal improvement would be exceeded by $45,000,000 over the $101,000,000 authorized by the people.

This is exclusive of the $19,800,000 subsequently authorized for the Barge Canal terminals and the bond issue of $7,000,000 for the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, making a total sum of $127,800,000 appropriated to date. In addition, according to the corrected estimate, there will be an excess in the cost of the undertaking, as shown in State Engineer BENSEL'S annual report for 1912, in connection with the estimates for lands and structures, together with damage to water powers and riparian rights. It would seem that when this added cost is ascertained, a new bond issue must be asked for through ratification by the people.

With some misgiving, we hope that this statement is finally correct. It shows, as of Oct. 30, 1913, that $82,000,000, nearly 82 per cent. of the original bond issue of $101,000,000, has been pledged in contracts, either finished or soon to be completed. But Mr. BENSEL'S statement, printed above, and the statement of the Board of Consulting Engineers, are at variance with the following authorized report sent from Albany to the newspapers by The Associated Press on the evening of Oct. 30 last, when Mr. BENSEL delivered an illustrated lecture before the New York State Waterways Association. This report quotes Mr. BENSEL'S words as follows:

"At present more than 250 miles of the Barge Canal is actually completed to the dimension size, and all of the more important structures are more than 80 per cent. finished. During the last year construction work to the amount of $13,000,000 has been done. The total work to date foots up about $64,000,000. On the remaining contracts yet to be finished the sum of about $82,000,000 will be expended.

Legislation in order to fit the new conditions will be necessary, and this should be a part of the legislative enactment, either of this year or of the early part of 1914.

The two main totals quoted in this statement are cumulative, not one inclusive of the other; that is, $82,000,000 representing "remaining contracts yet to be finished" is to be added to the $64,000,000 paid for work done to date—$146,000,000 in all. Manifestly, in this statement, Mr. BENSEL talked very loosely; his language did not fit his meaning as now explained, belatedly, in his letter of correction.

Moreover, while the State Engineer shows a total of work contracted for of 82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation, Mr. FRANK M. WILLIAMS, his predecessor in office, reported on Dec. 31, 1910, not only that "the whole canal can be built within the original appropriation," but that "96 per cent. of the entire "length of the canal is under contract at prices aggregating two or "three million dollars less than the "appropriation." Nearly three years have elapsed, and the amount contracted for is now 14 per cent. less than at the close of 1910!

We do not pretend to reconcile the conflict of figures. If State Engineer WILLIAMS'S report was wrong, it has remained uncontradicted to date. The Board of Consulting State Engineers reaffirm it in their letter published this morning, and they say that all the contracts have been let. State Engineer BENSEL has permitted his statement before the New York Waterways Association, in which he said what, it seems, he did not mean, to be repeated again and again without contradiction, and to be embodied in a legislative resolution offered by Republican Assembly Leader HINMAN. In view of these loose statements from official sources, the layman is frankly puzzled.

A DUKE SELLS HIS LANDS.

The sale by the Duke of BEDFORD of his lands in the very heart of the British metropolis, lands held by his ancestors since the first half of the sixteenth century and practically untaxed until Mr. LLOYD GEORGE took up the long-discussed question of an equitable tax on English lands and secured a new appraisal of values, is an incident of world-wide importance. The plot sold, according to the cable reports, comprises land in Westminster extending from Kingsway to St. Martin's Lane, along the Strand and northward to Longacre, and it includes many historic sites such as Covent Garden Market, old Drury Lane, the Covent Garden Theatre, the Lyceum, the Gaiety, and the Bow Street police station.

Of course, the transfer of the title to the land will not affect long-standing leases. While even this large plot is but a small part of the 42,000 acres held by the BEDFORD estate, and the Duke retains possession of his holdings in the Bloomsbury district and his Bedfordshire lands as well, the sale relieves him of a vast burden of taxation under the new assessment of valuations. The reputed purchaser, Mr. HARRY MALLABY-DEELEY, a Member of Parliament since 1910, is a man of large wealth, but if he intends to hold the property, which is doubtful, we may be sure that he will quickly improve parts of it which have been neglected for many years.

This is undoubtedly the beginning of a new era in London land ownership. When valuations which had been unaltered for centuries still stood on the tax books it was profitable for noblemen to retain the whole of their ancient estates, as their taxes were ridiculously small, while they could raise a tenant's rent whenever his lease expired. All that is changed now and landowners must pay taxes on a reasonable valuation of their land. Thus the ancient scandal of the ownership by a few men and women of a large part of the surface of the earth in the British Isles will soon pass into history.

RHODES SCHOLARS AND OIL WELLS.

If an American Rhodes scholar really said that Oxford is "a GOD-forsaken place," he is quite unworthy of his good fortune. Why did not some sturdy Englishman at Oxford give him a good trouncing? To few places on this globe could the term "GOD-forsaken" be applied with less relevancy than to Oxford. It is a beautiful town, and the charm of its chief thoroughfare, the High, can scarcely be matched elsewhere. Nowhere except in Rome are there more precious testimonials of man's faith in GOD through the ages.

But what of the Oxford man who derives, from the bad manners and lack of taste of this unidentified American student, the idea that CECIL RHODES might better have provided for fewer American scholarships because "Uncle "Jonathan can afford out of his bottomless oil wells to provide for his "sons"? Is it a current British idea that RHODES gave scholarships to America because he thought we were too poor to pay for education? And why "oil wells"? Are all the English rabid over the suspension of their Mexican oil trade? We are not sure yet that CECIL RHODES'S scholarships are going to turn out to much advantage to us. The young men who gain them are not experienced, they know something about books but little about the world, and if they hear in Oxford much talk of this sort about our oil wells and many allusions to their scholarships as charitable gifts, of course, some of them are likely to forget their good manners.

MR. BABSON'S SUBSTITUTE FOR SOCIALISM.

Mr. BABSON, being a learned man, must be familiar with the Latin maxim that "the corruption of the best becomes the worst." Or in other words, that the socialism of Wall Street is worse than the socialism of the factory. Mr. BABSON smells a revolution in the air, and proposes to nip it in the bud. Socialism being abhorrent to his experienced mind, he proposes as a mild substitute:

"All persons will be forbidden to give away or bequeath property to any person or organization other than the State, and all property going to the State each year will be given in the following year pro rata to persons, men and women, coming of voting age. There would be from $1,000 to $5,000 for each voter.

Mr. BABSON'S criticism of the working class millennium is that it is unattainable under economic laws. Mr. BABSON'S Utopia seems to us unattainable under either economic or moral laws. It is uneconomic and immoral to give anybody anything by law. There has been no repeal of the declaration that men shall earn their bread in the sweat of their own brows, not their neighbor's. The parable of the lilies does not teach that fine linen is the right of those who neither toil nor spin. The economic world would cease revolving on its axis if men were not allowed either to give or bequeath their accumulations. The world is not poorer because of ROCKEFELLER'S billion. He employs every dollar of it, and works his dollars harder than he does his men. He cannot take it with him, and he cannot destroy it. Even if he burned his title deeds the property would remain. True wealth is property, not stocks and bonds, and there would be an end of accumulation of goods if the owners were limited in their uses. There are millionaires who are such only because they were born poor as well as competent, and there have been plenty of born millionaires who have died poor because they could not use wealth.

Mr. BABSON is a young man in a hurry. If he will wait a while he will find that these things remedy themselves better than they can be remedied. Men will work when they find that they cannot eat without work. When the fear of poverty enters men's souls they find that they can save and thrive where they did not have enough on larger incomes, and harmed themselves by the manner of their spendings.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Is Cancer at Last Conquered?

When men like Dr. HOWARD A. KELLY of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. ROBERT ASSE of this city, both in the front rank of surgeons and quite beyond suspicion of mistaking hopes or expectations for facts, announce to a gathering of professional brethren in Philadelphia, as they did on Monday evening, that cancer can be cured, repeating the announcement Dr. ABBE made to the International Congress of Medicine in London, which THE TIMES printed in full on Sept. 28 last, the statement has a weight that compels consideration. The announcement was made almost without qualification as to the kind or state of the malignant neoplasm, and with but a single warning to the public—the warning that the curative agent is not now available in sufficient quantities to permit the saving by its use of all the victims of this probably the most dreadful of human ills.

For that reason the advice so often given was repeated that, whenever possible, timely resort to the knife should be made. Experience justifies the accepted medical belief that there is a period in the development of every cancer during which removal by a slight operation would be without danger of recurrence. Unfortunately, there are many cancers the existence of which cannot be recognized until this period has passed, and for these, as well as for many that have been allowed to go beyond the safely or hopefully operable stage, the alternative to certain and agonizing death is such a cure as these eminent physicians say the "gamma" emanations of radium have proved, in their years of observation and experiment, to be.

And not only do they say that these rays cure cancers that are far advanced, but they say that the cures are amazingly quick as well as complete, the speed with which the treatment acts surpassing even that of Dr. EHRLICH'S wonderful discovery.

Of course there is nothing new in the use of radium in cancer cases. Since soon after the isolation of that mysterious element it has been thus employed with something of success by many investigators, both in this country and in Europe. Hitherto, however, failures have been many, and no such definite and extensive claims have been made for it as those put forward by Drs. KELLY and ABBE, except possibly those made by the Middlesex Hospital, in London, in September last. Numberless previous disappointments have made the scientific world incredulous regarding such claims, but on the truth of these great reputations are staked with full knowledge of the responsibilities assumed. Something like confidence that the eagerly waited cure has been found is therefore justified.

American Manners in Mexico.

A representative of The London Times, now in Mexico, repeats and amplifies the often-made charge that the Mexicans hate Americans because the latter have bad manners. As usual, this reduces, in the examples given, less to what would ordinarily be called discourtesy of the intrinsic sort than to certain speed and brusqueness in social and business dealings. In other words, we fail to adapt ourselves to, or show consideration for, the customs of a people that are wonted to conduct the various affairs of life with an amount of suavity and ceremony that to us seem a waste of valuable time and more or less absurd.

Doubtless there is something in this theory, and nobody would deny the probability that in Mexico—as at home—there are Americans whose only manners are bad manners. One cannot at the moment recall, however, any "nationals" of whom the same thing cannot be said with truth, and those of us who have been in the southern republics did not find the non-American foreigners encountered there invariably notable for courtliness in their dealings with their native neighbors. As a matter of fact, they ranged up from boorishness to politeness in the usual way, and if it be true that all Americans are hated by the Mexicans it must be that special reasons exist for including them all in a condemnation deserved by their worst types, instead of judging them, like the other foreigners, as individuals.

Relevant to this discussion, perhaps, is an article on the manners of Englishmen abroad, contributed by L. W. CRIPPEN to another London periodical, The National Review. So intolerable is their behavior, according to this authority, that by the hatreds they earn the very existence of the British Empire is endangered. And the only comment of the editor who prints the article is that there is a chance of safety in the fact that Prussians do a good deal of traveling nowadays, and therefore the British tourist's insolence won't be as much noticed by foreigners and colonials as formerly!

Dislike of the foreigner—of the man who is different—lingers in every human being. In the truly, or most, civilized, it has been reduced to a mere trace, visible and audible only in moments of anger; simpler folk show it oftener and more plainly. Decent-mannered Americans would probably be as easily tolerable as other strangers to the Mexicans were it not that the Americans are the objects of a suspicion which the others escape—that of meditating an ultimate attack on the independence of Mexico. Otherwise the Mexicans would "make allowance" for our brusqueness as we do for their ceremoniousness.

They May Refuse to Breathe!

When the English militants, utilizing a device the effectiveness of which had first been proved by the Russian Nihilists in Siberia, first resorted to a "strike" as a means of shortening prison sentences, they contented themselves with refusing to eat. By this means, and in spite of—or with the help of—forcible feeding, they were able, in the course of a fortnight, more or less, to reduce themselves to such a state that their jailers deemed releasing them the less of two evils.

The obtaining of liberty by abstention from eating alone was a long process, as well as a painful one, and to shorten it the strikers have of late been adding thirst to hunger. This, of course, involves the endurance of a torture much more acute than that produced by want of food, and the effects of it have been so promptly serious that in several recent cases these troublesome prisoners have won a precarious liberty under the "cat and mouse" law in about a week. Now one of Mrs. PANKHURST'S daughters has set an example still more grim.

Not only did SYLVIA refuse to eat or drink, but she refused to sleep, keeping herself awake by an endless pacing of her cell. And they let her go in three days!

Of course this new fashion will be followed by the other militants. What more they can do to shorten incarceration it is not easy to see, or at least to believe. There is a possibility, however, that a particularly resolute member of the vehement sisterhood, remembering the storied exploits of certain Eastern mystics, will heap a fourth abstention on the other three and refuse to breathe while in the resented duress! Liberty or a semblance of death too convincing for Governmental nerves to stand will then be a matter, not of days, but of minutes. The situation will then be interesting, indeed.

Another Miracle Promised.

If people had not come to believe that with the aid of electricity almost anything is possible, the assertion that railway signals can be moved by "wireless" impulses sent out from central stations would be dismissed with a smile of incredulity, more or less tinged with sympathy for the mental state of the man who makes it. Now, however, we do not doubt, but wait with a certain confidence to be shown.

Yet the difficulties to be overcome in the way of "tuning" and "selection" are obviously enormous. Along almost any mile of a modern railway the semaphores are counted by dozens, and in any terminal or important shifting yard the number mounts high into the hundreds.

Ethereal operation of signals in such circumstances would pass for a miracle, even in these days, and start up vibrations in nerves made insensitive by too many surprises.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Will Risk No Personal Danger in Teaching the Moros.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the great publicity given in your columns to Mrs. Lorillard Spencer's educational mission to the Philippines, and its attendant dangers, I beg to suggest that it is a case of "much ado about nothing." Mrs. Spencer and Miss Young are in no more danger from Moros than if they remained in New York. Any one with the slightest knowledge of the Moro knows that he never did, nor ever will, kill women. His religion teaches him that "women have no souls," and he therefore earns no more exalted position in the Paradise of Mohammed by their slaughter. The army officer who is quoted as being conversant with the situation in Jolo as to its dangers to women is either misquoted or inexcusably ignorant. Any officer who has served either in Jolo or among the Lake Lanao Moros—two of the "danger spots"—knows very well of the immunity of women from attack.

The education of the Moro is a supremely uplifting mission, and without doubt Mrs. Spencer "owes something" to the widows and orphans whose Moro husbands and fathers have been "mown down by machine guns." I sincerely hope that she successfully discharges the debt. Now, would it not be in order to invite some Moro women of the 400 (I think there are a few left) to aid and educate the thousands of widows and orphans in New York—whose husbands and fathers have been "mown down by the machine guns" of civilization? A fair exchange such as this would certainly tend to cement a strong and lasting friendship between American and Moro aristocracy.

EDWIN ARDEN.

New York, Dec. 15, 1913.

"Mona Lisa's" Smile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now, "honest injun," isn't this "Mona Lisa" thing very much overdone? I mean the wonderful "inscrutable smile," the marvelous riddle of her lips, the awful wickedness, the terrible cruelty, the vicious violence, the sensuality, bestiality, and generality, the bunk, to say nothing of drivel, slush, and piffle, hidden behind that fat and self-satisfied smirk?

There is only one man who sizes the thing up right, and George MOREL, who says: "She was laughing at all the silly things that were said about her."

HARD TACK.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1913.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS

Won't Cost Over $101,000,000, Consulting Engineers Say.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the Board of Consulting Engineers for the State Engineer has been invited to your editorial article relative to the cost of the construction of the Barge Canal. We are unable to find any record of a statement by the State Engineer showing that the cost of the original $101,000,000 project for the improvement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals will be exceeded by $45,000,000.

In examining the records of contracts completed during this administration it is found that the work is being done within the 1903 estimate for items covered in these contracts. Of the 4 per cent. of the construction work remaining to be placed under contract at the beginning of this administration the items that were contemplated in the original 1903 estimate have been placed under contract within that estimate. There are a few items that were not contemplated under the original estimate, but which it has been found necessary to place under contract in order to secure the most efficient operation of the canal. For example, most modern canals of this size are now being equipped with electrical operating machinery. Such equipment is being provided for the Barge Canal, the cost of which will slightly increase the original estimate for operating machinery. It has been found necessary in a few instances to cancel contracts let previous to this administration owing to—

(a) Interference with the navigation on the present canals.

(b) Inability to give contractors right of way at some of the railroad crossings.

(c) Failure of some of the contractors who took original contracts at a figure much below the 1903 estimate to complete their work owing to great financial losses, and their contracts were canceled.

It is believed that when all the contracts canceled, as above noted, are again let the ultimate cost to the State will not exceed the original estimate.

It is pertinent in this connection to invite your attention, and the attention of the public at large, to the fact that the Barge Canal as now being constructed varies materially in type of construction from that contemplated in the original project, and notwithstanding the increased cost due to such changes and the fact that the cost of labor and material have increased at least 20 per cent. since the original Barge Canal estimate was prepared, the cost of the actual construction work necessary to place in commission a waterway of barge canal dimensions, will not exceed the appropriation made for that purpose. Some of the items in the changes *made prior to the present administration* increasing the cost may be enumerated as follows:

Change in alignment to secure a better canal; increase in size of locks from 28 feet in width to 45 feet in width; changing the grade of the canal in certain localities so as to do less damage to communities through which it passes and to better serve the public; equipping the canal with the most modern electrical machinery and installing movable dams in localities where fixed dams would have resulted in great land damages.

In works of this magnitude, extending over a considerable period of years, the final cost is almost invariably in excess of the original estimate because of unforeseen difficulties, changes in plans, changes in physical and economic conditions, &c. The Panama Canal is a fair example of increased final cost over original estimate. It is gratifying to note that the cost of constructing the Barge Canal will be approximately the cost estimated in 1903 in the face of unforeseen difficulties, great improvement over the original design in many respects, and an unusual increase in the cost of labor and material.

Attention is further invited to the fact that the only official document submitted to the Legislature and issued for the information of the public treating on the Barge Canal question was that embodied in the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor made in the year 1912, in which report the various phases of the Barge Canal improvement were treated of more or less in detail, and in this report it was demonstrated that the cost of the construction work and of matters in connection with this improvement, in so far as the engineering features were concerned, would be within the estimate prepared covering such items. The attention of the Legislature, however, was called to the magnitude of the damages which would have to be borne in connection with this improvement, exceeding many times the amount originally estimated for that purpose, and over which the State Engineer has no control

JOSEPH RIPLEY, Chairman;
M. G. BARNES,
WILLIAM H. BURR,
G. S. GREENE, Jr.,
T. KENNARD THOMSON,
Consulting Engineers for the State Engineer.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1913.

WORK SCARCE IN LOS ANGELES.

No Chance There for Women Who Seek Clerical Employment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know that every city has its quota of the great army of the unemployed, but Los Angeles is peculiarly and especially afflicted in this respect, for reasons that are apparent. The glorious Winter climate and beautiful scenery of Southern California have been advertised, not only through the United States, but all over the world. The result is that we have a transient population during the Winter months of between 50,000 and 60,000 people, and of this number a large percentage are men and women who come here with the hope of securing employment that will pay their expenses through the Winter.

A few days ago I had occasion to visit several typewriter agencies in search of a competent law stenographer and discovered that the conditions existing in this particular line of work are simply appalling. I was told by the managers of the agencies that there are at least twenty competent women for every stenographic position to be filled in the City of Los Angeles, and they have hundreds of applications on file which they cannot even consider.

I am writing this with the hope that it may reach the eyes of at least a portion of the thousands who are leaving comfortable homes and positions, where they are earning fair wages, to join the waiting, anxious throng of the unemployed of this city.

Los Angeles is a great city, with wonderful possibilities, but no city in the world, whatever its resources, can perform the miraculous feat of furnishing employment to an unlimited horde of wage earners. We have the flowers, the green swards, and the sunshine; our scenes of unparalleled beauty satisfy the eye, the artistic sense, and even the soul, but unfortunately they do not satisfy the stomach. DELLA C. DE LANEY.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 15, 1913.

Breeches Buoy on Steamship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me, in view of the frequent loss of life at sea, that it would be a good precaution for the transatlantic ocean liners to be provided with life lines and breeches buoys, as are the life saving stations on the coast. By this method, it strikes me, they might reach a helpless vessel in a storm when the sea is not too high to render the launching of a lifeboat feasible, and thus at least save a few human lives.

WILLIAM FOSDICK.

Stamford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1913.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Bessie Potter Vonnoh's Sculptures —Arthur Davies's Drawings.

The sculptures by Bessie Potter Vonnoh now on view in the outer room of the Montross Galleries have their practical side. A number of the graceful figures are shown in connection with small fountains, the basins of which are not more than ten or twelve inches in diameter, in which the water is forced up by a little electric motor. One of these fountains is surmounted by a girl in light draperies standing on the edge of the pool while on the other side a turtle is objecting to the intrusion. Another has for the central figure a nude child grasping a handful of water lilies. Other lilies float on the surface of the pool. Still another is a figure of "Daphne." The pretty notion lends itself to a countless number of variations, and the fountains used as centrepieces for a table give to a formal dinner the pleasant sense of outdoor freshness which, up to the present time, we have left to our neighbors across the water for proper appreciation.

The adaptation of serious sculpture to this agreeable end is one more step in the direction of making art a part of daily life as we shall find inevitable if our national prosperity continues and we get time to enjoy ourselves in rational ways.

A small model for a statue of Jeanne d'Arc is another interesting feature of the exhibition. The tired young warrior is shown leaning a bit heavily against the staff of her floating standard, her head is thrown back and the features are hardly indicated, but their youth and girlishness are felt under the blur of tone. The form is sturdy, however, under its coat of mail, and the pose has a curious suggestion of that peculiarly feminine characteristic, ability to dominate physical weakness in the interest of a martyr's ideal, which was at the root of the Maid's adventure. There is also a delightful portrait head of Jessie Wilson Sayre, the modeling both restrained and frank, and the interpretation of character sympathetic. It is an exhibition that will give pleasure in many directions.

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The drawings and paintings by Arthur Davies at the Carroll Galleries are in the nature of an artistic sensation. They show, first of all, the intensity of the artist's interrogation of the human form. There are drawings of men wrestling that cannot be surpassed for vitality and movement of line, and the splendid sense of muscles reacting to the strain. There are figures of women, in which the breath of life seems truly to inform the learned modeling. And there are color values that stimulate the dullest mind and space composition that enlarges the mental horizon. When a man capable of all this turns toward cubistic methods it would be most interesting to know why. Art, however, does not lend itself to wordy explanation. There it is, and you must take it or leave it alone, little cares insouciant art what your decision happens to be.

Meanwhile you note the picture of several figures in a rhythmical grouping, and with the human proportions and anatomical relations kept close to the normal, seen through a veil of abstract lines and angles. The contribution to the aesthetic effect is not unlike that produced by the crackle on ancient vases. The exhibition is, however, much too significant to be confined within the limits of a news paragraph; later on, with time to draw breath and summon flagging energies, the critics on their Winter march may manage to learn something from it which they can communicate to a public willing enough to learn with them.

The inner gallery at the Carroll studios has been done in the Austrian black and white with extremely happy effect, the contrast between pure white and dead black having been tempered by a silvery gray, with the checkered decoration characteristic of the style. The most entertaining use of the decorative scheme is seen in the familiar arabesque of the Victrola changed to something new and strange by the application of a coat of black on which is a most amusing and wicked little Pierrot in white holding the centre of the stage and breaking up the empty stretch of wooden paneling with agreeable design.

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At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries is a collection of ancient glass collected by Azeez Khayat. The announcement makes a special point of three Myrrhine glass bowls, said to be composed of small sticks of a paste formed of powdered gems, color and design going through from surface to surface. Ancient glass is more or less a museum affair, very few of the lay public having enough discrimination to divide the better from the best, but the increased interest in glass as decoration is a fortunate sign of the times.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION.

Is It $7,000 or $4,000 for Married Couple Living Together?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Income Tax "problem" set forth in the letter of Mr. Benjamin W. Wells does not appear to me as one that need bother him at all, for the reason that both he and his wife (I take it that he is presenting his own case, which, however, is immaterial) are exempt from taxation. As an accountant, among others, who has studied the matter, I have seen a ruling of the Treasury Department, which I have at the office, and which is not before me as I write, but which I am quite certain distinctly states in effect that every man and woman, if unmarried, is entitled to exemption of $3,000 (5-6 of this for 1913); upon marrying, this does not cease to be the case, but, in addition, either one or the other, as the husband and wife (or an arbitrator) may decide, can claim an additional $1,000; so that the one married person may claim $4,000 and the other, as before, $3,000; in all $7,000 to both as against $6,000 to both before marriage.

There should and will be very little trouble after the experience has once been had, and the "wrinkles" smoothed out; the first cost and trouble will not always be duplicated. Will Mr. Wells point out any tax or duty which is collected without some annoyance? Really, every one should know the amount of his or her income and for what it is disbursed; it would be better for cities, States and nation if this were so; to the individual a proper analysis might decrease the tax.

F. C. WANDMACHER, C. P. A.

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

A SONG.

We've sealed the heights, my Love and I,
And none can steal this treasure—
There come what may, as Life goes by,
Tho' whirling fates should drown this cry,
We've sealed the heights, my Love and I:
Could one ask fuller measure?

Pain, by my side, has reached her goal—
Slow years toil o'er the heather—
I drink of Memory's sun-filled bowl—
No earth-born thing can crush my soul!
We scaled the heights—my Love and I,
And tarried there—together.

LOUISE VON WETTER.

McANENY FIGHTS MORE PAY.

Aldermen Would Raise Board President's Salary to $10,000.

The Aldermen and members of the Board of Estimate are anxious that the salary of George McAneny shall be increased to $10,000 a year when he takes office as President of the Board of Aldermen. Learning of the proposition, Mr. McAneny took steps yesterday to defeat it, saying that as a candidate he was well aware that the salary was only $5,000, and was now willing to give his entire attention to the affairs of the board without any increase. Mayor-elect Mitchel brought the matter before the Aldermen, saying that while he was President of the board the salary was inadequate, and that he was forced to practice law to supplement it.

The Aldermen passed a resolution yesterday requesting the Board of Estimate to increase the salary, and action is expected to-morrow. Under the Charter such an increase cannot apply to a current administration, and it must be voted before Jan. 1 if it is to apply to Mr. McAneny.

VENETIAN PAINTINGS AT METROPOLITAN

A "Pieta," a Masterpiece by Crivelli, and "The Portrait of Bongo," by Moroni.

ALSO WORK OF TINTORETTO

Morgan Collection Being Installed—Altman Exhibit in Spring—F. W. Hunter's Gift of American Glass.

Three fine Venetian paintings already hung, two in Gallery 29 and one in the adjoining Gallery 30, are among the recent accessions at the Metropolitan Art Museum this month, and in the Recent Accession Room are other interesting objects.

Aside from this Director Robinson of the museum announced yesterday that the work of unpacking and installing the Morgan collection for an exhibition that it is hoped can be given in January had begun. There are many difficulties in the work, and it will possibly be February before the public will be able to take its first view of this wonderful collection.

Satisfactory arrangements have also been made with the trustees of the Altman collection for the temporary exhibition of that great collection. It is to be placed in the galleries now occupied by the Crosby-Brown collection of musical instruments, and that collection will be taken to another part of the Museum, temporarily displacing something else. The Altman collection will occupy five galleries, and these will be prepared for it and, according to the demands of the will, made in every way as perfect as present circumstances will permit. The Altman collection, it is hoped, will be opened by the middle of the Spring, but not before. Referring to the loss to the Museum in the death of the late George A. Hearn, Director Robinson said:

"Mr. Hearn was undoubtedly the greatest friend to American art among the collectors of the time. He, every year, purchased pictures by American artists, and up to within a short time of his death. Besides those presented to the Museum he had a house full of them, and he bought many for gifts. He told me this past year that since the beginning he had purchased over 1,000 paintings by American artists. He was generous in giving money to the Museum for the purchase of American pictures and interested himself personally in their selection. Aside from the pictures purchased from the Hearn Fund, he gave many others, the last being Abbey's 'King Lear.' The field of American art up to the time of Mr. Hearn's interest in it had not been actively worked by the authorities of the Museum."

Of the three new pictures purchased by the Museum, a "Pieta," by Carlo Crivelli, is a noted work, having been shown in many exhibitions in England, and is considered the best of the artist's representations of the subject, his masterpiece in that line. It was originally from the Ibsenzo collection at Rome, where it was catalogued as a Mantegna. From there it passed into the possession of Lord Ward and was hung in his London house. Earl Dudley was its next owner, and it was disposed of with several other Crivellis in the Dudley sale in 1892, going to R. Crawshay, Esq. An important large altar piece by the artist was acquired at that sale by the Kaiser Friedrich Museum for £7,350. The Museum picture was sold last Summer to Messrs. Sulley, from whom the Museum bought it. The figures in the "Pieta" are so sharply defined in the painting that they give almost the effect of a piece of sculpture.

A second picture, the "Portrait of Bartolomeo Bongo," by Giovanni Moroni, is a remarkable work of that artist and a portrait of unusual charm. Director Robinson said that he considered it one of the finest pictures of

NOYES PLAY GIVEN BY MACDOWELL CLUB

Christmas Tragedy of the Balkans, in One Act, Is Dramatic Plea for Peace by Poet.

PAGEANT "AMERIKA" ACTED

Society Girls Appear in Pantomime and Dance—Two Tableaux Also Shown at the Astor.

The annual Christmas festival of the MacDowell Club was given last night at the Hotel Astor before a large assembly. Among the offerings, which included several tableaux and a pageant, was the first presentation of an original drama in one act entitled, "Rada," by Alfred Noyes, the English poet, which was described on the programme as a Christmas tragedy of the Balkans, being a plea for "Peace on earth, good-will to men."

The scene showed the living room of a country doctor in the Balkans, in a village which had just been taken by the enemy, on Christmas Eve. There were soldiers splashed with the blood of the battle field; Nanko, a half-witted schoolmaster; Rada, the doctor's wife, and her young daughter, Subka. While the two blood-stained hostile soldiers, quartered in Rada's house, talked exultantly of the horrors of war, Rada's daughter appeared in her nightdress to look for Santa Claus. There was a Christmas tree, a stocking by the fireside, and a gramophone, and after one of the soldiers had passed himself off as St. Nick and hung a pistol on the tree and a ring, which Subka recognized as belonging to her father, Subka stood on a chair and recited the Biblical story of the shepherds watching by night, and the message of peace on earth and good-will toward men.

The entry of other brutal soldiers brought her Christmas celebration to an end, and mother and child managed to escape from the fiends of war. Two shots rang out a moment later, the mother carrying out her threat to kill herself and child; the bugle call summoned the soldiers to renewed carnage, and the half-witted schoolmaster was left to soliloquize over the fact of his being the fittest of them all. He touched the gramophone and the curtain went down on the singing of an old Christmas hymn.

Mr. Noyes supplemented is dramatic plea for peace by a brief talk in which he declared that the peace movement was bound to win.

Percy Mackaye Reads Legend.

Percy Mackaye read one of his legends, "The Laughing Star." Miss Gwendolin Valentine danced, two tableaux arranged by John W. Alexander, Frank Hale's "Reunion of Officers" and Jean Antoine Watteau's "La Fête," were shown, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club appeared in various selections, including Edward MacDowell's "The Crusaders." The affair was given for the benefit of the Edward MacDowell Student Fund.

The second part of the programme was given over to a pageant and costume ball called "America in the Making," and ended with a pantomime and dance entitled "America, the Melting Pot," which was arranged by Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, Mrs. Jules Turcas, and Charles K. Slayter.

Appearing in "Rada," which was directed by Miss Mary Shaw, were Miss Mirzah Cheslir, who took the part of the doctor's wife; Miss Lenore Phelps, who appeared as Subka; Charles W. Whittlesey, who was the half-witted school master, and Henry Hull, Wright Kramer, Charles D. Coburn, Harold Heath, Charles F. Hopkins, Harold Butterfield, and W. G. Belew.

Those in the tableaux were Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Geer, Miss Catherine Seymour, Miss Paula Matzner, Miss Gladys Wiles, Miss Arvia MacKaye, Gerald Onativia, Walter Cook, Theodore Hardenbergh, Henry Hull, Harold Butterfield, and Walter L. Rogers. Harold G. Henderson and Francis C. Jones.

Society Girls in Pageant.

Among the society girls who took part in the pageant were the Misses Marjorie Curtis, Greta Torpadie Charlotte Wilmarth, Frances Montagu Ward, Eleanor Mitchill, Evelia A. Longuere, Aghes F. Keyes, Greta Longuere, Mary Martin, Mary Beal, Jean Ransdell, Norma Hepburn, Jane Gilberts, Grace Coffin, Helen Du Bois, Louis Beck, Phobe Guthrie, Beatrice Enel, Dorothy Taylor, Dorothy Dart, Margaret Crawford, Gwendolyn Valentine, Evelyn Mulhall, Marion G. Kerby and Imogen M. Braine.

The time-honored beefeaters, who stood in red array at the entrance to the ballroom, included Horace B. Mann, Ferdinand W. Knollhoff, Albert R. Dupont, Arthur C. Knollhoff, Francesco B. Whittimore, Warren Dabler, William deKlee, Lester Bennet, James M. Thomson, Francis L. Gould, and Franklin J. Walls.

Others who appeared in the pageant were Mrs. Charles D. Coburn, Mrs. George Devoll, Mrs. George W. Bacon, Mrs. Frederick A. Stokes, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. Carl Sendrz, Mrs. John W. T. Pottle, Mrs. Martin Justice, Mrs. Edward H. Raymond, Mrs. J. Harrison De Vine, Mrs. Thomas W. Ball, Mrs. Allen B. Talcott, Mrs. F. Luis Mora, Mrs. Robert Henri, Mrs. George W. Bellows, and Mrs. Randall V. Davey.

MISS THOMAS A BRIDE.

San Francisco Girl Married to Dr. J. A. Corscaden—The Attendants.

The wedding of Dr. James A. Corscaden of New York and Miss Julia Wolcott Thomas, a daughter of Mrs. Wolcott Thomas of San Francisco, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church Chantry, the Rev. Thomas Slattery of Grace Church officiating. The chantry was decorated with lilies on the altar and palms. Miss Thomas wore a white satin gown, veiled with silver lace, with a court train. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. Joseph Weller Sefton of San Diego, Cal., was her sister's matron of honor. She was in a gown of brocaded rose colored crêpe de chine, trimmed with sable, and wore a black hat with feathers. She carried gardenias and maidenhair ferns.

The Misses Margaret and Eugenie Franz of St. Louis were the bridesmaids. They were in white chiffon frocks with pale pink and pale green tunics, respectively; both were large pink satin hats, trimmed with skunk fur, and both carried pink roses.

Dr. Raymond Stevens was the best man, and Dr. Howard Swift, Charles Pelgram, and Charles Stone were the ushers.

A reception for about fifty relatives and friends took place at the Holland House. After their bridal trip Dr. Corscaden and his bride will live at 440 West End Avenue.

Mrs. Corscaden is related to the Wolcotts of Boston and has many relatives and friends in the East. Dr. Corscaden is assistant surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital, and is also connected with the Rockefeller Institute.

MISS FRANCES ADLER WEDS.

Married to Harold Goldman in Temple Israel—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Frances Adler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Adler of 75 East 124th Street, to Harold Goldman of this city, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening in Temple Israel, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street. The Rev. Dr. M. Harris officiated.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, and a train of white brocade fell from the shoulders. Her tulle veil was surmounted by a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a Bible with a bookmark of lilies of the valley.

Miss Estelle Adler was her sister's maid of honor. She wore white brocaded charmeuse draped with pink chiffon and lace, and carried pink roses. The Misses Julia Jacobs and Stella Weinstein were the bridesmaids. They wore gowns of blue charmeuse and carried pink chiffon muffs and Tait roses. There were also three flower girls, the Misses Helen Hyman, Helen Adler, and Lillian Adler, a sister of the bride.

Mortimer Franko acted as best man, and the ushers were Jesse and Arthur Adler, brothers of the bride. Jesse Powell and N. Hyman.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the Marie Antoinette.

MISS GENTHNER A BRIDE.

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Genthner Married to Wm. F. Englis.

Miss Sybil Adele Genthner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Philip J. Genthner, was married to William Franklin Englis, son of Mrs. H. Rockwood Brinckerhoff of 327 West Eighty-sixth Street, last evening in the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman, pastor emeritus, and the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. Rexford Raymond, officiated. The reception was held at the Fouch Gallery.

The bride's gown was of white satin and lace, and a shower bouquet of roses was in the centre of her bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Dorothy Dormitzer, in a blue ninaret frock, and two bridesmaids, the Misses Ethel Genthner and Carolyn Brinckerhoff, wearing pink frocks, with blue sashes. They carried boutonnières.

Louis de Milhau of this city was best man, and the ushers were Raymond Havemeyer, James W. Alker, and William H. Williams of New York and Charles W. G. Carter of Short Hills, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Englis are to live at 462 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush.

LUNCHEONS FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Darlington, Ferguson, and Fitch the Guests.

Several luncheons for débutantes were given yesterday, the guests of honor being Miss Darlington, Miss Ferguson, and Miss Fitch.

Mrs. Howard Carroll of 4 East Sixty-fourth Street gave a luncheon yesterday for her house guest, Miss Eleanor Townsend Darlington, the débutante daughter of Bishop Darlington of Pennsylvania. The guests included the Misses Caramant Carroll, Gabrielle Gould, Elizabeth Thompson, Mildred Feunts, Elizabeth Kirlin, Gertrude Mali, Greta Hostetter, Marie Taller, Mildred Rice, Carol Blackstaff, Christine Nichols, Cordelia Hepburn, Caroline and Frances Wyeth, Viola Fisher, Louise Frank, Eleanor Taylor, Dorothy Brown, and Virginia McKee of Washington.

Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, 830 Fifth Avenue, for Miss May Farquhar Ferguson. The guests included the hostesses's daughter, Miss Marietta Chapin, not yet out, and the Misses Margaret Clarkson, Helen Ferguson, Eleanor Bartsberne, Mary Baker, Idith Adams, Dorothy Anderton, Ruth Singer, Katharine Hollister, Naomi Andrews, Augusta and Louise Dixon, and Elinor Davies.

Mrs. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street gave a luncheon of twenty-eight yesterday for débutantes, including her own débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Fitch, who will make her début on Saturday.

Bellamy-Walton Wedding Jan. 8.

Miss Florence Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Walton of 106 Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Wilder Bellamy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Bellamy, also of Brooklyn Heights, are to be married on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8. The ceremony is to be performed in the First Presbyterian Church, after which there will be a reception at Mr. and Mrs. Walton's house.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods yesterday completed the cast of "The Yellow Ticket," the new Michael Morton play which will succeed "Within the Law" at the Eltinge Theatre on Jan. 5. The company includes John Barrymore, Emmett Corrigan, Julian L'Estrange, Mary Harlon, Arthur Forrest, David Torrence, Florence Reed, and Jeannette Sherwood.

"The Eternal Mystery," George Jean Nathan's one-act play, which was produced here at the Princess Theatre and withdrawn as unsuited for the stage, and later produced with success at the Little Theatre in Pittsburgh, was produced Monday night at the Washington Theatre in Detroit. Yesterday a storm of protest caused the Washington players to withdraw the piece.

Count Leo Tolstoy, owner of the Russkaia Theatre, which is leased by David Belasco, resents the latter's intention to put moving pictures of "The Traffic in Souls" in that house next month, and yesterday threatened a suit to prevent the Russkaia from being used as anything but a first-class theatre. Hammerstein says the pictures which Belasco wants to show are not decent.

Following upon the heels of the announcement that Joseph Brooks had signed a five years' contract with William H. Crane and Douglas Fairbanks for a joint starring arrangement, comes the news that Amelia Bingham has lined for a like time with the same organization.

"Jolo," the new musical comedy made from Robert W. Chambers's novel, which has been produced by H. H. Frazee, with Frank Lawler in the leading role, will come into Mr. Frazee's Longacre Theatre on Dec. 29, when "Adele," which is now playing there, will move to the Harris Theatre.

The opening date of "The Girl on the Film," with the London Gaiety Theatre Company, has been set for Dec. 29. On the occasion of its opening in the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall on that night that theatre will drop the Music Hall part of its name, and return to the rank of regular theatres.

Mimi Aguglia and her company, who are to be seen in New York beginning next Monday, under the Shubert management, will arrive next Sunday morning on the steamship Verdi. The opening production will be Oscar Wilde's "Salome" in Italian.

Arthur Hopkins's production of the farce "An Act of Settlement" will inaugurate its New York engagement at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, instead of Christmas Day, as previously announced.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones yesterday afternoon. The baby will bear the name of its mother, Blanche Deyo.

The National Federation of Theatre Clubs will hold a public meeting next Sunday night at the Playhouse. There will be a symposium of actors, authors, managers, and critics for the discussion of the present conditions of theatrical offerings.

MAUDE TELLS GIRLS OF STAGE DANGERS

Only Level-Headed and Strong Should Seek Careers, He Says at Barnard.

CAN DO MUCH GOOD THERE

If They Are Successful—English Actor Calls on Women to Support Good Plays.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, addressed the girl students of Barnard College yesterday and gave the warning that no girl who is not exceedingly level headed should seek a stage career. A girl, too, he said, must be strong of body as well as of mind if she is to succeed, but he contended that the women of the country were all powerful to regulate the stage and to keep the drama clean. The dramatic organization of Barnard College, known as the Wigs and Cues Club, held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Brinckerhoff Theatre in the college, and Mr. Maudé was among the speakers.

After speaking of the early history of the stage and the periods of the drama, Mr. Maude said that this was the American era of the stage. "It shortly will be even more so," he said, "and the era of invention in things connected with the drama—the era of the preservation of the human voices by Edison. Think what it would mean to the preacher who could take up John Wesley and listen to it for inspiration a while; to the singer if she could rearouse her enthusiasm by listening to Jenny Lind; to the historian if he could actually have heard the voice of, say, Mark Anthony or Demosthenes. How I wish we had preserved for us the voices of Henry Irving, of Edwin Booth, of Sarah Siddons, of Forrest.

"The stage as a profession for women is the most magnificent one in the world if a woman is successful, and the most unhappy, miserable one if she fails, or even if she is only what most women are, very moderately successful.

"I think that for women there are few professions in which they can do more good both by their art and by their lives. At least in England and America. In France they say 'Elle est artiste,' with a shrug of their shoulders, and you are filled with astonishment when you hear that one of them has a happy home. Although no doubt there are very many of these happy homes hidden away, you are led to believe in Paris that such is not really the case. But in England I know of many and many a happy wife and a happy mother on the stage.

"The greatest power in the theatre world on every continent is held by women. It is seldom, indeed, that a play is complet, without a woman in the cast, and in most plays of past times and of the present it is the actress who has the prominent part. By her talents, her passionate outbursts, her winning tenderness, her pathos, her sympathy, her voice, her dainty ways, her beauty, and her persuasive eloquence, she is on the stage able to set an example of all that is truest, and most beautiful and attractive in woman. And off the stage the limelight of public scrutiny and public opinion makes her private life become of immense power for good or evil."

"The temptations of a girl on the stage are great, and no girl who is not level-headed should go on the stage. It is a strong little mind that is able to stand the flattery that will be showered upon little Miss Pert-and-Pretty-and suddenly, with an average amount of talent, has the luck to be given some very strong part in which she can hardly fail to do well. She is thereupon hailed as if she were a genius, and if she doesn't take care she will soon begin to think she is one.

"No delicate girl should ever go upon the stage. The life is strenuous and hard, disappointments and sometimes despair are frequent among us. The proud, haughty, exclusive sort of girl, too, should not go upon the stage. We are democracy of the democracies. The daughter of a peer and the daughter of a bishop are often dressing in the same room, as the daughter of a servant or of the man who works in the field. Every body is as good as everybody else among us. The only grades are those of talent. Everybody has an equal chance, and in the theatre itself among actors and actresses, there is no class distinction.

"It is the young women, girls of today, who have the future of the stage in their hands; it is women who keep the theatres open. It is they who, therefore, rule the theatre. It is the women who encourage the styles in plays shall be a success in New York; it is the women, not the men. Here is really a case in which you all have indeed the suffrage, the power of deciding what type of play shall succeed. There has been a great outcry lately, too, in New York against a certain type of distinctly unpleasant play. Play after play of the same kind was produced however, I hear. It was, I fear, it must have been, the women's vote that did it. And now I hear every one is sorry that the city was flooded with such stories upon the stage.

"So take care, dear ladies, how you exercise the privilege of the vote which controls the style of play that shall succeed. You have heard it said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. So it does, God bless it, the dear, dainty hand, and it also passes the dollars over the box office counter. Take care to make it hand them over for worthy plays, not sordid, miserable, diseased dramas, the medicine chest drama, the operating room drama. They are not good for any of us to watch, and, believe me, they are the worst enemies of the actor and actress, for they really keep people from liking the idea of going to the theatre."

Theatre Aids Hospital Fund.

Subscriptions amounting to $2,222.54 were obtained yesterday by the workers who seven days ago started a campaign for funds with which to erect new buildings and purchase new equipment for the Washington Heights Hospital. The subscriptions added yesterday made a grand total of $34,121.58. The Campaign Committee announced that the Paradise Theatre, 177th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, had offered to contribute half of the proceeds of to-night's performance there. This is the second theatre on Washington Heights which has offered to give a benefit performance.

Do You Want to Be a Useful Giver?

Then select the widowed mother and her children.

The despairing family whose breadwinner is tuberculous, insane or otherwise disabled.

Those handicapped by age or other debilities.

You probably have not the time to visit them and learn what will help most; our Visitors and nurses will do it for you.

We'll tell you whom you helped and how.

Telephone or write to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

A Large Audience Hears the First Concert of Twenty-first Season.

The Musical Art Society enters upon its twenty-first year with public interest undiminished in the special form of art it cultivates, unaccompanied choral singing. Its first concert, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, was heard by a large audience, many of whom, doubtless, had been unfailing in their attendance upon its beautiful performances since its early days. As has been the custom of the society, its December concert was in part devoted to composition appropriate to Christmastide. Such were the motet by Palestrina, "Hodie Christus natus est" for two choirs, eight voices, which has appeared before on the programmes of the society; Melchior Franck's five part motet, "In den Armen dein"; Sweelinck's five part motet, "Angelus ad Pastores," and Walter Damrosch's eight part chorus, "The Virgin Mary to the Child Jesus."

Fittingly placed in this group of pieces in the older style was Anton Bruckner's "Ave Maria"; in which the avowed follower of Wagner and the composer of the nine symphonies is not easily to be recognized. The music is in the pure and sustained style of the older "a cappella" school; there are a few obviously modern harmonic progressions, but the composer has clearly striven for the impersonal and clarified utterance of that school, and has made his part writing of noble uphony and richness.

In the last part of the programme a fragment of musical history was beautifully illustrated by the performance of Hans Leo Haster's love song, published in 1601. "Mein G'müth ist nir verwirret," and the chorale, "O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden," into which it was later transformed, in one of the three harmonizations of it used by Bach in "The Passion According to St. Matthew." Here the form of the original, with its changes of rhythm and its archaic harmony, is marvellously contrasted with Bach's exquisitely flowing verse on the chorale in the tender seriousness of its Phrygian harmony. The arrangements by Dr. Damrosch of songs by Lefèvre and the Trouvère, Adam de la Hale, of which the latter dates back to the thirteenth century, gave great pleasure, though as historical specimens their value was lost. There were three exquisite songs for women's voices by Brahms, "Minnelied," in which he caught the tone of a folksong with characteristic grace, and "Barcarole," with its refrain by two contralto voices. The programme was closed with three Finnish songs by Selim Palmgren.

But at the beginning and the end there was more than stood on the printed list. It has become a custom now for the Musical Art Society to begin its Christmas concert with Dr. Damrosch's harmonization of the German folksong "Stille Nacht," as was done last evening; and at the end was sung Gevaert's harmonization of an old French air, "Bergerette nouvelle sur le Noel" that has in previous years been a popular number on the programme.

In all these things the singing of the chorus met the high standards the society has set for itself in fullness and volume and purity of tone, in precision and justness of phrasing, and accuracy of intonation.

There was an amusing interlude between the two choral sections of the programme, consisting of three folksongs set for small orchestra by Percy Aldridge Grainger, an English musician; a "Mock Morris Dance" for strings, an Irish tune for strings, and a real Morris dance for strings, flute, clarinet, horn, and British concertina. Interesting expectations were aroused by the programme notes as to the British concertina, of which there were two in the orchestra. But they had only a few measures to play at the end; and they were so covered by the rest of the instruments that they might as well never have come out of Britain, so far as they contributed to the musical result. But the tune itself, "Shepherd's Hey," with a continuously recurring "ostinato" figure, is captivating, and it so pleased the audience that Dr. Damrosch repeated it.

MR. HENRY'S RECITAL.

A Young American Pianist Shows Promise at Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Harold Henry, who gave a pianoforte recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, is a young man, apparently an American, with talent and a considerable degree of development, technical and artistic. He has not previously become known in New York concert halls, but something more of development in both these sides of his art will make him a musician to be reckoned with. His tone needs a little mellowing and enriching, his fingers a little more accuracy, and he needs to feel a little more deeply the poetry of some of his music, especially the significance of the Chopin rubato, which yesterday in the barcarole and the C sharp minor Scherzo he presented a little mechanically.

But he showed yesterday in his playing musical feeling, fire and individuality, taste and intelligence; also no little confidence and aplomb. His most extensive number was MacDowell's Keltic sonata. He began with Bach's D major prelude and fugue as Busoni wishes it played, a rigaudon by Rameau, and an allegro by Scarlatti, as Godowsky plays them. Of all these last the composers would have been amazed: intermezzi by Brahms, a group of modern pieces, including Alkan's "Le Vent," and Liszt's transcription of Isolde's "Liebestod"; there is no more reason for Mr. Henry to play this last than there is for Mr. Paderewski.

TUESDAY NIGHT DANCES BEGIN.

Married People Gather at Sherry's —The Subscribers.

The dances organized last Winter by young matrons for married people, the Tuesday Night Dancing Class, had its first meeting of the Winter at Sherry's last night. Several dinners preceded it. The managers this year include Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davison, Mrs. Frederick T. Delafield, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt.

The dancing is in the small ballroom and after midnight a seated supper is served in the public restaurant overlooking it. On each night there are about seventy-five couples who have subscribed and a number of bachelors.

Among the subscribers are Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Adams Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Elliman, Mr. and Mrs. George Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Pease, Frederick Moore, Roland Palmer, and Frederick Matthews.

Xmas Dance at Delmonico's.

A subscription dance was held last night at Delmonico's under the patronage of Mrs. Warren Leslie, Mrs. Walter Caughlan, and Mrs. Hugh Murray. The rooms were decorated with holly, and bore the aspect of Christmas. At midnight a supper was served, after which dancing was resumed.

Edwin Goulds at Jekyl Island.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Dec. 16.—Edwin Gould and family have arrived at Jekyl Island. It is understood that Mr. Gould will spend the Winter at Jekyl and Florida resorts. His yacht will arrive shortly, and will be kept at Jekyl throughout the season.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Vaderland and Ryndam—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cornet, William Cornwall, Lewis R. Deecker, United States Vice Consul at Nottingham; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Eldridge, H. Milliken, Miss A. E. Paddock, Miss P. Altman, and Joseph Alexander.

RYNDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. E. E. Bates, Miss Mildred Buford, Miss M. L. Carpenter, Dr. and Mrs. J. Darnal, Mrs. A. F. Evans, Mrs. E. H. Nall, Miss Mary S. Nall, Mrs. J. E. Read, and Miss E. Watson.

Some of those booked to leave to-day on the France for Havre are:

Dr. L. E. Aybar, Mrs. Aybar, W. Herbert Avott, Mrs. M. A. Boal, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake, Mrs. C. L. Collins, Perry P. Chance, B. N. Langdon Davies, Miss Amy Folland, J. E. Green, W. M. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Handfuld, J. W. Harrington, W. F. Keep, A. W. Lafferty, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Luce, H. G. Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Marshall.

C. E. APPLEBY DIES; LEFT $25,000,000

One of the Largest Holders of Real Estate on Manhattan Island Was 90 Years Old.

HIS WEST SIDE PURCHASES

Attorney for Representative of King Louis Philippe in His Real Estate Deals in America.

Charles E. Appleby, one of the largest individual holders of real estate on Manhattan Island, died Monday at the home of his son, 216 West Fifty-ninth Street, at the age of 90 years.

For fifty years or more he had bought and sold Manhattan realty and his keen foresight of values in the middle and upper west side sections netted him a fortune said to amount to about $25,000,000.

Mr. Appleby was born in Monmouth County, N. J., the son of James Appleby. He came to New York City when a young man and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1847. Real estate being his hobby from boyhood he specialized in title cases and was attorney in the United States for Jean Frederic de la Farge, representative of King Louis Philippe in the latter's real estate transactions in America.

Important among his early purchases on the west side in the vicinity of Central Park South and Seventh Avenue were fifteen lots opposite the Navarro Apartment house in Seventh Avenue which he obtained for $450 each. He also held title to large plots on Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, along the river front, besides many tenements and business buildings, all of which were clear of mortgages or incumbrances.

Last March a suit brought by Mr. Appleby against the city in 1863, for $10,500 damages to a piece of property owned by him during the draft riots was settled for $7,500. In 1863 Mr. Appleby owned the Allerton Hotel at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-first Street. A policeman standing in front of the hotel incurred the rage of the mob and after beating him they sacked the hotel and set fire to it.

About fifty-five years ago Mr. Appleby married a daughter of Isaac Storm, an insurance man. Mrs. Appleby died thirteen years ago. He had two sons, Edgar S., and John B. Appleby.

REVIVE "BOHEMIAN GIRL."

Century Company Gives Listless Performance of Balfe's Old Opera.

The Century Opera Company turned from opera in English and produced an English opera, Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl," incidentally showing us what our grandfathers admired in the way of operatic fare.

Probably the Century patrons will not take "The Bohemian Girl" very seriously—at least, not if last night's performance is to be taken as the basis of judgment. It was hot a very enlivening performance. In the first place the libretto, to our ears, starved in the realism of the modern operatic stage, is hopelessly stupid and artificial. Its events and its atmosphere, even its phraseology, could be of no other world than that of old-time theatricalism, and modern audiences cannot be got to accept this when there are not compensations that make it worth while.

It is not full justice to blame the singers for all the shortcomings in the performance, for to carry such trivial stuff as they were concerned with, requires far more vitality and moving power to back them than the composer has put into the score. There are some melodies in "The Bohemian Girl" that prove they must be good by having lived in popular esteem for more than half a century, but they are of the sentimental order and not of a nature to sustain and propel dramatic interest. The only element of the performance that came through with untainted honors was the conducting, which was in the hands of Carlo Nicosia, who strove valiantly.

FRANZ EGENIEFF IN RECITAL.

Baritone at His Best in Songs of the Dramatic Type.

Franz Egénieff, baritone, gave his first New York recital in Aeolian Hall last night after the event had twice been postponed on account of his illness. His programme opened with four songs by Wolf, which were followed by Loewe's "Der Nöck," and Schumann's "Belsazar" and "Provenzalisches Lied." The next group comprised the names of Jenö Kerntler, Hubert Pataky and Hans Hermann, and the recital concluded with four numbers by Tschaikowsky, Debussy, and Augusta Holmès. It was difficult to appraise Mr. Egénieff's singing, for although he generally sang excellently, there were rough moments which might or might not have been due to the effects of his illness, preventing unqualified approval. He showed power and poise in his singing, and his voice revealed itself as of good quality most of the time. In the songs of more dramatic type he was at his best. In the more lyric numbers his indisposition apparently interfered sometimes with the intonation and tone quality he was striving for. Thus in Debussy's "Les Cloches" he sang off the pitch for a stretch at the end and the range seemed too high. These moments were rare, however, and for most of his singing was of a quality to afford much enjoyment. Jenö Kertler, one of whose songs was sung, assisted excellently at the piano.

Mrs. Pulitzer Entertains.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer was the hostess last evening at a dinner at her home, 7 East Seventy-third Street, for between sixty and seventy guests, who were seated at half a dozen tables decorated with baskets of shaded pink roses. There was music, and the Misses Fuller sang English folk songs. Those tasked included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Depew, Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Mrs. Seth Barton French, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson.

"School" Yields $2,000 for College.

Nearly $2,000 was raised for St. Elizabeth's College at the benefit performance of "School," given under the direction of Ruth Shepley at the Playhouse yesterday afternoon. In the cast was Ernest Glendenning, Leslie Palmer, Wallace Erskine, Charles Cherry, William Phinney, Margaret Vryling, Alice Brady, Ruth Shepley, Marjory Blossom, Alice Lindahl, Becky Gardner, Jane Grey, and Ritta Helder.

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SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw will give an informal dancing tea on Jan. 2 at the Cosmopolitan Club, 135 East Fortieth Street, for her two daughters, the Misses Florence and Barbara Thaw, who will make their début next Winter. Mrs. Thaw and her daughters will sail on Jan. 10 for Bermuda.

Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris entertained yesterday at 12 West Fifty-third Street with a luncheon of eighteen covers.

Henry Spies Kip gave a dinner to about twenty guests last night for his brother, William Ruloff Kip, and the latter's fiancée, Miss Mildred F. Corwin. The dinner was followed by informal dancing in his apartment, 128 East Sixtieth Street.

Miss Joan Sawyer and Mr. Quinn are to dance to-day at the tea dance at the Plaza, of which Mrs. James Raynor Hayden, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, and others are the patronesses.

Mrs. Henry B. Carhart will give a small dance this evening for her daughter, Miss Ethel A. Carhart, at 113 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Charles A. Frank's luncheon at Sherry's to-day is for her débutante daughter, Miss Louise Tiffany Frank.

The wedding of Miss Beatrix Cadwalader Jones and Prof. Max Farrand of Yale University will take place today at the residence of the bride's mother, at 21 East Eleventh Street. It will be quiet, as Prof. Farrand's mother is seriously ill and Mrs. Jones is also ill.

To-day's luncheons include one by Mrs. C. C. Cuyler and another by Mrs. A. Murray Young, both at their residences.

Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer will entertain to-day for her débutante daughter, Miss Evelyn Scott, with a luncheon and theatre party.

Mrs. W. H. Parsons of 449 Park Avenue, will give a tea this afternoon to introduce her daughters, the Misses Laura and Mary Parsons.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan will entertain at 3 East Seventy-fifth Street this evening with a dinner, followed by dancing, and additional guests will come for the latter.

Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best will give an at home thts afternoon at 62 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Albert Eugene Gallatin gave a dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton for Miss Helen D. Huntington and her fiancé, Vincent Astor, taking his guests afterward to the dance given by Mrs. Percy R. Pyne for her daughter. Miss Mary Pyne, at her house, 680 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Ballin have returned from Europe and will be at the St. Hubert, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, for the Winter.

The Hobby Club will give a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to-morrow evening, and will go afterward to the home of Mrs. Hinds Halsey, 64 West Fifty-fifth Street, where Mr. Halsey will give a talk on American arts and crafts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Leslie of 316 West Seventy-ninth Street will give a dance on Jan. 6 at the Hotel Gotham for their débutante daughter, Miss Emma Ross Leslie.

Mr. and Mrs. Elverton R. Chapman of Great Neck, L. I., are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Schley of 845 Fifth Avenue are at the Gotham for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street will give a tea dance this afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams.

MISS RANDOLPH TO WED.

Daring Horsewoman Engaged to Philip Stevenson of New York.

The engagement of Miss Emily Randolph, daughter of P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia and Lakewood, N. J., to Philip Stevenson of 18 East Seventieth Street, this city, was announced yesterday. Miss Randolph is an expert horsewoman, and has taken active part in all sorts of riding contests, being one of the originators of the women's polo team of the Meadow Brook Hunt.

Her father was one of the originators of the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett Pier, where he has a Summer home. Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia is her sister, and she has a brother, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.

GEORGE S. BOWDOIN DEAD.

Retired Member of J. P. Morgan & Co. Was 81 Years Old.

George Sullivan Bowdoin, retired member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., died yesterday at his home, 39 Park Avenue. He was 81 years old, and had been retired for several years.

Mr. Bowdoin was born in this city, and married Miss Julia Irving Grinnell, Temple Bowdoin, a son, is a member of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Bowdoin made a gift of $75,000 in 1907 toward the completion of the Church of St. John the Divine, the late J. P. Morgan making a gift at the same time of $100,000.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Van W. Schenck.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Van Wert Schenck, founder and former pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and direct descendant of Isaac Van Wert, one of the captors of Major André, died yesterday in St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, N. J. Dr. Schenck was born in White Plains, N. Y., where his father was pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was graduated from Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., and from the Princeton Seminary.

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BASEBALL --- KENNEL CLUB DIRECTORS RESIGN --- BOXING --- FOOTBALL --- HOCKEY --- POLO

TINKER CASE MAY BE SETTLED SOON

Baseball Men Believe That Cincinnati Will Let Player Come to Brooklyn.

It was the belief of baseball men yesterday that the Cincinnati Directors would rescind their action in repudiating the sale of Joe Tinker to Brooklyn for $35,000. Garry Herrmann, the President of the club, said that he expected that the matter would be satisfactorily arranged some time to-day. The Brooklyn Club owners have taken such a decided position in the matter and are so sure to insist on the terms of the contract being carried out that, rather than take a complicated legal situation, Cincinnati will live up to the terms of Mr. Herrmann's agreement.

Mr. Herrmann gave out the information in Cincinnati yesterday that the club was in good shape and that it would be satisfactorily settled within forty-eight hours. He also said some things which were somewhat surprising. Mr. Herrmann stated that if the Directors of the Cincinnati Club wish to reject the deal he made, they have the power to do so. Being Chairman of the National Commission, the highest court of baseball, Mr. Herrmann ought to know what he is talking about.

Mr. Herrmann says: "If a majority of Directors of the Cincinnati Exhibition Company decide to call off the Tinker deal, they certainly have a right to do so. As far as I know, the deal stands as it was made, and Tinker will go to Brooklyn, provided he agrees to the terms offered by Ebbets. The whole deal is a complex one. Charley Murphy did a lot of talking about what a big bid he was going to make for Tinker, but he never made a proposition of any kind. understand me, if the Board of Directors wish to call off the deal, it is their prerogative to do so."

Julius Fleischmann, one of the chief stockholders of the Cincinnati Club, also had something to say about the deal yesterday. He stated:

"There have been many rumors concerning the action of the Board of Directors in disapproving of Mr. Herrmann's arrangements. It has also been said that the Directors are seriously divided, and that an attempt will be made to buy Mr. Herrmann's interest and oust him from the Presidency. That kind of talk is all bosh. There isn't a difference of a rise nor a fall but that some differences arise regarding the policies of a business concern. The Directors of the Cincinnati Club are harmonious, although they do not all agree on the Tinker affair. They will be harmonious after that cause is disposed of. There will be no change in the directorate as far as I know, nor in the Presidency of the club."

When asked if the Directors would drop all further opposition to a direct sale of Tinker as arranged between Herrmann and Ebbets, Mr. Fleischmann stated that he did not care to express an opinion.

The Cincinnati Directors are likely to come to the understanding that Mr. Herrmann was fortunate in getting such a big price for Tinker after all. The feature of the deal which they principally object to is giving Tinker $10,000 of the purchase money, which is a greater amount than a ball player has ever received before.

President Ebbets stated yesterday that there was no change in the position of the Brooklyn Club owners. They will insist on Cincinnati carrying out the letter of the agreement. Mr. Ebbets has written to President Tener concerning the case and has written to Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh to send to Mr. Tener the original agreement which was drawn up. It is now expected that the case will be settled without the aid of President Tener.

Secretary John B. Foster yesterday explained the new features of the players' contract which protects the club owners against their players jumping to outlaw leagues. Mr. Foster says that none of the club owners has any fear of the threats of the Federal League officials because all major league players for the past two seasons have been under contracts by which they make themselves liable to civil action if they violate the contracts.

Two seasons ago the National League, anticipating the possible organization of an outlaw league, made up their contracts to meet this contingency. Expert legal advice was obtained before this contract was made. A ball player no longer contracts to obligate himself to the club only during the Summer season. The contracts provide that part of his salary is for his Summer work, while the other part is to reserve his services for succeeding seasons. In this way, the baseball magnates feel that they have legalized the much-discussed reserve rule in baseball. They maintain that according to law it is mutual and binding. So if a player tries to "jump" and play with an outlaw club, the baseball owners argue that he can be restrained from doing so by injunction.

Secretary Foster stated yesterday that Arthur Shafer has one more year to serve under his contract. Shafer, it is reported, will not play with the Giants next season, but Mr. Foster stated that the club was confident that he would report for Spring practice at Marlin. Shafer is a temperamental youngster, but he likes to play baseball, and the Giant officials believe that his fondness for the game will persuade him to fall in line next year.

If Shafer fails to report, the Giants will be placed in a rather embarrassing position, and it will be necessary to get some new infielder. The only reserve infielders McGraw now has are Milton Stock and Eddie Grant, and neither of these men is quite up to the standard which McGraw expects in the infield. Secretary Foster is said to be on the lookout for trades which will bring new infielders to the Giants.

That the New York Club is not overanxious to keep Snodgrass and Merkle is shown by the fact that at the baseball meeting here last week Mr. Foster offered to trade Merkle, Snodgrass, and Fred Schupp, the pitcher, to Miller Huggins of St. Louis for Ed Konetchy. Huggins declined to trade.

It looks very much as if the Cincinnati Club was going to make Charley Herzog manager of the team next year. Yesterday Herzog, at his farm in Ridgley, Md., received a hurry-up call from the Cincinnati Club to report in Redland at once and talk over next season's plans.

President Ebbets of Brooklyn, although he has always been a close friend of President Charley Murphy of Chicago, does not approve of the way in which Mr. Murphy is intruding in the Tinker affair. One of the first things President John K. Tener promised to do when he took office was to prevent one club owner from tampering or making overtures to a player of another club. Murphy has not denied the fact that he is out to get Tinker, and has had conferences with him in Chicago. Just for that, Mr. Murphy is likely to hear something from President Tener. Mr. Ebbets says Murphy ought to "keep off the grass."

Eddie Phelps, the former Brooklyn catcher who was released to Newark last season, has been offered the managership of the Albany Club of the New York State League.

Jack "Dots" Miller, the Pirate first baseman, who has been traded to St. Louis, says: "I guess I am just another victim of the first base jinx in Pittsburgh. Anyway, I held the job longer than anybody since Kitty Bransfield, and that's something. Miller owns a hotel in Kearney, N. J., and says he is sorry to leave Fred Clarke and Hans Wagner.

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SHUGRUE WINS AT BROWN'S.

Cy Smith Outpointed Throughout in Ten-Round Bout.

Joe Shugrue of Jersey City clearly outpointed Cy Smith, the Hoboken lightweight, in the ten-round star bout at Brown's Gymnasium last night. The bout attracted so much interest in the two New Jersey cities that several hundred Jerseyites tubed to Manhattan to see their favorites in action, the result being that many had to be turned away after the clubhouse was filled. The Jersey City delegation had plenty of chances to yell itself hoarse, as Shugrue held the upper hand from the opening to the final bell.

The ringside weights showed no advantage, each tipping the beam at 134 pounds. Smith had all his old aggressiveness and bored in from the first bell, but his rushes were met with stiff left jabs or straight rights, and the Hoboken boxer presented a sorry appearance at the finish. His left eye was almost closed, and he bled freely from the mouth and nose. Shugrue started the blood flowing in the opening round.

Shugrue left the ring without a mark, his superior defense being too much for Smith. The latter did his only effective work at close range, when he was able to get in a few punches to Shugrue's stomach. Round after round told the same story, Shugrue landing almost at will on Smith, but the latter's rugged physique enabled him to take all the punishment without any signs of distress, and he was going as strong at the finish as in the early rounds.

In the semi-final Silent Martin stopped Sailor Cahill in the fourth round.

CHAMPIONS LEAVE I.-A. A. C.

Pat Ryan and John Cahill Quit Champion Athletic Club.

While the story that Pat Ryan, the most wonderful weight thrower the world has ever seen, had resigned from the Irish-American Athletic Club, could not be verified last night, his friends assert that the national champion hammer thrower and world's record holder would never again compete for the Winged Fist organization.

This defection will mark the second from the Irish-American Athletic Club of the champions of America who scored last Summer under the colors of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and it is stated that Ryan's resignation was accompanied by a paper of similar import from John Cahill, the junior national champion with the fifty-six-pound weight.

It is said that Ryan will leave the metropolis and take up residence in Chicago, where the citizens of the Middle West will view his mighty efforts with the "56" and hammer with a wonder similar to that exhibited by local followers of athletics whenever the wonderful Irishman essayed his record-breaking feats.

Ryan's reasons for his defection from the only organization with which he has been affiliated since leaving Ireland is said to have dated from that time when an affront was given a fellow-clubman, John Cahill, the junior national "56" champion, following which Ryan and Cahill entered the Irish-American clubhouse and vented their feelings in strong verbal manner and quit the organization.

HONOR HARVARD ELEVEN.

Undergraduates Celebrate Victorious Football Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—Harvard's victorious football team of 1913 was tendered an undergraduate celebration at the Harvard Union this evening, the building being too small to accommodate those who desired to pay tribute to Capt. Storer and his players. The boys sang and cheered, and then listened to speeches. Capt. Storer was among the speakers, while Head Coach Percy Haughton, besides telling the story of the season and complimenting his team, also showed on a screen many interesting pictures of plays taken during the season.

Mr. Haughton will be guest of honor at Thursday's celebration by the graduates at the Boston Harvard Club, at which he will repeat his lecture. At this celebration, at which the eleven will be present also, next year's Captain at Harvard probably will be announced.

Georgetown to Play Fordham.

Georgetown will play Fordham on the basketball court for the first time in six years next Friday evening at the Central Opera House, 206 East Sixty-seventh Street. A reception will follow the game. Fordham's five, under the leadership of Capt. "Jack" Barrett, has made an auspicious start this season, defeating the quintets of Brooklyn College and of West Point. The full schedule as revised by the Athletic Council and announced by Manager Michael A. Elmore, '14, is:

Dec. 19, Georgetown; Jan. 5, Muhlenburg, at Allentown, Penn.; 7, Seton Hall, at Fordham; 10, St. Peter's, at Fordham; 14, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem, Penn.; 17, open; 21, open; 24, Union, at Schenectady, N. Y.; Feb. 4, New Hampshire, at Fordham; 6, Georgetown, at Washington, D. C.; 7, Catholic University, at Washington, D. C.; 11, open; 14, Muhlenburg, at Fordham; 21, Catholic University, at Fordham.

Harriman Hounds in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The members of the Glen Arden Hunt, of which Miss Carol A. Harriman and John R. Townsend are comastere of hounds, will hunt during the holiday season in Virginia. Eleven of the horses will be shipped from Goshen to that place to-morrow. The past season at Goshen has been the liveliest in a number of years. After the runs the members have been entertained at the New Goshen Inn, which adjoins the race track, and was built at a cost of $200,000.

Columbia Soccer Captain Returns.

W. W. Colquhoun, Captain of the Columbia soccer team, returned to the line-up yesterday after an absence of ten days, caused by the spraining of a leg in practice. After Colquhoun's return to the game Frank Davis, the coach, made another rearrangement of the forward line, with the result that the Varsity players were able to break through the scrub eleven repeatedly for tries at the goal. In order to give as much practice as possible to both the forwards and backs Davis lined the back-field men up with the second team, and sent the first team's back-field men in on the second elevens, so that the first string forwards were fighting their way through the second string backs all afternoon. Harold P. Zoller, Captain of the team a year ago, played on the forwards, and gave the backs much trouble. Columbia's next game is with the Richmond County eleven on Saturday.

Field Trial Club Officers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16.—All officers of the National Field Trial Club, headed by A. G. C. Sage of New York, President, were re-elected here last night at the annual meeting, following the first day of the meet. Besides Mr. Sage, the officers of the club are: Vice President, H. B. Duryea, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fitchburg in New England League.

BOSTON, Mass. Dec. 16.—Fitchburg will be represented in the New England League baseball circuit next year by the club which played in New Bedford last season. The transfer was announced to-night by Timothy H. Murnane, President of the league. Fred Lake, the club's new owner, had been considering re-locating in Manchester, N. H., and in Fitchburg, but found the financial inducements offered in the latter city more attractive.

Meriden Ball Club Sold.

HARTFORD, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Eastern Baseball Association here to-day the sale of the Meriden franchise to William Scineki of Staten Island was ratified. T. Joseph Whalen of Holyoke, Mass., held the franchise last year. It is probable that Scineki will transfer his team from Meriden, and he was given a month in which to make known his decision. The season will start on April 28 and close Sept. 13.

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DIRECTORS RESIGN FROM KENNEL CLUB

Policy of A. K. C. Vindicated at Delegates' Meeting--To Probe Secretary's Office.

At the quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club yesterday at the club offices, 1 Liberty Street, the proceedings were a complete vindication of the policies of August Belmont, the President, and his associates of the Directors. The four Directors who have been prominent in creating a feeling of unrest in American Kennel Club affairs—Dr. John E. De Mund, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., W. H. Sawyer, and Abraham D. Gillette—tendered their resignations as members of the Board of Directors, which were accepted. It is said that they will also resign as delegates of their specialty clubs, but such resignations may only be acted on at the annual meetings of the parent body.

A motion to investigate the conduct and methods of the Secretary, A. P. Vredenburgh, was withdrawn, as Mr. Belmont stated such proceedings should have been referred to the Committee on Rules. Secretary Vredenburgh then asked that a formal investigation be made of his office, and insisted that one be made. A motion to this effect was carried and that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to conduct the inquiry. This was the First Vice President, Hollis H. Hunnewell of Boston, as Mr. Belmont, after calling the meeting to order, retired from the chair that he might take an active part in the discussions. The committee appointed by Chairman Hunnewell, as announced after the meeting, consists of Hildreth K. Bleecker, Howard Willetts, and Ralph C. Stewart.

Mr. Belmont made a vigorous speech in opposition to the tactics which he asserted had been followed by Dr. De Mund in fomenting uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the supporters and managers of bench shows and dog fanciers generally. He had come to him frequently with many complaints which he declared were widespread and that he was supported by letters from prominent dog fanciers from all parts of the country, but when requested to produce the documentary evidence he had failed to do so. Mr. De Mund had requested him to order an investigation of the American Kennel Club's methods of doing business as conducted by Secretary Vredenburgh, but Mr. Belmont told him to submit his charges to the proper committees.

Belmont blamed Dr. De Mund for taking up his personal grievances, matters that should properly have been merely dealt with in his official capacity as Chairman of the American Kennel Club's Board of Directors. The result was the "washing of linen" in public, which was detrimental to the interests of the American Kennel Club, and it was time that a stop was put to such proceedings.

There was no action taken regarding the nullification of the prohibition against handlers acting as judges of dog shows and the licensing of judges, superintendents and handlers, so that there will be no change in these rules until the annual meeting in February.

An advance was made in the gaining of reciprocity with the English Kennel Club. The hitch in the proceedings has been due to the fact that Dr. Boulter, Secretary of the Canadian Kennel Club, who submitted the overtures for reciprocity on behalf of the English Kennel Club, was under suspension by the American Kennel Club, and consequently the latter body could not deal with him. Dr. Boultee's suspension occurred over an incident in connection with the Buffalo Club a few years ago. Andrew Albright, Jr., was judging the bulldogs, and the owner of the bulldog Mahomet, in conversation told Dr. De Mund how anxious he was to win, as it would make Mahomet a champion. "All right," said Dr. De Mund in a joking way, "and I will fix it for you." Mahomet won, and in his report of the show for a Toronto newspaper Dr. Boultee wrote up the incident in a jesting way. Dr. De Mund took the article seriously, and demanded that the American Kennel Club obtain a retraction of his story from Toronto. An investigation was held in this city, at which Dr. Boultee refused to appear as a witness, for the reason that he could not afford to make the journey from Toronto on such an unimportant matter. This refusal led to his suspension by the A. K. C.

A motion made by James Mortimer was carried that the investigation be reopened and an effort made to have Dr. Boultee come to New York and testify. It is understood that he is willing to do so, and that his reinstatement by the American Kennel Club will promptly follow. The reciprocal arrangements with the Canadian and English Kennel Clubs will then be completed. This will cover the disqualifications and suspensions of dogs and club members in the three countries concerned, besides ratifying the special rule passed on March 12 by the latter body, which compels dogs registered in England to be registered in the same name here.

There were forty-five delegates present at the meeting, which was one of the largest in the history of the club. Those present were August Belmont, Hollis H. Hunnewell, E. Glen Smith, William L. Barclay, Howard Ehrich, Raymond Belmont, Theodore Offerman, Henry T. Fleitmann, Edwin L. Boger, G. A. Wertheim, M. M. Palmer, Allison M. Lederer, Alfred B. Maclay, John H. Blackwood, Edward H. Hobbie, Joseph B. Vandergrift, Ralph C. Stewart, A. E. Wright, O. F. Vedder, Walter Burgess, Richard J. Stewart, H. H. Holton, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Charles Randolph Wood, Thomas Hartman, J. Chandler Barnard, James Mortimer, Dr. J. E. De Mund, W. N. G. Clark, A. D. Gillette, Henry Hollister Pease, John F. Collins, Dr. F. H. Osgood, W. H. Sawyer, James W. Appleby, J. Macey Willetts, Tyler Morse, Freeman Ford, Joseph A. Buchannan, R. W. K. Anderson, J. C. Weiler, Samuel B. Cutler, Howard Willetts, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., A. C. Wimerding, George Rousse, William H. Mulford, Rowland Keasbey, Lloyd W. Smith, David P. Ritchie, George Greer, and John G. Bates.

With the completion of the delegates' meeting, the Board of Directors went into executive session and ratified the proceedings of the previous meeting, accepted the resignations of Dr. De Mund and his supporters on the Board of Directors, and appointed the Investigating Committee, the personnel of which Chairman Bloodgood later announced.

MAY DROP PENN GAME.

Michigan's Football Schedule Would Have Three Contests In East.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 16.—Complications, though unexpected, in the arrangement of the football schedule may result in a conflict of dates which may prevent the University of Pennsylvania team from playing Michigan in the annual game here next season.

The general impression among the students at Pennsylvania has been that Michigan still has two more years of a four-year contract calling for games with the Red and Blue eleven, but, according to the statement made by Truxtun Hare, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Football Committee, to-day, this contract has been changed so often that no definite arrangement is in force which will assure positively a contest with the Wolverines here next year.

Michigan has planned to play Harvard at Cambridge Oct. 31. In addition to this game, the Maize and Blue has a contest with Cornell at Ithaca, probably on Nov. 7. Should the Pennsylvania game be played the following week, it would mean three trips to the East for the Western team inside of three weeks. There is no doubt that the Faculty of Michigan University would object to this.

Cornell Won't Row on May 9.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—That Cornell has not agreed to row Harvard on May 9 and that that date is too early for the Ithacans was the statement made to-day by Graduate Manager Kent. Dates for crew races are usually submitted to Coach Courtney for his approval, and it is known that the veteran coach is unwilling to take the chance of entering a crew in an important race at such an early date. He has always maintained that the Cornell crew could not be developed for the Harvard race before the end of the third week in May, and it is certain that he would never consent to meeting Harvard on May 9. There is no race between Cornell and Harvard on May 23, and the dates for the Harvard race that seem most available to the Ithacans are either a week later or a week earlier.

St. John's Defeats St. Lawrence.

The St. John's College basket ball team of Brooklyn added another victory to its list last night at the college gymnasium, defeating the St. Lawrence University team of Canton, N. Y., by the score of 20 to 14. The St. Lawrence game always ranks as one of the principal games on the St. John's schedule, and several hundred persons saw the old rivals in action. The visitors put up a strong fight all the way, but were handicapped by being unfamiliar with the floor and baskets.

The home team took the lead early in the first half, and was never headed, although the St. Lawrence boys were always near enough to keep the game interesting. At the end of the first half the Brooklyn collegians led, 13 to 6. Mahoney's work, both from the field and the foul line, was easily the feature of the St. John's playing, being responsible for the points scored by the winners. Canfield excelled for the visitors. The line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	St. Lawrence.
Nicklass.....	Left forward.....	Wheeler
Driscoll.....	Right forward.....	Roundy
McCaffrey.....	Centre.....	Chester
Casey.....		Griswold.
McDonald.....	Left guard.....	McMonigle
Mahoney.....	Right guard.....	Canfield

Goals from field—Mahoney, (3,) Driscoll, (2,) Nicklass, (2,) Casey, Canfield, (2,) Wheeler, Roundy, McMonigle. Foul goals—Mahoney, (4,) Roundy, (3,) Canfield. Referee Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Plan Saturday Soccer League.

To-morrow evening there will be a meeting at Central Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, 11 Bond Street, Brooklyn, of delegates from various soccer football teams of this city, to formulate plans for a Saturday afternoon soccer league. It is expected that this league will begin in the near future, as there are a number of fast elevens which are desirous of starting a Saturday league. Among clubs that will have representatives at this meeting are Brooklyn F. C., Central Strollers, Cameronia, Fultons, Overseas Wanderers, MacDonald Strollers, Columbia Ovals, Belgians, New York Celtics, Anglo-Saxons, and Colgate F. C. Any other clubs are invited to send delegates to this meeting.

Senator Bailey Sells Stock Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—Ex-United States Senator Joseph Bailey of Gainsville, Tex., to-day sold the Fairland stock farm, near here. Mr. Bailey for years has been breeding harness horses at the Fairland farm. The price is said to have been $90,000, and Mr. Bailey, it is believed, will retire from the horse-breeding business.

BUSHMILLS
Irish Whiskey
Bushmills Irish has a characteristic flavour that is all its own—
One reason why so many men drink no other Irish.
ALEX. D SHAW & CO. NY

See Big Smith Gray & Co. advertisement in this morning's World. Wonderful reductions on Men's Suits and Overcoats.

JACK JOHNSON STILL CHAMPION OF WORLD

State Commission Says Title Can Be Lost by Only Defeat or Retirement.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday took up the question of Jack Johnson's title as heavyweight champion in answer to two requests from boxing promoters in France for an expression of opinion and the decision was that Johnson is still the heavyweight champion of the world. Johnson is now in Paris and says he is ready to defend the title despite the fact that the French boxing authorities declared the title vacant.

The coming bout between Joe Jeannette and Sam Langford at Paris is being advertised as a heavyweight championship battle and Johnson naturally takes exception to it. On Saturday last a cable was received from Victor Breyer, the French promoter, as follows:

"Cable official decision on the heavyweight championship status of Jack Johnson."

No answer was returned and early yesterday afternoon a cable was received from Paul Rousseau, leader of the Boxing Federation of France. This latest message read:

"French Federation of Boxing proposes to International Boxing Union that Jack Johnson be considered no longer the world's heavyweight champion. Please cable if you agree with France on this question."

The question came up for consideration at the weekly meeting of the Commission yesterday afternoon and at its conclusion a cable was sent to the French promoters that the New York State Athletic Commission regards Johnson as the world's heavyweight champion. While expressing no sympathy for Johnson and hoping that he will never again be allowed to box in the United States, the Commissioners were of the opinion that Johnson could lose his title only in the ring or by retirement, hence their answer to Breyer and Rousseau. The International Boxing Union took action against Johnson some time ago, but no attention was paid to the action in America until the recent requests brought about an expression of opinion.

The delay in arranging a conference, suggested a month ago by the Wisconsin Boxing Commission, saved Packey McFarland from drawing a year's suspension in New York. The conference was for the purpose of reaching an agreement in rules and regulations, and the enforcing of penalties against boxers. Word of McFarland's suspension reached the New York State Commission during yesterday's session, but in view of the fact that the two commissions had not reached an agreement no action was taken.

Patsy White was before the commission with a complaint against Jim Fairchild. A. C. of Boston, which this club has figured since the commission was formed. On Saturday night White fell in the first round of a bout with Frankie Fleming and declared that he broke a bone in his hand. The club physician could find no fracture. Johnny Victor then substituted for White and at the end of the show, White's manager, who also manages Victor, tried to collect for both. The club contended that only one should be paid and finally decided to let the commission settle the matter. The commission decided that the club should pay $75, the amount guaranteed White.

Ruggerio Makes Best Time.

The weekly cross-country run of the Bronx Church House was held last night over the four-and-a-half-mile Crotona Park course. The best time was made by F. Ruggerio, who, starting from scratch, covered the distance in 24:12. The first fifteen runners and their time and handicap follow: W. Wiese, (4:30,) 23:02; J. Woods, (2:15,) 23:00; J. Costello, (1:25,) 25:11; H. Kannassa, (2:15,) 26:05; G. Crosby, (4:00,) 23:04; Georgs Soons, (1:00,) 25:05; F. Ruggerio, (scratch,) 24:12. J. Maier, (1:15,) 25:32; D. Field, (4:30,) 23:50; H. Green, (4:00,) 29:26; M. Monto, (3:30,) 26:00; M. Beandine, (3:30,) 25:17; J. Manning, (1:00,) 25:28; H. Gunther, (1:25,) 26:32; P. Thumler, (3:40,) 29:14.

Brickley to Put 12-Pound Shot.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—"Charlie" Brickley, whose proficiency with his toe brought victory to Harvard during the recent football season, will represent the Crimson in the twelve-pound shot-put event at the national junior track and field championships in Brooklyn on Jan. 8. Announcement to this effect was made to-day by Manager Squibb of the Harvard track team. Capt. Storer of the football team, and Hardwick, another member of the eleven, are expected to compete in this event later in the month.

PACKEY HOMMEY LOSES.

Jack Sheppard Wins All but One Round In East Side Bout.

The snappy left and right hand punches delivered with the action of a triphammer by Jack Sheppard of the east side proved the undoing of Packey Hommey last night at the Atlantic Garden A. C., and in nine of the ten rounds Hommey was on the short end of the boxing. Favored by an advantage of five pounds, he weighing 138 pounds, Hommey was unable to fathom the attack of his less rugged opponent, and in only the ninth round could he be considered as having the better of a single round.

From the start Sheppard worked his lefts to Hommey's face, finding a landing almost each time he let go his blows, and before the sixth chapter had concluded he had Packey's face battered severely. His nose was flattened and his upper lip badly swollen.

The bout from start to finish was full of action and probably one of the best contests staged at the Bowery club in many months. At long range work Hommey was helpless, as his opponent beat him on every lead with his trusty left and backed it up with equally hard rights to the ribs. Hommey was rocked in the sixth round after a slow preceding chapter when Sheppard rested for the onslaught.

Toward the end Sheppard tired from his own work and in the ninth fell back and was on the losing end for the first time. Hommey, grasping the situation, carried the work to his man and got in his best blows, compelling Sheppard to cover and avoid the blows in the clinches. The final showed both boys fighting hammer and tongs and for the three minutes they exchanged blows so fast it was impossible to record them. Sheppard showed no signs of the work excepting a split lip, while Hommey was badly marked.

In the semi-final, also of ten rounds, Mike Rosin gave Jimmy Murray a severe beating.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Packey McFarland said he was little concerned over the action of the Wisconsin Boxing Commission in barring him from boxing in the State for a year.

"Their ruling has no influence in other States," he said, "and I don't care if I ever fight in Wisconsin again. If I failed to comply with the law the commission was wrong in letting me box last week. They are the ones who should be disciplined."

West Point Hockey Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Ice hockey promises to be a headline attraction at West Point this Winter if there is ice, the army team having arranged a strong schedule of games for its hockey team, which is considered to be one of the strongest the cadets have put on the ice. Cornell, Princeton, Amherst, and Massachusetts Techs are some of the teams the army will play. The cadets will be coached by Lieut. "Phil" Gordon, former Army hockey star. Cadet Ralph Royce of Michigan, one of the Army's best skaters, will be the captain of the team, and Cadet Thomas H. Rees of Georgia is the team manager. Arrangements are under way whereby the Army will benefit from the coaching of several of the stars of the St. Nicholas Skating Club of New York after the season gets under way. All the games will be played at West Point, on Lusk Reservoir. The schedule: Jan. 3, Massachusetts Aggies; 9, Cornell; 10, Rensselaer Ply; 14, Princeton; 17, Sevanth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; 21, Williams; 24, Stone's School; 31, open; Feb. 3, Dartmouth; 6, Battery "A," Massachusetts Militia; 7, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 13, Amherst; 14, Trinity; 21, Squadron "A," N. Y. N. G.

Yale In St. Nicholas Rink.

Yale's Varsity hockey team practised yesterday for the game with St. Michael's College team of Toronto, which is scheduled for Saturday night at the St. Nicholas Rink. Tom Howard was on the ice coaching the New Haven candidates, and after the session told Capt. Heron that he believed he had the material for a stronger team than has represented Yale in several years. The team loses Cox and Chauncey of last year's seven by graduation, but the places of these two clever players will be filled by likely candidates from the freshman team. The St. Michael's team is a wonderful aggregation of young players. They were the Canadian amateur champions of 1909 and 1910 and the holders of the St. Montagu Allan trophy. Princeton and St. Paul play at the St. Nicholas rink to-morrow night.

Rutger's Advisory Committee.

At a meeting of a number of Rutger's College graduates, held in this city yesterday, a Rutger's Athletic Advisory Committee was appointed to consist of L. F. Loree, Robert Pruyn, D. D. Sutphen, Philip Bratt, and John Herbert. Mr. Herbert has the distinction of having played as a member of the Rutger's team in the first intercollegiate football game ever held in this country.

Packey McFarland Suspended.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—Packy McFarland was to-day suspended by the Wisconsin Boxing Commission for one year for failure to give a satisfactory "performance" in the bout with Jack Britton in Milwaukee on Dec. 8. On that occasion the largest crowd that ever attended a local boxing tournament voiced the disapproval of McFarland's work by jeers and cat-calls.

AMATEUR BOXERS SCORE KNOCKOUTS

Seven Bouts End Before the Scheduled Three Rounds Are Contested at City A. C.

City Athletic Club members were regaled last night with a series of amateur boxing bouts in three classes, seven of them failing to go to the limit of three rounds of three minutes each because of the fast fighting and interference by the referee, who prevented the boys who were being beaten in the several cases by making his decision before the scheduled end.

Quite the quickest win recently seen hereabouts was accomplished by L. C. Boydick of the Walnut A. C. of Boston, who disposed of J. Murtha of the Oxanam A. C. by the knockout route in seven seconds. The boys had barely become set before the Boston boy whipped over a right hander to the jaw which sent his opponent down for the count, from which he was revived by the referee and his handlers.

S. Dimond of the Pastime had his work cut out reaching the semi-finals, which will be decided to-morrow night, when he was arrayed against M. Herbert of the West Harlem A. C. in the second round of the 108-pound division. The latter gave the Brazilian Cross wearer all that was coming, but the latter had a stiffer punch, with the result that he stayed the route a bit better and gained the judges' decision at the end of three rounds.

The final bout of the series brought together P. Franchini and G. Maas, Glencoe A. C., and, after three bristling rounds, in which the judges failed to find a winner, the referee found for Franchini. Both lads gave a capital demonstration of the game and showed an ability to hit hard and often. In one of the bouts of the 108-pound class J. Carroll knocked out F. Jacobs of the Pennants in the first round. The summary:

115-Pound Class.—First Bout—G. Fybe, unattached, defeated C. Kahne, unattached, three rounds, judge's decision. Second Bout—J. Hallahan, Oxanam A. C., defeated A. Pransy, Pennant A. C., three rounds, judge's decision. Third Bout—P. Franchini, Sunset A. C., defeated J. Gerry, Greek-American A. C., three rounds, judge's decision. Fourth Bout—T. Boylan, Oxanam A. C., defeated E. Schwartz, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision. Fifth Bout—G. Maas, Glencoe A. C., defeated I. Reise, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision. Second Round.—First Bout—J. Foley, Oxanam A. C., defeated J. Kreisberg, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision. Second Bout—A. Cadet, Christ Church A. C., won by default. Second Bout—L. C. Boydick, Walnut A. C., Boston, defeated J. Murtha, Oxanam A. C., one round, referee's decision. Third—S. Dimond, Pastime A. C., defeated M. Herbert, West Harlem A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Fourth Bout—J. Carroll, Oxanam A. C., defeated F. Jacobs, Pennant A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—First Bout—R. Riley, Oxanam A. C., defeated C. Mahony, Holy Cross Lyceum, three rounds, judges' decision. Second Bout—H. Conrad, unattached, defeated W. Freeman, Oxanam A. C., two rounds, referee's decision. Third Bout—M. Sadwinger, Pastime A. C., defeated J. Mann, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Tie in Billiard Tournament.

A tie was created in the national amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, as a result of last night's game, in which C. B. Terry, holder of the title, defeated Dr. A. Servatius by the score of 200 to 130. Terry played his usual steady and accurate game and finished his string in forty-four innings, which gave him an average of 4 24-44. His high runs were 23, 18, and 15. Servatius made high runs of 18 and 12, and averaged 3 1-43. This victory places the title holder in a tie with F. S. Appleby for first place.

Marchant Wins with Cue.

William Marchant defeated H. Davis in last night's game of the handicap English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy by the score of 800 to 274. The winner was handicapped at 165 points, while Davis was allotted a handicap of 115. The second round of the tournament will be played this evening, when S. Spicer opposes E. Ridgeway.

COLUMBIA HOCKEY PLANS.

Dartmouth Invites New Yorkers to Hanover Ice Carnival Feb. 12.

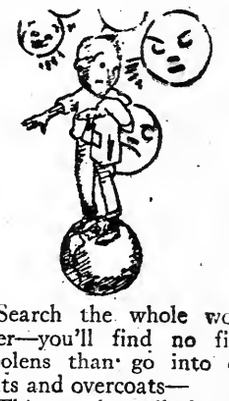
Dartmouth has invited the Columbia University hockey seven to participate in its annual outdoor carnival, which will be held at Hanover on Feb. 12, according to announcement made by Graduate Manager Fisher yesterday. The Blue and White broke even with Dartmouth in hockey games when they played against each other in the intercollegiate series two years ago. Last year Columbia resigned from the league prior to the games scheduled with the Green.

The first cut in the Columbia hockey squad was made yesterday by Rufus Trimble, graduate coach. Twenty-six players have been retained, with four veterans of last year's seven. There are several new players of promise, and Trimble has a representative squad of candidates from which to choose a team.

The schedule has not yet been announced, but it will include, it is said, games with Princeton and Yale and also with Cornell, in addition to the Dartmouth contest.

The Blue and White freshmen play their first game on Jan. 20 with Stevens Prep seven. The freshmen, however, are handicapped because of the fact that they have no opportunities for practice, and the weather has been such that nothing has been done toward building the proposed rink on South Field.

Those men retained for the Varsity squad are T. Imball, '15L.; T. Campbell, '14; T. Kebb, '16; N. Stevens, P. S.; C. Bartow, '16; S. Miller, '15L.; C. Butler, '15; W. Todd, '15; R. Milbank, '14; Capt. R. Harris, '14; F. Dolbeare, '14L.; A. M. Kennedy, '17; G. Myles, '15L.; B. Brown, '14; W. Johnson, '15. H. Doyle, '16; G. Dressler, '15; D. Greenleaf, '15; E. P. Walser, '16; M. G. Hubbard, '15, and B. Read, '15.



Search the whole world over—you'll find no finer woolens than go into our suits and overcoats—
This is the tailor's man who wants the best, but is willing to save some dollars.
Search again, and you'll find no better values than our suits and overcoats from $18 to $25.
This to the man who must make his dollars do their utmost.
No matter what price you pay, it's all the same—satisfaction or money back.

Furs for his Christmas.
Fur overcoats; fur hats, fur gloves.
Hundreds of littler things too—leather and metal novelties selected by "Spugs" for "Spugs."

For firms and individuals wishing to give orders on us, we have special Christmas order blanks, just waiting to be filled in with the lucky man's name.

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Three Broadway Stores
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FRAUD
To Our Friends the Consumers of "Canadian Club" Whisky
The Refilling of "CANADIAN CLUB" BOTTLES
with inferior liquor at Saloons and Hotels, has become so common throughout the United States, that we have been compelled to take drastic steps to protect our friends from these
Fraudulent Practices.
Careful investigation has convinced us that practically every popular and well-known brand of Whisky, Gin and Brandy is being imitated and the bottles refilled.
Consumers will be amazed when they learn the names of the firms engaged in this nefarious work. Frauds upon the public are startling and widespread.
We Have Determined at Whatever Cost
to stop the practice as far as "CANADIAN CLUB" is concerned.
We have entered suit against prominent Chicago and New York wholesalers who have been selling to retailers an imitation whisky expressly for the purpose of
Refilling "CANADIAN CLUB" Bottles
thus swindling the consumer and profiting by the high reputation

BOSTON BUYERS BESIEGED HERE

More Than 250 Salesmen Show Samples at Filene Company Office in Single Day.

WINTER GOODS HARD HIT

And Plenty of Good Merchandise Is Now Available—Prices Are Very Attractive.

More than 250 representatives of manufacturers in a wide variety of lines accepted yesterday the invitation of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston to show that firm merchandise suitable for use in its automatic bargain basement. This invitation was extended in an advertisement on the business page of Monday's TIMES. It aroused considerable comment in commercial circles in that a firm wanting merchandise was the advertiser instead of a firm having goods to dispose of.

The Filene bargain basement represents a unique merchandising scheme in American storekeeping. It is said to be the only bargain basement in the world operated on the following plan: All merchandise offered for sale in the basement must be a bargain at the time it is put on the counters. At the end of the second week any goods that are left in stock are automatically reduced 25 per cent. in price. At the end of the third week another automatic cut of 25 per cent. is made, which reduces the original price 50 per cent. This reduction process is repeated on merchandise remaining at the end of the fourth week, which leaves the retail price of the goods 25 per cent. of the original figure. Any goods that have not been sold by the end of the fifth week are given to charity.

Twenty-six buyers representing the Filene Company were here yesterday, and of these, sixteen were seeking merchandise to offer in the basement heretofore described. Among the lines examined were coats, suits, waists, undermuslins, skirts, children's furs, gloves, girls' and infants' wear, corsets, shoes, hosiery, men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, furs, dresses, and underwear.

One of the best-posted buyers in the office said that the amount of merchandise shown yesterday, and the prices named on it, proved conclusively that more desirable goods were to be had at special prices at this time than for many years, if not ever before.

"This is especially true of ready-to-wear garments, furs, and other seasonable goods," he said, "and it seems to indicate one of two things—either that the unfavorable weather has greatly retarded the sale of Fall and Winter merchandise at retail or that the manufacturers have made up more than the usual amount of stock. Personally, I think that the weather is responsible."

Another man, whose purchases run larger than those of any other buyer in the basement, said that continued warm weather had apparently upset the calculations of the producers in his lines. He continued:

"Never before have I seen so many salesmen besiege an office, nor have I seen more favorable prices for a long time. None of the manufacturers whom I saw suggested extra discounts, however, and none of them seemed to be in a financial position that made it necessary for them to realize ready money by extra attractive quotations for cash payments. In fact, I did not hear a suggestion of cash purchases to-day. This may seem a bit strange, in view of the reports that, I am told, have been heard in this market of the approaching bankruptcy of prominent manufacturers, but it apparently goes to show that these reports are without foundation.

"The tariff has absolutely nothing to do with the present trade depression," he said in replying to the reporter's question on this point. "It has nothing to do with the prices at which goods were offered to-day, and I do not believe that it will have any effect on future prices. I do not anticipate the ruin of the American textile industries as a result of the new duties. We have always imported a certain amount of merchandise, and doubtless we shall continue to do so, especially such goods as the skill and experience of the foreigners produce better than they can be made here. But otherwise the American manufacturers have largely figured out the conditions they confront, and will, I think, solve their problems without great difficulty.

"As for styling: I have noticed a wonderful improvement in American ready-to-wear lines in the last year. Not only are the American designers improving in their adaptations of foreign ideas but they are showing a strain of originality that is encouraging to the buyer who seeks distinctiveness in the merchandise he buys."

The basement buyers will remain in this city to-day, and will be at the local Filene office, 120 West Thirty-second Street, until 10 o'clock to make appointments or to look at unusual lots of the merchandise listed above.

FINDS BUSINESS FAIR.

Of 21 Lines Investigated Boston Bank Reports Improvement in 13.

As the result of thorough liquidation early in the year, business conditions in New England are reported as showing at the present time a slight improvement in tone. The miniature boom in cotton manufacturing which occurred in the late Summer and Fall, says a letter of the First National Bank of Boston, flattened out, leaving the mills with a good volume of near-by orders at a modest profit.

In drawing a comparison between business activity during this year and last, the bank published the following table, prepared from inquiries made of leading manufacturers in numerous lines:

	% Increase 1913 over 1912.	% Increase 1911 over 1911.
Automobiles	+20	+70
Bondhouses	—25	—25
Builders	—10	+17
Clothing	No change	+10
Copper Cos	+ 3	+15
Cotton Mfrs	+ 8	+20 to 30
Department stores	+12	+15 to 25
Furniture	No change	+10
Groceries	+ 5	+10
Hardware	+ 2	+12½ to 15
Hotels	+10	+30
Jewelry	No change	+ 5
Lumber	—10	+10
Office supplies	+16	+10 to 20
Paper Mfrs	— 2	+ 3
Publishers	+ 5	+15
Railroads	No change	+10
Shoe Mfrs	+ 5	+10
Shoe retailers	+10	+10
Stationers	+10 to 15	+20
Tanners	+ 5 to 10	+10

"The new conditions faced by the cotton industry in this country under the recently enacted tariff," the bank's letter says, "and the readjustment now under way give especial interest at this time to the outlook as regards mill progress in two sections. So far as it has any appreciable effect on the relative status of North and South, the new tariff will tend to restrict New England mills and the readjustment now Southern, owing to the smaller degree of protection afforded on fine goods. Also, it will check the recent tendency toward the turning over of Southern mills to finer grades of goods—a tendency the reverse of that which the tariff is effectually promoting among some of the New England mills.

"Authorities in the trade are not optimistic concerning New England cotton mills in the next few years, taking the industry as a whole. Competition from abroad under the new tariff is expected to increase in vigor as time goes on, especially as to the finer grades."

Carhart Estate Pays $42,110 Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The estate of William B. Carhart, late of Kings, who died June 20, 1912, paid a net transfer tax of $42,110 to Controller Schmer today.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Affirm Levy of Heavy Duty on Revolver Grips.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday affirmed the action of the Collector at Chicago in assessing a duty equivalent to 1,200 per cent. ad valorem on rubber grips for revolvers imported by Sears, Roebuck & Co. Judge Fischer holds in his decision for the board that the fact that the duty as assessed is unduly excessive does not warrant a reversal of the Collector's classification, since the law is clear, and permits of no other construction than that placed upon it by the classifying officer.

Duty was taken by the Collector on the grips at the rate of 75 cents each and 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 157, Tariff act of 1909, as parts of revolvers. The importers objected to the heavy tax on the ground that the articles cost only 50 centimes, or 9 cents in American money, and that the rate assessed was prohibitive. They asserted that duty should have been exacted under the same paragraph at 75 cents a pair and 25 per cent. ad valorem, or at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 463, as manufactures of rubber. The board decided that the grips were "parts of revolvers" within the meaning of the law, and that, notwithstanding the hardship to the importers, the duty must stand.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, failed in a contention relating to cotton shawls trimmed with lace. Duty was collected at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349, of the old law, as cotton lace wearing apparel. The shawls, it was asserted, were dutiable properly at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 324, as articles of wearing apparel composed of cotton.

Protests by several importers dealing with the classification of various lines of goods imported under the act of 1909 were overruled. The importers included John Wanamaker, H. Bayersdorfer & Co., B. Wilmsen, O. G. Hempstead & Son, Wolf & Co., and Eytinge & Co., Inc.

SILK MEN ASKED TO HELP.

Are Told That Co-operation Is Necessary to Protect Trade.

Ramsay Peugnet, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, yesterday sent to the members of that organization a letter pleading for co-operation in uncovering frauds in the matter of undervaluing importations of silks. It follows:

Under ad valorem tariff the customs examiners of the Treasury Department have considerably more difficult work to perform on account of ascertaining the market value of imported goods on date of shipment than would be required under a specific tariff rate. Your Committee on Legislation, therefore has made arrangements to co-operate with the Government in this work.

It is earnestly requested that the individual assistance of all our members be given to carry out this plan by reporting to your Secretary any cases of apparent undervaluations, with such detailed information as to the date of importation, market values, samples, &c., even if you have not positive proof.

This is a work which has the indorsement not only of our American manufacturers, but of our importers, as unfair competition due to undervaluations is harmful to the entire trade.

When the present tariff was being framed, the association's committee on legislation tried hard to show to the Underwood-Simmons committees the value of specific duties in the silk schedule wherever practicable. At one time it looked as if the association committee had won its fight, but eventually the specific basis of levying duties was abandoned in favor of the present ad valorem rates.

IMPORTANT CASE SETTLED.

Philadelphia Firm Wins Plea for Lower Duty on Carpet Wools.

Although the new tariff's provision granting free entry to wool became effective the first of this month, importers are busily engaged before the Board of United States General Appraisers thrashing out questions of value arising from importations made in the last eight months. Most of the controversies relate to carpet wools of the third class. In practically all of the cases the Customs authorities at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston returned the wools as having a value exceeding 12 cents a pound and dutiable at 7 cents a pound. The importers claimed, however, that the goods were worth under 12 cents and dutiable at 4 cents a pound.

One of the largest cases to come before the board was decided yesterday when Windisch & Co. of Philadelphia were sustained in their plea for the lower duty on 2,000 pounds of Urga Mongolian wool. The appraiser valued the shipment at more than 12 cents a pound, and the collector exacted duty on the basis of 7 cents a pound. The board, after hearing the importer's testimony, held that the value was below 12 cents, and ordered the wool admitted at 4 cents a pound.

USUAL TEL. & TEL. DIVIDEND.

Company Has a Surplus of $60,000,000 After Liberal Allowances.

By declaring the usually quarterly dividend a day ahead of the date originally set, Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company yesterday set at rest rumors that the quarterly payment might be reduced. President Vail said that the company's earnings were running along at a satisfactory rate, and that the talk of the Government taking over the lines and business of the company was not worrying any of the officials.

"If it were not for the feeling of uncertainty among our stockholders because of talk of Government ownership, I would not be at all concerned over the possibility of such a development," he said. "If the Government takes over the telephone property, there will have to be an appraisement, in which event, I am confident, the value of our property will be shown to be greater than that at which we carry it on our books."

The Bell Telephone system will show for the ten months ended with October an increase in gross income over the same period of last year of about $14,000,000. A surplus of approximately $10,000,000 after dividend payments will be shown in the report to be issued soon, although fixed charges and dividends in the period were $3,000,000 greater than in 1912 and $4,000,000 more was charged to maintenance and depreciation.

Mr. Vail said that the company was on "easy street" because it had made liberal depreciation allowances in the past and had a surplus of $60,000,000. The dividend of 2 per cent. will be paid on Jan. 15 to stockholders of record on Dec 31.

REALTY RENTALS DECREASE.

Court Announces This in Fixing Mrs. Goldesman's Alimony.

Justice Giegerich, in discussing what alimony should be paid in a separation suit before him in the Supreme Court said yesterday that it was well known that the net income derived from the rental of realty in this city had greatly decreased in recent years, and that the income received in former years could not be taken into consideration when judging the present rental value.

The statement was made in the suit of Mrs. Goldie R. Goldesman, 60 years old, against her seventy-seven-year-old husband, Nachson Goldesman. She got a separation on charges of cruelty. In stating that in alimony she said the defendant owned five houses, two on Madison Avenue and three in the Bronx. Goldesman said the property was so heavily mortgaged that his income was less than $1,000 a year, and Justice Giegerich ordered him to give his wife $10 a week.

Alabama R. R. Purchase Ratified.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 16.—The sale of the South & North Alabama Railroad to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, authorized at a meeting of the stockholders of the former carrier here Nov. 29, was ratified to-day at a meeting of the Directors of the Louisville & Nashville. The South & North Railroad is one of the most valuable links of the Louisville & Nashville system. It extends from Montgomery north to Birmingham and Decatur, Ala., being part of the main line from Cincinnati to the Gulf.

AUTO CLUB HOLDS A LUNCHEON TALK

Members Advocate Wiser Laws and Give a Watch to Schwarzkopf.

At the first of the luncheon talks for this Winter, held at the Manhattan Automobile Club yesterday, the members expressed a desire to have the club take such action as would demonstrate to the public the fact that it was in earnest in desiring to have laws passed that would regulate the use of automobiles so as to preserve the interests of the public and the autoists. There are now 500 members of the club, and a campaign has been inaugurated to increase this number.

After Carl H. Page, who was toastmaster at the luncheon, expressed the gratitude felt by the club toward E. E. Schwarzkopf, its Vice President, for his services to motoring, he presented to Mr. Schwarzkopf a gold watch, the gift of the members of the club, on his birthday. He then introduced Harrington Emerson, an efficiency engineer, who told briefly the history of a Japanese Samurai of three centuries ago who brought order out of chaos in the then disorganized empire by his courage and foresight. These were the qualities, he said, which made for present day efficiency and which were to be seen plainly in the automobile industry.

Mr. Page then outlined the work of the club. This, he said, consisted in showing the car owner and the prospective car owner that the organization was ready to help him overcome such evils as unjust arrest, dishonest chauffeurs, and dishonest garages. Much has already been done by Mr. Schwarzkopf, he explained, and the committees of the club, and much more would be done when the membership had come to include most of the 40,000 motorists in the city and vicinity.

The last speaker was William C. Freeman, the advertising agent, who joined heartily in the prediction that the M. A. C., if it carried out its programme, would come to be a great power for good in the community and of value not only to the automobile trade but also to the individual motorist. The campaign for increased membership will begin at once, and it is hoped to have each of the present members add at least two motorists to the rolls by Jan. 1.

FAILED BANK'S ASSETS.

Holding Company May Take Over Those of North America National.

Several of the larger shareholders of the National Bank of North America, which went down in the panic of 1907, have called a meeting of stockholders, to be held at the office of S. H. P. Pell & Co., 43 Exchange Place, on Dec. 23. One object of the meeting is to consider the formation of a holding company to take over the remaining assets of the bank.

John W. McKinnon of the Assets Realization Company, who is the liquidating agent of the bank, has in course of preparation a report on his efforts in clearing up the remains of the crash. It is expected to be made public soon. One of the largest assets is an 84 per cent. interest in the equity of the Wall Street Exchange Building, valued at $2,490,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Incorporated today:

Niagara Silk Mills (reorganization) of North Tonawanda; $1,500,000. J. T. and Maude C. Shanahan, A. J. Baker, 153 Jewett Av., N. Y.

Elmwood Theatre Co., Buffalo; $170,000. Fred. Ullman, J. A. Weiss, M. A. Crage, Buffalo.

Porto Rico Coal Co., mining, steel products; $100,000. J. E. and E. J. Berwind, G. E. Dickinson, 1 B'way, N. Y.

Sugar Sales Corp.; $100,000. W. E. Sims, C. E. Hoffman, E. A. Mullaney, 49 Wall St.

Consolidated Cold Storage Co., Auburn; $50,000. T. H. Oneill, J. E. Ratchford, F. E. Ehrgood, Syracuse.

Shapiro, Strauss & Deren, ladies' clothing; $25,000. David Shapiro, Sigmund Strauss, L. B. Deren, 517 Alabama Av., B'klyn.

Geo. Pool & Son, paints, varnishes, const.; $25,000. G. W. and F. E. Pool, M. V. Ward, 32 Hill St., Elmhurst.

Motion Picture Trade Directory Co.; $10,000. F. C. Wilkinson, A. T. Wilkinson, David Brown, 194 Linden Av., B'klyn.

Park Place Restaurant Co.; $12,000. Hyman Ferdinands, Hyman Littwin, Lillian Stimel, 309 B'way.

Guaranteed Awning Co., Bronx; $10,000. Geo. Lorenson, Etti Lorenson, John Bucar, Glendale.

Duplex Channel Pin Co., railway supplies; $10,000. F. C. Lavarack, E. W. Deems, J. M. Merger, 703 East 137th St.

Nytanday Letter & Design Co.; $25,000. J. L. Thomson, F. L. Randall, G. M. Ferry, 17 Poplar St., B'klyn

Ideal Spitz & Fischer Mfg. Co., beds, bedding; $30,000. Jacob Epstein, Louis Skakalsky, Robert Karlsberg, 078 Georgia Av., B'klyn.

T. & S. Realty Co.; $10,000; H. M. Goldberg, S. W. Altman, H. E. Behrman, 449 Water St., N. Y.

Wiedenbach-Baker Co., commission; $80,000. Aug. Wiedenbach, Fred. Baker, F. B. Shipley, 49 Leonard St., N. Y.

Norwich Bottling Co., Norwich; $40,000. J. M. Lucas, J. H. White, J. E. Hawkhurst, Norwich.

Business Economy Engs., efficiency in business; $50,000. R. H. Brockiesby, H. F. Parmelee, 27 Pine St.

Scandinavian Homes Corp., broker, syndicate Mgr.; $175,000. A. C. Davis, C. McI. Tunstall, S. L. Angell, 507 Fifth Av.

Geisler Studios, photo; $10,000. W. H. Thacher, S. V. Hirsch, L. E. Halpin, 27 William St.

Foreign corporations authorized:

International Shoe Supplies, Augusta Me.; $150,000. Rep. E. J. Unger, 151 W. 80th St.

N. Y. Clay Products Co., Sayreville, N. J.; $100,000. J. A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St.

Increases in capital:

Arthur H. Crist Co., N. Y., $200,000 to $300,000.

Queen City Knitting Mills, Poughkeepsie, $3,000 to $5,000.

C. W. Whitman & Co., N. Y., $2,000 to $50,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The following is the forecast as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Wednesday and Thursday for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain in west portions; light variable winds.

Georgia—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday probably rain, light to moderate east winds.

Florida—Fair Wednesday, Thursday cloudy probably rain in the north portion, moderate east winds.

Alabama—Cloudy Wednesday, followed by rain at night and on Thursday moderate east winds.

Mississippi and Louisana—Rain Wednesday and probably Thursday, moderate east winds

Eastern Texas—Rain Wednesday, Thursday probably fair, moderate variable winds.

Western Texas—Rain in south and rain or snow followed by clearing in north portions Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.

Utah—Rain in east, rain or snow in west portion, Thursday probably fair.

Arkansas—Rain Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by rain in west portions; Thursday cloudy, probably rain.

Ohio—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; brisk southwest and west winds.

Indiana—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, fair in north, unsettled in south portion.

Illinois—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, fair in north, unsettled in south portion; moderate temperature; moderate west winds.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate to brisk west winds.

Minnesota and Iowa—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Missouri—Cloudy Wednesday; probably rain in south portion, Thursday probably fair.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Nebraska—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has asked that shippers of American corn to Germany via Antwerp mark their shipping documents "United States produce," in order to simplify the customs formalities at the German frontier.

A copy of the proposed new customs tariff of Colombia, presented to Congress by the Minister of Finance of that country last July, has been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Many of the proposed rates represent increases from 20 to 100 per cent over the existing rates.

In consideration of representations made by the Department of State, the Danish Government has made a further study of the tariff classification of red gum lumber, and has reached the decision that it should be classified with native woods and not, as heretofore, with the exotic woods of superior quality, which are dutiable at a higher rate.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Think Reduction Report Wrong.

A report current in the local dress goods market yesterday that one of the important French textile manufacturers had reduced the price of a lightweight worsted crepe by 7½ cents a yard was not credited by several large importers. One of them said that crepe fabrics had come to stay, and that these goods were scarce both in Europe and in this country. He asserted that any mill which made concessions on wool crepes did so through poor salesmanship or because it wanted to move an inferior article. He also told a TIMES reporter that he had refused an order for fifty pieces of imported all-wool crepes because his mills could make no further deliveries on Spring goods before April 1.

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London Rubber Buying Active.

More active buying than for some time marked the opening of the fortnightly auction of crude rubber in London yesterday, and at the close of the day's trading 465 tons of the 680 tons of plantation grades offered had been sold. Smoked sheets brought 2s. 4d., while pale crepe was sold at 2s. 3d. Both of these prices were slightly lower than those obtained at the last previous sale. Upriver fine was held regularly in London at 3s. 1d. In New York up-river fine was quoted at 73 cents for spot delivery, and pale crepe was held at 55½ cents. Trading in this market was quiet, and without feature.

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Coal Trade Off Again.

In its weekly review of conditions in this market, The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day:

"Beyond stimulating the retail demand for a few days, the cold wave last week had no perceptible effect on the anthracite situation. The market is decidedly easy, even stove coal, which was short all through the Summer and Fall.

"The dominant note in the bituminous trade is dullness. Weakness is a natural corollary of a dull market, and while weakness is plainly in evidence, it is not so acute as might be expected in view of the limited demand for spot coal. With few exceptions prices on the various grades of Pennsylvania and West Virginia coals have not declined further in the past week, but the situation has changed in that more tonnage is being offered at the lower levels."

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Baby-Weighing Contest Paid.

Considerable interest was aroused among the parents of Minneapolis recently by a baby-weighing contest that was held by a department store in that city. The manager of the store considered that such a contest would be more satisfactory than having the babies judged for beauty, as the judges, the scales, could hardly be criticised by dissatisfied fathers and mothers. Consequently the store offered a substantial cash prize, $20 of which was allotted to the five heaviest babies and $20 to the five lightest. The store also offered $75 in prizes to seven-year babies whose average weight was nearest the average of all the babies weighed during the show. An additional prize of $1 was given to every twin and triplet weighed. The only restrictions were that the babies must be not more than one year old, that they must be residents of Minneapolis, and that they must be weighed at the store. The contest attracted large crowds, and proved a good business "booster."

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Nobody Doubted Durst & Rubin.

To quiet rumors concerning their solvency, which had been heard in the local cloak and suit trade in the last week or ten days, Durst & Rubin, manufacturers, yesterday announced through the advertising columns of THE TIMES that they stood ready to prove their financial soundness by promptly discounting all bills, whether due or not, if statements were presented at their office. They also offered a substantial reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the report. According to Joseph Durst, no creditor had appeared up to a late hour yesterday afternoon to take advantage of the offer made in the advertisement, and that any one appearing to give the information necessary to get the reward. Many unfavorable and baseless rumors concerning the financial standing of reputable firms have been heard in various trades of late, and in some cases have resulted in mercantile loss to the firms mentioned by frightening off customers who feared they would not get their deliveries on time.

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Garment Makers Seek Export Trade

The latest American commercial organization to show a desire to capture foreign trade is the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association. This organization has appointed an Exploitation Committee to study conditions in the markets of South America, Australia and South Africa. According to Manager Jacob Schapiro of the association, the committee will engage an expert on matters of export trade to study these conditions at first hand. It is expected that this man, who will be chosen in the near future, will leave New York for this purpose about Jan. 15. He will arrange banking facilities for the members who want to send their goods abroad, and will see that proper arrangements are made for receiving these goods in foreign markets. Preferential tariffs favoring British goods will be one of the main points considered in studying the Australian and South African markets. Because of the nearness of the opening of the Panama Canal, particular attention will be paid to the countries along the west coast of South America. It is expected that the advantages American manufacturers will derive from lower freights will more than offset the advantages of the English and German manufacturers on the score of lower wages and production costs. The committee is made up of L. L. Sutman, Irving Wolf and Edward Schiele.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The annual convention of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 14. The association will hold a conference with the National Shoe Retailers' Association at that time on the morning of Jan. 12. The annual dinner of the association will be given at the Astor on Jan. 14.

The annual meeting of the notions buyers of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Jan 19, at 2 o'clock.

Feather imports at New York in the week ended Dec. 6 were valued at $50,582, a gain of $7,077 over the week previous.

Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson will attend the beefsteak dinner of the National Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association at Rosenwcher's on Thursday evening.

R. T. Matheson, formerly a Government examiner and inspector of fabrics and clothing, yesterday became designer for the Rochester Special Department of Samuel Rosenthal & Brothers, manufacturers of men's clothing.

The Farrish-Stafford Company, 110 Worth Street, will, after Jan 1, be known as The Farrish Company. The personnel of the corporation will remain the same, however, and the business will be continued at the present quarters.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Casn, James H.—Lazell, Dalley & Co., March 12, 1907, $45.

Duclos, David E.—United Cigar Stores Co., Dec. 10, 1913, $1,156.

Frimley, Edw. A.—B. C. McKenna, Oct. 14, 1912, $162.

Gabriel, Abraham and George—Zahn & Bewley Co., April 29, 1912, $445.

Guidice, Gerardo—S. Diamaio, Nov. 14, 1913, $110.

Lloyd, William—J. S. Monk, March 10, 1913, $169.

National Surety Co. and Louis Katz—People, &c., June 30, 1913, $3,000.

Potter, Samuel A.—S. Zubrin, Jan. 15, 1909, $252.

Rosenberg, Jacob and Rosie—E. Nathan et al., Oct. 17, 1913, $158.

Wener, Bernard—A. Boskowitz, Aug. 4, 1913, $1,740.

Breitwieser, H. & J.—H. Spear, Dec. 1, 1913, (vacated,) $802.

Universal Electric Welding Co.—City of New York, April 22, 1913, (vacated,) $416.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BERLAT & ELINS.—Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday against Berlat & Elins, manufacturers of furs at 153 West Twenty-seventh Street. The first was by these creditors: S. Michael Cohen, $400; D. E. Horwitz, $194, and E. S. Wheeler, $138. The second was by these creditors; Scheinholz & Modlin, $250; Luxner & Posner, $180, and Benjamin Scheinholz, $356. Assets, estimated, $3,000.

MORRIS ITZKOFF.—A petition has been filed against Morris Itzkoff, manufacturer of furs at 38 Bond Street, by the Accounts Finance, Incorporated, a creditor for $1,000. Judge Holt appointed Marcus Schnitzer receiver under a bond of $500. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $1,000.

MORRIS LESSER.—A petition has been filed against Morris Lesser, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2,777 Third Avenue, the Bronx, by these creditors: Emanuel Osterman, $914; Sam Eckstein, $37, and David Price & Brother, $21. Judge Holt appointed George A. Washington receiver with authority to carry on business fifteen days. Liabilities, $8,000; assets, $2,500.

KAIM BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Kaim Brothers, composed of Adolph, Harry, and Max Kaim, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 350 East Houston Street, by these creditors: Wimelbacher & Rice, $113, Brown & Newman, $165, and Alfred A. Wood, $341. Liabilities, $1,400; assets, $800. Judge Holt appointed Lester J. Saul receiver under a bond of $500.

LEVY, LAX & TODD.—A petition has been filed against Levy, Lax & Todd, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 136 to 140 West Twenty-first Street, under the trade style of the Unique Cloak and Suit Company, by these creditors: Portenir & Co., $500; Samuel J. Sewell, $1, and S. Sydney Krim, $2. Liabilities, $14,000; assets, $5,000. Judge Holt appointed Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr. receiver, under a bond of $2,500.

WILLIAM ASINOF.—A petition has been filed against William Asinof, manufacturer of dresses and costumes at 825 Sixth Avenue, by these creditors: Hyman Misenburg, $206, Samuel Halperin, $131, and Max Wiener, $52.

ALFRED L. HARSTN of 133 West 118th Street, formerly a dealer in motion picture films, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $4,069 and no assets.

ANSEL M. WILLIS of 209 West 140th Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,105 and no assets. The Dime National Bank of Dundee, Yates County, New York, is a creditor for $1,098.

ROBERT B. WALLACE of 2 St. Nicholas Terrace has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,293 and no assets.

WILLIAM F. MEYER of 1,806 Barnes Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $625, for watches, and no assets.

JOHN C. HOPKINS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John C. Hopkins & Co., a corporation, dealer in sporting goods and yacht supplies at 119 Chambers Street, show liabilities of $48,170 and assets of $35,875. Among the creditors are John C. Hopkins of Belmar, N. J., $18,900, and the Irving National Bank, $10,000.

JACQUES LANGMAN, dealer in women's garments at 200 West Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and at 411 and 446 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Isaac Schmal.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday the first name being that of the debtor:

Baruach, Morris P.—W. H. Partridge, $130.
Braender, Virginia L.—E. G. Bruckman, $395.
Berman, Gussie and Louis—Bernard Levine, $196.
Bernstein, A. Lincoln, Louis, and Annie—Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $585.
Buckley, John J.—P. J. McDonald, $538.
Boehme, Alexander A.—Bernheim Distilling Co., $151.
Campbell, Maurice—C. C. Cushing, $388.
Campbell Ario P.—Johnston and Collins Co., $271.
Doellinger, Alice—N. Y. Evening Journal Publishing Company, costs, $176.
Eisenstark, Charles G.—Trachtenberg, $119.
Ezechel, Louis R.—H. Eliers, $.23.
Goodman, Bernard—B. K. Bloch, $521.
Gross, Sidney and Felge Glter—B. Handelman, $251.
Goldenkranz, Solomon—C. B. Broder, $379. Same—Same, $672.
Green, Morris, Max Rudinsky, and Joseph H. Heifer—J. Hyman et al., $146.
Harris, Samuel—Excelsior Pearl Works, Inc., $202.
Hyman, Rosis—C. L. Conklin, costs, $138.
Isman, Felix—Hyde & Behman Amusement Co., $2,224.
Jacoby, Edward—Swift & Co., $127.
Jones, John A. and John A. Jones Building Company—Pfotenhauer Nesbit Co., $314.
Korman, Bernard—L. Thorner, $618.
Kahn, Max—R. Koffler, $279.
Koch, Isaac—J. C. Healy, $120.
Kiady, Chas. L.—W. H. Fischer et al., $189.
Medbury, Fitch H.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $223.
Mueller, Henry—B. W. Jungs, $102.
McQuade, Edw. A.—J. V. Coggey, $2,762.
Madinsky, Max—P. Greenberg, $320.
Netterfield, Thomas—H. McDermott, $129.
O'Brien, Thomas, and Henry T. Jeffroy—E. A. Gillespie, $1,084.
Pearson, Chas. J.—A. B. Kight, $181.
Roeder, Landon—L. Caesar, $739.
Rosadale, Albert E.—A. King, $105.
Rowland, Norman D. and Hilton C.—Herman Rossnack, Jr., Inc., $106.
Scharsmith, John E. and Magdelena M. D.—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co., $300.
Shepherd, Ethel D.—M. A. Robb, $2,948.
Silverman, Casper, and Jacob Wolkow—B. B. Realty Co., $186.
Schrenkheisen, Edward—Hahnemann Hospital Assn. of N. Y., $115.
Stern, Leon—B. Laveudale, $702.
Thorman, Morris—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $118.
Towne, Mirabeau L.—A. M. Lazarowitz, $323
Van Mindeno, Abraham J.—H. Hirshfield et al., $275.
Woop, William—William Wiesse & Co., $805.
Weill, Michael—H. Bernheim, $888.
Wilson, Harry S.—London Mutual Fire Ins. Co., $1,971.
Williams, Eleanor M.—J. F. McCadden, $3,220.
Wirz, Leon—L. Greenblatt, $145.
Young, Nannie L.—S. Gerard, $857.
Zipkin, William—M. Freidlander, $248.
Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Co.—M. Metzger, $2,000.
Atlantic Transportation Co., Inc.—Goodyear Rubber Tire Co. of N. Y., $420.
A. A. Campbell Co.—W. V. Astor, $267.
Brighton Press, Inc.—Scientific Engraving Co., $220.
City of N. Y.—J. McCullough, $27.
Same—T. A. Gillespie Co., $6,558.
Erie R. R. Co.—S. Spreen, $13,314.
Foiser Realty and Construction Co.—A. N. Lucuyer, $1,003.
Fairfield Construction Co.—H. Metzger, $386.
J. M. Katz Co., Inc.—R. Marder, $240.
Jacob Streifler Co. and Laura Streifler—L. E. Landan, $275.
N. Y. Leather Trimming Co.—S. Lewis et al., $1,050.
Same—H. Freidman et al. $760.
Rny Holding Co.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $237.
Seaboard Distributing Co.—Mercantile Warehouse Co., $1,038.
Travel Club, Inc.—Lent & Graff Co., $164.
Block Mountain Timber Co.—City of N. Y., $234.
Barney, Mitchell & Co.—Same, $234.
Bogopolor Realty Co.—Same, $180.
Boggs & Stevens Co.—Same, $126.
Coast Interior Construction Co.—Same, $234.
Coleman Stable Co.—Same, $126.
David P. Leahy Realty Co.—Same, $104.
Delmo Co.—City of New York, $126.
Erie Basin Oil Co.—Same, $126, $234.
Interior Mantel Mfg Co.—Same, $234.
Fernbach, Max—Same, $126.
Guttman, Philip—Same, $126.
Hankinson, Harry W.—Same, $126.
Hanmaftan, Sarah—Same, $234.
Heim, Joseph L.—Same $126.
Hurley Process Enameling Co.—Same, $3,265.
Hamilton Ullman Shoe Co.—Same, $143.
Howe, John L.—Same, $151.
Holden, Geo. A.—Same, $667.
Helm, Augustine L.—Same, $126.
Harris, Samuel—Same, $126.
International Safety Razor Co.—Same, $234.
Industrial and Railway Construction Co.—Same, $234.
International Dredge and Exploration Co.—Same, $559.
Jaffe, Abraham H.—Same, $126.
Kelly Machine Co.—Same, $234.
Kahn & Davis—Same $104.
Kosmos Electric Runabout Co.—Same, $234.
Koester & Rieppel, Inc.—Same, $126.
Law Dairy Co.—Same, $234.
Magee, John—Same, $234.
Maneon & Jacobson, Inc.—Same, $126.
Manhattan Glass Tile Co.—Same, $126.
Marie Risch Co.—City of New York, $126.
Manhattan Ruffled Curtain Co.—Same, $126.
McQuade, Patrick—Same, $234.
Maher, Patrick—Same, $126.
M. Cohen & Bro.—Same, $234.
Madison Avenue Hotel Co.—Same, $126.
Miesel, Louis—Same, $126.
McPherson William—Same $126.
Orin C Lawrence Co.—Same, $180.
Walter Christi Auto Co.—Same, $884.
William T Hoskey, Inc.—Same, $148.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Men's hat manufacturers here report that their Fall business with Mexico has been poor, because political troubles there have made it impossible to make deliveries.

According to a prominent local wholesaler, satin faced silks are to lead the Spring demand. Blue shades will predominate, but leather, onion, and various shades of brown will be strong items. Green will be a popular novelty color. Print effects of all kinds will be in vogue.

The de Medici idea runs through the entire line of women's neckwear this season. Sometimes it is only a ruching around the neck opening, arranged to stand up, or a carefully arranged combination of materials in similar effects.

Bankruptcy Sales.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SUBKOW, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 44 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings such as collars, shirts, ties, gloves, socks, belts, overalls, showcases, counters, fixtures, &c. WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver. EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Receiver, 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Victoria.

ATLANTA.—Bass Dry Goods Co.; L. B. Joel, general merchandise; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Hurst, dry goods;

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 56 Wall St NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Safe Investments Are

the best. Of what use is a high income return if the principal be lost or placed in jeopardy? Let us send you information regarding four solid securities yielding from 5.10% to 5.90%.

Ask for Letter No. 5

E. F. Hutton & Co.
Investment Department
Woolworth Building New York

Interest Rates

What rate of interest does your money earn? Make a comparison with the following returns:

Principal	Annual Income
$100	$4.50 to $5.00
500	22.50 " 25.00
1000	45.00 " 60.00
3000	145.00 " 180.00
5000	250.00 " 300.00

These liberal returns are now to be obtained on conservative investment bonds, and are due primarily to the present world-wide demand for loanable funds.

Ask us to send Circular 1192 "Diversified Investments."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
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A Direct Obligation

of one of our **LARGEST RAILROAD COMPANIES** having an equity over $237,000,000 market value in junior securities, at present selling 22 points below its high price and only 1 point above its low in the past eight years.

To Net **5.48%**

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Detroit
Hartford Providence Newport

W. N. COLER & CO., BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

Exempt from Income Tax
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Union Free School District
4½s
To Net **4.40%**
Legal for N. Y. Savings Banks
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Send for Description.
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
New York 115 Broadway — Chicago First Nat'l Bank Bldg

Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK
act as fiscal agents for municipalities and corporations and deal in high grade municipal, railroad and public utility
Bonds for Investment

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Improve in Day of Lighter Trading—Some Misgivings Prove Unfounded.

Stock market conditions showed considerable improvement yesterday. Trading was in lighter volume and under the circumstances that probably indicated a lessening of the irregularly distributed liquidation of recent days. The same inference was suggested by the recoveries which occurred in most issues, including some, such as American Telephone & Telegraph, which had been conspicuously weak the previous day. No one had alleged any substantial reason why the American Telephone dividend should be reduced, but such reassurance as was needed on this score was supplied by the action of the Directors in announcing the regular quarterly payment on this stock. Reassurance was also carried in the preliminary statement of earnings which was made by the company's President, following the announcement of the dividend. Mr. Vail also reassured the stockholders of the company who had been worrying over the possible effect of the plan which is being bruited in Washington for the taking over of the telephone business by the Government.

Most of this and a good deal of other information which played a part in improving prices yesterday might be described as negative good news, but the fact is that so much of the alleged bad news with which Wall Street comment recently has been dealing has consisted of gloomy forebodings and pessimistic predictions rather than of demonstrated facts, that more of this same sort of negative good news is all that is needed to put a very different aspect on the outlook. Those who busy themselves most with stock markets cannot perhaps escape the disadvantage of becoming extremists, but others, who prefer to steer a middle course, do not find it at all difficult to establish to their own satisfaction, the trade recession to the contrary notwithstanding, that the condition of the country is far better than a good many in Wall Street seem to believe. The rise in prices and improvement in stock market sentiment on the day when people in Wall Street, and people everywhere else, were reading of the statement made on the floor of the House by a responsible member of that body that the country is undergoing a financial and industrial panic supplies one pretty definite proof not only that no panic is under way, but that none is in the making.

It was being said yesterday that short covering was largely responsible for the improvement in prices. A corollary of that assumption was that the previous decline had been accelerated by those selling not for themselves but in anticipation of sales by others. That there has been real liquidation in a number of the issues which recently have suffered sharp price recessions no one questions. It is fair assumption, however, in view of the depressed state of Wall Street sentiment, that the selling has not been left entirely to those who were liquidating.

Washington dispatches continue to carry the information that the currency bill will probably be voted upon in the Senate by the end of this week, and if the plan of the majority to have it acted upon at that time is carried through it will suggest the placing of the currency law upon the statute books not later than an early date in January. It will be unfortunate if the proper molding of this law is left to subsequent amendment of the measure which is now being rushed to enactment. Be that as it may, it will not be at all surprising if the signing of the bill should be made the occasion for the laying of emphasis on the law's good features with an accompanying assumption that emphasis on the law's good features, will be speedily changed by amendment. Fear of possibly incurring the criticism of following an opportunist course in the matter would hardly deter Wall Street from adopting some such point of view.

Call money was easier yesterday than it was the previous day, which means that it was easier than at any time since the early part of the last week of November. Time money is not being freely offered, which is not surprising at a time so close to the end of the year, but if the supply is light so too is the demand. Transfers of currency to San Francisco were resumed yesterday to the extent of $400,000 and a smaller amount was transferred to New Orleans. The foreign advices of the day included the interesting information that the proposed $260,000,000 Government loan was formally withdrawn from consideration by the French Chamber of Deputies. It remains to be seen how this change in plan will effect the French money market, and through reflex action the money markets elsewhere.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3¾ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5¾@6 per cent. for thirty days, 5¾@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $351,373,471; balances, $20,407,859; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $431,926.

The local banks have lost $1,002,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅝@5 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 31½ centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand Sterling.—High, $4.8530; low, $4.8534; last, $4.8534.

London—Cable, $4.8580.

Paris—Cable, 5.20 5-16 less 1-16; check, 5.21⅛ less 1/16.

Berlin—Cable, 94⅞; check, 94⅜.

Amsterdam—Cable, 5.21⅜ plus ½; check, 5.21⅛ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.06.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜ less 1-16; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, 4.8115; 90 days, $4.79⅛.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.79.

Paris—Bankers, 60 days, 5.24⅜ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.23⅛.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅛ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers' 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.

Berlin—Commercial, 93⅞ less 1-32; 90 days, 93¾.

Amsterdam — Commercial, 60 days, 39.47; 90 days, 39.51.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 26½d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Economy of Tax-Exempt Bonds.

The saving which a person or estate with an annual income in excess of $500,000 can make through the purchase of municipal tax-exempt bonds is not so great as many suppose. In an imaginary case cited in these columns it was stated in error that incomes over $500,000 invested in 4 per cent. municipals at par would return the same sum as though used for the purchase of corporation issues paying 4.6 per cent. on the cost. The difference between a taxable and tax-exempt security is not nearly as large as that. A bond expert explains the difference as follows:

A married man having $10,000,000 invested at 5 per cent. would receive an income of $500,000 per annum. His tax would amount to just $24,810. The net return after paying the tax would therefore amount to $475,190. In other words, he would receive an income on his principal of $10,000,000 of practically 4.75 per cent. As a matter of fact, most corporation issues now outstanding provide that the interest shall be payable without deduction for the normal tax of 1 per cent., which is assumed by the corporation. If, in the case supposed, the taxable person were a married man and living with his wife, the net income tax he would be compelled to pay would amount only to $19,850, in which event the net return on his investment would amount practically to 4.8 per cent. The advantage in case of municipal bonds is two-tenths of 1 per cent. in basis in one case and twenty-five hundredths of 1 per cent. in the other case.

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State Bonds in Demand.

Although many bond authorities believe that the State of New York could have done better in its financing by waiting for several months, they agree that the entire $51,000,000 of the impending new issue should find a ready market. While the investment demand is small, the buying of municipal issues has been an exception to the general dullness. The curb made a preliminary price of 105⅝ on the new bonds yesterday, and dealers said the entire issue should be sold on about a 4¼ per cent. basis. Appearing in the latter part of next month, the State bonds should benefit by the quickened investment demand that is always looked for following Jan. 1 interest and dividend disbursements.

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Back to the Old Order.

While it is difficult to estimate the actual transactions in Standard Oil stocks on the Curb, owing to the fact that no record is kept of the sales, brokers say that a marked decline of activity in them has occurred since the middle of last week. The slowing down may be merely a breathing spell after a period of unusual demand, but many traders believe that it represents a spirit of caution among clients of the Curb due to the controversy over the matter of quoting the oil shares on the official Curb list. The bulk of the business is handled by a half-dozen brokerage firms, and the fact that about 50 per cent. of the trading in the stocks lately has been conducted in the open-air market did not mean that the Curb brokers as a whole were getting more to do, but that these houses were extending operations in Broad Street because of the convenience of a central market place. Since the differences over quotations arose dealings have reverted to a substantial extent to the previous method of buying and selling by telephone. Customers place their orders with brokers and they, if they are not able to fill a buying order from stocks placed with them for sale, get the stock from another house, or sell to another one of the "over-the-counter" firms by telephone if the order is to sell. One of the largest firms specializing in Standard Oil stocks said yesterday that business over the wire had not receded to any appreciable extent in the past few days, whatever may have occurred on the Curb.

***

Both Sides Have Arguments.

Differences of opinion about quoting the Standard Oil shares as other regularly listed Curb issues are quoted are backed up by arguments that have found a large following for both sides among the brokers. The men who have seen a profitable business conducted by comparatively few houses since the Oil Trust was dissolved desire to get some of it, and the way to make it possible has appeared to be through the medium of making the oil stocks practically a part of the Curb list. With this step accomplished they thought it would be the natural course for business to be conducted on a commission basis instead of through direct buying and selling by firms with sufficient capital to keep part of it tied up for a time in stocks. They believed that bid and asked prices would tend to come closer together in a general market and that greater interest in the Standard Oil stocks would thereby be aroused in the public. The investment houses have maintained, on the other hand, that unless the oil companies established transfer offices in this city trades requiring quick delivery of certificates could not be successfully carried on. Their leading argument has been that, without transfer offices here, the shares could be handled with convenience only by firms able to buy, hold the stock until it was sold, and keep their capital idle during the days and sometimes weeks which must elapse while transfer was being made at cities far distant from the market.

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Question and Answer.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield's question, published yesterday, as to whether or not "big business" is industrially efficient would appear to have been answered in a letter from Boston, although, as a matter of fact, the letter was written before Mr. Redfield's query was made. "It had been freely predicted," said the First National Bank of Boston, in discussing the tariff and the woolen industry, "that by now the large mills would have their full share of the business and that the smaller factory would find the severer competition hard to withstand. The opposite condition very generally obtains, however, as some of the larger mills are running far from capacity while many small mills are running full overtime. There are two explanations of this unexpected situation. First, this year woolen fabrics have had the call and many of the larger mills are devoted in whole or in part to worsteds. Secondly, the manager of the small mill, with his very intimate knowledge of his property, has been able thus far to take advantage more quickly of shifting conditions than his larger and perhaps more unwieldy competitor."

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Making Friends of the Public.

Two instances of the heightened regard in which corporations and their officials hold public opinion were supplied yesterday. President Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, a pioneer among converts to publicity, made a frank statement of his company's position as regards dividends and possible results of the Government's consideration of Federal ownership of the wire services for the express purpose of relieving anxiety of stockholders. Chairman Yoakum of the Frisco system made an equally frank statement of his own part in the construction and acquisition of subsidiary lines. The Eastern roads which are trying to prove their need of an advance in freight rates are devoting almost as much attention to the submission of their arguments in understandable form to the public, as they are to the more formal case being placed before the commissioners. Public opinion as a power for fair treatment seems to be coming into its own.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Dull, with the Only Notable Fluctuations in the Oil Stocks.

The outside security market was dull most of the day. There were occasional spurts of activity in some of the oil stocks, particularly Anglo-American, new, which was dealt in in good amounts, but without much change in price. The higher priced issues were reactionary, with the exception of Standard Oil of New Jersey, which closed with a gain of three points. New York State 4½s were dealt in when issued, and sales of $100,000 were reported at 105¼. Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes sold at 101¼ and rights at 4⅞.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500..	B.-Am Tob..	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅝
200..	Manhat. Tr..	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
300..	U.C.S.Co.,Am.	92	92¼	92	92¼
STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.					
4,600..	A.-A., new...	..	12⅝	12⅛	12¼
50..	Atl. Refining.	..	708	700	700
33..	Continental	..	212	210	210
200..	Ohio	..	139½	138	138½
56..	Prairie O.&G.	..	430	423	423
2..	Solar Refg.	..	310	310	310
50..	South Penn.	..	273	267	273
150..	S. O., Cal.	..	231	227	227
40..	S. O., Ind.	..	409	407	407
200..	S. O., N. Y.	..	170½	168½	168½
75..	S. O., N. J.	..	396	394	396
50..	Union Tank L.	..	87	85	87
25..	Vacuum Oil	..	193	193	193
RAILROAD.					
90..	Can. Pac. rts.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
MINING STOCKS.					
500..	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
300..	Buffalo M.	2	2	1 15-16	2
2,600..	*Can. G.-S.	11	13	11	12
11,500..	*Caribou Cbit.	68	71	67	69
1,500..	Con. Ariz. Sm.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
150..	Cop. M. Con.	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16
400..	S. O., Ind.	..	409	407	407
200..	S. O., N. Y.	..	170½	168½	168½
75..	S. O., N. J.	..	396	394	396
50..	Union Tank L.	..	87	85	87
25..	Vacuum Oil	..	193	193	193
RAILROAD.					
90..	Can. Pac. rts.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
MINING STOCKS.					
500..	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
300..	Buffalo M.	2	2	1 15-16	2
2,600..	*Can. G.-S.	11	13	11	12
11,500..	*Caribou Cbit.	68	71	67	69
1,500..	Con. Ariz. Sm.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
150..	Cop. M. Con.	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16
400..	*Elkr Central.	3	3	3	3
20..	Goldf. Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500..	*Gold Hill.	17	18	17	18
1,000..	Kerr Lake.	4 7-16	4⅜	4 7-16	4⅜
500..	La Rose Con.	2	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
300..	McKin.-Dar.	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	1 5-32
200..	Nip. M. Co.	8	8	8	8
450..	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
500..	Tono. Ext.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,500..	*Tono. Merg.	53	53	52	52
125..	Tono. Min.	6¼	6¼	6 3-16	6 3-16
400..	Tuliarosa	½	½	½	½
200..	*W. E. Con.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
2,000..	W. E. Ext.	4	4	4	4
BONDS.					
$1,000..	C.P.6% notes.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000..	N.Y.C.4½s,'62	99	99	99	99
5,000..	N.Y.C.4½s,'60	99	99	99	99
160,000..	N.Y. State 4½s, w i	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
at 4 7-16					

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.
Note.—Not reported Monday, 200 Kerr Lake at 4 7-16.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Dec. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., new..	23⅝	24	24	24¼
Con. Rubber Tire....	35	37	35	37
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	105	110	105	110
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.....	50	60	50	60
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs..	7½	8	7½	8
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America.	3¾	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors, com.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf..	18⅝	19½	18⅜	19½
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf..	6½	7	6⅝	6⅞
Mays Oil	15	17	15	17
Metals Smelt. & Ref.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Tobacco Products pf..	83	84½	83	83½
United C. S. Co. of Am. pf	110	115	110	116
Willys Overland	59	62	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Consolidated..	31	32	31	32
Boston Montana	5	5½	5	5½
British Columbia Cop.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Butte-New York	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Frac.	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Davis-Daly Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Dome Mines	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
First National	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Florence	18	22	18	23
Greene-Cananea	5½	6½	5½	6½
Greene-C., new	28	30	28	30
Greenwater	6	7	6	7
Hollinger	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Iron Blossom	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Mason Valley	3½	4	3½	4
Milton Copper	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	96	98	96	98
Nevada Hills	44	46	44	46
New Utah Bingham	49	50	49	50
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Standard Silver-Lead	1 9-16	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	½	¾	½	¾
United Copper	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
United Copper pf....	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	27	28	27	28
Wettlaufer Silver M.	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines..	2	2¼	2	2¼
BONDS.				
Braden Copper 6s....	145	150	148	153
Chicago Elevated 5s..	93	96	93	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s.	63	67	62	67
Western Pacific 5s..	75	76	75	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Atlantic Refining	697	703	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeys Pipe Line	162	164	162	164
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	675	650	675
Colonial Oil	120	130	115	125
Continental Oil	208	212	208	212
Crescent Pipe Line	64	67	64	67
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	173	177	173	176
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	137
Indiana Pipe Line	133	136	134	136
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	325	335	327	333
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	139	143	139	140
Prairie Oil & Gas	424	427	430	435
Solar Refining	305	315	310	320
Southern Pipe Line	242	245	241	244
South Penn. Oil	270	275	265	270
S. W. Penn. Pipe	150	160	150	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	227	230	225	228
Standard Oil (Ind.)	406	409	405	410
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	415	425
Standard Oil (Ky.)	595	610	620	630
Standard Oil (Neb.)	355	370	355	370
Standard Oil (N. J.)	387	397	392	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	168	170	168	170
Standard Oil (Ohio)	320	330	320	330
Swan & Finch	283	290	285	295
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	88
Vacuum Oil	190	193	190	192
Washington Oil	38	40	38	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	2300

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	333	338
American Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
American Gas & Electric	67	71
American Gas & Electric pf	45	47
American Power & Light	61	65
American Power & Light pf	76½	78¾
*American Public Utilities	45	48
*American Public Utilities pf	70	72
Appalachian Power Co.	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	30	33
*Cities Service	79	81
*Cities Service pf	65	67
Commonwealth P. & L.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	75	77
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	95
*Electric Bond Deposit pf	54	60
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric	76	78
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
*Gas & Electric Securities	80	100
*Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	25
Montana Power Co.	37	39
*Montana Power Co. pf	94	98
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	59	63
Northern States Power	14	16
Northern States Power pf	69	72
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	34¾	35½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	80½	82½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	16
Republic Ry & Light Co. pf	67	69
Southern California Edison	83¼	85¼
Southern California Edison pf	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6¼	7½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	25	27
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	11	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	58½	60
*United Light & Rys.	78	80
*United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
*United Light & Rys. 2d pf	10	12
United Utilities	20	30
*United Utilities pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
*Utilities Improvement	40	42
*Utilities Improvement pf	65	67
Western Power	15¾	16¾
Western Power pf	46	48

*Ex dividend.

More Time for Income Tax Returns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary McAdoo to-day issued a supplementary income tax regulation extending to Jan. 5 the time for filing itemized monthly list returns of coupon and registered interest payments for November, required by previous regulations to be filed on or before Dec. 20.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1..	Con. Power	107½	107½	107½
5..	S. A. Line	17	17	17
225..	United Ry. & Elec.	24¾	24¾	24¾
BONDS.				
$300..	City Balt. 4s, '61. S. L.	95	95	95
1,100..	City Balt. 3½s, '80.	82½	82½	82½
1,000..	Con. Coal 6s	99½	99½	99½
2,000..	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
1,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	41½	41½	41½
38,000..	Mt. V.-W. Cot. D. 5s	55	54	55
3,000..	N. O., M. & Chi. 5s.	46½	46½	46½
2,000..	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	81½	81½	81½
100..	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s.	86½	86½	86½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
940..	Alaska Gold	20¼	20	20
790..	Amalgamated	70⅛	69¼	70
565..	Am. Zinc	16⅜	15⅜	16½
30..	Arizona Coml.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
970..	Butte-Balaklala	3¾	3¼	3¼
700..	Butte & Superior	27½	27½	27⅝
92..	Calumet & Arizona	60½	60	60¾
35..	Chino	37⅛	37	37⅜
300..	Copper Range	33	32	33
25..	East Butte	10¾	9⅞	10
175..	Franklin	2½	2½	2½
32..	Granby	68½	68½	68½
70..	Greene-Cananea	28¾	28½	28½
5..	Isle Royale	17½	17½	17½
25..	Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200..	Mason Valley	3½	3½	3¼
10..	Miami	21½	21½	21½
15..	Mohawk	39	39	39
20..	Nevada Con.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
880..	Nipissing	8	8	8
2,088..	North Butte	26⅜	25	26½
175..	Old Colony	3⅜	3½	3⅜
77..	Osceola	68	67½	67½
110..	Pond Creek	17½	17½	17¾
10..	Quincy	55	55	55
35..	Ray Con.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
310..	Shannon	5¼	5	5¼
50..	Shattuck	25⅜	25½	25½
15..	Superior & Boston	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
15..	Tamarack	28	28	28
100..	Tuolumne	65c.	65c.	65c.
120..	U. S. Smelting	37	36½	36½
15..	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47¼	47	47
5..	Utah Consolidated	8⅜	8¼	8½
13..	Utah Copper	47½	47½	47½
5..	Wolverine	40½	40½	40½
RAILROADS.				
33..	Boston Elevated	85½	85	85
13..	Boston & Lowell	151	151	151
595..	Boston & Maine	37	35⅝	35½
15..	Boston & Maine pf.	52	52	52
18..	Conn. & Pass. pf.	100	100	100
25..	Maine Central	92	92	92
11..	Mass. Elec. pf.	64½	64½	64½
8..	Northern N. H.	100	100	100
1,202..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69¾	68⅝	69
2,535..	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	65c.	60c.	65c.
21..	Rutland pf.	27	25	25
2..	Union Pacific	151¼	151¼	151¼
16..	West End St. R. R.	67¾	67¼	67¾
TELEPHONE.				
6,167..	American	113¼	110¼	113½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
5..	Amoskeag	60	60	60
5..	Am. Pneu. Service	2½	2½	2½
10..	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	16½	16¼	16½
154..	Am. Sugar	101¾	101½	101½
12..	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	116
63..	Am. Woolen pf.	76⅞	76½	76⅞
8..	A., G. & W. I.	8	8	8
60..	A. G. & W. I. pf.	15½	15	15½
500..	Edison	235⅞	235	235½
135..	Edison rights	2¼	2	2
144..	Gen. Electric	134⅜	133½	134
99..	Mass. Gas	88	88	88
50..	Mass. Gas pf.	90	89½	89½
76..	Merganthaler	210½	210½	210½
77..	Pullman	150	149½	149½
10..	Reece Buttonhole	15⅜	15½	15⅜
10..	Swift & Co.	103½	103	103
12..	Torrington	27½	27½	27½
425..	United Fruit	158½	157⅝	158
10..	United Shoe	50½	50½	50½
90..	United Shoe pf.	27⅝	27	27
715..	U. S. Steel	56	55½	55⅝
36..	U. S. Steel pf.	105	104⅝	105
BONDS.				
$16,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s.	84½	84	84
41,000..	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	90½	89¾	90½
1,000..	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2,000..	Cent. V. 1st 4s.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s, '31.	93½	93½	93½
3,000..	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s.	80½	80½	80½
1,000..	Pond Creek 6s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000..	Un. Fruit 4½s, '23.	92½	92½	92½

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. G.	16	17	La Rose	1⅞	2
Begole	60	100	Majestic	23	25
Bohemia	..	1¼	Mex. Met.	38	40
Bost. Ely	40	45	Nev. Doug.	1¼	1⅜
Cactus C.	1	3	New Balt.	50	75
Calaveras	1¼	1⅝	Ohio	45	48
Chief Con.	1	1⅛	Oneco	80	95
Con. Ariz.	17	21	Raven	10	13
Corbin C.	5	10	So. Lake	..	3⅜
Cortez M.	15	30	S. W. M.	1	2¼
Davis-D	1

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TRUST COMPANY RESERVES.

Van Tuyl Committee Would ar National Bank Notes and Silver.

The Committee on Trust Companies of the Commission appointed by Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl to revise the State banking law held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday at which was considered the matter of reserve requirements. Trust company representatievs from up-State cities expressed the opinion that the quality of reserve required under the revised statutes should be of the highest, consisting of gold or certificates which stood in place of gold, and that silver certificates and national bank notes should be eliminated as far as possible.

A tentative plan was proposed providing in this way for reserves for trust companies: For Manhattan companies, 18 per cent., of which 6 per cent. shall be on deposit with other institutions, and 12 per cent. in cash, consisting of 9 per cent. of gold or gold certificates; for Brooklyn companies, 12 per cent., with 9 per cent. on deposit and 6 per cent. in cash, of which 4 per cent. shall be in gold or gold certificates; for up-State companies, 12 per cent., with 7 per cent. on deposit and 5 per cent. in cash, 3 per cent. of the cash being in gold or its equivalent.

The meeting resulted in no definite decisions as to alterations in the banking law, but the suggestion was made that second mortgages be prohibited as investments for trust companies. Arguments against this form of investment was based on conditions disclosed in the investigation of the affairs of the Union Bank of Brooklyn.

The Committee on Trust Companies consists of President E. P. Maynard of the Brooklyn Trust Company, Judge H. J. Le Boeuf of Albany and Frank M. Paterson of this city. Other meetings will be held before final recommendations are made to the central commission.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Stock Exchange Selects Candidates at Primary Elections.

The New York Stock Exchange announced yesterday that these men had been selected as candidates for the Nominating Committee for 1914: W. G. Borland, C. C. Broun, William E. de Haven, William Evans, Jr., Raymond H. Fiero, Harold L. Fish, Charles W. MacQuoid, W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., and S. S. Schuyler. Of this number the five receiving the greatest number of votes at the election on Jan. 12 will form the new committee.

Until this year the Nominating Committee was self-perpetuating, the retiring committee selecting the new. This year a method of selection was put into operation which closely approached the direct primary system. Three preliminary elections were held, at which the members voted for whom they pleased, and from the names receiving the most votes the nine candidates were chosen.

TAKE $1,715,700 NEW STOCK

U. S. Rubber Co. Shareholders Fail to Absorb $9,000,000 Issue.

President Samuel P. Colt of the United States Rubber Company etated yesterday that stockholders had subscribed for $1,715,700 of the $9,000,000 preferred stock recently offered to them at par.

"Considering that the general financial condition has not been propitious for the placing of securities of any kind," he said, "these subscriptions are as good as expected. The balance of the preferred stock will be held at a figure substantially above par."

Col. Colt added that the company was in a strong financial position and that the subscriptions received had contributed nearly $2,000,000 to working capital, an ample amount for the company's needs.

Gas Company Seeks $1,000,000.

The Brooklyn Borough Gas Company was autnorized yesterday by the Public Service Commission to raise an extra $125,000 of capital. At present it has outstanding $500,000, and it has filed notice with the Secretary of State that it wishes to raise another $1,000,000. This $125,000 is part of the $1,000,000, and is to be expended on the purchase of real estate and on the improvement and extension of its plant.

TO SELL $51,000,000 BONDS.

State Controller Will Offer 4 1-2 Per Cents. in January.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—During the latter part of January State Controller Sohmer will sell to the highest bidder $51,000,000 fifty-year 4½ per cent. bonds. This will be the first sale of State bonds bearing that interest. Of this issue $30,000,000 will be canal bonds and will complete the $101,000,000 authorized by the people for the construction of the barge canal. The other $21,000,000 will be for highway improvement, $16,000,000 under the old and $5,000,000 under the new referendums.

From the sale of these bonds the $27,000,000 short-term notes issued last Spring must be taken care of. These are due on Feb. 2, 1914. They will have run eight and nine months, at an average cost to the State of 4.85 per cent.

The new bonds will be free from income tax and Federal tax, and Deputy Controller Michael J. Walsh said this evening that there was no question about their being readily sold.

"Why, they were selling futures on the Street to-day at 1.05," he added.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was on the best scale early in the day. At the higher levels, however, there was some slackening of the pace. Trading sentiment showed a decided improvement, the better feeling being reflected from the start of the dealings at 9:30 o'clock. There were general gains, compared with Monday's closing figures, on the opening call. Canadian Pacific was an exception, reflecting on the call a loss of 1 point. Union Pacific was a feature of the market advance in the subsequent dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,800	Amal. Copper	69⅜	70⅛	69⅜	70⅛
10	Am. B. Sugar	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
280	Am. Can	26	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝
60	Am. Ice Sec.	21½	21½	21½	21½
70	Am. Smelting	61¼	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝
380	Am. T. & T.	110¾	113¼	110¾	113
40	A., T. & S. F.	92½	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛
60	Balt. & Ohio	91⅛	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
70	Brook. R. T.	86¼	86⅞	85⅞	86¼
2,510	Can. Pacific	217⅛	218¼	215⅞	216⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	56	56	56	56
210	C., M. & St.P.	97¼	97½	96¾	97⅝
10	Corn Prod	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	Erie	27	27⅛	27	27⅛
30	Gt. Nor. pf.	123½	123½	122¾	122¾
30	Ill. Central	102½	103½	102½	103½
710	Int.-Met.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
240	Leh. Valley	147½	147⅝	147½	147⅝
30	Lou. & Nash.	129¾	130⅛	129¾	130⅛
40	Mex. Petrol.	45½	45⅝	44¾	44⅝
30	Mo. Pacific	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼
470	N. Y. Central	90½	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝
1,810	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69
70	Nor. Pacific	106¼	106⅝	105¾	106⅜
440	Pennsylvania	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
5,600	Reading	161⅝	162	161⅛	161⅝
20	Rock Island	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	Rock Isl. pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	So. Pacific	85⅜	85⅝	85¼	85⅜
20	Tenn. Copper	29	29	29	29
10	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
70	Third Av	39⅛	39⅝	39½	39⅝
4,650	Union Pacific	150	151	149⅞	150⅝
5,370	U. S. Steel	55⅝	56	55⅜	55⅞
50	Utah Copper	47⅜	47⅜	47¼	47½
10	Wabash	3½	3½	3½	3½
30	West. U. Tel.	57	57	56¾	56⅝
20	Westing. El.	62	62	62	62
26,050					

MINING STOCKS.

950	Atlanta	.03¼	.03	.03½	.03
175	Garfield Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Jim Butler	.65	.65	.65	.65
500	Jumbo Ext.	.09½	.09¾	.09¼	.09¼
200	Mex. Mexican	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
700	North Star	.37	.37	.37	.37
600	Ton. Merger	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
200	West End	1.22½	1.22½	1.22¼	1.22½
3,725					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued quiet. Standard copper was offered at 14¼c. Tin was firm. Spelter improved 5 points. The close bid and asked prices follow:

Stand Copper—	—Tuesday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.
Spot	..	14.25	..	14.25
December	..	14.25	..	14.25
January	..	14.25	..	14.25
March	..	14.25	..	..
Lead	3.95	4.05	3.95	4.05
Spelter	5.10	5.20	5.05	5.15
Zinc	5.10	5.20	5.05	5.15
Tin	37.70	37.95	37.55	37.85

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compare with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday. £	s	d	Monday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	65	0	0	63	7	6
Copper, futures	64	17	6	63	2	6
Pig tin, spot	173	0	0	172	0	0
Pig tin, futures	174	5	0	173	10	0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead, £18, up 2s 6d. Spelter, £21 7s 6d, up 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 50s, unchanged.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 16, 1913	$1,675,000
Same day last year	1,523,000
Total year to date	476.850,420
Same period last year	658,123,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.59 —.01
Same day last year	91.26 —.04
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.59 Dec. 16

Argentine Gov 5s		Beth Steel 5s		2,000	98⅝	conv 4½s	
1,000	96⅛	2,000	92½	Ill Cent ref 4s		5,000	103
Jap Gov 4½s, ster		B R T 5s, 1918		10,000	89½	Pecos C & C 4s	
1,000	88½	5,000	96⅝	5,000	89	1,000	83⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s		ref conv 4s		Ill Steel 4½s		5,000	83⅜
13,000	100	5,000	86	1,000	82¾	Nor Pacific 4s	
N Y Canal 4s,		5,000	86½	4,000	82	5,000	92
1961	93⅜	Cal & So Elec 5s		Insp Con Cop 6s,		Nor Pacific 8s	
5,000	93⅝	1,000	90⅞	sub r, full pd		2,000	64½
5,000	93⅝	2,000	91	1,000	95	Ore R & N con 4s	
N Y City 3½s, 1954		Canada South con		Inter-Met 4½s		5,000&20f	91
4,000	84¼	5s, ser A		5,000	74	Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	
4½s, 1960		1,000	103⅝	5,000	74¼	1,000	89⅝
7,000	100	Cent Broh Ry 4s		8,000	74½	Pac Tel & Tel 5s	
4s, 1957		1,000	89	15,000	74	7,000	96
6,000	93⅝	Cent Brch U P		15,000	74½	2,000	96¼
4s, 1958		1st 4s		I R T 1st & ref 5s		Penn conv 3½s	
1,000	93⅝	2,000	72	8,000	88⅝	1,000	97¼
4½s, May, 1957		Cent Leather 5s		2,000	88½	4s, 1948	
1,000	103⅜	2,000	95⅝	K C, Ft S & M 4s		2,000	99¼
13,000	103⅞	Cent Pac gtd 4s		10,000	71½	Ray Consol 1st 6s	
Nov. 1957		1,000	89⅝	Lack Steel 6s, 1923		1,000	104½
1,000	103⅝	1,000	89¾	1,000	90¼	R & Dany con 5s	
4½s, 1963		3,000	91	Lake S & Mich S		2,000	100⅝
15,000	103⅞	conv 4½s		4s, 1928		St L & San Fran	
6,000	103⅜	6,000	78	1,000	85¾	R R ref 4s	
4½s, May, 1917		C, R & Q gen 4s		4s, 1931		10,000	70¼
1,000	101⅝	5,000	90½	1,000	88¾	St L & W con 4s	
Alb & Susq 3½s		joint 4s		L S & M So 3½s		2,000	75⅞
7,000	83⅜	10,000	83⅝	6,000	86	7,000	75¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s		14,000	93¾	Ligg & Myers 7s,		Seab Air L gold	
2,000	90	10,000	93⅝	femo bonds		4s, stamped	
Am Hide & L 6s		Ill Div 3½s		1,000	117¼	2,000	83
8,000	100	4,000	81¼	Ligg & Myers 5s		So Iell Tel & Tel	
Am Smelt Sec 6s		5,000	81⅝	8,000	96⅛	1st 5s	
5,000	102½	Ill Div 4s		Lorillard Co 5s		2,000	96½
Am T & T cv 4½s		6,000	92	3,000	96¼	So Pac 1st ref 4s	
8,000	90	Iowa Div 4s		L & N unifd 4s		8,500	88⅝
35,000	89⅞	4,000	96⅜	12,000	92	conv 4s	
30,000	89⅝	Chi Gt Westn 4s		M & St L con 5s		15,000	84¼
7,000	89⅝	1,000	70	1,000	86½	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
20,000	90⅛	Chi, Mil & St P		M, St P & S S M		2,000	102¾
10,000	89⅞	4s, 1934		1st con 4s		5,000	102½
52,000	89⅝	2,000	88½	gen 4s	89	gen 4s	
18,000	90	gen 4½s, Ser B		Mo Pac 5s, 1917	95	4,000	72¾
5,000	90	1,000	76	1,000		Term Assn of St	
35,000	90	gen 4½s		conv 5s		L 1st 4½s	
13,000	90¼	5,000	100½	2,000	73½	3,000	88½
10,000	90¼	conv 4½s		Mob & O gen 4s		Texas Co conv 6s	
2,000	90⅜	6,000	100¼	2,000	73	3,000	98¾
2,000	90⅜	15,000	100⅝	St L Div 5s		Third Av adj 5s	
7,000	90⅝	1,000	100⅝	2,000	95	1,000 o	74½
27,000	90⅛	W & M Div 6s		M & E 1st 7s		24,000	74½
29,000	90⅜	4,000	102½	500	99⅞	Tor, H & Buff 4s	
10,000	90½	Terminal 5s		Mor & Essex 1st		2,000	84
10,000	90⅜	1,000	99⅞	& ref 3½s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	90⅜	C & N gen 3½s		1,000	84	1,000	94½
10,000	90⅛	5,000	80¼	N Or, M & C 5s		500	94¼
Chi Rwys 5s		Chi Rwys 5s		1,000	46	1,000	94¼
18,000	96¼	18,000	96¼	N Y Cent gen 3½s		2,000	94½
C, R I & P gen 4s		C, R I & P gen 4s		10,000	80⅝	conv 4s	
20,000	84½	20,000	84½	N Y G, E, L, H &		3,000	90½
Chi, Rock I & P		Chi, Rock I & P		Pow col tr 5s		17,000	90⅝
Ry ref 4s		Ry ref 4s		2,000	101¼	1st & ref 4s	
8,000	71½	8,000	71½	pur money 4s		4,000	89
3,000	71	3,000	71	6,000	81¼	4,000	89¼
C, R I & P R R 4s		C, R I & P R R 4s		3,000	81⅛	U S R & Imp 5s	
5,000	49½	5,000	49½	6,000	81½	10,000	80½
10,000	49¾	10,000	49¾	1,000	81⅝	U S R & Imp 5s	
15,000	49¼	15,000	49¼	3,000	81¼	10,000	80⅛
5,000	49⅝	5,000	49⅝	N Y, Lack & W		U S Rubber 6s	
15,000	49⅝	15,000	49⅝	term & impr 4s		7,000	101⅝
2,000	49⅞	2,000	49⅞	5,000	94	U S Steel C 5s	
1,000	49¾	1,000	49¾	N Y, N H & H		4,000	99½
Chi, St P, M & O		Chi, St P, M & O		conv deb 6s		12,000	99⅜
deb 5s		deb 5s		500	103⅝	10,000	99⅞
5,000	99⅝	5,000	99⅝	7,000	104	Va-Car C 1st 5s	
adj 4s, stpd		1,000	99½	600	104	1,000	91⅜
3,000	83¼	Clev & Pitts gtd		cv deb 6s, w i		Wabash 1st 5s	
conv 4s, 1955		3½s, Ser D		10,000	102	1,000	101½
2,000	92⅞	1,000	84½	10,000	101⅞	2d 5s	
9,000	92⅝	Col & So 1st 4s		112,000	102	2,000	93½
conv 4s, 1960		2,000	89¾	25,000	101⅞	5,000	94
5,000	93¼	ref & ext 4½s		3,000	102	5,000	94½
Atl Coast Line 4s		5,000	91½	30,000	101⅞	Wabash R R ref	
9,000	90	Del & H conv 4s		N Y Rys ref 4s		& ext 4s	
L & N col 4s		2,000	97¼	10,000	73	1,000	48⅜
17,000	87	2,080	97½	1,000	72⅞	10,000	48⅛
3,000	86⅝	11er equip 4½s		3,000	72⅝	2,000	49
5,000	86⅜	1,000	98⅛	adj 5s		5,000	49¼
B & O prior lien 3½s		Den & Rio Gr 1st		1,000	54½	1,000	49⅝
15,000	90⅝	& ref 5s		5,000	54½	Wabash R R pref	
gold 4s		1,000	86¼	5,000	54¾	A & B s	27
5,000	91	Det Edison 5s		6,000	54½	Fdy.	87
conv 4½s		2,000	100⅛	5,000	54⅝	Do pf	127
1,000	90¼	Det U Ry con 4½s		10,000	54⅝	A C & F	
3,000	90⅛	4,000	85½	Wab P Ter 1st		pf	110
2,000	90⅜	Dist Sec Corp 5s		4s, Cent Tr etfs		Am Cities	36
2,000	90⅜	2,000	60¾	6,000	15	Do pf	63
500	90⅜	Du P de N P 4½s		Westn Electric 5s		Am Coal	75
3,000	90¼	3,000	86	7,000	100	Am C Pr	80
2,000	90⅜	Erie 1st con 4s		West Shore 4s		Do pf	98
P, L E & W		3,000	82	5,000	90⅜	Am Ice Sec	21
Va 4s		Gen Elec deb 5s		Westingh E & M		Do pf	87
1,000	83	2,000	102⅜	1st conv s f 5s		Am Linseed	9
S W Div 3½s		Gt Nor ref 4½s		1,000	83½	Do pf	42
3,000	87					Am Smelt	61

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	99¼	100¼
3s, r, 1918	102¾	103	Pan 3s, c, 1961	99⅞	100⅛
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103			
4s, r, 1925	110½	111½			
4s, c, 1925	110½	111½			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	95	100
Allis-Chal.	7½	8
Am Ag Ch.	44	46
Do pf	89	97
A B S & R	69½	73
Fdy.	87	90
Do pf	127	128
A C & F pf.	110	118
Am Cities	36	38
Do pf.	63	64½
Am Coal	75	110
Am C Pr	80	83
Do pf	93½	102
Am Cot Oil	98	100
Do pf	92½	94
Am Exp	100	105
A H & L	3½	4
Do pf	20	21½
Am Linseed	9½	10¼
Do pf	27½	28½
Am L pf	98	99
Am Malt	6½	7
Do pf	43	43
A Sug Pf	81	82
A S & R pf	87½	89
Am Snuff	150	160
Do pf	98½	101½
Am St Fd	24½	29
A S R pf	106	112½
A T & C	57	62
A Tob pf, new	100	102
Am Wool	15	17
Do pf	76½	77½
A W P pf	12	15
Ann Arbor	10	12
Do pf	30	70
Bald Loc	36½	39
Do pf	96¼	..
B & O pf	79⅞	80½
Batop Mex	23	27
Beth Steel	28½	29½
Do pf	67½	68⅝
Bruns Ter	6½	8
B, R & P	105⅜	118½
Do pf	116	130
Butte Co	25¾	27¼
Calif P pf	43	52
Canada So	56	62
C R I & P	49	320
C & S A T	98	106
Chi & Alt	9⅝	15
Do pf	17½	40
Chi Gt W	10⅝	11¼
Do pf	21¾	23
C, M & St Paul pf	131¾	132¼
C & N W	124	125
Do pf	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om pf	130	140
C, C, C & St L	..	40
Do pf	60¼	65
Col F & I	..	25
Do pf	190	..
C & S 1st pf	60	64
Do 2d pf	50	70
Corn P R pf	62	63
Crex Carp	65	80
Cub-Am S	..	30
Do pf	..	84
D & Co	93⅝	95
Del & H	150	157
D, L & W	372	390
D & R G	17¾	18¼
Do pf	26½	28
D M & Ft D	1¼	5
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	85	..
Det T & S	69	75
D, S S & A	4	8½
Do pf	8½	9¾
Du P de N Pow pf	87¾	..
Gen C pf	103	104½
Gen Mot	85	86¾
Hav E R	75	92
L & P	90	..
Do pf	..	..
Hlemo Co	145	180
Do pf	107	111
Hock Val	123	..
Homestake	116	121
Inger-R	220	..
Do pf	101	..
Int Agric	4	9
Do pf	..	60
Int H new	..	114
Int H Cor pf	..	..
Int Paper	7½	8½
Do pf	94	96
Iowa Cent	5	8
Do pf	12	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	87½	88½
Kan City So	22¾	23¾
Do pf	101¾	..
Kayser (J) & Co	78½	80
Do 1st pf	100	109
K & D M	5	8
Kelly Spr	43	..
Kresge(SS) Co, ex d	79	81
Do pf, ex div	97	102
Lack Steel	28	..
Lacl Gas	83	95
L E & W	7	8
Lake Shore	80	490
Ligg & M	211	230
Lorillard	127	130
L-W Bla	27	32
Do 1st pf	95	105
Do 2d pf	86	91
Lorill Co	153	165
Do pf	108½	110
Man Elev	127	129
M Dep Sts	63¾	69
Do pf	97	101¼
Mex Mar	8¼	4
Do pf	18¾	15½
Mich Cent	..	120
M & St L	8	12
Do pf	..	..
M, St P & S S M	121	140
Do 1	81	83
M, K & T pf	54	55
N, C & St L	134½	141
Nat Lead	42⅞	45
Do pf	102	104
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	25	35
N Cent C	40	60
N O, M & C	..	25
N Y, C & St L	45	50
Do 2d pf	61	88
N Y Dock	..	20
Do pf	26	30
N Y, O & W	25½	26½
N & W pf	82	92½
N O T & L	54	59
Ont Min	2½	2⅞
Pabst B pf	102	105
Pac Coast	76	83
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf	75	100
Pac Mail	22¾	23½
P T & T	20½	24
Do pf	..	86
Peo & E	6	11
Petr-Mull	21	25
Do 1st pf	80	90
Phelps-D	188	..
Phila Co	78	85
P, C, C & St L	73	86
Pitts S pf	88	94
Pr St Car	25	25½
Do pf	92	98
Pub S Cor	103¼	106¾
Quicksilver	1½	2
Do pf	2¼	8½
Ry Con Corp	6	7
C stk ctf	78	..
Ry St Spr	23	23½
Do pf	91	97½
Rdg 1st pf	83½	86
Do 2d pf	80¼	81¾
Rumely(M) Co	14	15
Do pf	84½	85
St L & S F 2d pf	83½	85½
Do 1st pf	15	18
St L & S F, C & E	4	5
I ctfs	15	30
St L S W	20¾	21
Do pf	53	58
Seab A L pf	44¼	45
Sears-R pf	121¼	..
S-S El & M	25	30
Do pf	85	90
So P R S	..	65
Do pf	..	106
So Ry	21¾	22⅜
Do pf	74½	75
Spear & Co pf	..	112
Stand M	31⅜	33
Do pf	62	63¼
Studeb Co	17	18
Do pf	65	67½
T P L Tr	94	100
T, St L & C pf	..	110½
West U	7	9
Do pf	..	20
T C R T pf	180	..
Und Type	82	85
Do pf	106½	109¾
U B & P	4¾	6
Do pf	28	33
Un Cop	2½	3
Un Cig M	43¼	45⅝
Do pf	96	103
Un Dry G	..	91
U Fuit In	21	25
U S C I P	8½	11
Do pf	39	45
U S Exp	86	42
U S Ind A	28	33
U S R & I	53	55
Vand R R	..	85¼
Va-Car Ch pf	95	98
Va I, C & Coke	87	43
Va R & P	..	62
Do pf	97½	..
Vul Dyflin	14	17
Do pf	35	44
W F Exp	85	90
West Md	80	83
Do pf	48	60
W E & M 1st pf	112	116½
Waym-B	200	275
Do pf	103	120
Wis Cent	42	45
W'w'th (F W)	83½	87
Do pf	110¾	113

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Ventica	.06
Alpha Con	.02	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.04	Mexican	1.15
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	1.05	Overman	.35
Challenge Con	.18	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Seg. Belcher	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.07

DIVIDENDS.

209th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

American Woolen Company

Fifty-ninth Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company of record Dec. 23, 1913, will be paid on the fifteenth day of January, 1914.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business Dec. 23, 1913, and will be reopened Jan. 5, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1913.

The International Nickel Company.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid February 2nd, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business January 15, 1914, and a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the common stock will be paid March 2nd, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business February 14, 1914. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 15, 1914, and remain closed until 10 A. M. February 3, 1914 and the common stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon February 14, 1914, and remain closed until 10 A. M. March 3, 1914.

Jas. L. Ashley,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, December 16th, 1913.

New York, December 16, 1913.
To the Stockholders of

Empire Trust Company

The Board of Directors of EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable December 24, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1913.

Checks will be mailed to each stockholder at the address last appearing on our books.

MYRON J. BROWN, Secretary.

Republic Railway & Light Co.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10.

New York, December 16, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the tenth consecutive quarterly dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable January 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1913. Checks will be mailed. E. B. LASHER, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL BANK,

19-51 West 33d Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held December 11th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 22d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND,
Vice President and Cashier.

UNITED UTILITIES COMPANY.

The quarterly dividend No. 12 of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the United Utilities Company will be paid on January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1913.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books of the Company will close December 20th, 1913, and will reopen on January 2d, 1914.

E. B. TRACY, Secretary.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE COMPANY, INC.

General Offices, Springfield, Ohio.

Quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Preferred and One Per Cent. (1%) upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company have been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1913. Transfer books remain open.

S. J. WESTCOTT, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

No. 176 Broadway, New York City.

December 15th, 1913.

By resolution of the Board of Directors the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, and is payable December 31st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 22d, 1913.

JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treasurer.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% on the common stock of the company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1913. Checks will be mailed from the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of One and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the Common Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared payable January 1st, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1913.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

EDWIN S. BAYER, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 31, 1913.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.,

N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, December 11, 1913.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 23, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 18th, 1913. Transfer Books remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, December 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, payable December 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1913.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, December 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1913.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

A dividend of One Per Cent., or $1.00 per share, upon the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15th, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 31, 1913.

ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

New York, December 10, 1913.

American Bankers' Safety Company.

30 Church St., New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held Nov. 25th, 1913, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock was declared, payable Dec. 31st, 1913, to stockholders of record on Dec. 20th, 1913. Chas. E. Selover, Asst. Treas.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 16, 1913.—Congress having authorized the erection of a monument to the late President Tyler, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., the Secretary of War is about to receive competitive designs for said monument. Persons desiring to submit designs, or wishing other information on the subject, should apply to this office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M., Dec. 29, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., some coal tugs. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Fort Hancock, N. J., December 10, 1913.—Sealed Proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M. January 14, 1914, and then opened, for Steam Heating Plant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Heating Plant" and addressed to Quartermaster.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

After selling off substantially in early operations, wheat rallied and closed with net declines of ⅛ to ⅝c. a bushel. Corn and oats were inclined to firmness, the former gaining from ½ to ⅝c. and the latter good sized fractions also. Cotton broke down into new low ground for the movement at one time, but recovered partially, and left off with declines reaching from 1 to 7 points only. Provisions were steady and cotton oil moved irregularly.

WHEAT.

The Government report, published after the close of the market on Monday, received a bearish construction, as it indicated an increase in the past season's crop of about 10,000,000 bushels over the preliminary estimate, but, while it caused moderate selling around the opening and an early decline of ⅝ to ⅞c. the market during the greater part of the day ruled quiet, and gradually regained part of the loss, closing at ¼ to ⅝c net lower. The trade was waiting with considerable interest for reports of the conference between the Canadian Premier and the representatives of leading Canadian grain associations who were presenting their pleas for a reduction in the tariff on wheat and flour in order to be allowed the benefits of the American markets.

The foreign markets were lower, owing to favorable crop prospects abroad and cheaper offers from Canada, but traders in Europe are apparently considerably agitated over recent reports that the Russian crop has been greately overestimated.

Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease in world's stocks of 2,501,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,755,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1 elevator, domestic, and $1.01, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½c. free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.....	.....	98¼	98¼	93¼
May	99¼	98 15-16	99 3-16	99¼	96¼
July	.....	.....	96	96	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	89	88⅞	88⅞	89¼	85⅛
May	92⅛	91⅜	92⅛	92¼	90⅜
July	89	88⅝	89	89⅛	87

CORN.

Receipts of corn at Western points were again liberal, but in the face of this bearish feature the market developed pronounced firmness, and closed at net gains of ½@¾c. Shorts were good buyers, and sentiment was influenced by evidences of an active distribution, and by very firm cash markets in the interior. Local receipts again contained a liberal proportion of Argentine corn.

Bradstreet's visible supply showed an increase of 466,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 765,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 77½c. cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71⅜	70⅝	71⅛	71⅜	47⅜
May	70⅝	69¾	70⅝	69⅝	48⅛
July	69½	68⅝	69¼	69	49

OATS.

The oats market was fairly active, and prices were higher, owing to covering, especially in the December position, and in sympathy with the advance in corn. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 2,139,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 330,000 bushels a year ago.

The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 45¾@46¼c; No. 2, 46¼@47c; No. 3, 45½@46c; No. 4, 44½@45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45@46½c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39	32⅝
May	42⅛	41⅝	42¼	41⅞	35
July	41½	40⅞	41½	41	33⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market ruled steady during the greater part of the day in the face of continual large receipts of hogs and lower prices at the yards. Leading operators were said to be good buyers, but late in the day there was renewed selling and prices lost most of the gain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000; estimated for Wednesday, 44,000; Kansas City received 24,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.72	10.65	10.65	10.70	9.90
May	11.05	10.95	10.95	11.00	9.82½
Ribs—					
January	10.82	10.77	10.77	10.82	9.72½
May	11.10	11.05	11.05	11.07	9.62½
Pork—					
January	20.90	20.67	20.70	20.70	17.95
May	21.02	20.82	20.85	20.85	18.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was more active, but, as has been the case recently, the activity was at the expense of values and prices at the close were 4 to 8 points lower for the near positions and 1 to 8 points lower for the late months. The pressure in the near months was believed to be due to accumulating stocks and a very slow demand for the cash article.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	6.65@7.00	6.75
December	6.75	6.70	6.69@6.70	6.77
January	6.76	6.72	6.72@6.74	6.79
February	6.86	6.85	6.84@6.86	6.88
March	7.00	6.95	6.95@6.97	7.02
April	7.07	7.06	7.06@7.08	7.09
May	7.15	7.12	7.14@7.15	7.15
June	.....	.....	7.16@7.19	7.17
July	7.24	7.22	7.24@7.25	7.25

COTTON.

Bearish private ginning returns seemed largely responsible for a renewal of active liquidation in the cotton market yesterday under which prices broke into new low ground for the movement. Rallies of 9 or 10 points occurred in the late trading, however, and the final tone was steady at a net decline of 1 to 7 points.

The market was rather steady early in the day. The opening was at an advance of 1 to 7 points and after some irregularity active months sold about 6 to 7 points above Monday's closing figures on covering of shorts or buying in of the short end of January straddles. Active months afterward broke to a net loss of 12 to 17 points, with January contracts selling at 12.32 or 68 points below the high level of last Friday. The decline was checked at this level by covering, while there was also some buying thought to be against spinners' calling and the market was steadier in the later trading.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 3-8 lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower on the basis of 12.90 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.70	12.51	12.59@12.60	12.65
January	12.56	12.32	12.42@12.43	12.49
February	.....	.....	12.42@12.44	12.48
March	12.73	12.52	12.62@12.63	12.66
April	.....	.....	12.60@12.62	12.64
May	12.70	12.50	12.60@12.61	12.63
June	12.64	12.44	12.56@12.58	12.59
July	12.62	12.43	12.54@12.55	12.55
August	12.36	12.25	12.31@12.32	12.33
September	.....	.....	11.88@11.88	11.87
October	11.70	11.70	11.74@11.76	11.75

COFFEE.

Dullness again prevailed. Total sales for the day aggregated 26,250 bags and prices were generally lower. The European markets appeared to be much the same. Prices in Havre unchanged to ¼f net lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig decline. Cost and freight offers were about 5 points lower than on Monday, with Santos 4s quoted at 11.50. The demand was very slow. It was thought that distributors of coffee are pretty well supplied for the time being, and the fact that there are 575,000 bags now afloat from Brazil shows that there will be coffee coming in right along which will doubtless go a long way toward supplying requirements. The movement in Brazil was about equal to last year's receipts.

In the local spot market trading was quiet and prices remained unchanged at 9¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	9.25	9.14	9.12@ 9.14	9.24
January	9.30	9.30	9.25@ 9.27	9.36
February	.....	.....	9.38@ 9.40	9.48
March	9.57	9.50	9.51@ 9.52	9.60
April	.....	.....	9.63@ 9.65	9.73
May	9.83	9.75	9.76@ 9.77	9.86
June	.....	.....	9.86@ 9.87	9.97
July	10.00	9.95	9.95@ 9.97	10.07
August	.....	.....	10.03@10.05	10.15
September	10.17	10.12	10.12@10.13	10.24
October	.....	.....	10.16@10.20	10.28
November	.....	.....	10.20@10.22	10.32

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 33,800 packages; last week, 33,494 packages; exports, 319 packages to principal countries; imports, 1,346 packages. Trade continued fairly good, and, besides a reasonably good clearance of the fresh arrivals, sellers were able to cut down the surplus stock to some extent. Demand was met very promptly, however, and values made only a slight advance. Creamery extras, 36@37c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 27½@31c; seconds, 23½@26½c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 21@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; factory, thirds, 18@19c; packing stock, held, 19½@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; packing stock, No. 3, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 12,096 boxes. Exports, 722 boxes to Europe and 254 boxes to tropical countries. Market has held steady on the higher grades, but prices have shown practically no change. There is still an ample offering of good quality State. The higher grades of skims are held steadily, but trade is quiet. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16¾c; white, 16¾c; colored, average fancy, 16½@16¾c; white, average fancy, 16½@16¾c; colored, specials, 16c; white, 16c; colored, average fancy, 15½@15¾c; white, average fancy, 15½@15¾c; undergrades, 12½@15c; daisies, held best, 16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fresh, best, 16c; twins, held best, 16@16½c; flats, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11½@12½c; fresh, specials, 12½@12¾c; skims, fresh, choice, 11@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 2@10c; State, colored specials or finest, 24c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 48,079 cases; imports, 2,411 cases. Arrivals have increased and advices have included an enlargement of the shipments in transit. The firmness noted a week ago was followed by dull trade. So far this week more liberal offerings and a very dull trade, combined with pressure to sell in the face of increasing supplies, have caused a decided break in prices, the market closing unsettled at the reduction. Storage eggs have ruled firm. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer dirtys, 25@27c; checks, 21@25c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 30½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 25@27c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy white, fine to fancy, large, 42@45c; gathered whites fine to finest, large, 42 to 43c; fair to good, 38@40c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 32@36c; Western gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery brown, 37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@36c; fresh, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 27@30c; held, fresh, poor to fair, 22@28c; refrigerator, poor to good, 23@25c; limed, fgair to prime, 22½@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was steady and unchanged. The local raw sugar market was more active, being quoted at $3.33 for centrifugal, $2.83 for muscovado, and $2.58 for molasses sugar. The London beet sugar market was active for future delivery, with December standing at 9s, January at 9s 3d, and May at 9s 4½d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a fair demand for grocery grades of molasses and prices were unchanged. Syrups were quiet, but prices were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—The rice market was quiet and prices were more or less nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was only a hand-to-mouth demand in this market yesterday and prices were firm and unchanged.

OILS.—The demand for turpentine was moderate and prices were unchanged. Linseed oil was steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was steaier, in sympathy with the Southern markets. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. Garretson, J. 232a—Ryder, as administrator, v. Long Island R R Co. 249, 251—Nodurf v. Beam et al. 252a—Soviero v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. 253—Scanlon v. National Bridge Works. 228—Turchin v. Matheson Lead Co. 259—Hockemeier v. Weiz and Zerwick. 261—Sullivan v. Broe and another. 263, 264—Owens v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. 269—Pulcini, an infant, v. Clement. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 290. Remainder of calendar passed for the term.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term.—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 4061—People v. Staff. 4046—People v. Bugler. 3946—People v. Napa. 3971—People v. Weeks.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between HIRAM COHN AND LEON H. COHN, both of the City of New York, under the firm name of HIRAM & LEON H. COHN, was dissolved on the 1st day of December, 1913, by mutual consent.

All debts due to said partnership and those due by them will be settled with and by the remaining partner, Leon H. Cohn, who will continue the business as heretofore at the same address, under the same firm name.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1913.

HIRAM COHN.
LEON H. COHN.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Following are the Supreme Court orders, issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

152—Samuel W. Curriden, appellant, vs. Frank L. Middleton et al.—Passed to be restored to call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26.

135—Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. F. D. Larrabee et al.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff in error.

138—National Safe Deposit Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Stead, Attorney General of the State of Illinois, et al.—Argued.

140—The Baer Brothers Mercantile Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Dec. 17: Nos. 140, 141, (and 142,) 144, 148, 150, 151, 154, 155, 156, and 157.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Hough, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. 90—N Y Lubricating Oil Co v. Pussey. 119—Hasler v. West India SS Co. 124—Geh Elec Co v. City of Dunkirk. 129—Lehigh Valley Transp Co v. Catawissa. 130—Phila & Reading Co v. Cheektawaga. 131—British-Am Tobacco Co v. British-Am Cigar Co. 132—Matter of Yorkville Coal Co. 134—Goodwin Co v. Eastman Kodak Co. 135—U S v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 134—Knickerbocker Steam Towage Co v. Hendrick Hudson. 135—Alpha Portland Cement Co v. Turzi.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 17, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 89—Great E Tel Co v. Hubbell. 141—Corrugated Paper P Co v. Paper Working Machine Co. 142—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 143—Same v. Same. 165—Macbeth Evans Glass Co v. Young. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Co. 169—Flasher Mfg Co. 170—Hubbell v. C I. Eldlitz Co. 172—Am Ever Ready Co v. Interstate Elec Novelty Co. 175—Bentley, Trustee, v. Young. 181—Ashley v. Weeks & Neumann & Co. 182—Ashley v. Corlies, Macy & Co. 183—Ashley v. F A Weeks Mfg Co. 186—Ashley v. Hastings & Miller. 189—Moore v. De Mille.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 173—Haas v. Stewart. 166—Xerlick v. Putnam. 170—Miller v. Third Av R R Co. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 96—Stewart v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 171—Hughes v. N Y O & W R R Co. 187—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R R. 187—Tanner v. Seaboard Nat Bank. 190—U S v. Rosenthal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 88—Union Ferry Co v. Lighter Gen G M Sorrell. 49—Dailey v. Tugs Transfer 21, Syosset, &c. 83—Howell v. Goodwin Sand & Gravel Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday: 757—People v. Seidenschner and others, (gunmen's case.)

Chief Justice Cullen will not sit in the case for the reason that the decision may not be reached until after the expiration of his term, Dec. 31, next. Judge Cullen will probably preside on Friday to adjourn the court over the New Year. When sessions are resumed in January, Judge Willard H. Bartlett will assume the position of Chief Judge.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 340—Sourdon v. Plaza Operating Co. 206—Carley v. Joline. 338, 339—Florio v. Joline. 341—Levy v. Joline. 308—Torrens v. H L Herbert & Co. 356—Burtnett v. Erie R R Co. 357—Anner v. Gordon. 358—Hahn v. Conried Met Opera House Lindig v. Jenkins. 360—Gurfein v. Brewster. 361—Maher v. Compagnie Gen Transp. 362—Caldwell v. Massee. 366—White Co v. White Motor Co. 367—Schreyer v. Deering. 368—Beron v. Waldo.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Content v. White. 2—Bertini v. Heymann. 3—Doubleday, Page & Co v. Simpson, Crawford Co. 4—Thomas v. Levy. 5—National Commercial Bk v. Del & Hudson Co. 6—Same v. same. 7—Begg v. City N Y. 8—Baldelini v. same. 9—Same v. Korn. 10—O'Brien v. Bostelmann. 11—Printograph Sales Co v. American Addressing & Mailing Co. 12—Hart v. Equitable Life Assur Co. 13—Matter of Stern (Weyden.) 14—Heidelbach v. Penn Rubber. 15—Denight v. Otis Elev Co. 16—Bernstein v. Berner. 17—Same v. Same. 18—Same v. same. 19—Same v. same. 20—Gen'l Elec Co v. Gold. 21—Erber v. Huston & Spraker. 22—O'Connor v. Wernecke. 23—Matter of Schubman. 24—Federal Rubber Co v. City N Y. 25—Same v. same. 26—Misky v. same. 27—Same v. same. 28—Meyny v. same. 29—Sabino v. same. 30—Ventarola v. Westchester Co. Br. 31—Matter of Sperling (Cunningham.) 32—Vejtasa v. Brunning. 33—Isaacs v. Podgur Realty Co. 34—Fetman v. Bishop. 35—Stajek v. N Y Tanning Extract. 36—Forster v. Kaidenberg. 37—Talbot v. Talbot. 38—Cox v. Standard Roofing. 39—Heinze v. Allison. 40—Bradbrook v. O'Neill. 41—Avery v. Mitchell. 42—Cronin v. Natl Lith Co. 43—Watson v. Grohe. 44—Banks v. Banks. 45—Matter of Mendelson. 46—Stevens v. Widder. 47—Spivak v. Fischer. 48—Carbon Steel Co v. Robinson. 49—Berger v. Berger. 50—Gotham Mfg Co v. Hayes. 51—Ideal Concrete Machinery Co v. Natl Park Bank. 52—Pendleton v. Natl Sand & Gravel Co. 53—Natl Park Bank v. Merochnik. 54—Oettinger v. Rhonheimer. 55—Fanning v. 45th St Exchange. 56—Watson v. King. 57—Hawley v. Pendas. 58—Holmes v. Shilling. 59—Cookies v. Endicott. 60—Slas v. Esposito Realty. 61—Hay v. Bronkfield. 62—Brooks v. Eastern SS Co. 63—Blair v. Cent Park N & E R R Co. 64—Matter of Johnson (Cruger Av.) 65—Closson v. Westchester. 66—Burtnett v. Dougherty. 67—Flynn v. Frank Preshrey Co. 68—Youngblood v. Evans. 69—Orenstein, Arthur Koppel Co v. Reeder. 70—Williams v. Williams. 71—Yorkshire Ice Co v. McLaughlin. 72—Frankfurt v. Natl Bank of Pfeiffer. 73—Kloter v. Riker & Hegeman Co. 74—City R E Co v. Hanover R & C Co. 75—Adler v. Nathanson. 76—Neale v. Ludlam. 77—Dolan v. Conlon. 78—Yellen v. Co v. Smith. 79—Sanders v. Schnurnacher. 80—Wachter v. Jessen. 81—Matter of Mamok (Tunis.) 82—Matter of same (Heinzer.) 83—Matter of same (Doerrhoefer.) 84—City N Y v. Hyman. 85—Steinfeld v. Tuozzo. 86—Coffin v. Coffin. 87—Pascocello v. Natl Chain Co. 88—Schreyer v. Rubinatelin. 89—Mulch v. Sandorf. 90—Schrecongost v. Comstock. 91—People ex rel Lather v. Garnsey. 92—Matter of Jevons. 93—People v. Tribelhorn. 94—Rein v. People. 95—Gray v. Gray. 96—Jackson v. Regan. 97—Landers v. Fitzgerald. 98—Matter of Hinkle Iron Co. 99—White v. Aquilino. 100—Steane Hartman Co v. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J., case on; Part V., Giegerich, J., clear; Part VI., Blanchard, J., clear; Part VII., Cohalan, J., case on; Part VIII., Philbin, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal term. 1—Alexander Demeo. 2—Preston Gould. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lehman, J. Motions. Undefended divorces. 1083—Noland v. Noland. 977—Neusteln v. Neustein. 1034—Pino v. Pino. 1074—Squires v. Squires. 557—Briggs v. Briggs. 1031—Zolotar v. Zolotar. 1110—Barbieri v. Barbieri. 1347—Rubando v. Rubando. 1303—Endweles v. Endwelss. 1581—Parrott v. Parrott. 1513—Kutner v. Kutner. 1522—Lauda v. Lauda. 1528—Leon v. Leon. 1540—Grebe v. Grebe. 1556—Nickles v. Nickles. 1567—Lahi v. Lahi. 1571—Fox v. Fox. 1574—Rapfogel v. Rapfogel. 1575—Thomas v. Thomas. 1612—McCarthy v. McCahan. 1540—Regan v. Fagan. 1562—Farley v. Farley. 1527—Clark v. Clark. 1560—Bohrman v. Bohrman. 994—Walley v. Walley. Preferred cause. 1381—Isaacson v. Segelbohm.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IA.—Page, J. 2970—Uhlig v. Heuiter. 2921—Casualty Co of Industrial Co. 2942—Volkmar v. Volkmar. 2159—Harrington v. Stallo. 2513—Androvette v. Mercaandante. 2813—Ludlow-Day Realty Co v. Haskell. 2590—Marshall Milling Co v. Calandra. 2806—Spaulding Co v. Brooks Co. 285—Kibrick v. Kislinger. 601—Kleinschmidt v. Dobos. Clear.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. 3054—Caprizzio v. Central New England Ry Co. 85—Wisnack v. Hoizwasser & Co. 479—Fausini v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1485—Tearle v. Hill. 1806—Cushman v. Cook. 1946—Weiselitier v. Stern. 1952—Teicher v. Parquhar. 208—Nice v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1034—Gabriel v. Bldg Operating Co. 1355—Samo v. Stoshelmer. 4644—O'Brien v. Cunard S S Co. 1792—Branton v. Ruggles Robinsua Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Weeks, J. 1658—Pepe v. Schlesinger. 1650—Flynn v. Presbrey Co. 652—Koch v. De Pastor. 1806—Cushman v. Cook. 1808—Gump v. Pohl. 1809—Proehl v. Person. 1814—Jensen v. Dietrich. 1019—Tesseller v. Bell. Cut cross guns, cap insignia.....

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Pound, J. Case on: Nat Comi Bank of Albany v. Delaware & Hudson Co. No day calendar. The causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part VIII.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Erlanger, J. 685—Nat Surety Co v. Mass Bonding and Ins Co. 1001—Goebel v. Comet Film Co. 1006—Koch v. Hayden. 2770—Farley v. Wasemer. 2802—Same v. Flannery & Dunn Trust Co. 2820—Same v. Liquors Seized at Nos. 328 East 75th St. 2915—Same v. Liquors Seized at 220 Mulberry St. 2785—Same v. Schlanger. 673—Scanlon v. Carrollan. 574—Keller v. Hoy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Pendleton, J. Inquest. 396—McDonald v. Eveline. 920—Salmon v. Klipstein. 1069—Butler v. Mallon. 391—Pragner v. Smith. 1002—Jacobs v. Hoffman. 580—Lamson Consolidated Stores Service Co v. Billings. 243—Pfaelzer v. Bach Fur Co of N Y. 160—Leopoldstadt v. Kann. 378—Oriental Bank v. Peet. 982—Stolweln v. Schreinberg. 273—Connolly Auction Co v. Rae. 60—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 250—Margolies v. Arizona Turquois Mining Co. 1087—Hirsch v. Freedman Bros. Co. 261—Crogan v. Person. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Whitaker, J. Case on—N Y County Bank v. Herrman..... No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. 1576—Campbell v. Thomas & Buckley Holding Co. 1577—Jennings v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. Inquest. 1755—D'Anna v. Gitlitz. 1739—Cohen v. Beadleston & Woerz. 1743—Kozera v. Reilley. 1744—Wishengrad v. Cashowitz. 1775—Hershkowitz v. Forest Box, &c, Co. 1774—Effinger v. Hudson River, &c, Co. 1776—Payne v. Bradley Cont Co. 1778—Garber v. Canavan Bros Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1839—Perfilosky v. Winthrop. 1644—Farrell v. St. Vincent Hospital. 1202—Craven v. Levering & Co. 193—Bystram Realty Co v. Amer Pipe & Cons Co.

YOAKUM MADE ONLY $353,116, HE SHOWS

Builder of the Frisco Says He Had to Organize Syndicates to Raise Capital.

WAR AND FLOODS HURT LINES

Had to Allow a Discount of $32,000,000 on Three Bond Issues—Insists Assets Equal Obligations.

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad system, now in the hands of receivers, mailed to every stockholder last night a six-page statement accompanied by a map, in which he told in detail the part he had taken in linking up the present system, and the profits he had made from underwriting syndicates.

"I am one of the largest holders of St. Louis & San Francisco stock," Mr. Yoakum said, in his statement. "My holdings are as large now as they have ever been. If to my own is added the stock held by my family our holdings are probably the largest in the company. I have never lost faith in the property, and I have confidence in its future outcome, notwithstanding its temporary troubles."

Mr. Yoakum said that it was not his desire to escape responsibility, nor even to divide responsibility with others. On the map accompanying his statement he had marked in blue the Frisco connections in which he had a personal interest, and in red those in which he was not interested. The latter embrace the St. Louis & Oklahoma City, 103 miles; Ozark & Cherokee Central, 144 miles; Blackwell, Enid & Southwestern, 251 miles; St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern, 207 miles; Red River, Texas & Southern, 58 miles; Colorado Southern, New Orleans, & Pacific (now New Orleans, Texas & Mexico), 467 miles, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1,275 miles. All of the lines shown on the map were acquired to fit into the Frisco system.

His Profits $353,116.

"When the construction of these lines was undertaken in 1897, through the then sparsely settled country which has since been so largely developed through the agency of the Frisco, it was exceedingly difficult to get money for this pioneering work." Mr. Yoakum said: "Therefore, the usual plan of forming syndicates to construct and finance such lines was adopted, and in order to show my faith in the undertakings, and to secure the necessary help, it became imperative for me to invest my own funds."

This table shows the amount of his participation and profits in these syndicates:

Date	Road	Number of Syndicate Subscriptions	Amount of Syndicate Subscription	My Subscription	My Profits	My Profit Loss & Interest on Investment
1902-04	St. Louis & Gulf and St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern	50	$2,700,000	$75,000	$35,187	$29,187
1903-09	St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico	99	3,981,000	300,833	227,580	111,739
1902-03	St. Louis, San Francisco & New Orleans	*50	5,300,000	*50,000	7,800	3,900
1901-03	Oklahoma City & Western	51	2,148,000	22,500	2,933	1,020
1902-04	Arkansas Valley & Western	61	3,180,000	62,500	11,515	5,283
1909	New Iberia & Northern	38	1,250,000	300,000	.....	.....
	Total			$1,568,333	$285,015	$151,129
	*Estimated.		$18,569,000	$810,833	$288,116	$151,151

"Outside of the above," Mr. Yoakum said, "I received $28,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds from the St. Louis and Gulf Syndicate, and $27,500 in sale of the Gulf Construction Company to the Colorado Southern, New Orleans & Pacific Railroad Company, as shown by me at the hearing in St. Louis."

War and Floods Hurt Traffic.

The twelve acquired properties all proved advantageous, Mr. Yoakum's statement sets forth, with the possible exception of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, and these are expected by him to make good some time. "Prospective and retrospective pictures are not always the same," he added.

During the eleven years the Frisco has held the Chicago & Eastern Illinois it has paid out to it $1,700,000 more than it has received in dividends, but the interchange of traffic has resulted in gross earnings of approximately $3,750,000 annually.

"The Brownsville Line was constructed through a syndicate composed of ninety-nine subscribers," Mr. Yoakum continued. "It is now earning $5,446 per mile gross, practically upon its local business. Had it not been for the revolution in Mexico, which broke out in 1910, the interchange business with the National Lines of Mexico would have placed the Brownsville Line two years ago upon a paying basis. But for the disastrous floods of 1911 and 1912, the New Orleans and Brownsville lines would have shown satisfactory results. The loss in traffic and property to the Frisco on account of these conditions amounted to several million dollars. The Gulf Coast line could probably have stood floods and war one year, but with two successive years the result has been very unsatisfactory. This line covers the richest and most productive section in the entire Western Hemisphere, and while criticism has been made of its acquisition, I predict that if it is eliminated under the reorganization of the Frisco, its loss will be as much regretted as its ownership is now criticised.

Assets Equal to Obligations.

"The Frisco's gross earnings per mile in 1897 were 7.29 per cent. on its total capitalization per mile, and to-day its gross earnings are 16.64 per cent. on its total capitalization per mile, or more than double what they were in 1897. Including the outstanding Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis certificates and equipment trust obligations, the total bond and stock capitalization to-day is $57,766 per mile.

"A fact which gives me pleasure is that on the railroads I have been instrumental in building there are now something like 25,000 employes. This army of employes supports and educates 100,000 people, and such employment is permanent, and will be there for those who operate these railroads for all time to come. These employes are loyal to the road, as they know during all the time of my activity I have stood for fair compensation and rules and regulations.

"We are about to have physical valuation by the Government of railroad properties in this country, and I confidently believe that the assets of the Frisco will equal the par of all its outstanding bonds, other obligations, and stock. At any rate, the Frisco, on account of its superior terminal facilities and other points of advantage, together with its relatively small capitalization, will hold its own with any other railroad in this country.

"I have endeavored to be a builder, and to aid in the creation of wealth for the country into which the Frisco lines have been projected. On the line from Houston to Brownsville land values have increased from about $2 an acre in 1901 to $25 to $150 per acre to-day, or probably $100,000,000 increase in value on the land within ten miles on either side of the railroad along that 400 miles. The same can be said of Oklahoma, where we pushed railroads through when it was fifteen to twenty miles between houses.

Heavy Premiums for Financing.

"We built the system in the only way it could be done at the time; otherwise, there would have been no Frisco System as it stands to-day, the best of the Southwest. It constitutes my life's work, and it is my purpose to see it on its feet, its difficulties cleared away, and that the stockholders get their money out of the property if they stay with it. The property is worth every dollar against it in both stock and bonds under any fair valuation.

"Much comment has been made that the securities of the Frisco during a long period of years have been sold at less than their aggregate par value, by a sum in excess of $30,000,000. This is true that a comparatively new system doing the work of extension and development like the Frisco is not always as favorably situated in the money markets as are the larger and more powerful systems with well established traffic and serving a highly developed and populous section. Some of our strongest railroads, however, are now paying as dearly for money as the Frisco ever did.

"Grouping the three largest bond issues, and taking the net amount of money received, the Frisco paid a total discount, including commissions, of about $32,000,000. (I have not the exact data at hand.) No one received any part of these discounts and commissions except the bankers and investors themselves. This discount, however, is not a direct outlay of money, but is an obligation whose maturity is spread over fifteen to fifty years. In other words, its effect is to raise the apparent average rate of interest from say 5 per cent. on par to an actual rate of from 7 to 7½ per cent. This computation of rate of interest includes final payment of the bonds in full.

Will Strive for Rehabilitation.

"In conclusion, let me say that criticism of me is more or less natural, following the receivership, and considering my close connection with the company. That it has been severe to the point of injustice I have tried to make clear to you in this communication. What profits I have received from these undertakings represent at most only a liberal interest on investments as shown above. My principal motive was not that of selfish personal gain, but the building of the railroad system, and the growth of the country in which it lies. The construction of new railroads through sparsely settled Western sections does not appeal to bankers as investments, and, therefore, syndicate financing in accord with existing custom was employed.

"No one will deny the great changes that have taken place in public opinion during the past ten years. I recognize the public disapproval of dealings between a corporation and its officials. While I believe it ought not to apply to pioneering enterprises, which have in the past depended for their success upon syndicate or individual financing, on the whole I am convinced that the policy is right. It is equally true that within the same period many other familiar corporate acts, such as contributions to political campaigns, rebating, trade and traffic agreements, have come under the ban of public opinion.

"It is my earnest wish to co-operate in the work of reconstruction with all the resources of strength and money within my power. I shall devote myself to this work, and in conjunction with many able men who are also giving their time and energies to its success, will do all I can to rehabilitate the Frisco System and to so reorganize it that the stockholders may be fully protected and their losses regained. Nothing less than this will satisfy me or do justice to this great property."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commmerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,176. MOTORS AND DYNAMOS.—A report from an American Consul in a European country states that a large dealer in electrical and benzine motors and in dynamos, with branch houses in several cities, desires to act as representative of American manufacturers of such motors and of dynamos. Correspondence should be in German or French. Terms of weights and measures must be given according to the metric system.

12,177. MOTOR TRUCKS FOR THE MILITARY.—A resident of a foreign country informs and American Consulate that he desires catalogues and information regarding strong and heavy motor trucks suitable for use in delivery of ammunition and other goods for the military. He is also interested in motor cars for Mexican and general service. Correspondence should be in Russian, and an effort should be made to arrange easy terms to compete with manufacturers of other countries, who are making efforts to supply the growing demands of this district for modern means of transportation of goods and passengers.

12,178. GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a business firm in his district has opened a manufacturers' agency to handle glassware and crockery. The firm desires to get in touch with American manufacturers of these lines. It is said that the firm will require about twenty-five carloads of pickle bottles and about forty carloads of earthenware jars annually.

12,179. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Considerable railway construction is contemplated by a foreign Government. The lines under consideration will cover a territory that has great agricultural possibilities, and the construction of the road will prove of great value in developing the resources of the region. An American Consular officer has forwarded the names of the officials in charge of this matter, to whom correspondence should be addressed.

12,180. MACHINERY FOR MAKING TOOTHPICKS.—A eport from an American Consul states that an exclusive agency for Spain and Portugal, or for Spain alone, for the sale of machines for making toothpicks, is desired by a local business man. Correspondence must be in Spanish and prices quoted in gold pesetas. Weights and measures should be given in the metric system. References will be exchanged.

12,181. CONCRETE DAM.—Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Town Clerk, Megantic, Province of Quebec, Canada, until Jan. 5, 1914, for the construction of a concrete dam. Specifications and full information, together with all necessary plans, can be seen upon application to the Town Clerk.

12,182. CANNED FRUIT.—A business man in Portugal informs an American Consular officer that he desires to get in touch with firms in the United States canning and exporting fruits of all kinds. Prices and export terms should be stated in the initial letters. Correspondence with the inquirer should be in Portuguese.

12,183. SCHOOL BELLS.—A business firm in India doing a large business in stationery, office and school supplies, informs an American Consul that it is desirous of receiving descriptive price lists and other information relative to American-made school bells, of large and medium sizes, such as are used for hanging in belfrys. The initial order from this firm for the desired bells would not be large, but it is thought that the future demand for such commodities will materially increase. The firm is prepared to conform to the customary terms of purchase, but would prefer to avail itself of any special discounts for cash.

12,184. BANK BUILDINGS AND FIXTURES.—It is announced that architect's plans for a proposed new bank building in a foreign country have been approved and construction will be begun at an early date. The estimated cost of the structure is $207,000. The entire project is being handled by the Board of Managers, and all inquiries should be addressed to this board. The American Consul who furnished this information adds that all bank fixtures, safety vaults, filing cabinets, office furnishings, &c., for the new building will also be purchased by this board, and American manufacturers would do well to get in touch with it at once.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Diamonds, Watches
GOLD JEWELRY
Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.
No Employer's References Necessary.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
Open charge account. Pay Weekly or Monthly.
Call, Write or Phone 5887 Cortlandt.
OPEN EVENINGS.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.
RELIABLE CREDIT JEWELERS
6 MAIDEN LANE 4TH FLOOR TAKE ELEVATOR

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Pressure conditions are high over practically the entire country, except the Rio Grande Valley and along the Canadian border. This pressure distribution has resulted in generally fair weather, except in the Southwest States, where there were rains and snows.

Temperatures have changed little and remain near or above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the United States.

There will be rains and snows Wednesday in the South Rocky Mountain region and unsettled weather and local rains Wednesday and Thursday in the Gulf States, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

In all other parts of the country the weather will remain fair Wednesday and Thursday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during the next forty hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday: North Atlantic, moderate southwest and west; Middle Atlantic, light to moderate variable, mostly west; South Atlantic, light variable; East Gulf, light east.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

South New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate west winds.

Eastern New York—Fair in south, cloudy in north Wednesday; Thursday fair, moderate to brisk west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, moderate temperature, light west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, West New York—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, brisk southwest and west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	44	34	4 P. M.	45	49
6 A. M.	41	34	6 P. M.	42	46
9 A. M.	39	36	8 P. M.	39	42
12 M.	44	44	11 P. M.	38	43

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:30—209 E. 97th St.; Bottie Smith..Trifling
2:45—Lexington Av. and 74th St.; P. J. Mechvern .....Trifling
3:45—366 Amsterdam Av.; J. H. Hetling.. Unknown
4:55—132 St. Mark's Place; owner unknown .....Trifling
7:10—123 W. 61st St.; W. Oakford..Trifling
7:15—321 E. 3d St.; L. Heberd.....$1,500
7:40—504 E. 79th St.; F. Biaesky..Unknown
7:50—170 W. 78th St.; C. Edwards....$100
9:25—544 E. 142d St.; Sophie Von Dlarkin .....Trifling
10:50—2 W. 94th St.; Goodwin & Goodwin. $1,000
11:20—564 Prospect Av.; Harry Moskowitz .....Trifling
11:50—352 1st Av.; David Nousbaum...Slight
P. M.
1:10—390 Hudson St.; Stephen Culgo...$100
1:15—933 2d Av.; Mrs. Griffin.....$200
1:10—390 Hudson St.; Stephen Algo.....$100
1:15—933 24 Av.; Mrs. Griffin.....$200
1:50—137 W. 145th St.; Mary Bradley....$50
3:35—305 E. 3d St.; Abe Hurst.....Trifling
3:45—18 Waverley Place; Van Orden Bleckwen a corporation .....Unknown
5:00—92 Roosevelt St.; Rocco Bensinnu..$10
5:10—506 W. 32d St.; unknown.....Trifling
7:10—1,007 Southern Boulevard; J. Bowling .....Trifling
7:10—53d St. and 11th Av.; New York City Railroad Co.....Trifling
7:15—Pier 32 North River; People's Line .....Unknown
7:20—1,461 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Helen McCarthy .....Trifling
7:45—Niagara St., between 18th and 19th sts.; Carroll Box and Lumber Co.....Trifling
9:10—36-40 West 60th St.; Percy Barry. Trifling
9:45—200 Manhattan Av.; Jesse Chance..$100
11:10—228 E. 135th St.; Mrs. M. Dean.Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

Twenty-seven women candidates have taken the examination for license as teacher of an ungraded class.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold a special meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building at 8 P. M. on Friday to discuss further the pension fund and to decide upon a question—or, as they prefer to term it, a "questionaire"—with regard to it.

The Principals' Club will have a dinner at the Plaza Hotel on Saturday evening. Among the speakers will be Judge Franklin C. Hoyt of the Children's Court, Mrs. Lavelle, Frank L. Cohen of Chicago, Irving Bacheller, and City Supt. Maxwell.

The Additional Teachers' Association will give a tea this evening at the Hotel Martha Washington in honor of the President, Miss Emma M. Kelly, who is retiring from office.

A parents' meeting will be held at Public School 17, Manhattan, to-morrow afternoon.

An exhibition of the work of pupils of Evening School 138, Brooklyn, will be given this afternoon.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers.—Sergt. E. E. Keller, 38th Prect., to 4th Insp. Dist.; Patrol. H. J. Young, 61st Prect., to 7th Sub-div.; P. Jos. Smickner, Com. Of. to Sch. Rcts. Temp.—Lieut. Jas. McIvor, 26th Prect.; Richard Manning, 28th Prect., and Philip Auer, 32d Prect., to Schl. for Rcts., 10 days; H. A. Miller, 156th Prect., to 82d Prects., 15 days; C. E. Lee, 28th Prect., to com. Prect., 10 days.

Leaves with Full Pay.—Capt. J. W. O'Connor, 28th Prect., 10 days.

Fines Imposed.—Patrol. J. J. McKeever, 28th Prect., absent without leave, 10 days, absent from resd. while sick, 10 days; Wm. Wiegand, 39th Prect., late relieving, 5 days; Act. Det. Sergt. Herman Meyer, improper action, 20 days; F. A. Buddemeyer, improper action 10 days.

Reprimand: Lieut. C. J. Hornbostel, 13th Prect., improper action; Prob. Patrol. F. J. Broderick, 26th Prect., failed to appear.

Charges dismissed: Lieut. John Shiels, 18th Prect., improper action; Patrol. J. F. Jennings, 10th Prect., conversation; C. A. McCarthy, 10th Prect., conversation; A. D. Sindt, 18th Prect., failed to discover burglary; B. F. Brady, 35th Prect., improper language; Myer Maltz, 30th Prect., improper patrol; Act. Det. Sergt., second grade F. A. Buddemeyer, 63d Prect., improper language and actions; Herman Meyer, 63d Prect., improper action; Prob. Patrol. F. J. Broderick, 26th Prect., disrespectful.

Restored to duty: Patrol. Andrew T. Brooks, 18th Prect.; Paul A Szermer, 21st Prect.

Found guilty, dismissed: Patrol. T. F. O'Connor, 29th Prect.; charge, unbecoming conduct, false statement.

Fire Department.

To report on Thursday to 7th Reg. Armory for practice: J. T. Foote, T. S. Richards, Wm. Clancy, C. W. Roe, Jr., E. A. Dammeyer, E. A. Woolley, Martin Ferguson, W. A. Walekh, F. Engeninger, Frank Munn, J. J. O'Keefe, Ralph Bernholz, I. W. Chatterway, Chas. Charous, Jos. Stack, C. A. Widmer Jr., W. F. Gallagher, Ernest Bernsen, A. J. Muir, E. S. Gallagher, Ernest Bernsen, A. M. Forster, C. H. Breuer, Jos. Miller, (No. 3.) N. J. Bruno, A. T. Cole, Alex. Ungerer, C. E. Brown.

J. F. Mahoney, Water Dept., transf. to F. D. as drivehelpman, at $1,050 a yr.

Suspended pending charges: A. J. Dodin, veterinarian.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of the Labor Clerk, recommending the appointment of Pasquale Novello as extra sweeper in the Department of Street Cleaning.

Communication from the Chief Examiner, recommending Mrs. Dell A. Jones's reinstatement as monitor.

The commission has granted the following requests for promotion to eligible lists:

Maurice O'Hare, clerk, second grade, temporary work: He says that he reported in person to the Board of Elections, who stated he failed to respond.

Dr. Benjamin Jablous, pathologist: He says that he has returned to the city and is ready to accept appointment. He had previously declined on account of temporary inability.

Gertrude R. Blackman, typewriting copyist: She says that she is working under contract and cannot accept a temporary position at this time.

Request of Thomas F. Murphy that certification of his name from the list of firemen be withheld until June 1, 1914, as he is now serving his probationary period as patrolman.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for aid, for men only, on Jan. 7 and 8 to fill a large number of vacancies in aid and deck officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. As the commission has experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of eligibles to met the needs of the service in these positions, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, practical computations, astronomy, physics, surveying, modern languages, drawing and descriptive geometry, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets..4:34|Moon rises..9:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:15	10:50	3:53	4:43
Governors Island	10:22	10:54	4:09	5:10
Hell Gate	12:12	12:41	6:49	6:50

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 16.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
SS Noordendyk, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
SS Caprera, Lisbon, Nov. 17.
SS Carrillo, Port Limon, Dec. 8.
SS Kilsyth, Palamos, Nov. 23.
SS Havana, Havana, Dec. 13.
SS Concho, Galveston, Dec. 10.
SS Tennyson, Barbados, Dec. 8.
SS El Cid, Boston, Dec. 15.
SS Honduras, Savannah, Dec. 12.
SS Kentuckian, Boston, Dec. 15.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Dec. 13.
SS Commewijne, Trinidad, Dec. 9.
SS Comal, Key West, Dec. 13.
SS Satsuma, Boston, Dec. 15.
SS Com. di Giorgio, Port Antonio, Dec. 9.
SS Prinz Joachim, Colon, Dec. 9.
SS Buffalo, Boston, Dec. 15.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Magdalena	Kingston	Dec. 12
Barcelona	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Delphine	Naples	Nov. 29
Venezia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Conrad Mohr	Immingham	Dec. 1
Osage	Rotterdam	Nov. 30
Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 2
Panama	Crostoba	Dec. 11
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 14
El Sol	Galveston	Dec. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 10
America	Naples	Dec. 6
Santa Marta	Savanilla	Dec. 7
Kain	Bremen	Dec. 4
Florizel	Halifax	Dec. 16
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 13
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 15
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 10
Perfection	Port Arthur	Dec. 10
Princess Irene	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
El Rio	New Orleans	Dec. 13

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Dora	Algiers	Dec. 3
Pretoria	Hamburg	Dec. 0
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Asiatic Prince	Bahia	Nov. 20
Maracaibo	Curacao	Dec. 11
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 13
Amerika	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Citonia	Naples	Dec. 8
Canadian	Antwerp	Dec. 9
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec. 13
Miltonian	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Dec. 16
Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Dageid, S. Domingo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zinal, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Lord Dufferin, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	——	12:00M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aurora, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

California, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Queen Elizabeth, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Horatius, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camagey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 16.

SS Bremen, Bremen to New York, was 441 miles E. at noon; due 18th, forenoon.
North German Lloyd.
SS Venezia, Marseilles to New York, was 313 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 17th, afternoon. Fabre Line.
SS Prinzess Irene, Naples to New York, was 899 miles E. at noon; due 18th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS St. Louis, Southampton to New York, was 740 miles E. at 7 P. M.; due 18th, afternoon. American Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 189 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 940 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 17 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 506 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, was 181 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 849 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 270 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, passed Jupiter at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 217 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 5 P. M.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston to New York, was 450 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Vestris, at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 15.
SS Star of India, at Cape Town, Dec. 16.
SS Inverlyon, at Cape Town, Dec. 16.
SS Niwaru, at Adelaide, Dec. 10.
SS Anglo-Egyptian, at Sydney, Dec. 16.
SS Minneapolis, at London, Dec. 16.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, Dec. 16.
SS Howick Hall, at Talcahuano, Dec. 13.
SS San Fraterno, at Sheerness, Dec. 14.
SS Panonia, at Fiume, Dec. 10.
SS Barenfels, at Colombo, Dec. 12.
SS Elitonia, at Trieste, Dec. 12.
SS River Crontes, at Barcelona, Dec. 15.
SS Araxes, at Fiume, Dec. 15.
SS Meiderskin, at Talcahuano, Dec. 16.

Sailed.

SS Vasari, from Santos, Dec. 15.
SS Verdi, from Barbados, Dec. 15.
SS San Gregorio, from Rotterdam, Dec. 15.
SS African Prince, from Bahia, Dec. 15.
SS Ruferia, from St. Lucia, Dec. 14.
SS Eastern Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 13.
SS Indra, from Shanghai, Dec. 13.
SS Laura, from Algiers, Dec. 12.
SS Canada, from Marseilles, Dec. 13.
SS Oakfield, from Las Palmas, Dec. 18.
SS Bristol City,, from Bristol, Dec. 16.
SS Oceana, from Faro, Dec. 0.

Passed.

SS Kristianiafjord, New York for Bergen, passed Lizard.
SS Mira, New York for Savona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Romanla, New York for Marseilles passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulu .....Dec. 18
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru .....Dec. 18
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama .....Dec. 19
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Persia .....Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota .....Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia .....Dec. 28
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Dec. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi .....Jan. 2
Hawaii, Samaon Islands, New Zealand, (except parcel post) and Australia (West) (via San Francisco) —Sonoma .....Jan. 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 6 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 23, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ABERCROMBIE, ELIZABETH, (died Dec. 19, 1910;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $76,829.16.

CHURCHILL, ALICE S., (died Sept. 29, 1906;) net estate in New York, $772.75; $1,000 Seneca Falls Water Works bond.

COONEY, DANIEL F., (died March 16, 1913;) net estate in New York, $20,345.09; one-half interest in tangible assets of D. F. Cooney & Co., iron merchants, $20,345.09.

HACK, JOHN HENRY, (died Nov. 29, 1912;) net estate, $24,408.98; premises 316 East 162d Street, the Bronx, $18,000; premises at Hermany and Olmstead Avenues, the Bronx, $1,900; vacant lots in the Bronx, $1,840; lots at Port Jefferson, N. Y., $225; total realty, less mortgages, $17,865; cash, $40; bank accounts, $7,453.06.

LOCKE, ELLEN MARIA, (died June 21, 1913;) net estate, $5,529.08; bank accounts, $5,688.58.

ROCKWELL, JAMES W. B., (died July 31, 1913;) net estate, $29,281.29; bank accounts, $7,699.52; personal effects, $107.25; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $17,077.28; claims, $1,818.81; bonds, $1,541.25; three first mortgage certificates of the New York Investors' Corporation.

SHAFER, WILLIAM LESLEY, (died April 24, 1913;) net estate, $211,732.62; plot on Grace Avenue, the Bronx, $1,200; two plots on Burke Avenue, the Bronx, $2,000; one-fourth interest in six lots on 137th Street, $25,000; one-fourth interest in two lots at Towns ad Avenue and 174th Street, the Bronx, $5,000; one-fourth interest in three lots on West 236th Street, the Bronx, $1,750; one-fourth interest in equity in land and apartment houses at Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, $32,500; one-fourth interest in thirteen lots in Yonkers, $812.50; one-tenth interest in two plots in Brooklyn, $7,449.76; one-sixth interest in three lots on Walton Avenue, the Bronx, $1,333.33; one-third interest in two lots at 168th Street, the Bronx, $3,000; one-eighth interest in eleven acres on Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, $8,750; one-fifth inter-st in equity in twenty-five acres on Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, $76,600; one-fourth interest in equity in plot on East 137th Street, the Bronx, $1,000; one-fifth interest in equity in plot and apartment house at Broadway and 103th Street, $15,000; one-eighth interest in equity in property near Laconia Avenue, the Bronx, $5,076.25; one-sixth interest in lot at Gerard Avenue and 149th Street, the Bronx, $5,000; two-fifths interest in plot at White Plains Road and 231st Street, the Bronx, $5,600; nine-twentieths interest in twenty-eight plots at Arden Park, $15,300; one-fifth interest in lots at Arden Park, $4,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Orders Nov. 11 directing Lt. J. W. McNeill, C. A. C., to sail for Manila Jan. 5, amended. He will sail on Feb. 6.

Leaves—Maj. W. S. Guignard, 1st Field Artl., Dec. 20 to March 1, and sail for Honolulu March 6.

Maj. W. L. Clarke, Sig. Cor., Jan. 2 to 28.

Navy Orders.

Ens. F. Loftin, torpedo div., Annapolis, to Asia. St.

Asst. Paymaster P. T. M. Lathrop, treatment at Washington.

Ch. Btswn. G. Sabelstrom, the Albany, to orders.

Lt. Com. P. Babin, Monterey and Monadnock; to com. Wilmington.

Lt. J. E. Iseman, Asia. Flt., to aid Gov. Gen., Manila.

Lt. E. F. Buck, to staff Com. in Chief, Asia. Flt.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wheeling at Vera Cruz; Peoria at Havana; Petrel at Puerto Plata; Vixen at Phila.; Wyoming and Arkansas at N. Y. Yard.

Sailed—Ozark, Cristobal for Guantanamo en route to N. Y.; Buffalo, Corinto for Balboa.

Hannibal, Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 2, for Guantanamo, thence to E. coast of Nicaragua, survey duty, and April 1 to E. coast Panama.

Ohio will be delayed two weeks reaching Mex., and Michigan will remain there until relieved.

Solace, N. Y., Dec. 19, for E. coast Mex.

**Settlement of

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Greenwich Village Corner Sold to an Investor—Herbert C. Pell Gives His Son a Private Dwelling as a Christmas Present—Piano Firm Buys Factory —Bronx and Suburban Deals.

An interesting Greenwich Village deal involving a corner which has not been affected by modern improvements in many years was closed yesterday by the St. John's Park Realty Company (James H. Cruikshank and William D. Kilpatrick) which sold the recently completed six-story loft on the southwest corner of Commerce and Barrow Streets. It occupies a plot 20.4 by 80.6 and irregular.

The buyer is Helen L. Moore Major and she gave in part payment the four-story dwelling at 309 West Eighty-eighth Street, on Lot 19 by 100.8, near West End Avenue.

The Commerce Street corner was acquired by the sellers, who have been active operators in the section, over a year ago from Trinity Church. The building has been leased on a long term to the drug firm of E. Fougera & Co. The brokers in the transaction were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

House as a Christmas Gift.

As a Christmas gift Herbert C. Pell of Tuxedo, New York, has given to his son Clarence C. Pell, 169 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 16 by 100 feet, located between Third and Lexington Avenues.

C. C. Pell has occupied the property for the past couple of years. It is assessed by the City of New York for taxation purposes at $21,000.

Piano Firm Buys Factory.

In the passing of title by the Dordan & Butler Realty Company to the piano firm of Hardman, Peck & Co., on the property at 524 to 546 West Fifty-second Street, running through the block to 531 to 539 West Fifty-first Street, the purchase of that large plot between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues is disclosed.

The buyers have been occupying the property, of which the Fifty-second Street portion is covered with a six-story factory formerly used by the Tracey Brothers Rope Company. The latter sold it in 1910 to the Dordan & Butler Realty Co., and they leased it to the piano firm for twenty-one years with an option to purchase within three years, and this option has been exercised.

The frontage is 225 feet on Fifty-second Street and 125 feet on Fifty-first Street. The transfer was made subject to a $210,000 mortgage and the buyers gave a second mortgage of $60,000.

Old Second Ave. Buildings Sold.

The two old-fashioned three-story dwellings at 31 and 33 Second Avenue have been sold by Albert E. Kelly to Bernhard Lefkowitz. They occupy a plot 59.6 by 90, and will be demolished to make way for a twelve-story business building, to be erected by the buyer. This is the first transfer of the property in many years.

$30,000 for a Harlem Dwelling.

The four-story private dwelling 1,974 Madison Avenue, occupying a plot 19 by 85 feet, on the northwest corner of 126th Street, has been sold by the Realty and Brokerage Company to an investor, who will rehuild the structure and add stores. The property was held at about $30,000.

Ten-Story Bronx Apartment.

That the apartment house development of the Bronx is proceeding on active lines is shown in the filing of plans yesterday for a ten-story multifamily house, to cover a plot 131.9 by 131.9, on the east side of the Grand Concourse, 56 feet north of Mt. Hope Place.

The cost is estimated at $70,000 by the Tremont Architectural Company, architects for the owner, Otto J. Schwarzler. It is the first ten-story apartment house planned for the Bronx. The suites will be divided into six and seven room apartments, and one of the features will be a roof garden.

$170,000 For Dickinson Estate Lots.

At the public auction of the Dickinson estate of 110 lots by Bryan L. Kennelly on Monday the property was first sold in separate parcels and then in bulk. The first action was sold for $54,000 to outsiders but in bulk $55,000 to the plaintiff. Action number two was sold for $48,325 to outsiders but in bulk $50,000 to the plaintiff. Action number three sold for $26,500 to outsiders but in bulk $28,000 to the plaintiff. Action number four was sold for $36,450 to outsiders but in bulk $37,000 to the plaintiff, making the net sale of 110 lots to the plaintiff for $170,000.

$200,000 Brooklyn Deal.

One of the largest recent transactions in Broadway business property was announced yesterday by the Trustees of the estate of Timothy G. Sellow, who have contracted to sell the four-story business building 995 Broadway, corner of Ditmars Street, occupied by the Mutual Furniture Company, the building 1,087 Broadway; a three-story business building occupied by Israel Hyc pants maker, and the four-story double stores and dwelling apartments known as 1,730 to 1,744 Broadway, just above Rockaway Avenue, adjoining the furniture house of Mills Brothers, to clients of Charles C. Lockwood.

The brokers in the transaction were Nathan Stern, Penwick E. Small, and Clarence B. Smith. The properties sold are valued at close to $200,000.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Catherine Heinzerling to a client for investment, the two-story and cellar brick two family dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, known as 535 Forty-sixth Street.

Fred. M. Smith has sold for Jessie O'Connor of White Mills, Penn., the plot 50 by 100 at the southwest corner of Blake Avenue and Hendricks Street, with five store and flat buildings each 20 by 48 to an investor.

C. B. Gwathmey, Vice President and Treasurer of the Westwood Realty Company, corner of Flatbush Avenue and Winthrop Street, has sold to E. H. Bishop & Son a plot of lots having a frontage of 200 feet on the north side of Parkside Avenue between Flatbush and Bedford Avenues. Messrs. Bishop & Son intend improving the lots with high class one-family houses at once. The same concern sold two of Bishop's two-family houses on President Street to M. A. Clarkson.

New Jersey.

Fernleigh Towers, a massive stone dwelling surrounded by two hundred acres of land in the Ramapo Mountains at Ramsey, N. J., near the estate of H. O. Havemeyer, has been sold to a Western investor by the owner, Arthur Freeman. Mr. Freeman recently purchased the Nathan Hale apartment house at 181st Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

Recent Buyers.

Daniel Dreyer is the buyer of the stable, 343 and 345 West Thirty-sixth Street sold last month by the Trustees of the estate of P. A. Geogegan.

Thomas L. Curra is the buyer of the tenement 326 East 118th Street sold Monday by Joseph B. Peck.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for George A. Freeman the dwelling, 135 East Seventy-first Street, 17 feet wide, and four stories and basement in height, to Preston Davie.

Worthington Whitehouse in conjunction with Messrs. Harris & Vaughan has leased for R. A. Chesebrough his five-story American basement dwelling at the southwest corner of Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue to Ralph Pulitzer.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company in conjunction with John N. Golding has leased for C. A. Ripley the entire building at 123 West Fifty-second Street to the J. Kent Warden Company, Incorporated, for a term of years.

J. G. White & Co. have leased for the Tremont Amusement Company the store 215 West Forty-second Street to Hanover Lunch at an aggregated rental of $240,000.

Fischlowitz & Newfield, furniture dealers, for many years located at 45 West Fourteenth Street, have leased from James J. Coogan the building formerly occupied by J. J. Little & Co., at the southwest corner of Seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, for a term of nine years. Morris E. Sterne, Incorporated, negotiated the lease.

The increase in rental values in the midtown section is clearly shown in a lease closed yesterday by Moore & Wyckoff affecting the 21-story building at 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, covering a lot 20 by 98.9. Ten years ago this property was rented by Mrs. Mary Willard at the rate of $4,000 per annum.

The old lease expired a few days ago, and its renewal yesterday was effected on a basis of $7,000 a year for ten years. The owners are Edwin W. Glassee and Margaret M. Herbert.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

47th St, 41 West, n s, 595 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; four-story dwelling; Trustees Columbia University against T. Harper and others; Nash & J., attorneys; Maurice Marks, referee; due, $64,460.77; taxes, &c., $3,999.23; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

8th Av, 2,055, e s, 75.7 n of 111th St, 25.6x100, five-story tenement and stores; M. C. Goddard, executors, against Marvel Baking Co and others; W. A. Alcock, attorney; D. C. Glover, referee; due, $30,653; taxes, &c., $2,955.75; to Louis H. Feldscher, a part in interest, for $40,000.

224 St, 423 East, n s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 51.7x98.9, four-story tenement and stores; Margaret Hall against Moore Realty Co. and others; W. Seligman, attorney; R. H. Powell, referee; due, $2,794.31; taxes, &c., $1,517; subject to prior mortgage, $16,000; to the plaintiff for $20,160.

76th St, 324 West, s s, 306 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2, four-story dwellings; Abr. Leipzig against F. A. M. Hand; Jacobs & L., attorneys; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $5,208.48; taxes, &c., $765.90; subject to first mortgage, $31,000; to the plaintiff for $34,581.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

East St, 111 West, n s, 155 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against C. R. Davis and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Wallace, referee; due, $14,630.50; taxes, &c., $237.30; withdrawn.

102d St, 109 and 111 West, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 45.10x100.11, six-story tenement; G. P. Sherwood & Co. against Rosaria Pizzichello and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $2,208.22; taxes, &c., $588.25; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $56,500; to the plaintiff for $57,000.

By Edgar H. Mayers.

Stanton St, 200, n w corner of Ridge St., 25x80, six-story tenement and stores; Louis Simon against William Menzel and others; A. F. Silverstone, attorney; R. A. Sellgman, referee; due, $18,598.51; taxes, &c., $807.49; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $59,500; to the plaintiff for $61,100.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

2d St, 109 East, s s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x165.11, five-story tenement and stores; also

Grand St, 576, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75, three brick tenements and stores; also

Grand St, 578, n s, 25 ft e of Goerck St, 25x75, three-story tenement and stores and three-story rear tenement; Annie Drucker against Wilhelmina Singler and others; J. F. Niemann, attorney; Samson Lachman, referee; due, $28,846.48; subject to prior mortgage aggregating $29,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 147th St, 49.11x100, six-story tenement; L. H. Cohen against Otto J. Spannhake and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. J. Frank, referee; due, $6,537.90; taxes, &c., $1,225.37; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $51,000.

AT 5,308 THIRD AV.
By Robert A. Sherman.

Vyse Av, 1,141, w s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; J. C. O'Connor, trustee, against Paul Friedland and others, Action 1; Macdonald & Kellogg, attorneys; G. C. Wallace, referee; due, $8,907.13; taxes, &c., $234.

Vyse Av, 1,143, w s, 220 ft n of 167th St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; same against same, Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $8,907.73; taxes, &c., $234.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in Manhattan. The following were filed in the Bronx:

Grand Concourse, e s, 50, 897 ft n of St. Hope Place, for a ten-story brick tenement, 131.9x131.9; Otto J. Schwarzler, 1,150 Clay Av, owner; Tremont Architectural Company, 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $70,000.

Daly Av, e s, 103.88 ft s of 179th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 45x97; Herbst Realty Company, Albert H. Herbst, 983 East 179th St, President; owners, Tremont Architectural Company, 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $45,000.

Lacombe Av, s e corner of Bolton Av, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19x30; William Fish, Bolton Av, Clason Point, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, n e corner of Tremont Av, for a one-story brick store, 100x90; Smith & Hahn, 460 Tremont Av, owners; William H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Park Av, e s, 189 ft s of 178th St, for a two-story frame shop, 10x67; John Toczkoosky, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Rogers Place, w s, 217.15 ft n of Westchester Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 66.8x82; One Hundred and Eighty-second Street Realty Company, Joseph Lefkowitz, 2,389 1st Av, President, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Company, Southern Boulevard and 163d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Bronx Park, e s, Bronx River, 512 ft n e of boat house, for a one-story brick shelter pavilion, 85x45; City of New York, owners; LaFarge & Morls, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $7,328.

170th St, s w corner of Park Av, for a one-story stone factory, 50x80; William C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont A, architect; cost, $2,000.

168th St, 166.4 ft e of Franklin Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22.6x42; Rosie Solomon, on premises, owner; S. J. Bauman, 1,046 Jackson Av, architect; cost, $800.

Tremont Av, 733 to 737, for two five-story brick stores and tenements, 37.6x88 each; Ignatz Modry, 128 East 74th St, owner; Otto L. Spannhake, 238 East 73th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,132, e s, 32.6x75, and Broadway, e e, 67.8 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75; Charles J. Butterly to New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, (mtg $45,000.) Sept. 10; attorneys, Weschler & K., 141 Broadway $100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11x117; Charles J. Butterly to New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, (mtg $375,000.) Aug. 29; attorneys, Weschler & K., 141 Broadway $100

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 75th St, 102.2x100; Charles J. Butterly to New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, (mtg $225,000.) Sept. 3; attorneys, Weschler & K., 141 Broadway $100

MANGIN ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x99; Morris Vollmano to Solomon Bisgaier, 315 Rivington St, Arthur G. Murphy, 2,549 Decatur Av, b, and s., Dec. 1; attorney, E. A. Levy, 505 5th Av $100

30TH ST, 10 West, s s, 100x98.9; Burlington Hotel Co., Inc., to David M. Heyman, 320 West 87th St. (mtg $400,000;) all liens Nov. 19; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St $1

36TH ST, 343 and 345 West, n s, 36x98.9; Christian F. Tietjen and another, trustees, to Daniel S. Dryer, 335 West 29th St. (mtg $35,000.) Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,500

30TH ST, 343 and 345 West, n s, 36x98.9; Daniel S. Dryer to August Dryer, 206 West 52d St, b. and s. a. a. g., all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

36TH ST, 343 and 345 West, n s, 36x98.9; August Dryer to Esther Dryer, 335 West 29th St, and Ida A. Roth, 1 West 104th St. b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

49TH ST, 9 East, n s, 22.2x100.5; Cornelia V. McCormick to E. Newman, 57 Washington Av, Richmond Hill, and Mary A. Nicoll, Upper Nyack, N. Y., 1-6 part, basement and store, Dec. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Chas. A. Sparling, as guardian, by Chas. E. Heuberer, guardian, to same, 1-6 part, all title, Dec. 16; attorney, same $9,250

SAME PROPERTY; Earl J. Sparling, guardian of late Harriet E. Sparling, daughter of Annie M. Heuberer, to same, all estate by courtesy, all title, basement and store, Dec. 16; attorney same $4,500

50TH ST, n s, 58.6 ft s of 1st Av, 19.5x80; Abr. Nussbaum to Zipporah, his wife, New York City, (mtg $1,500,) Sept. 7, 1892; attorney, Benj. Wruska, 39 Nassau St $1

64TH ST, 169 East, n s, 16x100.5; Herbert C. Pell to Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y., Dec. 15; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St ..... Gift

65TH ST, 421 East, n s, 37.7x100.5, (foreclosure Dec. 4;) Charles T. Terry, referee, to Public Bank of New York City, 89 Delancey St, Dec. 16; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St $35,000

65TH ST, 425 East, n s, 37.7x100.5; Abraham Ellenbogen, referee, to Public Bank of New York City, 89 Delancey St, (foreclosure Dec. 4.) Dec. 16; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St $35,000

118TH ST, 326 East, s s, 25x100.11; Joseph B. Peck to Thomas L. Curren, 19 Cliff St, Rosebank, S. I., all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St $1

120TH ST, 163 West, n s, 18.11x100.11; Lizzie G. Watson to Catherine Murray, 163 West 122d St. (mtg $12,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, George E. Weiler, 47 Cedar St $1

129TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x99.11; John Hickey to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St. (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 15; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $1

129TH ST, s s, 271.2 ft e of 5th Av, 17.9x99.11; Jno. Hickey to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St. (mtg $10,000.) Dec. 16; attorney, C. P. Latting, 34 Pine St $100

HUNTS POINT ROAD, 830, 19.3x113.4; Lawrence Davis to Arthur L. Merriam, 58 Central Park West, (mtg $10,000.) Dec. 11; attorney, C. P. Latting, 34 Pine St $100

LOTS 382 to 385, map of Seton Homestead; Frank McEachern to Mary McEachern, 29 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, Nov. 1; attorney, J. J. Fuckler, 80 Maiden Lane $100

LOT 436, map of Seton Homestead; Frank McEachern to Mary McEachern, 29 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, Nov. 1; attorney, J. J. Buckley, 80 Maiden Lane $100

LOTS 145 and 146, map 369, Lots of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Goldie Cowen to Carrie Lazar, 724 Beck St, Nov. 21, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, L. Cowen, 784 East 166th St. $100

LOT 139, map Hunts Point Realty Company; Charles J. Kratochwil to Frank H. Atzberger, East Islip, L. I., Dec. 11; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 909 East 180th St....$1

LOTS 34 and 40, Block 59, map Morris Park; Richard D. Morse to William Clute, Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 32, 38, 40, and 41, Block 36, same map; Richard D. Morse to Horace B. Packer, Wellsboro, Penn., Dec. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $1

LOT 75, map of part of Scheffelin estate; Adolph Cianchetti to James di Benedetto, 647 East 222d St, Dec. 15 ..... $100

MANIDA ST, 729, e s, 20x76.9; Julie Duffrin to Henry C. Echeer, 617 East 146th St, Dec. 15, (mtg $4,250;) attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, 663, w s, 37.6x95; Solomon F. Cohen to Lizzie Finkelstein, May 18, 1910; attorney, Samuel M. Phillips, 41 Park Row $100

PROSPECT AV, 659, w s, 37.6x95; Solomon F. Cohen to Gusaie Horowitz, May 18, 1910; attorney, same $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 185th St, 40.5x113.11x39.11x120; Benenson Realty Co. to John Hickey, 8 East 129th St, Dec. 15, (mtg $42,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, s e corner of Bronx River, 180.2x300; Henry Stahl to John Stahl, 240th St, Wakefield, Dec. 13; attorney, Wm. W. Penfield, 4,704 White Plains Road $100

1037TH ST, n s, 16.10 ft w of Jackson Av, 16.8x71; Constance P. Simpson to Charles R. Worthington, 17 West 128th St, Dec. 8; attorney, Edward F. Moran, 51 Chambers St $1

169TH ST, 456 East, 25x100; Peter Ludermann to Clara Wottrich, 794 East 180th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

186TH ST, 458 East, 20x100; John Albrecht to Louise Withey, 175 Sterling St, Brooklyn, (mtg $13,191,) Dec. 12; attorney, Waldorf Mortgage Corporation, 63 Park Row..$1

236TH ST, 318 East, 28.7x100; Clara Wottrich to Peter Ludermann, 456 East 169th St, Dec. 15, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 152-164; Convent Park Construction Co. to Elias A. Cohen, 46 West 113th St, Sept. 30, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Eno, 50 Chambers St $25,000

CANAL ST, 199 and 201, 50x25; Annie M. Losee to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Phebe L. Donnelly to Annie M. Losee, Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

HENRY ST, 27, n s, 24.6x100; Hirsh Macht to Ida Goldblum, 1,519 Washington Av, Dec. 10, due Feb. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldogle, Fox & Fox, 271 Broadway $1,750

MANGIN ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x99; Solomon Bisgaier to Morris Vollman, at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,500

4TH AV, e s, 148.1 ft n of 34th St, 20x80; William B. Coley to Charles A. Peabody, 224 Madison Av, Dec. 10, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond; address 2 Wall St $1

4TH AV, 440; Alexander H. Sonnenberg to G. W. Faber, Inc., 1 Beaver St, installments, 6 p. c., Dec. 16; attorneys, Kidder, A. & R., 27 William St $1,200

5TH AV, 357 to 371, e s, 166.8x—; Madison Av, n w corner of 34th St, 74x145; 5th Av, 355, e s, 31x100; 34th St, 1 East, 20x98.9; 34th St, 13 East, 50x98.9; Madison Av, 192 to 198, w s, 123.5x—; Michael Friedsam and others, executors, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 34 Nassau St., Dec. 11, due as per bond $500,000

19TH ST, 215 East, 18.9x92; Edward C. M. Kemp and another to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 16, prior mtg $7,000, due March 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.. $1,000

36TH ST, 343 and 345 West, n s, 36x98.9; Daniel S. Dryer to Christian F. Tietjen, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and another, trustees, prior mtg $35,000, Dec. 10, due May 12, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

49TH ST, 9 East, 22.2x100.5; Hy Amermann and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 16; due as per bond $35,000

51ST ST, n s, 67 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x75.5; Matilda L. Bedford to Kate F. Hayes, 514 Madison Av, Dec. 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Foley & P. & H., 206 Broadway $5,000

69TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 5.8x100.5; Westport Construction Co. to Anna Reymet, 19 West 118th St, Dec. 16, prior mtg $175,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Nordlinger, 160 Broadway..... $25,000

94TH ST, s s, 405.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x85.11x8x85.9; Louis T. Romaine, trustee, to William B. Scott, 345 Broadway, and another, trustees, Dec. 15, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $13,000

103D ST, 222 East, 20x100.5; Isidor L. Kessler to Katie Schaffer, 207 5th St, Dec. 15, prior mtg $9,000, due May 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Sternlicht, 230 6th St..... $2,000

125TH ST, 510 West, s s, 25x100.11; Morris Feder to Bernard L. Fess, 3949 Park Av, Dec. 8, prior mtg $29,000, Dec. 8, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. Phelan, 261 Broadway $11,258

161ST ST, 518-528 West, 135x99.11; Corporation of Trinity Church against Mortimer Cleveland, Ohio, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years, 6 p. c., Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $10,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 175 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Silas E. Black to August Jordan, 2,501 Arthur Av, Dec. 15, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 40 Wall St $500

LOT 139, map of 369 lots of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Frank X. Atzberger to Jennie Y. Hallock, 2,070 Honeywell Av, Dec. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 909 East 180th St $700

LOTS 37 and 40, Block 59, map of Morris Park; William K. Clute to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, July 14, due July 9, 1916; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $1,900

ROAD from Harlem Bridge to St. Peter's Church at w s of land of Louis Schneider, runs n 165x e 60.9x s 165x e 66; Ferdinand C. Baumann to John J. Paulsen, 1,000 Park Place, Aug. 18, (prior mtg $4,000,) demand, 6 p. c. $1,250

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner of 165th St, 46.2x201.10; Fram Building Co., Inc., to Philip Stein and others, trustees, 895 Bolton Av, (prior mtg $12,500,) 1 year, 6 p. c., Dec. 15 ..... $5,881

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 185th St, 40.5x113.11; John Hickey to Benenson Realty Co, 407 East 153d St, Dec. 15, (prior mtg $42,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $2,500

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 100.9 ft n of Leyden St, 25x100; Anna M. Schumacher to Dora Polsenski, Marble Hill, New York, Dec. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 309 Broadway $1,300

3D AV, 3,875, leasehold; Harry Greenberg to Max Greenspun, 653 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 15, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Joseph A. Whitecorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn $3,365

166TH ST, 456 East, 25x100; Clara Wottrich to Peter Ludermann, 456 East 169th St, Dec. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..... $15,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BEEKMAN ST, 20, all; Henry Allen Foote and others, executors, to Gustave Lindenmeyr & Sons, 11 West 31st St, 2 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, K. C. Kirtland, 68 William St $8,000

WILLIS AV, 221, store, &c.; Andrew Davey to Thomas Farley, 244 East 137th St, 4 years from June 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St $1,800

42D ST, 215 West, all; Sperry & Hutchinson Co. to Ernest Manlock and another, 420 Grand St, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, W. M. Sperry, 1,476 Broadway $2,400

42D ST, 136 West, store floor; Hugh Dougherty to Herman Schaer, 217 East 82d St, 5 6-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorneys, Lehman & W., 257 Broadway $6,000

49TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; all; Estate of Bradish Johnson to Daniel Darrow, Spuyten Duyvil, 21 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorneys, H. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St $2,100

131ST ST, 68-72 East, all; Sundel Hyman to Burns Brothers Stool and Scarf Co., 124th St and 1st Av, 10 years from April 1, 1914 ..... $6,000

180TH ST, n w corner of Honeywell Av, 4th store west of corner; Louis A. Lehmaier to William Dunkirk and another, 1,056 Kelly St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1913..... $660

MECHANICS' LIENS.

LAFAYETTE ST, 316; K. Altholz against James S. Carney, owner; Naughton Construction Co., contractor $100

LEWIS ST, 183 to 187; William T. Biffi against Directors Realty Holding Co., owner; William J. Reilly, contractor $45

MORRIS AV, 2,001 to 2,011; Leopold Schwartz and others against August Jacob Construction Co., owner and contractor... $2,400

MORRIS AV, 2,001 to 2,011; Michael O'Rorke against August Jacob Construction Co., owner and contractor $4,345

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, 193.10 ft s e of 129th St, 50x irregular to 129th St; Charniack & Held against London Construction Co., owner and contractor $1,239

SUTTON PLACE, 22; Charles Levy and others against Louisa Ghiold, owner; Harry Ghiold, contractor $35

WADSWORTH AV, 248 to 256; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against Comfort Realty Co., owner and contractor $339

WADSWORTH AV, 248 to 256; Toonkel & Levitan Construction Co. against Comfort Realty Co., owner and contractor....$1,450

3D ST, 1,524 St, 72x103; John R. Smith's Sons, Inc., against Corgil Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor $401

3D AV, s w corner of 182d St, 80x103; Robertson & Smith, Inc., against Corgil Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor $540

5TH AV, 362 and 364; Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. against Francis B. Harrison and Henry T. Scott, trustees, owners; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor $237

8TH ST, 24 West; G. Mauglaletti & Son against John A. Murray, owner; C. De La Valierre, contractor $83

141ST ST, 103 to 109 West; Sam Grubstein against Intercity Land and Securities Co., owner and contractor $43

157TH ST, 602 to 608 West; Aaron Klein against Sarah Harris, owner; Sam Lipsky, contractor $81

162D ST, s s, between Crotona Parkway and Mohegan Av x irregular to West St; Metal Covered Door Co. against F. & B. Construction Co., owner and contractor....$503

226TH ST, 600 to 656; Albert W. Anderson against G. Arcolov, owner; Michael Agugila, contractor $85

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MADISON AV, 69; Colwell Lead Co. against Elizabeth R. Levinson and others, Nov. 7, 1913 ..... $105

NORFOLK ST, 162; Consolidated Roofing Co. against Henrietta Rosen and others, Jan. 4, 1912 ..... $90

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 574; W. E. Pruden Hardware Co. against Solow Construction Co. and others, Nov. 3, 1913 ..... $94

3D AV, 4,294; Ralph Schweibish and others against August Levi and others, Oct. 27, 1913 ..... $87

48TH ST, 24 and 26 East; Fordham Cornice Works, Inc., against John Doe and others, Dec. 3, 1913, (by bond) $420

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

NORTHERN AV, w s, whole front between 179th and 180th Sts, 200x125; Germania Life Insurance Co. loans Haven Construction Co. $270,000

LIS PENDENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, 689; Walter S. Cameron against Feist Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phelps & Eaton.

BROADWAY, w s, between 51st and 52d Sts; E. M. Kimbark against Waldemar Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lindsay, Kalish & Palmer.

5TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Avenue D, 175; Frank Rauch against Emma A. Wolfarth, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gerlich & Schwegler.

27TH ST, 153 and 156 West; Ferdinand Hall and others against Mathias Makaus and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Praskauer.

160TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 30x139.11; Manhattan Savings Institution against Realty Co. of Fort Washington and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALEXANDER, JAMES A., (died Dec. 5;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $30,000 to Henry C. Alexander, his brother, the income from $10,000 of which is to be paid to Ellen A. Cornellison and after her death to her children; $5,000 to Elizabeth T. Fewsmith, his niece; shares in the residuary estate to Joseph, Charles and James Alexander, his nephews, and to Elizabeth T. Fewsmith and Katherine A. Alexander, his nieces; $10,000 to Louisa A. James, his cousin.

HIGGINS, FRANCIS, (died Nov. 15;) left more than $10,000 each, of realty and personalty; $35,000 in trust each to M. Angela Ryan, his niece; Josephine O'Beirne, widow of his nephew; Thomas O'Beirne, and to Fanny Higgins, widow of his brother, Edward Higgins; $20,000 to Estelle O'Brien, his goddchild; $5,000 each to the Roman Catholic Asylum, the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Sanitarium Gabriels at Gabriels, N. Y., the Servants of Relief of Incurable Cancer, and to the Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil; residuary estate to Joseph Higgins.

McGUFFOG, JOHN H., (died Nov. 10;) left $2,000 personalty to John and William McGuffog, his sons.

MOORE, ANNIE, (died Dec. 1;) left $2,000 realty and $6,000 personalty; $1,000 toward the maintenance of St. Andrew's coffee stands; $500 each to Margaretta Sullivan and Charles Sullivan, children of Margaretta Clarke, her sister; $150 to the Salvation Army; $100 each to John S., Wilmam, Jr., Kathryn Whigam, Marjorie K. Whigam, and May Varlin; $50 each to Emily Harrle, Amelia Dey, Lulu Varlin, Marion Young, Josie Allen Elroy, Thomas Malone, Grace Robertson, — O'Neill, (first name not known,) Warren F. Fairbanks, Mrs. Fairbanks, Phillipine —, Mrs. George Ackerman, and Mrs. Clifford Mills, her niece; residuary estate to Katie E. Clarke, her niece.

MURPHY, ELIZABETH M., (died Nov. 25;) left $16,000 personalty; $2,000 each to John and Milady, her brothers, and Annie Dugan, Mary M. Mitchell, Margret McCue, Mary M. Stack, Margret M. Cullen, and Mary Ann M. Hagan, her nieces.

SACHS, EMMA, (died Sept. 26;) left more than $5,000 personalty; $5,000 to Bernhart Sachs, her husband; $250 to George Sachs; unknown amounts to Clara Kinstler and Flora Klein, her daughters.

SPINGARN, SAMUEL H., (died Nov. 27;) left more than $200,000 personalty; $10,000 each to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, the United Hebrew Charities, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Maurice H. Baumgarten, his nephew, and Regina Schlank, deceased, his niece; $5,000 each to Jacob Baumgarten, his nephew; $2,500 each to the Home for Aged and Infirm, the Montefiore Home, Hattie and Lena Raab, his cousin; $2,000 to Bertha C. Baun; income from the same amount to Elsa Lowenstein; $1,500 each to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and Rosie Raab, his cousin; $1,000 each to the Hebrew Infant Asylum, Seraphine Cohn and Emma Clark, his nieces, and Charles Samuel Spingarn, his grandnephew; $500 each to St. John's Guild, the Presbyterian Hospital, Elsa Baum, deceased; Otto Baumn, his nieces

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St.; principals only apply. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park Station, Brighton "L"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, Builder.

For Sale—Two-family brick house; easy terms; near City Line Station, Kings County. "L." Stolz, 677 Broadway, New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A valuable corner plot, 75x100 ft., at Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., ready for building. On 125-ft. boulevard, 5 minutes from station. Will sell contract for 15% less than prevailing prices. Only $750 cash required. A Sacrifice. Box P, 105 Times Downtown.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2¼ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Plenty of employment if you want it, and you can make good money raising all kinds of crops on this dandy little 6-acre place; close to neighbors; 5 minutes' walk to school; good little 6-room house, barn; owner cannot handle; only $900 for immediate sale. See details Page 4, "Strout's Biggest Winter Farm Bargains," just out. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

One of Short Hills most charming and beautifully landscaped places for sale, with 700 feet total frontage on two roads; heated garage, with improvements and man's room; English house, nearly new; first story stone; hot water heat; five baths, and many other advantages appealing to family of taste and refinement. Box 56, Short Hills, N. J.

At Orange.—New house of 10 rooms and bath; large living room and fireplace; oak floors; chestnut trim and beam ceilings; for sale at bargain. Address Owner, Box 41, Edgemere Hotel, East Orange, N. J.

A big little six room semi-bungalow at Westfield, plot 75x100 new and modern, $4,275, $300 cash, $26 per month and interest; it is choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Fanwood; big rooms, steam heat &c.; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FACTORIES, REAL ESTATE. LEON FEIST, Firemen's Bldg., NEWARK, N. J.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Improved fruit and poultry farm to develop or manage on share proposition by experienced business farmer. Box 205, 1,364 Broadway.

Building Material

Retiring from business. Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

$125,000.—First mortgage, new apartment house, over 200 tenants; magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker

EXPERTS TO CONFER ON TIMES SQ. STOP

Eminent Engineers Will Advocate an Express Station There Before Utilities Board.

TWO GRAND CENTRAL ROUTES

Commission Must Decide Whether to Go Under Fortieth Street or to Take a Diagonal Course.

Plans for the construction of the new subways at Times Square and at the Grand Central Station will come up in the next few days before the Public Service Commission. In the case of Times Square the plans have met with determined opposition from the property owners and business men of the neighborhood, on account of their conviction that they were drawn without due regard to the importance of the locality and the need of proper means of transfer between the B. R. T. and the Interborough lines. In the case of the Grand Central connection, the chief obstacle the commission has encountered has been in the arranging of proper financial terms.

When the Broadway Association and the Times Square Association pressed on the commission their views as to the importance of providing at Times Square for the B. R. T. Broadway line an express station running north from Forty-second Street, and connecting by a mezzanine plaza with the Interborough's Seventh Avenue station, they found in the commission a great deal of sympathy with their views. The question of the feasibility of the plan, which they advocated, came up, however. To meet these objections it has now been arranged to hold a conference with the commission, at which the engineering problems will be taken up and examined carefully.

This conference will be held in all probability before the end of the week. At the meeting the models prepared by Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the commission, and Henry G. Opdycke, Consulting Engineer of the Broadway Association, to show the solution of the problem which each of them favors, will be compared, and well-known engineers not connected with the commission are likely to be present to give their advice. Among those who have been invited on behalf of those who support the views of the Broadway Association are William J. Wilgus, formerly Chief Engineer and Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, and George A. Harwood, Chief Engineer of the Electric Zone Department of that line.

It is likely also that the commission will arrive at a final determination on the Grand Central connection next week, for on the settlement of the two problems presented by Forty-second Street depends the date at which the remodeled subway system will be in running order. It will be only a few weeks before the contract for the construction of the actual connection between the new Interborough Seventh Avenue Subway and the present line at Forty-fourth Street will be advertised, and the actual work may be under way before the end of February. From the operating point of view it is of the utmost importance to the Interborough to have its new east side line ready for use at about the same time as its new west side line.

The commission is undecided as to whether to construct the Grand Central connection by the diagonal line running from Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street to Park Avenue and Forty-first Street or by way of Fortieth Street. The balance of opinion in the commission inclines on the whole to the former, and it is believed that the Interborough is also strongly in favor of it. It has, so far, been impossible to arrive at terms with the property owner under whose structures the diagonal line would have to be constructed which seem reasonable to the commission. The principal difficulty has been in reaching a settlement with the owners of the Grand Union Hotel.

Commissioner Maltbie has figured that it would be possible to construct the connection by way of Fortieth Street for $1,000,000 less than the diagonal connection, supposing the hotel proprietors do not reduce the figures they have already quoted. On the other hand, he might be prepared to vote for the diagonal connection if it would cost $1,000,000 more than the Fortieth Street line. He pointed out that even if the commission adopted the diagonal connection on such terms as these, it was not certain that the Board of Estimate would be willing to vote the additional $1,000,000 for it.

Ex-Park Commissioner Smith, who represents the Grand Union Hotel interests in this matter, was inclined yesterday to consider that any argument founded on the additional cost of the diagonal route had little weight. Considering that north of the Grand Central, along Lexington Avenue, construction contracts have been let already for $35,000,000, any delay in setting these sections to work caused by the absence of the connecting link at the Grand Central Station would entail on the city a heavy loss in interest. At 5 per cent, this would amount to about $5,000 a day.

If the diagonal connection was adopted, Mr. Smith argued, construction could begin at once, since this route had already been legalized, and the delay could be cut down to the minimum or eliminated altogether. On the other hand, if the commission should after all adopt the Fortieth Street connection, some months would elapse before the commission obtained the necessary consents to legalize the route, and the loss of interest would at once become inevitable. In these circumstances, Mr. Smith said, it seemed to him that it was absurd to haggle over the extra $1,500,000 which the diagonal connection might cost.

Commissioner Maltbie replied to this argument by saying that unfortunately it looked now as if the Lexington Avenue subway would in any case be delayed by the lack of the Grand Central connection, and so it would be well for the commission, facing this fact, to consider very carefully the cost of the two routes.

FOURTH AV. SUBWAY PLANS.

Brooklyn Line Will Be Ready, It Is Expected, by Oct. 1.

The Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn should be ready for operation as a two-track line as far as Thirty-sixth Street by next Oct. 1, and it could be put in operation as far as Twenty-fifth Street by July 1 if the commission considered it worth while to spend $27,000 on cross-overs for temporary operation only.

This is the gist of the report which has been prepared by Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, at the instance of Commissioner Williams. The dates he sets for operation are dependent upon the assumption that the Bridge Department will have by then completed the connection between the Manhattan Bridge and the Fourth Avenue Subway at Nassau Street, and will have rearranged the present trolley tracks over the bridge so as to leave room for subway trains.

The subway itself is already completed and ready for track installation as far as Fortieth Street, with the exception of the short section between Hanson Place and Butler Street, where the sewer still occupies part of the structure. Mr. Craven says that very soon after Oct. 1 the rest of the subway to Eighty-sixth Street should be finished, so that trains should be running over the Manhattan Bridge to Eighty-sixth Street by the end of next year.

DIFFER ON SUBWAY STATION.

Utilities Board Says Fifth Avenue Building Broke Its Agreement.

Commissioner Eustis brought up yesterday at the public meeting of the Public Service Commission the matter of the Twenty-third Street station on the new B. R. T. Broadway subway. This, according to the original plans, was to run from Twenty-third Street down to Twenty-first Street. The plans were altered, however, so as to run from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-second Street. It was said by the Commissioner that this change was made after the Fifth Avenue Building had promised the commission to give it an entrance to the new subway through its building without charge. Now, the Commissioner said, it was refusing to carry out the undertaking, and it had been suggested that entrance to the subway from a kiosk in the street would be sufficient accommodation.

The Commissioner described this change of front as "an outrage," and on his motion the matter was referred back to Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the commission, with instructions to see if the original plans could not be carried out, unless the dispute concerning the entrances was adjusted to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. This section of the Broadway line is already under construction by the E. E. Smith Contracting Company.

To Discuss Traffic Problems.

The Broadway Association will hold a special meeting at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin to discuss the advisability of an express station on the subway at Columbus Circle, and the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for a franchise to run motor buses in Broadway from Fifty-seventh to Thirty-fourth Street.

GRAYS FIGHT OVER MONEY.

Court Gets More Affidavits from Broker and His Wife.

John Boyd Gray of the brokerage firm of Fuller & Gray, whose marital troubles have occupied a good deal of the attention of the courts in the last few weeks, was in court again yesterday to defend the suit begun by his wife, Justine Sutton Gray, for the sequestration of his property, to the end that she might be sure of getting $2,770 which, she says, is due her for alimony and counsel fees. H. Randolph Guggenheimer, counsel for Mr. Gray, submitted an affidavit to Supreme Court Justice Gavegan.

He said that Mr. Gray had paid out more than $3,800 since July last for his wife's benefit. Among the items were $762 for a four weeks' bill at the Hotel Astor, $725 for a physician's services, $254 for two weeks at Highland Falls, and extra sums for nursing. Mr. Gray also says that during one month prior to his wife's separation from him $2,100 was spent on her behalf, and that $1,600 more than the amount asked for as alimony has already been spent for her benefit. It was also said that at Spring Lake, N. J., Mrs. Gray offered to accept $1,600 in settlement of all claims, including her dower right.

An affidavit submitted by Mrs. Gray was to the effect that Mr. Gray had spent $20,000 in counsel fees in his own behalf, and that he lives in luxurious apartments on Riverside Drive. Mr. Gray denies these statements.

HELD UP IN CENTRAL PARK.

Servant of Jonathan Thorne Beaten and Robbed by Three Men.

Patrick Hart, 25 years old, who said he was employed as a servant at 1,028 Fifth Avenue, which is the home of Jonathan Thorne, was held up in Central Park last night and after a shot had been fired at him he was beaten and robbed by three men, according to the story he told in the Arsenal Station last night.

Hart entered the station about 10:30 o'clock. His right eye was discolored and swollen and his face was bruised. He told Lieut. McDermott that he had just been held up and robbed of $15 near the Central Drive in the Park, opposite Seventy-second Street.

"I was taking a stroll," he said, "and had just reached a dark part of the park when three men jumped out of the shrubbery and commanded me to throw up my hands. I started to run and I heard a shot fired and a bullet whizzed by my ear. I stopped running and the three men came up to me. They sprang on me, and one of them struck me in the face with something he held in his hand. It was either a blackjack or a revolver.

"While two of them held me the other man went through my clothes, and took all the money I had with me, $15. When they got my money they warned me not to follow them, and they ran into the shrubbery."

SMELLS "POISON NAPKIN."

Waitress Screams Hysterically and Customer is Arrested.

Poisoned napkins have succeeded needles as the favorite weapon of "White Slavers," according to Miss Lillian Stevenson, a waitress in the Colonial Restaurant, at 146 Columbus Avenue. Miss Stevenson caused the arrest of James Dunleavy, 30 years old, of 512 East Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning. She charged that he had invited her to smell of a napkin, upon which he had spilled a few drops of perfume. She did so, and, according to her complaint, was rendered semi-conscious almost immediately. Her hysterical screams brought a policeman from the street, and Dunleavy was locked up. He was later held in $1,500 bail on the complaint of the waitress, who preferred a charge of felonious assault against him.

The "poisoned napkin" disappeared during the excitement attending the arrest, and when the prisoner was searched no drugs or other suspicious articles were found on him.

"What was the matter with this young woman?" demanded Magistrate Ten Eyck in the West Side Court when the prisoner was arraigned before him.

"Moving pictures and hysteria," was the disgusted response of Dunleavy.

CITY OFFICIAL IN JAIL.

Food and Drug Inspector Accused of Firing Family Home.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Dr. William S. Green, City Inspector of Drugs and Goods for fifteen years, was committed to the county jail at noon to-day on charges of arson. He was released at 5 P. M., when his lawyer, William R. Rogers, gave $2,000 bail. Fire Chief Thomas Coyle and Detectives Mathew D. Connell and William Kinney accused Dr. Green of attempting to burn the new house belonging to his father and sister at 292 Seventeenth Avenue last Thursday night.

Dr. Green has not been on the best of terms with his family for some years. John V. D. Green, the father, has made positive statements, according to the detectives, that his son set the house on fire because he was jealous. The statement that "they will never live in the new house" is one of many attributed to Dr. Green.

SING XMAS GLEES AS BIG LINER SAILS

Mauretania Unable to Accommodate All Those Who Wish to Depart in Her.

HOLIDAY MAIL IS HEAVY

More Than $200 Worth of Postage Stamps Sold on the Pier—Notables Among the Passengers.

Two thousand persons stood on the Cunard Line pier last night to see the Mauretania start at 6 o'clock on her third Christmas trip to Liverpool. The ship carried 1,870 passengers and 3,960 sacks of mail. Until ten minutes of the sailing hour messenger boys went to the big waiting room at the head of the pier with late letters. There, 20 mail clerks from the Foreign Department of the Post Office were busy selling stamps and receiving mail. Altogether, the supplementary mail on the pier amounted to twelve sacks and more than $200 worth of stamps were sold in the waiting room.

In her steerage the Mauretania carried away 1,100 passengers, mostly Scandinavians and Irish. The Scandinavians came on board with their arms full of holly to take back to Norway and Sweden, and the most of them had American and Norwegian flags in their hands which they waved. They sang Christmas glees in their native tongue on deck as the liner moved away. The only despondent persons on the pier last night were the 100 Scandinavian steerage passengers who were left behind as there was not another berth to be had. They will have to drink their "glug" at sea. They had been booked by agents in the West and would be sent over by the next ship, the agent of the line said.

Among the liner's passengers were Sir George Paish, editor of The London Statist, who has been investigating financial conditions in the United States; Sir Charles Allom, the designer of the interior decorations in the Widener Memorial Hall in Harvard University, and who was also the discoverer of the blue marble quarries on the shores of Lake Superior; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Lady Evelun Ward, Prince Henry of Croy of Belgium, H. Hamilton Fyfe, special writer of The London Times in Mexico; Benjamin Stern, and Miss Lind of Hageby, the anti-vivisectionist.

On arriving in Liverpool the Mauretania will lay up for her annual overhauling until Jan. 31, and it is probable that Capt. Turner will go to Glasgow to join the Aquitania.

IN WOODRUFF'S MEMORY.

Justice Jenks Delivers Eulogy at Memorial Meeting.

More than 600 friends of the late Timothy Lester Woodruff attended a memorial service last night in the concert hall of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Kings County Committee of the National Progressive Party. Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Appellate Division of the Second Department delivered the chief address.

Justice Jenks told of Woodruff's early struggles and of his ultimate success. He praised Woodruff as a sagacious and able political leader of the best and most honorable type.

"Timothy L. Woodruff," said the speaker, "always obeyed the dictates of his conscience and followed no other leader than his own mind. He had a keen sense of what constituted political ethics, and never violated his own high code nor permitted one of his lieutenants to do so."

Bainbridge Colby told of Mr. Woodruff's work for the Progressive Party. A quartet of mixed voices sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Abide with Me." After the organist had played Chopin's Funeral March, the audience rose and joined in singing "America."

THE endorsement implied by predominant patronage stamps the ARROW as Troy's best collar

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CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc.
MAKERS OF ARROW SHIRTS

McMAHON CUTS OFF A SON.

Ex-Bank President Disinherits Him in Codicil to His Will.

By the terms of a codicil attached to the will of James McMahon, former President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, filed for probate yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn, his son, Francis P., his daughter-in-law, Edith McMahon, and her son, Easton, are cut off from participation in the estate, which is valued at $500,000.

Mr. McMahon died on Dec. 10 at the home of his son, James McMahon, Edgewood Avenue, Smithtown, L. I. He was 83 years old.

The testator left $5,000 to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory in Brooklyn, $10,000 to the Roman Catholic Church of Sts. Philip and James at St. James, L. I.; $10,000 in trust to Mrs. Ella McMahon, daughter-in-law, and $5,000 to each of her three children, Catherine E., Clare, and John Shaw McMahon.

By the terms of the original will the testator left $20,000 in trust for his son, Francis P. McMahon, on condition that he should marry a woman of the Roman Catholic faith. He stipulated that if the son did not marry as stipulated the share of the estate intended for him should revert to the residue of the estate. The codicil, which was dated Jan. 6, 1911, revokes this bequest as well as the trust fund for the daughter-in-law and her son Easton.

No explanation of this provision in the codicil could be obtained yesterday. The residue of the estate, after the other bequests are paid, is to be divided into three equal parts, the participants being two daughters, Mary Louise McMahon, who is the Mother Superior of the Monastery of Corpus Christi at Hunt's Point, Westchester County, and Rosemary McMahon of 37 McDonough Street, and a son, Joseph T. McMahon of 476 First Street, Brooklyn. Provision was made for Mrs. McMahon, whom he married three years ago, in a prenuptial agreement.

COURT ANNULS OLEO LAW.

Ban on Yellow Color Unconstitutional, Appeal Judges Hold.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day held the oleomargarine law to be unconstitutional. It was held that the Legislature might enact laws to prevent deception and fraud in foodstuffs, but that giving yellow color to oleomargarine was not done with the intention of committing fraud. The purpose of such laws, Judge Collin, who wrote the opinion, held was only to safeguard the public and promote honesty.

The decision was handed down in the case against John J. Guilton and others, charged with manufacturing oleomargarine in imitation of butter.

Christmas Sale for the Blind.

The blind weavers of the Light House for the Blind are to have a special exhibition and sale at 667 Fifth Avenue every day this week. There will be all kinds of pretty and useful articles for Christmas and the returns go to help the work of the blind. The annual meeting of the New York Association for the Blind will be held at the Light House, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, on Dec. 18 at 4 P. M. Joseph H. Choate, the President, will preside.

SAYS GRAFT THRIVES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT

Woman Rejected as Inspector Predicts Startling Revelations of Corruption.

GUERIN DENIES CHARGES

Miss Arden at Meeting of Men's League for Woman Suffrage Arraigns Johnson for Nepotism.

The right of women who passed the competitive examination for the place of Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention to appointment was discussed at a meeting of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, last night. Miss Juliette Arden, the social worker, who leads the women's eligible list from which Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson declined to make appointments and who is now appealing from Supreme Court Justice Seabury's decision denying her a writ of mandamus, was the first speaker.

Miss Arden predicted that after Jan. 1 there would be revelations of graft in the Fire Department which would surpass the exposures in the Police Department. She said she based this assertion on information which had come to her and to Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. Miss Arden charged that Commissioner Johnson had filled the temporary appointments to the Fire Prevention Bureau with his relatives and friends, and she asserted that before she took the examination, he had assured her he would appoint her if she stood at the top of the list.

Chief William Guerin of the Bureau of Fire Prevention pointed to its record in reducing the fire record of 1913 some 2,700 fires from that of 1912, and the property loss from $12,500,000 to $6,500,000, with adequate help as a refutation of the charges against its management. He said that he knew that no relative of Commissioner Johnson had or ever did have a place in the department, and he said he could vouch for the fact that the Commissioner knew less than 5 per cent. of the applicants for places in the department. He offered to resign if it was proved as Miss Arden charged that a civil service employe had been ousted by being transferred to a place he could not fill, so that he could be tried for incompetency.

William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union and Chairman of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, said that he considered that women inspectors were more efficient than men in getting at the facts in factories.

John E. O'Brien, attorney for the women on the eligible list, spoke also. He attacked Commissioner Johnson's explanation of his failure to appoint women. James Lees Laidlaw offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges made by Miss Arden and Mr. O'Brien. This resolution was adopted.

Hazelton EST. 1849. PIANOS

One of the few really ARTISTIC PIANOS

Manufactured to-day.

It is said, and with reason, that time is the best possible test of a piano's qualities. We have manufactured the Hazelton continuously for sixty-four years.—*Samuel Hazelton.*

HAZELTON BROS., 66 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
One block west of Broadway at 11th St.

Christmas Gifts for Men

Reg. Trade Mark.

Our Men's Furnishing Department has grown to be a very important feature of our business. We shall be glad to have you compare the assortments and values offered with similar goods wherever sold. We quote below for some very attractive Christmas lines:

Handkerchiefs, 25c, 40c and 50c. A most attractive collection of Initialed, Hemmed and Hemstitched Kerchiefs, in good generous sizes—all of absolutely pure linen.

Knitted Silk Reefers, $2.75, Black, Pearl and White; formerly 3.50.

Unshrinkable Flannel Bath Robes, $5.00; formerly 8.50.

Washable Silk Robes, Moire, Crepe and India Silk, at $10.50, 15.00 and 19.50.

Blanket Bath Robes, $3.75; formerly 5.00.

Pajamas, Silk, $7.50, 10.50 and 15.00; mercerized materials, $1.00 per pair and up.

Men's Hosiery of every description from 25c to $4.50 per pair.

Sweater Coats and Angora Jackets, $6.50 to 25.00. Also Dress Waistcoats, Gloves and Neckwear in great variety.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
Fifth Ave., 33d and 34th Sts.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning B K & C King & Co

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Correct Evening Dress

TUXEDO — EVENING DRESS

Evening Clothes to be right must be Exactly Right or they are all wrong.
Ours, we know, are Correct in Fabric, Cut, Style and Finish.
And ready-to-wear, if need be, on the day they are bought.

$30, $40, $50.

Dress Shirts, with plain, pique or fine pleated bosoms; Gloves, Knitted Protectors, Ties, Hosiery, Links, Studs, and, in fact, all the accessories.

Silk and Opera Hats.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
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Here $20.00 Buys Its Utmost in a Suit or Overcoat.

OUR Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at $20 are really $25 values.
Of this there can be no question, for it is not our own opinion but that of every man who wears our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes.
If YOU have never worn one of our Suits or Overcoats come in and try one on today.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

DEMOCRATS TO DINE.

Tammany Leaders Will Entertain Guests at Waldorf-Astoria.

Tammany leaders will entertain Democratic guests at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night at a dinner which will be attended by Governor Sulzer, Mayor Gaynor, Senator O'Gorman, Lieutenant Governor Glynn, Comptroller Prendergast, Attorney General Carmody, Secretary of State Hugo, Public Service Commissioners Eustis, Maltbie and Willcox, Supreme Court Justices Seabury, Gavegan, Greenbaum, Mullan, Giegerich, Erlanger, Bijur, Dowling, Guy, Page, Wagner, Blackmar, Crain, Lehman, Cohalan, Shearn, Hotchkiss, Scott, Tompkins, Newburger, Finch, Hendrick, Mayer, Whitaker, Leventritt, Hendrick, Amend, Hasbrouck, Foster, Delehanty, Tierney, Cohen, Levy, Ford, Hagarty, Donnelly, Callahan, Fawcett, Pendleton, Ingraham, Cropsey, Lambert, Kelly, Hyde

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day, colder at night; fair, colder to-morrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,417. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATS HEED ROOT'S WARNING

In Hurried Caucus They Increase Gold Reserve to 40 Per Cent. in Currency Bill.

PUT ON A DEPLETION TAX

Also Apply Part of Regional Banks' Surplus to Upbuilding of the Gold Reserve.

AGREE TO VOTE TO-MORROW

White House Believes Joint Conference Will Be Short and Bill Will Be There on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Root's heavy attack on the Currency bill already has produced its effect. Alarmed at Mr. Root's charge that unlimited inflation would be possible under the bill, the Democratic leaders today called a caucus to meet in the short recess taken for dinner. While the caucus rejected one of Mr. Root's proposals limiting the issue of notes, it sought to accomplish the same purpose by compromising with Mr. Root's other amendment. This compromise, which will be adopted by the Senate, increases the gold reserve against notes to 40 per cent. and imposes a tax of 1 per cent. on any depletion below the 40 per cent. limit to the irreducible minimum of 32½ per cent.

As another step in the same direction the caucus also directed the majority of the Committee on Banking and Currency to prepare an amendment setting aside a portion of the surplus earnings of the regional reserve banks to building up a gold reserve. Senator Root had asked that the gold reserve against notes be increased to 50 per cent. with a heavy tax on depletions to a limit of 33 1-3 per cent.

The caucus adopted several other amendments, some of which are still to be drafted. In response to the demand of many witnesses, who testified before the committee, the caucus to-night increased the salary of members of the Federal Reserve Board from $10,000 to $12,000.

An amendment was agreed to permitting the Advisory Council of bankers to meet in places other than Washington. The committee members were directed to remodel the provision relating to the admission of State institutions to the proposed system and the provision regarding the redemption fund of gold to be maintained at the Treasury by the regional reserve banks.

Extend Quality of Notes.

One of the most important of the amendments adopted by the caucus increases the legal-tender quality of the proposed notes. The House bill required regional reserve banks to accept regional reserve notes at par. The caucus to-night extended this requirement to all member banks. This means that as far as every bank in the proposed system is concerned, the notes will be legal tender.

The caucus has not yet completed its labors and will meet again to-morrow, when the Senate takes its two-hour recess for dinner. The members of the Banking and Currency Committee will then report the amendments they were to-night instructed to prepare, and the caucus will take up the Hitchcock amendment extending to 180 days in certain cases the maturity of commercial paper available for rediscount. This amendment was tabled in the Senate today by a vote of 41 to 37.

It is now practically certain that the Senate will pass the bill on Saturday. At the White House the impression was gained that the House would accept the Senate changes without a conference. This means that the bill will go to the President for signature not later than next Tuesday.

Vote Set for Friday.

This revival of optimism about the early passage of the bill came this afternoon in the Senate to vote finally upon the measure before adjournment on the legislative day of Friday. A legislative day may be continued indefinitely by recesses, but it is not expected to last beyond the calendar day of Saturday.

Republican Senators joined Senator Hitchcock to-day in a strong fight against the provision of the Owen bill limiting to ninety days the maturity period of commercial paper that might be rediscounted at the proposed new regional reserve banks.

Senators Crawford of South Dakota and McCumber of North Dakota said it would make it impossible for country banks of the West to meet an emergency; and that the mass of six months' notes of farmers and stock raisers would be valueless in time of a panic because they could not be rediscounted.

Bank for Big Bankers.

"With this ninety days' provision you are simply creating a bank of big bankers," said Senator Crawford. "A bank to help big banks, but for which you assess the little banks to get the capital. The little banks are simply commanded to carry wood and water for the big banks.

"You say to the Vanderlips and the Hepburns and the Morgans and the Reynoldses, 'Come in with your short-term paper and get the money;' but you say to the Smiths and the Browns and the Joneses from the small country districts, 'Go somewhere else with your long-time farmers' paper; we cannot discount it.'"

As to-night's session of the Senate Senator Borah made a long argument in support of an amendment which he had proposed to the Administration bill, providing that the notes issued by the Federal reserve banks be made legal tender.

"If you put the credit of the Government of the United States behind this currency," he said, "why should that credit not be extended to the man who wants to pay his debts as well as to the man who wants to gather in the great wealth of the country through speculation?"

By a vote of 38 to 31, the Senate rejected an amendment proposed by Senator Hitchcock providing that regional banks must extend to member banks as a matter of right rediscounts up to the amount of the member bank's capital stock at the prevailing discount rate, and up to twice the capital at increased rates. Senator Norris voted with the Democrats against the amendment.

Senator Hitchcock then proposed an amendment to increase to 45 per cent. the gold reserve against issues of the new Federal reserve notes.

PARIS PINK PEARL MYSTERY

Lost Jewels Restored with Great Precautions After Three Years.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—A large row of pink pearls, worth $25,000, belonging to a well-known lady of the old French nobility, has been restored to her, three years after she lost it at the Skating Rink. The man who returned the pearls is apparently rich, but has taken most elaborate precautions to conceal his identity.

The lady's lawyer was approached by another attorney, who said he had an unknown client who had offered to restore the pearls.

"I make these conditions, however," said the stranger. "I shall bring the pearls into the house at the servants' entrance at a time when all the servants are out and shall hand the pearls through a crack in the door. I shall receive the $1,000 reward which was offered and which I intend for charity, and when I leave the house I shall not be followed or shadowed in any way."

These curious conditions were fulfilled. All the servants in the lady's household were sent out while she, with her husband, her lawyer, and a jeweler who was to identify the pearls, waited in a closed room. Suddenly a step was heard outside; the door opened a few inches and a well-gloved hand was thrust through the opening. In the fingers gleamed the long-lost pearls.

The jeweler took the gems and identified them. The bank notes were thrust into the waiting hand. The door then closed and the mysterious stranger hurried down the stairs. A few second later a powerful motor car was heard to drive off, and the finder of the pearls vanished with his secret.

TAKES HIS FIFTH BRIDE.

C. W. Lewis, 54, Weds Miss Mary Hinman, Who Is 20.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 17.—Miss Elsie Marie Hinman, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hinman and the late Charles Jay Hinman of Brooklyn, was married at noon to-day to Charles Walter Lewis of 130 Farmington Avenue, Waterbury, Conn., by Frederick H. Waldorf, Mayor of New Rochelle. The ceremony was performed in the Mayor's private office at the City Hall. The bridegroom, who is said to be very wealthy, is 54 years old, had been married four times and divorced twice. His bride is 20. She gave her address as 10 May Street, New Rochelle, where she had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. David W. Glasser.

After the ceremony Lewis handed out $10 gold pieces all around, and to Mayor Waldorf he handed a generous fee. Mrs. Hinman, the bride's mother, was not present, but her daughter called her up by telephone and announced her marriage.

On Dec. 23, 1887, Mr. Lewis was divorced by his first wife of Moodus, Conn. In 1911 he met Miss Hinman at Woodbury, Conn., where her parents had a Summer place. After the meeting Mr. Lewis was married to Mrs. Mary Crofut, who owns an inn near Waterbury, and three days later she began an action for divorce, which was granted last year. Mr. Lewis settled $15,000 on her. On Jan. 20, 1913, Mrs. Hinman obtained a separation from her husband in New Rochelle, charging abandonment and non-support.

SLADEN OUT AT WEST POINT

Cadet Commandant Ordered to Go to Philippines at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Major Fred W. Sladen, commandant of cadets at the Military Academy, was to-day relieved and ordered to take the first available transport from San Francisco for Manila and report for service with the Eighth Infantry, which is stationed at Fort William McKinley.

Under the strict enforcement of the new law as to details away from troops and the necessity for the requisite service in the Philippines, it became necessary for Major Sladen to be assigned to a regiment on duty in the islands. Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy, appealed to the Secretary of War to permit Major Sladen to continue as commandant of cadets until the end of the present academic year, but the Secretary found it impracticable to comply with the request. It was reported today that Col. Townsley had protested against being deprived of the assistance of such an able officer as Major Sladen, but it was explained at the War Department that there was nothing in Col. Townsley's letter that could be construed as a protest.

NAMES THAW SANITY BOARD

Court Appoints Four Experts to Examine the Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, Dec. 17.—Judge Edgar Aldrich in the United States Court today appointed a commission to examine Harry K. Thaw and determine whether his liberty under bail would be dangerous to public safety. The commission is composed of Frank S. Streeter of this city, Dr. Morton Prince of Boston, Dr. George Adler Blumer, Superintendent of Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, and Dr. Charles Parker Bancroft, Superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane, Concord.

The court in a 3,000 word rescript said that Thaw's right to bail was absolute unless his liberty would be a menace to the community.

"The commission is not appointed," says the rescript, "for the purpose of listening to experts upon an adversary hearing, but for making such observations and examinations as it sees fit to make as to Thaw's present condition; and whether he is insane or not, its opinion is sought upon the single and sole question whether it is reasonably probable that his liberty under bail would be dangerous to the public peace and safety."

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Main, Bremen, Dec. 4.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, (Hamburg-American Line,) New York to Hemburg, was 340 miles southwest of Brow Head at 2 P. M.; due Cherbourg 18th, afternoon.

WINCARNIS, THE WINE OF LIFE.
A mild stimulant, tonic and blood builder. Leading dealers.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS CUT SOUTH A THIRD

Will Have 82 Votes Fewer in 1916 Convention by Committee's Action.

CALLED 'THE BARNES PLAN'

Subject to Ratification by States Having Electoral Majority—New York Loses Four Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—After adopting a resolution which, if ratified by a sufficient number of Republican State Conventions, will reduce by a third the representation from Southern States in the Republican National Convention of 1916, the National Committee concluded to-night its two-day special session called to lay the foundation for party reorganization. A resolution recognizing State primary laws for the selection of delegates to party conventions also was adopted.

To become operative, the reapportionment plan adopted must be indorsed by Republican State Conventions in States entitled to cast a majority of votes in the Electoral College, and such action must be taken before Jan. 1, 1915.

The sub-committee which prepared the reapportionment plan presented figures to show that the number of delegates in the next National Convention would be 993. The sub-committee's report set forth that Southern States would lose eighty-two delegates and Northern States eight delegates. Of the 993 delegates the Southern States will have only 163. Under the existing arrangement they are entitled to 255 delegates.

The sub-committee's figures are questioned, one assertion being that the number of delegates will be 998, while another estimate places the number at 980. The differences arise over the complicated nature of the new plan, which is based on the votes cast for Presidential electors in Congressional districts in 1908. Senator Smoot, of Utah, who prepared the sub-committee's figures, said to-night, that they had been carefully tabulated.

The following table shows the reductions made in the State delegations affected:

	1912.	1916.
Alabama	24	15
Arkansas	18	15
Florida	12	8
Georgia	28	18
Illinois	58	56
Kentucky	26	25
Louisiana	20	13
Mississippi	20	12
New York	90	86
North Carolina	24	21
Pennsylvania	76	75
South Carolina	18	11
Tennessee	24	21
Texas	40	23
Virginia	24	15
Hawaii	6	2

First Report Criticised.

At the first of the two sessions held by the National Committee to-day the sub-committee presented a plan providing for four delegates at large for each State, one delegate at large for each Congressional representative at large, one delegate for each Congressional district, and an additional delegate for each Congressional district which cast a Republican vote of more than 35 per cent. o ftthe total vote cast in the district in 1908. Territories and the District of Columbia would be entitled to delegates, too.

Under this proposal the losses of delegates to States would be. Alabama, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 6; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 8; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina 7; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 14; Virginia, 5; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 4; total loss 70. Loss for Southern States 62, loss of Northern States 8.

There was much criticism of this plan. Committeeman Howell of Nebraska submitted a minority report. He thought there should be a greater reduction in Southern representation. Mr. Howell moved that Plan B, proposed by the Republican Congressional Committee, be substituted. This plan gave four delegates at large to each State and one delegate for each 10,000 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidates for Presidential Electors in 1908.

William Barnes, Jr., of New York proposed that the sub-committee's report be changed so as to provide that there should be an additional delegate from each Congressional district only if that district had cast a vote of 7,500 for Presidential Electors in 1908 or for candidates for Congress in 1914. This, he said, would reduce Southern representation by seventy-seven votes, while the North would lose eight delegates. Of these New York would lose four.

Revenue Plan Adopted.

After considerable discussion the sub-committee's report was referred back, with instructions to modify it in accord with the views expressed at the session. The sub-committee submitted its revised report in the form of a resolution, and after debate for more than an hour it was adopted, 38 to 6. The committeemen voting in the negative were from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Virginia. This was the resolution adopted:

Confident that the action of this committee, representing as it does the practically unanimous sentiment of the Republican electors of the States, will be ratified by the Republican electors of the States, be it

Resolved, That this committee shall issue the call for the National Convention to be held in the year 1916 to nominate candidates for President and Vice President in accordance with the following basis of representation:

Each State shall be entitled in such convention to four delegates at large; one delegate at large for each Representative at large in Congress from any State; one delegate from each Congressional district; an additional delegate from each Congressional district in which the Republican vote for Republican Presidential Electors in 1908, or for the Republican candidate for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than 7,500 in such district, and that for each delegate chosen an alternate delegate shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time to act in the event of the absence of the delegate.

Provided, however, that the above basis of representation shall not be made the basis for the call for the national convention to be held in the year 1916, unless prior to Jan. 1, 1915, Republican State Conventions, held under the laws of the States or called by the Republican State Committees of the States, in such number of States as are entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the present Electoral College shall ratify the action of this committee in respect to determining this basis of representation.

Called It "The Barnes Plan."

When the revised plan of the sub-committee was presented to the National Committee at the late afternoon session Mr. Howell of Nebraska again expressed opposition. He contended that it was unfair to give Alabama fifteen delegates when Colorado, Maine, and Washington had only twelve each. Georgia, he pointed out, would have eighteen delegates, while West Virginia would have only sixteen, Connecticut only fourteen,

Continued on Page 2.

For smart holiday gifts visit the J. B. Regan Importation Company, 140 West 42d Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker. Extraordinary wines and cigars, vintages.—Adv.

Mr. Dooley on Current Politics
By F. Peter Dunne.
"The Laughing Star," a Christmas Legend
By Percy Mackaye.
Christmas in Old Madrid
By Princess Marie Louise de Bourbon.
The Future of Our Railroads
By W. C. Brown, ex-President of the New York Central.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

MAY AUTO HITS BOY, BUT DOES NOT STOP

Ignorant of Accident, Secretary of State's Chauffeur Says Later—Mrs. May in Car.

When the approach of a touring car scattered a group of children playing at Bedford and Snyder Avenues in Brooklyn shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, 6-year-old Sidney Shinick became confused and darting across the car's path was struck by it and tossed to the curb. The car went on its way..

Some of the children hurried the news to his home at 2,280 Bedford Avenue, but two boys of the neighborhood, Andrew Weich and Arthur Ehlers, ran as fast as they could to the Snyder Avenue Police Station half a block away. They knew that policemen sent in ambulance calls and what was more, they knew policemen could find a runaway automobile if they had the number. And these boys had the number. They had kept their eyes on the license plate as the machine moved away along Bedford Avenue.

And when Dr. Russell, after reporting the possibility of a fractured skull, had taken the injured boy to the Kings County Hospital his companions told Detectives Owens and Conroy what that number was. They had both caught it as A1 N. Y. And Conroy whistled, for he did not have to consult any register to know that that was the number of the automobile belonging to Mitchell May, Secretary of State, in whose office centres the whole system of license numbers by which fugitive motor cars are traced—when bystanders are observant.

Conroy asked the telephone central to connect him with the May residence at 347 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, and in a few moments he was talking to the Secretary of State.

"Do you know where your car is?" was the first question.

"Yes, out in front of the house," said Mr. May.

"How long has it been there?"

Mr. May ventured twenty minutes as a guess.

"Well," said Conroy, "keep it there till I can get around."

When the detective arrived the car was waiting for him, and with it the chauffeur, Patrick Kiley of 53 Monroe Street. Mr. May spoke for Mrs. May, who had been the only passenger in the car. Kiley recalled having noticed a jar as though his machine had struck something, but when he had slowed down enough to be able to look around, Kiley said, he could see nothing amiss in the wake of the car, and had gone on without further investigation unaware of any accident.

Whereupon Conroy arrested him, and he was taken to the station charged with having violated that section of the highway law which makes it an offense in itself for the driver of a car to strike a person and drive off without identifying himself. He was released later on bail furnished by Mr. May.

On the evening of Dec. 7 a car from Mr. May's Manhattan office skidded on the wet pavement of Highland Boulevard, in East New York, and crashed into the automobile of Dr. M. T. Reynolds of 164 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn.

Earlier that day Mr. May had given out a letter to Gov. Glynn urging a strengthening of the law to minimize the danger of the automobile. It was apparent, he argued, even from the inadequate statistics, that something was radically wrong both in the law and its enforcement.

"The sacrifice of human life," he wrote, "nearly double that of last year, is too heavy a toll to pay for the advantage of the automobile." The Secretary of State gave it as his opinion that reckless driving was on the increase; that the danger to the public could not be removed without adequate punishment of the offenders. He described the peril as continuing because automobile owners were not "awake to the vital necessity of taking some stand against negligent drivers of cars who persist in joy riding and breaking speed laws at every possible opportunity." He suggested that careful motorists unite their efforts to bring careless drivers to justice.

Auto Fractures Boy's Skull.

Bertram Strain, 12 years old, of 821 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was knocked down in the street in front of his house at 8 o'clock last night by an automobile owned by William Hudges of 777 West End Avenue and driven by Ferdinand Donnekaut of Englewood, N. J. Donnekaut carried the injured boy into his house, where he was examined by Dr. William H. Price of 801 Prospect Place, who said that he was suffering from a fractured skull and that his condition was very serious.

MRS. PANKHURST OUT AGAIN

Going to Switzerland to Recuperate After Her Three Days' Fast.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—After a three days' hunger and thirst strike, Mrs. Pankhurst was released from Holloway Jail to-day. It is stated that she also adopted a "sleep strike."

She was conveyed in an ambulance to the Women's Social and Political Union headquarters, where, it was said, she was in a semi-conscious condition.

Mrs. Pankhurst hopes to go to Switzerland to recuperate, returning before the opening of the new session of Parliament.

Son of Oscar Wilde to Marry.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The marriage will take place on Jan. 7 of Vyvyan B. Holland, younger son of the late Oscar Wilde, and Violet Mary, daughter of the late Edmund Warren Craigie of Wimbledon.

SANS SOUCI open all night to-night. SOIREE de GALA.—Adv.

BURNED WITH BABIES SHE TRIED TO SAVE

Mother Rushed Into Blazing Tenement Where Three Children Slept.

When fire swept through the five-story tenement at 49 Bayard Street early last evening three persons were killed—a mother and her two little girls she had gone back to save. The firemen who fought the blaze and who helped and guided the rapid exodus of men, women and children—Chinese, Italians and Americans—by way of the roof and the fire escapes, said that if the fire had come after midnight, with the eighteen families asleep, it would have been a fire of thirty deaths, memorable in the history of the department.

The woman who died was Mrs. Josephine Antigani. She was out at the grocer's when news of the fire reached her. She knew her husband was at some moving-picture show, and that her oldest daughter, Tillie, was at night school. But in bed on the third floor of the tenement were Eddie, her nine-year-old son; Rose, his five-year-old sister, and Lilly, the baby. The mother reached the hallway, only to find the flames spreading across the stairs leading from the second floor to the third. She ran past them—through them.

As she hurried into her apartments she caught up the two little girls in her arms.

"Eddie," cried his mother, "run!"

And Eddie ran leading the way up the smoke-choked stairway to the roof. As he climbed the last flight and crawled through the scuttle he looked back and saw that at the foot of the last flight his mother had given up exhausted. She had sunk to the floor, and just then the frightened boy saw the flames reaching that part of the hallway. He ran across the roof, crying out for some one to come back and help, but no one came, and had they come they could have done nothing.

Later when the fire was out the firemen found the three there, the baby still in her mother's arms. They had been burned to death.

It was the daughter, Tillie, who came home from night school in time to identify the bodies at the station. And Julia Hurley, a second-floor tenant, who had run raving from her flat with a little yellow dog clutched in her arms, later told the story of Mrs. Antigani's return to the burning building.

"I saw her running up the stairs, headed straight for the fire, and I just thought she was crazy," was the testimony she gave when the bodies were being carried out. "I wanted to tell her she was running the wrong way, but I was too excited to do anything but run myself."

Julia Hurley was one of the many who had saved themselves, and of the many, few were hurt, and those not seriously. The Chinamen fairly swarmed onto the fire escapes, sometimes white women hurrying to safety with them. And one Chinaman came chattering over the roofs with a canary bird in a cage hugged in his arms.

The building has been leased for the last seventeen years by Jacob Klatzkow, who has a men's furnishing store on the ground floor next door to Klatzkow's hat store. Klatzkow was one of the occupants of the second floor, and the fire started on that floor. Its rapid headway began when it reached the hall and went up the staircase as smoke goes up a chimney.

The mushrooming began at the fourth floor and continued on the fifth, little damage having been done in the flats on the third floor, from one of which Mrs. Antigani had dragged her children in her effort to get them on the roof. There is enough left of the building to make reconstruction a matter of a few weeks.

MEMORIAL FOR COL. ASTOR.

His Widow Places a Window in His Church at Rhinebeck.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Dec. 17.—A memorial window has been placed in the Church of the Messiah here by Mrs. Madeline Talmadge Force Astor in memory of her late husband, Col. John Jacob Astor. The window was executed by the Gorham Company of New York City. Col. Astor was Senior Warden of the church at the time of his death, and his funeral was held from it.

Of the three panels the central one represents Christ walking on the water, and each one of the two side panels shows a standing female figure. The words "Be not afraid" are near the top and the memorial inscription at the bottom is as follows:

"In loving memory of John Jacob Astor, born July 13, 1864, died April 15, 1912."

Mrs. Astor is expected to come to Rhinebeck on Thursday to view the window.

GEORGE W. BRANDT DEAD.

Chicagoan Was Contender for Fortune of Wm. Zeigler, Half Brother.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—George Wellington Brandt, wealthy manufacturer died here to-day. With his daughter, Brandt was a contender for the fortune of William Ziegler, a half brother, who died in New York recently.

The late William Ziegler provided by will that the bulk of his estate should go to his son, William Ziegler, and that, in case of his son's death without lawful issue, the remainder of the estate should go to the late William Ziegler's brothers and sisters. These were Clara L. Brandt and Emma C. Brandt; half sisters; Arthur C. Brandt and George Wellington Brandt, half brothers, and Frances Shields, full sister.

George Wellington Brandt made a legal fight against the settlement of the estate on young Ziegler on the ground that part of it should be left to his daughter Florence, who had been adopted by the late William Ziegler, but whose adoption was cancelled before his death. The late Mayor Gaynor was one of the trustees of the Ziegler estate.

TRACE $50,000 GRAFT AQUEDUCT HOLD-UP

Douglass, the Low Bidder, Tells of an Attempt at a Shakedown.

HE LOST LARGE CONTRACT

Whitman's Investigation Switches —Bagmen Found Chances on City's Construction Work.

The Supreme Court Grand Jury, which is investigating political graft collections from contractors, turned its attention yesterday to the $175,000,000 Aqueduct by which the city eventually is to get its water supply. It is the first time that the investigation has turned from strictly State matters. Anthony C. Douglass, ex-Mayor of Niagara Falls, had a conference with District Attorney Whitman yesterday, and the report spread through the Criminal Court Building that the political bagmen did not confine their sandbagging to contractors on State highways and on the Barge Canal, but found occupation on the great work in which the city is engaged.

Mr. Douglass is a contractor. He built some of the tunnels at Niagara Falls, and helped to harness the Falls for the production of electric current. He is well known as a builder of tunnels and syphons. Once Mr. Douglass tried to get a large contract from the Board of Water Supply, which has charge of the building of the Aqueduct. He was the lowest bidder, but he didn't get the job. He told the Grand Jurors the circumstances under which his bid of $1,432,322.50 for Contract No. 90 on the Aqueduct was rejected in favor of a bid which was $216,697.50 higher than his.

It took two hours to tell the story, and the Grand Jury adjourned after hearing it. No indictment was voted, but it is understood that the witness gave information which may involve a former State official who has been mentioned as a participant in a conspiracy to loot the State through the Highway Department.

Contract 90 on the Catskill Aqueduct calls for the construction of an immense siphon under the Hudson River near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. This piece of work was regarded as the most important on the 150-mile stretch from the Ashokan Dam to this city. The siphon was made to dip more than 1,000 meet below the bed of the river. The undertaking was heralded as second only in the realm of "engineering wonders" to the Panama Canal.

Bids for this piece of work were opened in May, 1911. Anthony C. Douglass was the lowest bidder at $1,432,322.50. Next came Winston & Co. of this city, with a bid of $1,483,936. The third lowest bid was that of the T. A. Gillespie Company of Pittsburgh and New York for $1,649,020.

In June, 1911, the Board of Water Supply, consisting of Charles Strauss, Charles N. Chadwick, and John F. Galvin, awarded the contract to the T. A. Gillespie Company at the highest of the three bids.

When the Hudson siphon contract was awarded to the third bidder no explanation was made. It was the right of the Commissioners, of course, to accept or reject any of the bids. It was said yesterday at the offices of the Board of Water Supply that Douglass was not a well-known contractor at the time.

It was learned, however, that Douglass himself had another story. He told the Grand Jurors, it is said, that he had to make a "campaign contribution" after his bid was sent in. This he refused to do.

Held Up for $50,000.

A politician approached the contractor, it is understood, and said:

"You are the lowest bidder on No. 90. It will cost you $50,000 to get the contract."

Douglass, who had had no experience with a certain sort of New York City politicians, it is said, spurned the opportunity to get the contract on a crooked basis. There the matter rested, and Douglass lost the contract.

The District Attorney, it is asserted, has corroboration of Douglass's story. The alleged attempt at bribery, it is understood, was made in New York County. Douglass maintained an office at the time at 2 Rector Street. The only accusation made thus far, it is understood, is against the politician who asked for the $50,000 contribution. This politician no longer is associated with the Water Supply Department. His present whereabouts is unknown. Douglass testified under a subpoena, and was not a willing witness, it is understood.

Commissioners Galvin and Strauss of the Board of Water Supply said last night that no partiality had been shown in awarding the contract to the T. A. Gillespie Company. Both said that the objections against Winston & Co. and against Douglass were too strong to be overcome. Commissioner Galvin acknowledged that he had heard of an attempt to shake down Douglass for $50,000, but he had not believed the story. Galvin is an old-time friend of Charles F. Murphy.

As to Winston & Co., the second lowest bidders, said Commissioner Galvin, "I want to say that this company was a big one when Contract 90 was under consideration. We did not consider it advisable to overload this company. You see this Hudson River syphon is the pivot of the whole aqueduct system, and we couldn't take a chance on it. As to Mr. Douglass, I should say that we did not consider it advisable to award so important a contract to a man who had been five years out of the contracting business.

Says Gaynor Gave Approval.

"I talked this matter over with Mayor Gaynor, and he said that it would be best to give the contract to a reliable company like the T. A. Gillespie Company. A matter of $216,000, he thought, should not stand in the way of such an important link in the great undertaking. Mr. Gillespie's company was just finishing another job on the aqueduct, and was equipped to undertake this important piece of work.

"I did hear from Commissioner Strauss that an attorney for Mr. Douglass called on him and told him that a man named Hassett had made a demand on him for $5,000. I don't know Hassett and the story does not sound likely because no one would be so gullible as to have the final payment of $5,000 could have any weight in the Board of Water Supply. I think we were perfectly justified in awarding the contract to the T. A. Gillespie Company even if the price was above the lowest bid. I paid 15 per cent. above the lowest bid on a house which I wanted built not long ago because I believed that the work would be expedited and would be more satisfactory. I applied the same reasoning in the matter of the Hudson Syphon, and I am glad to say that I was backed up in my belief by the late Mayor Gaynor."

Commissioner Strauss expressed practically the same view of the matter. It was learned that Commissioner Strauss would be a witness before the Grand Jury and it is expected that he will be asked about the talk which Douglass's lawyer had with him.

You will find the newest and handsomest Xmas cards, calendars, &c., at lowest prices at the new store of Chas. E. Matthews, 31-33 E. 29th St., bet. 4th and Mad. Avs.—Adv.

NOT $50,000,000; $15,000,000

Guessers of Price for Covent Garden Property Wide of the Mark.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 18.—There has been much speculation as to the purchase price given by Harry Mallaby-Deeley, M. P., for the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate, but the majority of the estimates have apparently been very wide of the mark.

The Daily Mail says it is able to announce that the price is slightly under £3,000,000 ($15,000,000), or approximately £155,000 per acre.

The initiative, it is added, came from the Duke, and the negotiations extended over two months.

The State will receive a nice windfall over the huge transfer duties. The total will be nearly £30,000, and under the increment value duty there will be a tax of 20 per cent. on the increase of value of the properties since April 30, 1909.

The Duke has now realized well over £4,000,000 by the sale of his estates since 1909.

Despite the magnitude of his dealings, Mr. Mallaby-Deeley is not a prominent or even a well-known figure in business circles. He possesses neither office nor telephone.

The rateable value of the Covent Garden property is £192,727. The gross rental is probably about £230,000.

FITZGERALD OUT OF RACE.

Boston's Mayor Formally Drops Out of Mayoralty Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald formally withdrew to-night from the Mayoralty race here.

In his statement he said that his physicians had ordered him out of the race, saying that it was necessary that he take a long rest.

The Mayor collapsed a couple of weeks ago while he was inspecting some lodging houses after the Arcadia fire. At that time he fell down stairs and has been confined to his bed ever since.

NEEDLE PRICK KILLS DOCTOR

Newburg Physician Infected While Performing Operation in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Dr. William C. Bartrum of St. Luke's Hospital here, died at his home in this city to-day from blood-poisoning resulting from a prick of his finger with a needle while engaged in an operation at the hospital Thanksgiving Day. He was 34 years of age. He was graduated from the Columbia Medical School in 1904, and later took a course in the medical school of the University of Vienna.

Dr. Bartrum realized from the first the danger that attended his case and took every precaution to prevent the spread of the poison. He was gaining up to a week ago when a change came.

SMALLPOX SPREADS ON SHIP

Five New Cases Develop on the Ohio at Cuban Station.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—Five new cases of smallpox developed to-day aboard the United States battleship Ohio. The sailors and stevedores at Caimanera have been vaccinated and all persons not vaccinated have been ordered not to approach the station.

It is reported from Guantanamo that Admiral Beatty on the battleship Connecticut has sent a message to the American Minister, William A. Gonzales, requesting him to ask the Navy Department to allow the Kansas and Connecticut to sail for Vera Cruz.

ARREST TWO AT MURRAY'S.

Police Say Gambling Devices Were Found in Young Men's Rooms.

Two young men, who said they were Albert Davis and John O'Brien and who live at Murray's in West Forty-second Street, were dancing in the Peacock Room of that establishment last evening when Inspector Gillen and several detectives arrested them. The warrants which had been issued by Magistrate Murphy charged them with being common gamblers.

The men's partners in the dance were more excited than the men themselves and the sliding, dipping, and circling about the floor came to a confused halt as the prisoners were led from the room. The police reported later that in their apartments on the third floor such gaming paraphernalia as a roulette wheel, cards, and chips were found.

Mr. Murray himself went with his manager to furnish bail.

MISS WILSON'S 'SPUG' PLAN.

She Urges a "Society to Promote Useful Giving."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, the President's eldest daughter, who is Chairman of the Washington Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, in a public statement to-day suggested a plan of useful Christmas giving for local "Spugs," which, if adopted in the capital, she said, might "alter the whole Christmas spirit all over this mighty and prosperous land." She made it plain that the "Spug" movement was directed not only solely against useless Christmas giving, but toward the encouragement of useful giving.

PRESIDENT RESUMES WORK.

But Receives Callers In His Study—James Speyer a Visitor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson resumed his routine work to-day, but received his callers in his study in the White House. He talked with James Speyer, the New York banker; Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and E. P. Wheeler and a committee of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Wheeler's committee presented an invitation for the President to attend a meeting of their association.

Mr. Speyer said his talk with the President was merely to discuss the "general situation" in the country and that his conference did not relate to his own affairs or to foreign loans. It was said at the White House that Mr. Speyer asked for the engagement several weeks ago.

Over Twenty-five Hundred Grocers in New York City are prepared to supply YUBAN coffee.—Adv.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST BURKE

Subordinate Alleges He Favored Officers at Expense of Workmen.

SOLD TO THEM BELOW COST

Attorney General to Rule on Status of Panama Commissary Manager.

ACCUSED MAKES DENIAL

Calls Allegations Ridiculous and the Vaporings of a Disgruntled Employe—No Gifts or Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary of War Garrison bundled up all the papers in the case of John Burke, manager of the Commissary Department on the Isthmus of Panama, who is accused of profiting on a large scale on the purchase of supplies, and sent them to Attorney General McReynolds today with a request for an official opinion as to whether, provided the charges are substantiated, Burke can be arrested for bribery.

These papers included reports of the investigation, still unfinished, that have been made by the War Department and the Isthmian Canal Commission, based on the allegations made by Charles R. Walker and another employe of the Commissary Department named Yeisel that Burke had enriched himself by exacting tribute from the firms of which he had purchased supplies. They also included the records of the preliminary investigation made by the Canal Commission, as outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

The question submitted to Mr. McReynolds is purely one of law and hinges on whether Burke is a public official and therefore open to a charge of bribery, inasmuch as he is employed by the Panama Railroad Company, a private corporation, practically all the stock of which is owned by the Government.

"Burke is or is not a Government official," said Secretary Garrison to-day. "If he is, and if he is guilty of the acts charged, he can be punished, but if he is not a public officer no criminal charge would lie against him. This is a matter for the Department of Justice to determine. The offense alleged is the old story of the purchasing agent buying supplies from the contractors who are most liberal in their donations to him."

Major F. C. Boggs, general purchasing officer for the Canal Commission, said to-day that supplies purchased for the hotels and boarding houses maintained on the Isthmus by the Government were divided into three classes, general, foreign, and proprietary, and that the alleged offenses of Burke had to do altogether with the last class. This is important as indicating a means by which Burke might profit on supplies not actually purchased by him.

How Graft Could Be Worked.

Officers of the Panama Railroad said in New York yesterday that Burke did not purchase more than ten per cent. of the $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 worth of supplies required, but it was pointed out here to-day that many of the purchases by the New York office are on requisition made by Burke and in the case of proprietary articles the New York office would probably make them without any suspicion that a certain brand had been called for by Burke for a purpose. Thus, if so many collars were wanted, it would be quite possible for Burke to specify the make desired and they would naturally be ordered of that make.

Attorney General McReynolds's ruling on Burke's status is expected to be made within a few days and in the meantime the officials of the War Department were much interested in the suggestion in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that if any of the alleged rebate arrangements were made in New York, the State anti-tippling law would ap

he furnished to several members of Congress, is positively stated by some of those who had it, to have been laid before some of the executive departments, although apparently these did not include the War Department, the only one that had jurisdiction. Both Secretary Garrison and Major Boggs said to-day that they knew of no such data or allegations by Walker.

In view of these facts there is still a possibility of a Congressional investigation of the whole affair, such as was desired by the late Senator Johnston of Alabama. Senator Chamberlain, the present Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, said to-day that he had never before heard of the Walker charges, and intimated that he intended to look into them, and that they might be considered by the committee.

Senator Bristow, who is a member of both the Military Affairs and Isthmian Canal Committees, said he intended to inform himself of the course of events as soon as the Currency bill was out of the way.

The general disposition of the legislators, however, seemed to be to leave the matter to the War Department unless it should appear that it was not prosecuting it with as much dispatch as the Senators might think it should.

METCALFE STIRRED INQUIRY.

Commissioner Took Up Burke Charges—Big Purchases Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 17.—Richard L. Metcalfe, the newest member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been investigating the transactions of John Burke, manager of the Canal Commissary Department, ever since Mr. Metcalfe's arrival here. It is said now that it was on Mr. Metcalfe's initiative that Burke was summoned before Col. Goethals several weeks ago.

Burke, so the Panama version of that examination has it, almost collapsed when he was confronted with Col. Goethals and asked to submit his private bank book and check stubs for examination.

"I'll be a dead man before I'll do that," is alleged to have been his reply to the demand.

The purchases of the Commissary Department aggregate $6,000,000 annually. Col. Wilson testified in October before the House Appropriations Committee that only 20 per cent. of this total was purchased from foreign concerns, but it is known that the proportion was nearer 38 per cent., namely, between $1,500,000 and $2,500,000. It is asserted that one order of $40,000 alone went to a Hamburg firm for socks. Other orders were for dishes, preserves, flour, potatoes, sugar, and cloth.

All that could be got out of Mr. Metcalfe to-night was, "I have nothing to say; see Goethals."

Col. Goethals said over the telephone to-night from his home in Culebra after THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had read to him the story of graft printed in THE TIMES:

"Yes, I made full investigation of the charges last September, had the accounts gone over, and sent a report to Washington, which can supply information as to the contents."

Asked what was the result of the investigation, Col. Goethals replied:

"My report to Washington will tell that."

Asked about the rumor as to Burke's riches, he replied:

"I don't know anything about that."

It is known positively that the inquiry has been going on through October and November. The question is now being asked why Burke was permitted to sail to the United States.

BURKE DENIES CHARGES.

Has Never Received Gifts or Commissions from Dealers, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—John Burke, Manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, is spending his annual vacation at his home here. Questioned to-day concerning the charges that he has been making profits out of the purchase of supplies for his department, he expressed surprise that the accusations should have been made public. He declared that all his dealings had been above board, and would bear the most rigid investigation.

Regarding the charge that he received commissions or gifts from persons selling supplies to the commissary, Mr. Burke said:

"I never took anything in the way of gifts or commissions from persons selling supplies to the commissary. My work did not provide for the buying; that was left to the purchasing agents, and the idea is ridiculous. All my dealings were absolutely free from graft in any form. I had no authority to purchase; therefore, why should gifts be presented to me?

"I was thoroughly familiar with the investigation that was being made, it having been started under the direction of Col. Goethals, the Chairman, during the first part of last September, and continued until a few days before I left the Isthmus. I was advised at the time I left that the investigation did not disclose any evidences of irregularities of any character.

"The department supplies foodstuffs to employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad. Its business during the last year amounted to considerably more than six millions of dollars, with a stock on hand at the end of the last fiscal year of about one million dollars. The department is not only self-supporting; it has paid for its plants, costing about $800,000, out of its earnings, and has a surplus on hand of something like $400,000. Supplies are sold far cheaper than they could be purchased anywhere else on the Isthmus or even in the United States.

"The charges against me were made originally by Charles Walker, an employe of the department, and sent to some officials in Washington. So far as I know, no attention was paid to them, and I did not know of their existence until they were presented by Walker finally to a Commissioner on the Isthmus. They were considered of sufficient importance to be acted upon by a full meeting of the Commissioners. This was held and an investigation was made with the results mentioned.

"As to the statement that I am a stockholder in the Colon Import and Export Company, I have never made any denial. That I made large purchases from them is a ridiculous statement. From my recollection of the figures obtained by the investigation they amounted to something between $3,000 and $4,000.

"As to foreign purchases, this policy was not fixed by me. The department had been making foreign purchases when I took it over in May, 1907, and they were continued. They were all made through merchant bankers whose services as agents had been approved and who had no interest in the goods they bought except to obtain them as cheaply as possible. The records of the department will show, and do show, that at no time and for no article a price was paid that would not give them or any one else any opportunity to pay commissions and make a profit.

"My salary is $8,000 per year, $4,800 of which is in cash. Rent of quarters, fuel, light, &c., which are furnished in addition would be about the equivalent of $1,200 per year.

"I am not worth $50,000. I am not worth much more than 20 per cent. of such an amount. I furnished a full schedule of all I possessed at the time the investigation was started, as I had nothing to conceal, and have at this time nothing to conceal. I feel that if the people of the United States knew the prices at which goods are sold and the service rendered by my department they would quickly decide as to the kind of people which are best to

the merest rumor and the vaporings of a disgruntled clerk.

"My duties as manager of the department do not carry with them the authority to make purchases. Agents are employed in New Orleans, San Francisco, and New York to make purchases of such supplies as are requisitioned by the department. The fullest latitude always has been given to the purchasing officers in making their purchases. Fully 90 per cent. of the purchases are made on competitive bids. Those articles not purchased on competitive bids are proprietary. From the very nature of the goods and the demand for them there could be no opportunity for competition.

"The investigation I have referred to revealed all these facts. I was not a purchasing agent in any sense of the word nor by any authority granted. It is somewhat difficult to understand how I could have profited by something I had no authority to do."

Mr. Burke added that his understanding was that the investigation was to be secret and its findings were not to be made public unless they involved him. He knew that if the investigation was fair it could not involve his name in any way, and under the circumstances he did not think the consideration due him had been shown, inasmuch as he had had no opportunity to have his side of the question presented.

DENIAL BY COL. WILSON.

Calls Absolutely Untrue the Charges Against John Burke.

COLON, Dec. 17.—Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, Chief Subsistence Officer for the Panama Canal Commission and head of the department under which John Burke is employed as manager of the Canal commissary department, to-day characterized as absolutely untrue the intimation that Burke had profited by the placing of contracts for supplies.

Rumors to this effect were current on the Isthmus a couple of months ago, but investigation showed that they were without foundation, according to Lieut. Col. Wilson, who said that the chief accountant of the commission had examined the major portion of Burke's accounts and had discovered no discrepancies.

COMPLAINED OF SUPPLIES.

Miss Beeks Pointed Out Bad Management of Commissaries.

Criticism of the commissaries at Panama was made in 1907 by Miss Gertrude Beeks, Secretary of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, in a report submitted to former President Taft, who was then Secretary of War, of her investigation of the conditions surrounding the employes of the United States Government on the Isthmus of Panama, including arrangements for housing, feeding, amusement, social life, and regulations affecting employment.

In her report Miss Beeks said great dissatisfaction was expressed becaue $37,000 had been cleared in food the previous year (1906) and good food had not been supplied; that the silverware furnished was of a cheap grade and a possible menace to health; that the inspection of materials was poor because the types ordered were not received; that adulterated medicines were received; that a more rigid examination of food supplies should be made before they were shipped from New York; that the main commissary in the dry goods department at Colon sold goods of poor material and wretched manufacture, many of the articles being sent from England, and that the laundries were badly managed, clothes being lost, torn, or returned so yellow as to be unwearable.

Following is part of her description of conditions as they existed at that time in regard to food supplies:

> Many employes left the Government hotels (mess houses) and now patronize private messes. Their testimony indicates that they were obliged to take such action in order to maintain health. Statements with reference to conditions but two months ago were "rotten meat," food not well prepared, swimming in grease, insufficient served, variety, steak often tainted, potatoes and red beans daily,) no relishes, flies in soup, dishes and table linen unclean, service bad, negroes wiping their faces with dish towels and then using them on dishes, scarcity of paying the Government 30 cents for a poor meal when a good one could be secured at a private mess for 25 cents, &c.
>
> There should be a more rigid examination of food supplies before being shipped from the United States. It is inconceivable that any one should be asked to drink coffee which is now sometimes supplied on the Isthmus. Probably it is not coffee at all, and quite possibly not even chicory.
>
> The general impression that profits were made at the mess houses is correct. There is no advantage to the commission in having profits, for such funds cannot be applied toward construction work.
>
> At the Ancon Hospital there is undoubtedly justified complaint with reference to food for employes of the hospital and patients. It is claimed that it is "cold every day in the year." It is cooked in a central kitchen, and distributed throughout the grounds to the wards, mess halls, and nurses' quarters, patients and employes eating the same food. The vehicles for conveying the food could be improved, and there should be steam tables to warm it at the wards.

On the dry goods department of the commissary Miss Beeks reported:

> The main commissary is located at Colon and there are local branches at the largest camps along the line of the Canal Zone. An inspection of the goods at the main commissary revealed a lack of such shoes, overalls, and other goods as would be desired by American workmen.
>
> The men claim that the shirts have small sleeves, which readily split, are tight across the shoulders, and the collar bands are marked with the wrong sizes.
>
> A dress suitcase was presented to the Secretary by a man just leaving for his vacation. He purchased it at the commissary for $5.20, and when he undertook to buckle the strap it tore out, showing that the case was made of pasteboard, covered with a thin skin.
>
> Good toilet articles are sold at the commissaries, but with that exception it is very seldom that anything which is wanted by the men can be found.
>
> Furthermore, there are no goods or garments whatever for women and children.

Miss Beeks made many recommendations for improving the conditions she described, and many of these were adopted by the Government.

AWAIT GOETHAL'S REPORT.

Panama Railroad Officials Here Will Take No Action at Present.

The local offices of the Panama Railroad, 24 State Street, received no further information yesterday of the investigation that the War Department is making of the railroad's commissary department than was furnished in THE NEW YORK TIMES, according to E. A. Drake, Vice President of the company. Mr. Drake said he had received no communication from either the War Department or from Col. George W. Goethals, President of the Panama Railroad, regarding the charges of graft made against John Burke, manager of the commissary department of the railroad.

The management of the commissary department, he explained, was under the jurisdiction of Col. Goethals, and until a report from Col. Goethals was received, with such instructions as might be made, the local offices would take no hand in the matter.

Mr. Drake was unable to say whether the offense with which Burke is charged was covered by Federal or State statute.

HOW YOU CAN MAKE THE NEEDY HAPPY

Your Christmas gladness will not be complete unless you share it with hearts that otherwise will remain cheerless.

Here are a few suggestions:

$1.00 will fill a child's stocking with gifts useful and entertaining.
2.00 will provide a reading lamp for a home where there are school children.
2.50 will buy a sweater and roller skates, or a pair of shoes and a new sled for a boy, a sweater and doll for a girl, a warm school dress or suit, and a Winter cap for a girl or boy.
5.00 will send Santa Claus to a needy home with a Christmas dinner for a family and a gift for each child.
5.00 will buy a Winter coat for a working girl supporting a family in misfortune.
7.50 will send a half ton of coal and a Christmas dinner to a needy family.
10.00 will buy a warm overcoat for a convalescent man.
15.00 will pay the January rent for a family in need because of the illness or death of the father.

Is there any better way in which you can do that which the spirit of Christmas ordains?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street, NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

BIDDERS' CHARGES FALSE.

McAdoo Committee Sifts Tales of Disappointed Contract Seekers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—An investigating committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo to-day completed a report repudiating charges of wholesale graft in the purchase of Government supplies, involving many millions of dollars. Byron R. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman of the committee, which inquired minutely into every phase of Government supply contracting.

It was said at the Treasury Department that the investigation was ordered as a result of sweeping allegations by disappointed bidders for contracts who, as soon as Mr. McAdoo assumed office, began to besiege him with complaints.

The committee will report several minor errors in the awarding of contracts by a Purchasing Committee, with the comment that the number of mistakes has been remarkably small, considering the immense amount of work transacted. The members of the Purchasing Committee have regular departmental positions and serve on the committee without remuneration. The investigators will recommend legislation placing the Supply Committee on a permanent basis.

To Tell of Panama Conditions.

Miss Janet Richards, of Washington, D. C., will lecture on current history on Friday morning at Sherry's. She will take up present day history in Panama going into conditions on the Isthmus. She will tell of the troubles Col. Goethals has, especially through ill-feeling of others there.

KILLED ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Insane Greek Causes Fall Which Breaks Walsh's Neck.

When a party of thirty Greeks on their way to Europe from Chicago arrived last night at Communipaw they were met at the train by several Ellis Island employes, including Robert Walsh, 60 years old, who lived at 310 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan. The Ellis Island employes had been sent to get an insane man among the Greeks who was to be deported by the Government. This man was seized and was handcuffed to Walsh.

It was arranged for a revenue cutter to take the insane Greek to Ellis Island from the Battery. Walsh and his prisoner were standing on the pier near the place where the revenue cutter was tied when the Greek suddenly pushed Walsh.

Both men fell to the deck of the boat, fifteen feet below. Several Government employes ran to the place where they were lying and found the Greek unhurt. Walsh was lying very still. A Government surgeon said that he was dead of a broken neck.

GIVES COINS TO MUSEUM.

Edward R. Penniman Makes Bequests to Public Institutions.

Edward Augustus Penniman, who died in Lucerne, Switzerland, on July 11, in his will filed for probate yesterday made bequests to charitable and public institutions of more than $100,000. Mr. Penniman gave his collection of coins, now loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to that institution. The collection contains many rare United States and foreign coins and Colonial paper currency. The Metropolitan Museum receives also two French antique gold watches, set with pearls; an antique silver watch, and two miniatures of Edward L. Penniman painted on ivory, one of them by Daubigny.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences under the will receives fifty miniatures painted on ivory, silk, and porcelain. The New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled receives $10,000, the Public Library of Dedham, Mass., $5,000; the Dedham Historical Society, $5,000; the Fisher Ames Club, $1,000, and the Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield, N. J., $5,000. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the Congregational Home Missionary Society each receives $10,000 in trust.

REBELS MENACE LINE TO CAPITAL

Aguilar's Threats to March on Vera Cruz Arouse Apprehension.

VILLA'S VANGUARD STARTS

Begins the Advance on Mexico City —Battle Near Torreon Expected Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 17.—A wireless message received here to-day states that many rebels are still in the vicinity of Tampico. It is thought they are remaining there in order to keep a large Federal force in that region while the main body of the rebels makes for either Monterey or this region. By cutting the Mexico-Vera Cruz railway line the rebels would inflict untold damage.

Gen. Candido Aguilar, their Commander, has addressed communications to the Legislature of this State, saying that he will soon come this way and threatening with death any Deputy who shall attend its sessions.

Passengers who arrived from Tampico on the Morro Castle this morning say that the rebels made the Waters-Pierce refinery at Dona Cecilia their headquarters while besieging Tampico, paying for all food and materials taken, and that they took away from the railway yards trains of war material which had been recently imported by the Huerta Government.

VILLA BEGINS HIS ADVANCE.

Vanguard of His Army Marches South to Attack the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 17.—The vanguard of Gen. Villa's army has started south, and will be followed soon by other commands, which will join Monclovio Herrera's forces, which are now marching to Parras. The Federals hold Torreon, and the first battle of the advance to Mexico City will be fought there. Herrera has 1,500 men, American refugees from Torreon say, and he expects to recruit his force to double that number. Gen. Villa held a review in Chihuahua on Sunday, preparatory to leaving for the South. He had 500 men in the review, and it is believed that he has dispatched a large force to the east to stop the Federals from returning to Chihuahua after his departure from that city.

Villa has published another manifesto ordering that all Spanish property be sold and the proceeds spent in pensioning widows and orphans of other revolutions, and also in giving his own men pensions. This order followed the one confiscating all of the Terrazas estates for the benefit of the Constitutionalist Government. He declares the Terrazas financed the Orozco revolution, and that he must pay the penalty by forfeiting all his lands, reputed to be worth more than $10,000,000 gold.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Dec. 17.—Gen. Francisco Villa in a long report received here to-day by Gen. Carranza denied that any foreigners were molested in Chihuahua City, with the exception of the Spaniards, who were expelled.

"The foreign Consuls asked for guarantees for their countrymen, and these were given in full for all except Spanish," Gen. Villa said in his report. "These, as you know, have almost all taken an undue part in the internal struggle of our country and have put themselves always against the cause of the people, of whom we are the defenders."

WILL MARCH ON CHIHUAHUA.

Federal Commander Says He Will Attack City That Villa Holds.

OJINAGA, Mexico, Dec. 17.—"Unless present plans are changed, the Federal army will leave Ojinaga within a few days to march to Chihuahua with a view of attacking and recapturing that city from the rebels," said Gen. Salvador Mercado to-day.

Should Mercado attack or surround Chihuahua, where Gen. Francisco Villa and the main body are fortified, he would check any rebel activity toward Torreon, directly south.

Americans Safe in Chihuahua

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Reassurance as to the safety of Americans in Chihuahua, conveyed to-day by Consul Letcher immediately upon the reopening of telegraphic communications between that city and El Paso, came as a relief to the Administration here.

So far the Consul has forwarded to the State Department no reply from Gen. Villa to its representations regarding the treatment of the Spanish residents of Chihuahua, but it is assumed that the Consul has not found it easy to communicate quickly with the rebel General owing to his military activity along the extended line of the Constitutionalist Army.

Little doubt is felt that Gen. Villa will heed the admonitions of the Department and extend proper treatment to the Spaniards as well as to other foreigners. In this connection Department officials deprecate the demonstrations in favor of Huerta which are said to have been made by the Spanish element on the American side of the border.

Rear Admiral Fletcher reported to-day that normal conditions were being restored in Tampico. A dispatch, dated 1 A. M., Wednesday, advised the Navy Department that the refugees had all been returned safely to Tampico. The Ward liner Morro Castle, sailed on Tuesday, at 8 P. M., but only eight Americans desired to leave the city.

COWDRAY NOT SELLING OUT.

Denies the Report That He Will Dispose of His Oil Interests.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Cowdray, in denying to-day a statement that he was about to dispose of his Mexican oil interests to an American concern, said:

"Neither my firm nor I have sold, nor are we about to sell, our Mexican oil interests to the Standard Oil Company or any one else."

BANKS ASK HUERTA'S AID.

Wish Him to Decree State Bank Notes to be Legal Tender.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 17.—A Presidential decree making the State bank-notes legal tender throughout the republic; a guarantee fund to be subscribed by the State banks and deposited in the National Bank, and, finally, a Government guarantee of the banknotes, is the programme decided upon by a committee of five bankers, representing the National, the Bank of London and Mexico, and two or three other concerns, who met this afternoon with the acting head of the Finance Department.

No difficulty is anticipated in having President Huerta issue the decree, the bankers deeming this the only means of maintaining in circulation a sufficient amount of the medium of exchange.

The management of the Central Bank exhausted the reserve deposit funds of only three more State banks to-day by adroit delay in paying and by refusal to accept more than 10 per cent. of the bills offered for redemption. Long before the regular hour for opening a double line of holders of notes stretched a block from the doors, and when the bank closed this afternoon those who had been half way in the line at the beginning had not reached the paying teller's window.

Although the Central Bank's difficulties do not concern directly any other bank, yet they had an influence today, particularly in the case of the Bank of London and Mexico, from which there was a heavy withdrawal of deposits.

The activity of the Zapata forces was manifested to-day by the raiding of the Los Reyes station on the main line of the Interoceanic Railroad, fourteen miles from the capital. The operations were without material effect on the general situation to the south of the city around Milpa Alta and Ajusco.

CONSIDERED BURKE UNFIT.

Sheriff Denies That He Removed the Juror Because of Dinner Difficulties.

William E. Burke, who was removed summarily by Sheriff Julius Harburger from the third and so-called $200,000,000 panel of the Sheriff's jury on Dec. 1, will apply through his attorney, A. J. Talley, to Supreme Court Justice Gavegan this morning for a writ of mandamus compelling the Sheriff to reinstate him. The Sheriff will be represented by Emanuel Blumenstiel.

Sheriff Harburger denied yesterday a printed report that he had removed Burke in retaliation for the failure of the panel's Dinner Committee, of which Burke is Chairman, to supply the Sheriff with more than thirty-five tickets, and also for the failure of the panel to select James B. Regan's Hotel Knickerbocker as the place for a $50 or $40 a plate dinner. Unlike the first and second panels, the third this year insisted on having its dinner at the Hotel Biltmore.

"I removed Mr. Burke for reasons I do not care to state until the case comes up in court," said the Sheriff. "If, as I hear, he is not a Federal officeholder, that in itself would be enough to disqualify him from serving on the jury. But it wasn't the reason I had in mind. I simply considered him unfit to serve and so removed him. I could remove any juror at will or pleasure."

HANGS HIMSELF ON YACHT.

W. J. Connolly's Body Found in Boat He Was Fond Of.

William J. Connolly, 50 years old, of 1,286 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, a retired real estate operator, despondent because of bad health, hanged himself from the cabin ceiling of his sloop yacht Guide in Jamaica Bay, off Canarsie Landing. His body was found yesterday by his son, William J. Connolly, Jr.

Mr. Connolly disappeared from his home on Tuesday night. He had been suffering from melancholia in a pronounced form and his mind had been affected. An attack of typhoid fever three years ago undermined his health. To cheer him, his son bought the yacht and presented it to him. It is one of the crack sloops of the Canarsie Yacht Club, of which Mr. Connolly was a member. He spent much time fishing and cruising, and loved to go down to the boat after the close of the Summer season to smoke and read in the cabin.

Vivian Bernard Dead.

Mrs. Fred Hollander, known on the stage as Vivian Bernard; died yesterday in the Polyclinic Hospital following an operation. She lived at the Elmsford, 300 West Forty-ninth Street, where the funeral will take place to-morrow. Mrs. Hollander was for many years in the Richard Mansfield company. Previously she had played important rôles with Robert Hilliard and Nat Goodwin. She made her first appearance on the stage at Tony Pastor's Theatre in East Fourteenth Street, where she was one of the three Vivian sisters.

REPUBLICANS CUT SOUTH A THIRD

Continued from Page 1.

and Nebraska only sixteen. Mr. Howell called the majority plan "the Barnes plan."

Committeemen McGregor of Texas and Johnson of Georgia protested that the report would discourage the efforts to build up the party in the South. Senator Borah of Idaho admitted that, considered from a radical viewpoint, the plan had its defects, but he believed that there should be no further reduction of Southern representation.

"We have heard a great deal of corruption of Southern delegates in national conventions," said Mr. Borah, "but if there was any corruption it was done by Northern men. People shouldn't be disfranchised on rumor. If any injustice has been done in this report it has been done to Southern States. If we can't nominate the right man for President now, we had better engage in the funeral obsequies of the party."

On Committeeman Howell's motion to substitute Plan B of the Republican Congressional Committee for the subcommittee's plan there were 6 yeas to 39 nays. The majority plan was then adopted, 38 to 6. On the suggestion of Landstrum of Montana, it was agreed that the resolution should be so worded as to prevent the loss of a delegate in Montana, where both Representatives in Congress are elected at large. The plan had provided that only one National Convention delegate should be allowed where Congressmen were elected at large.

In order that action by the States shall be taken as promptly as possible the National Committee appointed a sub-committee of three—Charles B. Warren if Michigan, Senator Borah of Idaho, and Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia—to prepare an address to the States urging immediate ratification of the proposal. This address will be drawn up shortly after the Christmas holidays.

SEE NO RECONCILIATION.

Republicans' Action Ends Last Hope, Say Cleveland Progressives.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Cleveland Progressive Party leaders declared today that the action taken by the Republican National Committee in Washington in rejecting a resolution to hold a convention in 1914 to adjust differences within the party and settle upon policies made it certain that there could be no reconciliation between the Progressives and the Republicans.

"The meeting of the National Committee clearly indicated that the fundamental differences between the conservatives and the progressives in the Republican Party never can be reconciled," declared Prof. A. R. Hatton, a Progressive. "It is now plain that men like Barnes, Penrose, and Root can't stand on the same platform with such men as Borah, La Follette, and Cummins. And let me add that soon the Democratic Party will have the same split between conservatives and progressives."

John D. Fackler, Progressive, asserted: "Bourbonism is blind. Just now the Republican Party is synonymous with bourbonism. The action of the Republican National Committee merely adds to the evidence that men of such divergent views can never work in one party."

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—A movement for the amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive Parties in this (Marion) county was started at a meeting here last night when representatives from every ward and practically every precinct in the county were present. Mayor Harry Wallace, Chairman of the Marion County Republican Central Committee, was among the speakers. All of the speakers agreed that the rank and file of the two parties in the county were ready to merge and had no differences and that it was a disagreement between certain leaders of both factions that had caused the split in the Republican Party.

Benjamin Heaton, a Progressive, was appointed Chairman of a committee of ten, which make the plans for the union of the two parties.

CONDEMNED BY STIMSON.

National Committee Timid in Vetoing a Convention, He Asserts.

Henry L. Stimson, when asked yesterday to comment on the action of the Republican National Committee at Washington, said:

"Counsels of timidity have prevailed where counsels of courage were needed. I have no sympathy whatever with the view that a full and free discussion of party principles at such a convention as was proposed could possibly harm the Republican Party. On the contrary, it is just what the party needs.

"The discussions of principles at the recent conference of New York Republicans and at the State Convention last September have had an immense influence in reviving the enthusiasm of the Republicans and in setting their party again upon the path of progress.

"But, although the National Committee has let pass this opportunity to lead, it does not at all mean that the work of progress in the party will be checked. The leadership will be taken up by the States themselves, as is being done in New York and elsewhere, and will go on until the party management is thoroughly representative of the party's rank and file."

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE "DOLLAR DINNER" Large Orchestra

NO MORE DINNERS, SAYS MAYOR-ELECT

Mitchel Can't Be "an After-Dinner Mayor and an After-Breakfast Mayor."

BUSY ABOUT CITY PLACES

In Order to Have a Full Cabinet by Jan. — Newly Elected Officials Promise Impartial Administration.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel announced last night that inasmuch as he had found it impossible for one man to fulfill the duties of an "after-dinner Mayor" and an "after-breakfast Mayor," he had decided that he must forego the pleasure of the former incumbency. He made his choice known at a dinner tendered to him and the newly elected officials of the city and county by the citizens and merchants of Harlem at Pabst's Harlem, in West 125th Street. Mr. Mitchel was so busy with other engagements that he did not reach the dinner until 11 o'clock. He said:

"I assure you that I esteem it a very great honor to come here to-night and that you should have been so patient as to wait for me this late. The fact is I sometimes find that the fruits of victory are hard to digest. It is impossible to be both an 'after-dinner Mayor' and an 'after-breakfast Mayor,' attending to the business of the city. Since my return from the South I have been trying to play both rôles.

"I have found, however, that I cannot respond to all the invitations I have received, and at the same time attend to the duty of selecting the men who are to conduct the business of the city for the next four years. Upward of 2,000 men have either appealed to me or been recommended for places in the city's government.

"It is only just to the men who have appealed or who have been recommended that I should give most careful consideration to those appeals and those recommendations.

"I am struggling at present with the problem of selecting these men. I am trying hard to complete a difficult task by the 1st of January, and in the stress of this work I am not able to discuss before you, as I would like, the problems that will be presented to the next Municipal Government, or to come here and speak to you of the work I intend to do.

"I have come to a point where I must decide whether I shall fulfill the very attractive offers that are made to me as an 'after-dinner Mayor' or discharge the very serious and onerous duties of an 'after-breakfast Mayor.'

Cancels His Engagements.

"I, therefore, take this occasion of announcing to those who have been so kind as to invite me to attend their dinners, that I shall be unable to fill even those engagements that already have been made for me, save that for Dec. 30.

"Now, if I do that, perhaps, I shall be able to begin the coming year with a full cabinet, and finally, that is what you and the good people of the city want me to do."

Albert S. Nichols, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce, was toastmaster, and the first speaker was President-elect of the Board of Aldermen George McAneny, who spoke briefly of how the expansion of the city had affected Harlem.

"Harlem is Harlem," said McAneny, "and no process of expansion of territory or assimilation of alien people will ever change your relations with the rest of the universe."

Referring to the recent Fusion victory, Mr. McAneny asserted that there had not been and would not be any differentiation for party principles.

"We shall treat the citizens of New York alike as the officers of a big corporation treat the stockholders," he said. "We propose to run the city in accordance with the promises we made during the campaign, and gentlemen, the rest is up to you. We can not get any measure unless you agree to it and support it. We have had a chance to give the city a government in the name of its own people we have got it now."

The next speaker was District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who pointed out and called by name a dozen men in the gathering whom he used to meet frequently in the Magistrates' Court, and he said he was almost listening to hear a call, "The court will please come to order," as he looked into their faces again.

"You all remember how I used to come up to Harlem, sometimes very early in the morning," said District Attorney Whitman. "I recognize many old faces here to-night, and if I don't recall any who were prisoners I think I might if the lights were turned a little lower."

Mr. Whitman said that every power of the District Attorney's office that could be used to assist the newly-elected Mayor in his administration would be used "willingly, cheerfully, and faithfully," simply because those of the District Attorney's office "believed in him."

Straus Gives a Warning.

The officers-elect of the city were warned by Oscar S. Straus that they were not elected by any bi-party or tri-party movement, but by the voice of the people. He expressed his confidence in the men who will take over the administration of the city, but he pointed out that Fusion government had failed in the past when its officers looked ahead merely for their own advancement politically.

"I have great sympathy for the new officials," said Mr. Straus. "I am afraid we are wining and dining them to death. I am afraid we are idonizing them too much for the hard task they have before them. There is an old saying that if you feed a lion too much you will make a lamb out of him. Now, we want our officials to go into office with fresh spirits and good digestions.

"We have had Fusion victories in this great city before," said Mr. Straus seriously, "but they have not been permanent. I have reason to believe and hope that this victory will be permanent. But, gentlemen, it depends on the men who have been elected whether it will be permanent.

"The reason Fusion victories failed in the past was because men attributed their election to personal grounds, or because they were Democrats, or because they were Republicans, or because they had endeavored to use the non-partisan office to which they were elected to mount higher in office. I hope that these officials will remember that they were not elected because they were Democrats, or Republicans, or even because they were Progressives, but because the people had confidence in them."

Mr. Straus was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Mitchel, who had been kept by his other engagements.

The other speakers were Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect of Manhattan; Sheriff-elect Max Goshagen, and County Clerk-elect William F. Schneider.

Among those present were Charles N Appleton, E. C. Bleeker, J. R. Demarest, William B. Stambaugh, W. H. Edwards, Edward J. Flynn, Timothy Healy, J. M. Horton, F. von der Horst Koch, W. J. Leeds, Leopold Leo, Michael J. Murphy, J. P. Ogden, John J. Phelan, Joseph M. Price, Robert Adamson, Frank J. Pfeffer, Charles W. Ridgeway, the Rev. J. Herman Randall, Martin Wallace, Charles Weisbecker, and John F. Yawger.

TUG TO MEET THE VERMONT

The Battleship Delaware Now Towing Disabled War Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Some concern is felt in navy circles over the battleship Vermont, which the battleship Delaware is towing to Hampton Roads in a disabled condition. The Navy Department had learned several days ago that the Vermont had broken one of her propeller shafts and that the Delaware was standing by her as she proceeded homeward. To-day a fragmentary wireless message from the Delaware indicated that the Vermont had been damaged in a heavy storm on Monday night, her other shaft being cracked. The Department was requested to send a seagoing tug to the Vermont's assistance. The tug Sonoma was ordered from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

At the time the dispatch was sent the Vermont was 507 miles from Cape Henry. At last accounts she was making about three and a half knots an hour, and at that speed could not expect to reach Hampton Roads before Saturday night. The storm had abated when the dispatch was sent, and there was a fresh northwest breeze and a moderate sea.

POLICE SEIZE TOM SHARKEY

Arrest ex-Pugilist and Two Employes for Keeping Disorderly Place.

While sixteen policemen guarded the exits of the saloon owned by Tom Sharkey, the ex-heavyweight prizefighter, at 144 East Fourteenth Street, opposite Tammany Hall, Lieut. Ross entered the place last night and walked up to Sharkey, who was standing in front of the cash register, and placed him under arrest on a warrant issued yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Murphy, accusing him of keeping a disorderly resort. Andrew Osborne, the manager of the place, and Albert Jacobs, a waiter, also were arrested on warrants.

Three new patrolmen, Davis, Lynch and Merz, who were assigned to watch the place, obtained the evidence on which the warrants were issued, after complaints had been made to the police by the Gramercy Park Association and other societies. The three prisoners were taken to the East Sixth Street Station where they were released on bail. The names and addresses of all those in the saloon at the time were taken and a policeman was left on the premises with orders to keep the back room of the saloon closed.

REPENTS OF 'LARK' WEDDING

Show Girl, Bride at 15, Seeks Annulment—Says Alderman Tied Knot

Florence Squires, 16 years old, a show girl, asked Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday to annul her marriage to John Squires, a dancer. She said she had been married in January when she was but 15 years old in Brooklyn by an Alderman.

"It was all done on a lark," explained the girl, "and I don't know why I married him. I just did it. That's all. It seems fashionable to marry on short notice in the show business."

Justice Giegerich asked about the Alderman.

"He lived next door to my aunt and me," the girl answered. "That's why we went to him."

"Did you tell him your age?"

"Yes; I said I was 15, but that didn't make any difference. You see, he was a friend of the family."

"You mean to tell me that an Alderman married you after you told him you were only 15?" asked the court. "What is his name?"

"I don't remember," the girl answered. "We were stage people and I know a dozen dancing girls who have been married just like that."

The girl's mother is dead and her father lives in Virginia. She has no guardian. Mrs. Mary Gentels, the aunt, witnessed the ceremony. William C. Saumitsch, counsel for the girl, said that he would submit a brief to-day in an effort to clear up the question.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TO JAIL.

Hanbury Adjudged in Contempt and Sentenced to 30 Days.

Ex-Congressman Harry A. Hanbury, one-time Republican leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was adjudged in contempt of court yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Benedict and sentenced to thirty days in jail for refusing to testify in supplementary proceedings against Patrick H. Flynn. Justice Benedict in addition fined Hanbury $250 and ordered him committed to a further imprisonment of thirty days if he did not pay the fine.

When George W. Sickles, attorney for Hanbury, was informed of the decision of Justice Benedict committing his client to jail he applied at once for a stay of execution. He said an appeal would be taken to the higher courts.

The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaumash

THE "irreducible minimum" for which a *good* Greatcoat can be sold is $20. Below that price, you are playing with nitroglycerine. Here, $20 buys a *Stein-Bloch* Greatcoat that snaps fingers at any overcoat of its price level. Here, $25—ninety-nine men's price—buys a *Stein-Bloch* Greatcoat with all the glowing style and flowing grace of which the Fifth Avenue tailor is King and Stein-Bloch is Viceroy.

Tailored by Stein-Bloch
$20 to $60

Gift Cravats—sparkling like a prism and loomed in those rare patterning and rich colorings—see our windows—which add a kaleidoscopic air to Greeley Square.

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ALL READY TO BEAT GLYNN PRIMARY LAW

Leaders of Both the Old Parties Have Devised a Plan to Control Nominations.

BOSSES WELCOME NEW ACT

Unofficial Primaries to Elect Delegates to Unofficial Conventions in Their Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—It cannot be said with any degree of truth that the political bosses and their henchmen in this State are plunged in gloom over the enactment of the Glynn Direct Nominations bill. That measure received the approval of Gov. Glynn and went into effect to-day.

The central feature of the new law is the abolition of the State Convention and the nomination of all candidates by direct vote at official primaries. This includes candidates for the United States Senate, who henceforth are to be elected by direct vote, and for the Court of Appeals. But for all that it is safe to predict that the three leading parties at least will fortify themselves for the Gubernatorial election by holding State conventions. The Democratic and Republican leaders, as a matter of fact, already have reached a conclusion in the matter, and it is generally understood that the Progressives will follow suit, although no official announcement to that effect has come from the Bull Moose headquarters.

These conventions, of course, will not be official, but political leaders about the Capitol believe that they will be just as effective in working out the party purpose. In one respect they will outdo the old conventions for carrying out the will of the party bosses. In the matter of contests, for instance, under the old arrangement there was an immediate appeal to the Appellate Division from the decision of the Committee on Contested Seats. More recently, under the much-decried Levy Election law, it was left to a Justice of the Supreme Court to sit in judgment on contests in the first instance, thus leaving the Committee on Contested Seats of a State Convention without any vital function to perform. Under the unofficial State conventions, which the Glynn Direct Primary law will usher in, there will be absolutely no appeal from any decision arrived at by a convention or any of its standing committees, either in its preliminary or its final stages. The law cannot reach it unless it becomes a riot. It cannot be prohibited or prorogued without unwarranted interference with the right of assembly. The unofficial convention will be a law unto itself.

Unofficial Primaries.

The plan as virtually agreed upon by the Republican leaders, to offset the wide-open primary plan embodied in the Glynn bill, provides for unofficial primaries in every Assembly district throughout the State some time during the Spring and Summer. At these unofficial primaries delegates will be elected to the unofficial State Convention. In addition it is planned to have the county or Assembly district organizations select their representatives for the State Committee, which, under the Glynn law, will be composed of one representative from each Assembly district, its candidate for the Assembly, for the Senate, and for local offices to be filled.

All these selections will be unofficial and will go for naught unless ratified at the official primaries in September. The selection of delegates to the State Convention will be final. The law will have no concern with the election of delegates to the unofficial convention of the future.

The convention itself will be held at a time sufficiently in advance of the primaries to permit the party leaders to prepare the necessary petitions through which a candidate for nomination may have his name placed on the official primary ballot. As only 3,000 signatures of enrolled party voters are required in the case of candidates for offices to be filled by all the voters in the State, it is more than likely that the petitions can be completed before the convention has adjourned and that the necessary signatories will be found in the convention hall and, at any event, among the enrolled party voters in the locality where it is being held.

Convention Sure to Rule.

"There isn't a chance in a hundred that candidates selected by the unofficial party conventions of the future will be defeated at the primary polls," said one of the most influential Republican leaders in discussing the plan to-day. "The unofficial convention will represent essentially the organized strength. The delegates to the unofficial convention will have been selected by the enrolled voters of their party in the districts they come from. It is these enrolled voters who form the bone and sinew, the strength and stamina of the party. The delegates will register their will in their selection of candidates at the unofficial conventions. It is these same enrolled voters who will determine the party choice of candidates at the direct primaries, too. Only enrolled Republicans, Democrats, or Progressives are entitled to vote on Primary Day under the new law. Can there be any doubt regarding the result?"

The unofficial convention, the leaders believe, will make for a cohesion that is likely to be lacking among the Independents in either party. Instead of taking part in these gatherings, the Independents will go about getting the names of their candidates on the primary ballot by petition. Where the convention will unite the bulk of the voters at the party primary behind one candidate or set of candidates, the Independents will give scattered support to several candidates, thus making doubly certain the victory of the regulars participating in the unofficial conventions.

The leaders will not admit that the unofficial convention is designed to circumvent the direct nominations plan or fasten on the people a system similar to that which they hoped to escape.

They contend that the unofficial convention is being devised as a wholesome and necessary check on the Statewide, wide open primary.

Gives City Full Rein.

In support of this contention they urge the peculiar geography of this State, where almost half the population and more than half the primary voters in the Democratic Party, at least, are crowded into the small area of New York City. Solidity of interests and compactness of population, with the added facility of easily accessible polling places, would under the State-wide primary plan, practically render inevitable the selection of a State ticket on which every candidate would be the choice and probably a resident of the City of New York.

"What would be the result of this situation in the Democratic Party?" said a leader. "It would mean that the primary vote in New York City would absolutely determine the State nominations. And what would that mean next year? It would mean that Tammany Hall would control the Democratic State nominations, for while the Tammany Democrats are enrolled and as such qualified to vote at the primaries, the anti-Tammany Democrats are not very generally enrolled. In a not distant future, of course, that situation would adjust itself, for, in my opinion, Tammany is doomed, but next year the free and untrammeled expression of the Democratic voters at the primaries would tend either to a Democratic disaster or else—in the case of a Democratic victory—to aiding Tammany to perpetuate itself.

"The unofficial convention is the only balance and check that I can think of under the present plan. It will give representative party men an opportunity to get together, and, taking due consideration of geographical and other conditions, so distribute the nominations that all sections of the State and all shades of party opinion shall be represented on the State ticket."

Frederick M. Davenport, new Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Progressive Party, and during the administration of Gov. Hughes one of the foremost champions of the direct nominations plan, made this comment on the new law which went into effect to-day:

"The Glynn Direct Nominations act is only half right. It puts control of the primaries theoretically in the hands of the State. But it virtually invites machine party conventions to meet and do their work, regulated only by party rules and not by any law. Having invited them to do their worst, it erects machinery to checkmate them at the polls on primary day. That is half right and half wrong.

"The law says nothing about party conventions, except that nothing shall prevent a party from holding them. Under the Glynn law if a party does not hold at least a State Convention political anarchy would result.

"Under the Glynn law party conventions may set their seal on a set of candidates who shall be chosen at the primaries, although the conventions themselves are conducted without the check or regulation by any law. There is no attempt, as there was in the Hughes bill, to develop a natural and responsible party leadership and organization, side by side with popular control of party. An effective direct primaries bill must do both."

GLYNN PRAISES NEW LAWS.

Also Gives His Party Credit When He Signs Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—In signing the Direct Primary bill, the bill for the direct election of United States Senators, and the Massachusetts ballot measure Gov. Glynn issued a statement to-day in which he said:

"I consider these measures to be epoch making. These laws are vitally important; are truly progressive and far reaching in their effects, and, I believe, their provisions will meet with the approval of all citizens who are sincerely interested in genuine progress in electoral reform.

"The direct nomination law prohibits the placing of any candidate upon the primary ballot who has not filed a petition with signatures of a certain proportion of the enrolled voters.

"This Direct Nomination bill and Massachusetts ballot bill, together with the measure providing for the direct election of United States Senators are measures the enactment of which every friend of electoral reform has urged for years.

"These measures will permit the great body of our citizens to make effective their expression of opinion under due form of law. Their enactment places upon the statute books of this State a real, honest, and genuine direct primary law, and provides for an honest ballot.

"They place the State in the foremost rank of progressive legislation relating to electoral reforms and constitute the greatest constructive legislation ever placed upon our statute books toward restoring to the people the control of their own Government.

"They mark the successful end of a long fight for the right in the matters, and demonstrate that the Democratic Party has kept faith with the people. The entire credit for their enactment into laws is justly due to the present Democratic Legislature, the able and earnest efforts, the devotion to public duty of the Democratic leaders in the Senate and Assembly, and to the Chairman of the respective committees, and also to the members themselves."

Late this afternoon the Governor sent the Secretary of State the workingmen's compensation law, with the remark:

"The bill appropriating $150,000 to carry out the object of the workingmen's compensation law became Chapter 817 of the laws of 1913."

He also signed the act increasing the membership of the Panama Pacific Commission by three and the referendum act for a constitutional convention in 1915.

BARNES FOR "HARMONY."

Friend Says He Will Not Try to Force Hinman in as Speaker.

No pressure will be brought to bear by William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, on the Assembly-elect of his own party with a view of insuring the election of Harold J. Hinman, an Assemblyman from his own political bailiwick, to the Speakership when the Assembly meets for the purpose of organizing early in January. This announcement was made yesterday by a close personal and political friend of Mr. Barnes, who was in Washington attending the meeting of the Republican National Committee.

"All Mr. Barnes is interested in is to make certain that seventy-six Republicans—a majority of the Assembly—go into the Republican caucus and continue to act with their party throughout the session," said this friend. "I am certain that nothing will be done by Mr. Barnes, or any one in sympathy with his programme, to make harmony among the Republicans in the Assembly difficult or impossible by creating insurmountable antagonisms through a fight for the Speakership."

Mr. Barnes undoubtedly has it in his power to call off Mr. Hinman as a candidate for Speaker. He has not done so, despite the fact that Mr. Hinman's candidacy appears to be the great obstacle to a harmonious understanding between the Progressive Republicans and those of the more conservative type who will sit in the next Assembly. The failure of Mr. Barnes to take his Assemblyman out of the fight, according to his friends, is in direct line with his determination not to take any part whatever in the contest for the Speakership.

The fact that the statement of Mr. Barnes's friend follows so closely upon the action taken by Barnes's enemies in the Republican organization may not be without significance. At a dinner held last week at the home of Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, influential Republicans representing different parts of the State talked over the Speakership situation, and decided on a set of anti-Barnes candidates for the various places of influence and importance which are to be filled when the next Assembly meets to organize. Their choice for Speaker is Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, and their candidate for Republican floor leader—majority leader of the House—is Clinton T. Horton of Erie. For Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which initiates the State budget, they selected John Lee Sullivan of Chautauqua.

At the Republican State Headquarters it was said yesterday that neither Mr. Barnes nor the organization had any candidates for these places; that Mr. Barnes and the organization were quite willing to leave the Assembly free to make its own selections. Any other line of conduct, it was observed with marked sarcasm, would be intolerable interference of which only a boss of the worst type would be guilty.

Despite the determination of Mr. Barnes and his friends to avoid anything that may give rise to differences of a serious nature, the prospect is for a long drawn-out Speakership fight.

Mr. Hinman is conducting a lively campaign up-State, and is said to be winning many votes. The anti-Barnes element is planning to stay out of the Speakership caucus if it should appear that a majority of those in it are Hinman men. This would make a deadlock certain. The threat was made yesterday that all of the Republican Assemblymen-elect from New York County would remain out of the caucus unless Mr. Barnes withdrew Hinman as a candidate.

COLUMBIA CLUB PROSPERS.

Re-elects President Van Amringe and Shows a Surplus.

John Howard Van Amringe, formerly Dean of Columbia College, and known to many hundreds of alumni as "Van Am," was re-elected President of the Columbia University Club last night at the annual meeting, held in the clubhouse, 18 Gramercy Park. He has been President of the club ever since its organization, fifteen years ago.

The Columbia Club has a membership of 1,306, the high-water mark of its career. Last year it enjoyed great financial prosperity and finished the fiscal year with a balance of $12,540.56, of which $3,021.45 was added to the surplus during the year. The total expenses of the club were $59,681.09.

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BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

GO TO FLORENCE FOR THE 'MONA LISA'

Director of the Louvre and Other Officials Hope to Have It Back in Paris on Tuesday.

POLICE PREFECT DISGUSTED

Failure of Finger-Print Indexing System Shown by Case Causes Him to Ask Scotland Yard's Advice.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Henry Marcel, Director of the Louvre Museum, has started for Florence with other Government officials and experts in order to take possession of the "Mona Lisa," which, it is expected, will be back in the Louvre next Tuesday.

The masterpiece will be carefully packed, and M. Martel and the experts will travel with it in a specially reserved railway carriage.

A fête will be organized by the Leonardo da Vinci Institute of Paris to celebrate the return of the famous picture.

M. Hennion, the Paris Prefect of Police, is so disappointed at the defects in the indexing system of the Bertillon finger-print records shown by the case that he has asked Scotland Yard for as much information as it can give him on the methods which the London police employ, so that he may reorganize the French system.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The first real clue after the theft of the "Mona Lisa" was furnished to the French police by Jean Guiffrey, now Curator of the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, Mass., and formerly Assistant Conservator of the Louvre. Pierre Marcel makes this declaration to-day.

M. Marcel says that M. Guiffrey wrote, giving the reasons why the picture must have been stolen by one of the men employed in the framing of paintings at the Louvre. The Director of the French National Museums, Eugène Pujalet, was impressed by M. Guiffrey's reasoning, and informed the police.

M. Marcel adds that if the clue had been adequately followed up the "Mona Lisa" would have been discovered long ago.

The police have found that girl who signed the name "Mathilde" to the love letters discovered in the room of Vincenzo Perugia after his arrest at Florence. She has been unable, however, to throw any light on the theft of the painting. She remembered seeing a wooden box in Perugia's room, but declared that she never saw or heard anything of the "Mona Lisa."

FLORENCE, Dec. 17.—Counsel for Vincenzo Perugia, charged with abstracting Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre, has asked that Perugia receive his liberty on the ground that France has not started a prosecution of him in the Italian courts.

Lord Murray Leaves Panama To-day

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 17.—Lord Murray of Elibank and his party, one of the members of which is Richard Lloyd George, son of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, will sail for New Orleans to-morrow on the steamer Abangarez, on their way to New York and England.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

NOBEL PRIZE FOR HARDY.

English Author, It Is Said, Will Receive Next Literature Award.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"We understand on the best authority that the Nobel Prize for Literature for the coming year will be granted to Thomas Hardy.

"It was generally expected that an English writer would be the next to receive this high honor, and the British Academy, to whose judgment was entrusted the task, were practically unanimous in the choice.

"Edmund Gosse, we are informed, has been mainly responsible for this selection."

Mr. Hardy, in reply to a telegram from THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, wired:

"I know nothing about it."

Mr. Hardy has refused all honors from the Crown, except the exalted dignity of the Order of Merit.

WANTS GRAIN-FED ARMIES.

English Doctor Urges "Corn, Oil, and Wine" Ration.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Dr. Josiah Oldfield, lecturing to-day on dietetics, had something to say which is interesting in view of Secretary Garrison's decision to eliminate chocolate as a United States Army ration.

"Give me an army corps for twelve months," said Dr. Oldfield, "and I will solve some of the world's most important problems of dietetics. What a waste that soldiers in times of peace should be kept pipe-claying belts when they might be used for valuable scientific experiments.

"The great armies of the world, said Dr. Oldfield, were fed on grain, oil, and wine; and Caesar's soldiers on one occasion, mutinied because they were served with mutton instead of corn. If men were fed on grain and oil they would not get drunk on wine. If the people of England lived on grain and oil for six days they could drink wine on the seventh, enjoy it and feel all the better for it. He challenged any man to find a vegetarian drunkard.

Food, he said, had three aspects—sustenance, sufficiency for extra output, and for pure pleasure. Grain represented the first, oil, the second, and wine, the third.

GETS SHAKESPEARE BOOKS.

New Yorker Buys Those Which Belonged to the Late Prof. Dowden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 18.—The Times announces this morning that practically the whole of the Shakespearean books that belonged to the late Edward Dowden, Professor of English Literature at Trinity College, Dublin, have been obtained for a New York collection.

The second part of the Dowden library is now being sold by Hodgson & Co. The first part, which was sold last month, included a very extensive series of collected editions of Shakespeare, from Rowe's Second Edition, dated 1714, to the latest issues, and also a number of books of textual criticism, commentaries, &c., in all considerably more than 1,000 volumes. They were sold in one lot for $1,250.

The sale yesterday included a further collection of 128 books, connected with Shakespeare. Most of these volumes contain bibliographical notes on the fly leaves written by Prof. Dowden. These volumes, offered as one lot, brought $705.

In neither case has the name of the buyer been revealed, but both collections were purchased in behalf of a New York book collector who for some time has been engaged in making a collection of Shakespeareana.

The books thus far sold in Part II. of the Dowden library comprise English works of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, old quarto plays, and books on the drama, Shakespeareana, and books illustrated by Blake, Bewick, and other masters.

Among the Shakespeareana sold as single lots were various editions of Shakespeare himself and works by Webster, E. Phillips, J. Dennis, T. Edwards, C. Langbaine, J. Poole, G. Jacob, A. Bedford, F. Meres, J. Hall, T. Adams, R. Gould, T. Randolph, A. Estienne P. Hentzner, Giraldi Cinthio.

Among the rumors is that the New York buyer is H. C. Folger, who owns one of the finest Shakespeare collections in America.

MEANT TO RESCUE KELLY.

But 5,000 Oldhamites Did Not Cause Much Trouble—Youth Is Hanged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The young murderer Ernest Kelly, to whom Home Secretary McKenna refused a reprieve after 20,000 persons at Oldham had signed a petition for it, was executed at Manchester this morning while 5,000 men, women, and children who had marched from Oldham waited outside the prison gates.

Their view was that if the doomed man were hanged his accomplice Hilton ought also to meet the same fate. It was the working of this rough and ready logic which induced them to march to Manchester with a wild idea of rescuing Kelly.

The police, forewarned, were prepared to deal with them. Six hundred constables were gathered in the vicinity of the prison. From the crowd came such cries as "You ought to hang none or both"; "One was as bad as the other!" Then came three cheers for Kelly, execrations for the Home Secretary, and, finally, ragtime songs.

No serious attempt was made to rescue Kelly. A few persons made a movement toward the prison gates, whereupon the police dispersed the mob. Five constables were slightly hurt.

When the tolling of a bell announced that the execution was over there was no disturbance, and in a few minutes the people started back for Oldham.

ROOSEVELT AT CORUMBA.

Brazilians Welcome Him and He Starts on a Hunting Trip.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 17.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his party, on their arrival at Corumba, were warmly received by the civic authorities and the people. The President of the municipality greeted Col. Roosevelt, expressing to him the satisfaction of the people of Corumba at the honor of the visit.

Later the Roosevelt party left on a hunt in a near-by jungle. The Colonel has been obliged to abandon his proposed visit to Cuyaba, but has accepted an invitation to join in a jaguar and wild-boar hunt, for which preparations have already been made. The President of Matto Grosso will join him on Sunday.

Before his departure for Sao Luiz de Caceres the ex-President will make an inspection of the various agricultural industries, and will then set out on his journey into the interior. All the members of the expedition are in the best of health.

RAMPOLLA'S DEATH SHOCK TO THE POPE

News Was Kept from Him Till the Morning—The Cardinal Seemed Quite Well Tuesday.

ADVOCATED CHURCH UNION

Silas McBee of This City One of Last Persons to See Him Before His Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The death of Cardinal Rampolla is causing innumerable discussions concerning the succession to the Papacy.

There are a number of curious predictions regarding the next Pope, and it is a Roman saying that Cardinals die in batches of three. After Oreglia came Rampolla, and now another, say the people, will die.

A prediction about Cardinal Rampolla was that he would succeed the present Pope if the latter died within ten years of his election, which was in August, 1903. Otherwise a foreign Pope would be elected.

Almost the last person with whom Cardinal Rampolla spoke before he was taken ill yesterday was Silas McBee of New York. The Cardinal spoke frankly of his deep anxiety regarding the religious situation, especially in Russia and Germany, but expressed strong faith that things would improve. He said he felt that America had an almost unique mission in overcoming the existing difficulties in the progress of the faith.

Cardinal Rampolla when Mr. McBee saw him appeared perfectly well and full of vigor.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The body of Cardinal Rampolla, ex-Papal Secretary of State, is lying in the drawing room of his little palace near St. Peter's, which has been transformed into a chapelle ardente. The room is draped in red. On one side is a small altar. A black cloth with silver fringe is draped over the body, and near by stands a column with a terra-cotta group representing St. Peter's boat tossed by the waves.

A funeral service will be held in St. Peter's. The Cardinals and many of the ecclesiastics attached to the Vatican, as well as the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See, viewed the body this afternoon.

The news of the death of the Cardinal was not made known to Pope Pius until this morning. Cardinal Merry del Val and Mgr. Bressan, the Pope's private secretary, went to see his Holiness at an early hour, intending to break the news as gently as possible. However, when the Pope heard the name of Cardinal Rampolla coupled with the word "indisposition," he grew pale and begged them to tell him the truth without hesitation, as anxiety and uncertainty affected him more than anything else. The two prelates then told him that Cardinal Rampolla was dead.

As recently as Saturday the Pope had received Cardinal Rampolla, who was then apparently in his usual good health. The Pope was overwhelmed with grief, and when he had somewhat recovered his composure, said:

"Cardinal Rampolla was one of the greatest men in the Church. He had become even greater since he retired from State affairs."

Last Sunday evening Cardinal Rampolla received Silas McBee, formerly editor of The Churchman, and his wife, of New York, and discussed with them the question of bringing about a better understanding between all the religious sects, especially those of the Christian faith.

Cardinal Rampolla was the closest collaborator with Pope Leo XIII. in the movement for the reunion of the Christian Churches. When Pope Leo was dying a cablegram was received in Rome saying that the American Protestant congregations were praying for his recovery. Cardinal Rampolla was informed of the contents of the dispatch, which he took immediately to the dying Pontiff. The latter instructed Cardinal Rampolla to write that the message had been the greatest consolation to him before his death, as it had proved that his scheme for the Reunion of the Churches was not a dream.

Yesterday morning Cardinal Rampolla went to St. Peter's to inspect the work of the restoration of the Choir. Later he felt a general indisposition, which developed into profound prostration. He refused, however, to allow his secretary to remain with him all night.

The secretary, alarmed at the Cardinal's condition, consulted a doctor, who saw the Cardinal, but discovered no serious symptom. He ordered the Cardinal to take a complete rest and to keep warm. Later in the evening the Cardinal grew worse, and had great difficulty in breathing. He sent a messenger hurriedly for his secretary and a doctor, who hastened to the palace, but found on their arrival that the Cardinal was dead.

The doctor was of the opinion that death had been caused by angina pectoris.

The Cardinal's secretary, who is an ecclesiastic, performed the final rites of the Church and then sent for the dead prelate's sister, Baroness Carolina Rampolla-Pezzana, who, together with her husband, came at once to the palace. Then Cardinal Merry del Val was informed, and after consultation with some of his colleagues decided to postpone till to-day the breaking of the news to the Pope.

It had been thought in many quarters that Cardinal Rampolla was the most likely candidate for the Papal chair in case of the death of the present Pope.

Bryce Likely to be Made a Peer.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The bestowal of a peerage on the Right Hon. James Bryce, ex-Ambassador at Washington, is forecast to-day by Truth in an article about probable New Year honors.

BIG PRICES FOR TAPESTRY.

Set of Three Panels of Gobelin Work Sold in London for $7,875.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In a sale at Christie's to-day of old English and French furniture, porcelain, and tapestry from various sources, a set of three panels of Gobelin tapestry brought $7,875. One panel depicts a bacchanalian feast. The other two illustrate the arts of Music and Warfare. All three panels are oblong. Each is eight feet high.

A pair of upright panels of Brussels tapestry, finely woven, with the arms of King, William III. supported by figures of Mars and Minerva, realized $6,825. In the middle of the top border is introduced a cartouche, with the cipher of William III. and Queen Mary.

A set of three panels of Flemish tapestry, representing classical subjects, brought $1,995.

The sale will be ended to-morrow.

GERMAN LINER LAUNCHED.

North German Lloyd Ship Columbus to Sail for Here Next August.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The North German Lloyd Company's biggest liner, the 35,000-ton Columbus, was successfully launched at the Schichau yard at Dansic to-day. She was named by Crown Princess Cecilie in the presence of the Crown Prince and a throng of other dignitaries, including Count Zeppelin.

The Columbus, which is destined for the Bremen-New York service, will make her first voyage next August.

The North German Lloyd Company is said not to intend to compete with the Hamburg-American Line in regard to size of ships, the Columbus representing the company's high-water mark in point of tonnage. The contract for the vessel calls for a speed of 20 knots.

The Hamburg-American Company will launch a 19-knot liner destined for the Panama Canal traffic next Saturday at the Vulcan yard at Stettin. She will be named the Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, after the Secretary of Navy. She will carry 2,000 passengers and be equipped with turbines.

ISLAND'S SHAPE CHANGED.

Much Damage in Ambrim, but No Loss of Life by Volcanic Upheaval.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The configuration of the western coast of the island of Ambrim, in the New Hebrides group, was changed by the recent volcanic upheavals, according to cablegrams received by the Colonial Office from the Governor of New Caledonia.

Vast streams of lava overwhelmed the Presbyterian Hospital, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Churches of Canada and Australasia, while French and English business houses and native coco plantations were destroyed. It is not thought that any lives were lost.

A heavy rain of cinders and scoria fell continuously for five days. The fleeing natives were transported on the steamer France to the mission stations on the island of Malekula, 650 of them being sheltered at the French Catholic mission at Port Sandwich and 250 at the Presbyterian mission at Gunga. The Government authorities of the island of Malekula are supplying food and clothing.

Col. Cariou and two other Frenchmen organized the work of rescue and transportation of the natives, and Auguste Brunet, Governor of New Caledonia, in his cablegram says they showed "initiative, courage, and coolness."

M. Miramende, French Resident Commissioner, and Mr. King, British Resident Commissioner of the New Hebrides, went to the scene on board the French cruiser Kersaint. They found the western coast of Ambrim between Dip Point and Banlaw covered with a layer of ashes and scoria.

Little is known as to the interior of Ambrim, which has been very rarely visited by white men. No census has ever been taken. The foreign traders and officials reside in the coast settlements, and as no loss of life has been reported among them the French Colonial Office has not requested further cabled details of the eruption.

The New Hebrides have been controlled since 1906 by a joint commission of British and French officials under the supervision of the Resident Commissioners of both nations.

LOW RECORD FOR CONSOLS.

Decline Due to the Number of Attractive New Investment Issues.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Consols registered the lowest record since 1821 to-day, when they were quoted at 71⅛ for cash and 71 5-16 for the account.

The decline in the premier security of the London Stock Exchange is attributed to the ceaseless stream of new issues with attractive yields, to which holders of consols are transferring their money.

The immediate cause of to-day's low record was the announcement of a Grand Trunk Pacific issue within a few days of $10,000,000 seven-year 5 per cent. notes at 97. This brings the total of Canadian issues alone during the months of November and December to the aggregate of $95,000,000.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Ambassador and Mrs. Page and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre were the guests of Premier Asquith at luncheon to-day.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dec. 17.—The Venezuelan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jose L. Andara, resigned to-day, according to dispatches from Caracas.

Fox

Silver, Cross, Natural Blue, Black, Sitka and Pointed Fox sets of great beauty. Beautiful skins cut in the latest styles, every piece bears the Ruszits label and is true Ruszits quality in every particular. Now offered at

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below our former prices. Inspection and comparison will prove their worth.

John Ruszits Fur Co., 7 East 48th St.

CALLS FOR INQUIRY IN MACVANE CASE

American Ambassador Takes Up Defense of Singer Suspected of Being a Spy.

ITALY TO EXPLAIN SOON

Presence of Visitor with a French Maid and Plenty of Money at Naval Base Starts Talk.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Rome in regard to the case of Miss Dorothea Macvane, the American singer who says she was suspected by the Taranto officials of being a spy, states that the American Ambassador called at the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Marine and requested an investigation. This has been begun, but the result will not be known for a couple of days.

The allegations made by Miss Macvane are considered to be exaggerated. They are attributed to the fact that her presence at an Italian naval base accompanied by a French maid and well provided with money aroused the suspicions of the authorities, who merely tried to discover her identity.

In any case, a satisfactory explanation will, it is expected, shortly be given to the Ambassador, and the affair is not likely to have further developments.

WON'T AID RUMANIAN JEWS.

Austrian Foreign Minister Refuses to Take Up the Question.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—Count von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to-day in the Hungarian Delegation to the suggestion that the powers which were parties to the Berlin treaty take joint action to obtain equality of treatment for the Jews in Rumania, said he did not believe that the powers could be induced to take such action.

Austria-Hungary's interest in the matter, the Minister added, would not justify her in taking the initiative, and he doubted whether the raising of the question internationally would benefit the Jews in Rumania. The Government of the country held that the question was a strictly domestic affair.

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Always a Joy to look upon when Cleaned and Polished with

ELECTRO SILICON

The Unrivalled SILVER POLISH
Put up in either CREAM or POWDER form
Quickly removes all dirt and tarnish and imparts a wonderful lustre without scratching or marring. Free from acids or other injurious substances. Equally effective for Nickel, Aluminum and all fine metals. Send address for **Free Sample.**
Electro Silicon Co. 30 Cliff St. N. Y.
Sold by Grocers, Druggists and all Leading Dealers.

Louis Katz Art Galleries, Inc.
103 West 74th Street
ON EXHIBITION
A choice collection of
COLOR MEZZOTINTS
by S. Arlent Edwards
and other prominent artists.
AMERICAN PAINTINGS
PROOF ETCHINGS
ROOKWOOD POTTERY
At moderate prices
Fine Framing and Expert Restoring

Build the body right on
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

GREATEST COLLECTION OF RARE
VIOLINS
Tremona, French, German; gold and silver mounted bows, violin cases; repairing; Italian strings.
VICTOR S. FLECHTER,
500 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42d St.

Extraordinary sale today!
150 Bags and Suit Cases
(fitted and unfitted)
¶ Every shape, size and style you can imagine. The product of one of the foremost American factories. Made of pig, alligator, walrus, cowhide, calf and French enamel leathers.

These are $12.50
29 Bags & Cases.....regularly $16.50
16 Bags & Cases.....regularly $18.00
25 Bags & Cases.....regularly $20.00
10 Bags & Cases.....regularly $23.50
5 Bags & Cases.....regularly $25.00
5 Bags & Cases.....regularly $28.50
12 Bags & Cases.....regularly $30.00

These are $17.50
6 Bags & Cases.....regularly $32.50
11 Bags & Cases.....regularly $37.50
9 Bags & Cases.....regularly $40.00
11 Bags & Cases.....regularly $45.00
7 Bags & Cases.....regularly $50.00
3 Bags & Cases.....regularly $65.00
1 Case.....regularly $75.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

A Hint to the Male!
Ostrich Plumes and Jewelry are gifts most acceptable to the ladies. The purchasing power of a "five spot" in a jewelry shop is almost nil.
Here are some special Christmas prices of Ostrich Plumes and Novelties. The London Plume trademark and guaranty is on every stem.
OSTRICH PLUMES
18-inch. **$3.75** and upwards
OSTRICH BOAS
$2.95 and up
PARADISE BIRDS
Latest effects, **$15.75** and up
HAIR ORNAMENTS
Great variety, **$1.95** and up
All gifts specially boxed in holiday containers. Delivery charges prepaid by us.

London Feather Company
Largest Ostrich Plume Makers in the World.
21 WEST 34th STREET

SHANLEY'S
BROADWAY, 43d TO 44th STREET
CABARET EXTRAORDINAIRE
TWENTY ACTS—every evening SEVEN TO ONE
SUPERIOR SIX-COURSE LUNCHEON, 75c (MUSIC)
RESTAURANT IN THE SHOPPING ZONE, BROADWAY, 29th-30th ST.

THESE TWO THINGS

The two most important things about a building proposition are, first, to begin it, and second, to finish it.

And the quicker it is finished after it is once begun, the better it is for the success of the enterprise.

There is nothing more fatal to any building than delayed completion.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

A Victrola for Christmas

You can search the whole world over and not find a gift that will bring so much pleasure to every member of the family.

STYLE IV.....$15.00
STYLE VI. (new).....$25.00
STYLE VIII.....$40.00
STYLE IX.....$50.00
STYLE X.....$75.00
STYLE XI.....$100.00
STYLE XIV.....$150.00
STYLE XVI.....$200.00

The most wonderful musical instrument—at prices to suit all purses.

Easy terms may also be arranged on any Victor or Victrola in our stock.

The prices of Victor machines range from $10 to $250.

December Records Just Out.

One of the Finest Lists Ever Issued

Eleven Red Seal Records by the following Celebrities:—Melba, Kubelik, Schumann-Heink, McCormack, Maud Powell, De Pachmann, De Gogorza, and Whitehill.

Eighteen new Popular Songs.

Splendid new Dance Records.

Six Revival Hymns by Homer Rodeheaver.

We are giving Special Renderings of the above on

Victor Victrola

Come and Hear Them—Catalogues Gratis. Repairing by Expert Workmen.

Telephone, Murray Hill—4144.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

PLATINUM JEWELRY

Platinum is the superlative in fashionable jewelry setting.

Honest representation, superior quality, and absolute guarantee combined with prices more reasonable than Uptown are the key notes of our success for sixty-eight years.

Bar Pins.....$35 up
Brooches.....$30 "
Cuff Buttons.....$25 "
Pendants.....$25 "
Tie Clips.....$8 "
Scarf Pins.....$11 "
Lorgnettes.....$80 "
Rings.....$27 "
Chain Bracelets.....$90 "
Three-pin Handy Pin Sets.....$26 "

"Being in Business Since 1845—Means Something"

GEO. W. WELSH'S SON
258 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

BEAUTIFUL CARLTON TERRACE

J. E. PIKE, Proprietor.

Bring your friends to dine with us on New Year's Eve.

You will have fun and jollity to your heart's desire in the most delightful fairyland in New York, and the cost will be quite moderate.

May we have your reservation soon?

100th St. and Broadway.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES
Save the Voice
—save the lungs. Relieve hoarseness and coughing spells. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

SAY STATE EMPLOYE WAS BOSS FOR DUNN

Road Inspector, Witnesses Assert, Gave Directions for the Contractor.

GROUT LIKE PEA SOUP

Thus Witness Describes It—Others Compare It to Paint, Condensed Milk, and Pancake Batter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Some harsh things were said to-day by witnesses regarding the material used in the construction of a portion of the Tuxedo Turnpike in the course of the trial before Justice Tompkins of Bart Dunn, a Tammany district leader; the Dunbar Contracting Company, of which Dunn is President, and Joseph J. Fogarty, a State Inspector and foreman of laborers. The material used in the road, according to the evidence, fell far below the grade demanded by the specifications. An attempt was made to show that Fogarty, employed and paid by the State, acted at times as an agent for the contracting company, and was paid by the company.

Another assertion made in the course of the trial was that some of the gravel used in making concrete was dug from a hill covered with blueberry and blackberry bushes, and was then tossed into the mechanical mixer without any particular care being taken to separate it from the dirt and other refuse. No one was ready to say that any of the blueberry bushes actually got into the road.

The highway in question extends for three and nine-tenths miles from the Hilburn corporate line to the Orange County line, and for a distance of two and nine-tenths miles concrete three inches thick should have been laid.

Grout—a mixture of sand, lime, and water—according to the reading of the specifications by the prosecution, should have been placed to the depth of one inch between the old macadam roadbed and the concrete covering. It was brought out in evidence to-day that where grout was used it was placed on top of the concrete covering, and was not more than one-eighth of an inch in depth. Here is the way that some residents of Sloatsburg, through which the road passes, described the grout which was approved by Inspector Fogarty:

William M. Finch, Justice of the Peace: It was no thicker than pea soup when applied to the concrete, and about as thick as a shad scale when it dried.

Tunison Waldron, trucking contractor: It looked like pancake batter.

Benton Waldron, truckman: It was much like condensed milk when applied.

George E. Ritten, manager of a general store: The grout was about as thick as a coat of paint.

When the trial is resumed to-morrow morning District Attorney Gagan will put in the hands of the jurors samples of the road which investigators dug up last Summer under the direction of John A. Hennessy and ask them to draw their own conclusions as to the charge made that Dunn and the Dunbar Contracting Company entered into a conspiracy with Fogarty, the representative of the State, in order to get the full contract price of $30,000 for the kind of work which actually was performed.

These exhibits were dragged into the court rooms in haste but they were not opened to-day. Mr. Gagan asked for adjournment until to-morrow in order to arrange the exhibits properly. He called his last witness this afternoon and said that he would complete his case in the morning.

A Bad Road, Says Jerome.

Lawyer W. T. Jerome for the defense said that he was willing to acknowledge that the road was bad. Jerome said to-night that he was satisfied that no conspiracy case had been made out. He had contended, he said, from the first that a good road was impossible under the specifications.

In conducting cross-examination to-day Jerome endeavored to bring out that hundreds of automobiles going to and from Tuxedo during July and August, 1912, had passed over the freshly laid concrete road, although it was supposed that the highway was closed. He asserted that automobilists were permitted to avoid a detour of eighteen miles by watchmen for Dunn, if they were willing to pay $1 in the daytime and $2 at night. This system of hold-ups, counsel for the defense contended, was in force for six weeks, and on Saturdays and Sundays as many as seventy autos were permitted to run over the new roadway.

One of the spectators in the courtroom to-day was Joseph J. Ryan, son of Thomas F Ryan and brother of Allan A. Ryan. Mr. Ryan lives at Villa Benedict in Suffern, and, according to one of the counsel for the defense, was a victim of the holdup game. He did not testify to-day.

In cross-examination, Jerome's assistant, Patterson, asked Justice of the Peace Finch if it was not well known that autoists had been held up by the watchmen.

"It was so reported," said Mr. Finch.

Says Concrete Was Poor.

Joseph Curran, the Hennessy expert and investigator, was on the stand when the trial opened. He said he had found the concrete in the road "rotten," and that he broke a piece of it with his fingers. In many places, he said, the concrete was not more than one and one-half inches thick.

Frank Silcox continued the attack on the methods and materials used. He said that in one place the old macadam road had been ripped up or scarified, and the rock and dirt had been piled in heaps on the side of the road. This was used in making concrete, he said, without any effort being made to separate the old rock from the dirt. Other witnesses corroborated this testimony and said that some of the gravel dug out of the hill was not screened.

District Attorney Gagan said that he intended to show that Fogarty was a representative of the Dunbar Contracting Company as well as of the State. First he attempted to bring out that Fogarty had represented the company in transactions concerning a bill it owed to the general store conducted at Sloatsburg by George E. Ritten.

John Morris of Sloatsburg testified that he had seen Fogarty receive a pay envelope from the paymaster of the Dunbar Company in an office of the company at Meade Taylor's hotel. Fogarty had put the envelope in his pocket, Morris said, and he did not notice whether it bore Fogarty's name.

Tunison and Benton Waldron, truckmen of Sloatsburg, testified that Fogarty had directed them when to put their teams at work.

"Fogarty ordered the teams, and on one occasion I remember he paid me," Benson Waldron said.

Frederick Kieser, Jr., a grain merchant, said he had spoken to Fogarty about a bill which had not been paid by the Dunbar company.

"Fogarty told me to send it to him and he would 'O K' it," Kieser testified. "I sent it to him, and the check was returned to me in payment."

A. F. Wiggins, who sold gravel to the Dunbar company also said that Fogarty had acted as agent for the company in the dealings with him.

While this evidence was being taken, District Attorney Gagan asked for Fogarty. He was not in the courtroom and could not be found, although the Sheriff was sent after him by Justice Tompkins. The Justice ordered that Fogarty should appear in court to-morrow.

Jerome will open the case for the defense to-morrow.

TESTIFY FOR FITZGERALD.

Several Witnesses Defend Great Meadow Prison Contractor.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, Dec. 17.—At the trial of Cornelius V. Collins and Michael J. Fitzgerald, charged with fraud in the Great Meadows water system contract, C. A. Sussdorf of the State Architect's office testified to-day that the payments made to Fitzgerald were entirely proper. He also said he had investigated charges of incompetency against Richard R. Lee, the resident engineer on the contract, and that they were without foundation.

Edward V. Rockwood, an architect, who made an investigation of the storage dam some time after its construction, said he found six small leaks and believed they were caused by flaws in the concrete work. He said he recommended that a mixing of concrete be placed behind the dam to stop the leaks.

Jesse Hoffman, assistant engineer at the prison, testified that the system furnished all the water required at the prison, including water for the contract work now under way. Henry W. Taylor, formerly of the State Architect's department, who made charges of incompetency against Lee, said the words he used in his report were too strong and that he considered Lee well qualified to look after the State's interests on the work. The question of incompetency, he said, only related to the interpretation of the plans regarding anchorage for the pipe in the system.

BENSEL ON CANAL COSTS.

Work Contracted for 98 Per Cent. of Calculated Total, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—John A. Bensel, State Engineer and Surveyor, was asked for an explanation of the apparent discrepancy between his letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day and the report of his speech to the Waterways Association relative to the cost of the barge canals. Mr. Bensel said:

"Referring to the reported discrepancy between my remarks made before the New York State Waterways Convention on Oct. 30, 1913, and the letter of Dec. 15 printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I have only to say that I am of the opinion that the reported figures were not exactly in accordance with the remarks which I made on the occasion in question. Further, that the value of the work performed and the amount of work under contract are correctly stated in my letter of the 15th instant addressed to the editor of THE TIMES.

"As to the editorial in THE TIMES referring to the statement embodied in the report of former State Engineer Frank M. Williams, who reported to the Legislature on Dec. 31, 1910, that '96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal is under contract,' this is a statement, I take it, that has nothing to do with the percentage of the total cost of the work, but is, as stated by Mr. Williams, simply that 96 per cent. of the entire length of the work of construction had been at that time let. At this period the value of the work contracted for amounted to about $75,000,000. The total work contracted for up to the present time amounts to about $82,000,000. This, however, is not 82 per cent. of the amount of work to be done under contract, but is practically 98 per cent. of calculated construction work.

"The figure of $101,000,000 includes the work of construction and several other items, among which are the cost of engineering, the cost of land damages, and a small percentage of water power damages as estimated at the time when the original estimate was made.

"Therefore, it is not proper to state, as appears in the issue of THE TIMES of Dec. 17, that the amount contracted for now is 14 per cent. less than at the close of 1910. The percentage of estimated construction work as now contracted for is as stated above.

"When I speak of the State having appropriated and expended $130,000,000 for the improvement of its waterways system, I include the $101,000,000 voted for the barge canal, $7,000,000 for the Cayuga and Seneca, and $19,000,000 for canal terminals."

Mr. Bensel believes that all of the construction work of the canal can be completed within the $101,000,000 voted for the purpose. Land damages and water rights and changes necessitated in bridges must be settled by the courts, apart from the construction of the barge canal.

WHY NOT Send a Barrel

Containing 10 doz. bottles of

Evans Ale

The Happiest and Heartiest Christmas gift for friend or family. Prolongs the season of good cheer and confers lasting benefits. Order from Nearest Dealer.

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OPEN EVENINGS TILL 7 O'CLOCK

Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE

For Christmas Goods

And All Other Lines of Seasonable Merchandise

Spend a few minutes in scanning this list of gift suggestions for young and old; for maid or matron; for man or boy. You'll surely find something to please you and them.

And these are but a handful of literally THOUSANDS of acceptable articles for Yuletide presentation to be found in The Big Store.

These and Other Specials For Today IN OUR MAIN BUILDING

Men's $3 to $5 Silk Shirts—of the famous "Griffon," "Clermont" and "Nofade Remington" brands; at.....$1.95
Men's Negligee Shirts—values to $2.50; of the "Griffon," "Mattawan," "Congress" and "Eclipse" brands; choice, at.....79c
Men's Winter Overcoats—values to $20; at.....$12
Men's Winter Overcoats—values to $30; at.....$20
Men's Handsome Suits—values to $20; at.....$12
Men's Finest "R. B. Fashion Clothes" Suits—values to $35; at.....$20
"Kingly" Trousers—values to $5; at.....$2.95
Men's "Rough Neck" $3.75 Coat Style Sweaters—at.....$2.95
Men's Gold-filled Combination Sets—shirt studs and cuff links; value $4; at.....$2.75
Men's Tie Clasp and Scarf Pin—in case; at.....$1
Men's $27.50 (14-kt.) Gold Watches—Waltham adjusted movement; at.....$20
Men's $8.50 Solid Gold Cuff Links—set with cut diamond; at.....$6
Men's $7.50 Pocket Knives—with cut diamond inset; at.....$5
$7.50 Solid Gold Cigar Cutters—diamond-set; at.....$5
$4.25 German Silver Mesh Bags—at.....$2.75
$7.50 to $10 Sterling Silver Wrist Watches—at.....$5
$20 Bracelet Watches—15-jewel adjusted movement; at.....$16.50 and $18
$60 Diamond Cluster Rings—for men and women; at.....$39
German Silver Vanity Cases—size 3¼x3¼ inches; special, at.....$4.75
Single-Stone Diamond Rings—regularly $60; at.....$45
(Other single-stone diamond rings; at.....$7.75 to $249)
Women's White Voile Blouses—at.....$1 and $1.25
Women's Daintiest Blouses—of chiffons, nets, laces, silks and cotton fabrics; at.....$1.98 to $3.98
Men's Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—neat block initial.....6 in box, $1
Men's Fine Quality Imported Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—beautiful embroidered initial.....6 in box, $2
Women's Madeira Handkerchiefs—daintily scalloped; at.....25c
Women's 35c Sheer All Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—hemstitched; at.....25c
Children's Leggings—formerly to $1.50 a pair; at.....49c
Men's $1.50 Slippers—at.....98c
Men's $4.50 "Storm King" Boots—at.....$3.98
Men's $3.50 Tan High-Cut Storm Shoes—at.....$2.97
A Combination Offer of $5 Hockey Shoes and $3.45 Pair of Ice Skates, for.....$7.50
A Full Line of Kodaks and Brownie Cameras
In Toy Town, we offer 1,000 Character Dollies—regularly 50c to 69c; at.....39c
Children's 69c Folding Chairs; at.....49c
Dolls' $4 Reed Pullmans, at.....$3.25
"Snooky Ookums"; at.....95c
Umbrellas—for men and women; a wonderful assortment; at.....$1 to $25
"Fountain" Bicycles—fitted with coaster brake; special at.....$25
(These bicycles in styles for men and for women)
$50 "Fountain de Luxe" Bicycles—men's and women's sizes; at.....$30
"Savoie" Bicycles—men's model only; special at.....$17.50
"Siren" Horns—at.....75c
"Columbia" Automatic Gas Bicycle Lamps—at.....$1.95
Ball-Bearing Velocipedes—at.....$9 to $14.50
Ball-Bearing Tricycles—at.....$9.50 to $13.50

GREENHUT BUILDING
Filled with useful Christmas Gifts.

Leather-Covered Chairs and Rockers—with loose cushions; values $24 to $46; at.....$18 to $40
Royal Wilton Rugs—values $32.50 to $36.50; at.....$25.50 to $29.50
$22.50 and $24.50 Axminster Rugs—at.....$17.50 and $19.50
$17.50 to $24.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—at.....$12.75 to $17.50
Initialed Glass Water or Whisky Sets—specially priced at.....98c
(No C. O. D. Orders Filled on These Sets)
Dome Ceiling Lights—brush brass finish; art glass panels; complete with Welsbach inverted burner, mantle and globe; at.....$5.95
$6 Sets Aluminum Kitchen Ware—at.....$3.95
$6 Three-Pint Chafing Dishes—at.....$4.50
$8 "Sternau" Coffee Percolating Machines—at.....$4.55
5 o'Clock Tea Kettles—brass or nickel; at.....$1.65
Electric Tree Outfits—8 colored bulbs; long wire with socket; at.....$2.25

Big Holiday Specials in All Departments of Our Two Mammoth Buildings. Do Not Fail to Visit Our Sporting Goods Store—It's on the Same Floor with the Men's Wear Store.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Every Young Shop is a storehouse for Santa Claus, filled with gifts of the kind men like.

Silk Hats, Austrian Velour Hats, Umbrellas and Canes—Gloves in newest colorings—all are acceptable Holiday Gifts.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Broadway, near Dey St.
Broadway, near Park Place
Broadway, near 14th St.
Broadway, at 20th St.
Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, near 36th St.
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Only Brooklyn Store. 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall

J. M. Gidding & Co.
561-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE — 46th & 47th STS.

Radical Reductions

On handsome garments highly suitable for gift purposes, as well as for personal needs.

Limousine & Opera Wraps
$48—$85—$95—$145—$265
Formerly $95 to $500
Of rich brocaded fabrics, handsomely fur trimmed.

Street & Afternoon Suits
$35—$45—$58—$65—$95
Formerly $65 to $200
Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects of velvet and fashionable wool fabrics, including fur-trimmed styles.

Gowns & Dresses
$22—$35—$45—$58—$65
Formerly $45 to $145
Street and Afternoon Dresses, Dance Frocks and Evening Gowns.

Holiday Furs
at decided concessions

$135 Coats.....$85
$195 Coats.....$125
$225 Coats.....$165
$295 Coats.....$195
$350 Coats.....$250
$500 Coats.....$365
$600 Coats.....$450
$75 Sets.....$40
$95 Sets.....$65
$125 Sets.....$75
$250 Sets.....$150
$300 Sets.....$195
$500 Sets.....$350
$1500 Sets.....$875

Skunk Muffs—very special—$37.50, $55, $65
Formerly $55, $85 to $125

Holiday Novelites—*at special prices*
Imported novelties, especially suitable for gift purposes—Boudoir Cushions, Novelty Bags, Bandeaux, Corsage Bouquets, Slipper Heels, Buckles, Scarfs, Beads, etc.

John Forsythe INC.

In Bankruptcy.

To Adjust Matters, The Stock of
Highest Grade Men's Wear
Is Being Sold
At Great Reductions

A few selected items as follows:

25c. & 50c. Forsythe Collars are $2.00 dozen
$1 & $1.50 Forsythe Scarfs are 65c
$3 & $3.50 Forsythe Shirts are $1.75
$1.50 & $2.00 Forsythe Gloves are $1.20
$3.50 Forsythe Dress Shirts are $1.65

We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.

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Suitable Holiday Gifts

Exceptional Values for To-day

Men's Silk Neckwear
Newest and smartest weaves and colorings shown this season. Wide end four-in-hands. Plain and fancy imported silks. Reg. $1.50, $2.00 ea. 1.00

Men's Silk Half Hose
Newest two-tone accordeon effects. Plain or with neat circular stripes. Reinforced sole, toe and heel. Value $1.75 pr. 1.25

Men's Soft Crepe Shirts
Newest of all fabrics. Best wearing and easiest to launder. All from advance 1914 spring shirtings. Soft cuffs. Value $2.50 each 1.65

Men's Traveling Bags
Men's real walrus and pig skin, English sewn in frames and imported clasps and locks. Leather lined; 16 and 18 inch. Reg. $13.50 to $15.00 10.00

Silk Umbrellas
Serviceable grades for men and women. Clever and unique handles along with hundreds of neatly trimmed and capped styles. Weighty taffeta and twill silk. Regularly $3.95, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00 each 2.95

Infants' Sweater Suits
2 to 5 Year Sizes.
Fine Angora wool sweater suits, consisting of sweater, leggins, cap and mittens. Very smart and striking model. Value $7.50 5.00

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We have in Course of Preparation a most important Sale of

Men's Fine Furnishings

Comprising Articles for almost every occasion, especially appropriate for Holiday gifts at Remarkable price concessions.

Full particulars in this Evening's papers and To-morrow's Times.

Blouses and Waists
Six New Models for Christmas Gifts for Women and Young Women.

CREPE WAISTS (imported)—Hand embroidered, hand made insertings.
CRINKLEY CREPE BLOUSES in white, long sleeves.
VOILE WAISTS of all-over embroidered voile, fancy embroidered collar.
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Dainty lace collars, net lined, lace trimmed.
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Over net, black and white lace vestee and frills.
MESSALINE SILK BLOUSES with fine shadow lace collar and revers.
Value $8.75 — 6.00

Handkerchiefs
The Special Values.
WOMEN'S—Pure sheer linen; ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regularly $2.50 dozen 1.75
WOMEN'S—Medium weight linen; ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regularly $3.25 dozen 2.50
WOMEN'S—Superior grade linen; ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regularly $4.00 dozen 3.25

Holiday Aprons
MAIDS' APRONS of lawn. Value 75c 50c
NURSES' APRONS of lawn. Value 50c 35c
PARLOR MAIDS' APRONS. Princess model. Value 85c 65c
CHAFING DISH APRONS. Value 65c 50c
MAIDS' CAPS. Very smart new models. Value 35c 25c

Women's Gloves
GLACE—20 button length; finest quality; white. Value $4.50 pair 3.45
GLACE—16 button length; finest quality; in white, black and champagne. Value $3.50 pair 2.85
GLACE—1 clasp; P K seams; in all white; also white with black stitching. Value $1.50 pair 1.15

Men's Gloves
HEAVY WALKING GLOVES—New tans. Pair 1.50, 2.00
WHITE GLACE—For evening wear. Pair 1.50, 2.00
SUEDE GLOVES—In light, dark and medium gray. Pair 1.75, 2.25
CHAMOIS—1 button; white and yellow. Value $2.00 pair 1.40

Rich Silks for Holiday Gifts
Two of the Most Fashionable Fabrics of the Season at Special Prices.

CREPE MARQUETTE (imported)—43 inch stylish crepe of a matelasse design in choice colorings. Just the material for a handsome wrap or gown. Regular price $9.00 yd. 5.50

METAL VOILE BROCHE (imported)—42 inch; this season's latest, with steel metal broche, color grounds of rose, white, grey, apricot, copenhagen, lavender, nile and black. Regular price $12.00 yd. 6.75

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Safety for Valuable Papers

A safe in a burglar proof vault in a fireproof building offers absolute security with perfect privacy at small cost. Your valuables are guarded all of the time. Safes $5 per year upward.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
42d Street, opposite Grand Central Terminal.
Vaults level with the street, readily reached from anywhere. Visitors welcome.
The Fireproof Warehouses for Household Furniture have no superior. Cost moderate.
Telephone, 5888 Murray Hill.

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The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Don't Get Upset

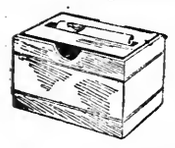
Enjoy the sport of shopping — escape the worries of the last few days before Christmas.

Come straight to Sporting Goods Headquarters, where you can do quick-fire shopping and hit the bull's-eye with every purchase.

More medium-priced Holiday novelties than you can find anywhere else in the world.

Sporting goods of the kind every red-blooded American likes.

The London "Cigarette Lift"



An artistically wrought telescope cigarette box — delivers one cigarette at a time. Inlaid with bronze; $3. Sporting Cigarette Cases, at $1.35 to $4.

Suggested Gifts

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Bridge and Poker Sets
Manicure Sets
Motor Luncheon Kits
Antelope Tobacco Pouches
Medicine Cases
Field and Opera Glasses
London Handmade Shot Guns
Humidors & Cigar Magazines
Bottle Sets and Flasks
Velvet Shooting Coats
Shooting Seat Canes

Swiss Ruck Sacks

To carry your sweater, skates, extra shoes and stockings—straps on back. Universally used in European Winter sports; $1.25 up.

Ruck Sack and Duffle Bag Locks; $1 up.

Vest Pocket Lighters

The most compact form of cigar and cigarette lighter on the market. Size and shape of a cigarette—can be carried in cigarette case. Sure fire. Price, 40 cents.

Moccasins for Gifts

Most complete assortment in the world, for men, women, and children—house or snowshoe wear. Children's, $2. Men's and Women's, $3, $3.25 and $3.50.

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Candles and Lanterns
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Electric Curling Irons
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Clocks and Memo Pads
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To be used in den or elsewhere—guaranteed to take the smoke out of a smoking room or kitchen immediately; $5 up.

Endless variety of skates, sleds, skis, guns, camping and fishing goods, sweaters, sporting apparel and shoes, and imported travel goods.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
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INDICTMENTS NEXT ON 'ISLAND' CHARGES

Cruelty and Neglect at City Institutions Now Being Traced to Officials.

MANY SAID TO BE INVOLVED

Purchase of Raw Material Accounts Are $30,000 Out, Investigator Reports to Whitman's Office.

Specific instances of brutality to five inmates of the city institutions on Blackwell's Island were brought to light yesterday in the District Attorney's investigation of charges of cruelty and mismanagement on the part of the officials. While Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier was investigating the cruelty phase, Assistant District Attorney Train was looking into alleged irregularities in the accounts of the institutions.

The cases developed yesterday indicated ill-treatment and neglect. One case reported was that of a young girl, Valeria Konakovosky, who was taken to the hospital with measles and a broken arm. Later she was infected with a contagious disease and died in May. Her parents brought a suit against the city. Mr. Du Vivier will examine the papers in this suit for evidence of criminality on the part of the officials.

The investigators will also inquire into the case of a negro, who died a year ago in the penitentiary hospital under circumstances which tended to show that he had been badly neglected. Mr. Du Vivier was told that he had been pushed over a railing. There were two other cases reported in which inmates were infected with diseases. One was of a girl who was sent to the hospital with a broken leg in June, 1912. The other was a man who went there with a case of measles.

Each of the charges, it was said, indicated general mismanagement of the institutions. The officials involved are of all degrees. "General incompetency throughout the whole plant" is the way E. C. M. Rand, foreman of the Grand Jury, which, since last May, has been making a secret investigation, expressed it.

It was learned yesterday that the investigators were planning to rush indictments in all cases where criminality is shown. There will be no John Doe proceedings in the matter.

Mr. Train had before him yesterday Jerome D. Gillette, an expert accountant, whose investigations of the accounts of the institutions were incorporated in a report submitted to Messrs. Mahoney and Rice, Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Gillette will be subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury and lay before that body the results of his inquiry. Mr. Train said that there would be no investigation on his part at present of the general administration of the penitentiary, as such action might be rendered unnecessary by action on the part of the new city Administration.

"It is needless to say, however," he added, "that the conditions on Blackwell's Island and the conduct of the penitentiary will be made the subject of the most penetrating examination by either the city or county authorities in the immediate future."

Mr. Gillette told Mr. Train that large quantities of raw material delivered in 1912 to Blackwell's Island have totally disappeared. The material referred to is gray horse hair, for which vouchers were signed by the Controller's representative for more than $7,000. No product of the workshops in which gray horse hair of this character was used was produced in 1912, nor is there any such material in stock on Blackwell's Island at the present time, it is charged.

It further appears from Mr. Gillette's investigations that the penitentiary authorities received credit for many thousand dollars' worth of finished products, presumably delivered to the Street Cleaning Department and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which could not have been delivered. The overcharge of brushes and brooms to various city departments amounts to over $10,000, according to Mr. Gillette's report. He says that the books at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals are out of balance with the penitentiary records by 41 per cent. Mr. Gillette also said that the sales of the penitentiary ware was not as reported for the year 1911, and that payments shown for purchases of raw material, charged and paid for, were in excess of the actual amount received by an amount of approximately $30,000.

HELD UP FOR EYE TESTS.

Colombian Engineer's Bride Weeps and Tells of Spite Work.

Luis de Toro, a young mining engineer from Cartagena, Colombia, who arrived yesterday with his twenty-two-year-old bride on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Magdalena, was surprised when the Immigration Inspectors at Quarantine told him that he would have to remain on board for a time, as he was suspected of having trachoma. When the ship made fast at her pier (42, North River) the rest of the passengers went on shore to have their baggage passed, while the young Colombian sat, dazed and disconsolate, in the dining saloon, waiting for the doctors to examine his eyes.

His bride, who was Miss Rosa von Klauber of New York, and who went to Cartagena to be married, sat on deck outside the saloon door crying, while her family were waiting on the pier to greet the young couple.

Mrs. de Toro informed the reporters that the Immigration Inspector told her husband that some one in Cartagena had written a letter to the Commissioner at Ellis Island stating that he had trachoma. She said it must have been written for spite, as her husband's eyes were perfectly clear and bright.

Finally, after the tests had been applied, the doctors of the Public Health Service agreed that the young Colombian engineer did not have any signs of trachoma or any other disease, and he was allowed to leave the ship with his bride and go away with her parents, who had come to meet them.

TENNESSEE IN COLLISION.

Bay State Liner Disabled by Schooner Off Execution Light.

The steamboat Tennessee of the Bay State Line, which left New York at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, with 150 passengers and freight for Providence, R. I., returned to her pier yesterday morning with twenty feet of her port rail torn away, half a dozen of her deck cabins damaged, and her pilothouse bent in. She had been in collision with the four-masted schooner Mattie Bassett.

The accident occurred about 7 o'clock on Tuesday night off Execution Light, at the western entrance to Long Island Sound, and created considerable excitement on the Tennessee, especially among the the women passengers, until Capt. George D. Enos assured them that there was no danger. After the collision the schooner, apparently undamaged, continued on her course. The impact threw several of the passengers from their seats. Among them were twenty-five seamen belonging to the battleships just back from the European cruise, who were going to their homes on shore leave for the holidays. The man-o'-warsmen helped the Captain and his officers to calm the fears of the other passengers.

Officers of the Tennessee said the schooner had only one light burning, and that was displayed at the stern, which made the course of the vessel uncertain to the pilot of the steamboat until it was too late to avoid a crash.

Capt. Enos blew his whistle for aid, and the tug Norwalk took the Tennessee in tow.

TO GET FIREMEN'S BOOKS.

Benevolent Association's Records Will Go to Grand Jury.

Lawrence Ryan, Financial Secretary of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, which is being investigated by Assistant District Attorney De Ford as a result of charges brought by Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, was served yesterday with a subpoena duces tecum, ordering him to appear this morning at the District Attorney's office with all the books, papers, and memoranda of the association.

The case, it is said, will be taken directly to the Grand Jury. Ryan will be asked to waive immunity before he testifies. Several months ago he was a witness before the Commissioner of Accounts in a similar inquiry, and refused to testify on the ground that it might incriminate or degrade him.

James D. Clifford, President of the association, appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday with his counsel, William Travers Jerome, but left without being interrogated by the investigators. Clifford will also be a witness, it is understood.

D. Sidney Appleton Died Bankrupt.

D. Sidney Appleton, who died in London on March 16, 1908, was bankrupt, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Appleton was a son of Daniel S. Appleton, the head of the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co. He was in charge of the London branch of the firm, and carried on at the same time a small publishing business of his own. His assets consist of an interest in the leasehold of the building at Grand and Green Streets, New York, valued at $3,524, and an interest in the London co-partnership business, valued at $1,340.50. The total assets, amounting to $4,864, are subject to deductions of $13,766.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

When put to the test our clothes never are found wanting. They balance the scales with service and price-satisfaction and create the permanent conviction that you get more than you pay for.

Special Reductions in
Men's Fancy Mixture Sack Suits

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Resinol Soap *does* what cosmetics are supposed to do.

WHEN you wash your face do you realize that it is not enough to remove the dirt—that your skin needs a soothing, healing influence to keep your complexion fresh and free from blemish?

Ordinary toilet soaps do not assert this influence. Many of them contain free alkali which dries the skin and destroys its delicate texture. Even the best of such soaps can only clean, they cannot protect the skin. Resinol Soap, besides being an absolutely pure toilet soap, contains the Resinol balsams, the soothing, antiseptic properties of which are known throughout the medical profession. That is why Resinol Soap does for the skin what cosmetics are supposed to do—it insures not only a clean skin, but a healthy skin, and a fair, clear complexion.

Resinol Soap 25c. per cake wherever toilet goods are sold. For guest-room size cake free, send to Dept. 8K, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ALL CLUES FAIL IN M'CANN CASE

Inspector Faurot Compares Flatbush Girl's Disappearance with Dorothy Arnold's.

A STORY FROM BUFFALO

Like Chicago Young Woman, Girl Who Said Her Name Was McCann Has Vanished.

With the exception of a single new clue, on which two detectives went to work "merely to prove that there was nothing in it," the mystery of the disappearance of Jessie McCann from her home at 438 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, on Dec. 4, gave every evidence yesterday of passing into the status in which the case of Dorothy Arnold has remained since a few weeks after her disappearance three years ago.

The one new clue came in the form of a telephone message to the McCann home, which was communicated to police headquarters in Brooklyn. The result was that a detective from Inspector Faurot's staff held a long conference with the family, and later boarded a Flatbush Avenue car without making his destination known. Members of the family would not say anything about the purpose of the detective's visit, but neighbors who are familiar with the usual gloom in the household said that there seemed to be a more hopeful feeling among the members of the missing girl's family than there had been for several days.

At police headquarters Inspector Faurot said that the clue was merely one of those things that the police have to pay attention to in order that they may not take any chance of missing a clue that really has something in it. The Inspector added that the police were no nearer to solving the mystery of Miss McCann's disappearance than they are to solving the mystery of the disappearance of Dorothy Arnold.

A visitor at Police Headquarters who said that he was M. J. Wilson, a salesman, told Inspector Faurot that a girl who resembled Miss McCann spoke to him in the railway station in Buffalo last Monday and later took a train for Rochester. This girl, according to Wilson, mistook him for someone else, and when he questioned her after she had found out her mistake, she said that her name was McCann. Wilson had not at that time read about the disappearance of the Flatbush kindergarten teacher.

Anna Jansen, the young girl who was found in a Harlem furnished-room house by detectives who were following clues that they thought might lead to the location of Miss McCann, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday as a witness against Samuel London of 15 East 104th Street. London was found with the girl after detectives had broken in the door of their room. The girl was one for whom a general alarm had been sent out at the request of her father, Christopher Jansen, superintendent of the Germania Building at 62 William Street. Magistrate Krotel held London in $1,500 bail, and sent Miss Jansen to the Florence Crittenden Home for Girls.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The trail which the police expected to lead them to Miss Jessie Evelyn McCann, the missing Brooklyn social worker, proved a disappointment to-night. The young woman resembling Miss McCann's photograph proved to be a Chicago woman.

Cost $792,989 to Raise the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Raising the old battleship Maine from the mud of Havana Harbor cost the United States $792,989, according to a report sent to the House of Representatives by the War Department. This includes the transportation to and burial of the bodies of more than 200 of her crew in Arlington. The total appropriation was $900,000. Part of this fund has reverted to the Treasury Department, the report says, but the War Department now has on hand $104,364 for the erection of monuments and tablets.

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Exclusive Holiday Goods
AT PRICES NO HIGHER
THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE
FOR THE ORDINARY KIND

Lace Dresser Tray, . .	$2.75
Lace Handkerchief Box, .	6.00
Lace Pillow Cover, . .	10.50
Lace Luncheon Set, . .	24.00

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Garments designed, cut and made in Our Own Factories. New swagger, up-to-date models that are distinctive in every respect.

$6 to $21 Saved

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$6 Saved	$20 Suit or Overcoat	$14
$8 Saved	$25 Suit or Overcoat	$17
$11 Saved	$35 Suit or Overcoat	$24
$21 Saved	$50 Suit or Overcoat	$29

We Manufacture Our Own Clothing and Save You Wholesale Profits

Smith Gray & Co.
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 33d AV. BET. 27th & 28th STS
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV

LET THE TEST BE MUSICAL RESULTS

Your choice of a Player Piano should be determined solely by the musical results you obtain from it.

The BEHNING PLAYER PIANO

contains a piano of the greatest refinement of tone, united with a Player that supplies the ability to play perfectly. With it every musical result is possible. Call and hear the Behning.

BEHNING PIANO CO.
425 Fifth Ave. 3 East 38th St.
Also Anderson & Co., Inc., 668 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SEE FIRE RESCUE WORK.

Life Gun and Rope Fire Escape Tested at Safety Show.

As part of the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation in progress at the Grand Central Palace, a realistic showing of fire rescue work was made yesterday afternoon to the great delight of a crowd that grew to proportions calling for the reserves.

One device shown was the life gun, designed to shoot a cord to some high roof or window and so to provide endangered persons with the means of drawing up a rope. In a trial for height the life gun shot a cord to the promenade roof of the palace, 175 feet above the street.

More spectacular was the demonstration of the rope fire escape. From the fifth floor, a height of 125 feet, two girls lowered themselves to the sidewalk, one coming down in 30 seconds, to illustrate the operation of the clutch, and the other giving a speed demonstration by descending in 12 seconds.

Acknowledgments.

These contributions for "New York's 100 Neediest Cases," an account of which appeared in last Sunday's TIMES, were received by THE TIMES yesterday: $5 from "C. B. and E. B. W.," and $4 from "Mrs. H. S. C.," who also contributed $2 toward the fund to provide a Christmas tree and dinner for the little colored folks of the "San Juan Hill" district.

ASK THIS QUESTION

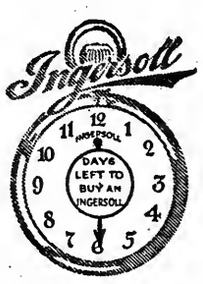
If you are offered so-called real estate bonds ask if they are issued by a Company supervised by the State Banking Department.

If not, don't, for the sake of a little more interest, risk your principal without careful investigation. You may lose both.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates meet the test. They are protected by gilt edged first mortgages with ample margins. The principal is safe, the interest is sure. Any amount.

Get accurate information at any of our offices.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital. . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.



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JOS. HEINRICHS
948 Broadway, Near 23d St.
FINEST COPPER WARE IN EXISTENCE
Electric Specialties

SOLID-STEEL

Chicago-Toronto Express

Leaves New York at close of business day for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West

Running mate of the famous

BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, pioneer in the movement for solid-steel trains, now ushers in a new era in comfortable and luxurious travel.

Women especially will find night travel on this train as pleasant and comfortable as on the most luxurious day trains. Every comfort and courtesy is at their command.

Business men, after a restful night's sleep, will find every convenience with which to start the day refreshed and well groomed. A properly cooked and perfectly served breakfast in the dining car assures that satisfied feeling necessary to a day's work or a day's pleasure.

NO EXTRA FARE ON THIS TRAIN

If you go on the Lehigh you will return on the Lehigh

	LEAVE		ARRIVE	
New York,	West 23d St. Ferry	5.50 P.M.	Buffalo	6.45 A.M.
	Liberty St. Ferry	6.00 P.M.	Niagara Falls	7.10 A.M.
Jersey City,	Jackson Ave.	6.21 P.M.	Toronto	10.08 A.M.
Newark		6.40 P.M.	Chicago	8.55 P.M.

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Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

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New and Correct Styles—At Reasonable Prices
The GIMBEL Guarantee is to Furs what the sterling mark is to silver.

Eastern Mink
Scarfs, $29.50 to $125
Muffs, $38.50 to $110

Baum Marten
Scarfs, $55 to $85
Muffs, $85 to $145

Hudson Bay Sables
Scarfs, $105 to $115
Muffs, $120 to $205

Ermine
Scarfs, $19.50 to $67.50
Muffs, $45 to $165

Moleskin
Scarfs, $5.50 to $37.50
Muffs, $14.50 to $37.50

Persian Lamb
Scarfs, $15 to $75
Muffs, $17.50 to $50

Russian Fitch
Scarfs, $8.50 to $75
Muffs, $35 to $60

Pointed Sitka Fox
Scarfs, $15 to $65
Muffs, $25 to $60

Women's Fur Coats and Wraps, $25 to $650

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
$100 and up
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
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Capital & Surplus, $8,500,000
59 Liberty St., N.Y. 186 Montague St., Bkn.

The Coward Shoe
Arch Support
To bridge weak arches back to their lost strength and elevation, give them the uplift of Coward Arch Support Shoes.
Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department for over 33 years.
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
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Famous the world over.
For Men & Women.
Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs.
ONE FIFTY to TEN DOLLARS

Electric Holiday Gifts
Christmas Tree Decorations
Heating and Cooking Appliances
Toy Motors and Dynamos
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SIBLEY & PITMAN
19 and 21 West 36th Street

DRIVES GEORGE OUT OF JUNIOR REPUBLIC

Committee Recommends "Elimination" from Affairs of Institution He Founded.

WOULD SEGREGATE GIRLS

Verdict Follows State Charity Board's Inquiry Into Charges—George's Lawyer Indignant.

The committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to investigate the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., and its administration in the period that William R. George, its founder, was in active charge, submitted its report to the State Board yesterday. The report will be made public to-day, the board declining to make it public yesterday out of courtesy to Henry Burden of Cazenovia, President of the Trustees of the George Junior Republic Association, who will not receive a copy of the committee's finding until this morning.

It is known, however, that the findings are against Mr. George, and that his elimination from any relation with the affairs of the institution he founded is recommended. It is also recommended that the girls at the institution be segregated.

The committee that investigated the charges against Mr. George was made up of Commissioners Daniel W. Burdick of Ithaca, Dr. Stephen Smith of this city, and Horace McGuire of Rochester. The committee, it is understood, went deeply into the charges, but no intimation as to which charges were sustained and which were not was given by Robert W. Hebberd, the Secretary of the board.

"It would manifestly be discourteous to Mr. Burden, the President of the George Junior Trustees," said Mr. Hebberd, "to make the report public before Mr. Burden himself gets it. A copy has been mailed to him, and he should get it by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time it will be made public in New York."

That the report was against Mr. George, however, was not denied by Mr. Hebberd, and it was in the board room that the statement was made that the report recommended the elimination of Mr. George and the segregation of the girl citizens of the Freeville community.

Buckner Assails the Report.

When Emory R. Buckner, who is counsel for Mr. George, was informed last night of the action of the committee, he was indignant. Not a single witness, he said, had been called in Mr. George's behalf by the investigating committee, nor was any effort made to obtain certain records which he said would have disproved many of the accusations made against his client.

Mr. Buckner called attention to the fact that a committee made up of Joseph H. Choate, Supreme Court Justice Seabury, and Miss Lillian D. Wald had been investigating the charges against Mr. George, and that the State board's committee had rendered a decision without trying to obtain any information from the Choate committee, which was about ready to make a report based on six months' investigation in the course of which every person whose name ever had been mentioned in the affairs of Mr. George had been questioned.

"The enemies of Mr. George," said Mr. Buckner last night, "are engaged in the unusual proceeding of trying to shoot an accused man while the jury in the case is out, and all because they are afraid a delay might mean the vindication of the defendant.

"When this matter first came up and was brought to the attention of the National Association of George Junior Republics, a committee made up of Richard Wellin, Lyman Beecher Stowe, V. Everit Macy, H. L. Platt, and Eben E. Olcott was named to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter. This committee met and decided to intrust the investigation to a nonpartisan committee composed of Mr. Choate, Justice Seabury, and Miss Wald, and I am certain you will agree with me that a committee of higher character could not be selected anywhere in America.

"This committee selected ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise to act as its counsel, while friends of Mr. George retained me to look after Mr. George's interests in the matter, since Mr. George was absolutely without funds and unable himself to retain counsel.

"For six months the committee headed by Mr. Choate has been at work investigating the case from every possible angle. That committee now is about ready to report and no man knows what its verdict is to be—whether guilty or not guilty. Whatever it might have been, it would have been final.

"Soon after the George matter became a matter of investigation, certain persons opposed to Mr. George employed a detective to seek for evidence against Mr. George, and managed to get a number of affidavits. Some of those affidavits have since been repudiated under oath, and that evidence could have been had by the State Board, but no effort was made to get it.

"While the records in the possession of the Choate committee were available, the witnesses who made these affidavits repudiating the affidavits they had made against Mr. George were not called, nor did Mr. George himself get a chance to say a single word in his defense. The whole thing is this—a public man of thirty years' standing is investigated by the State Board of Charities without being invited to make an explanation, or without getting a chance to offer any of the documentary proof that is in his possession, proof that would have at least refuted much that was charged against him."

Charges of Long Standing.

The charges against Mr. George in a number of instances, it is understood, dated back to the time when Mr. George was in active charge of the Freeville institution. At least one girl, who at one time was a citizen of the George Junior Republic, it is asserted, was concerned in the charges made against the founder. The charges made by this girl were hinted at more than a year ago, but for a time at least were considered unworthy of consideration. George was known as "Daddy" by the citizens of the republic, and as "Daddy" he is known to hundreds of young men and women throughout this and other States.

The George Junior Republic for several years has been one of the famous institutions of the kind in the country. Communities founded along the lines adopted at Freeville have been established in various parts of the United States, the individual societies all being associated with the organization known as the National George Junior Republics Association.

POISON KILLS E. C. WAGNER.

Lawyer Took 21 Bichloride of Mercury Tablets, Dr. Mord Says.

Edward C. Wagner, 39 years old, son-in-law of the late George Bechtel, the wealthy brewer, died at his home, 28 Smith Terrace, Stapleton, S. I., late yesterday afternoon from bichloride of mercury poisoning. He was a lawyer, with an office at 27 Cedar Street, Manhattan. He lived in a fine house on Staten Island, and also had a country home at Red Bank, N. J.

According to Dr. George Mord, Coroner's physician, who was summoned to the house after the death, and who performed an autopsy, Wagner took about twenty-one grains of bichloride of mercury on Thanksgiving Day. It is not known whether the lawyer took the poison with suicidal intent or not.

Since Thanksgiving Day he had been under the care of Dr. Henry Goodwin, the family physician, and a trained nurse, at his home. He had been unable to be about the streets occasionally, however, and the fact that he had taken poison did not become generally known until last night, after his death. It is said that for the last two weeks Wagner had been unable to leave the house and had grown worse rapidly. The case was reported to Coroner Jackson when Mr. Wagner died.

Mr. Wagner was a member of several clubs in Manhattan and on Staten Island.

IRISH BIBLE BRINGS $26.

Rare Books from Several Libraries at an Anderson Sale.

Fine books from the libraries of the late Judge Alvin C. Brazee of Milwaukee, the late Francis M. Bacon of New York, the late I. Remsen Lane of Orange, N. J., and from other sources, were sold by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday.

A fine copy of the rare first edition of the complete Bible in Irish, thick quarto, London, 1681, went to D. M. Thompson for $26. Mr. Drake paid $33 for William Loring Andrews's "Gossip About Book Collecting," printed on imperial Japan paper, and C. Gerhardt & Co. gave $31 for the same work printed on Holland paper. Charles Scribner's Sons obtained for $37.50 Mr. Andrews's "New Amsterdam, New Orange, and New York." W. T. Hanson paid $37.25 for Arthur T. Weise's "History of Albany," octavo, in binding by Stikeman, and extra illustrated.

The sale will be ended to-day.

SCHMIDT ECCENTRIC BEFORE COMING HERE

Depositions from Germany Read at Priest's Trial for Murder.

KLEPTOMANIAC AND "BOOB"

Former Associates Use Both Words in Describing Prisoner as They Knew Him.

Depositions in support of the plea of insanity were read yesterday before Judge Foster in Part V. of General Sessions in the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest, on the charge of murdering Anna Aumuller. The depositions were made by friends and relatives of Schmidt in Germany and covered most of his life before he came to this country. Schmidt maintained the attitude of indifference yesterday that he has exhibited almost constantly through the trial. It was reported that, after he was taken to his cell late in the afternoon, Schmidt had suffered a nervous breakdown, but this was denied last night by his counsel.

One of the depositions was by Carl Schmidt, a brother of the priest. Carl, who is a railway employe at Aschaffenburg, Germany, said that he had always considered his brother insane and that, on the last occasion he had seen Hans, he was frightened by his brother's strange demeanor and was afraid to stay in the same house with him.

Dr. Ludwig Bansig, presiding officer of the ecclesiastical court of Mainz, deposed that, after an investigation of charges made against Schmidt in 1909, the court had found him morally irresponsible and had deprived him of his priestly function. The court, however, did not render any opinion on Schmidt's mental state.

Johann Georg Boscheimer, a lawyer for one branch of the Schmidt family, deposed that he had made an examination of Schmidt in a certain legal action and that Schmidt impressed him as being mentally irresponsible.

Jacob Sieben, who was associated with Schmidt at Ganzenheim, said in his deposition that Schmidt had the reputation of being eccentric because of the strange sermons that he preached. On one occasion, according to Sieben, Schmidt related a story of the robbery of the Bank of Munich and described it so graphically and with so much detail that Sieben and others believed that Schmidt must have been one of the burglars. Sieben said that those who had been associated with Schmidt frequently caught him stealing articles of food and believed him to be a kleptomaniac.

Peter Krause, a meat dealer of Ganzenheim, told of an occasion when, instead of preaching his customary sermon, Schmidt had made an address from the pulpit on the death of a Roman General.

The Rev. Johannes Siebacher, who was associated with Schmidt in the seminary at Mainz, made a deposition saying that Schmidt had a great many peculiarities, which at first gave him the reputation of being an eccentric philosopher, but later led to the general belief that he was mentally irresponsible.

The deposition said: "I told him that the priesthood was not his calling, and that he was a 'boob.'" This word caused laughter in the courtroom. The translation and the original deposition were compared, and the interpreter explained that the word "boob" meant the same in German that it does in American slang.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schadler, a sister of Schmidt, took the stand again yesterday, and cross-examination considerably modified the effect of her testimony of the day before concerning her brother's insanity. Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty showed that Mrs. Schadler, in a preliminary statement made at Frankfort-on-Main before the American Consul and Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, who had been sent abroad to investigate Schmidt's early life, had been reluctant to admit that her brother was insane.

At that time Mrs. Schadler said that the only irrational act of her brother that she could remember was that on one occasion he brought her in a large black pot a cake of ice which he said he had made. She said that the extreme religious enthusiasm that Schmidt showed at an early age was not considered as insanity by the family, but was a quality in the youth of which the family was proud.

DAHLGREN DECREE FINAL.

Divorce Granted to Former Miss Drexel Without Alimony.

Mrs. Lucy Dahlgren received from Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday her final decree of divorce from Eric D. Dahlgren, son of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N. Mrs. Dahlgren did not ask for alimony. She is a member of the Drexel family of Philadelphia, and on the death of her mother a few years ago she inherited $5,000,000.

Every effort was made to keep the divorce proceedings from becoming public. Justice Gavegan held fourteen hearings behind closed doors and then turned the whole matter over to a referee, who reported in favor of Mrs. Dahlgren. In the controversy at the beginning of the suit Mrs. Dahlgren threatened to have all the hearings in public. She relented and after the first hearing which she attended she went to Europe, leaving the case in the hands of her attorneys.

The Dahlgrens were married in this city on Dec. 11, 1890, by the late Archbishop Corrigan. They have had eight children, the eldest Lucy, 22 years old, and the youngest, Eva, 10 years old.

MRS. SANDERSON NOW FREE

Her Decree of Divorce from Motorist-Banker Made Final.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday made final the decree of divorce granted to Beatrice W. Sanderson from Henry Sanderson, the banker and motor enthusiast. The papers in the case were sealed. In February, 1893, Mrs. Sanderson, then Miss Beatrice Walters, and Mr. Sanderson were married at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

They have been separated for more than a year, and Mr. Sanderson now lives at the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Sanderson is President of the Automobile Club of America. In 1905 he organized the Stock Exchange firm of Sanderson & Brown, and later became a member of the banking firm of Charles D. Barney & Co.

Before the separation the Sandersons lived at 130 East Sixty-seventh Street.

CLASS FOR LITHOGRAPHERS.

Employers Arrange for a School for Apprentices.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Employing Lithographers' Association was held yesterday at the Hotel Astor. Edward Rode, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools, reported that an arrangement had been made with the Board of Education for the opening of a lithographing night school in January in one of the public trade school buildings in the city. Four nights each week classes in chemistry, drawing, transferring, press work and other departments of lithographing work will be held for the benefit of apprentices now employed in shops.

GUNMEN'S APPEAL HINGES ON SLANG

Counsel for Rosenthal Slayers Says Their Aliases Were Misused at the Trial.

CASE ARGUED AT ALBANY

Clearwater Insists the Men Were Near the Scene of Murder on Another Errand.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17. — With Associate Judge William E. Warner sitting as Chief Judge, the Court of Appeals to-day heard the argument of A. T. Clearwater in the appeal of the four gunmen, "Lefty Louis" Rosenberg, "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago Frank" Cirofici, for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Robert C. Taylor, Assistant Corporation Counsel, will argue to-morrow in support of the conviction.

Mr. Clearwater spoke for four hours, during which time he assailed the haste with which the jury reached a verdict, decried the use of the term "gunmen" in connection with the case, and insisted that Justice Goff erred in refusing to consider "Sam" Schepps an accomplice. He asserted that the presence of "Whitey" Lewis, "Gyp the Blood," and "Lefty Louis" near the scene of the shooting was solely due to an arrangement they had to meet Jack Rose to discuss the arrest of Zelig, another gunman. While they were engaged in conversation, it was set forth, the fatal shot was fired.

"Throughout the trial," the brief read, "defendants were described in terms coined by the newspapers; that is, 'gunmen,' a term not found in the dictionary, but used throughout the trial by the representative of the people. Surely it must be a wonderful aid in the conviction of a man, presumed to be innocent, to have him described by the trial Justice as 'Gyp the Blood' or 'Dago Frank.'

"Somewhat of the effect of all this on the jury may be discovered from the manner of the verdict. Seven trials days were consumed in taking testimony, yet the jury found these men guilty in what must be less than an hour. So zealous were these jurymen that they did not even go to luncheon, as was their wont, throughout the trial, but forthwith retired to the juryroom, and will it be seriously said that that verdict was the result of deliberation; that they weighed the evidence on which even the trial Justice felt moved to charge them? Was this verdict the result of deliberation or the result of conditions and circumstances surrounding this trial, and the manner in which these four defendants were held up to this jury as men who were not even entitled to be known by the names which the law recognized?"

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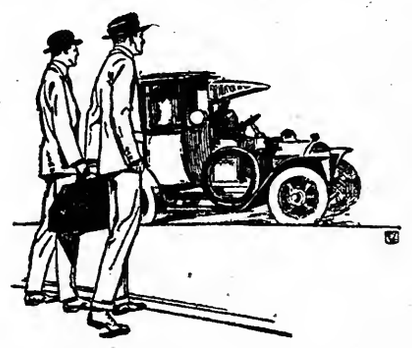
72nd St. & Amsterdam Ave. — 421 Tremont Ave.
BROOKLYN:
Hoyt & Fulton Sts. — Fulton St. & Nostrand Ave.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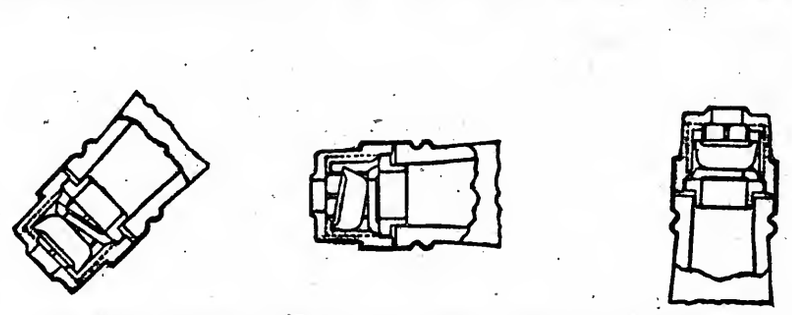
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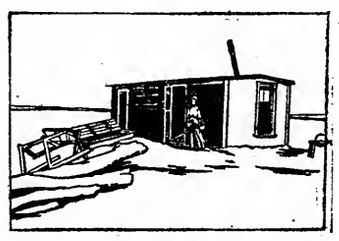
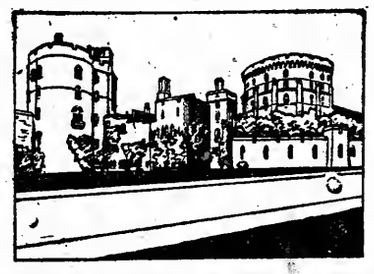
Where a set of the New Britannica is in use.

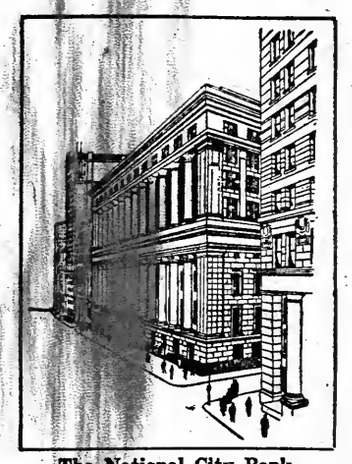
The Modest Home of J. R. Green
School teacher at Hickory Grove, Ky., subscriber to the New Britannica.



Prairie Home of Mrs. C. G. Gray, Farmer
at Sturgis, South Dakota, Subscriber No. 37,096.



Windsor Castle, Henry III.'s Tower
The home of Princess Alexander of Teck, subscriber to the New Britannica.



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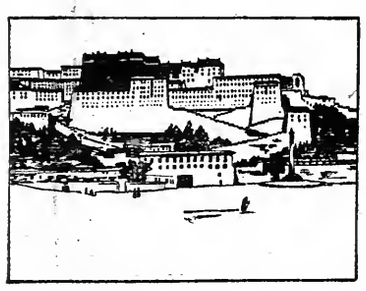

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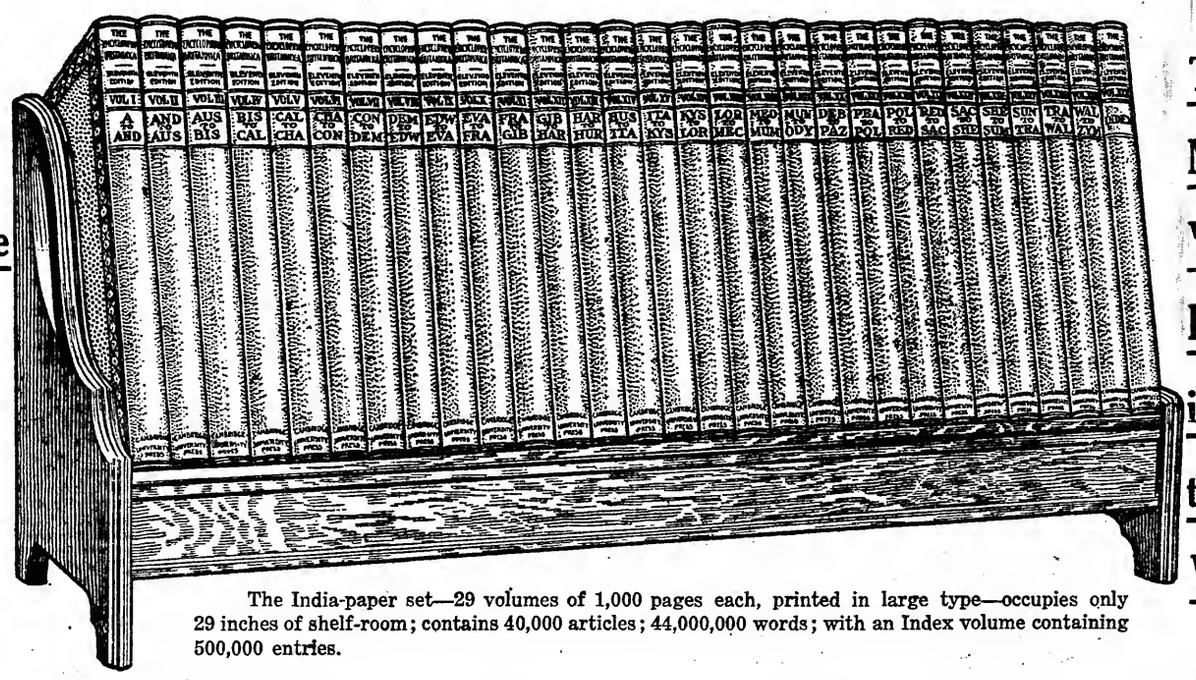

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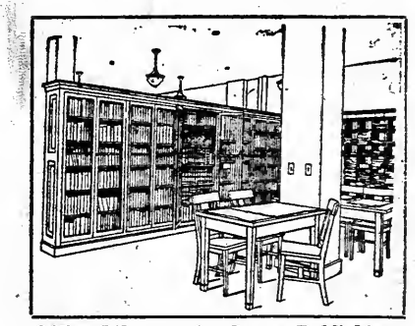
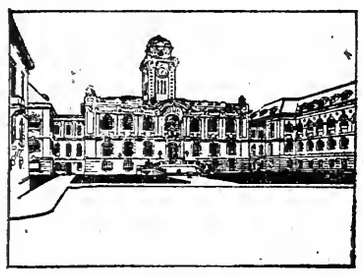


Office Library of a Large Publishing Company,
Philadelphia, Pa., showing set of New Britannica on shelves.



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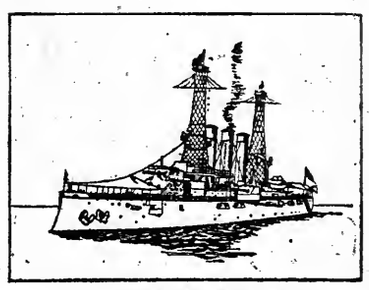
Where five sets are in use by the various departments.



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A set of the New Britannica is in the ship's library.

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The original plan, as announced from the first, was to give widespread publicity to the offer of the work at very low prices and on exceptionally easy terms. A rapid sale under these conditions was regarded as the best way to popularize the great library of universal reference and to establish its reputation firmly.

Now that this has been done, a continuous but slower sale at the higher prices, for cash, through agents and booksellers only, will be more profitable and less troublesome, from every point of view.

Formal announcement is therefore made of the termination of the sale at the present low prices and under present conditions. In England the sale will be closed on December 2[illegible], and in the United States and Canada shortly thereafter.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1913.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

The workmen's compensation law passed at the late session of the Legislature does not go into effect, as to the payment of the compensation required, until the first of next July. Meanwhile the commission provided for will be appointed, and the machinery of the law will be organized. The law in some regards is complex and in some seems to the lay mind a little obscure. Amendments may be necessary to render it clear.

The principle of the law is that all employers in the groups of "hazardous employments" specified in the law shall be liable to pay compensation for injury to their employés, or, in case of death, compensation to those dependent on such employés. The law fixes the rates of compensation for various injuries resulting in various degrees of disability, or in death. The general basis of such compensation is two-thirds of the average rate of wages paid at the time of injury, and each specified disability is to be compensated by the payment of this average weekly sum for a defined number of weeks. The weekly amount cannot go below $5, or above $15, except in case of the loss of an arm, foot, leg, or eye, when the maximum is $20. In case of permanent partial disability, the aggregate of weekly payments is limited to $3,500. In case of death the employer is to pay funeral expenses not exceeding $100 and is to pay to dependents of the deceased workmen as specified an amount not more than two-thirds of the weekly wages. This ceases, in case of a widow, with remarriage, when, however, two years' compensation may be paid in lump; in case of children the payment ceases when they reach the age of 18. The weekly wage, the unit of calculation of the compensation required, as we interpret the law, is the average amount agreed upon at the time the injury is incurred, without reference to the continuity of employment. The only exception to the employer's liability is when "the injury is occasioned by the willful intention of the injured employé to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employé while on duty."

Elaborate provision is made to insure the payment of the compensation fixed by the law. Four methods are defined. The employer may satisfy the authorities that he is responsible, and can then insure himself. Or he may join in a mutual insurance association with other employers, to be approved by the authorities. Or he may insure in a casualty company authorized to do business in this State. Or he may insure in the State Fund. In the last-named case he is released from all liability. In the others he remains liable if the insurers, or "carriers of insurance," default.

To execute the law and carry out its extensive and varied provisions the State Workmen's Compensation Commission is created. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor for five years each, one member going out each year. It has great powers. It collects and pays out all compensation. It decides primarily on the facts of all claims. On questions of law a limited appeal lies to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It has power to inspect and investigate. It is required to study the actual operations of employers, and it may change the amount of insurance according to its judgment as to the liability incurred in such operations. It has charge of the receipts and payments in the State Fund, though the moneys and securities are placed in the hands of the State Treasurer. It may, upon hearings, change the groups defined in the law, and transfer employments from one to another. In its hearings and investigations the technical rules of legal evidence are not required. It has the power to issue subpoenas and it can punish for contempt. It can remove any subordinate at discretion. Its own members can be removed only by the Governor after a public hearing in person or by counsel.

With reference to prevention of accidental injuries, a provision is made in the law, which may prove of great importance. "The employers in any "group established by the law or by "the commission may, with the approval of the commission, form "themselves into an association for "accident prevention, and may make "rules for that purpose. If the commission is of the opinion that an "association so formed sufficiently "represents the employers in such "group, it may approve the rules, and "when so approved, and approved "by the Industrial Board of the Labor "Department, they shall be binding "on all employers in such group." From this, it will be seen, it is possible that an efficient and practical system for the prevention of accidents may be developed.

This is an outline of the main provisions of the law. It is extremely important and its full bearing can be learned only with time and experience, and, probably, after considerable litigation.

TEST ALL MOTOR CAR DRIVERS.

We print elsewhere this morning a letter from Mr. J. H. LIPPINCOTT, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for the State of New Jersey, recording the fact that of 9,000 drivers of motor cars, including chauffeurs, owners, and borrowers, whose competence has been tested under the New Jersey laws, since May 1, 1913, "approximately 20 per cent. have been "rejected." That is, 1,800 would-be drivers could not operate their machines properly in a test run around a City Hall, complying with ordinary requirements; and could not answer satisfactorily the seven or eight questions asked relating to elementary principles of motor-car construction and use.

New Jersey's case is not unique. Persons observant of conditions on the highways of this State will testify to the unlicensed ignorance and inexperience of "fool drivers" that would be ludicrous if it were not menacing and dangerous. Commissioner LIPPINCOTT states confidently that the law requiring proper tests of motor vehicle drivers is workable in New Jersey. It has been found workable in Massachusetts. If the requirement can be enforced without "graft," and in a way to stimulate drivers of machines to learn how to run them before they endanger their own necks and the lives of pedestrians in New Jersey, it would be worth while having such a law in this State. We would suggest that Gov. GLENN read the letter containing Mr. LIPPINCOTT'S testimony and consider whether he ought not to recommend that the Legislature pass a law like New Jersey's, providing for tests and the revoking of licenses for cause.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC STABILITY

At a time when we are deriving satisfaction from the fact that our foreign trade is at its maximum the German Ambassador publishes an article in Export American Industries which shows that "there are others." Over the double decade 1891-1911 our foreign trade, exports and imports combined, doubled, but Germany's increased 143 per cent. In this respect Germany and the United States lead commercial nations, Germany's rate of growth being more than double that of either England or France. It is strikingly stated by Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF that his country, with a population smaller than ours by a third, surpasses our foreign trade by more than a third. This activity of foreign trade is reflected by equally surprising growths of railways, steamships, banks, and industrial enterprises generally. In these respects Germany is the world's marvel and model. Civilization long has been indebted beyond payment to German thought and culture, but its industrial progress is nothing less than a portent to its neighbors, although a mere matter of wondering envy to us on the far side of the ocean.

There is another side of the picture. "It is necessary to suffer to be beautiful," and the Ambassador puts the best face he can upon the cost of this progress. The tax bills of Empire and Federal States combined in 1881 were 2,860,000,000 marks, and in 1911 were 8,701,000,000 marks. The Ambassador suggests that such taxes could not have been collected if the incomes of nation and people had not grown together, each experiencing the same growth in standard of living and in cost of meeting it. The Ambassador anticipates a criticism of such national and popular extravagance, and meets it by giving the figures proving thrift on the part of each. A nation can hardly be overspending when its people's deposits in savings banks increased tenfold since 1875, to almost 20,000,000,000 marks. Another price paid for progress is the advance in interest to a rate above that of less enterprising neighbors. It is necessary to admit the strain upon the money market, but the fact that it is not overstrain is shown by the great increase in gold reserves, and in the ability to spare the capital for foreign investments. The Ambassador cites French authorities who admit that Germany is the wealthier country, its wealth increasing even faster than its population, while the dwindling the French population is a hard problem for French statesmen. The wealth of Germany is about $78,000,000,000, and of France about $60,000,000,000. The difference in populations is so great that the French share per capita is $1,425, and the German $1,200. For the same reason our wealth, $124,000,000,000, exceeds France's, but our individual share, $1,350, is smaller.

In reading the Ambassador's illuminating interpretation of these figures it is impossible not to reflect under what difficulties the conditions are realized. If Germany can do these things with its staggering military expenditures, what might it not do if ever it were placed more nearly upon an equality with ourselves by a limitation of armaments?

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster General BURLESON says that the United States ought to have a Government telegraph system because "it has proved a success in England." They do have such peculiar information at Washington! England's postal telegraph has produced a deficiency of 17,455,861 pounds sterling. In order to make the British postal telegraph a success the taxpayers have paid a deficit averaging £400,000 for forty years, and are now paying at the rate of £840,000.

The Postmaster General's information regarding the postal telegraph is like the information of Congress regarding the banking system which it is bestowing upon the country at the demand of the banks. Daily we are assured that the banks want it, and no accumulation of facts suffices to check the assertion. Yet of 128 national banks of Nebraska 124 voted against it. The Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago polled 7,000 bankers and business men upon the proposed legislation, and reported that they were nearly unanimous against it. The St. Louis Clearing House formally resolved against it, and in particular against the assault upon this city as the country's financial capital, which is the particular virtue of the bill, in the opinion of those who think that the country approves their efforts in the cause of better banking. Neither the Banking bill nor the postal telegraph proposal ought to be enacted on the strength of Washington's information regarding public opinion.

THE COST OF DELAY.

Within a few days the Public Service Commission will give further consideration to the plans for subway construction at Times Square on the B. R. T. Broadway line, and at Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street on the Interborough line, while the question of an express station on the B. R. T. line at Fifty-ninth Street is being urged upon the attention of the Commission. Nobody would wish to make light of the difficulties and perplexities which confront the Commissioners in their attempt to solve these and other problems. But much needless trouble and confusion would be avoided if the Commissioners would adopt once for all the sound principle of traffic accommodation that express stations should be placed at the points where established crosstown routes of travel intersect the north and south lines of the new subways. Any departure from this principle would be a gross blunder, since it would inevitably result in serious public inconvenience.

In accordance with this principle, express stations on the B. R. T. Broadway line should be established at Thirty-fourth Street, at Forty-second Street, and at Fifty-ninth Street. Here three important routes of crosstown travel intersect the subway line. It is at these points that traffic would be easily and naturally distributed. It is by a law of natural selection that great seaport cities grow up around fine harbors. The same law would determine the placing of express stations where transfers are most easily effected, where the convenience of passengers is in the highest degree promoted.

It is something more than a waste of time to discuss further such preposterous plans as that of placing an express station at the north end of Times Square instead of at Forty-second Street; where it belongs. Time in this case happens to be money, large sums of money. In Lexington Avenue, north of Forty-second Street, subway construction involving the expenditure of $35,000,000 is under way. Delay in determining the Interborough route out of Fourth Avenue around into Lexington Avenue, the difference being between the choice of Forty-first Street and Fortieth Street, will cost $5,000 a day in interest if the operation of the completed Lexington Avenue line is held up by failure to reach a prompt decision about the connecting curve. If the operation of the B. R. T. Broadway line should have to wait upon finishing the construction work at Times Square, the daily loss would be very much greater. In this case haste will not be waste—quite the contrary. It will not be a mistake, it will be the avoidance of a mistake, for the Commission to take as a starting point the determination that express stations on that line shall be placed at Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-ninth Streets.

CANCER AND RADIUM.

The frequent newspaper dispatches concerning the uses of radium in the healing of cancer are occasioned, we think, by the present effort of the medical profession to supplant the so-called "radium trust." In their report, submitted to the Philadelphia College of Physicians on Dec. 15, Dr. HOWARD A. KELLY of Baltimore and Dr. ROBERT ABBE of New York exhibited photographs of patients whose condition had been improved, though they were not cured, because they lacked sufficient radium. Dr. KELLY said:

> The only thing that prevented permanent cure in those cases was that we had not enough radium, but we have here in America, in Colorado and in Utah, where I have been to inspect the mines, enough radium ore to supply the world. The one danger is of the radium beds being absorbed by a trust.

Dr. KELLY refers, of course, to the twenty-seven radium ore claims in Colorado that have recently been purchased by Dr. JAMES DOUGLAS. It was announced on Oct. 25 last that Dr. DOUGLAS would distribute free among the chief hospitals of the country enough of the healing product of these mines for use by their patients. The United States Bureau of Mines and the National Radium Institute, incorporated to take over the mines and to have charge of the product, will provide the experts to extract the radium from the ore, which is found among the largest deposits of the kind in the world. Dr. KELLY, who is a member of the Faculty of Johns Hopkins, is associated with Dr. DOUGLAS in this philanthropy.

Prof. FREDERICK SODDY, who, with Prof. RAMSAY, discovered the transmutable quality of radium, recommended in a recent issue of Nature that the British Government lift the question of the national supply of radium out of the domain of private speculation. He regretted that Great Britain has no bureau like the American Bureau of Mines to take this action, and expressed the hope that the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy might fulfill this public duty. Sir ALFRED PEARCE GOULD made a similar recommendation at the London Hospital Board's meeting a fortnight ago.

The utility of radium in completing the work of the surgeon is by this time generally acknowledged. Dr. ABBE, who made an elaborate report of his experience with this weapon of science before the section of radiology at the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine held last August, says that the effective use of radium lies in the discovery that one of its three radiations, the gamma rays, can be separated from the rest, and that these induce the degeneration of malignant cells. They work more gently than the gamma radiations of Roentgen rays, and they establish permanent cures of skin cancers. They cut out the roots of the cancer "as with a million knives." Technical improvements are adding constantly to the gains already shown and malignant tumors, some of them not on the surface of the body, have been attacked with startling curative results.

Inasmuch as radium is practically indestructible, it is only a matter of time until enough of it is extracted to supply indefinitely the hospitals of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Grief Hard to Bear.

Even while keeping well in mind the fact that as yet only one side has been heard, by the public, at least, the very appearance, at this time, of a "Panama scandal" is enough to fill with sorrow and humiliation every American who loves his country. We have all been not less proud of the canal as an engineering achievement, from which the whole world would profit as much as ourselves, than we have been of the scrupulous honesty with which, for once, a great public work, involving the expenditure of many millions, was confidently supposed to be progressing to its magnificent completion.

Never before, since the colossal task was intrusted to the army, with powers equal to its responsibilities, has there risen any suspicion of "graft." Nations more than ready to criticise us have watched the operations with care, and without a dissenting voice they have proclaimed that with not less brilliant success in the financial than in the sanitary phase the construction of the canal was going on. The absence of anything like corruption has been the topic of general comment, and because of this Americans at home and abroad have been proudly and gratefully conscious of a new respect on the part of all foreigners for the name of the United States.

And now, with the dream of centuries about to be realized, there comes up this miserable story of trust betrayed, of secret commissions paid and received—of a splendid record marred and tainted.

For the very telling of the story does that. As present consolation we have only something between a high probability and a certainty that no army officer is involved in the accusations. The statement that the Government has suffered no loss is neither important nor convincing. If commissions have been paid, it is sure that, as always, the "ultimate consumer," in this instance the Government, paid them in one way or another, and between prices raised and prices not lowered there is no difference. The money loss, if any, is not what counts; what does count is that there has gone abroad a plausible charge of sordid motives in play on the Isthmus, where only honor and patriotism and devotion were supposed to be shown. Even though the object of the accusations succeeds in clearing himself, an irreparable injury has been done and suffered.

Happily the thing is out. To have tried to hush it up would have been the culminating blunder.

Our Pace Isn't So Killing.

People who are fond of talking lugubriously about the strains and stresses of life in these latter days, and of vaunting an imagined past when "the pace that kills" was unknown, when peace and calm prevailed, and nerves had a chance to rest, ignore both history and vital statistics. A sufficient answer to these lamentations is the fact that for many years past the average of longevity has been steadily rising in just the nations that are supposed to be suffering most from the ills of a complex civilization and that the rustic of the Golden Age so often mentioned with pathetic faith was either dead or a broken old man when the supposedly hard-driven residents of the hard-driving modern cities are in their sturdy prime.

Life wasn't so simple for the Colonial farmer who guided his plow with one hand and carried in the other a gun for use on the Indian more than likely to be lurking in the bushes at the end of the furrow. Not even now are all of us permitted to die in our beds, but, not so long ago, scarcely anybody did it, for civil wars filled in the few spaces between international conflicts. Dozens of diseases, in the presence of which our ancestors were helpless, are now little more than names in the dictionary, and dozens more have lost all or most of their terrors.

We now make in a day journeys that took weeks in the good old times, but the greater speed means, not an increased expenditure of human energy, but a vast economy of it. The telephone, too, saves steps even more than it facilitates communication, and practically all of our "speeding up" is marked by the same characteristic.

The truth is that the anxieties and uncertainties, like the dangers and excitements, of life are now no much less than they were in any previous era that instead of bringing the strong to untimely graves, we are prolonging the lives of weaklings to such an extent that their abundance is beginning to cause worry to not a few observers. But their apprehension is also in all probability needless. Survival is itself evidence of fitness to survive, and "weakling" is a word that has meaning only in relation to environment. Abilities often outweigh inabilities, else the best man would be a weakling in comparison to the gorilla.

A Problem for the Eugenists.

As there is no doubt about the fact of the killing for which HANS SCHMIDT is on trial, present comment on his case is not unfair, as it usually is before a verdict has been reached. The evidence already before the court is convincing as to one thing—that the man clearly illustrates the danger of letting such obvious "defectives" as he has been from childhood remain at liberty until they commit some horrible deed.

Taken in hand betimes, this natural result of a tainted heredity might or might not have been trained into some approach to normality, but his perversions were allowed to develop without any real attention or restraint. And this, too, was in scientific Germany, and in a social grade far from ignorant or without resources.

We are in for a battle between experts as to whether or not the man is "insane," but it will be largely a conflict between the supporters of different definitions for the same word. Disputes of that kind are beyond settlement.

The real question as to him, as to all of us, is as to the degree of abnormality—of departure from a contemporaneous average of idea and conduct. The craziest notions which SCHMIDT holds—or professes—would have passed for commonplace truths almost anywhere a few centuries ago.

NEW YORK'S LIBRARY BEST.

Characterized by Courtesy and Absence of "Red Tape."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate Miss Green, Mr. Morgan's librarian, through the columns of THE TIMES for her praise of our Public Library. It has been my privilege to make long researches in the various large libraries in Europe and to pass through much of the "red tape" that is required to get where and what you want.

For instance, let a stranger visit the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris for the purpose of entering the reading room and obtain the privilege of seeing or using any of the books. First, he must bear an introductory letter from some prominent or well-known person in Paris to the Superintendent. Upon presentation of this letter there will be issued an admission card for a limited number of days. With this card the doorman will permit you to enter, and at the same time hand to you a sheet of paper, at the bottom of which you must sign your name and seat number (when you have found one.) This done, you take said sheet to a desk at the front part of the room, where one of the several clerks will file it, and on which all books delivered to you will be charged ere you receive them. The catalogues are in book form, not card indexed, and badly arranged for convenience; when you have finished with your books, which you frequently have to wait an hour for, you return them to the desk and wait until the clerk has found the slip upon which they have been charged and checks off the same, as this sheet must be returned to the doorkeeper in order to get out. I found almost as much "red tape" in the British Museum Library.

Now compare our system. Any respectable person can enter our Public Library without an admission card, proceed to the card index room, write out slips for the book or books he desires, hand it to a clerk, who gives him a card bearing a number, which will be displayed on an electrically arranged indicator at the desk in the main reading room. All he now needs to do is to watch for his number in order to receive his books. When through he returns the books to the clerk, who compares his order slips with his returns and all is over.

I have further praise to give our library, and it is for the clerical force who so patiently and courteously serve you. I wish all our departments of City Government could be run as systematically and free from graft, favors, &c. A. R. LEWIS.

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

COST OF "MONA LISA."

Original Price at Compound Interest Exceeds $1,500,000,000.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the many interesting articles on the great masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci there is more or less reference to its value in dollars and cents. The English Government, so far, has given the highest estimate in its offer of $5,000,000 for "Mona Lisa."

While all figures on this subject are really little more than interesting expressions as to value of something that is not for sale, why not compute the problem on a basis of compound interest? We are told that Francis I. bought "Mona Liza" in 1504 or 1506 for $9,200. Since the latter date it is now 408 years. At 3 per cent. compound interest the original investment would double itself in a little less than twenty-three and a half years, and makes the cost in 1913 $1,629,528,064. If the investment was made early in January of 1506, more than $45,000,000 must be added in December, 1913, and a few millions more for inaccuracy in the exact time used in this calculation to double the principal at 3 per cent. compound interest.

But why squabble over $50,000,000 or more when comparing these figures with the highest value suggested nowadays of $5,000,000 for this great art treasure? Five million dollars would indeed be a cheap price, when it is considered that the simple interest-carrying charges, based on a value of $1,629,528,064, at 3 per cent. is over $4,000,000 a month, $135,794 a day, $5,658 an hour, and $94.30 a minute.

Thus "Mona Lisa" has cost the world an enormous sum and is still doing so, and may be seen for nothing.

EDWARD E. CLARK.

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

Reform of the Drama.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Speaking of De Wolf Hopper and the reformed drama—why doesn't some pornographic playwright give us a thriller under the title, "A Moral Box Office"? I understand that he is now appearing in pantomime in this city, and I should like to know, without buying a ticket, how he gets away with "Casey at the Bat" in that form. What a delight it must be to the deaf people who have never heard that dramatic dithyramb. W. J. L.

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

GRAFT CHARGES DENIED.

Fire Commissioner Says They Are Inspired by Malice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in THE TIMES that Miss Juliette Arden has discovered, since Justice Seabury sustained my position in taking men instead of women from the Fire Prevention List, that there is widespread graft in the Fire Department. She should immediately tell the District Attorney all about it.

Is it one of the privileges of the feminist movement, as now conducted, to fill the papers with mendacities? Are American women who spread falsehoods any better than the English militants who scatter fire?

And there was William J. Schieffelin, representing the memory of the once powerful Citizens' Union, mingling his chatter with the Arden calumnies; as if he had forgotten that the Fire Department had compelled him to alter his drug warehouse in twenty-three separate particulars, so that it might be safe to human life. It must have been a delight to all to hear the chaste and delicate modulations of Schieffelin and to listen to the embroidered lingerie of his rhetoric; doubtless carefully handcrocheted down in the once dangerous laboratory. How desperate for material for their propaganda the local suffragettes must be when they espouse a lady who has had her day in court and after a full and fair hearing has lost!

The distinctive feature of the whole proceeding at female suffrage headquarters yesterday was that not one of the speakers against me spoke one word of truth about the present fire administration. For instance, the charge that I have appointed relatives in this department, repeated for months by Miss Arden, should be called a downright—well, let us not utter that short and ugly word for chivalry's sake—we shall say misrepresentation. I have not even a cousin removed to the fortieth degree in this department.

As to the charge that I have appointed some friends to office, I hardly think that could be avoided even if the Fire Department were in heaven. I doubt that even the spotless Schieffelin has reached that sublimated degree of consecration to the public weal in which he would appoint his enemies to office.

They assume that this is a feminist question. It is not at all. It is merely a question of law and right, and a Supreme Court has decided that I have acted rightly under the law. Twenty women are now at work with me in the Fire Department. With Miss Arden there would have been twenty-one; but likely no charges of graft from her, but a mute and cheerful acceptance of her monthly pay check. The spectacle of this lady and her associates mounting a fire escape under their present construction and with such winds as prevail in this town, was one which I stoically forbore to contemplate.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Fire Commissioner.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

THE BOWERY "BREAD LINE."

Mission Asks Help for Honest Men Out of Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are entitled to the profoundest gratitude of the whole community for the splendid efforts you have made to bring to the notice of the public the suffering condition of the very poor of this city. It is a most wholesome thing to have a halt called to our national and civic pride by the exhibition of the list of 100 typical cases of pitiful need given in last Sunday's edition, and vouched for on such absolutely ungainsayable authority. I have little doubt that the generous heart of this great metropolis will respond to the appeal made in THE TIMES.

There is a section of our community, however, containing individual cases of need that is as great and appalling as any given in that long, ghastly list of yours. I mean the homeless and destitute men of the Bread Line.

I am aware of the deep and abiding prejudice that exists in many minds against spending any time, effort, or money over men who have had their chances in life and have thrown them away. No one, however, who has examined the Bowery Mission bread line at first hand has remained long in doubt of the fact that it contains but a small proportion of such men.

The late Edmond Kelly in his little book, which has become almost a sociological classic, "The Elimination of the Tramp," says: "If any man will take the pains to scrutinize these men as he can while they file through the Bowery Mission for their midnight meal, and recognize that more than one-half of them are clearly self-respecting workingmen without employment, he will feel that he has no right to a moment's rest so long as he remains a party to the indifference that fails to furnish work for these men."

These men have not had a square deal. Nine-tenths of them are American citizens. They are able and willing to work, and we know from the records of our free labor bureau that they make good when they get the chance. During the last six years we have found work in regular jobs for 21,493 men, and with but few exceptions they have given satisfaction. But, as I have said, the jobs will not go around. And, failing honest work, what are men to do?

I ask your readers who have any doubt as to the statements I have made to visit the bread line and see for themselves the kind of men who compose it. They will then be able to understand something of the misery that is involved in being homeless, hopeless, and hungry.

Every morning at 1 o'clock, from Thanksgiving till Easter, we provide a breakfast of coffee and rolls for 1,000 such men, and we ask the generous, well-fed, and comfortably fixed members of the community to support us in the work.

J. G. HALLIMOND,
Superintendent, The Bowery Mission.

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

BICYCLE RACE'S ILL REPUTE.

Has Become a Harvest Ground for Gangmen and "Sharpers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The six-day bicycle race, as you intimated in your recent editorial article, is no longer a notable sporting event, but an annual "harvest" for sharpers, confidence men, and pickpockets, and possibly a week of target practice for our notorious gunmen, who are rapidly scaring away the few who still attend the races solely for enjoyment. Newspaper reports place the attendance figures for the last race among the largest in the history of the game, but, if the writer and a number of his friends are judges of character, more than 50 per cent. of the attendance was made up of "six-day parasites," gunmen, and sharpers.

Never before, or at least not to my knowledge, has the Garden harbored a tougher set of individuals than worked its way in during the last race. And where in former years it was possible for the sharper to ply his nefarious trade only under cover, he did it openly this year and without molestation.

Most of us have enjoyed many a laugh over the gullibility of the provincial who tries to play the sharper at his own game, yet, after what I witnessed last week, I am convinced that our farmer friends are the wisest after all—they will not "fall" for the same thing twice. Imagine at this late day our wise New Yorkers "falling" for the shell game, strap game, and the various tricky card games that the sharpers worked in the old circus days. And a fine lot they make, for the capper's cry of "That boob can't fool any one" usually led another sheep up for fleecing.

I am speaking for myself, as well as a half dozen of friends, all of whom read your recent editorial with interest, when I say that the six-day race will cease to hold the magic charm over the legitimate followers of the game until our legislators replace it on a plane of respectability.

ALFRED WILSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1913.

UNFIT MOTOR DRIVERS.

New Jersey Refuses to License One-fifth of All Applicants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

States like Massachusetts and New Jersey have taken very advanced ground in motor vehicle regulation, while the largest and most important State of all, New York, is probably the most backward of all the States of the East. New York has made motor vehicle regulation more difficult in adjoining States.

In New Jersey since May, 1913, we have obtained the free use of the City Halls in diffrent portions of the State for the purpose of holding examinations of all drivers of cars. It was not found necessary to expend any money for other purposes except printing, as the department was well equipped with an efficient inspection force, and the inspectors were from time to time detailed to different cities to hold examinations under a prearranged schedule.

In this way efficient examinations were conducted, and as soon as their merit was demonstrated the system received the support both of the general public and of the law-abiding automobilists. The only persons who now object are the self-constituted agitators who find opposition the best means of personal advertisement.

How many lives have been saved and how many accidents avoided by these examinations is of course a matter which can only be conjectured. No reasonable person can however, contend that efficiency in driving does not improve road conditions. The need for such an examination is shown by observing the percentage of applicants who have been denied licenses under this system. When the examinations were first established 30 or 40 per cent. of all applicants were refused licenses, showing that formerly the State had been licensing persons to drive who knew neither the rudiments of motor vehicle construction nor the first principles of handling a machine.

As soon as it was understood by applicants that they must learn to drive before obtaining a license the percentage of rejections dropped from 30 or 40 to about 12 or 15.

I do not think any reasonable person will contend that drivers who know nothing about a car should be licensed, nor do I think that any one will argue that by preventing such persons from using our roads it has not caused a large decrease in accidents.

The examinations conducted are of a very practical nature. They consist first of an actual road test, the inspector driving in the car with the applicant and insisting that the applicant show that he can do the ordinary things which every driver is called upon to perform when using his machine on a street. If the applicant passes the practical demonstration seven or eight questions are asked dealing with elementary principles of motor vehicle construction and with a fair knowledge of the motor vehicle and road acts.

Should a gratuity be offered, an examiner must immediately refuse it, discontinue the examination of the applicant making such offer, and present a detailed report of the matter to the Commissioner. In order to remove any doubt as to the fairness of examiners the department has from time to time employed operatives from different detective agencies for the purpose of ascertaining whether the examinations were conducted in strict conformity with the rules of the department. This fact of course became known to our examiners, and they are at all times apprehensive lest their work be under the supervision of operatives from outside detective agencies. The cost of the supervision is nominal; it does not entail the expenditure of more than a few hundred dollars a year, while guaranteeing at the same time absolute protection from any possibility of corruption.

Since May 1, 1913, approximately 9,000 persons have been examined as drivers. These are of course new applications since that date. Those who were duly licensed in 1912 were renewed without the formality of an examination. Of these 9,000 persons, approximately 20 per cent. have been rejected.

Attempts have been made to prove that examinations do not lessen the number of accidents. The efforts to prove this have been based upon statistics purporting to be compiled in the States of New Jersey and Massachusetts, where examinations are held, as against statistics compiled in such States as New York and Connecticut, where no examination is required for every operator. The figures show, however, that in Massachusetts and New Jersey, where there is such a great proportion of out-of-State machines, the great majority of the accidents are due to the driving of machines from other States, namely, from New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, none of which States requires an examination for a driver's license, except in New York, where only chauffeurs are examined.

It can therefore be seen that efforts to prove that the examination is a failure as a preventive of accidents when scrutinized prove the exact reverse, and further prove that drivers from those States which hold no examination cause a preponderance of accidents in States where an examination is required.

A motor vehicle act should give power to revoke licenses coupled with a proper inspection system and the proper licensing of drivers only after their qualification has been reasonably demonstrated. If New York will adopt such a law and fall in line with the more advanced States in motor vehicle legislation there can be no doubt that its effect will be most beneficial in every State where New York licenses are used to any considerable extent.

JOB H. LIPPINCOTT,
State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 15, 1913.

Progressive Speed Penalties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Pillow's letter in THE TIMES is excellent. What we need is more chance for pedestrians and less—much less—liberty for motorists. Can't some one devise a method of progressive punishment for violators of the speed laws? A third offense should call for at least three times the sentence usually imposed. WILLIAM STREET.

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

THE YESTER-SINGERS.

The woodland singers in the Spring
Tune on their tenderest notes.
The Summer only hears them bring
Joy from their fuller throats.
But as the Autumn palls,
Lone, melancholy calls
Over the sundown's darkling stretches float.
Then fall the singers silent!

The marvel of youth's vision past;
Does now where it was dawn;
The years, like leaves, swept up at last;
Truth stripped; illusion gone—
All has been said and done;
Every song sung but one.
Nothing but Death is new. Let Youth sing on.
The yester-poets are silent!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

MITCHEL HAS MADE A TENTATIVE SLATE

Mayor-Elect Submits Selections for Six Commissionerships to His Advisers.

MINOR JOBS MAY GO OVER

To Consult Whitman About Police Head — Edwards and Fosdick Among the Day's Callers.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel said yesterday that after giving careful attention since he returned from his vacation to the selection of Commissioners to serve during the coming Administration he was beginning to see light. There were six important places now taking up practically all his attention, Mr. Mitchel said. They are the Police, Fire, Street Cleaning, Water, Health, and Charities Commissionerships. When they are decided on Mr. Mitchel will turn his attention to the appointment of a Corporation Counsel and a City Chamberlain.

While Mr. Mitchel adheres to his programme not to make any announcement of his appointments until Dec. 31, it is known that he has prepared a tentative slate for the six Commissionerships, which he has submitted to his advisers. The Police Commissionership is giving Mr. Mitchel the most concern. He said yesterday that he intended to consult with District Attorney Whitman concerning the filling of this office. Regarding the appointments for minor places, such as deputyships, Mr. Mitchel said that this matter would be left in great measure to the Commissioners he would appoint.

"A number of these minor places may not be filled until after the first of the year," said Mr. Mitchel. "I would rather wait three months even and make sure of the persons I appoint than do it all right away and make a mistake."

It was rumored that Mr. Mitchel had offered the place of Mayor's Secretary to a man prominent in the present Administration, and that this man was hesitating about accepting it because it did not pay enough. When Mr. Mitchel was asked if he intended to introduce a resolution in the Board of Estimate to have the salary of the Secretary increased, he said:

"Well, that's worthy of consideration."

He would not say, however, who it was he had in mind for Secretary, although it was reported about the City Hall that he had asked Robert Adamson, the present Secretary to the Mayor, to remain.

Asked if he was in favor of a single head for the office of Commissioner of Accounts, Mr. Mitchel said that he had always advocated the plan, and that it would probably be considered when the matter of charter revision was taken up.

"Do you favor increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Accounts?" he was also asked.

"I might," he replied; "but I haven't given the matter any consideration as yet."

Among the visitors at Mr. Mitchel's office yesterday was Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards and ex-Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick. Commissioner Edwards, it is known, is anxious to be reappointed, but Mr. Mitchel said that his visit yesterday had no significance. When Mr. Fosdick was asked if he would like to be Police Commissioner, he replied with emphasis:

"Not on your life."

A delegation of fifty business men from Staten Island called upon the Mayor-elect to urge the reappointment of Judge Morgan M. L. Ryan to the Children's Court of that borough. Mr. Mitchel said he would take the matter under consideration.

Mr. Mitchel will go to Washington today to confer with President Wilson. He said he expected to return to New York on Friday.

$10,000 FOR BARNARD.

Gift of Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie—Christmas Tree for Children.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College, held on Dec. 12, the announcement was made that Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie had promised to contribute $10,000 toward $1,000,000 now being raised for endowment. The fund thus established will be known as the Clinton Ogilvie Memorial Fund.

The trustees also accepted from the friends of the late Constance William von Wahl of the class of 1912, President of the Undergraduate Association, the sum of $200 to provide for a senior prize to be awarded in 1914 and 1915.

These officers of the board for 1914 were elected; Silas B. Brownell, Chairman; Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Vice Chairman; Frederic B. Jennings, Clerk; George A. Plimpton, Treasurer; Pierre Jay and Mrs. Gino C. Speranza, members of the Executive Committee, serving until 1916.

The three-year term for which she was originally appointed having expired, Virginia C. Gildersleeve was reappointed as Dean of Barnard College, to serve during the pleasure of the trustees.

Santa Claus visited Barnard College yesterday afternoon to give presents to the little Settlement Children. The Practical Service Commission of the Y. W. C. A. brought all the little children the girls have in settlement classes to the beautiful big tree in Brinkerhoff Theatre. There were more than 100 children from 4 to 12 years old. They played games for a while and then ice cream was served to them.

Carol Weiss, '16, and Florence Harris, '14, dressed as brown bears, and Mercedes Moritz, '16, and Laura Jeffry, '14, as clowns, rolled balls to the youngsters and played with them. The bears particularly delighted the children. They crowded about them trying to shake hands. One wee little girl with dark curls and a chubby face was terrified at the bears, but on being taken in hand by a gentle grown-up junior, finally overcame her terror suffici

MRS. STUART DUNCAN GIVES DINNER DANCE

Her Home, in East Seventy-fifth Street, Decorated with Pink Roses and Palms.

GUESTS AT TEN TABLES

Two Hundred Unmarried People Attend Dance—Mrs. H. B. Carhart Hostess for Daughter.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan entertained last night with a dinner dance at her residence, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street, which was decorated with palms and pink roses. There were one hundred guests for the dinner, who were seated at tables of ten each, with centre pieces of pink roses.

The dinner guests were married people, and afterward two hundred additional unmarried people came.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Auchincloss, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Anson MacBeard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Dulaney Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pell.

Also Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Walker, Vivian Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, the Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warren Pearl, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, the Misses Juliana Cutting, Lopise Scott, Dorothy Kane, Janet Fish, and Phoenix Ingraham, Franklin Plummer, Etienne Markowsky, Commander W. T. Roper, Charles Hayden, C. de Florez, Stowe Phelps and L. H. Hosmer.

Among those asked for the dancing were the Misses Harriett Alexander, Margaret Andrew, Doreen Boyd, Sarah Schuyler Butler, the Misses Burrill, Maude Coster, Mary Cumnock, Cornelia and Katharine Chapin, Edith Deacon, Mildred Dennis, Dorothy King, Katharine Lawrance, Marie Rodewald, Mildred Rives, Mimi Scott, Marie Tailer and Mildred Townsend.

Also Louis Bruniere, W. Bruce Brown, Talbot Chanler, Hilton Cutting, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Albert E. Gallatin, Maurice Roche, Stoddard Hoffman, F. Burrill Hoffman, Jr., Hoffman Nickerson, Percy Pyne 2d, Henry Talmadge 2d, Howard Taylor, and others.

A supper buffet was served between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Henry B. Carhart was the hostess last night at a dance and supper at 113 East Thirty-seventh Street, for her daughter, Miss Ethel A. Carhart, and a few of her young unmarried friends.

The house was gay with Christmas greens and American Beauty roses. The guests invited included the Misses Elsie Ladew, Dorothy McAlpin, Mildred Dennis, Ruth Gibb, Constance Roberson, Katharine Sands, Nathalie Slocum, Adeline Townsend, Genevieve Sanford, Marjorie and Dorothy Hancock, Tesson Thayer, Alice Kortright Hilda Holmes, and Mai Watson.

Also Helen Cutting, Walter McClure, Francis Roche, Malcolm Sloane, M. T. Pyne, Jr., Elliot C. Cowdin 2d, H. C. Steers, W. S. Jones, Gordon Abbott, Scott Pyle, Frank Raymond, Henry Fleitmann, Frederick Dennis, Clarence Cummings, R. I. Plumb, Douglas Robbons, Charles and Frederick Inman, Harvey Ladew, White'wright Watson, W. R. Grace, and Ernest Tracy.

Misses Parsons Are Introduced.

Mrs. William H. Parsons of 449 Park Avenue, introduced her two daughters, the Misses Laura C. and Mary M. Parsons, yesterday at a tea, followed by a dinner dance and theatre party. Mrs. Parsons and the debutantes had receiving with them the Misses Louise Butler, Katherine Flagg, Christina Nicholls, Virginia Scully, Elizabeth Black, Dorothy Howard, and Kathryn Smith. The young men asked for the dinner and theatre party were W. V. C. Ruxton, William Ryle, John Adams, Hamilton Campbell, Harold Stuart, Ryland Sizer, Mansfield Kidder, Edward de Selding, and John Parsons.

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BRIDE OF PROF. FARRAND.

Miss Beatrix C. Jones Married to Member of Yale Faculty.

The marriage of Prof. Max Farrand, of the Faculty of Yale University, and Miss Beatrix Cadwalader Jones, the only daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 21 East Eleventh Street.

As Mr. Farrand's mother is seriously ill, and Mrs. Jones is recovering from influenza, the marriage took place in the morning room and no one was present but Mrs. Jones, John L. Cadwalader, a cousin of the bride, and who gave her in marriage, Mr. Farrand and the officiating clergymen, who were the Rev. Dr. Philip Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania, a cousin of the bride, and the Rev. Charles L. Slattery of Grace Church. There was no reception. Mr. and Mrs. Farrand will live in New Haven.

Mr. Farrand is professor of history at Yale. He is a Princeton graduate, class of 1892, and afterward studied in Leipsic and Heidelberg. He has been a professor in many universities, including the Wesleyan University, Leland Stanford, Cornell and Yale, and is a member of the Princeton, Century, Graduates and other clubs.

Mrs. Farrand, who came out in society several years ago, preferred the study and practice of landscape gardening to society life. She spent much time in Europe studying the art and has designed many beatuiful pieces of landscape work. She is a niece of Mrs. Edith Wharton, the novelist.

DAVIS'S GRANDSON MARRIES

Wm. Davis Hayes, Kin of Confederacy President, Weds Miss Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 17.—William Davis Hayes, second son of Joel Addison Hayes and the late Margaret Howells Jefferson Davis Hayes, oldest daughter of Jefferson Davis, the Southern Confederacy President, and Miss Elizabeth McEuan Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirke Brown Davis of Colorado Springs, were married to-day in St. Stephen's Church. The Rev. Arthur N. Taft, rector, formerly of New York City, officiated.

The church was filled with guests representing exclusive society circles. Jefferson Hayes Davis, the bridegroom's brother, who received the grandfather's name by legislative act, was best man, and his wife was matron of honor. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. Hayes left on a honeymoon to the Pacific Coast. They will reside here, the former taking a position in his father's bank.

MISS KATHERINE VAIL WEDS.

Married to Arthur Allen Marsters of New York, in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Dec. 17.—In the presence of only a few relatives, Miss Katherine Louise Vail, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Vail of Speedwell Farms, was married to-day at St. Peter's Church to Arthur Allen Marsters of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Marsters will live in Morristown, N. J.

Miss Vail is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. Vail, and has made her home with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Vail, since childhood. Mr. Vail is President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Marsters, who resides at 60 West Fortieth Street, is Secretary of the company.

Miss Martin, Debutante, to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace Martin of 52 West Seventy-second Street have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Adele Martin, to Frederick W. Ingalls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe K. Ingalls of this city. Miss Martin is one of this season's debutantes, and her parents are to give a reception and dance for her on Saturday evening at their home. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. Harriet M. Cullen, widow of Henry M. Cullen. Mr. Ingalls is a graduate of Columbia, class of '12, and his sister, Mrs. George E. Beggs of Nichols, Fla., was married in this city eighteen months ago.

Sutphin Sisters to Wed.

The engagements of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sutphin of Jamaica are announced. Miss Carolina Matilda Sutphin is to become the bride of William Le Roy Wyckoff, an insurance broker, of Jamaica. Miss Stella Sutphin is to wed Cecil Hurlbut Rawson of 413 West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Manhattan. Mr. Rawson is in the wholesale lumber business. Mr. Sutphin, father of the prospective brides, is Deputy Commissioner of Public Works of Queens.

Reese-Hart Wedding on Dec. 27.

The wedding of Miss Angelique Hart of 301 St. Nicholas Avenue, daughter of the late Dr. John Beauregard Hart of Baltimore, Md., to Richmond Jaffray Reese of this city, is to take place in Holy Trinity Church on Dec. 27. Mr. Reese is a member of the New York bar.

ENTERTAINS MISS McALPIN.

Mrs. Charles A. Frank Gives Luncheon for Debutante at Sherry's.

Mrs. Charles Augustus Frank of 38 West Fifty-eighth Street gave a luncheon of sixty-four covers yesterday at Sherry's for Miss Flora McAlpin, the débutante daughter of Mrs. George S. McAlpin. The table decorations were pink roses, which were arranged so that each girl received a corsage bouquet.

Mrs. Frank and her daughter, Miss Louise Tiffany Frank, received the guests, many of whom were this Winter's buds.

Among those invited were the Misses Priscilla Bull, Lentilhon Gilford, Estelle Romeyn, Naomi Andrews, Penelope Sears, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Dorothy Chisolm, Elise Francke, Evelyn Scott, Elinor Kendall, Lucy Lord, Helen Hyde, Mary and Laura Parsons, Virginia Scully, Dorothy Howard, Marietta Chapin, Elizabeth Chapin, Helen de F. Griffin, Vouletti Proctor, Margaret Seton Porter, Elizabeth Kirlin, Christina Nichols, Annette Fallows, Elinor Davies, Gertrude Mali, Katherine C. Husted, Caramal Carroll, Lydia and Louise Butler, Susanne and Margaret Warren, Cornelia Chapin, Mildred Dennis.

Also Constance Peabody, Hope Malcom, Margaret Henderson, Dorothy Hollister, Barbara Shedd, Mary Brook, Joy Williams, Annie Gilbert, Mary Baker, Greta Hostetter, Charlotte Strong, Constance Chappell, Anne Bradley, Marian Gibney, Dorothy Wells, Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn, Noel Haskins, Anna Harrison, Grace Rogers, Harriette McAlpin, Anne Harrison, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Eleanor Dallinger, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, Ada Northfleet, Elizabeth Black, Vera Cravath, Josephine Wells, Gertrude Pardee, Helen Hiss, Caryl Hackstaff, and Marian Drake Smith.

RUSSIAN COSTUME BALL.

Society Girls in Vaudeville Feature of Dance at the Ritz To-night.

A rehearsal was held yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton for the vaudeville entertainment which is to be given to-night at the hotel in conjunction with the Russian costume ball. The affair is for the aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement. Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George Draper, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., are in charge of the arrangements. Many large dinners are to be given preceding the ball, the hostesses taking their guests afterward to the Ritz-Carlton.

The Misses Julia Robbins, Edith Mortimer, Ruth Draper, Josephine Osborn, Dorothy Jordan, and Mrs. James B. Eustis and Frederick Felinghuysen are among those who will appear in the vaudeville entertainment.

The ballroom will be decorated with pine trees covered with snow, and the band and attendants will wear the Cossack uniform. Many prominent society women will entertain box parties, the majority coming in Russian costume, on the eve of the Czar's birthday.

Dance in Aid of German Hospital.

The fourth annual entertainment and dance of the Junior Aid League of the German Hospital and Dispensary will be given to-morrow night at the Hotel Astor.

MAUDE ADAMS IN 'LEGEND OF LEONORA'

J. M. Barrie's Play to be Produced at the Empire Theatre on Jan. 5.

COLLIER IN NEW COMEDY

Frohman Will Also Present Henry V. Esmond in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at the Garrick Jan. 7.

Charles Frohman last night announced that Maude Adams's first New York season in more than two years would begin earlier than at first intended, and would start Monday, Jan. 5, at the Empire Theatre, when she would appear for the first time in J. M. Barrie's "The Legend of Leonora," the first full evening's play by that author since "What Every Woman Knows."

The following night, Jan. 6, at the Hudson Theatre, Mr. Frohman will present William Collier in "A Little Water on the Side," written by Collier and Grant Stewart. This will be Collier's second production this season under the direction of Mr. Frohman.

One night later, on Jan. 7, the London Criterion Theatre Company, headed by Henry V. Esmond and Eva Moore, will be presented by Mr. Frohman at the Garrick Theatre. The first offering of the English organization will be a farce comedy, "Eliza Comes to Stay," written by Mr. Esmond and played by the company which will be seen here, in London last season. Later in the engagement Mr. Esmond will appear in his play, "The Dear Fool."

H. V. Esmond is the author of "One Summer's Day," played here several years ago by John Drew; "When We Were Twenty-one," played in this country by Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, and "The Builders," originally acted by the Empire Theatre stock company.

Mr. Frohman has fixed upon Jan. 19 as the date for his third musical comedy production of the season, known as "The Laughing Husband." This piece, which had a run of seven months in Vienna and is still being acted in London, will be done elaborately with a company of nearly 100 players.

In addition to these attractions Mr. Frohman, on Christmas night, will present Billie Burke at the Lyceum Theatre in a new play in four acts by W. S. Maugham, called "The Land of Promise."

CHRISTMAS NIGHT OPERA.

"La Gioconda." with Mmes. Destinn and Ober, and Caruso.

Seven performances are announced for Christmas week at the Metropolitan Opera House as follows:

"Die Zauberflöte" on Monday evening, with Mmes. Gadski, Hempel, and Alten, and Messrs. Jorn, Reiss, Goritz, Braun, and Griswold; Mr. Hertz conducting.

"Tristan und Isolde" (first time this season) on Wednesday night, with Mmes. Fremstad and Ober, and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, and Braun; Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"La Gioconda" on Christmas night, with Mmes. Destinn, Ober, (for the first time as Laura,) and Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, and De Segurola; Mr Toscanini conducting.

"Haensel und Gretel" at reduced prices on Friday afternoon, with Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Sparkes, Braslau, and Robeson, and Messrs. Reiss and Leonhard; Mr. Mottl conducting.

"Siegfried" on Friday evening, with Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Reiss, Goritz and Griswold. Mr. Hertz conducting.

"La Bohème" at the Saturday matinee, with Miss Farrar and Mme. Alten, and Messrs. Cristalli, Amato and De Segurola, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Aida" (special performance at popular prices) on Saturday night with Mmes. Destinn and Ober, and Messrs. Martinnelli, Amato, Rothler and Rossi, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

Fritz Kreisler, violinist, will be a soloist at next Sunday night's concert. Miss Anna Case, Paul Althouse, and Dinh Gilly will sing. The orchestra will be directed by Richard Hageman.

"Parsifal" will be given on New Year's Day, beginning at 1 o'clock.

DOUBLE BILL AT COMEDY.

Mme. Aguglia In One-Act Plays Before "The Marriage Game."

John Cort and the Shuberts yesterday entered into an agreement whereby Mme. Aguglia and her company of Italian players will appear at the Comedy Theatre offering a double bill with "The Marriage Game" which is now playing at that house. The combination will begin next Monday night.

Mme. Aguglia will appear before the performance of "The Marriage Game" in one-act plays and scenes from well-known dramas. The first performances will commence promptly at 8:10. For the opening week the Italian company of twenty-five people will present a condensed version of Oscar Wilde's "Salome," which will take about 45 minutes in the playing.

SISTERHOOD AT THEATRE.

600 Members of Kehilath Jeshurun Attend the Palace.

The Sisterhood of Kehilath Jeshurun, the Synagogue of 117 East Eighty-fifth Street, gave a theatre party at the Palace Theatre last night occupying over 600 seats in the orchestra and boxes. The visit to the theatre was in charge of Mrs. Morris Alsnof and Mrs. Edward Epstein, President of the Sisterhood.

Several acts not on the regular programme of the theatre were introduced during the entertainment. Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, who are appearing at the Bronx Theatre, were brought down to the Palace in an automobile and Miss Cecilia Wright, formerly prima donna of the Savoy Theatre, London, made her first appearance on the stage in this country.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

needs money for Christmas comforts and its general work. A Christmas gift of Fifty Dollars enables the Society to rescue some poor, homeless waif and provide a good family home for it in the country. Contributions are solicited for this purpose, as well as to provide the thousands of poor children who attend the Industrial Schools and the homeless boys and girls in our lodging houses with Christmas dinners, toys, shoes, and clothing, &c.

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ROBERT POLLAK'S RECITAL.

A New Violinist Makes a Successful Appearance in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Robert Pollak, a violinist unknown to New York, made his first appearance here yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, where an audience of some numbers was gathered for him, notwithstanding the superfluity of recitals of all kinds that mark the current musical season. Mr. Pollak established his right, however to public hearing in New York as an artist, by the disclosure he made of artistic talent and accomplishment of no mean order. He played Tartini's concerto in D, Grieg's sonata for piano and violin in G, and some smaller pieces by Debussy, Kreisler, Moor, Sinding and Dvorak, some of which were arrangements.

Mr. Pollak has an ample tone, not very warm when he calls on it for power, but of real beauty in piano, as in the slow movement of Tartini's concerto; a movement that displayed not only his tone but his real command of style, of breadth and sustained power in phrasing. His bowing is vigorous, the technique of his left hand facile, if not absolutely clear-cut in the most elaborate passages, and his intonation is correct; as much, cannot be said that Mr. Pollak is a great artist; but he is an excellent one. In a less strenuous time he would be likely to secure somewhat more attention from the real music-loving public than he is at present.

SOCIAL NOTES

Judge and Mrs. Robert S. Lovett of Locust Valley, L. I., are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter. The Rev. Robert S. W. Wood and Mrs. Wood of Tuxedo Park are at the hotel for a brief visit.

Mrs. Henry W. Rising and the Misses Rising will be at the Hotel Richmond, 70 West Forty-sixth Street, for the Winter, having closed their country home at Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr of 68 West Fifty-first Street will give a small dance to-morrow evening.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger of the Wyoming and Mrs. Badger are at the Hotel Astor for a few days before going to their home in Washington, D. C., to spend the holidays.

The Spanish Ambassador and Mme. de Riano will attend the dinner and dance to be given by Mrs. Alfred Anson on Dec. 22 at the Ritz-Carlton for her débutante daughter, Miss Alexandra Emery.

Mrs. Herman Livingston, Jr., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Frederick Kobbé, at 68 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Kobbé will give a small tea for Mrs. Livingston on Saturday.

The second of the series of Chanson en Crinoline will take place to-morrow morning at the Plaza.

The British Consul in Buenos Aires, William Gardner, and Mrs. Gardner, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Regan, will arrive on the Amerika this week for a visit with Mrs. Gardner's parents.

Mrs. Harry W. McVickar is giving a dinner to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer of 820 Park Avenue gave a small dinner and theatre party last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Evelyn Scott. It was one of a series.

The attendants have not been chosen for the wedding of Miss Laura V. Webb and Jorge André on Jan. 14 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Mrs. C. C. Cuyler gave yesterday a luncheon of twenty covers at her residence, and on Jan. 7 she will give a dinner and afterward take her guests to the dance for the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital.

Mrs. Howard Carroll will entertain at dinner on Sunday for George F. Williams, recently appointed Minister to Greece, and Mrs. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich will entertain at dinner on Dec. 29 for Miss Maude Aldrich and her fiancé, Stanley Matthews. There will be two dinners, one in the Blue Room at Sherry's, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Wyman Aldrich, for young people, and one at the Aldrich residence for older people, coming from Ohio and elsewhere to attend the wedding on Dec. 30.

Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best gave a large reception yesterday at 62 East Seventy-seventh Street. Receiving with her were Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. James Glover, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Admiral Gleaves, and others. There was music.

Mrs. Thomas Sears Young will give a tea this afternoon at her residence, 42 East Fifty-second Street, to introduce her niece, Miss Elizabeth F. Swan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Swan of Woodside Farm, Oyster Bay.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is to give a dinner this evening and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will also entertain at dinner.

Mrs. James Speyer will not have her usual Christmas tree for children this year, as she and Mr. Speyer are remaining at Waldheim, their country place, until their new home in upper Fifth Avenue is completed.

The ushers, programme girls and candy venders to-morrow night at the St. Christopher League benefit at the Plaza will be the Misses Alice Guernsey, Lisa Todd, Priscilla and Ellinor Lockwood, Katherine Du Bois, Marion Whitman, Charlotte Chalmers, Dorothy Woodford, Grace Rogers, and Dorothy Taylor.

The Executive Committee in charge of the Charity Ball which takes place on Feb. 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria is made up of George H. Sullivan, Chairman; Daniel C. Adams, Second Chairman; Marcel Steinbrugge, Secretary; Stowe Phelps, Whitney Morrill, Theron A. Strong, W. Halsted Vanderpool, and Shelton E. Martin.

Daniel A. Davis of 52 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a reception this evening for the Rev. William Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan.

Mrs. Leicester O'Peck of 32 West Seventy-sixth Street is giving a costume dance this evening.

Double Bill at Metropolitan.

The double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night to the usual crowded house. In the former Mmes. Destinn, Duchene, and Maubourg and Messrs. Cristalli and Gilly appeared, and there were heard in the "Pagliacci" Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Reschiglian, and Bada, and Mme. Bori. Mr. Polacco conducted.

It was announced that Geraldine Farrar would not be able to sing to-morrow night in "Tosca," as scheduled, and that Mme. Destinn would sing the rôle. At the same time it was said that Miss Farrar's condition had greatly improved, and there was little doubt that she would be able to sing in "La Boheme" at the Saturday matinee of next week.

Pavlowa Carnival To-morrow.

At the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon the Directors of the Music School Settlement will give a Pavlowa Carnival. Following the dancing on the stage by Pavlowa and her company there will be an exhibition of modern school dances in Russian costume by Joan Sawyer and Thomas Allen Rector in the grand foyer of the opera house. Among those who will pour tea or sell programmes during the afternoon will be Ethel Barrymore, Lanrette Taylor, Annie Russell, Manna Zucca, Ian Maclaren, Wallis Clark, Christie MacDonald, Lillian George, Ruth Helen Davis, Chrystal Herne, Neysa McMeinn, Allen Brady, Mrs. Arthur W. Brown, and Hilda England.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Walter and Jerome Rosenberg, lessees of the Savoy Theatre, have taken the Bijou Theatre and will open that house next Monday with a new white slave picture play.

Granville Barker's company, which is to present "The Philanderer" at the Little Theatre, will arrive here to-morrow. The cast is headed by Mary Lawton, an American. Others in the company include Leonard Charteris, Grace Tranfield, Joseph Culbertson, Col. Craven, Sylvia Craven, Charles Maude, Ernita Lascelles, W. R. Stavely, Reginald Dance, and Muriel Reddall.

A special performance of "The Marriage Game" will be given for the benefit of the New York Branch of the Vassar Alumnae at the Comedy Theatre to-night.

Arthur Hopkins's production of Eleanor Gates's new play, "We Are Seven," will open at Maxine Elliott's Theatre Christmas Eve. The company includes Effie Ellsler, Bessie Barriscale, Jane Peyton, Russ Whytal, and William Raymond.

The annual Christmas festival of the Stage Children's Fund will take place at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Sunday night. There will be a Christmas tree and other big features, including a minstrel performance.

LEGALLY A WIDOW, FIGHTS FOR ESTATE

Mrs. Dunham Myers Asks to Have Her First Husband's Will Filed in New Jersey.

MAKES CHARGES OF FRAUD

Divorce Decree Against Her Has Just Been Annulled by Chancery Court.

Mrs. Bertha Dunham Myers, who was recognized on Tuesday by the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J., as the widow and not the divorced wife of her first husband, Henry Pollion Dunham, by a decision setting aside the final decree of divorce which was granted by the Chancery Court in April of this year, six months after the plaintiff's death, has instituted proceedings in the Surrogates' Court in New York County to have her husband's will filed in New Jersey.

Mr. Dunham, who died on Oct. 4, 1912, left his entire fortune, estimated at $500,000, to Mrs. Henrietta Virginia Carll, to be held in trust by her for her daughter. If Mrs. Myers succeeds in having jurisdiction over the will transferred to the New Jersey courts, she may receive the entire estate if the will is broken. Should the contest take place in New York State, Mrs. Myers could not hope for more than one-third of the estate.

Mrs. Myers charges undue influence in her objection to the filing of the will in this State. She alleges that the will was drawn up in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Carll in the office of Edward J. Newell, the lawyer who pleaded guilty to a part in the conspiracy by which George A. Sipp, the police graft witness, was induced to leave this State for New Jersey. Sipp's testimony later convicted Newell and four police Captains of conspiracy.

Mrs. Myers charges also that the divorce decree was obtained against her by fraud, and that the interlocutory decree was signed on Oct. 7, 1912, three days after her husband's death, but that it was made to appear on the court record as in New Jersey that it had been filed on Oct. 3, the day before his death.

Mrs. Myers was first married, when she was 15 years old, to Henry P. Dunham, a merchant in this city and son of the late Senator Thomas C. Dunham of New Jersey, on Aug. 8, 1892. They lived at Englewood, N. J., and had three children, all of whom died. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham lived together for nearly twenty years, but in January, 1911, when Mr. Dunham was on a trip to Florida for his health, it is alleged by his widow, he fell under the influence of Mrs. Carll. They quarrelled over his attentions to Mrs. Carll, and in May, 1911, Mrs. Myers asserts that Dunham sent her to Atlantic City, saying he was ill and intended to spend several weeks in a sanitarium. Mr. Dunham wrote to her occasionally at Atlantic City, she says, telling her that he was still ill, but that as soon as he was able to leave the sanitarium he would make a trip South with her.

On Jan. 2, 1912, she says, she received a wireless message from Dunham saying that he was on his way South, and on April 27, 1912, papers in a suit for divorce begun by her husband in Trenton were served on her. A few days before the case was set for trial, she says, Dunham called her up on the telephone and told her that he was temporarily out of his mind when he brought the suit, that it would be dropped, and that she should not pay any attention to it.

Because of this assurance the then Mrs. Dunham said that she did not appear in court to make a defense. In the suit Dunham named as co-respondent Allen Myers, a friend of the defendant when she was a girl, but whom she had not seen, she says, for six years prior to the filing of the suit.

Mrs. Myers said the first word she had that the suit had gone to trial was when she read an article in a New Jersey paper in June, which said that an absolute decree had been granted. She made an effort to find Dunham, but failed.

On Oct. 10, she alleges, Mr. Newell, the lawyer, came to her and told her that Dunham was dead, that the interlocutory decree had been filed in time to take away her rights in the estate and that the only thing left for her to do was to go to work or get married again. The shock of this news caused a nervous breakdown and she returned to Cincinnati, her former home. About a month later she was married to Allen O. Myers, a Cincinnati newspaperman, whose mother had nursed her through her illness.

Although Mrs. Myers had employed a lawyer in this city to attack the New Jersey records which showed that the interlocutory decree had been filed a day before Mr. Dunham's death, she learned that no steps had been taken and on April 4, 1913, the Court of Chancery at Trenton formally entered the decree of absolute divorce in favor of a man who had died six months before.

Mrs. Myers then engaged ex-Gov. James F. Campbell, of Ohio, and James and Malcolm G. Buchanan, of Trenton, to investigate charges that the divorce was procured by perjury and that the court records were tampered with to make it appear that the interlocutory decree had been granted before the death of Mr. Dunham.

"THE MESSIAH" GIVEN.

Christmastide Performance by the University Festival Chorus.

The first of four performances of "The Messiah" that New York will have in the Christmas season this year was given last evening in Carnegie Hall by the Columbia University Festival Chorus, of which Prof. Walter Henry Hall is conductor. This organization is made up of the University Chorus, the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, and the Yonkers Choral Society, and together they number 350 voices, according to the programme.

What they did was by far the best portion of this performance of Handel's masterpiece. The chorus sang with fine volume and freshness of tone, with precision of attack, with carefully adjusted shadings, with clear enunciation of the text. These were also the performance spirit that hangs like a pall over many performances of "The Messiah." Such singing reflected credit upon Prof. Hall's training.

The solo quartet included excellent singers, but their understanding of the spirit of the work fell short of the chorus's. Mme. Jeanne Jomelli's brilliant and powerful soprano was the most satisfactory. The contralto was Mme. Rost-Why, whose voice is a true contralto, and who had an invincible tendency to drag every phrase, and this was shared by Orville Harrold the tenor. William Henshaw sang the bass solos.

AWARDS PRIZES FOR PLAYS.

Educational Dramatic League Announces the Winners of Competition

The Educational Dramatic League of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street announced yesterday that the winner of the play-writing competition arranged by the league was Rhoades Doyle of Public School 4, Manhattan, who wrote "The New Year's Birthday Party." "The Play Spell," by Mrs. Maud S. Bump, won the second prize. "The New England Town Meeting," by Minnie Memeier of Public School 188, Manhattan, won the third prize.

The first prize is $25, the second $5, and the third $3.

The Play-Reading Committee selected these three plays from twenty-nine manuscripts. The judges were Mrs. Augustus Belmont, President of the league; Mrs. F. McNiel Bacon, Miss Rachel Crothers, and James Metcalf.

The interest shown by the various amateur dramatic clubs in the schools and recreation centres was so keen that the Educational Dramatic League has decided to arrange a second competition.

'FORTUNE HUNTER' PLEASES

London Critics Praise the Performance of Hale Hamilton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Winchell Smith's "The Fortune Hunter" was produced to-night at the Queen's Theatre and had an entirely favorable reception, but the critics agree that its success mainly depends upon the admirable acting of the company, especially that of Hale Hamilton, who in the part of Nathaniel Duncan carried the piece on his shoulders and enhanced the reputation he had already made in London as a comedian.

Other Americans in the cast are Myrtle Tannehill and Forrest Robinson. The latter, as Sam Graham, filled the rôle he originated in the American production.

CONCERTS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Six to be Given Every Week—Tickets 5 Cents or Less.

Under the direction of the Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues and the Theatre Centre for Schools nine concerts are being given for the public school pupils of the city this week. The prices of admission range from 3 1-3 cents to 5 cents. During the rest of the school year the concerts, which take place in the auditoriums of the school buildings, will be given at least six times a week.

The movement was organized by Julius Hopp, and is conducted under the auspices of the Committee on the Care of Buildings of the Board of Education—Dr. Edward W. Stitt, Supervisor of Recreation Centres, who is Chairman of the movement, and George Jay Smith, appointed as the representative of City Superintendent Maxwell.

Concerts are given in the afternoon for the younger children, and in the evening for the older pupils and their parents. Where the school auditoriums sent less than 900 persons 10 cents is charged for a ticket admitting to two concerts, but in school halls seating over 900 a ten-cent ticket admits to three performances. Concerts are being given in the Evening High Schools and regular high schools and at the Recreation Centres, as well as in the schools of lower grades.

The movement is entirely self-supporting, and the musicians in most cases charge so little for their services that there is money left over from the sale of tickets for special funds in the schools.

Twenty schools, which have no suitable concert halls, have arranged with larger schools to use their auditoriums in January. Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, which has an auditorium seating 1,400, will have a series of concerts next month. Among the performers at the concerts are Max Jacobs, Nelle Bryant, Dora Devera, Alfred Ilma, and Serrentino. Three concerts will be given in as many different schools this afternoon.

PUBLIC HEALTH EXHIBIT.

Former Department Officials Speak at Opening.

A permanent health exhibit was opened yesterday afternoon on the fifth floor of the Department of Health building, 149 Centre Street. The principal speaker was Dr. Stephen Smith, "Father of the New York Health Department," who was Health Commissioner from 1873 to 1875. He compared the work done to-day with the work done by the department in its infancy, and predicted that this city would soon be the healthiest in the world. Other speakers were Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, who was Health Commissioner from 1873 to 1883, and Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden. Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle presided.

The ceremonies were informal and were only attended by heads of the eight bureaus in the department. The exhibit will be open to the public to-day. A model of the Otisville Tuberculosis Sanitarium is shown, and there are charts, photographs, and illustrations of diseases and the ways of avoiding and fighting them.

LEON BOLLEE DIES IN PARIS.

French Aviator and Pioneer Automobilist—His Services to Wright.

Leon Bollee, one of the foremost figures in the aviation of France and of the world, died on Tuesday in Paris. M. Bollee was also one of the foremost automobile men in France. He was considered one of those who had done most to advance France to a front rank among the nations in the motor car industry. To his pioneer work was attributed the success of the French in first obtaining a lead in the automobile field on the mechanical side.

M. Bollee's chief claim to fame, however, is his service in 1908 to Wilbur Wright. Wright had visited France, after many discouragements in this country, to get the popular approval for a heavier-than-air flying machine. M. Bollee had been interested in aeronautics before that time, taking a lively interest in the dirigible balloon contrivances of M. Santos Dumont and others.

Wright, who had been all but disheartened at the chilly receptions to his great discovery, found a friend in M. Bollee, who placed his services at his disposal and brought about the demonstrations at Mans which convinced the French people that heavier-than-air flying machines were an actual possibility. From then on, Wright's success was assured in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Laird.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Laird, a widely known Lutheran clergyman, who was celebrated as the editor of religious publications and as delegate to international denominational conferences, died yesterday at his home, 1,314 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia. Dr. Laird was pastor emeritus of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. He was 78 years old. Dr. Laird was born in New Castle County, Delaware, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He was Secretary of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in America in 1870 through 1879, President of the Lutheran Ministerium in Pennsylvania from 1

GIANTS AND WHITE SOX AT MANILA---AERO CLUB OF AMERICA HONORS ORVILLE WRIGHT

MANILA TURNS OUT TO GREET GIANTS

Big Demonstrations by Citizens and American Soldiers in Philippines.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York Giants.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1913, by John J. McGraw.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 17.—The baseball tourists reached here this morning after a most pleasant sail from Hongkong on the steamship St. Albans. It was a far different trip from that we experienced on the journey to Yokohama, and all the boys were in good health and spirits on our arrival. Even the boys who were vaccinated were well and the smallpox scare has left us.

It was another flattering reception that we had on our arrival here, and the plans of the people indicate that our visit is to be one continuous reception. We left Hongkong amid a great demonstration in our honor, and we believed that the top mark in receptions had been reached. We ran into another one early this morning, and it has surpassed all previous efforts at entertainment.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Manila to welcome our touring teams boarded the St. Albans in the bay at 7 o'clock this morning, and the Chairman delivered a speech of welcome to us at breakfast. When we reached the wharf several thousand persons and a band were on hand to impress the welcome. The Governor declared a two-day holiday in our honor, and the entire city seems to be engrossed in the demonstration. Automobiles were placed at the disposal of the tourists, and the players were shown all the points of interest about the city. The ride was followed by a special luncheon at the Manila Hotel.

When we were ready to go to the baseball field this afternoon for the first game here we found that a parade had been arranged. It consisted of a band of 150 pieces and several Filipino baseball teams. The journey from the hotel to the ball park was marked by a continuous ovation, and before the game began Major Gen. Bell made a speech, in which he again impressed upon us how welcome we were. He also opened the game by pitching the first ball. The excessive heat bothered the players somewhat, but did not prevent them from playing a good game, which ended 2 to 1 in favor of the White Sox.

Following the game the committee entertained the teams at dinner, and then came a reception in their honor at the Antipolo. To-night we were the guests of honor at a dress ball on the Manila Hotel roof. It was the busiest day our boys have had since the tour began, and the arrangements for to-morrow promise an equally busy time.

The army officials have taken cognizance of our visit, and have issued an order whereby half of the soldiers were allowed to attend to-day's game and the others will be permitted to attend the game to-morrow. Numerous invitations have been extended the players by Americans and natives, but it will be impossible to accept them owing to the fact that the time of our visit here will be entirely taken up in public receptions and playing ball.

TO GREET WORLD TOURISTS.

Chicago Fans Coming When Giants and White Sox Return Home.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—President Ban B. Johnson, of the American League, and a party of Chicago baseball enthusiasts, will travel to New York on a special train next March to welcome back to this country the world touring Chicago White Sox and New York Giants, according to plans announced to-day.

The party will leave here on March 9, arriving in New York the next day in time to meet the tourists on their arrival. That night, on the eve of the American League meeting, the players will be tendered a banquet.

Gov. Tener's Baseball Bulletin.

Gov. John K. Tener, President of the National League, yesterday announced the following contracts and releases, which have been approved:

Contracts—With Brooklyn, Wilbert Robinson; with New York, Jesse Spencer.

Terms Accepted—With New York, Emilio Palmero.

Releases—By Brooklyn to Newark, I. L., Bayard H. Taylor; by Cincinnati to New York, N. L., Bob Bescher; by Cincinnati to Montreal, I. L., Howard McCraynor; by Cincinnati to Lynn, N. E. L., Francis Harrington; by New York to Cincinnati, N. L., Grover Hartley and C. L. Herzog; by New York to Chattanooga, S. A., M. C. Pfyl and William C. Jacobson; by New York to Memphis, S. A., Theodore L. Coulait; by Philadelphia to Birmingham, S. A., Joseph Finneran; by Philadelphia to Lowell, N. E. L., Ben Tincup; by Philadelphia to Jersey City, I. L., William Taylor; by Philadelphia to Montreal, I. L., W. E. Walsh, V. S. Duncan, and H. M. Imlay; by Pittsburgh to St. Louis, N. L., Arthur R. E. Butler, Albert J. Dolan, John B. Miller, J. Henry Robinson, and J. Owen Wilson; by St. Louis to Pittsburgh, N. L., Edward J. Konetchy, H. H. Mowrey, and Robert Harmon; by St. Louis to Oakland, P. C. L., J. B. Geyer.

Nyack High Wants Games.

Manager William J. Dobbin of the Nyack High School baseball team is arranging the 1914 schedule and would like to get games with some of the high school teams of Greater New York. Nyack lost but one game last season, that being against the New York Military Academy.

GIANTS WANT ROMANACH.

Cuban Shortstop Requested to Send Terms to Play Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 17.—It is reported here that Shortstop Romanach has received an invitation to join the New York Giants next Spring. It is said that the New York Club has asked him to state his terms. Romanach has also received a flattering offer from the Brooklyn Club, which played here a few weeks ago. Romanach played with the Almandares Club with Emilio Palmero, the young pitcher who has signed to play with the Giants.

The above cable indicates that the Giants are very anxious to sign new infielders, because it is believed that Tilly Shafer will make good his promise not to report to the team at Marlin next Spring. With Herzog and Shafer retired, the Giant infield will be badly crippled. McGraw would still have Fletcher at short and only Milton Stock and Eddie Grant as third base possibilities.

Romanach, the young Cuban shortstop, is said to be only 18 years old, but has shown wonderful playing ability with the Almandares Club during the past season. When the Brooklyn Club was in Cuba last month, Romanach's playing was a revelation to the Brooklyn Club. He is a fast fielder and runner and a good hitter. Capt. Jake Daubert thought so well of his playing that he tried to get him to sign with the Brooklyn team. He asked him not to sign with any club until he had heard from the Brooklyns. When Daubert got back he told President Ebbets about the shortstop and an offer was made to him immediately. About that time Palmero, the pitcher, had signed with the Giants, and as McGraw has many friends in Cuba, Romanach was advised not to sign until he had heard from the New York Club. It seems likely that the Giants will easily outbid Brooklyn for Romanach, and he may report at Marlin next Spring with Palmero.

Charley Rigler, the umpire who was in Cuba with the Brooklyn Club, says that Romanach ought to be a sensation in the National League after a few seasons' experience.

The New York Club has also stolen a march on the other clubs in making a big offer to John A. Reilly, the Yale third baseman. Reilly has a year more to study at Yale, but old-timers who saw him last year said that he was the best infielder that the colleges have produced in years. He was not only a fielding sensation, but his hitting was extraordinary for a college player.

Reilly was Captain of the team at Andover before he went to Yale. It is stated that the New York Club has offered Reilly a salary of $5,000 when he finishes his college career. Reilly, it is said, is not averse to playing professional baseball, as his brother Barney, who was also at Yale, left college to join the Chicago White Sox on the advise of Ed Walsh. Barney Reilly was later let out to a club in the New England League. Another brother, Jim Reilly, played football at Yale and last season was field coach of the Navy team at Annapolis. It is stated that Reilly has written to friends at Andover about the offer of the New York Club.

President Frank Farrell of the Yankees is trying to land a veteran catcher to go to Houston with the club next Spring and coach the pitchers. He has several old backstops under consideration, and when Manager Chance comes here early in the year it is expected that the choice will be made.

Secretary Foster of the New York Club is arranging for the exhibition games which the Giants will play on their way north after leaving Marlin next Spring and will announce the schedule in a few days. The Giants expect to spend a week in New Orleans, playing a number of games with the Pelicans. It had been planned to play two games in the South with the Boston Red Sox, but these games were canceled on account of a change in route. The Giants expect to leave New Orleans on April 7. They will play in Mobile, and the next stop will probably be Baltimore.

Andy Coakley, the former pitcher for the Athletics, who has been playing semi-professional ball for the past few seasons, has made an offer to buy the Bridgeport Club of the Eastern Association. Coakley went to Bridgeport yesterday to talk the deal over with the present owner, Hugh F. Reddy.

Cleveland will not be in the Federal Baseball League for the season of 1914 unless something unforeseen develops, it was revealed yesterday, when Charles X. Zimerman, former President of the Cleveland outlaw club, and still a member of the Board of Directors, said the club had absolutely failed to secure new grounds for the coming year, without which they will be obliged to surrender their franchise. At the recent Fall meeting of the league the Cleveland owners were ordered to obtain a new playing field or give up their franchise. Zimerman says: "We absolutely would not consider returning to Luna Park in Cleveland next season. Last year's experience there was enough. Other cities are in the hands of people with whom we are unable to do business. They can't see anything we offer, and we can't go any higher." If Cleveland drops out, it is probable that Toronto will get the franchise.

DON'T LIKE OUR BASEBALL.

Australian Cricketer Says It Lacks Right Sort of Spirit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—Baseball as played in America is severely criticised by a member of the Australian cricket team, which recently toured the United States and Canada. A Sydney paper containing an interview with the cricketer on the return of the team to Australia, has just been received here.

Candidly," the Australian athlete is quoted, "I don't like baseball as played in America. Baseball in Australia is a fine game, played in the spirit of our cricket. But that spirit is not known in American baseball, which is a professional game and associated with bluffing of a character foreign to the Australian and English ideas of sport.

"There is, of course, big money in it there; but if baseball is ever to become a big game here, it will need to be divorced from the spirit which pervades its American atmosphere."

Ridgeway Wins with Cue.

A handicap of 75 points proved too much for S. Spicer to overcome last night in the game of the handicap English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy, and as a result he was defeated by E. Ridgeway by the score of 500 to 231. The latter had only to make 225 points to win, having been allotted 75 points, while Spicer was playing from the scratch mark and was required to tally 300. This contest completes the second round of the tournament, and the first game of the third round will be decided this evening with two games.

AERO CLUB HONORS ORVILLE WRIGHT

Aviators Commemorate Birth of Heavier-Than-Air Machines Ten Years Ago.

The tenth anniversary of the first successful flight conducted by the Wright brothers—Orville and the late Wilbur Wright—in heavier-than-air machines was commemorated at the Aero Club of America and on the Hempstead Plains. A dinner and reception was tendered to Orville Wright at the Aero Club last night, while a series of flights covering a period of two hours were conducted on the Hempstead Plains yesterday afternoon.

It is several years since the Aero Club held such a distinguished crowd as that which assembled last night to do honor to Orville Wright, and the latter felt amply repaid for the difficulties he encountered and the efforts of his early days of developing the aeroplane. It was a splendid tribute to the man who has done so much to advance the science of aviation and place America in the forefront of advanced aeronautics.

The record of the first flight made by the late Wilbur Wright in the conquest of the air is recorded in the books kept by the Wrights, which shows that on the fourth test, with the wind blowing twenty miles an hour, Wilbur Wright flew 852 feet on Dec. 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, N. C. At that time not half a dozen men could be classed as aviators, whereas to-day, after a lapse of ten years, more than 1,000 men are flying.

Orville Wright was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Aero Club, which was followed by a reception, which was attended by many persons prominent in social, professional, and aviation circles. Allan E. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, sat at the head of the table, and on his right was the guest of the evening. The other diners included Charles Jerome Edwards, Charles E. Spratt, J. Stuart Blackton, Thomas L. Watson, Grover C. Loening, Arthur Jones, Samuel Valentine, Israel Ludlow, Roger B. Whitman, Rutgers V. Lawrett, George A. Lembeck, Beckwith Havens, E. E. Branson, R. O. Sinclairc, Joseph H. Steinmetz, Henry Woodhouse, Clarence P. Wynne, Frank R. Cordley, Howard Huntington, Mortimer Delano, J. Parke Channing, and R. H. Upton.

The menus were embossed with quotations applicable for flight, selected from the classics. Orville Wright's menu contained the following quotations:

"What hath this day deserved, what has it done, that it in golden letters should be set among the high tides of the calendar?—King John III.

"The answer here forsooth—Dec. 7, 1903.

"Swift, direct, and unconfined sweepe o'er the earth and triumphs for mankind—Pope's Iliad.

In proposing the health of the guest, Frederick Hawley made it an inclusive one, adding the names of Katherine Wright and other members of the Wright family to that of Orville Wright. In his short address President Hawley referred to the fact that aeronautics were no longer in an experimental stage, but that in this the tenth anniversary year of the Wrights' first flight with power the nations of the earth had spent $89,000,000 in the building and development of the flying machines, of which sum the United States were one of the smallest contributors. Orville Wright, in responding, spoke feelingly of the assistance he had received from the Aero Club, and the support, both financial and moral, his brother and himself had been accorded in the infancy of aviation in this country.

In a few brief and well-chosen words he related his early experiences in aviation and the innumerable difficulties that beset the paths of all aviators. After congratulating the club on its unfailing support of the science, Mr. Wright explained that although his company had won their suits for infringement in broad it had never collected royalties. With the United States Government practically ignoring aviation and doing little or nothing to protect the industry in this country he did not think it right or proper to allow foreign aviators to come to this country and make it a commercial proposition at the expense of American inventors and constructors, but that he at no time interfered or attempted to make capital out of aviation when followed along the lines of sport.

At the reception following the dinner Charles Jerome Edwards introduced Congressman W. C. Sharp of Ohio, who presented Orville Wright with an album containing replicas of the medals presented to the Wright brothers by President Taft, the French, English, and American Aero Clubs, and engrossed resolutions expressed in well-worded terms from fourteen Governors of States, scientific bodies, foreign aeronautical societies, diplomats, and men of prominence from all parts of the world. The following resolution was engrossed on the first page of the album:

Whereas, The 17th of December marked the tenth anniversary of the first human flight in a power-driven heavier-than-air machine; and

Whereas, The world owes this historic achievement to the genius, the indefatigible industry, and the courage of Wilbur and Orville Wright; and

Whereas, In the decade which has just closed the science and the art of flying have made strides which have resulted in accomplishments destined to be of the utmost value in furthering human convenience; and

Whereas, It is but proper and fitting that due acknowledgment should be made at this time of the indebtedness of mankind to the Messrs. Wright, whose efforts have realized flight; be it therefore

Resolved, That to Mr. Orville Wright there shall be extended the congratulations of the Aero Club of America, together with an expression of its profound regret that his illustrious brother, Mr. Wilbur Wright, should not have been spared to share with him the deep gratification with which he must view the achievements which in the compass of so short a time have grown out of their joint labors.

In accepting the gift, Mr. Wright predicted that the aeroplane in the near future would be used to carry mail in many of the States, such as Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and others, where it could do better work along these lines than the railroads, which do not reach many points. He said it was a difficult matter to predict the future of the heavier-than-air machine, as its development during the past ten years was beyond the most sanguine expectations. He said, however, that the flying boat had a great future for sport, as it produced all the thrills of the motor boat on the water, offered all the facilities of the automobile, and was speedier than either of these conveyances.

The ceremonies in connection with the celebration at Hempstead Plains were witnessed by several thousand persons. Several machines were lined up in the morning, and Albert Hensich, Fred C. Hild, and J. B. McCue made many flights at an altitude of about 1,000 feet.

TINKER TO SEE EBBETS.

Secret Meeting to be Held by Brooklyn President and Shortstop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Joe Tinker, former Cub and ex-manager of the Reds, to-day arranged for a secret meeting with President Ebbets and Manager Robinson of the Dodgers, to be held on or before Monday. This conference probably will be held in Brooklyn, although Tinker to-night refused to divulge the exact time and place, and it will either end the Brooklyn-Cincinnati squabble over the star or add to the perplexities of the wrangle.

A letter from the Brooklyn President was received by Tinker to-day officially notifying him of the Herrmann-Ebbets agreement for his services. Ebbets wrote that he was greatly pleased to land the athlete and promised that there would be absolutely no trouble in arranging terms.

Tinker immediately wired Ebbets that he would be glad to confer with him and Robinson. Joe wouldn't say to-day when or where the meeting was to be held, complying with Ebbets's request for secrecy. When asked what he intended to do, Joe said he would sign with the Brooklyns if he were shown a certified check for $10,000, the sum promised him in the Herrmann-Ebbets agreement, along with a satisfactory contract covering a period of three years.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club yesterday was very optimistic about the outcome of the Tinker deal. He stated that, according to present plans, the matter would be settled satisfacorily some time to-day. Mr. Ebbets would not discuss any communication he has had with the Cincinnati Club or with President Tener about the squabble, but was confident that it will all work out to the advantage of the Brooklyn Club.

MICHIGAN TO PLAY PENN.

Football Agreement Between Two Universities Has Two Years to Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Pennsylvania and Michigan will meet at least two more years on the football gridiron. The football agreement between Pennsylvania and the Wolverines has two years to run and Michigan will be one of the main attractions on Franklin Field next Fall. Pennsylvania, one year later, will play at Ann Arbor. This information was furnished this afternoon by T. Truxton Hare, Chairman of the Football Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, who also stated that he and other members of the Pennsylvania Football Committee are very well satisfied with Michigan taking on Harvard for Oct. 31.

"We feel that the Michigan-Harvard game will in more ways than one help the Pennsylvania-Michigan game," said Mr. Hare, "as both games will be played in the East. Michigan will be played on Franklin Field next Fall. No date has been set for the game, but that is a matter that is now being taken care of. We will play Michigan for two more years at least, for our agreement is good for that length of time, and I hope that a new agreement will extend over a longer period than the one we now have."

O'Hearn Is Cornell's Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—John E. O'Hearn of Brookline, Mass., one of the best ends ever developed at Cornell University, was to-night elected Captain of the Cornell football team for next year at the annual banquet of the football squad. Men who won their "C" in the Pennsylvania game were eligible to vote, and it is said that O'Hearn's election was unanimous. O'Hearn entered Cornell from the Brookline High School. He played end on his freshmen team, and last year was placed at right end on the 'Varsity. He played the position this year until he was kicked in the eye in the Harvard game, an injury which kept him off the field for the balance of the year.

St. Lawrence Easy for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 17.—Princeton won at basket ball again to-night, when the Tiger five romped around St. Lawrence for a score of 46 to 7. The reputation made by the St. Lawrence team last year made the Tigers prepare for a fast game, and they started out with all the energy of a hard game, but soon found themselves far in the lead and completed the first half with the score at 31 to 3 in their favor. The second half was a substitute game, and even the Tiger subs succeeded in rubbing it in on the visitors. Jackson at right forward for the Tigers played a brilliant game and scored twenty-three of the forty-six points, although he was taken out of the game early in the second half. The summary:

Princeton.	Position.	St. Lawrence.
Jackson.....	Right forward	McMonagle
Salmon.....	Left forward	Roundy
Schmidt.....	Centre	Clements
Gill, (Capt.).....	Left guard.	Cantield, (Capt.)
Ferree.....	Right guard	Wheeler

Field goals—Jackson, (10.) Salmon, (2.) Gill, (2.) Baker, (2.) Schmidt. Ferree, Okane, Canfield, Griswold. Foul goals—Jackson, (3.) Okane, (2.) Salmon, (3.) Roundy, (3.) Substitutions—Princeton: Okane for Salmon, Baker for Jackson, Dinsmore for Ferree, Vorhees for Gill, St. Lawrence—McGinnis for Clements, Griswold for McMonagle. Referee—Mr. Meilleck. Umpire—Mr. Hayton. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Schoolboys in Basket Ball.

The Montclair Academy basket ball team opened its season yesterday with a victory over the Glen Ridge High School team on the Academy court by the score of 25 to 14. This was the first defeat of the season, for Glen Ridge had won three successive games. Niles starred for the home team with five baskets from the field and five from the foul line. Minaisen starred for Glen Ridge.

The Newtown High School basket ball team defeated the Adelphi Academy team of Brooklyn on the Newtown court yesterday by the score of 24 to 16.

The Columbia Grammar School second team defeated the Franklin School second team at the Columbia Grammar School gymnasium yesterday afternoon by the score of 21 to 10. Nordlinger starred for the winners with three field goals and seven from the foul line.

The Cathedral Midgets defeated the La Salle Academy quintet yesterday on the Cathedral court, 31 to 14. Klug did the best work for the winners and D'Amico excelled for La Salle.

Corbett in Basket Ball Court.

James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion of the world, will essay a new role to-morrow night, when he will referee a basket ball game at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn and Cohoes teams in the New York State League championship tournament series. Corbett was a star basket ball player in San Francisco before taking up the boxing game. Manager Frank Morgan Wack has strengthened the Brooklyn team since transferring the State League franchise from Poughkeepsie. There will be dancing before and after the game.

Wrestling at Fairmont A. C.

Three finish wrestling bouts, at catch-as-catch-can style, have been arranged for to-morrow night at the Fairmont A. C. The contestants will be Hjalmir Lundin vs. Andy Miller, Martin Faust vs. Gerge Lurich, and Paul Samson vs. Harry Litofsky.

RARE SIAMESE CATS BENCHED AT ASTOR

Romeo Kee Wan Kee and Todge the Dodge Receive First Awards.

Rare Siamese cats of royal pedigree were the envy of all the other aristocratic felines at the twelfth annual championship cat show of the Atlantic Cat Club in the belvedere on the roof of the Hotel Astor, yesterday. These cats came originally from the palace of the King of Siam, where they are regarded as semi-sacred. Through centuries of breeding, the cat has not changed. Its color is light fawn, with chocolate mask and deep blue eyes. In times of war Siamese cats are taken with the army and placed before the trenches. The belief of the Siamese is that, because the cat is sacred, no harm can befall it.

The Siamese which attracted much attention were shown by Mrs. G. E. Taylor of Syracuse, N. Y. Romeo Kee Wan Kee received the blue ribbon for the best male and Todge the Dodge got the blue ribbon for the best female. Siamese cats do not fanoy this climate, and it is difficult to raise them.

This year's show is the most successful the club has ever held, and the exhibition of whites, silvers, blues, and smokes is the best that has ever been benched here. The show will be continued to-day, when the best cat in the show will be named from among yesterday's winners. Of all pets, cats are the most flattered. They recline on pillows of satin in cases of glass, like jewels. Most of the time they sleep. They are fed all the delicacies of the season.

The Rhode Island Cup, offered for the best long-haired blue of the show, was won by Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's Bungalow Turk's Cap, which has twice been declared the best in the Atlantic Club show. The Woodverege Cup, for the best long-haired white of the show, was won by Pearl King, owned by Mrs. G. C. Gillespie of Moorestown, N. J.

Another rare species of cat which is seldom shown was the Australian pair owned by Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon of Greenwich and shown by Mrs. F. Y. Mathis. They are Georgs Washington and Martha Washington. Like the Siamese cats, this breed never changes, and its color is a brownish blue.

Mrs. E. Davis of Tuxedo Park won a blue ribbon among the silver tabbies with Mandarin, while Princess Zim Zim of Haddo, Mrs. L. B. Sturgis's silver tabby, also won a blue. Among the novice smokes, Mrs. E. T. Rice's Greylock got a blue ribbon and Miss D. B. Chamion's Ch. Argent Victorious won the blue among the shaded silvers.

Among those who had exhibits were Mrs. Louis Paul Dessar, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Miss J. A. Yard, Miss J. Campbell, Mrs. Owen Kildare, Mrs. Preston Davie, Miss J. N. Kroeh of Orange, N. J.; Mrs. H. G. Dykhouse of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Clarence Lewis, Miss H. J. McCoun of Oyster Bay, and many others.

Moonlight Golf at Van Cortlandt.

Moonlight golf bids fair to become popular at Van Cortlandt Park. The experiment has been tried several times on other courses, and invariably the light has been sufficient. Recently, however, when Albert W. Free, J. J. Lawrence, and L. F. Thorne concluded to try their luck the moon was not particularly bright. About 8 o'clock John O'Connell, who runs the golf house, saw a light upstairs in the locker room. He investigated and came across the three devotees of driver and iron preparing to make a round of the course. O'Connell offered them a lantern, but they declined. It was so dark that it was with difficulty they could see the ball when about to make a stroke, to mention nothing of following its flight. Thus they were guided solely by their sense of direction. Strange to say, only three balls were lost, and one of these was recovered after a time. It required three hours for them to play nine holes. They declared themselves delighted with their golf, and will keep would try again before long, but they were careful not to disclose the total number of strokes they had taken.

Nye Wins St. Vincent Run.

The St. Vincent Ferrer Athletic Club held its weekly road race last night, and a field of thirteen athletes, representing eleven clubs, faced the starter. The race was run over a course of about four and three-quarter miles, part of which was in Central Park, and the field remained well bunched throughout the race. Miller Nye, the Mohawk Athletic Club runner, finished first, after leading practically from the start, in the good time of 22:30. The order of finish follows:

Harry Nye, Mohawk A. C., 22:30; C. Williams, Bronx Church House, 22:42; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., 22:49; R. Hug, New York Evening High School, 23:35; S. Devine, Ozanam Association, 23:40; J. Dwyer, Trinity Club, 24:00; J. Smith, unattached, 24:45; H. Reynolds, Federal Athletic Club, 25:05; H. Goetberg, Union Settlement A. C., 26:18; J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 26:49; R. Meyers, unattached, 26:50; F. Carney, Holy Cross Lyceum, 28:05; T. Fitzpatrick, St. John's Club, 31:00.

Dartmouth Cross-Country Captain.

ANOVER, N. H., Dec. 17.—C. F. Durgin of Concord, N. H., was elected Captain of the Dartmouth cross-country team to-night. It is the first time a sophomore has had the honor.

Would Drop Brown Football Coaches

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17.—Capt. Seth K. Mitchell of the Brown University football eleven to-night recommended to the Brown Athletic Board that Football Coaches Edward N. Robinson and J. Donald Pryor, who have handled the team for the past four years, be dropped, and John A. Gammons, who was head coach in 1908 and 1909, and Thomas Barry, a Brown man and former University of Wisconsin coach, be engaged. Ordinarily the captain's recommendations would have been adopted by the board, but the Brown Club, an alumni organization favorable to the present coaches, sent a delegation to the meeting and asked that action be deferred until Friday night, when it is planned to have the football captains of the past ten years present. Final action will come at that time. Brown's poor showing during the past season has caused general talk of a change in coaches, and the captain's recommendation was not unexpected. Both Robinson and Pryor have many friends on the "Hill," however, and a lively fight over the matter is expected.

Aeronautical Society to Celebrate.

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the invention of mechanical means for navigating the air by an American will be observed at the decennial meeting of the Aeronautical Society to-night in the lecture room of the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The speakers will include Ralph H. Upson, winner of the 1913 international balloon race; Hudson Maxim, Alec W. Ashmusen, and James M. Beck. The guest of honor will be Orville Wright, whose brother, the late Wilbur Wright, made the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine in this country, at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Dec. 17, 1903.

KIRBY DINES GYMNASTS.

Concluding Function of Swedish Visitors in American Tour.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia, '95, former President of the Amateur Athletic Union, was the host at the luncheon to the Royal Swedish Gymnasts in the University Club at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. This fete ends the tour of the gymnasts in the United States. Following the luncheon they gave an exhibition in the gymnasium.

Deans F. P. Keppel and F. A. Goetze, Charles H. Mapes, Chairman of Columbia's Athletic Committee, Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Dr. George L. Meylan, Director of Physical Education, and Harry Fisher Graduate Manager of Athletics, assisted Mr. Kirby in receiving the Swedish Gymnasts and their head, Capt. C. Silfverstolpe, Captain of His Majesty's First Life Guards, and Aid-de-Camp to Crown Prince Gustave of Sweden.

Mr. Kirby presented to each visiting gymnast a bronze King's Crown medal, the official token of Columbia University, as a memento of the occasion. To Capt. Silfverstolpe he gave a gold medal which he requested him to present to the Crown Prince upon his return to Sweden. Capt. Silfverstolpe in accepting the gifts said that he felt that Mr. Kirby's thoughtfulness was the crowning feature of the most successful and gratifying trip which any national body of athletes had ever taken. He was profuse in his praise of the manner in which his company had been received since their arrival here and assured Mr. Kirby that the good feeling which was engendered in Stockholm a year ago at the time of the American teams' Olympic triumph was bound to be a firm bond of union between his country and the United States.

WENDELL IN 71ST GAMES.

World's Record Holder to Start Work for Athens Olympics.

There is every indication that the annual games of the Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, which are to be held in the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New Year's Eve, will attract most of the collegians who are to take part in the junior national indoor championships three days following. The first of the "champs" who has signified his intention of making these sports the medium of a try-out for the titular events later in the season is Jim Wendell, the phenomenal hurdler, who shares with Kraenzlein the record for the fastest furlong ever run over the low flights, and who will make his sports the first in his training for the Athens Olympics.

Harvey Cohn, the Colby College coach, who has been doing such good work at the Maine institution, has promised to have all of his charges in the closing sports of the year, while the champion relay ships, and if any line can be drawn through their performances during the past Fall, they will cut the pace for the best of the local athletes in the many contests to be decided. The short-distance runners have announced that they will make the game their final workout for the championships, so that some particularly fine racing will probably be seen in the 60-yard and 300-yard handicaps.

$600,000 FOR DETROIT A. C.

Western Athletes to Build New Home—To Raise $1,100,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—At a meeting of members of the Detroit Athletic Club $600,000 was subscribed in less than two hours toward the $1,100,000 required to purchase grounds and erect a new clubhouse. The entire sum raised will be used to buy up second-mortgage bonds of the club. Of first-mortgage bonds, three bonding companies have bid for the full amount, $500,000. Another $100,000 will be spent for equipment.

The new building will be centrally located. It will be eight stories high, and when finished will be one of the finest athletic clubhouses in America.

The new structure will house the reorganized Detroit Athletic Club, which succeeds the old club of the same name. Twenty years or more ago, with the late "Mike" Murphy as its trainer, the old D. A. C. turned out some of the best-known athletes in the country.

New Y. M. C. A. Branch Record.

S. H. Cobb established a new members' record for the 1,000-yard run in the series of special membership games held last night in the gymnasium of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association, covering the distance in 2:29. The former record was 2:34 2-5, made by J. Voak a year ago. H. O. Clayburger carried off the individual honors with a first and two seconds in the first four events, besides being a member of the winning team in the relay race. The summaries:

Three-Lap Run.—Won by L. Johnson; H. O. Clayburger, second; Arthur Williams, third. Time—0:21 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by S. H. Cobb; H. O. Clayburger, second; G. E. Strong, third. Time—2:29.

Rope Climb.—Won by H. O. Clayburger; A. S. Ford, second; L. Schopp, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by L. Schupp with a jump of 9 feet 7 inches; William McIntyre, second, with 9 feet 6 inches; Arthur Williams, third, with 9 feet 4 inches.

Eight-Lap Relay Race.—Won by General Division team, (S. H. Cobb, H. O. Clayburger, A. S. Ford, James Murphy.) Intermediate Division team, (H. L'Hullier, Arthur Williams, R. McCarthy, L. Johnson,) second. Time—1:24 3-5.

Music Ride and Polo.

In an exciting polo match following the music ride at the Central Park Riding Academy last night, the Red Team, made up of J. E. Mayer, E. Salimo, and W. Wilder, defeated the White Team, composed of W. Gilman, P. Morgan, and O. Coleman, by a score of 5 to 3. The Whites led at the end of the first period, but Mayer scored enough goals in the final period to win.

O. W. Coleman was Commander of the ride, and the leaders were M. Wilder, Miss M. Setzer, W. Gilman, and Miss J. Strauss. Among those who took part were: C. M. Bowes, V. Curti, Capt. and Mrs. Bale, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kloh, F. C. Weeks, Miss Hotchine, W. C. Woodward, M. A. Sherman, H. A. Powell, Miss Landon, Capt. A. Wendell, Jr., Miss Wendell, Miss Spooner, Mrs. C. B. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rolands, Miss Trosca, and several others. One of the features of the ride was the affinity race, which was won by J. G. Kelly and Miss Putz, with T. Riase and Mrs. Sherman second.

CAPT. RITSON NOT TO PLAY IN CUP POLO

Leader of British Team Last June Will Not Come to America Next Year.

Capt. R. G. Ritson of the Sixth Inniskilling Dragoons, who was the leader of the England polo team last year in its attempt to lift the international cup, will probably be an absentee from the forces which will be arrayed against the pick of America in next year's matches at Westbury, for which England has recently challenged.

Capt. Ritson proved to be one of the strongest players who has left England in quest of polo honors, and the serious indisposition which will prevent him from taking part in any international matches is regretted by followers of the game. His place on the challenging team will be hard to fill, as he showed himself a most capable all around horseman and hitter in the games last Summer at Westbury.

In order to get an early start for the conditioning of both ponies and men Lord Ashby St. Ledgers will go to Madrid early next month, accompanied by Major F. W. Barrett, Fifteenth Hussars; Capt. H. A. Tompkinson, First Royal Dragoons, and W. Balding.

Spain has been chosen by the financial aponsor for the team as the base of operations for the preliminary practice in order to avoid stoppages occasioned by bad weather, such as those experienced last Spring by the England team at Eaton.

In February the players above named will be joined by Capt. E. W. E. Palmes, Tenth Hussars; Capt. H. G. M. Ralston, Rifle Brigade; Capt. Vivian N. Lockett, Seventeenth Lancers; Major B. H Mathew-Lannowe, Queens Bays, and B. Osborn, Fifteenth Hussars, while Capt. Hardress Lloyd, the 1911 England leader, may also accompany them.

King Alfonso, who is a great polo enthusiast, has sanctioned the use by the English players of the Royal polo grounds at Casa de Campo, Madrid, and at La Granja, while the Madrid Polo Club grounds will also be available. It is expected that the latter club, which is managed by Capt. A. I. Brown, late of the Twelfth Lancers, will be able to furnish a strong array of players to take part in the early season games.

Among the seventy ponies already corraled by those in charge of the Cup Recovery by W. Balding, the foremost trainer of polo ponies in the Kingdom, are some which are of the blue ribbon type, and strong in the belief that they will make champion ships, and if any line can be drawn through their performances during the past Fall, they will cut the pace for the best of the local athletes in the many contests to be decided. The short-distance runners have announced that they will make the game their final workout for the championships, so that some particularly fine racing will probably be seen in the 60-yard and 300-yard handicaps.

FIRST HOCKEY OF SEASON.

Princeton and St. Paul's School Will Clash on Ice To-night.

St. Paul's School will open the hockey season to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink in a match with the Princeton 'Varsity seven. The appearance of this fast aggregation of youngsters from St. Paul's is looked forward to with interest each year by followers of college hockey, for their brilliant team work, fast skating, and stick handling is remarkable, and the team is conceded by experts to be the equal of, if not superior to, the best college teams in Canada, and with the redoubtable Hobey Baker and Capt. Kuhn on Princeton's forward line, the game promises to be one of the fastest ever seen in the local rink.

In order to allow the Princeton team to catch the night train back to college the match will be called promptly at 8:15 P. M.

Yale will make its first appearance on the ice on Saturday night in a match with St. Michael's College of Toronto.

Harvard Wins One-Sided Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The hockey match between Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Arena this evening was hardly good practice for the Cambridge men. The score was 11 to 1, and it was just as easy for the Crimson "subs" to tally as for the regulars. Harvard will not play at home again until after the holidays.

NO RECORD FOR A HEAT.

Horse Must Win Race to Have Time Accepted as "Best Mark."

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Record time in a single heat of a trotting race will not constitute a new record if the horse does not win the race and will not affect the horse's class, according to an agreement on rules made to-day by the National Trotting Association and the American Trotting Association after two days of conference.

The new rule provides that a horse must win at least one race before he can be advanced to a higher class.

The same distance rules henceforth will govern both associations. The two organizations will meet the second week in February, the National in New York and the American in Chicago.

The associations agreed that all fines and penalties shall be given to injured and needy drivers.

Metropolitan Rowing Club Officers.

At the annual election of the Metropolitan Rowing Club the following officers were chosen for the year 1914: President—Charles D. Bergen; First Vice President—Thomas B. Taffe; Second Vice President—Charles F. Froelich; Treasurer—Robert J. Hyland; Financial Secretary—William J. Smith; Corresponding Secretary—William H. Burns; Captain—John O. Regan; Lieutenant—George J. Popelich; Directors—Thomas J. Waters, Henry Lauer, William H. Hart, John Schultz, and Charles Fricke. The installation of officers will take place at the usual New Year's Eve dance at the clubhouse on the Harlem River at 161st Street.

Bermuda Motor Boat Race June 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 17.—Dates for two important yachting events next year were announced at the annual meeting of the Delaware River Yacht Racing Association. The Bermuda motor boat race, under the auspices of the Yachtsmen's Club, will start on June 6 and the long-distance offshore race will be held early in May.

Few Out with Monmouth Pack.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

New Stencil-Marking Pot.

An all-metal marking pot for stencils has recently been put on the market. The ink is contained in an inside roller, the top of which reaches the surface of the pan, and is brought to the brush tip by moving the brush in a circular direction on the top of the plate-pan. The surface is perforated to reduce the quantity of the ink in the brush tip and to prevent blurring the stencil. The surplus ink is not wasted, as it flows back into the pan through these perforations:

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Foreign Tweeds May Be Popular.

Half of the production of the famous hand-woven Donegal tweeds is said to have been contracted for by a well-known American agent, who is also said to have among his samples for the Fall, 1914, season a large representation of English tweeds woven on power looms. This collection will be shown to both the men's wear and the women's wear trade, and as prices are considerably lower than for years, it is thought that the entire line will be disposed of quickly here.

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A "Bandless" Filing Envelope.

What is called a "bandless filing envelope" has recently been marketed here. This envelope, it is said, is made of durable, moisture-proof fibre, and can be had in any desired shape or size. The line includes flat filing envelopes, expanding envelopes, mailing envelopes suitable for heavy documents, and mailing boxes. These envelopes are fitted with patent fasteners, and, when once fastened, it is said that the contents are not only safe from accidental loss, but that the envelopes can be opened readily for inspection and closed again with the same security.

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Trade Publisher Guest of Honor.

William M. Lawton was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Aldine Club last night, at which about thirty representative members of the upholstery trade were present. Mr. Lawton completed, on Monday last, twenty-five years as a member of the firm which publishes The Upholsterer, and the dinner was given in recognition of his services to the trade. Among those present were George A. Bomann of J. H. Thorp & Co., Mr. Gould of the Gould-Mersereau Company, E. D. Teague of the North American Lace Company, S. J. Strohelm of Strohelm & Romann, and Pierre Bonnet of Bonnet & Smith. Walter E. Rosenthal presided.

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New Stripping Device Invented.

Patents have been issued to a Massachusetts inventor on an automatic stripping device for carding machines, which is claimed greatly to relieve the operative from the dust nuisance. Instead of having to work in a room filled with dust caused by the stripping of the card cylinders from two to four times a day, the operative will, it is claimed, experience little of this condition. With the new device stripping is done only once a week, and as the largest part of the dust is deposited under the card, practically none is allowed to escape into the room. It is further claimed for the device that it contributes to a superior quality of product, both as to strength and cleanliness.

COINERS CHANGE METHODS.

Now Using Molds Instead of Dies, W. J. Flynn Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Three hundred and sixty-five persons were arrested for counterfeiting in the United States in the course of the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the annual report of W. J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. The amount of counterfeit and altered notes confiscated was $22,137, and the amount of counterfeit coins $19,884.

In the number of counterfeiters arrested New York leads all other States with 44, Pennsylvania is second with 42, and California third with 36. Of the total number of persons arrested 175 were convicted, 135 are awaiting action by the courts, 26 were acquitted, 21 were ignored by the Grand Jury, 3 were nolle prossed, 4 were dismissed, and 1 is a fugitive.

"While certain counterfeiters represented more than 60 per cent. of the total arrests, and there was an increase in the amount of counterfeit coins captured during the year," says Mr. Flynn, "the coiner is apparently abandoning the more difficult and expensive method of striking his coins from dies in favor of the easier and cheaper molding process."

According to the report there were sixteen dies captured during the year, as against twenty-five in 1912; while 184 molds were seized, as against 119 the previous year.

TEXTILE BUSINESS LIVELY.

Woolen Mills Busy—Cotton Fabrics Keep Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow:

"Both manufacturers and buyers of woolen goods might be said to be on tip-toe in anticipation of developments which are likely to occur during the next few days. The offering of a chinchilla fabric for $1.10 per yard by a large domestic manufacturer and the subsequent withdrawal of this style because of a sold-up condition, show the possibilities which are at present in the market. This fabric cannot be matched by any foreign producer and indicates that large domestic sellers are not going to allow their important staple fabric orders to be obtained by foreign manufacturers.

"Meantime the verified sales of wool for the week in Boston have been 7,685,000 pounds with additional engagements reported as high as 20,000,000 pounds, but not verified. The past week has seen a much greater volume of trade in foreign wools than had been noted for some weeks previously, but the sales of domestic wools have increased to such an extent as to prove our contention that the importation of foreign wools will not materially interfere with the absorption of the domestic clip. Prices at which domestic wools are now selling are about 2 cents per pound lower in the grease than one year ago and only 2 cents per pound lower than two years ago.

"At this date in 1909, unwashed Ohio delaine wool was 31 cents to the manufacturer; in 1910 it was 26 cents, in 1911 it was 24 cents, in 1912, 28 cents, and to-day 23 cents.

"The woolen and worsted mills are generally busy on orders, and the activity in the wool market is the best evidence of belief in their ability to hold their trade. Some of the large worsted yarn manufacturers are entering into their arrangements for the new year in a more enterprising spirit than heretofore.

"Australian fine yarns have been reduced in price in line with the removal of wool duties, though spinners claim that the new wools have been on a free wool basis for some time past. Half blood 2-40s domestic yarns are quoted as heretofore at 85@87½ cents.

"Cotton yarns are becoming steadier in price to meet the enlarged Government estimates of the crop of raw material, which is now stated at 13,677,000 bales, or about the same as for the previous year. The great falling off in the crop of Texas and Oklahoma has been offset by the increase upon the Atlantic Seaboard. Prices of raw cotton do not vary a cent a pound from this time twelve months ago, and the entire sustaining influence of the market has now become the demands of manufacturers. The element of supply being confined at least for the time being that of demand is the more important factor. But it is believed by most manufacturers that the price of cotton is about as low as can be expected. In a few instances fabric prices have declined one-sixteenth of a cent from the highest points observed some time ago, but this is not noted upon cloths for spot delivery and is rather for contracts for future dating. The feature of most importance regulating cotton cloth prices is the steady demand, and in a number of instances there seems to be an improved tendency to purchase cloth for delivery at long future dating over that of previous weeks. Conservatism of the past has forced stocks to a low level, and while business approaches a normal amount, it is of a hand to mouth character, with prompt deliveries a matter of very great importance."

FOREIGNERS NEED NOT FEAR

Amending the Kahn Law Would Not Lessen Its Protective Powers.

A report from Paris that the French manufacturers feared they would be unable to exhibit their products at the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition in the event of a change in the Kahn law relating to the protection of foreign goods shown at the fair, aroused much interest here yesterday. This law came up for consideration at the recent joint convention of the National Registration League and the Federation of Trade Press Associations of the United States in this city, at which the law, in its present form, met considerable opposition. It was charged that the law as it stood would throw the American copyright and patent situation into chaos, and would work to the detriment of American industries in which the element of design was a marketable asset.

C. R. Clifford, Chairman of the Federation Committee at the convention, discussed the report from Paris with a TIMES reporter, and said in part:

"I do not think that foreign manufacturers, French or otherwise, need have any fear of an amendment to or a Congressional interpretation of the Kahn law, because any such amendment or interpretation would not deny justice to the foreigner. The Kahn law has aroused opposition here not because of its underlying spirit of protection to foreign exhibits, but because of its phraseology, which makes the law a menace to American industry.

"If you search the law from end to end you will not find the word 'original.' I doubt if there are many manufacturers who object to protection for exhibits of the foreigner who comes to this country with new and original designs, but the domestic producer does object to a law which gives the foreign manufacturer rights of ownership and injunction for designs that are old or are not original."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Needle Cushions Pay 45 Per Cent., Waterproofed Coats 50 Per Cent.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a protest by C. B. Richard & Co. relating to the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of wicks or needle cushions used on automatic needle threading machines. Collector Malone assessed duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 849, as cotton cord. The articles were claimed properly dutiable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 332, as manufactures of cotton.

The testimony showed that after threading the needles are stuck into the cushions, the centres of which are composed of cotton yarn. They are covered with two layers of cotton, braided or woven, forming a cylinder about one-half inch in diameter and 17½ inches in length. Judge Cooper held that the cushions could not be regarded as "cords," as returned by the Collector, and ordered a reliquidation on the basis of the 45 per cent. duty.

F. B. Vanderpritt & Co., New York, failed in a contention dealing with the rates of duty to accrue on waterproofed raincoats, which were held dutiable by the Collector at 60 per cent. ad valorem, as cotton wearing apparel. The importers said that rubber was the component material of chief value, and that the goods were therefore dutiable at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 463. An analysis by the Government chemist disclosed that cotton predominated in the make-up of the coats.

A. R. Stevens, New York, protested the classification of the Collector on union fabrics composed of cotton and flax. Duty was taken at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff, as manufactures of cotton. The goods were said to be in chief value of flax. This was disproved by an official analysis, and the action of the Collector affirmed.

GET PART OF GREENE LOOT.

Government Recovers Stock and $18,700 from Contractor's Estate.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 17.—Four hundred shares of Norfolk & Western stock and $18,700 in accumulated dividends were awarded to the Government here to-day by the Federal court as part of its recoveries from the Gaynor and Greene harbor frauds at Savannah.

The stock belonged to B. D. Greene, who, when he fled to Canada, hypothecated it for the benefit of his bondsman, the late James D. Leary of New York. His widow petitioned for possession of the securities as his administratrix, but the court to-day directed the railway company to reissue the stock and pay the dividends under the direction of Attorney General McReynolds.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The total trade of the Straits Settlements in the first six months of the present year was $245,820,178. The value of imports was $135,744,975, and the exports were valued at $110,175,201, as compared with $118,861,343 and $98,865,493, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1912.

Statistics issued by the provincial forest branch of the Department of Lands at Victoria, B. C., show that the cost of fire protection in the first ten months of the present year was less than in any previous year in the history of the department. The figures just given were $3,000, compared with $30,000 last year and $100,000 in 1910.

Vice Consul Harold C. Huggins, Nagasaki, Japan, reports that there is a growing demand for mining machinery in his district. Drilling machinery is especially wanted and American makers are the most favored there.

Exports of senna from Egypt to the United States, as shown by Consular invoices, aggregated $53,745 in 1912, compared with $86,353 in the year previous.

BUSINESS NOTES.

An official mercantile list of Levantine cities, including Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonika, Beirut, and Trebizond, is now on file at the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau's New York office in the Custom House, where it may be consulted by interested merchants. There are also on file in that office specifications, general conditions of tender, &c., for steel rails, scarfs, foundation plates, and other supplies for the Norwegian State Railways.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Rubber Club of America will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, Jan. 6. Justice Aimet F. Dale of the New York State Supreme Court and former Congressman Martin W. Littleton of New York will be among the speakers.

Exports, exclusive of specie, from New York last week were valued at $15,023,992, compared with $16,169,429 last week and $22,094,434 in the corresponding week last year. The total valuation of the present year's exports to date is $832,953,638.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Carolina and Ga.—Local rains Thur. Frid. cloudy; l. v. winds.

Fla.—Partly cloudy Thur. and Frid.; l. v. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Partly cloudy Thur. Frid. fair; l. v. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thur. and Frid.; l. n. winds.

W. Tex., Okla., and Mo.—Fair Thur. and Frid.

Utah—Rains or snows Thur. Frid. fair.

Ariz., Minn., Iowa, N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kans.—Gen. fair Thur. and Frid.

Tenn. and Ky.—Unsettled Thur. Frid. fair.

Ohio—Fair Thur., colder by night. Frid. fair, mod. n. and n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thur. and Frid.

Ill.—Fair Thur. and Frid., mod. n. w. winds.

Mich. and Wis.—Fair, cold Thur. Fri. fair; mod. n. w. winds.

FORM NEW TEXTILE LEAGUE.

Manufacturers' Associations Unite to Stop Undervaluation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—As a result of the incorporation in New York of the Importers' Association of America, American manufacturers of textiles have organized the Textile Customs Bureau. A meeting held recently in Philadelphia was one of many conferences in connection with the movement, which finally culminated several days ago.

The Textile Customs Bureau takes in practically the entire textile industry, the membership including these organizations: American Association of Cotton Manufacturers (Southern,) National Association of Cotton Manufacturers (Northern,) National Association of Wool and Worsted Manufacturers, and American Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Both the Importers' Association of America and the Textile Customs Bureau are results of the new tariff law. The object of the latter, it is stated, is to prevent undervaluation of imported textiles, and it will co-operate with the Federal Government in enforcing full compliance with the Underwood law.

The Importers' Association is to embrace every line of industry affected by the changed schedules, and, it is stated, will incidentally antagonize the American Protective Tariff League, which maintains headquarters in New York. While it is emphatically denied that the association will assume an attitude directly antagonistic, it is generally admitted to be probable that the two organizations will sometimes clash.

The association will strive to have amended, if not eliminated, several objectionable provisions in the administrative paragraphs of the present tariff law, and will oppose any contemplated tariff legislation which does not meet the approval of a majority of its members.

WHEN COMMISSIONS STOP.

Court Decides Agents Cannot Collect on Orders After Discharge.

Small local coal dealers, who act as agents for the larger coal companies, cannot collect commissions for coal sold direct to their customers or through another agent, after the large dealer has discharged them as agents, even though the customers were brought to the large dealer in the first place by the small local dealer. This rule of law was laid down by City Court Judge Finelite yesterday in holding that Mrs. Ida Jackson, a coal dealer of 492 Wendover Avenue, the Bronx, could not collect commissions from Olin J. Stephens, Incorporated, following the time her authority to act as local agent had been terminated.

About a year prior to April 1, 1911, Mrs. Jackson had been selling coal for the Stephens corporation and getting a commission. On Feb. 13 of that year this letter was sent to her:

We have decided to discontinue your services as saleswoman on March 1. We find that at the price coal has been sold and the commission we are actually out of pocket on a number of your orders. This, as you can readily imagine, is not at all satisfactory.

A day or two after this letter was written Mrs. Jackson saw President Stephens of the corporation. She protested, according to the evidence before the court, that she had certain contracts for the sale of Stephens coal, which had several weeks to run. Mr. Stephens said she agreed that her agency should terminate when the last of these contracts ran out. Stephens said he then wrote her a letter notifying her that she would be continued as agent up to the end of March, but no longer.

This letter was followed by another visit of Mrs. Jackson, at which, it was testified by Mr. Stephens:

"She said she was afraid she could not take away all her customers. I said I did not believe she could, and she asked me would I not continue to pay her commissions on the customers who stayed. I said in order to get the things settled, that we would not accept any new business from her after the first of April, but we would continue to pay her commissions up to the first of July. That would give her ample opportunity, if she were able to, to take away any customers she claimed to Burns Brothers, for whom she was selling coal at the same time,"

Judge Finelite took cognizance of the fact that Mrs. Jackson based her claim solely on the fact that she had brought the customers on whose orders she sued to the Stephens corporation, and did not assert that she had procured the orders which followed her discharge as agent. The court pointed out that under such a theory, Mrs. Jackson's claim to commission would be a investment in the nature of a vested right, which would go to her heirs upon her death. Such a vested right, he said, did not exist.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Incorporated to-day:

Associated Properties; realty; $1,000,000. G. T. Van Valkenburgh, I. A. Levy, Walter Laier, 22 William St.

S. Brooklyn Terminal Co.; $100,000. Jacob Breaner, Wm. Kelly, D. I. Mead, 850 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Williamson Storage & Ice Co., Williamson; $150,000. H. V. Pearsall, K. M. Davis, F. W. Tassell, Williamson.

D. Strauss Co., Manhattan; textiles; $100,000. Daniel and Rebecca Strauss, Gustave Bloch, 558 W. 164 St.

Blumenkron & Ilson, B'klyn; women, children's apparel; $25,000. Siegfried Blumenkron, Bertram Brownold, Herman Ilson, 14 E. 120 St.

Universal Human Hair Goods Co.; $10,000. Raphael Goperstein, Hyman Miller, Leona D. Goperstein, 247 W. 111 St.

Aird Motor Co., Troy; autos, accessories; $10,000. A. A., A. W., and Jno. Aird, Troy.

Northwestern Worsted Co.; $20,000. Herman Schwickart, John Schenck, George Feher, 120 Henry St., B'klyn.

McKearin & McClellan, Troy; ins. brokers; $10,000. G. S. and J. W. McKearin, J. McClellan, Utica.

Woodbury-Foster Lbr. Co.; $5,000. Stella and W. H. Woodbury, E. S. Foster, Mamaroneck.

James N. Byers & Son, Buffalo; contracting, eng.; $10,000. Jas. N., J. N., and Emma G. Byers, 461 Linwood Av., Buffalo.

Starling Construction Co., $10,000. J. F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlin, C. E. Eaton, 30 Nassau St.

Klock Co., Watertown; constructing; $30,000. Frank Wenzel, Allen Flynn, E. C. Knapp, 188 Furman St., Schenectady.

Western N. Y. Post, Lancaster; pub., printing; $10,000. Saml. Meyer, R. W. Farrington, E. M. Schugardt, Buffalo.

Gem Baby Wear Co.; wearing apparel; $10,000. A. I. Marcus, Bernhard Grabscheid, Gustave Gotthelf, 1,057 Boston Rd.

Jacobs Fruit Co.; $20,000. H. C. and Elsie C. Jacobs, W. K. Ferguson, 170 Chambers St.

H. M. Brewster & Co., Bay Shore; dept. store; $20,000. H. M. Brewster, J. J. Gibson, R. M. Brewster, Bay Shore.

Increases in capital:

Lewis & Conger, N. Y., $250,000 to $300,000.

Sanitary Chemical Closet Co., Olean, $20,000 to $50,000. Sintered Ore Co., $50,000 to $100,000; Skinner Motor Car Co., Utica, $5,000 to $15,000; R. A. Rutherford Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $10,000; Douglas Pkg. Co. Rochester, $75,000 to $300,000; Kerr Adjustable Strap Co., New York, $20,000 to $250,000.

Authorized to do business in State: Illuminating Products Co., Newark, Arc lamps; $250,000. Rep. G. M. Jost, 132 Nassau St.

R. W. Hoard & Co., Wilmington, const. engs.; $200,000. Rep. J. M. Motley, 71 Beaver St.

American Et Canadian Import Et Export Co., Societe Anonyme Francaise of France, Paris, mdse. commission; 200,000 francs. Reps. Louis Fountain, V. Stout, 1 Bway.

Milliken Bros, Richmond, Va., engineers, conts; $4,500,000. Rep. F. Dykes, 3,494 Richmond Ter., Richmond Borough.

Voluntary dissolutions recorded: Hutchinson Eleof Ossining; Ulrich Building & Construction Co., Brooklyn; Myer Strasburger & Co., N. Y.; Sacket Plaster Board Co., N. Y.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Balzhiser & Harry—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Dec. 18, 1913, $132.

Esser, Augusta, and J. Henry—Union Card and Paper Co., Aug. 29, 1913, $892.

Illinois Surety Co. and Fred Engel—People, &c., Dec. 9, 1913, $1,500.

Keller, Ernst—B. M. Weiss et al., Nov. 8, 1913, $502.

McDonough Memorial Hospital—S. Shorter, July 17, 1901, $350.

Rosdorf Co.—Kirk & Simpson, Sept. 16, 1913, $672.

Norcross Bros. Co.—M. Conway, July 2, 1912, $8,885.

Same—Same, Nov. 11, 1913, $132.

Plainfield Land and Building Co.—F. Simonds, May 20, 1913, $1,767.

Schroeder, Edw. H.—Sulzberger & Sons Co., May 16, 1913, $158.

Westchester Paper Co.—W. Lynch, Jr., Nov. 17, 1913, $1,000.

Griffin, Thomas S.—Broadway Trust Co., Feb. 19, 1913, (reversed.) $1,552.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ISIDORE HAMMER.—Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday against Isidore Hammer, manufacturer of furs at 64 University Place. Judge Holt appointed Henry Freid receiver with authority to carry on business ten days. The first petition was filed by these creditors: Vandewaghs Brothers $750, David Freid $800, and Steinberg & Kasindorf $160. Liabilities $15,000, assets $3,000. The second petition was filed by these creditors: J. Perlberg $847, William Friedman $468, and Raphael Kramonsky $96. This petition stated that the liabilities were $30,000 and the assets $3,000.

LOUIS HORDES.—A petition has been filed against Louis Hordes, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 20 East Broadway, by these creditors: David Kohen $200, E. Elchmann $200, and Aaron L. Palmer $100. Judge Holt appointed Isaac Siegel receiver. Liabilities $10,000, assets $1,000.

KEYSTONE FRUIT CO.—A petition has been filed against Jacob Menooff and Joseph Yohanan, doing business as the Keystone Fruit Company at Yonkers, by these creditors: Rudolph Lewitus $805, J. and G. Lippmann, Inc., $187, and Henry C. Vogel Company $94. Liabilities $1,400, assets $1,000. Judge Holt appointed Henry M. Baird receiver.

Dr. CHARLES F. GENNERICH, physician and surgeon of 228 West Seventy-eighth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $36,847 and assets of $1,151 in outstanding accounts. Among the creditors are Diedrich Scheffer, $5,818; Louis R. Hunter of Oswego, $5,648; Mrs. Leonora C. Gennerich, $2,565; Dr. William Z. Love, $2,145, and Brandes Brothers, $1,840.

EDGAR E. TURLINGTON, salesman of 30 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $8,441 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Bank of the Metropolis, $2,819; Germania Bank, $3,768, and National City Bank, $2,000.

IRVING J. WEIL, clerk, of 2,170 Broadway, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,098 and no assets. The largest creditor is Carbeit & Co., $1,078.

RICHARD WIGGER, grocer, of 956 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $504 and no assets.

NATHAN GANS, barteader, of 179 Second Street, formerly a saloonkeeper, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,861 and no assets.

FANNIE FRIEDMAN.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 25 against Fannie Friedman, who did business as the Reliable Woolen Company at 106 Hester Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

CHITMAN, GOODMAN & BERGER.—Judge Holt has appointed Frank J. Waldeyer receiver for Chitman, Goodman & Berger, manufacturers of furs at 112 University Place, under bond of $500.

WILLIAM ASINOF.—Judge Holt has appointed Robert G. Perry receiver for William Asinof, manufacturer of dresses at 825 Sixth Avenue. Liabilities, $7,000 and assets $1,000.

JOSHUA FINEBERG.—Judge Holt has appointed A. I. Tamor receiver for Joshua Fineberg, clothier at 488 Lenox Avenue, under bond of $500.

J. M. WASHBURNE COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Archibald Douglass and Otto F. Ziegenbein receivers for the J. M. Washburne Company, wholesale dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies at 521 Broome Street, under bond of $25,000, in an equity suit brought by Ella Shaw of Washington, D. C., a creditor for $1,900. The receivers were authorized in their discretion to carry on business for thirty days. Liabilities exceed $38,000 and nominal assets are $40,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE STORES, INC., dealer in general merchandise, at 116 West Thirty-second Street, has made an assignment to Maurice P. Davidson. The corporation was incorporated in January, 1913, with capital stock of $123,000, which was later increased to $200,000. The object of the corporation was to buy goods at first cost for its members. Col. F. C. Morgan was manager until recently, when he retired.

THE BURTON DRESS COMPANY, manufacturer of dresses and costumes, at 31 East Thirty-second Street, has made an assignment to Irving L. Ernst. The company was incorporated in May, 1911, with capital stock of $25,000, and Joseph Rosenfeld is President and Treasurer. Liabilities, $10,000; assets probably $8,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first names being that of the debtor:

Aborn, Jacob, Joseph Gershall, and Giuseppe de Feo—J. Lippmann, $118.

Aarons, Martin F.—M. L. Stone, $215.

Boyce, Jennie F.—J. Roth, $303.

Brand, Claude Z.—C. C. Rossin, $327.

Burnland, Adelide and Florence L.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $4,987.

Brown, Edw. A.—Title Ins Co. of N. Y., $419.

Bennett, Andrew M.—F. Forman, $320.

Butterly, James N.—E. Haas, $1,120.

Berlowitz, Henry—M. Wendel et al., $171.

Brown, George—B. Baldanes, $164.

Chapman, Chas. McC.—Geo. R. Read & Co., $300.

Carson, Matthew B.—Ideal Gas & Electric Fixture Co., $182.

Same—Same, $478.

Cunningham, Peter T. and Beulah—Laurelton Land Co., $2,626.

Auerbach, Dorothy—C. E. B. Condit et al., $141.

Armstrong, Paul—R. A. Armstrong, costs, $193.

Cummings, Marguerite T.—Fifth Av. Bank of N. Y., $21,663.

Conway, Annie, Admx.—Fitzpatrick & Coombs, Inc., costs, $120.

Conversano, Arthur R.—Greeley Square Hotel Co., $714.

Cullo, John and James—G. F. Sherwood & Co., $209.

Dahlgren, Winthrop—C. H. Taylor, $1,821.

Drivet, Jacques M.—Bogan Realty Co., $316.

Devlin, Leo E.—Brooks Bros., $163.

Ehrman, William—C. A. Edberg, $108.

Ehrbart, E. Nelson—F. B. Goodliffe, $472.

Fredde, Joseph S.—Rotterdam Holding Co., $183.

Fink, Valentine—C. Hyland, $2,298.

Fedden, Joseph H.—F. Forman, $645.

Glass, Louis—J. Laurisli et al., $276.

Gleason, John B.—M. Howson, $107.

Gallipoli, Pietro—W. J. Green et al., $215.

Guira, Adolph—R. A. Lau, $226.

Graves, Nelson Z.—F. A. Godfrey et al., $986.

Heinze, Otto C.—W. & E. Rosenbaum, $81,880.

Herzberg, Joseph—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $135.

Jamascia, Giuseppe and Rosina—G. Mondelli, $342.

Johnson, Henry M.—Anheuser-Busch Agency, $668.

Kinney, John—J. R. Coster, $932.

Kosef, Charles A., and Jacob Pollack—L. Gershowitz, $152.

Kiefer, Henry—Central Steam Laundry Co. of Manhattan, costs, $126.

Leon, Oscar—F. P. Sherwood, $153.

Levine, Harry, and Beckie Daniels—People, &c., $5,000.

Levin, Samuel and Louis—A. O. Greenfield, $434.

Light, Anna—Joseph Stern & Son, Inc., $554.

Le Bouski, Louis J.—Old Loseum Building Co., $160.

Louis, George T., and John T. Murphy—Indian Refining Co., $299.

Myers, Robert E.—Harold Motor Car Co., $557.

Marshall, Matthew—M. Marshall, costs, $205.

Miller, Max—81 St. Madison Co., $258.

Meyer, Oscar and Marie—W. M. Bonbag et al., $504.

McMann, Charles A.—F. C. McLaughlin, $550.

McKenzie, Peter A.—F. R. Wood, costs, $116.

Nickerson, Hiram C.—121 Madison Avenue, $1,064.

Potter, Alexander T.—H. J. A. Allen, $181.

Pelgram, Charles H., and Caroline M. Fleming, trustees—L. Rogers, $1,500.

Poland, Joseph—303 Fifth Avenue Corporation, $307.

Palmer, Russell—Cauldwell Wingate Co., $4,084.

Pariser, Solomon—S. Kaplan et al., $405.

Pettet, Idna M., executrix—M. B. Blumenthal, $240.

Robertson, Carroll M.—J. H. Toupin, $3,579.

Robbins, Samuel B.—Lincoln Mfg. Co., $182.

Rosenthal, Abraham M.—Acme Novelty Embroidery Co., Inc., $115.

Richardson, William H.—M. A. Richardson, $323.

Stewart, Ida R.—Dominion Trust Co., $3,027.

Scolaro, Frank—J. Rice, $318.

Steinberg, William, and Isaac Rawitzer—A. Kaliman, $263.

Simachowitz, Max and Louis Bernfeld—S. Stark, $110.

Schneider, Frank—Edward H. Butler Co., $135.

Stern, Philip—Lang & Co., $1,550.

Simon—J. Xavier—M. Brechta, $1,262.

Schram, Louis B., Arnold Herrmann, and Sigmund Herrmann, executors—Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, New York, $30,294.

Sharp, R.—Standard Automobile Co., Inc., $145.

Seger, George J.—Fairchild Sons, Inc., $185.

Steiaberg, William, and Isaac Rawitzer—A. Kaliman, $263.

Shapiro, Isaac—De La Vergne Machine Co., $178.

Serposs, Armand and Teress—E. Wolf, $2,735.

Topilow, Abraham & Hyman—W. Tucker, $1,820.

Teal, Ben—L. S. Bing et al., $341.

Tribelhorn, Ernest—People, &c., $500.

Vondrann, Minnie—L. Lowenstein, $386.

Voxman, William—W. J. Murphy, $285.

Weiss, Charles—B. Oestreicher, $149.

Wilson, Edward—W. Bernstein, $241.

Wodzinski, Frank—F. O'Connell, costs, $104.

Wahls, Carl L.—Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Co., $202.

Walker, Andrew N.—P. H. Dahnes, $21,081.

Wassmer, Wm. E., and Southern Surety Co.—W. W. Farley, $1,820.

Zeman, Victor B.—Kimber Realty Co., $217.

Ziemer, Bernhard—G. C. Wedekind, $294.

Cosmopolitan Dress Co., Inc.—M. Haft et al., $158.

City of N. Y.—S. Rallya, $636.

Chic Mfg. Co.—Am. Straw Board Co., $1,308.

David Shannon Co.—D. P. Winne Co., Inc., $216.

James Dempsey Co.—Horace Ingersoll Co., $103.

Lamberti Construction Co. and John Cosmiglio—J. Sellitto, $584.

Monaton Realty Investing Corp—G. E. Tilt, $628.

N. Y. Tabloid News, Inc.; Geo. H. Dickinson, and H. Edw. Lawrence—L. W. Havemeyer et al., $222.

Prescutty Construction Co.—A. Craven, $182.

Realty Remodeling & Reconstruction Co., Louis N. Adler, and Ralph V. Wechsler—D. Smith et al., $298.

Tanzer Manjo Co. and Albert Tanzer—I. Levison et al., $1,422.

Smeraone, $1,406.

Atlas Co.—City of N. Y., $451.

Automultigraph Co.—Same, $775.

Alliance Chemical Works—Same, $235.

Bloom, Solomon—Same, $126.

Hellens Intelligence Bureau—Same, $189.

Healy, Michael—Same, $234.

Hedalgo Mining Co.—Seme, $148.

International Protective Co-operative Co.—Same, $126.

Lawson, George P.—Same, $667.

Lewisobn Exploration and Mining Co.—Same, $120.

Marrmore Lumber Co.—Same, $234.

Lower California Co.—Same, $180.

Morris, Aaron—Same, $530.

Mathews, Andrew W.—Same, $451.

Maxwell, Edward J.—Same, $451.

Mera, John J.—Same, $180.

Merrimac Realty Co.—Same, $126.

Matzene, Studio—Same, $126.

Mears Artificial Leather Co.—Same, $278.

Masters and Pilots' Monthly—Same, $104.

Mequade, John P.—Same, $126.

McGlade, Charles L.—Same, $550.

McCormack Warranty Co.—Same, $234.

Miller, C. H.—Same, $180.

Mundorf, Charles—Same, $559.

Miller, Charles H.—Same, $451.

Mills, Jason—Same, $234.

Mercantile Protective and Information Organization—Same, $126.

Monabe-Halford Co.—Same, $121.

Miller, Christian—Same, $451.

Morgan Tall-Een School of Music—Same, $288.

Metropolitan Fireproof Storage Wareheuse Co.—Same, $180.

Midway Publishing Co.—Same, $126.

Monarch Seal Co.—Same, $559.

Maroin Cement Preservation Co.—Same, $234.

Nash, Ralph—Same, $126.

Nevick, Abraham—Same, $284.

National Tire Co.—Same, $126.

Oatine Co.—Same, $234.

O'Laughlin, Daniel—Same, $451.

O'Connor Piano Co.—Same, $234.

Ostroff, Oscar N.—Same, $126.

Oliver, Francis V. S.—Same, $126.

Pettingelli, Henry B.—Same, $342.

Primm, George M.—Same, $342.

Preatiss, George L.—Same, $234.

Pearl Paper Co.—Same, $126.

Phipps Munds Realty Co.—City of N. Y., $126.

Quinn, James B.—Same, $342.

Rosston, Charles A.—Same, $126.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The vestee effect in neckwear is one of the dominating ideas in the present season's styles. The De Medici additoas to such effects are proving especially popular.

Fancy fans in many novelty designs are now on the market for the holiday trade. The new method of showing the more elaborate types in substantial boxes, with easel backs and fan-shaped glass fronts, through which the fan, opened, is visible, is meeting with marked success in many of the big stores.

A new German silver vanity case is shown in a thin, oval model. This case can be obtained in etched patterns, polished silver, French gray, or oxidized, with a loop-chain handle attached to the centre of the top.

AUCTION SALES

TO-MORROW (FRI.) EVENING at 8:15 o'clock. IN Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries "SILO BUILDINGS," 546 Fifth Av., at 45th St., N. Y.

Closing Session of the Great ESTATE'S SALE The Private Library of BOOKS

Messrs. Taylor, Knowles, & Hack, Attys., 165 Broadway.

Also Two Other PRIVATE LIBRARIES, consisting principally of many Editions de Luxe in Rare and Costly Bindings, Classical, Historical, Art, etc., together with SEVERAL HUNDRED BOOKS which will be sold by the package. Dealers, attend. Mr. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

Furniture—Rugs—Art.

The Old Galleries 48 LIBERTY ST. THIS DAY, AT 2 P. M. Important Peremptory Sale by Auction of DIAMOND JEWELRY, CONSISTING OF DUCHESS AND PRINCESS RINGS, LAVALLIERES, AND BROOCHES, SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, AND PEARLS. HIGH GRADE FURNITURE, Art Objects, Rugs, Oil Paintings, Sterling Silver, and fine Glassware.

A unique opportunity is presented in this sale to acquire beautiful jewelry and seasonable Gifts at bargain prices.

C. BEAUCLERC CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Merchandise.

INVENTORY $25,000 Peremptory auction sale of a high-class stock of FURS consisting of the very latest modeled coats, scarfs, and muffs, all made by one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city; of the finest selected skins, such as Eastern mink, Hudson seal, ermine, Scotch mole, caracul, broadtail, genuine skunk, natural raccoon, civet cat, black, blue, white oitks, and pointed fox. These garments range in value as high as $1,200.00 each; also a large stock of Scotch mole, mink, red fox, and Hudson seal skins.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, Sells to-morrow, Friday, Dec. 19, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, No. 8 Greene St., near Canal St., N. Y. The above, strictly without reserve. NOTICE.—This stock is positively the most select line of furs offered in a long time at a public auction sale, and should prove to be a splendid opportunity to fill in the holiday needs. For information telephone Spring 4298.

VALUATION $35,000 administratrix sale. Entire wholesale stock, formerly of M. NEMIROW, deceased, of 89 Hester St., N. Y., removed for convenience of sale. PAUL FINKELSTEIN & SON, Auc'rs., sell TO-DAY, Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10:30 A. M. at salesroom, 108 E. Houston St., nr. Bowery, N. Y., 75,000 Yds. Silk and Panne VELVETS 25,000 lbs. of VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.

Bankrupt Stock, $40,000 worth of importer's stock of LACES EMBROIDERIES, ALLOVERS, CHIFFONS, SHADOW LACES, ETC. Being Entire stock formerly of MARKHEIM CO., Inc., Bankrupt. J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell some day next week at 23 Walker St., N. Y., the above large high-grade stock in original packages. Telephone 2438 Franklin.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, December 22d, at 10 A. M. at No. 842 West 14th Street, the property belonging to the estate of William Frisch, deceased, consisting of nand, toilet and triplicate mirrors, lumber machinery, safe, and office furniture, etc. By order of Elizabeth Frisch, administratrix. Messrs. HYMES, WOYTISE

Present Opportunities in Good Bonds

(Second Example)

In 1911 a $1,000 underlying 5% industrial bond sold at $880.

For the year 1911 the Company earned a surplus over all charges, including depreciation, of $83,000

This bond is now selling at about $750.

For the first nine months of 1913 the Company earned a surplus over all charges of $2,865,000.

The bond yields nearly 7%.

Write for particulars.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

27 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

$1010 will buy a **5%** **Municipal Bond**

(Exempt from Federal Income Tax)

Issued by a City of 400,000 Population

You are assured safety of principal, an income of $50 yearly, and a ready market whenever you wish to sell.

Bonds of this city are owned by Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, etc. There are definite reasons why the City will grow in commercial importance and its securities increase in value.

Send for Offering No. 62 G.

No report need be made to the Government respecting ownership of or income from these bonds. Coupons collected without filing declaration.

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Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
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Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.

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NEW YORK

Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

A Simple Digest of the Income Tax Law as it Affects Bond Holders

In this simple interpretation of the provisions of the law affecting bond holders we have tried to tell the average man briefly just what he should do to comply with the law. We will enclose this Digest with our general bond circular for the month of December.

The circular contains a carefully selected list of bonds free from the normal 1% Income Tax and yielding from 4½% to 6%.

Sent upon Request for Inv. 46-21.

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

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Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks

issued by successful Public Service Corporations which have been financed by us, and which operate in substantial and growing cities.

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Municipal Bonds

To Yield

4½% to 5½%

Exempt from Income Tax

Write for Descriptive Circular "T," No. 1.

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BANKERS

No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Improvement in Prices, but Dullness Increases—Good Winter Wheat Report

Prices showed a little further improvement yesterday, while dealings in the stocks fell to a still smaller total. Apparently it was to the cessation of liquidations rather than to any optimistic conclusions drawn from the day's developments that this improvement in prices was due. A good deal of misgiving was still being expressed, although as a matter of fact much of the information which the day brought was favorable. Certainly this was true of the showing made in the December crop report, which showed an unusually high condition of Winter wheat on Dec. 1, and an increase of 8.6 per cent. in acreage, which indicated a crop nearly 50,000,000 above the record Winter wheat yield of the past year. The results of next year's harvest will have much to do with the general character of business in 1914, and while those results cannot now be even dimly foreseen, the promise contained in yesterday's Winter wheat report to the extent to which it goes is distinctly reassuring. It illustrates in practical fashion the hopefulness with which the districts which were drought stricken this year are looking forward to next year. Not the least interesting feature of this crop report is the high percentage of condition shown for Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, which were heavy sufferers through this year's drought.

Good news was had in a very different direction in the shape of advices from Washington that some very objectionable features of the currency bill now before the Senate would be eliminated as a step toward the early passage of the bill. Among the sections particularly indicated were the ones providing for a so-called guarantee of deposits and prohibiting any member bank extending, directly or indirectly, any advantages of the proposed system to any non-member institution. Neither of these clauses should be in the bill and their elimination will make it just so much better. It is a fact worth noting at the present stage of the currency proposals that the feature of the bill over which most concern is now being expressed in banking circles here is that which does away with the present system of redeposited reserves in the national banks. That is one of the excellent features of the bill, though just at present it is giving concern to some bankers who question whether the change from the old system to the new can be made without serious inconvenience. In this connection it is no doubt fair and necessary to give full consideration to the discretionary powers lodged with the Federal Reserve Board, some of which are specifically intended to lessen any inconvenience which may be encountered during the process of making this change. Indeed, to this end the bill now before the Senate proposes to give to the Federal Reserve Board wider discretion in the matter of reserves than should be given to that body. If yesterday's indications are borne out, substantial improvement will be made in the currency bill before it becomes law.

One of the most interesting phases of yesterday's developments had to do with the readjustment in high grade bonds which was set in motion by the formal announcement of the proposed issue by New York State of $51,000,000 4½ per cent. fifty-year bonds. The advance figures quoted for the new issue indicated an expectation on the part of the financial community that they would be placed on about a 4¾ per cent. basis, and this naturally caused a recession in New York State 4s, which have been selling very close to a 4 per cent. basis, and also to some extent in New York City bonds. This is the same sort of movement as has been manifested in conspicuous fashion on several occasions this year. Moreover, it is a movement of long standing. It has been under way not only in this market but elsewhere, for essentially it represents a world-wide condition. Yesterday consol sold at 71⅛, which is the lowest price at which they have sold since 1821. French rentes have also redeclined within the last few days to the price at which they sold the week before last, which was the lowest recorded since 1889. Money market conditions showed practically no change yesterday. The Bank of Germany made a moderately favorable statement. To-day's return of the Bank of France will show a gain of about $1,000,000 in gold, and a total gain of $3,000,000 in cash.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5½@6 per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $325,931,565; balances, $18,523,306; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $748,465.

The local banks have lost $1,393,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 4⅝ per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3⅝ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand Sterling.—High, $4.8530; low, $4.8525; last, $4.8530.

London—Cable, $4.8598.

Paris—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94⅞ less 1-32; check, 94⅝.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.05.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜ less 1-16; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.78⅞.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅜ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.26¼.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞ less 1-32; 90 days, 93½ plus 1-32.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.68; 90 days, 39.52.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 5c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 26 11-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Preparing for New Law.

Anticipating that if the Owen bill in its present form is passed many out-of-town banks will have to make new connections, the Corn Exchange Bank has sent out a letter soliciting business from institutions which may have to arrange for new correspondents. The Corn Exchange Bank has no intention of joining the Federal Reserve system.

"Our bank has been a State bank since 1853," says President Frew, "and we invite your consideration of our institution in the event that you find it necessary to make a change. We do not desire you to construe this as a solicitation of your business at this time, as we do not desire to interfere with our neighbors' business, but if Congress passes a measure of this character and your present correspondent becomes identified with the Federal Reserve system and therefore unable to render you the service you have been in the habit of receiving, we would be pleased if you will then, and not until that time, consider our institution your New York correspondent."

***

Shift May Not Be Necessary.

The Corn Exchange Bank calls especial attention to the closing sentence of Section 19 of the bill now before Congress, which reads:

No member bank shall extend directly or indirectly the benefit of this system to a non-member bank, except upon written permission of the Federal Reserve Board, under penalty of suspension.

This clause, designed to influence banks to join the new system, has been objected to on the ground that it would nullify one of the best features of a reformed currency scheme, and according to yesterday's dispatches it is likely to be eliminated before the bill comes up for a vote.

***

Consols Lowest in Ninety Years.

British consols sold lower yesterday than they had before in the memory of the oldest British bankers. At 71⅛ they established a new low record price for ninety-two years. In 1821, following many bank failures and the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England, consols sold at 68¾. In reality, they were much cheaper then than now, since they carried interest at 3 per cent. at that time, as against 2½ per cent. paid since 1903. As late as 1911 consols sold above 82. French rentes recently sold at the lowest point touched since 1889.

***

A Few Are Cheerful.

It is not impossible to find some cheerful people in the financial district. They are not effusively optimistic about the near future of business and stock market activity, but they profess to see signs of betterment in places which the dulled eye of Wall Street as a whole have passed over. Taking the steel trade, the opinion given by periodicals making a specialty of steel and iron developments that prices are retreating very slowly is seized by these optimists and vested with great significance. They are able to picture a quick reversion of prices and a consequent expansion of buying as consumers find they have overstayed their market. Considering copper, they have a mental vision of warehouses nearly empty and manufacturing plants working up the last of their supplies. Copper, then, must soon be purchased heavily to fill again the depleted supplies of jobbers and manufacturers. A glance at the sky and they see the first snow flurries of what will soon become real Winter weather, bringing with it much activity in the clothing business. These are not all professional cheer-mongers, either. Some have devoted much time and study to the situation of trade and industry. The fact that they are not plentiful causes the rank and file of watchers of the ticker to pay attention to their views, even though efforts may be made to beat down their arguments with powerful bearish expressions of opinion held by the majority present.

***

Heavy January Payments.

Owing largely to various new bond and note issues put out during the past year dividend and interest payments to be made in January will establish a new high record. According to the figures of The Journal of Commerce the total will be $248,025,424, distributed by railroad and industrial corporations, banks and trust companies, the National Government, and the City of New York. This compares with $243,130,943 last January, an increase of $4,894,491. Dividends will supply $98,850,411, a figure $1,467,854 less than a year ago. Interest payments will show an increase of more than $6,300,000 over January, 1912. New York City will disburse $9,500,000, chiefly on account of maturing revenue bonds.

***

Easy Money Talked About.

Some bond men are looking for a moderate increase after January 1 in the demand for their wares even though the stock market continues to lie in a state of lethargy and business drags. In fact, the continuance of a slow condition of business is expected to help investment purchasers, as capital made idle by lack of work for it in industrial fields will seek employment elsewhere, and the security markets have come to a level which promises good returns on money invested. After the pressure of January interest and dividend disbursements has been removed from the money market, bankers predict, funds will be plenty and cheap. The Wall Street commission houses would be gratified if they could discover a method of telling how much of the expected loose capital will go into stocks.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	333	336
American Light & Traction pf	103	108
Adirondack Electric Power	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
American Gas & Electric	67	71
American Gas & Electric pf	45	47
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf	76½	78½
*American Public Utilities	45	48
*American Public Utilities pf	70	72
Appalachian Power Co	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	30	39
*Cities Service	79	81
*Cities Service pf	65	67
Commonwealth P. R. & L	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	75	77
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	95
*Electric Bond Deposit pf	54	60
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	76
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
*Gas & Electric Securities	80	109
*Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	25
Montana Power Co	38	39
*Montana Power Co. pf	94	96
Northern Ontario L. & P	15	20
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	59	63
Northern States Power	14	16
Northern States Power pf	69	72
Ozark Power & Water Co	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	34⅝	35¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	80½	82½
Republic Ry. & Light Co	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	69
Southern California Edison	83¼	85¼
Southern California Edison pf	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6½	7½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	25	27
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12	14
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	50	61
*United Light & Rys	78	80
*United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
*United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70	72
United Utilities	25	30
*United Utilities pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
*Utilities Improvement	40	42
*Utilities Improvement pf	65	67
Western Power	15¾	16¾
Western Power pf	46	48

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Irregular and Volume of Trading Only Moderate in Amount.

The outside security market was irregular yesterday, with most of the oil issues showing net losses for the day. Among the exceptions to this downward trend, however, was Standard Oil of New Jersey, which closed a point higher at 397. United Cigar Stores preferred improved 1½ points to 93¾ on moderately large trading, but the other tobacco issues were neglected. New York State 4s when issued were heavily traded in, and sales were reported at 105¼ down to 104⅞.

***

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Con. Rub. Tire pf	37	39	37	39
34	Con. R. T. pf.	108	108	107	107
1,000	Un. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	92¾	94	92¾	93¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

500	Anglo-Am. Oil, new	..	12¼	12	12¼
25	Atl. Refining	..	705	700	702
50	Buckeye P. L.	..	163	162	162
50	Cent. Oil	..	211	207	210
27	Indiana P. L.	..	136	134	134
100	Natl. Transit	..	39½	39	39
105	Ohio Oil	..	139	138½	138½
100	Prairie O. & G.	..	422	413	419
10	Solar Refining	..	310	309	309
20	South. P. Oil	..	274	272	274
125	S. Oil of Cal.	..	230	227	228
2	S. Oil of Ind.	..	405½	405½	405½
200	S. Oil of N. Y.	..	168	166	167
150	S. Oil of N. J.	..	399	396	397
300	S. Oil of Ohio	..	226	224	224
25	Swan & F. Co.	..	290	280	285
100	Un. Tank L.	..	87	85½	86
50	Washington Oil	..	41	40	40

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Beaver Con	31	32	31	32
125	Boston-Mont	..	5	5	5⅛
300	Braden Cop	..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Buffalo Mines	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
2,200	*Can. Gold S.	..	11	11	13
4,700	*Caribou Cob	..	70	68	70
20	Cop. M. Con	..	2¼	2¼	2⅛
50	Dome Mines	..	15	15	15
250	*Ely Central	..	3	3	3
100	Gold F. Con	..	1½	1½	1½
2,750	*Gold Hill	..	120	120	120
100	Halifax Tono	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,000	La Rose Con	..	2	2	2
500	McKinley-Dar	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	*Nevada Hills	..	45	45	45
1,200	Stewart	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 7-16
1,000	Tonopah Ext	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
8,000	*Tono. Mer	..	52	51	51
700	Tonopah Min	..	6¼	6 3-16	6¼
300	Tuolumne	..	½	½	½
300	*T. End Con	..	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	W. End Ext	..	4	4	4

BOND.

$400,000	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	..	105¼	105⅛	104⅞

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 16. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tobacco	23½	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
Brit.-Am. Tob., new	23½	24	23⅝	24
Houston Oil	16	18	15	16
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	7½	8	7½	8
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	180	190	180	190
Manhattan Transit	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
Marconi of America	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	15½	19	18⅝	19¼
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	6⅝	7	6½	7
Mays Oil	15	17	15	17
Puebla Smelt. & Ref.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Tobacco Products pf	83¼	84	83	84¼
United C. S. Co. of Am. pf	110	115	110	115
Willys Overland	50	62	59	62

RAILROAD.

Can. Pacific rights	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
British Columbia Cop.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Butte-New York	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Frac	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
First National	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Florence	20	25	18	22
Greene-Cananea	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Greene-Ca., new	28	30	28	30
Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Hollinger	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Iron Blossom	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4½	4 7-16	4½
Mason Valley	3½	4	3½	4
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	98	98	98	98
New Utah Bingham	40	50	40	50
Nipissing Mines Co	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Std. Silver-Lead	1 9-10	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	½	¾	½	¾
United Copper	¼	⅝	⅛	⅝
United Copper pf	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer Silver M.	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	142	150	145	150
Can. Pac. 6 p.c.	101	101⅜	101	101⅜
Chicago Elevated 5s	93	96	93	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	64¾	65½	63	67
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
Western Pacific 5s	75	76	75	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11⅞	12¼	12	12½
Atlantic Refining	698	705	697	703
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	163	164	162	164
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	675	650	675
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	209	213	208	212
Crescent Pipe Line	54	57	54	57
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	173	177	173	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf	133	137	133	137
Indiana Pipe Lines	135	138	135	136
National Transit	38	40	39	41
New York Transit	325	335	325	335
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	138	140	137	139
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	424	427
Solar Refining	300	310	305	315
Southern Pipe Line	242	245	242	245
South Penn. Oil	270	275	270	275
S. W. Penn. P. L.	150	160	150	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	227	229	227	230
Standard Oil (Ind.)	404	409	406	409
Standard Oil (Kan.)	410	420	415	425
Standard Oil (Ky.)	605	615	605	610
Standard Oil (Neb.)	355	370	355	370
Standard Oil (N. J.)	395	397	395	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	166	168	168	170
Standard Oil (Ohio)	320	330	320	330
Swan & Finch	280	290	285	295
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	190	193	190	193
Washington Oil	37	42	38	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	2300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	88	92	88	92
British-American	23½	23¾	23¼	23⅝
British-Am., new	23¾	24¼	24	24½
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	185	195	185	195
U. S. Young	135	140	140	160
MacAndrews & F	182	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	120	130	135	140
R. J. Reynolds	255	265	255	265
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	140	150	140	150
Tobacco Products pf	83	84½	83	83½
United Cigar Stores	83½	90¾	91	92
Un. Cigar Stores pf	110	115	110	115

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1963	103	103⅜	103½	103½
4½s, May, 1957	103	103½	103¼	103⅜
4½s, Nov., 1957	103	103½	103	103⅜
4½s, May, 1917	101	102	101	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101	102	101	102
4½s, Mar., 1930-60	99⅞	100	99¾	100⅛
4½s, Mar., 1962	98½	99	98½	99
4½s, Sept., 1963	98½	99	98⅝	99
4s, May, 1959	95¾	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s, Nov., 1958	95¾	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s, May, 1957	95¾	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s, Nov., 1956	94	95	94½	95¼
4s, Nov., 1955	94	95	94½	95¼
4s, Nov., 1936	95	96½	95¼	96½
4s, 1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99½
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	84	84¼	84	84½
3½s, May, 1954	83¾	84½	84	84½
3½s, 1950-1954	64	85½	84	85¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$842,389	$12,388,404	$149,486,182
Int. revenue, ordinary	848,201	15,608,977	152,238,998
Corp. tax	105	84,940	2,746,941
Miscellaneous	177,870	2,446,024	24,033,110
Total rcts.	$1,868,568	$30,528,347	$328,545,231
Expenditures	$1,374,571	33,073,302	339,836,286
Deficit	6,002	2,544,955	11,291,055

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Fidelity & Deposit	149	149	149
84	Marine Bank	41½	41½	41½
4	Merch.-Mech. Bank	33¼	33¼	33¼
5	Nat. City Bank	80	80	80
168	Penn. W. & P.	66¼	65½	66¼
100	S. A. Line pf.	45	45	45
235	United Ry. & Elec.	24⅛	24¾	24⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
300	City Balt. 4s S. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000	M. & St. P. jt. 5s	100	100	100
69,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	55	50	50¾
2,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	97¼	97	97
11,000	Un. R. & E. 1st 4s	82	81¾	82
2,000	Un. R. & E. inc. 4s	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
500	Un. R. & E. fdg. 5s	85½	85½	85½
700	Un. R. & E. fdg. 5s, small	86½	86¼	86½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾
240	Alaska Gold	20¼	20¼	20¼
900	Amal. Copper	69½	69½	69¾
245	Am. Zinc	10⅝	10¼	10½
10	Arizona Com'l	3¾	3¾	3⅞
305	Butte & Bal.	3¾	3½	3¾
65	Butte & Superior	28½	28	28
210	Cal. & Arizona	69½	69¼	69½
3	Cal. & Hecla	400	400	400
30	Chino	37¾	37¼	37¼
395	Copper Range	35½	32¾	33
370	East Butte	10	10¼	10¼
168	Granby	69½	68¼	68½
10	Island Creek	46	46	46
1	Island Creek pf	83¼	83¼	83¼
10	Isle Royale	18	18	18
40	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
115	Lake	6	5½	6
20	Mohawk	39	39	39
85	Nevada Con	14½	14½	14½
490	Nipissing	8 1-16	8	8
3,811	North Butte	27½	26¼	27
50	Old Colony	4	4	4
140	Old Dominion	47¼	47	47¼
30	Osceola	69	68	68
30	Pond Creek	17½	17½	17½
2	Quincy	54	54	54
5	Ray	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
175	Shannon	6	5½	6
60	Shattuck & Arizona	26½	26	26⅛
50	Superior & Boston	2½	2½	2½
135	Tamarack	28	28	28
200	Tuolumne	65c	65c	65c
100	Union Copper Land	99c	99c	99c
175	U. S. Smelters	37½	37	37½
345	U. S. Smelters pf	47½	47	47
55	Utah Con	8	8	8
25	Victoria	1	1	1
10	Wolverine	41	41	41

RAILROADS.

11	Boston & Albany	193¾	190	190
15	Boston Elevated	85	85	85
200	Boston & Maine	39½	35	35½
135	Boston & Maine pf	52	50	50
50	C. J. & S. Y.	164	164	164
2,110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	70	68½	69
296	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	70c	65c	65c
3	West End St. Ry.	68	68	68

TELEPHONE.

3,582	American	115½	113⅝	114⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Agr. Chem.	44½	44½	44½
17	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	90½	90½	90½
125	Am. Sugar	102½	101¾	102
32	Am. Sugar pf	109½	109¼	109½
23	Am. Wool. pf	76¾	76½	76½
38	A., G. & W. I.	8¾	8¾	8¾
77	A., G. & W. I. pf	13½	13¼	13½
1,205	Edison	235½	234½	235
2,320	Edison rights	2	1⅞	2
10	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf	85	85	85
115	General Electric	135½	134¾	135½
20	Mass. Gas	90	88½	89
44	Mass. Gas pf	90	89½	90
10	McElwain pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
100	Mergenthaler	210	210	210
14	Pullman	150	149¼	150
10	Reece Button	16	10	16
17	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
90	Torrington	27½	27¼	27½
318	United Fruit	150	158	158
72	United Shoe Mach.	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
437	U. S. Steel	56¼	55⅞	55⅞
1	U

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DIVIDENDS.
The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

49TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Liberty St., New York, Dec. 17, 1913.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable Wednesday, December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record Monday, December 22, 1913.
PETER HAMILTON, Treasurer.

FIX EXPRESS RATES BY ZONES IN STATES

Interstate Commerce Commission's Plan Being Adapted to Intrastate Traffic.

SYSTEM TO BE READY FEB. 1

Under It Companies Will Be Better Able to Meet Competition by the Parcel Post.

Express rates within the State are to be revised and an entirely new system of calculating charges is to be devised. Public Service Commissioner Williams said yesterday that in all probability a zone system much like that now used for the parcel post would be adopted and that it might be drawn up in time to be put in operation by Feb. 1, the date set by the Commerce Commission for the enforcement of the new interstate rates.

Commissioner Williams attended a meeting in Chicago last week on this subject of a committee of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners, at which representatives of all the leading express companies and Utilities Commissioners from nearly all the States were present.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has modified the interstate express rates largely because of the competition of the parcel post with the companies. It has been found necessary to reduce the rates in interstate express service on packages weighing less than fifty pounds, so as to make them slightly lower than the postal charges, and the companies represented that unless they were also permitted to raise the rates on packages above fifty pounds in weight they could not carry on their business.

So the Interstate Commerce Commission took up the entire question, and prepared a bulky volume setting forth the new interstate rates, which will come into force on Feb. 1, and in so doing introduced the zone system of charging. That is to say, they divided the country into zones and each zone into several blocks, and they decreed that express packages sent from one zone to the same block in another zone should pay the same rate whatever the precise distance between the places of origin and destination. In doing this, Commissioner Williams pointed out yesterday, the Interstate Commerce Commission made a special provision to meet the present outcry against the high cost of living.

"It has been ordered," said Mr. Williams, "that in no cases shall any commodity used for food or drink pay a higher rate than 75 per cent. of the first-class rates. Some of these commodities now pay as much as 85 per cent., and these charges must now be reduced. On the other hand, certain foodstuffs, such as fish or vegetables in carload lots, pay less than the 75 per cent. rate already, and it has been ordered that these charges shall not be increased."

Another result that follows from the new zone arrangement is the elimination of the custom among large shippers of lumping all their separate shipments together and paying a single charge for them, as though they were all one big package. By this means, the express companies say, they have been paying a practical rebate to the large shippers. Again, there have been anomalies in the charges which different companies made for sending goods between the same two points. Sometimes it has happened that it was cheaper for an express company in dispatching a package to a point in the same State as the place of origin to route by railroads which would carry it through two or three other States. They have been likely to charge a different rate from a company which had sent a package between the same two cities within the boundaries of their own State.

However, the changes made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the interstate rates has made it necessary to modify also the intrastate rates. With the interstate rates on small packages reduced, it would be possible for the transportation of a package between two points in different States to cost less than the transportation of the same package between two points no further apart in the same State.

To meet this difficulty, Commissioner Williams said yesterday, it has been decided to set up in the blocks which the Interstate Commerce Commission has arranged a number of sub-blocks. Express rates between any two points in these sub-blocks will be calculated on a base rate of 50 cents, and the rates between two points in adjoining sub-blocks will be reckoned on a base rate of 55 cents. In this way a system will be built up, which will, it is believed, in spite of unavoidable anomalies, work out with substantial justice both to the express companies and the shippers alike.

Commissioner Williams said that a sub-committee had been appointed by the Committee of Utilities Commissioners to work out this plan.

Atlantic Fruit Co. Increases Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 17.—A certificate of increase of capital stock was filed here yesterday at the State Department for the Atlantic Fruit Company of New York City from $7,500,000 to $12,500,000. The company was first incorporated here Nov. 18, 1912, to engage in the business of planting, growing, cultivating, and dealing in fruits of all kinds. The incorporators include local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Change of Grade for Morgan & Co.

The Board of Estimate to-day will take up the report of its chief engineer as to changing the grade of Wall Street at the southeast corner of Broad, where the new building of J. P. Morgan & Co. is being erected. His plan provides for the raising of the grade at the corner fifteen inches in order to obtain a level sidewalk at the entrance to the new building. The engineer reported that J. P. Morgan & Co. are prepared to assume all damage claims which may result from the change of grade and to pay the cost of improving the streets to the new elevation.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

$1,000 Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company of Texas, Mexican & Pacific Extension 5 per cent. bond, due 1913, interest May and November, 100¾.

2 shares The Celluloid Company, $100 each, 127½.

$2,000 Southern Railway Company, Mobile & Ohio collateral 4 per cent. gold bonds, due September, 1938, coupons March and September, 79.

$1,015,000 Imperial Copper Company special contract mortgage bonds, deposited under a certain agreement dated Sept. 12, 1911, Bankers Trust Company certificate of deposit; $90,000 Development Company of America fifteen-year 6 per cent. collateral gold trust bonds deposited under an agreement dated Feb. 8, 1911, Equitable Trust Company certificate of deposit; $250,000 Tombstone Consolidated Mines Company of Arizona special contract 6 per cent registered bonds; 100,000 shares Tombstone Consolidated Mines Company of Arizona, $10 each; $725,000 demand notes of the Imperial Copper Company; $1,500,000 demand notes of the Tombstone Consolidated Mines Company of Arizona; 6,000 shares San Diego Land Company, $100 each; 12,000 shares Sweetwater Water Company, $100 each; 25,000 shares Wootton Land and Fuel Company, $5 each; 15 shares San Diego Fruit Company, $100 each; 14,985 shares San Diego Fruit Company, $100 each, subject to the pledge thereof under a certain agreement dated Dec. 12, 1911, and certain promissory notes referred to therein, to secure the payment of moneys of which there is now unpaid the sum of $150,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from Sept. 12, 1913; $1,500,000.

1,000 shares Tramp Consolidated Mining Company, $1 each, $4 lot.

$5,000 Denver, North Western & Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, Guaranty Trust Company certificate of deposit, $190.

12½ shares Denver, North Western & Pacific preferred, $100 each, $3 lot.

12½ shares Denver, North Western & Pacific common, $100 each, $2 lot.

72 shares Smuggler Leasing Company, $1 each; 700 shares Smuggler Mining Company, $1 each, $85 lot.

37 shares International Agricultural Corporation preferred, $100 each, 5.

4 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 985.

$2,000 New Jersey Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1916, coupons April and October, 66.

30 shares Alliance Realty Company, $100 each, 89.

4 shares Baltic Hotel Company, $5 lot.

$1,000 Raton Water Works Company of New Mexico first 5s, due 1935, interest February and August, 55½.

200 shares Campbell Mills of Providence, R. I., $100 each; 50 shares South Pittsburgh City Company, $100 each; 60 shares People's Co-operative Ice Company, preferred, $5 each; 25 shares Ohio Valley Railway Company, $100 each; 50 shares George A. Treadwell Mining Company, $10 each; 1 share Newsboys Company, Incorporated, $50; 1 certificate of life membership in the New England Society, dated Dec. 7, 1878, $4 Not.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 17, 1913	$1,884,500
Same day last year	957,000
Total year to date	478,734,920
Same period last year	659,080,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.55 —.04
Same day last year	91.23 —.03
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.55 Dec. 17

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l	88	Bklyn U El 1st 5s		I R T 1st & ref 5s		Pub Serv C & f 5s	
15,000	88	1,000	99¾	5,000	98¾	2,000	88
500	88	1,000	99½	8,000	98½	Reading gen 4s	
2,000	88⅝	B, R & P gen 5s		Inter-Paper 6s		11,000	92¾
1,000	88	1,000	106	6,000	102	R Gr W col tr 4s	
2d Series		Cal Gt W 5s		Int Pub Pump 5s		2,000	67½
1,000	87	11,000	91	8,000	60	St L & S F gen 5s	
U S of Mex 5s		Canada So con 5s,		K C, Ft S & M 4s		2,000	101
3,000	88	Series A		1,000	71⅝	St L & San Fran	
N Y City 3½s,		1,000	103⅜	Kan City Term 4s		R R ref 4s	
1954	88	C Erie 1st ext 4s		1,000	91	8,000	76¼
6,000	84	1,000	74½	Lack Steel 5s, 1923		2,000	70½
7,000	83¾	Cent Leather 5s		1,000	91½	St L S W con 4s	
4s, 1957		31,000	95½	Lake S & Mich 8o		1,000	75¼
1,000	96⅜	100,000	95¾	3½s, reg		Sea Air Lgold	
4s, 1958		1,000	96	1,000	83½	4s, stpd	
7,000	96¼	Cent Pac gtd 4s		1931		5,000	81¾
4s, 1959		2,000s20f	89¾	1,000	68¾	5,000	81¾
5,000	96½	2,000	89¾	1931		adj 5s	
4½s, 1960		2,000	89¾	1,000	88⅜	1,000	72¾
5,000	100½	2,000s20f	89¾	Lig & Myers 5s		So Bell Tel & Tel	
4½s, May, 1957		1,000	89⅜	12,000	96⅛	1st 5s	
1,000	103⅜	Ches & O con 5s		7s, temp bonds		500	96⅛
1,000	103½	1,000	104¾	1,000	117½	5,000	96¾
1,000	103½	gen 4½s		Long Isl gen 4s		5,000	96¾
Nov, 1957		1,000	91	1,000	88½	2,000	96½
9,000	103⅝	C, B & Q gen 4s		Lorillard Co 5s		So Pac conv 4s	
4½s, 1963		4,000	90½	1,000s10f	96⅜	21,000	84¾
15,000	103⅝	joint 4s		registered		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	103¾	2,000	93⅜	1,000	99	8,000	102⅜
20,000	103¾	2,000	93¾	Lou & N unif 4s		5,000	102¼
2,000	103½	5,000	93¾	9,000	92½	2,000	102
registered		2,000	93¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		M & O col 4s	
Am Hide & L 6s		registered		2,000	87	1,000	78¾
2,000	99⅝	1,000	93¾	Mo Pac 1st con 6s		Tenn C & I gen 5s	
4,000	100	Denver Div 4s		5s, 1917	102⅛	5,000	97½
Am T & T col 4s		1,000	93⅜	1,000	93	Term Assn of St	
1,000	84½	Nebr ext 4s		5s, 1920		L 1st 4½s	
26,000	84	2,000	94¼	4,000	93½	1,000	93¾
conv 4½s		1,000	94¾	conv 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	90⅜	S W Div 4s		5,000	72⅜	2,000	99
70,000	90¾	1,000	98	1,000	78	Third Av ref 4s	
15,000	91	Chi Gt Westn 4s		Nat Rys of Mex		6,000	80⅜
500	91⅛	conv 4½s		prior lien 4½s		15,000	80
60,000	90⅞	1,000	70¼	8,000	52	adj 5s	
15,000	91	Chi, Mil & St P		National Tube 5s		5,000	74½
15,000	90⅞	gen 4s, Ser A		4,000	95½	24,000	74⅜
17,000	91	5,000	90¼	N Y Air Brake		15,000	74
12,000	91⅛	conv 4½s		1st conv 6s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
500	91¼	7,000	100½	4,000	96½	2,000	56
11,000	91¼	gen 4½s		N Y Cent, Lake		Ulster & Del 5s	
10,000	91⅜	2,000	100½	Shore col 3½s		1,000	101
1,000	91½	C & P Wn 5s		1,000	76⅞	Union Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	91⅝	1,000	102⅜	N Y G, E, L, H &		conv 4s	
1,000	91⅞	C, M & P 8d 4s		P pur mon 4s		1,000	94⅜
20,000	91⅝	8,000	87½	5,000	81⅝	13,000	90⅝
10,000	91⅜	8,000	87¼	N Y, Lack & W		7,000	90½
3,000	91⅜	C & N W gen 4s		constructn 5s		1st & ref 4s	
10,000	91⅜	1,000	94	1,000	104	1,000	90
10,000	91⅜	Chi Rwys 5s		N Y, N H & H		U R Rs of S F 4s	
10,000	91¼	1,000	96⅝	conv deb 6s		2,000	52
10,000	91⅜	Chi, Rock I & P		5,000	104	U S Steel C of 5s	
9,000	91⅜	R F ref 4s		50,000	103⅛	2,000	99¾
5,000	91⅜	1,000	71	15,000	102⅝	2,000	99⅝
Am Wr Paper 5s		3,000	70⅜	15,000	103	1,000	99⅝
2,000	72½	C, R I & P RR 4s		1,000	103⅜	11,000	99⅝
1,000	72	11,000	46¾	11,000	103⅜	4,000	99⅝
Armour & Co 4½s		1,000	49¾	1,000	103½	32,000	99⅝
5,000	89¼	1,000	49⅝	1,000	103¼	1,000	99¾
5,000	88	7,000	49½	1,000	103½	2,000	99⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s		6,000	49⅜	cv deb 6s, w i		registered	
3,000	92	5,000	49¾	150,000	102	500	99⅝
5,000	92¼	1,000	49¾	cony 3½s		500	99⅝
adj 4s, stpd		1,000	49¾	2,000	68	Virgn Ry 1st 5s	
500	83¼	Chino Copper 6s		N Y Rys ref 4s		1,000	97⅜
500	83⅛	2,500	143	10,000	73	Wabash 1st 5s	
Calif-Ariz 1st &		D & H 1st & ref 4s		adj 5s		3,000	101⅝
ref 4½s		2,000	94	3,000	54½	5,000	94
1,000	94½	deb 4s, 1916		12,000	54⅜	2,000	94½
Trans S L 4s		10,000	97	10,000	54½	2,000	94½
1,000	87	Den & R Gr 1st		34,000	54¾	Wabash R R ref	
Atl Coast Line, L		& ref 5s		20,000	54½	& ext 4s	
& N col 4s		1,000	68	N Y Teleph 4½s		15,000	49⅛
5,000	86½	Det U Ry con 4½s		1,000	94¼	1,000	49⅞
5,000	86¼	2,000	68½	6,000	94½	1,000	49⅝
5,000	86	1,000	68	N Y, W & Bos 4½s		1,000	49⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s		Dist Tel Corp 5s		10,000	75	1,000	49⅝
10,000	102⅜	22,000	60¾	cony 3½s		Cn Tr Co ctfs	
B & O pr lien 3½s		Erie 1st con 4s		3,000	75¼	of dep, stpd	
5,000s20f	90¾	3,000	82½	N & W divisni 4s		10,000	46
gold 4s		7,000	82	3,000	83	Wab Pac 1st 4s,	
1,000	90¾	cv 4s, Ser A		Pocah C & C 4s		Colum Tr ctfs	
conv 4½s		5,000	71½	1,000	88½	1,000	16
7,500	90¼	Fa col tr 4s		Nor Pacific 4s		Westn Electric 5s	
14,000	90¼	8,000s20f	87¾	6,000	91¾	1,000	100
3,000	90¾	Gen Elec deb 5s		1,000s20f	91½	Wn Maryland 4s	
Beth Steel 5s		1,000	101⅝	Nor Pacific 5s		3,000	75¼
1,000	92½	Gt Nor ref 4½s		1,000	84½	West Shore 4s	
1st & ref 5s		10,000	98¼	5,000s20f	84½	3,000	90⅜
5,000	79	Ill Steel 4½s		Ore S L gtd ref 4s		Westingh El & M	
Bklyn City R R 5s		10,000	81⅝	21,000	89⅜	1st cv s f 5s	
500	99¾	Inter-Met 4½s		Pac Tel & Tel 5s		5% notes	
B R T 5s, 1918		5,000	74¼	1,000	96¼	1,000	94½
2,000	94¼	1,000	74¾	Penn 4s, 1946			
5,000	94¼	11,000	74¼	1,000	99		
		5,000	74½	cony 3½s			
				10,000	97⅛		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 17, 1913	150,415
Same day last year	404,282
Total year to date	79,535,453
Same period last year	128,179,559
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	65.72 +.14
Same day last year	77.56 —.26

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.88	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 17, 1913	4	3½	3½	$4.8530	$4.8525	$4.8530
Same day last year.	5	3¾	4¾	4.8560	4.8550	4.8555
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅛	20¼	200	Alaska old Mines	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	...
69⅝	69½	8,400	Amalgamated Cop	70¼	70⅝	69½	69½	— ⅝
26⅛	26⅛	850	Am. Can	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
88	88½	100	Am. Can pf	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
36	38	400	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
63	64¼	100	Am. Cities pf	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
98	103	100	Am. Express	100½	100½	100½	100½	—2½
4¼	4½	300	Am. Hide & Leath	4	4	4	4	— ½
21	23	500	Am. Hide & L pf	21	21¼	21	21	—2
21½	22	200	Am. Ice Securities	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
28¼	30	300	Am. Locomotive	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
97	98½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	96	98	98	98	— ⅛
61½	61¾	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
114⅝	114¾	13,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	114⅞	115⅜	113⅝	114¾	+1⅛
245	250	250	Am. Tobacco	248	248	248	248	+2
100¾	101½	250	Am. Tob. pf., new	101¼	101½	101½	101½	— ½
33⅞	34⅛	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
29	31	200	Assets Realization	30	30	30	30	...
92¾	93	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	...
117½	118	200	Atlantic Coast Line	119	119	119	119	+1
96½	100½	20	Baldwin Loco. pf	100¼	100½	100¾	100½	...
91¼	91¾	300	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	91¾	91¼	91¾	+ ½
86⅞	86⅞	600	Brook. Rapid Tran	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
217⅞	218	6,800	Canadian Pacific	218⅝	219	217⅝	218½	+1¾
25	25¼	3,200	Central Leather Co	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+1½
93	93	105	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94	94	94	94	+1¾
285	320	25	Cent. R. R. of N. J	280	280	280	280	...
131¾	137	125	C., Mil. & St. P. pf	131¼	131½	131⅛	131⅞	+ ⅛
124	125	25	Chi. & Northwest	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
37	37½	1,600	Chino Copper	37⅛	37¼	37	37⅛	...
26¼	27¾	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	— ½
8⅞	8⅞	100	Corn Products Ref	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	...
62	63	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜	— ¼
92	93½	100	Deere & Co. pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
27	28	225	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
15¼	16¼	250	Distillers' Securities	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	600	Erie	27¼	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
34	35½	400	Erie 2d pf	34½	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅛
10	15	100	Federal M. & S	11	11	11	11	—3
135	136	900	General Electric	135	135⅛	134⅞	135⅝	+ ⅞
17⅛	17⅞	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	16⅞	17	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
76¼	77	400	Goodrich pf	77	77	76¼	77	+1
122½	123¾	350	Great Northern pf	123⅜	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝	+ ⅝
31	32	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	31½	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ½
14¼	14⅞	100	Inspiration Copper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	600	Inter.-Met. pf	59	59½	59	59	— ⅛
100½	101¼	500	Int. Harvester, N. J	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
100	101½	500	Int. Harvester Corp	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	...
7¼	8	100	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	...
148½	148¾	2,000	Lehigh Valley	148¾	149¼	148½	148¾	...
130	130½	200	Louisville & Nash	131	131	130⅝	130⅝	+ ¼
61	65½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	62	62	62	62	— ¼
13	13¾	100	Mercantile Mar. pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...
44¼	44⅝	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	44½	45¼	44½	44⅝	+ ½
81	84	300	Mexican Pet. pf	81	81	80	81	+1
21	21½	300	Miami Federal	21¼	21½	21	21	...
122	125½	50	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	...
53¾	54	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	...
24¼	25¼	700	Missouri Pacific	25½	25½	25	25	...
10⅝	10⅞	1,700	N. Rys.of Mex.2d pf	11⅞	11⅞	10⅝	10½	— ⅝
14¼	14½	100	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
91⅞	91⅝	1,600	N. Y. Central	91⅞	91⅞	91½	91½	+ ¼
68⅝	68⅞	8,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	69¼	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
102¼	103	200	Norfolk & Western	102⅝	103⅛	102⅛	102⅝	+ ⅛
65	66	100	North American	66	66	66	66	...
106	106½	450	Northern Pacific	106	106½	106	106½	+ ⅝
100½	106¾	3,300	Pennsylvania R. R	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅛
116¼	116½	100	People's Gas, Chi	116½	116½	110½	116½	+ ½
79½	81	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	+ ½
105¼	106	100	Pub. Serv.Corp.N. J	106½	106½	105½	105½	+ ½
1¾	2	100	Quicksilver	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	100	Ray Con. Copper	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
161½	161⅝	27,200	Reading	162	162¼	161½	161⅝	+ ⅛
87	88	200	Reading 2d pf	87	88	87	88	+1½
19¼	19¾	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
76¼	78¼	300	Rep. Iron & St. pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	...
13¾	13⅝	300	Rock Island Co	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
19½	19⅝	400	Rock Island Co. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13	15	300	Rumely (M.) Co	14	14	14	14	...
32	36	535	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	34½	34½	34	34	— ½
6¾	7	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20	21	100	St. Louis Southwest	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
55	58	100	St. Louis Southw pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ½
16½	17¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	16½	16¼	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
24	30	200	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
1,900	83	1,900	Southern Pacific	86½	86¾	85⅝	86	+ ⅛
91⅞	92¼	100	South. Pac. certs	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
21¾	22	200	Southern Ry. ext	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
17	17½	300	Studebaker Co	17	17	17	17	—1
28⅞	29¼	300	Tennessee Copper	29	29	29	29	...
113	115	100	Texas Co	112	112	112	112	+2
39¼	40	500	Third Avenue	40	40	39¾	39¾	...
150⅞	151	16,300	Union Pacific	151⅛	151⅞	151	151	+ ¼
54½	55	100	U. S. Rubber	55	55	55	55	...
100	100¼	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100	100	100	100	...
55¾	55⅞	24,800	U. S. Steel	56¼	56⅝	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
104⅝	105	400	U. S. Steel pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	...
46¾	47	1,

WON'T PUSH FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF WIRES

Party Caucus Must First Indorse Telegraph or Telephone, Bill, Leaders Say.

BURLESON URGES PROJECT

Really Belongs to Postal Service, Says Annual Report—Lewis Would Take Telephones First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Government ownership of both telegraph and telephone facilities is urged by Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report, made public to-night. But no recommendation for legislation is made, and there were developments at the Capitol to-day which indicated that no such legislation would be enacted at the present session of Congress. Some of the day's developments were:

First—Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, father of the parcel post legislation, who has been collaborating with Postmaster General Burleson's experts in an investigation of the telegraphic and telephonic facilities of the country and drafting a government ownership bill, asserted that he would not introduce a government ownership bill at this time.

Second—Representative Moon of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which all such measures would be referred, asserted that no such bill would be reported by his committee until a caucus of the Democratic Party in the House had had an opportunity to express itself on the question.

Third—Postmaster General Burleson, declaring that the Government should own both telegraphic and telephonic facilities, said that—"if desired"—he would submit to the appropriate committees of Congress for their consideration the results of the investigation made by his department.

While no friction has arisen between Mr. Burleson and Mr. Lewis, their failure to reach a complete agreement on a tentative draft of a bill will contribute toward the postponement of action by Congress at this session. The bill Mr. Lewis has drafted calls only for Government ownership of telephone facilities, without recommending Government ownership of telegraph lines. Mr. Burleson favors absorbing both services.

Would Regulate Telegraph.

Mr. Lewis thinks that Government ownership of telegraph companies should follow the Federal acquisition of telephone companies. The latter, if accomplished under the Lewis plan, would be utilized as a "regulator" for telegraphic service, just as the Lewis parcel-post plan was intended to "regulate" the express companies.

Mr. Lewis soon will make a speech in the House, fully giving his views as to the desirability of Government ownership both of telephone and telegraph facilities "ultimately," but urging that Government ownership of telephone lines be undertaken first. This speech already is in type.

Though Mr. Lewis has completed his bill, he told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night that he had abandoned the idea of introducing such a measure himself, at least at this time. Mr. Lewis declined to discuss the bill.

Asked as to the status of the "Government Ownership" bill, Chairman Moon said he could not say when it introduced by him until after the Christmas holidays, and that none had been completed. It was possible, Mr. Moon said, that the bill might not be introduced this session. The subject involved important questions of national policy, both as to the wisdom of embarking upon so extensive a Government ownership project at this time and as to expense, as well as to the desirability and practicability of taking over the telephonic and telegraphic facilities simultaneously. He said the matter should be passed upon by the caucus of Democrats of the House before being brought forward from his committee. Mr. Moon asserted that it would have to have the support of the party to materialize into legislation.

Mr. Underwood, the House leader, said that no request for a Government ownership caucus had been made, and indicated that it might be wise to wait for Mr. Lewis's speech and ascertain whether the country was ready for such legislation.

A Settled Policy, Says Burleson.

Postmaster General Burleson's report contains this reference to Government acquisition of telephones and telegraphs:

A study of the constitutional purposes of the postal establishment leads to the conviction that the Post Office Department should have control over all means of communication of intelligence. The first telegraph line in this country was maintained and operated as a part of the Postal Service, and it is to be regretted that Congress saw fit to relinquish this facility to private enterprise. The monopolistic nature of the telegraph business makes it of vital importance to the people that it be conducted by unselfish interests, and this can be accomplished only through Government ownership.

The act of July 24, 1866, providing for the Government acquisition of the telegraph lines upon payment of an appraised valuation, and the act of 1872, directing the Postmaster General to "report to Congress the possible cost of operating a telegraph and telephone system with the Postal Service by some feasible plan," are evidences of the policy of this Government ultimately to acquire and operate these electrical means of communication as postal facilities, as is done by all the principal nations, the United States alone excepted.

The successful operation of the parcel post has demonstrated the capacity of the Government to conduct the public utilities which fall properly within the postal provision of the Constitution.

Every argument in favor of the Government ownership of telegraph lines may be advanced with equal logic and force in favor of the Government ownership of telephone lines. It has been competently decided that a telephonic message and a telegram are the same within the meaning of the laws governing the telegraph service, and therefore it is believed that the statute enabling the Government to acquire, upon the payment of an appraised valuation, the telegraph lines of the country, will enable the Government to acquire the telephonic network of the country. While it is true that the telephone companies have not complied with the requirements of Section 5,267, Revised Statutes, this cannot be held to nullify the intent of the law, since the non-performance on the part of the Government of any of its constitutional privileges in nowise surrenders the right to exercise these privileges whenever the best interests of the Government demand.

Recommendations Later.

Since June last the department has been conducting an investigation to determine the desirability and practicability of extending the Government ownership and control of means of communication, with a view to the acquisition by the Government of the telegraph and telephone facilities, to be operated as an adjunct to the Postal Service. The Postmaster General is now engaged in reviewing the data collected, and later, if desired, will submit same to the appropriate committees of Congress for their consideration.

Section 5,267, Revised Statutes, to which Mr. Burleson alludes, follows:

The United States may, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines property, and effects of any or all companies acting under the provisions of the act of July 24, 1866, entitled "An Act to Aid in the Construction of Telegraph Lines and to Secure to the Government the Use of the Same for Postal, Military, or Other Purposes," at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously chosen.

REPORTS POSTAL SURPLUS.

Department Self-Sustaining for First Time Since 1883, Says Burleson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—That the Postal Service now is self-supporting for the first time since 1883 is asserted in the annual report of Postmaster General Burleson, transmitted to-day to Congress. Mr. Burleson explains that Postmaster General Hitchcock was led by faulty calculations to claim a surplus for the fiscal year 1911.

Mr. Burleson reports that "the total expenses of maintaining the Postal Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, is found to be exceeded by the revenues for the same period, and that there is an actual surplus of $3,841,-906.78." The net revenues for the year were $266,578,192.24 and the expenses $262,736,285.46. Mr. Burleson adds:

The prime consideration in perfecting the personnel of the Postal Service shall be to recognize efficiency and to eliminate partisanship. The service should be extended, with due regard for the exigencies of public revenue, wherever its benefit, convenience and social welfare warrant the expenditure necessary, irrespective of whether or not the revenue from each extension will defray the cost thereof.

Recommendations made to Congress include:

That the Post Office Department be given exclusive jurisdiction over the selection of the sites for public buildings to be used wholly for Post Office purposes, and joint authority with the Secretary of the Treasury in the selection of sites for federal buildings to be used jointly by the postal and other branches of the Government service.

To amend existing law in order to allow $2,000 indemnity for accidental death of any officer or employe of the Postal Service for death within one year as the result of injuries sustained in the service in the line of duty. Provision is also made for leave with full pay for a period of one year for injuries sustained in the line of duty, and then at half pay for not exceeding one year additional. This is an important recommendation, for the reason that the existing law applies only to railway postal clerks, sea post clerks, and Post Office Inspectors.

The elimination of surety bonds now required of postal officers and employes and the substitution of a guaranty fund established and maintained by assessments prescribed by the Postmaster General.

To authorize the Postmaster General to contract for experimental aerial mail service, for which an estimate of $50,000 is herein submitted.

To permit the Postmaster General to transfer clerks from Post Offices of the first and second classes to the Railway Mail Service at salaries higher than the entrance salary in the Railway Mail Service.

To extend existing law so as to provide substitutes for railway postal clerks who are absent with pay on account of sickness, the expense of employing such substitute to be borne by the Government, instead of by the clerk.

To authorize the issuance of postal money orders payable at any money order office.

To authorize the removal of the limitation on the amount of postal savings deposits, with the proviso that interest shall not be paid on more than $500.

The report indicates that the growth of the parcel post business has been phenomenal.

"The experience gained in the operation of the system under the revised rates and weights has shown that a further reduction of rates and increase of weight limit is justified," says the Postmaster General, "and it is believed that the parcel post should be made eventually to serve the people as fully and completely as possible without interfering with the efficient conduct of the Postal Service, and that changes in the regulations that will have the effect of increasing the volume of parcel post mail should be made gradually and only after experience and investigation have shown that they may be put into effect without loss or detriment to the service."

In connection with the "prodigious growth" of the parcel post service, particularly, Mr. Burleson discusses additional compensation to the railroads for carrying the mails. He says that data is being obtained by the department which will enable him to lay before Congress, at a later date, his conclusions "as to what will be just and adequate compensation for all services which the railroads have rendered, or will be called upon to render, the Government."

It is the announced purpose of Mr. Burleson not to encourage the extension of free delivery of mails in villages, because of the inferiority of the service and the impossibility to secure economical administration of it. It is his intention, therefore, wherever practicable to utilize the services of rural carriers for the delivery of mails in small towns.

Insurance for City Employes.

BERKELEY, Cal., Dec. 17.—A compensating insurance fund for the protection of the city's employes was created here yesterday by the enactment of a municipal ordinance. By its terms employes will receive compensation for disabilities suffered in the course of their duties. A tax of one-half cent on each $100 of assessed valuation will be levied as a necessary start until the fund totals $10,000.

AID FOR EXPORTERS IN CURRENCY BILL

Foreign Branch Banks Would Help American Commerce, H. V. Cann Tells Manufacturers.

EXTENSION OF TRADE FIELD

Secretary Redfield's Plan for Reorganizing the Bureau of Foreign Commerce Indorsed.

About 100 prominent members of the American trade export were present at the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association yesterday at the Whitehall Club.

A resolution was passed indorsing Secretary of Commerce Redfield's plan for reorganizing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, accrediting to the more important fields of commerce commercial attachés whose duties would be to study industrial and trade conditions and transmit detailed reports thereon to the bureau for the benefit of manufacturers and others in the United States. The Secretary of the association was instructed to place copies of the resolution in the hands of the President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the respective Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché of the Russian Embassy, spoke on the need of more direct commerce between the United States and Russia, and H. V. Cann manager of the Foreign Exchange Department of the National City Bank, of this city, had for his subject, "What will the currency bill do for the American exporter?" Mr. Cann said in part:

"The time is drawing near when good banking practice must take the place of theories. I will proceed on the assumption (unwarrantable at present) that, out of the curious assortment of clauses based on sound principles, and clauses inspired by prejudice or political expediency will finally come a constructive measure good for the whole country. Therefore, I propose to refer to the section of the bill with which, in a narrower sense, the exporters are more concerned. That section reads in part as follows:

That any national banking association possessing a capital of $1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board, upon such conditions and under such circumstances as may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States.

"Some foreigners might regard such a move on the part of the Federal Reserve banks as unduly enterprising. It would, indeed, be a novel proceeding for a bank in which the Government is largely interested to go abroad and compete for business with private interests there.

"The great American banks that engage in international transactions are really wonderful examples of what can be accomplished, notwithstanding the limitations of narrow-minded legislation. Practically the whole enormous movement of staple commodities and manufactured goods sent abroad every year by this wonderful nation is financed from the seaboard by a small number of the great financial institutions. In this they must have the help of great accepting banks abroad and the large foreign discount markets. American banks must be important in an international sense before they can obtain such facilities.

"The American manufacturer who exports his product fills a great and indispensible place in the economic life of the country. He, more than all others, would feel the benefit of a well-established foreign branch system of his home banks. Exporters of foodstuffs and staples would be helped also, but not to such a marked extent as the producers themselves. Not so with manufacturers. Their goods must compete with other countries. Lowering tariffs will not lessen this competition. It is an interesting fact that the Britons and the Germans, who so far outdistanee you in foreign trade, have the best developed foreign branch banking systems.

"The first effect of the Currency bill will be to contract credits in order to affect the vast shifting of reserves and to meet new conditions. This will bring about higher interest rates and a fall in exchange so that you will get less for bills drawn against shipments of goods abroad. That condition should be only temporary if the bill is received with favor by the country.

"The section quoted a few minutes ago impresses me as one of the most important features of the new law. Its possibilities are very far-reaching. If it brings about the existence a system of foreign branches of the national banks, a splendid training ground will thus be provided for our younger men, who, after spending some years in a foreign service, may return home better fitted by their experience to help in conducting the banking business of the country. American commerce would feel the benefit of foreign branches, which would undoubtedly help to bring the exporter in touch with new customers, would greatly improve the facilities we now have for selecting credits, and reduce the cost of your foreign collections."

North Shore Traction Seeks Funds.

The New York & North Shore Traction Company wishes to issue an additional $115,464 of capital stock. On May 31, 1911, it received permission from the Public Service Commission to issue $757,000 of its capital stock and $800,000 in bonds to retire previously issued bonds, as well as $10,000 for working capital. It now states that it has expended money and incurred obligations since that date to the amount of $115,-464, for which it wishes to issue more stock. Commissioner Matthie will hold a hearing on the application on Dec. 22.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat was irregular yesterday, and without definite trend, closing unchanged to ¼c lower. Corn and oats, on the other hand displayed firmness. Corn advanced from ⅛ to ⅜c and oats left off steady after going up with corn. Cotton recovered partially from early weakness which carried some options into new low ground for the movement, and ended the day with losses extending from 2 to 7 points. Cotton oil was firm and provisions were fairly steady.

WHEAT.

The first Government report on the condition of the new Winter wheat crop made the percentage of condition 97.2 and the acreage 36,506,000. Both the condition and the acreage were the largest ever reported, and while the Government made no estimate on the indicated yield, local and Western statisticians figured that the outlook was for a crop anywhere from 533,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels. Even allowing for more than the average loss, the indications are for a large crop next year. The market moved in a very listless manner throughout the day, and even when the report was published prices showed only slight losses, closing net unchanged to ¼c lower.

Underlying sentiment appeared to lean a little to the bull side of the market owing to the belief that any change in conditions would be in favor of higher prices, but there was a noticeable absence of speculative interest in the market and traders generally seemed willing to limit operations and await developments.

The foreign markets were slightly higher and there were unfavorable reports from both Argentina and Australia regarding threshing returns and export sales amounted to twenty-seven loads to Liehon. In local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1 elevator domestic and $1.01 f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½c f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	98	98	98¼
May	99¼	99	99	99 3-16	97⅛
July	....	....	96¼	96	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	89¼	88⅛	88⅞	88⅞	86
May	92¼	91⅞	92	92⅜	91¼
July	89	88⅛	88⅝	89	87⅜

CORN.

The corn market again showed remarkable firmness, in view of continued heavy receipts at Western points, prices closing at net gains of ⅛@⅜c. Shorts in December were the principal buyers, but there was a general tendency to cover.

In the local cash market new No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 77⅜c, c. i. f., to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜	70¼	48⅜
May	70⅜	70¼	70¼	70⅛	48¼
July	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	69½	49⅜

OATS.

The oats market showed little or no feature, although prices were slightly higher early in the day in sympathy with corn, but at the close quotations were net unchanged. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 45¾@46¼c; No. 2, 46¼@47c; No. 3, 45¼@46c; No. 4, 44½@45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45c@46¼c; fancy clipped white 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	39¾	32⅞
May	42⅞	42¼	42¾	42½	33⅝
July	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	41½	33½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was less active, and prices ruled comparatively steady in the face of a further decline in the hog market. Shorts were good buyers, and there was also buying by houses with stock yard connections. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 48,000, estimated for Thursday, 34,000; Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Sent.
January	10.75	10.67	10.70	10.70	9.92½
May	11.05	10.97	11.11	10.95	9.85
Ribs—					
January	10.82	10.80	10.82	10.77	9.62½
May	11.10	11.05	11.07	11.05	9.65
Pork—					
January	....	....	20.72	20.70	17.75
May	20.97	20.80	20.90	20.85	18.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was quieter, and prices developed a steadier tone, in absence of selling pressure and on covering, final figures being 3 to 7 points net higher. Crude oil was not prassed for sale, although prices remained about unchanged.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.65@6.72	6.65
December	6.71	6.71	6.68@6.72	6.65
January	6.75	6.70	6.75@6.76	6.72
February	....	....	6.85@6.92	6.84
March	7.01	6.97	7.02@7.03	6.95
April	7.11	7.08	7.09@7.12	7.06
May	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.21	7.14
June	....	....	7.22@7.28	7.16
July	7.29	7.26	7.30@7.82	7.24

COTTON.

The cotton market sold into new low ground for the movement yesterday under renewed liquidation and bear pressure, which was inspired by continued talk of unfavorable trade conditions, and of large ginning returns. January contracts sold at 12.20c, or 16 points under the closing figures of Tuesday, about 75 points under the high level reached shortly after the publication of the Government's crop estimate on Friday, and 28 per bale below the high records of last October. Covering was active enough to cause rallies of 8@10 points in the late trading, however, and the market closed steady at a net loss of only 2@7 points.

Better cables than due encouraged a renewal of Tuesday's late covering movement at the opening, and first prices were steady at an advance of 1@3 points. Prices worked up to a net advance of about 6@8 points in consequence, but on the close of Liverpool had shut out straddle buying, there was less support, and the market soon weakened. Offerings became more active as prices eased off, and stop orders were uncovered on the part which carried active months 14@19 points net lower. Their execution was followed by the covering responsible for the closing rally.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.90c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.65	12.40	12.52@12.53	12.59
January	12.49	12.26	12.37@12.38	12.42
February	....	....	12.35@12.38	12.42
March	12.70	12.48	12.56@12.57	12.62
April	12.65	12.65	12.55@12.57	12.60
May	12.67	12.45	12.55@12.56	12.60
June	....	....	12.51@12.53	12.56
July	12.51	12.40	12.48@12.49	12.54
August	12.26	12.26	12.30@12.31	12.31
September	....	....	11.85@11.85	11.86
October	11.78	11.76	11.71@11.73	11.74

COFFEE.

The coffee market was lower under moderate selling pressure prompted by the decline in Europe and increased offerings from Brazil. Discouraged longs were the principal sellers, but there was thought to be more or less selling for European account and against arrivals from Brazil. Receipts at primary points were again quite liberal. A peculiar feature in the situation is the fact that while a decline in prices was attributed to weakness in the cost and freight situation and prices in the local futures market declined to considerably under the low point of the November break, cost and freight quotations were not as low as at that time, being shown that the March coffee sold at 5.40 in November Santos 4s were quoted at 11.35 and Rio 7s at 8.90. The Havre market showed a loss of ½ franc and Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig lower. In Brazil the Rio market was 75 reis lower and Santos declined 50 reis.

The local spot market was dull and easy with Rio 7s at 9½c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December ...	9.07	9.07	9.00@ 9.02	9.12
January	9.16	9.10	9.09@ 9.10	9.25
February ...	....	....	9.22@ 9.23	9.38
March	9.40	....	9.33@ 9.36	9.51
April	....	....	9.48@ 9.50	9.63
May	9.70	9.62	9.62@ 9.63	9.76
June	....	....	9.71@ 9.72	9.86
July	9.86	9.80	9.80@ 9.81	9.95
August	....	....	9.88@ 9.90	10.05
September ...	10.06	9.98	9.96@ 9.97	10.12
October	10.10	10.10	10.00@10.02	10.16
November ..	....	....	10.04@10.05	10.20

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day: 4,131 packages. Moderate demand for high grade fresh creamery, and feeling on such about steady. Process quiet. Factory and packing stock have a little more inquiry. Creamery, extras, 30@32c; extra firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 27½@31c; seconds, 23½@26½c; thirds, 22@23c; State, dairy, finest: 31@33c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 24@25c; process, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 2?@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 21@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, packing stock held, 19½@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts to-day, 586 boxes. Trading quiet. Market steady on highest grades. No pressure to sell the finest selected grades, but buying in small lots. Skims dull. State, whole milk, held, specials, 16¾c; average, fancy, 16¼@16½c; fresh, specials, 16c; average, fancy, 15½@15¾c; undergrades, 12½@13½c; State, whole milks, daisies, held, best, 16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 16@16½c; fresh, best, 16c; twins and flats, held, best, 16@16½c; State, skims, held, specials, 12@13c; choice, 11@12c; skims, fresh, choice, 10½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 3@10c; skims, full skims or badly defective, 2@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 6,426 cases, and rather a more confident holding. Offerings, however, are ample for all needs at unchanged quotations. Storage eggs held firmly; demand limited, but the sales reported are at sustained prices. Nearby eggs quiet. Whites must be unusually large and fine to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 30@32c; dirties, 25@27c; checks, 22@25c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 30½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 22@27c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 42@43c; gathered whites, fine to fancy, large, 42@43c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, whites, fair to good, 38@40c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 32@36c; Western, gathered white, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery brown, 32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@36c; fresh, foreign, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 26@30c; held fresh, 120-dozen cases, poor to fair, 22@28c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to good, 23@25c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 22½@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—There was no improvement in the demand for refined sugar and prices remained unchanged. The local raw sugar market was unchanged as to prices. The London beat sugar market was weak and lower, being quoted at 8s 11¾d for December, 9s for January, and 9s 8¾d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The demand for molasses was not heavy and prices remained about unchanged. Syrups were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—The market was dull yesterday, although receipts were liberal. Prices were more or less nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—This market was quiet and nominally unchanged.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—There were no price changes reported in the market yesterday.

WINTER CROPS PROMISING.

Wheat and Rye in Exceptional Condition—Wheat Acreage Larger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—An increase of 8.6 per cent. or 2,888,000 acres, in the area planted to Winter wheat in the United States this Fall, compared with the revised estimated area sown last year, was reported to-day by the Department of Agriculture. The condition of Winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 97.2 per cent. of a normal, the highest Dec. 1 condition recorded since 1903. The acreage is 36,506,000.

Rye shows a decrease of 1.1 per cent., or 29,000 acres, in the area sown, compared with last Fall while the Dec. 1 condition, 95.3 per cent. is the highest since 1907; acreage 2,702,000.

Texas, with 30 per cent., and Oklahoma with 35 per cent., show the greatest increase in Winter wheat acreage, while Kansas, which has by far the greatest area sown, showed an increase of 11 per cent. Ohio's acreage shows an increase of 5 per cent.; Indiana, 13 per cent.; Illinois, 15 per cent.; Missouri, 10 per cent.; Nebraska, 2 per cent., and Pennsylvania, 1 per cent., while Washington's acreage decreased 1 per cent.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

APPLETON, D. SIDNEY, (died March 16, 1908;) gross estate, $4,864.53; net estate a deficit; interest in leasehold of building at Grand and Greene Streets, $3,524.03; interest in copartnership carried on in London, $1,-346.50; notes of the Interlaken Land Company, worthless; deductions, $13,766.

BLANCARD, CHRISTIAN, (died Dec. 10, 1912;) net estate, $97,263.29; bank account, $6,902.42; stock, tools, and machinery in jewelers' findings business at 96 Maiden Lane, $105,352.46; certificate of Assurance League of America, $5,000; patent for improved safety catch, $500.

WENDEL, ROSA, (died Oct. 3, 1912;) net estate, $5,290.84; bank accounts, $4,575.31; furniture, $50; one-half interest in butcher business at 2,733 Eighth Avenue, $1,820.16.

FRISBIE, FLORENCE V. W., (died Dec. 13, 1912;) net estate in New York, $6,307.58; one-half interest in 351 West Fifty-seventh Street, $8,181.95.

GERARD, VICTOR, (died Oct. 12, 1912,) net estate, $2,682.91; cash, $300.98; bank accounts, $2,793.20; personal effects, $167.

HYMAN, JOSEPH, (died Jan. 17;) net estate, $44,488.73; cash, $2,501.45; personal effects, $50; stock, $44,325; 200 shares Henry Morgenthau Company; 225 shares Hudson Realty Company

KENNA, PATRICK, (died March 10;) net estate, $5,950.28; equity in 3,103 Heath Avenue, the Bronx, $2,544.32; bank accounts, $4,000.36.

McMAHON, MARY, (died Feb. 18, 1904;) net estate, $500; bank accounts, $1,000.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN, (died June 6;) net estate, $111,040.47; premises 228 West Fifteenth Street, $15,500; bank account, $3,600; personal effects, $300; bonds, $95,691.01, as follows: $25,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; $25,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois; $5,000 Reading and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company; $3,000 Denver & Rio Grande; $10,000 Buffalo, New York & Erie; $12,000 Jersey Central; $8,000 Rio Grande Western; $10,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; $5,000 Mo., Kansas & Texas; plumbing business at 15 East Eighth Street, $912.67.

MULLER, MARGARET L., (died June 1;) net estate, $180,278.47; bank accounts, $14,-631.66; personal effects, $484.20; stocks and bonds, $173,172.64; stocks as follows: 182 shares Manhattan Company, 94 shares Consolidated Gas Company, 85 shares Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, 114 shares Lackawanna, 21 shares Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company, 10 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 8 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, 5 shares Importers and Traders National Bank, one free share Society Library, 28 shares New Haven Railroad, equity in 30 shares Lackawanna; bonds as follows: $10,000 New York & Erie, $10,000 Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, $10,-000 Northern Pacific, $7,000 Union Pacific, $4,000 Texas Pacific, $4,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Montant extension, $4,000 Peoria & Eastern Railroad, $3,000 Cin., Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, $3,000 American Dock Imp., $3,000 C., C., C. & St. L., $3,000 Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad, $3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, $2,000 N. J. Junction, $1,000 Louisiana & Western, $1,000 Albany Railroad, $1,000 Chicago & Erie, $1,000 N. Y., Sus. & Western, $1,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, $1,000 Iowa Central, $6,000 Ind. Steel Company, $1,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain, $700 New Haven Railroad.

MURDEN, CHARLES CARROLL, (died Dec. 13, 1912;) net estate, $7,291.27; bank accounts, $7,056.73; cash given to sister, $1,-014.80; personal effects, $455.

POLHEMUS, RAMONA, (died June 22, 1912;) supplemental report fixes net estate at $9,088.39.

QUINN, ELIZABETH A., (died May 3, 1912;) net estate, $4,705.25; bank acount, $2,631.85; personal effects, $162; stocks and bonds, $3,618.78; 1 share National Bank of Commerce stock; 7 shares Dabney Oil Company; 10 shares Southern Pacific; $2,500 gold bonds of Denver & Rio Grande.

ROOME, EDWARD A., (died June 6, 1913;) net estate, $15,404.31; premises 135 Manhattan Avenue, $11,500; cash, $120; personal effects, $4.10; 4 bonds Milwaukee, Lakeshore & Western, interest, $4,315.24.

SHURTLEFF, JULIA B., (died May 18;) net estate, $50,792.19; one-quarter interest in the following premises: 2,376 Third Avenue, $22,750; 2,378 Third Avenue, $25,500; 160 and 162 East 120th Street, $23,500; 441 Lenox Avenue, $20,500; 443 Lenox Avenue, $13,500; total interest in realty, $26,437.50; bank accounts, $8,019.72; bonds and mortgages with accrued interest, $13,774.41; personal effects, $481; trust accounts, $4,242.36.

STUYVESANT, THOMAS D., (died Aug. 29;) net estate, $18,087; equity in 2,063 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, $9,400; bank accounts, $4,546.07; insurance, $100; stock, $4,-819.40; 30 shares Delaware & Hudson; 10 shares Delaware & Hudson; 10 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit; 10 shares Union Pacific common; 2 shares Union Pacific preferred.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

155—Alexander R. Magruder et al., appellants, vs. Fred A. Drury et al., trustees.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel.

140—The Baer Brothers Mercantile Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company.—Argument continued.

141—William Seim et al. vs. James D. Hurd et al. and

142—The Woodward Company vs. James D. Hurd et al.—Argued.

144—The Carolina Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Zachary, administrator, &c.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Dec. 18: Nos. 144, 148, 150, 151, 154, 156, 157, 159, 160, and 161.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. 124—Gen Elec Co v. City of Dunkirk. 129—Lehigh Valley Transp Co v. Catawissa. 130—Phila & Reading v. Cheektawaga. 132—Matter of Yorkville Coal Co. 134—Knickerbocker Steam Towage Co v. Hendrick Hudson. 135—Aloha Portland Cement Co v. Curzi. 136—In re Mitchell. 137—Wafford v. Press Pub Co. 138—In re Zoffer. 141—Clement v. Brown.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 141—Struthers Farber P Co v. Paper Working Machine Co. 142—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 143—Same v. same. 165—Macbeth Evans Glass Co v. Young. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Washer Mfg. 169—Hubbell v. C L Editz Co. 176—Bentley, Trustee, v. Young. 189—Moore v. De Mille.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 173—Haas v. Stewart. 166—Merrick Co. v. County of Putnam. 170—Miller v. Third Av R R Co. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 171—Hughes v. N Y, L & W R R Co. 45—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R R Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 247—Board of Education v. Maxson.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday: 770—People v. Qualey. 773—People v. O'Brien. 779—People v. Weiss. 224—Clarke v. Schmidt.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J., Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 338, 339—Florio v. Joline. 365—Russo v. Brinor. 369—Matter of 191st St. 369½—Lugar v. Livermore. 370—Hynds v. same. 371—Robb v. Ann Erret Co. 372—West End Motor Co. 373—Spannhake v. Mountain Const Co. 376—Minat v. N Y Times Co. 377—Luenzo v. D'Ambra Const Co. 381—Hughes v. Armbuster. 382—Goldstein v. Elsner & Const Co. 384—Perman v. Blyn Son Sons. 387—Hagar v. Reilly. 388 — Etschels v. Fargo. 389—Potter v. Pictorial Review Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions.

Matter of Marazzi Const Co.—Matter of Brook Av. (Hockster.) 3—Fischer v. Meloy. 4—Tearle v. Tearle. 5—N Y Art Pub Co v. Mason Henry Press. 6—Klerst v. City N Y. 7—Bendt v. City N Y. 8—Falst v. Dean. 9—Lenox Const Co v. N Y Tel Co. 10—Enright v. N Y Times Co. 11—People ex rel Raymond v. Steinfeld Co. 12—Bell v. Eastman. 13—Pines v. Van Schiffer, Testatr of McCaugh.) 15—Chauveau v. Maxwell. 16—Gaines v. Gaines. 17—O'Brien v. Keenan. 18—Chauveau v. Maxwell. 19—Same v. same. 20—Parker v. Horsley. 21—Porter v. Dobbs.

Campbell v. Leflesner. 23—Barclay Realty Co v. Warner. 24—Matter of Pfizer. (American Wallen Co v. Pfizer.) 25—Meads v. Hood. 26—Klepak v. Proser. 27—Gross v. Proser. 28—Mitteldeutsche Privat Bk v. Boselman. 29—

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON Dec. 17.—A further fall in pressure has taken place over the Eastern half of the country, and the weather is now cloudy over much of the country east of the Mississippi River, and during the last twenty-four hours there were rains in the South Plains States and the lower Mississippi Valley. Rains have also fallen in the Pacific States and snows in the north Plateau region. Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any part of the country and remain near or above the seasonal average generally.

With the exception of unsettled weather and probably local rains in the southeast States on Thursday and snows in the Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions the weather will be fair during Thursday and Friday throughout the country. Temperatures will be somewhat lower Thursday and Friday over the northern States east of the Mississippi River, and will change little elsewhere.

Winds for Thursday and Friday—North Atlantic, moderate west; Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East and West Gulf, light variable; Lake Michigan, moderate west and northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Fair Thursday; colder at night. Friday, fair and colder; moderate to brisk west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair and colder; light, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Thursday; colder by night. Friday, fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

The temperature recorded for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912	1913		1912	1913
8 A. M.	36	39	4 P. M.	41	48
6 A. M.	35	38	6 P. M.	43	45
9 A. M.	37	37	9 P. M.	46	44
12 M.	40	44	11 P. M.	48	44

This thermometer in 414 feet above the street level. The average temperatur yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GANDOLFO, BARTOLOMEO, (died Oct. 10;) left $17,000 realty and $500 personalty to his wife and children.

HARRIS, CHARLOTTE, (died Dec. 5;) left $1,600 personalty; $1,200 to Jeannette Harris, daughter, and $1 each to Isabella Goodman, Fannie Epstein, and Clara Obrieght, daughters.

LAPSLEY, MARGARET J., (died Dec. 9;) left more than $50,000 personalty to Arthur B. Lapsley, her son.

PENNIMAN, EDWARD A., (died July 11;) left more than $10,000 personalty to relatives, friends, and charitable institutions.

SUSHEIMER, ISAAC, (died July 18, 1912;) left less than $1,500 personalty to Amalia Susheimer, his wife.

ZINN, ADOLPH, (died Dec. 12;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $500 each to the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Montefiore Home; residue to friends and relatives.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR Men of Affairs

The New York Times INDEX

WOULD BE OF GREAT SERVICE TO:

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The New York Times INDEX

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SPECIMEN COPY SENT ON APPROVAL

The New York Times
Times Square, New York.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:05—230 East 135th St.; Mrs. M. Rau. $500
12:45—84 Cortlandt St.; Wilson's Carpenter Shop $25
1:15—813 Audubon Av.; J. J. Leventhal...$30
2:35—39th St. and North River; Penn. R. R. ..... Unknown
3:30—22 Mount Morris Park; Michael Houlihan ..... Trifling
7:50—1,135 Lexington Av.; T. Scott..Trifling
8:05—35 E. 59th St.; N. Y. Drug Co..Trifling
8:10—204 East 86th St.; Martin Long....$20
10:00—2,189 B'way; Schaefer estate..Trifling
10:45—42 Delancey St.; M. Schwartz..Trifling
11:05—165 and 167 Greenwich St.; N. Y. Life Insurance Co. ..... Trifling
11:55—Pier 8, East River; Spanish Steamship Co ..... Unknown
P. M.
1:35—211 West 115th St.; Sophia Handel.. Trifling
3:00—23d St. and 3d Av.; U. S. mail auto truck ..... Trifling
3:00—141 E. 103d St.; Herman Aurbach..$150
4:55—452 W. 55th St.; Champion Laundry.. Trifling
5:30—275 Avenue B; John Demonsky.Trifling
5:40—1,354 5th Av.; Louisa Gazzallo.... Trifling
5:45—255 W. 22d St.; L. Schwable....Trifling
6:00—3d Av. and 142d St.; Interborough R. R. ..... Trifling
6:30—143 W. Houston St.; V. Milone.Trifling
6:50—201st St. and Harlem River; George Crew $500
7:00—879 3d Av.; Carmella Millinlo..Trifling
8:35—49 Bayard St.; M. Wilensky....$10,000
9:40—463-465 Claremont Parkway; Wendover Bargain Store.....$2,000

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pension award patrol.: C. F. W. Mayer, 33 Prect., $700 a yr., Sept. 15, 1886.

Appt. as prob. patrol.: J. J. Rauf, to Sch. of Rects. Transfers: Serg.—J. W. Frazer, 18 Prect. to Det. Div.; Thos. Mills, 34 Prect. to Det. Div.; Jas. Connors, 30 Prect. to 63 Prect.; M. F. Kearney, 63 Prect. to 39 Prect.; W. T. Frost, 43 Prect. to 37 Prect.; J. B. Conway, 63 Prect. to 43 Prect.; E. S. Wilson, 63 Prect. to 283 Prect.; E. C. Devenport, 146 Prect. to 148 Prect.; Philip Suss, 283 Prect. to 146 Prect. Mutual: M. A. Conlon, 80 Prect. to 174 Prect.; F. C. West, 174 Prect. to 80 Prect.

Assignments: W. T. Frost, 37 Prect., and M. F. Kearney, 39 Prect. as s. h. attds.; J. B. Conway, 43 Prect., as driver; Philip Suss, 146 Prect., as operator pat. wag.; E. S. Wilson, 283 Prect. to mid. duty. Temp.: Capt.—J. J. Cray. Traf. Subdiv. C to comm. Traf. Div., 10 days. Lieut.—E. F. Harris, 158 Prect. to 282 Prect., 15 days. Patrol.—E. J. Mayo, 8 Prect. to 11th Insp. Dist., 10 days; Andrew Smith, 16 Prect. to Det. Div., 10 days; J. A. Hughes, 37 Prect., clerical duty, 10 days; G. E. Stringham, 167 Prect. to 33d Prect., as operator of patrol, 10 days. Det. Div.: Act. Capt.—F. T. Gallagher, 14 Det. Dist., to com. 7 Dist, in addition during sickness of Act. Capt. Act. Det. Serg. Hugh Cassidy, 36 Prect. to 42d Prect., 10 days.

Leaves with pay: Insp.—J. O'Brien, Traf. Div., 10 days.

Pay approved: H. J. Schutter, 33 Prect., from Aug. 24 to Oct. 11.

Fire Department.

Death of Fireman Thos. J. McManus, Eng. 40, announced. He died in performance of duty at 366 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 16. Funeral Dec. 18. A detail of 16 men, two each from the 1st to 8th Batl. inclusive, under Lt. P. J. Rogand, will escort body from Charles & Bully, 672 10th Av. to Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Amsterdam Av.

Appointed 4th grade, $1,000 a yr.: H. F. Gray, G. P. Butler, J. J. Boertlein, Jr., E. J. Eberly, Jr., L. Johnson, T. H. Maloy, G. F. Hemme, W. J. Hennessy, J. L. Foley, J. E. Seger, Bernard Heaney, E. V. Jaycoxe, T. A. Michenfelder, M. T. Dowling, J. Harnett, J. H. Fleisch, Louis Schneider, B. E. Wells, J. V. Donnelly, J. J. Bronleben, C. O. Diedrickson, Jos. Goerta, J. A. Maine, E. E. Jeroiomon, W. E. Papke, E. H. Werthmuller, E. Schafer, J. H. Abrams, W. E. Adams, J. J. Freund, D. O'Leary, F. B. Bender, A. Lukas. Firemen, 4th grade (prob.) $7,000 a yr.: C. Kelsel, H. F. Blessing, J. A. Platz, E. F. Donnelly, Anthony King, M. J. Carroll, E. W. Holland, F. M. Bradley, J. Rosenberg, F. T. Badenhop, T. F. Morris, J. H. Wulpern, M. G. McAuliffe, C. E. Keasler, Stephen Dani, C. E. Waterman, M. J. F. Blair, Robert Lipschutz, W. R. Martens, J. O. Krieger, J. A. Kelling, Jr., B. W. Polmer, R. G. A. Muller, C. O. Schroder, C. A. Clerke, F. P. D. Ranker, Geo. McCoubrey, J. F. Peyton, H. C. Wehde, R. A. Sweeney, G. W. Albrecht, W. W. Fulner, C. H. Mohlin. Fined: H. J. Gerrity, Eng. 88. Reckless driving; 2 days, 5.

J. H. Bartley, Eng. 87, retired, $700 a yr.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Examinations for admission to high schools of pupils from schools other than the public schools of this city will be held on Jan. 14, 15, and 16 at 9 A. M. at the Wadleigh and De Witt Clinton High Schools, Manhattan, the former for girls, the latter for boys; Morris High School, the Bronx, for girls and boys; Eastern District High School, Annex, Public School 145, Brooklyn, for girls; Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, for girls and boys; Girls' High School, for girls; Manual Training High School, for girls and boys; Boys' High School, for boys; Bryant High School, Long Island City, for girls and boys; Flushing High School, for girls and boys; Richmond Hill High School, for girls and boys, and Curtis High School, Richmond Borough, for girls and boys.

City Supt. Maxwell has sent to Principals of elementary schools having 8 B classes a notice that an accompanying blank high school form shall be filled out by each pupil in that class who is likely to be graduated. Dr. Maxwell's circular gives the list of high schools which offer a general high school course and of those which offer special courses.

Tickets for the annual dinner of the Principals' Club at the Plaza Hotel on Saturday evening may be obtained upon application to Miss Olive M. Jones, Secretary, 124 Central Park West. The guests will include, in addition to the members of the club, which comprises most of the representative Principals of the city, members of the Board of Education, a majority of the members of the Board of Superintendents, and two of the recently appointed District Superintendents, William J. Boylan and John S. Roberts.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Maj. F. W. Sladen, Inf., relieved as com. Military Academy, to 5th Inf., and sail Feb. 5 for Philippines; 2d Lt. D. B. Nethercood, C. A. C., 160th Co., to unassigned.

Depot Q. M. at Boston will make one visit a mo. to Gloucester Mfg. Co.

Chapl. A. D. Sutherland to 5th Fld. Art.

Leaves: Lt. Col. J. C. Sanford, Eng., mo. and half.

Orders Nov. 19 amended: 1st Lt. W. P. Currier, C. A. C., 1 mo; 1st Lt. J. A. Mack, C. A. C., 15 days; 1st Lt. J. L. French, 7th Inf., 20 days; 2d Lt. W. C. McChord, Jr., 1st Cav., 12 days; Capt. T. A. Roberts, 7th Cav., 1 month.

Navy Orders.

R. Adm. R. F. Nicholson, Asia, flt., to temp. duty N. Dept.; Surg. H. F. Strine, N. H., Norfolk, to Solace; Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, Solace to orders; P. Asst. Surg. L. W. McGuire, temp. duty rec. ship, Norfolk; Ch. Mach. J. M. Ober, to N. Y. Boston; Pay Clerk P. J. Fenner, to the Pittsburgh; Pay Clerk C. R. Sies, appt. revoked.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Duncan at Key West, Connecticut, Kansas, and Ohio at Guantanamo; Utah and Florida at N. Y. Y.; Cheyenne at Mare Island; Dolphin at Sanchez; Santo Domingo and the Raleigh at Mazatlan.

Sailed—The Brutus, from Charleston for Norfolk.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Assistant Director, Bacteriological Laboratory, will be received until Dec. 26. Applications for allenist, Grade 3, will be received until Dec. 23. Applications for Inspector of Public Works, Grade 2, must be turned in by to-morrow. Applications for Chief Engineer, Grade 3, Department of Parks, Queens, will be received from Dec. 26 to Jan. 10. Applications for statistician, Department of Education, will be received from Dec. 24 to Jan. 9.

The commission has approved the recommendation of its chief examiner that examinations be ordered for photographer, (X ray,) male telephone operator, inspector of taxicabs, and women attendants. It has also ordered one examination for Inspector of licenses, attendance officer, and examiner of charitable institutions, for the reason that the work is chiefly that of investigation, and one examination will properly cover the duties of the three positions.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for Dec. 30 an open competitive examination for marine oiler at $720 a year in the Quartermaster's office, New York. No educational test will be given, and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The examination will consist of physical ability and training and experience. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 28, SS Vaderland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets..4:34|Moon rises..10:13

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:06	11:45	4:47	5:23
Governors Island	11:13	11:55	5:09	6:01
Hell Gate	1:03	1:45	6:49	7:41

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 17.

SS Bremen, Bremen, Dec. 6.
SS Bayamo, Progreso, Dec. 11.
SS Inverkip, Savannah, Dec. 14.
SS Panama, Colon, Dec. 11.
SS Corfe Castle, Baltimore, Dec. 14.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 16.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 10
Main	Bremen	Dec. 4
Barcelona	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Venezia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Conrad Mohr	Immingham	Dec. 1
Osage	Rotterdam	Nov. 30
Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 6
America	Naples	Dec. 6
Santa Marta	Savanilla	Dec. 7
Florizel	Halifax	Dec. 16
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 13
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Perfection	Port Arthur	Dec. 10
Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
El Rio	New Orleans	Dec. 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Dora	Algiers	Dec. 3
Pretoria	Hamburg	Dec. 6
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Asiatic Prince	Naples	Nov. 26
Maracaibo	Curacao	Dec. 11
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 13
Amerika	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Ultonia	Naples	Dec. 6
Canadian	Antwerp	Dec. 8
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec. 13
Miltonian	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Dec. 15
Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	——	12:00M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aurora, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lord Dufferin, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

California, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Horatius, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Florizel, St Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 17.

SS St. Louis, Southampton to New York, was 360 miles E. at 2:40 P. M.; due 18th, afternoon. American Line.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 704 miles E. at 7 P. M.; due 19th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,576 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 21st, late, or early 22d. Holland America Line.

SS Main, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 7:15 A. M.; due 18th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:12 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 203 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Santa Maria, Santa Marta to New York, was 135 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Freida, Sabine to New York, was 18 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Seguranca, Vera Cruz to New York, was 90 miles N. of Nassau at noon.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Vineyard Sound at 5 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 223 miles S. at 5 P. M.

SS Verdi, Barbados to New York, was 1,150 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 255 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 555 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 357 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 222 miles S. at 5 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 157 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 146 miles S. of Brunswick Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Madonna, at Naples, Dec. 17.
SS Greenbank, at Catania, Dec. 13.
SS Max Brock, at Diala, Dec. 14.
SS Olga, at Lisbon, Dec. 15.
SS Soffele, at Colombo, Dec. 15.
SS Schiedam, at Colombo, Dec. 17.
SS Perugia, at Naples, Dec. 15.
SS Savoie, at Havre, Dec. 17.
SS Danube, at Barbados, Dec. 15.
SS Ryno, at Hull, Dec. 16.
SS Prins Fr. Hendrik, at Havre, Dec. 16.
SS Berlin, at Naples, Dec. 17.
SS Lackawanna, at Liverpool, Dec. 17.
SS Bedeburn, at Rio Grande, Dec. 17.
SS Benedict, at Montevideo, Dec. 17.
SS Celia, at Valparaiso, Dec. 17.
SS Curaca, at Bahia Blanca, Dec. 17.
SS Santa Clara, at Arica, Dec. 17.
SS Tapajos, at Pernambuco, Dec. 17.
SS Kafue, at Chemulpo, Dec. 16.

Sailed.

SS Majestic, from Southampton, Dec. 17.
SS Franconia, from Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
SS Zafra, from Huelva, Dec. 13.
SS Hesperides, from Barbados, Dec. 13.
SS Delphine, from Lisbon, Dec. 13.
SS Nordamerika, from Seville, Dec. 13.
SS Schoenfels, from Calcutta, Dec. 13.
SS Challster, from Rosario, Dec. 14.
SS Queen Helena, from Buenos Aires, Dec. 16.
SS Dalmore, from Colombo, Dec. 14.
SS Panonia, from Piume, Dec. 17.
SS Tagus, from Southampton, Dec. 17.
SS St. Winifred, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 16.

Passed.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, New York for Bremen, passed Brow Head.
SS Spensor, New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulu ..... Dec. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... Dec. 18
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... Dec. 18
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi ..... Jan. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, (except parcel post,) and Australia (West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Jan. 8

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21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports Next Sailing, Magdalena, Dec. 20

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"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
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Sailings Every Week—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable.

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For Booklets apply to above S. S. Cos. or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way, & 264 & 553 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or any Ticket Agent.

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PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda,
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"VICTORIA LUISE" 17,000 tons
January 14, February 7, March 11, April 11.
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NEXT SAILINGS OF THE
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LUSITANIA, Dec. 24
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TO GIVE CYCLE CARS PLACE AT THE SHOW

New Type of Motor Vehicle Will Be Exhibited for the First Time Here.

Cyclecars, the new vehicles, which neither are automobiles nor motor cycles, will be exhibited at this year's National Automobile Show which opens on Jan. 3. Complete cars will be shown and there also will be a display of parts, motors and accessories for these vehicles. In all, there will be forty-eight persons whose exhibits will have to do with cyclecars. Three exhibitors already have arranged to show complete vehicles and several more expect to have cars ready for the show. A movement is on foot among the cyclecar makers to form an organization to develop the industry. It is expected that a general meeting of the manufacturers will be held for this purpose in New York during show week. In this country the cyclecar is yet in its infancy, although in England more than fifty manufacturers are now producing these vehicles.

***

As an indication of the increasing popularity of extended motor touring, R. O. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, said recently that for each tourist on the routes from New York to Florida, to the Middle West, to New England and to Canada in 1909, there were five in 1911 and ten in 1913.

***

The Belleville Turnpike is to be improved by the county of Hudson with the aid of the State of New Jersey. The shoulders of the road are to be widened and guard rails put up. The route to Philadelphia has been shortened recently by improvements in the northern part of Philadelphia. From Ryere it is no longer necessary to go by way of Ogontz. The route is now by way of Rising Sun Avenue, formerly known as Second Street Pike, to Feltonville and Broad Street.

***

At the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, to be held at 1,700 Broadway to-night, papers will be read on "Graphite as a Lubricant for Automobiles" and on "Lubricating Greases for Automobiles." The subject originally selected for this evening was "Kerosene Carburetors and Vaporizers," but suitable papers could not be obtained.

***

The Motor Truck Club held its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Cumberland. The Board of Managers reported on the matter of incorporating the Club, officers for the ensuing year were elected and plans for future activity discussed.

These officers were elected: President —George H. Duck; Vice Presidents—E. W. Curtis, Jr., Arthur J. Slade, and George Stevens; Secretary—Ellis L. Howland, and Treasurer—Morris R. Machol. It was announced at the meeting that the membership had increased during the year from 96 to 257.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office, in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,185. LEATHER BELTING.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a firm in his district wishes to secure a commission agency for the sale of American leather belting in that market. References will be furnished.

12,186. TEXTILES, LEATHER, AND FELT.—A foreign business firm informs an American Consular officer that it desires to act as agent for the sale in the local market of American textiles, leather, and felt. This firm states that it will be glad to furnish references.

12,187.—GASOLINE MOTORS, PLOWS, AND TRACTION WAGONS.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a European engineering firm wishes to secure the agency for the sale of American gasoline motors, gasoline motor plows, and traction wagons. The firm is prepared to submit satisfactory references.

12,188. PORT IMPROVEMENTS.—The American Consul at Rimouski, Quebec, Canada, has forwarded a copy of an advertisement calling for sealed proposals for the construction of cribwork and tidal basin at Rimouski; also copy of specifications, form of tender, &c. Tenders will be received at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, until Dec. 22. The approximate cost of the work is $400,000. All the papers referred to may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

12,189. WHARF EXTENSION.—The American Consul at Rimouski, Quebec, Canada, has forwarded a copy of an advertisement calling for sealed proposals for the construction of an extension to the wharf at Grand Mechins, County of Rimouski, Quebec, together with copy of specifications, form of tender, &c. Tenders for the contract will be received until Dec. 22. The district engineer has submitted figures to Ottawa showing the approximate cost of this work to be about $48,000.

12,190. MACHINES FOR BRUSH MAKING.—An American Consular officer in France reports that a local firm is desirous of purchasing American machines for brush making, especially for mounting and piercing. Correspondence with this firm should be in French, if possible.

12,191. HARNESS LEATHER.—A leading firm of harness manufacturers, saddlers, and bootmakers in a foreign country contemplates a trial importation of American harness leather, and would like to be furnished with some samples, catalogues, and price lists of such leather. The American Consul who furnished this information states that this firm at present is using only English leather in its manufactures, and would like to see what can be done with leather from the United States. In case qualities and prices are satisfactory the firm may start importing American leather. Correspondence may be in English.

12,192. WHIFFLETREES OF STEEL.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a large dealer in wagons and farming implements in his district desires to represent an American manufacturer of whiffletrees made of steel or other light metal. Correspondence should be in German and weights and measures in the metric system.

12,193. NITRATE OF CALCIUM, AMMONIA, SEED CAKES, AND RESIDUES.—A business firm in Southern Europe informs an American Consulate that it is desirous of getting in touch with American exporters of nitrate of calcium, nitrate of ammonia, cottonseed and linseed cake, and other residue from the vegetable-oil industry. This firm states that there will soon be a large demand for each of the articles named. Correspondence may be in English.

12,194. FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that a local importing firm, familiar with American trade conditions, desires agencies from first-class American manufacturers of fancy goods and novelties.

12,195. CLOTHING, TEXTILES, LEATHER GOODS, &c.—An American Consular officer in Canada has forwarded a copy of a letter from a business firm in his district stating that it desires to be put in touch with American manufacturers in the following lines: Cotton, especially for clothing, shoe lining, fancy shirtings, and all-cotton duck canvas; leather, shoe and corset laces, cork insoles, waterproof clothing, boys' suits, aprons, shirts, and overalls.

12,196. COTTONSEED OIL.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce reports that a corporation in a European port now importing supplies for oleomargarine makers wants direct connections in the United States for cottonseed oil of the finest tasteless kind. This organization is now supplied through European agencies, but could do a business amounting to 10,000 barrels annually if proper qualities and prices could be obtained.

12,197. PORCELAIN ENAMELED CAST-IRON BATHTUBS.—An American Consul in Great Britain reports that a local firm desires quotations on porcelain enameled cast-iron bathtubs delivered in lots of twenty-five, cost, insurance, and freight port of entry. The length should be 6 feet over all, 2 feet wide at the shoulder, 19 inches at the foot, 18 inches deep, with a 3-inch roll and detachable ornaments. There is a direct steamship service with New York.

12,198. SHOES.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a leading department store in his district finds a growing demand for American shoes and would like to be put in touch with leading shoe manufacturers of the United States, receiving catalogues, price lists, and terms of sale. This firm already handles one line of American shoes, but in case qualities and prices are satisfactory it will be glad to import other makes of American shoes. Correspondence may be in English.

12,199. COTTONSEED SOAP.—An importing firm in the United Kingdom requests samples, analyses, prices, terms, cost, insurance, and freight, &c., for cottonseed soap in 500-ton (2,240 pounds) lots. The soap should conform, as nearly as possible, to a sample forwarded by an American Consul and on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Offers are requested from manufacturers, as the competition is keen. Well-known brands are not required, as they are deemed too expensive; but this seems an opportunity for the introduction of unknown brands which can compete under the conditions mentioned. Manufacturers must guarantee all shipments equal to samples and analyses.

12,200. WOODEN HAND DUMP CARS.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a contracting company in his district desires to purchase four 1½-yard, narrow-gauge, wooden hand dump cars, with side or bottom handles, for use in carrying rock in a quarry, and would like to get in touch with manufacturers of contracting material. The firm will pay cash for its purchases.

12,201. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND NOVELTIES.—An American Consul has forwarded the names of four firms in his district that are anxious to receive catalogues and price lists of automobile accessories and novelties. Correspondence and catalogues must be in Spanish or French.

MR. DOOLEY

Comments on Current Politics, especially the Mexican war, in his usual happy and philosophic vein.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

THE FUTURE OF RAILROADS

By W. C. Brown

The retiring President of the New York Central writes of the big problems confronting the roads.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND

By Percy Mackaye

It is called "The Laughing Star," and will charm all who enjoy the work of this dramatist and poet.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

CHRISTMAS IN MADRID

By Princess Marie Louise de Bourbon, Duchess of Seville

An interesting picture of how the day is celebrated in Spain, by a cousin of the present King, written exclusively for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WHEN AMATO STARVED IN THE STREETS OF MILAN

The famous baritone of the Metropolitan becomes reminiscent of other less successful days—and they were only a dozen years ago.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order Next Sunday's Times To-day
The Times Is Always Sold Out Early

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hudson and William Street Properties in $1,000,000 Deal —Oppenheim Collins Buys Another Thirty-fifth Street Plot—Big Dyckman Purchase—Long Island City Business Block Sold—Many Bronx Deals.

Two well situated downtown properties figured in an important deal yesterday, involving, in the exchange, an aggregate value of over $1,000,000. The larger part of the deal included the twelve-story Morse & Rogers building on the southwest corner of Hudson and Duane Streets, covering a plot of about 9,000 square feet, fronting 44.8 on Duane Street and 121.8 on Hudson Street. It was sold for Sonn Brothers by William D. Bloodgood & Co., to Stanley L. Cohen and the Cohen estate. The building was completed about two years ago, having been erected for the tenants on a twenty-one years' lease at an aggregate rental of about $1,000,000.

In part payment Sonn Brothers have taken the two old four-story buildings at 130 to 134 William Street, a plot 50 by 160 feet, between John and Fulton Streets. It figured in the exchange at $325,000. It is assessed by the city for $185,000, and the Morse & Rogers building is assessed at $520,000.

The Charles F. Noyes Company represented Sonn Brothers in the purchase of the William Street property, and the brokers state that it will either be sold at an early date or improved with a building for insurance purposes. It is well located for such improvement, being opposite the Underwriters Building. The plot is also located between two projected subway stations on the William Street route. One of the William Street houses was the home of the grandfather of Mr. Cohen. Goldsmith, Cole, Cohen & Weiss represented the Cohen Estate and Eugene Tredwell represented Stanley L. Cohen in the transaction.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. Buy Again

Oppenheim, Collins & Co., who purchased two plots in Thirty-fifth Street a week ago to enlarge their Thirty-fourth Street store, added another parcel yesterday by acquiring the old dwelling at 60 West Thirty-fifth Street, 21 by 100 feet. It was bought from Mrs. Mary Ann Riley through Clark T. Chambers. The adjoining parcels at 56 and 58 were bought through the same broker last week, and with the latest acquisition the firm has a frontage of 62 feet on Thirty-fifth Street for the contemplated eleven-story addition to the main store.

The Thirty-fourth Street store covers a plot of 100 by 200 and the building runs through to Thirty-fifth Street, where the frontage improved is 80 feet, and with the new building the firm will have a total frontage on Thirty-fifth Street of 142 feet.

St. Mark's Church Buys Land.

William H. Brooks has sold to St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church the stable property at 235 and 237 West Fifty-third Street, adjoining the church.

The church at present occupies a plot 75 by 100.5. With the plot just acquired controls a frontage of 112 feet 6 inches just east of Eighth Avenue.

Buys Big Dyckman Corner.

Another large purchase has been made in the Dyckman section by Gustavus L. Lawrence, who has been an active operator in that locality for several years. He has now bought from the Alliance Realty Company, of which William H. Chesebrough is President, a plot of about six lots on the southeast corner of Broadway and 212th Street. The frontage is 118.7 on Broadway and 111 on 212th Street, and 175 on the southerly line. The property is opposite Isham Park.

Warren F. Johnston acted as the broker. This is the third purchase by Mr. Lawrence within a month, the others involving four lots at the northwest corner of Vermilyea Avenue and 207th Street and four lots on the north side of 207th Street, 100 feet west of Sherman Avenue.

Tenements for Investment.

Samuel A. Potter has resold 519 East Thirteenth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25.2 by 103.3, near Avenue A. The buyer, Michael Josephsohn, gave in exchange 322 East Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9, between First and Second Avenues.

John H. Feldscher is reported to have sold to an investor 2,055 Eighth Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 25.6 by 100 feet, near 111th Street.

Recent Buyers.

Harry Horowitz is the buyer of the two flats 603 and 607 West 139th Street, reported sold Monday by William Laue.

City Buys Bronx School Site.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Incorporated, have sold for the Rheinlander estate the three two-story frame dwellings at 1,421 to 1,425 Washington Avenue, on the west side, 70 feet south of St. Paul's Place. The combined plot is 50 by 140. It has been purchased by the City of New York as part of the plot to be acquired for a public school in the vicinity of Washington Avenue and St. Paul's Place.

Bronx Borough.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Ellison Realty Company a plot of eight and a half lots on the northwest corner of 184th Street and Park Avenue, having a frontage of 217 feet on Park Avenue by a depth of 90 feet.

Clement H. Smith has sold to Henry M. Wendt 749 and 751 Tremont Avenue, two three story business buildings. The same broker also sold for William H. Birkmire 319 Tremont Avenue, a five-story flat, to Mrs. Flood, who gave in part payment three lots on Walton Avenue and three lots on Morris Avenue, between 183d and 184th Streets.

Sigmund Levine has bought 626 East 137th Street, a five-story new law house, on plot 37.5 by 100, between St. Ann's and Cypress Avenues.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have resold for Max Hirsch 55 East 103d Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 80 feet, facing St. James Park.

Robert Adelman has sold to Henrietta Stern, 1,223 Boston Road, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 43 by 167. In part payment the buyer gave 247 East 117th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 75. James Cook & Co. were the brokers.

L. I. City Business Block Sold.

James B. Thomas has sold to a client for investment, for the Stock Construction Company, the row of store and apartment dwellings in course of construction at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Avenue. They occupy a plot 100 feet on Broadway and 80 feet on Thirteenth Avenue. The buildings will be ready for occupancy about March and when completed the block will consist of eight stores and ten apartments. It is the largest transaction in Broadway business property in Long Island City for many years. Within the last year, ten similar store and apartment dwellings have been erected in the block on Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, and all have been sold. The same broker recently sold to clients, three two-family brick dwellings, each on plots 20 by 100 on Second Avenue, 90 feet north of Cushing Place, Astoria, located a short distance from the Hoyt Avenue express station of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad now in the course of construction.

Bay Ridge Residence Sales.

Rudolph F. Schortemeier has sold at Crescent Hill, Bay Ridge, two high residences, on Eighty-second Street near Narrows Avenue, each on plot 75 by 100 feet for $46,500. They were erected for the Crescent Hill Improvement Company whose property is opposite the Crescent Athletic Club on the Shore Drive. Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus acted as the attorneys for the seller.

To Sell Newark Post Office.

The Newark Post Office, by an order just issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, will be sold next month. Bids for the property will be opened at the office of the Supervising Architect in Washington, on Jan. 15, 1914. The minimum bid must be $1,800,000, and the terms stipulate the payment of $800,000 on Jan. 15. Possession, however, will not be given until the new post office is completed, which is expected to be about Jan. 15, 1917. If the old post office is sold next month, the Government will pay rent for its occupancy up to Jan. 15, 1917, but it is stated that no rent or interest will be paid for occupancy after that date. The building to be sold was opened Feb. 1, 1897.

Commercial Leases.

P. S. M. Forman & Co., have leased for M. & L. Hess at 22-28 West Twenty-first Street, the store and basement containing about 20,000 square feet, to Robinson & Golluber.

George R. Read & Co., have leased for B. Crystal & Son the store in the building 50 West Street to the Duplex Motion Picture Company.

$770,000 in West Side Loans.

The Haven Construction Company has obtained from the Germania Life Insurance Company a building loan of $270,000 for the erection of four five-story apartment houses on the block front west side of Northern Avenue, between 179th and 180th Streets.

The Michael E. Paterno Realty Company, Joseph Paterno, Treasurer, has secured a loan of $500,000 on the new twelve-story Mentone Apartment house at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and 104th Street, finished last Fall.

The loan was furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and bears interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. It matures in March, 1919. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the loan.

New Assets for Security Company.

Seven large properties have been transferred to the New York Real Estate and Security Company, for which a receiver was recently appointed, and will serve as additional security for the bondholders. The titles were conveyed by Edward Fagan and Charles J. Butterly, who, according to an officer of the realty company, were employed to hold these properties, as they were charged to the capital account, having been purchased by the company with cash earnings, and not with bonds.

The property thus turned over to the receiver includes a ten-story apartment house southwest corner Central Park West and 102d Street, 100 by 117; St. Francis Court, a six-story apartment at the north corner of Riverside Drive and 135th Street, 102.6 by 99.11; Evelyn Court, a seven-story apartment at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 102.2 by 100; a six-story apartment house on the north side of 163d Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 110 by 99.11; the five-story building 3,132 Broadway, near 152d Street, and two vacant parcels on Riverside Drive, north of 159th Street, and the southeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 186th Street, 155.2 by 200.

A Varied Auction List.

A miscellaneous collection of private dwellings and tenements in Manhattan and the Bronx will be offered at public auction to-day at noon by Joseph P. Day at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

The principal offering involves the southeast corner of Third Avenue and 146th Street, a four-story tenement with store. The property occupies a lot 28 by 84 by irregular, and is located at the junction of five corners, three blocks from the business centre of the Bronx.

Real Estate Notes.

Redmond & Co., bankers, will in the near future acquire title to the building at 31 and 33 Pine Street, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES several months ago. The property is owned by the Henry S. Redmond estate.

A syndicate of theatrical men is negotiating for a lease of the Eno property, on Broadway between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, as a site for an amusement hall.

The New York Mortgage and Security Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1914.

J. Edgar Leaveraft & Co. have been appointed agents of the following property for the estates of B. C. and Townsend Wandell, 1470-1478 Third Avenue, 163-171 East Eighty-third Street, 151-155 East Eighty-third Street and 239 Avenue A.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

By order of Executors.

2d St, 109 East, s s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x105.11, five-story tenement and stores; subject to a prior mortgage of $15,000; to George Muller for $23,500; also

Grand St, 576, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x 75, three brick tenements and stores; also

Grand St, 578, n s, 25 ft e of Goerck St, 25x75, three-story tenement and stores and three-story rear tenement; Annie Drucker against Wilhelmina Singler and others; J. F. Niemann, attorney; Samson Lachman, referee; due, $12,640.38; subject to a prior mortgage of $14,000; to George Muller for $19,650.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 147th St, 49.11x 100, six-story tenement; I. H. Cohen against J. W. Fox and others; Greiner, S. & A., attorneys; J. J. Frank, referee; due, $6,537; taxes, &c., $1,225.37; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $51,000; adjourned to Dec. 24.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Central Park West, 478 and 481, n w corner of 108th St, 100x100, two seven-story Melrose apartment houses; Hese Realty Co. against Frederick Tench and others; M. G. Holstein, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $16,006; taxes, &c., $2,353; subject to first mortgage of $200,000; to the plaintiff for $227,456.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Vyse Av, 1,141, w s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; J. C. O'Connor, trustee, against Paul Friedland and others, Action 1; Macdonald & B., attorneys; L. G. Wallace, referee; due, $8,907; taxes, &c., $234; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Vyse Av, 1,143, w s, 220 ft n of 167th St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; same against same, Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $8,907; taxes, &c., $234; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 2,756, e e corner 146th St, 28x72x irreg; 4-story flat with store; voluntary sale. 108th St, 217 East, n s, 202.8 ft e of 3d Av, 17.3x100.11, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Mathilda Karg, deceased.

3d Av, 3,890, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 27x125x irreg, four-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale.

Courtlandt Av, 836, e s, 73 ft s of 160th St, 25.2x92, three-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale.

Bronx Blvd, 4,932, e s, 300 ft n of 240th St, 50x100, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

122d St, 411 East, n s, 171.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x80.11, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

2d St, 235 West, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 80x98.9, one-story church; H. E. Distelhurst against Sol Brooks and others; Elsman, L. C. & L., attorneys; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $29,664.29.

122d St, 159 West, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, two-story garage; G. D. Eighmie against J. H. Eames and others; Eugene Sweeney, attorney; G. G. Fry, referee; due, $22,110.16; taxes, &c., $190.81.

146th St, West, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Company against B. G. Burtnett and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; E. A. Carrell, referee; due, $31,335.33; taxes, &c., $1,035.90.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

172d St, 1,002 East, s s, 25 ft e of Longfellow Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; J. H. Brewster, trustee, against Benjamin Viau and others; action 1; E. H. Miller, attorney; Leopold Spitz, referee; due, $6,103.84.

217th St, 1,021-3 East, n s, 200 ft e of Pauldling Av, 50x114.4; New York Co-operative Building & Loan Association against C. J. Carroll and others; William Langdon, attorney; J. Z. Lowe, referee; due, $5,157.98; taxes, &c., $332.34.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Longfellow Av, s e corner 172d St, 100x25, three-story tenement and stores; J. H. Brewster, trustee, against Benjamin Viau and others; action 2; E. H. Miller, attorney; Albert Falck, referee; due, $1,731.59.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

212th St, 720 East, w s, 25 ft n of Logan, 25x 100.10; Bronx Savings Bank against Marie D'Angelo and others; D. B. Simpson, attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $5,224.10; taxes, &c., $1,015.42.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in Manhattan. The following were filed in the Bronx:

214th St, s s, 50 ft e of Holland Av, for a one-story frame stable, 15.6x17; John and Concetta Duca, 23 East 14th St, owners; George P. Crosier, 223d St and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $250.

Underhill Av, w s, 131.70 ft n of Ludlow St, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x28; Louis Alexy, 1,539 Avenue A, owner; E. Ebeling, 135 Westchester Square, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Av, e s, 115.77 ft s of 168th St, for a one-story brick dwelling, store, and garage, 47x47.11; Mrs. M. P. Mandel, on premises, owner; Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Westchester Av, 2,044, lo s three-story frame hotel and dance hall, 25x50; William Schmitz, on premises, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av., architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When atorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 177th St, 99.11 x100; R. G. Realty Corp'n to Freeminstret Co., Shakespears Av and 172d St, (mtg $150,000,) all liens. Dec. 16; attorney, M. Mayer, 27 Cedar St.....Nom.

GRAND ST, 561 to 585, s s, runs s 70x w 41.8x n 21x w 20.10x n 80.6 to street x s e 70 to beginning; Philip Bachrach to Range Realty Co., 1,239 Madison Av, all liens. Dec. 15 .....$100

INTERIOR gore, begins 100 ft w of 2d Av and 24.8 ft s of 29th St, runs e —x n w —x s to beginning; Catherine L. Fulkerson, heir of Samuel B. Trembley, to Mary L. Hatton, 303 East 37th St, quitclaim, Nov. 29; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harriett A. Walton, heirs of Samuel B. Trembley, to same, quitclaim, Nov. 21; attorneys, same.....$1

LENOX AV, 429 and 431, w s, 49.11x75; Sciara Holding Co. to Millie Schwarz, 1,044 Findlay Av, (mtg $60,500,) all liens, Dec. 10; attorney, Maurice J. Katz, 320 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN AV, 386, e s, 38.3x82, (foreclosure Dec. 15;) John H. Rogers, referee, to Cornelia G. Chaplin, 2 West 55th St, Dec. 16; attorney, James H. Judge, 261 Broadway $30,000

STANTON ST, 200, n w corner Ridge St, 41-43, 25x80, foreclosure Dec. 16; Rudolph A. Seligmann, referee, to Louis Dimon, 67 East 107th St, (mtg $59,500.) all liens; attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 220 Broadway $150

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 444, e s, 30.3x135.4x30x 138.8; Alfred E. Jackson to Charles Blum, 173 East 73d St, (mtg $17,500,) Dec. 11; attorney, Joseph F. O'Donnell, 141 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 446, e s, 20.4x138.8x20x 142.1; Alfred E. Jackson to Theresa Henkel, 169 East 73d St, (mtg $17,500,) Dec. 11; attorney, Joseph F. O'Donnell, 141 Broadway $100

VERMILYEA AV, 121 and 123, s s, 50x100; Hensle Construction Co. to Hy. J. Beck, 601 West 168th St, (mtg $44,000,) Dec. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 11, e s, 17.9x 62.6, (foreclosure Dec. 9;) Cambridge Livingston, referee, to John C. Travis, 350 West 21st St, trustee of Mary M. Travis, deceased, Dec. 17; attorney, John C. Travis, 2 Rector St $6,000

6TH AV, 912, e s, 22x78.8; Lee Holstein Construction Co. to Dinah Berkowitz, 101 Debevoise Place, (mtg $38,500,) Dec. 17; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 141 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Dinah Berkowitz to Lee Holstein, 1 West 65th St, (mtg $38,500,) Dec. 17; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn $100

8TH AV, 2,191, e s, 25x80; Harry J. Beck to Hensle Construction Co., 530 West 207th St, (mtg $26,500,) all liens, Dec. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

11TH ST, 602, e s, 19.2x70; Adella J. Sparks to John Lechich, 604 11th Av, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, Herman Arns Co., 115 West 23d St $100

12TH ST, 34 West, s s, 20.11x103.5; Isaac F. Phillips to Ingraham Corporation, Hempstead, L. I., 1-5 part, (mtg $4,000.) all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, Fred Ingraham, 102 Broadway $100

13TH ST, 579 East, n s, 25x100.3x irregular, with all title to strip between 519-21 East 13th St, —x—; Van Hoesen Estates to Samuel A. Potter, 60 West 120th St, (mtg $30,000,) recorded from Oct. 9, 1913, Sept. 29; attorney, A. Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel A. Potter to Aurelia Neumeyer, 1,144 Jackson Av, B. & S., (mtg $25,000,) all liens. Dec. 16; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Aurelia Neumeyer to Michael Josephsohn, 105 Stanton St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, Dec. 10; attorney, same. $100

35TH ST, 56 and 58 West, s s, 41x98.9; Herman Kratzenstein to Oppenheim-Collins Realty Co., 35 West 34th St, (mtg $90,000,) Dec. 17; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $100

39TH ST, 244 and 246 West, s s, 37.7x98.9; Richard Vallender to Lulu Quigg, Cedarhurst, L. I., B. & S., C. A. G., all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

53D ST, n s, 187.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 100.5; Wm. H. Brooks to St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, 231 West 53d St, (mtg $59,500,) Dec. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

62D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 100.5; Rosalie Joel (or Lane) to Solomon Hirsch, 54 West 120th St, (mtg $19,500,) all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, J. M. Kraus, 200 Broadway $1

76TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 60x 102.2; Charter Realty Co., Inc., to Hy. H. Perse, 235 Lexington Av., B. & S., June 10, 1907; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

105TH ST, 345 East, n s, 25x100.9; Theresa Weil and another to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,767 3d Av, basement and store, all liens, Dec. 17; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St $100

107TH ST, 56 East, s s, 25x100.11; Isabelle R. Homans, widow, to Josiah H. De Witt, 40 West 51st St, Dec. 15; attorneys, Riddell & M., 115 Broadway $1

109TH ST, 338-44 East, s s, runs w. 68x s 100.11 x e 150.6 x nw — n 10 to beginning; Carmelo d'Orazio to Maria Cavallaro, 941 East 107th St, all liens, ¼ part, Nov. 26; attorney, Chas. Moells, 320 Broadway..$1

113TH ST, 120 East, s s, 19.7x100.11; Ida Greenberg to Philip Simon, 19 Bay 23d St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 28, 1912; attorney, Hyman Greenberg, 165 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 247 East, n s, 17.6x75.7; Frances Mayer to Henrietta Stein, New York City, (mtg $4,000,) May 17, 1906; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.$100

121ST ST, n w corner of Park Av, 20x100.11; Andrew J. Sloan, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $15,000

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 168th St, 200x 100; Marshall B. Clarke, referee, to William F. A. Kurz, 951 Grant Av, Dec. 16, (mtg $10,500;) attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av $17,000

JEFFERSON PLACE, 639, n s, 17.5x80; James F. Kane to Laura R. Kane, 659 Jefferson Place, Dec. 16, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, W. S. Smith, 462 East 167th St. Gift

LOT 1, map of Chahiel Niles, Wakefield; Margaret Kain to Michael O'Kane, 427 Bainbridge St, Brooklyn, Nov. 17.....$1

LOT 284, map of Moss estate; Moss Estate, Inc., to Joshua Hale, Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 69, map of Daily estate; Lots 97 and 98, map of St. Raymond Park; Katie Marcon to Alice Conklin, 1,451 Minford Place, Dec. 17; attorney, Frank Gass, Westchester $1

LOT 57, map of Cebrie Park; Annie Fordyce to William Hollweg and another, 2,532 Poolside St, Dec. 5; attorney, Timothy Power, 2,758 Walker Av $1

LOTS 17 and 18, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Hy. J. Beck to Hensle Construction Co., 530 West 207th St, (mtg $10,075,) Dec. 16; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway.$100

LOTS 276, 277, 280, and 281, map of Hunts Point estates; John G. Horgan and others to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,800,) Dec. 12; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,475, w s, 37.8x140.2; Joseph B. Leck to Carrie Freund and another, 157 East 81st St, Dec. 17; attorneys, Spitz, B. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

WATSON AV, n w corner of Sycamore, 100x100; James T. Dongine to Martha C. Dongine, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

WILLIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 20x80; Frank J. Glum to Paul Glum, 824 Courtlandt Av, Nov. 7, (mtg $22,253;) attorney, H. L. Horowitz, 291 Broadway.$1

147TH ST, 430 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to John H. Long, 17427 Madison Av., Dec. 16, (mtg $17,500;) attorney, O. H. Sugarman, 149 Broadway.....$100

181ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Belmont Av, 69.3x 115; John Perry to Katharine Brown, 200 East 102d St, Dec. 18, (mtg $57,000;) attorney, E. Califano, 4,521 3d Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 22 to 28, w s, 100x200; William Kramer's Sons Realty Co. to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Bowery, Dec. 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Marvill & R., 100 Broadway $140,000

CASTLE HILL AV, s e corner of Walker Av, 40x2—; Geo. Herold to John G. Urstadt, Jr., 267 East 198th St, Dec. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gossi, Inc., Westchester $2,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 133d St, 70x 100; Paterno & Son Contracting Company to New York Trust Company, 26 Broad St, demand 6 p. c., Dec. 19; attorneys, Wayland & B., 258 Broadway.....$70,000

DALY AV, w s, 151.7 ft s of 177th St, 30.6x 100; Merrell Realty Co. to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Dec. 15, due on per bond; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $40,000

THOMPSON ST, 3, w s, 21.10x—; Catharine Hoffner to Nell Duross, Oneida, N. Y., Dec. 17, prior mtg $5,500, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney James E. Duross, 100 Broadway.. .....$1,500

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 150 ft w of Emerson St, 50x150; Hy. J. Beck to Joseph Kropp, 601 West 178th St, Dec. 16, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

11TH AV, 602 and 604, s s, 38.9x70; John Lechich to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, Dec. 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $5,471

11TH AV, 602, e s, 19.2x70; John Lechich to Adella J. Sparks, 205 Washington Park, Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 3 years; attorney, L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway.....$7,250

18TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 1st Av, 21x92; George Killan to Louise Karrass, 2,321 Madison St, Ridgewood Heights, Queens, Dec. 17, due Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, The

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

Bargain—Four-story well furnished house, 20x70; offer of some cash; over $20,000 mortgage considered; fitted with tenants; excellent business proposition to quick buyer; owner on premises. 162 East 87th.

Washington Heights.

BYCKMAN SECTION, 5 STORY NEW LAW. price $59,000; mortgage $45,000; rents $8,000. DUFF & BROWN CO., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. — TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 225 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park Station, Brighton "L"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, Builder.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Forced to sell my beautiful six-room cottage on large plot of lawn and garden soil; all modern improvements; near depot and trolley; 20 minutes from New York; fare 10c.; terms, $100 down, $18 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write B. Bleden, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A valuable corner plot, 75x100 ft., at Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., ready for building. On 123-ft. boulevard, 5 minutes from station. Will sell contract for 15% less than prevailing prices. Only $750 cash required. A Sacrifice. Box C 108 Times Downtown.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St. N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

No use to answer this "ad" unless you want and can keep up a very fine gentleman's all year round country home, 7½ acres of ground, 22 room house and such rooms! real ball room; bathrooms you can take your "morning run" in; stables, garage; $35,000, worth $100,000.

Stewart, N. Y. Hippodrome.

A big little six room semi-bungalow at Westfield, plot 75x100, new and modern, $4,275; $300 cash, $20 per month and interest; it is choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Elmwood; big rooms, steam heat, &c.; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate—Out of City.

DON'T YOU WANT A FARM HOME in the mild, healthful Southern States? Finest grazing, truck and general farming lands, $15 to $30 an acre; easy terms; poultry, fruit, and truck pay $50 to $300 an acre. Land lists and "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land & Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 219, Washington, D. C.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes, and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

$125,000.—First mortgage, new apartment hotel, by owner, to take up building loan; rents $35,000 per annum; appraised at $200,000. Room 1,325, Equitable Building.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange 100 lots, 215th, near Broadway, for apartments, lofts. Edwards, R. 1,002, 35 Nassau.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Concord Av., 325, (1423 St., ½ block from Southern Boulevard.)—Three-story 2-family brick house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, electric lights, inlaid floors; rent, $45. Keys 347. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Space for a cigar stand in some busy office building; security. William B. Levy, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Ten-room house, recently built, parquet flooring, hardwood finish, electric light, hot water heating system, two bathrooms, every modern improvement; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley line; to be let furnished or unfurnished; no reasonable offer refused. Apply A. W. Brunn, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

Fine comfortable home for rent, furnished, $150. Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Z 229 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subways; references; special rates on lease.

The Burnham, 414-416 West 47th St., (near Broadway.)—Newly furnished throughout; one and two large rooms, with kitchenette, gas, laundry, maid service included; all light; elevator, telephone service; immediate possession; $4-$15 weekly; respectable people only.

120th, 434 West.—Gem of an apartment; 4 large, light, outside rooms, completely and exquisitely furnished, overlooking Columbia College Parkway; strictly first-class housemaid service; hotel conveniences. Phone 8440 Morn. Apartment 5A.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus

NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET FOR THE SEASON; EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LASANNO COURT, 307 WEST 79TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

71st, 221 West.—Nicely furnished one and two room suites with kitchenette; gas, laundry, maid service included; respectable people only; $5-$9 weekly; immediate possession.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

34th St., 114 East.—One and two large rooms, newly furnished, with kitchenette, gas, maid service, laundry included, $2 to $7 weekly.

Comfortable furnished apartments, all sizes, short or long lease, $75 per month and up. Slawson & Hobbs, 132 West 72d St.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano, library; references. Apartment 23.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Wanted—By gentleman and wife for Winter small furnished apartment, not over $125 monthly. T 145 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $333.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
111 WEST 43D ST.:
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

203 WEST 94TH STREET.

Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

95th, 55 West.—Unusual three-room apartment to sublet. Apartment 98.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV. 75.—Bachelor's apartment; unusually attractive; three rooms, bath; services housekeeper.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Unfurnished six rooms, new, modern house Reply, giving exact number and particulars, otherwise no notice taken. T 148 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $5 load; also boxing and shipping at most moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.

Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal, 337-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Lost

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CERTIFICATES of ten shares of stock, three shares of 6 per cent. debentures and one 6 per cent. bond of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., numbered 74,205, N. Y/A 342 and N. Y/A 13,790, dated June 24, 1907; April 16, 1908; June 20, 1911; H. N. J. 1,275 and A. 1,276, the property and standing in the name of Mary N. Kervan, having been mislaid, lost, or stolen, application is made to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. for the issuing of new certificates. All persons concerned are warned to show cause or reason, if any there is, why new certificates, to replace the ones lost, should not be issued. Communicate Y 324 Times.

LOST.—Early Wednesday morning, 7th Av., gold watch, Waltham make, chain (broken.) owl stickpin, society pin, cuff links, mileage, and memorandum books. Liberal reward for return; no questions asked. Apply Cashier, Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST—Baroque pearl pin set with diamond chips Temple Israel or vicinity 120th St., Lenox Av.; finder handsomely rewarded. Mrs. J. S. Hyman, 298 Central Park West.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Dec. 13, pendant, mother of pearl, surrounded by diamonds and suspended by string of pearls. Liberal reward. J. P. F., 256 Clinton Av., B'klyn.

LOST.—Gold pin, (lily of the valley design,) set with pearls, Sunday, between Park Av. and 60th St., 5th Av. and 30th St., or in 'bus. Liberal reward. Phone 7235 Plaza.

LOST—On the Erie Main Line, at Passaic Park, a lady's handbag, containing money, checks, bankbook, and papers, with owner's name; reward. Telephone Passaic 1401M.

LOST—Reward offered for return of Ford, 1913, runabout; New York license A1886; motor number 263,896. Earl D. Wright, 511 West 160th St., Phone 6212 Audubon.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, lady's gold Waltham watch, monogram E. F. H. on back. Liberal reward. Return Hotel Grenoble, 56th and 7th Av.

LOST.—Dec. 13, at Delmonico's, a platinum barpin containing eleven diamonds. $15 reward will be paid for return to Pickslay & Co., 570 5th Av.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked; lost, Monday evening, somewhere between 73d and 79th Sts., on west side, diamond circle brooch. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, pendant of watch fob with "W. C. W." on stone. Suitable reward for its return to 546 5th Av., room 806.

LOST—LYNX MUFF,
chiffon ruffle; reward, no questions. Auer, 610 West 111th St., 6269 Morningside.

LOST—Bank Book No. 28,709, lost West 84th St., between 7th and 8th Avs. Please return to Staten Island Savings Bank.

LOST.—On Dec. 15, a brooch, large amethyst, surrounded by pearls; gold setting; suitable reward. Bloch, 441 West 47th St.

LOST.—Hoop earring, with 7 pearls. Return Apartment 2D, 611 West 110th. Reward.

LOST.—Small wallet containing checks, cash. Reward. Apt. 5, 215 West 111th St.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Lady's blue enameled bracelet watch, engraved "Juliet," lost Dec. 8 or 9, on Broadway, 143d-145th Sts. Return to Miss Becher, 561 West 143d St. No questions asked.

LIBERAL REWARD; NO QUESTIONS. Diamond hoop pin, lost Monday, Dec. 15. Phone 2873 Murray Hill.

Public Notices

ANY INFORMATION WILL BE APPRECIATED concerning an accident which occurred on November 15th, 1913, at about 11:15 P. M., at the uptown Subway station at 72d Street, which caused the death of Mr. F. J. Tanner. Address all communications to Graham Foster, 14 Wall Street, New York City.

Business Opportunities

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SPLENDID INVESTMENT is offered by an ESTABLISHED traction company with a 25-year franchise and a road 1½ miles in length, single-tracked. The rolling stock consists of two modern gasoline motor driven cars, each seating 45 and carrying 103 passengers. Located in Hendersonville, Henderson Co., North Carolina, a city well termed "the Swiss Lucerne of America"; 6 lakes in vicinity, altitude over 2,000 feet; population, normal, 4,000. In season over 10,000; climate perfect all year; typical Southern Summer resort and a possible Winter resort. The object desired in securing new capital is to properly finance; extend the length of the present line; and increase the earning capacity of the road. In order to carry out the contemplated plans successfully, the sum of $50,000 is needed. Best of reference, and assurance of safety and profit to the investor. For further information, by appointment, consult Charles A. Carlson, 15 William St., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN OF BERLIN, LONG, SUCCESSFUL CAREER, DESIRES DURING SHORT STAY HERE FIND CONNECTION WITH FIRST-CLASS CONCERNS AS REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES OR SALES IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES, NEW YORK AND BERLIN. AVAILABLE. PLEASE ADDRESS H. Z., POST OFFICE BOX 822, NEW YORK.

FOR RENT.

Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 30,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 280 Times Office.

Partner wanted with $3,000; equal partnership; very profitable manufacturing business; have all machinery necessary; no debts; orders on hand; needed investment only for running the business and help of a business man. M 41 Times.

Growing corporation with splendid assets and big future offers active interest and good position to a real worker willing to invest $5,000. Sterling references required. Write immediately. F 146 Times.

Up-to-date cloak and suit store, 20 years established prominent business street; splendid opportunity enter well-established, good paying business; reason for selling, retiring from retail business. L 204 Times Downtown.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $5,000 investment. Exceptional good salary and profits from start out of present business; rare opportunity. S 138 Times Downtown.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 89, Weisburg, West Va.

Partner wanted in an established business, manufacturing men's and children's hats; capital $5,000. H. Buchbinder, 36 Great Jones St.

Complete furnishings, good will, 7 high-class apartments; profits $160 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Patented combination bust form, Brassiera mail order novelty. Baumgarten, 516 West 169th St.

Want profitable business; can invest $8,500 with services. Write details. T 69 Times.

Wanted—Good 25c. and 50c. mail order sellers; state particulars. T 139 Times.

Business Notices

A HIGH-GRADE COMBINATION; letterheads with multigraphing and signature in three colors on bond paper, 1,000, $6.50; 2,500, $15. Typewriting, 25c.; folders and booklets at low prices; layouts free. AD ART SERVICE, 108 Fulton St.

Multigraph letters: 500, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5850. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018

One Dollar.—Let one of our high-class salesmen keep your store open at night. T 181 Times.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 870 Bryant.

Vacuum Cleaning

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 36th St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath, parlor dining room; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

52D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board, table board; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV, 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV, 2,053. (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; excellent board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large room; heat; running water; two beds; good board; reasonable.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished single rooms; private baths. Telephone 8539 Bryant.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57th, 411 West THE LA GRANGE **102d, 253 West.**
Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

57TH, 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST, 61 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; gentlemen preferred; all cars; Subway, "L." 4519 Columbus.

718T, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; new furniture; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table; half block Subway, "L."

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, well-appointed house; references.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Suite of rooms for adults; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 8966.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Attractive room; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room; excellent board; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 18 WEST.—Elegant private home; large, small rooms; excellent table; moderate.

94TH ST., 86 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; excellent board. Strauss.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; 3hrs 3 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 330.—Couple to share elegant rooms; excellent table; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Delightful rooms; private apartment; 110th Subway. Nelson.

WEST END AV., 870.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Staten Island.

TOMPKINS AV., 362, (Tompkinsville, S. I.)—Exceptionally large, double room, five windows, overlooking bay; steam heat, gas, electric light; second floor; excellent table; six minutes' walk to New York Ferry.

Board Wanted

A BUSINESS MAN AND WIFE would like to board for Winter or permanently with congenial, substantial people. Particulars to Comfort, D 318 Times Downtown.

BOARD wanted by young man, at reasonable price; state particulars. T 127 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH, 113 EAST.—Large double and two single rooms; refined private house; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room, running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Medium-size room, bath; $4.50; two large connecting; gentlemen.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms with, without private baths; gentlemen; references. 193 Murray Hill.

49TH ST., 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references. Caire.

131ST ST., (2,138 5th Av.)—Week free; housekeeping rooms; running water; all conveniences; $2.50 up.

137TH (Broadway.)—Unusually comfortable, light room; reasonable. Phone 1600 Audubon, Apt. 43C.

142D, 600 WEST.—Private family; large, attractive room; dressing room; $5; elevator; call 2 till 9. Apartment 32.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,124.—Electricity, telephone, shower; Broadway Subway, O'Hara.

BROADWAY, 3,100.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; facing 123d St.; electricity, telephone, elevator; Broadway Subway. Clifford.

BROADWAY, corner West 98th St., 248.—Attractive room; all conveniences; private family; Apartment 7C; breakfast optional.

BROADWAY, 1,364.—Sunny room, ground floor; private bath; Broadway subway station; $5. C. B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 885.—Large, handsomely furnished room, $5; beautiful front parlor suite; electricity, phone, shower. Fredericks.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Most convenient location in New York. Gives greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $33-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $38-$35 a week.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th.)—Nicely furnished, large, outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; private family; Subway and bus transportation; breakfast if desired; first-class. Apartment 5A.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50.
Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av., 27th St.
Room and bath, $1, $1.50, $2 and upward per day; special rates for permanents.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 56th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 a day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two persons in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan restaurant.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88, (Washington Square Section.)—Desirable room; private apartment; refined surroundings.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

SIMPLY but comfortably furnished room, warm, light, quiet; upper floors, elevator apartment house, 72d to 112th Streets; $6.00; preferably with refined business woman; by a young gentlewoman employed during day; references exchanged. A 78 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

PROMPT SERVICE

Desiring a stenographer quickly, the Kent Audit Company of this city advertised as follows in THE NEW YORK TIMES and another newspaper last Friday:

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER in busy accountant's office; capable and industrious girl of good appearance who can use mimeograph; high school training preferred; state full particulars, including salary desired. T 11 Times.

Twenty-five TIMES readers responded. There were applicants from the other advertisement, but a NEW YORK TIMES reader was engaged, and she is making good.

YOU can telephone YOUR order to 1000 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Bright, sunny, connecting rooms, suitable nurses, bachelors; references. Columbus 2857.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished front, suitable two, $6. Telephone 9987 Columbus.

72D, 123 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near Subway, "L"; references, reasonable.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, with and without private bath; continuous hot water, telephone; Subway express.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Beautiful room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; reasonable. Tracy.

75TH, 102 West.—Two large, light, comfortably furnished adjoining rooms. Apartment 25.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Back parlor; medium and small room; board optional; telephone; references.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges; reasonable; small room.

81ST, WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, adjoining bath, in private apartment; bachelor or business woman; reasonable. Schuyler 9286.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

62D ST., 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; every convenience; quiet, homelike; telephone; reasonable.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished; newly decorated rooms; telephone; every comfort; reasonable.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful large second-floor room; modern; electricity; single room.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large second-story front room; lavatory; smaller room, suitable two; private house; telephone.

85TH ST., 180 WEST.—Choice, large, small rooms; select, private family; telephone; "L," Subway.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Artistic home surroundings; women only; references. Barcus, 5589 Schuyler.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two rooms suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water, piano and telephone. D'Eglise.

89TH, (near Drive.)—Unusually attractive second floor, furnished as suite; every convenience; private bath; private telephone. 1696 Riverside.

93D ST., 2,493 Broadway, (The Blenheim.)—Double, well-furnished room; one, two gentlemen; elevator; every convenience. Purdy, 3677 River.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, small rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

95TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms; gentlemen; steam, baths, phone; private house; reasonable; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; every convenience; private family.

101ST, 295 WEST. (Two Doors from Broadway.—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished room; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

112TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, sunny front room. Apt. 8F.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, homelike rooms, single, double; private house; reasonable.

115TH, 419 WEST. (Columbia University.)—Light, outside room; bath; telephone, elevator. Lyman.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Attractive double room, overlooking Park; exceptional restaurant; room, $7; references.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway. Apt. 4.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 5A.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

131ST ST., (2,138 5th Av.)—Week free; housekeeping rooms; running water; all conveniences; $2.50 up.

137TH (Broadway.)—Unusually comfortable, light room; reasonable. Phone 1600 Audubon, Apt. 43C.

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THE BROZTELL,
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Room and bath, $1, $1.50, $2 and upward per day; special rates for permanents.

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210 West 56th Street.
Rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan restaurant.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88, (Washington Square Section.)—Desirable room; private apartment; refined surroundings.

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SIMPLY but comfortably furnished room, warm, light, quiet; upper floors, elevator apartment house, 72d to 112th Streets; $6.00; preferably with refined business woman; by a young gentlewoman employed during day; references exchanged. A 78 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

Help Wanted Female

AIR BRUSH GIRLS; experienced. Walcott Bros. Co., 141 East 25th St.

AN EDUCATED WOMAN, over 25, will be given an opportunity by old reliable house, permanent and profitable employment; high school or college preferred; guarantee and commission. Ryan, 156 Fifth Av.

BOOKKEEPER,
with 10 years' experience and references; quick, accurate, trial balance, controlling accounts, double entry; must understand stenography and typewriting. Call 9 East 37th, 11th floor.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.,
125TH ST. WEST.
require
PARCEL WRAPPERS
and
STORE MESSENGERS
(18 years of age.)
Apply Superintendent's Office.

NURSE.—Experienced, with good references, wanted, to take care of two children; wages $25 a month; desirable place. Call before 2 P. M., the Grinnell, 157th Street and Riverside Drive, Apartment 4J.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY. STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR as junior with C. P. A. firm; good opportunity for young man with some accounting experience and requisite natural ability; state age, references, and salary expected to commence. Opportunity. L 207 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR,
who combines active accounts, has an exceptional chance to connect with a rapidly growing agency; the opportunity is as big as the man; correspondence confidential. S. B., 125 Times.

BOY.—Ambitious boy wanted in New York sales office large electrical manufacturer; unusual opportunity. T 145 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, bright boy general office work; knowledge of typewriting essential. L 208 Times Downtown.

CIGARMAN.

HEAD CIGARMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SEVERAL STANDS IN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; SALARY $100 PER MONTH; EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. T 138 TIMES.

CORSET ACCESSORY HOUSE WANTS MAN TO TRAVEL PART OF NEW JERSEY; COMMISSION BASIS; HAVE NO OBJECTION TO HIM CARRYING SIDE LINE; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. T 124 TIMES.

FLANNELETTE GOWN SALESMEN COVERING NEW YORK CITY AND STATE; ALSO EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW ENGLAND; SALARY OR COMMISSION; STATE REFERENCES AND AMOUNT OF SALES. LIBERTY MFG. COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted for good line of ladies' and misses' dresses in high-class house; must have following; commission. M 38 Times.

FOREMAN.—About 30 years old, in blank book manufacturing department; experienced and thoroughly familiar with papers, ruling, folding, and sewing; capable of making estimates; permanent position. Blank Books, P. O. Box 310, New York.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN. — Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMAN.—Man, between 30 and 40, whose appearance qualifies him for a hearing, one of distinctive personality, whose business experience has been broad and effective, to unfold to men of affairs the meritorious product of an old institution of unique position in the country; salary and bonus; address in confidence, recording if or employed, also special training, if any, and education. M 42 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; ONLY THOSE CAPABLE OF EARNING LARGE SALARIES; TO COVER EASTERN AND MIDDLE WEST TERRITORIES; TO REPRESENT HOUSE MAKING FINE LINE OF POPULAR-PRICED COATS AND SUITS FOR MISSES AND LADIES; DRAWING AND COMMISSION. APPLY IN PERSON, W. BLOOM & SONS, 158-164 WEST 27TH ST.

SALESMEN for the oldest and largest health and accident insurance company; over $12,000,000 paid in claims; highest commission and steady position; quick promotion and weekly drawing account for capable men. Apply all week during forenoon, Manager, Room 20, 217 West 125th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household articles direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money

DEFENDS CHURCH IN ANNA GOULD CASE

The Rev. Dr. McMahon Says Her Testimony Was Found to be False in Three Particulars.

SHE DID THINK OF DIVORCE

Even Before Marriage, Said Count's Witnesses—That Vitiated Contract —Wealth No Aid in Annulment.

Taking up the decision of the Court of the Rota at Rome, annulling the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane and Anna Gould, and the popular impression that the Catholic Church had thereby weakened in its stand for the indissolubility of marriage, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, explained at great length yesterday afternoon, the reason for the decision of the Court in the Castellane case, in a lecture before the Catholic Library Association at Delmonico's.

Dr. McMahon, whose voice is generally regarded as authoritative in expressing or foreshadowing Catholic Church rulings, added that as a result of the Castellane case, it would probably in the very near future, be made much harder for Catholics and non-Catholics to marry. Orders would be sent out from Rome, he predicted, to Bishops the world over containing a definite list of printed questions to be put to both persons seeking such a marriage, and each one would be obliged to sign answers setting forth his or her views of marriage.

In the Castellane case, he said, the marriage was annulled by the second court of appeal on the ground that the contract was void because, at the time of the marriage, Anna Gould had, contrary to the Catholic law, harbored the intention of seeking a divorce if ever her husband proved unfaithful to her, or if it suited her convenience to divorce him.

In speaking of the widespread comment on the court's decision, Dr. McMahon announced that it was current gossip in Rome now that the third and last court of appeal, the nine judges of the Court of the Roda, before whom the case would now come for a new trial, would reverse the finding of the second court, inasmuch as the three judges who rendered it were considered the weakest of the nine in the Rota.

Dr. McMahon called his lecture "A Marriage of Consequence." He told the history of the Gould case. Reading from the official record, and translating the testimony for the first time into English, Dr. McMahon reviewed all the testimony in the case. Count Boni introduced three witnesses who swore that Miss Gould, before her marriage, had expressed her intention as alleged by the plaintifff; and six who testified that she had frequently expressed herself as of that mind in regard to matrimony and divorce after her marriage. The first three witnesses were John, a brother of Boni; Catherine Cameron, a maid of honor at the wedding; and the Prince del Drago.

John de Castellane testified that on the very eve of the marriage, Anna Gould told him she was in great distress at the thought of marriage, but had yielded at his brother's importunities.

"Boni will keep me just as long as I wish and no longer," John de Castellane quoted her as saying. "I shall keep him only so long as he suits me. I am a Protestant and I can divorce him."

When she suggested to her that she could become a Catholic, John says she replied:

"Become a Catholic? Not for the world! I wish to be free to divorce my husband when it suits me."

Similar testimony was given by the Prince del Drago, who told of an interview with Miss Gould when he found her in tears on the eve of her wedding day. The Prince added that he had at once warned Count Boni of his bride's sentiments with regard to divorce, but that Boni went on with the ceremony to avoid a scandal. Catherine Cameron testified to the same effect, adding that Miss Gould had told her it was the custom of American girls to divorce husbands who did not make them happy. The Marquise de Castellane, Boni's mother, told of similar declarations of Anna's after the marriage:

"Outwardly the couple seemed happy in their married life," said the Marquise; "inwardly there were many scenes. Anna at one time went so far as to bite her husband."

Anna herself, who testified before the first court, but treated the second court's summons with contumely and ignored it, denied that she had said before her marriage the things alleged in the complaint.

"The second court of appeals found in Anna's testimony three lies," said Dr. McMahon, "of which two were proved by indisputable documents and three by witnesses. The first lie was about her age. She testified she was about 15 years old at her marriage. A business contract signed by her was produced in which it developed she had reached her majority at the time of her marriage. Her second lie was that she had not known anything at the time about divorce. The Judges found there were divorces in her own family and that she must have had very definite knowledge about divorce. The third lie was her assertion that the Marquise de Castellane had sought her as a daughter-in-law. Witnesses, and the Marquise herself, testified that she had from the beginning opposed the marriage of her son and Anna Gould, both because Miss Gould was a Protestant and because the Marquise disliked her and her family.

"She had nothing but divorce on her lips all the time," said the Marquise.

Howard Gould, George Gould, Edwin Gould, and Edith Kingdon Gould all testified that they had never heard Anna voice her sentiments in favor of a divorce before her marriage.

"The court, however, concluded that the testimony of these witnesses for Anna was simply negative in character and could not be held in contradiction of the testimony so readily and so positively given by Count Boni's witnesses," said Dr. McMahon.

"There was a great furore in the newspapers at the time of the decision and Catholics the world over drew back in fright. Non-Catholics said: 'I thought your Church did not believe in divorce. This shows what money will do in the Catholic Church.'

"Well, money will do in the Catholic Church just as much as it will do in the civil courts of our country, and no more. It takes money to conduct a case on trial, but the Catholic Church in its love of justice expressly provides that where one of the litigants is too poor to pay the expenses of his litigation in these cases his case shall be conducted free of charge by a specially designated 'defender of the marriage bond.' The same great tribunal that sat on the Castellane case sat on one brought by a poor native girl of New Pomerahia in Australasia, who sought annulment of her marriage on the ground that she had not understood the words uttered by the priest who wed her to her dusky and unwanted lover, and the court granted that poor girl an annulment, too.

"People will tell you: 'Many people will now, as a result of this decision, marry with that sinister annulling intention in mind.' Well, if they really do, the marriage will be declared null and void. But I shouldn't doubt if before very long we of the clergy will get circular orders from Rome making it very hard for Catholics and non-Catholics to contract marriages. The clergy will be furnished with printed lists of questions, and all applicants will have to sign their answers as to intentions held by them. This documentary statement will settle from the very beginning whether they were competent to contract the marriage."

SANTA IN NEED OF STAMPS.

Also More Helpers to Handle His Heavy Mail.

So many appealing letters addressed to Santa Claus by poor children have been received by the Santa Claus Association, at 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, that the staff of forty men and women there has not been able to attend to all the correspondence, and an appeal was made by the association last night for more volunteer helpers to open the mail and assist in the clerical work. The letters from boys and girls average 500 daily. Since the association began its work on Dec. 10, about 7,000 letters have come in, representing 15,000 children, as most of the applicants include others in their appeals.

It is intended to send out $50,000 worth of presents, which will be furnished by generous persons, to whom the letters are referred as rapidly as they can be distributed. Manager John D. Gluck, who organized the Santa Claus movement, said last night that every letter received by 5 P. M., Dec. 24, would receive attention, and every child, rich or poor, would get a present. A number of corporations and business men have offered to aid in the work, but Manager Gluck said what was most needed was 50,000 two-cent stamps with which to mail the letters from the children to the persons who will provide the presents, and to reply for Santa to the children. Aside from the gifts this is the only large expense of the work.

Among the contributors so far are Frank Huyler, Charles T. Root, Sol Bloom, Mr. Turnbull of Rogers Peet & Co., Mrs. Mansowski, and Mrs. Willy Wallach.

All the mail addressed to Santa Claus in the New York Post Office, including letters addressed in care of Postmaster Morgan and Postmaster General Burleson, are turned over to the association.

SANTA CLAUS ON THE CARS.

Subway, Elevated, and Surface Employes Each to Receive $5.

All employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company receiving $115 a month or less who entered the company's service prior to Jan. 1, 1913, are to receive $5 each as an expression of thanks of the Board of Directors for the work of the men during the last year. This announcement was made yesterday in General Notice No. 34 signed by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager, and approved by T. P. Shonts, President.

The notice states that unprecedented numbers of passengers have been safely transported on the lines of the company during the year, both on the subway and elevated divisions, and continues:

"The management wishes to express to its employes its recognition of the services rendered by them and their desire to maintain at all times the highest degree of comfort and convenience to the patrons of this company, realizing that these results have been attained by efficient and intelligent cooperation rendered under exceptional and severe traffic conditions."

A similar amount of money with the same conditions attached will be paid to employes of the New York Railways Company, according to General Notice No. 27, issued yesterday, and signed and approved by the same officials. This notice was of the same tenor as the one already quoted.

RECORD MAIL ON LINER.

St. Louis Bringing 8,261 Sacks—496,898 Money Orders Sent Abroad.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that all the Christmas mails for foreign countries were now on the high seas. The 496,898 international money orders, aggregating $7,175,645, issued by the New York Post Office, is an increase of 68,185 orders and $1,249,468 over the figures for 1912.

The American liner St. Louis will arrive to-day with the record-breaking load of 8,261 sacks of Christmas mails, followed by the Lusitania to-morrow with 7,548 sacks and the Lorraine on Saturday with 1,665 sacks.

The following table of the money orders dispatched to foreign countries from Dec. 2 to 17 was given out:

Country.	Number.	Amount.
Austria	40,002	$747,531.96
Belgium	2,291	58,968.22
Denmark	8,111	83,324.40
Egypt	438	1,969.93
France	7,027	90,979.03
Germany	53,193	596,355.25
Great Britain	181,545	2,021,265.62
Greece	4,455	178,618.51
Hungary	25,060	580,540.89
Italy	61,511	1,667,653.85
Liberia	17	1,069.33
Luxemburg	164	2,807.87
Netherlands	2,459	25,532.57
Norway	19,323	257,519.50
Portugal	107	1,262.84
Russia	32,347	793,792.79
Sweden	52,007	566,710.57
Switzerland	6,641	97,462.49
Union of South Africa	198	2,187.96
Total	$496,898	$7,775,645.20

BOYLSTON IS NOT DEAD.

Assemblyman-elect to Find Out Where False Statement Originated.

Dispatches were printed in late afternoon editions of newspapers yesterday from Albany to the effect that Gov. Glynn would call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Assemblyman-elect Edward S. Boylston of the Thirtieth Assembly District. Mr. Boylston is not dead, and issued this statement last night:

To use the words of the late Mark Twain, the report is greatly exaggerated. It is true that, being an undertaker, I bury the dead, but even that does not place me in that class. I am certainly as live a person as there is in this city, and I do not regard the published statements as a joke. I lay the report as coming from my political opponents, who are now in the Capitol, and intend to find out how the statement originated.

Mr. Boylston, who is in business at 2,336 Second Avenue, was kept busy last night assuring those who called to express condolence to his family that he was very much alive.

DANIELS DENOUNCES HIS PARTY'S CRITICS

Particularly Those Who Call Its Reform Measures the Products of Hysteria.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AGREE

Secretary of the Navy Vigorously Defends Administration at Their Annual Dinner.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, as guest of honor and one of the speakers at the North Carolina Society dinner at the Plaza Hotel last night, denounced those who have termed the Currency bill and other progressive measures "products of hysteria."

"This so-called hysteria keeps party pledges," said Mr. Daniels. "It does not take away from labor the bread it earns, and it does make protection-built wealth pay an income tax. It elects Senators direct from the people. They call it hysteria because it means we can have no more Senators from the New York Central Railroad, no more Senators from the Southern Express Company, no more Senators from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and no more Senators from the Standard Oil trust. They call it hysteria because it prevents the classes from exploiting the masses and brings the Government back to the people.

Real Hystericals on the Other Side.

"After all, the real hysterics are not the people who stand upon the housetops and cry for reform, but the people who are guarding special privilege and are seeing the castles built by special privilege tumble down about their heads."

More than 200 members of the North Carolina Society and many of their relatives and friends loudly applauded these sentiments. When the applause permitted, Mr. Daniels continued:

"Legislators in the recent past have been the favorites of great corporations. They have felt a compelling power from 'higher up.' The impersonal element in the situation made it hard to curb, but at last the axe has been laid at the root of the tree, and the people have demanded that all this must be changed. How? By legalized primaries, even for President; by pure food laws, by an income tax, by a lower tariff, by laws to protect seamen, by regulation of trusts, by the abolition of interlocking directorates and rebates, etc.

"Take the tariff. The men who revised it were not hysterical. They used figures and facts. They were painstaking and scientific, and what was the answer? The beneficiaries of protection, the infant industries, gray and hoary with age and obese from their long pull at the pap-bottle, cried out: 'You are going to impoverish our country!'

Currency Law Certain, He Says.

"Four months under the new tariff have passed, and the report of Secretary of Commerce Redfield declares that "the flooding of our markets with the cheap wares of Europe has not happened," as predicted, and America's foreign trade is still evidencing a healthy growth.

"The latest exhibition of hysteria," Mr. Daniels continued, "is the effort to prevent the passage of the Currency bill. It is well known by everybody that this bill is certain to become a law substantially as now framed, and yet those who would destroy confidence in the American Government and its ability to control its finances, dub as hysteria the effort to pass a long-needed currency reform, promised for years but never until now assured.

"Take conservation. The waste of our resources has been so wanton as to rob unborn generations. Men have risen up and declared it must stop. Those who wished to take all the coal for this generation and permit a few concerns to grab up all the mines and minerals declared that the conservationists were crazy. By this craft they had their wealth.

Mr. Daniels then criticised the men who applauded at public dinners the song "Damn, Damn, Damn the Philippines" as the really hysterical, as men who wished to impose imperialism upon the country, and to annex lands across the seas.

"This so-called hysteria denounced by standpatters and reactionaries is democracy, the rule of the people," he said. "In every generation the standpatters have sought to have forward-looking men declared fanatics and lunatics. Bright and Cobden were the destroyers of English liberty. Jefferson was a leveler and a demagogue. They were all hysterics."

Martin W. Littleton was the only other speaker of the evening. He said that a nation with a coast line as extensive and scattered as ours was bound by every dictate of wisdom and self-preservation not simply to have a navy, not simply to have a good navy, but a navy which would make it, if need be, absolute master of the seas.

Some Who Applauded.

Rufus L. Patterson presided. At the guest table, besides Mr. Daniels, were the Rev. St. Clair Hester, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, retired; Dr. John A. Wyeth of the Alabama Society, Martin Littleton, Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, Col. Robert L. Harrison of The Virginians, Albert Ritchie of the Maryland Society, H. H. Sevier of the Tennessee Society, Julian Bonar Beaty of the South Carolinians, Capt. Albert Gleaves, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard; Fritz Gunliffe-Owen of the Pilgrims, Gen. H. T. Douglas, Commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp; William J. Wollman of the Missouri Society, William Harman Black of the Georgia Society, W. De H. Washington of the West Virginia Society, and Richard Reid Rogers of the Kentuckians.

Others present were Joseph Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Frank V. Baldwin, B. N. Duke, Thomas Dixon, Gen. Nelson H. Henry and Mrs. Henry, Thomas E. Hicks, John W. Ingram, John D. Lindsay, Lieut. Lacy, United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Walter L. McCorkle and Mrs. McCorkle, Lieut. J. H. Newton, Justice M. Warley Platzek, Lindsay Russell, Richard Reid Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Rosenbaum, Lorenzo Semple, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Scaman, J. W. Slaughter, Justice Samuel Seabury, W. S. Taft, George C. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Yullie.

SURE MRS. BLAKE WILL WIN.

Lawyers in Separation Suit Already Discussing Alimony Agreement.

So sure are the lawyers representing Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the surgeon, and his wife, who is suing him for a separation, that the decision of Referee Wilbur Larremore will be in favor of Mrs. Blake, that they are discussing a basis of financial settlement that will be mutually satisfactory. Russell H. Landale is counsel for Mrs. Blake, and Cornelius J. Sullivan of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, is looking after the interests of the doctor. Mr. Landale said yesterday that he knew the decision of Referee Larremore would favor his client because Mr. Larremore had told him so. Mr. Landale also said:

"Dr. Blake and his wife have not lived together for more than three years. Dr. Blake has always been willing, I understand, to care properly for his wife and his two children. There has never been any trouble on that score. I do not believe that Mrs. Blake will insist upon $15,000 a year. All she wants from her husband is enough to maintain herself properly and pay the expenses of educating her youngest son. The other boy has reached his majority, and so he does not enter into the case at all. The case before the referee is the only one pending. All of the others have been discontinued.

"If no agreement can be reached by the lawyers in the case each side will present to the Supreme Court Justice, who is sitting at the time, its idea of what the allowance should be. But I feel fairly certain that the amount will be agreed upon."

"I don't know when I will have my report ready," Referee Larremore said, "to present to the court. It may be ready as early as Friday, or it may be delayed until next week. The only question before me is whether Mrs. Blake is entitled to a legal separation. I have nothing to do with any of the other aspects of the case."

WIFE HAS GRAY ARRESTED.

Broker Was Expecting It and Had His Bail Bond Ready.

The marital troubles of John Boyd Gray, the broker, reached an acute stage on Tuesday night, when he was arrested in his apartments at 596 Riverside Drive on an order issued by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court. The order was obtained after his wife, Mrs. Justine Sutton Gray, had testified before the Justice in her suit for the sequestration of her husband's property to insure the payment of $2,770 back alimony and counsel fees.

Mr. Gray was expecting such a move and was ready with bail. When Deputy Sheriff Bier called at his home, the National Surety Company had a representative there with a $5,000 bail bond. The bond was accepted and Mr. Gray was released.

Justice Gavegan reserved decision on the application for the sequestration of Mr. Gray's property. During the argument in the case, John H. Curtin, who appeared for Mr. Gray, said:

"Mrs. Gray is attempting to ruin her husband's business by giving him all this publicity. We deny that any alimony is due to her. By a private contract, signed by both husband and wife, Mr. Gray is paying to her $16,000 in regular instalments. Under this arrangement she already has received more than the $2,770 which she is now demanding."

GIRL ACCUSES TEACHER.

Belmar Student Says Principal Tried to Kiss Her—He Denies It.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Charles Mitchell, Principal of the West Belmar School, was held on his own recognizance for the Grand Jury to-day after Miss Esther Redmond, a sixteen-year-old student in the school, had sworn that he detained her after school and tried to kiss her. The hearing was before Justice of the Peace John A. Borden. Mitchell denied the girl's charge.

Miss Redmond and the Principal were the only persons examined. Justice Borden said the girl had not proved her accusation to his satisfaction, but he would hold Mitchell for the Grand Jury without requiring him to furnish bail.

Mitchell is 24 years old and married. His home before he came to West Belmar was at Hackettstown, this State. He taught in the public schools of Dover for three years. He has been Principal at West Belmar since last September.

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THE HIT OF THE SEASON
2 FOR 25c

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MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

Regular $40, $35 and $30 Materials Reduced to $20

187 stylish suitings and 29 overcoat patterns, all taken from our higher-priced stocks, made to measure only:

Suits and Overcoats, $20

To reduce our stock of woolens we have made the most sweeping reduction in our history. Sale ends Saturday.

Broadway & Ninth Street — Ready for Christmas — **Arnheim**

A Gift Suggestion from the Hampton Shops

IF you are on the lookout for a Christmas Gift that shall not be over costly and yet shall express all that there is of good taste and discriminating thoughtfulness, the Hampton Shops are more than likely to serve your purpose.

Something quite out of the common, for instance, one of the Hampton Shops Lamps fitted for Electric light. So deftly arranged are these that their full soft mellow radiance illumines the evening book, or magazine, or paper with the same serenity as the pleasant candle light of older days. Nor will it lack in the gracefulness of its appearance or the excellence of its fashioning.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 32d Street, New York
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

Satin Evening Slippers with Tango Ornaments

These perfect fitting, dainty slippers can be supplied in all leathers and in satin in various shades with the Tango ornaments attached.

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Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 58th St.
1065 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It's Different It's Smarter

The University Club shown by Truly Warner is different from all other Derby Hats. It has the brim with a downward bend—the style feature that made Truly Warner Hats so popular this Fall.

This is the Derby that Mr. Goodrenser is wearing. It's the style that $5.00 Hatters thought good enough to copy.

Step in to-day at the nearest Truly Warner Store and try on a University Club Derby. The price is just $2.00. Mail order charges prepaid.

Buy him a gift certificate at one of my stores and let him select his own hat.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. | Next Mon.-Night Seats Now. WM. H. CRANE AND FAIRBANKS With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE GAIETY. ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by WM. HURLBUT. The Strange Woman. THURS., XMAS NIGHT—Seats To-day. MISS BILLIE BURKE IN THE LAND OF PROMISE

FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. at 8:30. MATS. WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2:20. The Misleading Lady "A Whole Reel of Laughter." —Alan Dale.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Xmas. "What Bunty Did for the Scotch" GEN. JOHN REGAN Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas. N. Yr's., 2:25. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama "GRUMPY"

GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Xmas. | Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., (Pop.), & Sat. 2:15. FANNIE WARD in Madam President | MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH. —American. EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Xmas. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Extra Mats. Xmas and New Year's Days. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, The Little Cafe by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE Special Performances To-day, Fri., Sun., Mon., Tues. & Wed. at 3; SUN. EVE. 8:30 CUT THIS COUPON OUT. TAKE IT TO THE BOX OFFICE WITH 25c. IT ENTITLES YOU TO THE BEST 50c. SEAT ANY PERF.

GOOD FOR 25c New Amsterdam Theatre To-day, Fri., Sun., Mon., Tues. & Wed. Mats. at 3. Sun Eve., 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama, THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER RICHARD WAGNER With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)

LIBERTY W. 42d St. B'way. YEAR'S BEST CHRISTIE In Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera MACDONALD SWEETHEARTS Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Seats for Xmas now.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laughs, Mystery, Melodrama, Thrills | COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE. 4 Mats. Next Week—Wed., Thur., Fri. & Sat.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Sat., 2:30. | LAST 4 TIMES NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE. BEGINNING NEXT MON. ELSIE FERGUSON in THE STRANGE WOMAN.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND "Mutt & Jeff in Panama." Mat. Sat. Next Wk.—Rich'd Bennett, "Damaged Goods."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well, Jorn, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Destinn; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 1:30. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Prices. Grand Concert. Fritz Kreisler, the great Austrian Violinist; Case; Althouse, Gilly. Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz. Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. Eve., Dec. 27. Popular Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Bossi. Cond., Toscanini. Seat Sale Begins To-day. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE SPECIAL TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 2:30. Pavlowa Carnival and The Dansant. Seats 75c. to $5.00; Admission, $1.00.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Walter Damrosch Conductor. Subscriptions Eight Afternoons, Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL. | Soloists: Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Carl Flesch, George Barrere, Wilhelm Bachaus, Florence Hinkle, Katharine Goodson, Jacques Benard, Oscar Seagle

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor. Saturday Aft., Dec. 20, at 2:30. OLD GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church. Tkts. at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, KASERNENLUFT; Fri., Nur Ein Traum; Sat. Mat., Christians in Talisman.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. & 47th. To-day. GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY

NO MATTER WHAT YOU WANT

There is scarcely a need man, woman or child may have which cannot be supplied through the Want columns of

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NOTICE!!

"ADELE"

THE BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT IN YEARS

MOVES

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42D STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY

MONDAY, DEC. 29

MATINEES THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

FOR 12 MONTHS

PRINCESS THEATRE, 39th St., near B'way. | MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3. FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN'S SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT FOR The Christmas Fund To-day at 3 o'Clock. FEW REMAINING SEATS AT $3 EACH. Alice Nelison, Soprano. Camille Seygard, Soprano. Ethel Barrymore. Ruth St. Denis, new dances. Barney Bernard and Alex Carr in scene from "Potash and Perlmutter." "The Bride," Princess comedy. Beatrice Harrison, 'Cellist. Thomas Allan Rector and Margaret Hasbrook, maxixe dances. Liane Carrera—Anna Held's daughter. Constance and Mary Wolf. THE PROCEEDS ARE TO HELP BUY CHRISTMAS TOYS and DINNER BASKETS FOR THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN THROUGH THE NEW YORK AMERICAN CHRISTMAS FUND. PRACTICALLY ALL BOXES ALREADY TAKEN BY THE PATRONESSES AND THEIR FRIENDS—REMAINING TICKETS AT THE PRINCESS BOX OFFICE TO-DAY

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL and Mary Turner.

LONGACRE 48th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturday at 2:20. THE BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL HITS. ADELE

AD. PHILIPP THEATRE, 57, nr. 3rd Ave. Phone 812 Plaza. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS with ADOLF PHILIPP. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15

BRONX Opera House, 149 St., Brook Ave. Mat. Sat. THE OLD HOMESTEAD Next Week—"MUTT & JEFF IN PANAMA."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Last 3 Nights—Last 2 Mats. WARFIELD In THE AUCTIONEER. NEXT TUESDAY—Seats To-day. FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET.

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. LAST 4 TIMES The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

Open Daily 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. SAFETY AND SANITATION EXPOSITION GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ALL THIS WEEK ADMISSION 50CTS.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:20. 2D EDITION, The Pleasure Seekers All-Star Cast. Tickets all agencies. Box office prices. Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

PALACE B'way and 47th St. HENRIETTA CROSMAN, Adelaide & J. J. Hughes, Lydia Barry, Clark & Verdi, Ball & West, 8 others. 2,000 Mat. Sat. 50c.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRES 5TH AVE. B'way 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c. FRITZI SCHEFF Empire Comedy Four, Bert French & Alice Els, Mary Elizabeth, 8 others. 23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS

BIJOU Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's B'WAY 30 ST. THE LAST DAYS DAILY 2, 4, 7 and 9 P. M. of POMPEII LAST 4 DAYS NEXT WEEK—THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC Endorsed & Approved by Everybody None Under 16 Years Admitted.

PARK THEATRE. 5 TIMES TO-DAY, at B'y. 59 St. 12, 2:20, 7, 8:15, 9:30 P.M. Endorsed by the Sociological Fund. SAMUEL H. LONDON'S Great Picture, THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ALL SEATS 25c. None under 16 admitted. Also Commencing Monday, Dec. 22d, BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St.

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c The White Slave Movie, "TRAFFIC IN SOULS" BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY Dec. 21 AT THE Republic 42D ST. DAVID BELASCO SOLE LESSEE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Lillian Lorraine, Sam Mann & Co., Anna Held's Daughter, 14 others. & The White Slave Traffic Movie.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway. Telephone 4390 Bushwick. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS" Every Afternoon at 2 & 4. Every Evening at 7 & 8. Saturday at 1-3-5-7 & 9. Sunday at 1-3-5-7 & 8. NEXT WEEK—THE WHIP. 15 & 25c

Casino B'w'y & 39. Ev. 8:20. Next Mat. Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS. Oh, I Say!

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Next Mat. Sat., 2:20. AT BAY

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Next Mat. Sat. ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in The MARRIAGE GAME

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Next Mat. Sat., 2:20 Five Sensational One-Act Plays, "EN DESHABILLE," "HARI-KARI," "THE BLACK MASK," "THE BRIDE," "RUSSIA." Heard in the Lobby: My brain is whirling with thrills and terror, and I have laughed my face out of shape.

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day & Sat., 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Mat. To-day, $1.50

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. BABY MINE

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 3. DEC. 27 YSAYE First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, etc., etc. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 28, at 3. JOINT RECITAL MME. JEANNE Jomelli | Mr. WILLIAM Hinshaw. Soprano | Baritone. Seats at Box Office. Popular Program & Prices.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. To-night at 8:15; to-morrow, Fri. Aft., 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL. BACH, Prelude, Choral and Fugue; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica"); LISZT, Symphonic Poem, "Tasso, Lamento e Trionfo"; Rimsky-Korsakow, Capriccio Espagnol. Tickets at Box Office, Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

JARDINE de DANSE 8:30 to 1. Dancing & High Class Cabaret. Teas 3 to 6:30. CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. Watch—"Sunday Nights in Bohemia." NEW YEAR'S EVE. RESERVATIONS—NOW.

VASSAR BENEFIT PERFORMANCE "THE MARRIAGE GAME," at The Comedy Theatre, Thursday Eve., Dec. 18th. Regular Box Office Prices.

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MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE People's (B'y & Spring St.), Girls from Starland. Bronx (3d Av. & 184th St.), Rose Sydell's Girls.

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. | BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. ROBIE'S BEAUTY SHOW.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder to-day; fair, rising temperature to-morrow; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,418. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

SUFFRAGETTE MINES AT HOLLOWAY JAIL

Explosions Outside Wall Near Cells in Which Militants Are Usually Put.

HOUSE WINDOWS BROKEN

Rachel Peace, Convicted of Arson, Is Said to be Forcibly Fed and Women Had Threatened Vengeance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—What is believed to have been a suffragette attempt to blow up Holloway Prison was made to-night by means of two mines, but owing to the manner in which the mines were laid little damage was done. Many windows in the neighborhood, however, were smashed by the concussion.

The explosions took place behind Daimeny Avenue, which backs on the yard wall of the prison. The houses stand in gardens, which tretch back at least 100 feet toward the prison, from which they are separated by a dry moat 25 feet wide.

It was at the back of the houses numbered 10 and 12, the first being empty save for a caretaker and his family, that the explosions occurred. The first was heard a quarter of a mile away. It startled the neighborhood just after 9 o'clock. It was followed almost immediately by another, more deafening explosion. According to one person, glass was heard smashing in all directions.

Whistles and shouts brought the police to the scene with lanterns. There were two holes at the foot of the prison wall, each about a foot square and six inches deep. The wall was not penetrated, and beyond the blackening and chipping of bricks little damage was apparent.

Long pieces of fuse were found running across the moat and meeting at the point where the wall of the two houses is divided. There were no signs of canisters that might have contained powder, and the theory held at the moment is that the powder or gun-cotton was packed in the two holes and covered with earth or clay.

A remarkable discovery was made by detectives just above the point where the fuse ended. Wire stretches along the top of the garden wall, and entangled in this was a lock of a woman's auburn hair. Nothing else was found, and the police turned their attention to the gardens of the houses numbered 10 and 12, but without result.

The police obtained admission to No. 10 and took a statement from the occupants. The force of the explosions was outward instead of inward, and the windows of the houses immediately facing the mines and on either side were blown in.

The two little daughters of the caretaker of No. 10 had a narrow escape. They were asleep in a room on the ground floor when the explosions occurred, and, although in bed, some pieces from the window glass fell on them.

The moat runs the whole length of the prison wall. It is quite inaccessible from the public thoroughfare, and whoever laid the mines must have obtained entrance from a house in Daimeny Avenue.

The occupants of No. 12 were apparently unmoved by the explosions, for during the whole time that the police were searching their garden no inquiry was made, and no one appeared in the garden.

The explosions occurred at that part of the prison wall near the cells in which suffragette offenders are usually imprisoned. Only one suffragette prisoner is now in the jail—a woman known as Rachel Peace, sentenced to eighteen months for arson, who the suffragettes believe to be undergoing forcible feeding. There have been indignant references to this in speeches at recent suffragette gatherings, and Miss Peace's friends have been greatly concerned regarding her condition. Threats of vengeance have been made.

It is regarded as a significant fact that a house in the immediate neighborhood was used as a "rest house" for women who did patrol duty outside the prison during the imprisonments of Mrs. Pankhurst.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—A beautiful woman, laden with violets, styling herself "Lady Lilian Glendworth, Pacific Suffragette," entered the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon and gave flowers to those Deputies who were willing to add their names to her "one-million-signature" petition for woman suffrage.

"Accept these violets," she said. "They will make you forget the violence of my misguided sisters."

FIRE STOPS BROADWAY CARS

Lieut. Woods Falls with Floor and Is Injured Seriously.

While fighting a fire at 724 Broadway last night Lieut. John Woods of Engine Company 25 was injured seriously when the fourth floor gave way. Woods was flung against a steam radiator on the third floor. The physicians at St. Vincent's Hospital said that Woods had received serious internal injuries.

The fire, which started in the clothing factory of J. Shaw, on the fourth floor, was the third to occur in the neighborhood within half an hour. Woods went to all three. The first was in the loft building at 738 Broadway, occupied by Nachlanger, dealer in rubber goods. It caused damage of $200. The second was at 46 Great Jones Stret, next door to fire headquarters. It damaged the stock of the clothing firm of R. S. Rhine, on the third floor, to the extent of $500. Smoke from the fire drifted into Chief Kenlon's office.

The fire at which Woods was injured tied up Broadway cars for half an hour. The damage was about $5,000.

PRESIDENT TAKES A DRIVE

Also Plants a White House Tree—Planning Holiday in South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Wilson felt so much better to-day that he went out riding in a closed motor car, and afterward participated in the ceremonies of planting an American elm tree in a spot near the main entrance to the White House formerly occupied by a tree destroyed in a storm last Summer supposed to have been planted by President Hayes.

On his motor ride the President was accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician. It was his first experience out of doors since the beginning of the light attack of grip from which he is recovering.

The President is planning to take a holiday during the Christmas recess of Congress. If the Currency bill is disposed of next week he probably will leave Washington immediately thereafter. Senator Hoke Smith and other members of the Georgia delegation in Congress, together with citizens of Augusta, Ga., called on the President this afternoon to urge that he spend the Christmas holidays at Augusta, which ex-President Taft found so attractive during the Winter season. It was reported to-day that the President and Mrs. Wilson were planning to spend the holiday season at Gulfport, Miss.

Inasmuch as the President intends to be away until about Jan. 12, the diplomatic reception planned for Jan. 6 will be postponed to the following week and the dates in the entire social schedule of state dinners and receptions at the White House for the Winter season will be revised.

BELMONT AUTOS BURNED.

Three Destroyed When Hempstead Garage Burns at Midnight.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning Hempstead, L. I., was awakened by the fire call. The firemen were led to the Summer home of August Belmont on Fulton Street, about a quarter of a mile from the centre of the village. It seemed as if the Belmont home were in flames.

The fire, it proved, was in the stone garage directly behind the stone house. Three big automobiles were burning when the firemen arrived, and the doors of the garage had not yet been opened. When they gave way a burst of flames shot from the building. The flames came near the house, and water was played on the woodwork about the windows.

From all appearances a caretaker was the only occupant of the Belmont home. A few servants had been there during the day, it was said, to prepare for a house party during the Christmas holidays. The automobiles had been stored in the garage for the Winter and had not been in use for some time.

At 1 o'clock a second alarm was sounded and more hose was rushed to the scene. It was said, shortly after, that the fire was under control and that it had been confined to the garage. The three automobiles, the firemen said, had been totally destroyed.

SAY ROWAN IS RESTRAINED.

Relatives of Bonaparte's Descendant Charge Willey with Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Charged with having kidnapped Andrew Kinsey Rowan, a descendant of Joseph Bonaparte, who is reputed to be worth a million dollars, Eugene S. Willey, a lumber dealer of this city, was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Trenchard this afternoon.

Willey appeared in answer to a writ of habeas corpus allowed by the court earlier in the day upon application of Emanuel Kline of this city and Mrs. Mary B. Parker of Philadelphia. The applicants are the grandnephew and grandniece of Rowan and his nearest living relatives.

They charge that Willey is keeping Rowan in a house at Broad Street Park upon the pretense of caring for him. Rowan is 86 years old. Their petition alleges that the aged man is unable to care for himself and that he is kept a prisoner for Willey's personal gain.

Willey, in his own defense, said that he was not depriving Rowan of his liberty. He said he had been caring for him for many years, and that in return Rowan had given him some of his belongings. He asked the justice to visit the house to ascertain the conditions and also requested that a jury of physicians should be appointed to determine whether Rowan, as the relatives allege, was physically or mentally unable to safeguard his own interests. The commission will be named.

INDIANA COWS OUT OF WORK

Milk Dealers Manufacturing a Product That's Hard to Detect.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Hundreds of faithful cows have been cheated out of a chance to earn an honest living by numerous Indianapolis milk dealers, who have admitted that they have been manufacturing milk and selling it to consumers as the pure article. The discovery was made by the city Board of Health, and the dealers who have been selling an adulterated or manufactured product are to be prosecuted.

The Health Board charges that milk selling at from 8 to 10 cents a quart is being made of milk powder, which costs from 9c to 11 cents a pound, each pound of the powder making one and one-half gallons of milk when mixed with so much water.

The milk powder is manufactured by drying skimmed milk. The powder has much the same color as a can of glue, but when properly mixed with water the product looks and tastes like milk.

Although the dairies' supply of milk was practically cut off during the teamsters' strike no noticeable decrease could be found in the deliveries in the city. This caused an investigation of the source of supply. One dealer finally volunteered the information that he was manufacturing much of the milk he was selling to his customers. He turned over to the board a sample of milk powder, and with this information at his disposal Dr. H. C. Morgan, City Sanitarian, pushed the investigation. In some cases he found that the cream from manufactured milk settled to the bottom of the bottles instead of at the top. The dealers told guilible housewives that the cream was so rich and heavy that it just naturally couldn't rise.

Dr. Morgan says this is the way to detect counterfeit milk:

"Take the cream from the bottle and place your finger in the milk. If the product is cow's milk a trace of the milk color will remain on the finger; if the product is manufactured no trace of color will remain on the finger."

No Xmas or New Year's dinner complete without Angostura Bitters. Delicious appetizer.—Adv.

BURGLAR INSURANCE RATES INCREASED

A "Zone of Bad Influence" Has This City as Its Centre, Underwriters Say.

AS HIGH AS CHICAGO NOW

All Nearby Territory Affected by Advance—Directs Attention to Police Work.

A sweeping advance was made yesterday in burglar insurance rates upon risks in this city and the surrounding territory. The new rates will go into effect to-day and they were decided upon after an all day session of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association. It was a meeting at which argument at times grew warm and at which Commissioner Waldo would have heard but little to commend to him the vigilance of the Police Department under his command. Those who met were the representatives here of twenty-one of the largest burglary insurance companies in the country.

It was felt by those present that the crime conditions in New York had reached a pass where other parts of the country were being called upon to stand the loss occasioned by the increased burglar activity here and that the quicker the remedy was applied the better it would be.

Under the head, "Open Policy," the rate upon private dwellings and apartments where there is hallboy or elevator service is raised from $12.50 to $15 for $1,000 insurance. The rate for insurance for burglary alone for the same amount is up from $10 to $12. For $2,000 for burglary and theft, the increase is from $22.50 to $25, and for burglary alone from $18 to $20; $3,000, from $30 to $32.50 and for burglary alone from $24 to $26; $4,000, from $35 to $37.50 and for burglary alone $28 to $30; $5,000, from $40 to $42.50 and for burglary alone $32 to $34. For each additional $1,000, $5 is charged for insurance against burglary and theft and $4 for burglary alone.

Upon flats without hallboys or elevator service the rate for $1,000 insurance from both burglary and theft has gone up from $15 to $18, and for burglary alone from $12 to $15; $2,000, from $25 to $28, and for burglary alone, $20 to $23; $3,000, from $32.50 to $35.50, and for burglary alone, $26 to $29; $4,000, from $37.50 to $40.50, and for burglary alone, $30 to $33; $5,000, from $42.50 to $45.50, and for burglary alone, $34 to $37. For each additional $1,000, $5 and $4, respectively, is charged.

On non-housekeeping apartments the rate has gone up about 25 per cent. For instance, the rate on $1,000 for burglary and theft has gone up from $18.17 to $22.50, and the rate for other amounts has gone up in proportion.

The rate upon apartments where there are hallboys and elevator service is higher than for apartments where there is neither, and this is because experience has taught the underwriters that the risk is always greater where there are greater opportunities to steal.

The increase in rate embraces not only New York City, but Long Island and Rockland and Westchester Counties, the towns of Greenwich, New Canaan, Stamford, Darien, Norwalk, and South Norwalk, Conn., and Bergen, Passaic, Morris, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Essex, Union, and Hudson Counties, New Jersey. These are all included in the territory affected by the new rates, which will go into effect today. As one of those present at the meeting expressed it, they are all in the "zone of bad influence." By this he meant that the territory is one that can be covered conveniently by automobile, train, or motor boat by the enterprising cracksmen who make their headquarters in this city.

In computing the increase in rates the underwriters were guided by a knowledge of conditions here that is not to be obtained by police figures as usually made public. They prepared their own figures, based entirely upon the losses sustained.

The action of the underwriters has brought New York's burglary insurance rates up to those of Chicago, where they are the highest in the country. One of the delegates at the conference explained that burglaries have become so frequent about New York that without an increase in rates here the losses would not only eat up the premiums paid within the territory but a great part of the profits obtained elsewhere. In other words, he said, more orderly communities were paying for the burglaries in New York and within the "zone of bad influence."

The rise in rates has been contemplated for some time, but there has been some hesitation, for it was expected that conditions would be improved if the police were spurred into activity. There has been no increase in such activities, it was said, and so, notwithstanding the coming of a new city administration, it was decided that the raise must be made at once.

This action follows a raise of nearly 50 per cent. on mercantile risks. These were made about a year ago and were necessitated, it was said, by the increase in loft robberies and thefts of all descriptions. The raise on mercantile risks was denied at the time by Commissioner Waldo, but it was subsequently proved by the Aldermanic Investigating Committee.

DRAPER BACK FROM ARCTIC.

His Party Reaches Seattle, but Has No Further News of the Karluk.

SEATTLE, Dec. 18.—Capt. Louis Lane of the power schooner Polar Bear, which is frozen in the arctic ocean near Flaxman Island, arrived from Valdez by steamer to-day, accompanied by Eben Draper of Boston, son of ex-Gov. Draper of Massachusetts; Dunbar Lockwood, also of Boston, and Will T. Hudson, a newspaper photographer.

The men walked from the arctic shore to Circle City, Fairbanks and Valdez.

George Silsby and John Heard, sportsmen, of Boston and Samuel Mixter, W. Sprague Brooks and Joseph Dixon, scientific collectors, remained on board the vessel. Capt. R. D. Pederson, commander of the schooner Elvira, which was crushed by the arctic ice also arrived from the North to-day.

The travelers had no news of Stefansson's ship, the Karluk, later than that cabled by Stefansson himself, who is ashore and making his way to Herschel Island. The prevailing opinion in the North, according to Lane and Pederson, is that Capt. Bartlett and the men on board the Karluk are in grave peril.

For smart holiday gifts visit the J. B. Regan Importation Company, 140 West 42d Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker. Extraordinary wines and cigars, vintages.—Adv.

The Future of Our Railroads, by W. C. Brown.
Retiring President of the New York Central believes that either higher rates or Government ownership must come.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

HILL WON'T HEAD CURRENCY BOARD

Says He Cannot Consider an Offer to Resume Business—Talk of Gaston for Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.—"I have retired permanently from active business and would not consider for a moment any proposal that would mean a resumption of the arduous duties that are part of a business career."

This was J. J. Hill's answer to-night to reports that President Wilson was considering him for Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, which will be created under the new currency law.

Age and his desire for quiet are given as reasons for Mr. Hill's refusal to enter business life again. When he retired from the Chairmanship of the Great Northern directorate in 1912 he asserted that nothing could lure him again into active business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Wilson has been considering the name of James J. Hill, former President of the Great Northern Railroad, as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board to be created following the enactment of the Owen-Glass Currency bill. It is believed that James Speyer of New York discussed Mr. Hill's possibe appointment when he saw the President here yesterday, but Mr Hill has not yet been personally asked to take the place.

The Owen bill, which will pass the Senate without modification in this respect, provides for a Federal Reserve Board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and six members appointed by the President. Two of the six shall have experience in banking, and Mr. Hill, if appointed, would be one of those two. The Governor, according to the terms of the bill, shall be the active executive officer of the board, and, like his assistants, shall devote his whole time to the work of the board, receiving an annual salary of $12,000.

Appointments to the Federal Reserve Board will have to be made very soon. The bill will probably be a law by Wednesday and as soon as practicable thereafter the Secretary of the Treasury and not less than two members of the board acting as a reserve bank organization committee must begin dividing the country into regional districts. The whole board, it is understood, will be appointed as soon as practicable, as the President is anxious to put the bill into active operation in order to offset any ill effects incident to the new tariff law.

A name that is mentioned with increasing frequency as a probable member of the Federal Reserve Board is that of W. A. Gaston, President of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston. Mr. Gaston is a friend of Secretary McAdoo and has recently been in frequent conference with Mr. McAdoo and members of the House and Senate committees.

Mr. Gaston, besides being one of Boston's prominent bankers, is a lawyer. He is a son of the late Gov. Gaston, and was himself once a candidate for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket.

LINES BEGIN RATE WAR.

Hamburg-American Decides on Reductions—Fierce Fight Likely.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19.—The first move in an Atlantic rate war that will, it is expected, be more disastrous to the steamship companies than those of 1904 and 1907-8 is reported by the Vienna correspondent of the Liverpool Journal of Commerce. He says:

"The Hamburg-American Line has failed to settle its differences with the North German Lloyd and has decided to reduce rates before the important meeting of the North Atlantic Conference on Jan. 21 next.

"The agents at Continental ports have been notified by the British and Continental steamship lines that they are reluctantly compelled to follow this decision, and there is reason to believe that the existing agreements will be terminated after Jan. 21."

TEST POLICE SIGNALS.

New System Likely to be Installed Throughout the City.

Ten of the seventeen new signal boxes to be installed experimentally in the precinct of the West Thirtieth Street Station were put into operation last evening, and after a brief trial were pronounced a success. If this opinion is general and continuous Commissioner Waldo will recommend the installation all over the city of this system, which he brought back with him from Berlin.

The principle is in the electric lamp atop each of the ten-foot green poles, a lamp connected with the station of the precinct. When a call for a policeman comes from any point the Lieutenant at the desk will simply turn a switch to set a green light twinkling at the pole top nearest the point of call. The nearest patrolman will hurry to the post then and call up for instructions.

The first trial of the new system last night came with the report that a drunken man was raising a row at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The Lieutenant threw on the switch connecting the five boxes nearest the point. In less than two minutes all five patrolmen had responded. The one directed to handle the case reached the corner in time to learn that the disturber had been boosted on to a street car and sent on his way.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations. New York Store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

GARRISON SHIFTS A DOZEN GENERALS

Barry to Philippines and Carter to Hawaii Puts Them Out of Race for Wood's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Garrison has practically eliminated Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry and Major Gen. William H. Carter from the list of officers likely to be detailed as chief of staff. Gen. Barry is ordered to take command in the Philippines for the next four years, and Gen. Carter will command the Department of Hawaii.

In one order the Secretary approved the assignment of three Major Generals and nine Brigadier Generals to commands. There has not been such a shift of general officers before in years. Major Gen. Barry is relieved of the command of the Eastern Department and will sail for the Philippines on March 5 to relieve Major Gen. Bell of command in the islands. Gen. Bell on Gen. Funston, who will take command at Texas City, Texas, relieving Major General Carter, who is now commanding the Second Division mobilized there. Gen. Carter is ordered to proceed about March 5 to Honolulu and relieve Brig. Gen. Funston, who will take command of the Fifth Brigade at Galveston. Brig. Gen. Pershing, who recently was relieved from command in the District of Mindanao in the Philippines, will go to the Presidio of San Francisco and take command of the Eighth Brigade. Brig. Gen. Potts, who now commands that brigade, is shifted to Vancouver Barracks to command the Seventh Brigade. Brig. Gen. Edwards, now commanding the Sixth Brigade at Texas City, will go to Hawaii, relieving Brig. Gen. Macomb, who will come to Washington to be the President of the War College.

Brig. Gen. Liggett, now at the head of the War College, will go to Texas City to command the Fourth Brigade. Brig. Gen. Wisser, now at Texas City, will be put in command of the Pacific Coast artillery district. Brig. Gen. Davis, now at Texas City, will be shifted to command the Sixth Brigade, also at Texas City. Brig. Gen. Bailey, recently commanding as Colonel the Coast Artillery district of Puget Sound, will go to Fort Totten, N. Y., and assume command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery district.

Great concern in the announcement of these changes was shown by officers of the army on duty here. The subject of most intense interest in army circles now is the choice of the new Chief of Staff who will succeed Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Practically every general officer of the army is regarded as a candidate. Among them are Major Gen. Barry, Gen. Carter, Gen. Scott, and Gen. Wotherspoon.

The assignments made to-day indicate that the choice is narrowed down to Gen. Wotherspoon and Gen. Scott. Major Gen. Murray, now in command of the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco, would be considered as eligible but for the understood desire he should remain where he is until after the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The fact that no assignment is made to the Eastern Department is thought to indicate that Gen. Wood will again take command, with headquarters at Governors Island.

JAPANESE AGAIN RESENTFUL

Government Awaiting Details of Ou. Proposed Immigration Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19.—A telegram to The Times from Tokio says:

"There are already signs of resentment against the proposed immigration legislation in the United States, with a reported provision against the admission of aliens not entitled to citizenship.

"The Government is awaiting particulars, and, while deprecating popular excitement, is prepared, if necessary, to communicate its objections informally if the measure involves discrimination, veiled or unveiled.

"They are anxious, however, that such necessity should be averted, especially in view of their promise to take part in the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, and their efforts to overcome the disinclination of business men to co-operate."

NEW WARNING TO ZELAYA.

Folk Asks Him When He Intends to Take His Departure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Bryan thinks the reasonable time allowed to former President Zalaya of Nicaragua to leave the United States, as he agreed to do when the proceedings for his extradition on murder charges were dropped, has expired. To-day upon the instance of Solicitor Folk, who handled the case, Zelaya's Washington attorneys wired the former dictator in New York asking when he planned to sail for Barcelona.

José Santos Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, has not yet decided when he will leave this country. He is a guest at a New York hotel, where, it was stated at his apartments last night that he had set no date for sailing. His secretary said that Zelaya had not received the message sent from Washington at the instance of the State Department, asking when he planned to start for Barcelona.

Zelaya was released without conditions as to the duration of his stay, his secretary said, and he had been too busy to give consideration to any "reasonable time" within which Washington officials desired him to sail.

CHILEAN PRESIDENT COMING?

Bryan Curious About Promise of Visit Mentioned by Martinez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Is President Ramon Barros Luco of Chile coming to the United States on an official visit? The Wilson Administration would like to find out and Secretary Bryan has instituted inquiries on the subject.

The puzzle over the matter arises from a message received at the State Department from Felix Martinez, Chairman of the American commission sent to Chile to arrange for the participation of that Government in the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915. In his message Mr. Martinez said that the President of Chile "promises visit." There had been reports that President Luco contemplated a trip to this country.

FRAGILE WOMEN need something to feed and enrich the blood. WINCARNIS will do it.—Adv.

WILL GIVE RADIUM DEPOSITS TO NATION

A. I. du Pont and Dr. Kelly Purpose to Make the Wonderful Metal Available to All.

FOR THE CURE OF CANCER

Plan Includes Founding of Central Institution to Supply Radium to Clinics Throughout Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 18.—Alfred I. du Pont, Vice President of the du Pont Powder Company, who is cooperating with Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore to make possible the general use of radium for the cure of cancer, purposes to turn over to the Government for the alleviation of suffering humanity, the pitchblende and carnotite deposits—from which radium is made—owned by Mr. Du Pont in Gilpin County, Col.

The tentative plan calls for a central institution where radium is to be prepared and distributed to clinics in an effort to lessen the 75,000 deaths that occur annually from cancer. This purpose follows a recent announcement by Dr. Kelly and Dr. Robert Abbe of New York that radium is a cure for cancer.

"Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines," said Mr. Du Pont, "is nothing compared with the necessity of taking over the radium producing deposits in this country. It is almost impossible to believe that Dr. Kelly has effected such cures. They seem too marvelous to believe. Nevertheless they are true.

"This matter is too big for one man. If Dr. Kelly should appear before a committee of Congress and show what had been accomplished in wiping out this disease, I do not think there would be any hesitency as to the Government taking over all the deposits. In fact, the President should include in it a message to Congress. I know of no better service than to bring this matter to the attention of the public.

"We must have co-operation. If the Government will take over the properties, an arrangement can be made for an equitable distribution throughout the country. A national institution should be established. No one cares for money in this matter. Ten or twelve of the greatest experts should be procured. Radium could be extracted and an incalculable amount of good to humanity could be done. For my part, I shall do all I can to co-operate with Dr. Kelly and the Government."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Dr. Howard Kelly is convinced that it is the imperative duty of the Federal Government to take possession at once of all the radium-bearing ore in this country for the public good. Like Alfred I. du Pont, he says that an institution should be established where radium would be reduced from the ores and distributed to physicians for treatment for cancer, and for that purpose he and Mr. du Pont are willing to surrender their leases of pitchblende and carnotite mines in Colorado. Dr. Kelly further said:

"There is enough unmined radium in the United States for the treatment of all the cancer cases in the country. At present the ore is being mined and taken abroad, where the radium is extracted from it. It is because of this that radium costs so much.

"The costs of mining are not great, and, if the Government took this action the radium treatment would be placed within the reach of every one. Do not say, though, that radium will absolutely cure all cases of cancer. It will cure a very great many, but it will not cure absolutely all.

"The situation is just this: Here is a man of wealth and another man of experience in surgery, both of whom are willing to give their energies to such an institution as I have described, which might be established in Baltimore or elsewhere."

SCHOOLBOY TRIES TO DIE

But Pulmotor Brings Back Lad Demoted by Principal.

When the Principal of the public school at Wilson Street and Bedford Avenue in Williamsburg announced yesterday that thirteen-year-old Isadore Turck would have to drop back a year the boy jumped to his feet and cried out:

"If you do that I'll commit suicide."

Principal Tuthill took the boy into his office and talked with him until he seemed pacified. But the boy was not pacified. When school was out he hurried to his home at 35 Lee Avenue, wrote his will, closed the doors and windows of the kitchen, put the gas tube to his lips, and turned on the gas. His younger brother coming home more tardily, from school a half hour later found Isadore lying unconscious on the kitchen floor. Robert Turck lost little time in getting a policeman, and the doctor who came with the ambulance brought a pulmotor with him, so that after a little work Isadore was revived sufficiently for the Children's Society to take charge of him.

After he had gone his family found this will:

"I, Isadore Turck, on Dec. 18, 1913, commit suicide. Principal Tuthill is the cause of my death. I hereby leave and bequeath all my earthly possessions to my father, mother, and brother."

TO WITHDRAW UNION MONEY

Indianapolis Organizations Don't Want Banks to Lend It to Merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—As an aftermath of the recent labor trouble and strikes here, it was announced today that officers of international unions having headquarters in this city, at a meeting last night, decided to withdraw from Indianapolis banks on Jan. 1 all funds of the international organizations that it is possible to withdraw at that time. The deposits amount to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The money is divided among a number of institutions, and it is said the withdrawal will not seriously affect any one bank.

In a statement issued to-day by the officers who attended the meeting it is set forth that the reason for the withdrawal is that "We have reason to believe that said moneys are being used by the merchants, manufacturers, and team owners of Indianapolis to destroy and crush out the working people."

The statement was signed by international officers of the barbers', carpenters', bricklayers' and plasterers', bookbinders', and teamsters' unions.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, for samples and prices.—Adv.

NEW YEAR BY WIRELESS.

Great Radio Station Near Washington to Flash Time Signal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Naval Observatory has arranged to send a time signal to mark the death of the old year and the birth of the new. It will be spread broadcast over the Atlantic Ocean and the American Continent by the navy's great radio station at Arlington. All ships and shore stations equipped with radio-receiving apparatus and even amateurs are asked to listen for this signal and to inform the observatory if it was received by them.

The signal will begin at 11:55 P. M., seventy-fifth meridian time, Dec. 31.

ENJOIN ROCKEFELLER FAMILY

Perpetually Restrained from Control of a Cleveland Building.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 18.—John D. Rockefeller, his wife, Laura S. Rockefeller; his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and their agents were perpetually restrained from interfering with the occupancy of the Weddell Block, 1last Sixth Street, in a decision handed down to-day by Judge Neff in the Common Pleas Court.

The suit was brought after tenants of Koblitz Brothers, holders of a ninety-nine-year-lease on the building, had been ejected by Mr. Rockefeller's agents.

BOSTON'S WARMEST YEAR.

Total Excess of Heat Over Normal 1,219 Degrees to Date.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—This has been the warmest year on record in this vicinity, Weather Bureau officials said to-day. They report that the excess of heat over normal as shown by the daily records had reached a new high total of 1,219 degrees. The greatest excess has been in December, the total up to to-day reaching 121 degrees.

No cold weather is in sight for several days at least.

WOMEN TO EDIT NEWSPAPER

J. C. Shaffer Buys Evanston Index and Will Put Them in Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—John C. Shaffer, owner of several newspapers in Chicago, Denver and elsewhere, has bought The Index, a weekly at Evanston, Ill.

The paper will be run exclusively by women. Miss Hetty Catteli of Denver will be managing editor. There will be a woman sporting editor, a woman city editor, &c.

NEW ARMY ALTITUDE MARK.

Lieut. Post Goes Up 10,600 Feet in Aeroplane No. 23.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 18.—A new army altitude record was made here today by Lieut. R. B. Post, who ascended to a height of 10,600 feet, a gain of more than 2,000 feet over the previous record.

The ascent was made in army carrying aeroplane No. 23 from North Island. Lieut. Post made the first 3,000 feet at an average rate of 540 feet a minute.

WRECK CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Vandals Destroy Index Files and Throw Books About at Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Vandals last night wrecked the interior of the new Carnegie Library here which is used jointly by Oberlin College and the town. Books and magazines were thrown about, and all card index files destroyed. Restoration will cost several hundred dollars and require protracted labor. Meanwhile the building will be closed and college reference work handicapped.

Police and college authorities are cooperating to apprehend those responsible. The police insist that clues point to members of the student body as the culprits.

DIES AT THE TELEPHONE.

Hotel Guest Tried to Summon Help, but Was Too Late.

When the clerk of the Hotel Oxford in East Twenty-seventh Street received a telephone call yesterday noon from the room of a man who had registered the night before as Thomas Smith of Boston he could hear no one speaking at the other end of the wire, and so, assuming that the receiver had been knocked accidentally from its hook, he thought no more about it.

Nearly four hours later a chambermaid, who admitted herself to the room by a passkey, found the guest standing dead at the telephone, his right arm holding the cord of the dangling receiver. His body was supported by a bureau against which it rested.

He had died from the bursting of a vein in his leg, and the trail of blood across the room showed that he had gone to the telephone to summon help. While he had registered as Smith, all the papers in his pocket suggested his identification as David W. Lonergan of the Writers' Club, 26 Dock Street, Boston.

BURNS SCHOOL FOR LOVE.

Spreck Wanted the Teacher, His Foster Daughter, to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 18.—Frederick Spreck, a wealthy farmer, has signed a statement that he burned a rural school house at Harrison in the hope that the teacher, his foster daughter—his "little sweetheart," as he called her—would be thrown out of employment and thus be required to return to his home, where she would be unable to accept the attentions of a young farmer who wished to marry her. The girl is 18 years old.

"I could not bear to think of her marrying and leaving me, and I thought that if I burned her school she would have to give up teaching and come back to her old dad," said Spreck.

The man, who is past seventy, walked ten miles Tuesday night in a snowstorm to the schoolhouse, and after carrying out some of the furniture applied a match. Alone in the county jail the aged farmer sits with bowed head and weeps for his foster daughter.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Amerika, Hamburg to New York, signaled Sable Island at 9 P. M.; no distance given. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Narragansett, Liverpool to New York, signaled Sable Island at 8 P. M.; no distance given.

ARRIVED.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 16.
SS Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 30.

MEXICO CITY BANKS ARE NEAR A CRISIS

Persistent Reports at the Capital That Some Are About to be Forced to the Wall.

PLAN TO REFORM CURRENCY

American Sentries, Fired On, Kill a Mexican Soldier — Chihuahua Refugees Robbed by Villa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 18.—The banking situation continues serious to-day, and there are rumors that many concerns may find themselves bankrupt when their books are balanced at the first of the year. It is understood that this may include several banks and some of the largest industrial concerns here.

It is reported to-night that several of the smaller banks failed to meet their clearing house balances to-night.

A conference took place to-day between the Department of Finance and the bank managers regarding the recent assault on State bank notes. This is as persistent as yesterday, although the Central Bank is doing everything possible to delay redemption of the notes. It is understood that the banks do not wish these notes redeemed. It was reported that the conference decided on two measures, one of which is supplementary to the other.

The plan, it is said, is for all notes to be made legal tender throughout the republic as a temporary measure. The ultimate plan, however, is for the Government to make the national banknotes the only paper currency of the country. This could be done by retiring all the State notes as soon as possible and replacing them with national banknotes backed by metallic deposits in the national Treasury.

When other banks wish to issue notes under this plan they will deposit a reserve in the national Treasury, whereupon the national bank will issue the desired amount of notes.

It is said that the State banks object to this measure since it provides for deposits in the National Treasury.

It is reported that the Aguas Calliente smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be closed the first of the year because of the lack of fuel and ore, and the heavy forced loans demanded by Gen. Huerta.

A report is emphatically current here to the effect that Carranza has agreed with Zapata to continue the campaign in the Federal district, with the purpose of drawing the Federal forces from the north and enabling the rebels to push the campaign to a finish here.

Another report is current to the effect that international developments will be forthcoming in the near future. It is confirmed, and is believed to be the outgrowth of the organization plans of the foreigners for protection in case of trouble.

A rumor that officers from the British ships had arrived here to take command of the organization probably gave rise to the report of impending developments.

The Zapatistas are menacing several towns in the vicinity of the capital, but no fighting has been reported. There is considerable activity reported in the vicinity of the Morelos and Puebla line, but this is regarded as unimportant.

In marked contrast to the treatment administered to Spaniards by Villa, Gen. Huerta is preparing to send a committee to meet the Spanish cruiser, Carlos V., at Vera Cruz and invite the Captain and officers to visit the capital. The administration is expecting the cruiser to arrive at Vera Cruz to-morrow afternoon. The committee is specially instructed to carry the greetings of Mexico to the mother country. Officials to-day made special mention of this, laying it alongside "the Anglo-Saxon union upon which Wilson is relying to avoid international complications in the Mexican situation."

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 18.—The financial situation is no more acute in Mexico than the military situation, although no news of important field operations has been received.

The rebels in all quarters are holding their own, and it is regarded as probable that those now concentrated at Victoria will soon move southward against Tampico.

Advices up to 6 o'clock to-night indicated that Tampico has been free from attack for several days, and reported that no rebels were in sight. The Government stores of ammunition in the capital, it is understood, have been seriously reduced, and failure to receive a consignment from Japan is said to be causing concern at the palace.

STRAIN FELT AT VERA CRUZ.

Government Offices Accept Only National and London Bank Bills.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 18.—Commercial houses here are stirred up because the railways and Government offices are only accepting National and London bank bills.

The British cruiser Suffolk and the German cruiser Bremen arrived here early this morning, having found that they were no longer needed at Tampico.

The Captain of the Suffolk is alleged to have remarked to a local

newspaper to-day that the Huerta Government conclusively proved at Tampico how strong it was.

RUMOR OF HUERTA LOAN.

Berlin Hears He Has Obtained 20,000,000 Pesos in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Mexico City dispatches say that President Huerta has obtained a loan of 20,000,000 pesos from Lazard Frères of London. Also that he has a prospect of getting 27,000,000 pesos from the Paris syndicate which is floating the $80,000,000 loan.

The advance sought at the bands of the French bankers is to cover the payment of interest due on Jan. 1.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The efforts of the Mexican Government to raise money in Europe to meet the interest on its obligations falling due in January have been futile so far. The Paris and London banks, which took $20,000,000 of the loan authorized by the Mexican Congress in the Spring and an option on the unissued remainder, decline to exercise their option for the present even for a few millions.

The authorization of the former Mexican Congress is considered by the possible lenders as a guarantee for the recognition of the transaction by future Governments of Mexico superior to any contract or agreement that Huerta can now make.

The Mexican Minister of Finance, Adolfo de la Lama, who is now in Europe, brought with him authority from Gen. Huerta to intimate to the banks holding the option that they must either exercise it or surrender it. The bankers refuse to do either.

A threat has been cautiously conveyed to them that their option may be revoked, so that the unissued portion of the loan may be placed elsewhere. The bankers replied that the contract could not be revoked summarily because Mexican credit would be in a worse position after such action than it was before. The situation therefore has reached a deadlock.

FEDERAL MUTINY REPORTED.

Column of 600 Said to Have Joined Zapata and Shot Officers.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 18.—It is reported here on good authority that a column of 600 Federals, under command of Gen. de la Llave, mutinied near Rincon Antonio, in the State of Oaxaca, in the absence of the General in Mexico City. The mutineers are said to have shot their officers and joined forces with the Zapata adherents.

The insurgents are still reported to be in considerable force about twenty miles from Tampico.

ALIENS SAFE, SAYS VILLA.

He Guarantees the Rights of All Who Give No Aid to Huerta.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 18.—Gen. Francisco Villa, the rebel military chief, issued a notice from the State Palace to-day that he would guarantee the rights of all foreigners and all Mexicans who have given no support to the Huerta Government. He provided for the severest penalties should any of his soldiers attempt to loot stores or violate the rights of non-combatants.

Gen. Villa wished it to be known he was in every way in accord with the wishes of the United States regarding the safety of foreigners and their property. At the same time he said it would be his policy to deal summarily with all persons who lent aid to Gen. Huerta. He said the revolution had progressed to a point where the downfall of the Huerta Government was assured.

"It has been necessary to deal promptly and perhaps harshly with certain elements which have attempted to block the progress of the revolution," said Gen. Villa. "Particularly in reference to the Spaniards whom it was necessary to expel. This has brought about great hardships. In the future the policy and the determination of those who are leading the revolt against Huerta will be clearly understood. Gen. Carranza and myself are in complete accord."

A wireless station is being installed in order to open communication with Gen. Carranza's headquarters at Hermosillo. Gen. Carranza is expected here soon. On Carranza's arrival it is Villa's intention to establish a form of civil government independent of that of Mexico City.

Local conditions interrupted by the closing of the stores are being restored as rapidly as possible. The Constitutionalist money is in circulation. Gen. Villa has endeavored to reopen the mines and smelters, and is anxious to reawaken industry as fast as the rebel territory is extended.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 18.—More refugees who arrived at the border to-day reported that before Villa, the rebel leader, allowed their train to start from Chihuahua City, he exacted from the Mexican families sums ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. The refugees were mostly Americans and wealthy Mexican families who closed their places of business when the rebels occupied the city.

They said Villa permitted those who had passed to board the train, but as it was about to leave, he came up and ordered the assessments. One Mexican merchant said he got off the train to avoid giving up $5,000, but afterward decided to pay rather than remain in Chihuahua. The Americans said they had been permitted to go unmolested. The only business transacted in Chihuahua at present is that pertaining to the confiscation of property by the rebels, according to the refugees.

George C. Carothers, United States Consular Agent at Torreon, who is on a special mission to see Villa, conferred with some of the refugees. It was understood Mr. Carothers was sent to see Villa in regard to the recent events in Chihuahua.

Rebel headquarters at Juarez to-day had advices that the Federal troops at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas, would attempt soon to interrupt communication between Juarez and Chihuahua. The rebels were convinced that any move by Gen. Mercado's Federal forces would be to cut Villa orr from the border. Word came from Ojinaga that the Federals were carrying several months' provisions across the United States border.

U. S. TROOPS KILL MEXICAN.

Huerta Regular Slain in Texas When He Fires on Sentries.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 18.—An exchange of shots between Mexican and American soldiers on the American line two miles west of Presidio resulted in the death of Luis Orozco to-day, a Federal regular from the army of Gen. Mercado.

The Mexicans fired the first shots. Orozco, who lived several hours after being shot, admitted that he and his companions had crossed to the American side with a note and that when they were halted by the American sentries they fired.

As soon as news of the shooting became known at United States Army headquarters a warning was sent to the Mexican Federal commander that it must not be repeated.

According to witnesses, the American soldiers on duty near where the shooting took place were informed that Federal soldiers were hiding in a hut 300 yards from the river on the American side. The Americans went toward the hut to investigate. Two Mexicans rushed from the hut and started toward the river.

The patrol called to them to halt. The only answer was a shot from a rifle of one of the fleeing Mexicans. Then the Americans returned the fire and one of the Federals dropped. The other continued firing as he ran.

DINNER TO C. C. MILLER.

Bronx Friends Give Silver Service to Retiring President.

The Bronx honored Cyrus C. Miller, the borough's retiring President, at a dinner in the Bronx Opera House last night. It was a strictly non-partisan gathering. The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the exception of President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, were among the diners.

A silver service, valued at $3,000, was given to Mr. Miller. It came, the inscription said, from all the people of the Bronx as a token of their appreciation of Mr. Miller's work as a member of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate "in providing additional transportation facilites for the people of New York."

The speakers at the dinner included Mayor Kline, Controller Prendergast, Borough Presidents McAneny of Manhattan, Pounds of Brooklyn, and Cromwell of Richmond; William R. Willcox, Douglas Mathews, soon to succeed Mr. Miller as President of the borough, and William J. Flynn. William A. Cokeley was the toastmaster.

"I have a very warm place in my heart for Mr. Miller," said Mayor Kline who was the first speaker, "for he is a manysided man. One of the most genial men I have ever known, a true friend, an exceptionally fine executive officer and a man of tremendous energy and great capacity for work.

"He has been a wonderful power for good in New York, particularly in the Bronx, and in honoring him you honor yourselves. I am proud of the privilege of being permitted to call him my friend, to have the opportunity of participating in this justly deserved tribute to him as a man, friend, and official."

Mr. Cromwell referred to Mr. Miller as one of the most useful members the Board of Estimate ever had had, while Controller Prendergast suggested that Mr. Miller's real place was on the bench.

He characterized Mr. Miller as a man of lightsome heart, of ready wit, of intimate knowledge of big questions, and of wise counsel, and for those reasons and many others said Mr. Miller would be missed greatly in the coming administration.

"The retirement of Mr. Miller," said Mr. McAneny, "means that we of the Board of Estimate will miss one of the strongest and soundest men who ever has been a member of that body. We will miss his good advice and his sound judgment. He has represented his borough and also his city in the very finest way. Mr. Miller has ever been a sturdy champion of the very best type of service in the Board of Estimate, and never for an instant did he lose sight of the broad interests not only of the Bronx but of the city as a whole."

Mrs. Miller was in the gallery. Among those who attended the dinner were John Wynne, William D. Carroll, Thomas J. Higgins, John J. Murphy, President Elmer E. Brown of the New York University, William C. Bergen, Edward A. Maher, Charles A. Decker, John M. Tierney, Edward P. Boynton, John R. Delafield, John McNulty, and George Donnelly.

BLIND HEAR ADMIRAL PEARY.

500 Sightless Persons Attend Lecture on Discovery of North Pole.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary told of how he discovered the north pole to an audience that included more than 500 blind persons in the large hall of the American Museum of Natural History last night, and it is doubtful if he ever had more appreciative listeners. As he related his thrilling exploits he was frequently interrupted by applause. He showed his pictures of the Arctic regions, for there were many present not afflicted with blindness, but for the benefit of the blind raised maps of the polar region were distributed, the water being marked by raised dots, while the land was smooth.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, introduced the discoverer of the north pole and stated that the lecture was the first of a series to be given this season in the Museum, in connection with its work under the $25,000 Jonathan Thorne Memorial Fund for educational work among the blind. About 2,000 invitations had been sent out. Several delegations of blind children arrived under the guidance of Boy scouts, fifty of whom volunteered to act as guides in Manhattan under the direction of Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Scout Commissioner. Twenty scout guides piloted parties of blind persons from Brooklyn under the direction of W. B. Holcombe.

Admiral Peary suggested that the United States become the owner of the ship Roosevelt, which he used in his successful expedition to the north pole, and equip her for a long scientific expedition to the south pole. He urged that she should sail after first taking part in the Panama Canal opening celebration.

"Since the two poles have been discovered within so short a time," added Admiral Peary, "the earth has shrunken a great deal, but polar expeditions are by no means done. I would like to see a well-equipped party of scientists fitted out for a year's stay at the south pole. It is perfectly practicable, and their observations taken day by day would be of invaluable aid to science in many ways."

Admiral Peary spoke of the efforts made by early navigators to discover a strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was a dream, but now this Old World dream is becoming a fact in the successful cutting through of the Panama Canal by the United States.

"Do you know," he said, "that those of us who live a year longer will have seen in five years the north and south poles discovered and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans united, achievements which have aroused the ambition and interest of scientists and navigators for centuries!"

Claremont Club Gives Fusion Dinner.

The Claremont Progressive Club gave a dinner last night in the Hotel Marseilles for the successful Fusion candidates in the recent election. Mayor-elect Mitchel was in Washington, but George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, and Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, were among the speakers. Other speakers were Max S. Grifenhagen, Bainbridge Colby, John J. Hopper, Francis Bird, William H. Hotchkiss, and Walter M. Chandler. David C. Myers was the toastmaster.

Found your family yet?

Some one outside your own circle whom you want to cheer up this Christmas?

The man out of a job—hungry—wondering what's going to become of the wife and youngsters? The consumptive lad who needs but cannot get the proper treatment? The deserted wife, hard-put-to-it to keep a home for her children? The widowed mother? The lame and the blind?

We know 1,100 odd such families. We know their needs. We want to see them through their troubles.

If you would like to act Santa Claus to one of them send us your check and we will act as your assistant; using your gift where the need is greatest and reporting to you later the progress of the family whom you have aided.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
69 Schermerhorn St.

Edwin P. Maynard, Treasurer,
A. T. White, President

Supported Entirely by voluntary contributions

GOETHALS STARTED BURKE INQUIRY

Colonel Says He Communicated with Washington After Examination of Books.

INVESTIGATION FOLLOWED

Report in Panama That Col. Wilson, Head of the Canal Commissary, Intends to Resign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 18.—Gov. Metcalfe made this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent this afternoon:

"Whatever investigation has been made in regard to the charges against John Burke of the Isthmian Commissary Department was made by Col. Goethals. Whatever part I may have had in it was at his request. It would not be proper, therefore, for me to make any statement at this time."

A cable dispatch from Washington stating that Secretary of War Garrison had asked Attorney General McReynolds to rule on Burke's status as an employe was shown to Col. Goethals to-night. The Colonel was interested, but declined to comment upon it. When asked what were the latest developments in the case within his knowledge, he said:

"Some time last September I notified Washington that inspection of the railroad commissary books showed certain things here, but advised that investigation be made at that end. Doubtless the Government has since been investigating with the result that it has been decided to prefer charges, following my suggestion."

A report is in circulation here to-night that Lieut. Col. Wilson, chief of the Commissary Department, is about to resign after thirty years' services, six years of which he has spent here. Col. Goethals, when asked about this, said that if it were true he would be the first to know it, and he had not been notified of any such intention of Col. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Garrison held another long conference this afternoon with Major Bogge, in charge of the Washington office of the Panama Canal Commission, in regard to the inquiry into the activities of John Burke, purchasing agent of the Panama Railroad.

One of the reasons for the slow progress of the investigation is that a number of contracts were made with firms and corporations in Europe and special inquiries have been instituted to discover whether any of these contractors are included in the alleged plan of gratuities by which it is charged that Burke has been profiting.

Secretary Garrison said to-day that the investigation was proceeding very slowly, and that he could not indicate when the Government would close it.

No reply has yet come from the Department of Justice in regard to the questions submitted by Secretary Garrison as to whether or not Burke is an official of the United States.

Secretary Garrison said he had received no communication from Mr. Burke in regard to the investigation.

ANTI-COLOMBIAN RIOTS.

Panama Roused by Canard That We Would Return Isthmus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 18.—A big anti-Colombian demonstration occurred in the streets this evening, causing fist-fights, as a protest against the canard that the United States would return the Isthmus to the Republic of Colombia.

One Colombian was stabbed, but not seriously.

HANGS HIMSELF IN A CELL.

Japanese, Arrested for Carrying a Dirk, Ends His Life.

Omain Nishi, a Japanese, who was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of having violated the Sullivan law, committed suicide in a cell at Police Headquarters at Mount Vernon yesterday. He tore his necktie and handkerchief into strips and twisted them into a rope, of which he made a slip knot and tied it to a steam pipe.

Nishi was arrested in Crary Avenue, Chesterhill, on Tuesday night for carrying a home-made dirk. He said that he was 35 years old and that he had been employed in one of the Mills hotels in New York City.

Separation for Mrs. Zahn.

Mrs. Ada E. Zahn, who obtained a separation from her husband, Bernhard Zahn, a wholesale butcher, several months ago, filed an action for divorce yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The Zahns were married in 1900 at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Zahn received her decree of separation on charges of abandonment. Her husband accused her of extravagance and said that although he gave her $5,000 a year she thought it insufficient.

HOW YOU CAN MAKE THE NEEDY HAPPY

Your Christmas gladness will not be complete unless you share it with hearts that otherwise will remain cheerless.

Here are a few suggestions:

$1.00 will fill a child's stocking with gifts useful and entertaining.
2.00 will provide a reading lamp for a home where there are school children.
2.50 will buy a sweater and roller skates, or a pair of shoes and a new sled, for a boy, a sweater and doll for a girl, a warm school dress or suit, and a Winter shoe for a girl or boy.
3.00 will send Santa Claus to a needy home with a Christmas dinner for a family and a gift for each child.
5.00 will buy a Winter coat for a working girl supporting a family in misfortune.
7.50 will send a half ton of coal and a Christmas dinner to a needy family.
10.00 will buy a warm overcoat for a convalescent man.
15.00 will pay the January rent for a family in need because of the illness or death of the father.

Is there any better way in which you can do that which the spirit of Christmas ordains?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President

CITY AIDS THE BLIND.

Christmas Dole Given Out by the Charities Department.

The city gave its regular Christmas presents to the blind yesterday, and $15,678 was divided among 603 persons. Each of those afflicted received $26. For an hour and a half the applicants were led along East Twenty-sixth Street to the little office on the Department of Charities pier. Old and young were in the procession, two of them being women who had reached their eightieth year. Every case had been investigated, and there were many pathetic scenes in the little office. Miss May Skelly and Miss Catherine Egan, two young women who investigated the cases, identified the applicants as they were led up to the paymaster's window.

Commissioner of Charities Michael J. Drummond helped in directing the men and women through the office, finally leaving them at the door with "A merry Christmas to you."

"I wish you the same and God bless you," was the invariable answer.

A youth of twenty-one who has been blind since childhood and is now working his way through a New York college received his first dole from the city yesterday. He applied for aid last year, but being under twenty-one he was ineligible to obtain it. After spending six years in he Blind School this youth entered high school and now is studying for his first arts examinations. He teaches music and in exchange for his services has his friends read to him.

Paul Paulson, his wife, Gertrude, and their fast friend, Peter McCann, all of whom are blind and live in the same flat, got their money and went away smiling, arm in arm. Mr. Paulson stays at home and minds the house, while his wife and McCann go out each day in different directions and make money by singing. One of the most interesting cases was that of a young woman of 25 who, by her thrift and energy, manages to keep a neat little three-room flat. The two women investigators said they never saw a cleaner home in their lives. The young woman does several kinds of housework, such as sewing, ironing, and window cleaning, while part of her time is spent in putting circulars in envelopes for a downtown firm.

Of the persons applying for aid, only one went away disappointed. He is John McSweeney, 23 years old. A boy hit him with a table fork when he was four years old, putting out one eye, and the sight of the other eye went this year. McSweeney earns $2.50 a week as a cane chair worker. Last year he was taken to Franklin, N. Y., for his health, and this disqualified him, as to obtain the city bonus the applicant must have a two-year continuous residence in New York City.

TWO XMAS BRIDES HERE.

One Comforts the Other on St. Louis's Stormy Trip.

Two Christmas brides arrived yesterday on the St. Louis of the American Line from Southampton on their way to California to be married on Dec. 25. One was Miss Kathleen Saffell, daughter of a London lawyer, who will marry William Robinson, a ranch owner at Visalia near Fresno, and the other is Miss Dora Padwick, who is going to Los Angeles to marry Arthur Norbery Chancellor, an electrical engineer in that city.

On the voyage across Miss Saffell was very ill. She was all alone in her cabin and feeling very miserable when there was a knock at the door and a rosy-cheeked young woman put her head in and said: "Pardon me, but I heard that you were going to California to be married on Christmas Day, and so am I. Please let me do something for you."

From that time on, Miss Saffell said yesterday, her traveling companion waited upon her until the ship arrived at her pier yesterday.

The St. Louis met very bad weather and at 6 o'clock on Saturday night a lightning bolt struck the maintopmast and snapped it off as the iron band around the foot from the truck. As the broken part of the topmast hung down it carried away the Marconi apparatus with it. When the moon came out the officers on the bridge saw what had happened and sent up four seamen with the carpenter to pass an iron band around the broken part to steady it until the ship reached port.

SUFFRAGE CLUB IN CUBA.

Mrs. Raymond Brown Will Be Its Honorary President.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Association has received the announcement of a new suffrage club in Havana, Cuba, and the association's President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, has been asked to become Honorary President. The new organization announces itself as non-militant. The translation of the letter received reads:

Havana, Dec. 11, 1913.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York.

Distinguished Mrs.: She who has the high honor of writing to you is the President of a group of Cuban friends who have raised the banner of suffrage here, with the name "Partido Popular Feminleta," with ideas of equality in the relation of the sexes, and with peaceful intentions and legal procedure.

The principal object which impels me to molest your attention is to beg you to give me your consent to honor this poor group of Cuban suffragists with your illustrious name in the character of Honorary President.

We necessarily claim the encouragement of our American sisters, as my mother was a native of the United States. Your admirer, EMILIA PEREZ MOOSSEY.

Mrs. Brown will accept the honor offered her.

DITCHED AS FLIER PASSED.

Automatic Device Averted Crash with Runaway Freight Train.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 18.—Automatic derailment apparatus saved a Chicago-bound express train from a head-on crash into a runaway freight train near here to-day on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Air brakes on the freight train failed to work, and after the train had rushed past the second stop signal the derailment switch opened. The runaway was shot into the ditch just in time to let the Frisco Flier of the Rock Island by.

The freight engine was overturned, and John T. Sutherland of Rockdale, Ill., engineer, and Henry Bausell, fireman, were buried beneath tons of coal. A rescue crew dug the men out and found them uninjured.

HOBBY CLUB DINES.

Afterward Heare R. T. H. Halsey Talk on American Arts and Crafts.

The Hobby Club gave a dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club, going afterward to the home of R. T. Haines Halsey, 64 West Fifty-fifth Street, where Mr. Halsey gave a talk on American arts and crafts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, illustrating his talk by displaying his collection of Colonial silver, engravings, and miniatures and Staffordshire and Wedgwood pottery.

The members present included Justice Victor J. Dowling, Darwin P. Kingsley, Henry E. Huntington, W. B. Osgood Field, John D. Crimmins, George Kunz, John G. Milburn, Prof. William P. Trent, W. M. Schnitzer, David E. Smith, George A. Plimpton, John C. Tomlinson, E. R. A. Seligman, and Edward T. Newell.

VERMONT NEAR NORFOLK.

Will Be Towed Into the Navy Yard There To-day.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 18.—Wireless dispatches to-day reported the battleship Vermont, disabled and in tow of the battleship Delaware for Hampton Roads, less than 100 miles off the Virginia Capes making seven knots an hour.

She is expected to-morrow and will be towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

CULLEN ANSWERS ROOSEVELT AND TAFT

Their Criticisms of Courts "Unjustified," Retiring Chief Judge Tells Diners.

RED TAPE IS ONE TROUBLE

Cites Thaw "Miscarriage of Justice" as Illustrating Defective Jury System—For Appointive Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—At the dinner given by the Albany County Bar Association to-night to Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen and Associate Judge John Clinton Gray, the retiring members of the Court of Appeals, Judge Cullen took occasion to pay his respects to ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

Criticism of the courts made by both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt was termed "unjustified" by Judge Cullen. Technicalities, red tape, and an imperfect jury system, he declared, were responsible for many alleged miscarriages of justice for which the bench was held responsible. In this connection he called attention to the Thaw case, saying: "The whole responsibility for the miscarriage of justice in this case was due to the action of the jury."

"While the confidence of the people of this country in the individual characters of their judges is great," said Judge Cullen, "the courts of late years have been subject to grave criticism for the principles on which they act and the prevailing tendency of their decisions. These criticisms have been greatly fostered by the public addresses of the two living ex-Presidents of this country, both of whom I have the honor of knowing, and both of whom, in their personal characters, I highly respect. I resent their criticisms, not because I believe that courts, more than any other human institutions, should be exempt from criticism, but because I think in both cases the criticism is unjustified.

"The latest ex-President in an address at the meeting of the American Bar Association on the selection and tenure of Judges, took occasion, in praising the Federal judiciary, to say of State Judges:

All this tends to eliminate much of what almost might be called demagogic discussion which counsel are prone to resort to in many of the local State courts and which the State Judge fears to limit, lest it be made the basis of error and a ground for new trial under some statutes narrowing his useful power.

"No one respects the ability and character of the Federal Judges with whom he has had the good fortune to become intimate more than I do. Some of their number, now in service, and others lately retired, are my warm personal friends, and no one would join more readily in a tribute of esteem to them than myself.

"I appreciate that a large number of people believe that appointment is a better method of the selection of Judges than election, though a method which has given to this State Comstock, Church, Folger, Earl, Andrews and Parker may well be deemed worthy of consideration on its merits. Comparisons, however, are odious, and I think it was not necessary for the proper praise of the Federal judiciary to indulge in aspersions on the State judiciary, and I feel it my duty as the titular head of the judiciary of this State to answer the strictures which have been made."

Judge Cullen reviewed the work of the Federal and State courts and then said:

The other ex-President condemns the Court of Appeals of this State especially for its decision in the Ives case. The merits of that decision I shall not discuss. All that was to be said in its favor was said in the opinion delivered by the court, and the justification of the decision must stand or fall by what was then written. But the general charge is made that the Court of Appeals has usurped power; that it is reactionary and does not respond to the present change of thought and to the growing demand for social justice.

The first charge is wholly unfounded. Whatever may be said of the original assertion by the Courts of their right to review the validity of acts of the legislature, when challenged as contravening the Constitution, the right is now beyond question. Since that right was first asserted, on several occasions the people have ordained new conventions, besides which many amendments have been adopted. From the beginning of the government of this State every change in the Constitution has been to further restrict the power and authority of the Legislature and decrease the power of the courts over legislation. Not in a single instance has the power asserted by the courts been withdrawn or their authority impugned.

Judge Cullen declared that the Constitution framed in 1894 and approved by the people placed new and additional restrictions on legislative power which could be enforced and were intended to be enforced only by the action of the courts.

Therefore, the Court of Appeals was not only justified but required to consider and determine the questions presented by the Ives case in the light of the prior decisions of the court, which stood approved by the people, said the Judge. That the court is reactionary I deny.

Speaking further on the Ives case, Judge Cullen said:

I claim for the court, at least, the merit of courage, and that without egotism, for though I concurred in that decision I did not share in the courage. I could get nothing more by popular favor.

Among the speakers was Gov. Glynn.

"We hear much these days of the recall of Judges," he said, "and there is one recall I would like to apply right now. If the State of New York had the power to recall it would call our guests of honor back to the bench they have illuminated and adorned."

RAPS FITZGERALD'S WORK.

Engineer Says Whole Great Meadow Contract Was Stinted.

HUDSON FALLS, Dec. 18.—"There was not a particle of work on the construction of the water supply at Great Meadow Prison which, in my estimation, was done correctly," said Thomas Healey of Granville, a civil engineer, at the afternoon session of the trial of Cornelius V. Collins and Michael Fitzgerald, accused of grand larceny in connection with the installation of the water system at Great Meadow Prison.

Healey said that in examining the system in November he found streaks on the face of the dam which were caused by cement or lime being brought out by water. He also found that there was no eight-inch coping at the top of the intaker tower, although the plans called for this.

The witness then said that the plans had been disregarded because the entire structure did not rest on solid rock, and that under the eastern part of the dam there was a hole large enough to admit a man's arm.

Plan Census of Unemployed.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party announced yesterday that it had appointed a committee of five to find out the exact situation as to the proportion of those who were unemployed, with a view to calling a conference to suggest legislation to relieve the situation. The committee consists of Dr. Julius Halpern, Jacob Hilquit Henry I. Slobodin, Paul Kennaday, and a leader of one of the recent strikes.

THE McALPIN CELEBRATES.

Ex-President Taft Attends Dinner to Mark Hotel's First Anniversary.

Charles A. B Pratt, President of the Greeley Square Hotel Company, which owns the Hotel McAlpin, gave a reception and dinner in the hotel last night in celebration of the first anniversary of the hotel's opening. Among the out-of-town guests were ex-President William H. Taft and Henry L. Merry, who came from New Haven; Charles P. Taft, the ex-President's brother, from Cincinnati, and Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont of Wilmington.

Many of those present are Directors in the hotel company or interested in the property it controls. Among the guests were: Ancel H. Ball, Le Roy E. Baldwin, A. C. Buford, L. M. Boomer, Frank S. Butterwood, S. P. Coe, Lewis L. Dunham, Edward Earl, William H. Fenn, Percival S. Hill, William W. Kingsley, Clarence H. Kelsey, Harry J. Luce, A. B. Leach, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Charles W. McAlpin, William W. McAlpin, Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, Col. Benjamin B. McAlpin, Alfred R. Marling, Joseph B. Martindale, Philip L. Henry, Morton F. Plant, Percy A. Rockefeller, Frank O. Roe, Louis E. Stoddard, Henry W. Taft, Walbridge F. Taft, Rodman Wanamaker, and Walter K. Whigham.

DEFENDS DANCER'S MATE.

Florence Squires Had Too Expensive Tastes, Court Is Told.

Mrs. John Fackner, the aunt who Mrs. Florence Squires, a dancer, told Supreme Court Justice Giegerich on Wednesday had been present at her marriage to John Squires, an actor, performed by Alderman Jesse D. Moore last January in the Brooklyn City Hall, when she was 16 years old, told Justice Giegerich yesterday that the girl's father had given his written consent to the marriage the day before it took place, and, therefore, she thought nothing was amiss. Mrs. Fackner further said that Squires, during the three months that his young wife lived with him had been a good husband.

"John tried to give Florence everything she wanted," she said, "but she had to have clothes and jewels, and John simply couldn't afford it."

Mrs. Squires is seeking to have her marriage annulled. Justice Giegerich reserved decision.

CARLISLE BARS ASPHALT.

To Stop Controversy by Changes in Road Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Commissioner John N. Carlisle has decided to exclude all bituminous material from State highway construction in the new specifications. This will be Commissioner Carlisle's way of settling the asphalt controversy and of answering those persons who have asserted that he favored one asphalt company over others.

The new specifications will be ready for bids early next year. Under them waterbound, macadam, brick, concrete, wood block and gravel roads will be constructed.

DEATH HAZARD STILL LARGE.

"Safety First" Propaganda Shows Little Effect In Some Occupations.

The "safety first" movement has made considerable progress in this country, but recent figures of the Census Bureau show that there is still urgent need of education and training to cut down the number of fatal accidents.

Steam railroad employes stand at the head of the list in the percentage of deaths from accidents in the total number of deaths from all causes in various occupations, according to the latest reports. Of the number of deaths among steam railroad employes, who are in active service, 53 4-10 per cent. are due to accidents. This does not mean that more than half of the men employed on railroads die from accidents. The figures merely apply to the number of deaths caused while the men are actively occupied in the operation of railroads, and does not apply to deaths from various causes after the men have left the roads or have been superannuated.

WON'T TELL WHO SHOT HIM.

Dying Man Staggers Into Harlem Drug Store.

Moe Burris, whom the police say was a Harlem gangster, staggered into a drug store in 108th Street, near Third Avenue, late last night and told the clerk he had been shot twice by some man who had just approached him outside and pressed the revolver against his body. Even as he told this Burris toppled over on the floor, and as the ambulance call was sent in the clerk could see the revolver had been fired from so close a range that the young man's clothing was burned.

He was taken dying to the Reception Hospital, but still conscious enough to insist he did not know the man who had shot him. Burris lived at 62 East 109th Street.

Two years ago, the police say, Burris shot and wounded a gangster named Patrick Boyce, but Boyce always refused to identify him as his assailant, and so when Boyce died the police were helpless against young Burris. Later, they say, he was sent off to Elmira as a pickpocket, and returned only recently to his old haunts.

TRACE SLAYER OF 5 WOMEN.

Burns Detectives Suspect Car Conductor of Cincinnati Murders.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Burns detectives, working for Mayor Hunt in the investigation of the bombardment of a street car in the strike last May, brought to Police Headquarters the startling information to-day that they had unearthed evidence which they confidently believed would bring to justice the man responsible for the murder of five women in what is known as the murder zone in this city.

The victims were Lulu Muller, Annie McDonald, Alma Steingeweg, Mrs. Hackney, and Anna Lloyd. The murders extend back seven years.

The detectives said the suspect was formerly a car conductor on a line which ran directly through the murder zone, and that he was very much interested in the murder of Alma Steingeweg, although he never appeared as a suspect.

About a year ago this man became deranged, and is at present in a sanitarium. The police authorities have arranged to have a talk with him.

SHOT AT CLUB MEETING.

Two Youths Victims of a Squabble in the Organization.

While two youths, Louis Covello and Albert Laines, were attending their first meeting as members of the Columbus Athletic Club last night in the basement of 156 West Houston Street, they were shot, Covello in the head and his companion in the left arm.

The police believe the shooting can be traced to a recent upheaval in the club membership by which a working majority sought to rid itself of a long list of undesirables.

Joseph Traynor of 177 West Houston Street is locked up in the Macdougal Street Station charged with the shooting. Covello lives at 21 Grand Street and Laines at 68 West Third Street. Both are in St. Vincent's Hospital.

May Sign Hetch Hetchy Bill To-day

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Wilson has until to-morrow at midnight to sign or veto the bill granting the city of San Francisco the right to draw its water supply from Hetch Hetchy Valley, in Yosemite National Park. Unless he acts, the measure will become law without his signature. Consideration of the bill has been delayed on account of the President's illness, but he is expected to complete his examination to-morrow and sign the measure.

SAVE TWO FLUNG OVERBOARD IN CRASH

Three Men in Motor Boat Ruth H. Run Down by the Ferryboat Broadway.

TOWBOATS TO THE RESCUE

One Man, Carried 500 Feet Away, Picked Up in Exhausted Condition.

The ferryboat Broadway of the Roosevelt Street Ferry line, on her way to Brooklyn last evening about 6 o'clock, ran down when off Jackson Street the motor boat Ruth H., with three men on board. The ferryboat slowed down when it was apparent a collision was unavoidable, and she was running under reduced headway when her bow struck the motor craft.

Nicholas Murphy of 2,400 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, who was in the bow of the motor boat, was flung clear of the side by the force of the collision. Thomas Orlando of the same address, who was on the amidship seat, was also thrown into the water. He came up alongside and managed to get a hold on the side. Charles Walters of 189 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, remained seated in the stern.

The first boat to reach the scene of the accident in response to the whistled calls for assistance from the ferryboat was the towboat E. N. Cox. Orlando was picked out of the water and Walters, who was suffering from shock, was hauled out from the Ruth H. Murphy had drifted away on the swift-running tide, and after the Cox made a search for him, she took the disabled boat in tow and started for the New York side of the river. Murphy was rescued some time later by Capt. John Cane of the towboat Henry Lee.

Capt. Cane was heading a course down the river from Greenpoint where he had just left a tow when he saw the Broadway standing by the disabled motor boat. The passengers on the ferryboat were greatly excited and crowded to the railings, shouting "Men overboard."

From the towboat it appeared that the small boat had not been badly damaged. Capt. Cane believed that if there were any persons aboard her they would be rescued by the ferryboat, so he circled about in the darkness looking for the men who had gone overboard. He could see no one, and he had turned toward the foot of Bowne Street, Brooklyn, where he had intended to tie up for the night, when one of the deck men reported he thought he saw a man in the water. Again he changed his course, and some 500 feet from where the accident happened he came across Murphy. The tide was running strong and the Henry Lee had trouble in getting alongside the struggling man.

A life buoy attached to a line was thrown from the tug's deck. By chance it fell over Murphy's head and he had just strength enough to put his arm to it until he could be hauled on deck. He was semi-conscious and the men on the Henry Lee worked over him all the way to Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Basin.

There Murphy was attended by Dr. Skidmore of Long Island College Hospital. He was suffering from bruises and submersion.

SLAYS MAN IN SALOON.

Police Have Theory That Gang Figured in Murder.

Two men walked into the saloon at 291 Broome Street about midnight last night. One of them wore a derby hat, a fur-lined overcoat, and had a short, dark mustache. With his companion he went into the basement where there is a grill room.

Suddenly above the noise of the piano the man with the fur-lined overcoat was heard to say to his companion: "Do you want to fight?" With that he drew a heavy revolver from his pocket and shot his companion through the head. The man fell dead on the floor.

The slayer ran up the stairway, and when Louis Schneider, one of the proprietors of the place tried to hold him, he struck Schneider on the jaw and made his escape. That is the story the police heard when they arrived from the Clinton Street Station.

The dead man's overcoat had been removed, however, and was so covered with dirt that the police believe he was killed while fighting members of a gang for his life. The physician from Gouverneur Hospital said the man had died almost instantly. There were no marks of identification on his clothing.

MAY HAVE CLUE TO LAVELLE.

Wife Learns Man Resembling Professor Was Seen at Maine University.

BRIDGTON, Me., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Cecil F. Lavelle, whose husband, a Professor of history at Ohio State University and formerly an instructor at Columbia University, disappeared on Nov. 26, received information while searching for him here to-day that a man answering his description was seen recently on the campus of the University of Maine at Orono.

Prof. A. L. Leonard of Bates College, where Prof. Lavelle formerly taught, telephoned Mrs. Lavelle that the man told a University of Maine student with whom he talked that he was from Ohio University.

MISSION WORKER DEAD.

P. B. Sweeney, Blind 3 Years, Had Charge of Morristown Boys' Club.

Peter B. Sweeney, civil war veteran, mission worker, and organizer of boys' clubs, died at his home, in Morristown, N. J., yesterday at the age of 70. Mr Sweeney served through the civil war with the Hawkins Zouaves and became interested in mission work. He was connected with missions in Washington and many other cities, and was attached to the Red Cross during the Spanish-American war. Twelve years ago he went to Morristown to take charge of the Boys' Club of the Market Street Mission. Three years ago Mr Sweeney lost his sight.

Mrs. Francis H. McAdoo Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BAL

Marketing

"Give away lamps to push sales of oil." The Standard Oil Co. did that in China.

An illustration of the practical and efficient methods of the marketing companies.

To investors we recommend two things—an investigation of these securities, and an acquaintance with our Department of Service.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FINDS A STABILIZER FOR THE AEROPLANE

Wright Says Only One Minor Defect Must Be Remedied Before Device Is Perfect.

TESTED IN MANY FLIGHTS

Aviator Seeks Now to Improve Part of the Appliance That Has a Tendency to Clog.

Orville Wright described last night some of the most important features of his new invention—the aeroplane stabilizer. Its general principles outlined in his application for patent rights have been retained throughout his latest experiments, but the mechanism has been so changed that few of the parts for which the patents were granted are contained in the new device. For this reason there are some details of the invention which cannot be made public at this time.

"The device produces perfect stability," said Mr. Wright. "There is no doubt of its ability to do the work properly. It has been tried out in many flights, probably 100 experimental flights in all, with the most successful results. But a minor part of its mechanism is not yet perfected. This is a part of the mechanism that has a tendency to clog up after a certain amount of use, requiring cleaning. We must have something better for this part, something that will work automatically like the other parts of the device, and one that will not get out of order from continual use.

"We have reached certain methods which it is believed will overcome this difficulty. The plan is an ideal one, because so simple."

With the new stabilizer the inventor has operated with and against a wind-speed of twenty miles an hour.

"The device meets automatically the angle of the wind, whereas the operator would not be aware of a change in the wind, and would be liable to misjudge the angle when he obtained a warning of the change," said Mr. Wright. "More than 95 per cent. of the accidents may be traced to some such cause as this."

While the invention assures stability in flight, says the inventor, it has another important function in that it permits an aviator to ascend and descend without the usual risks. Here is the way he describes how this may be accomplished:

"By setting the stabilizer at the proper angle the machine will make the most rapid climb of which it is capable. On the other hand, when the power of the motor is turned off the stabilizer sets automatically the machine at the proper angle for descending, and the descent will be made in perfect safety. In this way it prevents 'stealing,' a mistake made so often by aviators in their attempts to ascend too quickly.

The stability device will, when ready for public sale, resemble a small square box containing mechanism weighing approximately twenty-five pounds. It may be put off to one side of the aeroplane, or either fore or aft of it. The small and compact instrument does its work equally well from any one of the points mentioned.

"The stabilizer operates independently of the motor of the aeroplane," said Mr. Wright. "When flying, the instrument provides perfect control of the aeroplane. All the aviator has to do is to steer. The device consists of two separate mechanical parts, though both may be put together in one box when the machine is perfected finally. One part of the mechanism controls the fore and aft parts of the aeroplane, and the second part insures lateral stability.

"If the machine turned over—that is to say, on its back, which is becoming so popular with some of the upside-down flyers, but which is a bad thing for a flyer who does not want to do stunts in the air—the mechanism is so constructed as to cause the aeroplane to right itself. With the stabilizer in operation, however, it would be difficult to make an aeroplane turn over or capsize. The fore and aft controls are regulated by a vane, which gets its force from the air currents.

According to Mr. Wright the stabilizer may be applied to any aeroplane or flying machine that is capable of being controlled by hand. What the cost will be he has not yet figured, but he believes that it can be supplied cheaper than the cost of the average motor.

As soon as the defect in the mechanism has been remedied the device will be put on the market through the corporation which controls the Wright aeroplanes and inventions.

"What is the name of the new device?" the aviator was asked.

"I have been so busy making it that I haven't had time to think of a name yet," he replied.

POPE HONORS DEAN CODY.

Makes Him Member of Papal Household After 50 Years in Priesthood.

The Very Rev. Dean Patrick Cody, rector of St. James's Roman Catholic Church in Newark, has been made a member of the Papal household, in recognition of his fifty years in the priesthood. The announcement was made yesterday by Bishop John J. O'Connor at the celebration of the golden jubilee mass in honor of Dean Cody's long service in the Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop O'Connor had had possession of the document attesting the elevation of Dean Cody for nearly two weeks, and while his friends among the clergy had heard the tidings, the Dean himself was in ignorance.

Blown from Roof and Killed.

A gust of the strong wind that blew in from Jamaica Bay all yesterday afternoon blew John Hicks, a carpenter, from the roof of a half-finished building in Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park. Other carpenters at work on the building had left the roof because of the high wind, and had warned Hicks. His skull was broken and he died at 6 o'clock in the Rockaway Beach Hospital.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

TWO BIG NATIONS AGAINST THE FAIR

British Cabinet Decides Not to Spend Money—Germany's Committee Is Dissolved.

MONEY IN ENGLAND SCARCE

Germany's Refusal Believed to be Due to Official Quarrels and a Desire to Rebuke Herr Ballin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19.—Apparently all efforts to make the Government alter its decision not to participate in the Panama Exposition have failed. The question has been discussed at Cabinet meetings this week, and, according to this morning's Chronicle, the Ministers have decided for the present against the proposal to spend $500,000 to provide an official pavilion.

The Chronicle adds that this decision against official participation in an event signalizing so great an engineering achivement will be received with keen disappointment by the British public, especially having regard to the celebrations in 1915 of the 100 years of peace between the two countries. It is true the German Government has decided not to vote money for official representation of German products at the exhibition, but, in view of the close ties between the United States and Great Britain, it was confidently hoped that the British Cabinet would do so.

Apparently the Cabinet's adverse decision is due to the fact that the national expenditures have been rising so rapidly that there is no money to spare for this purpose.

The Chronicle's editorial bearing upon the subject says:

"The Government's defense is that we are bound by our agreement with Germany in the matter; but the real reason seems to be that some of our manufacturers, troubled by dear capital and scenting hard times, are unwilling to face the outlay and the Government itself, on similar grounds, grudges the £100,000 or so which would be necessary. Were England and Germany spending less on armaments their decisions would no doubt have been different.

"We regret it very much on Anglo-American grounds. Our interest in the success of the national enterprises of the United States is not that of mere foreigners. If we act as though it were we give a totally misleading and very unfortunate impression."

END OF BALLIN COMMITTEE.

Final Blow to the Hopes of an Official German Exhibit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The stubborn opposition of the German Government to any sort of official representation at the San Francisco Exposition resulted to-day in the definite abandonment of all efforts to organize a German exhibit.

The independent committee formed by Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, after the Government's refusal to participate, has been dissolved, on his recommendations. He informed his fellow-committeemen that, despite the assurances of support he had received in the Reichstag and from numerous powerful organizations and private commercial leaders, it would be futile to continue the effort, in face of the Government's unyielding attitude.

Herr Ballin, who thus suffers the first serious defeat of his career, did not throw up the sponge without dealing the Government a few body blows. He declared that the arguments brought forth by the Government spokesmen in the Reichstag last week were untenable in all essential points and declared that the figures submitted in regard to the time required for the shipment of exhibits to San Francisco were made apparently on the assumption that the Hamburg-American Line was conducted by schoolboys who did not know the rudiments of business.

Herr Ballin said he thought a company which had been giving attention to these subjects, not without some success, for sixty-six years might be presumed to know a little more about them than Dr. Lewald, the Government's "exposition expert."

The time has come, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent thinks, to tell some plain truths about the German Government's attitude toward the San Francisco Exposition. There is not the shadow of a doubt that it springs less from any practical or sincere objection to the fair than from internal bickerings and jealousies between certain departments of the Imperial Government.

Each of these departments has a voice in exposition matters. One of them was more than predisposed in favor of the San Francisco Fair; the other was opposed to it. The latter contrived to have its way.

The only reason why both departments appeared to agree during the proceedings in the Reichstag was the desire to conceal any suggestion of discord in the Government.

There is also excellent reason to believe that enemies of certain German diplomats who warmly advocated the Exposition sought an opportunity to humiliate them by killing the project.

There was, finally, a desire on the part of various highly placed German officials to administer a stinging rebuke to Herr Ballin and his rising influence with the Kaiser. It was feared that if the Government yielded to pressure from Herr Ballin's committee and revoked its previous decision the star of the Hamburg shipping magnate would be so in the ascendant that an impression might arise that he was more powerful than the Government.

Herr Ballin to-day warmly defended the United States against the aspersions cast as to the "insecurity" of the Panama Canal by the German Government. He said the amazing energy with which the Panama Canal had been rushed to completion ought to be sufficient guarantee that it would be capable of accommodating San Francisco-bound ships between now and 1915.

Looked at from a broad political standpoint, the collapse of the plan for a German exhibit at San Francisco throws a glaring light on the impotence of public opinion in Germany. It shows that a handful of intriguing and envious bureaucrats in the Wilhelmstrasse can snap their fingers at a majority in the German Parliament and the leading commercial, municipal, and labor organizations of the country whenever they feel that the saving of their faces is the paramount issue.

ASK GERMANY TO EXHIBIT.

Art and Education Leaders Petition Emperor William Direct.

It was announced at Columbia University yesterday that a petition has been forwarded to Emperor William through the Imperial Chancellor's Office requesting that Germany be represented at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915 at least in the fields of education and art, including the industrial arts and social welfare.

The petitioners call specific attention to the significance of German influence on the intellectual life of the United States and express the belief that such an exhibit of German attainments would be of the greatest service in promoting cultural relations between the two countries.

The petition bears the signatures of Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation; John W. Alexander, head of the National Academy of Design; John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Robert S. Woodward, of the Carnegie Institution at Washington; and Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education.

AGREES TO BOATS FOR ALL.

Committee of Sea Safety Conference Accepts the Principle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Committee on Life Saving Appliances appointed by the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea has agreed upon its recommendations, which will come before the full conference early in January.

The principle of "Boats for all" has been accepted subject to a proviso put forward by the British delegates that, where the fullest use has been made of the space available for the fitting of davits, pontoon rafts may be provided for 25 per cent. of those on board and lifeboats of the recognized type for the remainder. The character and measurements of such boats are defined in detail, and among them may be a limited number of motor boats.

As to the dangers of fire, the important recommendation is now made, on the initiative of the American delegates, that no passenger vessel carry a cargo of such a nature or stowed in such a manner as is likely to endanger the lives of the passengers or the safety of the ship.

An efficient fire patrol, for the prompt detection of fires, and the carrying of steam pumps are also recommended.

MORE GERMAN LOANS.

Prussia to Borrow $150,000,000 and the Empire $37,500,000.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—It was learned on the Boerse to-day that the German and Prussian Governments are preparing to borrow another $187,500,000 in the form of public loans, $150,000,000 on account of Prussia and $37,500,000 on account of the empire.

An official communiqué does not deny the imminence of the new loans, but adds that the exact amounts and other conditions have not yet been determined.

The proceeds will be devoted to "investment purposes," such as the improvement of railways, canals, and other public works.

OXFORD TO HEAR HADLEY.

Yale President to Lecture There on American Institutions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale has been appointed a lecturer at Oxford for the ensuing year. He will speak on the history and institutions of the United States.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 18.—The appointment of President Hadley as a lecturer at Oxford next year is the result of a plan formulated recently to foster closer relations between some of the noted European colleges and Yale. President Hadley lectured on economics at the University of Berlin several years ago, remaining abroad several months for the purpose. Dr. Friedrich von der Leyen, Professor of German Literature at the University of Berlin, is to lecture at Yale this year in return for Dr. Hadley's series of lectures.

H. M. Vernon Married in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Harry M. Vernon, the American playwright, author of the Chinese play "Mr. Wu," which is now successfully running in London, was married at the Strand Register's office to-day to an Englishwoman, Grace Adelaide Rose, a favorite pianist of "Carmen Sylva," Queen of Rumania. Mr. Vernon, as a journalist, was formerly associated with Finley Peter Dunne on a Chicago newspaper.

Suicide Leaves $50 for Peace.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says an American visitor to Paris named Altves, who committed suicide in a hotel, left $50, which he asked the police to forward to the Peace Palace at The Hague.

Asquith and Bonar Law to Confer.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19.—The Daily Chronicle announces that Premier Asquith will meet Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, this week, for an informal conversation on Irish Home Rule.

SHOWERS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON MOORS

Spanish Army Airmen Throw Them Into Confusion and Help Win Victory.

BAYONET CHARGE FOLLOWS

Tribesmen Leave Many Dead on the Field — Spaniards Also Suffer Severely.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—A large force of Moorish tribesmen was routed, with heavy loss, to-day by the Spanish troops at Muley Abselam, Spanish Morocco. Spanish military aviators threw them into disorder with showers of bombs.

The Spaniards attacked the Moors with a brigade of sharpshooters, a battalion of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and a large body of native auxiliaries. When the order for the general advance of the Spanish column was given, the advance guard discovered several thousand Moorish mountaineers concealed in the irregularities of the ground.

A flying flotilla of military aviators was sent up to reconnoitre and search for the positions of the Moors. By means of flags the aviators guided the column of Spanish troops. A heavy artillery fire was opened by the Spaniards, but the Moors did not heed the bursting shells.

The aviators then ascended to an altitude almost out of range of rifle fire and flew here and there above the places where the Moors were in the greatest numbers. Then they hurled what the dispatch to the Spanish War Office describes as a "veritable rain of bombs, tossed by hand by the airmen, into the midst of the Moors."

After this bombardment the Spanish infantry charged with the bayonet and dislodged the Moors from their positions, causing them to flee in great disorder, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded on the field.

The Spanish troops also lost a considerable number of men, as the rifle fire of the tribesmen was very accurate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Officials of the Signal Corps at the War Department to-day read the report of the successful bomb-dropping by Spanish aviators with keen interest.

"This is but another instance," said Col. Samuel Reber, in charge of aviation in the army, "of the value of the aeroplane in actual reconnaissance and its use as a weapon of offense."

Other officers recalled that the usefulness of the aeroplane in bomb-dropping was first demonstrated in the Italian-Turkish war. Italian aviators on several occasions were said to have dropped explosives on Turkish warships.

ENJOINS AMERICAN LAWYER.

English Judge Grants Application of W. E. McCreery.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—An interim injunction was granted to-day by Mr. Justice Joyce of the Chancery Court to prevent H. H. McPike, an attorney of San Francisco, from disposing of the furniture and effects in England of Walter E. McCreery, a wealthy man and formerly a polo player, who is said to have been declared legally incompetent in the United States.

Mr. McPike was McCreery's legal guardian at Los Muertos Ranch, San Benito County, Cal., whence McCreery escaped on Oct. 26, proceeding to England.

Counsel for Mr. McCreery described the allegations as to his insanity as a "conspiracy." He said that since Mr. McCreery's escape from California and return to England he had been under the observation of Sir Thomas Barlow and other specialists, who had declared that there "never was a shadow of foundation for the allegations."

Sir Matthew Joyce in granting the interim injunction characterized the story as "curious and interesting," adding: "The plaintiff is a free-born Englishman. I fail to see what authority Mr. McPike can have over him in this country."

Mr. McCreery was born in Switzerland and married an English woman, Miss Emilia Madam, from whom he has been separated for some time.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Mr. McPike, who is a well-known lawyer of this city, said to-day that Mr. McCreery's application to the courts in England was "absurd," as no effort was being made to dispose of his property there. All the valuables that McCreery owned in England were a leasehold and some household furniture.

McCreery about three months ago disappeared from his home in San Mateo, and his relatives knew nothing of his whereabouts until they heard from him in London.

DUKE SELLS ANOTHER SITE.

Bedford Gets $300,000 for Land for a Shakespeare Theatre.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Duke of Bedford, whose Covent Garden estate was disposed of recently, has sold another site in Gower Street, Bloomsbury.

The National Committee, which has in charge the erection of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, is the purchaser.

The price paid is $300,000.

William Astor Chanler's Illness.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The condition of William Astor Chanler was such to-day that his friends were not allowed to see him.

Notwithstanding this, however, the authorities of the Anglo-American Hospital, at Neuilly, asserted that the patient was progressing favorably.

Rampolla's Last Will Missing.

ROME, Dec. 18.—The coffin containing the body of Cardinal Rampolla was closed to-day with the solemn ceremonial of the Sacred College. A will has been found, dated 1888, but intimates of the Cardinal profess to know of the existence of a will dated some years later. In fact, the Cardinal left a small key with a label on which was written: "This opens the black case containing my last will." The case, however, has not been found.

Pope Receives American Students.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Forty-five new students of the American College in Rome were presented to the Pope to-day in private audience by Mgr. Kennedy, the rector. The Pope, who appeared to be in perfect health, delivered a short address to the students. He said he was glad to see more American students in Rome, and greeted them on the first step of their new career.

No Longer Watch Miss Macvane.

ROME, Dec. 18.—The Government has notified the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, that Miss Dorothy A. Macvane, daughter of Prof. Silas M. Macvane of Boston, has not been under police surveillance for several days, and that, in accordance with instructions, she will not be subjected to further surveillance.

BORIS IS VINDICATED.

Grand Duke Testifies in Libel Case —Public Apology Made.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The libel action brought by the Russian Grand Duke Boris against the proprietors and publishers of Munsey's Magazine and F. Cunliffe-Owen, the writer, came before Lord Chief Justice Isaacs to-day for the purpose of allowing Frank A. Munsey's counsel to make a public apology and the Grand Duke to enter the witness stand and deny the allegations contained in an article written by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen and published in Munsey's Magazine last April.

The article stated that the Grand Duke during the Russo-Japanese war was guilty of such gross misconduct that the Russian General in Chief threatened him with a court-martial and compelled him to take his departure from the seat of war.

The Grand Duke's counsel announced to-day that an arrangement had already been reached between the parties which completely indemnified Grand Duke Boris against the charges. Gen. Kuropatkin would have been called had the case been fought, but the defendants had admitted the libel.

The Grand Duke on the witness stand denied that there was any truth in the allegations. He said there was never any complaint against him while he was at the front, and he never heard any suggestion that he had misconducted himself. He was appointed to the personal staff of Gen. Kuropatkin at his own request and was decorated by Gen. Kuropatkin for his services. He had since been appointed to the command of a squadron of the Emperor's Hussars, which counsel described as the "Flower of the Russian Army."

The Grand Duke added that he had received a golden sword of honor and had been promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was also chosen by the Czar to attend the coronation of the King and Queen of England.

Counsel for the Munsey Company thereupon made an apology. He said the article was published without the personal knowledge of Mr. Munsey, and it was recognized that the words in it were entirely indefensible.

The Lord Chief Justice then said it was quite plain that there was no ground for the grave reflections on the Grand Duke and allowed the withdrawal of the record of the case.

$3,885 FOR A CABINET.

It is Said to Have Been One of the Linlithgow Palace Treasures.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—In a sale at Christie's to-day of old English and French furniture, porcelain, and tapestry, a Regence cabinet, with serpentine front and three drawers, brought $3,885. It was formerly the property of Sir Robert Daizell of Linlithgow, and is said to have been removed from Linlithgow Palace in 1746, the year in which the palace was burned.

A Louis XV. library table, 56½ inches wide, with three drawers, realized $2,415.

A Louis XV. small writing table, 46½ inches wide, went for $1,100.

A suite of Louis XVI. furniture, consistig of a settee, 17 inches wide, and six fauteuils, sold for $1,415. The seats and backs are covered with Aubusson tapestry.

GIVES COLOGNE CITY BONDS.

Sir Ernest Cassel Presents New York Securities as Basis of a Charity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLOGNE, Dec. 18.—The Mayor announced at a meeting of the Town Council to-day that Sir Ernest Cassel, who was born here, has placed at the disposal of the city 200 New York City bonds, valued at $272,500.

The interest on the bonds is intended for the erection of country homes for women and children.

WANT POTATOES ADMITTED.

Protests Against Embargo Heard by Agricultural Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Protests were made before the quarantine board of the Agricultural Department to-day by consumers and representatives of foreign countries against the quarantine on the importation of potatoes from Canada, England, and Scotland, which was imposed as a result of "powder scab." The foreign representatives contended that the scab did not injure the tuber, and that the disease would not affect this country.

T. P. Gill, Secretary of Agriculture for Ireland; Dr. H. T. Gussow, an expert of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and G. F. O'Halloran, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Canada, were among those who spoke in favor of the admission of foreign potatoes.

Lord Eustace Percy, Third Secretary of the British Embassy, expressed regret that the United States should have suggested the embargo on English potatoes without co-operating with the agricultural experts of that country in their investigation of conditions. Great Britain, he said, wished to co-operate with the United States and other nations in a general policy of agricultural education.

E. S. Woodward, S. S. Darmos, P. S. Scott, Robert Hunter, and James Poi, produce merchants of Philadelphia, urged that the quarantine be lifted, as also did Representative Michael Donohue.

"This is a question that directly touches the pocket nerve, and that nerve is as sensitive among the people who dwell in our Eastern cities as it is among the farmers of the West," said Mr. Donohue. "This year's potato crop in the United States is short by millions of bushels, while the crop in some of the European countries is unusually abundant. Already wholesale prices in Philadelphia are 40 per cent. higher than they were a year ago. Potatoes were placed on the free list with the avowed intention of reducing the cost of living, but people are beginning to ask what is the use when the Department of Agriculture will not permit their importation?"

Among those who urged an unrestricted quarantine to protect the American crop of potatoes, even should it result in higher prices for a few years, were Senators Brady of Idaho, Johnson of Maine, and Representatives Manahan and Steenerson, Minnesota; Lindquist, Fordney, and McLaughlin of Michigan, Seldomridge and Taylor of Colorado, and Underhill of New York.

Skunk

The finest collection in New York of Natural Skunk in Muffs and Scarfs will be found in our show rooms.

Those contemplating purchasing Skunk in any form will be well repaid for the time taken in examining these rich and beautiful furs. And at the prices quoted no better fur investment can be made.

John Ruszits Fur Company, 7 East 48th St.

FRANKLYN PRINTS SOLD.

"The Battles of Alexander," Engravings by G. Audran, Bring $130.

"The Battles of Alexander," six engravings, by G. Audran, after Charles Le Brun, brought the highest price of the evening at the sale of prints of C. G. Franklyn of New York and others at the Anderson Galleries, E. F. Bonaventure paying $130 for the set of six. These engravings, colored, were from the paintings of Le Brun in the Louvre of the pictures ordered by Louis XIV. for reproduction in Gobelin tapestry. Each print was in a specially designed and carved wood frame of the Empire period. The pictures in their present frames and bearing the Imperial eagle were presented by Napoleon I. to his Marshal Berhadotte, and in 1817 passed from the Prince Royal of Sweden to General Suchtelen.

Of the Buhots in the collection, "Spleen Et Ideal ou le Flacre aux Amour," first state, brought $12. F. Isham paid $16 for "Les Bergeries, Soleil Couchant" and $10 for "Westminster Bridge." John MacGregor paid $20 for "Les Petites Chaumieres," two parchment proofs, with Buhot's stamp, and W. D. Faul paid $21 for "A la Place Breda," symphonic margin, four dogs shown, and Buhot's stamp. "Debarquement en Angleterre," proof with full margins and artist's stamp, went to T. A. Keck for $22.

"Dans les Dunes," fine impression of the original etching by Camille Corot, went to F. Isham for $25, and S. Arlent Edwards's "Francis II.," signed artist's proof, mezzotint in colors, went to the same buyer for $37. "Saint Hilary Polters," signed proof by Hedley Fitten, went to T. A. Keck for $26, and Philip Suval paid $25 for another signed proof, framed, "Rue Pirouette, Paris."

The greater number of the Seymour Haden etchings went to Suval. He paid $30 for "Windmill Hill No. 2," first state from the Carter collection; $31 for "Old Chelsea Church," first state; $22 for "Kidwelly Town," $13 for "The House of the Smith," and $18 for "Thomas Haden of Derby," first state. "Fulham," with the wooden bridge, brought $18. "The Turkish Bath with Two Figures," etching and drypoint, went to Goldsmith for $40.

Of the etchings by Axel Hermann Haig, the Swedish artist, "Cathedral of Monreale" went to J. F. McGuire for $30; Suval paid $27.50 for "Church of the Holy Angels," "The Alcazar, Segovia," an early and scarce Spanish print, brought $21, and "Cathedral at Stockholm" $19.

The returns for the evening were $1,270. The sale will be concluded this evening.

CLERK CONFESSES THEFT.

Stole from Fireproofing Company Through False Envelope Vouchers.

Through preparing false vouchers for thousands of stamped envelopes which were paid for but never delivered, William W. Burgess, according to his own confession filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, has in six years embezzled $16,000 from the National Fireproofing Company, of which he was for eleven years a trusted employe.

The confession, in which Burgess sets forth in detail how he made out the vouchers, how he went to Tower Brothers & Co., the stationery firm, at 23 West Twenty-third Street, and cashed the checks for the payment of the envelopes, and how he then pocketed the money "because he needd it," was made some time ago to H. M. Keasby, the Vice President and manager of the concern. Burgess was not prosecuted criminally, and the confession was not made public until yesterday, when the National Fireproofing Company began its suit for $12,073 against Tower Brothers & Co., the money sued for representing a part of the money embezzled through the agency of Burgess.

STATE AFTER MIDDLEMAN.

Kentucky Purposes to Establish a State Marketing Bureau.

Kentucky purposes to attack the cost of living problem by establishing a State Marketing Bureau, which will eliminate the middlemen between the farmers and the consumers in the cities of that State.

The plan was made known by J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky, during the recent meeting of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern States. His colleagues cordially indorsed the project and passed a resolution, favoring the establishment of similar bureaus throughout the Southern States, and also a bureau of the Federal Government to co-operate with the State Bureaus.

The parcel post, Mr. Newman explained, had made it possible to market many farm products from outlying districts in an economical way. He said Kentucky had large areas, ten, forty, and even fifty miles from a railroad, and butter, cheese, poultry of all kinds, eggs and entire hogs, when cut into hams, sides of bacon, &c., could be marketed through parcel post.

It is generally conceded, Mr. Newman said, that the marketing of a product costs more than the production of the product. Statistics would bear out the assertion, he said, that of every dollar spent by the consumer, the producer received only 35 cents. If the other 65 cents were divided between the producer and the consumer, minus what the Government would charge for delivering the products by parcel post, it would result in a saving of at least 25 per cent. to the consumer and add 25 per cent. to the profits of the producer, he contended.

To Try Hyde a Fourth Time.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Dr. B. Clarke Hyde will face trial a fourth time on the charge of murdering Col. Thomas H. Swope, according to Floyd Jacobs, County Prosecutor. When the third Hyde trial ended last Fall in a jury disagreement, Jan. 6 next was set for the fourth trial. The County Court to-day gave assurance that it would pay the cost.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Columbia Civic Service Committee, an organization of Columbia University's alumni, organized to foster social work among the university's graduates, will hold a meeting at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, to-night.

Emanuel Hertz, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, the chief rabbi of Great Britain, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of Young Israel at the Norfolk Street Synagogue, in Norfolk Street, near Grand Street, at 8:15 o'clock this evening.

Two exhibits are being made at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, which comprise specimens of artistic poster advertising by well-known European artists and a number of pastels by James M. Rosenberg. On Dec. 29 John P. Fox of the City Club's Transit and City Planning Committee will show new material on transit problems in Europe and America.

A meeting of the Broadway Association will be held to-day at the Hotel McAlpin to discuss the question of a subway express station at Columbus Circle and the matter of a franchise for the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to operate down Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to Thirty-fourth Street and the Pennsylvania Station.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, has approved the plan of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to admit school children to moving-picture shows. The Alliance has organized these entertainments from an educational standpoint.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Stransky and Orchestra Applauded After Liszt's Symphonic Poem.

At its concert last night in Carnegie Hall the Philharmonic Society contrasted Bach and Beethoven in the first part of its programme with Liszt and Rimsky-Korsakow in the second. There was no soloist. The first composer was represented by a prelude, choral, and fugue arranged by J. J. Aubert. The body of this work is the famous fugue in G minor, not presented in the form in which it was written for the organ set over into the orchestral instruments, but again "arranged" in pursuance of the idea that Bach is a composer between whom and the public some third personality must always be interposed.

In its orchestral form the work gains in expression, all things considered, and Mr. Stransky seemed to give the best expression to its never-failing vitality by a constant interplay and shifting of emphasis between the various voices that is not possible to the organist in the same degree.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, the Eroica, followed after the Bach number and received a thoughtful, capable performance. Its scherzo was played in a pianissimo which demanded a good deal of the orchestra, but the demand was met with notable success. It seemed in some few places in the symphony last night as if the wood-wind choir were not up to its usual standard of performance, and it cannot be said for these instruments, as it can for the strings, that the work is in one of the less grateful keys.

The second half of the programme was made up of Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso, Lamento e Trionfo," and Rimsky-Korsakow's Capriccio Espagnol, both offering more sensational opportunities than the numbers of the first half. After the Liszt symphonic poem the applause was enthusiastic, and Mr. Stransky had the orchestra share it with him. The orchestral virtuosity was even more to the fore in the Capriccio Espagnol, but it was a question whether the purely musical content of this piece exercised much of a hold on the hearers.

MITCHEL THEATRE PARTY.

Mayor-elect to be Guest of His Columbia Classmates To-night.

Mayor-elect Mitchel, who will return from Washington to-day, will be the guest of honor to-night of the class of 1899, Columbia University, of which he was a member. The class will hold its annual midwinter reunion by giving a theatre party for Mr. Mitchel, and will occupy ten boxes at the Globe Theatre to witness the performance of "The Madcap Duchess."

The reunion committee, which has arranged the affair, is composed of Ernest A. Cardozo, Chairman; James D. Pell, Secretary; Harold D. Oddie, Howard Chapman, Frederick K. Seward, and George C. Heilman. Others in the party will be Rhinelander Waldo, George Ehret, Jr., Charles H. Tuttle, B. L. Ernst, Arthur Fowler, Otto H. Hinck, F. A. de Peyster, Eli Benedict, C. H. Von Bauer, E. Senftner, Dr. N. D. C. Lodge, Fletcher, W. M. Van Name, A. C. Oakley, H. R. Meinzer, Edward Blum, John Marcus, E. F. O'Connor, Jr., W. E. Brewster-Greene, D. C. Ebbels, W. Lansing Satterlee, Myron Falk, Frank S. Hackett, Henry C. Carpenter, Moritz Wormser, Irving Giffin, R. A. Fliess, Charles Moran, H. A. Miller, Dr. H. O. Mosenthal, Charles A. Baker, M. Weinstein, William C. Morrill, H. N. Foster, O. R. Lichtenstein, Dr. Hans Zinser, and O. R. Foster.

MARIE CASLOVA PLAYS.

New Violinist Possesses Some Technical Resource and Feeling.

Marie Casiova gave her first New York violin recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She played Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor, and Tartini's "Devil's Trill," as well as several smaller compositions, almost without exception by classic composers. Miss Caslova had agreeable moments, her tone being good when not forced, but there did not seem to be much to make her début conspicuous, viewed as one who presents herself as a recital artist.

She showed herself possessed of some technical resource and feeling, but these were more interesting as promise for the future than as index of present achievement. At least it may be said that she deserves to be taken more seriously than some of the new violinists the season has brought forth.

Play by St. Christopher League.

The St. Christopher League will give its annual play this evening at the Plaza, when "His Excellency, the Governor," will be presented. The cast includes the Misses Ella Marion Lindley, Elinor Lapham, Eleanor Du Bois, Eleanor Bartlett, and Lauren Carroll; Karl T. Frederick, Frank L. Cunningham, Frank P. Wupperman, Dwight Franklin, John P. Hazen Perry, W. Edgar Baker, Jr., Harvey Studdiford, Erwin Morse, and Delafield Du Bois. The ushers and programme sellers will be the Misses Dorothy Taylor, Charlotte Chalmers, Dorothy Woodford, Priscilla Lockwood, Alice Guernsey, Lisa Todd, Eleanor Lockwood, Katherine Du Bois, Grace Rogers, and Marian Whitman.

Press Club Gives a Smoker.

The New York Press Club held its first smoker of the season at the clubhouse last night where the festivities began at 10 o'clock and lasted until far into this morning. About five hundred members of the club and their guests were entertained with a vaudeville programme made up of Lillian Lorraine, Irving Berlin, Loney Haskell, Bernard Granville, Barney Bernard, Betty Martin, William Gordon, Hattio Timberg, the Farber Girls, Allen Shaw, Ota Gygi, Chris Richards, Jean Tyne, Harry Williams, Thomas Penfield, and Newman, the hypnotist.

Pigeon Visits Century Opera.

There is a carrier pigeon in the room of Property Master Edwin Wakefield of the Century Opera House, and Mr. Wakefield is anxious that it should be known so that the bird may be taken off his hands by the owner. It flew in at an open window on the tenth floor of the opera house yesterday morning and seemed tired after a long flight. On its legs were little welded bands of aluminum, which bore registration numbers, that on the right leg 8 and on the left B15406. The property master thinks that the bird is valuable and that the owner will be glad to hear of its safety.

3,000 Children at Ogre Club Meet.

Three thousand public school children yesterday afternon attended the second meeting of the Who's Afraid of an Ogre Club at the Manhattan Opera House. The organization was recently formed by the children taking part in "Hop O' My Thumb." An invitation was extended to all school children to join, and yesterday's big meeting was the result. More than 8,000 children are now members of the club. The children were entertained by a vaudeville programme. Fifty public school teachers were present.

To Chicago With Phoebe Snow

Lackawanna Railroad

BEST TRAINS:—

Chicago Limited
Leaves New York 2 p.m.
Arrives Chicago 2 p.m.
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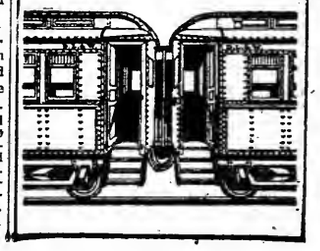

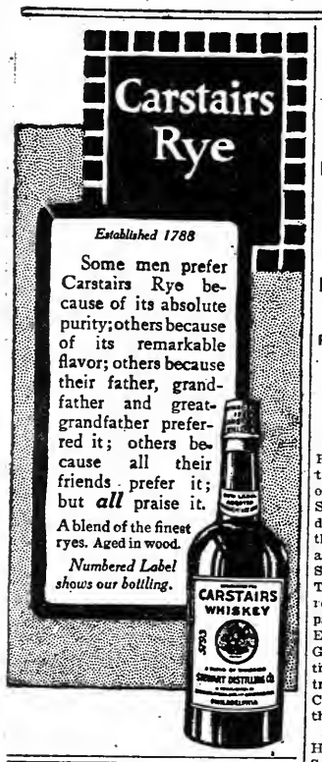

SHOT SWEETHEART, KILLED HIMSELF

Annie Meyer Had Just Refused to Elope with 20-Year-Old Joseph Schmidt.

HAD TOO MANY SUITORS

He Was Jealous of Their Attentions and Tragedy in Queens Followed —Girl Will Recover.

Jealous of the attentions other youths were paying to seventeen-year-old Annie Meyer of 453 Cypress Avenue, Evergreen, Queens Borough, Joseph Schmidt, 20 years old, of 1,007 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, insisted that she elope with him when he met her at Seneca and Centre Avenues, two blocks from her home, as she was returning from business last night. When she refused to do this he drew a revolver and fired a shot at her at close range. The bullet struck the girl in the jaw, and as she fell to the ground Schmidt sent a bullet into his own brain, dying instantly. The girl was hurried to the German Hospital in Brooklyn. Her jaw is broken, but she will recover.

Schmidt and the girl had been keeping company for several months, and he was insanely jealous of her. They quarreled frequently because of this. Schmidt repeatedly asked the girl to marry him, but she always told him that her parents considered her too young to marry, and asked him to wait a couple of years. Schmidt then insisted that meantime she should cease accepting the attentions of other young men, and on her refusal to promise to do so they had another bitter quarrel.

It had been Schmidt's custom to meet Miss Meyer every night on her way from the drug store of Otto Wicke, at Onderdenk and Myrtle Avenues, where she was employed as cashier, and escort her home. He met her last night as usual, and had walked half a dozen blocks toward her home when the shooting took place.

According to the police, Schmidt told the girl he was tired of having other fellows paying attentions to her and insisted that she marry him at once without the consent of her parents. He argued the matter insistently until convinced that he could not win her over to his way of thinking, and then threatened her with the revolver.

Several persons who were close by heard the girl scream and the sharp report of the revolver, and saw Miss Meyer fall to the street. They ran toward Schmidt, who stood over her with the smoking weapon still in his hand. She did not move, and, evidently believing that he had killed her, he placed the muzzle of the weapon against his head and pulled the trigger. He fell beside the girl and was dead when the eye witnesses reached him.

Miss Meyer, who is vivacious as well as pretty, is one of the most popular girls in the Evergreen section of Queens. Schmidt was proprietor of a pool parlor at Elm Street and Myrtle Avenue, close to the Brooklyn line.

Major Gillette to Talk on Mexico.

Major Cassius E. Gillette, U. S. A., retired, will discuss the situation as between the Wilson Administration and Mexico to-morrow evening in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. It is announced that he will deal frankly with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan as to their Mexican policy. There will be no admission charge and invitations to attend have been sent to many well-known persons.

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B. R. T. LIKES NEW TIMES SQUARE PLAN

Its Engineer at Conference Which Approves the Layout for Express Stations.

PROPERTY OWNERS IN LINE

Public Service Commission Will Get Engineer's Plan as Suggestion.

It is understood that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, after careful consideration of the problem of the arrangement of stations in the new subways in Times Square, believes that a plan has been drawn which will enable it to assent to the construction of an express station at Forty-second Street, if the Public Service Commission will agree to it. This attitude has been assumed as the result of a conference held yesterday, participated in by E. W. Menden, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit; George A. Harwood, Chief Engineer of the Electric Zone of the New York Central; William J. Wilgus, at one time Chief Engineer and Vice President of that company, and Malcolm R. McAdoo.

At the conference the plans which Mr. Harwood has prepared for the Times Square layout were considered, and the opinion was expressed that they contained a complete solution of the difficult problems involved. They are to be submitted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials and then will be presented as suggestions to the Public Service Commission.

By these plans there would be not only a B. R. T. express station at Times Square, but a mezzanine would be provided, as in the plan drawn up by Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the Broadway Association, stretching under Times Square north of the Times Building. In addition, there would be connections provided between the Interborough and the B. R. T. station by underground passages under Forty-first and Fortieth Streets. Moreover, it is suggested that by altering the level at which the present Interborough's Forty-second Street crosstown line runs the east and west connection, on which that company sets such store, may be retained and so designed as to admit of the operation of trains without interference with any other line.

It is hoped now to have the co-operation of both the B. R. T. and the Interborough in pressing on the Public Service Commission the necessity of devising a great traffic centre at Times Square, in which the express stations of both the new lines would be linked with the Interborough crosstown line and the Steinway Tunnel line in a single traffic exchange. It is admitted that it will be a costly piece of work, and that it may cause some private interests considerable inconvenience, but the property owners of the neighborhood have been pressing for its construction and have realized that, if necessary, they must submit their own interests to those of the city at large.

James B. Regan of the Hotel Knickerbocker, expressed his wish yesterday that the commission would plan the B. R. T. station in whatever way seemed best to it. If it runs below Forty-second Street an express station is likely to interfere with some of the present arrangements of his hotel, but Mr. Regan feels that he cannot object to a really desirable arrangement of Subway stations, on account of that fact.

It is consequently hoped that since the feasibility of constructing a B. R. T. express station in close association with the Interborough express station has behind it the authority of such men as Mr. Wilgus, Mr. Harwood, and Mr. McAdoo, and no difficulties from the property owners are likely to be raised, the Commission will decide to abandon its plan of placing an express station at the north end of Times Square running from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street. It has been suggested that if that district were served by a local station, it would be natural to place the next express stop as far up Seventh Avenue as the curve of the B. R. T. line to the east will permit.

According to the present plan the B. R. T. would have merely a local station at Fifty-seventh Street and the express trains on the north-bound centre track would run through without a stop to the station at the Fifth Avenue Plaza, while a north-bound local after passing Fifty-seventh Street, would run into a system of switches which would enable it to be turned back.

This arrangement has been criticized from the operating point of view as requiring the expresses to run around a sharp curve without a stop, although they would naturally have to reduce speed considerably, and from the point of view of convenience as neglecting the present importance and certain growth in the future of the neighborhood. At Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street is now Carnegie Hall, and both Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Streets are sure to become in the next ten years or so important business centres. Great astonishment has been expressed that the Commission should ever have considered leaving this district with only a local.

It would be, it has been pointed out, convenient from the standpoint of operation to stop all trains before they take the sharp curve into Fifty-ninth Street, and it is certain that when business takes its next stride to the north, it will halt at Central Park, and so the interests of thousands of passengers will be consulted by placing an express station as near as possible to Fifty-ninth Street.

FOUND NEW FRATERNITY.

Delta Mu Delta Established at New York University.

In order to fill the lack of a fraternity which has existed in the various schools of commerce, accounts, and finance throughout the country, there has been founded at New York University a new national fraternity, Delta Mu Delta, which is based on scholastic ability.

The founders of the fraternity are E. J. Kilduff, Yale, Phi Beta Kappa; Joseph French Johnson, Harvard, Phi Beta Kappa, and Dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University; G. B. Hotchkiss, Yale; Charles W. Geistenberg New York University, Phi Beta Kappa, and John R. Wildman, New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance.

It is hoped that chapters will soon be installed at Dartmouth, in the Amos Tuck School; at Harvard School of Business Administration, at the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance, and at other universities in the country which have schools of commerce.

Admission to the fraternity will be on a general average of 85 per cent., unless a four-fifths vote of the members refuse admission. It is hoped that the founding of this society will be a powerful incentive to higher scholarship in this type of school.

DEERING LEFT ALL TO KIN.

Entire $12,000,000 Fortune of Harvester Man Goes to His Family.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The will of William Deering, disposing of an estate valued at more than $12,000,000, was filed in the Probate Court to-day. All his charity bequests were made during his lifetime, and large sums were transferred to his heirs, so that the figures appearing in the will by no means represent the fortune he accumulated in the manufacture of harvesting machinery.

The family residence goes to Mrs. Deering. Richard Howe, son-in-law, gets $150,000, and $100,000 goes to the grandson, William Howe.

The rest of the estate is distributed one-third to the son Charles Deering, one-third to the son James Deering, and the remaining third in equal shares to five grandchildren, Charles W. C. Deering, Roger Deering, Barbara Deering Danielson, and William Deering Howe.

Mr. Deering believed in giving to charity and education while he was alive, and could see that gifts were properly used in accordance with his intentions. He gave about $1,000,000 to Northwestern University and large sums to the Theological School at Evanston, Wesley Hospital in Chicago, and numerous other institutions and charities.

TAKE PRIEST TO BELLEVUE.

Father Angeli Suffers a Nervous Breakdown While Visiting Here.

A call for a policeman telephoned to Police Headquarters at 3 o'clock yesterday morning brought Patrolman Wegmar of the Macdougal Street Station to the parish house of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Pompeii, at 210 Bleecker Street. The policeman found the Rev Father Anthony Demo, rector of the church, gesticulating with the Rev. Father David Angeli, a priest, living at 12 North Square, Boston. Father Demo said he had lodged Father Angeli overnight and had come to his room in response to the ringing of a bell. When he got there, he said, Father Angeli seized him and shouted in Italian:

"If they kill you I will kill them."

Father Demo said he shook off Father Angeli and then telephoned for the police. Patrolman Wegmar summoned an ambulance, which took Father Angeli to Bellevue Hospital. There he was lodged in a medical ward, suffering from nervous breakdown. His condition was said to have improved greatly last night.

SHERMAN LAW HITS UNION LABOR HARD

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Finds for Employers in Danbury Hatters' Case.

AWARDS TRIPLE DAMAGES

These Amount to $272,000 and Are Assessed for Boycotting—Federation of Labor Loses.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday the judgment of the Connecticut District Court in the famous Danbury Hattera case. It awarded to D. E. Loewe & Co. damages of $272,000 against the United Hatters of North America on the ground that the boycott and conspiracy carried on by the union against the plaintiffs was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

This case began in 1902, and when it first came to trial Loewe & Co. received a judgment for $232,340. That verdict was set aside on appeal and a new trial ordered. This resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $252,130, and again an appeal was taken. It is this second appeal which has just been decided, Judge Coxe writing the opinion and Judges Ward and Rogers concurring. In sustaining the decision of the lower court Judge Coxe said in part:

"That the Anti-Trust act is applicable to such combinations as are alleged in the complaint is no longer debatable. The law makes no distinction between the classes, employers or employes, corporations or individuals. Rich and poor alike are included under its terms. The Supreme Court particularly points out that, although Congress was frequently importuned to exempt farmer's organizations and labor unions from its provisions, these efforts all failed and the act still remains.

"No one disputes the proposition that labor unions are lawful," Judge Coxe said in his decision. "All must admit that they are not only lawful but highly beneficial when legally and fairly conducted, but, like all other combinations irrespective of their objects and purposes, they must obey the law."

The Danbury hatters' case had been before the courts for more than ten years. Once it was before the United States Supreme Court. Of the 240 original defendants, more than thirty have since died, and two have gone insane. The American Federation of Labor supported the hatters, and prominent labor officials, including Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, gave testimony at some of the trials.

The walk-out of union hatters employed by D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury in July, 1902, was the beginning of the case. The factory had been conducted on a non-union basis. In 1903 D. E. Loewe & Co. brought suit against Martin Lawlor and 239 other members of the Hatters' Union, alleging a boycott that was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in that interstate commerce was restrained by it. The company alleged that its business had been seriously injured by the boycott and claimed $250,000 damages.

Soon after the suit was brought the American Federation of Labor decided to stand behind the defendants and to insure them against loss. The Anti-Boycott Society of America supported the plaintiffs, so the litigation in reality developed into a legal battle between these two organizations.

After many delays the case was assigned for trial in the United States District Court, but was not then tried, being taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for interpretation. In February, 1908, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in effect that the allegations constituted a violation of the Sherman law.

In October of the following year the trial was begun before the United States District Court at Hartford. After a trial of seventeen weeks the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $74,000. Judge Platt, now deceased, awarded triple damages in accordance with the Sherman law, so that, with costs, the total amount was $232,340.

The verdict was set aside by the Court of Appeals and a new trial ordered. Judge Martin of Vermont heard the second trial in the United States District Court at Hartford, and on Oct. 11, 1912, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $80,000 and costs, the amount being trebled, according to law. The case was appealed again, and arguments were heard in New York last month.

CONFER ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Labor Commissioners of Several States Meet in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Labor Commissioners from Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois and other States began here to-day a two-days conference under the auspices of the Association of Public Employment, to discuss the question of unemployment in the United States and the best means of coping with the situation. About thirty officials attended the conference.

Two solutions of the problem of what to do with the unemployed men in the United States were offered during the day. Walter L. Sears, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Free Employment Bureau, made this suggestion:

"The Federal Government should provide for a proper distribution of men out of work. It should put idle men in touch with markets for their labor, and warn them away from fields where they can not obtain work."

House the homeless and unemployed in the corridors of the Federal buildings, the public schools and other property owned by the Federal, State or city governments was the suggestion of Patrick H. Hart, Secretary to the Illinois Labor Commission.

As a remedy for the chronic condition of unemployment Commissioner Hart recommended that the post office be made an adjunct to free employment bureaus and that farmers, manufacturers, and others desiring to employ men publish their needs at adjacent post offices.

Commissioner Sears of Massachusetts denounced the methods of private employment bureaus. He said that thousands are shipped into Canada every Summer by labor bureaus in Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul, and Minneapolis on the promise that they could obtain jobs in the harvest fields.

John Walker, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, expressed the view that employment offices should give preference to union men and attacking the shipping of men to places where there were strikes.

James J. Barrett, head of the Missouri State Employment office, said labor conditions in St. Louis were worse than ever before in the history of the city save in 1893, 1894 and 1907. Other delegates reported many men out of employment in Kansas City, Milwaukee, Detroit and Indianapolis.

TO AID "DOWN AND OUTS."

Basement of All Saints' Church Opened to the Needy.

The plan of Bishop Greer and the trustees of All Saints' Church, at Henry and Scammel Streets, to give the use of the basement of the church as a shelter to impoverished men, who will be assisted to obtain employment, was announced yesterday. The basement was intended to accommodate 300 persons, but the Board of Health took a hand in the matter and insisted that the place should be fitted up for the purpose in accordance with the sanitary regulations of the board. This has been done and now only 100 men can be accommodated.

The full quota of "down and outs" found shelter in the basement last evening. Each man will get a meal of rolls and coffee in the evening and a similar meal before he leaves in the morning.

To Aid Hahnemann Hospital.

Under the will of Mrs. Emma Marcy Raymond, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, the proceeds from the sale of pieces of valuable property will go to the Hahnemann Hospital eventually. The property, which is at 396 Fifth Avenue, 109 West Eighty-seventh Street, and 117 West Seventy-second Street, is left for their lifetime to two of Mrs. Raymond's friends and to Mrs. Mary M. Desprez of Paris, her cousin.

Chilian Professors for Harvard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Harvard University and the University of Chile are considering an annual exchange of professors and students, which probably will begin with the next academic year. Eduardo Suarez, the Chilean Minister, is conducting the negotiations with Harvard.

For Christmas

Just any old inkstand would never do for that friend who likes nice desk things.

But these inkstands are—well, they're real Inkstands! They range from 25c. up to $50.

Other things, too, like Desk Sets, Box Papers, Calendars, and all that sort of thing.

On Fifth Avenue we certainly could ask more money for them.

Chas. E. Matthews
31-33 EAST 28TH STREET

NAGGED, SHOOTS HIS BRIDE.

Young Husband Lays Domestic Troubles to His Wife's Sister.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—John F. Conard, a salesman for a fish company, shot and fatally wounded Mrs. Catherine Conard, his nineteen-year-old bride of nine days, in their apartment here to-day. After the shooting and while waiting for the police, Conard sat at a writing desk and wrote to his mother in Toledo, telling her of the crime.

Conard said he shot his wife because she had nagged him and threatened to leave him. He blamed the girl's sister, Mrs. William E. Aikens, for the trouble. The sister said Catherine was going to leave Conard because he had lied to her in little things.

Just before being taken to the police station Conard went to the bed where his wife lay and begged her forgiveness.

"Go away," exclaimed the girl. "If I am to die, I never want to see you again. My love has turned to hate."

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To-Day and Saturday

An Extraordinary Xmas Sale of Men's Fine Furnishings

At Unprecedented Concessions From Regular Prices

This unusual event coming at this most opportune time will be welcome news to the thousands in search of "Gifts for the Man" where economy is essential or plays a part.

The offering comprises a remarkably complete and interesting collection of articles for almost every want and occasion, every item enumerated being absolutely new and fresh and especially appropriate for gift presentation—

Special Attention is Directed to the Unusual Price Concessions.

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Balance of all previous sales and including hundreds of patterns and styles intended for 1914 Spring selling. tin stripes, Jacquard silks, Plain White Silks, all-over designs. The new pastel shadings and light grounds. Best workmanship throughout and equal to most custom ma es for fit and appearance.	*Regularly $5.00, $6.00*	3.25
MUSHROOM TUCKED DRESS SHIRTS—Im orted French fronts. Silk bosom and cuff shirts. All over silk mull shirts. Only the better grades included in this lot.	*Regularly $3.50, $4.00*	2.65
TAFFETA FLANNEL SHIRTS—Most comfortable weight for everyday use. No heavier han madras and all are regular shirting patterns.	*Regularly $2.50*	1.45
TAFFETA FLANNEL PAJAMAS—Most practical of all fabrics. Goo appearance and warm without bulk. Al neat patterns and all sizes.	*Regularly $5.00*	2.75
MERCERIZED PEBBLE CREPE PAJAMAS—New advance 1914 fabrics. Medium weight, lustrous and serviceable, Handsomely tailored. White and colors.	*Regularly $2.25*	1.65
HEAVY DOMET PAJAMAS—Best grades made. All neat patterns and neatly trimmed. Extra weight and liberal sized bodies.	*Regularly $2.00*	1.35
FINE GRADE NECKWEAR—The very newest and smartest styles shown this season. Plain colors. Hundreds of Persians, flowery designs, all over figures, two tone effects.	*Special Value*	1.00
SPECIAL FOUR-IN-HANDS—Wide 12 inch four-in-hands. Graduated open end shapes, knitted accordion and crochet. Plain colors, neat design and novelty effects.	*Regularly 60c, 85c, $1.00*	50c
VICUNA LOUNGING ROBES—Natural tan and brown shades. All neatly trimmed with silk cord binding and tassel.	*Regularly $16.50*	12.00
VICUNA HOUSE COATS—Natural shades. Light weight and comfortable coats—all have silk cord binding and trimmings.	*Regularly $10.00*	7.50
TRAVELLING BAGS—Genuine black walrus of the better qualities—also the popular tan pigskin bags, English sewn in frames. Leather lined.	*Regularly $13.50, $15.00*	10.75
COTES SILK UMBRELLAS—First sale on these well known and guaranteed all silk Sateen umbrellas—choice sterling trimmed handles.	*Regularly $5.00 to $7.50*	3.95
SILK UMBRELLAS—Close roll serviceable twill silk. Imported Prince of Wales handles and other neatly trimmed styles.	*Regularly $4.00, $4.50*	3.15
RAINPROOFED SILK UMBRELLAS—Unusually fine qualities. Handles of natural woods. Opera and Prince of Wales shapes.	*Regularly $3.00*	2.15
SILK HALF HOSE—Newest two-tone accordion effects. Handsome grounds of Blue, Purple, Tans, Greens and Black and Whites.	*Regularly $1.75*	1.25
WHITE GLACE GLOVES—For evening wear—1 button, finest quality.	*Value $2.00 pair*	1.40
CHAMOIS GLOVES—1 button, white and light yellow.	*Value $2.00 pair*	1.40
GLACE GLOVES—1 clasp, the New English tans.	*Special, pair*	1.40
WHITE JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Full size—¼ and ½ inch hem.	*Reg. $1.00 each*	75c
WHITE JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Full size—½ and 1 inch hem.	*Reg. $1.25 each*	95c
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure Irish Linen—¼ inch hem.	*Special value*—Box of Six	1.50
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—On pure Irish Linen.	*Special value*—Box of Six	3.00
IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Medium weight—¼ and ½ inch hem.	*Regularly $5.85 dozen*	3.95
IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Superior weight—¼ and ½ inch hem.	*Regularly $7.00 dozen*	5.25

Overcoats and Raincoats

Most unusual values of all wool cravenette over and top coats. Rough Shetlands, Scotch tweeds, Homespuns, regular models, and the popular Balmacaans. Medium and heavy winter weights.

19.50

Regular Values $27.00, $30.00, $32.00

FUR LINED CLOTH COATS—Most up to date cloths—superior grade Fur linings and Collars.	*Regularly $95.00 to $250.00. Reduced to*	65.00 to 195.00
FUR AUTOMOBILE ROBES—Of excellent grade furs—cut amply full for comfort and freedom.	*Regularly $35.00 to $110.00. Reduced to*	25.00 to 75.00

Infants' Wear

Dainty and Smart Models for Holiday Gifts

TUB CORDUROY COATS—White only.	*Value $5.00*	3.75
CREPELLA COATS—Pure wool; hand-emb.; silk lining.	*Value $8.75*	6.75
SILK COATS—"Imported"; hand made and embroidered; silk lining; unusual models.	*Value $35.00*	28.00
NAINSOOK DRESSES—Hand made and embroidered; real Val. lace neck and sleeves.	*Value $5.00*	3.50
SILK BONNETS—Interlined; newest models.	*Value $3.50*	2.50

Blouses and Waists

Five Especially Choice Models at Most Attractive Price Reductions

BLACK SILK SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Over white silk lining.	*Regularly $18.50*	12.50
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Trimmed with fancy silk and shadow laces.	*Regularly $12.50*	8.75
SHADOW LACE AND NET BLOUSES—Flesh and cream colored lining.	*Regularly $6.75*	5.00
CHIFFON TAFFETA BLOUSES—Raglan sleeve; frills of fine lace.	*Regularly $7.50*	5.50
VOILE BLOUSES—Embroidered, lace trimmed; fancy embroidered collars.	*Regularly $3.25*	2.50

Petticoats and Bath Robes

SILK PETTICOATS—Newest models and materials for women and misses, including crepe de chine, messaline and Jersey top.	*Value $5.00 to $6.50*	3.95
BATH ROBES—Terry or Turkish towelling; Jacquard or striped effects.	*Value $3.75*	2.95

Sale of Kimonos

At special prices are offered a number of new models in the most desired colors.

SILK KIMONOS—	*Value $5.00*	3.95
SATIN KIMONOS—	*Value $7.50*	5.65
MIKADO CREPE KIMONOS	*Value $1.25*	95c

Broadway & 19th Street

XMAS SUGGESTION—SILK MUFFLERS $3.50 to $12.00

The Last Saturday Before Christmas

Is One of the *Best of Times to Buy a Suit or Overcoat* and we will tell you why.

Clothing stores appreciate the importance of Christmas—they realize that about all the spare money people can get is put into presents. Therefore to induce men to *spend money for clothing* means we must offer extraordinary reductions. Compare *prices below* with those in other stores.

We Are the Largest Retailers of Men's Clothing in New York.

$6 Saved	$20 Suit or Overcoat	$14
$8 Saved	$25 Suit or Overcoat	$17
$11 Saved	$35 Suit or Overcoat	$24
$21 Saved	$50 Suit or Overcoat	$29

We Manufacture Our Own Clothing and Save You Wholesale Profits

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BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
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FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
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Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Store, Brooklyn, Open Until 8 P. M., Saturdays 9 P. M.

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Ground Floor Stores $4,000 per annum and upward. Office space at reasonable rates.

Edward J. Hogan, Agent.
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EXCISE AGENTS' JOY RIDES.

Nine Merrick Road Places Charged with Violating Law.

As the result of a campaign against alleged disorderly road houses along the famous Merrick Road on Long Island, State Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley announced yesterday that he had secured the revocation of the liquor tax certificate of the Twin Pond Hotel at Rosedale, and had instituted bond actions for the forfeiture of the certificates of eight other road houses for violating the Sunday law. The certificate of the Twin Pond Hotel was held in the name of Sarah J. Subers, and was ordered revoked by Supreme Court Justice Van Sicklen on Wednesday.

"Hundreds of complaints from residents of the fashionable sections of Long Beach, Patchogue, Quogue, and other towns on Long Island came into the Excise Department about mysterious road houses and midnight revels in the same," said Commissioner Farley yesterday. "Our investigation proved that many hotel proprietors along the Merrick Road, the main thoroughfare between New York City and fashionable Long Island resorts, had begun last Summer to maintain a Tenderloin of their own. As a result of these complaints, the department's big automobile, filled with agents in the guise of joy riders, was sent out on a tour of investigation.

"The first place to gain the attention of the investigators was an innocent-looking three-story tavern located beside two ponds, from which it gained its name of the Twin Pond Hotel. There were a number of automobiles parked outside the hotel, and the agents waited until these cars had driven away. Then, with a great tooting of horns, they drove up to the hotel, which they entered noisily and demanded plenty of drinks. They were shown into two rooms with tables and chairs, and soon afterward ten girls came into the rooms. The place was unusually disorderly, and was known all up and down the Merrick Road. The agents revisited it several times, and secured such evidence against it that when the case came to trial for the revocation of the license the defendant allowed it to go by default.

"Bond actions against places complained of for open traffic on Sundays have been brought all along the line from Long Beach to Rockville Centre and to Jamaica."

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

A Milner MEZZOTINT Or A Trowbridge Etching IS SURE TO PLEASE Ask for them at Your Dealer or at KLACKNER GALLERY 7 West 28th St.

XMAS GIFTS Chinese and Japanese Art Goods

Embroideries, (all kinds,) Kimonos, Mandarin Coats, Mandarin Bags, Shawls, Slippers, Sandalwood, Screens, Jewelry, Ivory, Chinaware, Bric-a-Brac, Toys.
AT VERY SMALL PRICES.
YUEN-PHONE & CO., Importers,
11 East 31st St., 2 doors East of 5th Av.

VIOLINS Largest collection, rare Cremonas, French and German, and other makers. Gold and Silver mounted bows, Italian strings. Superior repairing, cases, etc.
Victor S. Flechter, 500 Fifth Av., cor. 42d St.

CELESTINS VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

STRAUSS HAD DOUBTS OF DOUGLASS BID

Says Water Board Thought It Unsafe to Give Him Siphon Contract.

HASSETT HAS NO INFLUENCE

Is Persona Non Grata at Board's Offices, Says Its President—Douglass Accuses Hassett.

Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, which has charge of the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct, was questioned for three hours yesterday before the Supreme Court Grand Jury, now making a wide inquiry into graft charges, relative to the contract for the construction of the Hudson River syphon near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Strauss explained to the Grand Jurors why the T. A. Gillespie Company got the contract for the construction of the siphon at a bid which was nearly $217,000 above that of the lowest bidder.

The graft inquiry has turned temporarily from State contracts to city contracts because of the charges made by Anthony C. Douglass of Niagara Falls, the lowest but an unsuccessful bidder on the siphon job, that a large sum of money had been demanded from him by a politician as the price for "landing" the contract.

There is no intimation of crooked dealing on the part of any one associated with the Board of Water Supply, but Mr. Strauss's testimony, it was learned, had not ended the investigation. When the Grand Jury convenes on Tuesday, according to plans made public yesterday, other witnesses, including Charles N. Chadwick and John F. Galvin, associate Commissioners with Mr. Strauss on the Board of Water Supply, will be called to tell about the awarding of the siphon contract.

Others who may be called to testify are J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the board; Joseph P. Morrissey, Secretary of the board; John R. Freeman of Providence, Alfred Noble, William H Burr, and Robert A. Shailer of Boston. Mr. Freeman, Mr. Noble, and Mr. Burr were the consulting engineers who made reports for the Board of Water Supply on the Hudson siphon, known officially as Contract 90 of the Catskill Aqueduct. Mr. Shailer built subaqueous tunnels on the Boston subway route, and is now a partner of Mr. Douglass in the contracting firm of Douglass & Shailer, which is doing subway work in this city.

After Mr. Strauss left the Grand Jury room he gave an interview to reporters in which he explained why Dauglass, the lowest bidder on Contract 90, did not get the contract.

It was learned that there are on file in the offices of the Board of Water Supply four separate reports of engineers regarding the bids received for the siphon contract. Three of these reports, by Engineers Freeman, Noble, and Burr, according to Mr. Strauss, say that Contract 90 should be awarded to the T. A. Gillespie Company. The fourth is a later supplementary report from Mr. Freeman in which, according to Mr. Strauss, the engineer changed his position.

Mr. Freeman, after making his first report in favor of the T. A. Gillespie Company," said Mr. Strauss yesterday, "had a conference in Boston with a man named Shailer. After that conference he sent me a night letter in which he said that it still was his conviction that the T. A. Gillespie Company was the best qualified to undertake Contract 90, but that he now was convinced that Mr. Douglass could do the work with safety."

The contract went to the T. A. Gillespie Company for $1,649,020. Winton & Co.'s bid of $1,483,936 and Douglass's bid of $1,432,322.50 were rejected. The bids were held up a month before the contract was awarded on June 20, 1911. In the interim Douglass, it is alleged, was approached for a "gift" of $50,000.

Douglass appeared before the Grand Jury on Wednesday, and it is understood that on that occasion he swore that Thomas Hassett, formerly Secretary of the Board of Water Supply, later secretary to State Engineer Bensel, and now a contractor engaged in carrying out a $650,000 road contract obtained this year from the Board of Water Supply, was the man who approached him.

Does Not Welcome Hassett.

"I never met Hassett," President Strauss said yesterday. "He had resigned as Secretary of the Water Board before I was appointed to the board. Hassett, I want to say, is persona non grata to the Board of Water Supply. I know of no efforts on the part of Hassett to influence the Water Board, but I will say that Hassett is not welcome in my office.

"The Board of Water Supply as at present constituted is not political. I look upon Hassett as a politician, and as such he has no business with us. And having been a former Secretary of the board, business with him would be undesirable. If Hassett endeavored to get any money from any one he did it under false pretenses. The responsibility for the awarding of contracts rests absolutely on us, the Commissioners."

"Is it true that Hassett, through the State Highway Construction Company, has obtained a contract from the Board of Water Supply?" Mr. Strauss was asked.

"Yes, that is true," replied President Strauss. "The State Highway Construction Company was the lowest bidder for the construction of roads around the Ashokan Reservoir. The contract was advertised in the regular way and the specifications were approved by the Board of Estimate.

"We found on investigation that there were two reputable road builders in this concern. I refer to Samuel Beskin of Beacon, N. Y., and James Hamilton of this city. We found the company to be responsible financially. It had assets of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We knew nothing about Hassett. The company got the contract because it was the lowest bidder and because it was responsible."

The interview then turned to the case of Anthony C. Douglass.

"In rejecting Douglass's bid," said Mr. Strauss, "we took into consideration the fact that Douglass had not been in business for five years. He had no organization and no plant. Moreover, we considered his capital insufficient. This Hudson siphon was a pivotal undertaking. On this siphon rested the whole success or failure of the aqueduct. There was much fear of a water famine about that time and we realized that the contract should be completed as quickly as possible. We considered it not only unwise to award the contract to Douglass but also unsafe."

"Did Douglass offer to put up a cash deposit of $100,000 in addition to his required bond for the timely execution of the contract?" a reporter asked.

"Yes, he did, but the ruling of the Corporation Counsel prevented us from considering such a proposal."

Commissioner Strauss was reminded that a contract had been awarded to Grant Smith & Co. & Locher of this city for the construction of a part of the aqueduct tunnel under Central Park. It was recalled that this company put up a cash deposit of $500,000 on its bid and that it then got the contract known as Contract 96 for $4,512,605.

"I can explain that," said Mr. Strauss. "The financial ability of Grant Smith & Co. & Locher was up for consideration, and a representative of the company made the proposal to put up a guarantee of $500,000 in any trust company we might name. We accepted the proposal.

"But this was before the Hudson siphon contract came up for consideration and before the Corporation Counsel had ruled on the question of putting up cash guarantees. According to the Corporation Counsel, we had no right to accept that five-hundred-thousand-dollar guarantee, but we had accepted it, you see, before the ruling had been made.

"I want to say in this connection that when I saw the disparity between the figures of Douglass's bid and that of the T. A. Gillespie Company I called for Mr. Gillespie and asked him whether he would not cut $150,000 off his bid. But the Corporation Counsel threw up his hands again and said that such an arrangement would not be legal."

Thought Bid Was Unbalanced.

Continuing in his explanation of why the Douglass bid was rejected, Mr. Strauss said:

"An additional objection to the lowest bid was that it was feared that it might cost the city a great deal of money in supplementary payments. Douglass had put in his bid an item which was in excess of its value. This was the item of water pumping. The engineers had anticipated some leakage, of course, and had estimated that 600,000,000,000 of foot gallons of water would have to be pumped out of the siphon before it was completed.

"Now, Douglass had placed his bid at fifty-five cents for the pumping out of every 1,000,000 foot gallons of water. The T. A. Gillespie Company's bid on this item was only thirty cents. It was pointed out that if the unexpected should happen and the Hudson River should break through the tunnel the city would have to pay an excessive sum for the pumping out of water. It can readily be seen that the pumping of water, in an emergency, might cost the city a fortune. In this respect, therefore, we considered that Douglass's bid was unbalanced.

"We pondered long over the situation and were on the point of readvertising for new bids. At this juncture the matter was submitted to Mayor Gaynor, and Mayor Gaynor was of the opinion that exigencies demanded immediate action, and that the T. A. Gillespie Company, all things considered, ought to build the siphon. It was a great undertaking, one that required courage as well as money."

"Did you look into Douglass's engineering work at Niagara Falls?" Mr. Strauss was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "we sent to Niagara Falls and got a personal report on the tunnels under the Falls which Douglass had built. We found that Douglass had done some good work and that he was very competent in certain lines of work. But the siphon under the Hudson, we believed, differed from anything that he had done."

Mr. Strauss explained that the contract had not been awarded to the second lowest bidders, Winston & Co., because they were busy with two other big contracts. He spoke highly of Winston & Co., and said that the two contracts obtained by that company practically were as important as the Hudson siphon.

One of the contracts called for the construction of the main dams of the Ashokan Reservoir. This contract, the largest awarded by the Board of Water Supply, was for $12,669,775.

Commissioner Chadwick, who had expected to be called before the Grand Jury, stood near Commissioner Strauss during the interview. He was asked why Hassett had resigned as Secretary of the board in January, 1910.

"He resigned because he wanted to," said Commissioner Chadwick. "I did not know at the time that he was going into the contracting business."

Both Mr. Strauss and Mr. Chadwick said thta they desired in every way to aid District Attorney Whitman in his investigation.

"He can turn the whole office upside down," said Mr. Strauss.

Commissioner Galvin did not visit the Criminal Court Building yesterday. It is understood, however, that he will be called to testify on Tuesday.

It was said last night that Anthony C. Douglass was talked of at one time as Superintendent of the construction of the Hudson siphon. That was when John A. Bensel was a Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply, and when it was planned to have the city itself build the siphon. Mr. Dougless would not accept the job.

The regular John Doe investigation into graft conditions in the State will be continued this afternoon before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Several up-State contractors have been subpoenaed. District Attorney Whitman, assisted by Assistant District Attorneys Clark, Embree, and Edwards, will conduct the investigation.

BUY MORE LUXURIES.

Precious Stones of Great Value Help Swell Importation Total.

Neither tariff revision nor the high cost of living has interfered in the year now closing with New Yorkers who desired the luxuries of life, according to figures prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by J. H. Lant, chief statistician at the Custom House, under the direction of Auditor Knapp. The figures show that the purchasing power of the people of this city has never been exceeded in the history of the Port.

In eleven months of the present year William B. Treadwell, examiner of gems at this Port, has appraised stones having a foreign market value of $40,468,932. By Dec. 31 it is likely that the Examiner will have added another $1,000,000 to swell the total.

In the first ten months of this year artistic antiquities were entered at New York having a value of $20,754,409, while in the same period paintings dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem were imported with an appraised value of $1,044,147. Paintings, the productions of American artists temporarily living abroad, are free of duty, and these had a value of $345,268. In the ten months foreign-built automobiles to the number of 355, costing their purchasers $832,731, were brought in at this port. Jewelry imports for the year up to Nov. 1 were $396,976.

Importations of Venetian, Swiss, and Irish laces in the period from January to November were $27,227,821. Other laces were imported worth abroad $2,595,925. Dress goods were bought liberally during the ten months, their value reaching $7,353,650. New Yorkers also paid $2,646,496 for clothing manufactured in England and on the Continent.

Importations of velvets and plushes in the ten months amounted to $3,456,716. Silks and silk ribbons valued at $1,117,996 were imported.

Other importations were foreign champagnes, $2,267,462; still wine in casks, 2,362,394 gallons, costing $1,295,170; in bottles, 293,504 dozen quarts, worth $1,254,788.

Blake Alimony Motion Off.

The motion made by Mrs. Catharine Ketcham Blake against Dr. Joseph A. Blake for $1,500 a month alimony pending the settlement of her suit for separation, was marked off the calendar of the Supreme Court yesterday. The motion included an application for $5,000 counsel fees and $8,000 for expenses incurred in preparing for the trial of the case. The findings of Referee Larremore in the separation case have not yet been presented to the court.

BLOOMINGDALES'.

"CHILDREN OF TO-DAY"

have a vast range of dolls and toys to select from at Bloomingdales'.
29-inch Jointed Dolls at $2.98, 26½-inch at $1.98, 24-inch at 98c. Others, 25c to $14.98.
Dolls' Dresses, 98c, $1.49, $1.98 to $3.98.
Dolls' Hats, 98c, $1.25, $1.59, $1.98.
Dolls' Shoes, 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c.
Toy Tea Sets, China, 23-piece, 98c to $3.98.
Doll Houses, furnished, $1.98, $2.98, $3.49, $4.98 to $75.00.
FOR BOYS—Steam Engines, 98c, to $4.98.
Ice Skates, 75c, $1.00, $1.60 to $5.00.
Mechanical Trains, 49c, 98c, $1.98, $2.98, $4.98, $7.98 to $10.98.

Store Open Evenings Until 10.

BLOOMINGDALES
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BART DUNN GETS AID OF STATE EMPLOYE

Engineer in Delaney's Bureau Disputes Findings of Hennessy Investigators.

SAYS HE FOUND CONCRETE

Justice Tompkins Denies Jerome's Motion to Dismiss—Case to Close To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The trial of Bart Dunn, a Tammany district leader, accused jointly with the Dunbar Contracting Company and Joseph J. Fogarty, will close to-morrow. Justice Tompkins has pushed the case with all speed.

The three defendants are accused of a conspiracy to defraud the State in the construction of a highway. It is likely that the jury will begin its deliberations late to-morrow afternoon.

William A. Treadwell, an engineer of the State Bureau of Efficiency and Economy, of which John H. Delaney is head, testified to-day in behalf of the defense.

Treadwell said that the road, which forms the basis of the indictment, was not in the condition charged by the prosecution and that an examination made by him under the direction of Delaney in November had shown that in most places the concrete was from three to four inches thick. Why Delaney's agent was here in the interest of Dunn was not brought out.

Treadwell said that he was sent here by Delaney to examine the road, although the investigators selected by John A. Hennessy had made their inspections at that time, and the indictment had been found against Dunn, Fogarty, and the contracting company.

Delaney was in court to-day, but returned to Albany when he was informed by W. T. Jerome, counsel for the defense, that he would not be called as a witness and that he might go after submitting certain photographs and records concerning the construction of the road.

District Attorney Gagan endeavored to show that Delaney was a close friend of Dunn, but that evidence quickly was shut out as irrelevant.

After Justice Tompkins had adjourned court this afternoon, Abraham Green, a process server, who said that he represented Samuel Brandt of 44 Cedar Street, New York, rushed into the court room seeking Joseph Curran, Superintendent of Maintenance and Repairs of the State Highway Department. Curran was chief of the Hennessy inspectors who investigated the construction of Rockland County roads.

Green had a summons and complaint against Curran in an action for $5,000 brought by former partners in the New York Sand & Gravel Company.

Testimony that automobiles had passed over the road while it was in course of construction, despite constant watchfulness, was given by John Moyes and Edward L. Bray, engineers on the steam roller employed by the Dunbar company.

Before beginning the defense Lawyer Jerome moved for the dismissal of the case against the defendants on the ground that no conspiracy had been proved.

Justice Tompkins denied the motion. Jerome said to-night that he would call two or three character witnesses to-morrow besides Benjamin Toot, former paymaster for the Dunbar Contracting Company, who, it was alleged by the prosecution, had given a pay envelope on one occasion to Joseph J. Fogarty, inspector on the work for the State.

SHUT-IN SOCIETY'S SALE.

Invalids and Cripples Have Christmas Gifts to Dispose Of.

The display of desirable things gathered for the Christmas shopping season in the quarters of the Exchange of the Shut-In Society at 62 East Thirty-fourth Street demonstrates to a marked degree the self-supporting ability of the invalids and cripples whose handiwork this Exchange is the market. It is a part of the spirit of the institution that 90 per cent. of the sale price on each article goes to tha "shut-in" who made it.

The variety of things that can be bought at the Exchange is notable—dolls, toys, doilies, furnishings of every description, things for the household, things for the nursery. The Exchange has a specialty in its dolls' mahogany furniture made with remarkable skill by a man who has only a left arm to work with. The manager can tell a story like this for every article on the tables.

HOLDS BOY ELOPER.

Clerk Only Laughs When Lad and Young Girl Ask for a License.

George Tirone, an office boy, 16 years old, of 211 National Avenue, Corona, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Miller, in Flushing, yesterday for his appearance on Wednesday to answer the charge of inducing fifteen-year-old Elizabeth Blancke of 8 East Park Avenue, Corona, to elope with him.

The two disappeared last Sunday. On Wednesday they returned to their homes, using the only money they had left to pay their fare by trolley to Corona. They explained to their parents that they had decided to be married and had made a trip to Manhattan to have a minister wed them. They tried several times on Sunday night, they said, to be united, but every minister they approached refused to perform the ceremony because they had no marriage license. So they got a furnished room in East Fifty-second Street for lodging.

The next day they went to the City Hall together for a license. But they said that the clerk, after looking at the little girl, who was in short dresses, rolled back in his swivel chair and laughed at them. They lived in the furnished room until Wednesday morning, and then decided to go home. The boy and girl were both weeping in court yesterday. Bail for young Tirone was furnished by his father.

WOMAN'S DEATH SUSPICIOUS

Coroner Hears Mrs. Hynes Expired After a Beating.

The police of the East 104th Street Station began an investigation last night into the circumstances which preceded the removal of Mrs. Della Hynes of 1,905 Second Avenue to the Reception Hospital on Tuesday. Mrs. Hynes, who was 63 years old, died yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Hospital, apparently from pneumonia and peritonitis.

The investigation by the police followed a complaint made by Mrs. May Martin of 1,417 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, daughter of the dead woman, who said her mother had told her that she had suffered a severe beating before going to the hospital. Following Mrs. Hynes's death her body was removed to the Morgue, where it was held for the Coroners. Dr. A. Weston, a Coroners' physician, will perform an autopsy to-day.

Pending the result of the autopsy, the police began a search for the man said by Mrs. Martin to have beaten her mother.

SHOWS FIREMEN'S BOOKS.

Benevolent Organization Secretary Quizzed by Grand Jury.

Lawrence Ryan, Financial Secretary of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday and was questioned for more than an hour on matters relating to the association's affairs which were called to the attention of the District Attorney by Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson. Mr. Ryan brought with him the books of the association, which will be examined by an expert accountant before any further witnesses are called.

It is said that the books show payments every month to James D. Clifford, the President of the association, for expenses, counsel fees, &c. In two months they were $784 and $574, respectively. There is also an item of $1,090 for ticket money, which went to Mr. Clifford, and a counsel fee of $550, it is said.

SAYS HUSBAND WAS CRUEL.

Mrs. Jenkins Declares He Threw Her Into a Bathtub.

Mrs. Jessie Price Jenkins, who is suing her husband, Arthur Jenkins, a rapid calculator for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for a separation, told Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday that Jenkins had thrown her into a bathtub in the presence of her mother, and that twice a week for an entire year he had ordered her to leave their home in West Forty-fifth Street.

Jenkins has denied being cruel to his wife, and has fourteen witnesses to offset almost as many that have been summoned to testify for Mrs. Jenkins. Since Nov. 11, the date of the last quarrel, Mrs. Jenkins has been living with her mother.

HOLIDAY APPEAL FIVE POINTS MISSION,

(OLD BOWERY,)

62 Park Street, New York,

Solicits your aid to give Christmas cheer to eight hundred children, and also to one hundred homes. Donations may be sent to Mrs. M. L. Rogers, Treas., or to Rev. F. J. Belcher, 63 Park St., N. Y.

MR. MAY'S CHAUFFEUR FREED

Magistrate Says Automobile Owners Need Protection.

Patrick Kiley, chauffeur for Secretary of State Mitchell May, whose automobile in which Mrs. May was riding knocked down six-year-old Sidney Shimick at Bedford and Snyder Avenues, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, was freed yesterday. Magistrate Nash, in the Flatbush Court, decided there was no evidence to show that he was negligent. The Secretary of State was in court.

Andrew Welsh, 12 years old, of 54 Snyder Avenue, and Arthur Ehlers, 11 years old, of 56 Snyder Avenue, were playing with the Shimick boy when he was struck by the machine. Andrew Walsh said he had seen Sidney run across the street.

"I heard the sound of something hitting the automobile," the boy said, "and when I turned to see what it was I saw Sidney lying on the ground. I then noticed the automobile which passed a minute before stop at the other corner. After waiting a minute it went on."

Arthur Ehlers said he thought the Shimick boy slipped and fell against the mudguard of the machine as it passed. Mr. May was of the same opinion. Magistrate Nash, in discharging Kiley, said he did so without prejudice to the right of the people to apply for a warrant for his arrest should any additional information be found against him. Then Magistrate Nash said:

"I regard this case as but further evidence of the need of protecting automobile owners from the careless use of the streets. The evidence given by the two boys showed that this lad ran across the street without seeing where he went. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind about his having been hit by Mr. May's car, but the question is as to just how he was hit."

The Shimick boy is still in the Kings County Hospital. His condition was unchanged yesterday.

CAN'T FIND MISS McCANN.

Police Without Any Clue to Missing Girl's Whereabouts.

Two weeks had passed yesterday since the disappearance of Jessie McCann from her home, at 438 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush. Members of the family said there last night that they had been able to find no trace of her and that none of the innumerable "clues" picked up by friends and sent in through the mail by strangers had led to any real trace of the girl's whereabouts.

The Brooklyn detectives are still following reports of her having been seen at various places on Long Island, notably Babylon and Amityville.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Gift Furs—*greatly reduced*

Luxurious Coats, Sets, Separate Muffs and Scarfs in all the fashionable Furs.

$50 to $75 Coats—*$35*
Practical styles for street, motor and steamer wear; in newest materials.

$65 to $200 Suits—*$35, $45 to $95*
Of velvet and cloth, including stunning fur-trimmed models.

$95 to $500 Fur-trimmed Wraps—*$48 to $265*
Of velvet and rich brocaded materials.

$45 to $65 Dresses—*$22*
Street and afternoon styles—of silk, serge and velvet.

Gowns and Dresses—formerly to $145—*$35 to $65*

$10 to $15 Suits Blouses—*$5*
Of white and colored silks, chiffons, net and crepe de chine.

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GOLD BANGLES AND PINS.
Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Sterling Silver, Leather, Art Stationery, Umbrellas and Canes.
Gift Book sent upon request
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NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

B. Altman & Co.
will offer this day (Friday), and to-morrow (Saturday),
Special Values in Women's Tailor-made Suits
at $24.00
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

GIMBELS
Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

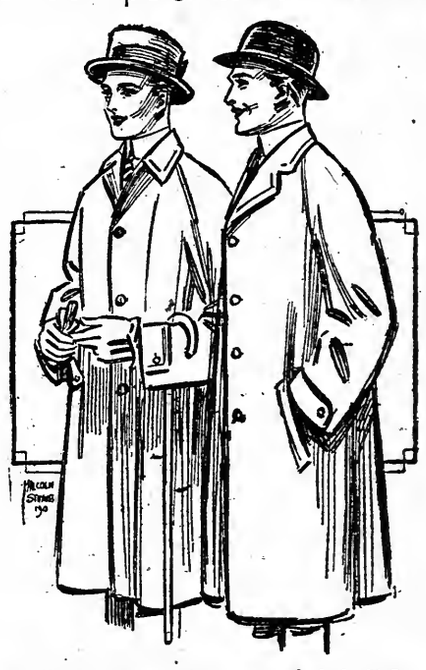
Five Good Points For Men to Consider—

They are made by the Men's Clothing Store, and are quite timely enough to make men come today to buy Christmas Presents for themselves or some other fortunate fellow:

(1) Men's London Overcoats At $25, were $35 to $50 and More

Our whole stock imported for the present season included without exception.

There are London Box Coats, English Great Coats, Ulsters, lightweight Motor Coats, and Overcoats, Raincoats, Raglans and Balmacaans—in wonderful English and Scotch materials.



(2) Men's $60 to $75 Leather-Lined Overcoats at $33

82 of them, all with detachable leather lining. Big, warm, double-breasted Ulsters that will delight the man who motors.

(3) Men's $60 Fur-Lined Overcoats at $33

Shells of fine all-wool black Broadcloth; lined with whole marmot skins; Persian lamb collar. Just 42 Coats.

(4) Men's $18 and $20 Raincoats at $11.50

Single and double textures, smart in appearance, and finely finished. Reduced in price from our regular stock.

(5) Men's $4 and $5 Fancy Waistcoats at $2.35

Mostly for street wear, a few to be worn with evening dress or dinner coat. Fine investments, all of them. Fourth Floor

These Finest Angora Garments For Men and Women

Come to us from one maker, with headquarters in Vienna, who alone knows how to prepare the soft, fleecy Angora wool in such a way as to be practically impervious to wind and rain, and yet as light as thistledown.

For the man or woman who skates or motors they are invaluable companions. And consequently splendid Christmas gifts.

Very bright colors, nowadays—cerise, orange, emerald, green, sky blue and the like, that women have claimed as their own. Darker shades for the men.

Plenty of these luxurious garments in the season's new styles—

Angora Jackets, $12, $15 and $20 *Angora Caps, $3.50*
Angora Motor Scarfs, $5 and $6 Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

G. O. P. TOO SICK YET FOR PEACE MEETING

Couldn't Stand Strain of Extra Convention While Convalescing, It Was Agreed.

BARNES IS DISAPPOINTED

Was Willing to Pave a Way for the Return of the Progressives—Marsh Is Satisfied.

It is the general opinion among Republican leaders in this city that it should be left to the Republican State Committee to be elected at the primaries next Fall to take action on the plan adopted by the Republican National Committee at its meeting in Washington on Wednesday for the reduction of the representation from Southern States in future national conventions of that party. As far as could be learned yesterday there was no dissent among the leaders to the proposed cutting down of the number of negro delegates from the South.

On the other hand, there was criticism of the failure on the part of the National Committee to provide for the calling of an extraordinary national convention to discuss party questions and, if possible, restore harmony by paving a way for the return of the Progressives to the fold they forsook when Col. Roosevelt was defeated for the Presidential nomination last year. Although the defeat of the proposition to call such a convention was blamed on the stand-patters on the National Committee, William Barnes, the member from this State, joined with the progressive element of the organization on his return from Washington last night in criticising the course of the National Committee in this respect. Here is what Mr. Barnes had to say on the subject:

Barnes Was for Convention.

"Personally, I regret that the National Committee did not deem it wise to call a national convention.

"I believe that the Democratic Administration at Washington has entered upon a fiscal policy which is inherently obstructive to the material welfare of the country, and that, by those who have the ability to speak, that fact could have been clearly set forth in such a convention.

"I had no fear of the controversy there between the so-called different elements of the party. These differences are largely a figment of the imagination, or are the result of personal ambitions. The very fact that some of them are due to the latter cause would conduce to conservatism of expression.

"However, a large majority thought otherwise, and the committee did the next best thing it could do in regard to representation, which will, I have not the slightest doubt, be accepted by the Republicans generally as making a change of unquestioned propriety.

"There was practically no dissension in the committee itself, and every man was full of hope and confidence."

Robert McC. Marsh of this city, who acted as Chairman of a committee appointed by the Young Republican Club for the purpose of considering the question of reducing the Southern representation in national conventions, and who attended and addressed the meeting of the National Committee, also returned from Washington yesterday. He said that fear of a bitter struggle between the stand-patters and the Progressives in the Republican ranks alone had led to the defeat of the plan for an extraordinary national convention.

Feared Strain Would Be Too Great.

"The sentiment against the proposed extraordinary convention developed very rapidly after the committeemen got together and began to compare notes," said Mr. Marsh at the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night. "One of the committeemen, in discussing the proposition, said the Republican Party was just convalescing after a serious operation, and would not be equal to the physical strain that might result if Progressive and stand-patter were to meet under the same roof at this particular time.

"The plan adopted for reducing the representation from the South was a compromise," Mr. Marsh continued. "There were some who were in favor of a plan allowing no representation whatever to States where less than 20 per cent. of the entire vote was cast in the Republican column. Considerable bitterness developed at times, but I believe that when feelings settle a little all will recognize that what was done marks a long step in advance.

"Mr. Barnes loyally carried out the mandates of the recent Republican conference in this State, and I want to say that the differences which arose with regard to the calling of an extraordinary convention were not along any line of cleavage which has appeared in the party heretofore. It was not a question of standpatter against progressive. Mr. Barnes voted on the same side of the proposition as did Gov. Hadley of Missouri, one of the foremost progressives in the Republican Party. All were for harmony, and differed only regarding the method of attaining it."

"The only cause for criticism I have," said Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, "is the failure of the National Committee to authorize the proposed extraordinary National Convention. I think it would have been a good thing if we could have got together to talk things over before meeting to nominate another candidate for President. It would have cleared the air."

TO CHANGE PRIMARIES LAW.

Republican Committee to Suggest Amendments to Glynn Act.

The Republican County Committee, at its meeting last night, appointed a committee to overhaul the Glynn direct nominations law and suggest amendments to the incoming Republican Assembly. One change the local Republicans are anxious to bring about is the substitution in primary elections of bipartisan supervision and the safeguarding of the primaries by application of the so-called signature law, which at present is applied at general elections. An amendment providing for this change was introduced by Michael Schaap, the Bull Moose leader, when the Glynn bill was under debate in the Assembly, but was defeated.

Collin H. Woodward, leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, who offered the resolution providing for the committee, was appointed its Chairman. Fredreick C. Tanner, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, was appointed head of a committee to devise a plan by which the veto power at present held by individual Aldermen over licenses for news, fruit, and boot-black stands in their respective districts be taken away and lodged either in some committee of the Aldermanic Board or, if found advisable, in a commission apart from the Board of Aldermen altogether. The committee will give a public hearing at the office of Mr. Tanner in the Metropolitan tower at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the programme of the recent Republican conference with regard to a radical reform of the Assembly rules to curtail the powers of the Committee on Rules, and of the standing committees generally.

Buy Books Franklin Printed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—A rare set of law books, printed by Benjamin Franklin, was purchased here yesterday by the New York State Library for $415. The documents, which consisted of seventeen folios, executed between 1759 and 1764, were part of the collection of Robert F. Skutch of Baltimore.

TO REVISE STATE FINANCE.

Glynn Consulting with Bankers—Cutting Down Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Gov. Glynn believes that the finances of the State are not administered in the best possible manner, and has set out to revise the system. He declared this evening that he would call in some of the biggest bankers and financiers in the State in his plan of revision. "I had three bankers here to-day and discussed the subject with them," he said, but he refused to reveal their names.

The Governor believes there should be a pro rata income between the rate at the time of the issue and the maturity of the bonds so that the sinking funds will have no overplus. The sinking fund requirements this year for the $230,000,000 canal and highway bonds issued will be $11,000,000, which will necessitate a direct tax of $1,000,000.

The Governor believes that the people having voted this money, should pay the interest and principal on the bonds by direct taxation. He also believes that all permanent buildings for charitable, penal, and educational purposes should be paid for by moneys raised through bond issues. There are several million dollars needed for charitable and hospital buildings now. These structures are for the benefit of the people in general and their cost should be met by direct tax, the Governor declares.

The first steps in the Governor's efforts to cut down appropriations of the various State departments were taken to-day. Members of the Board of Public Commissioners of the Second District were called before him and the Board of Estimate to explain the uses to which they expect to put the appropriations they seek. The items were scrutinized carefully. Other department heads will be called in to make similar explanations.

Forty business men already have signified their willingness to serve on Gov. Glynn's commission of twenty-five to study the conduct of the State's business. The Governor and William Church Osborn, Chairman of the commission, will select the twenty-five, probably to-morrow, choosing men of different political and business interests.

SHORT BALLOT MEN MEET.

Indorse Proposal for Appointive System for the Judiciary.

At the annual meeting of the New York Short Ballot Organization, held last evening at the City Club, the governing committee was recruited by the election of Elihu Root, Jr., Horace E. Deming, and Richard S. Childs.

At the meeting the organization decided to indorse, as part of its programme, the proposals to simplify county government by a county manager system, to have the Municipal Court Justices appointed, and to have the Governor nominate men for the Supreme Court bench and the Court of Appeals, subject to confirmation at the polls, and together with a petition nominating system for any who cared to enter the lists without the Governor's nomination. This last, the organization believes, would be virtually an appointive system.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed over the new direct primary and Massachusetts ballot enactments as tending to clear the field for the short ballot.

PLEAS FOR GUNMEN ENDED.

Final Arguments In Rosenthal Case Before Appeals Court.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Final arguments in the cases of the four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal were heard by the Court of Appeals this afternoon.

After Judge Clearwater of Kingston had finished his plea in behalf of the defendants, Whitey Lewis, Gyp the Blood, Dago Frank, and Lefty Louis, Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Taylor replied for the prosecution.

Mr. Taylor insisted that the murder was amply proved. It being known that the gunmen killed Rosenthal after being drawn into the affair by Jack Rose, as a representative of former Police Lieutenant Becker.

Replying to the argument that the use of the word "gunmen" had prejudiced the jury against the defendants, Mr. Taylor said they were commonly known by this term. He also defended Justice Goff's handling of the case.

CONVICT CHARGES CRUELTY.

District Attorney Takes Up Allegations Made by Levy.

Harry Levy, who has been confined in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary three times, came to the District Attorney's office yesterday and had a long conference with Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier, who is investigating charges of cruelty on the part of officials at the Blackwell's Island institutions. Levy said that he had read in the newspapers of the investigation and had decided to give the investigators all the information at his command.

He told a story of brutality, neglect, and inefficiency. He said that it was the custom to strip the inmates and beat them, when they had been guilty of slight infractions of the rules. Levy gave the names of persons who had been beaten on different occasions to Mr. Du Vivier, who will investigate his story.

Levy said also that inmates suffering from tuberculosis in its last stages were made cellmates of healthy men.

THE BLUE BIRD FALLS.

Noted Aeroplane Comes to Grief at Hempstead Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Dec. 18.—The Moisant monoplane, the "Blue Bird," that has two ribbons to its credit, the first won on Aug. 8 on the air-line trip to Washington, with Merwin Wood as pilot, and THE TIMES Derby, won by Pilot W. S. Lucky, was trundled to the aviation hospital here this morning for repairs.

John Bernard McCue, the instructor at the Moisant School, had been drilling his fliers at sunrise, and at the close of the instruction hour he took out the "Blue Bird" for a demonstration. While executing a dive at a height of sixty feet, the levers failed to work. The big machine side-slipped and crumpled up under the parkway fence on the south side of the field, with the instructor strapped in. Mr. McCue was stunned by the shock.

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THE FINEST OLIVE OIL PROCURABLE

COSTS NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OIL

THE STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

GLYNN WON'T CODDLE WILSON OR MURPHY

"Rather Be Real Governor for One Year Than Deputy Governor for Ten."

WILL NOT ATTACK MURPHY

Nor Be "Tail to National Administration's Kite"—But If Himself Attacked, He Will Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Gov. Glynn today announced his independence of both Woodrow Wilson and Charles F. Murphy. He said he would "rather be the real Governor for one year than a Deputy Governor for ten."

Mr. Glynn authorized the publication of the following interview with him, the question having been submitted to him and the answers carefully prepared:

"Shall you join with President Wilson and Mayor-elect Mitchel in any attempt to unseat Murphy?"

No. Nor do I believe that the President would expect me to. I believe the State of New York is too big to be the tail of the National Administration's kite.

I admire President Wilson. I shall support his National Administration as loyally as I can, but I do not believe that the way to help the Democratic Party in the State or the nation is to set up a bargain counter for public offices in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

You may remember that Gov. Hughes had to decide the same question. President Roosevelt put it up to him at the time of the Kelsey fight when he removed Archie Saunders from a Federal job and sent word to Hughes that he was prepared to help in a fight against the machine, using patronage as a club.

Hughes declined to join. During his four years he consistently refused to permit his appointing power to be used as a pawn in a political fight. I think he was right, and I shall follow his example.

"Shall you consult Murphy in your appointments?"

Will Not Attack Murphy.

No, I shall consult no man. I am willing to listen to all. Nor shall I attack Mr. Murphy, but I believe the State is too big to be the annex of Tammany Hall.

My appointees will be neither Murphy nor anti-Murphy men; they will be Glynn men. I do not ask the people of the State to accept an empty promise. I ask them to decide after I have named my men and on the merits of the appointees.

"Do you expect a fight with Murphy?"

No. I have not the remotest idea that Murphy has any intention of attempting to dictate to me on any question of policy or appointments, but I say, perfectly frankly, that if Murphy or anybody else does attempt to dictate I shall fight. I shall fight in the open, and the people of the State will know the whole truth.

"What do you mean to make the chief work of your administration?"

The reorganization of State finances. During the last six years of political strife and factional contest in both parties the business of the State has been demoralized. Expenditures have risen to an appalling height, and there is confusion and disorder on all sides.

This is the price we have had to pay for certain reforms. I think they were worth it, but I think also that now that the fight for them is won it is time to get back to the business of the State, and I believe that I, as a business man and as a former State Controller, can do my best work for the State here.

"How are you going to reform the State finances?"

I cannot discuss that question now, but it will be the main, if not the only, question I shall take up in my annual message to the Legislature. I am devoting all my energies to that work, and I do not mean to be drawn aside or coerced into any sterile fight with any politicians over the control of party machinery. But, on the other hand, I mean to remain Governor.

Won't Be Boss or Sub-Boss.

"Do you expect to be nominated?"

No, and I have said all that I intend to say on that subject. I have been Representative, Controller, and Lieutenant-Governor. I am Governor. I have had my share of public office and honors, and I had rather be Governor and be the real Governor for the one year I have than a deputy Governor for ten.

"Do you think the public will approve of your refusal to attack Murphy?"

I don't know. I hope so, but I can't help it if they don't. I don't mean to be forced into any factional fight from above or below. I am not going to try to be a boss or a sub-boss. I am going to be Governor. Such things as I have done since I took office have been very largely the fruit of other men's efforts, and I have in large part merely helped to complete their job. I recognize that my real problem is ahead. But I wish I could make everybody understand that I have got to face it in my own way, to succeed or fail as Martin H. Glynn, not as the agent of any other man, not even of the President of the United States.

No one can decide the question for me, and no one is going to. I am not going round looking for a fight. I have laid out my programme, and if it is necessary to fight for it I will fight, but it will not be for any factional interest or personal ambition. It will be upon issues which I believe are vital to the State, and I shall endeavor to make that clear to the public.

The one thing that I am naturally most interested in is to have it understood exactly what my purpose is. I do not believe the way to improve the conditions in this State or in my party is to use my appointing power to build up a Glynn machine or to destroy a Murphy machine, and I will not do either.

Treat Murphy Like All Others.

Asked if Tammany as an organization had made application for any of the positions he now has at his disposal, the Governor said:

Several Tammany men have asked me for positions, but they have not come as representatives of Tammany nor with the backing of the organization. Of course, I knew they were Tammany men, but they have not sought to use this fact to influence me in awarding them places.

Mr. Murphy has not asked me to appoint anyone to any position. An application from him for anyone would receive the same consideration as, but no more and no less, than that of any other man.

The Governor went on to explain that he had tried to reach out and obtain men whom he thought capable of filling positions acceptably.

"Of course, I shall not decline to entertain the application of any man who asks me for a place merely because he asks for it," he said. "In that way my attention might be called to a very good man whom otherwise I would have overlooked."

In discussing the applications before him, the Governor said there were some from "Senators, Assemblymen, and others." Half a dozen or more Assembly "lame ducks" are said to be seeking places.

GIRL SHOT DOWN, DYING.

Mary Ludwig Attacked in Lonely Road—Her Assailant Escapes.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Attacked by a young man in the Croton Road shortly after dark this evening, Mary Ludwig, 23 years old, was shot twice, and is now in a dying condition in the Ossining Hospital. Her assailant fled after the shooting, and is being pursued by posses, one of which is headed by Sheriff Doyle and several of his deputies. He is described as about 23 years old and stout.

Miss Ludwig's parents live at Harmon on Hudson. She left the train at Croton Point, and was walking along a lonely part of the road when, she said, late tonight in the hospital, she noticed a young man following her. She quickened her steps, and he did also, and finally she started to run, and he ran after her and soon caught up to her. She screamed as he neared her, and when he grabbed her she put up such a fight that he drew a revolver, finding he was unable to overpower her, fired two shots, both of which lodged in her chest, and then fled down the road and was soon lost in the darkness.

The shots were heard by persons living several rods away, but it was some time before they found the wounded young woman in the roadway. They quickly summoned a physician, who saw that she was probably fatally wounded, and she was rushed to the hospital.

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YOU MIGHT take a chance on a cheaply built hand played piano, but you can't afford to do so on a player-piano, because it will receive ten times the use of the ordinary piano and is a piece of mechanism that needs durability.

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In an up-to-date mahogany case, with the full scale 88-note player with all the latest improvements.

Arrangements can be made to pay for one of these players on our special holiday terms of payment of $2.25 per week and a first payment for this week only of $15, which covers payment for one month, and includes bench, cover, free delivery and $12.50 worth of music rolls.

Under our special free music roll library plan your music costs you absolutely nothing for three years.

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A full line of Victor and Columbia Talking Machines.

BATTING IN THE WEST.

Riggert and Chappelle Leaders in American Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Long-distance hitting was a feature of batting in the American Association during the 1913 season, according to the official averages issued by President Chivington here today. Premier honors among the sluggers went to Riggert of St. Paul, who made a total base count of 280, leading the league in home runs with an even dozen and making 23 triples, also a year's record. Riggert's individual prowess with the bat was a factor in giving St. Paul the leadership in club hitting, as well as in total bases.

Chappelle of Milwaukee (later with the Chicago Americans) was the virtual leader of the hitters, with an average of .349 for 85 games. Reilly of Indianapolis was next, with .337 for 150 games, and ranked second in stolen bases with 47, the top place going to Niehoff of Louisville with 48.

Bronicke of Toledo made the most sacrifice hits of the season, totaling 49. It is noteworthy that Milwaukee, pennant winner, ranked far behind the other clubs in the number of sacrifice hits, though the Brewers led in stolen bases, helped by Gilbert's 43 and Manager Clark's 26.

Penn Freshman's Strength Test.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Kenneth C. Withrow, a freshman at the University of Pennsylvania, made a total of 1,700 kilograms in the strength tests at that institution to-day in an attempt to break the record of 1,774 kilograms held by Michael Dorales. He bettered the figures of Dorziae in the neck test, the arm pull, the arm push, the push with both arms free, and the grip with both hands, but fell behind in the leg and back lifts. Withrow, who was a guard on the freshman football team, declared his intention of making another attempt at the record in the near future.

AGED DANCERS, BEWARE!

Physicians Are Advised to Caution Them Not to Overtax Their Strength

Here is a medical opinion on the dances of to-day, sent out by the American Medical Association:

"The latter-day dances have been discussed and criticised from almost every standpoint. To complete the list the Journal of the American Medical Association has recently raised its dignified and professional editorial voice in gentle warning. 'It seems somewhat late,' it says, 'to enter a mild protest against the fervor with which the newest "so-called" dances have been taken up by a public already saturated with various nerve and mind destroying amusements and caprices.

"'It seems unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the tango, the various waltzes, the maxixe, &c., are being arduously cultivated by callow youth and calloused old age. The problems created by these dances differ according to the age of the participants; for the young the question of morality is paramount; for the old the possibility of too great a strain on a dilated heart or an arteriosclerotic vessel is apparent. The physician will do well to caution the stiff-jointed, aged patient, who derives too great a pleasure from those—to him—potentially harmful amusements.'"

Cup Defender Ready in April.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 18.—The Herreshoffs are ahead with the work of construction on the New Vanderbilt syndicate cup defender centre board yacht, compared with other cup boats built here and it is planned to have the craft ready for her trials the latter part of April next, unless some unlooked for delay prevents. It is asserted here that with rush work carried on as to construction, the keel being now ready for frame placing, it would not be an extraordinary piece of work to have the craft launched in March. In April advantages can be taken of the "northers" to fairly test the hull and rig. The Herreshoffs to-day had the stem and sternposts of the yacht cast in bronze, the stem piece in sections.

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TODAY'S SPECIALS

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If you're in doubt as to what to give, visit The Big Store. Stroll through the broad, roomy aisles. See the magnificent Holiday displays. There are hundreds of gift-suggestions at every turn.

Our special tables in the aisles and sections on all floors of our two buildings will prove a wonderful aid to you. Varieties were never greater than NOW.

Even at the most conservative estimate, we offer nearly a million dollars' worth of specially priced gift goods alone. Among today's bargains, you will find:

MAIN BUILDING

Children's Roll-Top Desks—made just like daddy's: $3.50 size, at $2.65 | $4.95 size, at $3.45 | $6.95 size, at ... $5

$6.75 Juvenile Automobiles—at ... $5.75

Children's 79c Folding Tables—at ... 55c

$1.25 Mesh Bags—at ... 89c

$1.69 Mesh Bags—at ... $1.35

$4 Mesh Bags—at ... $2.75

$9.50 Mesh Bags—at ... $7.25

$5 to $8 Bracelets—at ... $3.50

$10 and $12 Bracelets—at ... $5

A MILLION HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT SPECIAL PRICES.

$5.95 to $12 Renaissance Table Cloths at $3.85, $4.95 and $5.95

LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND ROBES AT AN AVERAGE OF ⅓ REGULAR PRICES.

SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, WASHABLE MATERIALS IN BROADEST ASSORTMENT 'WAY UNDERPRICE.

An $8.45 Skating Outfit—shoes and skates; complete for ... $7.50

Women's 50c to 85c Silk Boot Hosiery—a pair ... 39c

Men's 50c to 75c Plain and Fancy Silk Hosiery—a pair ... 39c

Men's $5 to $7 Blanket Bath Robes—at ... $3.95

A Clearance of Women's Suits and Dresses—formerly priced to $12.75; at ... $3.95

Men's Overcoats—values to $18; at ... $9.75

Men's Guaranteed Raincoats—at ... $5.95

Men's Fur-Trimmed Overcoats—at ... $20

Men's and Young Men's Mackinaw Coats—at $7.95

Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets—values to $6.50; at ... $3.95

values to $10; at ... $6.95

Sterling Silver Military Brushes—pair ... $3.95

A Complete Chest of 1847 Roger Bros.' Table Ware—at ... $12.25

FOR THE SMOKER—

$2 Calabash Pipes—at ... $1

$1 French Briar Pipes—at ... 50c

95c to $1.50 French Briar Pipes—at ... 75c

A $3.50 Fancy Box of Cigars—at ... $2.50

GREENHUT BUILDING

$3.50 and $3.95 Axminster Rugs—at ... $2.75 and $2.95

$2.50 and $3.95 Velvet Rugs—at ... $1.95 and $2.95

38c to 45c Carpet Hassocks—at ... 29c

Oil Paintings—handsomely framed; specially priced at $11.50 to $17.50

Large Variety of French Mirrors—at $1.65 to $21

$2.75 Bonnaz and Scrim Curtains—pair ... $1.48

$6.50 Ruffled Net Bed Sets—at ... $3.95

75c to $7.50 Leather Table Mats—at 50c to $5.50

$30 Three-Piece Fumed Oak Library or Living Room Suites—at ... $19.75

$65 Three-Piece Library or Living Room Suites—at ... $45

Brass Articles for Smokers, including Floor Stands, at $1.49; Brass Ash Receivers, at 25c. to $1.95; and Brass Tobacco Jars, at 98c. to $4.95.

Thousands of Gift Suggestions in Housefurnishings, including Electric Tree and Table Decorations, at $2.25 to $10.25; Cretonne Serving Trays, at 75c.; $8 "Sternau" Coffee Percolating Machines, at $4.55; 90c. Berlin Saucepans (Aluminum Ware), at 65c.

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50c Brass Ash Tray and 15c Package Royal Ascot Cigarettes

Both for 25c

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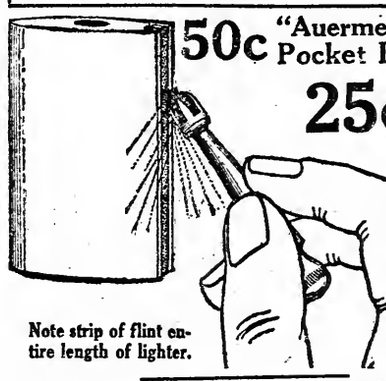

50c "Auermetall Jr." Pocket Lighter 25c

Simplest and most satisfactory of pocket cigar lighters. Weighs but one ounce—lasts indefinitely—cannot open or ignite in the pocket.

Note strip of flint entire length of lighter.

$1.50 Combination for ... $1.19

Brass Ash Tray and "Auermetall Lighter"—regularly sold for $1.50. Saturday specially priced $1.19.

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Box of 5 of any of the following Imported Perfecto Cigars $1.00. Manuel Garcia, Partagas, Corona, Caroline and Henry Clay.

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These prices show the advantage in buying your Cigars at Riker and Hegeman Drug Stores.

Each	Box of	
18c.	25 Romeo Perfectos	$4.50
18c.	25 Partagas Perfectos	4.50
18c.	25 Carolina Perfectos	4.50
18c.	25 Upmann Perfectos	4.50
18c.	25 Manuel Garcia Perfectos	4.50
18c.	25 Casteneda Perfectos	4.50
15c.	25 Corona Perfectos	3.50
15c.	25 Romeo Perfecciones	3.60
15c.	25 Corona Belvidere	3.60
15c.	25 Partagas Belvideres	3.60
15c.	25 Casteneda Symbols	3.60
10c.	50 Romeo Conchas	5.00

Other sizes proportionately low priced.

Domestic Cigars

Priced one-third lower than cigars of the same quality would cost you elsewhere.

Box of	
25 Jaynes' Perfectos	$1.75
50 Jaynes' Perfectos	3.50
25 Jaynes' Conchas	1.75
50 Jaynes' Conchas	3.42
12 Jaynes' Limited	75c
25 Jaynes' Limited	1.50
50 Jaynes' Limited	3.00
50 Jaynes' Victoria Londres	4.50
25 Jaynes' Victoria Rothschilds	2.25
50 Jaynes' Victoria Rothschilds	4.50
25 Jaynes' Victoria Eminentes	2.75
50 Jaynes' Victoria Eminentes	5.50
18 Six-O-One	60c
25 Six-O-One	1.25
50 Six O-One	2.50
25 Daniel Drew	1.00
50 Daniel Drew	2.00
12 Umina Pearls	75c
12 Umina Conchas	1.00
25 Umina Conchas	1.85
50 Umina Conchas	3.50
25 Umina Perfectos	2.25
50 Umina Perfectos	4.00
25 Umina Longfellows	2.75
25 R-J Specials	1.50

Cigarettes

	Pkg.	50	100
Pall Mall	18c	90c	1.75
Philip Morris	18c	90c	1.75
Egyptian Deities	18c	90c	1.75
Condax	18c	90c	1.75
Ramesee	18c	85c	1.65

Prices on following Cigarettes are FOR SATURDAY ONLY

No free Cigar given with them

Murad	10c	50c	$1.00
Mogul	10c	50c	1.00
Natural	10c	50c	1.00
Melachrino No. 9	10c	50c	1.00

Condax Varieties $2.95

Handsome Japanese Box, gold lacquered, artistically decorated with Japanese design. Gold colored satin-lined cover. $2.95.

$3.00 Humidors $2.25

Seasoned oak, guaranteed not to crack or warp; dovetail corners, nickel plated copper lining, removable pad moistener, (without cigars.)

Other Humidors in many styles and any desired finish. Prices up to $25.00.

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REAL AMBER CIGARETTE HOLDERS, 14 kt., gold tip, $3.00 up to $15.00

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, from 50c up to $5.00

PIPES ... 25c up

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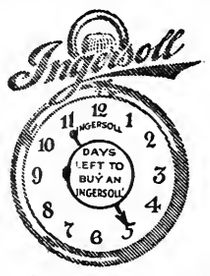

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14 Kt. Gold Heavy Cases

17 Jewel Open Face.. $75
19 " " " .. $95
23 " " " ..$125

Gold Filled Cases.

17 Jewel Open Face...$40
19 " " " ...$60
23 " " " ...$90

Special 14 Kt. 17 Jewel Open Face Watch, $55.

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Prominent Importing House
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The Collection Consists of
Rare Specimens in Single Colors, fine Blue and White and Decorated
Porcelains, Also Potteries,
Of Ming, Yuang, Sung and Han Dynasties,
Jades, Rock Crystals and Other Hard Stones. Embroidered Silks, Musical Instruments,
Antique Pewters,
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LEEHAN'S TRIAL FOR MURDER IS RUSHED

Twenty Witnesses Testify About Mrs. Turner's Death at Lakewood, N. J.

SESSION TILL MIDNIGHT

Victim's Husband Employe at Georgian Court—Mrs. Jasper Lynch Befriends Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 18.—In the first day of the trial of William J. Leehan, known also as Joseph Moriarity, for the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner at Lakewood in April, 1911, a jury of farmers was selected, the opening statement of the prosecution was made, and several witnesses took the stand against the defendant.

In opening for the prosecution T. J. R. Brown declared that he will prove that Leehan was the only man who was in the company of Mrs. Turner on the day that she met her death; that a paper board which Mrs. Turner had been carrying when she was killed was later found at the home of Leehan, and that Leehann's own admissions made to detectives would weigh heavily against him.

Mrs. Turner, who was the wife of a man employed at Georgian Court, George J. Gould's place at Lakewood, did fancy needlework, especially the repairing of lace gowns for the fashionable Winter residents at Lakewood. She was found dead on April 26, 1911, in a clump of bushes near Pine Needle Lane on the outskirts of Lakewood, a heavy club lying on the ground near her body. Many clues were followed without result, and it was not until April 3 of this year that Leehan was arrested. He was taken by representatives of the Schindler National Detective Agency, and it was said yesterday that dictograph records would be used in court to prove that Leehan had incriminated himself in conversations with detectives whom he believed to be his friends.

Leehan, who was without funds, is represented by lawyers engaged by Mrs. Jasper Lynch, a society woman of Lakewood, who believes in his innocence. Leehan had frequently been employed by her as a stenographer. Leehan's lawyers are Wilfred Jayne, Halstead Wainwright, and J. C. Stokes. The State is represented by Prosecutor Harry E. Newman, Assistant Prosecutor George B. Woodruff, Attorney General Edmund Wilson, and ex-Prosecutor Brown. The trial is taking place before Justice James F. Minturn, who established a new record to-day for swiftness in disposing of the preliminaries of a murder trial.

The trial was adjourned shortly before midnight to-night after more than twenty witnesses had testified. Leehan and his lawyers were jubilant over the result of the first day. They insisted that no motive had been shown and that not a particle of evidence connecting the defendant with the crime had been proved. Prosecutor Newman was dissatisfied with the way the trial had gone, chiefly for the reason that scores of questions, by which he had hoped to fasten the crime on Leehan, were ruled out by the court.

Leehan, who had been employed as a stenographer and secretary by several persons at Lakewood, left the neighborhood shortly after the murder. The only thing known against him before he fell under suspicion for the murder was that he was a heavy drinker. A year ago, when he was at White Plains, N. Y., detectives of the Schindler Agency, who had been called into the case a year after the murder, got into his confidence, and, it is said, obtained a confession from him. The defense claims that Leehan was a wreck from drinking and was on the verge of delirium tremens when the conversation which is said to incriminate him took place with the detectives.

After a map of the surroundings amid which the body was found had been placed in evidence, William C. Shafto, a liveryman of Lakewood, was called and told of the finding of the body. On cross-examination Shafto was asked if he had not been busy seeking evidence against Leehan for the reason that he knew that he was suspected of the crime himself. Shafto said that he did not know that he had ever been under suspicion.

Shaft said that on the day of Mrs. disappearance of Mrs. Turner before the body was found. Leehan, he said, showed surprise and asked which Mrs. Turner was missing. When informed that it was Mrs. Caroline C. Turner, according to Shafto, Leehan exclaimed: "My God! that is too bad."

Shaft said that, on the day of Mrs. Turner's funeral he was present when Leehan fell on his knees and said to his wife: "You don't think that I killed Mrs. Turner, do you?"

Dr. William G. Schaeffler, the first physician at the scene of the murder, said that death resulted from suffocation rather than from blows with a club. His theory was that Mrs. Turner had been struck down by a blow delivered on the back of the head and had been suffocated because she fell face downward in loose dirt. The wounds on the head, he said, could not have caused death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, sister of the murdered woman, said that two days before the murder was discovered her sister telephoned to her and said that she was about to leave her home to deliver some garments on which she had been working. In her direct examination she said:

"My sister always feared Leehan."

Judge Minturn ordered this statement stricken out.

Dr. A. M. Heron, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy, corroborated the opinion of Dr. Schaeffler that death resulted from suffocation rather than from a blow from a club.

William T. March, a Lakewood policeman, said he had seen Leehan at 7 o'clock on the night of the murder, and that Leehan's face was scratched, his tie was disarranged, and his lips were swollen. He said that he had picked up the cover to a box which Mrs. Turner was carrying when she was killed in a part of Leehan's home.

John Henderson, a riding instructor, said he lived next door to the Leehans, and that on the night the murder occurred he heard Leehan and his wife fighting and heard Mrs. Leehan telephone for the police.

In the night session Raymond Schindler, the detective who trailed Leehan for several months before his arrest at Fort Lee, N. J., told of following Leehan to Princeton, Trenton, Summit, Montclair, South Orange, Newark, Monmouth Beach, New Rochelle, and White Plains. He said he had obtained a statement regarding the murder from Leehan during a three-hour conversation with him in the office of Sheriff Tilton at Toms River.

Charles Shaw, a former Burns detective, said that Leehan had talked to him about the murder, and that Mrs. Leehan had told him that the law could not touch her husband because he had an alibi.

WIFE PROSECUTES PASTOR.

But Aged Clergyman Is Found Not Guilty of Abandonment.

The Rev. John Longmore, a retired Baptist clergyman now in his seventy-sixth year who lives with his son at 58 Drew Avenue, Union Course, L. I., was arraigned in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday on the charge of having abandoned his wife. Mrs. Longmore lives with a daughter at 121 Weldon Street, Brooklyn. They were married—he a widower, she a widow—some four years ago when he was pastor of the Baptist Church in West Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y. At that time they said yesterday, his salary was $300 a year plus about $100 in farm produce.

Mr. Longmore said he never deserted his wife, but that she vanished from the community while he was still pastor in West Walworth. Magistrate Fitch found him not guilty.

MANY WROTE FOR PRIZE.

Miss Dalrymple, Who Won $10,000, Had Two Entries In the Race.

Frank K. Reilly of the Reilly & Britton Company, Chicago, publishers, who, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day, handed to Miss Leona Dalrymple of Passaic, N. J., a check for $10,000, representing the prize she had won in a novel-writing contest, was showing friends at the Imperial a photograph of the check. According to Mr. Reilly, who has brought out a good number of "best sellers" in the last few years, about one in ten of the manuscripts submitted in the contest showed evidence of literary merit, which led the publisher to remark that he believed many persons who never had tried had the ability to write, whereas, many who thought they could turn out a good piece of fiction couldn't "produce" when it came to a test.

"Our idea was to bring out a lot of new authors," said Mr. Reilly yesterday, "and it did. Perhaps we had a thought that it might produce the great American novel we have heard a lot about. We received more than 500 manuscripts from almost everywhere on this continent, but it should be no discouragement to ambitious writers to say that only about fifty possessed any literary merit. The majority were like what ordinarily comes over the desk of a publisher—some without any possible merit, some without form, and some with the germ of an idea which its author might later be able to develop.

"The names of the authors were not known to us until after the manuscripts had been judged, and it is a fact that we had never before heard of a single one of the fifty or so whose stories finally were passed on. And out of the fifty we expect to be able to use from six to twenty of the manuscripts.

"A peculiar thing about Miss Dalrymple's part in the contest was that she entered two stories, and the second one was among the fifty, as well as the first. Yesterday I closed a contract with her for the other story. The check for $10,000 which she received gives us all rights to the manuscript of the prize winning story, and the other will be published on royalty.

"Miss Dalrymple told me she had written short stories for magazines, and had once published a book of which she was not proud. When she saw the contest advertised she sent along to us a manuscript she had finished some time before. Then she sat down at her typewriter and wrote another, completing it within six weeks. This is the story, 'Diane of the Green Van,' that got the prize."

The subject of the profits authors make out of their works came up.

"One thing that strikes me is the difference in the price a publisher has to pay for work by the same author or artist after an interval of years," said Mr. Reilly. "It was about the time of the World's Fair that I got George Ade to write me two short stories to be used in booklets. I paid him $80 for the two, and he was pretty well satisfied. You can imagine George, who is said now to be worth fully $1,000,000, looking at a figure like that these days. Well, I asked John McCutcheon to turn me out something like thirty drawings for the booklets, and he, too, was pretty well satisfied with the $80 I gave him.

"Just eighteen years later I went over to see John to get him to do a series of twelve drawings for a book I was getting out. I was willing to pay him $100 apiece for the illustrations. I found him in one of the most luxuriously appointed studios in Chicago. He heard what I had to say.

"'Do you remember you gave me that $80 for all those drawings I made for you?' he asked. 'Well that was bigger money at that time than anything offered to me since. But I can't do the work you want done now. Money is no object. Why, I am kept busy turning away orders, and it is easy to slip out of the city at any time and get $100 and expenses for just talking.' And he would not undertake the work for me."

PLYMOUTH'S TERCENTENARY

An Exposition In Boston One Feature of Proposed Celebration.

Plans are on foot to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims, and a world's fair is already being mapped out by those who wish to commemorate fittingly this important event in American history.

According to the official magazine of the Pilgrim Tercentennial League, the movement for the celebration is now sufficiently advanced to warrant the assertion that an exposition will be held that will be of such proportions as to attract attention from all over the United States and the lands across the sea.

Already notice has been served upon the world, through the publication of the plans, that New England claims the year 1920 as her own for this exposition; a bill has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature to create a commission to investigate and report upon a tercentennial celebration, and committees have been formed to quicken interest in the project.

The agitation for this celebration began early in 1909, when a meeting to consider plans and publicity for the movement was held in Boston. The tercentenary was then so far in the future that there was doubt as to the possibility of sustaining the public interest over so many years. It was felt, however, that unless something was done to inform the world of New England's claim upon the year 1920 some other community might pre-empt the date. Accordingly, in April, 1909, an outline of the proposition was published, sketching a possible programme for the celebration.

Then the "Boston, 1915" plan was started. Both ideas appealed to public pride and interest, and both together could not prosper. The Tercentennial League, having a longer time in which to do its work, withdrew from the field for the time being.

The movement was revived in Worcester in June, 1912, when the Chamber of Commerce of that city appointed a committee to arrange a meeting of representative men in historical, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and civic fields. Other meetings have been held since and finally committees were formed for each of the New England States and this Executive Committee was selected:

Chairman, William A. Bancroft, President of Boston Elevated Railway Company; Treasurer, James G. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks, Boston; Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Massachusetts Agricultural College; James H. Hustis, Vice President of Boston & Albany Railroad; James Logan, General Manager of United States Envelope Company, Worcester, Mass.; Wilfred H. Munro, President of Munro Felt and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; William Orr, Deputy Commissioner of Massachusetts State Board of Education; Secretary, John L. Sewall, Worcester, Mass.

While Boston will be the centre of the coming celebration, the event will be observed in other places which have historical connection with the epic of the Pilgrims and Puritans in New England.

Robert A. Taft Admitted to the Bar.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 18.—Robert A. Taft, son of the ex-President, was one of a class of sixty-four young men who were sworn in to-day, in the Supreme Court, as practicing attorneys. Two others were sons of former slaves. They were Howard Gilliard, messenger to Gov. Cox, and Samuel Huffman of Springfield.

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Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**
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SAVED $2,086,076 TO CITY IN 3 YEARS

Supervisor Ferguson Combined Economy and Efficiency in City Record Office.

CITY SUPPLIES INCREASED

But the Cost of Producing Them Has Been Decreased by Almost $700,000 a Year.

Besides establishing a system for purchasing city supplies that will yield financial benefit to the city for years to come, Supervisor of The City Record David Ferguson in his annual report to the Mayor yesterday showed that he had actually saved the city $2,086,076.57 in the three years he has been in office.

This saving was not effected at the cost of service, as the report shows that the efficiency of the office has been substantially advanced, particularly in the matter of standardizing the quality of the vast variety of printing, stationery, and blankbook supplies purchased by The City Record for 239 departments maintained by the city.

Although The City Record office edits and publishes the official journal of New York and handles some of the public advertising inserted in other newspapers, it is primarily a purchasing office for nearly all branches of the City Government. Formerly the purchasing was done in a haphazard and costly manner. Approved scientific methods are now employed. Not only are competitive bids received on every order but the specifications are based upon careful analyses made by experts.

More than 27,000 different styles of printed forms and upward of 12,000 different styles of blank books are used by the various branches of the City Government supplied by The City Record office. Of a single printed form as many as 2,200,000 are used in a year. It requires eight double trucks to transfer this single form from the distributing office to the Health Department. In all, that one city department uses more than 1,200 different styles of printed forms, and very large quantities of each one.

The $2,086,076 mentioned in the report does not represent the total savings, which are very much greater because of the increased quantities of supplies furnished as compared with 1909. In 1912 the office was run for $648,538.33 less than in 1909; in 1911 it was run for $744,176.98 less than in 1909, and in 1910 it was run for $633,361.06 less than in 1909, although in each of those years more supplies were furnished. In 1912, for instance, about 22 per cent. more supplies were furnished than in 1909, although the cost of conducting the office was more than $500,000 less.

In 1909 the per capita cost of The City Record office was 38 cents and 1 mill, and in 1912 it was 20 cents and 7 mills. In other words, the 1909 per capita cost was nearly 90 per cent. greater than the 1912 cost. The report shows what it cost to furnish each branch of the City Government with printing, stationery, and blank book supplies during 1912 and in previous years, and it also recommends the appointment of a committee of standardization experts to take up the matter of standardizing the printed forms and blank books used by the different branches of the City Government. Such standardization, if properly made, the Supervisor points out, would reduce very greatly the number of different styles and not only promote economy but efficiency.

Mice In His Pockets Bite Him.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.—When Frank Holmes, Jr., of Warwick, had donned his fishing trousers, which he had not worn for weeks, he went into the village store to make a purchase. As he thrust his hand into one of the pockets he was bitten on the fingers by a mouse. In the other pocket was another mouse, which also bit him. Two large, fat mice had taken up their Winter quarters in the trousers.

DEBTS DRIVE HIM TO DEATH.

Young Husband Tries Suicide When Bills Press.

Bernard Scholl, 19 years old, of 17 Washington Avenue, a grocer's clerk, was held for the Grand Jury under $2,000 bail by Recorder Bedford of Irvington, N. Y., yesterday on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. Scholl was found by his wife unconscious from gas in his bedroom on Wednesday night.

After he was revived he was locked up, and yesterday he told the Recorder that he had decided to kill himself because he was afraid that he could not continue to support his wife and child on a salary of $9 a week, with a doctor's bill and a large milk bill staring him in the face. Recorder Bedford said that he would hold Scholl under bail so that the District Attorney might see what could be done to help the family.

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I should like the music lovers of New York to hear the instrument in perfecting which I have spent the past three years.

Thomas A Edison

TO those who love music this is a most important announcement. The world is full of music lovers and rich in music. But heretofore there has been no adequate means of supplying all of the world's music to all of the world's music lovers.

There is a new musical instrument—Mr. Edison's latest invention—which has practically no limitations. It is the

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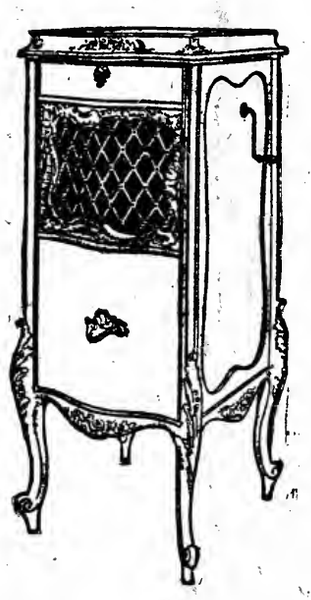
It is easy to make impressive claims in an advertisement and it has been done so many times that we probably cannot better emphasize the difference between the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph and familiar types of talking machines, than to refrain from making any claims at all. We shall be content with your decision after you have heard this new instrument. We want you to hear it and take with you some musician. You can hear a recital at any of the places named below or, if you prefer it, a demonstration at the Edison display rooms, No. 10 Fifth Avenue.



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INCORPORATED
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Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 326 Broadway
Fred Kraft, Inc., 38 Cortlandt St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th St.
M. Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
Paul Helfez, 1555 Third Ave.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 East 59th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.

BROOKLYN
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Alphonzo Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Chevalier, 136 Greenpoint Ave.
A. Eckel, 6950 Third Ave.
Geo. S. Uniss, 117 Court St.
Guarantee Phonograph Co., 257 Washington St.
T. H. Chancy, 254 Myrtle Ave.
Bernard Poehland, 1592 Broadway

NEAR END OF FIGHT ON CURRENCY BILL

Underwood Predicts Its Passage Monday or Tuesday--Congress to Recess Till Jan. 12.

HITCHCOCK CHANGES FAIL

Six of His Amendments Tabled—Caucus Proposals Adopted, Some Following Root's Ideas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Under the fifteen-minute rule the Senate made rapid progress to-day with the Currency bill. The six remaining Hitchcock amendments were tabled in short order and several amendments suggested by the Democratic caucus last night were adopted. Other amendments were recommended by a caucus held this evening and were later adopted by the Senate in the expectation of sending the bill back to the House to-morrow.

Representative Underwood predicted on the floor of the House that the bill would become a law Monday or Tuesday, and said he would then offer a resolution for Congress to recess until Jan. 12. He added, however, that there "were one or two points of serious disagreement" between the Senate and House. Mr. Underwood thought Congress would adjourn finally about June 1.

The most important change made to-night was a reduction in the rates of taxation of emergency currency that may be issued under the existing Aldrich-Vreeland law, which thus far has never been called into operation. An amendment adopted at the request of Senator Owen and intended to ease the situation until the new law can become fully operative would reduce the taxation rate on emergency currency from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. for the first three months the notes may be in circulation. After that the rate would increase one-half of 1 per cent. a month until it reaches 6 per cent.

An amendment proposed by Senator Norris and accepted by the Democrats would make the rights of depositors in failed banks preferential to the rights of any other creditors in their claim on the bank's guarantee fund.

The redemption clauses as finallly agreed upon by the conference and to be submitted to the Senate to-morrow, provide that the proposed new currency shall be redeemable in gold at the Treasury, and in either gold "or lawful money" at the Federal reserve banks, the choice to be left to the holder of the note.

On motion by Mr. Owen of Oklahoma the Senate adopted an amendment giving trust companies in the District of Columbia complete eligibility to the proposed regional system.

Another amendment included the member trust companies of the District of Columbia in the provision for the insurance of bank deposits. This leaves State institutions that join the system still uncared for in this regard.

In order to prevent a reduction of the outstanding issue of bond-secured currency following the purchase of the 2 per cent. bonds by regional reserve banks, the Senate adopted without division an amendment exempting regional banks from the limitation now imposed on national banks that their bond-secured issue must not exceed the issuing bank's capitalization.

Carrying out Senator Root's idea that more gold should stand behind the proposed new currency, an amendment was adopted permitting the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to devote part of the surplus profits of the regional banks to increasing the gold reserve instead of using it all for paying off the national debt.

The Senate also adopted a revised section setting forth in detail the manner for taking over State institutions as national banks.

An amendment was also adopted making ineligible for any service connected with a member bank of the proposed system the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and members of the Federal Reserve Board for a period of two years following their public service.

No Civil Service Requirements.

The sharpest fight of the day came over an amendment authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to employ attorneys, clerks, and other assistants without regard to civil service requirements.

Senator Burton of Ohio denounced the amendment as worse than anything the Democrats had yet done to the civil service system. The amendment, he said, would certainly bring the banking system into politics. Mr. Root of New York and Mr. Bristow of Kansas took the same view.

"I think," said Mr. Root, "that Congress has never been under greater obligations to avoid partisanship than in the formation of this board. The argument in favor of an unrestricted power of appointment is, of course, that the members of the board, being interested in making a good record, will appoint themselves good assistants. This argument would be sound if human nature were perfect. But experience has shown that no office or bureau empowered to appoint without civil service regulations has escaped a siege by Congressmen, Senators, and political leaders from all over the country, urging the appointment of their friends. The Civil Service act was passed to protect the appointive power from this assault. We ought to protect this board."

Before affirmative action was taken Mr. Hitchcock's amendment, increasing the gold reserve to 45 per cent., was laid on the table by a vote of 42 to 40. His amendment providing six regional banks instead of eight or twelve, provided by the Owen bill, was tabled by a vote of 43 to 30. His amendment increasing the minimum capitalization from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 was laid on the table by a vote of 43 to 40. His amendment increasing the membership of the Federal Reserve Board to nine met the same fate by a vote of 44 to 36. His amendment for public ownership of the regional bank stock was tabled by a vote of 41 to 37, and his plan for reserve requirements was disposed of by a vote of 40 to 35.

The Democratic caucus in the dinner recess this evening went another step along the line indicated by Mr. Root in his recent attack on the Owen-Glass bill. Last night the caucus increased the gold reserve behind the new currency to 40 per cent., with a flat tax of 1 per cent. on depletion down to a minimum of 32½ per cent. To-night the caucus added a provision imposing an additional tax of 1½ per cent. for every 2½ per cent. of further depletion below the 32½ per cent. line. The provision is intended to permit the utilization of reserves under severe restrictions.

In other directions, however, the caucus took action directly opposed to Mr. Root's suggestion. He criticized vigorously any insurance of deposits. The insurance provisions were extended in the bill by the Senate to include member trust companies of the District of Columbia. The caucus further extended this so that they would include not only national banks in the proposed system, but all State institutions that subscribed to the regional reserve stock. The Democrats hope that this amendment will add to the attractiveness of the reserve system to State institutions.

The caucus decided to accept the Hitchcock amendment extending to 180 days the maturity of certain paper in rural communities eligible for rediscount. The Owen bill fixed the limit of maturity at 90 days. In extending the limit to-night the caucus made no provision as to the proportion of long-time paper that any one bank might rediscount, leaving this to the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board.

The amendments agreed upon by the conference were adopted later in the Senate, many of them without opposition. The Republicans opposed the provision exempting employes from the civil service, and were joined in the vote by Senators Lane and Thomas, Democrats, but they were voted down 34 to 29.

Concessions made in the bill to accommodate agricultural notes were the result of an amendment introduced in the conference by Senator Smith of South Carolina, and supported by the Southern and Western Democrats. The provisions agreed upon provide that "notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the regional reserve bank to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board."

WILSON CRITIC PRAISES HIM.

George Fred Williams Says President's Currency Stand Won Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—When George Fred Williams was asked to-night if he still retained the feeling of contempt for Woodrow Wilson which his letter to Senator Pettigrew in 1911 made manifest, the new Minister to Greece was prompt to reply: "Certainly I do not." I took what I found written by Mr. Wilson as a private citizen years ago, and based my opposition to his nomination on it.

"One of my principal grounds of objection was that Mr. Wilson had not explained himself on the question of currency, which is the paramount question before the nation, and I insisted that the Democratic Party should not nominate a man who had not taken a position thereon. As far as his writings went, he evidently was not favorable to the propositions laid down in previous Democratic platforms. My objection was valid at the time. One of the finest disappointments I ever met in politics was Mr. Wilson's attitude on the currency question when he became President. His position is sound, his leadership masterful.

"My opposition to Mr. Wilson," continued Mr. Williams, "was very determined, and I never supposed that I should find any favor in his eyes. My appointment shows his magnanimity and his generosity toward his opponents."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Interest was aroused here to-day by the republication of a letter written by George Fred Williams to ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, in which he assailed Woodrow Wilson's views on currency reform. While the President's supporters on the Foreign Relations Committee are annoyed at the revival of the incident, the opinion is expressed that the letter will not prevent Mr. Williams's confirmation. The President, it is understood, knew all about this letter before he named Mr. Williams.

It has been reported that Mr. Williams would hold the place only for a year before giving way to a successor, selected personally by the President and not by Secretary Bryan. It is believed that the Senate committee will scrutinize this story more closely than it will the letter.

'CALAMITY HOWLERS' SCORED BY CLARK

Speaker Quits Chair to Answer Mann's Talk of Panic and Hard Times.

CHARGES REPUBLICAN PLOT

No Financial or Industrial Depression and People Are Satisfied with Tariff, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—"Hard times," real or imaginary, furnished the theme for an oratorical tilt in the House to-day between Representatives James R. Mann, floor leader of the Republicans, and Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House.

Several days ago Mr. Mann asserted that the Underwood tariff law and the Democratic Administration had precipitated a financial and industrial panic. To-day he read extracts from a Chicago newspaper relating that "bread lines" and "soup houses" had been established there to care for thousands of unemployed workmen. All of this Mr. Mann blamed upon "Democratic incapacity."

Mr. Mann's attack was so vigorous that Speaker Clark yielded the chair and spoke in reply. He rebuked the charge of financial or industrial depression and characterized Mr. Mann's speeches as part of a "Republican conspiracy against the prosperity of the country."

"What are you doing to relieve these conditions in the country?" asked Mr. Mann. "Nothing. You are threatening more trouble for them. I have never been and never expect to be a calamity howler on the floor of this House or elsewhere. We have preserved silence here in the hope that conditions might improve. No one desires to see the country lie prostrate. No political advantage will ever accrue to the man who helps to contribute to disaster. We hope that business will revive. But it were idle to say that we dare not speak of a condition in the country which everybody knows about and concerning which we ought to take some steps.

"The President of the United States could do much toward reviving confidence if he would. The Democrats could do much toward reviving confidence if they would. But they are pursuing the fatuous policies which they have talked about on the stump for so many years, regardless of their effect upon the body politic or the people of the country.

"There was no bread line in 1907, there were no soup houses open, there were no free lodging houses open, there were no municipal buildings turned over in order that men might sleep on cold marble floors.

"I attribute this condition partly to the Tariff bill, in part to the threat of the political control of banking and currency, in part to other things, and finally to a general lack of capacity on the part of the Democratic Party to govern the country."

Speaker Clark was loudly cheered by the Democrats when he took the floor.

"When you remember," said Mr. Clark, "that Senator Root, former Speaker Cannon, former Gov. Hadley of Missouri, Chairman Charles D. Hilles, and Mr. Mann are all giving out the same kind of statements on the same identical line, I do not believe that I exceed the bounds of propriety when I say that it looks to me like a Republican conspiracy against the prosperity of the country.

"Mr. Mann, while howling calamity, disclaims that he is a calamity howler. It seems strange that nobody has heard of these remarkable statistics of falling prices that Mr. Mann has collated. There is not a big city in the country that hasn't idle men in it. There never was, and there never will be.

"The drought that devastated sections of the Middle West last Summer reduces the business of the merchants in the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and in the great centres of trade. The main proposition that runs through Mr. Mann's speech and all the others of the same kind is that when the Democrats are in you have hard times, and when the Republicans are in you have good times.

"The people are satisfied with the tariff. Had the Senate passed the Currency bill in approximately the same shape as it was passed by the House, within two weeks after action by this body, there would not have been this talk from Mr. Mann and the other distinguished gentlemen who are howling calamity."

ELEVEN ON OHIO STRICKEN.

Four Other Sailors Probably Have Smallpox, Too—Eight Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The extent of the spread of smallpox among the crew of the battleship Ohio during her voyage from the Mediterranean to Guantanamo will not be wholly known for several days. Every precaution is being taken to detect the occurrence of new cases, and an extra detail of medical officers and nurses are on duty in the isolation hospital. Fresh vaccine was sent in abundance to the medical officers of the Ohio, and the entire crew has been newly vaccinated.

Capt. McKean to-day reported to the Navy Department that there were now eleven cases of the disease. Four others probably have smallpox and eight men are under inspection. This makes the whole number of cases under treatment and observation twenty-three. One death occurred on the voyage across the Atlantic.

The names of the men who are in the hospital with the disease are: D. F. Triezel, water tender, critical; N. Auletto, coal passer; R. R. Fleming, musician; A. G. Stringley, machinist's mate, severe; W. Hector, master at arms; G. R. Lewis, electrician; J. C. Moore, machinist's mate; C. E. Ofkiercker, ordinary seaman; J. W. Severin, coal passer; P. G. Scanlon, fireman, and E. E. Weiss, machinist's mate, mild.

The four cases of probable smallpox are L. F. Burns, water tender; L. Hays, seaman; E. R. Morin, seaman, and W. Wilson, seaman.

The eight suspected cases are A. G. Bock, seaman; E. J. Hain, fireman, first; G. J. Machand, cook, fourth; H. A. Orgrich, fireman, first; F. F. Underwood, coal passer; H. G. Wood, oiler; J. S. Cochran, ship fitter, and L. Draper, warrant officer's cook.

EXONERATES WOODRUFF.

Jamaica Estates Official Testifies for Dead Leader.

Papers were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in defense of the late Timothy L. Woodruff, who, as President of the Jamaica Estates, was accused by John L. Steele, Joseph L. Steele, and other members of the Steele family of Philadelphia of having received money from the property improperly. The Steeles sued Felix Isman and the Jamaica Estates for rights involving $29,000 in bonds of the Jamaica Estates.

"No moneys were paid improperly or without authority or without consideration to Mr. Woodruff," said William H. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Estates, in answer to the allegations made against the dead Progressive leader.

Arguments on an order issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Ford to show cause why an order to examine Felix Isman before trial should not be vacated will be heard to-day.

NEW BRYAN PEACE TREATY.

Netherlands Convention Signed, First Extension of Plan to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Bryan and Chevalier Van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister, to-day signed a treaty providing that any question between the United States and the Netherlands which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission of five members. The period of investigation is fixed at one year, although it may be shortened.

This is the first treaty between the United States and a European nation based upon Secretary Bryan's peace plan. Similar treaties have been negotiated with five Central American nations, and it is planned to sign one with the Dominican Republic to-morrow.

The American-Netherlands convention embodies generally the principles of Secretary Bryan's plan to bring to an end warfare between the nations of the world, but it has been modified in some details from similar pacts already signed. There is no provision in it for the maintenance of the status quo as to military and naval preparations during the period of investigation. Mr. Bryan pointed out to-day, however, that he considered this feature non-essential.

HOBSON READY TO DEBATE.

He Accepts Challenge from Donovan, His Connecticut Foe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The old feud between Representative Hobson of Alabama and Representative Donovan of Connecticut now threatens to be carried into the Alabama campaign. Mr. Donovan has challenged Mr. Hobson to debate before an Alabama audience the affirmative of a contention that "absence of a Representative from Congress is honest and justifiable."

Mr. Donovan announced his challenge to-day with a statement that the Alabaman had occupied his seat seven days of the eight months of the extra session of Congress.

The feud between the men has been punctuated by hot debates on the floor and threatened personal encounters in the lobbies of the Capitol.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 18.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson at Gadsden to-day issued a statement accepting the challenge to debate in Alabama made by Representative Donovan of Connecticut. He said he would leave it to Mr. Donovan as to when and where the debate should take place.

CARABAO REPORT TO WILSON

President Expected to Reprimand Officers for Disrespect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels held a conference this morning to compare results in their investigation of the culpability of army and navy officers for the recent annual banquet of the Military Order of the Carabao. The two Cabinet officers prepared a statement of the facts with their recommendation, and Mr. Garrison took it to the President.

Neither Secretary Garrison nor Secretary Daniels would consent to say what had taken place at their conference or to reveal their conclusions. Secretary Garrison said that whatever news there might be in the matter would come either from the President in an announcement from the White House or from the President through the Secretary of War.

The general expectation is that there will be no court-martial ordered, although there might be adequate basis for one, in the judgment of experienced officers of both services. The President is said to be still much incensed at the conduct of old and prominent officers at the banquet in ridiculing the Administration's policies. Those who know most of the situation say the President will probably be content for the purposes of discipline to promulgate a general reprimand to army and navy officers present at the dinner.

Denies Praying for Investors.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Rev. Charles L. Page, assistant pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, to-day denied a report that he had made unfortunate investors in railroad securities the special subject of a public prayer. He did this after he had received this telegram from New York:

"Noticing your prayers for investors in railroad securities, will you kindly include investors in wheat for May delivery, both in Chicago and New York; also investors in flaxseed and corn, thereby obliging several parties interested in the above, and who will anxiously await results."

Auto Kills Racer Harroun's Son.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Raymond Harroun, Jr., ten-year-old son of Raymond Harroun, winner of the first 500-mile automobile race held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 1911, died at a hospital here to-day, the result of injuries received when he was struck by an automobile last night.

Budd
New York

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
CRAVATS
$1.00 to 6.00

Handkerchiefs	.25 to $6.00	Gowns	$15.00 to $90.00
Braces	$1.00 to 5.00	House Coats	25.00 to 90.00
Silk Mufflers	9.00 to 20.00	Half Hose	1.00 to 7.50
Wool Comforters	4.50 to 7.50	Pajamas	5.50 to 21.50
Gloves	1.50 to 8.50	Sporting Coats	12.50 to 27.50
Silk Card Cases	5.00 to 18.50	Cravat Pins	5.00 upward

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Their character is such that the evolutionary processes of their operations are facilitated by beginning at one end of the floor and concluding at the other.

To such businesses we offer all or any part of floors with an area of approximately 35,000 feet.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

BEGAN, BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $675 CAPITAL NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.

$726,564 INCREASE
In the sale of W.L.Douglas shoes the past year.

CALL at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 which has made this large increase in business.

You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, recoding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W.L.Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking-in, are worn the world over.

The best $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing you how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.)
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street, New York City

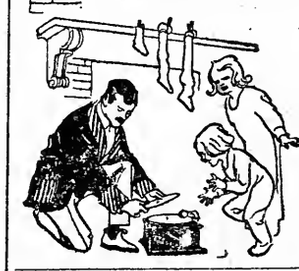
Once Upon a Time

the long night before Christmas was full of anticipation for you. Suppose—just as daybreak glimmered—you had heard *in the room where your stocking hung,* a magnificent chorus of voices carol forth "Oh Come, All Ye Faithful!" Round eyed with excitement, you would have rushed to find a marvelous

Victor-Victrola

$1.25 a week buys a $100 Victrola and $10 in Victor Records, (your selection.) Total value $110. $5 brings them to you for Christmas. Or terms of $5 a month may be arranged.

$2.25 a week buys a $200 Victrola and $10 in Victor Records (your selection.) Total value $210; $10 brings them for Christmas. Payments for 80 weeks or $10 a month for 20 months.



$1.00
brings a $15 Victrola and $9 in Victor Records (your selection). Total value $24.00. Payments 50c a week for 46 weeks.

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

A wonderful union of the incomparable tonal qualities of the KNABE and all the exclusive expression devices of the ANGELUS, together with the classic beauty of outline of the KNABE GRAND PIANO.

Its simple elegance in no way reveals the fact that the artistic case contains a player mechanism—a great structural advance over everything so far attempted. Simply a beautiful GRAND PIANO on which anyone without musical knowledge may play any composition—popular or classical.

Price $1650
Knabe-Angelus Upright $1000

Convenient terms of payment
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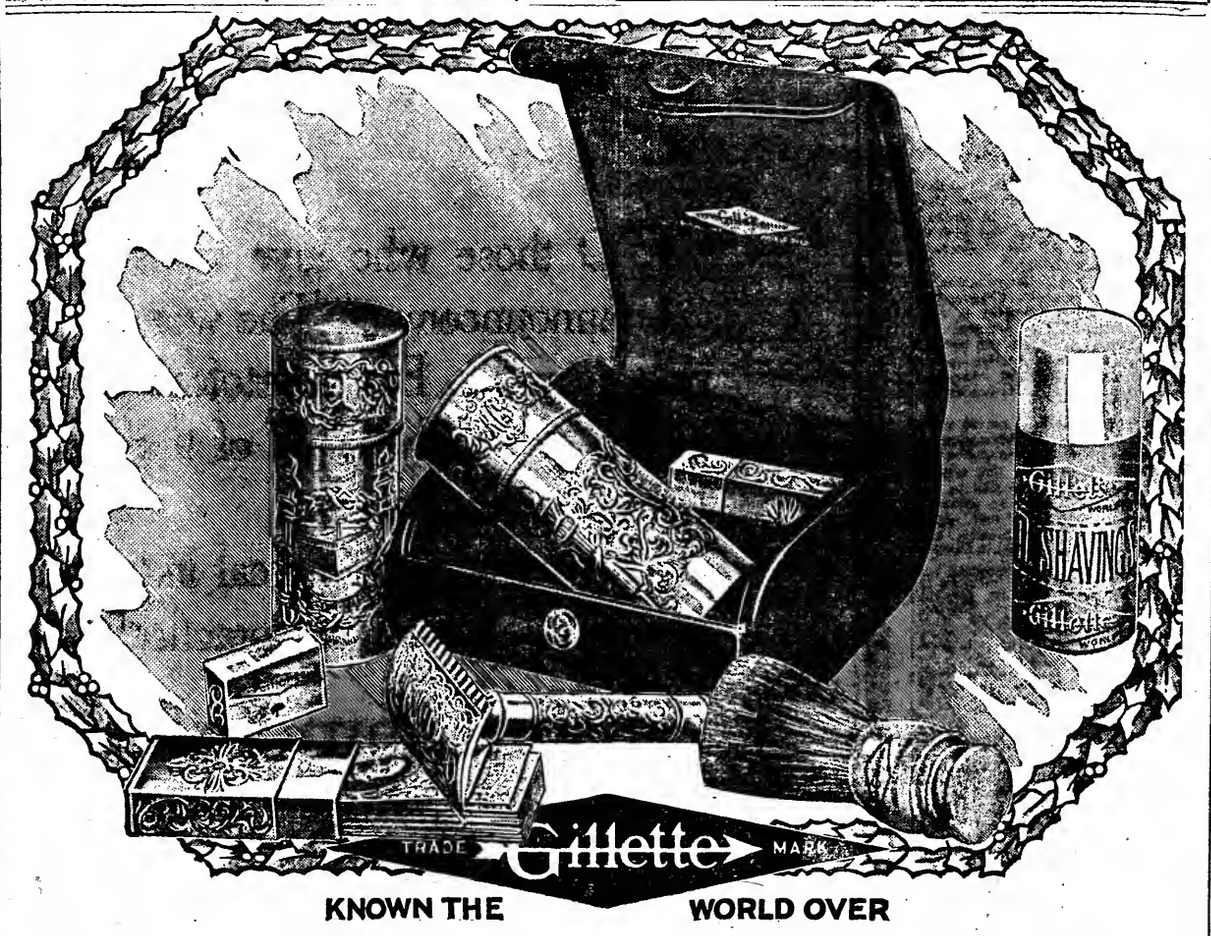

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

GIFT *De Luxe!*—the Gillette *Special* Combination Set: razor and fittings 22 karat gold-plated, beautifully hand engraved and initialled. Seal leather case marked with engraved initials or monogram. In style, value and practical character befitting the utmost importance you can assign to a gift. $50

Ask Your Dealer

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

Dance
This Set of Columbia Double-Disc Records
$6.30

Complete Dancing Program for an entire evening's fun, without one repetition—six new one-steps, a couple of Bostons, three of the latest tangos, a two-step, a barn dance, and an old-fashioned waltz.

Or your own selections to the same value can be supplied.

Grafonolas from $50 to $500. Graphophones from $17.50 to $65. On easy terms of payment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
All Columbia records will play on Victor talking machines. Likewise all Columbia Grafonolas will play Victor records.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
35-37 West 23d St. 39 West 125th St.
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F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 5th Av. & 19th St., New York.
Pease Piano Company, 128 West 42d St., New York.
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E 34th St., Opp. Vanderbilt Hotel, N. Y.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2,106 Broadway, New York.
Cort Sales Company, 330 6th Av., near 20th St., New York.
Bloomingdales', Lexington to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St., New York.
Sonnenberg Piano Company, 38 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
Pease Piano Company, 34 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. I. Fancher, Jr., 738 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 1,227 Broadway, B'klyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 27 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

A Christmas Box of
INTER WOVEN
SOCKS
always pleases a man.

Packed in a Special Gift Box. Silk or Lisle $1.25 the Box.

LONDON PHILADELPHIA
MARTIN AND MARTIN INC.
LONDON MAKERS
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LARGE SELECTION
London and Paris Novelties at Competitive Prices
333 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
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$1.50 IMPORTED FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST $10.
PERRIN GLOVES
FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER
FOR MEN FOR WOMEN
Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs

Scotch Cream
now being introduced to America
Great Britain's Standard Whiskey for 100 years.
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That Peculiar Zest
In soups sauces, and salads prepared by foreign chefs—you've often noticed it. They use
MAGGI ESSENCE
(prepared in Switzerland)
A teaspoonful gives week soup that nourishing, meaty taste that you have tried so hard to get. A few drops in the sauce or the salad dressing give them "body." It's hard to describe the exact taste, but you can't get it without Maggi Essence. A small bottle lasts a long time.
AS NECESSARY AS SALT
Supplied by all first-class grocers and druggists.
Importers, James P. Smith & Co., New York.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

CASUALTY MEN HAVE NO FEAR OF NEW LAW

They Say Companies Won't Be Hurt by State Fund for Workmen's Compensation.

WILL AVOID BAD RISKS

Prescribed Rates Too High and Will Cost Employes $40,000,000 a Year, Says F. E. Wilkens.

Little fear is felt in casualty insurance circles that the apparent advantages which the New York State Workmen's Compensation act, just passed by the Legislature, to go into effect on July 1, 1914, gives to employers insuring in the State fund will be detrimental to the business of the casualty companies. The principal seeming advantage of insuring in the State fund is that where the employer insures elsewhere he becomes the guarantor of the insurance under the provision of that he still is liable in case of the default of payment by either the mutual or stock company in which he has insurance.

Casualty authorities interviewed yesterday said that one result of the creation of a State fund was that the State would get all the extra hazardous business, which the stock companies would avoid by imposing higher rates and severe conditions prior to granting insurance. The State fund would also get such employers, they said, as would not, or could not, meet the tests of stock companies as to payroll audits taken as the basis for fixing premiums. The companies run on the stock basis would bid for and obtain the better class of employers and the more desirable business generally, it was said.

Norman R. Moray, manager of the Great Eastern Casualty Company, said:

"The new law is fair to the casualty companies. Our objection to the Murtaugh-Jackson bill was that it made one method of insurance compulsory. This law allows the casualty companies to do business. The creation of mutual companies is a good thing, too. They will serve to keep down rates.

"All the stock companies wanted was a fair chance. We have nothing to fear from competitors. The stock companies have to be run efficiently. It is the bread and butter of their officials to run them that way. The officials of a mutual company hold office by virtue of having a number of slips of paper, called proxies, in their pockets. So we needn't fear them. And if we can't hold out inducements superior to those of a State fund managed by a lot of politicians, we ought to go out of business. It would mean that the day of private initiative in casualty insurance was past and that we served no public use.

"Every casualty man who has had any experience with employer's liability insurance would rather write a compensation policy than a liability policy. Those who have studied the subject agree that the cost of wear and tear should enter into the price of commodities just as the wear and tear of machinery does. That is what workmen's compensation means. I am in favor of State supervision of the payments for compensation, and, while I think the system prescribed in the New York law of making those payments to the State board and thence through its agents to the victims is cumbersome and tends unduly to the multiplication of offices, still it may be necessary to avoid the danger of unethical casualty agents trying to beat down the sufferers from industrial accidents.

"Of course, the law was rushed through in a hurry. It might have been made better had not the legislators been suspicious apparently that no casualty man would give disinterested advice in drafting it."

David W. Armstrong, Jr., President of the Armstrong Agency, and a representative of the New England Casualty Company, also said that the Compensation act was not unfavorable to the stock companies and that the provision placing primary responsibility for compensation payments on employers not insuring in the State fund would have a salutary effect in making them careful about where they placed their insurance. In operation, he said the law might possibly need some amendments, but he declined to indicate along what lines.

Fred E. Wilkens of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company said:

"The rates prescribed in the New York State Workmen's Compensation act are entirely too high. I estimate that the law will cost employers in this State from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year. When the rates of insurance become known, I think there will be a universal protest which will result in a substantial reduction. There should be some time limit placed on the period for which a young widow should receive compensation.

"One result of the State fund will be that the State will get all the undesirable business, the extra-hazardous and that of employers, whose system of bookkeeping will make stock companies reject their pay-roll statements. I fear the State will lose heavily through failing to get premiums on the full account of risk it will be forced to carry.

"The system of compelling all payments to be made to the State and thence through State channels to the victims, seems to have been designed to create the greatest possible number of jobs. I have no objection to State supervision and regard it as necessary for the protection of those the law was designed to benefit from chicanery, but I think the system devised to prevent this is unwieldy."

Edison S. Lott, President of the United States Casualty Company who was one of the leaders in the fight against the enactment of the Murtaugh-Jackson bill, said he could not discuss the new act yesterday, because he had just finished a Directors meeting and had to hurry to New Rochelle where his son is dangerously ill.

PLAN GAYNOR MEMORIALS.

Arches or Pillars May Be Built at Ends of Brooklyn Bridge.

If the plans of the Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association are carried out, a memorial in the form of an arch or pillars at both ends of the Brooklyn Bridge will be constructed. The suggestion came from Robert Adamson, Mayor Gaynor's secretary, who explained that Mr. Gaynor regarded the bridge with affection. Mr. Adamson suggested that the pillars or arch at the Manhattan end be constructed in memory of William J. Gaynor as Mayor, and at the Brooklyn end in memory of William J. Gaynor as Justice of the Supreme Court.

At a meeting of the Directors of the association at the City Hall yesterday the suggestion was received favorably. Bridge Commissioner Arthur O'Keeffe said he was in thorough accord with the idea. The plans of the city engineers for new bridge terminals, approved months ago by the city, could be altered easily, he said. At a meeting of the full committee later in the day the East Side Gaynor Memorial Committee, headed by Jacob Katz, reported that the East Side Society was planning to construct an arch at the entrance to the Williamsburg Bridge at Delancey and Clinton Streets. Joseph Barondess and Robbins Gilman of the University Settlement reported that $1,000 already had been raised for the proposed memorial, and it is expected that enough money would be raised to pay for the arch before the cornerstone is laid.

After a discussion it was decided that the Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association and the East Side Gaynor Memorial Committee each should appoint a subcommittee to meet in joint session and decide on definite plans.

MARKS IN ESTIMATE BOARD.

McAneny Introduces Him to Members—Pension for Clerk Adee.

Beginning with the new city administration the meeting of the Board of Estimate probably will be held on Friday instead of Thursday. Friday formerly was the meeting day, but after Mayor Gaynor was shot the meeting day was changed so that he could have a long week-end of rest. The members of the board are now in favor of changing back.

Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect of Manhattan, sat with the board yesterday, and was introduced by President McAneny to the men with whom he will do business for the next four years.

Charles V. Adee, for forty years a clerk of the board, one of the oldest of the city employes in the point of service, will be retired next week on a pension of $2,000 a year, one-half of his present salary. Mr. Adee is 77 years old, and retires at his own request.

DEFEND FIRE CHIEF HOWE

But Motion Picture Men Want Folks Ordinance Amended.

The Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Board of Trade of New York met yesterday in the Hotel Imperial to discuss the question of amalgamation with the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association of New York, a rival organization, composed of members who bolted the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America when it met here in annual convention in May. The two organizations comprise almost all of the 1,000 motion picture exhibitors in the city. The difficulty in bringing the two bodies together lies in their different attitudes toward the national association.

After yesterday's meeting had adjourned Mr. Ascher and Frank E. Samuels, Secretary of the board, expressed disagreement with the statements made last week by Samuel H. Trigger of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association, in criticism of Chief Howe of the Fire Prevention Bureau. They said they had found Chief Howe considerate at all times, and they warmly defended him as a public official. They agreed with Mr. Trigger, however, that the Folks ordinance should be amended so as to allow a limited number of "standees" in motion picture theatres.

TO RAISE $250,000 FOR THE SIGHTLESS

New York Association for the Blind Has $25,000 Pledged Conditionally.

MISS HOLT IS OPTIMISTIC

Secretary Tells of 7,000 Workers Who Only Ask Opportunity, Not Pity.

If the New York Association for the Blind can raise $250,000 by June 1 next a friend whose name is not given will contribute $25,000 of the sum, Miss Winifred Holt, Secretary and founder of the association announced at the seventh annual meeting at the Lighthouse for the Blind, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon.

"We are going to do it," said Miss Holt, "we will turn anything from a bent hairpin to the Woolworth Building into happiness for the blind."

She begged every one present to aid directly or indirectly in the work, and every time they enjoyed some pleasure that would not be possible to the blind to think of them and give something to bring them light.

"We began this work," said Miss Holt, "in a private house, and with a $400 deficit. Now we have this building and over $10,000 deficit, and I am sure that is progression. We began with over 1,000 blind people; now we have over 7,000. We have three model plants and a model lunch room. We have seven committees in the State, and are in correspondence with every institution and association for the blind in the world. We do preventive work, and we have a clinic at the Lighthouse once every week.

"A woman who came to bring her child to the clinic and whom we told that we thought we could save part of the child's sight, said: 'But what can he do if he loses it all?' Over half the members of our staff are blind, and earn their salaries because they can do the work better than those who see. We do not ask pity, but an opportunity. Art societies are sending for our beautiful woven work, and our hindwork brooms are the best that are made, and they wear three times as long as others. Buy our work, and we guarantee you happiness or we return your money. The public schools give us their work of piano tuning because we do the work well. We have bowling classes for our blind people, and they have won medals in running competition with seeing boys. That is bravery. Think of running out into space not seeing where you are going. We want to do much more than we have done, but we must have light to lift our financial fog."

Joseph H. Choate, the President of the association, was ill and not able to preside, and his place was taken by Chaplain Raymond C. Knox of Columbia University, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer's report showed $35,000 owing on the mortgage, $30,000 on the Lighthouse. The running expenses for the three plants are $78,000, and the receipts $31,000, with a deficit of $47,000. There was paid to the blind workers last year $25,000, besides $10,000 at the workshop. There was applause when the Treasurer read that the blind workmen had made 81,370 brooms and caned 4,780 chairs in the past year.

Eben P. Morford told of the origin of the association in Miss Holt's home, which was really the first Lighthouse, as the work developed in it. W. I. Scandlin told of the social service work of the Blind Men's Improvement Club, and Miss Grace Keator, President of the Blind Woman's Club, reported flowers and delicacies sent to the sick. The club sent out ten Christmas dinners last year and 102 toys and gave $100 for vacations for the blind at Riverlight, the vacation home of the association at Cornwall.

A prominent guest at the exercises was J. G. Schmidlapp, a Cincinnati philanthropist.

"There is nothing in life but labor and love," he said in a short address to the blind, who formed about half the audience. "Those are the only things to strive for. If labor is open to you all, the world is open to you. If we can make ourserves contented we make all around us happy, and that is all we can any of us ask."

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Actresses Are at Odds Over Truthfulness of This Novel of the Stage

JOAN THURSDAY

By Louis Joseph Vance

This "tale of the New York theatrical underworld, which belongs to the sex family, is sound fiction and good reading," to quote J. B. Kerfoot in *Life*. Some actresses, however, do not like the means Joan used to achieve success.

Laurette Taylor ("Peg O' My Heart") Doesn't Like "Joan."

"My honest opinion, if desired, is frankly unfavorable. The book is dull, uninteresting and untrue." (Signed)
LAURETTE TAYLOR.

CHARACTERS RECOGNIZABLE?

Despite the fact that Mr. Vance says he did not draw any of his characters from life, the *New York Dramatic Mirror* asserts that "some characters are easily recognizable by the initiated. . . . Her (Joan's) experiences might easily pass as the biography of some score of more of our best known footlight favorites."

EXPLAINS MANY A "STAR"

"The big thing is that the book does in its way explain many a star. For stars are made out of just such material as Joan," says the *Kentucky Post*.

ITS TRUTHFULNESS

"A true picture of life . . . it is a portrait of a woman which deserves a place on the line with the best in fiction's great art gallery."—*The Bookman* New York.

Jane Cowl ("Within the Law") Says "Joan" Is Exceptional.

"'Joan Thursday' is an exceptional, but existent type," but, she adds, "it is regrettable that this particular figure who merely represents one phase should be chosen by the novelist desiring the centre of the stage."
(Signed) JANE COWL.

Georgia Caine (of "Adele") Says "Joan" Is Typical of Certain Phases.

"'Joan Thursday' is interesting; she is so typical of certain phases of our stage, unfortunately. But the plot is really grotesque and improbable. None but an insane girl would carry on the way she did; still, I suppose it sounds thrilling to the gullible reader. It's a pity that Mr. Vance sacrificed Truth to fiction, though."
(Signed) GEORGIA CAINE.

Janet Beecher (of "The Great Adventure") Says "Joan" Is Not Unreal.

"I have read 'Joan Thursday' with the greatest interest. The style is so vivid, so full of life, and its realism is so convincing that I cannot help regretting that Mr. Vance has devoted it to depicting one phase only of theatrical life, and the very phase that, while most in evidence, perhaps, to the casual observer, is by no means the vital one. My first idea was" he to say that 'Joan Thursda unreal. But she isn't. The are thousands like her, of cour e, even if they do not carry malices to extremes."
(Signed) JANET BEECHER.

Natalie Alt (of "Adele") Says Mr. Vance Should Try Again.

"To say the least Mr. Vance's plot is novel. He writes so cleverly, too! But I do hope he will try again, for she is such a reflection on the rest of us. It is not fair to make us out all Joans. If Mr. Vance would only use his talents to show the fairer side of the stage! But he's got to study it more before he can do that. And when he does—well, then I'll be the first to voice my appreciation." (Signed)
NATALIE ALT.

Katherine Grey Says "Joan" Accurately Pictures Stage Life.

"'Joan Thursday' is one of the very few novels dealing with the stage and its people that I have read that accurately pictures theatrical people and their life. A most interesting novel well written and original."
(Signed)
KATHERINE GREY.

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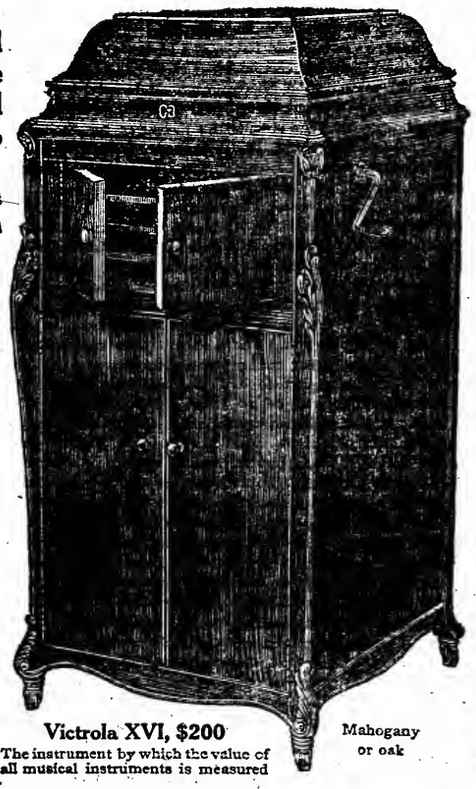

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A LARGER GOLD RESERVE.

Old parliamentary hands used to say that debate in the House of Commons changed few, if any, votes. It has been demonstrated that debate in the United States Senate may change a bill. The decision taken at the conference of the Democratic Senators Wednesday night to increase the gold reserve required for the notes to be issued under the terms of the money bill is the direct result of Senator ELIHU ROOT'S great speech in which he pointed out the danger of currency inflation under the Owen bill. The amendment Mr. ROOT offered called for a 50 per cent. reserve in gold instead of 33 1-3 per cent. gold reserve required by the bill. The Democratic Senators have agreed to what may be called a middle course. They propose to amend the bill to require a gold reserve of 40 per cent. and to impose a progressive tax, beginning at 1 per cent., upon any deficiency below the 40 per cent. Although the amendment has not yet been drawn, it apparently will provide that for a 2½ per cent. deficiency a 1 per cent. tax shall be paid, a higher tax for a 5 per cent. deficiency, a tax still higher for a 7½ per cent. deficiency, when the irreducible minimum of 32½ per cent. gold reserve would be reached.

This is a manifest and very great improvement of the bill. To secure this amendment it was worth while a hundred times over for Mr. ROOT to have delivered his illuminating exposition of the possibilities of inflation. A 40 per cent. gold reserve will be in itself a pretty effective check upon undue expansion of the currency. Not only is the note made visibly more secure, but since the reserve is expensive to keep in proportion to its amount the temptation to overissue is diminished, as the resulting profit to the bank would be less. We are still of the opinion, however, that Section 14, describing the kinds of bills which may be offered for rediscount, should be amended, first to secure greater precision of language, second to restrict the privilege of rediscount more narrowly, excluding paper which cannot be said to be of true commercial origin.

The increase in the gold reserve underlying the notes will go far to remove the danger of currency inflation. The danger of a very much greater credit inflation remains. A large volume of reserve money will be released to serve as a basis of new credits by the reduction in the reserve requirement of the national banks. It is very difficult to say how much cash will be released. Mr. GLASS in his report from the Committee on Banking and Currency attempts an estimate, but the process is somewhat confusing and the result not certain. According to his computation there would be a maximum of about $300,000,000 released. To this there should evidently be added something like $200,000,000 of Government deposits in the reserve banks. If this calculation is right, there would be $500,000,000 of cash available as a basis for new loans. It is to be noted, too, that for member banks the ratio of loans to reserves will not be four to one, since banks in central reserve cities will hold only 18 per cent. of reserve instead of 25 per cent. The ratio, therefore, in the great money centres, will be about 5½ instead of 4. The reserve banks will be required to hold a 35 per cent. reserve. Under Mr. GLASS'S estimate, and under the new ratios, it would appear that a large loan expansion would be possible. The loans and discounts of over 25,000 banks in the country, including national banks, State banks, and trust companies, as set forth in the OWEN report, amounted on June 14, 1912, to nearly $14,000,000,000. This includes $3,000,000,000 secured by real estate, counting mortgages owned as loans. The loans and discounts of the national banks of the country on Oct. 21, 1913, amounted to $6,260,877,853. Chairman GLASS said in his report that the new requirements, "far from causing restriction, will cause relaxation, and the danger of the situation from the banking standpoint will not be in the limitation of loans, but rather in the inflating of them." He placed his reliance against this danger upon the efficient control of the reserve banks exercised through the regulation of the rate of rediscount.

We have reason to believe that the Owen bill has not received the attentive study of the bankers of the country, or at most of only a small number of them. The bankers have waited apparently for the official draft, being disinclined to waste labor upon a bill undergoing important changes from day to day. It is therefore unlikely that there are many bankers in the country who have attempted to picture forth the condition that will exist when the bill becomes an act or have figured out its effect, either upon individual institutions or upon the banks as a whole. It seems to us to be the policy of wisdom for the two Houses of Congress to defer the sending of the bill to the President for his signature until in its final form it has been minutely examined as to phraseology and as to its working. The delay would not necessarily be very great, and the possibility of blundering into trouble through conflicting, obscure, or unworkable provisions would be very much diminished. Reasonable delay for the bill makes for its betterment. Mr. ROOT'S speech and its effect are evidences of the fruits of re-examination. Mr. ROOT was not preaching calamity, as some heedless persons have intimated, he was pointing out in the accustomed parliamentary way what he considered to be serious defects in a pending bill. One of them has been remedied. That is Mr. ROOT'S justification. If there are other curable defects which the legislators are willing to cure they should be brought to light.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

Doubtless the various bodies and institutions intrusted with the annual bestowal of the Nobel Prizes find the difficulties of their task greater as the years roll on. The report that THOMAS HARDY will receive the prize, of the value of $40,000, for the best work of imaginative literature this year is likely to be verified, though the Swedish Academy which awards this prize has hitherto recognized only one Englishman, KIPLING, and Mr. HARDY'S fame has not measurably increased in the last ten years. That he is the "foremost living English novelist" will not be disputed even by the most famous of the men and women who are writing novels at present; that he is a poet of good qualities most of his fellow-poets believe.

Some persons, it is credibly asserted, have read "The Dynasts" all through. Many more have read and been profoundly moved by the prose stories of Wessex. The collection of short stories, all written years ago, which has just been published will add nothing to HARDY'S fame. NOBEL'S instructions touching the prize for literature of an idealistic tendency seem to indicate that he wished to reward the writer of the best work of that kind produced in the year of the award. The Swedish Academy has not often been able to carry out that idea.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The Postmaster General's recommendation of Government telegraphs and telephones is so cordial that there can be no doubt of his personal attitude upon the question. As he is a Cabinet officer this might seem to bring the topic within the range of practical politics, were it not that the step from Cabinet officer to President is much longer than from Representative LEWIS to the Postmaster General. It is only the other day that Mr. WILSON declared that he was the spokesman of an organic body, and that he must confine himself to those things that had been promised to the people at an election. If that is true regarding votes for women it is true regarding other things omitted from the Democratic platform. This is particularly true regarding Government telegraphs and telephones, because topics so closely related are mentioned that these hardly could have been forgotten. It is specifically declared that their rates should be regulated, and the measures for that purpose were indicated. Parcel post and rural delivery are cognate subjects which were promised to the people, and recommended to the Post Office Department's attention. There is nothing Democratic about the proposal, either in principle or in party declaration. On the contrary, the statutes cited by the Postmaster General are characteristic of Republican Administrations, and are therefore rather reactionary than progressive.

The subject is discussed by the Postmaster General in such a high-minded manner that it seems a pity to criticise it upon worldly considerations. Profit making is scorned as not a function of Government. The convenience of the public is the sole aim, and the Government of the United States is the only one recreant to this duty. It must be admitted that private management is deficient in what the Postmaster General says is the first consideration—"unselfishness." Certainly no agency but the Government can be expected to conduct so expensive a business on a basis of pure altruism. It would be interesting to know just how much unselfishness of administration would compensate loss of efficiency. Our telegraphs, like our telephones and our railways, give the best service and pay the highest wages in the world. It is only a few weeks since the British Postmaster General was here on a tour of inspection, and frankly declared the superiority of our private management, which he hoped to learn to equal.

Government is the most inefficient of human machines, but there is nothing too delicate or difficult for it to attempt if allowed. In city, State, and nation alike good government would be an inestimable blessing, and yet it is unattainable, even while Government assumes tasks of benevolence and regulation of private affairs infinitely harder. Government costs are rising out of all proportion to population, and yet Government officials propose to dispense with all profit, and to undertake great burdens without any calculation of cost, or rather in contempt of anything so sordid. For example, the Postmaster General proposes to take over a private business at the height of its success, but also at the moment when the development of the art is at a crisis. Suppose that the Government should double the national debt for the sake of starting Government telegraphs and telephones, and suppose that then the wireless service should prove to be so cheap and good that the wire services could not compete? The present officials would then have passed from official life, and there would be nobody to hold responsible. One obstacle to the development of the wireless system was official neglect by the British Post Office administration, and it is likely that an American Government service would be an equal obstacle. The world needs the wireless more than it needs Government systems. The people of the United States need lower taxes more than they need an extension of Government activities.

THE CHRISTMAS MAILS.

It is worthy of note that of the vast amount of money sent to Europe in the Christmas mails the records of the money order department of the Post Office show that by far the largest sum has been sent to Great Britain, more than $2,000,000, while the next largest has gone to Italy, about $1,600,000. Large sums have been sent also to Austria, Hungary, Russia, Germany, and Sweden. Obviously, Great Britain in this case must include Ireland, and most of the money for all countries has been sent by men and women employed here to their relatives at home. In the circumstances, the fact that Great Britain heads the list is somewhat surprising. But although the immigration from Austria, Hungary, Russia, and Italy is so much larger nowadays than that from Ireland, England, or Scotland, there is no doubt that the natives of the British Isles who have made their homes on this side of the Atlantic now earn more money here than the others, and consequently can spare more to brighten the Christmas season in their old homes. That the immigrants from Italy and Russia, nearly all of the poorer class, have prospered sufficiently to send such huge aggregate sums abroad certainly indicates that this is still the Land of Opportunity, in spite of the Socialist orators.

That so large a sum of money should go out of the country in a time of financial stringency seems at first thought unfortunate. It would be better for the country, perhaps, if all its prospective new citizens should spend their money or invest it here. But in the long run it is likely that most, if not all, of this money will come back in trade, and there is further consolation in the fact that the longer the immigrant remains here and the more his prosperity grows the stronger the ties become which bind him to his new home. There are immigrants, to be sure, of the least desirable sort, who come here only to earn money to send or take back to Europe, and whose only ambition is to save enough to enable them to return with means to live in the poor way that satisfies them. But there are many others, by far the larger number, who have the ambition to become good citizens of their adopted country, and that they are enabled by their success here to do so much to increase the Christmas cheer of their needy folks in distant lands should be a cause of rejoicing here as well as abroad. More than the $8,000,000 sent abroad in money orders will be sent through the domestic mails, either in money or its equivalent in merchandise, within the next few days, accompanied by messages of good will. Christmas is still the most vital and generally observed of all our festivals.

GOV. GLYNN AND MR. WHITMAN.

With the words, "I believe the State of New York is too big to be the tail to the National Administration's kite or the annex of Tammany Hall," Gov. GLYNN declares his independence of all political or partisan interests that would hinder a free administration of this State in behalf of its people. He has sworn to enforce its laws impartially and to select the best instruments to that end. **May it not be pertinent to suggest that a convincing demonstration of his will to govern for the people, and not for a party, would be his appointment of District Attorney WHITMAN as a Deputy Attorney General, with complete jurisdiction to proceed in the cases of men involved in the conspiracies to extort campaign contributions from contractors on the State highways and the Barge Canal?**

There can be no two heads to share the field of these prosecutions. The crimes have been committed both within and without New York County, although this county is the headquarters of the criminals. The District Attorney is possessed of the confidence of the people; he is striving to bring the evildoers to justice. He needs full powers of control.

MR. M'ANENY'S SALARY.

The Board of Estimate did right in allowing the proposition to raise the salary of President MCANENY to be withdrawn, at his urgent request. There is no question that the salary, $5,000, is quite too low for the kind of man that we should have, have had, and shall have in the office, and Mr. MCANENY'S colleagues, as well as the Board of Aldermen, were quite justified in their intention to increase it, as they might do legally for the term beginning the first of January. But Mr. MCANENY'S motives, both personal and public, were of a sort that must be respected.

On the one hand, he strenuously objected, after having stood for the office with full knowledge of what the salary was, to having it advanced by the vote of two bodies of which he has been and will be a member. That, his fellow-citizens can understand, is entirely foreign to his view of public service. On the other hand, it may be assumed that President MCANENY saw that the acceptance of increased income under these circumstances might be a source of some embarrassment to him in the performance of his official duties, which will include passing on the question of salaries in the entire service of the city. The people of the city will clearly understand the sentiment of Mr. MCANENY and appreciate his action as another demonstration that he is worthy of the confidence placed in him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Santa Claus Under the Microscope.

People who deem it in some way desirable that children should believe in the existence of Santa Claus should be able to get great satisfaction from the news that so many letters are addressed to this genial product of the imagination that the organization which has undertaken the task of handling the saint's mail in this city alone finds forty clerks inadequate for performing it. For that can be taken by any sufficiently determined and credulous sentimentalist as clear proof that faith in the pretty myth is both firm and widespread among New York children.

Observers whose emotionality does not carry them quite as far as that can nevertheless console themselves for their doubts with the hope that a measurable fraction of these children do write to Santa Claus in good faith, and that of these a majority would probably have no Christmas at all, as a child understands the day, if their appeals were coldly consigned to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Still others, however, will remember that the plans of the Santa Claus Association were published weeks ago, and that, whether or not knowledge of the plans reached the needy boys and girls young and ingenuous enough not to know whence Christmas presents come, it certainly did reach all those of larger growth who are constantly looking for a chance to get something for nothing and who would consider the deceptive assumption of infantile credulity a cheap and easy price to pay for the attainment of that end.

Those who take this third view of the matter will do more than fear—they will be quite convinced—that the energy and money expended by the Santa Claus Association could more safely, as well as more profitably, be devoted to some less undiscriminating and less unscientific form of charity. It might be used, for instance, in relieving any or all of the "hundred worst cases" of which the cruel details were given in THE TIMES last Sunday. Every one of those cases has received careful and competent investigation by persons who know how help can be rendered without doing more harm than good.

Once "charity" required no warrant except benevolent intention. That is no longer true, for now the almsgiver is very much on the defensive, and he has steadily greater and greater difficulty in justifying himself as the enlightening years go on.

Hardly Clear, but Highly Encouraging.

Except for those of us who are interested in the dairy business, almost any decision adverse to the Federal or State oleomargarine laws is a good decision and sound. For, of all the bad laws on the statute books, these are probably, if not the most inquitous and harmful, at any rate the most openly and cynically drawn for the one purpose of serving a single small class of producers at the expense of the vastly more numerous consumers. That is their only effect and their only explanation.

There is no serious contention in any quarter that oleomargarine is not a pure and wholesome food, in practically all ways the exact equivalent of butter. Yet the Federal lawmakers, under pressure from the dairymen, have penalized its manufacture in the only largely salable form with an almost prohibitive tax. The solons of our own State carried subserviency still further by forbidding the addition to oleomargarine of the wholly innocuous coloring matter which makes it a widely acceptable substitute for butter and an important means of decreasing the cost of living. This week, however, the Court of Appeals has decided that the statute, as it stands, does not, as has previously been held, force the oleo makers "consciously to choose ingredients having a shade of color which will not be like that of butter."

What the law does require, according to the opinion of Judge COLLIN, is that the shade of yellow, if produced, shall result, "without premeditation or design," from the use of "recognized substantive ingredients in a natural and primary condition." If it then looks like butter it is all right, provided, of course, it is sold for what it is.

Whether or not that permits the addition to oleomargarine of the same coloring matter to which all except the very best butter owes its yellowness will be a subject of bitter controversy, but the decision certainly tends in that direction, and it is pleasing to note that it has filled the dairymen with anxiety.

Mona Lisa Frightens a Statistician.

One of our correspondents, evidently an ingenious man with a mathematical turn of mind, has figured out that for the privilege of looking at the portrait of Mona Lisa we—meaning the world's inhabitants—are paying over $4,000,000 a month, or a little over $93 a minute!

He arrives at these sums by putting at interest the price paid for the picture by its first purchaser 408 years ago. Acceptance of the result requires the rather large assumption that if the picture hadn't been painted the money it cost would have been so invested as to have created by this time a fund of $1,629,528,064.

That granted, the computation has a certain plausibility—enough, at any rate, and alas! to give great satisfaction to the more shameless barbarians who are bringing upon themselves the scorn of the elect, just now, by openly wondering what basis there is in the portrait for all the fuss that has been made about its loss and recovery.

In the lady's widely advertised smile they cannot see, these worms admit, any of the mysteries found there by the orthodox critics and their followers. Indeed, they cannot see a smile at all, but merely a slight simper on the face of a fat woman who is not even pretty! And, as usual with barbarians, they deny the existence of what they cannot see.

The right of such people to live is dubious, of course. Utterly lacking in the humility that befits their state, they grieve the judicious, enrage the wise, and dispute indisputable authority. There is no help for them, and should be no patience with them.

How unfortunate is it, however, that, as an obstacle in the way of their deserved punishment, there stands the fact that there's no denying a mean sort of accuracy to what they say about the ineffable lady. She is rather fat, and she isn't as young as she was when she was younger, her expression on anybody else would be called a simper, and her beauty is of a very special kind, appreciation for which has to be acquired by rather laborious effort.

WOMEN FIRE INSPECTORS.

Miss Arden Sets Forth Their Claims to Appointment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson's letter, published in THE TIMES to-day, the intimation is made that I have instituted legal proceedings against him and that the Supreme Court has sustained his action in discriminating against the women who passed the examination for the position of Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention. This is not true. I have not begun any such proceeding to which he was a party.

It is true that I did institute a proceeding against the Civil Service Commission to compel that body to establish one eligible list containing the names of all candidates for the position, in the order in which they passed the examination. The Fire Commissioner was not a party to the action, and all the court decided was that the Civil Service Commission had the right to establish two eligible lists—one containing the names of men, the other the names of women.

The grievance of the women is founded on the action of the Fire Commissioner in refusing to appoint them in the order in which they passed the examination. They do not ask any special favors, but simply fair treatment. These women spent large sums of money in special training to qualify themselves for the position, and they passed the examinations held to test their qualifications. Having done so, they believe they are entitled to appointment in their regular order. They base their contention on the provisions of the New York Constitution, to the effect that appointments in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness as determined by competitive examination, and on the similar provision of the civil service law that appointments shall be made from "among those graded highest in open competitive examination."

JULIETTE ARDEN.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

AID FOR CANCEROUS POOR.

Mother Lathrop Tells Needs of Rosary Hill Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it is impossible for the Servants of Relief to take advantage this year of the generous offer of James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D., to give a Lenten course of lectures to aid us simply because we are too poor to make the advance expenditures, it seems best for us to tell our patrons so and to beg humbly for whatever donation might be given annually to this charity for cancerous poor so often made at the time of subscriptions for tickets to the lecture event.

The new St. Rose's Free Home, at 71 Jackson Street, is still laboring under some debts incurred for finishing it and preparing it for its many cancerous poor of both sexes; and, moreover, there must be expenses for living in both homes. Our circumstances are pretty bad, but not so bad that the public could not set them right. We have received since our first appeal in November a total of almost $2,000, half of this being from two legacies paid over to us, but it is absolutely necessary for us to beg for more. With hearts torn daily by anxiety, we go on begging.

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home.

Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1913.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Small Sums Will Help Them to Feed Many Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has become a truism to the modern mind that work, to be useful, must be practical. The Christmas effort undertaken by The Volunteers of America, which each year you have permitted us to ask your readers to aid, is practical. It is practical because it is help given to poor families whose need we have investigated, and who, if not aided by us, may not be helped at all. It is practical because it is relief in the form of substantial food sent into the home to provide for the members of the poor household.

Will you permit me to ask your readers, when reflecting upon the large amounts recently given, not to forget how much a comparatively small sum will accomplish in aiding us to make the very poor happy this Christmas?

Subscriptions may be sent to Gen. Ballington Booth, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City, and each will receive an official acknowledgment.

BALLINGTON BOOTH, President Volunteers of America.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

Cost of Producing Eggs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the women that are trying to reduce the price of eggs to 25 cents per dozen had to buy feed and produce the eggs they would feel different. The farmer's wife depends upon her hens for the money she gets, and sometimes has to exchange them for groceries, having to pay the top price for them. Farm help is so hard to get and prices for labor so high it would cost more to raise the feed than to buy it. Why not boycott some luxury we can do without.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Gossville, N. H., Dec. 17, 1913.

A Mother's Cry.

My Beloved Son: If this meete your eye, as I pray God it will, may it be the means of bringing you back to the old paths of truth and righteousness. I am sick, broken-hearted, nearly blind because of the tears I have shed for you. I am watching for your coming, listening for your signal whistle, but I see you not, and the silence of months remains unbroken. No letter comes to cheer and brighten the gloom. Oh, my child, hasten your return to God, to mother, and home. I am praying always in your behalf. The Lord hears and will answer. MOTHER.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 12, 1913.

INSURANCE MUDDLING.

A Protest Against State Laws Which Hurt Legitimate Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resolution presented to the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners on Dec. 16, and adopted by that body, illustrates most forcibly the unhappy position of life insurance in this country.

By that resolution the Commissioners have in effect pledged themselves to introduce bills in their several Legislatures forbidding any life company to issue a policy thereafter which contemplates the granting of loans or the payment of cash surrender values in due course of business. The legislation contemplated will write into the contract the right to defer the granting of any loan or the payment of any cash surrender value for a period of not less than sixty days. Moreover, if a company writes anywhere in the world a policy in which this provision does not appear it is not to be licensed, or relicensed, in any State adopting such legislation.

Of course, while one State may make the time sixty days another may make it ninety, another may make it six months, and another may altogether prohibit any such provision. As each State assumes at the same time to regulate not only the business in that State, but the business of the company all over the world, it is only necessary to state the contemplated practice utterly to condemn the principle. Carried out logically, of course, it means the utter destruction of a life company's business beyond the borders of the State in which it is domiciled.

This was the consideration which recently led one of the great life insurance companies to try out afresh before the Federal Supreme Court the question of whether interstate insurance is commerce. The issue was recently presented, argued, and has just been decided. Many lawyers maintain that the brief and argument in the case on behalf of the plaintiff in error, claiming that insurance is commerce, are absolutely unanswerable. A majority of the court, however, adhered to the precedents established and declared such business not to be commerce; but, for the first time in the history of the discussion, the economic error involved in Paul vs. Virginia, the progenitor case, while reaffirmed, was yet reaffirmed by a divided court. One of the two dissenting Judges was Justice Hughes, whose competency to pass upon the question is such that it clothes his opinion with a dignity and importance which do not usually attach to dissents. The majority opinion, rendered by Justice McKenna, after enumerating leading cases, says:

> If we consider these cases numerically, the deliberation of their reasoning, and the time they cover, they constitute a formidable body of authority and strongly invoke the sanction of the rule of stare decisis. This we especially emphasize, for all of the cases concerned, as the case at bar does, the validity of State legislation, and under varying circumstances the same principle was applied in all of them. For over forty-five years they have been the legal justification for such legislation. To reverse the cases, therefore, would require us to promulgate a new rule of constitutional inhibition upon the States and which would compel a change of their policy and a readjustment of their laws.

That is a perfectly correct statement, although it does not touch the question at issue, viz.: Is insurance as now conducted commerce?

The learned Justice then of course goes on to argue the principle and to show that it is not commerce. A little further on the opinion points out the practical trouble that the court faced. It says:

> We have already pointed out that if insurance is commerce and becomes interstate commerce whenever it is between citizens of different States, then all control over it is taken from the States and the legislative regulations which this court has heretofore sustained must be declared invalid.

That, again, is a perfectly correct statement. But is there any cure for the confusion which lies in the present theory of supervision by all the States except that "all control" over the interstate transactions of insurance companies be "taken from the States"? Can a business obey forty-eight different masters in the same field? Can two different bodies occupy the same space at the same time?

Next to the reaffirmation of the economic error which this opinion embodies, the greatest cause of regret to the insurance world is that Justice Hughes and Justice Van Devanter in dissenting did not give at length the reasons for their dissent.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, New York Life Insurance Company.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

ONLY $4,000 EXEMPT.

Law Allows Married Couple One Deduction from Income.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter from F. C. Wandmacher, C. P. A., that you print under the heading "Income Tax Exemption," I now quote for the benefit of Mr. Wandmacher's further enlightening comment the text of the law relating to this point, and I invite his particular attention to the closing provision:

> C. That there shall be deducted from the amount of the net income of each of said persons, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of three thousand dollars, plus one thousand dollars additional if the person making the return be a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of one thousand dollars additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; but in no event shall the additional exemption of one thousand dollars be deducted by both a husband and a wife: Provided, That only one deduction of four thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together.

What does Mr. Wandmacher have to say to that? E.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

Women Too Weak?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Thompson thinks women are too feeble to vote. Fifty years ago most of the doctors were equally sure that women were too feeble to take a college course.

At present the question is not wholly one of theory. Women are actually voting in ten States of the Union. In those States there are thousands of doctors. Can the Anti-Suffrage Association find a single reputable physician in any of the enfranchised States who will say over his own name that women in general have been damaged in health by exercising the suffrage? Sidney Lanier says, "It is idle to argue from prophecy when we can argue from history."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 17, 1913.

Rights of the Pedestrian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let not James Pillow be disturbed; and let not the motorists be chesty. The pedestrian has the undoubted right to cross the street at whatever point he pleases. Criticism directed by the motorist against the pedestrian for so doing serves only to emphasize the constant need of practical reminders to the motorists that they have no superior rights upon our thoroughfares.

C. F. GODDARD.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

SANE NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Patriotic Rites to Replace the Din Described by Mr. Riis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New Year's Eve Committee was formulated last December to deal with the nuisance of the tin-horn celebration and the worse evils it had in tow that had grown to such proportions that they were no longer to be borne. The people were merely asked to meet in the public squares and spend the last hour of the year singing hymns and patriotic songs, and they came by thousands and tens of thousands. In Madison Square alone 80,000 gathered around the great Christmas tree, which was lighted for the occasion. The letters that reached the committee afterward showed that a sympathetic note had been struck. New York was tired of the heathenish revelry. What happened after midnight, when the singing was over, made it clear that we had in fact come to the point where an end must be put to the nightmare. It is not possible for the police to do that. It must come about through public sentiment forbidding it.

The New Year's Eve Committee is preparing to repeat last year's experiment, and it has learned something. This year it will concentrate all its force in Madison Square; it will have the biggest and best band that can be obtained; the singing will be led by a trained chorus, and there will be groups of singers stationed at various points through the great crowd, so that they may all sing together. The words of the songs will be displayed on screens, one verse at a time, so that they can be seen and read from afar. If the weather favors, New York will have a New Year's Eve celebration such as it has never had; no doubt the square will be packed from curb to curb.

We believe that it will not be hard to break New York, and with her the country, away from a practice that has become a growing disgrace. There were plenty last year who thought New York would not sing. We knew she would, and she did. She will sing louder this year and every year. In olden days New Yorkers walked on Broadway and listened with pleasure to Trinity chimes. Then came the damnable tin horn and in its wake all the worse wickedness. It will take a few years to silence the horn, and it may even then bray occasionally, but when the chance is given her New York will sing "America" when the clock strikes 12 rather than raise the asinine chorus, for her heart is all right. And the New Year's Eve Committee is out to give her the chance. That is what we are here for.

JACOB A. RIIS.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

New Year's Eve Committee's Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New Year's Eve Committee asks the people of New York to come to Madison Square in the last hour of the old year and join it there in speeding it and hailing the new with hymns and patriotic songs. The largest and best band to be obtained and a trained chorus will lead the singing. The words of the songs will be thrown upon great screens, so that all may read. The music will begin at 11.

Contributions to the committee's funds are asked. Send checks to the Treasurer, Arthur J. Smith, 541 Lexington Avenue.

DAVID H. GREER,
LYMAN ABBOTT,
WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,
FELIX ADLER,
WILLIAM T. MANNING,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
ALLAN ROBINSON,
FRANK MASON NORTH,
SILAS McBEE,
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
STEPHEN S. WISE,
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
ARTHUR VON BRIESEN,
LILLIAN D. WALD,
GEORGE McANENY,
JACOB A. RIIS,
ARTHUR J. SMITH, Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

JURY SERVICE BY ALL.

Commissioner Should Stop Evasion by Eligibles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article on the National Guard in this morning's issue I note that the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce states that the problems of government would be materially lessened if all citizens, besides voting and bearing their share of the burden of taxation, would serve the State either as National Guardsmen or as jurymen.

One way to bring about "the active personal service which really holds a man's interest in a club or society or government" is to compel the Commissioner of Jurors to dragnet the city until he has on his list the name of every man eligible to serve as a juryman.

Among twenty-five young men with whose personal affairs I am well enough acquainted to know whether or not they are ever called to jury duty only two are ever so called. This is probably not an unusual proportion among the friends of every citizen. This indicates to me that the work of the office of the Commissioner of Jurors is not properly performed. Such laxness throws a heavy and unjust burden on those who do serve.

In jury service the burden of government comes very near to us, and so it is important that this burden be equally distributed. An efficient Commissioner could relieve some of this undue burden and at the same time bring about to a degree this "active, personal service by all men," which the committee of the Chamber of Commerce believes will materially lessen the problems of government.

ROBERT W. AMICK.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

Breeches Buoy In Shipwrecks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it was recently stated in THE TIMES that the breeches buoy on ships was practically impossible, inasmuch as the pitching and rolling of the ships would snap the cable and, therefore, render the life lines useless.

I'd like to see a discussion among the readers of THE TIMES on the feasibility of equipping the liners with a sort of cable wound on a drum, which could revolve automatically, letting out more line and taking in the slack when necessary.

I have seen a small wire hand tape which works on the same principle.

T. J. SHEEHAN.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

MISTLETOE VOWS.

"Vow to me now,"
Said the innocent lover;
"Vow to me now!"
Boldly he glanced at the fungus above her—
The mistletoe bough.

"Swear that you love
And will marry me, dear!
While up above
Christmas stars shine so clear!
Kiss me and vow,
Under the bough,
Always, forever you'll cherish me near!"

Tender her kiss
As gayly she told Him
Joy of her bliss
So close to enfold him
Under the spray.
Then she sent him away—
"Twas time for the next, so why, why,
should he stay?

LURANA SHELDON.

HEALTH CENTRES TO PREVENT ILLNESS

Board of Estimate Committee Suggests Home Visitation as Part of Plan.

BELLEVUE DISTRICT FIRST

Hospitals Treated Only 10 Per Cent. of East Side Sick Cases in 1910, Report Says.

The Hospital Investigating Committee, of which Borough President McAneny is Chairman, submitted to the Board of Estimate yesterday a plan to bring about important changes in the conservation of health in New York City so far as the activities of the city itself are concerned. The suggestions submitted yesterday constitute only one of the sections of the committee's report, prepared under the direction of Henry C. Wright and based on a survey which has been going on for nearly two years.

The plan provides for the establishment of a Health Centre, to be followed by others as soon as its efficiency has been demonstrated. The investigations of the committee have shown that only about 10 per cent. of cases of sickness in the city are treated in hospitals, while the remainder are cared for at home. It is these home cases, particularly of contagious diseases, with which the Health Centre would have to do. The report says:

> There is an immense amount of preventable sickness in the home. A very large proportion of all sickness is cared for in the home, and will continue to take place in the home owing to various considerations. If the city is to assume responsibility of caring for sickness it is imperative that there should be some means of securing fuller knowledge of home and working conditions which produce sickness, especially in so far as such conditions may be of a social nature and controllable by city regulation.
>
> The small percentage of sickness taken to the hospitals and the large number of cases of sickness which attend dispensaries but once indicate a lack of confidence on the part of most people in municipal hospitals and dispensaries.
>
> From the investigation of sickness in the home it is evident that the municipal hospitals have comparatively little knowledge of the condition of the homes from which the sickness comes to the hospitals or to which the convalescent cases are sent.

Investigations on the lower east side indicate that there were about 145,236 cases of sickness in this section during 1910, or 234 per 1,000 population. Of these 89.4 per cent. were treated in the home and 10.6 per cent. in institutions. On the west side, between Fourteenth and Fortieth Streets, the committee reported that there were 47,885 cases of sickness during 1910, or 471 per 1,000 population. Only 2,569 of these west side cases, or 5.4 per cent. of the total, were treated in the hospitals.

"This estimate and examination of sickness in the home," continues the report, "makes it reasonably clear that there is a large amount of sickness which could be alleviated or prevented by a reasonable amount of supervision on the part of properly constituted agents. It is, of course, an open question how far the city should go in attempting to prevent and care for disease. Thus far the sole function of the hospitals has been to receive and treat the sick. Little attempt has been made to inquire into the contributory causes of sickness, except contagions; nor has sickness been followed from the hospital to the home in an attempt to further relieve it, except to a very limited degree.

"Such work of prevention as is carried on by the city is being performed by the Health Department. This department, in addition to watching the milk and water supply and controlling contagions, examines school children for contagion, maintains milk depots, a few clinics for tuberculosis, and regulates midwifery."

The report says:

> The city has assumed responsibility for caring for sickness when it reaches a stage needing hospital treatment and, within certain limits, for the prevention of contagious diseases. Any theory of social obligation which warrants the city in undertaking the care and prevention of sickness would warrant it going still further, if its finances would permit. Undoubtedly a larger percentage of disease could be prevented than is now prevented, if a more thorough system of home visitation existed for the purpose of informing all citizens of means of maintaining sanitary and healthful conditions. The methods of doing such work, its cost, and the results to be obtained, cannot be determined without experimentation. The city ought to try an experiment in a small district, and in a limited way, to determine, if possible, whether or not such work could advantageously be performed by the city as a regular part of the work of the Health Department and the hospitals. It should undertake this experiment also to determine whether or not a large portion of sickness can be cared for at home more cheaply than in expensive hospitals.

The committee recommends that the work be undertaken by physicians, nurses, and inspectors of the Health Department and of Bellevue Hospital in co-operation. It suggests that the first health centre be located in the Bellevue ambulance district and that all functions now performed by the different bureaus of the Health Department pertaining to this district be centralized in a health centre building, including a tuberculosis clinic, a child hygiene clinic, having associated with it a milk depot; a dental clinic for children, inspectors of contagious and infectious diseases, and visiting nurses; inspectors and nurses in charge of the inspection of school children and the supervision of midwives.

The committee estimates that the additional cost to the city to establish such a health centre would be only $5,820 a year.

RARE BOOKS ON SALE.

Libraries of Judge Bragee, F. M. Bacon and I. R. Lane to be Disposed Of.

The sale of fine books from the libraries of the late Judge Alvin C. Bragee of Milwaukee, Francis M. Bacon of New York, and I. Remsen Lane of Orange, N. J., was ended at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms yesterday. The total real

RUSSIAN COSTUME BALL A SPECTACLE

Guests in Court and Peasant Attire Dance in Winter Scene at the Ritz-Carlton.

SOCIETY IN VAUDEVILLE

Girls Applauded in Russian and Spanish Dances—Many Dinners Precede Event for Charity.

The social spectacle so far this season was the Russian costume ball, given last night at the Ritz-Carlton, in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement, at Seventy-second Street and Avenue A. The arrangements for the ball were carried out successfully by Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George Draper, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who were assisted by other prominent society women as patronesses.

Coming on the eve of the Czar's birthday, there was special significance attached to the costumes and decorations. The interior of the ballroom and the grand staircase presented a brilliant scene around midnight, with the guests in characteristic costumes, some in Russian Court attire, others as Russian peasants, the former resplendent in jewels, the latter in tatters, with red popples in their hair.

Small pine trees were grouped on the balconies, and massed in sentinel-like array at the entrance to the grand ballroom, and about the immense underground banquet hall, all covered with artificial snow, which made a dazzling background for the sheen of heavy Oriental jewels and the gorgeous coloring of the costumes. Ropes of laurel and Southern smilax were festooned in artistic array everywhere, caught up with flaming red globes of light. At the head of the staircase gleamed the Russian royal coat of arms.

Many Dinner Hostesses.

The guests did not commence to arrive until about 10:30 o'clock, as many dinners were given before the ball, the hostesses bringing their guests afterwards to the hotel. The largest dinner was given by Mrs. Henry H. Rogers at Sherry's for about eighty guests, who were entertained after dinner by Ruth St. Denis in her Oriental dances. The dinner was held in the small ballroom, where the electroliers were shaded with Oriental colors.

Other dinner hostesses of the evening included Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Earl Dodge, and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn. Henry T. Sloane also gave a dinner before the ball, Miss Emily Sloane being Second Vice President of the Settlement. Miss Edith Deacon and Miss Dorothy Jordon of Boston were the house guests of Miss Sloane.

The vaudeville entertainment, which was given on a stage in the supper room, was a feature of the ball. There was an array of society dancers and also professional talent in the latest dances. Mrs. R. C. Hawkesworth and Mr. Xavier Rayter finished after this phase of the entertainment.

Miss Jordon of Boston, who is a well-known amateur society dancer, delighted the throng with a crinoline dance. Miss Julia Robbins, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Miss Ruth Draper, Miss Edith Morgan, Miss Josephine Jones, and Miss Edith Mortimer were among the other society dancers who appeared; also Frederick Frelinghuysen, James B. Eustis, and George Wagstaff. Miss Lindley Linton, a young English girl, danced in her bare feet.

A Spanish dance performed by Miss Julia Robbins and Mr. Frelinghuysen, while Mrs. Eustis, Miss Mortimer, George Wagstaff and Mr. Eustis did a Russian dance. Another lively and picturesque Russian dance was done by Miss Draper and Miss Morgan. Miss Wilma Winn and Harriet Evans, who are professionals, danced the directoire gavotte in Colonial costume.

The Boxholders.

The boxholders included Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Walter Oakman, Mrs. George J. Gould, and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn.

In Mrs. Osborn's box party were Miss Osborn, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, the fiancé of Vincent Astor; Miss Marion Hollins, Miss Julia Robbins, Miss Kathryn Steele, Miss Mary Pyne, Miss Margaret Schieffelin, and her fiancé, Frederick Osborn, also Lydig Hoyt and A. Percy Osborn.

Mrs. Walter Oakman had with her Mr. and Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving, and her débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Oakman; Miss Helen L. Oakman, and Mr. Oakman, and their son, Walter G. Oakman, Jr. Mrs. John T. Pratt had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Choate. Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Sielcken entertained Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken and Mr. and Mrs. Charles von Bergen.

Mrs. Daniel J. Leary had a box party which included the Misses Beth Leary, Evangeline Hill, and Frances Montagu Ward.

The Guests and Costumes.

Men in Cossack costumo were stationed at the head of the stairs, and the doors where the guests passed up and entered. The majority of both the men and the women were in Russian costumo, with here and there one in regulation evening dress.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who came with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, was in purple velvet and wore a diamond diadem. Mrs. Whitney wore a black and white Cossack costume with high boots, a coat, and a minaret skirt edged with fur. Her cap ran to a high peak.

Mrs. Payne Whitney also wore a high-booted costume, the skirt and coat in green, embroidered in gold, trimmed with fur, and a cap.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, another of the boxholders, was in modern dress. She wore black and silver with pearls.

Mrs. George Gould wore a Court costume in red with a long red coat. Her flaring turban was studded with gems.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, in her box, wore an evening gown of black with blue net for the bodice, and wore pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman, also in modern dress, wore a white and silver gown.

Mrs. Oliver Iselin was in peasant wedding dress, with shawl and cap in red, white, and black.

Mrs. Arthur Iselin was in a white Cossack costume, with boots; her Cossack cap and skirt were trimmed with plain ermine.

Mrs. Stanwod Menken, also in white Cossack garb, had her cap trimmed with ermine, showing the tails.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt wore a modern evening dress in shaded rose color, with diamonds.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was in a purple gown, and Mrs. Hamilton W. Carey was in a white costume combined with black embroidered silver.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulmer was in a court costume, almost all white.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas was gotten up like a Magi in silver and white, with a peaked cap. Mrs. Allan Gouverneur Wellman was in a gay Russian wedding dress with much red in it, and a little bonnet. Mrs. Stuart Duncan wore a white and blue flaring skirted costume, with a blue satin cap edged with white fur.

Mrs. Frank S. Withebee was in old rose brocade with a diamond collar, and Mrs. J. Lee Taller and Miss Taller also wore regulation evening dress.

Many of the younger men were in Eastern and Persian costumes, while others were gotten up in Russian fashion.

SUTPHIN SISTERS WED.

Deputy Commissioner's Daughters Brides at a Doubie Wedding.

The Misses Caroline M. and Stella Sutphin, daughters of Harry Sutphin, Deputy Public Works Commissioner of Queens Borough, whose home is at 268 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., were the brides in a double wedding yesterday morning in Grace Episcopal Church, Jamaica. The Rev. Rockland T. Homans, the rector, performed both ceremonies.

Miss Caroline became the bride of William Le Roy Wyckoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wyckoff of Jamaica, and Miss Stella was married to Cecil Hurlbut Rawson of Charlottesville, Va.

The brides wore traveling gowns, and, with their husbands, left immediately after the services for a joint honeymoon trip. They will visit Washington, D. C., and Charlotteville, Va., the home of Mr. Rawson. Afterward both couples will live in East Orange, N. J.

WEDDED AT HOTEL ASTOR.

Thomas Loughman Married to Miss Jeanne Stadler—The Attendants.

The wedding of Thomas Loughman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loughman, of the Belnord, and Miss Jeanne Anne Stadler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Stadler, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the East ballroom of the Hotel Astor, which was decorated with tree ferns, palms, and lilies. The bride wore white satin and point lace, with a tulle veil, and carried orchids and valley lilies.

The maid of honor was Miss Hortense Warner, who wore an orchid colored gown and carried pink orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Kronle, Amy Heinsheimer, and Mona Frees. They were in pink and carried pink roses. They also wore gold bracelets, the gifts of the bride.

Mr. Loughman's best man was Edward Coleman, and the ushers were Henry Loughman and Bertram Harrison.

A dinner and dance followed the ceremony, taking place in the room adjoining the ballroom. The table was decorated with white roses and lilies of the valley. About 100 relatives and intimate friends were present.

After a trip through the West Mr. and Mrs. Loughman will return and live in West Seventy-second Street.

MRS. MARVIN'S WEDDING.

Widow of D. W. Marvin, Lost on Titanic, to Wed Horace De Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson of 317 Riverside Drive have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Mary Farquharson Marvin, and Horace De Camp, which is to take place on Christmas Day. The ceremony will be held in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, 5 West 125th Street, and will be followed by a reception in the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Marvin met Mr. De Camp in Mrs. Marvin, Sr.'s camp in the Adirondacks. She will be remembered as Mary Farquharson, who married Daniel W. Marvin a year ago last March and was widowed when the Titanic was lost.

Mrs. Marvin was married when eighteen years old. The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norton Marvin, and the wedding ceremony was caught by a moving picture man. Mr. Marvin, Sr., being President of a moving picture concern.

Miss Gilbert Weds Lieut. Timmins.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Vaughan Gilbert, daughter of Edward H. Gilbert, to Lieut. George H. Timmins of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, son of Mrs. Prescott Leonard of Groton, Mass., took place on Wednesday at the home of the bride's father in Ware, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Chase. The bride was unattended, and Stanley Cobb of Milton, Mass., acted as best man. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

Miss Hobley to Wed A. B. Cozzens.

Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley, U. S. A., announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Florence Adele Hobley, of 140 Eighty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, to Arthur Bancroft Cozzens of 427 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided.

MRS. McVICKAR'S DINNER.

Her Debutante Niece Assists in Receiving Guests at the Waldorf.

Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar of 8 East Thirty-seventh Street gave a dinner last night in the state apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria. Receiving with Mrs. McVickar was her niece, Miss Betty McVickar, a débutante of this season. The forty guests were seated at four tables, which were decorated with poinsettias, red carnations, and holly.

Some of the guests came in Russian costume, going later to the Russian costume ball at the Ritz-Carlton. There was dancing after the dinner.

The guests were Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mrs. Harriet Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. John Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earl Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Conte and Contessa E. del Sera, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel; also Shipley Jones, Frederic H. Betts, Dr. James F. Russell, Irving Pardee, Lloyd Warren, Frederick Juilliard, David Rogers, Edwin Bartlett, and Worthington Palmer of Albany.

Dances for Debutantes To-night.

Dances for débutantes will be the feature of this evening's entertainments.

Foxhall P. Keene will give a dance at Sherry's to-night for his niece, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor, the débutante daughter of Mrs. M. Keene Taylor.

Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock will also give a dance at Sherry's this evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary Cutting Cumnock.

Mrs. F. H. Vreeland and Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson will also entertain this evening at the Gotham with a dance for their débutante daughters, the Misses Marjorie Vreeland and May Farquhar Ferguson.

Mrs. Charles E. McCann of 4 East Seventy-seventh Street will also give a small dance at her residence to-night.

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr is another hostess who will entertain with a small dance at 68 West Fifty-first Street.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

NIGHT HEARING HELD ON WRIT FOR CHILD

Justice Ford Lets Mrs. Hevenor Keep Boy Till Alimony Application Comes Up.

SHE IS REHEARSING DAILY

Counsel Says Her Husband, Who Seeks Divorce, Gave Her No Money for Nine Weeks.

Because Mrs. Grace D. Hevenor had said she was rehearsing daily for a part in a play, and could not miss the rehearsal set for yesterday without incurring the anger of the management, Justice Ford of the Supreme Court had his chambers lighted up last night, and, donning his judicial robe, heard argument on a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Hevenor is being sued for divorce by her husband, Harvey H. Hevenor, a rich lumber merchant, for the second time. The first suit was started last January, but it collapsed.

The couple have a six-year-old boy, and Mr. Hevenor complained because the mother had taken him into another State. So the writ was sworn out to compel Mrs. Heyenor to produce him in court. The boy was on hand last night and sat on his mother's lap.

After hearing Mrs. Hevenor's story of how she had been mistreated by her husband and how he tried to strangle her and his little son, Justice Ford decided to let the mother keep the child because a hearing on a claim for alimony and counsel fees was to be held on Monday, and the Justice said that the custody of the child could be settled then.

Frederick B. McNish, counsel for Mrs. Hevenor, said that the charges made against his client had not been sustained by any facts so far presented by the papers in the case. Mr. McNish said that Mr. Hevenor tried to starve his wife and child for five weeks on one occasion and for nine weeks on another occasion.

"Mr. Hevenor doesn't deny this," said Mr. McNish, "and now he comes into this court and asks it to grant him favors."

Frederic S. Marsell, who appeared for Mr. Hevenor, said that his client was willing to support the child. Mr. McNish broke in to say that Justice Greenbaum had decided that Mr. Hevenor was not a proper custodian for the child. The counsel tried to argue all the points of the divorce case, but Justice Ford told them they would have to stick to the single issue of the custody of the child.

The little boy was closely watching the proceedings. He didn't understand them, but he knew that something was going on of vast interest to his mother and he hugged her and she held him as tight as she could.

Mr. McNish next said that his client had got an engagement on the stage in order to earn money enough to support her child, and then it came out that she was the niece of friends of his mother in Connecticut. It also came out that Mr. Hevenor had to supply his wife with $25 to pay the expenses of getting the boy to court. Mr. Marsell said that it would not be fair to burden Mr. Hevenor with this expense each time there were new hearings or proceedings. He asked Justice Ford to make the mother promise not to remove the child from the jurisdiction of the court pending the decision of the child's custody on Monday. The Justice smiled at this. He said he did not deem it necessary.

Reception for Rev. Wm. Sullivan.

Daniel A. Davis gave a reception last evening at his residence, 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, for the Rev. William Sullivan, the assistant Unitarian at All Souls' Church, and Mrs. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan, who came from Schenectady, was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, and two years ago became a Protestant. Mr. Davis invited 400 to meet the guest of honor. Mrs. Hamilton A. Davis of Morristown, Mr. Davis's daughter-in-law, assisted him in receiving. Mrs. Percy Mrs. Gornu, Mr. Hilliard, and Mr. Steele sang, and Mr. Dressler was at the piano. Many well-known people were among the guests.

Luncheon for Miss Walton.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, 204 Montague Street, Brooklyn, for Miss Florence Walton, the fiancée of her son, Frederick Wilder Bellamy, whose marriage is to take place on Jan. 8 in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Bellamy is to give his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's. The guests at the luncheon were Mrs. John J. Walton, Mrs. Alfred P. White, Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Mrs. William G. Low, Miss Low, Mrs. Robert Mallory, Mrs. George B. Hite, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Miss Goodwin, Miss Elizabeth B. Cutting, and Mrs. Henry F. Munroe.

Miss Elizabeth Swan Introduced.

Mrs. Thomas Sears Young gave a tea yesterday at her residence, 42 East Fifty-second Street, to introduce her niece, Miss Elizabeth F. Swan, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Swan of Woodside Farm, Oyster Bay, L. I. Mrs. Young, in black velvet, and Miss Swan, in white charmeuse, had receiving with them the Misses Caroline Young, Mary Alison Swan, and Julia Irvin, all cousins of Miss Swan, and also the Misses Elizabeth Black, Jane Haddock, Elinor Davies, and Katherine Schermerhorn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Don't Weaken" is the name of the new play by Walter Hackett which William A. Brady and George Broadhurst will bring into New York early next month. The cast so far selected includes Earle Brown, Josephine Brennan, Eleanor Hines, and Charles Lane.

Belle Story, a vaudeville singer who made her first appearance in New York just a year ago at Hammerstein's, was yesterday engaged by Charles Dillingham to appear in the leading role in his next musical comedy production.

Lydia Loupokowa, the Russian dancer, will be a feature at the Jardin de Danse on the roof of the New York Theatre under the direction of William Morris, commencing Jan. 5.

Blanche Ring returned to New York yesterday after a tour of sixteen weeks in "When Claudia Smiles." After the holidays she will resume her tour, and will appear in New York later in the season.

James K. Hackett, who is playing his third season in "The Grain of Dust," reached New York last night from the Middle West. Mr. Hackett will resume his tour Christmas night.

Neil Kenyon, a Scotch comedian, will begin a tour here under the direction of B. F. Keith's at the Colonial Theatre Jan. 5, the same day that Harry Lauder will commence his engagement at the Casino Theatre.

Oliver Morosco's production of "Help Wanted," with Henry Kolker featured, will open to-night in South Bend, Ind.

Next Tuesday afternoon the Actors' Church Alliance will give a Christmas party to its members to meet Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott and Cyril Maude and Margery Maude.

Paul Kerr has been engaged by the Shuberts for their coming production, "The Midnight Girl," which is being put into English form by Edward Paulton. The musical comedy is scheduled to open Jan. 15.

Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Liebler & Co. for $15,000 damages. Mr. Goodwin alleges, through his attorney, that a contract was entered into between Liebler & Co. and himself on May 6 last whereby he agreed to act for a season of fifteen weeks beginning last May at a salary of $1,000 a week. Liebler & Co., he says, failed to abide by the contract.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Quickly Relieves:—
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders,
and
CONSTIPATION

BISHOP OF NEVADA DEAD.

Rt. Rev. Henry Douglas Robinson Dies in St. Luke's Hospital.

The Right Rev. Henry Douglas Robinson, Episcopal Bishop of Nevada, died yesterday afternoon at 1:45 at St. Luke's Hospital from a complication if diseases. Bishop Robinson attended the General Convention of Protestant Episcopal Churches in this city last October, and while here suffered an attack of heart disease. He entered the hospital on Oct. 11 and because of a long illness from Bright's disease his recovery was despaired of. He was 53 years old. The funeral will be held to-morrow from the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Bishop Robinson was born in Lowell, Mass., March 15, 1860, the son of Alexander Douglas and Clara (Boate) Robinson. He was graduated from Racine (Wis.) College in 1884, and was later a graduate student at the University of Chicago. He married Florence Bruce of Racine on July 12, 1885, a year after his graduation from college. From 1885 to 1889 he was instructor in mathematics at the San Mateo (Cal.) Military Academy, and served as head master there from 1889 to 1900, when he became head of the Racine College Grammar School.

Bishop Robinson was ordained a deacon in 1886, and two years later became a priest. Since 1907 he had been Missionary Bishop of Nevada. He was a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, and was ex-President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Milwaukee.

DR. T. K. ABBOTT DEAD.

Had Been a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, 50 Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Dr. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, is dead.

The Rev. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott had been a Fellow of Trinity College since 1854. He was born in Dublin, March 26, 1829, and in 1859 married Caroline Kingsmill, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Kingsmill. He was graduated from Trinity College and later taught there for more than thirty years, 1867 to 1900.

He wrote many books, both religious and scientific, chief among them being "Sight and Touch," an attempt to disprove the Berkeleian theory of vision; "Elements of Logic," and "Elementary Theory of the Tides."

Thomas M. Peck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Thomas M. Peck, born here seventy-nine years ago, died at his house in Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday, from shock following a fracture of his hip on Saturday last, while leaving his bathtub. Mr. Peck made a fortune in the West during the thirty years he was a wholesale druggist in Grand Rapids. Later, after retiring from the business, he became associated with Col. Lacey of New Windsor in the purchase of lumber lands in the Everglades of Florida, in Michigan, and Washington, and their latest deal included thousands of acres in Canada. Mr. Peck gave $150,000 to establish a hall at Moody's Institute, Northfield. Mrs. Annie Post and Mis Kate Peck of New York are his sisters.

Jaime Reynes.

Jaime Reynes, founder and senior partner of Reynes Brothers & Co. of 69 Wall Street, died on Monday at his home, 137 West Seventieth Street, after a long illness. Mr. Reyes was born in Barcelona, Spain, in 1831, and came to New York when a young man. In 1860 he founded the banking and tobacco exporting firm which bears his name, and for thirty years has been the sole foreign agent for the tobacco monopoly for the Spanish Government. He also handled tobacco contracts for the French and Italian Governments for many years. Mr. Reyes was a member of the Catholic Club, the American Geographical Society, and a Director in the Guild of the Infant Saviour. He is survived by two sons, José Antonio and John, and three daughters, the Misses Mary, Anna, and Agnes.

John L. Stephens Dies at 75.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 18.—John L. Stephens died to-day at his home, Lone Oak. He was 75 years old and had resided here for more than thirty years. He was a brother of the late Benjamin D. Stephens of West Islip. He married the widow of William J. Fowler, who was the second daughter of Benjamin K. True, a well-known lawyer. Mrs. Fowler's daughter, Miss Harriet Fowler, married Dr. Sinclair Tousey of Manhattan. Mr. Stephens was a member of the Union Club of New York.

Trains Halted for Thomas Funeral.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—Funeral services for John W. Thomas, Jr., President of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, who died early yesterday of pleural pneumonia, took place here this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church. Several hundred employes from all over the system attended. At 2 o'clock, the hour of the services, work in the road's shops was suspended, trains were halted, and telegraph sounders hushed for five minutes.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN F. LADD, for thirty-seven years editor of The Vineland Journal, died at his home in Vineland, N. J., yesterday.

FREDERIC W. BUTLER, aged 47, died yesterday at his home, 117 East Ninth Street, Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Butler was prominent in fire insurance circles in New York and in Plainfield.

Mrs. SARAH FLETCHER TANTUM POWELL, widow of Edward W. Powell, for many years proprietor of a dry goods store on upper Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 170 Herkimer Street, from pneumonia. She had lived in Brooklyn since her birth seventy-five years ago.

HANS VON BRANDIS, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home, 174 Maujer Street, Brooklyn. When a young man he was drafted into the German army and served with distinction. In the Crimean war he joined the English army as a Second Lieutenant. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers and was in many battles under Gens. Grant, Siegel, and McClellan. He was promoted to First Lieutenant for bravery. Mr. von Brandis was born in Hamburg, Germany, eighty years ago.

MATHEW HUTCHINSON, Jr., a cigar manufacturer of 215 Pearl Street, died on Wednesday at his home, 3,601 Avenue I, Flatbush. He was born in this city in 1841 and was a member of the New York Volunteer Fire Department, being the last survivor of his engine company.

THOMAS FOY, a member of the Brooklyn Lodge B. P. O. Elks since 1885, being the seventh member elected, died Wednesday at his home, 112 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He had not missed a meeting of the Elks since his election.

WILLIAM G. BUTLER, for forty-two years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday from heart disease at his home, 1,128 Bedford Avenue. He was a Director in the Bushwick Building & Loan Society. Mr. Butler is survived by a widow, a son, and daughter.

Mrs. RUTH A. TARLETON, widow of Horace Tarleton, died on Monday at her home, 1,624 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, of hemphritis. She is survived by three sons and three daughters.

JAMES T. PITCHER, 80 years old, a civil war veteran, died on Wednesday at his home in Newark, N. J., He was a member of the Edward D. Morgan Post, G. A. R., of New York.

WILLIAM MARX, of the firm of Marx & Rawolle of 100 William Street, dealers in glycerine and varnish, is dead at his home, 41 Howard Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 59. He is survived by a widow and six daughters.

Dr. RICHARD G. P. DIEFFENBACH, one of the best known physicians of Newark, N. J., died Wednesday night at his home, 185 Huntingdon Street, at the age of 62. Death was caused by an apoplexy. Dr. Dieffenbach was Treasurer of the Newark German Hospital and also a member of the visiting staff. He belonged to several scientific and fraternal organizations. Dr. Dieffenbach is survived by a widow and a son.

Dr. GARY H. WOOD, formerly an Assemblyman from the Second District of Jefferson County, died at his home in Antwerp, N. Y., yesterday, aged 39. Death was due to Bright's disease.

GEORGE E. JOHNSON, aged 93, said to be the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died in Lynchburg, Va., yesterday. He had been a Mason seventy-three years.

ISAAC T. BROWN, an old resident of New York and son of the late Abram Brown, died on Tuesday at Brentwood, L. I. He was a veteran of the civil war.

PRESIDENT DINES CABINET.

First State Dinner of Administration Attended Also by Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The first state dinner of the Administration, as well as of the season, was given at the White House this evening, when the President and Mrs. Wilson entertained in honor of the Vice President and members of the Cabinet. In addition to the guests of honor and their wives, twenty friends of the Chief Executive were invited to Washington for this occasion.

President Garfield of Williams College, with Mrs. Garfield, and Prof. and Mrs. H. B. Fine of Princeton were among the out-of-town friends who remained to pass the night at the White House, as were Miss Anne Armstrong of Princeton and Miss David of New York.

The Marine Band played in the hall during the dinner, which was followed by a musicale in the East Room, when Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Armstrong, and Thomas De Coursey Ruth furnished the programme.

The dinner guests were the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, Secretary of the Treasury and Miss McAdoo, Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, the Attorney General, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield, Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson, and the secretary to the President.

Also Mr. and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCombs, President and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield, Prof. and Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, Col. and Mrs. William W. Harts, Mrs. William R. Hall, Miss Jones, Miss Anne Armstrong, Miss Marion David, Miss Wilson, Miss Eleanor Wilson, Miss Helen W. Bones, Robert Bridges, David B. Jones, Thomas D. Jones, Thomas De Coursey Ruth, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson.

The next state dinner, of which four are given each season, will take place Jan. 13, when the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps will be the guests of honor. The dinner to the Justices of the Supreme Court will be given Jan. 27 and that to the Speaker on Feb. 10.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, following a custom of many years, entertained at dinner this evening in compliment to Cardinal Gibbons. To meet the guest of honor were the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Edward Douglas White, Justice McKenna, Mgr. Russell of St. Patrick's Church, Washington; Senator Bacon, Senator Bulkeley, Senator Du Pont, Senator and Mrs. Cummins, Senator and Mrs. Oliver, Senator and Mrs. McLean, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Philip M. Sheridan, Mrs. T. Walter Williams, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Miss Mary Lee, Frank Munsey, and the father of the hostess, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis.

Mrs. Edward H. Ochen entertained at dinner to-day complimentary to Mrs. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War.

Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the former Ambassador to Germany, was at home this afternoon for the first time since returning to America. Dr. and Mrs. Hill have leased for the season the residence of ex-Senator and Mrs. Burrows, 1,408 Massachusetts Avenue, where she welcomed scores of old and new friends from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Hill was assisted by Mrs. Burrows, now the guest of Michigan friends; Mrs. Osborne, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, and Miss Walsh, the Misses Moore, daughters of the Solicitor of the State Department, with several additional friends. Mrs. Robert Lansing and Mrs. Victor Cushman presided in the tea room.

Volck Daughter Christened.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris B. Volck's baby daughter was christened yesterday afternoon at their residence, 157 East Eighty-first Street, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension officiating. Mr. Volck's mother, Mme. Da Gama, wife of the Ambassador from Brazil, was the godmother and Jabish Holmes, the father of Mrs. Volck, was the godfather. The child was christened Elise Bates Holmes Volck. Among those who attended the christening were Mrs. Jabish Holmes, Jay Holmes, Mrs. Robert Mallory, Mrs. and Miss James Munn, Miss Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Mertz, Dorothy Rennard, and Dorothy Gibb. Mrs. Gustave Touchard was at the tea table.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FARRAND—JONES.—On Wednesday, December 17th, by the Rt. Reverend the Bishop of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Max, youngest son of the late Samuel Farrand, to Beatrix Cadwalador, only daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

MEYER—LINTON.—On Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents in Pawtucket, R. I., Alice Gordon Linton to Ernst L. H. Meyer of Glens Falls, N. Y.

MINTZ—HAHN.—Miss Sadie Brutman Hahn married to Dr. Maurice E. Mintz, Dec. 17, 1913, by Rev. Herbert Kanarick.

TAYLOR—BRETZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bretz, "Stonehurst," Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion, to Lieut. Richard T. Taylor, Dec. 18, at San Francisco, Cal.

WILD—REDMOND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 9 P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. G. C. Houghton, D. D., John B. Wild and Mabel E. Redmond.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Dec. 17, 1913, at her home, 66 Montague St., Brooklyn, Eliza S., widow of Walter S. Allen, in her 84th year. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 20, from Spencer Memorial Church, Clinton, corner Remsen St., at 2 P. M.

BECKER.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, 1913, after a lingering illness, Mary (Wurtz) Becker. Remains at 78 Greenwich Av. on Friday. Funeral and interment at Callicoon Centre, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1913, Thomas Howard Benedict, beloved husband of Lydia J. Benedict, in his 57th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 776 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 19, at 8 P. M.

BERGH.—Entered into life eternal, Dec. 17, Elizabeth A., dearly beloved mother of the late Oscar Bergh and wife of the late Uriah Bergh of Gilboa, N. Y. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,226 Shakespeare Av., Friday, at 8:15 P. M. Interment at Gilboa, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

BOGERT.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 17, 1913, John Warren Bogert. Funeral at the Reformed Baptist Church on Friday, Dec. 19 on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at 2:28 P. M.

BOGERT—VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y. Members are requested to attend the funeral services of John Warren Bogert, (Fourth Company) from his late residence, 32 Clinton Ave., Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 19, 1913, on arrival of Lackawanna R. R. train, leaving Hoboken 2:28 P. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

BOWDOIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1913, at his residence, 30 Park Av., New York City, Georgia Sullivan Bowdoin, son of the late George L. and Fanny Sullivan Bowdoin, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BOWDOIN.—The Huguenot Society of America announces with deep regret the death of George S. Bowdoin, Esq., for many years Vice President of the Society for New York, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1913.

Members of the society are requested to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM JAY, President.

Mrs. JAMES M. LAWTON, Secretary.

BROWN.—Isaac T., aged 71 years, on Dec. 16, 1913, at Brentwood, L. I. Funeral services at 239 Lenox Av., Saturday, Dec. 20, 11 A. M.

BUTLER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 18, 1913, Frederic W., husband of Stella Sprague and son of Sarah Walbridge and the late Charles W. Butler, in his 48th year. Services at his late residence, 111 East Ninth St., Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet express train leaving foot of Liberty Street, New York City, (C. R. R. of N. J.) at 2 o'clock.

CAMERON.—William, aged 63, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., Friday, 10 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 16, 1913, Vara Chamberlain, (nee Smith,) beloved wife of Isaac S. Chamberlain. Funeral on Friday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M., from the residence of A. E. Chamberlain, at Jamesburg, N. J. Interment in Fernwood Cemetery.

DAYTON.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 17th inst., Edmund Elmendorn Dayton. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry D. Oliphant, 160 West State St., Trenton, N. J., on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Matawan, N. J.

DAVIS.—Henry Lewis Davis, son of the late George and Mary Ann Meacham Davis, suddenly, Wednesday, Dec. 17. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 20, 9:30 A. M., at Northminster Presbyterian Church, 141 West 103d St. Albany, Buffalo, and San Francisco papers please copy.

ELTING.—At her residence, 83 St. Nicholas Place, on Thursday, Dec. 18, Mrs. Mary Elting, nee O'Meara. Funeral on Saturday morning, Dec. 20. Requiem mass at Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, West 153d St., at 10 A. M.

FAUSER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary, widow of the late Nicholas Fauser; survived by two sons, William and Gustave M. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M. from her late residence, 81 St. John's Place. Interment Lutheran Cemetary.

FOUNTAIN.—Eupsemia A., daughter of the late Jotham P. and Eupsemia Paulding Fountain, on Dec. 17, at Lake George. Funeral services in Tarrytown

BASEBALL --- HOCKEY SEASON OPENS --- CAT SHOW --- BOXING --- FOOTBALL --- BASKET BALL

WHITE SOX BEAT GIANTS IN MANILA

Army and Navy Officers Give Banquet for Tourists—Off for Australia.

By JOHN J. McGRAW.
Manager of New York Giants.
Copyright, 1913, by John J. McGraw.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 18.—The baseball tourists bade farewell to Manila to-night, after a two days' visit, which was so filled with receptions of various kinds that baseball played only a small part each day. The celebration, which began as soon as we left shipboard yesterday morning, ended with a rousing send-off to-night, and every one in the party is loud in the praise of the inhabitants of the city. Manila will long be remembered by the tourists as the city which knows how to entertain.

Another banquet and another big ball in our honor were the principal entertainments of our last day here. The banquet was tendered us by the army and navy officers, and speeches were made by several of the officers and some of the tourists. Gen. J. Franklin Bell delivered the principal talk, and he congratulated us highly for our motives in carrying baseball to various countries of the earth, at the same time wishing us the greatest success for our tour. Ted Sullivan answered for the tourists, and he voiced the sentiments of all in the party in his high praise of the treatment we received during our short stay in Manila.

After the luncheon the entire party of tourists was taken to the Bilibid Penitentiary, where we witnessed the drill of 5,000 prisoners. It was a novel sight, and very interesting.

The heat wave, which caused us considerable discomfort yesterday, continued through the day, so the entire party purchased Manila hats and white flannel suits. Togged in our strange garb, we presented a far different picture leaving here to-night than we did in our overcoats and heavy suits when we left the States a few weeks ago.

A shower this afternoon brought some relief to the sweltering tourists, but it also interfered with our ball game. Rain fell while the game was being played, and Umpire Klem finally had to call the contest at the end of the seventh inning. The score at that time was 7 to 4 in favor of the White Sox. It was a disappointment to me that the Giants were not able to win one of the two games played here. Another good-sized crowd was on hand, in spite of the adverse weather conditions. The soldiers who did not see the game yesterday were on hand to-day. Umbrellas were much in evidence while the game was being played.

The reception committee which greeted us in the bay early yesterday morning again took charge of affairs at the conclusion of the game, and all the tourists attended a farewell banquet. Charles Derham, Chairman of the committee, later headed the party on its trip to the dock, where we went aboard ship again for another long trip. A great crowd was at the dock to bid us farewell, and we got a rousing send-off. It was a great visit all the way. Now for Australia!

HERZOG, REDS' MANAGER.

Former Giant Player Engaged for One Year by Cincinnati Club.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Charles Herzog, recently acquired in trade from the New York National League Club, was to-day selected as manager of the Cincinnati team for the season of 1914.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Directors it was announced that the question of the managership of the team had been left with President Herrmann, Secretary Stephens and Mr. Herzog. President Herrmann then announced that he and Herzog would meet immediately and attempt to come to an agreement whereby the latter would become manager of the team.

Henry to Coach Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 18.—John Henry, catcher of the Washington American League baseball team, was appointed coach of the Amherst hockey team to-night. Henry, who was graduated from Amherst in 1910, was prominent as a hockey player while in college.

Red Sox Release Mundy.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—William E. Mundy, who played first base for the Boston Americans during part of last season, was released to the Worcester New England League Club to-day. Mundy came to Boston from the Portsmouth (Va.) team. Announcement was made of the appointment of Dr. Charles E. Green as trainer of the Boston team.

Paskert Sued for $20,000 Damages.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—George H. Paskert, outfielder of the Philadelphia National League team, was sued for $20,000 damages by John Farry here late to-day. Paskert while driving his automobile on Oct. 28, struck Farry.

Seton Hall Beats Georgetown.

The Seton Hall College basket ball team defeated the Georgetown University quintet last night at South Orange, N. J., by the score of 24 to 20. The Georgetown team put up a hard game, but the big lead gained by Seton Hall in the first half proved too much to overcome. In the second half Georgetown, by excellent guard work, frustrated the attempts of their opponents to cage the ball several times. The line-up:

Seton Hall.	Position.	Georgetown.
Jones	Left forward	Shugrue
Somers	Right forward	Kelly
Flaherty	Centre	Waldron
McQuade	Right guard	Doherty
Nugent	Left guard	Foley

Substitutions—For Georgetown, Walsh for Shugrue. Goals from field—Jones, (2,) Flaherty, (2,) McQuade, Nugent, Kelly, (2,) Shugrue, (2,) Doherty. Goals from foul line—Flaherty, (12,) Waldron, (10,). Referee—F. J. Hill, St. Benedict's College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

New Water Basket Ball Game.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Water basket ball, a new game, which its inventors hope will become more popular than water polo because of its comparative lack of roughness, will be tried out to-morrow night at the Illinois Athletic Club's swimming meet with the Northwestern University team. The meet will open the local aquatic season, and is expected to give a line on the strength of the teams, each of which will meet Princeton during the Tigers' Western trip this Winter.

Dartmouth Wins from State.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 18.—The Dartmouth basket ball team defeated New Hampshire State College to-night 21 to 8.1

TENNIS MEN MEET TO-DAY.

Executive Committee of U. S. L. T. A. to Announce Ranking List.

The ranking of the leading men and women tennis players in the United States will be determined to-night at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. Not only will the Ranking Committee announce to the officials of the National Association its findings and ask for an indorsement of the three months of work it has accomplished, but the various committees appointed last Winter will hand in their reports.

The task of tabulating the players according to their playing abilities has been in the hands of the Ranking Committee, consisting of George Adee, Chairman; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Miles C. Charlock. The report will be completed in time to present to the Executive Committee. While no intimation has been allowed to escape as to the positions of the first ten players on the roll of honor, it is generally understood that Maurice E. McLoughlin of California, the national champion, will head the list, with R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia second, William J. Clothier, another Philadelphia racquet wielder and a former champion, is conceded third place, and William M. Johnston, the brilliant Pacific Coast schoolboy, will probably be placed in order named.

The Committee on Footfaults, consisting of Harold H. Hackett, Chairman; Karl H. Behr, and William J. Clothier, will hand in its report, and it is understood that there will be no recommendation made that will interfere fundamentally with the existing laws on the subject. It is probable that a stricter interpretation and closer officiating will be advocated. The question of footfaults has agitated tennis circles for several years, but the calling of faults by P. A. B. Valle of New Zealand while at Newport last Summer brought the matter to a head.

Some drastic measure will probably be recommended regarding the standing of amateurs. At the last annual meeting of the National Association, President Robert D. Wrenn appointed a committee to clear the atmosphere. It has been asserted that too much laxity has been allowed in paying traveling expenses and hotel bills of those players whose presence in a tournament is desired. Other charges were made that players materially benefited by entering important tournaments. The report of this committee, with the others, will not be announced until the annual meeting next February, but the ranking list will be announced as soon as approved by the Executive Committee.

GOTHAM OFFICERS NAMED.

Latest Organization in Athletic Club Field Will Build New House.

Announcement was made last night by the promoters of the newly organized Gotham Athletic Club of the names of the officers who have been tentatively selected to look after the interests of the thousand subscribers to the organization at the present time. Included in the list sent out by James Hutchinson, the moving spirit in the enterprise, are the names of the following: President—Andrew A. Russell; Vice President—Lionel Hastings; Treasurer—Edgar Distelhorst; Secretary—John Hogan; Attorney—Calvin Vos.

It was denied that the club has secured a lease on the old New York Athletic Club building, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and investigation developed the fact that the new organization has two sites in view, on either of which it is the intention of the sponsors for the club to build a new clubhouse, seven stories high, which will be ready for occupancy within six months' time. It is their further intention to secure a ground for track and field games on which the athletes who may become identified with the club will find proper means for making the club a power in various sports.

After investigation by the promoters of the new club of the premises formerly occupied by the Winged Foot club, and more recently made use of by the Health Department of the city, it was found that the old athletic club arrangements had been so changed about as to make it next to impossible to get them back to their former condition without a great expenditure of money, which could be better spent in other directions.

The officials of the new club deny that C. R. Gensiinger, who has been associated with the formation of similar enterprises in cities in the West, is in any way identified with the Gotham Athletic Club. It is stated 1,000 members have already been secured at what is stated to be a purely nominal entrance fee.

CLUB SQUASH TOURNEY.

Harvard and Heights Casino Win from Princeton and Columbia.

Harvard and Brooklyn Heights Casino won the second round of the Inter-University Club squash tennis tournament yesterday. The Crimson team defeated Columbia players on the Harlem Club courts by 6 matches to 1, while Heights Casino triumphed over the Princeton Club 4 matches to 1.

In the contest between Harvard and Columbia, Arthur L. Marvin was the only player to win for the Blue and White. He defeated E. E. Whitman, a strong Crimson racquet wielder, two in three games by the scores of 8—15, 18—17, 15—11. Marvin was strange to the courts in the opening game, but once he familiarized himself with it he showed much of his old-time dash and brilliancy. Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, of Harvard, the former champion, scored an easy victory over R. E. Wigham, while W. H. Y. Mackett maintained his form in the match with H. G. Bulkley. Both matches were won in straight games.

Only five matches were played in the Heights Casino-Princeton series. S. H. Bird saved his team from a blank score by winning from J. H. Williams of the Heights Casino, all the matches were decided in straight games, George Abbott and A. J. Cordier of the Brooklyn organization being particularly effective against their opponents. The summary:

Harvard, 6; Heights Casino, 1.

L. du Pont, Irving, Harvard, defeated H. S. Keeler, Columbia, 6—15, 15—9, 15—12; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, defeated H. G. Bulkely, Columbia, 15—4, 15—8; F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated Lyle D. Mahan, Columbia, 15—12, 18—15; E. Taylor, Harvard, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15—12, 15—9; Arthur L. Marvin, Columbia, defeated E. E. Whitman, Harvard, 8—15, 18—17, 15—11; Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, Harvard, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15—6, 15—4; G. F. Weatherbury, Harvard, defeated R. White, Columbia, by default.

Heights Casino, 4; Princeton, 1.

S. H. Bird, Princeton, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—9; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated H. C. Shern, Princeton, 15—12, 15—4; George Abbott, Heights Casino, defeated R. Ely, Princeton, 15—0, 15—4; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated C. S. Barr, Princeton, 15—0, 15—3; R. E. F. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated J. Taylor, Princeton, 15—6, 15—6.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

The third round of the handicap English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy was reached last night when two games were decided. In the first, in which each was handicapped at seventy-five points, E. Ridgeway defeated F. O'Neil by the score of 300 to 241. In the second game were William Downs and E. Waldron, the former, with the aid of his handicap, finally winning by the score of 300 to 243. Downs received a handicap of 150 points, while his opponent was allotted seventy-five.

Sutton to Play Hoppe.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—George Sutton to-night accepted an offer of Willie Hoppe for a 1,500 point 18.2 billiard match for $1,000 a side. Sutton challenged Hoppe for a game for $250, but the champion insisted on the larger game. It will be played in Chicago next February.

McComb Sells Rowsley Kennels.

The announcement was made yesterday of the sale of the famous Rowsley Kennels at Ardsley, N. Y. The sale was made by the Real Estate Management Company for J. Scott McComb, but the name of the purchaser was withheld.

CUBS TAMPERING WITH JOE TINKER

President Ebbets Gives Out Correspondence with President of Chicago Club.

The Tinker case in Cincinnati has developed a lively war of words between President Ebbets of Brooklyn and President Murphy of Chicago. Yesterday President Ebbets gave out the communications which passed between him and Murphy in relation to the case, and it shows that Mr. Ebbets made it emphatic to Mr. Murphy that he should keep his hands off Tinker. Evidently Mr. Murphy has not followed the advice and has been talking to Tinker with the object of landing him back with the Cubs.

Mr. Ebbets stated yesterday that when the sale was made he notified Mr. Murphy in the following telegram: "Have purchased the release of Tinker. Please do not confer with him."

Mr. Ebbets then received the following reply from Mr. Murphy: "Your telegram received, and I commend you on your enterprise. You need not fear that I will have anything to say to Tinker. He will greatly aid the Brooklyn Club."

On Saturday, Dec. 13, Mr. Ebbets again wired Murphy: "Reported that you are quoted as saying: 'If Cincinnati gives me permission, I will start negotiations with Tinker right away. You wired me on the 15th: 'You need have no fear that I will have anything to say to Tinker.' Thus you, as well as other baseball authorities, recognize the validity of the deal. Now, if you are correctly quoted, then you are violating the National League constitution, because Tinker belongs to the Brooklyn Club. Please keep your hands off."

In addition to this telegram, Mr. Ebbets wrote to Murphy requesting that he meet and tell Tinker that the Chicago Club could not secure his services, and that Ebbets had stated that Tinker was the property of the Brooklyn Club and was not for sale or trade at any price. Murphy replied by letter that he had not seen Tinker and had no intention of conferring with him. He denied that he was responsible for the statements attributed to Tinker, but wrote that he was ready and willing to arrange a deal with either Brooklyn, Cincinnati, or any other club that could establish a claim to Tinker with a view to securing the services of the shortstop.

Mr. Ebbets has also written to Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League, notifying him of the trade, and has also forwarded the original agreement which was drawn up between Mr. Ebbets and Mr. Herrmann.

Mr. Ebbets was asked yesterday if it was true that Tinker was coming to Brooklyn to confer with him about the purchase, and he stated that the Brooklyn Club would wait until the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Club had taken final action on Tinker's case before the Brooklyn Club consulted him. It was expected that the Cincinnati Club would dispose of the case at its meeting yesterday, but last night Mr. Ebbets had received no word from it.

It is evident that President Ebbets has taken it for granted that Mr. Murphy has been trying to persuade Tinker to hold out against the Brooklyn Club. Tinker has a home in Chicago, and his two boys are at school there. Mr. Murphy has evidently used this as an argument for the shortstop to reject the Brooklyn berth and try to land with the Cubs. As all baseball is contrary to baseball ethics, Mr. Murphy is in the right way to get into trouble if he has been trying to dissuade Tinker from going to Brooklyn.

Baseball men believe that there is not a chance of Brooklyn looking on this proposition, because it is the most flattering offer that has ever been made to a baseball player. If Tinker comes here he is assured of $10,000 on the start, and, with his salary, which will probably be at least $7,000, he will get $17,000, the biggest price which any ballplayer has received this season. Tinker may like Chicago, but the chances are he likes money more.

Henry Fabian, the groundkeeper of the Giants, who succeeded the late John Murphy as landscape gardner of the Polo Grounds, predicted that Louis made a bad move in letting Konetchy get away. Fabian formerly was the groundkeeper at St. Louis, and knows the Cardinals from the ground up. He says: "Konetchy will be playing big league ball when Miller, Wilson, and all the rest have been relegated to the minors. I don't see how the Cards have improved themselves in the least. When a manager has a star of the first water he should hold onto him, and Huggins had this kind of a star in Konetchy.

Fabian has gone to St. Louis, where he will remain until Feb. 1, when he will go to Marlin Springs to put Emerson Park in shape for the Spring practice of the Giants. Fabian has established himself with the New York Club for the manner in which he changed the baseball diamond into a first-class gridiron for the army and Navy game. Fabian will be back here late in the Spring to get the Polo Grounds in shape for the season's opening.

The first important baseball function of President John K. Tener of the National League will come on Jan. 5, when the annual meeting of the National Commission will be held in Cincinnati. At that time a Chairman will be elected. August Herrmann, who is now Chairman, is a candidate for re-election, and it is not unlikely that there will be some opposition to him on account of the Tinker squabble.

At this meeting the commission will listen to the arguments of President Dave Fultz of the Players' Fraternity. As Mr. Tener went through the Brotherhood war himself, it is expected that he will be well qualified to hear this case.

A committee on the playing rules will also be appointed. This committee will decide on the future of the "Cincinnati base hit." While this hit will probably be retained, the rule will be so modified that it will eliminate the present objectionable features of it. The balk rule also be more definitely designated. The Federal League will also occupy the attention of the commission.

According to a dispatch sent out from Chicago last night, Joe Tinker, the $25,000 shortstop, who is just now attracting more attention than the Mexican war, has agreed to meet President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club in Indianapolis next Sunday and sign his Brooklyn contract. It is believed that Tinker has received assurance that the Cincinnati Board of Directors will ratify his sale, according to the agreement made by Mr. Herrmann with President Ebbets. Mr. Ebbets would say nothing about the reported meeting last night.

George Stovall, the former leader of the St. Louis Browns, who has cast his fortunes with the Federal outlaw league, is now on the Pacific Coast. Stovall has been accused of trying to recruit players from the Pacific Coast League for the "Feds," but he stated yesterday that the new league did not intend to recruit any players who have already signed contracts with clubs of organized baseball.

Justice Mahoney Honored.

A testimonial banquet was tendered to Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney last night at the New York Athletic Club in honor of his accession to the bench of the Court of General Sessions, and was participated in by more than 100 men well known in the athletic and political world, among whom were Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Thomas W. Churchill, Judge Mulqueen, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, all the Judges of the City Court and General Sessions, Judge Donnelly, Judge Stapleton, Matthew P. Halpin, Paul Pilgrim, P. J. Walsh, Commissioner Rice, and many others.

James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union was the toastmaster, and he paid a tribute to Justice Mahoney, whose career, both athletically and in the political world, he reviewed. Justice Mahoney a few years ago was one of America's best all-around athletes, and the champion high jumper, as well as an excellent tennis player.

BRICKLEY IS CAPTAIN.

Great Drop Kicker Chosen to Lead Crimson Football Eleven Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 18.—The Harvard 'Varsity football team met this evening to elect its 1914 captain, the successful candidate being Charles E. Brickley of Everett, Mass., whose drop kicking has been a feature of the Crimson's big games for the past two years. The news of the election was given out at the banquet of the graduates in celebration of Harvard's successes on the gridiron for the last two years. This was held at the new Harvard Club, where forty players received their championship footballs and the alumni listened to patriotic speeches and an address by P. D. Haughton, the head coach.

Capt. Brickley has made a wonderful record as a football player at Cambridge. He has been on the freshmen a year and on the 'Varsity two years, in this time scoring 245 points, 102 of which have been made on 34 goals from the field. Twenty-four of these goals have been kicked in 'Varsity games. In 1912 Brickley defeated Dartmouth by his kicking and last Fall scored the only points the Crimson produced against both Princeton and Yale.

Brickley has scored eighteen touchdowns in two years for the 'Varsity, and from every standpoint is about the most valuable member of the eleven. Besides being proficient on the gridiron, Harvard's new captain is a very good baseball player, although he has not yet played on the 'Varsity team. However, he is a member of the track team. He has a shot-putting record of 41 feet, and in the running broad jump can clear very nearly 22 feet.

Two years ago at the trials for the Olympic games he led the field in the running hop, step, and jump with 41 feet 5 inches, and accompanied the team to Sweden. Brickley played football at Everett High School and at Phillips Exeter Academy before entering Harvard. He always has been a good student, and to-day holds one of the hardest Harvard scholarships to earn. His brother, Jeremiah William F. Brickley of Everett, and his brother, George Brickley, is a member of the Philadelphia Athletics. Harvard's new leader is very popular and is a member of many of the most prominent clubs at college.

YALE ROWING POLICY.

Nickalls and Gianinni to be Active Coaches—Armstrong a Diplomat.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—Official announcement was made to-day at Yale of the policy to be followed by the recently selected triumvirate of crew coaches, Richard Armstrong, '05 S, who was appointed as resident graduate in charge of rowing, "will act largely as an organizer, or diplomat, and will probably not take an active part in the coaching. His position will be graduate manager rather than active coach. The actual coaching will be done by Guy Nickalls, the English coach, assisted by C. E. Gianini of New York."

In this connection it is explained that Nickalls, with Gianinni, believes in fitting the stroke to the material in hand rather than in attempting to teach something impossible, and is not, therefore, "prejudiced in favor of the English stroke." The belief is expressed that the combination will prove vastly superior to any single coach, as it will combine "the advantage of hyper-professional experience with graduate control."

Harvard Turns Down Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—The Tigers have been temporarily balked in their attempt to arrange a triangular regatta for next Spring on Lake Carnegie at Princeton by Harvard's declination to participate in it. Princeton has rowed at Cambridge for two years, and the Princetonians were anxious to have Harvard row here in their turn. An invitation was extended, but they declined to come, and it has caused some disappointment here. It was to be a triangular race on May 9, with either Pennsylvania or Columbia as the third entry. It is probable now that, in case Harvard holds to her declination, a triangular race will include Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Princeton on May 9. The Faculty Committee has not formally sanctioned the race between Cornell, Princeton, and a third party, possibly Yale, proposed for May 23 at Ithaca, but it is almost certain to meet with no objection.

CURLING SEASON PLANS.

Several International Matches to be Played at Van Cortlandt Park.

Officers for the coming year were elected and a schedule for the playing season drafted at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand National Curling Club of America, held at the Caledonian Club. Following the election the arranging of the dates took place and these were adjusted to the entire satisfaction of those present, many of whom were out-of-town representatives. Several up-State towns and Canadian towns where the game is fostered were represented.

Two local men, Frank Dykes and Andrew Gillies, prominent in curling circles, were unanimously re-elected to office. Dykes retains the Secretaryship and Gillies the Treasurership. The other officers elected were R. S. Emmet, Schenectady, President; Alexander Fraser, New York, First Vice President; D. M. Johnson, Utica, N. Y., Second Vice President.

The opening will be celebrated at Van Cortlandt Park on Jan. 3 with the playing of the annual matches between the North vs. South of Scotland for the Dairymple medals, and will conclude on Feb. 10 at Montreal, Canada, where the international matches for the Gordon Medal are scheduled.

Van Cortlandt Park, the home of local curlers, drew the largest portion of dates, getting three of the regular dates, in addition to a number of open events to be arranged, with suitable weather.

The international match this year goes to Canada, which, according to the agreement between the Americans and Canadians, alternates annually. It was held last year at Boston. Seven cities will send teams to the Canadian rinks in quest of the title. Boston proposes to use six rinks, Schenectady will operate on three; Utica will have six; St. Andrews, two, and the Caledonian Club of this city, the Thistle Club of Canada, and the Jersey City Club will use one rink each.

This will be the forty-seventh year of the playing of the game under organization in America. During the week of Jan. 6 Van Cortlandt Park will be the scene of the championship club matches for the Mitchell Medal, in which eight clubs will be represented.

The schedule for the season as adopted at the meeting follows:

Jan. 3.—North vs. South of Scotland Dalrymple Medal, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

Week of Jan. 6.—Championship club match, Mitchell Medal, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

Week of Jan. 12.—Championship rink match, Gordon Medal, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Jan. 24.—Scots vs. Americans, John P. Paterson Medal, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

Jan. 26 to Feb. 7.—Scots vs. other nationalities, place undecided.

Feb. 2.—Utica cup match, open to clubs other than curling clubs in the vicinity of New York, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

Week of Feb. 16.—International match, Gordon Medal, at Montreal, Canada.

Interstate Match.—New York vs. New Jersey, place and time to be announced later.

Columbia Fencers in Tie.

The junior and senior fencing teams at Columbia are deadlocked in a tie at five points all in the interclass fencing tournament that is being contested in the university gymnasium. A. N. Clough, 1914, and L. H. F. Mouquin, 1915, members of last year's intercollegiate championship team, fought out a stirring bout yesterday afternoon, Clough winning by five touches to four. Mouquin later defeated W. Shumway by five touches to four. C. C. Contreras, 1915, one of the most promising candidates for the 'Varsity team, who surprised the gallery by defeating Clough early the week, succumbed to Shumway in the final bout.

Ridge and Mohr Draw.

Danny Ridge of the east side and Walter Muhr of Harlem fought ten rounds to a draw in the main event of last night's show at the Postman Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The boys were good mixers all the way, first one and then the other showing to advantage. Neither scored a knockdown, and they were battling as hard at the finish as in the opening round.

TIGERS WIN FIRST HOCKEY OF SEASON

Baker's Great Skating Brings Princeton 8 to 3 Victory Over St. Paul's School.

Ice hockey received a splendid send-off for the season last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, when the teams representing Princeton University and St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., raised the curtain on the competitive side of the game in a contest which showed the collegians the eventual victors by a score of 8 goals to 3, after two periods of twenty minutes each.

The long lapse of inactivity by the adherents of the sport warranted an outpouring such as is usually witnessed when these teams show here. Every available vantage spot was taken by the time the first whistle blew, and from that time on to the end the rooters for the two sevens had their time well occupied vieing in trying to make the greater amount of noise.

Unusual interest was manifest in the game, as Princeton is the holder of the intercollegiate championship, while the St. Paul's lads are the leaders among the preparatory schoolboys. As against the teams each showed on the ice last season, the Tigerlewd contingent was represented by four of its championship team, while the Concord lads nominated only two of the team who showed to good advantage last year.

As was expected when it came to scoring it was Hobey Baker against the field, as that sensational player tallied six of the eight goals obtained by his side. It was he who started the St. Paul's lads onward defeat as he accounted for the first three tallies, while the fourth made by him in the first period was flanked by counts by Sharpless and Henriques for the opposition.

It was Baker, Baker, Baker, in nearly every scrimmage, and his cyclonic rushes and Rexfordian turning guile filled the eyes of those who had never before seen this wonderful individual player make a carry of the rubber. Time and again his mates were screaming for possession of the disk, in control of the Tiger rover, but he either failed to hear, the desire to tally was too strong for him to relinquish his carry of the rubber.

That he did not easily run his team's score well up into double figures was due to the really clever cage work of Schall, who kept out some well-directed shots which had plenty of speed. Winants, the Princeton goal man, had his work cut out at times, and several times checking the cannonading the schoolboys directed his way.

As a general thing, however, the latter aggregation showed a lack of skating practice, and failed to maintain the pace set them by the elusive Baker. When the schoolboys had the puck in hand they developed a laxity of good stick work, and appeared to be unable to make the carries which result from proper preliminary work. They showed a lamentable lack of direction time and again, and although they hurled shots a-plenty at the Princeton cage there was but much occasion for worry on Winants's part.

The game had progressed for nearly five minutes before a tally was made. The forwards had coursed up and down the ice in futile fashion, time and again, before R. Peacock was enabled to make a place to Baker, which resulted in a tally from an angle. Following this the St. Paul's lads kept Winants busy diverting shots, none of which was effective. Princeton's second count came through the medium of a pretty bit of team play, in which the forward line bowled the rubber to St. Paul's lee.

There was a pick-out from behind the cage, which was gobbled up by Baker, who shot the count in nonchalant fashion. For St. Paul's, Brune and Gould made some capital carries, which failed to get the disk beyond the goal line at point. The latter left his position and raced up through a clear field, with Emmons in attendance. The latter made a fine shoot, which was kept out by a particularly good stop. Morgan made a lift to the face of the Tiger cage, but Winants turned it aside.

Baker contributed at the end of a series of carries one spectacular run, which resulted in tallying his third successive goal after 15:24 of play. Morgan, the St. Paul's left wing, shot to Winant's feet, and after a capital scrimmage Sharpless was enabled to tally the schoolboys' fleeting goal. The rubber had only again been faced off when Baker contributed another of his rink runs, which resulted in his fourth count of the period.

Some pretty team play by St. Paul's aided in their cornering of another goal shortly before time call. Henriques poking the puck through. The St. Paul boys braced up at this stage, but had waited too long in their endeavors at tieing the score, although they made shot after shot during the final minute of play.

The schoolboys showed too much concern for team play beginning the second period and lost the rubber when individual effort by any one of the forwards seemed likely to be productive of a goal. R. Peacock got possession and carried the rubber to St. Paul's cage, where Baker was enabled to drive it through. The play from that stage to the halfway mark was full of exciting periods. Sharpless made a tally for the Concord boys, which was the last they achieved.

From midway during the half to the end, Baker was in the heat of every scrimmage, and aided in the scoring of the next three goals by his side, two of which were caged by Kuhn and Kilner, with the final score 8 to 3 in favor of the collegians. The line-up and summary:

St. Paul's.	Position.	Princeton.
Schall	Point	Winants
Schreiber	Point	R. Peacock
Gould, Young	Cover point	Emmons
Brune	Right wing	Kuhn
Morgan	Left wing	K. Peacock
Henriques	Centre	Kilner
Sharpless	Rover	Baker

First period—First goal made by Baker, Princeton, in 4:51; second goal made by Baker, Princeton, in 11:17; third goal made by Baker, Princeton, in 15:24; fourth goal made by Sharpless, St. Paul's, in 17:12; fifth goal made by Baker, Princeton, in 18:03; sixth goal made by Henriques, St. Paul's, in 18:43.

Second period—Seventh goal made by Baker, Princeton, in 1:32; eighth goal made by Sharpless, St. Paul's, in 10:00; ninth goal made by Baker, Princeton, in 11:22; tenth goal made by Kuhn, Princeton, in 16:00; eleventh goal made by Kilner, Princeton, in 19:20.

Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Malley Wall, and Gus Hornfeck. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

Central Y. M. C. A. Penalized.

J. W. MacPhee, secretary of the Field Club Soccer League of New York and New Jersey, yesterday made public the decision of the Executive Committee to penalize the team which represents the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn for playing a member who was ineligible under the rules of the league. The player in question was Frank G. Danielson, at one time the star player for Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, later a player for the Brooklyn Football Club, last season and part of this with the Centrals, and now in Sweden. It appears that Danielson also played last season with the Jersey Athletic Club of Jersey City, which belongs to the National League, and signed a professional blank.

Kennedy is Cortlandt 1857
Hats for Dress, Business, Travel, Sports, &c.
Christmas Styles
A Dollar Saved!
American Velours, $1.50
Imported Velours, $4.00
Sash Band Felts, $1.00
Tweed Hats, $1.00

Flexible Derbies
Self-Conforming
$1.00 and $2.00, worth $3.00 and $4.00
The Smartest Hats You Ever Saw.
Christmas Silk Hats, $4.00
Artistic Styles, Flat or Curled Brim.

CITY A. C. BOXING.

Surprise Came in Defeat of L. C. Boydick in 108-Pound Class.

The semi-final and final bouts of the amateur boxing tournament at the City Athletic Club were contested last night with the real surprise of the evening's proceedings being the defeat of L. C. Boydick, the Boston boxer, who made an auspicious debut in the preliminary rounds by a record knockout. He was looked upon as the almost sure winner in the 108-pound class, but in the opening bout struck a tartar in G. Carroll of the Ozanams, who gave him a sound trouncing for three rounds and gained the judges' decision.

Carroll in turn, after fighting himself out and injuring his hand, lost the final bout to S. Diamond of the Pastime A. C. P. Franchine of the Sunset Athletic Club was the class among the 115-pound boys and won both his bouts. In the first semi-final he got the judges' decision after three fast rounds with J. Foley of the Ozanams. Foley proved a worthy opponent and made the winner show all he had in order to win. There was but one loser between the two, but the clean-cut work of Franchine stood out above that of Foley.

W. Smith of the Bronx Church House, although he showed himself to be above the average type of amateur boxer and won both his bouts, came in for some disfavor by the spectators for his dominating attitude. In his first bout he had all he could do to win from W. Jelenko in a four-round session. Smith fouled Jelenko in the second round, and after a short intermission when the physician made an examination he was permitted to continue, but appeared weak. Summary of the bouts:

108-Pound Class. Semi-final Bouts.—First Bout—G. Carroll, Ozanam A. C., defeated L. C. Boydick, Walnut A. C., Boston, three rounds, judge's decision. Second Bout—S. Diamond, Pastime A. C., defeated J. Foley, Ozanam A. C., three rounds, judge's decision. Final Bout.—P. Franchine, Sunset A. C., defeated G. Fyfe, New West Side A. C., three rounds, judge's decision.

115-Pound Class. Semi-final Bouts.—First Bout—W. A. McLean, West Harlem A. C., defeated J. Halpin, Ozanam A. C., four rounds, judge's decision. Second Bout—P. Franchine, Sunset A. C., defeated J. Foley, Ozanam A. C., three rounds, judge's decision. Final Bout.—P. Franchine, Sunset A. C., defeated W. A. McLean, West Harlem A. C., four rounds. Referee's decision.

125-Pound Class. Semi-final Bouts.—First Bout—W. A. McLean, West Harlem A. C., defeated J. Carroll, Ozanam A. C., one round, bout stopped. Second Bout—J. McKelvie, Pastime A. C., defeated W. Schwinger, unattached, three rounds. Referee's decision. Final Bout—W. Schwinger, Pastime A. C., defeated W. A. McLean, West Harlem A. C., four rounds. Referee's decision.

135-Pound Class. Semi-final Bouts.—First Bout—W. Smith, Jr., Bronx Church House, defeated W. Jelenko, Oakdale A. C., four rounds. Judges' decision. Second Bout—J. Mauro, West Harlem A. C., defeated C. Twersky, unattached, two rounds. Referee's decision. Final Bout—W. Smith, Jr., Bronx Church House, defeated J. Mauro, West Harlem A. C., one round. Referee's decision.

"SAPPER" O'NEILL WINS.

English Lightweight Outpoints Halsband at Atlantic Garden A. C.

"Sapper" O'Neill, the English lightweight, after three months of waiting for a bout, made his American debut at the Atlantic Garden A. C. last night and decisively outpointed Fred Halsband, another English boxer, who has been appearing at local clubs for several months. O'Neill was scheduled to box Young Brown of the east side, but the latter sent word yesterday to the club management that he had injured his hand while training and was unable to go on.

O'Neill showed himself a shifty and clever boxer, and hit his opponent almost at will. He did all the leading, and most of his punches went true to the mark, the result being that Halsband's face was badly bruised when he climbed from the ring. Halsband is of more rugged physique than O'Neill, and was able to take the storm of punches without showing any signs of distress. He was hardly of the calibre to bring out O'Neill's full ability as a boxer, but the latter left the impression that he was lacking in punching power.

A straight left jab at the long range and a stiff right uppercut during the clinches kept Halsband on the receiving end practically all the way. Halsband discovered early that O'Neill was too shifty so he took his chances on long swings, which went wild every time. O'Neill left the ring without a mark.

In the final bout of the night, O'Neill discarded boxing tactics and mixed with Halsband while they stood toe to toe. Halsband refused to give ground, and the pair pounded away at each other throughout the three minutes. Both boys weighed 136 pounds ring side.

In the semi-final Frankie Niel of the west side and Harry Steele of Lindenhurst, L. I., went six rounds to a draw.

LORE AND PETERS DRAW.

Lightweights of West Side Clash in Ring at Olympic A. C.

Johnny Lore and Dick Peters, lightweights of the west side, came together at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem last night after several months of debating about supremacy, and the contest resulted in a draw. The bout was full of action all the way, and kept the crowd, which filled the Harlem Club house, in an uproar. The ringside weights were 135½ pounds for Lore and 133 pounds for Peters.

Lore did most of the forcing in the early rounds, but Peters's skill as a boxer enabled him to stand off his more rugged opponent. Peters continually drove in straight left jabs as Lore rushed in and beat the latter to the punch. He was also effective with an overhand right swing, but he used this punch only a few times. Lore got in many effective blows to the stomach while at close range. At the end of the sixth round Lore had a slight lead over his opponent as a result of his continued aggressiveness, but during the closing rounds he did less rushing, and Peters was able to even the score. The boys made a hurricane finish in the closing chapter, but it was not enough to swing the verdict in either's favor. Peters left the ring with a bruise under his left eye.

The semi-final, which brought together Mike Burke and young Joh, had an early finish. Burke was too strong and clever for his opponent and put over a knockout punch in the third round.

CAT AWARDS FAIL TO PLEASE OWNERS

Exhibitors at the Atlantic C. C. Show Display Disapproval of Judges' Work.

There was some dissatisfaction over the awards at the second day's judging of the Twelfth Annual Championship Show of the Atlantic Cat Club yesterday in the Belvedere of the Astor Hotel. The exhibitors were divided into two factions, and many expressions of disapproval of the judging were heard. In one instance Mrs. D. E. Connelly protested against the transfer of her cat from one class to another. A special meeting of the Cat Fanciers' Association was called and the protest was sustained. According to the by-laws of the association, the action of the management should carry with it a suspension of six months, but no punishment was meted out to the officials.

Mrs. George J. Gilmore, whose short-haired neuter, Quaker Boy, was aw

TALES OF POKER WITH LEGISLATORS

New Haven Road Employe Said to Have "Lost" Large Sums Frequently.

HAD ROOM IN BOSTON HOTEL

Refuses to Answer Questions at Public Service Board Inquiry—Queer Jobs of Other Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Among the developments of the Public Service Commission's inquiry into the "general expense" account of the New Haven Railroad under the former administration was testimony, or rather questioning, about alleged poker games at a hotel, in which members of the Legislature are said to have participated, and which, it is declared, were conducted under the direction of a man in the employ of the road.

Henry E. Bowden testified that he was employed at the State House by Attorney Russell of New Haven, his duties consisting principally of "keeping track of things at committee hearings and watching the calendar." He reported every morning to Mr. Russell, who fixed his compensation. He is described on the vouchers as "investigator in law department." His pay this year has been $1,050.

Commissioner Anderson brought out the fact that Mr. Bowden also gathered the sentiment of legislators on Beacon Hill and reported to Mr. Russell, but witness said he very rarely discussed New Haven matters with members of the Legislature.

Attorney Hill, representing a Boston newspaper, said it was reported that during the Winter there was a poker game in Mr. Bowden's room, in which members of the Legislature participated, and asked if the report were true.

"Not in my room," was Bowden's answer, but he would not speak further on the matter.

Chairman MacLeod made a guarded statement to the effect that even if Mr. Hill brought out the fact that legislators participated in such a poker game, it would not be a startling revelation or novelty.

Mr. Hill said that the rumor was current that a "tolerably continuous" poker game went on in the room of the witness at the hotel, and that money was won by legislators with a frequency, and to an amount that "suggests at least that the money was not entirely won through chance."

Mr. Bowden refused to answer Mr. Hill's questions about the popularity of poker among the legislators, taking advantage of his constitutional rights. He affirmed, however, that he had never disbursed any money for the New Haven.

A number of witnesses testified to being employed by the railroad to do what, according to their evidence, were trivial or needless things, for which they received pay. The scene of their activities was the State House.

George H. Sargent, a State House reporter for a Boston newspaper, testified to receiving $544 during the past year from the New Haven for sending out a weekly legislative letter to about forty country newspapers in this State, which was paid for by the New Haven, and for preparing a series of advertisements for the road, which were paid for by it, but never accepted for publication.

Timothy F. Barker, a representative of a weekly publication, testified to furnishing Mr. Russell with newspaper clippings and biographical sketches of members of the Legislature, portions of which were subsequently published in a small book known as "The Legislative Who's Who." He said he received $15 per week from the New Haven during the Legislative session for these services.

John J. Gartland, who is an ex-Representative, said his duty, for which he received $150 a month or more, was to read all bills and call Attorney Russell's attention to those affecting the railroad. John A. Allerby and John M. McDonald gave similar evidence.

Chairman McLeod and Mr. Hill both appeared puzzled that several "messengers" of the New Haven should be needed for such apparently simple duties as watching the calendar of the House and Senate.

Thomas F. Dolan said his duty was to take charge of a valuable and intricate railroad map, eight feet long and five feet wide, the property of the New Haven Directors. "This necessitates constant watchfulness and care," said the witness, and there was a burst of laughter. He got $25 weekly.

JUDSON MEMORIAL DINNER.

Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Among Guests at Celebration Here.

The centennial of the beginning of Baptist foreign missionary work by Adoniram Judson was celebrated by a dinner to his son, the Rev. Edward Judson, pastor of the Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square, last night with a dinner at Sherry's, which was attended by 417 men and women.

Dr. Edward Judson's parents, Adoniram and Ann Hasseltine, were the first Baptist foreign missionaries and the first American missionaries in Burmah. They started there in 1813 as Congregationalists, but during the voyage Adoniram became convinced that baptism by immersion was the proper form. He became a Baptist and so notified the Congregational Board. On his return to this country the Baptists organized a foreign mission, as the representative of which Adoniram Judson went back to Burmah as the first Baptist missionary. A centennial celebration is now being held in Burmah. Dr. Edward Judson was to have attended this, but ill-health prevented his attempting the long trip.

Among the guests at the dinner last night were Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harvey D. Blakeslee, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius H. Biglow, Miss Marion Colgate, Sidney M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McK. Froment, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin R. Judd, Miss Edith Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Merton A. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Paddock, E. Emmett Reid, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thompson, Mrs. Martin Townsend, Mr and Mrs. Ralph S Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wurzbach, and Rufus L. Weaver.

PRIZE FOR EDISON CO.

Safety Award Bestowed on That Concern for Generating Machinery.

The grand prize of the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation in the Electrical Industry was awarded yesterday to the New York Edison Company for the lead it has taken in safeguarding generating machinery and the handling of high-tension current and for the large number of thoroughly tested safety devices with which it has provided its employes.

The exhibit of the company includes a section of one of the switch galleries, of which there are hundreds at the waterside station at Thirty-ninth Street and the East River, where current is generated for Manhattan and the Bronx at the rate of half a million horse power a day. In handling the current at 6,600 volts at the exposition, all connections are made and broken in oil compartments to avoid the dangerous arc, and the workers are provided with rubber gloves and shoes and every variety of insulated tool.

HELD FOR FIRING HOUSE.

Fire Marshal Says Mrs. Scheffer and Mayer Confessed.

Mrs. Caroline Scheffer, wife of Walter Scheffer, a process server, of 229 South Street, Jamaica, and Edmund J. Mayer, a chauffeur, were held without bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Fitch yesterday on the charge that they had conspired to fire the home of Mrs. Scheffer on Wednesday night in order that she might collect insurance to pay a mortgage on the house.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy made an affidavit that Mrs. Scheffer and Mayer had both confessed to him, but both entered pleas of not guilty. Scheffer was in Brooklyn serving a paper when the fire occurred. In his investigation after the fire had been put out, Brophy said he found that blazes had started at the same time in several rooms, and he discovered evidences that gasoline had been used.

After the fire Mrs. Scheffer arrived at her burned dwelling with her 9-year-old daughter and 5-year-old son, and said that she had been in Brooklyn buying Christmas presents. Mrs. Scheffer was taken to Fire Headquarters, and when it was learned that Mayer had been at the Scheffer home in the evening he was sent for, too. After being questioned for three hours, according to Fire Marshal Brophy's affidavit, they confessed that they had set the fire.

BELATED TARS TO EXPLAIN.

Warrant Officer Meets Seamen Who Strayed Away at Monte Carlo.

Frederick Berry and Leroy Humphries, two electricians on the United States battleship Ohio, arrived yesterday by the American Line steamship St. Louis from Cherbourg, to which port they traveled overland after missing their ship at Marseilles. They were met at the pier by a warrant officer sent by the Commandant of the navy yard with a request that they would kindly come to Brooklyn at once and explain. They agreed to do so.

According to the story related by the two electricians to the passengers on the St. Louis, they wandered along the Corniche Road at Marseilles toward Monte Carlo until they arrived at the Palais Bouillibaisse, overlooking the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and dined on tunny fish, cooked with oil and saffron. Afterward the two mariners, in search of adventure, went back into the forest to shoot, and were chased away by game wardens and dogs. Berry and Humphries ran so far that they lost their way in the forest, and on reaching Marseilles finally the Ohio had sailed and the supply ship Celtic, which they had counted upon, had gone also, so the American Consul sent them home as D. A. S., which means distressed American seamen.

Red Cross Seal Sales.

With six full days remaining before Christmas for the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis reported last Wednesday night cash receipts of more than $11,000 and $15,000 worth of seals out on consignment among merchants and different organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Washington Heights Hosaital Fund.

The Washington eights ospital campaign brought in $1,458 yesterday, and the total is close to $37,000, with expectations of very heavy additions today. Mrs. Kopold and her corps of Subway workers are at work at the stations along the heights.

OTTO C. HEINZE GOES INTO BANKRUPTCY

Petitioner Says He Wishes to Disentangle Himself from Actions Brought Against Him.

HELD BACK BY SUITS

Since the Panic of 1907, Heinze Says, He Has Been Prevented from Pursuing Profitable Business.

Otto C. Heinze of the firm of Otto Heinze & Co., which went into bankruptcy early in the panic of 1907, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy through his lawyer, Stephen A. McIntyre of 2 Rector Street. He did this, it was explained, because he wished to disentangle himself of the liabilities and claims which had hung round him since he first got into difficulties, so that he may turn to profitable business.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy, which was filed against his banking house on Oct. 21, 1907, was dismissed Sept. 11, 1909. Since then, Mr. Heinze says in his petition, he has been engaged almost exclusively in settling and providing for the settlement of his obligations, which were outstanding at the time the petition was filed against his firm.

But he has found that he was harassed by a mass of claims and was involved in much futile litigation arising out of the situation that then existed, and so he has decided that the only thing he can do is to take steps in the regular fashion to get himself clear of the financial muddle. When that has been done, Mr. Heinze says in his petition, he intends to engage in useful business activity.

Mr. Heinze says that his assets are unknown and that such liabilities as he can enumerate in his schedule are more than $1,500,000, but there may be other liabilities which he cannot at present reckon. When Mr. McIntyre, counsel for Mr. Heinze, was asked yesterday if he could give any idea of the amount of these unspecified claims he said:

"We really do not know that there are any at all. But there have been a number of claims made against Mr. Heinze in connection with the transactions of F. A. Heinze and A. P. Heinze, and he has been served with summons in connection with these. I have advised him that he is not legally or morally bound in connection with these, and I do not believe that the courts will find them valid. But at the present time we cannot even tell what they are, and since Mr. Heinze wishes to clear up the entire situation we put in this reference to other unspecified liabilities so as to bring up for settlement whatever claims can be made against us."

Mr. McIntyre explained that his client had no assets. He said that he had turned over all he possessed to the receiver in the former proceedings and to the Western Development Company. This was a concern which, in the December after the banking firm got into difficulties, was formed to take over all the assets and liabilities of the Heinze firm. It was proposed that the secured creditors should receive preferred stock in this company to the amount of their claims and 50 per cent. as a bonus in common stock. Unsecured creditors were to get only the face value of their claims in common, and the preferred stock was to be retired as the claims which it represented were paid off.

The claims enumerated in the schedules accompanying the petition were: National Park Bank, $227,000; Knickerbocker Trust Company, $82,000; Chemical National Bank, $75,000; Hamilton Bank, $60,000; Riverside Bank, assigned, $124,293; Franklin Trust Company, $45,000; Bank of America, $125,000; Market and Fulton National Bank, $25,000; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $30,305; Italian-American Trust Company, $20,600; United States Express Company, $22,276; Herman Watjen, Bremen, $23,291; Herman Schneider estate, $37,000; Gertrude Alden, $37,000; William F. Brothers, $10,000; Hornblower & Weeks, $20,971; Popper & Sternbach, $80,765; F. E. Rosenbaum, $31,340.

Some of these creditors were secured by United Copper stock, and W. & E. Rosenbaum entered a judgment against Mr. Heinze on Wednesday for $31,580.

The partners in the firm of Otto Heinze & Co. are Otto C. Heinze, Arthur P. Heinze, and Max H. Schultze. Mr. Schultze filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 11, 1910, and received a discharge. Otto C. Heinze himself was first engaged, with his two brothers, in copper and afterward entered the banking field. Then came the formation of the great United Copper pool, and the collapse of this involved his firm. Since then he has been engaged in endeavoring to straighten out his affairs, and has been involved in a number of complicated suits arising out of the liabilities incurred during the time of the copper boom.

SEIZE ACTOR'S SUIT.

Hutchinson Thereupon Indorses Marie Lloyd's Opinion of Us.

William Hutchinson, an actor, who arrived yesterday from an eight months engagement in London, on the American liner St. Louis, became frantic and waltzed around the pier when Customs Inspector J. C. Donovan informed him that his dress suit would have to go to the Appraisers Stores to be examined, as it was theatrical baggage.

"But, man alive," he expostulated, "I had that suit made for me in New York before I went away and paid $70 for it. You can't make me pay duty on American made goods."

Notwithstanding that fact, the dress suit was sent to the Appraisers Stores, as Mr. Hutchinson admitted that he wore it on the stage. The actor said he was much annoyed by being detained in New York over night, as he had planned to go on to Boston, his native city, and see his wife and family. When the Inspector carried away the suit, Mr. Hutchinson exclaimed:

"Marie Lloyd was right when she said that the Statue of Liberty ought to be taken off its pedestal. Such treatment makes any one ashamed of being an American. No other people would put up with such laws."

HOLDS HENNESSY FOR RENT.

Tammany's Nemesis Must Pay for House He Abandoned.

There was grim satisfaction among the Tammany followers in Brooklyn yesterday when the news came out of the Sixth District Municipal Court that John A. Hennessy, the man who beat the Tiger, had been defeated in a legal battle. The fight was with Mr. Hennessy's former landlady, Mrs. Mary C. Mulligan of 185 Stratford Road, Flatbush. It was all about the rent of the house at 576 St. Mark's Avenue, owned by Mrs. Mulligan, and formerly occupied by Mr. Hennessy.

Mrs. Mulligan sued to recover four months' rent, after Mr. Hennessy moved out of the St. Mark's Avenue house and took up his home a few blocks away. She alleged that Mr. Hennessy was bound by a lease, and could not move until his year was up. Testifying in his own behalf, Mr. Hennessy said that he leased the house in 1911. A year later he asked Mrs. Mulligan for a renewal of the lease. When she failed to renew it he gave her notice, he said, that thereafter he would consider himself only a monthly tenant.

New Officials Sworn In.

Max S. Grifenhagen, who is to succeed Sheriff Harburger; County Clerk William F. Schneider, re-elected to that office, and John J. Hopper, Register-elect, were sworn in yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Newburger.

POOR YEAR FOR DIVIDENDS.

Many Companies Have Passed or Reduced Return to Stockholders.

If the subsidiaries of the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were to be left out of the list, the record of railroad, industrial, and mining corporation dividends in 1913 would make an exceedingly sorry showing in comparison with 1912. The passing of the New Haven Railroad's quarterly disbursement added an impressive touch to the disappointment of a large body of stockholders over their income this year. Records show that six railroads, nineteen industrial companies, and two mining companies ceased to pay any dividends, while five railroads, four industrial corporations, and six mining concerns lowered the return that they had previously made, some of them for a long term of years. Small companies were not considered in the tabulation.

The Standard Oil concerns, however, did much to offset the generally gloomy impression an investor would get from looking over the roster of dividends which were, but are not at this time. And there were some increased returns voted by Directors of other organizations which did a good business that ought not to be overlooked. The American Tobacco Company, the Guggenheim Exploration Company, United States Rubber, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Detroit Edison Company, People's Gas Company, and the Commonwealth Edison Company should be combined with these oil companies in brightening a summary of business activity: Indiana Pipe Line, New York Transit, Northern Pipe Line, Ohio Oil, Southern Pipe Line, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of Ohio, Standard Oil of Indiana, and South Penn Oil. All of these either increased their previous rates of dividend or distributed extra payments.

The roster of companies that were not able to keep up their reputation for dividing up earnings was far more striking than the list of the unusually prosperous. The companies that passed dividends are given in this table with the old rate of dividend:

Railroad—	Old Rate.
Boston & Maine	6%
Boston & Maine pf	6%
Cleveland, C., C. & St. L. pf	5%
National Rys. of Mexico 1st pf	4%
New Haven	8%
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	4%
Western Maryland pf	4%
Industrials—	
American Beet Sugar	5%
American Writing Paper pf	2%
American Zinc Lead	$2
California Petroleum	5%
Federal Utilities pf	6%
Goodrich Company	4%
International Agricultural C. pf	7%
International Steam Pump pf	6%
Mexican Petroleum pf	8%
Minca Co. of America	5%
Niles-Bement-Pond	6%
Pacific Gas & Electric	5%
Prairie Oil & Gas	25%
Pope Manufacturing pf	8%
M. Rumely	8%
M. Rumely pf	7%
U. S. Metals Products pf	7%
U. S. Light & Heating pf	7%
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	8%
Vulcan Detinaing pf	7%
Mining—	
Copper Range Co	$6
Quincy Mining	$5

All the mining stocks in the list of concerns which reduced payments, with the exception of Tonopah Mining, were affected by the prolonged strike in the Lake Superior region. Here is the list:

RAILROADS.	Old Rate. P. C.	New Rate. P. C.
Bangor & Aroostook	4	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	4
Denver & Northwestern	8	4
Illinois Central	7	6
St. Louis Southwestern pf	5	4
INDUSTRIALS.		
American Express	12	8
Assets Realization	7	4
Pennsylvania Steel pf	7	6
Portland Railway, L. & P.	$5.00	$4.00
MINING.		
Ahmeek	24.00	12.00
Calumet & Hecla	40.00	24.00
Copper Range Consol	8.00	2.00
Mohawk	5.00	4.00
Osceola Mining	12.00	8.00
Tonopah Mining	1.60	1.00

Some of the heavy reductions of dividends for the year were $2,185,920 on Illinois Central stock, $1,551,188 on Boston & Maine common, and $188,988 on the preferred, $1,153,240 on National Railways of Mexico, $1,599,937 on Pacific Gas and Electric, $1,350,000 on M. Rumely, $840,000 on Virginia-Carolina Chemical common, $4,320,000 on Prairie Oil and Gas, $1,280,000 on Mexican Petroleum common, and $960,000 on the preferred stock.

SUFFRAGE DOLLS TO POOR.

Xmas Gifts for 75 Children—New Year's Reception Announced.

The Woman Suffrage Party is celebrating Christmas by sending out seventy-five little suffrage dolls to as many little children who otherwise would have no dolls at all. The dolls were dressed by members of the party, and each wears a "Votes for Women" sash. The organization has hung up its own stocking for Christmas, a yellow one, and it is receiving contributions of money for the 1914 suffrage campaign.

An old-fashioned New Year's reception is to be given by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, which has taken the reception floor of the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, for the afternoon, and a general invitation is extended to the public. The officers and borough Chairmen of the party will assist the men. In the receiving line will be Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, and Mrs. William Willcox.

The party came near losing its reputation for good housekeeping yesterday when the caretaker was unable, through illness, to clean the much-used marble hall floors, but three good suffragists, prominent party members, Mrs. Maud Russell, Mrs. Kate Morriss, and Miss Marjorie Cullen, to prove their womanliness went down on their knees and scrubbed the tiles themselves.

McANENY REFUSES $5,000.

He Vetoes an Increase in Salary Proposed by the Mayor-Elect.

Because Borough President George McAneny objected to having his salary as President of the Board of Aldermen increased from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, the Board of Estimate took no action on the matter yesterday. Mayor-elect Mitchel proposed the plan a few days ago and the Board of Aldermen unanimously passed a resolution asking that the Board of Estimate take favorable action.

"I am very much in favor of this increase being made and would vote for it," said Controller Prendergast yesterday. "I have consulted with Mr. Mitchel about the matter, and there is no man better informed or qualified to pass upon the subject, for the Mayor-elect has occupied the office and knows the vast amount of work now connected with it. I was prepared to vote for the resolution, but President-elect McAneny objects to it, and I think we ought to defer to his wishes.

"Mr. McAneny says that he accepted the nomination for the office and made his campaign with the full knowledge of what the salary was, and while I think that he is oversensitive in the matter, I ask that the board defer to his wishes and that the resolution be withdrawn."

President Miller of the Bronx still insisted that the resolution be passed, but after Mr. McAneny asked that that no action be taken, it was withdrawn.

Sulzer Returns to New York.

William Sulzer, Assemblyman-elect from the Sixth District, will return to New York to-day from his lecturing trip. The ex-Governor went as far West as Denver. The rest of his announced bookings, including those on the Pacific Coast, were canceled. Audiences were smaller than he expected. The last lecture, on "The Treason of Tammany," was delivered in Minneapolis on Tuesday night.

KAHN LAW NEEDS CHANGE.

Is Vicious in Its Present Form, Says Well-Known Silk Man.

Commenting on a report from Washington that Secretary of State Bryan had conferred with the House Committee on Patents regarding the Kahn law and had urged the passage of a measure that would encourage foreign manufacturers to exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Charles Cheney of Cheney Brothers, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Registration League, said yesterday:

"The Kahn act, as it stands, is a mistaken piece of legislation. Nobody objects to giving foreign manufacturers protection against design piracy, but we do not want to give unjustifiable protection to the detriment of American interests. We do not want to open the way for some foreigner to register an American article abroad and obtain protection here on that article for three years after the exposition. That would not be fair to us. We are willing, however, that they should be given a chance to protect their own designs."

Referring to the report that the French Ambassador, through the State Department, had put in a protest on behalf of French manufacturers against changing the law, Mr. Cheney said:

"The French Government and Mr. Bryan are both premature in assuming that any amendment to the Kahn law would be detrimental to the foreign manufacturers. No one intends to amend it badly. There should be no objection to amendments that would afford reasonable protection to the American manufacturers.

"I doubt if it is generally known how drastic the provisions of the law are. It allows any foreign manufacturer to register his design certificates in this country, and by alleging that an American manufacturer was copying these certified designs, the foreigner could impound the American goods regardless of which made the article first. By proving that the American had copied his design the foreigner could have all the American's goods, tools, and implements of manufacture confiscated. To these provisions of the law the American manufacturer has a right to object."

FABRIC EXAMINERS PUZZLED

Classification of Jacquard Cotton Goods Presents Hard Problem.

The proper classification of Jacquard cotton cloths under the new tariff bids fair to be one of the most perplexing questions to arise in customs circles since the so-called "countable" cotton cloth provisions of the act of 1897 were settled after years of litigation.

Charles S. Hamilin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, recently informed the Collectors of Port that all Jacquard figured fabrics fell within the provisions of Paragraph 258 of the new law rather than those of Paragraph 252. Paragraph 258 carries duties of 35 and 30 per cent. ad valorem, while Paragraph 252 starts with a duty of 7½ per cent. and runs up to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Since Mr. Hamlin made this ruling importers have made strong representations to the Treasury Department that the authorities are excluding certain goods from the benefit of the lower rates carried in Paragraph 252. They say the examiners are classifying these fabrics as Jacquards under Paragraph 258, whereas the goods are not made by the Jacquard process.

Mr. Hamlin has taken notice of the importers' objections, and in a circular letter to officers of the customs throughout the country he says:

It will doubtless be difficult in some cases definitely to determine whether cotton cloths are Jacquard figured within the meaning of Paragraph 258, or figured by other processes of weaving or attachments to the loom and therefore dutiable under Paragraph 252. In such cases, samples of the figured cotton cloths should be forwarded to the Appraiser at the Port of New York for an expression of his views as to whether the goods are Jacquard figured.

The action of the Assistant Secretary in ordering samples of doubtful goods sent to the New York Appraiser's office is attributed to the superior facilities here for analyses of fabrics.

EXCHANGE SEATS HIGHER.

Two Bring $41,000 Each, and One Goes for $40,500.

Two memberships on the New York Stock Exchange were posted for transfer yesterday at $41,000 each and a third changed owners at $40,500. The last sale preceding these three was at $40,000.

The seats of C. W. Cohen and Edward I. Smith, deceased, commanded the higher figure, and were bought by W. Edward Thompson and Edward K. Cook, respectively. Homer A. Lattin's membership went to Arthur Comstock at the lower price.

Edmund S. Burke, Jr., and Louis Haight have been elected to membership on the Stock Exchange.

B. R. T. INSURES ABROAD.

Which Means a Heavy Loss to Agents In This Country.

Because, as it asserts, it considered a new rate made by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange to be "discriminatory and unjust," the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has put its fire insurance, amounting to $22,000,000, abroad, with the London Lloyds. This move by the company means the loss of a large sum in commissions to local insurance men through whom it has been putting its policies. By going outside for its insurance the company is said to have made a net saving of $27,000 in premiums. Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said yesterday that the company hoped to carry its own fire insurance eventually. It was accumulating an insurance fund, he said, which amounted now to more than $600,000. Practically all of the rolling stock and other equipment of the company is covered by the policy placed with the Lloyds of London, which went into effect last Monday.

"Our insurance," said Col. Williams, "was placed last year through the companies represented in the New York Fire Exchange at an average rate of about 34.7. This insurance expired on Nov. 15 last. Early in September we were suddenly notified that the Fire Insurance Exchange had increased the average rate from 34.7 to 62.3. This came as a great surprise to us, for in ten years we had paid the insurance companies over $1,000,000 in premiums, and had called upon them to pay in losses only about $27,000. This experience, we thought, spoke well for the condition of our risks. When the items making up the average rate were analyzed, the increases seemed to have been made rather arbitrarily, and the circumstances attending the sudden rating were not such as to inspire our confidence that the sudden action had been just or without ground for criticism.

"Feeling that in view of our experience and the condition of our risks the new rate promulgated by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange was discriminatory and unjust, we sought for several weeks to procure a reduction, and were able, if certain changes were made, to get the average rate reduced to about 43.8. This decision did not come until nearly a month after the policies taken out last year had expired. In the meanwhile our agents took out the usual form of binder subject to the fixing of a satisfactory rate. The rate finally fixed at 43.8 was not satisfactory and we therefore placed the entire schedule of $22,000,000 in London Lloyds at the substantial saving of more than $27,000 in premiums.

"We regretted the necessity of going outside our own country for insurance, but, under the circumstances, there was no other dignified or proper course open to us."

B. & M. HALTS CASE.

Says Acquisition of Hampden Road by Mellen Was Unauthorized.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—The Boston & Maine Railroad Company has advised the Public Service Commission of a vote adopted yesterday that "ratification at this time of President Mellen's execution of a lease to the Boston & Maine of the road and property of the Hampden Railroad Corporation is not warranted, and that the General Solicitor be requested to communicate the action of the Board of Directors to the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts."

It is alleged that Mr. Mellen executed the lease of the Hampden without any authority from the Directors or stockholders of the Boston & Maine, and that under the agreement the Hampden Railroad cannot, in fact, be leased by the Boston & Maine until completed.

NO B. & M. RECEIVERSHIP.

Chairman Elliott Says New Haven Directors Hope to Save Road.

The affairs of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. New Haven has a controlling interest in Boston & Maine, which has $27,000,000 of one-year 6 per cent. notes falling due in the coming year, $10,000,000 in February and the balance in June.

Chairman Elliott declined to say what progress, if any, was being made toward meeting these obligations. He deprecated all rumors of receivership and intimated that with a little more time the New Haven Directors hoped to extricate the Boston & Maine from its present situation.

NO ASSETS CO. DIVIDEND.

Action of Directors in Passing It Was Not Unexpected.

Directors of the Assets Realization Company yesterday passed the dividend of 1¾ per cent. due at this time. The omission of the dividend was not unexpected, as the company was known to be carrying a lot of assets which had depreciated heavily as a result of the low levels to which prices had fallen in the stock and realty markets.

The course of Assets Realization stock in the past few weeks indicated that the dividend would be passed. From a point well above par the shares slumped below 30.

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New 7-shot Marlin Carbine with cups	3.50 Up
REAL ARMY DRUM, Cadet size, (outfit)	4.85 Up
Gilt cross guns, cap insignia	.05 Up
U. S. ARMY LARIATS	.58 Up
U. S. & Maine Souvenir Tea Bell	1.75 Up
Sword Paper Cutters for lady's desk	1.00 Up
CIVIL WAR MONITOR DESK WEIGHT	.30
Breech Loading Army Rifle with cartridge	1.00
Combined Rifle and Shot Gun Sell	.98
WATERPROOF HAVERSACK (School Bag)	.10
9 colored cloth Army Chevrons (pillow top)	.58 Set
Navy Shoes, all sizes, new	1.85 Pr.
MILITARY BUCKLES—Ladies' (Belt)	.10 Up
Antique U. S. Navy Candlestick	.30 Up
Khaki Dress Shirt	.98
ARMY WOOL BLANKETS	1.85 Up
Army-Navy Reinforced Socks, new	.25 Pr.
Cadet Leather Waist Belt and Pouch	.35 Up
U. S. N. Shaving Box with mirror	.30
Rubber Blankets and Ponchos	.95 Up
SPANISH WAR SOUVENIRS—large stock	.05 Up
Bayonets and Swords for decorating dens	.15 Up
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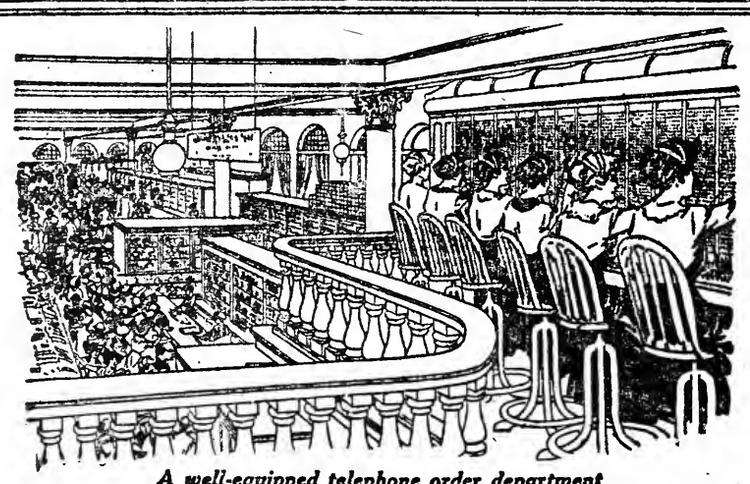

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You can help make work easier for the store employees, avoid the crush of the crowds at the counters, and get satisfactory goods and service from all up-to-date stores, if you *buy by telephone*.

By the way, have you seen our Exhibit at the Exposition of Safety and Sanitation at the Grand Central Palace?

Two telephone exchanges are shown with operators at work at the switchboards.

We have secured a number of tickets of admission to be presented, with our compliments, to telephone users. These tickets may be obtained upon application to any of our business offices, addresses of which are given on page 17 of the Telephone Directory.

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THE FUTURE OF RAILROADS
By W. C. Brown

The retiring President of the New York Central writes of the big problems confronting the roads.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND
By Percy Mackaye

It is called "The Laughing Star," and will charm all who enjoy the work of this dramatist and poet.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

CHRISTMAS IN MADRID
By Princess Marie Louise de Bourbon, Duchess of Seville

An interesting picture of how the day is celebrated in Spain, by a cousin of the present King, written exclusively for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WHEN AMATO STARVED IN THE STREETS OF MILAN

The famous baritone of the Metropolitan becomes reminiscent of other less successful days—and they were only a dozen years ago.

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SURROGATE CITATION.

ELLA L. EGLESTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To Comptroller of the State of New York, Charles M. Bates, Joseph Lewis Bates, Carlton Waldo Bates, Isaac Bates, Mary Bates, Ethan Bates, Ethel M. Perkins, Helping Hand Association of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fanny Appleton, Elizabeth Turnure, Kitty Lawrance, Charles Lanier, as general guardian for Kitty Lawrance, an infant; Irene Bigelow, Harriet James, Elizabeth Le B. Schanck, Harold P. Egleston, Vivian H. M. Egleston, The Saratoga Stables, and George W. Voight, and to all persons interested in the Estate of Ella L. Egleston, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1914, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a Judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George Pratt Ingersoll and United States Trust Company of New York, as Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the [L. S.] County of New York, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for United States Trust Company of New York, Executor, &c., 45, Wall Street.
MURRAY, INGERSOLL, HOGE & HUMPHREY, Attorneys for George Pratt Ingersoll, Executor, &c., 22, William Street, Manhattan, New York.

WARREN, ANNA W.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to GEORGE H. WARREN, Kathleen W. Harding, Anna Warren, Alice B. Warren, Ida Maltbie, Elizabeth R. Brown, Charles H. Warren, Lothrop H. Warren, if living; if not, his next of kin, if any, whose names are unknown and cannot be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ANNA W. WARREN, deceased, SEND GREETING:

Whereas, Pelham W. Warren, of The City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have three certain instruments in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some Further Gains Despite Liquidation by European Markets—Trading Larger.

A little further improvement was shown in enough stocks yesterday to result in a slight advance in the general level of quotations, and the trading was about as active as it was on Monday. The market, taking it as a whole, has regained all of the ground which it lost in the sharp decline at the opening of the week. The firmness of the majority of stocks was in contrast with the weakness in Canadian Pacific, which lost nearly six points, largely under the influence of foreign liquidation. The cables reported that the stock was being sold both for English and Continental account. This was in fact but one phase of more or less general liquidation, which was underway in the European markets yesterday and which made their record present a sharp contrast with our own.

Further losses in several of the express company stocks suggested further liquidation on the part of holders who had been disturbed by parcels post competition and by proposed rate reductions, but as a whole there was little sign in yesterday's market of the widely scattered liquidation which was forcing prices down last week. The more formal presentation of the proposal that the Government should take over the telephone and telegraph lines caused weakness at the opening of the market in American Telephone & Telegraph and in Western Union, but most of these losses were regained before the end of the day. The most noteworthy news of the day was the announcement of the decision by the Senate majority to amend the Currency bill in some important details to meet criticism which had been voiced on the Senate floor during the debate on the bill. This was decidedly good news, and contains, perhaps, a promise that still further improvement will be made before the final vote is taken in the Senate. That vote is expected to be had some time to-day or to-morrow. A good deal of speculation was indulged in yesterday regarding the make-up of the proposed Federal Reserve Board, but the suggestions which were made in this connection were hardly entitled to be regarded as market factors, although they were so regarded in some quarters. The suggestions on these matters so far are too vague to form the basis of any substantial opinion regarding the probable make-up of that board. Yesterday's discussion of the matter served at all events to emphasize its importance, for unquestionably much will depend upon the calibre of men who are appointed to fill the places on the proposed board.

The fact that call money did not rise above 3½ per cent. was indicative of the present position of the money market, though it is natural at this time, when the banks are looking forward to the special needs which they will have to fill at the end of the month, that call money should be much easier than time money. But even for time loans the tendency seems to be toward lower rates. The English Bank statement showed a loss of close to $6,000,000 gold, and deposits did not decrease sufficiently to prevent some loss in the percentage of reserve. That loss, however, was small in view of the exceptionally high level at which the reserve stands. It is the highest at this date since 1896. The French Bank statement, in addition to the total cash gain of $3,000,000, indicated on Wednesday, showed an increase of about $12,000,000 in discounts. The Paris market, more than any other, is feeling the effect of the unsettled conditions in Mexico and of adverse news from other countries in which large amounts of European capital are invested. The postponement of the French Government's plans for financing its requirements, including that arising from the budget deficit, presents another element of uncertainty which helps to account for the pressure under which the French market is laboring.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@5¾ per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $281,767,571; balances, $18,613,611; Sub-Treasurdy credit balances, $625,223.

The local banks have lost $89,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 4⅞ per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand Sterling—High, $4.8530; low, $4.8525; last, $4.8530.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8595.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 3-32; check, 5.21¼ less 1-32.

Berlin—Cable, 94⅞; check, 93⅝.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.22½ plus 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.06.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; less 1-16; check, 5.24⅝; less, 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8110; 90 days, $4.7920.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.76¾; 90 days, $4.78¾.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25 plus 1-16; 90 days, 5.23¾; less, 1-32.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞ less 1-32.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞; 90 days, 93 9-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.69; 90 days, 39.54.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c discount; St. Paul, 15c premimum; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 46⅝c premium.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963	103	103¼	103	103⅜
4½s..May, 1957	102⅞	103⅛	103	103½
4½s..November, 1957	102⅛	103⅛	101	102
4½s ..May, 1958	100½	102	101	102
4½s..November, 1917	100½	102	99⅞	100
4½s..March, 1959-60	99⅞	100	98½	99
4½s..March, 1962	98⅝	99	98½	99
4½s..September, 1960	98⅜	99	95¾	96⅜
4s ..May, 1959	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96⅜
4s ..November, 1958	95¼	96⅛	95¾	96⅝
4s ..May, 1957	95⅜	96¼	94	95
4s ..November, 1956	94	95	94	95
4s ..November, 1955	94	95	95	96¼
4s ..November, 1936	95	96½	98½	99¼
4s ..1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99¼
3½s..Nov., 1954-55	83¾	84½	83¾	84½
3½s..May, 1954	83¾	84½	84	85¼
3½s..1950-1954	84	85¼	84	85½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Schwab's Fears Not Contagious.

In recent interviews Charles M. Schwab has been competing with President Ripley of the Atchison for the championship of the Blue League. In Boston, where he is attending a meeting of the New England Iron Association, Mr. Schwab was quoted as a man who had given up nearly all hope. "He is very pessimistic regarding the future of business," said a Boston news service. "The steel business, he states, is very bad, and he sees no signs of improvement." Oddly enough, the market for Mr. Schwab's Bethlehem steel issues brightened on information that the big ironmaster was still discouraged, and both the common and preferred stocks closed with gains.

***

Another Steel Man's Views.

John A. Topping, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, was quoted yesterday as saying that reductions in the tariff on iron and steel products had intensified the recession in business which was under way at the time the new law became effective. "Tariff revision has unquestionably stimulated and hastened liquidation and brought about demoralization of prices through foreign competition at sea-coast points," said Mr. Topping. "As a result, there are now out of employment, or on reduced pay, not less than 250,000 men employed in the steel and iron industry; and, in addition to this loss to labor, recent Treasury returns indicate a further loss in revenue on imports of approximately $4,500,000 per month."

***

A Record of Failures.

As the end of the year draws near and Stock Exchange members consider that only one Stock Exchange house has been forced to the wall in 1913 they feel that the twelve months have not been disastrous, even though they have been excessively dull in point of business. Last year three firms failed and in the year before five were driven to close up their affairs. Members of the board who have taken an active part in the reform movement of the year are confident that the supervising labors of the Business Conduct Committee are in part responsible for the good record, in that the committee prevented hazardous risks being taken of the sort previously considered of no great seriousness on the Exchange until something happened. There is no doubt that the committee performed valuable services, but the fact that business was slow also tended to prevent failures. No incentive for overextension was supplied by the market, and the one firm to become embarrassed reached that state because of practical inaction. In years when trading was livelier failures were more frequent. Nineteen firms have gone down in the last five years, an average of nearly five a year. Records kept by the Exchange show that of these nineteen more than 70 per cent. squared up their creditors in full and that the others have made some return on their obligations.

***

Express Shares Fall Abruptly.

A dispatch from Madison, Wis., saying that counsel for the American Express Company had appealed for a reduction of tax assessment on the ground that net earnings would show a decrease of $800,000 this year was largely responsible for an abrupt decline in the price of American Express stock in the local market yesterday. Express Company issues have been weak for many weeks, and when sales carried American stock down for a net loss of 5½ points, the subject of express company earnings received considerable attention in commission houses. At 95 American Express showed a fall of 80 points from the best quotation of the year and of 130 points from the high level of 1912. The company's counsel was quoted as informing the Wisconsin Tax Commission that the shrinkage of earnings had resulted from competition with the parcel post.

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Cotton Ruling and Speculation.

Cotton brokers say the importance of the new rule prohibiting the extension of credit to persons or firms not actively engaged in the cotton trade, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, will not be fully appreciated until conditions are better fitted than now to speculation on a broad scale. This addition to the by-laws of the Cotton Exchange does not direct that individuals not connected with cotton growing and manufacturing may not do business with brokers on margin. It specifies, instead, that trading may not be done without any margin at all. Margin trading is not affected, except that it is made less risky by the implied requirement that the credit extended by broker to customer must be sufficiently guarded for the protection of the broker and his financial standing. In other days it was not uncommon for skillful traders to be given the privilege of trading on capital supplied by the broker up to a stated limit without any margin being required. Under the new ruling this will be done away with. It will be interesting to watch big speculative movements in the future, if they materialize, and to study the manner in which they are financed.

***

Slump in Reading Bonds.

The activity and heaviness in Reading general 4s yesterday was interpreted by some brokers as the forerunner of the announcement of new financing of some sort, although there has been no discussion of a new bond issue. Yesterday's transactions in this one issue amounted to $153,000, the price yielding from 92⅞ to 90½. The closing sale was made at 90¾. Yesterday's break established a new low record for the year 1913 in this issue.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 26 11-16d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 57¾c per ounce.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1913.	Increase.
Second week December	$2,681,000	*$144,000
July 1-Dec. 14	68,934,821	2,239,575

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Second week December	124,683	*7,135
July 1-Dec. 14	3,860,649	14,083

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Second week December	136,000	*72,000
July 1-Dec. 14	5,086,000	*735,000

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Second week December	543,884	*142,532
July 1-Dec. 14	15,665,208	*338,317

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Second week December	1,096,000	*91,000
July 1-Dec. 14	29,144,159	*743,461

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—

Second week December	48,653	4,363
Jan. 1-Dec. 14	2,560,080	174,386

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Second week December	278,000	*14,000
July 1-Dec. 14	7,125,880	*107,148

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CITIES SERVICE for November—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	$368,557	$125,817	$242,740
Net after exp.	362,334	120,410	241,924
Bal. after int.	333,167	120,410	212,757
Preferred divs.	65,493	50,965	85,877
Common divs..	65,493	18,313	47,180
Surplus	130,832	51,132	79,700
12 mos. gross.	1,892,917	1,181,415	711,202
Net after exp.	1,805,821	1,100,354	705,467
Bal. after int.	1,711,925	1,100,354	611,571
Preferred divs.	822,921	600,461	222,460
Common divs.	419,284	212,631	206,653
Surplus	469,720	287,261	182,459

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Fairly Active Trading in the Curb Market, but Prices Move Irregularly.

The outside security market was fairly active and irregular, with the oil issues reactionary, while strength was shown in other directions. United Cigar Stores was particularly notable for its activity and strength, ending the day with a net gain of half a point, although earlier in the session it had shown an advance of a full point. Atlantic Refinery was practically the only one of the oil issues that made a gain, Standard Oil of New York and Standard Oil of New Jersey each closing two points lower. Among bonds, New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 105 to 104⅞, with sales of $25,000 reported.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..Brit.-Am. Tob.	23½	23½	23½	23⅜
495..Cons. Rub. T..	39	41	39	40
183..Cons. R. T. pf.	108	109	105	109
1,500..Man. Transit..	1 3-16	1⅜	1 3-16	1 5-16
150..Puebla S. & R.	2	2	2	2
200..Tob. Prod pf.	83	83	83	83
3,800..U. Cig. St. Co. of America..	93¼	94¾	93	94¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,000..Anglo-Amer Oil, new	12⅛	12	12⅛	
50..Atl. Refining	724	710	719	
15..Buck. Pipe L.	162½	162½	162½	
50..Cres. Pipe L.	55	54½	54½	
40..Nat. Transit.	39½	39	39	
100..Ohio Oil	139	138	138	
35..Pr. Oil & Gas.	415	412	414	
25..So. Penn. Oil	275	273	274	
150..St. Oil of Cal.	229	227½	229	
125..St. Oil of N. Y.	107½	105	105	
70..St. Oil of N. J.	398	395	395	
15..Swan & Finch	283	280	280	
75..Union Tank L.	86½	85	85	
75..Vacuum Oil	191½	189	189	

MINING STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400..Barnes K. Dev.	1 7-16	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝
200..Boston Mont.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
600.*Braden Cop.	7	7¼	7	7⅛
400..Buffalo Mines.	2	2	2	2
1,600..*Can. Gold Sil.	12	14	12	13
500..*Carib. Cobalt.	70	70	70	70
200..*Ely Central.	3	3	3	3
00..El Paso Con.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,200..Goldfield Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
2,000..Gold Hill.	17½	18½	17½	18
183..Gr.-Can., new.	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾
700..Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000..*King Edward.	5	5	5	5
100..La Rose Cons.	2	2	2	2
100..Mason Valley.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200..*Nevada Hills.	45	45	45	45
1,500..Nip. Mines Co.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
500..Stan. Sil.-Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
400..Stewart	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
200..Tonopah Ext.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
4,700..*Ton. Merger.	52	52	51	51
115..Ton. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300..United Copper.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
800..*W. End Cons	1¼	1¼	1 7-32	1 7-32
2,500..W. End Ext.	4	5	4	5

BONDS.

$12,000..Con. R. T. 4s	65	65	65	65
25,000..N. Y. State 4½s w. i.	104 15-16	105	104⅞	104⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. new..	23⅜	24	23¾	24
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Intes. Rub. T.	7	8	7¼	8
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors	2½	2⅞	2⅝	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	18⅝	19	18½	19
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6	7	6⅜	7
Maya Oil	16	18	15	17
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	108	116	110	115
Willys Overland	58	61	59	62

RAILROAD.

Can. Pacific rights..	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	8	8½	8	8½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Consolidated..	31	32	31	32
Brit. Columbia Copper	2½	2⅝	2	2¼
Butte-New York	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Butte & London	82	34	82	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	5	6
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞
Con. Arizona Smelt.	⅛	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines Con.	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15⅛
First National	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Florence	20	23	20	25
Greene-Cananea	5½	6¼	5½	6½
Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
Hollinger	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Iron Blossom	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2⅛
McKinley-Darragh	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	96	98	96	98
New Utah Bingham	40	50	40	50
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	10	8	10	8
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	7-16	½	7-16	½
Tuolumne Copper	9-16	⅝	⅝	⅝
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlsuter Silver M's	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.	145	150	142	150
Can. Pac. 6% Notes.	101	101⅝	101	101⅝
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	93	96
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	99	99⅛
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98¾	99	99	99⅛
West. Pacific 5s	74	75	75	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
Atlantic Refining	715	720	698	705
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	161	163	162	164
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	675	655	675
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	207	212	209	215
Crescent Pipe Line	53	56	54	57
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	80	65	80
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	174	177	173	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	134	138	133	137
Indiana Pipe Lines.	134	137	133	136
National Transit	39	40	39	40
New York Transit	825	835	825	835
Northern Pipe Line	104	109	108	112
Ohio Oil	137	138	138	140
Prairie Oil & Gas	412	416	415	420
Solar Refining	310	320	320	330
Southern Pipe Line	242	245	242	245
South Penn. Oil	272	276	270	275
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	150	160	150	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	227	229	227	229
Standard Oil (Ind.)	404	409	404	409
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	410	420
Standard Oil (Ky.)	605	610	605	615
Standard Oil (Neb.)	365	375	365	370
Standard Oil (N. J.)	395	397	395	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	165	167	166	168
Standard Oil (Ohio)	322	327	320	330
Swan & Finch	270	280	290	290
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	190	193	190	193
Washington Oil	39	42	37	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	2300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	88	92	88	92
British-American	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23⅞
British-Am., new	23½	24	23¾	24¼
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	223	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	255
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	84½	85	84½	84½
United Cigar Stores.	94¼	94½	93¼	93⅜
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company announced yesterday that a dividend of 1½ per cent. had been declared by the trustees payable out of the earnings on certificates of beneficial interest of the old Knickerbocker Trust Company, issued under agreement between the Knickerbocker and Columbia Trust Companies. Payment will be made on Jan. 2.

The second edition of the pamphlet "How to Comply with the Income Tax Law" has been prepared by Stuart H. Patterson for the Committee of New York Trust Companies and will be issued by the Trust Companies Magazine. It covers regulations of the Treasury to the present time.

Harris, Forbes & Co., with the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and N. W. Harris & Co. of Boston, have purchased $1,000,000 Harris County, Texas, bonds.

Charles H. Van Hise has been elected a Director of the Lawyers Mortgage Company. Mr. Van Hise has been connected with the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company for several years.

The Standard Statistical Company has published a list of bonds with information as to the kind of claims, if any, they contain affecting the payment of the normal income tax by the bondholder or by the issuing corporation in his stead, and as to the declared intention of such corporation where the wording is doubtful.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Baltimore Brick	1¾	1¾	1¾
20..	Canton Co.	160	160	160
5..	Cons. Power	107	107	107
80..	Cons. Power pf.	108½	108½	108½
20..	Fidelity & Deposit.	148	148	148
40..	First Nat. Bank	144⅞	141	144⅞
156..	German Fire Ins.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100..	Houston Oil ctfs.	12½	12½	12½
600..	United Ry. & Elec.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝

BONDS.

$7,000..	Arundel S. & G. 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¼
2,000..	A. C. Line con. 4s.	92	92	92
300..	A. C. Line con. 4s.	91	91	91
1,000..	Fair. & C. T. 5s.	98	98	98
1,000..	Lake Roland El. 5s.	104	104	104
22,000..	Md. Y. W. C. D. 5s.	52	51	51¼
1,000..	Norfolk R. & L. 5s.	97	97	97
2,000..	U. R. & E. 1st 4s.	82	82	82
1,500..	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s.	85	85	85
600..	U.R.&E.fg.5s, small	85½	85½	85½
1,000..	Va. Midland 4th.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000..	Wash., B. & A. 5s.	80½	80½	80½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Ahmeek	255	255	255
520..	Alaska Gold	20	19¾	19¾
85..	Allouez	32¾	32	32⅛
1,250..	Amalgamated	70¼	68¾	68⅝
15..	American Zinc	17	17	17
155..	Butte-Bal	3¾	3¼	3¼
1,000..	Butte & Superior	28¼	27⅞	28¼
125..	Calumet & Arizona	61	60½	60⅝
3..	Calumet & Hecla	400	397½	397½
10..	Centennial	13	13	13
65..	Ching	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
135..	Copper Range	33	32⅝	32⅝
110..	East Butte	10¼	10⅛	10¼
5..	Greene-Cananea	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
6-10..	Greene-Can. frac.	28	28	28
100..	Helvetia	90c.	90c.	90c.
51..	Island Creek pf.	83½	83½	83½
820..	Lake	6⅞	6¼	6½
25..	Mayflower	6	6	6
210..	Michigan	60c.	50c.	50c.
65..	Mohawk	39¼	39⅛	39¼
5..	Nevada Con.	14½	14½	14¼
820..	Nipissing	8	7⅞	8
1,025..	North Butte	27½	26⅜	27
5..	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10..	Old Dominion	48	47½	48
84..	Osceola	69½	68½	69½
100..	Pond Creek	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10..	Quincy	55	55	55
50..	Ray Con.	17½	17¼	17¼
20..	Shannon	6	6	6
20..	Shattuck	26	26	26
15..	Superior Copper	22	22	22
500..	Union Copper Land	09c.	09c.	09c.
215..	U. S. Smelting	37½	37¼	37¼
15..	U. S. Smelting pf.	47	47	47
50..	Utah Apex	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15..	Utah Con.	8½	8½	8½
10..	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾

RAILROADS.

158..	Boston & Maine	36½	35½	36
52..	Boston & Albany	188	185	186
65..	Boston Elevated	85½	85	85
10..	Boston & Sub. pf.	90	90	90
5..	Conn. & Pass. pf.	100	100	100
20..	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75
15..	Mass. Electric pf.	89	89	89
1,053..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68½	68¼	68⅜
100..	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	70c.	65c.	66c.
25..	Old Colony	158	158	158
100..	Union Pacific	150½	150½	150½
10..	West End pf.	68	68	68

TELEPHONE.

3,921..	American	115¼	113¼	114⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

20..	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	90½	90	90½
5..	Amoskeag	60	60	60
29½..	Am. Cyanamid Co.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100..	A. Pneu. Serv. pf.	16½	16	16
146..	Am. Sugar	102⅞	102	102
20..	Am. Sugar pf.	110	109	110
25..	Am. Woolen	15¼	15¼	15¼
15..	Am. Woolen pf.	77⅞	77½	77⅞
25..	East Boston Land.	1¼	1¼	1¼
71..	Edison	234	234	234
1,804..	Edison rights	1⅞

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U.P. EARNED 15.14 P.C. IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

Annual Report Shows Profit of $16,000,000 from Enforced Sale of S. P. Stock.

BIG SHRINKAGE IN VALUES

Market Price of Shares In Treasury June 30 Showed Loss of $40,000,000—Surplus $151,000,000.

Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad found nothing in the annual report of that company issued yesterday to strengthen the expectation of an extra dividend from the proceeds of the Southern Pacific stock sale. Judge R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the board, said that the Union Pacific had made a profit of about $16,000,000 on the enforced sale of the $88,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock remaining after the exchange of $38,292,000 for Baltimore & Ohio shares owned by the Pennsylvania.

A profit of $58,855,677 was made on the sale of stock of the Northern Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway, and the Northern Securities Company. The Directors of the Oregon Short Line, in the name of which company theee stocks had been carried, declared a special dividend in 1911 equal to the amount of profit, and this amount was credited to the Union Pacific. The profit on these transactions, with the money made on the investment in Southern Pacific, accordingly totalled close to $75,000,000. On the other hand, the market value of other investment securities owned as of June 30 showed a loss of $40,780,000.

Since the Northern Securities transaction has been closed and the Southern Pacific stock disposed of and the profit on one transaction has been and on the other shortly will be credited to profit and loss, the management decided that the book value of the other securities owned should be either written down to approximately their market value or that there should be created a reserve to cover depreciation. The Directors accordingly decided to appropriate out of surplus and set up as a reserve for depreciation of securities the sum of $50,000,000. This amount has been charged to profit and loss in the new report.

"If when any of the securities referred to are disposed of, whatever loss, if any may be sustained, will then be charged against this reserve account," says Judge Lovett. "This was deemed better than the actual writing down of the securities to existing market value, because with the fluctuations usual in the market value of such securities the price realized in case of sales may vary materially from existing market prices."

The essential figures in the company's income account for 1912-13 were made known some time ago. The company had an increase of $7,660,000 in gross revenues with an increase of 260 miles in the amount of road operated. Expenses increased $3,564,000 and taxes $297,000. The net earnings showed a gain of $3,722,000. The surplus for the stock was equivalent to 15.14 per cent on $216,645,000 outstanding, against 13.87 per cent earned in the year before. After setting aside the $50,000,000 for depreciation in securities the profit and loss surplus on June 30 was $151,000,000, as compared with $194,000,000 at the end of the preceding year.

With the announcement that all but $25,000,000 of the Union Pacific's profits on its investment in Hill securities and in the Southern Pacific had been put into a reserve fund to cover possible depreciation, it became apparent that the statement by Judge Lovett recently denying that there had been any serious consideration of the proposal to divide $75,000,000 among the shareholders was final. It is believed in some quarters that Attorney General McReynolds came on from Washington to advise the Harriman Directors to conserve the cash received from the sale of Southern Pacific stock with a view to being in position to buy the Central Pacific line from the Southern Pacific in the event of a Supreme Court decision against the retention of the Ogden connection by Southern Pacific. Union Pacific shares were strong on the publication of extracts from the report yesterday afternoon and closed with a small gain.

The securities on which the $40,000,000 depreciation had been suffered up to June 30 are in most cases selling much lower to-day. Union Pacific's holdings on that day consisted of $32,534,000 of Baltimore & Ohio common and $7,206,000 of preferred; $10,348,000 Chicago & Alton preferred, $4,018,000 Chicago & Northwestern common, $1,845,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred; $22,500,000 Illinois Central, $3,484,000 Railroad Securities common and $1,036,000 preferred, and $126,650,000 Southern Pacific common.

It has been the practice of the Union Pacific to provide for the renewal or replacement of equipment condemned, sold, or otherwise disposed of, by charging operating expenses with the original cost less salvage at the time the units of equipment were retired from service. In order to conform with the accounting regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission this practice has been discontinued, and, commencing July 1, 1913, an amount based upon the estimated remaining life of the equipment in service on that date, less allowance for salvage, will be charged to operating expenses monthly and credited to "Reserve for Accrued Depreciation." The depreciation which had accrued to June 30, 1913, on the basis of the estimated life of equipment in service on that date, amounting to $16,007,237, was charged to "Profit and Loss," and credited to "Reserve for Accrued Depreciation," as of June 30, 1913.

As equipment is condemned, sold, or otherwise disposed of, the accrued depreciation thereon to the date of retirement will be charged to "Reserve for Accrued Depreciation," and the only charge to operating expenses, if any, will be the difference between the original cost, less salvage, and the amount of accrued depreciation.

The former practice was followed, it was explained, because it accorded with the facts in that as equipment was retired from service, the cost, less salvage, was charged to operating expenses, instead of charging monthly an amount arbitrarily assumed to represent the accrued depreciation on equipment still in actual use.

NEED $10,000,000 CASH.

Wabash-Pittsburgh Bondholders Talk of Plan to Save W. & L. E.

Two score bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, now in its sixth year of receivership, answered a call for an informal but strictly private meeting in the office of Samuel Untermyer yesterday afternoon. It was said that those present represented about $8,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds, of which $50,000,000 are outstanding.

The gathering resulted from the immediate necessity of devising a reorganization plan which will enable the Wabash-Pittsburgh to protect its stock ownership of Wheeling & Lake Erie, also in receivership and soon to be sold at foreclosure to satisfy the noteholders. The meeting was entirely harmonious.

Mr. Untermyer told those assembled that it would be necessary to raise about $10,000,000 in cash, exclusive of whatever is needed to reorganize the Wheeling & Lake Erie. This sum also excludes a contemplated issue of car trust certificates to provide 2,000 new cars, at a cost of approximately $2,000,000. As practically all of the money will be paid in by holders of the first mortgage bonds, the reorganization plan probably will call for an assessment of 33 per cent. of the par value of the first mortgage bonds. The plan contemplates that the property shall be owned absolutely by the present first mortgage bondholders, except in so far as they may decide to invite the second mortgage bondholders to a small participation in the new financing.

The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal has been doing much better lately, and one of the members of the Reorganization Committee said yesterday that it should be able to earn $1,000,000 in the first year over and above all charges. There are $5,226,000 in receivers' certificates to be cared for in the reorganization.

Curb to Vote on Listing Oil Shares.

The Board of Representatives of the Curb Association decided at a long session yesterday not to take final action regarding the controversy among Curb brokers over the matter of officially quoting Standard Oil stocks until all members of the association have given their opinion. Ballots will be distributed among the 312 members on Saturday, and the majority vote will rule. Until the vote is counted the oil shares will stay on the daily sheet of Curb transactions in accordance with a decision of the board several years ago.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 18, 1913	283,844
Same day last year	432,176
Total year to date	79,819,297
Same period last year	129,011,735
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	65.82 +.10
Same day last year	77.89 +.33

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 18, 1913	4	3	3½	$4.8530	$4.8525	$4.8530
Same day last year	4½	3½	4½	4.8550	4.8540	4.8550
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	100	85	Adams Express	90	90	90	90	...
19⅝	20	2,600	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
40	41¼	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
69⅝	69¾	21,700	Amalgamated Cop	69½	70½	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
22½	23	350	Am. Beet Sugar	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
59	62	100	Am. Brake S. & F	90	90	90	90	+ ½
26⅝	26⅞	6,700	Am. Can	26⅛	27⅝	26	26⅝	+ ½
86¼	87	210	Am. Can pf. x d	86¾	87	86¾	87	+ ⅝
42¾	43	100	Am. Car & Fdry	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
110	113	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅞
36	37	100	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	37	37	+ ½
94	100	300	Am. Express	97½	97½	95	95	—3½
21½	22	600	Am. Hide & L. pf	21	21⅝	21	21¾	+ ⅛
28½	29	200	Am. Locomotive	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
61	61¼	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61	61½	61	61¼	— ⅛
97½	98½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	97½	97½	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
101½	102½	100	Am. Sugar Refin	102	102	102	102	— ⅞
114½	114¾	12,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	113¼	115⅜	113½	114⅝	+ ⅛
245	247½	550	Am. Tobacco	248	249¾	248	248¾	+ ⅞
100⅝	101½	31	Am. Tob. pf., new	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
34	34½	960	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
25	29	100	Assets Realization	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
92¾	93	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	92⅝	93⅛	92⅝	92⅞	— ⅛
98	98¾	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ½
117½	118⅝	600	Atlantic Coast Line	117⅝	119	117½	118	...
36½	39	50	Baldwin Locomotive	39	39	39	39	...
91⅜	91⅝	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	...
29	29⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1¼
67	67½	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
86⅝	86⅝	100	Brook. Rapid Tran	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
16	17	130	California Petrol'm	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
212	212¼	28,750	Canadian Pacific	214½	214½	212	212⅝	—6⅜
25⅝	26	4,900	Central Leather Co	25⅝	26½	25¾	26	+ ⅞
290	320	100	Central R.R. of N.J	285	285	285	285	+ ½
56¾	57	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ⅝
27	28½	211	Chi. Gt. West'n pf	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
97	97½	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	98⅛	97	97½	+ ¼
124½	126	245	Chi. & Northwest'n	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
36⅝	36⅞	1,700	Chino Copper	36½	36¾	36⅜	36½	— ⅝
29	29	50	Col. & Southern	28	28	28	29	...
127½	128¼	400	Consolidated Gas	128	128	127⅝	127⅝	+ ⅝
8⅞	9	500	Corn Products Ref	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
92	93⅜	10	Deere & Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	—1½
149⅞	150	10	Delaware & Hudson	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	...
26	27¼	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
16⅝	17	400	Distillers' Securities	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
26¾	27	2,400	Erie	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
42	42⅜	800	Erie 1st pf	42	42½	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	800	Erie 2d pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
134½	135	800	General Electric	135¼	135⅜	135	135	— ⅝
35	36¾	100	General Motors	36	36	36	36	—1
77	78	100	General Motors pf	77½	77½	77½	77¾	+2⅜
17	17½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
76½	77½	200	Goodrich pf	77	77	77	77	...
123⅜	124½	600	Great Northern pf	123⅜	124	123¾	124	+ ⅝
31	31½	1,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	31¼	31½	31	31½	...
43½	43¾	500	Guggenheim Explor	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
116	121	5	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	...
104	104½	450	Illinois Central	104	105	104	105	+1½
14⅜	14⅝	550	Inter.-Met. v. tr.ctfs	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	50	Inter.-Met. pf	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅛
16	22	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
23¾	24	100	Kansas City South	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Kan. City South. pf	57	57	57	57	—2
140⅛	140¾	2,000	Lehigh Valley	148⅝	149⅜	148⅛	149⅜	+ ⅞
212½	217½	200	Liggett & Myers	212½	218	212½	215	+3⅜
110½	115	100	Liggett & Myers pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	—1
130½	131¼	600	Louis. & Nash	130¾	131½	130½	130½	— ½
73	78	100	Mackay Cos	76	76	76	76	—1½
...	70	100	Mackay Cos. pf	62	62	62	62	...
43¾	44	600	Mex. Petroleum	45	45	44⅛	44½	— ⅝
79	82	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	82	82	82	82	...
21¼	21¾	100	Miami Copper	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛
24½	25	1,700	Missouri Pacific	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅞
10½	10¾	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10¾	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
14⅛	14⅜	300	Nev. Con. Copper	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	...
58	65	100	N. Y. Air Brake	58	58	58	58	—1
92	92⅜	5,100	N. Y. Central	91¾	92⅜	91½	92¼	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅞	7,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	68½	69¾	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
39	40½	100	Norfolk Southern	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
102¼	103	800	Norf. & Western	102¾	103	102¾	102⅞	...
65¾	66	200	North American	66	66	66	66	...
106	106½	1,450	Northern Pacific	106	106¾	106	106¼	+ ¼
23¼	23¾	800	Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
20½	22	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	22	22	22	22	—1
106⅝	106⅞	6,100	Penn. R. R.	106¾	107	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
110	116½	300	People's Gas, Chi.	116⅝	116⅝	116	116	— ⅞
18	19	200	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18	18	18	...
1¾	2	100	Quicksilver	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
17⅛	17¼	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
161¾	161⅞	48,600	Reading	161½	162⅜	161¼	161⅞	+ ⅝
19¼	19½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	...
13⅛	13⅜	1,300	Rock Island Co	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	...
14	16	150	Rumely, (M.,) Co	14	14	14	14	—1
82	84	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	83½	83½	83	83	— ½
6¾	7	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
...	21	300	St. L. Southwest	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
16⅜	17¼	200	Seab. Air Line	17	17	17	17	+ ½
45	45¼	250	Seab. Air Line pf	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+ ½
85⅜	85⅞	5,010	Southern Pacific	85½	86¼	85½	85⅝	— ⅛
91⅝	92	155	So. Pacific t. r.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	100	So. P. t. r. 1st paid	91	91	91	91	— ⅛
21⅜	22¼	200	So. Railway ext	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
74	74½	100	So. Ry. pf. ext	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
20	20¼	400	Tennessee Copper	20	20	20	20	...
113	115	200	Texas Co	114	114	114	114	+2
11¾	12½	400	Texas & Pacific	12	12	12	12	— ⅝
39¾	40	700	Third Avenue	39½	39⅝	39	39¾	...
82	85	100	Underw. Typewriter	82¾	82¼	82¼	82¼	+1¼
151⅛	151¼	44,700	Union Pacific	150⅜	152	150⅛	151⅛	+ ⅛
83¾	83½	120	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	— ¼
55	55¼	620	U. S. Rubber	55	55	54⅝	55	...
99⅝	100	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100	100	100	100	...
55⅝	55⅞	41,600	U. S. Steel	55⅜	56⅝	55¼	55⅞	...
104⅜	105	200	U. S. Steel pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
46¾	47	2,600	Utah Copper	46¾	47¼	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
25	26	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	25	25	25	25	...
2¾	3⅛	300	Wabash	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
8	8½	500	Wabash pf	8⅜	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅛
85	89	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	—2¾
59½	60	300	West. Union Tel	58½	59½	58⅝	59½	— ½
62	63½	350	Westingh. E. & M	63	63¼	63	63	...
41½	46	100	Wisconsin Central	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	—1½
87¼	88	100	Woolw., (F. W.) Co	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 18, 1913	$1,628,500
Same day last year	1,109,500
Total year to date	480,363,420
Same period last year	660,189,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.45 —.10
Same day last year	91.25 +.02

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 4s, coupon	5,000	111¾	Cent Pac gtd 4s	3,000	85⅝	88⅜
Chinese Ry 5s	2,000	90⅜		1,000	90	
	2,000	88⅝	City of Tokio 5s	3,000	80½	83⅝
			Virginia 6s, defd	5,000	52¼	52¾
			Brown Bros & Co certfs	10,000	52	52½
				5,000	52½	52¾
				1,000	52⅜	52⅝
				5,000	52	52¼
				2,000	52¼	52⅜
			N Y City 4s, '59	5,000	81¾	82
				5,000	96¼	96⅜
			N Y City 4½s, '63	1,000	103¾	103⅞
				18,000	103	
				2,000	103½	
			N Y City 4½s, May, 1957	1,000	103⅛	
			N Y City 4½s, '60	3,000	103¼	
				2,000	100	
Am Ag Ch ov 5s	1,000	97½				
Am T & T cv 4½s	29,000	91¾				
	66,000	91¾				
	24,000	91¾				
	25,000	91⅝				
	10,000	91½				
	5,000	91⅜				
	2,000	91½				
	25,000	91⅜				
	21,000	91½				
	15,000	91⅜				
	40,000	91⅜				
	1,000	91⅜				
	12,000	91⅜				
	1,000	91⅞				
	3,000	92				
	500	92¾	Del & Hudson 1st ref 4s	14,000	92¼	
	10,000	92¼		3,000	94½	
Am Wr Paper 5s	6,000	72	Don & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s	5,000	92	
	5,000	72¼		1,000	92¼	
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000	88	Det Edison 5s	2,000	100⅛	
A, T & S F gen 4s	7,000	92	Dis Sec Corp 5s	9,000	60½	
	1,000	92¼	Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	52½	
	6,000	92⅛	Evans & Ter Hte con 6s	1,000	104	
	5,000	92¾	Gren Riv Val St W'n deb ctfs B	10,000	13	
	1,000	92½	Hoc Val 1st 4½s	2,000	95	
	5,000	92¼	Ill Steel 4½s	2,000	82½	
	2,000	92	Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	93	
	9,000	92⅝	Int Rep 1st & ref 5s	20,000	98¾	
	6,000	93¼		2,000	98¼	
A, T & S F 5s	1,000	99½	Inter-Met 4½s	39,000	74	
Atlanta Gas 5s	6,000	102¼		2,000	74¼	
Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4s	6,000	86	Int Paper cv 5s	5,000	80	
	5,000	85¾	Inter Paper 6s	20,000	102	
Balt & O gold 4s	6,000	91	Kan City So 5s	5,000	90⅜	
Balt & O cv 4½s	2,000	90¾		5,000	90⅜	
	12,000	90¼		5,000	90⅜	
	1,000	90⅜	Kan City So 5s	10,000	55	
	6,000	87	Lack Steel 5s, '23	3,000	91½	
Bklyn R T gold 5s	1,000	99¼	1950	1,000	72	
4s, 1013	5,000	90¼		5,000	91¾	
	5,000	90¼	L, S & M So 3½s	1,000	86¼	
ref conv 4s	3,000	86		1,000	85¾	
	6,000	86½	L, S & M So 4s, 1928	1,000	85¾	
Bkl Un El 1st 5s, stamped	3,000	90¾	L, S & M So 4s, 1931	1,000	85¾	
Cal G & Elec 5s	2,000	91	Lizgett & M 5s	1,000	96½	
Canada S con 5s, Series A	1,000	103	Manhat Con 4s	5,000	87	
Ches & O con 5s	3,000	104⅝	Mich Cent deb 4s	10,000	81½	
Cent Leather 5s	1,000	95¾	M, L S & W 1st 6s	3,000	105½	
	1,000	95⅝	Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s	1,000	80	
	14,000	95½				
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	2,000	73⅞	St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	6,000	101	
M, K & T of T 5s	4,000	98	St L & S F R R ref 4s	10,000	70	
Mo Pac 3s, 1920	4,000	92½	So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	7,000	96⅜	
Mo Pacific 4s	4,000	65½		10,000	90½	
M & E con 7s	1,000	103½	So Pac col 4s	2,000	90	
Nati Tube 5s	1,000	95⅜		1,000	90	
	1,000	95½		2,000	90¼	
Newark Gas 5s	3,000	101⅛		500	89	
N Y Cent deb 4s, 1934	1,000	84		3,000	90⅛	
	5,000	72	So Pac conv 4s	20,000	84⅛	
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s	2,000	101⅜		11,000	84⅛	
N Y, Lack & W 1st 6s	1,000	108½		11,000	84½	
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	7,000	103½	So Pac 1st ref 4s	10,000	88⅛	
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	20,000	104	So. Ry gen 4s	5,000	72⅝	
	1,000	83⅝		7,000	79⅝	
	5,000	83⅝	Stand Mill 1st 5s	2,000	84½	
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s, w i	64,000	102	Tenn Coal, I & R gen 5s	1,000	96	
N Y Rys ref 4s	6,000	73	Tex Co conv 6s	10,000	98⅜	
N Y Rys adj 5s	5,000	54⅜		5,000	98⅛	
	10,000	54⅝	Third Av adj 5s	11,000	74	
	2,000	54⅜		3,000	74½	
	7,000	53	Third Av ref 4s	25,000	80¾	
	25,000	54⅞	Tol, St L & W 4s	5,000	56¼	
	10,000	54¾		2,000	56	
N Y Tel 4½s	3,000	94½	Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s	1,000	80	
	5,000	94¼	Undergd Elec Rys of London 4½s	500	92¾	
	2,000	94⅜	Un Pac 1st 4s	2,000	94½	
N Y, W & B 4½s	5,000	75		2,000	94¼	
Nor & So 1st 5s	2,000	99½	Un Pac conv 4s	11,000	90¾	
Norf & W con 4s	1,000	92⅜		2,000	90¼	
	2,000	92¾		2,000	90⅜	
North Pac 4s	10,000	82	Un Pacific 1st & ref 4s	1,000	89½	
North Pac 3s	16,000	64	Un R Rs of S F 4s	2,000	52	
Oreg Short Line gtd ref 4s	2,000	89¾	U S Rub 1st & Imp 5s	1,000	81⅞	
Oreg Short Line 1st con 5s	5,000	105⅜		2,000	82	
Pac T & T 5s	1,000	96

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value.	$700,375.00	
Other securities, market value..	254,635.53	
Real estate owned	276,689.16	
Mortgages owned	5,000.00	
Loans secured by collateral	724,829.33	
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	1,633,918.64	
Overdrafts	8,473.31	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	531,000.42	
Specie	348,016.28	
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	86,000.00	
Cash items	11,286.43	
Real estate rent account accrued.	1,474.99	
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$60,660.00	
Accrued interest entered	14,318.07	
Accrued interest not entered	1,744.05	
	76,723.02	
Total		$4,658,422.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		111,525.87
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, &c., viz.		157.13
Preferred deposits	$157,013.14	
Deposits not preferred	3,655,281.46	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	70,255.42	
Total deposits		3,882,550.02
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$150,808.07	
Accrued interest entered	12,755.12	
Accrued interest not entered	1,125.00	
	164,189.09	
Total		$4,658,422.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ROBERT R. MOORE, President, and J. G. HEMERICH, Secretary, of The Commercial Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at No. 1,451 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the ninth day of December, 1913, as the date of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I first signed my name before the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

ROBERT R. MOORE, President.

J. G. HEMERICH, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEORGE KNORR, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 18th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me ROBERT R. MOORE, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

GEORGE KNORR, Notary Public, Kings County, No. 61. New York County, No. 57. Reg. No. 4,169.

[Seal of Notary.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEORGE KNORR, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 18th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me J. G. HEMERICH, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

GEORGE KNORR, Notary Public, Kings County, No. 61. New York County, No. 57. Reg. No. 4,169.

[Seal of Notary.]

DIVIDENDS.

260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 18th, 1913.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1913. The transfer books to close December 22d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
26 Liberty Street, New York,
December 10, 1913.

The Directors have declared a dividend of two percentum (2%) on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1914, to holders of certificates for full shares of stock, of record on the books of the Company on that date. For the purpose of this dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. Tuesday, December 23, 1913, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 12, 1914.

N. TERHUNE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

New York, December 17, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable January 1, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 17, 1913. The transfer books will be closed from December 17, 1913, until January 2, 1914.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

New York, December 11, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 34) and a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock (No. 3) have been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 19th, 1913.

THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

The Buffalo Mines, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a regular dividend of five per cent. (5%) and an extra dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the outstanding capital stock of The Buffalo Mines, Limited, has been declared and will be paid January 1st, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1913. The stock books to close at the close of business on December 20th, 1913, and reopen for transfers, January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated December 11th, 1913.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1913.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; and a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; both payable January 10, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. BAXTER, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33d Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held December 11th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 22d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Vice President and Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank

339 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Philadelphia, December 17th, 1913.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

KOLB BAKERY COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 8.

New York, December 18, 1913.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid on January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1913.

C. J. LAYFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 28.
New York, December 2, 1913.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED or Capital Stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending January 31, 1914, payable February 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business January 21, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the guaranteed stock of the Allegheny & Western Railway Company will be paid Jan. 1, 1914, to stockholders of record Dec. 19, 1913, at 3 P. M. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

ERNEST ISELIN, Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Friday, January 2d, 1914. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 19th, 1913, at close of business, and reopened Saturday, January 3d, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 18th, 1913.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway,
New York, December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1913. The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared out of income on Certificates of Beneficial Interest of Knickerbocker Trust Company, issued under the terms of the Merger Agreement between Knickerbocker Trust Company and Columbia Trust Company, payable on Jan. 2, 1914, to certificate holders of record Dec. 24, 1913.

COLUMBIA - KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York,
No. 143 Liberty Street.
New York, December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, December 31st, 1913, to stockholders of record December 23d, 1913.

J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, December 10th, 1913.

A Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Thursday, January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 19th, 1913.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.,
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable on Jan. 2, 1914, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 23, 1913. Transfer books will not close.

M. H. ABENING, Treasurer.

FULTON TRUST CO. of N.Y.

149 Broadway, New York City, December 18, 1913.

43d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

By Resolution of the Board of Trustees, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT., is payable on January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 22, 1913.

CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. 50-Year Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that coupon (No. 17) of the above bonds, due January 1st, 1914, will be payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Agent, 16 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, December 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record on December 26, 1913.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the Kisch Manufacturing Co.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation for the election of officers and for such other business as may come before that meeting, will take place according to the by-laws and resolutions of said company at the office of said Company, No. 12 East 22d Street, New York City, Manhattan, on Thursday, the first day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1913.

F. A. PAYNE, Secretary.

Take Notice That the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Henry Elias Brewing Co. for the election of (5) Directors for the year 1914 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 403 E. 54th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1914, at 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 27th day of December, 1913, at 6 P. M. and will remain closed until the 20th day of January, 1914.

GEORGE H. ELIAS, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MERCHANTS SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY will be held at 60 Broadway on Friday, December 18th, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving the sale of the vaults of the Company and their appurtenances, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

TYLER BULL, Secretary.

MEXICAN ORE PURCHASING CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Friday, January 2d, 1914, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, 42 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. A. SCHLOSS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Orphans Home and Asylum will be held Tuesday, Decemoer 30th, 1913, at 11 A. M., at the Home.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 16, 1913.—Congress having authorized the erection of a monument to the late President Tyler, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., the Secretary of War is about to receive competitive designs for said monument. Persons desiring to submit designs, or wishing other information on the subject, should apply to this office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M., Dec. 29, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 5,000 coal bags. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 12, 1914, and then opened, for installing steel mast, hoister, etc., on tender Mayflower. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Clothing Trade's Hours Lessened.

A report made the rounds of the local clothing trade recently that certain manufacturers were not inclined to follow the agreement made with the union at the close of the strike last Spring, to the effect that the clothing workers should have a fifty-two hour working week after Jan. 1, instead of the present fifty-three hour week. This report was denied emphatically yesterday at the offices of several of the most prominent manufacturers. It was pointed out that in many instances notices had already been posted in the larger shops informing the employes that the shorter schedule of operation would be adopted without fail after the first of the year.

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Raw Silk Prices Firmer.

The Yokohama raw silk market has again advanced about $12.50 a hundred pounds, and the rise has temporarily put a stop to business. Sales for the week amounted to 4,800 bales. Canton is very firm in sympathy with the strength of the Japanese market, and holders are not pressing sales. Shipments from Canton this year show a large increase over those of 1912, and stocks are very light there. At Shanghai there is little change in evidence. Milan is also unchanged, although some small concessions have been given on ready stock. The effect of higher prices at some of the primary points is plainly visible in the slowing up of business in the New York market.

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Heavy Imports of Gifts.

The annual Christmas inrush of parcel post matter and "packed" packages is now in full swing at the local Appraiser's Stores. Practically all of the articles are intended as presents to relatives and friends on this side of the Atlantic. Figures compiled by Henry M. Clapp, Special Deputy Appraiser, show that for the first fifteen working days of December, 9,746 packages of parcel post matter were examined and appraised, compared with 6,822 packages in the corresponding period of last year. So-called "packed" packages, consigned to express companies, numbered 6,258. The articles contained in the packages were valued at several thousand dollars.

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Say American Mills Win.

Much interest has been shown in the men's wear fabric market of late in the report that some American mills are able to offer a better quality and price in certain grades of woolen goods than the foreign mills, despite the difference in labor cost. As the report goes, some of the local selling agents who have foreign accounts have been sending samples of standard American fabrics abroad with the idea of having a comparison made with similar foreign goods as to quality and price. In practically every case where the foreign manufacturers have been able to duplicate the samples sent to them it is said that the yardage cost has run well above the American figure for the same goods. In some instances this increase is reported to have been as great as 7½ per cent.

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More About Bouillon Cubes.

The conclusions reached by the American Medical Association in its recent bulletin regarding the small percentage of meat extract contained in bouillon cubes are borne out by the experience of the Analytical Bureau connected with the United States Appraiser's office in this city. The bulletin says that the association's experiments show that the average cube does not contain more than 8 to 28 per cent. of meat extract, the balance being salt. In the last decade many controversies have arisen at this port between importers and the Government regarding the classification of these cubes under the Tariff Law. Importers have claimed classification under the provision for meat extracts, but, in many instances, analyses made by the Government's chemists have disclosed such a small percentage of meat that classification under the said meat provision was refused. The cubes are then assessed at other rates, according to the components of chief value.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

Albany, Dec. 18.—Incorporated to-day: Aeroacope Camera Co., Prosz-Ynski Patents, $500,000; J. H. Hare, Francis Dedek, J. J. Dorman, 76 William St.

Stoopack & Marcus, ladies' clothing, $15,000; Julius and Hyman I Stoopack, B. H. Marcus, 254 W. 112 St.

The Northern Boulevard Realty Co., Amsterdam, $50,000; The Crescent Park Amusement Co., Amsterdam, $50,000; A. and T. F. McCaffrey, H. L. Shuttleworth.

Utica Sexton Motor Corp., Utica, $10,000; W. D. Lyon, J. W. Seaton, William P. S. Doolittle, Utica.

Bridgeport Textile Mfg. Co., $10,000; D. B. Murray, Jno. Ferguson, Jr., H. J. Schumacker, 54 Wall St.

Halsted Brush Co., $10,000; Hy. and Lewis Boskey, Jos. Mantner, 1,933 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Namhil Realty Co., $10,000; Sam'l Silvergood, Julius Bachrach, Sam'l. Rubinton, 141 B'way.

52 St. Storage House, $10,000; E. Hopkins, E. R. Hopkins, J. M. Kornfeld, 109 Shepard Ave., B'lyn.

Street Coal Co., $20,000; W. H. Bonynge, H. G. Streat, Jr., H. G. Streat, 221 W. 130th St.

Motion Picture Exhib. Service, $10,000; Moses Susmin, S. I. Meadows, Hy. Rosenblum, 1,084 Forest Ave., Bronx.

Modern Washerless Faucet Mfg. Co., $50,000; Adolf Paul, Geo. Peterson, W. E. Willis, 101 W. 128 St.

Levine & Fink, millinery, $10,000; Nathan Levine, W. H. and C. A. Fink, 425 E. 120 St.

F. W. Anderson & Co., publisher, stationer, $100,000; F. W. Anderson, Randolph Nexsen, J. A. Howe, 980 E. 18 St., B'klyn.

Cohen & Levine Outer Garment Co., $15,000; Harris Cohen, Abram Levine, Nathan Kohan, 151 E. 19 St.

H. D. Gaines Corp., Advertising, mail orders, $15,000; J. S. Read, C. E. Scribner, A. R. Hofler, 900 Lincoln Pl., B'klyn.

American Motor & Transmission Co., $50,000; C. H. Bassford, E. V. Nixon, Eustace Reynolds, 316 W. 79 St.

Waite Ozone Corp., Bronx, Ozone Machines, $250,000; F. T. Germain, Max Frank, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.

Increases in capital recorded:

The Detroit Edison Co. of N. Y., $15,000,000 to $25,000,000; Curtiss Securities Co., N. Y., $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; Consolidated Elect. Co. N. Y., $500,000 to $1,000,000; Breitung Pub. Corp. N. Y., $15,000 to $150,000; Schneider-Anderson Co. of N. Y., $12,000 to $60,000, E. X. Ext. Table Co. N. Y., $15,000 to $50,000.

Foreign companies authorized:

Vereinigte Lapsitzer Glasewerk, Aktiengesellschaft, Germany, real estate, mfg. plants, 4,200,000 marks; Julius E. Hilleber, N. Y.; Newmarket Realty Co., Newmarket, N. J., $25,000; Rep., M. A. Eiseman, 68 Cortl't St.

Dissolutions: Jacksons Mantel & Grate Works, Middleburgh Creamery Co., Middleburgh; Standard Metal Tile & Anchor Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 18.—Incorporated: Mineral refining Co., $3,000,000, mine and refine metals; G. C. Rheuby, C. R. Mudge, A. M. Cowan, Wilmington.

Increase in capital: Efficiency Development Co., $72,000 to $10,000,000.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Velvet neckbands are at present very popular. While many of the less elaborate bands are used for day-time wear, the greater number, with jewel or other ornamentations, are much in demand for evening wear. Jewel-set velvets range from a half inch to two inches.

Flat bead chains are conspicuous among fancy goods novelties this season. They are made of a variety of brilliantly colored beads, and are almost invariably finished with ornaments in the form of large, flat, heart-shaped beads.

A recent novelty in fans for the holidays is the introduction of small, bevel-edged, oval-shaped mirrors, which are embedded at the top of the outside stick. Some fans are fitted with a single mirror, while others have then on both the front and back sticks.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Wheat exports from this port last week aggregated 1,346,114 bushels, a gain of 281,175 bushels over the week before. Beef exports totaled 918 barrels and 450 tierces, compared with 914 and 434, respectively, in the previous week.

The weather in Porto Rico has been so fine in the last few months that the sugar crop, which has usually ripened and been shipped in January, was started on its way to New York on Wednesday.

The semi-annual meeting of the Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York will be held at the Hotel Marseilles on Jan. 13. Champ Clark and Josephine Daniels have been invited to address the members on the question of votes for salesmen.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Win Their Point in Contention Over Weighted Tapes.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by the Emery Bird Thayer Dry-goods Company, regarding the classification under the tariff act of 1909 of so-called weighted tapes. They were returned for duty by the Surveyor at Kansas City, Mo., as tapes composed of cotton, and duty was exacted at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349. The importers asserted that metal predominated in the goods and that duty should have been taken at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal. An analysis of the tapes proved the contention of the importers to be correct and the Surveyor was directed to reliquidate the entries at the lower rate.

The Salt's Textile Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn., was upheld in a contention relating to the rates of duty on dyed schappe yarns. They were assessed at the appropriate rates under the provisions of Paragraph 397, act of 1909, according to the number of the yarns in the gray or original condition. The goods, it was asserted, were dutiable properly according to the number of the yarns in their dyed condition as found by the appraiser or French system. The board found the merchandise to be in the condition set forth in their claims, and ordered a reliquidation on the lower basis.

The board sustained protests by the H. B. Claflin Company, New York, and Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, relating to women's trimmed hats. The Customs authorities exacted duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraphs 402 and 438, whereas the importers made the claim that the proper duty was 50 per cent. under Paragraph 422, as trimmed hats. The classification according to the components of chief value in the trimming of the hats was held to be erroneous.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

A recent law of the Dutch East Indies abolishes the excise duty of 2.50 florins per hectoliter ($3.80 per 100 gallons) on petroleum products used in the factory production of solvents, fuel and motive power.

The export guilds of Japan have decided that in the future all canned shellfish intended for export shall be marked after inspection with the word "Passed" or "Rejected." A copy of the regulations of the Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobi Marine Products Guilds, in Japanese with English forms of labels, is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A bill for the reduction of the Dutch customs tariff has been withdrawn by the Minister of Finance. The original bill for the revision of the tariff was introduced in 1911, and this was followed in 1912 by a revised draft.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

OTTO C. HEINZE, whose office is at 42 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of his individual debts and also the debts of the firm of Otto Heinze & Co., bankers and brokers of 42 Broadway. A petition was filed against the firm on Oct. 21, 1907, which was dismissed on Sept. 11, 1909. The total amount of the liabilities is unknown, but claims are enumerated in the schedules amounting to more than $1,500,000, and there are no assets.

LEVI ZEILER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levi Zeiler, jobber in dress goods, silks, and satins, at 106 Greene Street, with a branch in Chicago, by these creditors: Frederick A. Stiefel, $30; H. Abrams, $100, and K. Fasulio, $500, all on assigned claims. Judge Holt appointed John P. Daniel receiver on bond of $2,500. Liabilities are said to be $35,000, and assets $5,000. He has been in business ten years.

HARRY MANSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Manson, manufacturer of dresses and costumes at 48 and 50 West Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: Charles Schoolhouse & Son, $460; Pure Dye Silk Company, $262, and Stern & Stern, $109. Judge Holt appointed Edward L. Farris receiver on bond of $1,500. Liabilities $10,000, and assets $2,500. He began this business in July, 1912.

DAVIS, BROWN & FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Daniel Davis and Sandor Friedman, doing business as Davis, Brown & Friedman, manufacturers of furs at 107 West Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: S. Michael Cohen, $506; E. S. Wheeler, $500, and D. E. Horwitz, $500. Liabilities $20,000; nominal assets $19,000, and actual assets estimated at $12,500. Judge Holt appointed Richard S. Otto receiver in bond of $10,000, with authority to carry on business 20 days. The firm began business in January, 1912, and Mr. Brown, one of the partners, died recently.

MADAME SCHWARTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kate Schwartz, trading as Madame Schwartz, dealer in furs and gowns at 601 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Joseph T. Goodman, $500; Philip Velman, $500, and Irving C. Simmons, $400, all on assigned claims. Liabilities are $6,000, and assets $3,000.

PHILIP CARP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Carp dealer in cloaks and suits at 93 Avenue A, by these creditors: Rubin Bros., $175; Wilson Manufacturing Company, $280, and Abraham Kruckman, $108. Liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $2,000. He began business in 1902 and previously was in business at Lowell, Mass. Judge Holt appointed Benjamin H. Rubin receiver. He is Chairman of the Committee of Creditors.

JULIUS L. HOLMES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius L. Holmes shoe dealer in White Plains by these creditors: Merritt, Elliott & Co., $300 and Amsterdam Rubber Co., $244. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

FRANK BARBIERI.—Waiter of 233 West 52d Street, formerly President of the Barbieri Hotel and Restaurant Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,438, mostly those of the company, and assets consisting of 1,400 shares of stock of the company of no value as a petition in bankruptcy was filed against it in May, 1912.

ALBERTINE RASCH, an actress, living at 352 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $664, to three creditors, for breach of contracts, and no assets.

GREENLEAF & JAFFE.—W. N. Greenleaf and Marcus Jaffe, who composed the firm of Greenleaf & Jaffe, at 175 East Broadway in 1908, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,750, and no assets.

UNITED MACHINERY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United Machinery Company of 88 Centre Street show liabilities $40,335, and assets $8,077, consisting of stock, $2,640; accounts, $5,000, and claims, $437. Among the creditors are the Sidney Tool Company, Sidney, Ohio, $10,000; Max Hart, 115 Nassau Street, $500, secured, and M. M. Hart Company, $63.

BLIGHT OVERFIELD COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Blight Overfield Company, carpenters, of 217 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities $10,596, and assets $9,839, consisting of stock, $150; machinery and fixtures $1,000; accounts, $8,502, and cash in bank, $178.

VOLPE & STEINBERG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Volpe & Steinberg, women's tailors, at 58 West Fifteenth Street, show liabilities $2,989, and assets $811.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

Abell, John T.—R. Fitzpatrick, $611.
Albro, Stephen V.—E. Badt, $214.
Same—Same, $296.
Altman, Ferdinand—Listers Agricultural Chemical Works, $178.
Alpern, Morris, and Louis Katz—James H. Dunham & Co., $283.
Baum, Joseph M.—A. Altschuler, $121.
Ballin, William—L. Sondheim, $3,250.
Blenderman, Mamie, executrix—C. G. Chapin, $4,784.
Bishop, Martha—J. T. Shipman, $224.
Berlin, David J.—E. D. Murphy et al., $910.
Curry, Alice—City Bank of Bayonne, $438.
Cohen, Elias A.—C. de Motthsch et al., $438.
Coyne, Joseph M.—City of New York, costs, $189.
Casesa, Jos—P. W. Sarta, $6,422.
Chinn, John C.—Commonwealth Trust Co. of New York, costs, $211.
Church, Mary A.—A. Schoenfeld, $238.
Carp, Philip—B. Pasinkoff et al., $405.
Flanagan, James, or Thomas—Henry Kroeger & Co., $1,178.
Frentz, Jacques & Josephine—C. Bohlinger, $8,453.
Graham, Jane, and Katie Burroughs—J. Rothstein, $144.
Goodsell, P. Hamilton—Livermore & Knight Co., $454.
Guggenheim, Albert—Rockfall Apartments, $497.
Gallagher, Catherine—City of New York, costs, $122.
Gaines, Charles—R. Schoonmaker et al., $263.
Greenfield, Jacob A.—J. Diamond, $134.
Gennerich, George, and Daniel Von Bremen—W. Von Elm, $1,117.
Gans, Louis W.—W. S. Gans, $2,750.
Hanford, Frederick C. and Katherine—A. B. Fake, $313.
Hansen, Olga—City of N. Y., costs, $133.
Hahn, Mary A., gdn.—Same, costs, $100.
Henry, Edw. R., Limited, Geinberg, $318.
Jones, Charlotte E.—C. G. Chapin, $2,828.
Krauss, Henry—E. Roffe, $402.
Kohn, Ignatz—L. Krieger et al., $1,656.
McDonough, William H.—S. Stein, $127.
Housonto, Herman G. M.—Domingo Trueba Sucs S en C., $1,534.
Mills, Edw. F.—A. Glassquin, $174.
McDonald, Charles—E. Donohue, $2,094.
Nissen, Julius—W. Heeren, $300.
Oettinger, Anna, and Herman P. Stockman—M. S. Morris et al., $284.
O'Neil, Mary—A. Rosenthal, $3,834.
Otto, Richard F.—Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., $167.
Polard, John—J. Elliman, $217.
Richard, Tony—Stone Bros. & Block, $107.
Rashman, Louis—H. Rosenzweig et al., $182.
Rosenbaum, Morris—M. Wieson, costs, $107.
Reese, Annie, adm.—National Sugar Refining Co. of N. J., costs, $168.
Remington, Lewis E.—City of N. Y., costs, $121.
Rohman, Anna A.—Same, costs, $121.
Saitta, Philip W.—National Sportsman, Inc., $182.
Schultzman, Louis, and Maurice M. Reich—J. Coleman et al., $1,130.
Schwartz, Benj., gdn.—City of N. Y., costs, $122.
Scheimberg, Louis—H. Averbuck, $171.
Smith, Henry—G. Beyer, $344.
Schader, Samuel—Robert Reiner Importing Co., $196.
Sweetzer, Wm. A.—E. G. Bullard, $396.
Stoddard, De Roy H.—L. Fluhrere, $144.
Sheldon, Allen—Stamford National Bank $130.
Tesla, Nikola—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., $860.
Thomson, Martin—W. S. Douglass, $119.
Tager, Louis—Andley Clarke Co., $152.
Waterbury, Wm. M.—A. J. Marks, $2,076.
American Self-Lighting Appliance Co.—City of N. Y., $180.
E. G. Potter Co.—Same, $775.
German Real Estate Co.—Same, $234.
Insular Fruit Co.—Same, $148.
Julia Mays Bermatological Institute—Same, $126.
J. L. Robertson & Sons—Same, $148.
Kelly, James P.—Same, $684.
La Nuel Mines Development Co.—Same, $148.
Mason, Millard D. H.—Same, $148.
Marks, Morris L.—Same, $126.
Maurer, John C.—Same, $234.
Mahon, John J.—Same, $687.
Martin, Walter G.—Same, $126.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were weak yesterday, selling off toward the close. Wheat lost from 1 to 1¼c, corn was off ¾c, and oats receded from ½ to ¾c a bushel. Cotton, in an inactive market, declined from 1 to 8 points. Provisions were heavy, and cotton oil moved irregularly.

WHEAT.

The very favorable Government report on the new Winter wheat crop, which had no apparent influence on wheat values after the report was issued on Wednesday, became effective during yesterday's operations and prices broke sharply, closing at 1 to 1¼c. net lower. Most of the decline occurred during the last hour and final figures were at the low of the day. Early operations were without special feature and the market during the greater part of the session moved within a narrow range with little to indicate any change in general sentiment.

Bulls attempted to belittle the importance of the Government report by calling attention to the fact that the crop had experienced an unusually luxuriant growth as a result of the mild weather and that it was consequently in no condition to withstand severe cold weather, but this failed to increase the demand. The foreign markets were generally lower and sentiment abroad was influenced by a decline in Argentina as well as by more favorable advices from India. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00 elevator domestic and $1.01 f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98¾c. f. o. b.

N

C.H.MACKAY DERIDES FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

Lines Would Cost the Government Not Less Than $2,000,000,000, He Says.

WOULD BE RUN AT A LOSS

Cites Experience of English Government, Which Is Losing $5,000,000 a Year on Its Lines.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Mackay Companies, discussing Postmaster General Burleson's recommendation that the Government take over the telephone and telegraph lines, said yesterday:

"The Postmaster General is mistaken in his idea that telephone companies are subject to the Post Road act of Congress of 1866. The Supreme Court of the United States in the Richmond case (174 U. S. 761) held that they were not.

"In denominating the telegraph business as being 'monopolistic in its nature' he is also mistaken. If there ever has been more continuous, keen, and even bitter competition than that between the Postal and the Western Union I would be pleased to know when and where.

"The money question, however, is the main question. The estimate of $900,000,000 would not provide a look-in. The Bell Telephone Companies alone would demand more than that. Then there are the thousands of independent telephone companies and farmers' lines scattered all over the country. The entire bill, including telegraph lines, would be about $2,000,000,000, which is about two-thirds of the national debt at the close of the civil war, when many intelligent men despaired of the solvency of the republic.

"Nor is this the worst. Judging from English experience, that vast sum would be entirely lost, because under Government management the operating expenses year by year would exceed the income. The following figures are taken from a report of the Postmaster General of Great Britain showing the results of Government ownership of telegraphs in that country:

	Receipts.	Actual Operating Expenses.	Annual Loss, Including Interest and Money Expended.
1908	$15,518,505	$17,542,849	$4,847,423
1909	15,492,245	18,394,005	5,248,215
1910	15,830,960	17,841,015	5,081,835
1911	15,829,960	18,659,710	*5,911,605
1912	15,747,420	18,985,090	*5,826,965

*Estimated.

"One of the worst complications that would arise would be in regard to the contracts between the telegraph companies and the railroads. England found this out when it took over the telegraph lines and then had to pay the railroads an enormous sum to get full control of the telegraph lines which were built on the railroads and in which the railroads had an interest, the same as in this country. The English railroads were not modest in their demands, and the result was that a perfectly enormous and unexpected sum had to be paid by the Government to the railroads to get rid of those contracts.

"And as to service—Government service would be a joke as compared with present service. If you don't believe it, just try the Government service—telegraph and telephone—in Europe."

VAIL IS AGAINST THE PLAN.

Doesn't Think It Worth Serious Consideration at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—President Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, commenting on Postmaster General Burleson's plan for Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines, said:

"If the Government wants to take over the telephone and telegraph lines of course it will do so. The book value of all the properties of the Bell Company and its associated companies is $160,000,000 greater than all the outstanding securities, and the appraised value of the properties is from 10 to 50 per cent. greater than the book value.

"No, I am not in favor of Government ownership. It is poor in France, and in England it doesn't give the kind of service you get in this country.

"The price of telephone stock has been dropping largely because the people in New England have been scared by the railroad troubles there. If the Government is going to buy the telephone and telegraph properties, the stock ought to be going up instead of down.

"It would be impossible for the Government to buy part of our system. That would not be practical. It would be like buying one side of a pair of boots and not the other.

"The matter is not worth serious consideration. When it is we will be glad to furnish full information. It is just probably the case of a Cabinet officer who has ambitions."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Rules.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Fuld relative to his investigation of statements as to experience made by candidates on the eligible list of Finger Print Expert. He recommends that the list be promulgated.

Report of Mr. Fuld relative to his investigation of statements as to experience made by candidates on the list of physician for the examination of mentally defective children. Attention is called to the case of Dr. William C. Herring. Dr. Herring to be qualified for certification in New York County only.

Supplemental report of Mr. Fuld relative to Abraham Hoffman, a candidate on the list of Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel. Recommends that the report be filed.

Supplemental report of Mr. Fuld relative to the investigation of statements as to experience made by candidates on the list of assistant engineer Grade C.

Communication from the certification clerk saying that very few names remain on the list for prison keeper and recommending that a new examination be ordered at once. The present list was established on Sept. 18, 1912, and contained 93 names.

United States.

An examination for teacher in the Philippine Islands will be held by the United States Civil Service Commission at the New York Custom House, Dec. 30 and 31. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects: Theistic, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physiology and hygiene, English, history and civil government of the United States, nature study and drawing, history and science of teaching, experience, training, and fitness. Age limits 20 to 40 years. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensioned: M. J. Ansbro, 149 Prect., $700 a year, May 22, 1884.

Transfers: J. J. Kilcline, 37 Prect. to 69 Prect.; F. W. Wolf, 38 Prect. to 37 Prect.; Warren Leatherman, 36 Prect. to 38 Prect.; Tim. O'Brien, 38 Prect. to 36 Prect.

Application pay approved: John Livingston, 86 Prect., while sick.

Assign.: F. W. Wolf, 37 Prect., as sta. house attd. Temp.: Insp.—R. E. Dooley, 15 Insp. Dist., to com. 16 Dist. in addition for 8 days. Lieut.—E. C. Casey, 2d Prect. to 89 Prect., 10 days.

Leaves with pay: Insp.—E. P. Hughes, 8 days.

Tried, charges dismissed: Act. Capt.—A. P. Cooper, Det. Div. Lieuts.—John Farley, Det. Div.; John Hennessey, Det. Div., and H. P. Foye, 162 Prect., all charged improper action. Patrol.—A. T. Brooks, 16 Prect., and P. A. Szermer, 21 Prect., both absent, no leave.

Restored to duty: Harry Nugent, 149 Prect.

Resignations: Patrol.—C. A. Stone, 35 Prect. Prob. Patrol.—J. M. Doolin, Sch. Rects.

Fire Department.

Reprimanded: W. J. Donovan, Bn. of Fire Prev., absent; no leave.

Charge dismissed: J. [illegible] Div. of Extras, absent; no leave.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..11:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:00	12:00	5:43	6:25
Governors Island	12:10	12:00	6:15	6:35
Hell Gate	2:00	1:50	7:55	6:35

Arrived—Thursday, Dec. 18.

SS St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 10.
SS Venezia, Naples, Dec. 3.
SS Amanda, Matanzas, Dec. 13.
SS Dora, Palermo, Dec. 1.
SS Tangiston, Oran, Nov. 28.
SS Santa Marta, Santa Marta, Dec. 9.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
SS El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 16.
SS El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
SS Morizel, St. John's, Dec. 16.
SS Lusitania, Liverpool, Dec. 13.
SS Prinzess Irene, Naples, Dec. 6.
SS Afghan Prince, Boston, Dec. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Barcelona	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Conrad Mohr	Immingham	Dec. 1
Osage	Rotterdam	Nov. 30
Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 2
America	Naples	Dec. 8
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Dec. 13
Asiatic Prince	Batia	Nov. 30
Maracaibo	Curacao	Dec. 13
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 13
Amerika	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Ultonia	Naples	Dec. 8
Pretoria	Hamburg	Dec. 6
Canadian	Antwerp	Dec. 4
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 4
Miltonian	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Dec. 15
Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 17

DUE SUNDAY.

George Washington	Bremen	Dec. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 13
Canadian	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Louisiane	Bilbao	Dec. 7
Lutetian	Rouen	Dec. 8
Narragansett	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec. 14
Hawaiian	St. Louis	Dec. 13
Guantanamo	Progreso	Dec. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 15
Socony	Port Arthur	Dec. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aurora, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

California, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Horatius, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lord Dufferin, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	—	10:00 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	—	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Horatius, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 18.

SS Czar, Libau to New York, was 1,270 miles E. at noon. Russian-American Line.

SS Napoli, Naples to New York, was 645 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Osage, Rotterdam to New York, was 300 miles E. at noon; due 19th, afternoon.

SS Cleveland, Hamburg to New York, was 1,370 miles E. at 1 A. M.; due 22d, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Lorraine, Havre to New York, was 1,200 miles E. at 1 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Pretoria, Hamburg to New York, was 630 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Bergenafjord, Christiania to New York, was 1,586 miles E. at 3:30 P. M.; due 23d, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS Olympic, New York for Liverpool, was 431 miles W. at 10:40 A. M.; due 19th, forenoon. White Star Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Ivernia, New York for Liverpool, was 451 miles W. at 12:03 A. M.; due Queenstown 19th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 310 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Verdi, Barbados to New York, was 782 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 192 miles S. at noon.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 262 miles S. at noon.

SS Mayaro, Trinidad to New York, was 109 miles S. E. at noon.

SS Marcaibo, San Juan to New York, was 82 miles S. at 9 P. M.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 140 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 163 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Oldiense, Kingston to New York, was 6 miles N. of Fortune Island at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Martins Industry at 6:22 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 116 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 606 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 360 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 18 miles E. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kaiserin, Augusta Victoria, at Cherbourg, Dec. 18.
SS Montevideo, at Cadiz, Dec. 18.
SS Belvedere, at Venice, Dec. 16.
SS Celtic, at Queenstown, Dec. 18.
SS City of Durham, at Colombo, Dec. 16.
SS Birkenfels, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.
SS California, at Bordeaux, Dec. 16.
SS Koronia, at St. Thomas, Dec. 13.
SS Arabistan, at Rotterdam, Dec. 16.
SS Spenser, at Liverpool, Dec. 18.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Dec. 18.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, Dec. 18.
SS Berlin, at Genoa, Dec. 18.

Sailed.

SS Pannonia, from Trieste, Dec. 18.
SS Majestic, from Queenstown, Dec. 18.
SS Messina, from London, Dec. 13.
SS Barenfels, from Colombo, Dec. 13.
SS Crofton Hall, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 14.
SS Kassanga, from St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
SS Parima, from Demara, Dec. 17.
SS Indra, from Honolulu, Dec. 17.
SS Vasari, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 17.

Passed.

SS Zeeland, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Manhattan, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Indraghni, New York for Manila, passed Perim.
SS Idaho, New York for Hull, passed Brow Head.
SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... Dec. 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Virginia ..... Dec. 19
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Dec. 23
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 23, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Home.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt returned yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta from her trip to South America. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Margaret Roosevelt. She started for home from Santiago, Chile, on Nov. 23, as Col. Roosevelt was preparing to start from that city for Valparaiso. Mrs. Roosevelt said that she had enjoyed her visit to South America very much.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The disturbance that was over the Great Lakes Wednesday has passed out to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, attended by light local rains in the Southeastern States and the Ohio Valley and snow flurries in the lake region, northern New York and northern New England and it has been followed by rapidly rising pressure and considerably colder weather in the Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region and the North Atlantic States.

Another storm is central over the south Rocky Mountain region and moving east attended by general cloudiness in Far Western districts and snow in the north Rocky Mountain and Plateau region.

Temperatures remain above the seasonal average over nearly all parts of the country.

The weather will be fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi, although it will probably become unsettled with rain or snow by Saturday in the Mississippi Valley.

Over the plains States and the Rocky Mountain regions the weather will be unsettled, with snow and rain in north and rain in south portions.

The temperature will be lower Friday in the Southeast and Saturday in the Plains States and the Northwest. It will rise Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be brisk and high northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate north.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday, colder on the coast. Saturday, fair, with rising temperature; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

Southern New England—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday, fair, with rising temperature; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday; moderate northwest winds.

Western New York—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer; light variable winds.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, colder on the coast. Saturday, fair, with rising temperature; brisk northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	45	43	4 P. M.	50	44
6 A. M.	47	42	6 P. M.	47	39
9 A. M.	49	42	9 P. M.	48	33
12 M.	49	47	11 P. M.	49	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; the average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 32 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.80 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—496 Brook Av.; S. Bekman	Trifling
1:10—37 E. 102d St.; C. Axler	Unknown
7:00—457 W. 123d St.; Dykes & Chamberlain	Trifling
8:35—80 W. 140th St.; J. M. Royal	$25
10:05—2,484-2,486 7th Av.; M. Shetzman	Trif.
11:40—44th St. B'way. Claridge Hotel	$10
P.M.	
3:55—538 E. 139th St.; Alex. Kauter	Trifling
4:50—709 E. 9th St.; Abraham Pelo	Trifling
5:00—48 E. 100th St.; I. Oltschuler	Trifling
6:15—837 6th Av.; John Flint	Trifling
6:30—249 W. 135th St.; E. Pollach	$100
8:45—339 E. 124th St.; N. Von del Meer	Trifling
7:05—2,203 Belmont Av.; O. Pompillo	Trifling
7:15—3 E. 58th St.; E. A. Dennison	Trifling
7:25—46 Jones St.; S. Rhine & Son	Unknown
8:00—724 B'way; Grand Rapids Show Case Co.	Unknown
8:15—47 6th Av.; John Flint	Trifling
6:30—249 W. 138th St.; E. Pollock	$100
8:45—339 E. 120th St.; N. Von Der Meer	Trifling
7:05—2,303 Belmont Av.; O. Compillo	None
7:15—3 E. 84th St.; E. A. Dennison	None
7:25—46 Great Jones St.; S. Rhine & Son	Not given
7:35—335 B'way; N. Schlanger	$200
8:00—724 B'way; Grand Rapids Showcase Co.	Not given
9:30—132d St. and Brook Av.; N. Y. H. & H. R. R. Co.	Not given
10:30—204 W. 114th St.; P. O. Miller	Trifling
10:45—270 E. 3d St.; Harris Korwin	Trifling
11:20—672 Hudson St.; Columbia Towel Co.	Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Graduates Club of the Normal College will meet at the residence of Mrs. Morris Cooper, 987 Madison Avenue, at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow. Djevad Eyoub will speak about Turkey from a political viewpoint.

The teachers of modern languages in the elementary schools will hold a conference this afternoon in the Board of Education Hall. Associate City Supt. Straubenmuller will speak on "The Advantages of Self-Culture."

The Parents' Association of Public School 4, the Bronx, will give the first of a series of concerts this afternoon.

City Supt. Maxwell and District Supt. Bardwell will attend the joint conference of teachers' organizations at Syracuse Dec. 29 and 31. The organizations are: Associated Academic Principals' Council, Association of Elementary School Principals and Teachers, Classical Teachers' Association, Mathematics Teachers' Association, New York State Science Teachers' Association, and Agricultural Teachers' Association.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—

1st Lt. F. L. Poindexter, retired, relieved, home.

Capt. O. P. Townshend, Porto Rico, to gen. recruiting, Ft. Slocum, for ten days' instruction, thence Roanoke, Va.

Col. M. F. Harmon, C. A. C., and 1st Lt. G. L. Converse, Jr., 6 Cav., to W. Reed Hosp., D. C., treatment.

1st Lt. C. A. Eaton, Dec. and Jan., one visit each to Aluminum Goods Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

Order directing Major W. J. Hawkins to N. Y. Arsenal is amended. He will go to duty at Sandy Hook.

Cavl. promotions—1st Lt. R. E. Smyser, to Capt., unassigned; J. C. Righter, Jr., 4 Cav., to Capt. 9 Cav.

Major W. D. Newbill, 4 Fld. Art., to Q. M. Corps, Jan. 2; Col. R. L. Bullard, 26 Inf., W. Reed Hosp. to Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Relieved from N. H.—Militia—1st Lts. J. A. Mack, C. A. C., Dec. 31; F. C. Test, 22 Inf., Dec. 20; Lt. Mack to 45 Co., C. A. C.; Lt. Test to Santa Fe as insp. inst. of N. M. militia Jan. 1.

Leaves—2d Lt. H. H. Fuller, 11 Cav., one mo.; Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Cal., ten days; Capt. F. E. Buchanan, 6 Cav., extended to Feb. 5 then to Philippines; Capt. H. F. Reed, 5 Fld. Art., then to Philippines; 1st Lt. T. O. Humphrey, C. A. C., ten days; Col. R. L. Bullard, 26 Inf., one mo.

Naval Orders.

Com. C. C. Fewel, Fort Mifflin, Penn., to Asiatic Sta.; Lt. C. H. Bullock, the Ala. to Kearsarge; Lt. T. H. Stiles, Panther to Ala.; Ens. J. M. Dem, G-1 to G-3; Surg. H. A. Dunn, Solace to Kearsarge; Surg. W. M. Garton, Atl. fit. Solace; Paym. N. W. Grant to N. Y.; P. A. Paym. E. C. Little resigned; Ch. Machinist F. J. M. Parduhn, N. Y., Washington, to Pac. fit.

Marine Corps.

1st Lt. A. B. Drum, Portsmouth to S. Carolina; 1st Lt. A. M. Sumner, S. Carolina to Norfolk.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Waban at Guantanamo, Peoria at Key West. Sailed—Eagle, Port Au Prince for Gonaives; Osmoma, N. Y. to assistance of Vermont; Rocket, Washington for Norfolk; Supply, Yokohama for Guam; Standish, Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Dolphin to go Dominican waters to coast of Mex. to relieve Wheeling; latter to N. O. Ohio to Charleston from Guantanamo for fumigation; N. Orleans, Puget Sound to Mexico early in Jan. to relieve Maryland; S. Dak. to Puget Sd. The K-1 and K-2 in commission after delivery at Boston; H-8 to Puget Sound after delivery; G-3 in com. at N. Y. after delivery; Albany at Puget Sound.

Revenue Cutter.

1st Lt. L. T. Cutter, mo. leave; Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Life Sav. Srv. to Androscoggin; Capt. S. M. Landrey, 2d Lt. P. H. Harrison appt. to inquire into collision bet. Davey and ferry Hettie.

Constructors F. A. Hunnewell and J. Q. Walton to Balt; Sr. Capt. H. M. Broadbent, 1st Lts. W. H. Walley, W. E. Macoun appointed to inquire into damage to Acushnet and sch. Brigadier.

2d Lt. R. W. Wrightman desg. as recorder; 1st Lt. H. W. Pope to the Guthrie temp; 2d Lt. J. J. Hutson, Androscoggin to Tahoma.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRUSH, CHARLES H., (died Dec. 12;) left more than $10,000 each realty and personalty to Henry J. Uderitz, his friend.

HILTON, ELIZA, (died Dec. 10;) left $10,000 personalty; $2,200 each to Marie E. Hyde, her niece, and Charles Hilton Brown, her nephew; $1,400 each to E. Anna Buchanan, and Willo Miller, her friends, and to Emily H. Green, her niece; $700 each to Jessie Muddiman and Irene Carpenter.

OSBORNE, HENRY, (died Dec. 1;) left less than $200 personalty to Ruth Roberts Osborne, his wife.

POTTER, SARAH A., (died Nov. 5;) $4,000 personalty to John Newton Porter, her husband.

SIEGMUND, ANNA M., (died Nov. 8;) $50 personalty to George C. Quintel, her cousin.

RAYMOND, EMMA MARCY, (died Nov. 7;) left more than $10,000 each, realty and personalty; legacies of unknown value to Miss McClellan Desprez, her cousin, and Louise M. Irving, Laura V. Mix, Mary S. Colt, Pol Plancon, Georgana L. Wilmerding, Coster Wilmerding, Idalia L. Ide, Thedora H. Stevens, Annie P. Arnold, and James Nulty, her friends; $1,000 to Lillian Whitely, her friend.

TURLEY, CATHERINE, (died Dec. 4;) left more than $10,000 realty, $870 personalty; $500 to Margaret Crawford, her daughter; $300 to the pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Pius; a piano to Isabella Trainer, her daughter; one-half of household furniture each to John and Christopher, her sons; one-fifth of residuary each to Isabella Trainer and Mary Berger, her daughters, and James, John, and Christopher Turley, her sons.

RESORTS.

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GENERAL OFFICE, Pinehurst, N. C.

LEONARD TUFTS, Boston, Mass.

REFUSE TO BOYCOTT EGGS.

Montclair Housewives Agree to Cut Down Purchases Only.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Dec. 18.—In the process of forming a branch of the Housewives' League in Montclair to-day, a modified boycott on eggs was decided upon when Mrs. Leslie McQuilkin insisted that she had personal knowledge of "many people living in nice homes in Montclair, who along with their children are actually starving because they cannot purchase sufficient food at the prices that now prevail."

This statement probably won a few votes for the boycott, but the 100 women present agreed only to reduce their egg purchases to a minimum, not to do without them altogether.

Among the many who came to the meeting in their limousines there was scattered applause when Mrs. Frank Hall gave it as her candid opinion that there would be a better co-operation between the tradesmen and the housewives of Montclair if the women paid their bills more promptly.

SCHOOL HEAD ARRESTED.

Investor In Military School Says He Was Misled.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 18.—Asserting that Major J. Harold Randolph, President of the Randolph Military Academy of this place, obtained money from him under false pretenses, E. Wheaton Read of Princeton has had Mr. Randolph arrested. Police Justice Bennell of this place held Mr. Randolph in $600 bail to-day to await the action of the Mercer County Grand Jury. Charles M. Hutchinson of the school Faculty was the bondsman.

Mr. Read did not appear in Morristown. The warrant was issued by a Police Justice in Princeton, but it is understood that he says that he invested $1,000 in the Military Academy, and that he did so on assurance given by Major Randolph that the debts of the school only amounted to $2,000, when as a matter of fact Mr. Read says that they were nearly twice that amount.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or at the bureau's office, Room 337, the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to

No. 12,212. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.—Consular officer reports a firm in his district desires to communicate with dealers in automobile accessories here.

No. 12,213. RUBBER SHOES AND HEELS.—A European business man desires to receive offers, agency rights for the entire country, from American manufacturers of rubber shoes and heels.

No. 12,214. OFFICE STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES AND ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES.—A resident of Canada desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of office stationery, supplies, and advertising specialties.

No. 12,215. VACUUM CLEANERS.—A European dealer in phonographs and optical and scientific instruments desires catalogues and price lists (if possible in Spanish) of vacuum cleaners, especially for carpets.

No. 12,216. SHOES.—An Italian is anxious to receive offers, carrying with them agency rights for all Italy, from Am. mfrs. of hook and shoes.

No. 12,217. FURNITURE.—A resident of the Levant wants high-grade furniture for his country home. It must be of the best. Large leathered upholstered armchairs and divans in Mission style might take his fancy. Send two catalogues with discounts f. o. b. N. Y. or Phila. to the Consular officer.

No. 12,218. HIDES FOR AUTO COACH WORK.—A Consular officer states that a resident desires to receive offers from Am. mfrs. of enameled hides for auto work and upholstery.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Seward Davis of New York City admitted to practice.

144—North Carolina Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Zachary, administrator, &c.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff in error.

145—Nathaniel W. Hobbs, Trustee, appellant, vs. Head & Dowst Company.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Dec. 19: Nos. 148, 150, 151, 154, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, and 164.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. 128—Lehigh Valley Transp Co v. Catawissa. 130—Phila & Reading Co v. Cheektawaga. 194—Goodwin Co v. Eastman Kodak Co. 134—Knickerbocker Steam Towage Co v. Hendrick Hudson. 135—Alpha Portland Cement Co v. Curzi. 137—Watford v. Press Pub Co. 138—In re Zoffer. 141—Clement v. Brown. 142—Westinghouse Elec Co v. Roller Smith Co. 144—In re McCrum. 144—Derby v. Tug Rob Robinson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 142—Slygalt v. Schaffer. 143—Same v. same. 165—Thalchelt v. Chas Co v. Hendrick. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Flasher Mfg Co. 170—Hubbell v. C L Eidlitz Co. 176—Bentley, Trustee, v. Young. 189—Moore v. De Mills.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 173—Haas v. Stevens.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 49—Bailey v. Tug Transfer 21. 83—Howell vs. Oceanic Sand Co. &c. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Coxe, J. Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned motions. 1—Burton v. Belmont. 2—Same v. Fowler. 3—Same v. Whitridge. 4—Same v. Jolins. 5—De Lorde v. Managers' Producing Co. 6, 7—Gardner-Crusher v. Allis-Chalmers. 8—Kaufman v. P K R. 9—Powers v. Pat-Peirce.) v. Goldel v. Rodgik. 11—Elwell v. Elwell. 12—Beck v. Duplicate Mfg Co. 13—Regina Co v. Am Taximeter Co. 14—Steiff v. Gimbel Bros. New motions. 15—Brandt v. Way. 16—Thowles v. Waterman. 17—Quartermaine v. Yellow Taxicab Co. 18—Brashears v. Smith. 19—Pay-as-You-Enter Car Co v. Robinson. 20—Howland v. Corn. 21—McKinnon v. N Y Assets Real Co. 22—Hotchkiss v. Nat City Bank. 23—Tannar v. Central of Ga Ry. 24—Williams v. Hempstead. 25—Harnidge v. Elseman. 26—Cochrane v. Scudder.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday: 770—People vs. Qualey.

The court will adjourn to-merrow until Jan. 6.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J., Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Court opens to-day at 10 A. M. Motions non enumerated. Motions. 5—Megrue v. Megrue. 12—Savage v. Potter. 7—In re Herman F Olinger. 18—Elson v. Unger. 20—Mosseyer v. de Forest. 1—Harris v. Great Eastern Casualty Co. 42—Muss v. Muss. 43—Matter of Geo F Vingut. 44—Ettla v. M Engle. 45—Friedman v. Purdy. 46—Foy v. McGarry. 47—Walt v. Gilbreth. 51—Donchue v. City Water Power Co. 53—McGee v. Whitman and Molloy. 54—Carpenter v. Carpenter. 55—Ottinger v. Bennett. 56—Park & Tilford v. Realty Adv & Supply Co. 57—Ellery v. Peoples Bank. 58—Garrigues Co v. Internat Agricultural Corpn. 59—Cohen v. Cohen. 60—Hollander v. Kaufman. 61—Arden v. Gallagher. 62—Norton v. U S Metal Products Co. 64—MacDonnell v. Press Pub Co. 65—Rothbarth v. Herzfeld. 66—Greenberg v. N Y C & H R R R. 67—Matter of Charles La Rue, an att'y. 68—Bonner v. Smoot. 69—Roth v. Rosenthal. 70—New Thought Church v. Chapin. 71—Uffner v. L Schauffus Co. 72—Peters v. Hopper. 73—Rohm v. Arverdan Co et al.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions: 1—Mechanics Bk and Trust Co v. Met Trust Co. 2—Matter of Farmer. 3—Matter of Cassels. 4—Matter of Miller. 5—Matter of Zeltler. 6—Matter of Bailey. 7—People v. Faccioli & Co. 8—Stow v. Mackay. 9—Matter of Weiss. 10—Matter of McCormack. 11—Carroll v.

SCHOOLS.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW YORK.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, the Agent for Shareholders of the above bank, will present an account under oath of all his proceedings down to December 31st, 1913, as such Agent, to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York upon the call of the General Motion Calendar of that Court, to be called in the Court Room thereof in the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1913, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and that at such time a motion will be made on behalf of the undersigned as such Agent that all his acts and doings as such Agent be approved, and that his said account may be settled, adjusted, and allowed, and decreed to be final and conclusive upon all stockholders of the said bank and upon any and all persons interested therein, and that all sums of stock constituting a portion of the assets of said bank in his hands be distributed pro rata among the stockholders of said bank in lieu of a cash dividend, and that such other and further direction or relief in the premises be made or granted as may be deemed just and proper.

Dated New York City, December 2nd, 1913.

JOHN W. McKINNON,
Agent for Shareholders of The National Bank of North America in New York.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, for Contract 110, for furnishing, delivering, and installing where required gaging, meter, and other reservoir and aqueduct apparatus.

The points of delivery or installation are along or near the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN P. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: Please take notice that J. STOLL AND COMPANY, Incorporated, of 20 West 17th Street, New York City, will apply to the New York Supreme Court at a Special Term, Part One thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 22d day of December, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. or as soon thereafter as it can be heard, for an order for leave to change its corporate name to STOLL, SMITMAN AND PRAGER, Incorporated. Dated December 1, 1913.

(Signed.)
J. STOLL & COMPANY, INCORPORATED,
20 West 17th Street, New York City.

N Y Rway Co. 12—Matter of Mapes (Benson Av.) 13—N Y Realization Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 14—Belley v. Floersheimer. 15—Same v. Dress and Waist Mfg Assn. 16—Themson v. Rothschild. 17—Eakin v. Weeks. 18—Mst Life Ins Co v. Widbern Realty Co. 19—Bernstein v. Kelly. 20—Frankel v. Samuels. 21—Peerless Tailoring Co v. same. 22—Fullman v. Teets. 23—Kelly v. City of N Y. 24—Samuels v. Mayor, &c. 25—Gurland v. C W L Realty Co. 26—Molloy v. City of N Y. 27—Matter of Neal (N Y Police Endow Fund.) 28—Wasserman v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 29—Shelford Estates v. Martens. 30—Astor Mtg Co v. Tenney. 31—Healey v. Penfield. 32—People ex rel Public Service Tel Co v. Empire City Subway Co. 33—Luckman v. City of N Y. 34—Abs-Hagen v. White. 35—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 36—Matter of Schleffelin. 37—Frank v. Meredian Soda Water Co. 38—Weiss v. Szabo. 39—Schwartzman v. Jetter. 40—Martin v. Progressive Circuit. 41—People ex rel Public Service Tel Co v. Empire City Subway Co. 42—Left v. Left. 43—Lutz v. Golden. 44—Same v. same. 45—Fremm v. Empire Paper Tube and Box Co. 46—Colton v. Frankel. 47—Duffy v. City of N Y. 48—Beringer v. Beringer. 49—Schwenk v. Kaemmer Cont Co. 50—Sussfield v. Borenstein. 51—Gallagher v. Ancient Order of Hibernians. 52—Williamsburg Iron & Wire Wks v. Kuhn. 53—Gallagher v. Ancient Order of Hibernians. 54—Farmilow v. Russell. 55—N Y Life Ins Co v. Fitzgerald. 56—Rics v. Nelson. 57—Kennedy v. B F Keith-N Y Theatres Co. 58—Mack v. American Book Exchange. 59—Matter of John Fox Realty. 77—25 Per Cent Auto Supply Co v. Hartford Suspension Co. 401—Meyers v. City of N Y. 700—De La Vergne Mach Co v. Stokes. 708—Master v. F R. Jones & Co. 710—Esperanza v. Perry. 730—Rosenthal v. Internat College of Languages. 751—United Borough Realty Co v. Hagemeyer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Flatzek, J. Inquest. 2349—Farley v. Bohling. 2713—City of N Y v. Continental Asphalt Paving Co. 2701—City of N Y v. Allitagro & Spallone Const Co. 768—Brown v. McLaughlin. 752—Lowenstein v. Lutter Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 1017—Schwartz v. Frieder. 27—Perley v. Williams. 945—Zeimer v. Hohenstein. 2477—City of N Y v. Whitridge. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Pound, J. Case on. Hanson v. Oakland Chem Co. No day calendar. The causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XIII.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Erlanger, J. 288—Schultz v. Mass Bonding, &c., Co. 1001—Goebel v. Cornet Film Co. 574—Keller v. Hay. 2915—Farley v. 226 Mulberry St. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. Case on. Butler v. Mallon. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 737—Henderson v. Williams. 701—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co v. West Canada Lumber Co. 796—Silverstein v. Fisher. 797—Same v. Coronation Waist & Dress Co. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. In the estate of Hartriet Lawrence Hyde, A Cats, Reginald D Jones, Thomas A Weston, Hermann Oelpenheim, Burrell, infants; James Mitchell, Ferrero, infants; Rosey Ross, Luigi Tribunale, Joseph Radkevich, Bridget Ferguson, Louis P Rouquette, Eliza Downey, William Haggerty, Patronilla Ferraglio, Edward Rafter, Augusta Hyatt, Albert F Mando, William A Turpin, Eduard Leissner, Thomas M Durkin, Minna E Miller, Charles F Myers, Matthew J Keeffe, William Rittersberger, Solomon M Swartz, John B Doerr, John P White, Daniel Cunningham, Antonia Azzuna, Lucy G Mooney, Isaac G Gluck, Eliza Werner, Benjamin M White, Emanuel Gross, Ann E O'Reilly, Henrietta M Rottmann, Margaretta De Leyer, Amelia J Harris, Bridget Oates, Daniel Golden, J William Beekman, Bridget Golden, Matilda Sour, Gerson Hyman, Caroline Studley, Peter F Dailey, Rachmil Finkel, issue of fact; Arthur C King, issue of fact. Wills for probate. Jacob M Frank, Laura A Baker, Richard Slccener, Augusta Pietrowsky, Alice Leiich, John P Hoffner, Louis Kuestner, Charlotte Harris, Robert Lahn, Sam Frohman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will. 3049—Emma Meier. Estates. Jake Kreimen, Simon Scheuer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Luce, J.; Part IV., Pinelte, J.; Part V., Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calender called in Part I. at 9:45 A. M. 5234—Fitzmaurice v. N Y Rys. 1207—Casper v. Naef. 5234—Fitzmaurice v. N Y Rys. 5290—O'Leary v. Same. 5306—West End Cloak & Suit Co v. Herzog. 4439, 4440—Schifansky v. Saletzky. 4156—Storkovich v. Same. 5206—Clemens v. Bretz. 5248—Sinclair v. Equitable Life. 5254—Schnitzler v. Damroe. 5255—Fariello v. Whitridge. 5263—Schmidt v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 5295—Fautini v. Cauldwell Wingate Co. 5307—Frank v. Cohen. 5227—Funeran v. N Y Rys. 5050½—Meyer v. Mitchell. 5256—Kerr v. Singerman. 5264—Falder v. 909 Park Av Co. 5000—Iandiern v. Pelnella. 376—Rotlich v. Kane. Defendant Wolpers v. Same. 5235½—Connolly v. Auction Co v. Mercadante Regan Co. 4904—Hawthorne v. Cole. 4983—Hefferman v. Prudential Life Ins Co. 5127—Sperling v. Kastein. 5232—Galvin v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 5205—Goldthwait v. N Y Rys. 5237—Neurad v. Hyams. 5283—W W Levy Co v. Libman Cont Co. 5284—Miller v. N Y Rys. 5208—Maiathid v. Reeser R & C Co. 5309—Kaplan v. N Y Rys. 5310—Lanfgraben v. Conn Cab Co. 5311—Purita v. N Y Rys. 5311½—Isaacs v. Moll. 5312—Mandel v. N Y Rys. 5313—Flaster v. Long Hat Stores. 5318½—Godl v. Henigson. 5319½—Elias v. Krause. 5322—Lesnnik v. N Y Rys. 5323—Pomerantz v. Same. 5324—Meerno v. Phillips. 5325—Meisler v. Kobler. 5326—Climenko v. Sturm. 5327—Goodhelt v. Siegman. 5329—Mimms v. N Y Rys. 5329—Gershelmer v. Same. 5330—Ekelchick v. Khasen. 5331—Sachmin v. N Y, N H & H R R. 5332—Schneider v. Schwartz. 5333—Kramer v. N Y Rways. 5335—Pockel v. Linch. 5336—Cornick v. Krim. 5338—McDougall v. Bryson. 5343—Devlin v. Price. 5344—Carafiglio v. N Y Rways. 5345—Rogers v. Same. 5346—Husband v. Same. 5347—Same v. Union Ry. 4932—Mendelsohn v. Am Soc'y for P C A Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., clear; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 6164—Child v. Pratto. 6230—McCormick v. Williams. 6524—Thourat v. Mineral Shock Eliminator. 6524—Hill v. Raabe. 6532—D'Angelo v. Mesnitzie. 6542—Wolfson v. Steinberg. 6535—Axelrod v. Brown Weiss Realties. 6536—Furst v. Wolff. 6391—Lichtenstein v. Haims. 6546—Pressman v. McCoskey. 6553—Rump v. Princess Cafe Co. 6272—Salashinska v. Green. 6400—Security Bank v. Mintz. 6241—Aaron v. Royal Ins Co. 6435—McKinnon v. Lovell. 6540—Security Bank v. Ahrams. 6543—Schwartz v. Mldwest Realty Co. 6544—Stephen Whitney Co v. Rosendorf. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Matter of Stimson—Seldon Bacon.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Douglas v. Leiman—Henry Smith, Strauss v. West 130th St Co—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Natl Sav Bank v. Carey—Charles H. Ayres.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Franklin Sav Bank v. Lida Haines—Henry H Glass. Central Trust Co v. Fannie Hamlin—Grant Brown. W F Rahell v. Eliza Haley—William Garrow Fisher.

CITY COURT—Smith, J. Celia Yabbonky v. Yorkville Express & Van Co—Louis W Severy.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Abbott G Dana v. Emil Erber—L H Kahn.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials.—Clark, J. 647—Clark v. Clark. 124—Young v. Wenz. 583—Barr v. Barr. 587—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. Highest number reached on the regular call, 590.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Crane, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Manning, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J. 1975, 1976—Orbinski & Slawecki v. Andrews. 1936—Di Meglio v. Merritt & Chapman Derrick Co. 1820—Heath v. Steeplechase Co. 5582—Farley, Comr., &c, v. Caram et al. 1443—Warboy v. Cascone & ano. 2000—Meany v. Coney I & B R R. 2005—Ryan v. Montauk Steamboat Co. 2009—Dickinson v. Bldrs Supplies Co. 2010—Dolan Et Al. v. Loughlin v. Conran. 2016—Collins v. Coney I & B R R. 2019—Fitzpatrick v. Naushon Co. 2020—Lebovsky v. Board of Education et al. 2021, 2024—Moorehead v. Realty Associates. 2022—Shay v. City of N Y. 2029—Klein v. City of N Y. 2030—Mahr v. B H R R. 2033—Madison v. Holzapfel Am Com Co et al. 2034—Grunwald v. Rose. 2035—Wollner v. Weinstock. 2037—Reilly v. Dahl et al. 2038, 2039—Dougherty v. B H R R. 2040—Trotta v. B H R R. 2042—Flaherty v. Owens. 2043—Kern v. Schaeffer & Brudenberg Mfg Co. 2045—Crossman v. Hayman. 2049—Damanti v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 3362—Doxey v. Watson. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 5, 1914. Highest number reached on regular call, 2073.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated Motions.—Benedict, J. 1, 2—Tempany v. Tempany. 3—Matter of Stebbins (Flanagan). 4—Matter of Locust Street. 5—Shanks v. L I R R Co. 6—Fanshaw v. Fanshaw. 7—Matter of Hall, (Curdy).) 8—Singer v. Shames et al. 9—Drummond v. Dolan. 10—People ex rel Reache v. Hanbury. 11—People v. Walsh. 12—Marimette Knitting Mills v. Schwartz. 13—Blakeslee v. International Motor Co. et al. 14—Smith v. Maclorowski. 15—Smith v. Berysink. 16—Tilton v. Slattery. 17—Wolf v. Clarkson. 18—Sheldon v. Rume and another. 19—Beck v. Jaffe and another. 20, 21—Matter of Myrtle Av Sewer. 22—Sussman v. Wellbrock. 23,—Klisheimer v. Kendel et al. 24—Beseverin Limestone Co. et al. v. Bonduel et al. 25—Matter of Clare St. 26—Matter of Roberge Pl and W 2d St. 27—Matter of Gravesend Neck Rd. 28—Matter of Tehama St. 29—Matter of North 12th St. 30—Gambale v. Gambale et al. 31—Ludlam and another v. Mathewe and others. 32—Holly v. Brennan and others. 33—Maxwell, etc. v. Hoge et al. 34—Enz vs. Germania Kranken Verin Unter uns. 35—Rice v. Renonah Realty Co. 36—Prospect H Sq & Loan Ass'n. v. Thomasson and others. 37—Brady v. Miller. 38—Sicke v. Silver. 39—Decker v. United Button Co. and others. 40—Kornik v. Greenbaum. 41—Sokoloff v. Kimmel. Devel'p Co. and another. 42—Metcalf v. N Y Tel Co. 43—Aitken v. Aitken. 44—Devine v. Furlong et al. 45—Person v. Person. 46—Matter of W. 4th St. 47—Matter of Public Place at 49—Matter of E. 26th St. 49—Matter of E. 7th St. 50—Matter of Evergreen Av. 51—Enders v. Enders. 52—Wolf admr &c. v. Clarkson. 53—Sheer Ginsberg Realty Co. v. Hangard and Co. 54—Drummond v. Dolan. 55—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc. v. Patterson. 56—O'Rourke v. Cunard S S Co. 57—Riley v. Wright. 58—Mayne v. Mayne. 59—Matter of 26th Av. 60—Roefle v. American Laundry M. Co. 61—Tilyou v. Sterchz. 62—Kiltsheimer v. Kendel et al. 63—Johnson v. Browu and others. 64—Canning v. Lynch et al. 65—Matter of City of New York.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Dike, J. John Mannix, John Lockwood, Anderson Watson, Joseph A. Kane, Luigi Gorazze, and Michael Corazzo.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Niemann, J. Eloise A Greene, Frank Mok, Samuel Lanaman, William Keener, Edward Ennis, Herman Mintz, and Thomas Owens.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Tierney, J. Mahel Woods, Agnes Wilson, Phillippo Abatelli, Hassel Percasi, and John Michini.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Fawcett, J. 3572—Nitti v. McGinness. 3578—Cohen v. Cohen. 3636—Moore v. Vestial. 3658—Panzer v. Bernikow. 3656—Oxfield v. Janpol.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Before Humphrey J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 4061—People v. Henry Nelson. 4062—People v. Henry Nelson. 4023—People v. William Nitti. 3898—People v. Dominico Caramatto. 3902—People v. Dominico Caramatto.

COUNTY COURT—Trial of Equity Causes.—Humphrey, J. Van Vlack v. Edson, Bayside Lumber Co v. Cornish, &c. Case on. Beebe. Burrell v. Burrell. Green v. Esterbrook. Case on. No day calendar. The remainder of calendar passed for the term.

LIS PENDENS.

LAND in Section 7, Blocks 1,861 and 1,907; Mary C. Hopper against Thomas H. Hopper, as executor, &c., (order extending time to elect to take dower, &c.;) Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

LYON AV, 2,314; North New York Savings and Loan Association against Fisher Lewine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

107TH ST, n s, 440 ft w of 7th Av, 15x62; Nathaniel E. Conkling and others against John C. Conkling and others, (partition;) attorneys, Rendich & Gardner.

105TH ST, 845 East; Alonzo Kimball against Adolph Schlesinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Silberberg.

LYON AV, 2,310; North New York Savings and Loan Association against Fisher Lewine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

LORILLARD PLACE, s e corner of 187th St, 24.4x100; Katharine Gass against Joseph Faiella and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Donnelly.

187TH ST, s s, 120.9 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 26.5x125; Henry M. Powell against Kitchen Improvement Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Saxe & Powell.

93D ST, n s, 130.6 ft w of 3d Av, 40x108; Christine G. Openhym and others against Adolph Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

56TH ST, 244 West; Annie Copelaand against Rudolph A. Rodel and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schaap.

TURNPIKE ROAD, leading from New York to Boston, s e s, intersection of n e s of Turnpike Road to O'Dells, containing about six acres; Max Erlanger against Joseph S. Acker and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Grissom.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Corner at Forty-second Street Sold for $2,000,000 — Apartment House Deal on Fifty-fifth Street Involving Properties Valued at $1,000,000 —$100,000 Long Island City Purchase.

Fifth Avenue came prominently to the front yesterday in the realty market with the sale of the valuable Forty-second Street plot on the southeast corner of those thoroughfares for a price close to $2,000,000. The property is the corner formerly occupied by the American Safe Deposit Company and the Columbia Bank, and was acquired by Felix Isman in 1906. About two years ago he sold it to a syndicate headed by Edwin Wolf of Philadelphia, and the present seven-story building was erected.

The buyer of this choice corner is the Oceanic Investing Company, composed of Albert E. Thorne, George I. Nichols and Albert G. Milbank, and they have leased the property for fifteen years to a syndicate composed of some of the former owners. The plot has a frontage on the avenue of 73.4 feet and 100 on Forty-second Street. It is the second Fifth Avenue parcel acquired by the syndicate this week, their former purchase being the building on the northeast corner of Forty-first Street from the Burton brothers, and which was at once leased to Rogers Peet & Co. for incorporation in the plot for their new store building.

The Forty-second Street corner just sold has been held at $2,250,000. If the deal was closed for $2,000,000, the average rate per square foot would be over $270, which comes close to a record, if not actually the high mark, for Fifth Avenue property.

The deal was negotiated by the firm of Felix Isman.

Bing & Bing Sell One Apartment and Buy Site for Another.

The Brentmore Realty Company, composed of L. S. & A. M. Bing, sold the eight-story Cambria apartment house on West Fifty-fifth Street, and purchased a site for a similar twelve-story structure on West Seventy-ninth Street yesterday.

Close to two million dollars was involved in the transactions. The Cambria, which occupies a plot 100 by 100.5 feet, at 347 to 355 West Fifty-fifth Street, was sold to Leo H. Hirsch, a pearl button manufacturer, who gave in part payment the six-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 72.6 feet, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and 128th Street; a six-story tenement on a plot 39.3 by 125 feet, at 302 and 304 East 108th Street; the five-story loft building, 25 by 118 feet, at 83 Spring Street, and the six-story loft at 123 Prince Street, 25 by 95 feet.

The Cambria has a rent roll of about $56,000 a year, and was held by the sellers at $500,000. The J. Romaine Brown Company was the broker in the transaction.

As a result of the second deal three more high-class private dwellings on the upper west side will be demolished to make way for a skyscraper apartment. They are known as 135 to 139 West Seventy-ninth Street, and owned by Amalia G. Harman, Herbert M. McClintock, and Erminie M. Carruthers, who sold, through William P. Mangam, to L. S. & A. M. Bing.

Plans are now being prepared by Robert Gaylor for a twelve-story structure to cover the site, which measures 62 by 100.

This will be the third twelve-story structure for this block between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues facing the Museum of Natural History, the others having been built by the Majestic Realty Company, Edgar J. Levy, President, and by the Laurel Construction Company, Adolph Hirshfeld, President.

Bronx Borough.

Paul Buitmann sold for a client 318 East 136th Street, a brick dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

Clement H. Smith has sold for a client 109 East 176th Street, a one-family private dwelling, to Edward Straus, who gave in part payment 714 Fairmount Place, a four-story flat.

Brooklyn.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold the plot, 80 by 200, on the south side of Atlantic Avenue, just west of Classon Avenue, for William Mosscroft to a client.

Samuel Galitzka sold for the Fort Green Cooperative Building and Loan Association to Mrs. Clarke 470 Seventy-sixth Street a fifteen-room cottage, on a plot 40 by 100.

$100,000 Long Island City Deal.

The Cabinet Land Company, in which are interested a number of men formerly active in politics in Queens Borough, conveyed to William Willet, Jr., seventy-one lots with a frontage on Jackson Avenue and extending to Broadway. The same company transferred to Smith Prague and former Assemblyman G. Wilbur Doughty thirty-seven lots in the same district, between Cabinet and Streets. The amount involved was more than $100,000. The property will be improved with four and five story flats.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Hempstead to G. De Fevre a plot, 60 by 100, and to W. A. Gannon, J. Pollak, and N. J. Russo each a plot, 40 by 100, on Homan Boulevard; to D. Flanigan and H. E. Rankin each a plot, 40 by 100, on Henry Street, and to M. Moriarty a plot, 20 by 95, on Milburn Avenue. The same company sold at Rockville Centre to B. Beckmann a plot, 40 by 100, on Columbia Avenue; to C. Tiedemann a plot, 40 by 100, on Cornell Avenue; to M. M. Limeneyer a plot, 64 by 127 by 157, on Long Beach Road, Vincent Street, and Montauk Avenue; to V. Reda a plot, 40 by 125, on Southern Boulevard, and to A. and E. Nebendohl a plot, 60 by 100, on Jackson Street and Washington Avenue.

$475,000 Building Loan.

A building loan of $475,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Strathcona Construction Company for the new apartment to be erected on the north side of 155th Street, 525 feet west of Broadway, a plot 150 by 74.7 and irregular.

17-Story Building for Pearl Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for a seventeen-story office building to be erected on the southwest corner of Hall Place and Pearl Street, for the Rudolph Wallach Company, Joseph H. Newman, President. It will have a frontage of 51.2 feet and a depth of 71.3 feet, with a facade of brick and limestone. George A. & Henry Boehm are the architects and have placed the cost at $250,000.

Real Estate Notes.

The Associated Properties, a realty company with a capital of $1,000,000, has been incorporated at Albany. The Directors are George T. Van Valkenburg, Isaac X. A. Levy, and Walter Laier, all connected with the law firm of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson.

Plans were filed yesterday for two nine-story fireproof apartment houses at 226 and 240 West Seventieth Street for the 230 West Seventieth Street Company, Randolph Jacobs, President. Each will have a frontage of 66.8 feet. Rouse & Goldstone are the architects and have placed the cost at $450,000.

Plans were also filed for a two-story moving picture theatre with stores and a dance hall on the east side of Broadway, from 134th to 135th Streets. The

MORTGAGE LOANS.

IOWA REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGES
The best security on earth, bearing six per cent. interest. For sale in any amounts.
B. J. CAVANAGH, Attorney-at-Law
Fleming Building, Des Moines, Iowa
References: Iowa National Bank, or Central State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Spring St, 118, s s, 77.8 ft e of Greene St, 22.4x32.4; 7-story brick loft and store building; M. T. Jetter against C. J. Jetter and others; Edw. Miehling, attorney; R. M. Henry, referee; partition.

6th St, 221 East, n s, 145.4 ft e of Hall Place, 23.8x90.10, five-story tenement and stores; Philip Tenzer against Philip Lien and others; J. I. Berman, attorney; Moses Cowen, referee; due, $6,375; taxes, &c., $595, subject to a first mortgage of $20,000.

Audubon Av, 472, w s, 54 ft 6 of 185th St, 18x50, two-story dwelling; G. M. Krakower against W. A. Holmes and others; W. J. Lippman, attorney; Lester Lazarus, referee; due, $365; taxes, &c., $57.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Prospect Av, 3,208, e s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 20x100, four-story tenement; E. O. Frank against Rose Russell and others; C. A. MacHenry, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $11,126; taxes, &c., $510.

168th St, 620 East, s s, 100.5 ft w of Boston Road, 61.5x101.2, five-story tenement; Michael Piol against Rebecca Goldberg and others; A. F. Pitch, M. & G., attorneys; Eugene Frayer, referee; due, $58,335; taxes, &c., $1,268.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

70th St, 226 to 240 West, for two nine-story apartments, 66.8x85.5; 230 West 70th St Co, 160 Broadway, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $450,000.

Broadway, w s, whole front between 134th and 135th Sts, for a two-story moving-picture theatre, stores, and dance hall, 199.10x90; Riverside Drive Realty Co., 2,789 Broadway, owner; G. Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

City Hall Place, s w corner of Pearl St, for a seventeen-story office building and store, 51.2x71.3; Rudolph Wallach Co., 68 William St, owner; J. G. A. & H. Boehm, 7 West 42d St, architects; cost, $250,000.

111th St, 54 to 58, and 46 to 50 West, for two five-story brick tenements, 87.6x59.10; 111th St Construction Co., 132 Nassau St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

8d Av, e s, 49.4 ft s of 28th St, for a one-story moving-picture theatre; L. S. Bryce and E. S. Potter, 54 William St, owners; Associated Amusement Co., lessee; H. Koehler, 499 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Cambreling Av, w s, 275 ft s of Fordham Road, for a one-story concrete vault, 25x10.6; Joseph Morcerino, on premises, owner; M. W. De Candia, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $500.

136th St, n e corner of Park Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; Plough & Fox Co., Peter Fox, 397 East 149th St, President, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

231st St, n e corner of Palisade Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 33.8x26; Henry Van Bremen, 33 West 95th St, owner; Anton F. Korn, Jr., 128 West 34th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Tinton Av, 777, for a one-story brick stable and storage, 26.4x75; Lena Kravitz, 538 Jackson Av, owner; Alfred C. Wein, 160 West 99th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hoe Av

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

West side private residence for sale, 684 West End Av., near 92d St.; principals only apply. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park Station. Brighton "L"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, Builder.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Ten-room house, recently built, parquet flooring, hardwood finish, electric lights, hot water heating system, two bathrooms, every modern improvement; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley line; to be let furnished or unfurnished; no reasonable offer refused. Apply A. W. Brunn, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

A big little six room semi-bungalow at Westfield, plot 75x100, new and modern, $4,275; $300 cash, $20 per month and interest; it is choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Fanwood; big rooms, steam heat, &c.; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes, and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

$125,000.—First mortgage, new apartment hotel, by owner, to take up building loan; rents $35,000 per annum; appraised at $200,000. Room 1,325, Singer Building.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Lecuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Real Estate.

Apartment house manager, public accountant, will assume management of one or two modern apartments in lieu of rent; competent. 180 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange 100 lots, 215th, near Broadway, for apartments, lofts. Edwards, R. 1,002, 35 Nassau.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Concord Av., 825, (142d St.—½ block from Southern Boulevard.)—Three-story 2-family brick house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, electric lights, inlaid floors; rent, $45. Keys 847. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FACTORY LOFTS.

45x83; all light; rent, $960 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Fine comfortable home for rent, furnished, $150, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Z 229 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

The Burnham, 114-116 West 47th St., (near Broadway.)—Newly furnished throughout; one and two large rooms, with kitchenette, gas, laundry, maid service included; all light; elevator, telephone service; immediate possession; $4-$15 weekly; respectable people only.

Very desirable housekeeping apartment, (3 floors,) all improvements, 48th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., suitable for one or more bachelors, $200 a month. Inquire Room 209, Windsor Arcade. Telephone 7151 Murray Hill. Brokers protected.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C, Phone 684 Columbus

71st, 221 West.—Nicely furnished one and two room suites with kitchenette; gas, laundry, maid service included; respectable people only; $5-$9 weekly; immediate possession.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

84th St., 114 East.—One and two large rooms, newly furnished, with kitchenette, gas, maid service, laundry included, $2 to $7 weekly.

Comfortable furnished apartments, all sizes, short or long leases, $75 per month and up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

95th St., 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 23.

Elevator, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55 month. Rose, 547 West 123d, (Broadway.)

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

COUPLE, best references, want 4-6 room front, elevator apartment, three months; must be well furnished, good location, $100 per month. A 81 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

208 WEST 94TH STREET.

Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.

Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Wanted—Six-room apartment in modern building, west of Broadway, 72d to 96th St.; rental, $1,000 to $1,200. T 150 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
845 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

SIXTY TYPEWRITERS, including one $100 each new, now $5 and up. Selling out sale store, 385 Broadway.

SIXTY typewriters visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up; selling them out. Store, 427 Broadway, near Howard.

Lease, furniture, 4-room apartment; going West. "Alabama," 550 Riverside. Apt. 43.

Lighting Fixtures.

Electric and gas lighting fixtures; buy direct from manufacturer and save 50%; hundreds of latest designs. Phone Stuyvesant 4592. Crown Chandelier Co., 103 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 8th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

A. S. Borg, 146 West 23d St.; highest prices for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; 25 to 50 per cent. for Provident tickets.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 60 West 45th St., New York.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2208 Stuyvesant.

Schools.

French instruction by refined Parisian teacher. Miss Sorel, 231 West 23d St.

Lost

LOST—A DIAMOND BRACELET, in the vicinity of the Colonial Theatre or the Hotel Ansonia; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. M. D. Weingarten, 47 West 34th St.

LOST.—Dec. 16, overcoat, labeled Aquascutum, containing letters and pocketbook Royal Canadian Yacht Club, marked "J. E. Boyd"; liberal reward. 622 West 137th, Apt. 19.

LOST—Baroque pearl pin set with diamond chips Temple Israel or vicinity 120th St., Lenox Av.; finder handsomely rewarded. Mrs. J. S. Hyman, 296 Central Park West.

LOST—Medium-size diamond circle pin with initials "E. M. McC." on back. Friday night, between Amsterdam Theatre, 80th St., or at Aerial Theatre; reward. 88 Park Av.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked; lost, Monday evening, somewhere between 72d and 79th Sts., on west side, diamond circle brooch. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Ring, square setting, sapphire surrounded by small diamonds, Fifth Av. near 42d; reward; no questions. Room 407, 59 Wall St. Phone Broad 5458.

LOST—A bracelet watch between 49th St. and Sterns. Suitable reward if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST.—Cameo pin on Broadway, between 107th and 114th Sts.; family keepsake; liberal reward. L. Gallagher, 211 W. 107th St.

LOST—Between Broadway and 4th on 21st St., lady's gold watch, initials "E. J. B."; reward. 3,000 Broadway. E. Becker.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST Thursday, dull gold butterfly pin, set in diamonds and emeralds; liberal reward. Merrill, 142 East 36th.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

LIBERAL REWARD; NO QUESTIONS. Diamond hoop pin, lost Monday, Dec. 15. Phone 2873 Murray Hill.

Found.

FOUND—On Oct. 11, 1913, a black necklace set with imitation pearls, on Broadway and 79th St. For information regarding same address J. M. N., 1,412 Amsterdam Av., first floor.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White and brown collie, answering to name of Fritz; liberal reward. Please return to F. Herrmann, 875 St. Nicholas Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

ANY INFORMATION WILL BE APPRECIATED concerning an accident which occurred on November 15th, 1913, at about 11:15 P. M., at the uptown Subway station at 72d Street, which caused the death of Mr. F. J. Tanner. Address all communications to Graham Foster, 14 Wall Street, New York City.

Business Opportunities

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SPLENDID INVESTMENT is offered by an ESTABLISHED traction company with a 95-year franchise and a road 1¼ miles in length, single-tracked. The rolling stock consists of two modern gasoline motor driven cars, each seating 45 and carrying 103 passengers. Located in Hendersonville, Henderson Co., North Carolina, a city well termed "the Swiss Lucerne of America"; 6 lakes in vicinity, altitude over 2,000 feet; population, normal, 4,000, in season over 10,000; climate perfect all year; typical Southern Summer resort and a possible Winter resort. The object desired in securing new capital is to properly finance; extend the length of the present line; and increase the earning capacity of the road. In order to carry out the contemplated plans successfully, the sum of $50,000 is needed. Best of reference, and assurance of safety and profit to the investor. For further information, by appointment, consult

Charles A. Carlson, 15 William St., N. Y.

Want to raise $10,000 or portion thereof to complete first-class real estate operation near Long Island Sound; electric train service to New York City; largest chance to invest in operation where profits have been made and success assured; no brokers or triflers; worth investigation. Address "Chance," 152 Times.

FOR RENT.

Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

Growing corporation with splendid assets and big future offers active interest and good position to a real worker willing to invest $5,000. Sterling references required. Write immediately. T 146 Times.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start; exceptional business; rare opportunity. S 136 Times Downtown.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 89, Wellsburg, West Va.

Partner wanted in an established business manufacturing men's and children's hats; capital $5,000. H. Buchhinder, 38 Great Jones St.

Partner with $500, $600; architectural iron works; established business; good outside salesman or inside manager. D 2 Times.

Wanted.—Partner with $2,000 in a growing manufacturing and jobbing business of ladies' wear. Address A 79 Times.

Complete furnishings, good will, 7 high-class apartments; profits $160 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Patented combination bust form, Brassiera mail order novelty. Baumgarten, 516 West 160th St.

Business Loans.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 185 Broadway.

Business Notices

A HIGH-GRADE COMBINATION; letterheads with multigraphing and signature in three colors on bond paper, 1,000, $6.50; $5,000, $15; 10,000, $25; folders and booklets at low prices; layouts free. AD ART SERVICE, 108 Fulton St.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 200, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1832. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 3350 G. R. Weatherford, 118 Nassau. Room 1,019

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

One Dollar.—Let one of our high-class salesmen keep your store open at night. T 131 Times.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 670 Bryant.

Vacuum Cleaning

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 36th St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board, table board; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

West Side.

57TH AV, 48.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV, 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; excellent board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large room; heat; running water; two beds; good board; reasonable.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57th, 411 West THE LA GRANGE
102d, 253 West.
Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

57TH, 339 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; new furniture; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table; half block Subway, "L."

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, well-appointed house; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.

The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

82D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Elegant private home; large, small rooms; excellent table; moderate.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; excellent board. Strauss.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath suites; established 18 years; select; superior table.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."

Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Board Wanted

BOARD wanted by young man, at reasonable price; state particulars. T 127 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH, 216 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH, 119 EAST.—Large double and two single rooms; refined private house; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room, running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Medium-size room, bath; $4.60; two large connecting; gentlemen.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; together, separately; handsomely furnished; electric light; telephone; unusual conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; bath; steam; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references; $4627—Sty.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

12TH, 761 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, strictly clean, warm rooms. 6327 Chelsea.

14TH, 218 WEST.—Double parlor; other rooms; furnace; electricity; references. Chelsea 8334.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well-kept house; bath; telephone; breakfast if desired.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam heated, large room; private bath; emaller room; references.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; comfortable and home-like; must be seen to be appreciated; very desirable neighborhood; reasonable; all conveniences; references.

70TH, 140 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath, private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Bright, sunny, connecting rooms, with nurses, bachelors; references. Columbus 2857.

71ST, 806 WEST.—Newly furnished front; suitable two; $6; Subway. 9087 Columbus.

72D, 123 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near Subway, "L"; references, reasonable.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, with and without private bath; continuous hot water, telephone; Subway express.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Beautiful room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; reasonable. Tracy.

75TH, 102 West.—Two large, light, comfortably furnished adjoining rooms. Apartment 25.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Beautiful connecting front parlor, suite; suitable doctor; single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Telephone 9686 Col.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Back parlor; medium and small room; board optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 308 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonables; gentleman.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; subway; kitchenette; privileges; reasonable; small room.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Handsome parlor bedroom, small room; conveniences; worth investigating; reasonable. Templeton.

90TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large front room; newly decorated; private house; references.

81ST, WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, adjoining bath, in private apartment; bachelor or business woman; reasonable. Schuyler 9286.

81ST, 131 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone; references.

81ST, 178 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; bath; light rooms; telephone. Schuyler 8553. Davis.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; refurence.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Hashine.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large, medium rooms; private baths; steam heat; reasonable; telephone; references.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; every convenience; quiet, homelike; telephone; reasonable.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished; newly decorated rooms; telephone; every comfort; reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large second-story front room; lavatory; smaller room, suitable two; private house; telephone.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Artistic home surroundings; women only; references. Barcus, 5389 Schuyler.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two rooms suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water, piano and telephone. D'Eglise.

89TH, (near Drive.)—Unusually attractive second floor, furnished as suite; every convenience; private bath; private telephone. 1596 Riverside.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; also second floor room; running water. Possess.

93D ST., 2,483 Broadway, (The Blenheim.)—Double, well-furnished room; one, two gentlemen; elevator; every convenience. Furdy, 3677 River.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, small rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

95TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms; gentlemen; steam, baths, phone; private house; reasonable; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; every convenience; private family.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Two Doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

106TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double, single, sunny rooms; reasonable; kitchen privileges.

107TH ST., 201 WEST.—Double and single room; $5, $6.50; electricity; elevator. Jenkine.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

112TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, sunny front room. Apt. 3F.

115TH, 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Light, outside room; bath; electricity, telephone, elevator. Lyman.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator, electricity, shower.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway. Apt. 2M.

121ST ST., 513, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Light, outside, attractive; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, gas, parlor for callers; front, single, $4 week; double, $5-$6. Mrs. Young.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—Cosy furnished room; private family; next to bath; with piano; best location. Apt. 42.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D, 122 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; electric light, telephone; terms reasonable; private residence; references.

123D, 28 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

131ST ST., (2,138 5th Av.)—Week free; housekeeping rooms; running water; all conveniences; $2.50 up.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,124.—Room, electricity, shower; Subway; for Christmas holidays. Elken.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Large, handsomely furnished room, $5; beautiful front parlor suite; electricity, phone, shower. Fredericks.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Most convenient location in New York.
Gives greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $33-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $38-$35 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av., 27th St.
Room and bath, $1, $1.50, $2 and upward per day; special rates for permanents.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 56th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 a day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two persons in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Rooms, $3 with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan restaurant.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88, (Washington Square Section.)—Desirable room; private apartment; refined surroundings.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Young gentleman wants room below 110th St. on west side; must be moderate; references if desired. A 40 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

A large studio; well heated.
8 East 88th St.

Help Wanted Female

A firm having a special proposition desires the services of three young ladies, to call on residents in Greater New York. Must be neat in appearance and fluent talkers. State age, experience, etc. Salary and commission. D I Times.

AIR BRUSH GIRLS; experienced. Walcott Bros. Co., 141 East 25th St.

AN EDUCATED WOMAN, over 25, will be given an opportunity by old reliable house, permanent and profitable employment; high school or college preferred; guarantee and commission. Ryan, 156 Fifth Av.

CANVASSER.—A refined woman, without experience, can add substantially to income either as wholesale agent or canvasser for exclusive territory; commission. Apply quick, Patents Introducing Co., 507 5th Av., Suite 1,006.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
YOUNG GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS,
TO ACT AS INSPECTORS.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
YOUNG GIRLS,
16 to 18 years,
FOR LIGHT WORK.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHES,
NEW YORK
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
TOYS
DOLLS
BOOKS
GAMES
INFANTS' WEAR.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

LADIES.—A firm having a special proposition desires to secure the services of two young ladies upon residents in city. Must be neat in appearance and good talkers. Salary or commission. Call 152 East 21st St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced seniors wanted by certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected. L 214 Times Downtown.

ASISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; must be good ledger man; only those with previous Wall Street experience need apply. Address in own handwriting, stating references and experience; salary $18 per week. L 221 Times Downtown.

LIGHT ON THE HELP WANTED SITUATION

Three New York morning newspapers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, were selected recently for this advertisement:

SALESMEN.—50 SALESMEN FOR CITY OF NEW YORK; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY 124 EAST 15TH ST., GAS BUILDING, 8TH FLOOR, ASK FOR MR. CANFIELD, MUNICIPAL LIGHTING CO.

Most of the applicants who could qualify are TIMES readers. Mr. Canfield's future "help-wanted" advertisements will be confined to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

93D ST., 2,483 Broadway, (The Blenheim.)—Double, well-furnished room; one, two gentlemen; elevator; every convenience. Furdy, 3677 River.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, small rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

95TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms; gentlemen; steam, baths, phone; private house; reasonable; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; every convenience; private family.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Two Doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

106TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double, single, sunny rooms; reasonable; kitchen privileges.

107TH ST., 201 WEST.—Double and single room; $5, $6.50; electricity; elevator. Jenkine.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

112TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, sunny front room. Apt. 3F.

115TH, 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Light, outside room; bath; electricity, telephone, elevator. Lyman.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator, electricity, shower.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway. Apt. 2M.

121ST ST., 513, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Light, outside, attractive; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, gas, parlor for callers; front, single, $4 week; double, $5-$6. Mrs. Young.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—Cosy furnished room; private family; next to bath; with piano; best location. Apt. 42.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D, 122 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; electric light, telephone; terms reasonable; private residence; references.

123D, 28 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

131ST ST., (2,138 5th Av.)—Week free; housekeeping rooms; running water; all conveniences; $2.50 up.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,124.—Room, electricity, shower; Subway; for Christmas holidays. Elken.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Large, handsomely furnished room, $5; beautiful front parlor suite; electricity, phone, shower. Fredericks.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Most convenient location in New York.
Gives greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $33-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $38-$35 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av., 27th St.
Room and bath, $1, $1.50, $2 and upward per day; special rates for permanents.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 56th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 a day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two persons in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Rooms, $3 with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan restaurant.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88, (Washington Square Section.)—Desirable room; private apartment; refined surroundings.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Young gentleman wants room below 110th St. on west side; must be moderate; references if desired. A 40 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

A large studio; well heated.
8 East 88th St.

Help Wanted Female

A firm having a special proposition desires the services of three young ladies, to call on residents in Greater New York. Must be neat in appearance and fluent talkers. State age, experience, etc. Salary and commission. D I Times.

AIR BRUSH GIRLS; experienced. Walcott Bros. Co., 141 East 25th St.

AN EDUCATED WOMAN, over 25, will be given an opportunity by old reliable house, permanent and profitable employment; high school or college preferred; guarantee and commission. Ryan, 156 Fifth Av.

CANVASSER.—A refined woman, without experience, can add substantially to income either as wholesale agent or canvasser for exclusive territory; commission. Apply quick, Patents Introducing Co., 507 5th Av., Suite 1,006.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
YOUNG GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS,
TO ACT AS INSPECTORS.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
YOUNG GIRLS,
16 to 18 years,
FOR LIGHT WORK.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHES,
NEW YORK
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
TOYS
DOLLS
BOOKS
GAMES
INFANTS' WEAR.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

LADIES.—A firm having a special proposition desires to secure the services of two young ladies upon residents in city. Must be neat in appearance and good talkers. Salary or commission. Call 152 East 21st St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced seniors wanted by certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected. L 214 Times Downtown.

ASISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; must be good ledger man; only those with previous Wall Street experience need apply. Address in own handwriting, stating references and experience; salary $18 per week. L 221 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE EVENING WORK for cleanout, refined young men. Call at Room 620, Aeolian Hall, after 10 A. M.

BOND SALESMAN wanted, experienced and successful, for Greater New York; good opportunity for salesman with clientele and good past record. Apply Friday and Saturday, Dec. 19 and 20. S. W. Straus & Co., One Wall St., New York.

BOND SALESMAN wanted who has had experience in selling securities in the State of Pennsylvania; position open as representative in Pennsylvania. Apply Friday and Saturday, Dec. 19 and 20, S. W. Straus & Co., One Wall St., New York.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY wanted, bright, active, for manufacturing stationery business; $5 per week. W., box L 220 Times Downtown.

CORSET ACCESSORY HOUSE WANTS MAN TO TRAVEL PART OF NEW JERSEY; COMMISSION BASIS; HAVE NO OBJECTION TO HIM CARRYING SIDE LINE; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. T 124 TIMES.

CAPABLE instructor of bookkeeping and commercial subjects; must have had experience. B. M., 417 Suydam St., Brooklyn.

FLANNEL SHIRT SALESMEN.

We would like to communicate with shirt salesmen desirous of taking as a side line our samples of gray blue, and khaki FLANNEL SHIRTS in the Western and Middle States. Our line, CONGRESS Brand, has been favorably known for fifty years. Samples easily carried. Commission only. Write giving details to Jacob Dreyfus & Sons, Boston, Mass.

FLANNELETTE GOWN SALESMEN COVERING NEW YORK CITY AND STATE; ALSO EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW ENGLAND; SALARY OR COMMISSION; STATE REFERENCES AND AMOUNT OF SALES. LIBER

GEORGE MUST GO, INQUIRY VERDICT

State Board Committee Finds Founder's Presence in Republic "Clearly Undesirable."

BAD MORAL CONDITIONS

Exclusion of Girl "Citizens" Urged —Vocational Training Needed— George Supporters Assail Report.

The report of the special committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to investigate the George Junior Republic at Freeville, near Auburn, was made public yesterday. It recommends the elimination of William R. George, the founder of the republic, from all connection with the institution, and urges that no girls be admitted in the future, with the segregation of those now there. The report states that the usefulness of "Daddy" George, as he is known to friends and inmates of the republic, has "long since ended," and adds that the investigation has shown that the influence of the founder has not always been a good one, so far as the youthful "citizens" are concerned.

That the troubles of the republic, which have been many in the last few years, are not at an end, seems certain, and the report will probably not meet the approval of many prominent persons interested in the welfare of the institution. Several yesterday did not hesitate to criticise in the plainest sort of fashion the action of the State Board of Charities, terming it precipitate and high-handed. Emory R. Buckner, who was counsel for the Curran Aldermanic Committee, and for Mr. George in the present controversy, said the report was nothing more nor less than the conviction of a defendant without giving him a chance to offer a defense of any kind. It was also asserted that the whole tangle at Freeville was the result of a factional fight, the George opponents wishing to substitute paternalism for the "self-rule" system.

Verdict Against George.

The investigating committee declares that "the evidence taken shows that for many years it has been the custom of Mr. George to exhibit undue familiarity with the girl citizens," and then later makes this statement:

Certain charges of immorality against William R. George, the founder of the republic, have appeared from time to time in the public press. These charges, your committee has been informed, as for several months been under careful consideration by a joint committee of the National Association of Junior Republics, before which witness at the time we began our investigation Mr. George was being examined, and we were at a later date informed that he was in a sanitarium. Under these circumstances and because it has been stated that he is no longer officially connected with the institution, he was not requested to appear before your committee. In connection with the investigation into the affairs of the institution, however, your committee, having heard evidence that Mr. George has until recently exerted considerable influence at the institution, took some evidence relative to his personal conduct, but do not at this time present its findings thereon except to say that in view of certain confessions and statements regarding his exercise of hypnotic influence upon the citizens of the republic and his admission of lapses of memory, as testified before the joint committee of the National Association of Junior Republics, above referred to, and to which testimony your committe has had access and hereby refer, his presence in the institution is clearly undesirable.

Remedies Being Worked Out.

The committee, however, points out that it was favorably impressed with the attitude and ability of the present Superintendent and "some of his assistants." It asserts that the efforts of these workers to remedy some of the unsatisfactory conditions at Freeville have already borne fruit, and that in their work of eradicating the faulty features of administration they are ably supported "by some of the members of the Board of Trustees, including Mr. Borden, the Acting President."

Until very recently, the committee declares, the opportunities for immorality were many at the Republic, and that conditions were such "as to bring temptation to the inmates, particularly boys and girls whose moral characters are weak and whose early environment was unfavorable." It is also charged that the investigation showed that the institution has not been careful in its selection of the "house mothers" who it adds are practically the only guardians of the girl citizens.

The report also criticises the system of industrial training in vogue at Freeville, and in this connection the report says:

Your committee asked of several of the highest grade girls what they expected to do on leaving the republic. They had already admitted that they did not make the shirtwaists they wore and also that they had no opportunity for systematic instruction in cookery or dressmaking. Without exception these girls said they hoped to become private secretaries or court reporters. It is our opinion that few of them, whatever their ideals, will reach beyond the medium grade clerical positions and a larger proportion of them will, without doubt, find themselves compelled to accept some kind of manual occupation. This will be disappointing and they will not be happier or more useful for the experience. Whatever influence leads them to expect in life more than their capacities will permit them to realize has been of doubtful benefit to them.

The boys work on the farm, in the dairy, in the bakery, in the machine shop, the power house, or furniture shop, and acquire a knowledge which will be useful to them in their future life, but here again the idea of freedom of action comes in. The boy having worked for a while at one occupation, tires or feels that he has not received proper consideration in some respect and quits his job to find employment at another. He becomes in time a jack-of-all-trades and a master of none. Very recently the heads of these several industries have asked that a boy shall contract to work in a shop or at a given industry for at least one year, and as an inducement have offered a higher rate of wages to those who so contract when proficient. As these agreements are entered into voluntarily by the citizens, the heads of the departments have thus far been able to secure but few contracts.

Ten Recommendations Made.

The committee at the end of its report submits ten recommendations, the first of which is that the Board of Directors be reduced to nine members, at least two of whom shall be women, and that a quorum shall reside in the vicinity of Freeville.

Secondly, it is recommended that no girl citizens be received into the Republic in the future and that those who are now there shall be removed and returned to their homes or receive some suitable employment, and that pending this removal these girls shall be transferred to one of the cottages further from the centre of the present settlement.

Other recommendations are for the abolition of the study of Latin, Greek, and higher mathematics and the substitution of vocational training, the appointment of a physician as resident medical adviser, the amending and revision of the rules, the reduction of the number of arrests, the removal of the steel cage from the boys' jail, and the substitution for the jail of a disciplinary cottage, where boys may be sent under discipline, as at the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, N. Y. The last three recommendations, which the committee regards as the most important of all, are as follows:

That the local courts and all of their paraphernalia of Grand Jury, District Attorney, and police officials be abolished, for, in the opinion of your committee, experience has shown that this system has been not only useless but harmful; that all offenses be dealt with by the Superintendent, and he alone be held responsible for any punishment meted out for such offenses; that all essential elements of a republic and parliamentary procedure be taught, and, if necessary, illustrated by sessions of court or Grand Jury, or in the trial of mock cases, and by means of organizations within the institution.

That the minimum age for admission be reduced from 14 years to 12 years; that some proper classification of boys by cottages should be made, that they be transferred by a series of promotions for good conduct from the delinquent cottage to those of higher grades, so that the boys coming from bad environments should not on admission immediately associate with boys from better environments; also that the older boys at the institution be discharged as rapidly as suitable provision can be made for them, and that citizens be rarely detained after they are 18 years of age, and under no circumstances after they have become proficient in some occupation and can maintain themselves at employment outside the institution.

That Mr. William R. George be removed in fact from any connection whatever with the Republic, as your committee is firmly of the opinion that his usefulness at Freeville has long since ended.

Henry Burden of Cazenovia, N. Y., the Acting President of the Board of Trustees of the George Junior Republic, was in New York yesterday and said that the report of the committee appointed by the State Board of Charities would be received and considered by the Republic Board at a meeting to be held in this city on Monday. Mr. Burden said that he was firmly of the opinion that for the last nine months at least Mr. George had in no way sought to direct, dominate, or influence the management of the George Junior Republic."

Lyman Beecher Stowe, Secretary of the National Association of Junior Republics, issued a statement, a part of which was as follows:

There are at the present time eight Junior Republics in six different States of the Union, a ninth is soon to be opened in Ohio, while a similar community, known as the Little Commonwealth, was opened in Dorset, England, last June, under the auspices of the Duke of Sandwich.

Were the recommendations made by the State Board to be put into effect the Junior Republic idea would be abandoned and the republic would remain in name only. It is not altogether unnatural that the State Board should condemn the Junior Republic principles, since, if they are correct, the State reformatories are incorrect in principle.

Some twelve years ago a similar committees of the State Board brought in a similar report, which aroused so much indignation among prominent educators and penologists throughout the country that a voluntary committee of nationally eminent men investigated for themselves and came to diametrically different conclusions; whereupon the State Board appointed a new committee to reinvestigate, which reversed the findings of Committee No. 1 and found itself in agreement with the eminent men referred to.

It is only fair to say that the State Board was accelerated and deliberately misled in undertaking this investigation by a small group of persons who have long been in bitter opposition to Mr. William R. George, the founder of the movement, and all the others officially connected with the work.

Those members of the State Board who could be reached said they had no comment to make on the report, which, they added, told its own story quite fully and in great detail.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Rev. C. W. Heiser of this city, the oldest Trustee in point of service of the George Junior Republic Board, made the following statement to-day with reference to the charge against William R. George:

"The State Board of Charities has absolutely no jurisdiction over the republic as an institution or as to its conduct. It has authority over the citizens who are sent there by the commitments of the court, but none over those who go there voluntarily or are sent by their parents or guardians.

"At the present time there are just twelve citizens of the republic who were sent there by the courts. Out of the total of about 120 citizens these twelve are the only ones over whom the State board has any authority. As a matter of fact, we would be pleased to get rid of these twelve. We have been considering for some time refusing to take those sent on commitments.

"We are confident that this lambasting of Mr. George is prompted by E. E. Olcott of New York, one of the Trustees of the republic, in an endeavor to influence the final verdict of the official investigating committee."

TELL QUEER THINGS THAT SCHMIDT DID

Anna Aumuller's Slayer Liked to Talk of Harry Thaw and Richeson.

BELIEVED IN FREE LOVE

Priest Was Adjudged Weak-Minded by Court in Munich—Father Braun a Witness.

Testimony regarding several remarkable incidents in his past life was given yesterday in the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest who murdered Anna Aumuller, before Judge Foster in Part V. of Special Sessions. The testimony was interpreted by the defense as showing that Schmidt had been unbalanced for years, and by the prosecution as showing that a vicious and criminal nature had developed in the priest long before he killed the young woman in this city.

The Rev. Father John S. Braun, pastor of St. Boniface's Church at Second Avenue and Forty-second Street, said that Schmidt had been attached to his church from Dec. 31, 1910, until December, 1912, when he was dismissed for continual errors in his ceremonies and observances as a priest.

Schmidt, according to Father Braun, composed a ritual of his own, omitting and changing sentences, either through ignorance or a desire to improve upon the formularies of the church. On one occasion Father Braun found Schmidt performing the ceremony of baptism without wearing cassock, surplice, or stole. One of Schmidt's habitual errors was to use his thumb and second finger in lifting the Sacred Host, instead of using the thumb and first finger, as prescribed by the Church. Schmidt's sister earlier in the trial had testified that Schmidt told her that St. Elizabeth had sanctioned his use of the thumb and second finger.

"As a rule," said Father Braun, "he was obedient and gave the impression of being exceedingly pious, folding his hands and raising them with scrupulous care, but he was inclined to seclude himself from the rector and the other clergy."

Father Braun said that he had been called upon to investigate charges that Schmidt had stolen money from the collections in the church and that he had been seen on the street with Anna Aumuller.

Miss Magdalen M. Braun, a sister of Father Braun, said that Schmidt frequently did eccentric things in the pulpit and often substituted his own phraseology for the ritual prayers.

"A great many beggars and drunkards," she said, "used to visit the parish house and ask for him. I never knew of his refusing an alms seeker, and he always gave from his own funds. I told him once that he should not give money to everybody without investigating, but he replied, 'Poor devils, they may need it.'"

Miss Braun said that Schmidt had told her that he was a believer in free love. The Rev. Father Daniel Quinn, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church, in West 125th Street, said that Schmidt had told him the same thing. Schmidt, according to Father Quinn, said that he sympathized with Harry Thaw and with the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who was executed for the murder of Avis Linnell in Massachusetts.

Assistant District Attorney Delehanty read a confession made by Schmidt to the Munich police during his trial there for forgery, in which Schmidt said:

"I gave up my calling because I was unable to agree with all of the doctrines and teaching of the Church which employed me, especially when I realized that my father was a Protestant." Schmidt was before the German High Court of Munich on charge of offering to sell to students forged certificates and diplomas. He was adjudged to be weak-minded and was released on the promise of his father to place him in an asylum.

It was shown that Schmidt had sent more than 200 letters to students in Munich signed "Dr. Z. Zantor," in which he offered assistance as a mental specialist in their examinations. The letters said that no fee was required until success had been assured. When Schmidt's rooms in Munich were searched, there were found a number of blank diploma forms, certificates, fac simile of the seal of the Latin School of Mainz, and one of the Royal Secretary of the University of Munich. When Schmidt was arrested in this city, a search of his trunk showed that he had a forged seal of the Archbishop of Mainz. Evidence was introduced that Adolph Lorenz Muller, a cousin of Schmidt, who afterward committed suicide, had been a partner with Schmidt in the scheme of selling forged diplomas. Muller's work was that of finding students, who were in danger of failing in their examinations, and of putting them in communication with Schmidt.

A deposition of the Regent of the seminary at Mainz, where Schmidt studied, was placed in evidence, asserting that Schmidt was unusually studious but eccentric and deceitful. Henry Kerstheim, Bishop of Mainz, in a deposition, told of Schmidt's secretly leaving a charge without giving notice to his superior. This resulted in his suspension. A report of Dr. Herman, physician to the High Court of Munich, was admitted, setting forth the opinion that Schmidt was insane.

The death certificate of Otto Schmidt, a cousin of the defendant, who had committed suicide by shooting himself, was read and admitted as evidence along with the proof that other members of the family of Schmidt had taken their own lives.

Telephone Managers Confer.

Following a morning conference at which matters of routine business and policy were discussed, the district and local managers of the New York Telephone Company assembled for luncheon in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. The object of the gathering, it was said, was the promotion of harmony and closer acquaintance with one another among the managers and a unity of method for the benefit of the telephone service in the city. To accomplish these aims the managers have combined both business and social features in their organization.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PERTH AMBOY.—Detectives of the Central Railroad of New Jersey are looking for thieves who have been systematically robbing freight trains in transit. Five cars were broken open and merchandise to the value of several hundred dollars taken. The theft was discovered at Matawan and traced to this city.

METUCHEN.—People living on the farm of Stanley Mendaker, near Cranbury, were awakened by the barking of a dog. A search revealed the half-submerged body of a man in a stream that feeds the cranberry bog. With the aid of Dr. Shinn the man was restored to consciousness and he said he was Harry Moore of Mt. Kisco, N. Y. He is about 45 years old. He said he had been robbed of a considerable sum of money, beaten and then thrown into the stream by two men.

LONG BRANCH.—Frederick Flake, formerly champion roller skater, and now employed as a chauffeur by Brent Good went to Oceanport on an errand for the family. As the auto was approaching the Oceanport bridge over the Shrewsbury River the mainbament gave way and the bridge fell. Flake narrowly escaped drowning. The car halted at the river's edge without turning over.

ANDOVER.—Miss Helen Gould Miller, for four and a half years Assistant Postmaster in this borough, received word from Washington that she has been appointed Postmaster to succeed William Slater. The office is fourth class, and some time ago Mr. Slater took the civil service examinations. It is probable that Miss Miller will appoint her former superior as her assistant.

NEWTON.—Despondent, she said, because she was older than the others in her class and feared that she could not keep up in her school work, Miss Anna Beam, 15 years old, a student in the sophomore class of the Newton High School, attempted suicide by drinking a solution of carbolic acid. Plentiful doses of mustard water under the direction of a physician soon brought the girl around.

TRENTON.—The petition of Jersey City to stop the Erie Railroad Company from burning soft coal in its locomotives and thereby causing a smoke nuisance was dismissed by the State Board of Public Utilities Commissioners. The action is based upon decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals that the ordinance involved is void so far as it relates to the railroad.

TRENTON.—According to the report of George C. Law, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, which was submitted to Acting Gov. Taylor, the factories of New Jersey for the year 1912, produced goods to the value of $1,051,402,715. The invested capital was $919,137,610. In 1911 there were 305,295 persons employed and 323,390 in 1912. Of the average number of persons employed in 1912, 236,460 were males 16 years or over; 80,542 were females, 16 years or over, and 6,388 were children under the age of 16.

WATER MADE HER DIZZY.

Boston Woman Says Zeparo Drugged and Abducted Her.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Samuel Zeparo of 212 Shrewsbury Avenue was arrested to-day on complaint of Mrs. Frank Montiscano of Hanover Street, Boston, charged with atrocious assault and battery. He is also wanted by the Boston police for abduction.

Mrs. Montiscano told Recorder Harry C. Badeau that about two months ago she became acquainted with Zeparo. She said he called at her home in the absence of her husband and threatened to kill her husband and her baby unless she drank a glass of water which he handed her. After drinking the water she said she had a dizzy spell, after which she felt as if she were floating in mid-air.

Threatening her with death, she said, Zeparo made her come to Red Bank with him, where she has lived ever since, being unable to communicate her condition to any one because of the strict watch kept over her. A few days ago, pretending to feel ill, she escaped from the house and ran to Police Headquarters here, where she told Chief of Police Wymbs of her troubit.

Her husband arrived from Boston on a late train this afternoon, and Zeparo is held for extradition.

AUTO UPSETS, THREE HURT.

Wrecked Car Sidewiped by Another, Which Does Not Stop.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Dec. 18.—Three men were injured and one may die as the result of an automobile overturning last night at Stelton Crossroads, near this place. Edward Lawrence, Treasurer of Janeway & Co., wall paper manufacturers of New Brunswick, is in Wells Hospital, unconscious, and may not recover. Richard O. Willgerod of Highland Park, Superintendent of a brewery, is also in the same hospital, suffering from injuries, and John C. Meyers, Superintendent of Janeway & Co., is confined to his home.

The three men, two of them unconscious, were found lying in the road by Philip Miller and rushed to the hospital. The machine was turned upside down and is a complete wreck. It is said that the car upset after it had been sidewiped by a large touring car, which did not stop.

ADVANCE TIP ON BURGLARY.

Police Chief on Hand and Catches Housebreaker in Act.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 18.—"There's going to be a burglary somewhere along Engle Street to-night, and you can get a capture if you're wise," was a telephone message received last night by Chief of Police Frank Titus of Englewood. He tried to find out who sent it, but failed. Several large thefts of jewelry and silverware have been made in Englewood in the past few months.

At midnight the Chief discovered two men trying to break into the house of R. S. Hooben on Engle Street. He grabbed one of the burglars, but the other escaped. The prisoner says he is John Carroll and that he lives in New York. Further than that he will not talk. New York detectives will attend his examination to-morrow morning to see if they can recognize him.

PARK Theatre B'way 59 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, at 2, 3:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30 p.m.
Indorsed by The Sociological Fund. Samuel H. London's Great Picture.
THE INSIDE OF THE White Slave Traffic.
All Seats 25c. None Under 16 Admitted.
Also Commencing Monday, Dec. 22d, BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St.

Monster Christmas Benefit
for the Poor of New York
New York Hippodrome
Sunday Night, Dec. 21
Auspices New York American and Messrs. Shubert.
Choice Seats Now on Sale
$1 to $2.50
Practically every star in New York will appear, including Nahan Franko and Symphony Orchestra of 50; U. S. Naval Band and Marines from U. S. S. Wyoming; Mme. Jeanne Cerville-Reache, contralto; Mme. Marguerita d'Alvarez, contralto; Mme. Jane Noria, soprano; Mme. Freda Gallick Baker, soprano; Miss Katharine Goodson, pianist; principals and choruses of "Adele," "Hop o' My Thumb," "High Jinks," "Sweethearts," "Madcap Duchess," "Oh, I say," "Pleasure Seekers," Weber & Fields, DeWolf Hopper, Iris Hawkins, Dorothy Jardon, Ann Swinburne, Elizabeth Murray, Liane Carrera, Montgomery & Moore, Barney Bernard & Alex Carr, Georgia Caine and Natalie Alt, Lillian Lorraine, Silvers, Cecil Cunningham, "Bud" Fisher, Belle Storey, Odiva, Cross & Josephine, Nora Bayes, Frederick V. Bowers, Belle Blanche, Arthur Deagon, Farber Sisters, Equili Brothers, and many others.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 8:15, Tosca. Destinn; Caruso, Scotti. Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 1:30, Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urius, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30, Pop. Prices: Grand Concert. Fritz Kreisler, the great Austrian Violinist; Case; Althouse, Gilly. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reise, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urius, Braun, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8, Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. Aft. at 2:30, Holiday Mat., 75 cents to $2.50. Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Matfield, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. (debut.) Cond., Morgenstern.
Fri. at 7:45, Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urius, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Metropolitan Opera House—Special TO-DAY AT 2:30.
Pavlowa Carnival and The Dansant.
Seats 75c to $5. Admission, $1.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AROUND THE WORLD IN TWO HOURS | ELMER DWIGGINS' Travelogue With a Mile of MOTION PICTURES
Wig-wagging and Shooting the Sun.
A Grease Joy-Ride in Madeira.
On Camels to See the Pyramids.
A Hindu Wedding Procession.
BURNING THE DEAD IN INDIA.
Surf-Riding in Ceylon and Hawaii.
Snake-Charmers and Deadly Cobras.
Original Cabaret Dance in Rangoon.
Neptune's High Jinks at Equator.
Japanese Athletic Sports.
Hula Hula Dance in Honolulu.
The Ship Struggling in a Great Gale.
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Most Thrilled and Exciting Ever Here.
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ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL as Mary Turner.
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AD. PHILIPP THEATRE, 57, nr. 3rd Ave. Phone 812 Plaza.
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THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS with ADOLF PHILIPP. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
BRONX Opera House, 149 St., Brook Ave. Mat. Sat. THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Next Week—"MUTT & JEFF IN PANAMA."

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c | Rube Marquard & Blossom Seeley, Cross & Josephine, Belle Blanche & 7 Big Acts.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c | Fred'k V. Bowers & Co., Le Roy, Talma & Bosco, Arthur Dwagon, Jack Gardner.
Harlem 125 St., OPERA HOUSE | Sisck Co. in "PIERRE OF THE PLAINS." Daily Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50c
PALACE | HENRIETTA CROSMAN, Adelaide & J. J. Hughes, Lydia Barry, Clark & Verdi, Ball & West, 8 others.
E'way and 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats, 50c.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
Miss Greta Torpadie, Swedish Coloratura Soprano, Assisted by Miss Carlotta Cortes, Flutist.
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock
$2.50 for each person

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8:15.
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION
HANDEL'S
"MESSIAH"
350 VOICES. ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
Edward G. Marquard.....Conductor
Soloists { Caroline Hudson Alexander, Gleaso / Nichols, Frank Ormsby, Clifford Cairns.
Pop. Prices, 25c to $1. Boxes, $8 and $9. Box Office & Sutorius & Co., Room 712, 1 W. 34th.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Saturday Aft., Dec. 20, at 2:30
OLD GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church.
Tkts at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

Open Daily 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
SAFETY AND SANITATION EXPOSITION
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
LAST 2 DAYS. ADMISSION 50c.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. at 2:15.
Last 2 Nights—Last Mat. Sat.
WARFIELD AUCTIONEER
NEXT TUESDAY—Seats Now.
FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET.
REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 3. DEC. 27
YSAYE
First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Rimsky-Korsakow. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

BIJOU Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's B'WAY 30 ST. THE LAST DAYS
DAILY 2-4, 7 and 9 P.M. of POMPEII LAST 4 DAYS
NEXT WEEK—THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC Endorsed & Approved by Everybody.
None Under 16 Years Admitted.

JARDIN de DANSE 8:30 to 1
Dancing 5th's Class Cabaret Teas 3 to 6:30
GRAND OPENING OF DANCING STARS.
MON. EVE., PRIZE WALTZ CONTEST.
Watch—"Sunday Nights in Bohemia."
NEW YEAR'S EVE. RESERVATIONS—NOW.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
This Wk. & Next Mon., "The Bohemian Girl." Week Beginning Next Tuesday, "CARMEN."
Popular Concert Every Sunday Night.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S New Theatre
125th, near 8th Av. Burlesque de Luxe.
LEW KELLY & BEHMAN SHOW

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. & 47th. To-day.
GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, NUR EIN TRAUM; Sat. Mat., DER TALISMAN; Sat. Eve., KASERNENLUFT.

Opera TICKET OFFICE | CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS. 1,431 BROADWAY. Entrance on 40th St., one door west. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. Bought.
Opera & THEATRE TICKETS | Choice seats all operas and theatres. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 39th Street. Phone, Greeley 3029-7. Subscriptions bought and exchanged.
EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Mayor MITCHEL. CINEMATOGRAPH. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Concerts.
MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. | BURLESQUE. ROBIE'S BEAUTY SHOW.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'm'w & Wed., 2.15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. | Next Mon. Night Seats Now. WM. H. DOUGLAS CRANE AND FAIRBANKS With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE GAIETY. ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by WM. HURLBUT. The Strange Woman
Thurs., XMAS NIGHT—Seats Now. MISS BILLIE BURKE IN THE LAND OF PROMISE
FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. at 8:30. MATS. T'M'W, WED. & XMAS AT 2:20. The Misleading Lady "A Whole Reel of Laughter." —Alan Dale.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Xmas. "What Bunty Did for the Scotch GEN. JOHN REGAN Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly." —N. Y. World.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N. Yr's., 2:25. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20 Mats. T'm'w & Xmas. | Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:15. FANNIE WARD in Madam President | WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH. —American.
EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Extra Mats. Xmas and New Year's Days. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, The Little Cafe by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. To-day, Sun., Mon., Tues. & Wed. Aft., 3. Sun. Ev., 8:30. Special Organ Recital and Life of RICHARD WAGNER In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25c & 50c.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. nr B'way. YEAR'S BEST CHRISTIE In Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera MACDONALD SWEETHEARTS
Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. (Xmas) and New Year's.
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
4 Mats. Next Week—Wed., Thur., Fri. & Sat.
GAIETY B'way, 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. To-m'w, 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES NEARLY MARRIED
Heard 'n the Lobby
with BRUCE McRAE. BEGINNING || ELSIE FERGUSON in NEXT MON. || THE STRANGE WOMAN.
GEO. COHAN'S M. B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. Extra Mat. Xmas and New Year's Days. POTASH & PERLMUTTER
GRAND, "Mutt & Jeff in Panama," Mat. To-m'w. Next Wk—Rich'd Bennett, "Damaged Goods."

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5TH AVE. B'way at 28th St. | FRITZI SCHEFF Empire Comedy Four, Bert French & Alice Eis, Mary Elizabeth, 8 others.
Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av. | A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Utmost Prices. 12 BIG ACTS

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9 P.M. 25c
The White "TRAFFIC IN SOULS" Slave Movie,
Academy 14 St., Irv. Pl. 10-20-30. Mat. Daily. MENDEL BEILIS in English.

"Paris—in New York"
CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
"Where the discriminating dine"

A CORNER OF THE PARISIAN CAFE
Daily Variety of Specialties. A la Carte.
Ten Course Dinner, 6 to 9 P. M., $1.50.
Whether it's luncheon, dinner or supper in the Art Room, Grill, Parisian Cafe, or a gathering in private, there's nothing lacking to make your visit memorable.
Business and Shopping Luncheon—different from other Restaurants—served in the Grill Room. 75c.
72 to 80 West 40th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Under sole management of LOUIS BUSTANOBY
No connection with any other restaurant

NEW HOTEL THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
All Outside Rooms.
Single rooms and bath, $1.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. DINING ROOM ON 12TH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast 50c., Lunch 50c., Dinner $1.
Special Rates by the Month and Season.
SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH..... $540
2 ROOMS AND BATH..... $720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$1,200
BOARD $10.50 PER WEEK.
We also cater for dinner parties.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Breslin Broadway at 29th St. "Dixie Room"
The alluring delights of Southern cookery—by Southern cooks are part of the Dixie Room's attractions. Good service and pleasing surroundings help to encourage keen appetite.
Business Men's Luncheon, 11 to 3, 65c. Dinner 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1 AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.

HOTEL GERARD
WEST 44TH STREET

Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.
Within one block of Ten Theatres.
SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up.
ROOM AND BATH. (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.
RESTAURANT
Table d'hote Lunch 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c
MUSIC.
"The Scotch House" Also A LA CARTE.

HOTEL BON-RAY
MADISON AVE & 52D ST. 1 BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK
FIREPROOF HOMELIKE
Refined, select, and handsomely furnished; for permanent and transient; 15 minutes to Broadway and Forty-second Street; single rooms and bath, also suites up to seven rooms and two baths; European and American plan; beautiful banquet and ball rooms for weddings and social affairs. ATTRACTIVE RATES ON APPLICATION.

THIS IS
OPENING WEEK AT THE NEW
HOTEL CONTINENTAL
BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST
"Center of New York's Activities"
After seventeen months' work and the expenditure of half a million dollars, the doors of the Hotel Continental are now open to the traveling and hotel patronizing public.
The Hotel Continental unites under one roof all the advanced ideas of hotel service that make for comfort and luxury.
RATES: $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3 for rooms with bath—$1 additional for each extra person in a room.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

Hotel Endicott
Columbus Ave. and 81st St.
New York City
Pretty Rooms, One Dollar
With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

Lüchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, 2:20. 2D EDITION. The Pleasure Seekers All-Star Cast.
Tickets all agencies. Box office prices. Sunday Night Concert—Nest Bill in New York.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON LAST WEEKS
To-night at 8:15 Merchant of Venice
Sat. Matinee .....Othello
Sat. Eve.....Light That Failed
Mon. (Souvenir Night)....Othello
Tues. .....Merchant of Venice
Wed. Matinee .....Hamlet
$1.50 to 25c. Schools & gen'l public
Wed. Ev.....Passing of 3d Floor Back & Sacrament of Judas
Thurs. .....Mice & Men.
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th W. of B'way

44th St. Music Hall Cor. of B'way. Tel. Bry't 7292
LEW FIELDS.....Proprietor
EVA TANGUAY AND HER OWN CO.
Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and up.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w, 2:15. HIGH JINKS
SOUVENIR—HIGH JINKS PERFUME GIVEN TO EVERY LADY, SATURDAY MATINEE.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mat. To-m'w, 2:30.
Last week here—Next Week, Playhouse.
The Things That Count
"There is no getting away from the great appeal of such a charming, sympathetic play."—World.

BOOTH Thea., 45th, w

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer to-day; increasingly cloudy, probably rain by night. Sunday; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,419. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CURRENCY BILL PASSES SENATE

Owen Measure Adopted, 54 to 34, Six Republicans and One Progressive Supporting It.

TRIUMPH FOR PRESIDENT

Hitchcock's Substitute Measure, Offered as a Test of Strength, Beaten on Earlier Vote.

CONFERENCE MEETS TO-DAY

La Follette's Radical Amendment Barring Congressmen from Serving on Bank Boards Accepted.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

As passed by the Senate, the Currency bill provides:

A Federal Reserve Board composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and six members, to designate not less than eight nor more than twelve reserve districts, each with a Federal reserve bank.

National banks must and other banks may subscribe to the stock of reserve banks. If the stock subscription is inadequate, stock may be offered to the public.

Of nine Directors of each reserve bank, three are to be designated by the Federal Board.

Stockholders are to receive dividends up to 6 per cent.

Reserve banks are to rediscount paper of other reserve banks.

Employes of the Federal Board are not to be protected by the civil service.

The Government is to make deposits in Federal reserve banks, which are empowered to discount notes, &c., arising from actual transactions.

Notes, &c., based on live stock and agricultural products and maturing in six months may be discounted.

Circulating notes are to be issued by Federal reserve banks and circulated by the member banks.

Every Federal reserve bank must maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than 35 per cent.

The amount of gold in each Federal reserve bank, together with the amount deposited by it with the Treasury, shall equal 40 per cent. of the Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.

Federal reserve notes shall be secured by commercial paper of prescribed character and maturity.

Not less than 5 per cent. gold for redemption of Federal reserve notes must be maintained on deposit in the Treasury by each Federal reserve bank.

National banks not situated in reserve or Federal reserve cities may make loans on farm lands.

National banks may establish branches in foreign countries.

Members of Congress may not be officers or directors of member banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The second great item on President Wilson's heavy legislation programme entered upon its final stage of enactment to-night when the Senate passed the Owen-Glass Currency bill by the overwhelming vote of 54 to 34. Though the measure carried a radical amendment, sponsored by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, every Democrat present voted for it, and six Republicans—both regular and progressive—and one Progressive Party Senator joined them.

How Senators Voted.

The fifty-four Senators who voted for the Owen bill were:

DEMOCRATS.

Ashurst,	Owen,
Bacon,	Pittman,
Bankhead,	Pomerene,
Bryan,	Ransdell,
Chamberlain,	Reed,
Chilton,	Robinson,
Clarke,	Saulsbury,
Fletcher,	Shafroth,
Gore,	Sheppard,
Hitchcock,	Shields,
Hollis,	Shively,
Hughes,	Simmons,
James,	Smith of Arizona,
Johnson,	Smith of Georgia,
Kern,	Smith of Maryland,
Lane,	Smith of So. Carolina,
Lea,	Swanson,
Lewis,	Thomas,
Martin,	Thompson,
Martine,	Tillman,
Myers,	Vardaman,
Newlands,	Walsh,
O'Gorman,	Williams.
Overman,	
Total—47.	

REPUBLICANS.

Crawford,	Norris,
Jones,	Sterling,
Perkins,	Weeks.
Total—6.	

PROGRESSIVE.

Poindexter.

The thirty-four who voted against the bill were:

REPUBLICANS.

Borah,	La Follette,
Bradley,	Lippitt,
Brady,	McCumber,
Brandegee,	McLean,
Bristow,	Nelson,
Burton,	Oliver,
Catron,	Page,
Clapp,	Penrose,
Colt,	Root,
Cummins,	Sherman,
Dillingham,	Smith of Michigan,
Du Pont,	Smoot,
Gallinger,	Stephenson,
Goff,	Sutherland,
Gronna,	Townsend,
Jackson,	Warren,
Kenyon,	Works.
Total—24.	

ABSENT AND PAIRED.

Burleigh,	Lodge,
Clark of Wyoming,	Stone,
Culberson,	Thornton.
Fall,	

While the final vote was a striking triumph for President Wilson, the real test of strength came a few hours earlier, when Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, the one Democrat on the committee to stand out against the President's insistence for a substantially unamended House bill, offered as a substitute the measure he and the Republicans of the committee had drafted. The Hitchcock bill was defeated only by the narrow margin of 43 to 41.

The triumph for the President was

Continued on Page 2.

MARSHALL'S LECTURE PLANS

Four Weeks' Tour After Congress Adjourns—Can't See Any Objections

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A local lyceum bureau announced to-day that Vice President Thomas R. Marshall had signed a contract to lecture at least four weeks after the close of the present session of Congress. The Vice President will receive $300 a lecture, according to the announcement. His tour will cover cities in the Middle West.

Mr. Marshall, it is stated, has examined all the records and precedents and can find no valid objections to his taking engagements on the lecture platform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Vice President Marshall to-night confirmed the announcement that he had signed a contract to deliver a series of lectures, but said it was stipulated that his appearance on the platform should depend entirely on the demands of public business upon his time.

"I shall not discuss the subject of the propriety of public officials appearing on the lecture platform," said Mr. Marshall, "nor shall I say anything about why I am doing it."

When it first became known that the Vice President planned to lecture he announced that he would be billed as "Thomas R. Marshall," and that no reference to the Vice President of the United States should appear in the advance notices.

SANTA CLAUS UNITED THEM.

But Levenes Went Back to Law After Making Small Son Happy.

The mere fact that they were principals in an action for separation didn't hinder Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levene from going on a Christmas shopping trip yesterday with their six-year-old son, Sydney. Mrs. Levene is suing her husband, an automobile salesman, in the Supreme Court for a separation on charges that he was cruel to her and left her on four different occasions.

When recess was called at 1 o'clock Mrs. Levene left the courtroom with the boy. He found his father in the hall and grasping his arm, childishly remarked, "Lots of boys are going to see Santa Claus this year, but I guess I won't."

The parents looked at each other and after a moment of silence took the boy from the building. They found a toyshop in Broadway and bought Sydney a train of cars and a big, red ball, besides lots of other things dear to his heart.

They then went back to court and the trial was resumed.

ONE HUNTER KILLS ANOTHER

Stumbles and Charge from His Gun Hits Fireman Bourke.

Fireman Charles Bourke of Hose Company 3, in Jamaica, L. I., used the afternoon of his day off yesterday to go hunting with three old friends down along the Three-Mile Road to the south of Jamaica. Bourke was in pursuit of a rabbit he had wounded when one of his companions, running toward him, stumbled and fell. As he fell his gun was discharged and it blew the top of Bourke's head off.

The man who stumbled was Philip Morgenstern of Glendale, and he is under arrest, although the evidence that the killing was an accident will be given by the other two hunters, both policemen of the Glendale Station. All four were hunting within the city limits.

Bourke had intended to spend his day off tinkering with some toys he was making for his children's Christmas, and he was at this work in the fire house when the hunt was proposed. He put the half-finished toys in his locker and went off for the afternoon's sport. The policemen of the party were Patrolmen Noon and Rempe.

BRINGS IN 16 PRIZE CATS.

C. B. Harmon Returns on Lusitania with Valuable Animals.

Clifford B. Harmon returned yesterday from Europe on the Lusitania with sixteen prize cats of various breeds and sizes, ranging from tailless Manx animals to a native colored cat with hazel eyes from Formosa, which he said he had brought as a Christmas present for his wife. The cats were carried ashore in wicker baskets by stewards walking in Indian file, while the felines mewed plaintively in their different dialects. Some of the cats were nearly as large as leopards, the ship's butcher insisted.

While they were being inspected by the customs officials a Persian cat named Hafiz, with marlinspike whiskers, escaped and went off at full speed down the pier, apparenaly to get warm, as nearly every one there was shivering with the cold.

After a smart chase Hafiz was captured by one of the porters, who pursued the cat on one of Capt. Roberts's thirty-knot electric baggage trolleys and brought it back to the basket. This appeared to make Hafiz cross, and his spitting and growling disturbed his comrades in the other baskets. Mr. Harmon said that his cat collection was a valuable one.

GEN. WOOD TO COME HERE

To Command Eastern Department—Wotherspoon as Chief of Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Garrison announced to-day that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, would be assigned to command the Eastern Military Department to succeed Major Gen. Barry, who has been ordered to take command of the Philippine Department on March 5. Gen. Wood had desired to enjoy his accumulated leave in a long tour through Europe and Asia, starting in April, but in view of the unsettled condition of affairs in Mexico, he will assume the duties of his new command in April and postpone the foreign tour.

Secretary Garrison explained in connection with the reassignment of a large number of general officers of the army that Gen. Barry and Gen. Carter were selected for foreign commands because they had not had as much service out of the country as others. As Gen. Carter will retire in two years, Gen. Barry is expected to remain in the Philippines for the full tour of three years.

Secretary Garrison said Major Gen. Murray would remain in command of the Western military department, with headquarters at San Francisco, until after the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Army officers on duty in Washington have settled down to the conclusion that the next Chief of Staff probably will be Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon for six months after Gen. Wood retires, and that he will be succeeded by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Scott.

WINCARNIS, The Wine of Life.
A standard Restorative and Vitaliser. No drugs in it. Leading dealers.—Adv.

SECRET COMPACT AGAINST OUR FAIR

Anglo-German Agreement Made Months Ago on England's Initiative.

CANAL TOLLS A FACTOR?

Implication Is That British Government's Refusal Is in Retaliation for Action of Congress.

PRESS WARNS ASQUITH

London Times Urges Abrogation of the Agreement as Prejudicial to Britain's Interests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 20.—The Cabinet's refusal to modify its decision that Great Britain shall not be represented at San Francisco was officially announced yesterday in a communication from Premier Asquith to the British committee formed in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Replying to a request that he receive an influential deputation to speak in favor of Government participation in the fair, Mr. Asquith through his secretary, says that the question has again been discussed by the Cabinet and careful consideration has been given to the various points put forward by the British committee, but regrets that the Cabinet has been unable to modify the decision announced to Parliament at the last session.

Mr. Asquith offers no information regarding the grounds on which the Government maintains its veto. The only official reason yet given is the money consideration, the Ministers asserting that the benefits obtainable from participation would be incommensurate with the expenses involved; but the $1,250,000 originally suggested has since been whittled down to $500,000 and nobody believes that such a comparatively small sum is a determining factor, and other reasons must be sought.

"The maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and ourselves," says The Daily Mail, "is a matter of such importance that we should be loth to think that the Cabinet's refusal can be based on a mere monetary consideration."

England's Retaliatory Action.

The fact is that money has really nothing to do with the matter. What has happened is that the British and German Governments have adhered to the compact they made when the American invitation first received their consideration, namely, that neither country should be officially represented. The initiative came from England, and following, as it did, upon the controversy over the Panama Canal tolls, it will be difficult to convince Americans that it was not intended as a retaliation for what the Government regarded as unfair treatment in that connection.

There are grounds for stating that when the Kaiser and his Chancellor found the weight of so much powerful influence put in the scales in favor of Germany's participation they recognized their error and would have retreated but for the pledge already given to Great Britain. That Germany was not influenced by financial considerations is evident from the statement made by Dr. Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, during the recent debate in the Reichstag on this subject.

Dr. Bassermann said the Government had made confidential statements to the Budget Committee giving reasons of foreign policy against participating and had said that Germany would not be injured politically if she were not represented. The committee, he continued, was informed that Germany was bound by moral though not by treaty obligations to England which prevented her from being officially represented at the fair, and the Government informed the committee that the initiative in this agreement came not from Germany, but from England.

Britain Yoked with Germany.

The Times in an editorial this morning says:

"We are fully aware that there are other than financial reasons for the non-representation of Great Britain at San Francisco. For reasons which we find difficult to appreciate the action, or rather the inaction, of our Government seems to be linked in some strange manner to the inaction of Germany. We refrain from discussing the misconceptions to which this negative arrangement may give rise in the United States; but we are at a loss to understand how our Government came to be yoked with the German Government in regard to a matter which concerns Great Britain and her oversea dominions much more nearly than it can possibly con-

Continued on Page 4.

HARRISBURG SPECIAL LEAVES EARLIER.
New Jersey Central's Harrisburg Special, on and after Dec. 22, 1913, now leaving New York, West 23d St., 8:50, Liberty St., 9:00 A. M., and Allentown Local, now leaving West 23d St. 7:05, Liberty St. 7:15 A. M., will leave each station 15 minutes earlier. See new time tables in effect Dec. 21 for several change of time affecting many trains.—Adv.

Features in To-morrow's Sunday Times

Admiral Fletcher—the man of the hour in Mexico.
Harrison mourns its "Good Boss."
When Amato was starving in Milan.
The American college has a special place in the world.
British land reform forced big Covent Garden Sale.
Also
MR. DOOLEY ON CURRENT POLITICS.

JACK JOHNSON CLOSE TO DEFEAT

Negro Champion Barely Saved in Paris from a Knockout by "Battling" Jim Johnson.

HIS LEFT ARM BROKEN

Hissed and Jeered as His Opponent, Three Shades Blacker, Battered Him—Decision, a Draw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, France, Dec. 19.—The heavyweight championship of the world still belongs to a Johnson but the question arises among followers of the sport whether the owner of the title is Jack Johnson or "Battling" Jim Johnson. At the Premierland Francais to-night Jack Johnson, figuring in his second engagement as a champion since his victory over Jeffries, received the biggest surprise of his life when his namesake battered him all around the ring. If the bout had gone much further there is little doubt but that the conqueror of Jeffries would have taken the count.

The bout, a ten-round affair, was a disappointment to the crowd in attendance, and Jack Johnson left the ring amid a storm of jeers and hisses from the angry assemblage. There was a demand that the admission money be refunded as soon as the referee declared the contest a draw, this ruling also meeting with great disfavor.

Jack Johnson was plainly groggy when the bell put an end to the bout. Tottering to the ropes, he announced that he had broken his arm. An examination by the club physician was then ordered, and the report bore out the contention of the champion, though it failed to satisfy the crowd. The doctor announced that Johnson had broken the radius bone in his left forearm.

"When does he say he broke it?" shouted some one in the crowd, and the reply was sent back that the injury was sustained in the third round. This announcement was followed by more jeering and hissing, as the spectators had failed to notice any sign of an injured arm at that stage or later. Johnson feinted with his left continually, and showed much of his old-time skill in this part of his boxing. It was science alone that saved him from being knocked out within ten rounds. It was the general impression among the spectators that the injury had been sustained in the last minute of the fight, when Jim Johnson rushed Jack to the ropes and the two went to the floor with Jack's arms closed about Jim's waist.

Both men jumped up quickly but Jack was plainly exhausted and he fell against the ropes as the gong sounded. Then he tottered to his corner, holding his left arm and declaring it was broken.

At the start the crowd was decidedly in favor of Jack Johnson. It was his first appearance in Paris and also his reappearance in the ring after a lay-off of eighteen months. Jim Johnson failed to interest the crowd in any way, the sole desire being to see the champion in action.

Jack Johnson can hardly blame his poor showing upon lack of condition. If he was overweight at all it was only a question of a few pounds. He had been training for some time to condition himself for his bout with Frank Moran, the American heavyweight, on Jan. 19, and had also been promised a match with the winner of the coming bout between Sam Langford and Joe Jeannette. He regarded Jim Johnson merely as a tryout for his coming bouts. It was the general impression among the spectators that if Moran had been in the ring tonight he would now be the heavyweight champion of the world.

Jack Johnson landed a couple of smashing body blows with his left hand in the second round, but they caused his opponent no concern. He tried to use the same blow several times in the later rounds, but the efforts were all blocked. Jim Johnson, crouching after the style of Jeffries, but lower than the former champion, forced the fighting all the way, making his attack on Jack's stomach. In the seventh round he broke down the champion's guard three times, and each time he followed with terrific uppercuts which grazed Jack's jaw. Only the champion's cleverness in defense saved him from a knockout.

Jack showed plenty of confidence at the start, but his smile soon wore off when the going became hard. At one time he called over the ringside to Frank Moran and asked the latter if he did not wish to come into the ring and help Jim.

The result of the fight is a big disappointment to the backers of the coming bout between Moran and Jack Johnson, as the latter to-night lost most of his power as a drawing card.

POLAND WATER, FAMOUS FOR half a century. A trial demonstrates value.—Adv.

FILM SHOW RAIDED AT PARK THEATRE

Warrants for Samuel H. London, the Producer, and Others Are Not Served.

RESERVES SCATTER CROWD

Deputy Commissioner Newburger Says the "White Slave" Pictures Are Vicious.

Sergt. Edward J. Quinn and a half dozen Central Office detectives from Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger's staff made a raid upon the Park Theatre, at Columbus Circle, last night, closed the house, and ordered the discontinuance of the moving picture exhibition which has been taking place there for the past two weeks. The detectives had a warrant for the arrest of Samuel H. London, the former special investigator for the United States Government, by whom the films were manufactured, and under whose direction they have been produced. No arrests were made.

The films are entitled "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic," and, according to the programme, they are the product of the "Social Research Film Corporation." Large placards in the lobby of the theatre proclaim that "this is the only moving picture dealing with the white slave topic indorsed by the Sociological Fund of The Medical Review of Reviews."

Since the night of the first public exhibition of the films, the question as to their fitness for public display has excited much controversy. Police Inspector Dwyer and Detective Hague visited the theatre last Monday and sat through the five-reel show. As the result of their investigations a summons was served later upon Alfred P. Hamburg, manager of the theatre, by Detective Hague, who charged that the pictures were of a character likely to impair the morals of young girls. The announcement of this action on the part of the police caused the intervention of a number of persons who defended the pictures as educational.

With Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Dr. William J. Robinson, Miss Beuel, associate editor of Harper's Magazine, and Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education and editor of The Medical Review of Reviews, Magistrate Ten Eyck, then sitting in the West Side Police Court, attended an afternoon exhibition of the pictures last Tuesday. He dismissed the summons against the manager after a hearing at which most of the abovenamed men and women, with the exception of Mrs. Belmont, who did not take the stand, testified to the moral and educational value of the performance.

Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger thereupon determined to personally investigate the complaints which continued to flow into Police Headquarters against the pictures. As the result of his investigation he laid a number of affidavits and communications before Magistrate Murphy yesterday afternoon at Mr. Murphy's home, Forty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, with the result that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. London on the charge of violating Section 1,140A of the Penal Code. This section relates to the production of an indecent public exhibition. It is understood that Magistrate Murphy also issued other warrants for the arrest of the managers of the theatre and those in charge of the production.

Sergeant Quinn and the detectives visited the theatre last night just as the second nightly exhibition of the films was ended, about 9:30 o'clock. They ordered further sale of tickets at the box office discontinued and dispersed the crowd in the lobby. They had to call on policemen outside for help. Still the crowd kept coming until 500 persons were clamoring for seats or waved small green tickets previously purchased for the 9:30 performance.

News of what was taking place had spread along Broadway north and south for blocks, and soon a large but orderly crowd of several thousand persons gathered in front of the theatre. The West Forty-seventh Street reserves were sent for, and the crowd gradually melted away.

The films which caused the trouble deal with the story of the activities of "White Slavers," their plots against immigrant girls and the manner in which they seek out their victims in large cities. The films purport to prove that there exists an underworld organization of international scope for the purpose of carrying on a traffic in women. Automobiles, addictions, drugged drinks, and other sensational features figure in the production. The story which runs through the films is portrayed by professional moving picture actors, but many of the scenes are staged from life.

Deputy Commissioner Newburger said yesterday afternoon:

"The pictures are vicious and are intended to cater to morbid imaginations. I think that in the previous case Magistrate Ten Eyck may have been a little overawed by Mrs. Belmont and her friends. This time we have acted after careful investigation and I am prepared to put an end to this production and others of its kind in this city."

Frederick H. Robinson of the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews said late last night that he understood that Samuel H. London, the producer of the films, would surrender himself this morning to Magistrate Murphy at the hearing on his case, which is set for 10 o'clock in Chief Magistrate McAdoo's office, at 300 Mulberry Street.

Abraham Gruber has been retained by Mr. London, and will represent him in the court proceedings this morning. One of the managers of the Park Theatre announced that William Travers Jerome had been retained to represent the management.

For smart holiday gifts visit the J. B. Regan Importation Company, 140 West 42d Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker. Extraordinary wines and cigars; vintages.—Adv.

TELEPHONE TRUST TO DISSOLVE, GIVING UP WESTERN UNION CONTROL

Wilson Gratified by Company's Course; Will Help to Build Up Country's Business

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General:—

Thank you for letting me see the letter from the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. It is very gratifying that the company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to the conditions of competition.

I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying, indeed, to have occasion, as in this instance, to deal with them in complete frankness and to be able to show them that all we desire is an opportunity to co-operate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit, we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. James C. McReynolds,
The Attorney General.

Government Accepts an Offer of Complete Separation.

VICTORY WITHOUT SUIT

Pleases Wilson, Who Sees in It a Step Toward Building Up Business on Sound Basis.

TO THROW OPEN TRUNK LINES

Telephone Independents Will Have a Chance to Compete for Business.

VAIL EXPLAINS THE ACTION

Declares Western Union Will Be Turned Back in Better Condition Than It Was Taken.

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP PLANS

Congressman Lewis Announces That Campaign to Take Over the Lines Will Not Be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, better know as the Bell system, or the Telephone Trust, has agreed to drop its control over the Western Union Telegraph Company and to reorganize immediately under the terms of the Sherman law at the suggestion of the Department of Justice. It has voluntarily agreed to adjust its business to the conditions of competition, an important feature of which will be to throw open its toll lines to independent companies.

Attorney General McReynolds, with the assent of President Wilson, has accepted the reorganization plan, and will not proceed with the contemplated suit against the company as a combination in restrain of trade under the Anti-trust act.

Formal announcement of the action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was made by the Attorney General to-night. He gave out a letter written to-day by N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, volunteering to "set its house in order." At the same time Mr. McReynolds made public a letter written today accepting the plan of dissolution, and also one from President Wilson expressing gratification over the action taken by the company.

These developments were announced on the heels of the publication of the annual report of Postmaster General Burleson suggesting that the Government should own the telegraph and telephone systems of the country and on the eve of the speech to be delivered tomorrow in the House of Representatives by Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is leading a fight for the acquisition of the telephone facilities of the country by the Government.

Terms of Reorganization.

The agreement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the adjustment of its business to conditions of competition contemplates:

First—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will dispose of its entire holdings of stock in the Western Union Telegraph Company in such way that the control and management of the latter will be entirely independent of the former and of any other company in the Bell system.

Second—Neither the American Telephone and Telegraph Company nor any other company in the Bell system will hereafter acquire control over any other competitive line of exchange.

Third—Arrangements will be made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by which all other telephone companies, including all independents, may obtain for their subscribers toll service over the lines of the Bell system.

Pleases President Wilson.

President Wilson's letter expressing gratification over the voluntary action of the company is a significant Administration utterance. In it the President asserts his belief that the business men of the country are manifesting a sincere desire to conform to the law. Here is President Wilson's letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Thank you for letting me see the letter from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It is very gratifying that that company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to the conditions of competition.

I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying, indeed, to have occasion as in this instance to deal with them in complete frankness, and to be able to show them that all that we desire is an opportunity to co-operate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. James C. McReynolds, the Attorney General.

MRS. EMERY BUYS A $400,000 TITIAN

Cincinnati Woman Purchases Famous Philip II. Study from Sir Hugh Lane of London.

FOR PRIVATE COLLECTION

Sale Arranged by Miss Mary Newport of New York—Painting Now in America.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Thomas J. Emery has purchased Titian's original study of Philip II. of Spain from Sir Hugh Percy Lane of London. The famous painting has been in the Cincinnati Art Museum for several days, awaiting unpacking for exhibition.

Mrs. Emery refused to-night to say what price she had paid for the canvas, but it is reported that it was nearly $400,000. When the sum of $400,000 was mentioned to her she said it was not so much as that. The purchase was effected through Miss Mary Morgan Newport of New York.

Mrs. Emery, who is the widow of the Chicago financier, said she had bought the Titian to add to her private collection, in which there are already many rare paintings and valuable art objects. In addition to her art collection Mrs. Emery devotes much time to charity, and has made two notable public gifts amounting to $750,000.

On Oct. 16, 1908, she presented to the Ohio Mechanics' Institute in Cincinnati a fund of $500,000 for a building to be known as the Emery Auditorium, a memorial to her husband. In the gift Mrs. Emery stipulated that while the structure was primarily for an addition to the work of the institute, it should be dedicated also to public use, particularly to the music-loving people of Cincinnati.

The second benefaction of Mrs. Emery was made on Nov. 9, 1910, when she donated $250,000 for a building for the Naval Y. M. C. A. at Newport, R. I., the cornerstone of which was laid on that date, and the building dedicated a year later by President Taft. For some time Mrs. Emery had taken a personal interest in the welfare of the men of the army and navy. Mrs. Emery is socially well known in Chicago, New York, and Newport.

The enterprise of an American woman, Miss Mary Morgan Newport of this city, in channels other than those through which such purchases are usually negotiated, made possible Mrs. Thomas J. Emery's purchase of Titian's original study of Philip II.

Miss Newport, when seen by a TIMES reporter at the Hotel Seville yesterday, told how she came to arrange for the buying of the masterpiece, but declined absolutely to give the price paid.

Miss Newport is well known in New York society, a member of an old American family, and daughter of Reese M. Newport, a Brigadier General in the civil war and associate of Jay Cook in the development of the Northern Pacific Railroad system. The daughter became one of the vice Presidents of the American Federation of Art when it was formed a few years ago, and is a member of the State Art Commission of Minnesota.

"I was seeing the collection of Sir Hugh Percy Lane at his house in London," said Miss Newport, "when my attention was attracted by this beautiful Titian. It is life size, showing three-quarters of the Prince's figure seated and with a full face. The color tones of the picture are very beautiful, with greenish browns and suggestions of yellow. The head and face were completed by the painter in great detail. The lower part of the painting, especially the hands, suggest an unfinished sketch.

"I asked Sir Hugh if the painting could be bought. He replied in the affirmative. I then asked if he had any objections if I should find a purchaser for it in America. He agreed to this suggestion. I sailed for this country at once, and the arrangement for the transfer was speedily made. The painting arrived in this city several weeks ago on the French liner La France. It has been in the Cincinnati Art Museum for several days, awaiting unpacking for exhibition."

News that the painting had already reached this country came as a surprise to art dealers and connoisseurs here. The portrait is well known, with an authentic pedigree, and attracted attention when it was recently acquired by Agnew & Son, London art dealers. One art expert said yesterday that the painting was of extreme importance, being a preliminary study of Titian's great painting of Philip II. in the Prado. The acquisition of the portrait, however, was regarded as suggestive of another significant development in American art. Heretofore, it was pointed out, such of the great paintings of the world as had been acquired for American galleries had been purchased by a comparatively small coterie of American collectors through well-defined channels.

Since the loss to American art by death of J. Pierpont Morgan and Benjamin Altman, it is regarded as important that there should be divulged other

Continued on Page 9.

WILSON TO VISIT GULF.

President May Spend Part of Vacation at Pass Christian, Miss.

GULFPORT, Miss., Dec. 19.—That President Wilson intends to spend a part of his Winter vacation at Pass Christian, Miss., is indicated in a telegram received by Judge W. H. Hardy of this city to-day from Senator Vardaman in Washington, requesting the jurist to find a furnished cottage at Pass Christian, suitable for occupancy by the President.

The telegram further stated that the President intended to spend his vacation on the Gulf Coast, and urged that no attempt be made to ask him to make any addresses, as he was much in need of rest.

HELD AS A BLACK HANDER.

Detectives Arrest Youth as Messenger Gives Him Decoy Package.

A man who said he was Frank Nuck, 19 years old, a tailor of 155 West Ninety-eighth Street station charged with extortion. Detectives set a trap to capture the writer of a letter addressed to Joseph N. Courtade the President of Joseph N. Courtade & Son, manufacturers of piano boxes at 516 West Twenty-fourth Street, demanding $10,000 from Mr. Courtade under threat to kill him and his two sons.

The letter demanded that the money should be given to a messenger who would go to Mr. Courtade's house at 526 East Eighty-seventh Street last night. Nuck was arrested when the messenger who received a bundle of clipped paper with a few marked bills on the outside was trailed.

At First Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street a man stepped up to the messenger and took the package from him. The detectives were close behind him, and they jumped from the automobile and seized the messenger and the man.

2 SAVED ON BLAZING YACHT.

New Yorkers Rescued by Other New Yorkers Near Savannah.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19.—The timely arrival of the yacht of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Penny of New York off Daufuskie Island, near Tybee, saved the lives of Charles Meyers of New York and his machinist, J. Edward Lawrence, who were in grave peril on Meyers's yacht, the Avalon, which burned to the water's edge shortly after they had been rescued.

The rescue boat ran alongside and picked up the two men when the fire, which had started from the engine, was near the gasolene tank.

MRS. H. C. SCHWAB SUES.

Nelson Morris's Daughter Seeks Divorce from Chicago Merchant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Maud Morris Schwab, daughter of the late Nelson Morris, filed an action for divorce today from Henry C. Schwab, Vice President of one of the large department stores in Chicago. Mrs. Schwab charges desertion and asks for the custody of their ten-year-old son.

Mrs. Schwab has spent much of her time in London until last Summer. In the bill of complaint Mrs. Schwab said she possessed ample means and did not wish any settlement from her husband.

WALKED 4,000 MILES.

Los Angeles Pilgrims Offer Consumption Remedy to President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A woman and two men who had walked 4,000 miles, from Los Angeles, Cal., to Washington, delivered at the White House to-day a letter to President Wilson asking him to have the Government investigate a tuberculosis remedy which, they affirmed, cured them of the disease.

In their letter they said the discoverer, Charles F. Aycock of Los Angeles, would surrender his secret formula to the Federal Government if the Government medical officers would treat free of charge tuberculosis patients too poor to pay.

The three pilgrims are Alfred A. Berger, T. T. Price and Carrie T. Van Gaasbeek. They had certificates from Los Angeles physicians and the Health Department of that city that they had been cured of tuberculosis. Their visit to Washington, they explained, was intended as an expression of their gratitude and they walked to show the condition they were in.

VERMONT NEARS NORFOLK.

Passes Cape Henry, Convoyed by Delaware and Sonoma.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—The battleship Vermont, recently disabled by the breaking of a shaft while returning from the European cruise of American war vessels, passed Cape Henry at 12:30 P. M. to-day on her way to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs.

The disabled ship was convoyed by the battleship Delaware and the Tug Sonoma.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Ivernia, at Queenstown, Dec. 19.

SWEET MISS ALLTOGETHER BUBBER
Gladly stepping, fresh-arrayed,
Paused beside a subway digger,
Gaunt and muscled, at his trade:—
She—"Good comrade, you put vim in
What you do—got votes for women!"
He—"Miss, you must be obeyed.
Shall my lady push this spade?"
Was he wise, or did he snub her,
Sweet Miss Alltogether Rubber?
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in the hope that the railroad system may be dissolved in conformity with the anti-trust law without actually invoking the terms of the act.

The Company's Proposal.

The offer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was contained in the following communication to Attorney General McReynolds from Vice President Kingsbury:

15 Dey Street, New York,
Dec. 19, 1913.

Sir:

Wishing to put their affairs beyond fair criticism, and in compliance with your suggestions formulated as a result of a number of interviews between us during the last sixty days, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the other companies in what is known as the Bell System, have determined upon the following course of action:

First—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will dispose promptly of its entire holdings of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company in such way that the control and management of the latter will be entirely independent of the former and of any other company in the Bell System.

Second—Neither the American Telephone and Telegraph Company nor any other company in the Bell System will hereafter acquire, directly or indirectly, through purchase or its physical property or of its securities, or otherwise, dominion or control over any other telephone company owning, controlling, or operating any exchange or line which is or may be operated in competition with any exchange or line included in the Bell System, or which constitutes or may constitute a link or portion of any system so operated or which may be so operated in competition with any exchange or line included in the Bell System.

Seeks Department's Advice.

Provided, however, that where control of the properties or securities of any other telephone company heretofore has been acquired and is now held by or in the interest of any company in the Bell System, and no physical union or consolidation has been effected, or where binding obligations for the acquisition of the properties or securities or any other telephone company heretofore have been entered into by or in the interest of any company in the Bell System, and no physical union or consolidation has been effected, the question as to the course to be pursued in such cases will be submitted to your department and to the Interstate Commerce Commission for such advice and directions, if any, as either may think proper to give, due regard being had to public convenience and to the rulings of the local tribunals.

Arrangements will be made promptly under which all other telephone companies may secure for their subscribers tolls service over the lines of the companies in the Bell System in the ways and under the conditions following:

First—Where an independent company desires connection with the toll lines of the Bell System it may secure such connection by supplying standard trunk lines between its exchanges and the toll board at the nearest exchange of the Bell operating company.

Second—When the physical connection has been made by means of standard trunk lines, the employes of the Bell system will make the toll line connections desired, but in order to render efficient service it will be necessary that the entire toll circuit involved in establishing the connections should be operated by and under the control of the employes of the Bell system.

Open to All Independents.

Third—Under the conditions outlined above, any subscriber or any independent company will be given connection with any subscriber of any company in the Bell system, or with any subscriber of any independent company with which the Bell system is connected, who is served by an exchange which is more than fifty miles distant from the exchange in which the call originates.

Fourth—The subscribers of the independent company having toll connections described above shall pay for such connections the regular toll charge of the Bell Company, and in addition thereto, except as hereinafter provided, a connection charge of 10 cents for each message which originates on its lines and is carried, in whole or in part, over the lines of the Bell system.

The charges incident to such service shall be made by the Bell Company against the independent company whose subscriber makes the call, and such charges shall be accepted by the independent company as legal and just claims.

Fifth—Under this arrangement the lines of the Bell system should be used for the entire distance between the two exchanges thus connected, provided the Bell system has lines connecting the two exchanges. Where the Bell system has no such lines, arrangements can be made for connecting the lines of the Bell system with the lines of some independent company in order to make up the circuit, but such connections will not be made where the Bell system has a through circuit through the two exchanges.

Sixth—Any business of the kind commonly known and described as "long lines" business offered for transmission over the lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, shall be accepted for any distance, that is, on such "long lines" business calls shall be accepted where the point of destination is less than fifty miles from the exchange where the call originates, as well as where the point of destination is greater than fifty miles therefrom.

Seventh—Any business of the kind commonly known and described as "long lines" business offered for transmission over the lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company shall be accepted at the regular toll rate, and no connecting charge shall be required. But such calls shall be handled under the same operating rules and conditions as apply to calls over the local toll lines.

Very respectfully yours,
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO., By N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President.
To the Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

McReynolds's Acceptance.

It was announced at the Department of Justice to-night that this offer was accepted by and satisfactory to the department. Mr. McReynolds to-day sent the following response to Mr. Kingsbury:

Office of the Attorney General.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.
Mr. N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 15 Dey Street, New York:

Dear Sir—Permit me to acknowledge, with expressions of appreciation, your letter of Dec. 19, outlining the course of action which the telephone companies comprising the Bell system obligate themselves to follow in the future.

Your frank negotiations in respect to these matters compel the belief that what you propose will be carried out in good faith, and it seems to me clear that such action on your part will establish conditions under which there will be full opportunity throughout the country for competition in the transmission of intelligence by wire.

May I take this occasion to say that the Administration earnestly desires to co-operate with and to promote all business conducted in harmony with law and that, without abating the insistance that the statutes must be obeyed, it will always welcome opportunity to aid in bringing about whatever adjustments are necessary for the re-establishment of lawful conditions without litigation. Very truly yours,

J. C. McREYNOLDS,
Attorney General.

Lewis to Continue Fight.

When he heard of the action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Representative Lewis said it would not alter his decision to continue his fight for Government ownership of interstate telephone facilities.

"My fight will go on just the same," said he. "I am not in any position to speak for the Administration or for Postmaster General Burleson. As I see it, the agreement which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has reached with the Department of Justice merely puts an end to contemplated litigation. It involves mainly a change in a technical situation of control and ownership. It does not affect rates, and I have yet to be convinced that it will lower rates, which is the real objective.

"Local Bell Telephone rates are two or more times higher than Postal telephone rates abroad, and Bell interurban rates are from four to six times the Postal telephone rates for long distance service abroad. The action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reminds me of the expression that when the devil is sick the devil a saint would be, but when the devil is well the devil a saint is he."

Notwithstanding Mr. Lewis's attitude, the impression to-night in Washington after the Department of Justice gave its announcement was that the agreement with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company would result in no legislation during this session on the telegraph or telephone situation.

Postmaster General Burleson and Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Offices, conferred to-day on the question of Government ownership of telegraph or telephone lines. This, however, took place before announcement of the agreement. They decided to defer going any further in the matter until Congress reconvened after the holiday recess.

The agreement will not affect the suit entered several months ago to dissolve the connection of the Bell Company with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Coast branch. This action will be pressed by the department to determine how far the Sherman Act applies to telephone companies.

Under Scrutiny for Years.

The affairs of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been under investigation for several years by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Wickersham, Mr. McReynolds's predecessor, after a careful investigation, decided at that time no necessity existed for instituting a prosecution and referred the whole question of the transmission of intelligence by telephone and telegraph to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Many demands for the prosecution of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been made upon the Department of Justice during the last two years. One of these was presented on Jan. 28, 1912, by George Lambert, a Justice of the Peace of Pelham, N. Y., through his attorney, Charles D. Ushkind of New York City.

VAIL'S VIEW OF IT.

Western Union Goes Back Improved, Says A. T. and T. President.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Dec. 19.—Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, gave out the following statement to-night on the proposed reorganization of his company and its separation from the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"The correspondence published was the result of a protracted and exhaustive discussion between the Attorney General and our company, and it speaks for itself. We are complying with the wishes of the Government because we desire that our operations shall continue to be as we have always believed them to be, in strict conformity to the law, and for that reason we are now adjusting them to the law as understood and interpreted by the Attorney General.

"We are confident that under the proposed changes neither the Bell system nor the Western Union will suffer, and that both will continue to give the same and increasing efficient service to the public.

"Some economies and some services which were contemplated under the complementary operation of the two companies cannot now be realized, but it is hoped that all now in operation will after brought consideration be found to be within the law.

"In relinquishing the Western Union, while we do so with great regret, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is in better physical and financial condition than it was when we took it over, and that the shareholders will soon be benefited in some measure by what has been done.

"We can only speak in the highest terms of the consideration with which we were treated by the Attorney General throughout the whole negotiations."

END OF LONG WARFARE.

Government Action Often Urged by Rivals and Congressmen.

The telegraph and telephone combination has been under almost continuous attack since it was effected in 1909 through the purchase of the large Gould, Sage, and Morosini holdings of Western Union stock by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in which the various Bell Telephone interests had been consolidated.

Ever since that time the telephone combination has been under investigation by the Department of Justice. It has been constantly assailed by Clarence H. Mackay because of the disadvantage the Postal Telegraph Cable Company was placed in through its lack of the telephone facilities of its rival, the Western Union.

Independent telephone interests, finding it arduous to compete with local Bell companies because the trunk lines of the combination were closed to them, complained bitterly. Members of Congress from time to time have proposed investigations, or urged the Department of Justice to act on general principles.

Finally, in the last few weeks began the first formidable movement for Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines. Representative Lewis of Maryland, who initiated this move, which was indorsed by Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report just published, recognized the strategic importance if the trunk lines and proposed that they be acquired by the Government and throwu open to traffic from all local sources, rather than that the Government should attempt to take over and operate the entire network of wires throughout the country.

Assailed by Mackay.

The combination also has been vigorously attacked by the Mackay interests because of its acquisition of the Anglo-American and other cable lines.

In the fight carried on by the Postal Company and the independent telephone companies, there have been numerous lawsuits, and complaints to public service commissions, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Department of Justice. A suit under the Sherman act charging discrimination against the independents on the Pacific Coast is now in the Federal courts, and hearings in connection with it have recently been held in this city.

The long warfare waged by the Postal interests was quite out of line with the apparent situation at the time the merger was formed. When the stock of the Gould party in the Western Union was bought by the Bell interests, the largest stockholder in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. The conclusion was immediately jumped to that the move portended a gigantic monopoly, including the telephone combination and both of the rival telegraph systems. Denials by Mr. Mackay were received with skepticism, but within few months the Postal company sold its big interest in the telephone company and there soon were plenty of evidences of real fighting.

The Department of Justice began its inquiries as far back as June, 1908, following a resolution adopted by the Senate on May 29. This was before the Western Union merger and the allegations had to do with stifling of independent companies, followed in many cases by absorption. In June, 1909, there were rumors of the consolidation with the Western Union, which put up the stock of the Telephone Company two points, but which were denied by the officers of the Gould regime.

Purchase of New York Company.

The next move, which was a forerunner of the combination and aroused surmises that something of the kind was impending, was the purchase of $16,000,000 of stock in the New York Telephone Company, which was owned by the Western Union, by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

On Nov. 17, 1909, came the announcement that the American had bought "control of a substantial minority interest" in the Western Union through the purchase of the Gould holdings and some smaller blocks.

The Western Union had about $100,000,000 stock outstanding, of which about $29,000,000 was taken over. As there were no other large concentrated holdings, this was sufficient to insure practical control.

George Gould, in announcing the sale of stock, said it would benefit the public and the Western Union stockholders, because the business of both companies could be handled in a way to form a complement to one another, thus giving to the fullest extent prompt and satisfactory service to their customers.

The leading officers of the Bell company insisted the step was one of economy. Lines had been paralleled, they said, and there had been an immense amount of duplication. They estimated that the merger would save $75,000,000 to the company in new construction, at the same time making possible the utilization of wires for telegraphing and telephoning concurrently. It also was estimated that the annual reduction in expenses of the two companies would be from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 and that this would result in a reduction of telegraph tolls.

Goulds Got $20,000,000.

The Goulds were said to have received 55 for their stock, making the amount paid to them about $20,000,000. The same price was said to have been paid for the other $3,000,000 of stock acquired from the Sage and Merosini estates. The Western Union had been paying 3 per cent. a year since 1906, before which it had paid 5 per cent.

The total assets of the two companies at the time of the merger were placed at $842,361,064 and their miles of wire at 9,481,183. For many years there had been a suit pending between the two growing out of a contract between the old American Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union. It was made in 1879 and provided for co-operation and that the telegraph company would keep out of the telephone business, in return for which it was to receive certain royalties. Claiming non fulfillment of its terms, the Western Union brought suit for $10,000,000 and in August, 1909, it got judgment for $4,500,000. The settlement of this suit was one of the factors in the deal by which the American took over the Western Union's stock in the New York Telephone Company.

No sooner had the consolidation been announced than there was renewed activity on the part of the Department of Justice, and two Assistants to the Attorney General were designated to investigate it.

Vail Succeeds Clowry.

On Feb. 16, 1910, Clarence H. Mackay announced that his company would sell all of its stock in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company "in deference to public opinion, which views with suspicion this large holding of stock in a company which has recently purchased control of the Western Union Telegraph Company." He reiterated at that time that the Postal would continue to be free and independent, prepared to maintain the competition it had furnished for twenty-five years.

In November, 1910, Theodore N. Vail, who had said there was to be no merger and only co-operation between the companies, was made President of the Western Union as well as of the telephone company, displacing Robert C. Clowry in the former capacity.

The first legal test of the merger was started in the following June in an action brought by the Postal Company at Silver City, N. M., for an injunction to prevent a subsidiary Bell company, which had bought up an independent concern, from cutting off relations with the Postal company. The Postal complained that the combination was preventing it from reaching the points between Silver City and El Paso.

A few months later negotiations were in progress for the acquisition of the Anglo-American cable lines by the combination, and George Clapperton, Vice President of the Postal, publicly denounced the move as a scheme to establish a cable monopoly as well as a telegraph and telephone monopoly. About a year later the Postal made complaint to the up-State Public Service Commission that in the case of messages transferred from its system to the Western Union it was being charged for the date line and address. The Public Service Commission ordered this stopped in this State, but subsequently the same complaint as to other States was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The next complaint of the Postal was that when a message attempted to call up its office in this city and that the shareholders will soon be benefited in some measure by what has been done.

At the annual meeting last year Mr. Mackay commented on all these difficulties under which the Postal was laboring and on the complaint of some stockholders that his warfare on the combination was expensive, he said that it would be kept up, and that where the company had lost one stockholder it had gained three by its fight for competition.

The pending suit against the combination for the dissolution of its connection with the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone Company and other independents with which it has been affiliated within the last few years. It was brought by the Government against the combination and thirty-nine other defendants, including the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, all described as Bell companies. It charged a monopoly of the telephone business in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Attorney General McReynolds said this suit was to correct an exceptional condition and would not in any way interfere with the broad investigation of telephone conditions throughout the entire country undertaken by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the suggestion of former Attorney General Wickersham.

Old Long-Distance Company.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is the parent company of the Bell system, was incorporated in 1885 as the Long-Distance Telephone Company. It still operates the Long-Distance lines, while its subsidiaries do the exchange and toll business under licenses from the parent company.

The long-distance lines extend from nearly all the important cities on the Atlantic seaboard throughout the country as far west as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Little Rock, and New Orleans, forming main lines over which telephonic communications between practically all of the exchange stations within this territory may be established.

Aside from these long-distance lines the company owns securities of many local telephone companies in the United States and Canada.

Four years ago the American Telephone and Telegraph Company purchased the $17,784,300 capital stock of the New York Telephone Company, most of it from the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Growth of Bell System.

The growth of the Bell system is shown in the following table:

	Wire Mileage.	No. of Employes.
1895	675,415	14,517
1900	1,961,801	37,067
1905	5,779,918	89,661
1906	7,463,906	104,694
1907	8,610,592	100,864
1908	9,830,718	98,533
1909	10,480,026	104,956
1910	11,642,212	120,311
1911	12,932,815	125,489
1912	14,610,813	140,789

The dividends paid and surplus earned by the entire Bell system have increased as follows:

	Dividends.	Surplus.
1885	$3,107,200	$1,774,400
1890	4,101,300	2,764,500
1895	5,095,800	2,986,409
1900	7,865,800	5,470,100
1905	15,817,600	9,658,900
1907	18,714,100	12,607,400
1908	21,338,100	13,621,400
1909	23,910,903	14,225,522
1910	25,160,758	14,276,758
1911	25,966,876	12,038,561
1912	29,463,218	13,321,119

The authorized capital stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is $500,000,000, of which $324,806,700 was outstanding on Jan. 1, 1912. The total funded debt outstanding was $105,002,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company also has grown by absorption, the chief competitors acquired by it being the American Union Telegraph Company and the Atlantic and Pacific, both in 1881, and the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in 1887. It has also extensive cable lines. On Dec. 15, 1909, a contract was made with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company providing for the joint occupancy and use of existing plant facilities. It controls the American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey and that of New York, operating messenger service.

Its miles of wire grew from 82,987, in 1878, to 277,472, in 1912. In the same time its receipts increased from $10,000,000 to $41,000,000. Its outstanding capital stock is $30,817,500 and its funded debt is $32,832,000. Theodore N. Vail is President of the company, as well as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

PLAN OF DISSOLUTION.

Mere Distribution of Western Union Stock Not Likely.

The announcement from Washington throws no light on the means by which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to divest itself of its $29,000,000 of Western Union stock. It is a cardinal principle of Attorney General McReynold's administration, however, to permit no dissolutions on the plan of the Standard Oil and Tobacco disintegrations by which the stock of the severed companies was distributed proportionately among the stockholders of the trust, leaving the control of all in the hands of the same individuals. So it may be assumed that the Western Union stock will not be distributed among the shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to be hereafter held by them.

The Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution is not only the last word in these matters, but has been pointed to by Mr. McReynolds as embodying his ideas of what a dissolution should be and it may, therefore, be regarded as a model to be followed in so far as it is likely to be in this case. If so the stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company would be permitted to subscribe for the Western Union stock proportionately, but would not be permitted to take possession of it unless they first sold their American telephone stock.

The Western Union stock would be deposited with some trustee, who would issue certificates in lieu of the shares. These certificates would represent merely a property interest, and would carry no voting rights. The dividends also would be accumulated in the hands of the trustee until the final disposition of the stock. An American Telephone stockholder could then take his choice between selling his certificate and selling his American Telephone stock.

The purchaser of a certificate could take up the Western Union stock upon a satisfactory showing that he was not a stockholder of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Similarly the original stockholder, by selling his telephone stock, would put himself in a position to take up the Western Union stock with its accumulated dividends.

POSTAL OFFICIALS SILENT.

Mackay Absent, Other Directors Decline to Discuss the A. T. and T.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, who for years has assailed the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, alleging unfair treatment, could not be reached last night. None of the other Directors or officers of the Postal could say where Mr. Mackay was.

W. W. Cook, counsel for the Postal Company, refused to discuss the announcement of the Department of Justice.

Joseph O. Stevens, Secretary of the Postal Company, said that it was a great victory for his company, but refused to make any further comment. Vice President George Gray Ward and Director Charles P. Bruch of the Postal declined to make statements.

DE FOREST TAKES STAND.

Tells of His Early Struggles in the Wireless Field.

Lee De Forest, the inventor, took the stand yesterday in his own defense in the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court, in which he and James Dunlop Smith, Samuel E. Darby and Elmer E. Burlingame are accused of having used the mails to defraud in connection with the Radio Telephone Company. Most of the day was taken up with De Forest's account of his early struggles with poverty, and at the beginning of the session Judge Hunt suggested that the jury should waive the benefit of a demonstration of the wireless telephone's capabilities.

De Forest told how he borrowed $50 after being graduated at Yale to go to Chicago and there entered the employ of an electrical firm. In 1901 he became associate editor of the Western Electrician at $10 a week, but gave up so much time to experimenting in wireless work that his salary was cut to $8, and he had to teach to make up the difference. His friend, Edwin Smythe, he said, "grub-staked" him. They patented an electrical apparatus together. It had been charged he had stolen the invention from Smythe, De Forest admitted.

"Really," he said, "we stole one-half from each other."

Then De Forest dwelt on his difficulties in finding capital for his wireless telegraph, which was launched as a company in 1902 with $2,000,000 capital. "I wore out my shoes in visiting the capitalists," the inventor explained. "Then I had no regular salary. When I wanted a ten spot I would go to one of my associates and get it. Plenty of money was coming in, but none to pay debts or salaries and so I broke away from the company."

"How much did you get from the company in all?"

"Not more than $5,000 or $6,000 on the outside."

Then Mr. De Forest told how the wireless company was formed and the difficulties he encountered in Ohio during his period of experiments. He was so poor, he said, he had to sell 50 shares of his own stock and borrow $5 or $10 wherever he could.

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

TAKE 12 IN DRUG RAIDS.

One the Police Call West Sid. Distributor of Cocaine.

Police activity against the purveyors of drugs resulted yesterday in the arraignment of men and women in various courts of the city. The detectives of Inspector Gillen's staff seemed most pleased with the capture of Albert Veraldo, a swagger youth, whose fingers shone with diamonds when he was found early yesterday morning in the basement of an Eighth Avenue house. The police believe they have in him one of the chief agents for the disposition of cocaine throughout the west side. Seventy-five decks of cocaine were found in his pockets, and he had a book containing more than 100 names, which seemed to be the record of sub-agencies.

Veraldo's diamonds made the police open their eyes. The stones in his rings alone were worth more than $2,000, and they say he promptly offered them one of the cops and $50 in cash if they would let him go. He will be arraigned on Sunday.

Four women and three men, caught in the raid on Thursday night in West Forty-third Street, will be examined in the West Side Court on Monday. Two men and two women were taken in another opium raid early yesterday morning in Chrystie Street. They will be examined in Essex Market Court.

RECEIVER FOR RAILROAD.

New Orleans, Mobile, and Chicago Defaulted on Bond Interest.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 19.—The New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad, controlled jointly by the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads, was thrown into a receivership by order of the Federal District Court here to-day. The petitioner was the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, holder of $12,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds issued by the railroad company last July, and on which it failed to meet interest payments.

Col. W. F. Owen, President of the railroad, was appointed receiver and will direct the operation of the road as heretofore, he said, subject to the Federal court's approval. Joseph C. Rich of New Orleans, the road's general counsel, said that the receivership is "preliminary to a readjustment of the company's finances on a better basis."

The Frisco's insolvency is said to have embarrassed the Mobile line, though it has done a good freight business in the current year.

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CURRENCY BILL PASSES SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

emphasized by a statement from Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, the practical banker of the Republican side of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Perkins of California were the two regular Republicans to vote for the bill, Mr. Sterling of South Dakota, Mr. Jones of Washington, and Mr. Norris of Nebraska, the progressive Republicans, and Mr. Poindexter, the Progressive.

"It is necessary for me," said Mr. Weeks, "to part company with many Senators with whom I have been associated in the preparation of this bill, particularly to part with Senators on this side of the chamber. But from the first I have contended that this bill should be taken up as a business measure totally devoid of any partisan flavor. I should not be deflected from that course because of pressure from the Executive and the partisan course adopted by Senators on the other side. If other Democratic Senators had been as open-minded and as non-partisan as the Senator from Nebraska we would now have had a better bill. There are half a dozen things in this bill that have made me hesitate to support it. But there is so much more of good in it than of bad—75 per cent. of good, I should say, to 25 per cent. of bad—that I am going to vote for it. We have made a distinct advance over the House bill, and I believe the good of this measure will show itself as soon as the law is put in operation."

Fundamentals of the Bill.

A complete reform of the vast and complicated machinery of finance, banking, and currency will be accomplished by the bill. Its fundamentals provide:

The issue of currency, guaranteed by the Government, based upon notes and bills representing commercial transactions and backed by a gold reserve. The new currency is expected to contract and expand to meet the varied demands of trade.

The concentration of the bank reserves of the country in regional institutions capitalized by the banks of the country and controlled by directors elected by the banks.

The creation of a market for the negotiable commercial paper which forms the bulk of the assets of the banks, where, in times of stress, those assets may be easily and without loss transformed into cash.

The establishment of from eight to twelve great regional banks throughout the country, which will issue currency, rediscounts paper, and centralize and mobilize the reserves of the local banks.

The creation of a federal reserve board of seven members appointed by the President, with final powers of control and supervision over the entire system.

The Final Scenes.

There was a distiguished gathering for the final scenes of the Senate's long consideration of the bill. But the prominence with which the measure has been held before the public since it passed the House late in August dulled the interest of the ordinary spectators, and the galleries were only fairly filled. Secretary McAdoo was on the floor for a time chatting with Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and with other Senators. Later he joined Mrs. Wilson, Miss Hagner, her secretary, and Miss Margaret Wilson with a party of friends in the gallery. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was also there, and the wives and daughters of many prominent men. Most of the onlookers, however, went home to dinner before the final voto was taken at 7:42 o'clock.

The last moment of the bill's consideration were made dramatic by the unexpected presentation of two radical amendments by Mr. La Follette. The fear that the Senator would monopolize the floor during the closing hours of debate made it impossible to fix any definite hour for a vote, and the limitation of speeches to fifteen minutes were particularly aimed at Mr. La Follette. He avoided the limitation, however, by offering two amendments at once, thereby gaining additional time for them. His proposal forbidding interlocking directorates, either with bank or insurance companies was rejected by a non-partisan vote of 30 to 51.

Bars Congressmen from Banks.

But what was considered an equally radical amendment was accepted without a roll call almost as soon as Mr. La Follette presented it. This forbade members of Congress from becoming members of the Federal reserve bank, Directors of regional reserve banks, or officers or Directors of member banks. The constitution and the bill as drafted covered the first two cases, but the prohibition against member banks, as finally enacted, would affect many Congressmen. Senators Owen and Weeks, both of whom are officers of banks, would at once have to resign either their seats on the Senate or their banking connections.

Loans on Farm Mortgages.

Only two other amendments were adopted during the day. The more important of them which Mr. Crawford proposed and Mr. Nelson perfected, permits all member banks to make loans not exceeding 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus on five-year farm mortgages. The amendment provides, however, that loans of this character shall not be made in excess of 50 per cent. of the face value of the mortgages held as security, and not in excess of one-third of the lending bank's time deposits.

The other amendment was the result of the livelliest tilt of the day. Several Republican Senators offered amendments striking out bodily the sub-section authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to appoint attorneys and assistants without regard to Civil Service requirements. Finally Mr. Jones, who is a Republican, suggested that after the experts, attorneys and assistants were appointed, nothing should prevent the President from including them in the classified service. The Democrats, seeing their chance to perpetuate the tenure of Democratic appointees, accepted the proposal, and passed it with a shout of laughter, while only nineteen Republicans caught the significance of the amendment in time to vote against it.

The Democratic conferees are Senators Owen of Oklahoma, O'Gorman of New York, Reed of Missouri, Pomerene of Ohio, Shafroth of Colorado, and Hollis of New Hampshire. The Republican conferees are Senators Nelson of Minnesota, Bristow of Kansas, and Crawford of South Dakota.

The Republicans are furious at the Vice President's selection of Mr. Crawford as a minority conferee, as he voted with the Democrats on the final passage of the bill, but, as Republicans will be excluded from the working sessions of the conference, the appointment will make no real difference.

Doubt Conference Action To-day.

There will be only three House conferees—Mr. Glass of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency; Mr. Korbly of Indiana—both Democrats, and Mr. Hayes of California, a Republican. The feeling on the House side is that the appointment of nine Senate conferees will block rapid action and that an agreement in conference to-morrow is impossible. But the outlook will be more definite following an expected conference to-morrow morning between the President, Secretary McAdoo, and Mr. Glass.

Unless the Republican leader of the House, Mr. Mann, offers the preferential motion to accept the Senate amendments, the first motion will be to disagree, accept the Senate's invitation to a conference, and appoint House managers. The report that a conference report has already been written is entirely untrue, and there have been no conferences between Mr. Owen and Mr. Glass. The President is known to favor the Senate draft of the bill in most particulars, and unless he induces Mr. Glass to accept most of the Senate amendments the whole bill will have to be taken up in conference.

Such a course would mean material delay. The Senate has rewritten the House bill almost from the beginning to the end. Aside from the insertion of important amendments, over 60 per cent. of the language of the House bill has been changed, and the mere technical work of going over the changes would ordinarily be the work of several days. It is believed, however, that a way will be found to abbreviate this phase of the labor of the conference committee.

The more important of the Senate amendments are those providing a gradual instead of an abrupt transfer of the required reserves, the insurance of deposits in the member banks, compulsory rediscount of the paper of member banks by the regional reserve institutions, the extension to 180 days of the maturity of certain paper available for rediscount in rural communities, permission to member banks to make farm mortgage loans for five years in limited amounts, an increase in the gold reserve behind the proposed currency from 33 1-3 per cent. to 40 per cent., a tax on depletion of gold reserves below the 40 per cent. line, a possible reduction of the number of regional reserve banks from twelve to eight and Mr. La Follette's amendment prohibiting connections with member banks to members of Congress.

Any one of these amendments would ordinarily be a fruitful source of discussion in a conference committee. It is understood that the House particularly objects to the increase of the gold reserves and the insurance of bank deposits. While the House members have not had time to inform themselves on the subject, it is understood that the La Follette amendment will be dropped in conference without much difficulty.

Batch of Amendments Defeated.

A long list of amendments proposed by various Republicans were steadily voted down in the course of the day, though often by narrow margins. Mr. Cummins's proposal to permit regional banks to make loans direct to individuals to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of their capital was rejected by a vote of 33 to 47. Mr. Weeks's amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to devote all of the Government's share of excess profits of the regional banks to liquidating the public debt went the same way by a vote of 40 to 44.

Mr. Burton's attempt to eliminate the authority given the Federal Reserve Board to permit a bank to make half of its initial reserve of reserves in eligible paper instead of in money was defeated by a vote of 35 to 44.

Senator Burton also proposed to strike out the provision allowing the Federal Reserve Board to authorize the use of the new currency or the present national banknote currency as bank reserves.

Senator Root supported the Burton amendment, contending that the new notes and the present banknotes were simply promises to pay, and were, therefore, an absurdity as reserves.

"This is the most preposterous thing I have heard of," he said, since Mr. McAdoo said his personal obligations by giving his note of hand. It provides simply for the use of debts as a security for debts."

Amendment Was Defeated 40 to 37.

Mr. Nelson's amendment heavily increasing the tax on depletions of a regional bank's gold reserve was lost by a vote of 41 to 44.

Mr. Burton's attempt to strike out the authority for the Federal Reserve Board to make appointments and to disregard the civil service rules was defeated 40 to 43.

Mr. Brandegee's amendment on the same subject, striking out simply the provision exempting the board's appointments from civil service requirements was defeated only by a tie vote.

Mr. Lane of Oregon joined Mr. Hitchcock in support of the amendment, and, though the tie vote itself killed it, Vice President Marshall cast his vote against the amendment, while the Republicans applauded the narrowness of the margin.

Senator Bristow proposed that the board be prohibited from suspending the requirements as to the gold reserve against circulating notes. Senator Root said that without the amendment the board could nullify the provision written into the bill last night to check depletion of the gold reserve. On a roll call the amendment was defeated, 41 to 37.

Hitchcock's Test of Strength.

After several other amendments had been defeated by viva voce votes, Mr. Hitchcock brought on the test of strength by offering his bill as a substitute for the Owen draft, his proposal being rejected by a vote of 41 to 43. Mr. Hitchcock was the only Democrat to vote for his bill, while all the Republicans and Mr. Poindexter, the only Progressive, aided him. Mr. Hitchcock then announced that he would vote for the Owen draft as finally amended.

"I have never for a moment had any other purpose," said Mr. Hitchcock. "My whole fight has been to strengthen the bill and to prevent hasty and blundering legislation. To attain any measure of success I found it necessary to go to extreme lengths and to make some sacrifices. I feel fully justified by the result."

Mr. Hitchcock referred to the changes in the bill made by the Senate.

"All these improvements," he said, "have been contended for by the section of the Banking and Currency Committee of which I am a member. I am glad the struggle is over. It has been long, and it has resulted in a greatly improved bill. I have my misgivings, of course, and others have. The prospect in the United States is not altogether bright. There are clouds in the sky. There may be danger ahead. I join others, however, in hoping the clouds may be dissipated and the dangers passed, and that this legislation may contribute to that result."

FEATURES OF SENATE BILL.

Powers and Constitution of Federal Board and Requirements of Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The most important features of the Currency bill as passed by the Senate are these:

A Federal Reserve Board is created and three members of it, including the Secretary of the Treasury, are to designate not less than eight nor more than twelve reserve districts, in each of which a Federal reserve bank is to be established.

National banks must subscribe to the capital stock of the reserve banks. If they fail to comply with all the provisions of the act after one year they will forfeit their charters. Other banks may subscribe to stock of the reserve banks. If this stock subscription of banks is inadequate, stock may be offered to the public.

Reserve banks must have a capital of not less than $3,000,000.

Each reserve bank is to have nine Directors, holding office for three years each, three to be chosen by the stockholding banks, three by banks actively engaged in some industrial pursuit, and three by the Federal Reserve Board.

Stockholders will receive a 6 per cent. dividend. Earnings are to be paid into a surplus fund until it amounts to 40 per cent. of the paid-up capital. Of the remaining half of the excess, 50 per cent. is to be paid to the Government as a franchise tax, and the other 50 per cent. to the Government trustee for the benefit of depositors in failed banks. All net earnings of the Government from this source may be used to supplement the gold reserve against outstanding United States notes or in the reduction of the outstanding

The Federal Re[illegible] ...ist of the Secretary of the Treasury and six other members to be appointed by the President, with salaries of $12,000 a year, and for terms of six years. No Senator or Representative can be an officer or Director of any Federal reserve bank or any member bank.

The Federal Reserve Board can require reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal reserve banks, to authorize member banks to use Federal reserve notes or bank notes based on United States bonds as reserves, and to suspend any reserve requirement specified in the act. Attorneys and other employes of the Federal Board are to be appointed without regard to civil service regulations.

A Federal advisory council is provided for, to consist of one member from each regional reserve district.

Federal reserve banks can receive deposits from the United States and from member banks and are empowered to rediscount notes, drafts, &c., arising out of actual commercial transactions.

Notes, drafts, and bills based on live stock and maturing in six months may be rediscounted at percentages fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Acceptances based on imports or exports or domestic shipment of goods, having a maturity of not more than three months, and indorsed by at least one member bank, may be discounted by reserve banks under certain restrictions.

Reserve banks may engage in open market operations and buy and sell at home and abroad bills, maintain banking accounts in foreign countries.

Money in the general fund of the Treasury, with certain exceptions, may be deposited in Federal reserve banks.

Federal reserve notes to make advances to reserve banks, but for no other purpose are authorized. They are to be obligations of the Government and shall be receivable by all banks in the new system, and for all taxes, customs and other public dues. The Treasury Department must redeem them in gold in Washington or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank.

Reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than 35 per cent. must be maintained by every Federal reserve bank against its deposits and its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, but the amount of gold in a Federal reserve bank, together with the amount deposited by it with the Treasury, shall be equal, at least, to 40 per cent. of the Federal reserve notes issued by the bank and in actual circulation, and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the Federal Reserve Board.

The collateral security required from banks for the Federal reserve notes shall be commercial paper of a prescrib

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BANKERS RELIEVED BY CURRENCY ACTION

Though Non-Committal in Their Attitude on Bill, Many Welcome End of Uncertainty.

HOPES FOR ITS SUCCESS

Unqualified Approval by Some Is Offset by Pessimistic Views of Others.

Bankers throughout the country are disposed to be noncommittal in their attitude on the Currency bill, though relieved that it has been passed. Some express approval of its purpose and are sanguine of its success. A contrary view is held by other financiers, who see no good in the measure. Replies to inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondents show the following result:

Expects More Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—William A. Gaston, President of the National Shawmut Bank, who returned this morning from Washington, where he has been in conference with members of the House and Senate Currency Committees, said with regard to the Currency bill which passed the Senate to-day:

"I am of the opinion that the prospective conference changes will make the bill more workable for the banks and sounder from every point of view. From my conference with men of both parties I was impressed with the earnest desire of every one to perfect a sound currency system.

Bill Sound, Says Chicago Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—The news of the passage of the Currency bill was received by the Chicago bankers to-night with comparatively little interest, as the action had been expected. Previous to its passage many expressed the belief that all that could be done had been done to adapt the bill to conditions. They were indisposed to add to this view.

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, refused to comment upon the bill or the action of the Senate until he had carefully read the Senate changes.

Edmund D Hulbert, Vice President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, who is among the few Democratic bankers in Chicago, said:

"Of course, from the viewpoint of the bankers, the measure contains many objectionable features, but on the whole it is a sound bill and will do much toward putting banking and currency on a firm footing."

Gratification in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—St. Louis bankers welcomed the news of the Currency bill's passage.

Thomas H. West, Chairman of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, said:

"I have faith in the measure, and while it may not be perfect it can readily be changed to conform to unforeseen conditions after the reorganization."

F. O. Watts, President of the Third National Bank, said:

"I believe the changes in the Senate have served to make the bill very superior to the form in which it passed the House. I think it is a workable bill, and contains all the essentials of a good banking and currency measure."

Atlanta Bankers Welcome Passage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—Atlanta bankers are not inclined to discuss the Currency bill, which passed the Senate this evening, because they are not fully informed as to the changes made in the measure. All agreed, however, that it is a good thing for the country that the measure has been passed, as it will relieve uncertainty and the banks will be able to know just where they stand.

Robert F. Maddon, President of the American National Bank, and a member of the Currency Commission of the Bankers' Association, said:

"I think the bill has been greatly improved. The measure as it passed the House was absolutely unworkable. I hope the Senate amendments have made it workable and that it will accomplish what its advocates have claimed for it. The purpose of the bill to mobilize the currency is good. The only question is whether the measure will accomplish that.

Col. Robert J. Lowry, President of the Lowry National Bank, said:

"I am sure the banks of the country will give the trial an honest trial and will loyally attempt to carry out its provisions. As a loyal citizen I hope the bill will prove a success."

Favored by Richmond Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—Richmond financiers view with favor the passage of the Currency bill. W. M. Habliston, Chairman of the board of the First National Bank, President of the Broad Street Bank and the Old Dominion Trust Company, said:

"The bill is a great improvement over the one which has been in effect for several years. It will result in an elastic currency which will avert panics. The success of the measure depends upon the Federal Reserve Board, and I feel that the men to be appointed by the President will be capable and in hearty accord with the policy of the Administration."

Oliver J. Sands, President of the American National Bank, said:

"The passage of the currency measure will have a beneficial effect upon the country at large, and its operation will help business. It seems to me the beginning of an era of general prosperity, so far as the financial operations of the people are concerned. I am optimistic as to the effect the bill will have."

Pittsburgh View Pessimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSGURGH, Penn., Dec. 19.—Bankers and business men of the Pittsburgh district were extremely reticent to-night concerning the passage of the Democratic Currency bill. Those who would speak at all were for the most part afraid to be quoted. The general sentiment here was pessimistic. The passage of the bill was deplored.

Charles McKnight, President of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, said:

"I do not think the bill should have been passed. It will do the country no good. In fact, the new law will, I believe, work decided harm to the banking system, both in this district and throughout the country."

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TAFT MAKES LIGHT OF CARABAO GIBES

Hopes the Administration Will See the Affair in Proper Proportions, He Says.

MUST HOLD THE PHILIPPINES

With Ex-Gov. Forbes, He Warns Against Independence for the Islands.

Ex-President William H. Taft, speaking at a dinner in honor of W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor General of the Philippines, at the Hotel Plaza last night, said that the work the United States was doing in the Philippines was of the highest and noblest type, and that it was his earnest hope that the Wilson Administration would not disregard the lessons of the post. If these lessons were ignored, he said, a serious and dangerous situation might be the result.

The ex-President, who presided at the dinner, which was a testimonial to Mr. Forbes by the Philippine Society and the Harmony Club of America, never spoke with greater earnestness and vigor, and when he said that he cared not who solved the Philippine problem so long as that problem was solved in the best interests of the Philippine peoples and to the honor and the credit of the United States, the 500 men and women present rose from their chairs and gave him an ovation that was enthusiastic and sincere as it was prolonged.

Not only did Mr. Taft express an earnest wish for the success of the Wilson policies in our Far Eastern possessions, but he also—and this time he spoke in a vein half-humorous, half-serious—regretted that the President had seen fit to take official notice of what he termed "the pleasantries of a recent dinner in Washington," his reference, of course, being to the Carabao dinner, in the course of which the peace policies of Secretary of State Bryan were burlesqued and a song was rendered that did not sound pleasant to Administration ears.

Mr. Taft had begun his remarks with a tribute to Mr. Forbes. He switched to the dinner of the Carabao's in Washington, and told some of the secrets of those songs that recently displeased high administrative circles. Mr. Taft said he had attended no less than three Carabao dinners and he had survived all of them. He said he had enjoyed them, too, despite the fact that they had sung at least one song in which he himself figured.

His Sympathy for Army.

"The attitude of the army on this Philippine question," said Mr. Taft, "has awakened considerable interest recently. When the Army first went to the Philippines the duty was not what I would call the pleasantest in the world. I can understand when after an 'amigo' had waited upon them, all smiles and attention, and then that night the same 'amigo' hid in the bushes and fired a shot into the house, hoping it would reach that same officer, why, the army officers did not have any great desire to form new acquaintances among them. As for those songs, written at that time, there was one I remember in which I myself was mentioned, and the last lines went something like this:

'He may be a brother of William H. Taft,
But he ain't no brother of mine.'

"The army of the United States had a task to perform in those islands that no other army in the world could have accomplished. They did it well with honor to themselves and to their country. But the character of that service did not create in the men of the army a too great delight to mix with the Filipinos. I am saying this to help the present Administration in Washington to look at the pleasantries that marked the recent Carabao dinner with a proper sense of proportion. The Carabao dinner, I think I have attended two or three, and it is quite possible that some of the songs were not quite of the kind that soothe, but they are sung now in about the same way that a court sometimes makes an entry—a nunc pro tunc.

"The songs of the Carabaos are not to be taken as an indication of the present attitude of the army toward the Filipinos.

"Now, as to the attitude of the present Administration toward the Philippine Islands, I am very hopeful that those who go to the Philippines will learn and that they will reach the same conclusions that all men reach who go there in the proper spirit, and that is, that we are engaged in the highest work a nation can engage in—that with us it is not to be a question of give up, but one of go on, and make effective the good work that we have begun. All that we wish to do is to help and to point out the pitfalls they may meet if they disregard the experiences of men who have been ten and twelve and fourteen years in the Philippines. I care not who does this work, so long as it is done in the interests of the people of those islands and to the credit of the United States."

The dinner to Mr. Forbes drew a most representative assemblage of men and women, among whom were three former Cabinet officers of the Taft administration, the future Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Philippines, high ranking staff officers from Governors Island, and many others well known in other walks of life. The former Cabinet officials were Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson and George W. Wickersham. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, designated on Thursday as the next Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Division of the Army, represented the army.

The mother of ex-Gov. Forbes was also present.

Mr. Forbes's speech was no whit less positive than that of the ex-President as to the nation's duty in the Philippines. He made a carefully prepared speech, and you could have heard a pin drop when in a moment of great solemnity he asked if we were to support "these oppressors against the objections of an outraged people, or are we to let the masses rise and drench the land with blood."

Dean C. Worcester, ex-Secretary of the Interior for the Islands, also spoke.

Ex-President Taft's Address.

Mr. Taft began his prepared speech by saying that with the exception of the preservation of our own constitutional form of government and the maintenance of an independent judiciary there was no question in which he was more intensely interested than the problem of the Philippines.

"We have," he said, "a concrete problem as to the welfare of a people before us, in respect to which we have actually assumed responsibility and only partially discharged it.

"When I was Governor," Mr. Taft continued, "a petition was presented to me by a committee of what has now become the Independista Party, in which the argument in favor of immediate independence and the fitness of the people for self-government was that a count of the educated people in the islands showed that they were twice as numerous as the offices to be filled in the central provincial and municipal government, and they, therefore, afforded two shifts to fill them, so that when one set became unsatisfactory the other might take its place.

"One of those who advocated independence before the Congressional committee advocated that another class be admitted to the islands, under proper restrictions, to wit, the Chinese. This was Dominidor Gomez, a great popular leader and orator. He said: 'We, here in the Philippines, do not desire the Chinaman as a mechanic or as a teacher; we desire him, and this I will say, though it may be an offensive phrase to them—we desire the Chinese merely and purely as work animals for the cultivation of our fields.'

"It seems to me that what I have said throws a light on the real political sentiment of the educated and well-to-do political Filipinos and the sincerity of their love of civil liberty and democratic government. Think of it! A small directing or governing class—a large class or mass that has learned to obey—and a Chinese animal class that has learned to work.

"This small educated class needs quite as much training in popular government in order to exercise power moderately, justly, wisely, and effectively as the common people need of education to make them realize what their rights are under a popular government."

These conditions, Mr. Taft pointed out, explained why slavery and peonage continued in many parts of the Philippines.

Duty to Poor and Ignorant.

"We are not," said the ex-President, "the guardians of the small portions of the educated and the wealthy in the Philippines. We are guardians, especially of the poor, the ignorant, and the weak, and we cannot discharge our duty as such guardians unless we remain there long enough to give to the poor, the weak, and the humble a consciousness of their rights and a certainty that they will be preserved under any Government to which we may transfer sovereign power. It is altogether irrelevant to the question of our responsibility in this regard to point out that under the influence of this oligarchy and this cacquism, the poor and the ignorant and the humble are opposed to our continuance in the islands. To these people the educated politicians now seeking control, speak in their own language, and mislead them by false representations of the motives and action of our Government. By the ties of race they exert a selfish and unhealthful influence over them. It is the inability of the common people to understand what is their own interest that justifies our remaining there, and to say that they would prefer the independence of the islands under the present conditions is only to demonstrate their lack of capacity to receive it. So much for the condition of the people, for whose good we went into the Philippines. By going in and doing the good we have done, we are pledged to stay there until that good shall become not only substantial but permanent."

The educational problem next engaged the attention of Mr. Taft, and he told of the slow, hard process of making English the language of the Philippines, and as an indication of the success of this work he cited the fact that to-day there was more English than Spanish spoken. Mr. Taft told of the institution of better judicial systems, of the improvement of health conditions, and of the splendid trade increase that had followed the letting down of the tariff bar between this country and the islands.

"If we are to be criticised," said Mr. Taft in conclusion, "for what has been done in the islands down to 1912, it is that we went a little too rapidly in extending the political power of the native Filipinos, but we were anxious to give them as much power as could be trusted to them as a means of educating them to the responsibility of a self-governing people.

"The Philippines have been visited in recent times by many students of government, and their verdict has generally been one of highest praise for the work that has been done during the past decade. As I was there not quite four years, and only personally to do with the initiation of the Government, I think I can speak without a lack of modesty and say that the colonial work of the American Government in the Philippines is quite as remarkable as that of Lord Cromer in Egypt, when the conditions under which we were working were considered.

Moros Will Attack Filipinos.

"Now what are we to do? Are we to let these islands go and turn them over to an oligarchy of eloquent and attractive orators who really believe in aristocracy, and who have no real conception of civil and individual liberty and certainly no capacity by training and education for successful popular government? The minute that the strong background of a powerful Government is withdrawn, the difference between the Filipinos and the Moros, who are mutinous and have no sympathy with the Filipinos, and have a racial hatred for them, will at once develop. The Moros have notified us that they will not stand Filipino government, and the Filipinos say they cannot take over the islands unless they take over all of them. It is true that the Christian Filipinos have a homogeneity greater than might be expected from a difference in dialect in the sixteen or seventeen different dialects that they speak, and their separation into different islands by the sea, but they are very different in their sympathies and in their suspicions of each other. They all have capacity for political intrigue and for the institution and maintenance of insurrection and contention for power.

"For us to leave the islands and to guarantee to the nations of the world, in exchange for the treaties of neutrality with respect to the islands, that law and order will be preserved and that there will be no civil commotion in which law and order cannot be maintained, would be an evidence of lack of sanity that I cannot think the American people would ever display. If they should, it would not be a year before we would have to go back into the islands in order to maintain the peace that we had guaranteed to the world. As one prominent Filipino expressed it to me, 'Your vessels carrying away your Government would hardly get through the passage between Marravales and Corregidor, in sight of Manila, but the throat cutting would begin.'"

Forbes Praises Predecessors.

Mr. Forbes prefaced his remarks with a series of tributes to the men who, during the last fifteen years, have borne the burden of the Philippine administration. He referred to Mr. Worcester as a man who probably knew more about the people of the Philippine Islands than any living man; to Mr. Taft as the man whose personal devotion to the interests of the Philippines culminated in free trade between the islands and the United States, the establishment of which, he added, has been the prime factor in the "marvelous strides toward economic independence and prosperity which we have seen the people of the islands take in the last decade."

Mr. Forbes, after paying a glowing tribute to ex-Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, his predecessor as Governor General in Manila, told of his own work at Manila.

"Personally," said Mr. Forbes, "I followed these greater lights. I came out to the islands after Mr. Taft had left and only had the good fortune to serve a little over a year under Mr. Wright. Their work, however, did not stop upon leaving the islands, and for that matter it has not ceased yet, nor has mine, for it may be that the time of greatest need for the friends of the islands to bestir themselves is coming and we shall hold ourselves ready to turn to and fight their battles whenever the emergency may arise and the need become apparent."

When at the end of five years in a subordinate capacity Mr. Forbes was made Governor General by President Taft, Mr. Forbes said that he concentrated his mind on that part of the Philippine work that had shown the least progress, namely, the material development of the natives of the islands.

"The arguments for this course are so simple that a child, even a Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, could understand them," he said. "Economic independence is a condition prerequisite to political independence, and the people of the Philippine Islands need expect nothing that their condition of wealth and revenues will not enable them to maintain. Whatever difference of opinion, therefore, there may be in regard to political eventualities there can be none as to the desirability of increasing the earning capacity of the people, their wealth, their producing power, and their trade.

"I have never tried to discourage the very natural and proper desire for independence which is almost universal among these people. It shows they have soul and ambition, and are worth working for.

Independence Popular.

"It has been found in the nature of things that talk of independence and of the high capacity of the people was popular, and talk of continued tutelage with its admitted incapacity of the people was unpopular. No people could be expected to vote themselves incompetent. No orator who chose the incompetence of his own people as a theme could be expected to make much of a hit with his audience, and it was natural when the elections came about that those orators who said, 'We are the people,' most emphatically got the greatest applause and the greatest number of votes."

Freedom of the press, Mr. Forbes pointed out, was a brand new thing so far as the Philippines were concerned, and the result was that the granting of freedom to it by the Americans caused the papers in the island to rush from liberty to license and to fill their pages with abuse of the Government.

"In my opinion," added Mr. Forbes, "these unwise editors have greatly delayed the advent of that time when the people shall have been trained up to accept democratic institutions."

Mr Forbes then outlined the many things accomplished by the Philippine Government since the Americans took control, and expressed deep regret that many of the men who had a part in the accomplishment had been transferred to other duties or had given up their positions by resignation or otherwise.

"I made up my mind," Mr. Forbes continued, "when I first began to study the Philippine situation, and every minute of my stay has served to confirm my conviction that there is only one sane and safe way to handle the situation, only one policy that can be adopted that is not fraught with danger to him who gives and him who receives—the United States and the Philippines—and that is that our development must be by evolution. The service should be filled with capable young Filipinos, under the wise guidance of experienced minds, selected by reason of their peculiar fitness for the work. The degree of supervision can be constantly lessened as the Filipinos show capacity. These young men should be promoted through the service until, after the course of time, the Government service will be practically all Filipino.

"The political development should follow the economic one, further increase in the participation being taken tentatively and gradually so that there should be no sudden jerks or jolts, and the movement should go along with an even, true sweep and sway, until ultimately, many generations hence, I fear, the matter of the future political relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States will be determined by the representatives of both peoples satisfactorily to both. I, personally, am not a believer in the United States permanently holding an alien people in subjection against their will.

Must See the Work Through.

"Neither am I a believer in the United States abandoning a job which it has once undertaken, turning its back upon its manifest duty, taking the hand from the plow; and for reasons of selfish nature, either because of expense or trouble or because of apparent inconsistency with our institutions, should we desert those Filipinos who have been loyal to us, abandon those American citizens who have cast their lot in the Philippine Islands or fail to fulfill our promise to the world—that we mean to assure the permanence of democratic institutions in those islands.

"There is much confusion as to the cost of the islands to the United States, and it does not yet seem to be generally known that the islands are self-supporting. The only cost of the Philippine Islands to the United States is the cost of maintaining the small army of Philippine scouts and of transporting a certain portion of our army to and from the Philippine Islands, fortifying a few points on the islands and certain expenses in connection with the navy, all these expenses, it will be seen, being military in their nature, and not civil.

"The kernel of the whole Philippine proposition to the people of the United States is whether the Filipinos can and will maintain a stable government if left to themselves, and if not, what degree of control must we continue to exercise and how shall we exercise it? There is the whole proposition summed up in the fewest possible words. To answer this we must reach an agreement as to what constitutes a stable form of government and whether a temporarily stable government will answer the purposes, or must we establish a government that will be permanently stable? There are many municipal governments in these United States which might very well be classed as stable, and yet which in their workings out are so corrupt as to leave much to be desired. Many public services are neglected or badly done, much money is wasted and yet these abuses have not risen to such a point as either to menace public order or hold back the prosperity of the communities in which they occur.

Worcester Praises the Moros.

Dean Worcester's speech was confined to a discussion of the Moro problem. His talk was an account of those warlike people down to the present time. Mr. Worcester entertains a great admiration for the Moro people, and he has confidence in their future.

"It is my firm belief," he said, "that in the Moros we have excellent material on which to build. I have known one of these indomitable fighters, with both legs broken and his body pierced repeatedly by rifle bullets, to drag himself forward by his hands, holding his kreiss between his teeth, in the hope of getting near enough to the enemy to strike one more blow for the Prophet. We are accustomed, in speaking of backward peoples, to call such courage fanatical, and I feel that I myself have offended in this regard. If an American were to display such splendid valor in fighting for his country or his God we should call it indomitable. Ought we not to give the same high recognition to the splendid courage of the Moro?

"My own experience in dealing with primitive tribes has not been small, and I want to say to you that I would a thousand times rather undertake to better the condition of a race of determined fighters who take a hand in shaping their own destiny than seek to help the people of a broken-spirited, discouraged tribe who fold their hands and leave their fate to Divine Providence."

Among those at the dinner were R. G. Abercrombie, Dr. G. W. Allen, Sam Sloan Auchincloss, Elliot C. Bacon, ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, William M. Baldwin, William Berri, Col. J. B. Bellinger, U. S. A.; George G. Bourne, the Rev. James M. Bruce, Commander F. S. Carter, U. S. N.; William M. Chadbourne, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Charles A. Conant, the Rev. Dr. G. L. Curtis, Paul D. Cravath, W. T. Crocker, Warren Delano, Dr. Haven Emerson, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Wilbur C. Fisk, Seth Barton French, Cass Gilbert, Col. W. H. Hasn, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division of the army; Charles D. Hilles, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Chancellor MacCracken, Forbes Morgan, Franklin Murphy, Condé Nast, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Regis H. Post, Dr. Edward Quintard, Ogden Mills Reid, Herman Ridder, Lindsay Russell, William D. Sargent, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, Luke D. Stapleton, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Charles P. Taft, Col. Creighton Webb, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and W. Henry Worcester.

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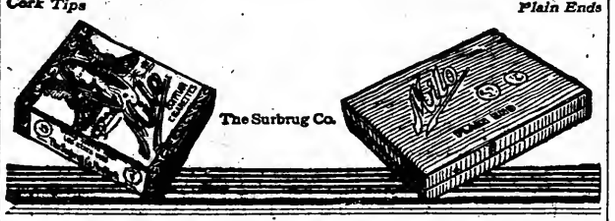

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200 Solid Gold Knives, set with full cut diamond, two sapphires or two rubies in Roman finish. Bail attached. Value $8.50. **$4.50**

500 Waldamar & Coat Chains, 14 kt. solid gold filled, in eight different patterns. English or Roman finish. Also, gold and platinoid. Values $3 to $4.50. **$1.75**

160 Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, in small, medium or large size. Hand-engraved and etched or engine turned. Value $10.50 **$6.50**

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English Sack models of pencil striped or gray cassimere, blue serge or cheviot, Scotch tweed or English mixtures; coat soft front, rolling lapel and natural shoulder.

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Of imported fabrics, in English blue, brown or green colorings, Cambridge gray vicuna, tartan or club checks, also Scotch tweed, navy serge or cheviot, three or four button sack models, flap or patch pockets.

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New Model of highest grade unfinished worsted

Coat, Vest and Trousers—Coat, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs, silk faced and Venetian lined new model Vest; Trousers with silk galloon band at sides.

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Of high-grade chinchilla, in navy, Oxford or brown; yoke and sleeves satin lined.

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In solid colors or fancy stripes in blue, helio, pink, tan or gray; French cuffs. Regular price $3.00 **1.85**

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Men's large shape folded four-in-hand scarfs, made from English squares in heavy brocaded silks in rich colorings. Regular price $3.50 **2.00**

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Pure thread silk, crochet or accordion knitted in all white, pearl or black. Regular price $7.50 **4.50**

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In solid helio, blue, tan or cream; also combination color stripes. Regular price $4.50 **2.95**

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Of pure worsted, shawl collar or collarless; in navy, Oxford, maroon, green, tan or brown; also heather mixtures; 34 to 46 chest. Value $5.75 **3.75**

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Of genuine gray mocha, P X M sewn, broad cut hand and English cut thumbs. Regular price $2.00 **1.35**

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'HERO' OF ZABERN SENTENCED TO JAIL

Court-Martial Punishes Lieutenant Responsible for Rioting in Alsace.

STRUCK A LAME COBBLER

Forstner Pleaded That He Acted Under His Colonel's Orders and Feared to be Disgraced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Lieut. Baron von Forstner of the Ninety-ninth Infantry, the "hero" of the recent conflict between the military and civilian population of Alsace-Lorraine, was to-day found guilty by a Strassburg court-martial of assaulting the lame cobbler, Blank, in the street at Dettweiler, and was sentenced to forty-three days' imprisonment. The sentence, which is the minimum provided for such offenses, calls for the Lieutenant's detention in a jail instead of a fortress.

Although the verdict does not specifically order his dismissal from the army, officers who receive such punishments customarily leave the colors.

The charge on which Forstner was convicted was unjustifiable use of the sabre, with which he struck the cobbler over the head. The court-martial declared that the prisoner's allegation that he had drawn his weapon in self-defense was not proved and was untenable.

Even more interesting than the conviction of Forstner was the amazing testimony given by Col. von Reuter, late commander of the Zabern garrison, who himself will soon face a court-martial for his conduct during the recent upheaval in Alsace. He declared that he had given imperative orders to his officers to defend themselves in the most eneregtic manner possible when "attacked" or "insulted" by civilians. One version of the testimony is that he referred to the civilian population as "wild game which should be laid low."

The Colonel ordered Forstner and other officers always to carry revolvers and swords to repel assailants. He told them that "Prussian officers could not stand any nonsense"; they were expected to be "sharp," (schneidig.) He warned them that any who failed to live up to these injunctions would be haled before a court of honor.

Lieut. Forstner, a trim, clean-cut, intelligent-looking subaltern of 20, gave a detailed account of his encounter with the cobbler, who at one stage of the trial was asked to walk across the courtroom, to show that he was so wretchedly lame that nobody could mistake his crippled condition. The Lieutenant said that, Blank having stared at him as his company was marching through Dettweiler, he had ordered one of his subordinates to keep a close eye on the cobbler. Later the subordinate reported that the cobbler had said: "Just wait, youngster! You'll soon be slaughtered." Forstner then ordered the cobbler's arrest.

While he and another officer and several of his men were taking the man into custody he "tore himself loose" and made a motion as if to strike the Lieutenant, who then drew his sword and struck him over the head. Forstner insisted that he felt himself in imminent danger of assault, and, remembering the orders of his Colonel, thought he was justified in defending himself "sharply."

Lieut. von Forstner said he acted under the prevailing German assumption that an officer was irretrievably dishonored if he permitted himself to receive a blow. He said that the lame shoemaker might have got loose from the men and might have struck him before the soldiers could overpower him again; and then the Lieutenant would have been disgraced.

Forstner also testified that his understanding of his instructions was that officers had the right at any time to arrest civilians who insulted or attacked soldiers. He repeated that emphatic orders to this effect were issued not only by the Colonel but at headquarters in Strassburg.

The cobbler testified that he had done nothing whatever to justify either his arrest or the assault upon him, and that he had been attacked while he was peaceably on his way to work.

Lieut. von Forstner was the officer who brought about the recent troubles between the military and civilian population of Zabern by making insulting remarks in regard to the Alsatian citizens when he addressed the recruits of his company. When the townspeople became acquainted with the circumstances serious rioting and disorder broke out and lasted for several days, ending in the transfer of the Ninety-ninth Infantry to other parts of Alsace by direct order of the Emperor William.

The incidents caused a Government crisis in Germany, which was accompanied by rumors of the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

SECRET COMPACT AGAINST OUR FAIR

Continued from Page 1.

cern the Government or people of the German Empire.

Germany does not and can not stand in the same relationship to the United States as does this country. We and the Americans have our differences, despite the ties of blood and language. We are often woefully ignorant and sometimes prone to be suspicious of each other; but, when all is said and done, we stand as near each other as any two separate nations of the civilized world, and it is not right or desirable that our participation in each other's enterprises should be affected by any extraneous considerations.

"We do not for an instant suppose that any hard and fast arrangement exists between us and Germany in regard to non-participation in the exhibition. Whatever engagement we may have entered into probably consists of an informal exchange of views, containing at most the assurance that one country would not participate officially without informing the other. If this is so, the sooner the German Government is informed that we have thought better of our reluctance to participate the better. Official aloofness will not prevent this country from being represented; the only question is whether the representation shall be duly and officially sanctioned and encouraged.

"Notwithstanding the careful consideration which Mr. Asquith states the Cabinet has given to the arguments of the British committee, we maintain that the only course for the Government to adopt is once more to consider not only those arguments but its own position, both at home and in relation to the United States. We are not without hope that after such further consideration Mr. Asquith will yield to public opinion and modify an attitude which it is very difficult to defend."

To Carry the Fight to Parliament.

Those who have worked so hard—hitherto unsuccessfully—to induce the Cabinet to change its mind, have no intention of abandoning their efforts. Several members of the British San Francisco Committee have already suggested that a parliamenary section be formed immediately to deal with the matter as soon as Parliament reassembles in February. Influential members of all political parties have already volunteered to support such action, and it is probable that a large proportion of the Irish members, in view of the close ties uniting the Irish party to the United States, will favor a revision of the Government's decision.

The British committee was recently strengthened by the support of the British Science Guild, which resolved to co-operate in the movement favoring official participation. The President of the guild is Sir William Mather, who succeeded Lord Haldane, and among the Vice Presidents are Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir David Gill, Lord Sydenham, Sir Philip Watts, Sir Edward Brabrook, Sir William Ramsay, the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, Prof. R. Meldola, F. R. S., Sir Francis Laking, Charles Bathurst, M. P., and Sir Boverton Redwood.

It is understood that an influential committee of leading British artists will soon be formed on similar lines.

An interesting proposal has been made that all the British exhibits at San Francisco, instead of being returned directly to this country, be shown at the Winnipeg and Toronto exhibitions in 1916. It is stated that this proposal could probably be carried out free of all expense to the British Government and the individual British exhibitor, and would cause great gratification throughout Canada.

Leading firms from all parts of the United Kingdom continue to urge a reconsideration of the Government's refusal, even at the last moment, and reiterate their determination to exhibit, despite the possible handicap of having no representation on the national jury and no British headquarters.

WASHINGTON STILL HOPES.

Looks to Friendly Governments to Persuade Both Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Officials of the Government have understood for some time that there was an understanding between Great Britain and Germany that neither would participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This understanding was said to have been initiated by Great Britan on account of resentment against the United States on account of the Canal tolls quesion. Germany, while not sharing this resentment to any mrked extent, was willing to join with Great Britain in a refusal, but it is asserted that her main reason was that she had grown tired of participating in world's fairs which had not brought any corresponding benefit for the amount of money expended.

A movement in Germany to have German manufacturers participate in the exposition was furthered to some extent by United States Consuls in the German Empire, but their activities were curtailed by a hint from the German Government that their course was distasteful, in view of the decision of the Government. Recently, however, a bill was introduced in the Reichstag providing for imperial participation. Consideration of this measure was postponed until Jan. 13, but advices to this Government have indicated tha tit had no chance of passage on account of Ministerial opposition.

Some hopes are still entertained here that, if friendly foreign Governments which have accepted the invitation of the United States to take part in the San Francisco Exposition will exercise their good offices, both Great Britain and Germany may decide to participate.

YUAN PLANS TO END CHINA'S PARLIAMENT

Approves Round Robin Advising Him to Take Drastic Action.

HIS COUNCIL TO DECIDE

National Legislature Held One Meeting and Never Afterward Had a Quorum.

PEKING, Dec. 19.—A mandate issued by President Yuan Shih-kai to-day expresses full approval of a proposition purporting to emanate from Gen. Li Yuen-heng, Vice President of the Chinese Republic, and the military and civil Governors of all the Chinese provinces, suggesting the definite termination of the Chinese Parliament, which met for the first time on April 8 this year, but was never afterward able to bring together a quorum of its members. The round robin advising the President to adopt this course says in part:

"The Chinese Parliament enacted no important law in the seven months of its existence, and will not do so if it be permitted to continue for a hundred years.

"Vice President Li Yuen-heng and other prominent citizens of the republic cannot continue to remain silent while the country goes to destruction.

"The Administrative Council now convened in Peking is similar to the convention formed by the thirteen States which assisted George Washington in the revision of the American Constitution.

"We and the whole of the Chinese people disapprove of the conduct of the bad Parliamentary members. Foreigners likewise disapprove of it. Therefore, the President of the republic need not hesitate."

President Yuan Shih-kai has submitted the vital question to the Administrative Council formed on Nov. 11 by the President. It consists of seventy-one members, some of them Cabinet officers and others appointed by the President and the provincial Governors, and holds its meetings within the palace where Vice President Li Yuen-heng now resides with President Yuan Shih-kai.

Well-informed persons say that President Yuan Shih-kai's design in obtaining the round robin was to strengthen his hands for the autocratic measures now being instituted.

As the result of pressure large sums of money are coming in from the salt tax. Money is also being received from other taxes, and remittances are coming from the provinces to the central Government. Since the anti-Manchu rebellion the provincial authorities and even individuals have been appropriating the revenues, while the central Government has depended upon foreign loans. The foreign bankers recently gave President Yuan Shih-kai to understand that bankruptcy was ahead of the Chinese Republic unless conditions were immediately altered.

The Government's drastic measures began about three months ago, and included the disbanding of regiments of soldiers, the retirement of army commanders without pay, and the dismissal of provincial Governors, while several rebellious Colonels and many other disaffected persons were decapitated.

Vice President Li Yuen-heng assured an American missionary who answered him recently, that Confucianism was not to be made the State religion of China, in spite of reports which have been in circulation.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

Shia-Kia-Fou, Formerly Consul Here, Is Appointed.

PEKING, Dec. 19.—Shia-Kia-Fou, who was Chinese Consul at New York from 1904 to 1908, was appointed to-day Chinese Minister at Washington in succession to Chang Yin-tang.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—State Department records show that Shia-Kia-Fou, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Washington, has played a part of some importance in the development of the new China since the days of the Boxer uprising.

On his return to China from New York, where he had been stationed as Consul, the new Minister filled the post of Associate Counsellor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking. Then he was made Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the Province of Yunan, and more recently he has been acting as Customs Taotai at Nieu-Chwang.

The business of the Chinese Legation in this city has been conducted by Chargé Chang-Kang-Jen since last June, when Chang Yin-tang retired as Minister and returned to China.

WRIGHT MOTOR TO A MUSEUM

Le Mans, France, Gets the First the Aviator Used.

LE MANS, France, Dec. 19.—The first motor used by the late Wilbur Wright, of aviation fame, has been left to the museum at Le Mans by Léon Bollée, a French automobile and aeroplane constructor, who recently died.

M. Bollée also left to the museum important documents and models relating to the early history of the automobile and the aeroplane.

ZELAYA TO RETURN TO SPAIN

Sails Monday So That Prosecution by Nicaragua May Be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Counsel for ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua, who was arrested in New York at the instance of the Nicaraguan Government, has informed the State Department that Zelaya will said from New York for Europe on the steamship Lorraine next Monday.

The departure of Nicaragua's former President will be in compliance with an agreement he entered into with the Nicaraguan Government, under which the criminal proceedings against him were to be dropped if he returned to Spain and did not enter into any plot against the well-being of the Central American republic.

Decision on Gunmen Next Month.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—With the hearing of a few minor cases this afternoon, the Court of Appeals closed the term. It will reconvene in January. Several important decisions, including those of the Becker and four gunmen cases, probably will be handed down early in the new term.

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HE puts the guarantee of his Customs Stamp on Jose Vila Cigars because they are made in a U. S. Bonded Factory. Thus you get real Havana Cigars—made by Spanish method—at a saving of 25%. Further, it protects you from adulterations that may be injurious to health.

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FIGHTS TO SEE QUEEN MARY.

Woman Arrested at Buckingham Palace No Suffragette, She Says.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—An exciting incident occurred in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace this afternoon while the delegates to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea were assembled to be received by the King and Queen.

A woman of foreign nationality, believed to be French, entered the courtyard and was proceeding to the entrance of the quadrangle which leads to the grand entrance to the palace when a constable intercepted her. She said she wanted to see Queen Mary, but the officer, finding she had no appointment, asked her to return to the road.

She persisted in her efforts to reach the palace with the result that she was removed to the police office in another part of the palace, struggling and protesting that she was not a suffragette. She was released after a short detention.

The King in receiving the delegates to the Safety Conference, extended a most cordial greeting and emphasized his personal interest as a sailor in the success of the conference.

McCREERY WINS AGAIN.

American "Incompetent" Restrains Brother from Selling His Car.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The McCreery case was again before the High Court of Justice to-day. The proceedings concern the disposition of huge estates in America, the property of the McCreery family in San Francisco, to the value of several millions of dollars.

The chief party is Walter McCreery, who is the beneficiary under the will of his father, A. B. McCreery, who died in San Francisco several months ago.

According to the story unfolded in court to-day on application to Mr. Justice Sargeant, Walter McCreery, the plaintiff in the action, is a man of considerable wealth in America. Mr. Romer, K. C., in asking for an injunction to restrain a certain Mr. Johnson from parting with an automobile, said that since 1899 various attempts had been made by certain members of McCreery's family in America to deprive him of his personal liberty on the ground that he was of unsound mind. In 1899 his relatives went so far as to put him in an English sanitarium; but two independent doctors who were called in declined to certify him as of unsound mind, and he was released. Affidavits were produced in court from leading specialists, among them Sir Thomas Barlow, to the effect that McCreery was quite capable of managing his own affairs.

He is now taking proceedings to recover the property which has been disposed of on instructions from an American lawyer, H. H. McPike, whom the San Francisco court appointed as McCreery's guardian while the latter was under restraint in America.

The Judge asked if McPike had been appointed McCreery's guardian in this country, and counsel replied that he had not and had no jurisdiction here.

The automobile which is the subject of the present action was placed with Johnson for sale by Richard McCreery, the brother of the plaintiff, who said he was acting for the trustees of his brother's estate. Johnson claimed no interest in the machine, but desired to be protected.

The court eventually granted the injunction asked for.

DUKE OF ORLEANS INJURED.

French Pretender Breaks His Arm While Skating in Brussels.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Duke of Orleans has broken his right arm at a skating rink in Brussels.

He was skating as one of a "chain" of friends, most of them belonging to the old French nobility, when another skater, traveling at high speed, dashed into them. In trying to avoid him the Duke lost his balance and fell. His condition is not serious.

Old Masters at Auction in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—At a sale of pictures by old masters at Christie's to-day "A View of the Grand Canal, Venice," by A. Canaletto, was sold for $2,730; a portrait of John Weyland of Woodeaton, by N. Dance, was knocked down for $2,310, and another portrait of the same person, by Samuel Lane, for $2,415.

GOETHALS PRAISES METCALFE'S WORK

Tells Him in Letter He Regrets Stories of Friction Current in United States.

HAS CO-OPERATED LOYALLY

Not Offended by Recommendation of Successor to Burke in Commissary Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 19.—A letter received by Richard L. Metcalfe, head of the Department of Civil Administration, from Col. Goethals, made public to-day, refutes absolutely the stories of friction between the two officials which have been current in the United States. Following is the text of the letter:

Your letter enclosing a clipping from The New York Herald of Dec. 11, received, and no one regrets more than I the attacks made upon you in the public press. That we held different views on the question of permanent organization in no wise affected the relations which existed between us, and the Congressional hearings will show that others entertained views similar to yours without prejudice to them.

You were the first to inform me that an employe of the Commissary Department was circulating information concerning the Commissary, alleging graft on the part of some of the officials connected with that department. You at the same time offered your services, and expressed a desire to protect the work against scandal, subsequently assisting me in the preliminary investigation, and in securing all information possible in connection with the matter.

There is no truth in the statement that I became offended because you recommended Mr. Thompson as the successor to Mr. Burke, and I recognized in this your desire to assist me by recommending a man you considered to possess the necessary qualifications.

The article in question misrepresents your attitude, and the relations existing between us. No friction has existed at any time. You have loyally co-operated with me as you stated you would when you first came to the Isthmus, and I appreciate the services you have rendered.

You are authorized to use this in any way you see fit.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

"MONA LISA" GOES TO ROME.

Carabineers on Duty To-day at All Stations Along the Route.

FLORENCE, Dec. 19.—Dr. Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts, to-day personally supervised the packing of the painting "Mona Lisa," which will be forwarded to Rome to-morrow. The picture will be guarded by police and museum officials, and carabineers will be on duty at all stations along the railroad line. The school children, accompanied by their teachers, were allowed to view the painting to-day.

An unknown man visited Perugia's lawyer this afternoon and offered to advance $1,000 for Perugia's bail.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—Premier Dato to-day presented to King Alfonso for his signature a decree involving the principle of decentralization, extending the rights of local self-government to the Spanish provinces. The measure generally is commented upon favorably.

FLORENCE, Dec. 19.—The International Commission for the Delimitation of the Albanian Frontier to-day decided unanimously to abide by any decision which might be reached in London. The commission appointed to delimit the northern boundary of Albania has, it is understood, adjourned until April 2. The southern boundary has been decided upon provisionally from Cape Stylos to Koritza, but its precise course has not yet been laid down.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—Statements made recently by the Belgian Premier, Charles de Broqueville, indicate that the Government intends to make every possible effort to end the labor crisis in the Congo colony, which greatly disturbs the plantation and mining societies. It is believed that the Government will make such modifications as will permit the immigration of Chinese.

K'ANG-HSI VASE BRINGS $320

Highest Price Paid at Sale of Chinese Art Objects.

A rare apple-green vase, cylindrical shape with vitreous specklings and crackles of the early K'ang-hsi period, six and three-fourths inches high, slightly repaired at the mouth, brought the highest price of the second day's sale of Chinese art objects at the Fifth Avenue auction rooms yesterday afternoon, going to F. Nelson for $320. A similar vase with the same apple-green glaze and of the same period, went to W. King for $220. A Fei-Tsui jade mountain carved from a solid piece, landscape with mountains, cascade, trees, deer, and figures, nine inches long and six high, went to Schalt for $135. The same buyer paid $170 for a pearl white ornamental jade vase with original cover and handles in the form of a phoenix, ornamented with conventional designs of phoenix, dragon, peony, and bamboo carved in high relief and open work. There was a mottling of moss green on the white jade, Ch'ien-lung period, nine and a half inches high. Of the same period was an olive-green vase with original cover, carved dragon handles, design of plum trees in high relief, which went to Schalt for $130.

A rock crystal vase with cover, flat shape, slender neck with ogre head and loose ring handles, the body of the plain polished crystal, went to George Kingman for $150. A Tibetan jade vase with cover, pilgrim bottle shape with curved handles, decorated with leafy scrolls and inlaid with designs of peonies in malachite, lapis lazuli, agate and green jade went to J. Phillips for $135, and the same buyer paid $95 for a white Tibetan jade vase with original cover, flattened body, eviform, handles in the forms, with conventional floral decorations of carved chrysanthemums with loose rings, Ch'ien-lung period. A white jade vase modeled in the form of Buddha's hand went to Phillips for $130.

A sang de boeuf vase, bottle shape, K'ang-hsi period, streaked and mottled with lighter and darker shades, went to Charles Webster for $95; a hard-porcelain gallipot with three annular handles on the shouder, a crackle glaze of sea green, Ch'ien-lung period, went to Samuel Peters for $45; F. A. Lewis paid $45 for a large coral red flower vase, hard porcelain, with landscape panel decoration, Yung-cheng period. S. Dunn gave $50 for a coral red avoid shaped vase of the same period, landscape decoration; E. Gets paid $70 for a powder blue temple jar, 18 inches high, with gold decoration and four panels of flower and bird designs; a massive temple jar of the Ch'ien-lung period, oviform body, 12 inches high, imperial yellow glaze, went to Robert Williams for $55.

A white Tibetan presentation bowl, the bottom carved in the form of a chrysanthemum, the body petal shaped, went to Schalt for $55, and the same buyer paid $66 for a rock crystal vase in the form of a swan with a spray of flowers in its mouth. K. James paid $52.50 for a jade brush holder and water receptacle, dark green jade, carved in designs of bats, and pine and bamboo trees, and $50 for a globular rose quartz censer with carved head handles and loose rings and three loose rings on the dome-shaped cover. A Tibetan jade vase with dragon-head handles went to K. Kober for $45. J. King paid $77.50 for a large buff onyx water receptacle, and J. Achiles $45 for a rose quartz vase with Dog Foo cover.

The returns for the afternoon were $4,788, and, with the $2,472 for yesterday's sale, made a total of $7,260. The sale will be concluded this afternoon with Korean and Chinese potteries, large pottery ornaments for temple and garden, Chinese cloisonné and bronzes, embroideries and lacquered screens.

Millefiori Glass Bowl Sold for $370.

Phoenician, Sidonian, and onyx glass will be disposed of in the closing sale of the Azeez Khayal collection of ancient Graeco-Roman glass, potteries, &c., at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this afternoon. A bowl of Millefiori glass of dark-green body, with tiny ruby and emerald rosettes, brought the highest price of the sale yesterday, going to Edward O'Reilly, on order for a New York collector, for $370. A beautiful two-handled blue glass Greek amphora, three and a half inches high, with rosy iridescence, went to A. R. Bosworth for $175, and C. & E. Canessa paid $110 for a Greek glass bottle in the form of a cluster of grapes, with a delicate moonlight sheen, and $102 was paid for a pear-shaped Phoenician bottle of heavy green glass found near Sidon, with a silvery iridescence, by T. B. H. Curtis, who made a number of other purchases. Other buyers were F. W. Ambrose, W. H. Wickam, C. D. Hoyt, W. M. Miles, W. Grinnell, and C. Daniels.

For Xmas

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RAMPOLLA BURIED IN ROME.

Requiem Mass in St. Peter's Attended by Diplomatic Corps.

ROME, Dec. 19.—A most impressive ceremony accompanied the funeral service to-day for the late Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, who died suddenly on Dec. 16. The coffin bearing the dead Cardinal's insignia was transported in the midst of a procession from the little palace where he died to St. Peter's, where had already gathered the members of the Sacred College, the Diplomatic Corps, the Papal Court, the Roman aristocracy, and the Knights of Malta, besides a large number of clergy and laymen of all nationalities.

A requiem mass was celebrated by Mgr. Pietro Jorio, Vicar of St. Peter's, and then Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli imparted absolution.

The body was afterward conveyed to the cemetery in the chapel of the Vatican chapter, and later buried in the Church of St. Cecilia, of which Cardinal Rampolla was the protector, and which he had caused to be magnificently restored.

The Cardinal's will, dated 1889, makes provision for his sister to the amount of 4,000 lire. Jewelry to a similar amount is bequeathed to the Church of St. Cecilia, and $600 to the Cardinal's valet. The reputed will of later date has not been traced.

Cardinal Martinelli Seriously Ill.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, who was Papal Delegate to the United States from 1896 to 1902; is seriously ill. The Cardinal, who is 65 years of age, is Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. He is suffering from nervous prostration, with mental symptoms. The attending physicians have ordered absolute rest.

Send Hospital Ship to Vera Cruz.

In response to orders received from Washington, the United States hospital ship Solace has left the Brooklyn Navy Yard and it is understood that she is bound for Mexican waters. While no one in authority at the yard would tell yesterday to what port the Solace had been ordered, it was believed that her destination was Vera Cruz and that she would be attached to the division under Rear Admiral Fletcher. The hospital ship is equipped to care for 1,000 sick or wounded. She left the yard on Thursday.

GIVE IT A SHOW

The best proposition ever tackled has got to "have a show."

That is, it has got to be so begun, so conducted, and so finished as to contribute to, rather than interfere with, the success predicted for it.

To employ us is to so begin it, to so conduct it, and so to finish it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SUES DR. AUSTIN FLINT.

Mrs. E. J. E. Smith Says Alienist's Opinion Slandered Her.

Elizabeth J. E. Smith of the Hotel Gotham brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Dr. Austin Flint, the alienist, for $10,000 damages for alleged slander, saying that Dr. Flint, in the presence of another woman, asserted last March that she was of unsound mind.

In answer to the allegation Dr. Flint explained that last February Mrs. Smith tried to persuade John B. Stanchfield, the lawyer, to institute in her behalf a motion for slander against Reginald H. Sayre, a physician, because Sayre had expressed himself as believing Mrs. Smith of unsound mind. She consented that Dr. Flint make an examination, so that he might present his findings to Mr. Stanchfield.

Dr. Flint said that as a result of the examination made at the Hotel Gotham on Feb. 28 he told Mrs. Smith, in the presence of a woman unknown to him, that she had no case against Dr. Sayre, and that any court or jury would regard her testimony in support of any action as insane, a statement that Dr. Flint says he believed as true when he made it.

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Exclusive De Pinna models created for the current season. A very attractive assortment of fabrics in black and white stripes and the newest shades of grays and browns.
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An excellent opportunity for seekers of practical gifts.
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$50 to $75 Motor & Utility Coats—$35
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Special Values in Millinery at $8 & $12
French Gift Novelties at Attractive Prices
Coiffure Ornaments, Bags, Cushions, Scarfs, Beads, Corsage Bouquets, etc.

"The Trap to Catch the Sun"
by H. G. WELLS
is but one of the features of true Century quality that crowd the January number full of values.

William Allen White, of The Emporia Gazette, writing of the "new spirit of the Century," as shown in a recent issue, says: "That number marks the high-water mark of magazines in America. . . . It is a forward thinking magazine; it has gathered and garnered and translated into the highest use all that was good in the cheap magazines of the past decade, and held and improved all that the other magazines hold. It is the ripened fruit of all that has been thought and longed for among the best thinkers in American letters for a generation. It is indeed the substance of things hoped for; a propagandist of progress that is not sensational; a guide that shows only the established routes—but always the shortest and best; a beacon that is clear without flaring. This magazine is the product of a scholar who lives with men and aspires with the high gods."

The splendid JANUARY CENTURY is the largest number of The Century ever printed.
OUT TO-DAY
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Enclosed please find $4.00. Send me the October, November and December numbers of The Century, and enter my subscription for one year, beginning January—FIFTEEN BEAUTIFUL NUMBERS for the price of one year's subscription.
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ANNOUNCE FOR
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
December 22nd, 23rd and 24th
The Greatest Sale Ever Held in New York
$35,000 Stock of
Novelty Silks and Velvets At Half Price
Consisting of the highest grade Novelties of this season
Full details in Sunday's papers
Broadway & 19th Street

A New Edison Invention, the
DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH
This new instrument reproduces music perfectly with all the tone colors and free from the machine-like quality of the ordinary talking machine. Go and hear it; if you have a friend who is a musician, take him with you. Recitals given daily at

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Why Atlantic City?
Why Lakewood?

Hotel Nassau

Long Beach, Long Island,
Is Right at YOUR DOOR—
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Ideal for Christmas House Parties.

RATES: Rooms one person, $1.50 daily & upwards
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All rooms have hot and cold Salt and Fresh water baths.
Christmas tree for all. Music and Dancing Daily. Special New Year's Eve. Ball and Supper de Luxe.
TRY NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER RESORT IN WINTER.
Forty minutes from Penna. Terminal, New York City. Booklet and Road Map. Garage open.
BARNETT & BARSE CORP., Props.

GILMAN TO SUCCEED YOUNG.

Hills, Angry Over a Deal, Ousted Railroad President, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 19.—When President Farrell of the Oregon Washington Railroad & Navigation Company outgeneraled President Young of the North Bank & Oregon Trunk Railway in the settlement of terminal matters at Portland, both James J. Hill and Louis W. Hill were much displeased. That was why President Young was called to St. Paul and resigned.

It was officially announced to-day that L. C. Gilman, now assistant to the President of the Great Northern, would succeed Young as President of the Hill properties in Southern Washington and Oregon. Gilman was formerly law partner of Senator James Hamilton Lewis at Seattle.

For eight years the Harriman railroads controlling the Portland Terminal Company have kept the North Bank Railway out of the Portland Union Station. On the east side of the Willamette River the Hill railroads controlled certain strategic positions. For years negotiations have progressed without final settlement. Recently Presidents Farrell and Young concluded agreements covering the east side terminal properties. Farrell is said to have gained more advantages for the Union Pacific than he gave. Farrell was Hill's chief executive for years. He went over to Harriman in April, 1906.

BECKER'S MOTHER DEAD.

She Never Knew of Her Son's Conviction for Murder.

In happy ignorance of the fact that her youngest and favorite son was in the death house at Sing Sing prison, the aged mother of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker died peacefully early yesterday morning at her home, 78 Greenwich Avenue. Mrs. Becker was 90 years old and had been a bed-ridden invalid for several years.

Acquaintances of Becker have been wont to point to his devotion to his aged mother as one of his redeeming traits. During her long illness Charles Becker never failed to visit his mother's sickroom at least four times a week or oftener. When he was arrested for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a year ago last August, his mother was very ill, and the sudden cessation of her son's visits caused her a great deal of anxiety. She was told that Becker had been sent out of town on police duty, and was later informed that he had quit the Police Department and gone into business on the Pacific Coast. Letters purporting to come from the convicted Police Lieutenant were read to her by his brother John, also a Lieutenant in the department, and by other members of the families, and dainties were brought to her daily which were represented to be from Charles. In the last few weeks she repeatedly begged that Becker be summoned to her bedside, and her chief anxiety was that "Charley was sick." Through kindly subterfuges the truth was kept from her until the very last. The fact that Mrs. Becker was almost blind and therefore unable to read the newspapers made the deception comparatively easy.

Becker has been kept informed of his mother's condition, and the news of her death was broken to him yesterday afternoon in the death house by his brother, who made the journey to Ossining for that purpose. The condemned man was much affected, but appeared to be comforted by the knowledge that his mother's faith in him had remained unbroken to the end.

The body of Mrs. Becker will be taken to Callcoon, N. Y., for interment on Dec. 21. Callcoon was the birthplace of Charles Becker and the town where he spent most of his boyhood.

DROP ABDUCTION CHARGE.

Miss Earnshaw Put on Probation and Doctor Released.

Mrs. Mary McCauley, a probation officer attached to the Harlem Police Court, proved to be the most important witness for the defense yesterday at the hearing of Dr. Geoffrey Westropp Macdougal upon a charge of abduction brought against him by Elmer E. Earnshaw, a drug company official, living at 874 Wadsworth Avenue.

It was said at the time of Dr. Macdougal's arrest that Mr. Earnshaw had put Burns detectives on the trail of his eighteen-year-old daughter, Marion T. Earnshaw, and had finally found the girl in a hotel with Dr. Macdougal, whose father was at one time Governor of Manitoba, Canada.

Dr. Macdougal was not able to help his case much when put upon the stand by Magistrate Krotel, and he was remanded to the Harlem prison without bail to await further examination. When Marion T. Earnshaw was arraigned upon a charge of incorrigibility brought by her father, Mrs. McCauley read a report of her investigation into the case which caused Magistrate Krotel to put Miss Earnshaw upon probation for six months and to reopen the case against Macdougal long enough to discharge him from custody. Mrs. McCauley scouted the idea of there being an abduction since she said that she had ascertained that Dr. Macdougal had visited Miss Earnshaw at her parents' home and had remained at the home for two weeks upon one occasion. Miss Earnshaw, according to the probation officer, had been incorrigible since her thirteenth year and had become addicted to smoking cigarettes and drinking highballs. Dr. Macdougal, upon being released, promised to return to relatives in Canada.

VISITS FLORENCE SCHENCK.

Father Wants to Take Runaway Daughter Back to Old Home.

In Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street yesterday morning, Dr. Powhattan Schenck saw his daughter, Florence, for the first time since she ran away several years ago with Charles Wilson, the Superintendent of the Alfred G. Vanderbilt stables. He hurried to the hospital immediately upon his arrival in this city, and went to his daughter's room. For ten minutes the doctors and nurses left them together.

In the afternoon Dr. Schenck saw his daughter again, and to the physicians broached his plan for having her removed to her home at Norfolk, Va. It was his hope, he said, that she should pass her remaining days there but he agreed with the New York physicians that her condition was critical and no decision was reached.

DUTTON'S
Christmas Cards
A full stock of beautiful and varied designs is shown at
EVERYMAN'S BOOK STORE
31 West 23d Street

ZAPATA THREATENS TO ATTACK CAPITAL

Says He Will Hang Huerta from Palace Balcony and Execute Officers of Federal Army.

HUERTA RECRUITING ARMY

Said to Purpose Raising a Large Force, Compelling Landowners and Merchants to Pay Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—Emiliano Zapata, the rebel bandit, has called a council of war at Huautla, one of his most important strongholds, and the various Southern leaders have been summoned there. It is understood that this will be followed by a general campaign in Morelos and the Federal district, passibly resulting in considerable fighting in the suburbs of the capital.

Prominent merchants here have recently received copies of a letter from Zapata warning them of his probable attack on the capital in the near future. The letter says:

At a council of war it has been resolved to take Mexico City by fire and sword.

Drastic justice will be done to all enemies, those responsible for criminal offenses being executed by the military authorities. The property of those sentenced will be confiscated and applied to the support of the army.

All the officers and commanders of the so-called Federal army will be executed without a trial since they are the only ones sustaining the usurper. Should they surrender before they are captured and are not guilty of other crimes they will be pardoned.

The traitors, Huerta and Blanquet, will be degraded after a short trial and hanged from the balconies of the National Palace as a general warning. The remaining members of the Cabinet will be shot, following a summary trial.

The lives and interests of foreigners will be respected, if they are neutral. Only those who have taken part directly in the politics of the country will be punished after trial.

Five days will be given the inhabitants of Mexico City wishing to avoid the horrors of war, to withdraw from the city. All executions will be public in the Plaza de la Constitucion.

For better success in the assault on the capital, the day when the attack is to begin will not be announced.

EMILIANO ZAPATA.

The Federals recently sent an expedition through a district between Cuernavaca and the capital without finding any rebels. This, however, is not taken as any indication of the absence of rebels, but rather of the lack of proper search on the part of the Federals.

Reports received here say that fighting is going on at Conception del Oro and Zacatecas.

Zapatistas captured the town of Quiroga, which had no garrison, and are said to have assaulted women, commited depredations, and executed many of the inhabitants.

The Government evolved a plan today to stop the run on the Central Bank by sending a gang to recruit men for the army out of the line of persons waiting to enter the bank. This resulted in diminishing the number of these going to the bank to redeem bills.

President Huerta has ordered the Governors of the States to recruit the national guard to several hundred thousand men, forcing the land owners and merchants to pay the troops.

Refugees Complain of Fletcher.

Refugees who have arrived here from Tampico say there was much indignation among some Americans there on account of what they call the failure of Admiral Fletcher to give them such protection as they thought they deserved during the recent fighting there. These Americans admit that they were never really in danger, but they contrast the protection given to them with the action of the British and German naval officers, who gave refuge to all comers, while the Americans, they say, were inconvenienced by the delay of the American Admiral and his apparent lack of confidence as to how far he could go without the approval of Washington.

These refugees say that Fletcher was warned before any of the other foreigners of the coming attack by the rebels. An American named White was captured by the rebels, and traveled with them until Tuesday, when he was sent to Tampico with a message for the American Consul, Mr. Miller, warning him that an attack would begin the following day, and advising Fletcher to establish a neutral zone, notifying the rebel commander as to the location of this zone, which the rebels would respect.

Fletcher, accompanied by Mr. Miller, called on Gen. Morelos Zaragiza, the Federal commander, notified him that a neutral zone had been established along the water front, and asked if the Federals would respect this. The Federals refused to respect it, and, according to the story, also refused to allow Fletcher to send a man through the Federal lines with a message for the rebels.

Fletcher then notified the other foreigners, and the German and British warships took their nationals and the funds of foreign concerns aboard for protection.

The refugees say that Fletcher, however, ordered all the Americans to concentrate in the neutral zone, despite the refusal of the Federals to respect this, the Tacoma going alongside the wharf.

The Austrians, Norweglans, Spanlards, Chileans, Belgians, and a few Americans took refuge on the Hamburg-American liner Kronprinzessin Cecille, which had on board 1,100 refugees.

The Americans were told to deposit their valuables in a bank within the neutral zone, where they would be safe.

On Friday night just before the firing finally ceased, the Americans were ordered aboard the Tacoma. This order greatly alarmed the Mexican women who had been abandoned by their husbands, and also the other foreigners. The Americans took their funds from the bank and were attempting to carry these aboard the Tacoma, but this, they say, was not allowed. They then asked Admiral Fletcher if their valuables would be protected if they were left in the bank. They were told that he could do nothing to protect these in case the rebels captured the town or in case mobs attacked the bank.

Kept From Tampico Four Days.

A few of the Americans then decided to stay and protect these valuables. The others, it is said, were transferred to the Wheeling, which was so small that they were forced to great inconvenience. Later they were transferred to battleships and then to the transport Sumner. They did not return to Tampico until Tuesday, four days after the rebels had finally retreated. Some of the Americans say they had difficulty in explaining their long absence to their employers.

The Americans praise the course of Consul Miller, who is said to have been very courteous and solicitous for their safety. Some of them suggest that Fletcher was hindered by his orders from Washington.

GUAYMAS GARRISON REVOLTS.

Ten Federal Officers and 500 Men Surrender to Rebels.

TORRES, Sonora, Dec. 19.—Ten officers and more than 500 troops of the Federal garrison at Guaymas have surrendered to the insurgents at Maytorena, it was reported here to-night.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico, Dec. 19.—A group of Federal officers with their troops appeared to-day at Maytorena, the insurgent base above Guaymas, and asked guarantees for their personal safety. A special train left here to bring them to Hermosillo.

This news followed the report that the entire Tenth Battalion of Infantry of the Federal Army had been disarmed by Gen. Ojeda, the Federal commander at Guaymas, who had discovered a plot of the men and officers to desert to the Constitutionalist side.

The names of the Federal officers and the number of their troops were not named in the report as received by Gen. Obregon, insurgent commander of the north military zone. It was stated that the capitulation of Guaymas was expected at any moment.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 19.—Gen. Francisco Villa said to-day he would be disposed to follow the suggestions of the United States as to the rights of foreigners in Mexico. In conformity with this plan, he named a committee to take an inventory of the property of the expelled Spaniards, and said he would indemnify such as had not actively supported the Huerta Government.

RUMOR OF AN UNDERSTANDING

Anglo-German-American Agreement Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Militaer und Politsche Correspondenz News Agency, which says it has its information from the German financial interests affected, will say to-morrow:

"The Mexican question in the past few days has assumed a much more amicable aspect, in consequence of negotiations now going on for an understanding between the United States, England, and Germany.

"The understanding is said to concern the oil fields and other mutual economic interests. Germany's hesitation to participate in the understanding hitherto has been removed by reports just received from a German oil expert who was sent to Mexico."

ALMOST CAUGHT ZAPATA.

Federal Troops Just Missed Capturing the Bandit Chief.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—The Federal troops just missed capturing Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader, yesterday at Nenapera Ranch, in the Federal district about fifteen miles south of Mexico City, where he had established his temporary headquarters.

The troops approached the ranch from several directions and skirmishing with Zapata's followers followed for an hour, resulting in the rout of the rebels. Some of the rebel prisoners told their captors that Zapata was in command and was one of the last to escape. He broke through the circle of Federal troops with a few companions, who used their machetes to cut their way out.

Persons coming from the State of Morelos confirm the report that the activity of Zapata is due to instructions received from Gen. Carranza, who was alleged recently to have sent several emissaries to confer with Zapata and other rebel leaders in the south. They are reported to have supplied Zapata with funds to renew his campaign against the Federals.

Woman Killed by Taxicab.

Mrs. Christina Ward, matron of Hook and Ladder 44, housed at 169th Street and Morris Avenue, the Bronx, became confused yesterday afternoon as she was crossing Second Avenue at Eightieth Street, and stepping in front of a taxicab she was struck and run down. She was killed instantly. Mrs. Ward was the widow of a fireman who died a year ago.

GIMBELS
Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

Observing Men will doubtless remember

These Fine London Overcoats

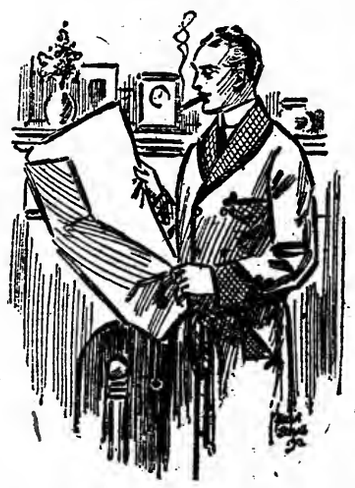
which but a short while ago we presented at $35, $50 and more. We were very proud to announce their recent arrival, **because they came from one of London's best coat makers.**

Now—because the season is a little ahead of the weather man the price of every one of these Coats remaining in stock has been changed to **$25.**

To-day is a good day for men to shop because they probably will be selecting Christmas gifts at GIMBELS—anyway.

There are London Box Coats, English Great Coats, Ulsters, light-weight Motor Coats and Overcoats, Raincoats, Raglans and Balmacaans in those splendid English and Scotch materials. Fourth Floor

A Remarkable Sale of Men's Imported House Coats and Dressing Gowns



If ever better news came just before Christmas for about 200 men, we'd like to know about it.

97 of the best House Coats that ever came from France, and 108 of the handsomest Dressing Gowns that ever left England, are involved.

Materials include vicunas, soft cheviots, worsteds, camel's-hair cloth, velvet and matelasse, superb in quality and rich in coloring. In style, making and comfort, the garments are, of course, above criticism. Here are the prices:

$15 and $16.50 Dressing Gowns at $12.50
$18 to $25 Dressing Gowns at $16.50
$30 to $45 Dressing Gowns at $26.50
$16.50 House Coats at $12.50
$18 to $22.50 House Coats at $15
$25 to $35 House Coats at $20

What a prize for the man who is down on your Christmas list to get either one or the other!

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY . NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's and Young Men's Chesterfield Overcoats

In 6 Grades at 6 Prices Each, Quality-for-Quality Lowest-in-the-City

Other styles of Overcoats come and go. They have their vogue for a season or longer, but the Chesterfield has been the conservative Overcoat for ALL OCCASIONS for many years, and will be, we venture to predict, for many years to come.

Our stocks are particularly strong in Chesterfield Coats in sizes and proportions for Men and Young Men of both average and exceptional physique.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL MADE IN TRUE CHESTERFIELD STYLE; ARE THREE QUARTER LENGTH, HAVE VELVET COLLAR AND ARE SEMI-FITTING.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $14.75

Black and Oxford Cheviot of strictly all wool and of fine finish. Good lining of Mohair serge, Satin sleeve lining. We have seen these Coats on sale elsewhere at $18.00, and we have known Coats to be sold for $18.00 in a number of instances that were not nearly so good as these Coats at $14.75.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $19.75

Black, Oxford and Cambridge unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout. The tailoring of these Coats is exceptionally excellent. They are the biggest value in high class Chesterfield Overcoats, at the price, that we know of in this City. A custom tailor of standing would scarcely attempt to make one of these Coats to order for less than $30.00. You would pay in some places $35.00.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $24.75

Black and Oxford Vicuna; the cloth is made by the well known Rock Manufacturing Company. It is exceptionally strong, well tailored and handsomely finished. Its wearing quality is far above the average. Silk lined throughout. These rank with what the custom tailors call their better custom Overcoats for which they ask from $35.00 to $45.00. Coats like these are obtainable in other stores in New York at from $30.00 to $32.50.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $29.75

In a very fine Black and Oxford Gray Hochanan Vicuna of extremely soft and pliable texture. Particularly handsome and dressy in appearance. Silk lined throughout.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $38.50

The finest grade of Black and Oxford Kersey; made with raw edge, seams double-stitched. Silk-lined throughout. For Coats like these custom tailors ask $60.00, and the few stores that carry Coats of equal quality, tailoring and finish ask $45.00 and $50.00.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $49.50

Superb Black Montagnacs; the edges piped with Velvet; silk-lined throughout. One of the finest Overcoats a man can wear. A Coat that will last many seasons and never grow shabby, though after two or three seasons wear, it may be necessary to replace the Velvet piping.

THE ABOVE ARE MERELY SUGGESTIONS of our Overcoat stock, giving brief detail only as to one particular line of goods—there is not an Overcoat style worthy of your consideration that may not be had at Macy's at LOWEST-IN-THE-CITY PRICES. Fifth Floor.

London Made "Burberrys" Overcoats Winter Weight $24.75

Our Prices for These Were $42.75 and $49.75

These are the finest warmth without weight fabrics in Tan and Gray shades; some are made with a Raglan, and others with the regular shoulder. The price is actually less than the prices these Coats have been selling for in London. This is a small lot consisting of 13 Coats, so they will not last beyond to-day. Fifth Floor.

Two Lots of London Made Ulster Coats for Motoring, Were $39.75, Now $23.75

Full Double-breasted Models with detachable fleece linings. Made of fine, fleecy gray fabric of a semi-basket weave. Coat with or without lining may be worn appropriately for the Street or elsewhere, with lining makes a very high class and comfortable snug motoring Coat.

Motoring Coats at $31.50

Were $48.75

The same Coats as above, except that the detachable lining is of leather. This lining runs through the sleeves and may be taken out and worn without the Ulster itself, or the Ulster may be worn for motoring or otherwise, without the lining. Fifth Floor.

The **January Scribner**

Altogether a remarkable number. A typical Scribner number. A forecast of the very interesting year ahead.

By Robert Louis Stevenson, a "Student Song."—"The Tragic Ten Days of Madero," by Alice Day McLaren, gives a vivid idea of the days preceding his downfall.—In "Tunisian Days," by George Edward Woodberry, you will get a poet's prose impressions of this wonderfully picturesque city.—Madame Waddington's "My First Years as a Frenchwoman, 1876-77," introduces you to many of the famous men of the times, and into social and diplomatic circles.—There are articles on "The Old Man-of-War's Man," by W. J. Aylward, illustrated in colors; on "The Portraits of Burns," by J. Cuthbert Hadden, illustrated.—A very timely and entertaining paper on "Politicians and the Sense of Humor," by Henry S. Pritchett, with some new Lincoln stories.—*Stories:* "Maje: A Love Story," a short serial by Armistead C. Gordon.—"The Tortoise," by Katharine Fullerton Gerould, author of "Vain Oblations."—"The Geniuses of Lutton's Hill," by Philip Curtiss, the romances in the lives of a poet and an acrobat.—"Charity," by Mabel Wood Martin, the conquest of a flirt.—"With the Winter Mail," by George T. Marsh, how old Pierre and the Christmas mail went "tru for sure."

Send for a Prospectus. You will want Scribner's, beyond a doubt $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Cammeyer Men's Shoes at $5.00

Look At This "Cammeyer" English Model—

It is the Beau Ideal of all English walking boots, having the typically European flat toe and the low, broad flange heel.

Tan Russia Calf Skin, Lace....$5.00
Black Gun Metal Calf Skin, Lace.$5.00
Patent Leather, Lace.....$5.00
Black Gun Metal Calf Skin, Button.....$5.00
Patent Leather, Button.....$5.00

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

THE "CAMMEYER" TAN AND BLACK LISLE HOSE FOR MEN IS THE HEIGHT OF GOOD SENSE IN HOSIERY.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6th Ave & 20th St

B. Altman & Co.

have now ready a number of the latest fashionable models in Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Tailor-made Suits, from which orders are being taken for reproductions at moderate prices.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department
Third Floor,

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Out Today—GREAT CHRISTMAS NUMBER
Of That Great Theatrical Paper,
NEW YORK STAR
120 pages (several in color) for 10c.
Newsdealers everywhere; $4 yearly.
Go to your newsdealer at once and get a copy of the handsomest, most elaborate and most important theatrical publication of the year.
Special to Times readers: Send $1 and we will send The New York Star for 13 weeks and include the beautiful Christmas Number.
NEW YORK STAR COMPANY, 1493 Broadway, New York.

STAGE PICTORIAL Great January Number out today, 10c; trial sub., 3 months, 25c.

OSBORNE WANTS AID NOW OF WHITMAN

Seeks Statewide Power for District Attorney in the Graft Search.

GLYNN WILL DECIDE TO-DAY

Whitman Says He Is Willing to Accept an Appointment as a Deputy Attorney General.

James W. Osborne, Special Commissioner under the Moreland act, who was designated by Gov. Glynn to make a Statewide inquiry into John A. Hennessy's graft charges, has come out in favor of a plan to make District Attorney Whitman a special Deputy Attorney General with power to prosecute graft cases in any part of the State.

Mr. Osborne left here at noon yesterday for Albany. He had a short talk with Gov. Glynn in the afternoon, and the Governor, it is understood, will tell him this morning that he thinks about the matter.

Those who have followed Mr. Whitman in his uphill fight against the grafters believe that the authority of a Special Deputy Attorney General would insure success in his investigation. Mr. Osborne's suggestion came as a surprise to many persons. It was said on good authority last night that Mr. Osborne would welcome an opportunity to co-operate with District Attorney Whitman in "cleaning up the State." The suggestion, it was said, came only from Mr. Osborne. It was inferred that Gov. Glynn would not welcome it with great enthusiasm.

As for Mr. Whitman, it is understood that he would be pleased to accept a commission from Gov. Glynn to act as Special Deputy Attorney General.

"All that I can say about this matter," said Mr. Whitman yesterday, "is that I am willing at all times to aid the Governor in any way I can. My whole office is at his service."

Lawyers pointed out yesterday that District Attorney Whitman, as a Special Deputy Attorney General, would not have to resign as District Attorney of New York County.

There are now pending in this county three cases which have grown out of the Hennessy graft charges. Arthur A. McLean and James K. McGuire are under indictment for acts alleged to have been committed in this county. Everett Fowler, however, was indicted for extortion for acts which it was alleged were committed in several counties. The question of jurisdiction has been brought up, Fowler's attorneys maintaining that the extortion, if there was extortion, was committed in Onondaga County.

If Mr. Whitman were appointed a Special Deputy Attorney General there is little doubt that Fowler's case would be tried by him in Onondaga County. Other cases, in which there have been no indictments, are pending in Monroe County. In addition, John A. Hennessy has obtained indictments in nearly a score of counties. It is believed that Mr. Whitman would have supervision over all of the graft cases if he received a commission from Gov. Glynn.

If Mr. Osborne's plan is adopted it is believed that he will sit as a Commissioner and that Mr. Whitman will be the prosecuting officer. Under such an arrangement hearings would be held here, in Albany, and in Rochester.

"I strongly favor the appointment of Mr. Whitman as a Special Deputy Attorney General," said Mr. Osborne just before leaving for Albany. "It would simplify many confusing details and quicken the investigation in ways which cannot be overestimated. Mr. Whitman has a machine at his command—detectives, investigators, a complete force. Mr. Whitman has made a good start, and he could go right ahead and clean the thing up as it ought to be. We could co-operate in the best sense of the word."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—James W. Osborne and his assistant, Arthur T. Warner, called at the Executive Chamber late this afternoon. Gov. Glynn told Osborne that he could not talk at length with him until to-morrow morning.

Relative to the report that he was opposed to Osborne's plan, Gov. Glynn said that he did not know how he would decide the matter until he had talked with Osborne to-morrow.

Osborne has several witnesses under subpoena for to-morrow's session of the graft inquiry.

In answer to many requests Osborne late to-night made this formal statement:

"I have been appointed a Commissioner by the Governor of the State to inquire generally into every department of the State.

"I desire to announce publicly that I desire information from every citizen in the State of New York which will lead to the discovery of any waste, graft, or criminality of any kind, in any and every department of the State with great seriousness, and that any information before me will be treated with great seriousness ,and that any lead will be followed to its end, no matter where it reaches, and to this I pledge my word.

"I will regard also the source of my information as confidential."

TELL OF MORE SHAKEDOWNS.

Contractors Give $23,000, but Whitman Finds Record of $400 Only.

Six State highway contractors from Rochester testified yesterday in District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation that they had given $22,000 to the Democratic State Committee at the instance of Democratic bagmen in 1911 and 1912. Of this amount Mr. Whitman's investigators could find a record on the official campaign contribution lists filed with the Secretary of State of only $400.

The contractors who testified were Isaac O. Cole, Secretary of the Greece Construction Company, a corporation; Clarence Alkenhead, a member of Alkenhead, Bailey & Donaldson, Incorporated; Frank H. Falls of Falls Brothers & Fletcher, a corporation; John Julius of Brooks & Julius; Julius Friederich of the Julius Friederich Company, Incorporated, and George W. Chambers of Chambers & Barnes.

Testimony was given which, it is expected, will strengthen the case against Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. McLean is now under indictment on two charges of having received campaign contributions from corporations in violation of Section 44 of the corporations laws. The testimony of yesterday showed that a check for $250, dated Oct. 18, 1912, made payable to McLean and signed by the corporation of Alkenhead, Bailey & Donaldson, Incorporated, Rochester, was acknowledged by McLean. The check, it appears, passed through the Fourth National Bank of this city with a rubber stamp indorsement, but the receipt, it was said, was in McLean's handwriting. Both the check and the receipt were put in evidence. The $250 contribution was not recorded.

According to the testimony, McLean accepted a campaign contribution of $100 from Frank H. Falls, and then reported it to the Secretary of State under the name of Falls Brothers & Fletcher, a corporation. The check for $100 also was dated Oct. 18, 1912.

Everett Fowler of Kingston was mentioned in the testimony of all except one of the contractors. Fowler is under indictment on two counts for soliciting contributions from corporations. One of the contractors said that he went to meet Fowler in the office of William H. Kelley, Democratic boss of Syracuse. Fowler, he said, had left the office and Kelley asked for the contribution. This was the first time that Kelley had been mentioned as a bagman.

It appeared from the testimony that the office of James P. Morrissey, Division Engineer of the State Highways Department, with headquarters in Rochester, was a convenient place for State road contractors to visit for a financial chat with Everett Fowler. One of the contractor testified yesterday that Morrissey was present when Fowler asked him for a contribution.

District Attorney Whitman, as the result of one contractor's testimony, is searching for a man named Rosenblum. Rosenblum, it is said, lives in Rochester and at one time was employed in the State Controller's office. According to the testimony of Julius Friederich, Rosenblum served as a dummy in the handling of a $500 campaign contribution from the Julius Friederich Company, Inc. The dummy was employed to avoid the technicalities of the corporation law. Rosenblum, according to the testimony, was instructed to give the $500 in cash to one of the Tammany bagmen. Mr. Whitman wants to ascertain who received the money.

Contractor Cole, the first witness called, said that he was a Republican and that he formerly was an employe of the State in the Highway Division, Engineer's office, in Rochester. He had contributed to the campaign funds of both of the big political parties since 1909.

"You mean to say that you made political contributions to both the Democratic and the Republican parties while you were a State employe?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Yes," explained the witness without concern. "I contributed irrespective of party. When the Republicans were in power I aided them, and when the Democrats were in power I aided them. I understood that all the State employes did it. It was a custom."

Julius Friederich, a Democrat, said that his corporation had contracts for nearly $900,000 in 1911 and 1912. He gave to the Democrats and another member of the firm, Charles Bostwick, a lawyer, attended to the Republicans.

According to Friederichs, Fowler approached him for a contribution, and, finding him unwilling to give, suggested that the Directors of the corporation hold a consultation. Fowler was present at an informal meeting of some of the Directors.

"Fowler," Friederichs testified, "said that he didn't want to take any money from a corporation. He said that he didn't want any money at all, that we should give it to Mack. He said he would be glad to take from us as individuals but not as a corporation. Finally I sent Mack a draft for $250, and then I gave Fowler an automobile ride.

"Joe Ribstein and I didn't want Bostwick, the third member in the firm, to know about this contribution, and Joe said to me: 'Charge that $250 to stone for new roads.' I objected, and so we divided the expense between us."

Friederichs was then questioned about a contribution in 1912.

"We agreed on $500," said the witness, "and Bostwick, our legal advisor, said we had better not draw a check on the corporation. I'm not positive, but I believe I made out a check for $500 to Cash or to Bearer, and I gave it to a man named Rosenblum, trusting that he would turn it over to Fowler. I know the check was cashed, but I don't know whether Fowler ever got it. Rosenblum didn't want to do it at first, but finally he did. I told him to get it cashed and give the money to Fowler or Mack."

"Was it your idea to get the money to Fowler?"

"Yes, to Fowler or the State Committee."

The John Doe investigation will be resumed on next Tuesday.

GET DUNN'S WITNESS IN THE STATE'S TRAP

Prosecution Suddenly Confronts Fogarty with an Affidavit Contradicting His Testimony.

DUNN'S LETTER IN EVIDENCE

Sent from Contractor's Office, It Confirmed Telephone Request for Assignment of State's Inspector.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The defense in the case of Bart Dunn, the Tammany district leader; Joseph J. Fogarty, and the Dunbar Contracting Company, jointly on trial before Justice Tompkins on a charge of conspiring to defraud the State on a road contract, was shaken to-day by evidence obtained by the prosecution from witnesses called in behalf of the defendants. More evidence was produced to support the charge made on the first day of the trial that Dunn called Thomas J. Lynch, the State Division Superintendent of Maintenance and Repairs at Haverstraw, on the telephone on June 22, 1912, to ask him to appoint Fogarty as Inspector and Foreman of Laborers on work.

Justice Tompkins admitted in evidence a letter signed with Bart Dunn's name in which the telephone conversation was referred to and the request was renewed. When Fogarty was on the stand many conflicting statements were drawn from him. The District Attorney in summing up referred to him as a perjurer.

The lawyers finished their summing up at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Justice Tompkins will charge the jury at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In his final appeal to the jury the District Attorney told the jurors that the case was of Statewide importance and that it was time to stop grafting on the State highways. He believed, he said, that it had been proved that Dunn had acted in collusion with Fogarty to defraud the people of the State. Mr. Jerome earnestly pleaded with the jurors to dismiss from their minds any stories they had heard about the "millions in highway graft."

At the morning session Jerome called Lynch to the stand to identify some estimates. The District Attorney grasped the opportunity, on cross-examination, to question Lynch about the alleged telephone conversation with Dunn.

Lynch, on the first day of the trial, testified that a man, supposed by him to be Dunn, called him by telephone from New York at his office in Haverstraw on June 22, 1912, and asked to have Fogarty assigned as Inspector and foreman of laborers on the Tuxedo Turnpike job. He said then he could not swear that the person who called him was Dunn. To-day he said that to the best of his belief the man who talked to him was Dunn.

"He said it was Dunn's office, and asked to have Fogarty assigned as a personal favor," Lynch testified to-day.

Then the District Attorney offered in evidence a letter written on the letter head of the Dunbar Contracting Company and referring to the telephone conversation. The signature attached, it was acknowledged, was not written by Dunn. Justice Tompkins had ruled against the admission of the letter on the first of the trial. To-day he admitted it over Jerome's vehement protest. It was as follows:

Dunbar Contracting Company,
444 East 68th St., New York.
June 22, 1912.

Mr. Thomas Lynch, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Referring to above road, the contract for the repairs of which has been awarded us, we are shipping our plant to be used in connection therewith, and expect the early part of next week to begin the riding of gravel and sand along the line of work for our contract.

Also referring to my conversation with you over the 'phone this A. M. in reference to Mr. Joseph J. Fogarty, who was transferred from Waldron to Westbury, L. I., I would kindly ask you if you can see your way clear to place Mr. Fogarty on my road.

I am going out of town and will return the latter part of next week. In the meantime any courtesy you may extend to me by granting the above request I beg to assure you will be appreciated by

Yours very truly, BART DUNN.

Joseph J. Fogarty was called by the defense as a witness at the morning session. Fogarty became confused after he was turned over to the prosecutor. First he was asked if he had ever worked for Dunn and said that he had on two occasions, in 1903 and 1904 on the estate of the late Thomas Dunn, brother of Bart Dunn.

Q.—Are you sure that was the only time? A.—Well, in 1907 I did a paving job for him in Franklin Square.

Q.—Was that all? A.—To the best of my memory, yes it was.

Q.—Did you ever work for the Dunbar Company? A.—No.

Then the prosecutor produced a copy of Fogarty's application for appointment as Foreman in the Highway Department, made on Oct. 31, 1911, in affidavit form. In it Fogarty gave Dunn and the Dunbar Company as his references and swore that he had been employed by Bart Dunn as a foreman of laborers from 1896 to 1908, and for the Dunbar Contracting Company from 1908 to 1911.

Q.—Did you write that in your application for the State position? A.—I suppose I did.

Q.—And is it true? A.—Yes, I suppose it is, otherwise I would not have sworn to it.

"What do you mean by perjuring yourself on this stand?" demanded the prosecutor. There was no reply to this.

On direct examination Fogarty, who had been accused by the prosecution of receiving money from Dunn while in the pay of the State to inspect road 91, and also of acting as Dunn's agent, denied the truth of the charges.

Fogarty on direct examination said that Dunn was within his rights in using the stone taken from the old macadam roadbed to make concrete.

Francis Gradwohl, engineer for the Dunbar Company, testified that Supt. Lynch had said that it would be all right to use the old stone in making concrete. Lynch was recalled and flatly denied that he had ever discussed that subject with Gradwohl or Fogarty.

Jerome attempted to get an admission from Lynch that immunity had been promised if he testified for the prosecution. Lynch denied that also.

"Immunity from what?" he said. "I am guilty of no crime. I believe I signed a paper, but that was a waiver of immunity."

DIVORCE SET ASIDE ON FRAUD CHARGE

Mrs. Holzbauer Testifies That Husband Paid Her $300 to Let Him Get Evidence.

EXPECTED DECREE HERSELF

And Informed Whitman on Learning Her Mistake—Husband and Witness Committed.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, who granted an interlocutory decree of divorce last June to Frank Holzbauer, set aside that decree yesterday and committed Holzbauer for Special Sessions on the charge of obstructing justice by obtaining the divorce decree through fraud and collusion. The charge was made against him by Mrs. Holzbauer, who testified that he had agreed to pay her $300 for letting him get the evidence upon which the divorce was to be granted. Victor Goldmann, who testified in Mr. Holzbauer's behalf in the divorce proceedings last June, was also committed for Special Sessions at the request of Assistant District Attorney Lockhart. Goldmann and Holzbauer were later paroled in the custody of their counsel.

Mrs. Holzbauer, on the witness stand yesterday, told how the evidence was furnished. One night, she said, she went to the Hotel Navarre at Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and there met her husband and a man whom she had never seen before and has never seen since. Her husband introduced her to the stranger, she said, and at the same time whispered to her that she was to follow the stranger into the hotel in order that the divorce evidence might be obtained. She did so, but parted from her companion almost immediately.

The marital troubles of the Holzbauers, according to yesterday's testimony, began several years ago. Mrs. Holzbauer said that her husband paid her alimony of $4 a week. He had been desirous for some time of divorcing her, she said.

Mrs. Holzbauer said she fully expected that the divorce decree, if obtained, would be awarded to her. She did not know much about such matters, she admitted. And when she wrote to County Clerk Schneider from Vermont and asked whether she had received her decree, and the reply came that it had been awarded to her husband, she wrote at once to District Attorney Whitman and told him about the collusion. Thus the affair came to the notice of Justice Hendrick, who, when he had heard the testimony, became very angry.

"It is about time," he said, "that the courts in this State were shown some of the respect to which they are entitled."

In committing Holzbauer and Goldmann for Special Sessions, Justice Hendrick said: "It is my impression that these two men ought to be in State Prison."

The case will be continued to-day.

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Young Men's Clothing

Also Suitable for Men of Medium Size

Young Men's Suits

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Latest three and four-button models, in fine stripes, mixtures and plain effects, with soft rolling lapels and flap or patch pockets.

22.50 *Value* **13.50**

Sale of Overcoats

Sizes 33 to 40

210 Young Men's overcoats in the newest close-fitting double-breasted English models with velvet collar; also plain and belted-back models with shawl or notch collar.

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Sizes 33 to 40

Young Men's full-dress and tuxedo suits, consisting of coat and trousers, of fine unfinished worsted; silk-lined. Collar and sleeves piped with silk galoon. Splendidly tailored.

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Exceptional Price Advantages, To-day, in

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Silk Mixed Pajamas, Actual $4.50 Values, at $2.85
Sateette Pajamas, Regularly sold for $2.25, at 1.45
English Dressing Gowns, ... at 12.50
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Velvet House Gowns, extra quality, silk lined, at 35.00
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Japanese Silk House Jackets, . . . " 5.25
Smoking Jackets, of double faced cloth, . . at $4.95, 6.50, 8.50
Blanket Bath Robes, . . at $3.50, 6.50, 8.50
Worsted Outing Jackets, ... at 2.95
Regular Value $4.50
Combination Set, consisting of Pure Silk Reefer, Dress Tie and Silk Socks, ... at 4.50

Also a Very Important Sale of

Men's Hand Tailored, Silk Lined Sack Suits

Of strictly high grade Woolens in the latest weaves and colorings, faultlessly tailored, in regular or stout proportions.

Actual Values $35.00, at $22.50

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Sizes 32 to 38 inch chest, Values $20.00 and 22.50, at $14.50

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Complete assortments are shown of Men's correct Evening Clothes; also notably smart Braided Sack Suits and Walking Suits,

At Very Moderate Prices

Men's Hats and Caps

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Specially Priced for To-day:

Soft Hats and Derbies, ... at $2.65
English Style Caps, ... " 1.45
Silk Hats, in the newest shapes, . . . " 5.00

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SOFT FLEECY OVERCOATS—Warmth without weight fabrics.
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LEEHAN DENIES HE KILLED MRS. TURNER

Lawyers Will Sum Up in Murder Trial When Court Opens To-day.

PRISONER IMPRESSES JURY

Admits His Excessive Drinking, but Says Other Accusations of Detectives Are Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 19.—Summing up in the Leehan murder trial will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the opening of court. Prosecution and defense both closed their cases to-day, the latter just before the adjournment of the night session at 10:30 o'clock.

There was a stir in the courtroom when William J. Leehan, who is accused of one of New Jersey's most mysterious crimes, took the witness chair. He was neatly dressed in blue and looked healthy and vastly different from the man who was taken into the county jail here last April after his arrest at Fort Lee accused of the murder of Mrs. Caroline C. Turner.

The precision and deliberation with which he replied to the questions of the lawyers manifestly impressed the jurymen. Tearfully at times he related incidents of his weakness for drink and his vain attempts to overthrow the temptation and rehabilitate himself. Almost tender were his references to his wife who has sat constantly by his side in court.

Mrs. Leehan's devotion to the accused man became apparent in her testimony when she took the stand this afternoon. She told of sufferings which she had undergone on account of Leehan's excessive drinking. She denied the story told this morning by George Jamison, a Schindler detective, who said that in White Plains during a fight she had threatened to return to Lakewood and show up her husband and that he had threatened her life if she attempted to return.

"Every word is an untruth," she said. "I had often spoken to my husband about the nice home I had at Lakewood and had to give up on account of his drinking. My husband told me that Jamison had tried to induce him to go out with other women."

She denied any threat to return to Lakewood, or that her husband threatened to kill her in White Plains.

Leehan, when called to the stand, was eager to tell the story of his efforts to keep employed and the failures that led him to White Plains.

"After I got out of the Spring Lake Hospital in the Summer of 1911 I was without work or money," he said. "I went to my father's farm near Princeton and from there to Trenton in search of work. I was in Summit, Morristown, South Orange, Newark, Monmouth Beach, New Rochelle, and White Plains. In four of these places I lost my position through excessive drinking. I did not try to hide my whereabouts. I wrote to Prosecutor Newman and Charles Palmateer, a relative of the Turners."

Just before permitting the defendant to leave the witness chair, Counsellor Stokes said: "Leehan, I am going to ask you a question. Did you kill Carrie Turner?"

His answer was deliberate, but clearly spoken and without a waver:

"No, Sir, no Sir, no Sir."

His testimony as to his whereabouts on the day of Mrs. Turner's disappearance coincided with that of Mrs. Leehan and Mrs. Nora Curtis, who testified that he was not away from home until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Like his wife, he denied the alleged fight in White Plains and branded as false Jamison's charges that he flirted with other women. His mind was constantly on business, he said.

The promised sensation in the form of a new phase of the case came to light this afternoon while Mrs. Frances Buckingham was testifying.

"On the night of April 26 I was aroused by screams," she said. "I went to my window and saw a big auto go past my house, turn, and come back, driving into the driveway of my home, which is three miles out of Lakewood. The car ran into a tree.

"'Hurry, we might be seen,' a rough voice said, and then I heard a woman's voice. 'Oh, oh, Mrs. Buckingham, help,' came the cry. I recognized the voice as that of Mrs. Turner. I had known her from her birth.

"The car drove off. Later I was alarmed by a dragging noise downstairs. Going down, I found two men with a flashlight. One had raised a window sash, and had one leg in the house. I fired my pistol three times, two blanks and one good bullet. The men ran.

"'I thought you said the house was vacant,' said one of the men.

"'I thought it was,' responded the other.

Mrs. Buckingham said that the next morning she went to the yard and found a steel car rim, a pair of gloves, pieces of a broken lamp, a tire patch, and a blood-stained handkerchief marked with the initial "C" by the tree which the carwheel had hit. She tracked the car by a peculiar tire mark, she said, to Pine Avenue, and Enoch Walton was introduced, testifying that the car continued down Pine Avenue almost to Pine Needle Lane, and almost opposite the spot where Mrs. Turner's body was found.

Little Bradley Leehan, the eleven-year-old son of the defendant, was one of the best witnesses introduced by the defense. He testified as to his father's movements after 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 26.

Mrs. Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, who is financing the defendant's case, is elated over the manner in which her lawyers have shattered the State's case, and is confident of an acquittal.

HIGH AID FOR PRISONER.

Government Asks Clemency for Man Who Has Been in Many Jails.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—The Connecticut State Board of Pardons, after its adjourned semi-annual meeting at the Wethersfield State Prison today, released four prisoners—three at once. The fourth, in whose case the United States Government is much interested, will go free Jan. 20. The case of Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, sentenced to be hanged next March, did not come up.

The man released as of Jan. 20 is John E. O'Donnell of Boston, whom Theodore Roosevelt once pardoned. He was sentenced to four years in prison last Sept. 26 for burglary in Ridgefield, and appeared before the board in citizen's garb, not having been formally committed to prison. Attorney General McReynolds and Postmaster General Burleson sent earnest letters to the board, and the Assistant Prosecutor of Bridgeport and H. T. Gregory, Chief Postal Inspector at Washington, have been working to obtain the release of O'Donnell on the plea that he is invaluable to the Secret Service squad prosecuting Post Office robberies.

He has been in several penitentiaries, but always has obtained his release through a mysterious underground communication with high officials. Today he said that James B. Cortelyou, brother of the former Secretary of the Treasury, had promised to stand by him no matter what happened.

MAY GRAND JURY TO ACT.

Will Take Up Blackwell's Island Charges on Dec. 29.

The May Grand Jury, which appointed a committee to investigate allegations of mismanagement and ill-treatment in the city institutions on Blackwell's Island, will meet on Dec. 29 to act on definite charges which have been prepared by Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier. This decision was reached yesterday after a conference between Justice Seabury, Ezekiel C. M. Rand, foreman of the jury, and Mr. Du Vivier.

Five cases in which apparent brutality is shown will be reviewed by the Grand Jury, and it is expected that at least one indictment for manslaughter and others for assault will be asked for. Mr. Du Vivier has the papers in civil suits which were filed against the city in each of these cases.

MAY SEE MAGAZINE BOOKS.

Advertisers Win on Appeal Against Good Housekeeping.

The Cream of Wheat Company won its appeal yesterday in the Appellate Division from a Supreme Court order denying it permission to inspect the records of Good Housekeeping Magazine, a property of the American Home Magazine Company. The application was made by Emory Mapes, Secretary of the Cream of Wheat Company, on a contract which provided that the company was to get a pro rata rebate from its rate of $500 a page for advertising in 1912 for any falling off in the magazine's guaranteed net paid circulation of 285,000. Mapes insisted on a thorough examination, because he said an issue had been raised as to what was to be considered net paid circulation. He wanted to examine contracts and accounts to determine under what arrangements and rates the magazine was "clubbing" with others.

Justice Hotchkiss, writing the unanimous opinion of the court, said:

Plaintiff expresses the belief, founded as it says on information received by it, that the actual paid circulation in the year 1912 fell far below 285,000 copies per month and states that it intends in this action to raise and have determined the question whether the various methods of circulation of said magazine in 1912 resulted in paid circulation as used and defined in the contract. What are the "methods of circulation" thus hinted at does not appear, but it may be inferred that they are something out of the ordinary by the vehement protests of the defendant's President against any examination which might result in the disclosure to defendant's competitors of its methods of doing business.

The Appellate Division also extended the time of the Cream of Wheat Company to file its complaint, so that it may take advantage of the findings on the inspection in its suit against the magazine for a refund on its 1912 payments, which amounted to $6,000.

GLYNN CHOOSES ADVISERS.

But Withholds Their Names—Osborn Declines Commissionership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—William Church Osborn came here to-day to discuss with Gov. Glynn selections of members for the Governor's Business Men's Advisory Committee, and together they made several selections, but neither Gov. Glynn nor Mr. Osborn would give out the names.

"I tried to coax Mr. Osborn to take the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission, Second District, but he declined," said the Governor. "He told me that if he could take the place without sacrificing his own private business he would do so, but that his own enterprises occupied all of his time. That takes Mr. Osborn out of consideration for the place."

Gov. Glynn said he had not considered the name of William R. Willcox for the Chairmanship, and doubted if Mr. Willcox was eligible for appointment on the Second District Public Service Commission by reason of residence. He said that William C. Leffingwell had been considered for a Public Service Commissionership. Mr. Leffingwell's name was sent to the Senate for the place by Mr. Sulzer.

Justice Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, the Governor said, was being considered for designation to the Court of Appeals bench, where Frank H. Hiscock was serving by designation.

Injured Patrolman Dies.

Patrolman Daniel Gibbons of the West 123d Street Station died in St. Francis Hospital in the Bronx yesterday afternoon as a result of the injuries he suffered ten days ago when he was thrown to the street by a runaway horse.

CITY BREVITIES.

A series of Christmas festivals will be provided for German immigrant girls during the holidays at the German-American Friendship Club for Young Women, at 100 East Ninety-fifth Street, the first of which will take place to-morrow at 6 P. M. Miss M. L. Winkler is the manager of the club.

Major Cassius E. Gillette, late of the Engineer Corps, will deliver an address this evening on "The Present Situation as Regards the United States and Mexico" at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

RULES AGAINST BROKERS.

Appellate Division Finds Against Members of Failed Firm.

By a vote of three to two the Appellate Division dismissed yesterday the appeal of William W. Tracy, Frederick W. Parker, and Robert D. Covington, members of the failed brokerage house of William W. Tracy & Co., against a fraud judgment of $25,795 obtained against them in favor of John Nemeth, Inc. The principal point considered by the court was the liability of Parker, who was in Europe when the fraud was committed and who set up the claim that Covington, in selling foreign bills of exchange, was acting outside the scope of the copartnership.

The judgment was based on the sale of drafts on Vienna, where Tracy & Co. had no account. Parker said that no bills of exchange had been sold when he was active in the firm and that it had definitely abandoned the banking business, and cut the name of "bankers" from its style. He said he had no knowledge and had given no approval of Covington's actions.

Parker was taken ill with diphtheria in February, 1909, and while ill gave $20,000 to help the firm along, although at that time he did not realize that it was on its road to insolvency. In March he went abroad, and while he was in Paris the firm failed. In his absence Covington embarked in the foreign exchange business. Justices Scott and McLaughlin were of the opinion that since Covington had been guilty of a wrong, Parker could not be held liable.

Justices Laughlin and Clarke, concurring with Presiding Justice Ingraham, took into consideration that the firm had transacted a brokerage business abroad and that the bills of exchange must be presumed to have been bought on the faith of his connection with his firm.

Give Something Electrical this Year

New York's great department stores and best shops are displaying all kinds of electric appliances suitable for Christmas gifts

Something for everyone!

Electric orchid logs—stoves—toasters—percolators—chafing dishes—grills—flat-irons—curling irons—shaving mirrors—cigar lighters—portable lamps—and many others—too numerous to mention and all good

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The New Jersey Central Railroad has made **your watch your time table to Philadelphia.**

A glance at its face will tell you just how much time you have for the next train, because FAST TRAINS leave **Every Hour on the Hour** from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. and at midnight with sleepers from Liberty Street. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d Street. **Try It and You Will Get the Habit.**

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE!

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

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The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street

Raccoon Auto Coats, For Men and Women, $70 to $90 Values, at $57.50

'COON COATS, shaggy, warm, yet unapproachably smart for automobile wear, have become more a matter of style than any frontiersman ever could have expected—but then no frontiersman ever foresaw the automobile.

These Coats are the picture of automobile comfort, a necessity to every one who owns a car. To find them included in this Sale of Furs at such a low price is good fortune not to be measured by usual Sale standards.

Of fine, selected skins, full furred and soft, well worked in ways that will give them extra wearing quality. Made up into full length Coats, men's and women's styles, with full collars that may be used in storm fashion and extra cuff holds. Lined with cloth and interlined for extra warmth.

Values that have never before occurred in the Christmas season and gifts unusually apropos for every motorist.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

A Christmas Sale of Women's

$4 to $8 Silk Hose at $2.98

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICE appears today on some very beautiful Silk Hosiery with exquisite hand embroidery in self colors—the most fashionable embroidered Hose of the winter.

Nothing so fine has heretofore been offered at $2.98 a pair.

There are other good Hosiery specials, also; for example:

Women's $2.50 to $4.50 Silk Stockings at $1.69. Black ingrain thread silk, hand embroidered in self and white clocks; also self embroidered insteps.

$2 Silk Stockings at $1.40. Black ingrain thread silk, medium weight, with double silk tops and soles.

$1.50 to $2 Silk Stockings at $1.10. Black and colored ingrain thread silk with double silk tops and soles.

Silk Stockings at 79c. Black thread silk with mercerized tops and soles; spliced heels and toes.

85c. Silk Stockings at 60c. Black, white and tan ingrain thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

50c. and 75c. Silk Stockings at 3 Pairs for $1. Black thread silk; also white and tan full fashioned silk boot Stockings; spliced heels and toes.

Special Holiday Boxed Hosiery

6 Pairs for 75c., $1, $1.50 and $2, Regular 90c. to $3. Black full fashioned and seamless cotton; split feet cotton, silk lisle, plain and colored lisle and thread silk.

3 Pairs for $1 to 3 Pairs for $3, Reg. $1.50 to $4.50. Black full fashioned imported split feet cotton, silk lisle, colored lisle and thread silk; all have spliced heels and toes.

Basement, Main and Second Floors.

BOOKS

IN THIS COMPLETE, carefully arranged Book Store you will quickly solve many of your gift problems at a small outlay of time and money.

This is the only complete Book Store on Long Island with ample stocks of

Popular Novels
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Books for Every Taste

Special Sale of Books at 25c

We have taken many higher priced Books of various kinds and placed them on a special table at 25c.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

Special Sale of Bathrobes

In the Store of Men's Gifts

WITH ITS LARGE, well-chosen stocks of men's wear, its favorable prices, its excellent service, Loeser's is naturally the place to turn to in these before-Christmas days.

But with the added feature of this Sale of Bathrobes its attractiveness is multiplied to many people. These are Blanket Bathrobes in different models, in the new fabrics and patterns, carefully finished to the smallest detail.

$2.95 *for a* $3.50 *Robe*
$3.95 *for a* $5 *Robe*
$4.95 *for a* $6 *Robe*
$5.95 *for a* $7.50 *Robe*

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$2.50 Silk Canton Crepe, 40 Inch, $1.39
75c Corded and Striped Tub Silks, 44c

A DRESS OR BLOUSE LENGTH of either, in a gift box, makes as worthy a gift as you could send to mother, daughter or friend.

The Canton Crepe at $1.39 is a very good grade in the wanted street and evening shades, as well as white and black.

The Tub Silks at 44c. are unusual value. Full yard wide, in all white and white with pink, lilac, blue, gray, navy and black corded stripes.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Men's $1.50 Silk Socks, $1.19

HALF A DOZEN PAIRS of these very fine silk Socks in a Christmas box would make a superb gift for any man.

Black ingrain pure thread silk, also a range of the best plain colors. Lisle lined soles.

Special at $1. Ingrain thread silk Hose, black and plain colors.

85c. Silk Socks at 60c. Black ingrain thread silk and a variety of plain colors.

Special at 50c. Black and colored thread silk.

50c. Silk Socks at 35c. Black thread silk with cotton soles; also plain colors.

35c. and 50c. Silk Socks at 25c. Black and colored thread silk.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$1.50 Leather Hand Bags, $1

SATURDAY GIFT BUYERS with Hand Bags in mind are to have very good luck here today. Carriage Bags of pin morocco with German silver frames in silver and gun metal finishes; some are lined with silk; others with leather. All have small inside purse and strap handle; $1.50 value for $1.

$2.98 Leather Hand Bags at $1.98

Main Floor.

Decorated Wood Articles, 15c

IN THE LOESER STUDIO

WHERE THERE ARE MANY GIFTS to be purchased, and the cost to be counted, here is a spot gift buyers will appreciate.

These decorated Wood Articles imitate hand-burned and colored articles. A variety of pretty head and floral designs, in attractive colorings. Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Tie Racks, Whisk Broom Holders, Pipe Racks, Thermometers and Photo Frames. All at 15c. each.

Studio, Second Floor.

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The safest way to increase your income is to add systematically to your principal.

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Active, well-established manufacturing business; great opportunity for the right man to buy interest or partner who is going to live abroad. L 168 Times.
The wording is clear and forceful and the kind which best succeeds.
Telephone your order to 1000 Bryant.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

GIVE PROMPT AID TO 'NEEDIEST' CASES

Charity Organizations Gratified by Hearty Response to Appeals Published in The Times.

CHILDREN MADE HAPPY

Good Homes Provided for Waifs Who Faced a Dreary Christmas—More Help Needed.

So prompt and so generous has been the response to the appeal for the "100 Neediest Cases" set forth in the Sunday magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 14 that there is hope for some Christmas cheer in each of these homes. The workers in the three organizations for systematic philanthropy who selected and vouched for the "100 Neediest Cases" believe a merry Christmas will be provided in more than the one hundred homes represented in the cases picked out. One of the workers explained yesterday that in many instances donations of clothing, toys, or money had been received with instructions to use them elsewhere if the "100 Neediest Cases" were all supplied. While the response has been even more generous than last year, much more money is needed.

"Not only is the liberal response most grateful," said W. Frank Persons, Director of General Work of the Charity Organization Society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, "but it is also most gratifying to see the discrimination shown in the selection of cases for relief. Both the response and the judgment shown indicate a real sympathy for the needs of the people."

The Charity Organization Society had received up to yesterday evening $482, with the promise of an equal amount to come. Two little boys, writing from New Brighton, sent $1, "we have just made," to Mrs. F., (Case No. 37,) who by the death of her husband last July was left with three small children and "only 75 cents in the house." The boys picked this as the worst case.

A letter to Mr. Persons, inclosing a check, contained this statement: "When Christmas is over if any of the poor people on the list have been overlooked won't you please let me know?"

The money inclosed was for Mrs. H., (Case No. 55,) who was left unprovided for with seven children. To keep them with her she must be assured of $16 a month. The money that is being received by Mr. Persons is scattered about among the different cases, so that in some measure each family shall have a happy Christmas. The disposition to scatter rather than concentrate help upon any particular case is shown by this statement in a letter inclosing $7: "This money is to go to the case receiving the least amount of attention."

Wearing a new bonnet tied with a pink ribbon and a pair of red mitts little Barbara Willard (Case No. 88) started last night from the Grand Central Station for a home in Western New York. Miss Sophie Van Theis of the State Charities Aid Association of 289 Fourth Avenue took her to the train. "I shall be home by Christmas after all," the little girl said to her. Then, realizing how kind every one had been to her, tears rolled down her cheeks. Barbara Willard's mother died when she was very small and her father after neglecting her was arrested for improper guardianship and the child was sent to an institution. Her hope was always that some one would adopt her so that she could have a real home. A family agreed to take her, but it required $25 to fit her out and pay her carfare to her new home. Her case attracted much attention and the required money was subscribed several times over.

Roy Parker (Case No. 80) is another happy youngster. He was left an orphan when five years old and he has a frail body but an active mind. The doctors said that he needed good food and affectionate care to build him up. His case came to the attention of a wealthy family not far from New York and they have taken the lad. Roy not only has the benefit of good surroundings but he will enjoy many luxuries. The workers believe that the appeal has "saved him body and soul."

Since the appeal was printed Miss Theis has had many inquiries as to what has become of ten-year-old Hilda Warner, whose mother, left almost penniless, wanted to get the girl a home is happy now. More than that, Hilda has been adopted as a result of the appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and is happy now. More than that Hilda has had her wish to leave the city where she knew but little of life outside tenement walls. In addition to money, the State Charities Aid Association has received many donations of clothing and toys. There is still a need to be supplied and Miss Theis issued another appeal yesterday calling attention to the fact that while there has come help in individual cases, more gifts are needed to make a Merry Christmas for all.

Liberal has been the response to the appeal of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Since the publication of the "100 Neediest Cases," $1,386 has been received from 122 persons. Donations of clothing and toys have been received also. What there is a great demand for, the workers say, is for overcoats. The Association asks that those having cast off overcoats send them at once to the headquarters of the organization. Here are some of the letters received in response to the appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I am enclosing you a check for $30 to be used for a little Christmas cheer for some of your many poor families. In last Sunday's TIMES there were one hundred most distressing cases of poverty. So many and such dire poverty seems helpless, but I do hope you will have a generous response to your appeal. I have cut out and enclosed to you the case of No. 9, and would be glad to feel that that one family, at least, had a good dinner on Christmas Day and each of the children a toy.

Enclosed find $1 to help this deserted mother. I should like to send more, but I give a little to all.

I have read carefully the cases of the one hundred neediest families in New York, as reported in last Sunday's TIMES. As I am disabled—but only temporarily—with a broken hip, Case No. 17 of a boy 18 years old who has a position awaiting him as soon as he can get $75 for an artificial leg, particularly appeals to me. Kindly apply this mite to his fund. I wish I could send the whole amount.

I noticed in last Sunday's TIMES the list of very needy and deserving cases where help was necessary. Among them was the case of a young lad who needed a wooden leg in order to obtain a position so that he could be self-supporting.

"The plan is working out splendidly," said John A. Kingsbury, General Director of the association. "The interest during the first two days following the publication of the article has been even greater this year than it was last year. In 1912 in the first two days after the article appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES this association received $713.50 in cash from sixty-nine persons. On Dec. 15 and 16 this year we received $807.50 in cash from seventy-five persons. We have also received a promise from one woman to give $25 a month for the next year for Case 3. In addition to these cash contributions we are receiving much clothing and many other gifts and promises of aid for many of the families."

"LEST WE FORGET"

THE NEEDIEST CASES IN NEW YORK

Selected for The New York Times by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22d Street.

The 100 neediest cases—the chronicle of the utmost desolation in New York—were printed in the Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 14. So great and so widespread has been the interest manifested by those who read the chronicle and so many have been the questions asked by those who wanted to help that the hundred stories of great need are to be told again.

To-day the 35 cases reprinted are those of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and aid to reach one or more of them before Christmas Day should be sent to the association at 105 East 22d Street, New York.

Case 1—

SICK AND WITHOUT FOOD.

Unable to pay even the rent, let alone buying food, clothing, and coal, two widows live together in an east side tenement. They are mother and daughter. The mother, now in her eightieth year, is the only "breadwinner" of the family, if such a word can be used where there is no bread, for by doing janitress work she is able to earn enough to pay a part of the rent—not all of it by $6. This leaves nothing for the other necessaries of life. The daughter, fifty years old, is so crippled with inflammatory rheumatism that she can hardly walk more than a few steps at a time without great difficulty, and of course is unable to do any work at all.

Case 2—

A LOSING FIGHT.

Three underfed and puny children, needing the constant care of a mother, which cannot be given them because of the necessity for earning bread, have come under the notice of this association. Four years ago their father, a baker, was prosperous, but his sudden death left the family with resources that lasted for only two years. Then the mother began her fight for life for herself and little ones. First she kept lodgers, then she tried laundry work, day cleaning, and taking in washing. As she grew weaker and less efficient work was harder to get, and the family moved again and again, each time to quarters poorer than before. The association estimates that a year's rest will be necessary for the mother if she is to take up the battle of life on anything like even terms.

Case 3—

OLD COUPLE DREAD PARTING.

After spending forty-two years together, a childless old German couple, now nearing their seventieth year, are threatened with separation and the almshouse. Illness not only put an end to Mr. S.'s ability to do any steady work but gradually consumed all their savings. The old wife does knitting and sewing, and occasionally gets a day's washing to do, but all she has done has not availed to avert the catastrophe with which she and her husband are now threatened. They have lived for twenty years in the rooms they now occupy. The association would like to enable them to continue there to the end of their days.

Case 4—

A YOUNG MOTHER'S STRUGGLE.

With her husband dying of tuberculosis in a hospital, and her three children in danger of the same disease because of insufficient nourishment and insufficient protection from the hardships of Winter, the wife and mother has conducted a gallant struggle to support them all. Mrs. B. has a place behind the glove counter of a large department store, but what she earns is not enough to pay the rent, and if the association had not helped her she would soon have collapsed. It would like to make that help steady until 13-year-old Katherine, the "little mother" who looks after the smaller children while the mother stands behind the glove counter, is old enough to help. If the children are to escape their father's fate some way must be found to keep them well nourished and warmly clad.

Case 5—

A STRICKEN FAMILY.

When her husband, a marblecutter, died of tuberculosis, Mrs. D. undertook to support her children by finishing garments at $7 a week; but she herself became tuberculous, and as the disease progressed her earnings fell off. Meanwhile one of her children was taken to a tuberculosis preventorium; another is under treatment for the same disease, and Baby Michael is in Bellevue for an operation on his glands. When the association looked into her case it was found necessary to forbid her to do any work if her life was to be saved, and the family now has no income, nor is there any one in it able to earn a cent.

Case 6—

DESERTED AND ILL.

Deserted by her husband, Mrs. D. has been attempting to support herself and her four children by sewing. Her health broke down under the strain, and she attended for many months the day camp for tuberculosis patients. Recently she was discharged as cured, but she is still feeble, and the labor of supporting her little family by sewing is telling on her.

Case 7—

NINE SICK IN ONE HOME.

A family in which all the nine members are sick has attracted the attention of the association. The father, who suffers from chronic rheumatism, is still able to work a little, but only enough to earn $7 a week. With this it is out of the question to provide the nourishment needed for his wife, who is in delicate health and cannot get better without it. Vincenze, the eldest child, an exceptionally bright girl, suffers so much from rheumatism that she can seldom attend school. The youngest two children suffer from serious nose, throat, and eye affections. One child of 7 and another of 4 have rachitis so badly that they will probably always have crooked legs. Bertha, 2 years old, is anaemic and suffering from throat trouble. Proper medical care and clothing and sufficient food are needed for at least a year if the family is to be put on its feet again.

Case 8—

FACING THE ALMSHOUSE.

A hard battle is that which Mr. and Mrs. McH., a Scotch couple, both 70 years old, have fought for several years against separation and the almshouse. They have hoped for the recovery of a demented son, who would have been able to aid them, but that hope is now gone, and sickness has deprived them of their scanty savings. If they are to be kept together food and rent money are needed. Mr. McH. is anxious to get a place as a watchman.

Case 9—

FOUND FAMILY STARVING.

For days the S. family had only thin soup and bread to eat; their last cent had been spent. The father is in a hospital, suffering from tuberculosis, and the three children are all in the first stages of that disease. Mrs. S. has looked in vain for such work as her strength would permit her to do. Sickness reduced the family to dire poverty and that in turn brought on sickness.

Case 10—

A BREADWINNER SICK.

Earning sometimes $3 a week and sometimes as much as $4—her high-water mark—Mrs. S., widowed for a year, has been supporting her three small children and her mother. She has sewed on coats, working from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. The mother cannot help much, being too old and having too poor eyesight, but she has helped a little by pulling threads and doing some basting. Mrs. S. has an arrested case of tuberculosis and has been a regular attendant at the Board of Health clinic. The children are undernourished and anaemic.

Case 11—

A MOTHER IN NEED.

Mrs. M., a widow with six children, has been fighting a desperate battle to support herself and her family, but the association found her on the verge of a physical breakdown, with her children all in need of special nourishment. The oldest is a girl of 12 and the youngest a baby of 1. The father died of an injury resulting from being thrown from a wagon.

Case 12—

WIDOW BREAKS DOWN.

The small earnings of a grandmother are the only income of a widowed mother, sick with tuberculosis, and her four children. When her husband died, three years ago, the mother went to work in a factory as dress finisher and presser. She worked far into the night to provide food and shelter, and not until tuberculosis sapped her strength did she surrender. Then she gave up work and the old grandmother undertook to be the breadwinner. She soon found her strength unequal to the task of supplying even food for the sick daughter and the children, and the end of the plucky fight was that the family was obliged to apply to the association for aid.

Case 13—

A BOY THE PROVIDER.

At the age of 14 Salvatore V. is the only support of his family, and he is trying to support it on $4 a week, with very poor success. His father is in the Sea View Hospital, suffering from tuberculosis. The mother at first attempted to support the family, but she, too, succumbed and is now suffering from incipient tuberculosis. Salvatore is the only other member of the family old enough to work under the law, but his $4 a week does not go far; it does not even suffice to supply food for his brothers and sisters.

Case 14—

BOY BLIND, HIS SISTER LAME.

So crippled by rheumatism that she cannot earn a penny to help keep a roof over their heads, a widow is in despair for her three children. Of the three, the youngest is in school, one boy is blind, and the third, a lame girl, is trying to learn typewriting in the hope that she can help some day. And the mother is wondering how she can tide over the period until these children by their wages can hold the family together.

Case 15—

DESERTED AND NEARLY BLIND.

When her husband vanished a year and a half ago, after a long time in which spree followed spree and his visits to his home were hours of terror, Mrs. McD. went grimly to work, determined to care unaided for the children. Often there was not enough food in the house for all, so the mother would go without, and in time this told. Then came whooping cough and scarlet fever to the younger children, a long, hard siege, but the last straw fell when the doctors had to tell the mother that they could not save her sight; that some day she would be blind.

Case 16—

A MOTHER WORN OUT.

Her husband was a policeman and when he died Mrs. R. went to work scrubbing floors. She scrubbed floors from early in the morning till the late hours of the night to earn $5 every week. This was not much for herself and five children, but somehow they got along until that income stopped. For the mother has broken down, worn out, and if the family is to be held together some way must be found to give the tired woman a chance to rest.

Case 17—

NOT ASKS CHANCE TO WORK.

A lad of 18 was anxious to pitch in and help support his family, but just when he was happiest in the prospect of doing this he met with an accident that ended in his right leg being cut off below the knee. Some one has promised him a good job as soon as he is able to be about again, and what he wants for Christmas more than anything else in the world is enough money to buy an artificial leg.

Case 18—

$5 A WEEK FOR SEVEN.

In an east side tenement the economics of Mrs. F.'s household revolve about the problem of caring for her six children on the $5 a week the fifteen-year-old son is able to earn. Somehow she herself managed to add a little to that every week, but she has grown under the burden, and now the boy is the only breadwinner. In another year another of the boys will have reached the age where the law says he may go to work, but that is a whole year off, and, as Christmas approaches, none of them sees how they are going to manage.

Case 19—

BLIND AND IN WANT.

Fred M. is a Scotchman, and until two years ago he had saved thriftily. Then, in his work as a tunnel engineer, he was caught in a dynamite explosion and he lost his eyesight. There were the savings and a benefit paid by the company for which he had worked, not much for a family with four small children, but Mr. M. began to learn brushmaking, and he did not give up hope. Then, just when the last dollar of the savings had been drawn from the bank, there came the news of the failure of the company that had paid the benefit. And this news came at a time when the specialists had said an operation might restore partially the eyesight which he had lost.

Case 20—

A CHEERLESS CHRISTMAS.

Mr. M. is a barber by trade. Until trouble came he was a successful one, with a real Christmas every year for the five children in the home up above the shop. Trouble came in the form of a trembling of the hands—a trembling that increased. First customers began to leave, and then the sick man lost his shop altogether. By that time there was little money left, and in the cheap lodgings they bought the effort to make that little last told on the health of the wife and children. Finally, through good advice, Mr. M. has had expert diagnosis of his trouble and has learned, almost too late, that it can be corrected and that some day he can go back to his trade. But that will take time, the savings are all gone, and the family face the most cheerless Christmas they have ever known.

Case 21—

THE HARDEST LUCK.

Mr. and Mrs. H. had hard luck aplenty, but through it all succeeded in keeping the five children together, and when, a little while ago, he got promising work, they thought they saw light ahead. Then came the hardest luck of all. In his new work the husband fell from a high scaffolding, and to-day he is in a hospital, knowing that it will be six months before he can be up and about again, and wondering helplessly what is to become of his family in the meantime.

Case 22—

A CONVICT'S FAMILY IN WANT.

With her husband in prison and her five children so frail that they need her unremitting care, a young wife has not an hour she can give to earning money. The six-year-old boy is threatened with tuberculosis. Friends have clubbed together to pay the rent, but this leaves the matter of warm clothes, food, and fuel unsolved problems as Christmas draws near.

Case 23—

ANTHONY WANTS A JOB.

Stories of needy families abound in references to the "little mothers," but the story of Anthony is that of a "little father." When his father died a few weeks ago there was enough money to pay for the funeral, and that was all. The mother had long been frail, and when the burden of finding food and shelter for the five children fell entirely upon her shoulders, she gave way very easy for tuberculosis. They have asked Anthony, the fourteen-year-old son, what he wants for Christmas, and he says, "A job"—just that. But it is a question now whether he will be strong enough to fill it when it comes, but even so, it will be hard to manage for the whole household on the little money he is so eager to earn.

Case 24—

FATHER HURT, MOTHER ILL.

In a three-room tenement flat there lies a father with both legs broken from a fall, a mother sick of tuberculosis, and two small children pinched for want of food. There is no money, there has been none since the mother gave way in her unequal struggle to provide for them all, and it will be six months before the anxious father can get back to work.

Case 25—

MRS. McN.'S PROBLEM.

Mr. McN. died just a little while ago of tuberculosis, and night and day his widow thinks of nothing but the problem she faces of finding food and shelter for her three little children and the baby that is expected soon. She has had to give up her work as janitress and the outlook is bleak, for there must be so many months between this Christmas and the time when this family can be self-supporting.

Case 26—

ACCIDENT BRINGS WANT

Things were moving smoothly enough for a young father until his leg was crushed in the work on the new subways, and had to be cut off. That was last August, and even now he is able only to move about the house on crutches. His wife is frail, unequal to the task of being both nurse and provider for a family of four, and the two babies are sick for want of good food.

Case 27—

A FATHER INSANE.

With her husband in the insane asylum, Mrs. J. has fought for three years a stubborn fight to take his place as the breadwinner for the three children. Her work as housekeeper has always been enough to pay the bulk of the rent, and to get food and things to wear it was her custom to do odd jobs, such as cleaning offices. But the time came when her strength gave way under this ceaseless toil, and to-day she finds the matter of food for the children a question she cannot answer. It was three years before she would admit she needed help. To-day she has to admit it.

Case 28—

WIDOW NEARLY BLIND.

Mrs. S. is a widow nearly blind and the one thing she is sure of is that she cannot face a separation from her mother, who is paralyzed. Even with her eye trouble she is able to earn $2.50 every week, and still have a little time to spend with the bedridden mother, to whom she is devoted. But that $2.50 a week is not enough.

Case 29—

A DISCOURAGED GIRL.

Agnes is a seventeen-year-old girl, who is weighing her chances of being able to support her mother and her four brothers and sisters until such time as her father, only recently paroled from a hospital for the insane, will be able to work again. The mother is too frail to work, the other children are too little—and Agnes herself can make only $5 a week. Though she knows that this is not enough, she keeps doggedly at the work, for it is the best that she can do. But she is discouraged.

Case 30—

A MOTHER'S WORRY.

Three weeks after her husband died a boy and a girl were born to Mrs. McG. and they are with her now in one of the city's hospitals, while the other two children are in a convalescent home. To the mother and the twins three weeks of the good air for Caroline Rest have been promised. After that—the mother does not know. She does know that every penny of the family savings went bit by bit during the father's illness, and as she lies in the hospital she wonders how she can possibly gather the forces that will keep her four children together until the time comes when they can help.

Case 31—

BOTH PARENTS DISABLED.

Nearly blinded in a mine explosion, Oscar K. was brought to New York a year ago, but somehow the hospital treatment did not seem to help and he was wandering, aimless and hungry, when his wife came on to this city with her three children. She had heard he had a good position here; instead she found he had none. She went to work in a cigar factory, spreading her $5 a week as far as it would go, but it would not go far and she could not keep up under the strain. It was when her strength deserted her that she forced herself to ask for help. She is discouraged, but not utterly so, for she has two great hopes—that her husband's suit for damages can be pressed and that a promised operation on his eyes will restore, at least in part, the clear sight that he lost.

Case 32—

MOTHER BREAKS DOWN.

For the year before his death, Mr. B. lay sick, and the whole burden of caring for him and of finding food of some sort for the three children fell upon his wife. She worked as a janitress, she did ironing, she did washing, and when her husband died, she found herself penniless, tired, and worried over the children she knew were underfed. She was living with them in a damp, unwholesome basement and still struggling on with that problem of food as hourly nightmare when her spirit broke and she asked for help. She has been moved now to more comfortable rooms and the great hope of those who have seen her and the children is that some help will come to help her tide over the hard year ahead.

Case 33—

IN NEED FOR FOUR YEARS.

It will be a year before Anna can go to work to help her mother in the struggle that has been going on ever since the father died four years ago, leaving her with four children to care for. Some friends helped every week as long as they could. Mrs. M. did such sewing as her rheumatism would permit, but there has never been enough. There is not enough now.

Case 34—

SIX IN WANT.

A few months ago far up in the Bronx lived a happy tribe, father, mother, and five children. Then one day when all the city was sweltering, the father was carried home, a sunstroke victim. The police reported his in the long list of "fatal prostrations," but they did not tell how later he went suddenly insane, how he was carried off to Central Islip and how cheerily the mother started in on the task of finding food for those five children until such time as the father should come back, well and strong. She has toiled night and day, but here is a big household and the laundry work she has been able to do has not brought more than $4 a week. She needs more than that—needs it for the children who have known real want ever since the day the men came and took their father away.

Case 35—

TO KEEP A FAMILY AFLOAT.

Mary Q. is only 17 years old, and yet for three years she has tried to support her crippled mother, her three younger sisters, and a brother who is mentally defective. She could make $5 a week in a factory and she would turn over every penny of it to her mother, but she began to give way under the triple strain—too much work, too much anxiety, too little food. Some day the other sisters will be able to help if the household can be kept afloat till then.

Send Gifts for the Above Cases to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second St.

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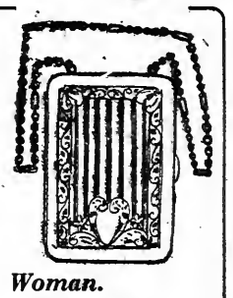

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$25 Gold-Plated Mesh Bags—6½-inch pierced frame; fine soldered reverse ring mesh; at $14
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$5 Mesh Bags—4-inch pierced frame; ring mesh; lined; at $3.50

Mesh Bags
German silver; all soldered links; extra fine baby ring mesh; reversed; exquisitely shaped frames; narrow etched designs—
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4-inch; stone-set snaps; at $8.50
5-inch; ball snaps; at $8.50
6-inch; ball snaps; at $10.50
6-inch; stone-set snaps; at $15.00
7-inch; ball snaps; at $17.50
$7.50 German Silver Mesh Bags—6-inch narrow etched frame; reverse ring mesh; satin-lined; at $5

Slipper Buckles
An immense assortment in all shapes and sizes; Rhinestone-set; several shapes; pair $1.25
Rhinestone-set; several shapes; pair $1.50
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Men's Negligee Shirts—values to $2.50; at 79c
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$12.75 Ceiling Dome Lights—complete with Welsbach burner, mantle and globe; at $8.95
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(The 3 above rugs are in size 36x63 inches.)
$6.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—pair $4.75
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$8 Birdseye Maple Desks—for women; at .. $6.25
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WOMEN CUT SHORT MAY'S ADDRESS

Miss Reiffert, Chairman of Auto Protest Meeting, Objects to Views of Secretary of State.

SILENCES A CHAUFFEUR

Member of Political Study Club Upbraids Him for Saying Fatigue Sometimes Makes Drivers Careless.

Secretary of State Mitchell May was one of the speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Political Study Club at the Berkeley Theatre last night to protest against reckless automobile driving. Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Chairman of the club's committee on the prevention of reckless driving and street accidents, was Chairman of the meeting. Some 200 women were present and about ten chauffeurs from the Society of Professional Automobile Engineers occupied the rear seats.

Letters were read from Mayor Kline, Frederic R. Coudert, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Magistrate Paul Krotel, and Magistrate John Freschi suggesting remedial legislation with more rigorous punishments for careless driving. Then Coroner Israel Feinberg spoke for almost an hour on the same lines. He criticised the order issued by the late Mayor Gaynor which instructed the policeman to make no arrests when persons were killed or injured by an automobile if he thought it was an accident.

William Bentley of the chauffeurs' association asked permission to state the driver's side of the case after the Coroner's long speech. Miss Reiffert gave him five minutes.

Bentley said the chauffeurs had come to the conclusion that the first and chief cause of accidents was incompetency which the State abetted by a faulty system for the examination of chauffeurs; the second was intoxication, abetted by the police who "through some bond of sympathy for a drunken chauffeur" failed to arrest or stop him; third, the desire for speed, and fourth, overwork that made many a chauffeur after an eighteen-hour shift race home regardless of the lives of others. He said he had been in that frame of mind himself. At this the Chairwoman pounded with her gavel and exclaimed:

"Don't you say such a thing in this presence. We won't have that said here. Bentley retired in confusion.

When his turn to speak came, Secretary of State May said:

"I am sorry to have to inject a discordant note into the meeting, but I cannot indorse for a minute many of the things here uttered, although I sympathize deeply with your aims. It is easy to promulgate laws as panaceas, but there is no such thing. No matter whether you reduce speed to four miles as your limit or twenty miles, the accidents will go on, and the more machines the more will be the accidents."

The chauffeurs in the rear seats applauded vigorously.

"As for the cause of these accidents," continued the Secretary, "the main cause has not even been intimated here to-night. The main cause is the recklessness of the people in the street."

The chauffeurs applauded more vigorously than ever at this announcement. Miss Reiffert arose and hammered with her gavel on the table with all her might. Her face was stern as she turned upon the Secretary of State.

"The speaker will proceed without interruption, and he will get only two minutes more!" she cried.

Secretary May, who had barely started to speak, looked at her in amazement.

"I regret, Mrs. Chairman, that I have been invited here," he said, quietly.

The chauffeurs were loud in their profests. This seemed to startle Miss Reiffert.

"Don't regret it, Mr. Secretary," she said. "It is getting late and we'll have to take this matter up at some other time. The real cause of the accidents," she continued, "is because we women are so foolish as to bear children. But if you continue to run over them we won't bear them."

Secretary May was allowed finally to speak for fifteen minutes. He told the women they should have the teachers in public schools tell children how to avoid unnecessary danger in the streets, at least in the main arteries of travel. The Secretary of State closed his talk long before the fifteen minutes were over and he repeated that he was sorry he had come to the meeting.

To quiet the clamor of the chauffeurs, Miss Reiffert, after refusing to let two of their number speak for five minutes each, promised that they could speak longer at the next meeting of the committee, which, she said, would be a sort of open forum.

MONTEFIORE HOME WINS.

Appellate Division Holds That Tax Claim Is Unwarranted.

Reversing a decision in Special Term of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Division issued yesterday a writ of mandamus, directing Controller Prendergast and other city officials to cancel and discharge of record a tax claim against the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids. The city contended through the Corporation Counsel's office that the general tax law, which went into effect in June, 1896, replaced by implication all prior exemptions from taxation contained in general statutes or special acts. The trustees of the home contended that a year after the passage of this general tax law the Legislature passed a special law, known as Chapter 629 of the Laws of 1897, in which it provided that any real estate then owned by the Montefiore Home, or which it might thereafter acquire, should be exempt from all taxation so long as the property should be used for charitable and benevolent purposes. The Appellate Division upheld this act as a valid statute and observed:

"The act is clear, positive, and direct. It is evidently the product of a careful and informed draughtsman. There is no doubt as to its intentions and nothing is left for inference or construction. The statute conflicts with no constitutional provision, was within the power of the Legislature, and remains upon the statute books, unaltered, unamended, and unrepealed, and must be enforced by the court and obeyed by the public officers to whom it is directed."

Deplore Stefansson Rumors.

At a dinner given at the Explorers' Club last evening resolutions were passed by the Directors deploring the rumors of a disagreement between Vilhjalmar Stefansson and Capt. Robert E. Bartlett, commanding his ship. The preamble spoke of Stefansson as "a just and competent leader" and of Bartlett as "the soul of loyalty."

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Your favorite kind at your dealer's.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BROTHER
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Titian's Original Study of Philip II. of Spain.

MRS. EMERY BUYS A $400,000 TITIAN

Continued from Page 1.

American collectors who have not figured so frequently in the newspaper reports, but who have both the ambition and the means to acquire treasures of European art. Miss Newport said that she had not undertaken the negotiations with any idea of encroaching on the business of art dealers here or in Europe, but had seen an opportunity of having the picture brought to America and had taken advantage of it.

Titian's subject, Philip II., has a peculiar interest to Anglo-Saxon peoples. In 1547 the great Venetian painter, then approaching the seventy-fifth year of his age, was summoned by Emperor Charles V. from Venice to Augsburg, in Bavaria, to paint portraits of himself and other members of his court. In this series was the preliminary study of Philip II. As nearly as can be ascertained, this original study was made in 1550. The Prince was 22 years old. From the study was made Titian's famous portrait of the Prince in the Prado, which was sent to England during the negotiations for the marriage of Queen Mary to Philip, and it is said to have proved a potent auxiliary in the royal marriage.

The original study of Philip by Titian remained in the possession of the famous Venetian artist. It was inherited by his son and pictorial assistant, Orazio, who died during the same plague that caused the demise of his father. Thence the picture passed to the Barbarigo family and hung in their palace in Padua for approximately 300 years. Thirty years ago the Barbarigo collection was sold and scattered. The attention of Dr. Bode, the famous German art expert, had been attracted to Titian's study of Philip II., and through his efforts it was added to the noted von Lenboch collection in Munich. Von Lenboch died in 1911. The Philip II. and a portrait of Francis I. were bought by Agnew & Sons.

Both these paintings, it was learned yesterday, had been submitted to the late J. Pierpont Morgan for inspection, and negotiations were under way for their purchase by Mr. Morgan at the time of his death. The Philip I. was subsequently purchased by Sir Hugh who is a noted English art connoisseur, honorary director of the Municipal Art Gallery of Dublin, and governor of the National Gallery of Ireland, who has taken an active part in the revival of Irish art.

Painting Brought Much Less in 1911.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The widow of Prof. von Lembach of Munich sold Titian's famous portraits of Philip II. and Francis I. in April, 1911, to Agnew & Sons of London for $300,000.

UNCOVERS AN INNESS.

His Daughter Finds a Painting on Canvas, Coated Over.

Mrs. Jonathan Scott Hartley, who is a daughter of the late George Inness, has sold to George H. Ainslee of 509 Fifth Avenue an original painting by her father that until a few weeks ago was not counted among his productions. The original painting, after being completed by Inness, was covered over with white until it resembled a piece of unpainted canvas.

In this condition the painting came into the hands of Mrs. Hartley upon her father's death twenty years ago. With it were a number of sketches that the great landscape painter had left hanging in his studio. Mrs. Hartley kept all of the studio material together, but upon moving into her present home at 344 West Eighty-seventh Street, she hung the large piece of canvas in a closet and used the sketches to decorate the rooms of her home. It was not until she decided to cut the canvas up into bits to give to her daughter, a student of painting, to practice upon, that she discovered that the canvas was thickly coated with paint.

"As I looked over the canvas just before deciding where to apply the shears," said Mrs. Hartley in telling yesterday how she discovered the painting, "it came to me all of a sudden that it was a common practice of my father to complete a painting and then if a new inspiration struck him to cover the completed work over with white paint. Sometimes he would even paint a second picture on top of the first one and then cover this one over too, using the canvas for a third picture.

"So instead of using the shears I began with a paint remover. In some places the white covering was so thick I had to use a penknife, but here and there color began to show through, and I soon found I had a rather large sized painting to deal with. After cleaning off all of the white I dared to I called in some relatives, who recalled, as I did myself, the whole picture as it hung at one time in the studio.

"The varnish had protected the colors from the white paint, so that the process of removal did not mar the painting in any way. He probably put on the coating of white paint shortly before he left on his final visit to Europe, with the idea of having the canvas ready for him to work on upon his return. As he did not return, the picture remained hidden until I decided to cut it up as waste canvas."

RAILROAD CLUB SMOKER.

Members Give a Silver Pitcher to Eugene Chamberlin.

The seventh annual Christmas smoker and social reunion of the New York Railroad Club was held last night in the Grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. About 1,500 members attended.

Preceding the entertainment of the evening, a short meeting of the club was held at which a silver pitcher and plate were given to Eugene Chamberlin, an ex-President of the club, by C. W. Huntington, First Vice President of the club, in the name of the members.

Yesterday afternoon the Executive and Entertainment Committees of the club met in the Engineers' Club, 32 West Fortieth Street, and at the smoker George W. Wildin, Mechanical Superintendent New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the President of the club, announced that 100 new members had been admitted by the Executive Committee in the afternoon. H. H. Vreeland was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and H. D. Vought was re-elected Secretary of the club at the same meeting.

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GET 6 AS COUNTERFEITERS.

Canadian Police Raid Plant Hidden in a Shack in the Woods.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—By a raid on a shack in the woods five miles from the village of Lavaltrie to-day the police unearthed what is believed to be the source of one of the most important counterfeiting schemes discovered in years in this section. Five men were arrested in the house where the plant was located and a sixth prisoner was arrested in Montreal.

The prisoners were taken to Joliette, where it was learned that they were Bartholomew Caron, Frederick Eaton, Edouard Parisean, Philip Busquet, and Eugene Gagne. The man arrested here is Alfred Grenier, an engraver in the employ of the Herald Publishing Company.

The police say they seized a most elaborate counterfeiting plant, including a printing press, plates, specially prepared paper, and everything necessary for the counterfeiting of United States $10 gold certificates, and that the place was fitted up like an arsenal with shotguns and revolvers.

The gang evidently had intended to fight in the event of discovery, but they did not get the chance. It was before dawn when the police reached the house. They smashed down the door, rushed in with drawn revolvers, and were upon the counterfeiters before they could make a move to get out of bed.

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$25, $27 and $30 Suits and Winter-Weight Overcoats . . $16.75

$30, $35 and $37.50 Suits and Winter-Weight Overcoats . . $19.50

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS SAVE HALF IN OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

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75c and $1.00 Cut Silk Neckwear, wide open ends 25c
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$1.50 Initial Handkerchiefs, box of 6 . . 98c
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$2.00 Flannel Pajamas, silk frogs . . . $1.15
GLOVES
$1.50 Russian Kazan spear-point back Gloves $1.10

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Complete assortment of Imported Terry and German Blanket Robes at tremendously reduced prices.
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$6.50 to $8.50 values, now $4.95
$9.00 to $12.00 values, now $5.95
$15.00 to $21.00 values, now $12.75

SHIRTS
$2 and $2.50 H., C. & Co. and other brand Shirts; all sizes, soft and laundered cuffs 85c
$3.00 Mushroom Tucked Shirts, and silk mixtures, French cuffs, all colors 1.85

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BLANKET ROBES—Smart and comfortable model with shawl or sailor collar, satin trimmed. *Regularly $5.00* 3.95

ANGORA OR CASHMERE SWEATERS—Very fine quality, coat or English model, latest fad colors. *Regularly $10.00* 7.25

IMPORTED SHETLAND SWEATERS—Hand knitted, three choice models, solid colors or contrasting. *Reg. $15.00* 10.75

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SCOTCH CHUDDA SHAWLS—Our own direct importation, best grade. *Value $6.50* 5.00

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IMPORTED CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Novelty trimming and fancy frills. *Regularly $12.50* 8.75

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COATS OF BAYADERE CLOTHS—Cut Velour, Boucle and Radyne. Silk lined; plush collar and cuffs. *Value $37.50* 22.50

ROUGH WEATHER AND STORM COATS—Of Donegal Tweed, Rainproofed Gray and Brown mixtures. *Value $25.00* 16.50

RAINCOATS OF PRIESTLEY'S COVERT CLOTH—Two mannish models in Tan and Oxford only. *Value $20.00* 13.50

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS—Unusual assortment of choice models, one of a kind only. *Value $38.00* 22.50

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CARACUL FUR COATS—The new Short model; superior quality of Fur; handsomely lined. *Value $90.00* 55.00

CARACUL FUR COATS—New three-quarter and full length models; very fine well matched skins. *Value $115.00* 68.50

HUDSON SEAL COATS—Finest real Chappelle Seal dye—handsome model, exquisitely lined. *Regular price $165.00* 125.00

BLACK PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Medium weight; lisle tops and soles. *Regular price $1.00 pair, 3 pairs $2.25* 78c

BLACK PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Medium weight; double extra spliced heels and toes. *Regular price $1.25 pair* 95c

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—In all the most wanted colors; medium weight. *Regular price $1.25 pair* 95c

GLACE GLOVES—20 Button length; finest quality in white. *Value $4.50 pair* 3.25

GLACE GLOVES—16 Button length, finest quality in white and champagne; also black. *Value $3.50 pair* 2.75

DOESKIN GLOVES—1 Clasp; white only. *Value $1.25 pair* 95c

CAPE GLACE GLOVES—1 Clasp; in new tans; also white. *Value $1.25 pair* 95c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Of pure Irish linen; 1-8 and ¼ inch hems; unusual quality. *Regularly $2.25 dozen* 1.35

HANDKERCHIEFS—Of fine shamrock lawn; 1-8 and ¼ inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 dozen* 1.75

HANDKERCHIEFS—Of fine linen; exquisitely hand embroidered in various designs. *Special values, each* 50c

FICHU VESTEES—Fine white net; hand-embroidered; ruffled edge of bobbinette. *Regularly $10.00* 8.50

FICHUS—Fine white net; with plaited ruffle all around. *Regularly $2.75* 2.15

MARABOUT AND OSTRICH COLLARS—Shaped; tasselled ends; natural only. *Regularly $5.75* 4.95

OSTRICH BOAS—Fine full flues of beautiful quality. Black, white. *Regularly $31.50* 27.50

SCARFS—Chiffon, radium and crepe de chine; white grounds; floral designs. *Regularly $5.75* 4.95

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES—Doll pincushions; Dresden silk and mull dresses. *Regularly $1.15* 95c

SILK DRESS LENGTHS—Of Imported Crepe Latakee, 43 inches wide, in 15 choice colors. *Regular price $4.00 yard* 2.75

SILK DRESS LENGTHS—Fine Brocaded Satin Charmeuse, 40 to 42 inches wide, beautiful designs, all the most fashionable colors. *Regular price $3.00 yard* 1.50

SILK DRESS LENGTHS—Imported Metal Broche on Voile, 42 inches wide—the season's best colors, for Rich Wraps and Gowns. *Regular price $15.00 yard* 8.00

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PURE SILK UMBRELLAS—Attractive and most stylish handles shown this season. Chased, engraved and inlaid silver. *Real values $4.50, $5.00* 3.15

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TABLE CLOTHS—Fine and heavy Irish double damask; our own choice designs; size 2x2½. *Regular price $7.50* 5.25

BREAKFAST NAPKINS—Of fine Irish satin damask; patterns to match cloths. *Regular price $7.00 dozen* 4.75

DINNER NAPKINS—Of fine Irish satin damask; patterns to match cloths. *Regular price $9.00 dozen* 6.75

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PLAIN LINEN DOILIES—Scalloped and finely embroidered, edge and corner embroidered. *Regular price $10.50 dozen* 7.50

FINE WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES—Figured silk mull tops; with silk border; fine quality; full size. *Regular price $7.50* 6.25

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PRIEST-SLAYER HAD AN 'ORDER' TO KILL

Tombs Physician Says Prisoner Told of a Message Commanding a Sacrifice.

HAD ROBBED THE CHURCH

Schmidt, Says Father Huntman, Had Embezzled Money from Collections and Retained Fees.

Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, physician of the Tombs Prison and an examiner in lunacy for the State of New York, told yesterday at the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest, for the murder of Anna Aumuller, of conversations with Schmidt in the Tombs which led him to believe that Schmidt was insane.

In a conversation with Dr. Lichtenstein, immediately after Schmidt was locked in the Tombs, the priest said that he had received an inspiration ten days before committing the murder and had heard the words:

"Anna must be offered up as a sacrifice for love and affection."

Early on the evening of Sept. 2, when the murder was committed, Schmidt said that he had taken the girl to a moving-picture show and on returning to the flat at 68 Bradhurst Avenue, he told her that he had been ordered to kill her. She said: "Hans, you're crazy."

He told her about the vision, and she tried to persuade him that it was a dream and that he was talking nonsense. Schmidt said that, after leaving her, he had returned to the rectory and knelt for a long time before the crucifix praying for guidance. Finally, he left the rectory, armed with a large knife, he told Dr. Lichtenstein, and obeyed the message commanding him to kill her.

On another occasion Schmidt described to Dr. Lichtenstein the flat which he had fitted up with a photographic outfit, an engraving and printing outfit, and a stock of bond paper, for the purpose of counterfeiting money. The priest said that his experiments in counterfeiting had convinced him that he could turn out bills so perfect that they would not really be counterfeit.

To Counterfeit for the Poor.

"Don't you know that that is against the law?" asked Dr. Lichtenstein.

"Yes," replied Schmidt, "but what kind of a law is it that prevents you from relieving the poor and suffering?"

Schmidt told Dr. Lichtenstein that he intended to end the suffering of all the poor in New York by supplying them with counterfeit money and that he would then proceed to build one of the greatest churches in the United States.

Dr. Lichtenstein told of other conversations in which Schmidt acknowledged that his life, since he had been in this city, had been very degraded. Dr. Lichtenstein testified that he had never seen Schmidt by any sign of regret or remorse give the impression that he had been guilty of wickedness in killing the girl. The Tombs physician said that only on one occasion had he seen Schmidt show any emotion. He burst into tears once when his attention was called to Anna Aumuller's handkerchief which he had been using to shade a lamp in his cell in the Tombs.

The Rev. Gerard H. Huntman, rector of St. Joseph's Church at 405 West 125th Street, to which Schmidt was attached as a priest when the murder was committed, testified that Schmidt frequently had been reprimanded for disregarding the ritual of the church and substituting his own phraseology for the Catholic formularies. He said that Schmidt had embezzled money from collections taken up in the church, and that he had retained for his own use fees received for weddings and baptismal ceremonies which should have been turned over to the church.

Lewis Hahn, the organist at St. Boniface's, who had been described by previous witnesses as the closest friend of Schmidt, said that Schmidt had told him that when he obtained authority he would have mass said in German instead of in Latin. Hahn had obtained his place as organist upon the recommendation of Schmidt.

Priest Was Free with Alms.

"Schmidt had a mania for giving alms," said Hahn. "He would give away all he had in his pocket if a beggar accosted him on the street."

Hahn said that before and after evening prayers in the church Schmidt had ordered him to play march and waltz music. Hahn objected, but finally did as he was told.

Hahn said that Schmidt often had gone to public dances and danced with women there. He said that he accompanied Schmidt once to the public library, when Schmidt asked for a book on the manufacture of paper money, and said that he had invented a machine for making currency.

Father Huntman told of Schmidt's extreme nervousness in the days between the time of the murder and of his arrest.

"On Labor Day there was a great change in his demeanor," said Father Huntman. "Two days before he was arrested I found him in tears. I asked him what was the trouble, and he showed me a letter from Germany saying that his father was very ill."

It has not been decided by counsel for the defense whether Schmidt will take the stand. The priest has told Alphonse G. Koelble, who was his personal friend before becoming his counsel, that he is awaiting a divine command, and that he will not testify except under inspiration.

TREE FOR NEWSBOYS.

Imperial Guests and Merchants Arrange Christmas Celebration.

Preparations for the Christmas tree and entertainment to be given to the newsboys of Herald and Times Squares at the Hotel Imperial were completed yesterday and the full programme for the occasion was announced. Richard S. Crummy, House Director of the Newsboys' Home Club at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, has given out 100 tickets to the newsboys and will act as Santa Claus for them when they assemble in the hotel at 2:30 P. M. Christmas Day. Presents for the boys will be numerous and an elaborate entertainment is being provided for them.

Mrs. Robert Stafford, the owner of the Hotel Imperial, will be one of the patronesses and she has arranged for the hotel to furnish the tree and fruit, cake and candy for the boys. John David of Thirty-second Street and Broadway has donated neckties; L. D. Steinberg of 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, two gross of toys; Butler Brothers, through R. C. Thayer, toys and trimmings for the tree; the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, through Frederick Fauerbach, ice cream; Browning, King & Co., clothing; Saks & Co., clothing, and Gimbel Brothers, gloves.

The patronesses will be the women who live in the hotel, and each of them will donate something to the tree. The hotel orchestra will furnish music during the afternoon, Miss Claribel Harris will sing, and Mrs. Lillian Pascal Day, who is in charge of the preparations for the tree, will recite original verses.

Would Dismiss Alaska Coal Charges.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 19.—The Register of the Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, has recommended to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the charges by the United States Government against the Willoughby coal claims in the Bering River district of Alaska be dismissed as not sustained. Cancellation was sought because of alleged failure of the claimants to open and improve their claims. The area involved is 480 acres.

COURT ASSAILS ASSESSORS.

Astarita and Ormond Ordered to Pay Costs and Obey Orders.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday severely criticising Antonio G. Astarita and William C. Ormond, members of the Board of Assessors of the City of New York. The court assessed them $50 costs and disbursements, and directed them to carry out its orders at once. The displeasure of the court was aroused by the failure of the board to award damages to the estate of S. L. M. Barlow for injuries to its property by the widening of Fordham Road.

At the first hearing of the board on the subject Joseph J. Hennessy, its President, voted to allow an award of $50,000 to the estate. This was reversed by the Court of Appeals on a technicality and sent back to the board for another hearing. On this hearing President Hennessy voted to award $15,000, and his colleagues voted that there had been no damage. This was appealed and the Appellate Division sent the matter back to the board with directions that under the law they must find some damages and make an award. President Hennessy again voted for $15,000, but Assessors Astarita and Ormond refused to change their opinion that no damage had been caused to the estate. The estate again appealed to the Appellate Division. Justice Laughlin, writing the unanimous opinion of the court, said:

"In order that there may be no possible ground for further excuse on the part of the respondents for their failure to perform their duty we deem it proper, in the circumstances, before taking other steps, to enforce the mandate of this court to afford them another opportunity to do their duty, and therefore the determination of the respondents is reversed with $50 costs and disbursements to be paid personally by the two respondents who failed to do their duty, and the matter is remitted to the respondents."

HONESTY WINS IRISH TRIP.

Chauffeur Picked up Mrs. Simpson's Bracelet at Plaza.

William Rowan, a taxicab chauffeur, picked up a bracelet on a step at the main entrance to the Plaza early yesterday morning. Later in the day Rowan booked passage for Ireland, for a visit to his mother, who lives in County Limerick, and he did not have to sell the bracelet or pawn it to raise the money.

After going home from the dinner dance at the Plaza early yesterday morning, Mrs. C. D. Simpson of 2 East Forty-fifth Street, discovered that she had lost a handsome diamond bracelet which she valued very much, and which is said to have cost $3,000. As soon as the offices of the company he works for were opened, Rowan reported his find, and the hotel was immediately notified. Mrs. Simpson had already made known the loss of her bracelet, and she was immediately told by telephone, that it had been found. She asked to be told the circumstances, and immediately wrote out a check for $500, which she sent to the chauffeur together with a letter commending him for his honesty.

As soon as Rowan received the check, he had it cashed, and then started downtown to buy a ticket for Queenstown.

BAZAAR OF MANY FEATURES.

Professional Women Give Their Annual Christmas Fete.

The annual Christmas bazaar of the Professional Women's League opened yesterday at the Waldorf and will continue through to-day. Booths where fancy and unusual wares were displayed, a tea room, a tango room, performances by children for the benefit of the Stage Children's Fund, and various drawings, popularity contests, and social entertainments were the features yesterday. Costumed attendants added attractiveness to the booths in the bazaar rooms. During the afternoon and evening dancing was popular, and between the dances tableaux representing several famous paintings were given by actresses belonging to the league. A similar programme has been provided for to-day.

Dr. Ida C. Nahm is in charge of the bazaar as Chairman of the Bazaar Committee and Miss Maida Craigen, the President of the league, assists her. Mrs. Henry Miller is in charge of the voting contest for the most popular actor on the American stage and Miss Belle Gold is in charge of the voting for the most popular actress. Both contests will be decided to-night.

MRS. McADOO IN NO DANGER.

May Leave Hospital Soon Without an Operation.

Mrs. Francis H. McAdoo, daughter-in-law of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was taken to Roosevelt Hospital last Wednesday, was reported to be in no danger yesterday. The hospital physicians said reports of Mrs. McAdoo's grave condition were grossly exaggerated, and that she would probably leave the hospital within a few days. She was brought there, they said, because of a pain which may be a symptom of appendicitis, or nothing more than a passing ailment. The diagnosis to determine the nature of the illness will be completed in a day or two. If it develops that she has appendicitis, it was said, an operation will be necessary, but no apprehension is felt on this account because of the promptness with which Mrs. McAdoo was put under professional care.

Mrs. McAdoo was married to Francis H. McAdoo in Baltimore last June, soon after his graduation from the law department of Yale University. She was formerly Miss Ethel Preston McCormack and was prominent in Baltimore society. President Wilson and many Government officials attended the wedding.

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BASEBALL--BOXING--SWIMMING--TENNIS--BASKET BALL--ATHLETICS--AUTOMOBILING

EBBETS GOES WEST TO CLAIM TINKER

President of Brooklyn Club Will Fight Out Matter with the Cincinnati Directors.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, with a check worth $15,000 in coin of the realm, left for Cincinnati yesterday to make a demand upon the Cincinnati Club for Joe Tinker. If Cincinnati tries to hide Joe or prevent him from giving himself up to Mr. Ebbets—well, there is likely to be trouble. That's all.

The $15,000 mentioned is due the Cincinnati Club for the shortstop. The other $10,000 of the $25,000 purchase amount Brooklyn will present to Tinker when he signs a Dodger contract. The chances of Joseph passing up this Christmas present seem very remote. Before Mr. Ebbets left Brooklyn he said: "We are prepared to pay Cincinnati $15,000 for Tinker, as agreed upon, reserving the right to protect ourselves in the matter of the $10,000 bonus. We stand to lose that $15,000 should Tinker decide not to sign with the Brooklyn Club. We are paying that big amount for the privilege of negotiating with Tinker.

"There can be no question," continued Mr. Ebbets, "to our title to withhold the $10,000 until Tinker has formally signed a contract and reported to Manager Robinson ready to play ball during the season of 1914. The intent of the bonus was not to give $10,000 just to transfer his affiliations from Cincinnati to Brooklyn, but as an incentive to accept all the new conditions which may follow the transfer. I am confident that the Cincinnati owners will appreciate our rights in the matter, and I anticipate no trouble in completing the deal.

"We consider that if we had any desire to withdraw from the transaction, which we have not, the Cincinnati Club could hold us to our obligation, the same as we are holding them."

Mr. Ebbets, with Manager Robinson, had planned to meet Tinker in Indianapolis to-morrow and have him sign his contract then, but Mr. Ebbets stated yesterday that the matter could rest until they are ready to tender Tinker a contract with the other players. He wired Manager Robinson at Harrisburg not to go to Indianapolis. "Tinker," said Mr. Ebbets, "will be treated the same as any other player of the Brooklyn Club, in so far as the tender of a contract is concerned, with the exception that he will get a $10,000 bonus. I think the whole matter will be settled on Saturday."

Tinker is perfectly willing to sign with the Brooklyns. "There isn't a chance," he says, "of my not getting that $10,000. I will not sign unless the certified check for the amount is placed on the table with the contract." Tinker will also demand a three-year contract from the Brooklyns, at a salary of $7,500 a year. Tinker's main business interest in Chicago is a silver-plating factory, but he declares he will not pass up the $10,000 gift on account of business. "The silver plant can't suffer that much in my absence," he says.

Tinker has just returned from an offer of $500 a week to go into vaudeville. "Never again," he says. "I don't intend to shatter my nerves and kill myself as a ballplayer, to say nothing of looking ridiculous to the fans who pay real money to see me impersonate an actor."

D. Leroy Reeves, President Tener's secretary, was at National League headquarters yesterday for the first time since his appointment. Secretary Reeves brought with him a statement from President Tener concerning the proposed action on the part of the league to pension Capt. Adrian Anson of Chicago. President Tener made it plain that Capt. Anson is not looking for charity, and, if the time comes when he is really in need, the league will stand ready to reward him for his past services to baseball. President Tener's statement is as follows:

"Speaking as President of the National League, I will say that I see no reason why a pension should be voted Capt. Anson. The Captain is strong physically and mentally, appearing weekly on the vaudeville stage, and is making a great hit wherever performing. In common with his many friends, I deplore the continued reference in newspapers about the National League's failure to provide a pension for the Captain's support. Mr. Anson is far from being an object of charity and would refuse any pension that any league would vote him. The National League is not unmindful of its heroes and faithful, and if there should come a time when Capt. Anson should need the organization's support, it will quickly and gladly come to his support.

"Please let me add in conclusion that I trust that the above statement will set at rest all discussion relative to Capt. Anson receiving a pension from the National League."

Secretary Reeves also brought here President Tener's official stamp. All the baseballs which are to be used in Spring practice and during the National League season will be stamped with Tener's name. Last year the League used more than 13,000 baseballs.

Secretary Heydler is making arrangements to enlarge National League headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower. The League has outgrown its present quarters.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants yesterday received the signed contract of Emilio Palmero, the young Cuban pitcher, who will get a trial with the Giants next Spring. Palmero is only 18 years old and is a left-hander. Mr. Foster stated that the club had not yet received word from Romanach, the Cuban shortstop of the Almandares team of Havana, to whom both the Giants and Brooklyn have made offers.

Ed Konetchy, who was traded by St. Louis to the Pirates, says that Miller Huggins, the Cardinal manager, will never be successful. "I don't think Huggins is a manager or ever will be one, but, even at that, I could get along with him. If he couldn't get along with me, why that's another matter. I do not believe he is a born leader, and it takes a born leader to be successful in baseball." "Cozy" Dolan, who figured in the Pirates-St. Louis trade, is badly wanted by Manager George Stallings of the Boston Braves. Stallings has offered $5,000 for the player, but President Britton says that the Cardinals are not in a position to sell a player. They need all they have and more, too.

Before President Ebbets went away yesterday he took a rap at Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, who said that New York wouldn't give $3,000 for Jne Tinker. Mr. Ebbets says that Foster trailed Garry Herrmann for two days at the baseball meeting trying to make an offer for Tinker, but was unsuccessful.

Said Mr. Ebbets: "These New York people try to look down from a pedestal on anything Brooklyn attempts, especially in the way of baseball. But we are going to show these Giants a few things next year, and it will be right on the ball field."

PITCHER COOMBS WELL.

Athletics Star Goes Shopping with Ira Thomas in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—"He's not only an iron man, but he's a little gold mine," said Ira Thomas, the Athletics catcher, as he piloted John W. Coombs, the former great pitcher, about the centre of the city this afternoon on the latter's first trip downtown since his long illness.

"He's a gold mine," continued Thomas, "because he never has been really unearthed. He has a world of good pitching left, so watch him next season. Coombs is almost normal in weight, and he says he never felt better in his life."

The Mack battery men came to the city to do Christmas shopping along with Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Thomas. They strolled about the big stores, and were recognized almost everywhere. Coombs said that he was fatigued from shaking hands, but that every hand clasp made him feel better.

TROPHIES FOR "R" YACHTS.

Indian Harbor and Corinthian Clubs Plan for Interclub Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will offer a valuable trophy for annual interclub matches for boats built in the R Class under the universal rule. The races are to be sailed in home waters. This announcement, coupled with the fact that the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead has also offered a trophy for the same class, bids fair to make Class R the standard of interclub and intercity racing for the coming season.

The trophy offered by the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead for this class is similar to the Lipton Cup. As all boats rating in this class under the universal rule will be eligible, Canadian yachts are same time to these boats are sufficiently large to be comfortable and safe, and can be handled easily without a large crew. The rule affords a possibility to build not only an extremely fast boat but one that is comfortable as a small cruiser.

It is intended that the trophy shall encourage the construction of boats of this type not only in adjacent waters, but throughout the country and possibly in foreign lands. The competitive conditions will be furnished later, but boats rating in the R Class and enrolled in any recognized yacht club will be eligible.

In addition to the trophy, which will be awarded to the club represented by the successful contender, an individual trophy will be given to the owner of the successful yacht. The donors of the trophy hope that the successful yacht or yachts for the coming season will be sent to the Panama-American Exposition in 1915. A good class is already assured, as four members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club have signified their intention of building.

Any information desired with reference to this matter may be obtained from Richard A. Monks, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

COLLEGE HOCKEY GAME.

Yale and St. Michael's of Toronto to Play To-night.

The Yale 'Varsity hockey seven in a game with St. Michael's College team of Toronto will be the attraction to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink. This game will give hockey enthusiasts an opportunity to compare the playing of the best senior amateur team of Canada with the best aggregation of college players on this side of the border, for the Yale seven this season is under the tutelage of Tom Howard, the famous Canadian coach, and he is confident that the New Haven players will win the intercollegiate championship. Howard and Capt. Hebert, however, are going to give them the severest possible test, and this they will have when they face the St. Miques.

These Canadians played here two years ago against the New York A. C. seven, then champions of the Amateur League, and gave an exhibition of hockey playing that almost equaled the display by the Canadian professionals. These amateurs have twice been victors in tournaments which decided the amateur championship of Canada. They are the holders of the Sir Montagu Allen Trophy, which is emblematic of the titleholders, and are now participating against Queens, Ottawa, Toronto, and McGill Universities for the intercollegiate title. They play the game according to Canadian standards and are particularly effective in team work, while their individual playing is brilliant and spectacular. They are all hard, fast skaters, and depend much upon speed in the force of their attack to bewilder their opponents.

Last season, in one of the most brilliant contests ever seen in Canada, they startled the hockey fans by administering a crushing defeat to the fast Toronto 'Varsity team, just at a time when the latter was conceded the championship. The team this year practically remains the same, and with two preliminary games in Canada recently to put them on edge, they will arrive here to-day prepared to show New Yorkers a good brand of hockey.

Stone School Hockey Schedule.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Stone School is preparing for the opening of its hockey season early next month. Manager Dayton has arranged a strong schedule for the team, as it will most likely be the strongest team that the school has ever put on the ice. The schedule: Jan. 14, Cornwall-on-Hudson High School (at Stone)); 17, N. Y. M. A. (at Stone); 21, open; 24, West Point (at W. P.); 28, C. H. H. S. (at Stone); 31, Morristown (at Morristown); Feb. 11, N. Y. Freshmen (pending); 7, Dutchess Golf and Country Club (at D. G. & C. C.); 11, Newburg (at Stone); 14, Holbrook (at Holbrook); 18, open.

TO BOWL FOR AUTO.

Novel Competition Arranged for National Association Members.

A new bowling competition will be started at the Grand Central Bowling Academy in Brooklyn. It is a tournament open to all individuals who are registered in the National Bowling Association, no matter from what city, and the time set covers a period of three months, beginning March 1. The first prize will be an automobile worth $1,000, together with nineteen other prizes of value.

Conditions provide for each man to enter not later than Feb. 21. Each man will roll six games of regulation ten-pins, total pins to count. Only the regular tournament alleys in the academy will be used, and these will be played just before the contest begins. Moreover, that the pins will not be worn, a new set will be used for each competitor. No practice will be permitted on the tournament alleys later than half an hour before the regular games begin and then only against old wood.

It is provided that a man, having once rolled, may elect to roll one or two more series of six games upon payment of additional entrance fees, and the bowler so doing may select his best six games out of all he has rolled, though three series are set as the limit. In the event of a tie, those involved will roll three additional games, total pins counting, which will decide the matter, except in the case of the first place involving the awarding of the automobile. Ties for first place will be settled by means of the contestants meeting in a three-game series for a point won or lost on each game and a point for total pins, making a total of four points on the roll-off. This method will be pursued until the ties are broken.

MURPHY WOULD TRADE CUBS

Offers Herzog Chance to Show His Ability in Swapping Players.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Charles Herzog, new manager of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, was offered to-day his first chance to show his ability as a trader, President Murphy of the Chicago National League Club inviting him to look over the Cubs' reserve list as a preliminary to a possible deal.

Murphy said he was not after any particular member of the Cincinnati team, but thought a trade might be arranged. The invitation was made over the telephone between Chicago and Cincinnati, and Murphy claims to have been the first to congratulate Herzog on his new position.

Ward May Lead Federal League.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Club owners of the Federal League are gathering here for a meeting to-morrow, when a President will be elected and the final make-up of the circuit will be decided upon. It was said to-night that John Montgomery Ward, formerly a National League star while a member of the New York Giants and now a lawyer in New York, is slated for the Presidency of the league. Ward's last connection with baseball was as part owner of the Boston Nationals two years ago. One franchise in the league is in doubt, and this will go to either Brooklyn or Toronto, it was rumored to-night. The question of Cleveland surrendering its franchise and other important matters will also come before the meeting.

AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYERS TO BE RATED

100 Best Men to Figure in Ranking List of National Association.

Members of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at a secret session last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, passed upon the ranking of the best 100 lawn tennis players in the country, and the ratings will be officially announced to-day. The Ranking Committee, which consists of Miles S. Charlock, Chairman, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, and George T. Adee, Secretary Country Club of Westchester, completed its labors yesterday a few hours before submitting its report to the Executive Committee. The rating of the players for the past year has created considerable discussion. Chairman Charlock said last night that he regarded the findings of the committee as the most comprehensive that have ever been worked out.

Considerable interest is attached to the report of the Amateur Rules Commitee, which includes Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston, Chairman; Howard W. Lewis of Philadelphia, George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston, Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, and Robert Le Roy of New York. The committee dealt with the status of the amateur in lawn tennis according to the proposed rule which it is expected will limit expense money for all players and conform with the rules in this respect as laid down by the European Federation. The report will be made to the delegates for adoption at the annual meeting next February.

The new service and let rule has been intrusted to Howard H. Hackett and Karl H. Behr of this city and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia. One of the most important points of discussion was whether a let ball that touches the net is to be considered dead or in play.

Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, presided, and the deliberations carried the members of the committee to midnight. The others present were Henry W. Slocum, Vice President; A. L. Hoskins, Secretary; Richard Stevens, Treasurer, and the following members of the Executive Committee: Palmer E. Presbrey, Boston; E. F. Torrey, Clinton; F. G. Colston, Baltimore; W. C. Burton, Minneapolis; L. D. Scott, Atlanta; William A. Larned, New York; Raymond D. Little, New York; William J. Clothier, Philadelphia; George T. Adee, New York, and J. O. Ames, Providence.

Fordham Wins at Basket Ball.

Fordham scored a decisive victory over the Georgetown five on the basket ball court of the Central Opera House last night by the tally of 35 to 19. It was the first meeting of the old rivals at the game in six years, and attracted a large crowd of enthusiasts. "Billy" Walsh, the 'Varsity baseball Captain, showed his versatility by starring for the Maroon quintet, netting 24 points, and brother "Jack" showed the best class for Georgetown for the short time he was in the game. Fordham led all the way, the first half concluding with the score 17 to 9. Capt. Barrett of Fordham played a stellar game, and seemed to infuse plenty of "pep" into his men. The line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Georgetown.
Walsh	Left forward	Sinsgrue
Barrett	Right forward	Kelly
Radinsky	Centre	Waldron
Robillard	Left guard	Doherty
Firestone	Right guard	Foley

Goals from field—W. Walsh, (6,) Barrett, (4,) Kelly, (3,) Sinsgrue, Radinsky, Firestone, J. Walsh, (2.) Goals from fouls—Walsh, (11,) Waldron, (7.) Referee—Sandy Shields, Y. M. C. A. Umpire—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Columbia Basket Ball Victory.

Columbia University basket ball team took an early lead in the game with the Polytechnic Institute last night in the Morningside Heights Gymnasium, winning by a final score of 33 to 23. The game was rough on both sides, and was practically won for Columbia by the accurate shooting of Dwyer, who scored 20 points on free throws. Capt. Meenan of the Blue and White aggregation was on the floor for the first time this season, and the team work of the local five showed to greater advantage under his leadership. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Polytechnic.
Dwyer	Left forward	Unger
Meenan	Right forward	Anderson
Lee	Centre	Kelly
Benson	Right guard	Miller
Wegener	Left guard	Fischell

Goals from field—Benson, (5.) Lee, (3,) Anderson, (3,) Maine, (3.) Unger, (3,) Wegener, (2.) Miller, (2.) Goals from foul—Benson, (11.) Maine, (5.) Substitutes—Issenberg for Maine, Green for Unger, Burghardt for Meenan. Referee—Mr. Kinney, Yale. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Basket Ball News Notes.

The Columbia Grammar School basket ball team defeated Staten Island Academy in a well-played game at the Columbia Court yesterday by the score of 21 to 18. Harris's work featured for Columbia and Parmell did the best work for the Staten Island team.

The Barnard School quintet defeated Ethical Culture yesterday by the score of 28 to 19. Hoehm starred for the winners and Mills for Ethical Culture.

The Princeton University basket ball team will play the City College quintet at the City College gymnasium to-night. This is Princeton's first visit to C. C. N. Y., although the teams have played at Princeton.

Yale Defeats Rensselaer Poly.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—In the first basket ball contest between Yale and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the visitors were victors by a score of 39 to 17. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Rensselaer.
Olson	Right forward	Goodell
Stackpole	Left forward	Icke
Smith	Centre	McManus
Conway	Right guard	Bohen
Dunn, (Capt.)	Left guard	Howard

Substitutions—Yale, Scudder for Conway, Stackpole for Smith, Pitt for Stackpole, Bickford for Pitt. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Conklin for Icke, Hyslop for Howard. Referee—Mr. Reed, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Granger, Troy Y. M. C. A. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

White Plains Team Defeated.

White Plains High School met its first defeat in basket ball of the season yesterday at the hands of the Fordham Prep five. The score was 28 to 21. Capt. Nordlaw and Fitzpatrick starred for the Prep, while the work of Stevens continued to be of the sensational order. The Prep managed to squeeze out a victory only in the closing moments of play.

Newtown Wins at Basket Ball.

Newtown High School basket ball players defeated the five of Evander Childs School of the Bronx yesterday in Juniper Hall, Maspeth, by a score of 60 to 15. This game marks the sixth consecutive victory for Newtown thus far this season.

St. Lawrence vs. N. Y. U. To-night.

The New York University basket ball team will appear on the home court for the first time this season when they play the St. Lawrence University quintet to-night. The Violet team expects a hard game.

Collegiate Basket Ball Victories.

Collegiate School basket ball players scored a double victory yesterday on their court when the first and second teams, respectively, disposed of similar squads identified with Franklin School by scores of 56 to 7 and 21 to 8.

Lehigh Interfraternity Bowling.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 19.—The representatives of the twenty-four fraternities at Lehigh University to-day decided to again hold an interfraternity bowling tournament this Winter. The meet will begin immediately after the holidays and will continue until late in March. The league is a regularly organized body, and to-day elected C. R. Street, President; W. C. Mayer, Secretary, and E. C. Hummel, Treasurer.

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PRINCETON BOYS WIN.

Tigers Take All Except One Event in Swimming with C. C. N. Y.

The Princeton University swimming team easily defeated the team of the City College in the latter's natatorium last night by the score of 48 to 13 points. The visitors captured every event with the exception of the fancy dive. Berman of the local team beat Friesell of the visitors by one-half a point. The City College relay team swam a fairly good race. McGrath put his team in front and Shauer managed to hold the lead. Riemer was badly trimmed by Selby, and O'Sullivan, the last man for Princeton, had an easy time of it. Cross displayed his usual perfect form in the 220-yard swim, and won by 20 feet from Riemer in the good time of 2:40 2-5. In the water polo game, the Princeton team swamped the local boys by the score of 92 to 0. Hessenbruch played the best game for Princeton. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Princeton (Hessenbruch, Cross, Lester, O'Sullivan); C. C. N. Y. (McGrath, Shauer, Riemer, Duncan), second. Won by 25 feet. Time, 2:37.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Berman, C. C. N. Y., 162 points; Friesell, Princeton, 161½ points, second; Shipman, Princeton, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by O'Sullivan, Princeton; McGrath, C. C. N. Y., second; Selby, Princeton, third. Won by a yard. Time, 0:26 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Cross, Princeton; Riemer, C. C. N. Y., second; Lester, Princeton, third. Won by 20 feet. Time, 2:40 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Cross, Princeton; O'Sullivan, Princeton, second; McGrath, C. C. N. Y., third. Time, 1:02. Points—Princeton, 48; C. C. N. Y., 13.

WATER POLO.

C. C. N. Y. (0.)	Position.	Princeton (92.)
Rosenbaum, Schulman	Centre	Hessenbreuch
Butler	Right forward	Robinson
Feinberg	Frey Left forward	Ill
Nussbaum	Right back	Kahn
Rudinsky, Goldberg	Left back	Butler
Hartman	Goal	Scudder

Score end of first period, 20—0. Score end of second period, 60—0. Final score, 92—0.

CLINTON SWIMMERS WIN.

Defeat Boys' High School in Dual Series by 46 Points to 7.

De Witt Clinton and Boys' High engaged in their annual swimming series yesterday in the Sixtieth Street Bath, with a series of six events taking up the competitive sides of the youthful athletes. The Clinton lads had the better of the contests and returned a score of 46 points to 7 for their Brooklyn opponents, who failed to win any of the half dozen events.

The local lads doubled up in winning fashion when, after Cohen, Wylie, Zilewitz, and Davidow had annexed first honors in the 260 yards relay, Davidow annexed first place in the 100 yards; Cohen scored a win in the 220 yards, and Wylie finished second in the 50 yards to Schoenberg. Zilewitz was second twice, filling positions in the 100 yards and the plunge for distance.

The best performance of the afternoon was accomplished when Smith of De Witt Clinton showed to the fore in the 50 yards, with his time 28 3-5 seconds, a capital bit of swimming, and one which promises to make him a factor in the championships next Spring. The De Witt Clinton lads had a somewhat hollow victory in the relay, which they won by about three-quarters the length of the tank. The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Smith, De Witt Clinton; Wylie, De Witt Clinton, second; O'Shea, Boys' High, third. Time—28 3-5.

260-Yard Relay.—Won by De Witt Clinton team, made up of Cohen, Wylie, Zilewitz, and Davidow; Boys' High team, made up of Schoenberg, O'Shea, Newman, and Lurrie, second. Time—2:37.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Chambers, De Witt Clinton; Liebner, De Witt Clinton, second; O'Shea, Boys' High, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Cohen, De Witt Clinton; Schwartz, Boys' High, second; Chambers, De Witt Clinton, third. Time —3:15.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Fields, De Witt Clinton with 48 feet 2 inches; Zilewitz, De Witt Clinton, second, with 37 feet 3 inches; Newman, Boys' High, third, with 36 feet 2 inches.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Davidow, De Witt Clinton; Zilewitz, De Witt Clinton, second; Lurrie, Boys' High, third. Time—1:20.

McGillivray Best in Swimming.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Illinois Athletic Club swimmers bettered three inter-collegiate records in the contest with Northwestern University swimmers to-night. The score was 47 to 22. Perry McGillivray was the individual star. He swam 100 yards in :58 1-5, cutting 3-5 of a second from the record. He also won the 220-yard swim in 2:31 3-5. The record is 2:34.

The Athletic Club's relay team won the 100-yard relay in 1:22 2-5. The record is 1:26 2-5.

Wrestling Bouts at Fairmont.

Three bouts made up the programme of wrestling at the Fairmount Athletic Club in the Bronx last night, and a large crowd attended, witnessing some good wrestling of the catch-as-catch-can style. The feature bout was between Paul Samson, the German giant, and Harry Litosky. Samson had little difficulty in disposing of his adversary in straight falls, gaining the first in twelve minutes, with a body Nelson, and throwing Litosky again after three minutes and forty seconds of tussling, with the same hold.

In the second bout Hjalmar Lundin, the Swedish champion, was victorious in straight falls over Andy Miller, a Hoboken wrestler. The Swedish champion first threw his opponent in six minutes and thirty seconds with a crotch and wrist hold, and tallied the second fall in five minntes six seconds with a roll.

The last bout, in which the contestants were George Lurich, the Russian giant, and Jack Martin, an Irish wrestler, proved disappointing in that Lurich completely outclassed his opponent from the start and simply played with him. Martin Faust was originally scheduled to oppose Lurich, but failed to appear. Lurich won the bout in straight falls by means of a body hold on each occasion, the first in nineteen minutes and twenty seconds, and the second in eleven minutes.

Bouts at the New Polo A. A.

Hugh Weyer, the reputed champion of the Pacific Coast, and Jack Hanlon of Long Island City boxed in the principal bout last night at the New Polo A. A. with the result a draw at the expiration of the ten rounds. Hanlon had a shade the better of the bout up to the seventh round, when he hurt his right hand, following which he was just able to hold his own and get a "break even" decision. Two negroes, Barton and White, went through ten rounds of a rough-and-tumble battle in which White was knocked all over the ring for the major portion of the time.

DRIVES 27,000 MILES WITH NO REPAIRS

Boston Chauffeur Wins $1,000 Prize—Long Test Started.

A Boston chauffeur has won a prize of $1,000 and established an unusual driving record. By driving 27,542 miles without any repair expense to his employer, F. M. Hauthaway, John L. Dondero headed the list of twenty chauffeurs operating Winton cars, among whom the Winton Motor Car Company distributes annually $3,500 in prizes. These prizes are awarded by five disinterested judges on the basis of daily mileage reports, monthly mileage and repair expense reports signed both by the chauffeur and by the car owner and sworn affidavits covering the season's travel and repair bills. The judges this year were E. E. Schwarzkopf of New York, D. G. Newton of Cleveland, and R. G. Howse, John A. Dickson, and Guy C. Pierce of Chicago. The second prize went to a Massachusetts man, Thomas Murren of Medford, who won $500 for driving 18,273 miles without repair expense. Third prize went to William Newsome, chauffeur for M. R. Hirsch of Atlanta, Ga., who drove 18,258 miles at a repair expense of $3. Sixteen other prizes were awarded. In the six years covered by these contests ninety prize-winning chauffeurs have driven their cars 1,329,560 miles, with a total repair bill of $333.71, or an average of 25.1 cents for each 1,000 miles.

***

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a 50-horse power Moline-Knight motor was started under official test in the laboratory of the Automobile Club of America, to run 336 hours, or day and night without stop for two weeks. At the rate of 1,100 revolutions a minute with wide-open throttle, this test, if successfully performed, is equivalent to the carrying of its full load capacity by the car up an 8 per cent. grade 10,000 miles long at the rate of 27 miles an hour. It is the longest clock test ever attempted.

***

Automobile Row was interested yesterday to learn of the opening of the New York branch of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company at 1,889 Broadway and of a Christmas bonus of 10 per cent. of their year's salary given its employes by the King Motor Car Company.

Boston Secures A. A. U. Bouts.

Edward E. Babb of the Boston Athletic Association, a member of the Amateur Athletic Union Championship Committee; James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the committee, and Bartow S. Weeks held a consultation yesterday at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters in connection with the desire of the Bostonians to hold the titular boxing contests in Boston, as heretofore. It was pointed out by Mr. Babb that the Hub would be given the authority to hold the series, as it was the greatest money maker in the list of sports held under the Amateur Athletic Union sanction when run off in Boston, and he felt that the situation would be the same if the contests were again held there. It was decided to award the meet to Boston, the date to be determined later by the Boston Athletic Association, under whose auspices the championships will be held. Mr. Babb will represent the Championship Committee, and it was stated that as soon as the date has been decided upon entry blanks and other information will be immediately forthcoming.

Lafayette Takes Up Wrestling.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 19.—In addition to taking up basket ball for the first time, Lafayette College will engage in wrestling this Winter. The schedule calls for four meets with Columbia University at New York on Feb. 14, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem on Feb. 22, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Feb. 28, and Penn State College on March 7.

Ad Wolgast Defeated by White.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19.—Charles White, of Chicago, by brilliant boxing and hard lefts shaded Ad Wolgast, of Cadillac, Mich., in their ten-round no-decision boxing contest here to-day. The contest was one of the best ever held here.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Three ten-round bouts and five four-round bouts make up the card arranged for to-night at the Fairmont A. C. The feature event will bring together Johnny Harvey and Bobby Mesner in the two ten-round events will show Willie Schaefer vs. Eddie Kelly and Jack Emanon vs. Sailor Cahill.

Johnny Victor of New York and Young Limbo of Brooklyn will come together in the main event at the Atlantic Garden A. C. to-night. In the ten-round semifinal Jimmy Carroll and Georgie Collins will do the honors. A six-round bout and several four-round affairs will complete the card.

Bob Moha, the Milwaukee middleweight, and Johnny Howard of Hoboken will be the headliners in the show to be held to-night at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn. Artie Edwards and Dutch Brandt will be the contestants in the ten-round semifinal.

Figuring that his ring career will be at an end if George Rodel defeats him at Madison Square Garden on Monday night, Jim Flynn is working like a Trojan at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse for his bout with the Boer. Jim Coffey is also taking the utmost precautions about his training as he regards Battling Levinsky as one of the most dangerous men in the heavyweight class.

The management of the Atlantic Garden A. C. is trying to engage Kid Williams for a bout with the bantamweight who makes the best showing on Christmas afternoon at the Bowery club. The six bantamweights who will do battle for the chance of facing Williams are Eddie Coulon and Eddie Doyle, Pinky Burns and Kid Murphy, Johnny Daly and Johnny Keyes, the boys being paired in the order named.

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GALA DAY FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

Elementary School Championships to be Held in Garden To-day.

The tenth anniversary of the birth of the Public Schools Athletic League will be celebrated this afternoon in Madison Square Garden in commemoration of which the annual championships for elementary schoolboys will be held. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, the Director of Physical Training of the Department of Education, has planned to open the games with an Olympic parade, which will be participated in by the 1,400 youthful athletes, who will then make their bids for the titles involved.

A feature of the parade will be the Color Guard, composed of twenty-seven boys from Public School 27, who will act as guard of honor to the three boys who will carry the national, State, and city flags. These boys will assemble in the middle of the arena while the athletes are forming for the parade. When the boys are massed they will come to attention, the Color Guard will come forward, taking position in front of the reviewing stand, and the athletes will recite their "Allegiance to the Flag."

The reviewing officers will be Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Sixteen events divided into four weight classes will be contested. There will be four sprint races, four relay races, and eight field events. It is expected that the performances of the boys will exceed those of former years, owing to the results achieved through the opening of the many after-school athletic centres, which have been in operation since last September.

Invitations have been accepted by Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the city schools; Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City; S. R. Guggenheim, C. Louis Boissevain, and many other men prominently identified with educational work.

TO RACE ACROSS COUNTRY.

Church Athletic League Will Run Handicap Event To-day at Van Cortlandt.

The first cross-country handicap race ever held over the Van Cortlandt Park course will be decided this afternoon over the championship territory at the upper New York public playground under the auspices of the Church Athletic League, starting at 3 P. M. Handicapper Herman Obertubbessing is said to be decidedly anxious concerning the result, as he confesses that his calculations are based on what the various contestants have shown in the road races hereabouts, as only a few of the men who will take part in the event have ever raced over the picturesque route.

The course is the same that was used for the running of the intercollegiate titular race, as well as those for metropolitan and national titles recently, and is six miles in length. Most of the route traversed by the runners can be seen from the polo field, which parallels Broadway at the end of the Subway, so that a capital viewpoint may be had by the enthusiasts.

Bronx Church House will be represented by a team which is fancied as the ultimate winner of the team prize, but the athletes from across the bridge who follow the fortunes of the Trinity Club runners are said to be favorable to the chances of the Brooklyn team. Harry Smith will be the scratch man in to-day's race, and the St. Agnes team will occupy the limit mark.

COLUMBIA CANE SPREE.

Freshmen Defeat Sophomores—May Carry Canes and Smoke.

Columbia freshmen last night defeated the sophomores in the cane spree contest by four bouts to two. The bouts were the most exciting and grueling that have been seen on Morningside Heights, with the freshmen fighting uphill all the way against superior experience and weight. The bout in the 135-pound class was fought out so long that it had to be postponed in order to allow time for the basket ball game. Regardless of its outcome, however, the victory of the spree will remain with the freshmen.

The defeat of the sophomores in this classic at Columbia gives the freshmen the coveted privileges of doing very nearly as they like during the rest of the academic year, instead of having to bow humbly to the rule of the sophs. There will now be no holding of the youngsters down, for at the victory in the class rush, the tug-of-war, and the additional laurels of last night, they are now privileged to carry canes on the campus, flaunt pipes before the sophomores, wear derbies, and generally do as they pleaae. The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—R. Sayer, 1917, defeated J. Siegel, 1916. Time—2:18.

125-Pound Class.—R. Schmidt, 1917, defeated R. W. McCracken, 1916. Time—5:03.

135-Pound Class.—Bout postponed after H. Hutton, 1916, and J. Shimmon, 1917, had spread for 44 minutes 30 seconds.

145-Pound Class.—K. Haight, 1917, defeated L. G. Neff, 1916. Time—10:23.

158-Pound Class.—F. Simmonds, 1916, defeated H. Tichborne, 1917. Time—1:15.

175-Pound Class.—A. Spurgeon, 1916, defeated R. B. Munroe, 1917. Time—2:00.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—E. Littauer, 1917, defeated A. Gibson, 1916. Time—0:07.

Record Strength Test for a Greek.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—What is claimed to be a world's record for strength tests was made to-day by Michael Dorzias, a Greek athlete who is a student at the University of Pennsylvania, when he registered a total of 1,890 kilograms on the standard testing machines in the university gymnasium. Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the physical director, who witnessed the tests, declared that in his opinion Dorzias is the strongest man in the world. Dorzias earlier in the year made a new Pennsylvania, and what is claimed to be an intercollegiate, record of 1,774 kilograms. This was almost equaled yesterday by Kenneth C. Withrow, a freshman, who registered 1,700 kilograms, and the Greek was spurred on to make another trial to-day.

YALE MAY ROW PENN.

Ells Invited to Compete in Dual Race on Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—An invitation has been extended to Yale to meet the University of Pennsylvania crew in a dual race on the Schuylkill River next Spring. This announcement was made at a meeting of the Rowing Committee of the latter university to-day and members of the committee expressed the opinion that the invitation would be accepted.

The committee favored the participation of the Red and Blue crew in the proposed three-cornered regatta with Princeton and Columbia on Carnegie Lake on May 9. Invitations to compete in the annual regatta at Annapolis were discussed and probably will be accepted.

Pennsylvania's Football Committee also held a meeting to-day. Discussion of the football schedule for 1914 was the principal matter taken up. While the schedule had not been completed, it was said that Michigan and Carlisle elevens would play Pennsylvania again next Fall.

SOUTH ORANGE F. C. SPORTS

Some Doubt as to Whether Its Nine Will Be in Amateur League Again.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—That the South Orange Field Club may withdraw from the Amateur Baseball League became known to-day when the Board of Governors took steps to ascertain the sentiment of the club members about the continuance of the support to the team in the league. It has been decided as necessary to take the proper action now because the organization of a team will take some time.

A fund of $1,100 is generally needed to carry the team through the season and most of this will have to be subscribed by the individual members of the club. It is expected that in response to letters sent out by the Governors, many suggestions will be made for raising the money as well as a number of subscriptions to a fund. It is believed that a majority of the club members are in favor of retaining membership in the league.

It was announced to-day by the Governors that Theodore F. Handy had been elected

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1913.

THE CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

The rapid voting down yesterday of various proposed amendments to the Currency bill in the Senate indicated that final action by that body on the measure would not be further deferred. The bill was passed last evening by a vote of 54 to 34. It must now go to the Conference Committee for agreement on the changes made since it was passed in the House of Representatives. Extended comment on the measure that will soon become a law is not required now. The position of THE TIMES in regard to it has been clearly stated. There is one defect in the bill, however, that may yet be remedied.

"Of all the bad things in this bill, "this is the worst and the most in-"defensible." These were the words of Senator BRISTOW as to the amendment to the Currency bill which exempts from the tests of the merit system all appointments under the Federal Reserve Board. Considering how much remains in the bill that is bad, this is severe condemnation. It is, however, perfectly deserved.

Undoubtedly there are some appointments under the board that may wisely be left to the unguided discretion of its members, on the ground that the particular qualifications required cannot be tested by competition in examinations, but it is quite within the authority of the President under the law to exempt these places on his own responsibility. In the great body of cases it will be perfectly practicable, as has been abundantly shown in the experience of the Federal departments, to apply tests that will secure fit employés who will be chosen for their fitness alone, and will owe nothing to personal or political favoritism. To remove all competitive tests in the selection of the great army of employés authorized by this bill is simply to expose them to the greed of the politicians and to provide for the building up of an immense political and party machine. The action taken by the Senate is, unfortunately, of a piece with its action in regard to the appointments to be made in connection with the income tax. It is a further effort to get back to the miserable spoils system of thirty years ago. From the point of view of the public interests it is a blunder that is almost worse than a crime. It is not less a blunder from the point of view of party expediency, for it will surely bring discredit, scandal, and popular condemnation.

We cannot believe that President WILSON will allow this wretched piece of folly to be consummated. Undoubtedly his influence promptly and firmly used would cause the Senate to recede from its action, or would secure the rejection of the amendment in the Conference Committee. The amendment is so grossly opposed to all that the President has advocated for years in regard to the merit system; it brings into obvious peril a measure which he has so much at heart; it exposes his party and his Administration to such needless obloquy that we are sure that he will not permit it to be enacted.

THE MUDDLE GROWS DEEPER.

Even more than the return to life, after he had died a soldier's death in Morelos a week or so ago, of Gen. GENOVEVO DE LA O, whose name has inspired poets unmoved to song by his fame, is the reported confiscation of the vast estates in Chihuahua of the Terrazas and Creel families by that other outlaw, PANCHO VILLA, and this, too, in the name of constitutional government. But though VILLA can stand men with their backs to an adobe wall and shoot them and can seize and use for his own purposes any portable property he finds, his confiscatory powers, as applied to large tracts of land, are about as legal and potent as the fiat money he has printed on the presses he steals. Any established government would be compelled to recognize the land titles. The proclamation of confiscation was not needed to show the world what a hopeless experiment popular government under a bandit like VILLA would be.

CARRANZA is still the head of the Mexican Constitutionalists, so far as they exist, but he hides in Sonora, where revolution is always epidemic, and VILLA, whose relations with his supposed chief are dubious, after doing some fighting, just how much is conjectural, is now doing a great deal of talking. There is no hope for Mexico in these revolutionists of the north, while the Dictator in the capital can borrow no money to meet the State's obligations and seems to be in perpetual trouble with the members of his Cabinet. There have been more changes in the Huerta Cabinet in nine months than DIAZ would have had in one of his administrations, and he was somewhat renowned for his Ministerial changes. The moral is that the situation in Mexico grows more muddled daily. There is not a ray of light in the outlook.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

When New Year's greetings were first sent to distant places by the electric wires how old the world must have seemed to the people then dwelling on its surface, how superior in knowledge and power to their ancestors they must have felt! The time had been, and that not far in the past, when to say "Happy New Year" betimes to a distant relative it was necessary to get the greeting in the mails a week ahead. Less than fifty years ago the power to send such a greeting almost instantaneously across the seas was given to man, though it cost a great deal of money to cable in those days and the new method of communication was not often used for social amenities. A week from next Wednesday night farewell to the year 1913 and welcome to 1914 will be flashed over the land and sea from the Naval Observatory at Arlington and be received by all ships and land stations equipped with wireless within the Observatory's wide range. Within the instant this New Year's greeting will reach thousands of persons thousands of miles apart. But we no longer "put ourselves into "amazement how these things should "be." We have grown used to wonders. The marvel of the wireless, which has brought into close contact the people of the whole civilized world, does not stir us as the ancient marvel of sending messages by wire once stirred humanity. Oh, we are very much wiser and more sophisticated than our unenlightened ancestors!

In their behalf it may be said, however, that they took their pleasures more sensibly. In this very matter of seeing the old year out and the new year in those of them who did not pass the hour reverently in prayer eschewed lawless and ribald roystering. We are confident that Justice Shallow, when he "heard the chimes at midnight," never made quite as much of a fool of himself as some generally respectable New Yorkers have been doing on New Year's Eve of late. A strong and well-directed effort to change the silly custom was made last year, and it will be repeated on a larger scale and with more enthusiasm this year. A great festival of song will be held amid the brilliant illuminations of Madison Square. Tin horns and rattles will be discountenanced. There is no reason why similar meetings should not be encouraged in other parts of the city. Five or six in this borough alone would serve to satisfy the public yearning for festival making, and the reckless, joyless orgies would soon be abandoned.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Necessarily the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission is mostly historical. To the matter of the advance of rates now pending before it the commission devotes eleven lines, and space is found to say that numerous protests have been filed. No one getting information from the report would imagine that there have been expressions of approval also. If the Commission had undertaken to summarize opinion on the subject, it would have been necessary for it to say that the protests were so much fewer and weaker than three years ago that the Commission had been under the necessity of employing counsel formerly employed by protestants, and that there had been expressions of approval by—to mention only a few—the National Industrial Traffic League, representing 80,000 shippers; the International Employing Electrotypers' Convention, the Traffic Committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the St. Louis Business Men's League, the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, the American Iron, Steel, and Heavy Hardware Association, the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, and several associations in New York. It was not the duty, nor even the function, of the Commission to make up such a list, but since the Commission undertook to mention the opposition, it becomes germane to say that the protests are quite in the ordinary course of events and that the expressions of approval are far more significant. Inasmuch as the Commission is in need of confidence in its impartiality, it is a pity that it should justify the least doubts on the subject.

The Commission remarks that during the year sixty-one indictments have been found for violation of the law regulating rates. It is interesting to remark that twenty-eight are against the railways or their agents and thirty-three against parties other than the railways. It would seem that the railways are more sinned against than sinning in more than one respect. And the chief sinner is Congress, if judgment may be formed from the fact that the Commission reports 5,000 applications for relief from the operation of the fourth section, regulating the relation of long and short haul charges. As the Commission has been able to dispose of only a few more than 1,000 cases, it seems that the administration of the law is blocked, whatever the energy of the Commission.

The Commission asks to be relieved from duties in connection with the postal parcel business until those duties, and the standards to be followed in discharging them, are definitely indicated. The Commission remarks that the litigation hitherto conducted before the Court of Commerce, which expires with the year, has been transferred "from a single court to numerous courts." The natural result is an increase of litigation and an increase of expense. The Commission therefore finds support for its previous suggestion that it should have sole charge of lawsuits to which it is a party, and that the Department of Justice should be relieved. At present there is a duplication of duties and cost, and also confusion which the Commission says prevents proper presentation of some cases.

THE GOVERNMENT WIRE SERVICE

Postmaster General BURLESON'S proposal that he should be allowed to take over the telegraphs and telephones is not followed by a chorus of praise for his success with the trifling duties he already has in his care or with agreement that his demonstrated efficiency demands that he should be intrusted with the more difficult task which he volunteers to assume. On the contrary, quite the reverse. For example, The World remarks:

> We can assure Mr. BURLESON that if the telegraph and telephone service that we pay for was as incompetent and unsatisfactory as the Postal Service that we pay for, it would be very difficult, indeed, to print a great newspaper. We can further assure him that it will be a sorry day for this country if intelligent American sentiment ever countenances the placing of all avenues and channels of written and spoken communication under the autocratic control of a partisan, political Post Office Department.

We wish to associate ourselves with this sentiment. From the point of view of the private citizen there are many complaints due to the starving of the service to force a bookkeeping surplus which was not an actual surplus. Not only are there many complaints of general delays and uncertainties in the mails. The Sunday deliveries were suspended, and when the complaints were too serious to be disregarded they were resumed in a limited and unsatisfactory manner.

The Postmaster General's championship of the people against the monopoly of the wire business by private operation is challenged by the President of the Postal Company, who asks where there is more strenuous competition than between his company and the Western Union. Mr. MACKAY further challenges the Postmaster General's assertion of the success of the British service, either respecting its quality or its profits. Mr. MACKAY cites figures from the British official reports, published in yesterday's TIMES, showing an average annual loss of more than $5,000,000 for the last five years in the British Government's telegraph and telephone account. Upon the whole, it will be seen that the Postmaster General has something to think over quite as well worth his attention as inventing something more to do before he has cleaned up the chores already in his care.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The general increase of the rates for burglar insurance, which applies to all losses through theft, indicates that the companies holding such risks have lately found the old rates unremunerative. That is to say, thefts have increased in number and the losses have been greater than they were. The underwriters declare that the metropolis is the centre of "a zone of bad influence." It is a matter of record that there has been an increasing number of thefts from dwellings hereabout. The fact, thus effectively brought to the public understanding, gives emphasis to the need of a strong executive head of the Police Department.

No task confronting Mayor-elect MITCHEL is beset with more difficulties or demands a larger measure of caution and judgment than the appointment of a Police Commissioner. We have lately had in that post an honest, well-meaning gentleman of some training as a disciplinarian, but the demand for a successor of larger gifts and greater personal and executive force is general. It is a post of enormous responsibility, and the honor attached to it should be equally great, especially as the fixed remuneration is not as large as many citizens who believe in economical government think it should be. But for various reasons our Police Commissioners have failed to get their share of honor. They have been removable at the will of the Mayor, and the force, which should regard their power as supreme, has never been entirely in their control. Nevertheless, the right man under existing conditions can do much to increase the efficiency of the Police. New York is now hoping for the appointment of the right man.

ELDERLY MEN AS DANCERS.

What do the doctors mean by warning elderly men not to dance the tango? Let them rather warn all men, if they please, and feel themselves competent judges of aesthetic matters, that the tango is unlovely or vulgar, but once a dancer always a dancer, until the limbs are disabled by rheumatism, which, in the case of a habitual dancer, is less likely to occur than in the case of the old fellow who only sits and smokes and talks of old times. What the warning, countenanced by the American Medical Association, says about arteriosclerosis applies equally to golf, of course, to an occasional hour at tennis, to riding swiftly across country.

Are all men over fifty to give up everything to the youngsters, who in these days are such a stupid, self-satisfied lot of fellows, that all the girls actually prefer their seniors? This advice of the doctor men will not be heeded. The old fellows who can dance will dance still, in moderation, and if they do not accept the libels against the tango, or even the "kitchen sink," which is an attractive step, though hard to execute, they will follow the fashion. The man of any age who would dance himself to death would drink himself to death, if the opportunity offered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Two Routes to One Destination.

A characteristic difference between American and European procedure in a matter involving great public interests is to be seen on comparing the du Pont-Kelly plan for making radium generally available for the cure of cancer with that which has been followed in Germany.

Here the deposits of ors from which the precious, but appallingly expensive, element can be extracted have been acquired through purchase or lease by a very rich man who, like so many of his class in the United States nowadays, has come to realize that wealth has its obligations as well as its powers and privileges and is intelligently eager to further the progress and extend the benefits of medical science. To this feeling we owe many of our finest hospitals and institutions of research. Some of us may, and indeed do, think that the same ends might better be attained through public initiative and action, but while the alternative to accepting these things as gifts is going without them, at least for a long time, we cannot afford to reject them, and the withholding of well-earned gratitude would be indecent.

It is evidently Mr. DU PONT'S purpose, however, to change his radium enterprise from a private to a public one as soon as possible, and that, too, is an American idea. He and his medical associate announce the intention of turning the ore beds over to the nation and to let it then manage both the manufacture of the marvelous substance and its distribution all over the country under conditions permitting its use by poor as well as rich sufferers from cancer.

The same object is otherwise attained in Germany. There the whole business of making and selling radium has been left in private hands, but many cities and small towns have appropriated public funds for the purchase of as much of it as they can afford, and this is to be at the more or less nearly free use of the doctors in the several communities. That plan, too, has its attractions, but it is not calculated to bring down the price of radium—a price which, there are reasons for believing, has hitherto been kept artificially and needlessly high by familiar monopolistic methods.

That radium will ever be cheap is beyond hope, but fortunately, once bought, it can be kept in constant use without any loss that will be appreciable to this generation or to several of its successors.

Aviation Needs His Help.

For what are presumably good reasons, OSVILLE WRIGHT, in what he says about his new "stabilizer" for aeroplanes, gives no slightest hint as to the principle on which it is constructed. He has had painful experience, both at home and abroad, of the need to protect his rights as an inventor in every possible way before making known what he has done.

He and his brother, the lamented WILBUR, thought they had done this when they first proved the practicability of mechanical flight, but the precautions then taken did not prevent the prompt appropriation of their ideas, and these they have been able only partially to defend by a long course of expensive litigation in this country and in Europe.

This time, evidently, Mr. WRIGHT is going to take no unnecessary chances, and consequently his present revelations are strictly limited to what he hopes and expects his device to do for aviation. For years, of course, we have been hearing of "stabilizers," and according to report some of them have been more or less efficient. The slaughter of aviators has gone steadily on, however. That would hardly have been the case had the advertised success ever been achieved, for it is hardly conceivable that if a means of automatically preserving the equilibrium of an aeroplane were available, any aviator would go up without the protection thus to be obtained.

The trouble with the unstabilized aeroplane is that it is a three-dimension machine—something in the management of which human beings have had no practice and therefore causing strains upon attention for which they are without ancestral preparation. The stabilized aeroplane would be a two-dimension machine, essentially like other transportation tools. Sufficiently disturbed or injured, even such a machine would fall, but so will a ship sink, though its general and trusted tendency is to move in a single plane, like an automobile or a horse.

Mr. WRIGHT admits that his stabilizer is still imperfect, but he is confident of his ability to remedy the defect. As he is a cautious as well as a competent man, prophecies from him are nearer to certainties than are those of most aviators, and it is pretty safe to say with him that the efficient stabilizer is a thing of the near future. There is a desperate, tragical need for it.

"Artificial" Not the Right Word.

Wholly unnecessary excitement and indignation seem to have been caused out in Indianapolis by the discovery there of a considerable trade in what the dispatches call "artificial" milk. The term is clearly inaccurate, as is the assertion that the new scheme has deprived many an Indiana cow of the occupation in which she has been honestly earning her keep and the love and respect of all.

What the dealers have been doing is not particularly nefarious—it wouldn't have been at all nefarious if they hadn't done it secretly—and they have not even threatened the removal of the cow from her high place in our affections. The milk they sold really was milk, drawn from the immemorial font, since it was made by adding water to the dried and powdered ingredients of skimmed milk and then enriching the mixture with butter fats. That is but repeating the cow's original performance, and is, or at least may be, if performed with care and honesty, an entirely innocent operation.

The statement that the "cream" of milk thus made falls instead of rises is mystifying and calculated to arouse a somewhat alarmed suspicion. It more than hints that a full and correct list of the substances used has not been given, for the components mentioned would not act that way.

"Natural" milk is mostly water, anyhow, and if only its solids had to be transported, freight charges would be vastly reduced and not a few dangers avoided. Perhaps the Indianapolis dealers should be praised, not scolded, and it may be that they should be held up as models for imitation, not condemned as swindlers. The only necessarily bad element in what they did was their concealment of the fact that they did it. For the doing itself the teamsters' strike gave something more than excuse.

WOMAN'S HEALTH IN DANGER

Prof. Shaw Warns Against Suffrage and Arduous Sports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of a lecture I recently gave in London, which has attracted a little notice in some of the American papers. What I said in speaking of "The Nervous Factor in Women's Health," was not intended to be of universal application, but was meant to apply especially to the extremists who allow their enthusiasm to lead them to transcend what I ventured to think was wise or good for their mental and bodily health.

For instance, the question of the franchise—the merits of which I did not discuss—seemed to me to afford an illustration of the strain and stress to which those who have taken up the subject ardently are of necessity exposed. The same with sport. Though moderate indulgence is of undoubted excellence for women, the excess to which competition is carried is an undoubted evil.

I have seen many young women rendered thin and nervous by an amount of physical exertion, to which many hours in the day have been exclusively devoted, altogether unsuitable for the need of their organization. The subject of the marriage market in connection with a prodigal pursuance of sport I have discussed at length in an article on "The Morality of Sport," in Baily's Magazine for November and December of the present year.

I hope that in expressing myself forcibly I did not offend the sentiments and the regard which we all have with due reverence for the well-being and the happiness of women, a happiness which may be imperiled unless those who are keenly interested are gently warned of the hidden rocks on which they may be stranded.

T. CLAYE SHAW, M. D.,
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Emeritus Professor of Psychological Medicine, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
London, Dec. 2, 1913.

TRUSTS AND PRICES.

Coal and Gas Cheaper While Food and Wages Have Gone Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Treasurer of an institution in this city, I have had occasion recently to go over the accounts in detail for a number of years, and to prepare a chart showing the expenditures for various items of cost in running the charity, which is in the nature of a home taking care of about forty-five inmates. Some of the results are extremely interesting, and throw considerable light on changes in condition. I find that in the years 1907 and 1913 we spent as follows:

	1907.	1913.
Provisions	$6,918	$11,290
Wages	6,614	7,228
Coal	1,894	1,280
Light and electric power	1,516	938

The number of inmates and the general conditions are practically the same during the two years specified.

In view of the fact that coal companies and electric and gas companies have been violently attacked by Government officials, both State and national, it is interesting to note that the cost of their product is less to-day than in 1907, whereas the cost of wages and provisions has increased considerably.

It seems only just to admit that the present high cost of living is not due to the grasping corporations that are being so sorely harassed by our politicians. Possibly if our learned legislators would turn their attention to reducing pension lists and tax rates it would be better for us all.

ANSON B. MORAN.
New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

Not Opposed to State Pensions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention to an erroneous statement in the letter from Frances Edwards in relation to State pensions for widows to the effect that "the strongest opponents of the State pension for widowed mothers are the Charity Organization and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor," &c.

This association has not taken a position either for or against the State aid for widowed mothers. I am confident that if it is shown that private resources are not sufficient or cannot be made adequate enough to provide such healthy subsistence the association would not oppose a bill granting State aid to widowed mothers if the bill were so framed as to give reasonable assurance that they would be more adequately and better cared for by public than by private agencies.

At the recent meeting before the Commission on the Relief for Widowed Mothers, I made such a statement as the above, calling attention to the fact that I was speaking unofficially, and then said, speaking as an individual, that, while I was not opposed to the principle of widows' pensions, I believed that it was better to leave the matter in the hands of private agencies at present, if they can give assurance that the funds are available, of will be available, to provide adequate relief. This statement may have led your correspondent to believe that the association was opposed to State aid for the relief of widowed mothers.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
General Director, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

Praise for Librarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What Mr. A. R. Lewis has to say in THE TIMES in praise of the New York Library is very much to the point, especially the closing sentence: "I wish all our departments of City Government could be run as systematically and free from graft, favors," &c. To emphasize this please permit me to call attention to the singular fact that in none of these departments is the employe as poorly paid as in the New York Library and its branches. When one considers how much it costs in time and money to qualify for library positions paying from $60 to $60 a month, it seems really astonishing that they can be filled so well.

H. F. K.
New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

Rural Teachers Like The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I distribute your paper to the school teachers in the rural districts when through with them, and they seem to appreciate them, always showing a thankful spirit, combined with a pleasing smile, said smile being alike.

F. STEVENSON.
Forestdale, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1913.

WOMEN INSPECTORS FIT.

Mrs. Boissevain Says They Can Do Work of Fire Prevention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fire Commissioner Johnson tells the public in a letter to THE TIMES that "The spectacle of this lady (Miss Juliette Arden) and her associates (qualified civil service examinees) mounting a fire escape under their present construction, and with such winds as prevail in this town was one which I stolcally forbore to contemplate."

By this statement Commissioner Johnson seeks to imply that his reason for failing to appoint the women to the Fire Prevention Bureau, who were duly certified by the Civil Service Examination Board, in the order of such certification, was that the character of the work involved in determining the adequacy of fire exit (i. e., the scaling of fire escapes, &c.,) is such that a woman could not safely or properly handle it.

The prevention of fire is one thing, the escape from fire another. The prevention of fire has to do with such matters as the storage of combustibles, chemicals, and explosives, the installation and maintenance of fire alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment, the protection of gas jets, prohibition of smoking, fire drills, automatic sprinklers, fireproof receptacle, &c. This sort of supervision, we maintain, the women could attend to easily enough. If they are not capable of serving in the capacity of inspectors of the Fire Prevention Bureau, they should not have been summoned to take the civil service examinations which necessarily precede appointments to such positions of inspectorship. Having qualified, subsequent discrimination against them on the part of Commissioner Johnson is not to be tolerated; if such discrimination is once admitted as a working principle we may later see it applied in other departments for the exclusion of Jews, negroes, Scotch, Russians, Republicans, Socialists, &c., as the case (or the prejudice) may be.

The point is this: The Bureau of Fire Prevention has no jurisdiction over fire escapes. Such jurisdiction is vested in the State Labor Department. Commissioner Johnson's speculations as to the disastrous effects of the appointment of women as exit inspectors is therefore irrelevant.

INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN.
New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

The Futility of Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every great reform which has been effected has consisted not in doing something new, but in undoing something old. The most valuable additions to legislation have been enactments destructive of previous legislation, and the best laws which have been passed have been those by which former laws have been repealed. The whole scope and tendency of modern legislation is to restore things to that natural channel from which the ignorance of preceding Legislatures has driven them. But though we may thus be grateful to individual law givers, we owe no thanks to lawyers as a whole.

The above is a copy of a clipping from THE TIMES, I believe. Its truth seems to be borne out in the present-day tendency in the United States to cure every human ill with a Federal or State law.

It might do some good to reprint and publish the above from time to time as a reminder to the people that the best course for them is to return to first principles, and that the good old American doctrine that "the best Government is that which governs the least" is the best doctrine for the United States, under which they have attained to their present degree of prosperity.

T. W.
Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1913.

Mr. Moss for Police Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in this morning's issue that "the Police Commissionership is giving Mr. Mitchel the most concern," and I therefore take the liberty of suggesting a man for that office who seems to be the most thoroughly equipped person in New York. I refer to the present Assistant District Attorney and ex-Police Commissioner, Frank Moss.

Mr. Moss has the character, experience, training, and ability which seem to fit him ideally for this troublesome post, and, from my knowledge of the man, I believe that he would prove eminently satisfactory alike to the public, to the Mayor, and to the rank and file of the police force.

It is unnecessary for me to attempt to go into Mr. Moss's peculiar qualifications for this office, and, while I have no doubt that his name has already been suggested or has suggested itself to the Mayor-elect, I cannot forego this opportunity of presenting it, as, by some strange chance, it may not have been under consideration.

MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD.
New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

"Loyalty" to One's Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat surprised by an expression of one of your correspondents who spoke of himself as having been "a loyal reader of THE TIMES for more than forty years." While this must be quite a flattering compliment to THE TIMES, I do not see how one can unqualifiedly applaud the sentiment. An unbroken loyalty, extending over such a long term of years, implies an exact and undeviating acquiescence in all that THE TIMES sets forth in its editorial columns. Such constancy of loyalty stands for continuous constancy of agreement. This further implies, in this connection, either an accepted infallibility of statement on the part of THE TIMES, or else your correspondent's expression is equivalent to saying that THE TIMES has done all his thinking for him, in so far as it covers the range of newspaper opinion.

GEORGE H. HADLEY.
Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 19, 1913.

LITERATURE AS IT IS PRINTED.

"He pressed an ardent kiss upon her brow"—
(Some story! Yet I can't help wondering how
That vacuum cleaner works. The ad is fine,
It makes me wish I had a vac. for mine.
Well, to continue:) "Murmurs, 'Darling, say,
Shall not to-morrow be our wedding day?'"—
"Why darn? Our Holeless hosiery
Has put an end to all such misery."
These ads are nuisances. Yet, on the square,
I think I'd better try a Holeless pair.
What happens next? "She answered,
'I love you'—
"To be continued on Page 42."
(Where is Page 42? Oh, what a let
Of stylish men in Woolfall suits. John's got
No Winter suit yet. He might look like that
In Woolfall clothes, although he is so fat.
Oh, here's the page;) "Most Democrats declare
That Wilson's policies are just and fair."
(Most Democrats! Why, what have they to do
With Angelina's saying, "I love you"?
How very odd! But wait—Ah, how I see,
This is continued from Page 23.
While "Lover's Lane," the story I've begun,
Had its commencement on Page 21.
At last I've found it. Yet the print's so small
It's very hard to read the tale at all!
But finish it I must—well, I am vexed!
The maddening things "Continued in our next!")

LOUISE S. HASBROUCK.

CAN'T FIX WATCH PRICES.

Court of Appeals Upholds Decision Against the Waltham Company.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision filed yesterday has supported Charles A. Keene, a jeweler, of 180 Broadway, in the fight he has been making against the Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, Mass. He has been selling one of the company's watches, known as the Riverside movement, Size 16, for $17.35, including the case, although according to an agreement which all dealers in the watch in this country had to sign it was not to be sold at less than $28.50 with the cost of the case added. The company sued for an injunction to restrain Keene from thus cutting prices.

In the lower courts Judge Ray heard the suit. He decided that to fix prices in the way in which the watch company had been doing was a breach of the Sherman anti-trust law, and that the patent laws, which the plaintiffs had invoked, gave them no right to impose such stringent conditions. In a long opinion, Judge RAY asserted that the Waltham Watch Company had attempted to monopolize and control prices and to destroy competition. In his decision he said:

"When a jobber or dealer takes a number of such articles for sale to others, under such a restriction as to the sales made by himself, there is at once a combination to fix prices and to restrain trade in contravention of sound public policy."

The Circuit Court of Appeals merely confirmed the decision of Judge Ray without an opinion. It is understood that the Waltham Watch Company will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

WANT NEW WATER SYSTEM.

Merchants' Association Says Manhattan Needs High Pressure.

The Merchants' Association has started a movement to have a high-pressure service water system introduced in Manhattan in the place of the present gravity system. The Board of Directors has approved recommendations of the Committee on Fire Prevention and Insurance which advance many reasons in favor of the change.

The committee says that Manhattan south of Fifty-ninth Street is now supplied by gravity from the Central Park reservoir under a maxim head of about 120 feet, which is insufficent to supply water to the top floors of four-story buildings. Automatic sprinklers require a water pressure of about twenty-five pounds on the upper story of buildings. In the absence of this pressure gravity tanks into which water must be pumped are required. The present cost of sprinkler systems is in many cases prohibitive, and where they are used their cost is about 75 per cent. more than it would be with a pressure system.

The plan proposed is to pump the Croton supply against a 300-foot head, which would deliver water in lower Manhattan at from seventy-five to eighty pounds pressure at the street level and about twenty-five pounds on top of ten-story buildings. After a report from engineers the plan will be laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mrs. Sage Remembers Workmen.

Every workman in Central Park whose salary is not more than $3 a day will receive a $5 gold piece to-day from Mrs. Russell Sage. This is according to her custom of many years, and yesterday the total fund, $1,905, was turned over to Park Commissioner La Roche.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

One of the historic estates of London has just changed hands by the sale of the great tract held by the Duke of Bedford in the neighborhood of the British Museum. In to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES there will be an article explaining how this startling departure from the time-honored custom is the direct result of the land policy proposed by Lloyd George and supported by Mr. Asquith. It is likely that other great landowners will also now split up their estates.

In the troubled land of Mexico the interests of the United States are just now in the hands of a naval officer. On Admiral Fletcher, who commands the United States ships in the Gulf, rests the responsibility of most momentous decisions. The reasons why the Administration is ready to trust itself and its fortunes to him are set forth in another article in the Magazine Section.

From time to time in the daily newspapers have appeared accounts of the remarkable experiments made in sending wireless telegrams from fast expresses of the Lackawanna Railroad. The results which have been obtained are told in the Magazine Section with a completeness impossible in the columns of the daily issue.

W. C. Brown, who has just laid down the reins of the New York Central Lines, must assuredly be considered as great an authority on the railway situation as any man in the country. In a remarkable interview for THE SUNDAY TIMES he has declared that in his opinion the people of the United States must consent to the raising of freight rates or Government ownership will be inevitable. The entire future of the railroad system of the country, he believes, depends upon the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on pending rate cases.

One of the remarkable characters of our own day has just passed away in Father O'Connor of Harrison. He held no public office, but he was practically the dictator of the city. He virtually transformed it and exercised a marvelous influence for years for right. Readers of to-morrow's TIMES will be able to understand something of what he accomplished and how he did it.

Mr. Dooley is with us again. Silent for a few months, he has felt it necessary to unbosom himself of his reflections on the political situation. Those who admire the Archey Street philosopher and believe in his astuteness will be glad to hear that he sees but one cloud in the President's sky, the Mexican situation, and that forebodes but a passing shower.

Christmas is celebrated the world over, but Christmas is different in every land. A Princess has written for THE SUNDAY TIMES about the Christmas of Madrid. It is, she says, a feast day of music and color, with the religious note in the ascendant, and the gifts consist mainly of eatables. In addition she has several intimate anecdotes to tell about royalty.

Nathan Straus a few weeks ago announced that he was about to give up business and devote himself to philanthropy. Something will be told of what he plans with regard to Palestine and the bettering of sanitary conditions there.

Those who hear Amato now perhaps never think that he could have had a hard fight to reach the top of the tree. But he had before he arrived in 1902, and the account of his trials as a starving singer in Milan is full of interest.

Jewels have ever had a fascination for men and women, not altogether explained by their beauty. Many curious things concerning the diamond, the ruby, and other gems have been collected in a book, which will be described to-morrow.

The romance of the old Boston Post Road from Park Row to Boston is set forth in a fascinating article, and immediately afterward comes a description by Prof. Tombo of the American University's peculiar position in the world.

Fumigation as a disinfectant has been attacked by a British scientist, who champions in its place the spray. Some account is given of the controversy his views have stirred up. Still another special article is devoted to an account of the zone system of handling urban rapid transit traffic, which has been found effective in Berlin. In addition there are the regular features, which have made THE SUNDAY TIMES famous: The Points for the Would-be Expert in Auction Bridge, Art at Home and Abroad, and Mr. Mayer's "Impressions of the Passing Show."

PRIZE PICTURES IN ACADEMY'S EXHIBIT

Carnegie Award to Ritschel's "Rocks and Breakers"—Proctor Prize to Wiles.

ISIDOR MEDAL TO JONES

Sargent's "Waterfall," Daniel Garber's "Lumberville," and Gardner Symons's "November" Shown.

This year's Academy exhibition is an eminently sensible affair. One reads in the catalogue of the great age of the Academy, and reflects with pleasure that this nice old body has no inclination toward the tango or the trot, that it wears its years becomingly, but follows the fashion of the time in declining to consider itself hairless and cappy when it knows itself still to be careless and happy.

The general tone of the rooms is neither morose nor flippant, but agreeably vivacious, and the number of pictures arrest attention for their good workmanship and energy of conception. Energy is what still is lacking in very much of our art, and by energy is not meant saltatory agility. What is meant may be easiest learned by standing a few moments in front of Sargent's "Waterfall," lent to the exhibition by Samuel T. Peters. At first glance it seems little more than realism of the best sort. The rocks are solid, the sky is different in texture from the water, the tumbling stream tells the simple story of the law of gravitation with a good deal of eloquence, that is all. But is it all? A painter will tell you that you have only the beginning in these facts. He has stated his facts, of course, but he also has had the mental energy to make them pictorially interesting. There is not a square inch of the canvas that does not testify to his mastery over his craft, not one to which you can point and say that it is empty of pictorial significance. He weaves across the strong warp of his design a web of intricately mingled color that never fails to produce a unified impression. Nothing is so complicated that his mind cannot reduce it to the simplicity of art, nothing is so simple that he cannot enliven it with the complication of art. Which is enough to say about one master who already has had so much said about him. The Academy was clever to get him, though, and to put him where he so quietly illustrates the whole point of art, which is to get at the essence of the thing seen and bring it out for the world to know.

In the same gallery with the "Waterfall" are a number of landscapes of great interest. Daniel Garber's "Lumberville," with its blue distance, its violet mists, its clouds bronzed like those that gather above St. Paul's in London, its sly, delightful stream, entirely belies the commonplace of its title until we get to the immediate foreground, where a stretch of stippled yellow branches flaunt themselves after the manner of footlights and lend a sense of theatre to the otherwise sympathetic version of nature.

"November," by Gardner Symons, is not so poetic a picture, it puts mystery quite aside, but its prose is vigorous and nervous, and tingles the blood a bit. We imagine the scene one with which the artist is completely familiar. There is a stone wall, painted with the intimacy accorded a wall seen every day of the week; there is a road in rather a bad humor, a rutty, lumpy, somewhat sodden road that would be dusty in Summer and sloshy in February and slippery in January; there is a house, the kind of house we Americans put by the side of such a road, and there is a magnificent row of trees, drawn with respect, as though the relationship of the branches mattered and the upward spring of the trunks from deep-bedded roots was something of great importance. Then there is the river chafing angrily under a sullen sky, and the hills looking as hills look when the atmosphere declines to help them out. A common scene enough, yet what a beautiful picture it is! American to the bone, and stalwart in both execution and conception.

There are two pictures by Childe Hassam, one "Diana's Bath," with a little nude figure, rather pulled out as his figures are apt to be, and with a glorious pool of green and violet and blue, and a blue on the horizon that beggars any description not made with a paint brush. In this gallery also are Mr. Bruestle's New England landscapes, with rocks like whitening bones in the foreground; Howard Russell Butler's "Glorious Day on the Maine Coast" that seems to shout out the historic line "The breaking waves dashed high"; E. W. Redfield's Village in Winter," John F. Carlson's "Snowy Stretches," and "The Village Church" by Cullen Yates, authentic descriptions of Winter weather. "St. Ives," by Max Kuehne, may not be convincing portraiture; we have an idea that some ohe will object to the bl

GREET DEBUTANTES AT DANCING PARTIES

Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock Entertains 700 at a Ball at Sherry's for Her Daughter.

HOSTESSES AT THE GOTHAM

Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and Mrs. J. A. Ferguson Receive with Daughters—Dance for Miss Taylor.

Dances were given last night for several of the season's débutantes, the largest being the ball Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock gave at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Mary Cutting Cumnock, a granddaughter of Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Sr. Another and small dinner dance was given for Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor by her mother, Mrs. Keene Taylor.

Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson were joint hostesses at a dance at the Gotham for their daughters, Miss Marjorie Vreeland and Miss May Farquhar Ferguson, who were schoolmates in Paris, and the still younger set took part in two dances at the residence of Mrs. Charles E. McCann and Mrs. Walter Lester Carr.

The ball Mrs. Cumnock gave at Sherry's for Miss Cumnock was attended by almost 700. The dancing was in the large ballroom, and a seated supper was served between 12 and 1 o'clock in the small ballroom. The decorations were in pink and green, pink roses being a feature. Mrs. Cumnock, in changeable blue moire with rhinestones, and Miss Mary Cutting Cumnock in white trimmed in silver, received in the reception room, gay with roses and ferns. The débutante's grandmother, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, was also present for a short time.

A number of dinners preceded the ball. Mrs. Cumnock gave a small dinner, Heyward Cutting was a dinner host, and Mrs. Allen Appleton Robbins and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer also gave dinners and took their guests to the dance.

Mrs. Cumnock's Guests.

The guests invited included many of the older married people as well as young married couples, débutantes, and dancing men. Among those who accepted were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, the Hon. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Anson, Dr. Harold and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Bennett Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. William de F. Manice, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. de Pham, Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Crosby, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cumnock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dadmun, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Monta, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. E. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon S. Prentice Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs Archibald Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Dr. B. T. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Schley, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

Also the Misses Harriet and Janetta Alexander, Dorothy Anderton, Margaret Andrews, Beatrice Bend, Claire Bird, Mary C. Bishop, Florence Blair, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Louise and Constance Chappell, Gwendolin Condon, Ursula Cowdin, Vievn Belshe Cragin, Brown, Adelaide Cannon, Juliana Cutting, Grace Cumnock, Diane del Monte, Alice Hunt, Carol Harriman, Frances W Henry, Noel Johnston, Mary Jacob, Dorothy Shepard, Ruth Twombly, Mercedes de Acosta, Marla de Barril, Evelyn Bown, Priscilla Bull, Winifred and Dorothy Chisolm, Charlotte Cram, Madeleine Dinsmore, Helen Huntington, Julia Edey, Susan Dresser, Jennie and Marie Emmet, Dorothy Ficken, Miriam Harrison Rhoda Fullam, Helena Fish, Lentilhon Gilford, Alice Haven.

Lilian Hyde, Margaret Henderson, Augusta McCagg, Phyllis and Elizabeth McVickar, Theodore Larocque, Laura Livingston, M. L. Keene, Elizabeth Kendall, Carolyn Kidd, Sarah Manice, Eleanor Mortimer, Georgiana H. Owen, Kathryn Oakman, Julia Robbins, Mildred Rives Le Brun Parsons, Doris and Katherine Porter, Louisell Proctor, Margaret Seton Porter, Elsie Park, Mary Parsons, Camilla Morgan, Genevieve Sanford, Mimi Scott, Marion Hollins, Eleanor Taylor, Marie Taller, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Dorothy Taylor, Tesson Thayer, and Penelope Sears.

Vincent Astor in Party.

Also Vincent Astor, Frederick C. Allen, Reginald Auchincloss, F. H. Baldwin, M. S. Barber, J. A. Blair, Jr., Hermann and Carl Boker, C. S. and W. B. Brown, Gray Bryan, L. Havemeyer Butt, Braxton Bigelow, J. A. Blanchard, Shelton, Bartow, and John Farr, James de W. Cutting, Heyward Cutting, Suydam Cutting, R. L. Fowler, Jr., E. B. Condon, Cyril and Clarence Crimmins, Elliot Cobb, P. A. Carroll, H. I. Caesar, Albert M. Bagby, S. D. Babcock, J. W. Appleton, Philip Armour, Felix Doubleday, W. C. and Henry Emmet, Lenoir Esler, Walter Eaton, Alfred H. Ely, Jr., Alessandro Fabbri, J. Coleman Drayton, and H. C. Drayton Geoffrey and Percival Dodge, George Dixon, Jr., Madison and De Forest Grant, Alexander Hadden, Gavin Hadden, Denis Hamilton, Harold, Oliver C. Harriman, Harold Hartshorne, Erskine Hewitt, F. B., Albert and Murray Hoffman, C. G., and Stoddard Hoffman, McKim Hollins, Amory Haskell, Leonard Jacob, Marshall Kernochan, J. Couper Lord, Bradford Locke, Charles Safford, Frederick Osborn, C. H. Mellen, A. Munn, Walter, McClure, Charles Neave, William Rauch, E. Vail Stebbins, W. Rhinelander Stuart, Jr., Irving Pardee, Harry Sproul, Phoenix Ingraham, C. H. Marshall, and C. E. Miller.

Dance for Miss Taylor.

Mrs. Keene Taylor of 863 Park Avenue was the hostess last night at Sherry's at a small dinner dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor. The dinner was served at five large tables in the tapestry suite, decorated with heather and yellow roses and seating twenty or twenty-five each.

Mrs. Taylor, in violet chiffon embroidered in silver, and Miss Taylor, in lilac taffeta and silver lace, received.

After dinner and while coffee was being served the tables were cleared away for the dancing, for which some additional guests were asked. The guests, who numbered about 125, were the débutantes and young dancing women and men. Two orchestras played alternately, and a buffet supper was served after midnight.

Among those asked were the Misses Gabrielle Gourd, Lentilhon Gifford, Louise Butler, Annie Gilbert, Faith Baldwin, Evelyn Scott, Dorothy Anderton, Elizabeth Klapp, Coline Ingersoll, Barbara Shedd, Edith Bouvier, Dorothy Hollister, Alida Oddie Banks, Priscilla Bull, Louise Frank, Lida Fleishmann, Helen de Forest Griffin, Maude C. Coster, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Gertrude Pardee, Eleanor Hartshorne, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Elise Francke, and Constance Peabody.

Ruth Muller, Hazen Symington, Elisabeth Thompson, Nieva Fisher, Louise Dixon, Mercedes de Acosta, Nathalie Slocum, Beatrice Burrill, Carol Harrimann, Laura Parsons, Katharine Oakman, Marie Louise Rodewald, Mary Alexander, Cornelia de Lancey Cammann, Alice Haven, Constance Orr Helen Hiss, Noel Haskins, Edith Farr, Mildred Dennis, Star Paris, Mary Woodin, Emilie Ford, and Miss Talmadge.

Also Thomas Petter, A. Talbot Jones, Carley Harriman, Bryce and Stuart Wing, Henry Coe, Barton Plumb, Paul Bonner, the Messrs. Chauncey, William Prime, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., William Phillips, J. V. S. Kilbreth, Mourtlandt Moss, Hoffman Nickerson, Philip Franklin, Donald Carr, Behrens Waters, André Gross, J. C. C. C. Converse, W. V. C. Ruxton, Leonard Wyeth, Maccullough Miller, Ransom Noble, Dr. Harold Pardee, William Fairchild, Joel E. Fisher, T. L. Johnson, Vivian Palmieri, Frederic Alexandre, James Work, and the Messrs. Banks and Cerero.

Greet Misses Vreeland, Ferguson.

Mrs. H. H. Vreeland of 229 West Seventy-second Street and Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a dance for the Misses May Farquhar Ferguson and Marjorie Vreeland in the Gotham ballroom. Mrs. Ferguson in black embroidered in blue; Mrs. Vreeland, in white and gold; Miss Vreeland, in white brocaded chiffon and lace, and Miss Ferguson, in silver cloth shading into pink, received at the ballroom entrance against a screen covered with bouquets sent the débutantes.

There were about 300 acceptances. A seated supper was served in the main dining room after 12 o'clock. Among those asked were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Chapin, Dr. Moorehead and Mrs. Moorehead, Mrs. T. H. Reed, the Misses Marguerite Jacquette, Marion Feurstmann, Charlotte Werner, Ruth Quackenbush, Madeline Howard, Dorothy Bigelow, Katharine Culbert, Katharine Place, Miss Stevens, Marietta Chapin, Edith S. Adams, Ruth Singer, Naomi Andrews, Katharine Hollister, Margaret Henderson, Eleanor Hartshorne, Augusta and Louise Dixon, and Elinor Davies.

Also Kingsley Roberts, Henry Colbath, Henry Wiser, Edward Watson, Jr., H. H. Vreeland, Jr., Somers, James, and Reed Vreeland, Lyman Spaulding, Carlisle Peet, Henry Gray, and Orville C Crane.

Mrs. C. E. F. McCann, Hostess.

Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann gave a small dance at her new residence, 4 East Seventy-seventh Street, last evening. About one hundred young married and unmarried people accepted. The house had red and green Christmas decorations, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Mrs. McCann will give another dance for about the same number of young married people on next Monday.

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr gave a small dance last night at her residence, 68 West Fifty-first Street, for her young son, Elmendorf L. Carr, who is home from St. Paul's School for the holidays. About forty young girls and boys were asked, the former including some of the season's buds and the latter a number of the St. Paul boys here for the Christmas season.

GIVE PLAY FOR CHARITY.

St. Christopher League Members Act "His Excellency the Governor."

A large audience crowded the Plaza ballroom last night to see the amateurs in the St. Christopher League play "His Excellency, the Governor," for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Childs' Hospital. Dancing followed.

Lauren Carroll acted the title rôle of His Excellency, Sir Montagu Martin, and Karl T. Frederick was the Right Hon. Henry Carlton, while Frank P. Wuperman was Capt. Carew, and Frank L. Cunningham was the Private Secretary.

Miss Ella Marian Lindley played the part of Mrs. Wentworth-Bolingbroke, Miss Elinor Lapham was Ethel Carlton, Miss Eleanor Du Bois was Stella de Gex, and Miss Eleanor Bartlett was Spinks, the maid. Delafield Du Bois played the butler and W. Edgar Baker, Jr., the sentry. John P. H. Perry was Major Kildare and Dwight Franklin was Capt. Rivers. There was much applause from the players' friends in the audience.

Among the patronesses, most of whom were in the audience, were Mrs. John S. Baird, Mrs. Henry Clay Adams, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mrs. W. H. Woodin, Mrs. Herbert Scoville, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. J. J. Lapham, Mrs. Noah C. Rogers, Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Ashton C. Clarkson, Mrs. G. Forrest Butterworth, Mrs. J. Christy Bell, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. James V. Chalmers, Mrs. John C. Moore, Mrs. W. H. Harris, Mrs. W. S. Edgar, Mrs. G. F. Benjamin, Mrs. Mayo Smith, Mrs. Henry A. Todd, Mrs. J. S. Whitman, Mrs. W. G. Verplanck, and Mrs. William W. Vaughan.

To-day's Coming-Out Receptions.

Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams will give a tea this afternoon at 3 East Seventy-sixth Street to introduce Miss Edith Adams. A theatre party and a supper and dancing at Sherry's will follow.

Mrs. Henry Van Arsdale of 74 West Ninety-fourth Street will introduce Miss Alice Maude Van Arsdale at a tea.

Mrs. Allan Fitch will give a tea at 33 West Fifty-sixth Street for her débutante daughter Miss Katharine Fitch, and a theatre party and supper will be given in the evening.

Mrs. Fritz von Bernuth, Jr., will give a reception to-day at 498 West End Avenue to introduce Miss Constance de Forest Orr, Mr. von Bernuth's niece.

Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears of Oyster Bay will give a reception this afternoon at the Colony Club for her daughter, Miss Penelope Sears, which will be followed by dancing and supper at Sherry's, given by Frederic Potts Moore for the débutante.

Mrs. Lucien Hamilton Tyng will give a tea this afternoon at her new home, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, for Miss Blanche E. Tyng, the débutante daughter of James E. Tyng.

Play in Aid of German Hospital.

"A Day at the Seashore," a musical play in two acts by Konrad A. Brandt, was given last night at the Hotel Astor by the Junior Aid League of the German Hospital and Dispensary. This is the fourth annual entertainment given by the league. Miss Dorothy Thomas and Carl F. Kroilpfeiffer were the principals in the cast. Following the performance there was dancing. The officers of the league are John C. B. Orth, President; Miss Elsa Kroilpfeiffer, Christine A. Peper, Amy Wiesmann, Louise M. Orth, William K. Schmidt, and Hans C. Boos. The boxes were occupied by many prominent German-Americans.

The Scuola d'Industrie Italiane

Under the patronage of H. M. Queen Margherita

Christmas Exhibition and Sale

Italian Laces and Embroideries copied from old designs and adapted to modern uses, worked by the young women of the Italian colony of New York

Beautiful Christmas Gifts in Great Variety

Lunch Sets, Bureau Scarfs, Opera Hoods, Beatrice and other Bags, Baby's Shoes, Caps and Dresses, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bed Spreads, Desk Seats, Linen, Fobs, Fancy Boxes, etc., etc.

No. 177 MACDOUGAL STREET

Just South of 8th Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues

LUSITANIA MAKES 28 KNOTS IN HOUR

In Rough Voyage She Arrives Here in 4 Days 18 Hours, Averaging 24.65 Knots.

NEW PROPELLERS BETTER

Capt. Dow Has Hopes of Setting a New Record When He Strikes Fine Weather.

Owing to her fine steaming against strong winds and head seas for practically the whole voyage across from Queenstown, the Cunard liner Lusitania arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool in 4 days 18 hours and 5 minutes from Daunt's Rock, at an average speed of 24.65 knots. Her best day's runs were 630 and 625, on Monday and Wednesday, respectively, and her highest speed was close upon 28 knots for one hour, according to Capt. David Dow. The Lusitania brought 383 first, 280 second, and 599 third class, and 7,580 sacks of mail, and sixteen large cats from various countries.

In speaking of the Lusitania's fast steaming this passage out Capt. Dow said yesterday in his opinion it was due to the change in her propellers when the new turbines were installed recently. That is, by having them turn outward instead of inward as they did formerly.

"If she had not made the high speed at intervals when we got a slant I should not have been able to reach New York so early to-day," the Captain said. "With a strong head wind and rough sea the Lusitania made 630 miles up till noon on Monday, and 625 against a moderate gale with high head sea from noon Tuesday to noon Wednesday.

"Her best work, I think, since she has been a ship, was from 9 o'clock yesterday morning till 4 in the afternoon, when she made 197 revolutions and averaged 27 knots. For a little more than an hour—from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.—the revolutions soared to 207, which brought the Lusitania's speed to close upon 28 knots."

He added that when the Lusitania got a real slant of fine weather he believed she would make a new record for the Atlantic. Capt. Dow, in command of the Mauretania, made the present record of 4 days, 10 hours.

Capt. Dow is very proud of a nautical calendar worked out to A. D. 2000 by Capt. John McNab, 78 years old, who was for many years examining officer for the Board of Trade in Liverpool. He examined Capt. Dow for second mate, mate, and master in Liverpool, and made the calendar, which is hand painted on canvas.

As the Lusitania will be at sea on Christmas Day, the Captain will eat his Christmas dinner with his officers and engineers in the dining saloon to-morrow night, and the warrant officers and crew will have their turkey and plum pudding with a bottle of beer, ginger ale, or tot of grog, provided by Chief Steward William H. Allison, at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

LORD AND LADY DECIES HERE.

To Spend Christmas with Goulds—Mrs. W. B. Leeds Also on Lusitania.

After an absence of two years Lord and Lady Decies arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania with their eldest daughter, Eileen, who is now fourteen months old. They will spend Christmas at Georgian Court, the home of Lady Decies's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. The first person to board the Lusitania after the gangway was lowered from her pier was Mrs. Gould, who kissed her grandchild before she greeted her daughter, and said to her son-in-law, Lord Decies: "This is going to be the greatest Christmas we have ever had at Georgian Court." The Hon. Seton R. Beresford, who is writing a book of his impressions of the United States, was at the pier to meet his brother.

Lord Decies, who was described on the immigration landing card as "John B. Decies," said that he expected to stay here about six weeks to two months. After spending the Christmas and New Year's festivities at Georgian Court, he and Lady Decies might travel about a bit, but he had no fixed plans so far.

With regard to English politics, he said he was not at all sure that Home Rule would be a success in Ireland, but believed the best way to find out was to give a fair trial at any rate and see what happened. Asked for his opinion on the suffrage question in England, Lord Decies replied that previous to the destructive actions of the militants he was in favor of giving women over there the vote, but did not believe it should be done now after what had taken place.

Mrs. William B. Leeds arrived on the Lusitania with her 9-year-old son to spend Christmas with her father. They will remain at the Ritz-Carlton until Jan. 14, and return on the Lusitania, she said. Lady Lister Kaye is with Mrs. Leeds.

SAYS IMMIGRANTS ARE MISLED

New Austrian Ambassador Assails Statements of Steamship Agents.

Among the arrivals on the Lusitania yesterday was Konstantin Dumba, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, who was accompanied by his wife. When asked what was thought in Austria of President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico, Mr. Dumba replied:

"We think it is very good and believe he has sufficient power on sea and land to do whatever he thinks is right. But I do not know if such a thing as a constitutional election is possible in Mexico."

The Ambassador explained that he was interested in the immigration question more than in Mexico, because it concerned his own people who are coming to this country as laborers.

"They all think when they emigrate," said Mr. Dumba, "that they will make millions of dollars in America, and feel that they will have a better chance in the new country than in older Europe. The steamship agents foster this belief and exaggerate in their statements as to the chance over here for foreigners."

J. P. MORGAN IS HOME.

Banker Had Plenty of Violin Music on the Lusitania.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned yesterday on the Lusitania from his trip abroad accompanied by his wife and two daughters. The banker said he had enjoyed a real holiday and was not ready to discuss business affairs until he went to his office, which would be this morning, he said.

Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, had the cabin next to Mr. Morgan, and, according to several of the passengers, the banker was surfeited with violin music. Mr. Morgan made no comment on the matter to the officers of the ship.

TO HONOR YIDDISH POET.

Friends Will Give Carnegie Hall Reception To-night for Bloomgarden.

On the eve of his departure for Palestine, where he is to live and identify himself with the revival of Jewish life on the ancient soil of his people, Solomon Bloomgarden, known as "Jehoash," the Yiddish poet, will be the guest of honor this evening at a reception given by his friends in Carnegie Hall.

"Jehoash" has written several volumes of poetry, a book of fables, and a dictionary of Yiddish phrases. He is the author of a collection of Talmudic lore, known as the "Ethics of the Fathers." His poetical one-act Biblical play, "Schunammite," will be produced to-night for the first time with Mme. Sarah Adler and Gustave Sacht in the leading parts.

In the musical programme, Leo Wold Erdody will play his own composition, the "Song of the Chasidim," on the violin given him by Mrs. W. D. Sloane, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and others.

COHAN & HARRIS IN MOVIES.

Buy Into Kinemacolor Concern and Will Produce Cohan's Plays.

Cohan & Harris, the theatrical managers, yesterday formed a combination with the Kinemacolor moving-picture concern, investing a large amount of money in the film business, which will be expanded to produce black and white moving-picture plays, as well as the colored pictures now put out by the Kinemacolor.

The theatrical firm will put on several of George M. Cohan's successes as a starter before the cameras, and plans to become producers of other moving-picture plays on a large scale. C. A. Burt, the booking agent, is a partner in the new combination, and Jack Welch is also interested in the company.

The combination was formed following an offer made by Cohan & Harris to take stock in several other film concerns, but their proposals were refused for one reason or another. The Kinemacolor Company began to negotiate with George M. Cohan about a month ago.

In addition to being interested in the making of the films, Cohan & Harris will furnish the theatres in which to show the photo plays and will put pictures into all of the houses they control during the Summer.

WILL ACT FRENCH PLAYS.

Parisian Players to Give Dress Rehearsal Under Society Patronage.

Under the auspices of many persons well known in society the French Drama Society to-morrow night will present, as a dress rehearsal, "La Vierge Folle" by Henri Bataille and "Le Passant" by François Coppee at the Harris Theatre. The plays will be acted by a company of Parisian actors and actresses under the direction of Mme. Yorska, the pupil of Sarah Bernhardt. She will be assisted by Beverly Sitgreaves, the American actress; Marie Horton, Georgette Passedoit, Nane Defrance, Marie de la Motte, Alda de Anchoritz, Ernest Perrin, José Ruhin, and M. Verneuil.

The demand for tickets to the performances of the society this season is such that the Sunday night dress rehearsals and Monday matinées are to be supplemented later by Friday and Saturday matinées and Saturday evening performances. The next play will be "Andromaque," which will be offered a week from next Monday.

Paul Armstrong Marries Again.

Paul Armstrong, the playwright, and Kittie Cassidy, known on the stage as Catherine Calvert, leading woman in several of Armstrong's plays, were married on Wednesday in New Haven. Mrs. Armstrong is visiting relatives in Baltimore while Armstrong is in New York. Armstrong was divorced last May by Rena Abell Armstrong, the court gave her alimony at the rate of $15,000 a year. Miss Calvert recently appeared in her husband's play, "The Escape," which failed after a few performances at the Lyric Theatre.

Triangle Club Gives Play To-day.

The Triangle Club of Princeton University, will give its annual play this afternoon and evening at the Hotel Astor, presenting "The Pursuit of Priscilla," an original musical comedy. Another performance will be held on Wednesday evening, Christmas Eve, at the Aerial Theatre, atop the New Amsterdam Theatre. The play will also be produced at Washington, where President Wilson has arranged to meet the members of the club at the White House.

George S. Viereck Entertains.

George Sylvester Viereck gave a tea yesterday at his home, 202 Riverside Drive, for Richard Le Gallienne, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, and Alexander Harvey. Among those present were Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Curt Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Lemp Konta, Leonard Dalton Abbott, T. Everett Harre, and Alfred Rau.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

CAPT. F. L. CHAPIN OF THE WYOMING DIES

Commander of Flagship of Atlantic Fleet Stricken on Return Trip from Mediterranean.

NEAR DEATH ON ARRIVAL

Tossed by Wind and Wave as Dreadnought Battled to Reach Home—His Career in the Navy.

Capt. Frederick Lincoln Chapin, U. S. N., the commander of the superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of the United States Atlantic Fleet, died in the Naval Hospital, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. Chapin was taken ill during the return voyage of the first dreadnought division of the fleet from the cruise to the Mediterranean, and was in a dying condition when that voyage ended at New York last Monday morning. Capt. Chapin was taken ill soon after the Wyoming sailed from Villefranche, and at one time during the voyage, which was one of the roughest in the navy, his life was despaired of.

During the last days of the voyage, however, he seemed to improve, and when the Wyoming arrived at the Navy Yard at noon last Monday the naval surgeons who had been attending held out a faint hope that he might rally from the attack of Bright's disease from which he was suffering. Capt. Chapin was immediately transferred from the Wyoming to the Naval Hospital.

Instead of improving he continued to grow worse and the doctors announced last Tuesday morning that there was no chance of his recovery. Mrs. Chapin was not notified of Capt. Chapin's illness until the division of dreadnoughts arrived off Sandy Hook, when a message was sent to her in Washington telling her to hurry to the bedside of her husband. She arrived that night and was with him continually to the end.

The illness of Capt. Chapin saddened the homecoming of the ships, and the result was that the enthusiasm that nearly always marks the arrival of naval vessels in New York was entirely missing when the Wyoming and the other superdreadnoughts arrived at New York Tuesday morning. There was no more popular officer in the navy than the Wyoming's Captain. As Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan of the fleet staff said yesterday, there was not a man on the ship, from the Commander in Chief whose flagship the Wyoming is, to the greenest of the cabin boys, who did not bear an affection for the skipper of one of the greatest ships in the United States Navy.

The voyage home of the dreadnoughts was one continual battle with wind and wave from start to finish. When in midocean and at a time when it was thought that Capt. Chapin was dying there were times when the decks of the vessels were buried five and six feet deep in water and when the waves that broke over the superstructure completely hid everything but the tops of the giant masts from the view of the officers and men on the other ships.

Capt. Chapin was 50 years old and was a native of Illinois, from which State he received an Annapolis appointment in September, 1879. He was graduated in 1883, and was made an Ensign two years later and reached the grade of Captain in July, 1911. Prior to assuming command of the flagship Wyoming he was in command of the battleship Missouri, now retired to the reserve, but at that time one of the first line ships of the Atlantic fleet. Capt. Chapin, besides having exercised some of the highest ship commands in the gift of the Navy Department, had also occupied high positions ashore, at one time in the Bureau of Ordnance, and at another as an official of the Bureau of Equipment, both in the Navy Department at Washington.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stuart Fleming have returned from California and are at their town house, 2 East Sixty-fifth Street, for the Winter.

Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield are at the New Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, to remain over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, who have been in South America and Europe for the last two years are now in Paris.

Mrs. Paul Morton, who is arriving from Europe, will be at the St. Regis for the season. Mrs. William Goddard, who has been abroad, will join her daughter, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, at the hotel for a visit before going on to Providence.

The marriage of Miss Helen Le Roy Glover and John Paulison Holman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin D. Holman, will take place on Jan. 10 in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. Owing to mourning none but relatives and a few intimate friends will be asked, and the reception which will be at Mrs. Henry Sheaff Glover's residence, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, will be a small one.

Mrs. Robert A. Ford gave a tea at 875 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Juliet Ford. Mrs. Ford in black lace, Miss Ford in white satin trimmed in crystal and rhinestones, had receiving with them the Misses Helen Du Bois, Marjorie Munroe, Eleanor White, Kathryn Child, and Sally and Dorothy Parker.

Mrs. von Juch Wellman will give an afternoon musical on Sunday, Dec. 28. Mrs. Wellman will sing, as will also probably David Bispham. Lrels Williams, the pianist, will play.

Mrs. Frederick Kobbe of 68 East Eighty-sixth Street will give a small tea to-day at 68 East Eighty-sixth Street, for her daughter, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Jr., of Boston, who is her guest.

Mrs. Ames R. Pinchot is giving a reception this afternoon at 1,021 Park Avenue.

Mrs. George L. Rives is giving a small dinner dance this evening at her residence, 120 East Seventy-ninth Street, for Miss Mildred Rives.

Mrs. Frederick S. Dennis is giving a luncheon to-day at the Colony Club for Miss Mildred Denis. A theatre party will follow it.

H. E. Asch of 80 West Thirty-sixth Street will give an old-time picnic dance at Delmonico's this evening.

Mrs. William Allen of 51 East Sixty-fifth Street gave a dinner last night for William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The brigade officers of the Irish Volunteers, the militant body of the Han-na-Gael Society attended the performance of "Gen. John Regan" at the Hudson Theatre last night.

To-morrow afternoon in the north ball room of the Hotel Astor there will be a private showing of "Sixty Years a Queen," moving picture play of scenes in the life of the late Queen Victoria of England.

"Trafic in Souls," the white slave picture play now being shown at Weber's Theatre, will also be on view at Belasco's Republic Theatre, commencing to-morrow afternoon. Four performances will be given every day.

To-night will mark the first anniversary of the opening of the Cort Theatre and the end of a year's uninterrupted run of "Peg o' My Heart." A copy of the novel made from the play will be presented to every one in the audience.

Chris Baker, an English comedian, sailed from Liverpool Thursday on the Cedric. He will play here at Keith's Palace Theatre the week of Dec. 29. Mr. Baker has never visited America.

Mrs. Thomas Wise has been engaged to play the "Nurse" in William Faversham's production of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Faversham, Cecilia Loftus, R. D. McLean, Odette Tyler, Pedro de Cordoba and other members of Mr. Faversham's company leave for Toronto to-day for the final rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet," and "Othello," prior to their opening there Dec. 29.

The children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Newark will attend the matinee performance of the spectacle "America" to-day at the Hippodrome, the guests of Louis W. Aronson, of that city.

The one hundredth consecutive performances of "At Bay" with Guy Standing and Chrystal Herne will take place at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 3. Souvenirs will be presented to women attending the performance.

Anna Held, who is to appear with her company at the Casino Theatre on Dec. 29, played yesterday in Spokane, Wash.

Forrest Winant has been engaged for six weeks at the Little Theatre, Los Angeles, to play the title rôle in "Antaio" and Reynard in "The Pigeon."

MRS. A. T. PATRICK DEAD.

She Worked 12 Years and Spent $50,000 to Free Patrick.

TULSA, Oklahoma, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Albert T. Patrick, whose husband served twelve years in Sing Sing Prison as the alleged murderer of William Marsh Rice, died here to-day. Patrick and their children were at the bedside.

Mrs. Patrick, as Mrs. Addie M. Francis, was married to Patrick soon after his conviction of the murder of Rice. For the ensuing twelve years she devoted her entire time and spent $50,000 in efforts to prove Patrick's innocence and gain a pardon for him.

Albert T. Patrick and Mrs. Addie M. Francis met in 1892 when the lawyer and his first wife were living at the Lenox Hotel. After the death of the first Mrs. Patrick, in 1897, the lawyer, with his two young daughters, went to live at Mrs. Francis's boarding house at 316 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was still living there when he was arrested for the Rice murder in 1901.

The couple were married in the Tombs on March 30, 1902, after Patrick's first trial and conviction, and just before he was taken to the death house at Sing Sing. Largely through her untiring efforts, Gov. Dix granted a pardon to her husband a year ago last Thanksgiving.

Few months later she went with her husband to Oklahoma in order, as she expressed it, "that he might build his life anew."

WM. E. FEARIS DEAD AT 103.

Devotee of Open-Air Life Read Newspapers Without Glasses.

William E. Fearis, aged 103, died of old age Thursday at his home, 209 Whiton Street, Jersey City. He was born in Huddersfield, England, in 1810, and came to this city when he was 14 years old. He lived here for fifty years. He was for forty years a member of the old Bedford Street Methodist Church in Greenwich Village, where he was class leader. He moved to Jersey in 1860, and became a dealer in blue stone.

Mr. Fearis was able to read the newspaper without glasses. He lived much of his life in the open air, and attributed his long life to fresh air, deep breathing, and abstinence from stimulants. He took a lively interest in politics, and was a Republican. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Elizabeth E. Fearis.

Gen. Cuniberti, Naval Engineer.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The death occurred to-day of Major Gen. Vittorio Cuniberti of the Italian Naval Engineers' Corps, who drafted the plans for the first Italian superdreadnought.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELIZABETH J. SPEERS of Mount Pleasant, Belfast, Ireland, died suddenly of apoplexy at the Mountainside Hospital Montclair, N. J., yesterday. Miss Speers was the sister of James M. Speers of James McCutcheon & Co., New York, who lives in Montclair, and John and Speers of Glen Ridge. She went to Montclair recently to visit members of her family.

CALVIN D. SMITH, one of the oldest business men in Bernardsville, N. J., is dead at his home in that town. He was returning from business on Thursday night when he was stricken with paralysis and died a few hours later. He left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. MIRIAM O. SANFORD, widow of Dr. Wilbur F. Sanford, died yesterday at the home of her brother, H. E. Boyce of 101 Oak Street, Brooklyn. She was the daughter of D. D. Boyce and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Welton F. Sanford, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y.

JOHN O'GRADY, one of the oldest employes of the Department of Parks, Manhattan, died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital, aged 76 years. He had been a resident of Little Neck for the last four years. His widow and five daughters, two of whom are teachers in the New York public schools, survive.

THOMAS EDGAR HARVEY, a retired sea Captain, and a native of Cedar Bridge, N. J., died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital, aged 81 years. He was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Wickham, wife of Dr. Joseph N. Wickham, at Corona last Sunday when he was stricken with apoplexy.

FRANK H. RAND, Bursar of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died yesterday in Pinehurst, N. C., where he had gone in search for health. Mr. Rand was born in Vermont

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Up Sharply—Expected Passage of Currency Bill an Important Factor.

Wall Street did not wait for the actual passage of the Currency bill to begin to emphasize the probable favorable effect of its good features. The rise in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, which was the most noteworthy improvement that had been shown in two months, was very largely due to the realization that the Currency bill was close to enactment, and to the feeling that when the bill becomes law much more will be made than has heretofore been made of the favorable in contrast with the unfavorable features of the bill. Sentiment was also influenced by reports that the Administration at Washington was coming to recognize more clearly the railroads' need of an increase in rates. Expression of opinion on this score attributed to an international banker who recently visited Washington were freely discussed in stock market circles as supporting the opinion that the Admnsitration was seeking ways and means to give reassurance to business. The existence of a short interest which had all the appearance of being quite large made an advance in prices all the easier. In some important quarters sentiment is becoming more optimistic regarding the future, and this naturally had an influence upon prices through purchases for the long account which supplemented the effect of short covering.

A rise of from 1 to 3 points in the leading issues, with a general average gain of nearly a full point, helps to emphasize the extremes to which Wall Street has recently carried its misgivings. The effect of this buying movement upon the money market must be considered, but rates yesterday gave no intimation that the expanded trading was putting any uncomfortable pressure upon money. Monday's money market rather than yesterday's, however, will supply a measure of the effect of increased stock market operations. So much ease was shown yesterday that call rates in themselves contained an indication of a favorable bank statement to-day, and this was also foreshadowed by the large cash gain, which was estimated on the basis of the known movements of currency. The preparations which are being made for the end-of-the-year requirements suggest that there will be a minimum of inconvenience in meeting the Jan. 1 needs. If the call money market maintains ease as great as that which is now being displayed up to the last days of the year, which, however, cannot be confidently expected, other factors favoring the stock market will have freer opportunity to find expression in the course of prices on the Stock Exchange. One reason for the rise yesterday was that stocks had ceased to come into the market in sufficient quantity to satisfy the demand arising from previous short sales, which is another way of saying that the market had become oversold. That in turn was due to the excess of pessimism in which many in the financial community have recently been indulging.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5½@5¾ per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $273,440,463; balances, $14,537,354; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $187,221.

The local banks have lost $166,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 4¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8530; low, $4.8514; last, $4.8530.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8595.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.21¼.
Berlin—Cable, 94⅞; check, 94¾.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅛ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.06.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅛ less 1-32; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.79¼.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.78¾.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅝ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93¾ less 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.67; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ½c higher in London, at 26 11-16d per ounce, and ¼c higher in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	99¼	99½	5.40
Am. Tob.	6	July, 1915	97	99½	5.30
Austrian Gov.	4½	July 14, '15	98	98½	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	99¾	100	5.00
Boston & Me.	5	Feb. 8, '14	86	95	38.00
Boston & Me.	6	June 2, '14	86	94	20.00
B. R. T.	5	July 1, 1915	95¾	96¼	5.85
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	98¾	99¼	6.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	98¾	99¼	5.55
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1914	93	93½	13.00
Con. Gas Co.	6	Feb. 25, '14	100	100¼	4.85
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 15, 1914	99¾	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	98¾	99¼	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	97¼	98¼	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.		Apr. 16, '14	5.30%		4.90%
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	98	98¾	6.50
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July 1, 1915	97	98¾	5.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1914	99¼	99½	5.70
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	99¼	99¾	5.20
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	96	96¾	9.65
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99¾	99¾	5.20
Int. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	93¾	96	5.00
L. S. & M. S.	4½	Mar. 15, '14	99¾	100	4.50
Mich Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.00
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1914	93	96½	31.00
M., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	94	95¾	8.35
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	91¾	92	22.00
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	98¼	100	6.00
N.Y.C. & H. R.	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.00
N.Y.C. & H. R.	5	Apr. 21, '14	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.C. & H. R.	6	Sep. 15, '14	99¾	99¾	5.20
N.Y. L. E. & W.	H R 5	Nov. 5, '14	99¾	99¾	5.60
N.Y.C. & H. R.	4½	May, 1915	98¾	99¾	5.40
N.Y., N.H. & H.	6	May 18, '14	98¼	98¾	6.60
N. Y. State	5	Feb., 1914	99¾	100¼	4.60
Nor. & W.	6	July 8, '14	100¼	100¾	4.05
Pac. G. & E.	6	June 25, '14	99	99½	6.80
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¼	5.55
So. Pacific.	5	Jun. 15, '14	99¾	100	5.00
So. Railway.	5	Feb., 1916	93¾	96¾	5.20
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	96	97½	7.00
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	99¾	100¼	4.65
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	98½	99¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	86	87¼	6.26
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.35
West. E. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.90
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	98	6.30

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	Apr., '14-'23	5.05%	4.95%
C. & N.W. eq. tr.	4½	July, '13-'23	4.95%	4.75%
Erie eq. tr.	5	Jan., '14-'23	5.40%	5.25%
Hoc. V. eq. tr.	5	Aug., '14-'23	5.25%	4.90%
Ill. Cent. eq. tr.	4½	Aug., '14-'23	5.00%	4.85%
N. Y. Cen. L. eq. tr.	4½	Jan., '14-'27	5.10%	4.95%
Penn. eq. tr.	4½	Apr., '13-'22	4.85%	4.70%
S. A. L. eq. tr.	5	Fe. 15, '14-'22	5.30%	5.10%
So. Pac. eq. tr.	4½	Mar., '14-'23	5.05%	5.00%

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Boost to Sentiment.

An upturn in the stock market like the one yesterday acts as a tonic on the whole of Wall Street. When the ticker begins to click rapidly and each succeeding change of figures on the quotation board indicates that stocks are in increased demand, brokerage offices grow cheerful immediately, but the influence of market activity spreads far beyond the commission houses. Commercial paper men, dealers in securities not listed on the Exchange, foreign exchange brokers, bankers, and even merchants far over toward the water front discover quickly that stocks are looking up. They may or may not have a personal interest in the market. Their attention may be directed toward prices somewhat more keenly if they are able to figure on some paper profits, but the personal element appears to be secondary. The fact that the market has wakened up after a period of inertia is the primary matter. The ticker tape is the artery through which flows much Wall Street sentiment, not toward stocks alone but toward general business of a financial sort as well. If stocks advance everybody feels a little better disposed toward the prospects of his particular business, and if they go down or stand lifeless he has doubts.

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Too Much Prosperity.

Evidence is given now and then that a lot of business on a company's books may be as disappointing in returns made to stockholders as too little. This was the case with the Rumely Company last Summer when advance orders were found to have piled up so far out of proportion with working capital that dividends were omitted in order to conserve resources. Yesterday the Union Oil Company of California announced that the January payment had been passed in spite of the fact that gross sales had displayed a great increase during the year. "The floating debt, which has been reduced to normal proportions, will be further reduced," said President Stewart, "as a safeguard against contingencies. The situation has been brought about chiefly by too much prosperity. The volume of the company's business has been doubled in four years, with no corresponding increase in capital stock, growing by leaps and bounds year after year, from gross sales of $10,000,000 on a capital of $30,000,000 to gross sales in 1913 of $20,000,000 on a capital of $32,000,000. This great flow of new business has required each year millions of dollars for oil lands and drilling."

***

London Buys and Sells.

London was a moderate buyer of Canadian Pacific yesterday, which it sold extensively on preceding days of the week. Dealings by cable have shown for some time that operations originating in London are about as nearly confined to the professional element as in the local market. Most of the meager transactions abroad in recent weeks has been considered on the local board to represent efforts of traders to seize a small profit.

***

New Home for Boston & Maine.

It is considered likely that the New Haven will have to find a way to rid itself of the Boston & Maine. The crippled B. & M. ought to have a stronger pair of shoulders to lean on for a few years than those of the New Haven if it is to be kept out of a receivership, it is said, and the larger road would find even a part of the money which it paid for the Fitchburg a very welcome addition to its treasury at this time. This situation gave interest yesterday to a revival of the story that the Delaware & Hudson was preparing to open negotiations for the $22,000,000 of Boston & Maine common stock held in the treasury of the Boston Railroad holding company by the New Haven. The two systems fit together so well, without being competitive, that the Delaware & Hudson might logically be looked upon as the probable purchaser if the New Haven puts its stock upon the market. No one associated with any one of the three companies concerned was ready to admit yesterday that there was any thought of effecting a transfer.

***

The President and Rates.

No doubt a very potent reason for yesterday's strong market was found in a story purporting to come from Washington, which said that an advance in freight rates had been decided upon. Traders know that an advance has not been decided upon, any more than that the Supreme Court has already decided the dissolution case against the United States Steel Corporation. The railroads have not completed their arguments for higher rates, and the shippers of the country have had no opportunity to submit evidence. Indications are that it will be after the close of the current railroad year before the commission arrives at a decision. From the speculator's standpoint the significance of the story lay in the fact that some one who had talked the matter over with the President is said to have told a reporter that Mr. Wilson believed the roads were entitled to the 5 per cent. advance asked for. The Interstate Commerce Commission is not expected to hear the President, but if he is convinced that rates should be higher traders consider it natural to suppose that the Commissioners may arrive at the same view eventually.

***

Wabash-Pittsburgh Bonds Slump.

Bondholders who attended Thursday's meeting called by the Wabash-Pittsburgh Protective Committee appeared to be greatly encouraged by the report of earnings and the prospects for paying an assessment of $333 on a $1,000 bond to put the road on its feet again, but others did not share in the enthusiasm, if yesterday's market is a criterion. While most securities were advancing the Wabash-Pittsburgh first mortgage 4s sold from 15 down to 10, and closed at 11, with a net loss of $40 a bond. They have never sold so low before. The second mortgage 4s sold down to $6.25 on a $1,000 bond.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963	102¾	103	103	103¼
4½s..May, 1957	102¾	103	102¾	103¼
4½s..Nov., 1957	102¾	103	102¾	103¼
4½s..May, 1917	100¼	102	100¼	102
4½s..Nov., 1917	100¼	102	100¼	102
4½s..March, 1930-'60	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s..March, 1962	98½	98¾	98¾	99
4½s..May, 1960	98½	98¾	98¾	99
4s ..May, 1959	95½	96¼	96¼	96¾
4s ..Nov., 1958	95½	95¾	95¾	96¼
4s ..May, 1957	96½	96¾	95¾	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1956	93½	95	94	93
4s ..Nov., 1955	93½	95	94	95
4s ..Nov., 1936	95	96	96½	96¾
4s ..1918-1919	98½	99	96½	99¼
3½s..Nov., 1954-'55	83¼	84	83¾	84½
3½s..May, 1954	83¼	84	83¾	84½
3½s..1960-1954	83	84½	84	85½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$706,718	$14,038,456	$151,136,235
Internal rev., ordinary	1,034,692	17,886,656	154,536,675
Corporat'n tax	7,067	93,049	2,755,060
Miscellaneous	60,354	2,625,007	24,232,080
Total receits	1,858,231	34,643,169	332,660,054
Expenditures	5,181,682	38,068,618	344,831,608
Deficit	1,273,450	3,425,448	12,171,548

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Gains in the Oil Issues and Active Trading in United Cigar Stores.

The Oil issues, with the exception of Prairie Oil, rose sharply yesterday, with the advances ranging from 1 to 18 points, the latter in Standard Oil of California. South Penn Oil closed the day 9 points higher and Atlantic Refining at an advance of 6 points. United Cigar Stores was again one of the active features and at the close of the session had scored a net gain of 1⅛ points. Manhattan Transit was largely dealt in. Among bond issues New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 104¾ and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101¼ to 101⅝.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
100..	Con. Rub. Tire	40	40	40	40
25..	Con. R. T. pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
7,000..	Manhat. Tran.	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16
25..	Maxwell M.,	2½	2½	2½	2½
100..	Max. M. 1st pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50..	Max. M. 2d pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
225..	Puebla S. & R.	2	2	2	2
100..	Tob. Prod. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
5,000..	U.C.S.Co., Am..	94½	95⅛	94½	95⅝
110..	do pf.	111	†113	111	113

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

700..	A.-A. Oil, new.	..	12¾	12	12¼
35..	Atl. Ref.	..	725	720	725
20..	Crescent P. L.	..	55½	55	55½
500..	Ohio Oil	..	141	138½	141
100..	Prairie O. & G.	..	414	408	404
60..	South Penn Oil	..	283	274	283
900..	S. O. of Cal.	..	249	230	247
10..	S. O., Ky., new	..	208	208	208
600..	S. O. of N. Y.	..	170	161	167
60..	S. O. of N. J.	..	396	395	395
85..	Vacuum Oil	..	189	189	189
25..	Washington Oil	..	41	41	41

RAILROAD.

3,000..	Can. Pac. rts.	4 8-16	4¼	4 8-16	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

100..	Boston Mon.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000..	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,600..	*Can. S.	13	14	13	14
150..	*Caribou C'b'lt.	70	70	70	70
400..	*Ely Central.	8	8	8	8
100..	*New U. Bing.	41	41	41	41
800..	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700..	Stewart.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
300..	Tono. Ext'l	13-32	1 13-32	1 13-32	1 13-32
5,000..	*Tono. Merg.	50	50	48	48
400..	Tuloma.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200..	*W. E. Con.	1 7-32	1 7-32	1 7-32	1 7-32
3,000..	W. E. Ext.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$30,000..	C.P. 6% notes.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅝
5,000..	Con. R. T. 4s	65	65	65	65
200,000..	N. Y. S. 4½s.	104¾	104⅝	104 11-16	104⅜

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div. Note.—Quotations in Standard Oil of Ohio on Wednesday should read 328 at 324.

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Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., new.	23½	24	23⅝	24
Houston Oil	13	16	16	18
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7⅛	8	7	8
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maya Oil	16	18	16	18
Willys Overland	58	61	58	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	8	3½	8	8½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Cons.	80	82	81	82
Brit. Col. Copper	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Buffalo Mines	1 15-16	1 15-16	2	2⅛
Butte-New York	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Butte & London	82	84	82	84
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞
Con. Ariz. Smelting	8-16	⅝	½	⅝
Copper Mines Con.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
El Paso Con.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
First National	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Florence	20	23	20	23
Gold Hill	17	19	17	18
Greene-Cananea	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Hollinger	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛
Iron Blossom	116	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4½	4 7-16	4½
Mason Valley	8¼	4	8¼	4
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	96	98	96	98
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Standard Silver-Lead.	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1¾
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
Tonopah Mining	6⅛	6 5-16	6⅛	6¼
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	9-16	⅝
United Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
United Verde	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer Silver M's	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	142	145	145	150
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98¾	99	98¾	99
Western Pacific 5s	74	75	74	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Atlantic Refining	725	715	715	720
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	161	163	161	163
Cheasbrough Mfg.	655	675	655	675
Colonial Oil	120	150	120	130
Continental	207	212	207	212
Crescent Pipe Line	54	57	53	56
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	835	845	835	845
Galena-Signal Oil	175	177	174	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	184	187	184	188
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	156	134	187
National Transit	39	41	38	40
New York Transit	825	835	825	835
Northern Pipe Line	100	110	104	109
Ohio Oil	138	141	137	139
Prairie Oil and Gas	403	407	412	416
Solar Refining	310	315	310	315
Southern Pipe Line	240	242	240	245
South Penn Oil	272	283	272	276
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	150	155	150	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	247	250	227	229
Standard Oil (Ind.)	404	408	404	409
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	415	425
Standard Oil (Ky.)	610	620	605	610
Standard Oil (N. J.)	394	396	395	397
Standard Oil (Neb.)	335	355	355	355
Standard Oil (Ohio)	322	327	322	327
Swan & Finch	270	280	270	280
Union Tank Line	84	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	188	191	190	193
Washington Oil	39	42	39	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	2300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 19 Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	145	140	145	
American Cigar pf.	88	92	88	92
British-American	23¾	23½	23⅝	23⅝
British-Am., new	23½	24	23½	24
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Stanadard Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrewe & F.	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	83½	84½	83½	84½
United Cigar Stores	94¾	84¾	94¼	84½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak at a recession of nearly ⅛c for late deliveries. Tin was down ⅛o in the bid and ⅛o in the asking price. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday.— Bid.	Asked.	Thursday.— Bid.	Asked.
Stand. Copper— Spot	..	14.15	..	14.25
December	..	14.05	..	14.25
January	..	14.05	..	14.20
February	..	14.05	..	14.15
March	..	14.05	..	14.12½
Lead	3.95	4.00	3.95	4.05
Spelter	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Zinc	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.20
Tin	36.87½	37.25	37.00	37.50

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Thursday, follow:

	Friday. £	s	d	Thursday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	63	15	0	64	5	0
Copper, futures	63	17	6	64	10	0
Pig tin, spot	169	0	0	169	12	6
Pig tin, futures	170	15	0	171	5	0

The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead, £17 17s 6d, unchanged. Spelter, £21 10s, up 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 50s, unchanged.

J. H. Peyton, Railroad President.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 19.—John Howe Peyton, chief engineer of construction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was to-day elected President of the Nashville, Chatanooga & St. Louis Railway, effective April 1, 1914, to succeed the late John W. Thomas, Jr. In the meantime Major E. C. Lewis, chairman of the board, will serve as executive.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	Balt. Elec. pf.	43¾	43¼	43¼
10..	Consol. Coal	94	94	94
50..	Consol. Power	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21..	*Fidelity & Deposit.	148	148	148
115..	First Nat. Bank	147½	147½	147½
100..	Penn. Water & P.	66¼	66	66¼
30..	S. A. Line	17¼	17	17¼
50..	S. A. Line pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
100..	United Ry. & Elec.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝

BONDS.

$2,000..	Arundel S. & G 6s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000..	B. Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s	93	93	93
1,000..	Consol. Coal 6s	100	100	100
500..	Consol. Coal 6s	101	101	101
5,000..	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	93	93	93
500..	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
16,000..	Mt. Vernon-Wash. Cot. Duck 5s	53	52	52½
4,000..	Unit. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82	82	82
6,000..	Unit. Ry. & E. Inc. 4s	61¼	61	61
1,500..	Unit. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small	86¼	86	86¼
2,000..	United Ry. & E. 5 p. c. notes	100	100	100

*Cash.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Adventure	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,515..	Alaska Gold	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞
45..	Allouez	33½	32¾	33½
1,195..	Amalgamated	71	70	71
1,585..	American Zinc	18½	17	18½
100..	Arizona Com'l	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
20..	Bonanza	55c.	55c.	55c.
215..	Butte-Balaklala	4	3	4
1,683..	Butte & Superior	30	28¼	30
730..	Calumet & Arizona	62¼	61	62½
18..	Calumet & Hecla	400	397½	400
95..	Centennial	13	13	13
165..	Copper Range	3¼

SEEKS MORE POWER IN RAILWAY CONTROL

Commerce Board Asks Congress for Authority to Supervise Their Capitalization.

ALSO A STEEL CAR LAW

Pointing to Increasing Accidents, It Urges Speed Regulation and Automatic Stopping Devices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Emphasizing the necessity for further action by the Government to provide greater safety for travelers and employes on railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report, submitted to Congress to-day, makes vigorous recommendations for additional powers over the physical construction and operation of the roads. The commission also recommends that it be vested with authority to supervise the issue of railroad securities and some measure of control over the capitalization.

Among the important recommendations for new legislation are the following:

Authority for the commission to make orders respecting the construction and maintenance of the physical properties of railroads and rules and regulations pertaining to the use and operation of such properties.

Control and supervision over railway capitalization.

Power to require the use of block signal systems and steel or steel underframe cars in passenger service.

Authority to examine all books and papers of common carriers subject to the law.

That the commission be relieved of all duties under the parcel post law.

That one period be fixed for the beginning of all actions relating to transportation charges and that that period be within three years from the completion of the service as to which damages are claimed.

That a carrier which fails to demand payment of charges for any transportation service within a period of ninety days shall be deemed guilty of giving a rebate to the shipper.

That all suits brought to enforce or set aside orders of the commission be directly under the supervision of the commission, instead of under the direction of the Department of Justice; and that the commission be charged primarily with the duty of presenting such cases in court subject to the right of the Department of Justice or private individuals to intervene to protect public or private interests.

Appalling List of Accidents.

Conditions disclosed by the commission's investigation of railroad accidents during the year present a situation which, the commission believes, ought to be the subject of immediate legislation. Seventy-six accidents investigated comprised fifty-one collisions and twenty-five derailments and caused the death of 283 and the injury of 1,880 persons. Commenting upon these facts, the report says:

"The commission again is compelled to note the exceedingly large proportion of train accidents due to dereliction of duty on the part of employes. Fifty-six of the accidents investigated during the year, or nearly 74 per cent. of the whole number, were directly caused by mistakes of employes. These mistakes were disregard of fixed signals, improper flagging, failure to obey train orders, improper checking of train register, misunderstanding of orders, occupying main track on time of superior train, block operator allowed train to enter occupied block, dispatcher gave lap order or used improper form of order, operator made mistake in copying order, switch left open in face of approaching train, excessive speed, and failure to identify train that was met.

Same Errors Repeated.

"These errors are exactly the ones which figure in the causes of train accidents year after year. Their persistence, leading always to the same harrowing results, points inevitably to the truth of one or the other of the following alternatives: Either a great majority of these deplorable railroad disasters are unavoidable, or there exists a widespread lack of intelligent and well-directed effort to minimize the mistakes of employes in the operation of trains. It is not believed that all those accidents which are caused by the mistakes of employes are unavoidable. It is quite true that man is prone to error, and that so long as absolute reliance is placed upon the human element in the operation of trains accidents are bound to occur, but until it can be shown that all reasonable and proper measures have been taken for its prevention no accident can be classed as unavoidable.

"The evidence is that in the main the rules are understood, but they are habitually violated by employes. The evidence also is that in many cases operating officers are cognizant of this habitual disregard of rules and no proper steps are taken to correct the evil. Many operating officers seem to proceed upon the theory that their responsibility ends with the promulgation of rules.

"Lack of supervision and inspection with respect to matters affecting the safety of trains is unexplainable when the careful supervision of all matters directly affecting the revenue of the roads is considered. The auditing and checking systems used for detecting the dishonesty of employes are marvels of ingenuity and careful attention to detail, but means of determining whether trains are operated in accordance with the requirements of safety and in conformity with the rules are almost entirely lacking.

"In previous reports the commission has recommended legislation requiring the standardization of operating rules. It is vital to the safe movement of trains that rules should be explicit and uniform in character, so that they may be easily understood and that there may be no doubt as to their application. To this end Federal legislation is necessary.

Here the report points out the necessity for the development and perfection of some system of automatic train to be used in connection with signal systems. The report then recommends a limit on train speed, saying:

"On many roads there is no limit to the speed at which passenger trains are allowed to run. Enginemen are thus encouraged to run their trains at excessive speed in an effort to make up time lost on schedules that are in many cases already sufficiently fast for safety. The maximum allowable speed of trains on all roads should be established at a safe limit.

"There is particular need for an investigation of the conditions surrounding the use of steel rails and car wheels upon railroads."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.16	Mexican	1.10
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	1.55	Overman	.20
Challenge Con.	.18	Potosi	.09
Chollar	.02	Savage	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sec. Belcher	.06
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.07
Crown Point	.37	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.07	Yellow Jacket	.08
Julia	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.00	Comb. Fraction	.05
Jim Butler	.67	Diamondf. B. B.	.01
McNamara	.07	Florence	.13
Midway	.33	Goldfield Con. M.	1.40
Mizpah Ext.	.24	Goldfield Merger	.06
Montana	.33	Jumbo Ext.	.03
North Star	.33	Lone Star	.01
Rescue Eula	.09	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext.	1.45	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.49	Nevada Hills	.03
West End	1.22½	Round Mountain	.84

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Manhattan Con.	.03
Booth	.01		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6¼	6¾	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	.52	.52½	McKinney	55¾	57¾
El Paso	.250	300	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	1¾	2	Portland	.100	104½
Gold Dollar	6	6¼	Vindicator	83	84
Isabella	.10	10½	Rav. B. H.	3	4½

CANADA'S BIG EXPORT GAIN.

November Farm Shipments $10,000,000 Greater Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 19.—Canadian exports are increasing tremendously since the Simmons-Underwood tariff went into effect.

A statement issued by the Trade and Commerce Department to-day shews that in November, 1912, the exports of domestic agricultural products were $24,175,000, while in November, 1913, they were $33,417,000. Exports of domestic animals and their productions in November, 1912, were $4,939,000; in November, 1913, they amounted to $7,795,000. For the first eight months of the present fiscal year the total Canadian trade was $711,624,000, as against $713,614,000 during the same period last year.

RAILROADS LOSE DECISION.

Appellate Division Favors Neustadt & Co. in Flour Case.

The practice of railroads in charging full car service rates and track storage on less than carload lots was scored by the Appellate Division yesterday in giving judgment to Neustadt & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the New York Dock Company. The court, acting on a submitted case, threw out the railroad's claim for car service and assessed it for damages arising from the destruction in storage of 140 bags of flour, which the two companies wrongfully held.

Neustadt & Co., dealers in flour, got a carload consisting of 350 bags from the Cambridge Milling Company, Cambridge, Minn., which arrived at Jersey City on Sept. 27, 1910. They took off 210 bags at Martin's Siding, and ordered the remaining 140 sent to the Atlantic Terminal of the New York Dock Company. Notice of its arrival there did not reach Neustadt & Co. on time, and when they claimed the flour they were met with demands for transfer of an entire carload, the use of the car during all the elapsed time, some three months, and track storage charges. Their demands for the flour unless they paid these charges was refused. Justice Scott, writing the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, said of Neustadt & Co.'s position:

"They ordered the 140 sacks to be forwarded. They were not interested nor had they any control over the means or details of the transfer. It was the privilege of the railroad, if it saw fit, to permit the 140 sacks to remain in the original car, and thus to forward them. If, however, for some reason of its own, it chose to pursue this course and did not unload this remnant of the original carload lot and forward it in some other receptable, or think it could thus force upon the shipper obligations and expenses attendant upon a full carload lot. Its claim for car service and track storage charges amounts to $3 a day, or about three-quarters of 1 per cent. per day on the value of 140 sacks. A construction of tariff rules which would give to a carrier the option so to transport cargo as to subject the shipper to any such rate of charge would shock the conscience."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Views of Dun's Review and Bradstreet's.

Commenting on the condition of trade and operations of the banks, Dun's Review says:

With the approach of the annual inventory period a general slowing down of business is to be expected, yet more than seasonable quietness now prevails, both in commercial and industrial channels. Christmas sales compare fairly well with those of a year ago, although the activity is not general. In wholesale lines, buyers of dry goods continue in a waiting attitude regarding forward operations, the influence of lower prices for raw cotton having restricted future trading in finished products. The market for wool reflects an irregular demand, with manufacturers showing no disposition to purchase in excess of immediate requirements. In New England the retail movement of footwear has improved and jobbing trade is fair, but some factories are shutting down for stock-taking purposes. The undertone of leather remains firm and there are no accumulations of stock in any quarter, although the running schedule of steel mills is likely to be reduced before the year-end, producers seem to be more confident as to the outlook.

Bank clearings at the principal cities in the United States again make an indifferent comparison with a year ago, although showing a slight improvement over 1911, the total for this week amounting to $2,938,717,745, a decrease of 7.7 per cent. as compared with the $3,242,181,291 of the same week last year, but a gain of 0.5 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week two years ago, when $2,923,410,343 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

Retail and holiday business holds the centre of the stage, while wholesale trade and industrial tend to quiet. As salesmen are in from the road, inventories will soon demand attention, and jobbing trade, affected by backward demand at retail, caused by prolonged mild weather, is slackening.

Final distribution is irregular in volume, being helped by holiday spirit in buying, but finding drawbacks in the mild weather ruling in many sections of the country, and unfavorable reports of overstocks being likely in the Northwest. Holiday buying proper has expanded, and in most instances is reported larger than a year ago.

Employee Oppose Dissolution Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A petition signed by 4,900 employes of the National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, protesting against the Government's dissolution suit, was presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Burton. It made a roll eighteen inches in diameter.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

As prices rose on the Consolidated Stock Exchange business expanded heavily. Sales totaled 52,810 shares, the best showing since Nov. 10 last. That the currency bill, in an amended form satisfactory to a majority of the banking community, would soon be enacted into law was an expectation which stimulated buying on a large scale. Reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission had virtually decided to grant the application for an increase in railroad rates and would expedite proceedings in the matter also helped to improve sentiment. The advance in prices was reflected from the opening of business at 9:30 o'clock, when, on the call, overnight gains were recorded ranging from a small fraction to more than a point.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Amal. Cop.	70	71¼	70	70¾
200	Am. Beet Sug.	22	22	22	22
910	Am. Can.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
50	Am. Smelt's.	61¼	62⅝	61¼	62⅝
19	Am. Sugar.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾
48	Am. T. & T.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾
100	Am. Tob. "B."	91	91	91	91
50	Balt. & Ohio.	91⅝	92½	91⅝	92½
140	Bklyn. R. T.	86½	87¼	86¾	87¼
1,410	Can. Pacific.	218¼	216½	218¼	216
90	Cent. Leather	28	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞
120	Ches. & Ohio.	58	59	58	58
160	C., M. & St. P.	97¾	99⅜	97¾	99⅜
20	Col. F. & I.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
20	Dist. Secur.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
810	Erie.	28¼	28¼	27¾	28
20	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
20	Gen. Electric.	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝
80	Gt. North. pf.	124¼	124½	124¼	124½
230	Inter.-Met. pf.	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾
1,600	Lehigh Val.	149¼	151¼	149¼	151¼
100	Mex. Petrol.	43⅜	44	42¾	44
220	Mo. Pacific.	24¾	25⅝	24¾	25⅛
820	N. Y. Central	91¼	93¼	90⅞	92⅞
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69⅜	69⅞	68⅝	69⅜
80	Nor. Pacific.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
1,620	Pennsylvania.	106⅞	106½	106⅞	106⅜
12,800	Reading.	162½	164½	162⅝	163⅞
40	Rock Island.	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Rock Isl. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½
470	So. Pacific.	95½	97¼	95¼	96¾
40	So. Railway.	22½	22½	22½	22½
70	Texas Copper.	29½	29½	29½	29½
110	Third Ave.	40	40⅜	40	40⅜
1,710	Union Pac.	152	154⅝	152	154⅝
100	Union Pac. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,220	U. S. Steel.	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼
100	U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
20	Utah Copper.	47⅝	48	47¾	48
30	Wabash pf.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝

52,810					

MINING STOCKS.

550	Atlanta	.09¼	.09¼	.08¾
100	Batopilas	1.10	1.10	1.10
400	Comstock	.09	.09	.09
400	Gould Con.	1.45	1.45	1.45
300	Gold. Merger.	.09	.09	.09
800	Montana	.91	.91	.91
1,200	North Star.	.58	.58	.57½
500	Rescue Eula.	.19	.19	.19
200	Tonopah Merger.	.49	.49	.49
200	West End.	1.20	1.20	1.20

ASSETS COMPANY GETS TIME.

Creditors Consent to an Extension of a Year.

A committee consisting of Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Benjamin Guinness of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., has been appointed to represent creditors of the Assets Realization Company. The direct work of the committee will be to supervise the liquidation of assets being done by the company and to further the retirement of its more pressing obligations.

It was learned yesterday that Theodore Frothingham of Philadelphia had resigned as Treasurer and that his place had been taken by G. M. F. Murphy, head of a firm of accountants of this city. Mr. Murphy will be the representative of the Creditors' Committee within the company. It is expected that other changes of officers will be made before long.

It was announced yesterday that the Assets Company had completed arrangements with bankers to carry its loans for whatever period is necessary to liquidate them, and the leading creditors have agreed to wait for their money.

"The largest creditors have consented to an extension of a year," said John W. McKinnon, Vice President of the company, "for the retirement of the company's obligations to them, and a further extension may be granted if agreeable to all parties concerned."

Bankers in touch with the conditions of the company said yesterday that the liquidation of debts could be accomplished without difficulty, except that it would take time.

"The company owns first mortgages on freehold real estate," one banker said, "either directly or through its subsidiary companies, which, with cash on hand, will be enough to discharge indebtedness directly contingent and leave a substantial balance."

The company has assets of a nominal value of $16,000,000 and total liabilities of about $3,000,000.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 19, 1913	$2,044,000
Same day last year	2,329,000
Total year to date	462,407,420
Same period last year	662,518,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.69 +.24
Same day last year	91.33 +.08

Range year to date	High.		Low.	
	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

POPE CREDITORS' PETITION.

Ask Appointment of Additional Receiver in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—Application was renewed in the Superior Court to-day for the appointment of an additional receiver in Connecticut for the Pope Manufacturing Company, Massachusetts interests desiring to have Charles A. Mores act with Col. George Pope.

Thomas F. Baxter of Boston favored the appointment of Mr. Mores. Edward E. Blodgett of Boston, representing $600,000 in creditors' claims, also spoke for it. Mr. Blodgett declared that if the valuation of the Westfield, Mass., plant was made on the same basis as the inventory of the Connecticut property the creditors would not get their claims in full.

Col. Pope, the receiver, testified that the automobile business conducted at the works in this city made money each year after the reorganization until the present year. The loss this year, ending July 31, was $12,000. The gross earnings on the bicycle business at Westfield have been $442,413. Dividends of $660,640 have been paid on the business since reorganization.

Favor Lake Shore-Central Merger.

Of the $68,000,000 of Lake Shore bonds on which assents to a consolidation of that property with the New York Central must be obtained before the proposed merger can be carried into effect, only $3,000,000 remain to be secured, it was announced yesterday. Last Spring seven smaller subsidiary companies operating in New York State were merged with the Central. To smooth the way for a merger of the Central and the Lake Shore the former company is offering Lake Shore bondholders a 4 per cent. bond for their 3½ per cent. collateral.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98
2s, c, 1930	97¼	..
3s, r, 1918-1926	103	103
3s, c, 1918-1926	103	103
4s, r, 1925	111¾	112
4s, c, 1925	111¾	112
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Agric, ex div.	45	65
Do pf, ex div.	88	97
Am B Sug pf.	76	78
A B S & F, ex div	86¾	91
Do pf, ex div.	125	127½
A C & F pf.	110	113
Am Cities.	38	58
Do pf.	63	64½
Am Coal.	75	100
Am C Pr.	80	83
Am Cot Oil pf.	92½	96
A H & L.	4	4½
Do pf.	21½	22½
Am L pf.	21¼	23½
Am Malt.	6	8
Am Sm pf.	80½	82
B. ex d.		
A S & R pf.	93	96¾
Am Sn pf.	93¾	101½
Am St Fds	24½	26
Am Tob pf.	108	112½
A T & C.	55	60
Am Tob pf, new.	101¼	102½
Am Wool.	15¾	18
A W P pf.	13	15
Ann Arbor.	10	20
Do pf.	30	70
Bald L pf.	100¼	..
B & O pf.	86	86½
Bishop M.	¾	1¼
B Hy Gas.	121½	123
Bruns Ter.	6½	8
B R & P.	106¾	112
Do pf.	115	125
Brk'k Co.	25¼	27¼
Cal P pf.	10	15
Canada So.	64	65
Case (J I) pf.	99	101
Cent f. pf.	92	93½
C R I & P 1st pf.	320	330
C & S A pf.	98	106
Iowa Cent.	5	6½
Do pf.	16	22
Ches Ter.	12	50
C C C & St L.	84	90
Do pf.	61½	71
Col F & I.	27	190
Col & So.	23	29
Do 1st pf.	60	64
Do 2d pf.	50	70
Com P R.	63¼	63
Cru Cons.	65	68
Cub-Am S.	3	6
Do pf.	7	15
D L & W.	875	890
D & R G pf.	90½	92
Do 1st.	80½	85
D M & N.	1¼	8
Dul S & A.	65	82
Do pf.	85	75
Del & Hud.	175	180
Del, L & W.	490	500
Den & Rio Gr 1st pf.	90	94½
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	78	78
Det U Ry con 4½s	67½	..
Dist Sec Corp 5s	60½	..
5,000	61¾	..
12,000	61¾	..
10,000	61¾	..
1,000	61¾	..
6,000	61¾	..
2,000	61¾	..
1,000	62	..
15,000	61¾	..
20,000	62	..
5,000	62¾	..
4,000	62¾	..
6,000	62¾	..
8,000	63	..
Dom Iron & Steel pf.	90	95
Dom Tex.	55	65
Do pf.	99	101
Dul & Ir Range.	16	18
Dul & Sup.	4	40
Dul, S S & A pf.	11	15
Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	7
Do pf.	27½	28½
Elec Boat.	42½	44
Do pf.	44	45
Elec Vehicle.	34	35
Elec Vehicle pf.	107	107
Erie 1st pf.	42½	44
Erie 2d pf.	34	35
Gen. Chemical pf.	107	107
General Electric.	136	137
General Motors pf.	77½	77½
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	18	18
Goodrich pf.	77¾	78
Great Northern pf.	123¾	125½
G. N. certs. ore prop.	31½	32½
Guggenheim Explor.	44¾	44¾
Illinois Central.	105	105
Inspiration Copper.	14¼	14¾
Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	14¼	14¾
Inter.-Met. pf.	59¼	59¾
Int. Harvester, N. J.	100¼	100½
Int. Paper pf.	38½	39
Kan. City South.	24	24¾
Lehigh Valley.	149¾	151½
Liggett & Myers.	217¼	217½
Louis. & Nash.	132	132¼
Mackay Cos.	76	76
May Depart. Stores.	65	65
Mercantile Mar. pf.	13¾	13¾
Mexican Petroleum.	44	44
Miami Copper.	21	21
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	124½
M., K. & T.	19½	20⅛
M., K. & T. pf.	53½	53⅝
Missouri Pacific.	24¾	25¼
Nat. Enameling & Co.	10¾	10¾
Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	77	77
National Lead Co.	43¼	43½
N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10½	10½
Nev. Consol. Cop.	14¼	14½
N. Y. Central ex-d.	91¾	93¼
N. Y., N. H. & H.	69⅜	69⅝
N. Y. Dock.	39	39
Norfolk & Western.	103	103½
Northern Pacific.	106½	106⅝
Pacific Mail.	23¼	23¾
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	22	22
Penn. Railroad.	107	107
People's Gas, Chi.	117	117
Pittsburgh Coal.	18	18
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	85	86¼
Pullman Company.	151	151
Quicksilver.	1½	2½
Quicksilver pf.	2¼	3½
Ry. Steel Spring.	23½	23½
Ray Consol. Cop.	17¾	17¾
Reading.	162¾	163½
Rensselaer pf.	83¼	86
Reading 2d pf.	88	88
Rep. I. & S.	19½	20
Rep. I. & S. pf.	79	80
Rock Island Co.	13¼	14
Rock Island Co. pf.	20½	20⅝
Rumely (M.) Co pf.	34	34
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7	7
St. L. & S. W.	20	20½
Seaboard Air Line.	17	17
Seaboard A. L. pf.	45¼	45¼
Sears, R'buck & Co.	174	174
Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	26	26
Southern Pacific.	86¼	87½
So. Pac. tr. rights.	91⅞	92½
So. Ry. extended.	22	22½
So. Ry. 1st extended.	75	75½
Tennessee Copper.	29½	29⅞
Texas Co.	114	114
Third Avenue.	39¾	40¾
U'wood Ty. pf. ex-d.	108	108
Union Pacific.	152¾	154¼
Union Pacific pf.	84	84
U. S. Cast I. & F. pf.	40	40
U. S. Rubber.	55	55¼
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	100¼	100¾
U. S. Steel.	57¾	58¼
U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	106¼
Utah Copper.	47⅛	48⅛
Va.-Car. Chemical.	28	28¾
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	96	96
Wabash.	8	8
Wabash pf.	8½	8¾
Wells Fargo Exp.	88	88
W. U. Tel. ex-d.	60	60¼
Westinghouse E. & M.	63¾	64¼
Wheel. & L. E.	4	4¼
Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	15	15
Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	6	6
W'worth (F. W.) Co.	88	90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 19, 1913	356,009
Same day last year	547,359
Total year to date	80,175,306
Same period last year	129,559,104
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.81 + .99
Same day last year	78.99 +1.10

Range year to date	High.		Low.	
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10
Same period last year	85.86	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ben'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 19, 1913	3½	3	3½	$4.8580	$4.8525	$4.8530
Same day last year	4½	3½	4½	4.8555	4.8545	4.8550
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8430	.....
Same period last y'r	28	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing Bid.	Closing Asq.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
91	100	25	Adams Express.	91	91	91	91	...
20⅝	20⅞	900	Alaska Gold Mines.	20	20¾	20	20¾	+1⅛
7⅝	8	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
42	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	−1
70⅞	71	21,500	Amalgamated Cop.	70¼	71⅜	70⅞	70⅞	+1⅛
23¼	23½	700	Am. Beet Sugar.	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+⅜
27½	27⅝	5,200	Am. Can.	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	+1
87	87⅜	200	Am. Can pf.	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	+⅛
43⅝	43⅞	300	Am. Car & Fdry.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+⅛
36½	37⅜	700	Am. Cotton Oil.	37	37½	37	37⅛	+⅛
99	102	210	Am. Express.	96	96½	96	96½	+1½
22	22⅜	300	Am. Hd Securities.	22¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ⅝
20	30	200	Am. Linseed.	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
28¾	29½	200	Am. Locomotive.	29¾	30	29¾	29	+ ⅝
97½	99	210	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	98	98	98	...
42	42⅜	110	Am. Malt pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
62	62½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	61¾	62	61⅞	62	+ ⅛
135	140	140	Am. Snuff.	138	138	138	138	−1
103¾	104	600	Am. Sugar Refin.	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	+1
117⅝	117⅞	10,140	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	115	117¼	115	117¼	+2⅛
247⅝	248	200	Am. Tobacco.	246	247⅝	246	247⅝	− ⅛
77	78	100	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77⅝	77½	77½	+1
34½	34¾	700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
29	31	100	Assets Realization.	30	30	30	30	+ ½
96⅜	96⅝	4,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	96⅝	92⅞	96⅜	+ ½
98	98⅜	262	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98¼	98½	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
115⅜	116	700	Atlantic Coast L.	115	115¾	115	115¾	+ ⅜
37	39	100	Baldwin Loco.	39	39	39	39	+2½
92⅜	92¾	800	Baltimore & Ohio.	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	+1
30⅝	31	900	Bethlehem Steel.	29¾	30⅝	29¾	30½	+⅛
63⅝	63¾	500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	67¾	68⅝	67¾	68½	+1
87⅞	87⅞	1,200	Brook. Rapid Tran.	86¾	87¼	86⅝	87¼	+ ⅞
16⅜	17	100	California Petrol'm.	16½	16½	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
213⅝	213⅞	14,800	Canadian Pacific.	214	216¾	213⅝	215⅝	+3½
28⅞	29	2,700	Central Leather Co.	28½	28⅝	28	28	...
58⅜	58⅝	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	57½	58⅜	57¾	57⅜	+1
11	11⅞	100	Chicago Gt. West'n.	11½	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ½
27½	28¾	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
99⅝	99½	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99⅛	+2
133	135	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133	133	133	133	...
125¾	126	100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	125¾	126½	125¾	126¼	+1
37⅝	38	3,900	Chino Copper.	37¼	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	100	Colo. Fuel & Iron.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
126½	128	300	Consolidated Gas.	127½	128	127½	128	+ ⅝
8⅞	9	25	Corn Products Ref.	9	9	9	9	...
92	95	100	Deere & Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
151½	153½	500	Delaware & Hudson.	152	154½	151	153⅝	+ ⅝
17⅜	18	100	Den. & Rio Grande.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	17¾	1,898	Distillers' Securities.	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
4	4¼	200	Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	4	4	4	...
28	28½	9,900	Erie.	27½	28¼	27	28	+1⅛
43⅜	43⅞	900	Erie 1st pf.	42½	44	42½	44	+1⅛
45	35⅝	500	Erie 2d pf.	34	35	34	35	+1
107	108¼	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	107	107	107	107	...
136¾	137½	500	General Electric.	136	137	136	137	+2
76	77¼	100	General Motors pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅝
18	18	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	18	18	18	18

HAVE THREE PLANS FOR TIMES SQUARE

Service Board Gets Suggestions of N. Y. Central Engineer and Broadway Association's.

OBJECTIONS TO THEIR OWN

M. W. Brown Shows Inadequacy of Local B. R. T. Stop South of 42d Street.

Three plans for the arrangement of stations in Times Square have been drafted and laid before the Public Service Commission, one by its own chief engineer, Alfred Craven, and two by volunteer engineers, George A. Harwood, chief engineer of the electric zone of the New York Central, and Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the Broadway Association. If, as is now expected, the Public Service Commission decides to make the B. R. T. Forty-second Street station an express stop, Mr. Craven will of course draft a final plan of his own, but the possibilities of the situation are pretty well exploited in the plans already in existence.

Marshall W. Brown, consulting engineer of the Forty-second Street Subway Association, went over them yesterday and made a close comparison of the features of each. Since Mr. Craven's plan provides only a local station at Forty-second Street, and, moreover, makes that run down Broadway to Fortieth Street, it lacked the large mezzanine concourse which is contained in the plans of Mr. Harwood and Mr. Opdycke.

"That, it seems to me," Mr. Brown said, "is a very serious defect. We all know the great dangers of crossing the streets near Times Square, and it would be most regrettable if the opportunity were missed of providing what would practically be an underground street, which would not only reduce the congestion of traffic, but would add greatly to the safety of this busy district."

Mr. Brown laid stress on the inconveniences of crossing Forty-second Street at Broadway and Seventh Avenue. At these points the Third Avenue street cars move at the direction of the traffic policemen and consequently their stops and starts are most spasmodic. Even if there were no express station in Broadway here, Mr. Brown held that Mr. Craven should have provided the most ample means for the passage to and fro of the public and he expressed the opinion that his plans in this respect were entirely inadequate.

"All they provide," said the engineer, "between Broadway and Seventh Avenue under Forty-second Street is a passageway twenty-five feet wide and along this must go not only those who would transfer between the Interborough and the B. R. T. lines, but also all Interborough passengers who wish to pass from the Seventh Avenue line to the Stelnway Tunnel or the shuttle service trains. It seems to me that the traffic is sure to be so heavy at this point that the excavation of the entire street will not provide more than sufficient room.

"Then Mr. Craven has designed only a small mezzanine bridge over the B. R. T. lines near the Hotel Knickerbocker, which is surely scanty for the millions which will use it each year, and to enable them to reach the eastern side of the present Times Square station has arranged for merely such a subgrade passageway as is now to be found in that station. The entire conception, it appears to me, lacks imagination or grasp of the immense crowds to be handled at this point."

Both the plans provided by Mr. Opdycke and by Mr. Harwood suggest large mezzanine concourses running well up into the middle of Times Square and providing entrances and exits from both sides of Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Mr. Brown, however, pointed out a kink in connection with the plan of Mr. Harwood. That engineer had seen the advantage of placing the B. R. T. station in Broadway across the same streets as the Interborough in Seventh Avenue. He had presumed that, in order to get over the objections to making passengers for Forty-second Street, the Interborough station would run up as far north as half-way between Forty-second Street and Forty-third Street, and he had placed his B. R. T. station in the same relative position.

"But now you will notice," said Mr. Brown, "that the commission apparently has decided to place the Interborough station entirely to the south of Forty-second Street, and it may well happen that as a result Mr. Harwood's B. R. T. station would also be driven to the south beyond the limits of Times Square. If that is done it would hardly happen that the commission would ever build the concourse under Times Square, which is so badly needed."

For this reason Mr. Brown believes that the B. R. T. station should be brought squarely up north of Forty-second Street. If the platforms stretched, as Mr. Opdycke has suggested, right up to Forty-fourth Street, they would be immediately under the concourse, and passengers as they left the trains would find themselves naturally in the great mezzanine space. In this of their own volition and without any direction from the servants of the company, they would spread themselves out, and would seek the exits, which were nearest to their destinations. So by carefully analyzing the three plans Mr. Brown came to the conclusion that for the proper organization of this great traffic point the platforms of the B. R. T. express station should be to the north of Forty-second Street with a mezzanine concourse directly over them.

TRANSIT QUESTIONS UP.

Broadway Association Hears Subway and Bus Proposals.

The Broadway Association reiterated its belief yesterday at its meeting in the Hotel McAlpin in the establishment of an express stop on the new B. R. T. Broadway line north of Forty-second Street, and adopted a resolution to the effect that the logical position of the B. R. T. express stations was at Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-ninth Street. The motion was referred to the Transit Committee for action.

Several representatives of the property owners of Columous Circle attended the meeting and brought up the suggestion that the Interborough should change the present Columbus Circle local to an express station. A resolution to that effect was proposed and carried.

The Association passed a resolution favoring the grant of a franchise to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to establish a motor bus route, starting at Fourteenth Street, running up Madison and Park Avenues to Ninety-sixth Street, and throwing out a branch at Fifty-seventh Street, which would permit the cars to run down Seventh Avenue and Broadway to Thirty-fourth Street.

R. W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, explained the proposal to the Association, and it was strongly supported, among others by Richard Lambert, representing certain theatrical interests. It was decided to request the Board of Estimate to grant the franchise and to invite the co-operation of the property owners.

Texas & Pacific Earnings.

The operating revenues of the Texas & Pacific for the year ended June 30, 1913, were $18,078,783, an increase of $1,-105,561 over 1912. The net increase was $591,841. Deductions for additions and betterments were $1,352,189, leaving a net corporate loss of $760,342. Operating expenses were $14,772,781, an increase of $1,464,485.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Chinchillas Still Popular.

John & James Dobson, Incorporated, opened yesterday a line of black and blue all-wool chinchilla overcoatings for the next Fall season at $1.10 a yard, regular. The line was called "Style 1914," and it was said that only a limited quantity would be booked at the price given. It was learned at the company's office that the goods referred to had been taken well by the trade.

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Lace House to Lose Officer.

W. E. Morgan, Vice President of William Meyer & Co., will sever his connection with that firm on Jan. 1. When asked by a TIMES reporter yesterday what line he would follow after that date, he said that he had not yet decided. Mr. Morgan was Vice President and a Director of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company of St. Louis before coming to this city, and during his connection with the Meyer firm he has been active in many of the movements for the betterment of the lace and embroidery trade.

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Shoe Men May Pray for Snow.

More than one wholesaler in the local shoe trade is on the verge of praying for snow and real Winter weather. Business in that part of the city is slow, not because the public hasn't the money to buy new shoes, but because continued warm weather has not yet made it imperative for consumers to invest in heavier footwear. Rubber overshoes have also lain dormant because of the lack of snow, and this has helped in keeping sales totals low in more than one house along Duane Street.

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Road Men Are Organizing.

A new commercial organization, which is yet to be named, came into existence Thursday night at the Hotel Claridge. This body is pone to traveling men only, and the membership will be limited to those covering territories in the Central and Eastern States. About fifty salesmen in various lines were present at the organization meeting, at which Arthur Cairo presided. The object of the organization is to prevent imposition on road men by hotels, railroads, and baggage transfer companies. About 3,000 applications for membership were presented at Thursday's meeting. It is expected that the next meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden some time in February. The incorporators and members of the Board of Directors are Arthur Cairo, Horace Wilcox, William Rosenfield, Gerald Siegel, M. S. Hicks, William E. Kenyon, G. W. Hagedorn, H. G. Madigan, James Patterson, Julius Schwab, D. Dudley Gutmann, and Isaac Kaiser.

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Bonded Gowns May Be Sold.

One of the principal reasons given against undue mutilation of foreign model garments and samples, which, under certain conditions, can now be entered in bond, is that these articles cannot then be sold upon exportation at the expiration of the bond limit. While the law, as it stands, requires that the goods covered by the bond be shipped out of the United States, it does not prohibit their sale in other countries. Importers believe that with reasonable labeling and identification of models and samples, a market can be found abroad for them at fair prices. It is reported that already waist and dress manufacturing concerns in this city have made plans to sell their model garments to houses located in Montreal, Havana, and Mexico City, and sales are also anticipated in Germany and England. Henry C. Stuart, Special Deputy Collector, said yesterday at the Custom House that it was immaterial to the Government where these models and samples were disposed of so long as they were sent out of the country.

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Business Centre Talk Up Again.

The denial by the H. B. Claflin Company of the report that it was seeking quarters in the new commercial district uptown has again led to a discussion in trade circles of the relative merits of the old wholesale section centring around Worth Street and the new district that has grown along Fourth Avenue from Seventeenth Street to Thirty-fourth. The firms which have moved uptown seem satisfied with the business they are doing in their new location, despite the greatly increased rents they have to pay, while those who remain at the old stand" are firm in their refusal to desert it for more modern buildings and lower insurance rates. The opinion of one of the most prominent Worth Street merchants regarding the two centres is summed up in the statement that if a firm made up of young men went into business in the old downtown district with $5,000 capital, he would give them $10,000 worth of credit without hesitation, whereas if the same firm went into business uptown they would have to buy for cash.

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Buyers Want Design Protection.

A new light on the subject of design piracy is shed in a letter from J. P. Wolf, a buyer for Lord & Taylor, to C. R. Clifford, who fathered the idea of protective legislation for designs at the recent convention of the Federation of Trade Associations in this city. Says Mr. Wolf:

Your agitation against design piracy is more far-reaching than appears on its face. I believe that most buyers would feel a sense of relief if they knew that the manufacturer was protected, because in buying a pattern the buyer would then feel less hesitancy in the knowledge that a copy would not be placed upon the market, perhaps in the hands of his competitor, at a lower price. Then, in addition to power the manufacturer precipitates a lot of inferior fabrics, because the man who copies always copies it a little cheaper, a little poorer. If he would only do it a little better he would have a constructive influence rather than a destructive influence. I think that your work is to be highly commended, not only by the honest manufacturer, but by the buyer, who can never be sure of the value of what he buys, because the value of design rests entirely upon its character and exclusiveness.

It is said that these sentiments are echoed by many other buyers throughout the country.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

High Duty on Codiene—Decision on Leather Cases and Contents.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that codiene is properly dutiable as an alkaloid of opium under Paragraph 43, Tariff act of 1897, and Paragraph 41, act of 1909, whether manufactured from opium or synthetically from morphine. Gustav Martin and Meeh Brothers imported the commodity, which was returned for duty by the Collector at New York at the rate of $1 a pound under the act of 1897 and $1.50 a pound under the Payne-Aldrich law. The importers made a variety of claims, among them that duty should have been taken as medicinal preparations. None of the claims was regarded as meritorious by the board.

Judge Brown, in his decision for the board, holds that it was the intent of Congress to place a high rate of duty on the products of opium used in medicinal preparations.

C. F. Rumpp & Sons, Philadelphia, were sustained in a contention dealing with the classification under the old law of leather cases containing various articles. Duty was taken under Paragraph 452 at 50 per cent. ad valorem, as fitted leather cases. It was decided that the cases and other fittings were properly dutiable at 40 per cent. under the same paragraph, as manufactures of leather, while the balance of the articles are allowed to enter at 45 per cent., as manufactures of metal.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Local manufacturers say that bright colors, but soft tones, will be emphasized in Spring millinery trimmings. Browns, blues, reds, grays, greens, and faded rose are expected to be much in vogue.

Sprays of flowers in wired lace are the latest corsage ornaments. They are meeting general favor.

Although trading in woolen and worsted hosiery has been fairly large the country over, business in fleeced cotton goods is reported rather spotty.

COTTON MEN PLEASED.

Think Great Good Will Come from National Chamber of Commerce.

At a luncheon given here recently to Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a committee of representative members of the cotton goods trade was appointed to confer with that organization on matters relevant to the cotton industry. This committee was made up of Ridley Watts of Grinnell, Willis & Co., Chairman; Bertram H. Borden of C. D. Borden & Sons, John W. T. Nichols of Minot, Hooper & Co., William E. Webb of James H. Dunham & Co., and John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company.

A TIMES reporter interviewed two of these merchants yesterday—Mr. Nichols and Mr. Borden. Mr. Nichols said he believed that the committee, by conferring with the National Chamber of Commerce, could not only be of great value to the cotton trade, but to the general business interests of the country. This would be especially true, he said, if, through such conferences, the chamber could do work similar to that done by the British Board of Trade, and if its work were given the same recognition by the Government that the British board receives from the English authorities.

When asked what could be accomplished by the suggested conferences, Mr. Nichols answered that the recommendations offered were given fair attention by the Government, the tariff could be put on a fair basis and proper adjustments of tariff problems could be brought about.

Mr. Borden said that he believed the Chamber's plan would be of great benefit to the commercial interests of the country, in that it would put before the proper authorities the condition of business as seen by the merchants themselves. The work of the Chamber, he said, should have the co-operation of trade bodies all over the country.

It is understood that a meeting of the committee will be called in the near future.

SKINNED THE PHEASANTS.

Customs Men Reduce Plumage Birds to Mere Food.

Customs officials held up two pheasants brought from England on the Lusitania yesterday by J. H. Venon, a crockery importer of 104 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Venon was told that the feathers would have to be taken off before the pheasants could be landed, and the skins, too, as the law reads that skins of foreign plumage birds are also forbidden.

When the birds were sent back on board to the ship's butcher to be shorn of their brilliant plumage they made a bulky looking package, but after the feathers and skins had been removed the pheasants were returned to Mr. Venon in a small brown paper parcel.

Collector Dudley Field Malone went down the Bay yesterday on the revenue cutter and came back on the Lusitania to the Cunard pier to watch the methods of handling a big number of passengers.

HOLIDAY GOODS ACTIVE.

Mild Weather Affects Sale of Heavy Wearing Apparel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Distribution of holiday goods, such as toys, jewelry, novelties, through both wholesale and retail channels, is better than normal. Moderate weather continues to have an adverse effect on the sale of heavy wearing apparel.

"Most of our traveling representatives have been in the house during the week getting special information on the lines they will show during their Spring trips. Although fewer salesmen have been on their territories, the road orders received during the first part of the week show a gain over those of the corresponding days a year ago, which may be attributed in large part to the delayed replenishing of stocks in certain lines, which are now rapidly being depleted. A similar excess of orders is reported by our New York sales office.

"Cash receipts show a slight decrease as compared with those of the same week a year ago."

New Post for W. C. Brown.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—W. C. Brown, who recently resigned the Presidency of the New York Central Railway, accepted the Vice Presidency of the National Soil Fertility League to-day.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Jacob Adler & Co., glove manufacturers, have taken temporary quarters at 746 Broadway. W. J. Stitt, one of the partners, said yesterday that the company had not yet decided on the permanent home of the business, following the recent fire in its old quarters.

The John V. Farwell Company of Chicago, whose local office is now at 66 Leonard Street, will move it about Feb. 1 to the tenth floor of the Textile Building, 72 Leonard Street.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port last week aggregated $226,208, a drop of $286,259 from the previous week. The greatest amount of merchandise shipped to a single country, valued at $43,696, went to Cuba.

D. Matshak & Co., dry goods, will move about Jan. 1 to 85 Franklin Street. They are now at 302 Church Street.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The British hardware business is not so active as last year. The home demand is reasonably good, but the export trade is declining. In the first ten months of 1913 exports of British hardware were valued at $10,128,713.

It has been estimated that the forest revenue of British Columbia for 1913 will aggregate $3,000,000, an increase of $400,000 over that of last year.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Switzerland has decided that the present laws prohibiting the importation of animals between Italy and Switzerland needs revision. As a result it will endeavor to show the Italian Government the necessity of a convention with Switzerland to settle existing differences. Such a convention would, it is said, result in the development of commercial relations between the two countries.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat advanced under a moderate demand, closing ⅜ to ½c higher for the day. Corn and oats were steady with Thursday's quotations. Renewed selling carried cotton contracts down from 6 to 13 points, the January option declining into new low-ground for the movement. Cotton oil was firm and provisions eased off.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices at the opening of the market were slightly lower, but the selling pressure was not as great as was expected, and during the day a steadier feeling developed and prices at the close showed net gains of ⅜ to ½c. The foreign markets were generally lower, but prices abroad failed to make a full response to our decline of Thureday, and one of the principal stimulating factors of the day was renewed evidences of export buying, sales being reported of about fifty loads, part of which was done on Thureday.

The weather over the West was somewhat cooler, but this caused little apprehension of crop damage, as The Modern Miller said that the rank growth acts as a protection and that the cold would have to be both sudden and severe to do serious damage. It spoke of the spread of the insects in the Southwest, however, which was looked upon as a menacing factor. Broomhall estimated world's exports for the week, exclusive of North America, at 6,800,000 bushels, while with Bradstreet's American figures indicated total shipments of 13,764,000, which compared with actual shipments a week ago of 11,008,000, and 10,480,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1 elevator domestic, and $1.01 free on board; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 99¼c free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	....	97¼	95⅝
May	98¼	97⅞	98¼	97 15-16	97½
July	....	....	95⅝	96¼	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	88¼	87½	88¼	87⅝	86⅝
May	91⅝	90⅝	91¼	90⅞	91⅝
July	88¼	87½	88⅛	87⅝	88⅜

CORN.

The corn market was steady in the face of continued heavy receipts, which so far this week have increased more than 5,000,000 bushels over the movement last week. The weather was very favorable for marketing corn, and cash prices at the interior were said to be lower. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	48⅝
May	70	69¼	69¾	69½	49¾
July	69¼	68⅝	69	68¾	50

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of corn, and prices during the day were steady on covering and buying by prominent commission houses. The movement was quite liberal, and so far this week has increased about 500,000 bushels over last week, and there were also said to be liberal offerings from Canada.

The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 45¾ to 48¼c; No. 2, white 45¼ to 47c; No. 3, 45¼ to 46c; No. 4, 44½ to 45½c; ordinary clipped white, 43 to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅜	39	39¼	39	33¼
May	42	41¾	41⅞	41½	38⅝
July	41¾	41	41⅝	41	33½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, and after showing a slightly steadier tone early on covering prices sagged off in sympathy with lower prices for hogs, and closed at about the low point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Saturday, 16,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha, 9,400.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.67	10.62	10.62	10.97	9.47½
May	11.02	10.97	10.97	11.00	9.97½
Ribs—					
January	10.77	10.77	10.77	10.77	9.80
May	11.07	11.05	11.05	11.05	9.80
Pork—					
January	....	....	20.62	20.70	18.10
May	20.90	20.87	20.80	20.85	18.22½

COTTON.

The cotton market sold back to the low point of Wednesday during yesterday's trading, and January contracts made new low ground for the movement under renewed liquidation and bear pressure. The close was easy at practically the lowest prices of the day, or from 6 to 13 points under the final figures of Thursday.

Relatively steady cables and overnight advices from the South, indicating that interior spot holders were showing continued firmness, inspired some scattered buying at the opening, which was steadied at a decline of 1 point on December, but generally 1 to 2 points higher. Prices almost at once became easier under realizing by recent buyers or renewed liquidation, however, and January sold off to 12.24, or 14 points net lower. Other months sold 10 to 11 points net lower, where the decline was checked by covering and continued reports of a steady interior spot situation. Weekend figures also seemed a little less bearish than anticipated, but after a rally of 6 or 7 points the market again weakened under selling which some attributed to the Southwest, although after the close it was more generally said to have been for local account.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 12.80 for middling upland; delivered on contract 2,100 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.53	12.42	12.47@12.49	12.53
January	12.39	12.24	12.25@12.26	12.38
February	12.30	12.30	12.30@....	12.37
March	12.60	12.48	12.48@12.50	12.59
April	....	....	12.48@12.50	12.59
May	12.62	12.48	12.50@12.51	12.60
June	....	....	12.48@12.50	12.57
July	12.58	12.47	12.47@12.49	12.56
August	12.35	12.30	12.23@12.27	12.33
September	....	....	11.82@11.84	11.91
October	11.77	11.70	11.70@11.72	11.78

COTTONSEED OIL.

A steadier tone developed in the cottonseed oil market owing to a cessation of offerings and on covering. The volume of trading was not active but a better feeling prevailed and at the close of the day values were 6 to 9 points higher. The demand for the cash article showed little or no improvement and the day's advance was believed to be little more than a rally from the recent decline.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. High.
Spot	....	....	6.65@6.90	6.70
December	6.78	6.78	6.77@6.80	6.70
January	6.80	6.78	6.80@6.82	6.71
February	....	....	6.93@7.00	6.84
March	7.07	7.02	7.06@7.08	7.00
April	....	....	7.14@7.20	7.00
May	7.25	7.20	7.25@7.27	7.19
June	....	....	7.28@7.30	7.25
July	7.34	7.32	7.35@7.37	7.27

COFFEE.

There was little new development in the coffee market during yesterday's operations, but the undertone was steady. Total sales for the day were 42,000 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were practically unchanged from Thursday. Traders were not inclined to favor the buying side, as conditions in Brazil are still somewhat unsettled. The French market was heavy with a decline of ¼ to 1 franc, while Hamburg was off ⅛ to ¾ pfennig. Prices in Brazil were unchanged at Rio, while Santos spot were 30 reis lower and futures were unchanged to 25 reis higher. The demand for the spot article was still very limited, and the market as a whole was in a waiting position.

Prices on the spot were unchanged with Rio 7's quoted at 9½c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	9.01	9.01	9.07@9.08	9.09
January	....	....	9.11@9.13	9.14
February	....	....	9.24@9.26	9.27
March	9.38	9.30	9.37@9.38	9.40
April	....	....	9.50@9.51	9.52
May	9.64	9.55	9.62@9.63	9.65
June	....	....	9.72@9.73	9.75
July	9.77	9.78	9.82@9.83	9.85
August	....	....	9.90@9.91	9.93
September	9.98	9.91	9.98@9.99	10.01
October	10.00	10.00	10.05@10.07	10.08
November	....	....	10.10@10.11	10.10

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,503 packages. General trade quiet and feeling barely steady. In some quarters there is a little weaker tone. Creamery, extras, 36@37c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 27½@31c; seconds, 23½@26½c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 20@22c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 21@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, 18@19c; packing stock, held, 19½@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 200 boxes. Market firm on high grade whole milks; a little more inquiry. Medium grades in better demand. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 18¾c; white, 18¾@17c; average fancy, 16½@16¾c; fresh, colored, specials, 16c; white, 16@16½c; average fancy, 15½@15¾c; undergrades, 12½@15½c; daisies, held, best, 16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 16@16½c; twins and flats, held, best, 16@16½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13¾c; choice, 11@12c; skims, fresh, choice, 10½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; skims, full skime or badly defective, 2@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday: 6,303 cases. There is a moderate demand, but no great activity. Considerable confidence at steady prices. Storage eggs in some demand, and tone fairly firm at present quotations. Nearby eggs, gathered, extras, 40@42c per dozen, 36c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 30@32c; dirties, 25@27c; checks, 23@25c; refrigerators, special marks, fancy, 29c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 27½@28c; lower grades, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, whites, fine to fancy large, 40@42c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 40@42c; fair to good, 36@38c; small or otherwise seriously defective 32@35c; Western, gathered white, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery brown, 36c; gathered brown and colors, 33@35c; fresh, foreign, 32 dozen cases, fair to prime, 26@26c; held fresh, 120 dozen cases, poor to fair, 22@28c; refrigerator, 120 dozen, cases poor to good, 23@25c; limed, 120 dozen cases, fair to prime, 22½@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—There were no wholesale price changes reported yesterday for Western beef cuts.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was inactive and unchanged. The local raw sugar market continued more or less unsettled, with prices on a basis of $3.23 for centrifugal, $2.78 for Muscovado, and $2.48 for molasses sugar. The London beet sugar market was quiet, and prices were again lower, December being quoted at 8s 10½d, January at 8s 10¾d, and May at 9s 3¾d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a good demand yesterday for grocery grades of molasses, and prices were firm. Syrups were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—There was no improvement in the demand for rice, and prices were somewhat easier.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was featureless and prices were nominally unchanged.

OILS.—This market showed no price changes yesterday.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was quiet and unchanged. Tar was firm, owing to light supplies, but business was inactive. Rosin was steady and unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BIRNBAUM, AUERBACH & CO., manufacturers of furs at 81 and 83 West Thirty-first Street, made an assignment yesterday to Archibald Palmer, which was signed by only one of the partners, Nathan Auerbach. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: F. D. Ast, $664, Morris Bofis, $53, and A. Worsnop, $750, all on assigned claims. Liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets $5,000.

HARRIS SCHWARTZ.—A petition has been filed against Harris Schwartz, trading as Mme. Schwartz, dealer in furs and gowns at 691 Sixth Avenue, by these creditors: Joseph T. Goodman, $400; Irving C. Simons, $400, and Isidore K. Ullman, $400, all on assigned claims. Mr. Schwartz made an assignment yesterday to Abner S. Werblin.

SOLOMON SILVERSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against Solomon Silverstein, dealer in waists at 185 Clinton Street, by these creditors: Abe Aronow, $204; Max Buchbinder, $222, and Wilfred Bernstein, $103. Liabilities are $2,200 and assets $500.

HARRY KRUG, residing at 117 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,525 and no assets.

JOHN J. REILLY, bartender, of 201 West 145th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,103 and no assets.

MARTHA H. REID of Mount Vernon has filed a petition with liabilities $2,513 and assets 92 cents in bank. Among the creditors are the Mount Vernon Trust Company, $475, and Lewis F. Mazzetti, caterer, $149.

EDMUND W. VAN DERPOOL, SR., grocer, of Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,035 and assets $1,260.

JULIUS L. HOLMES.—Judge Holt has appointed Merrill E. Gates receiver for Julius L. Holmes, shoe dealer of White Plains, with authority to carry on business ten days.

HEALY BOX CORPORATION.—Schedules of the Healy Box Corporation of 71 Broadway and Chicago show liabilities $127,101 and assets $37,457, consisting of accounts, $22,941; claims, $5,230; notes, $2,086; office fixtures, $400; tools and patterns, $600; cash on hand, $65; cash in bank, $1,711; deposit for a surety bond $1,424. Among the creditors are Henry B. Gayley, $24,159; James Gayley, $5,200; T. T. Dodge, $5,200; Single Service Package Corporation, $25,000; Simplex Metal Band Box Company, $9,353; W. P. Healy, Chicago, $27,220; E. P. Russell, Chicago, $5,200; State of New Jersey, $1,417 corporation tax.

COMPOSITE BOARD COMPANY.—Schedules of the Composite Board Company of 50 Church Street and Niagara Falls show liabilities $88,859, and assets $29,183, consisting of machinery and plant, $27,536; materials, $1,449; accounts, $216, and cash, $15.

L. W. MARKS.—Schedules of L. W. Marks, a corporation, manufacturer of ostrict feathers at 56 West Thirty-ninth Street, show liabilities $27,631 and assets $7,362.

JULIET STORES COMPANY.—Schedules of the Juliet Stores Company, dealers in hats and millinery at 56 West 59th Street, with branches in Philadelphia and Washington, show liabilities of $9,688 and assets $4,895, consisting of stock, $2,500; accounts, $1,595; fixtures, $650, and cash, $150.

M. M. KOCH, INC.—Schedules of M. M. Koch, Inc., dealer in millinery of 546 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $43,790 and assets $31,065, consisting of stock, $20,000; fixtures, $9,000, and accounts, $2,065.

U. S. AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United Auto Supply Company at 38 Chambers Street, show liabilities $15,291 and assets $3,737, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $250; accounts, $422, and cash, $65.

AARON GALEF.—Schedules of Aaron Galef, wholesale dealer in women's hats, at 647 Broadway, show liabilities $11,324 and assets $3,911, consisting of stock, $200; fixtures, $300; accounts, $3,101, and cash, $10.

SAM THEIL.—Schedules of Sam Theil, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 161 Bowery, show liabilities $4,620 and assets $1,530, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $200, and deposit on lease, $150.

AVON GARDEN COMPANY.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on April 25 against the Avon Garden Company, cafe and restaurant at 4,198 Broadway, corner 178th Street, on a demurrer put in by the company that the petition failed to allege sufficient facts to constitute an act of bankruptcy.

TOM McNAUGHTON, residing at 267 West Eighty-ninth Street, has filed a petition to set rid of liabilities of $157,024 as a member of the firm of Werba & Luescher, theatrical producers of 1,520 Broadway. He has no individual debts and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abukakil, Gabriel—Greenwich & Cortlandt Co., $1,680.

Alpern, Morris, and Louis Katz—J. Posner et al., $108.

Bendel, Julius—M. Goldberg, $190.

Brennan, Adelaide—J. A. Hopper, $401.

Boaler, Mae—Canavan Investing Co., $441.

Secker, Charles—H. Hesse, $110.

Bruno, Maria—North American Brewing Co., $27.

Bruno, Sabino—Same, $827.

Brennan, Adelaide—J. A. Hooper, $401.

Chapin, Charles B.—F. J. Wood, $387.

Driscoll, Thomas—J. J. Martin, Jr., $452.

Crowe, Albert M.—D. Carragher, $108.

Daily, William J.—P. J. Brancato, $222.

De Leeuw, Philip J. and Harriet—J. Spolders, $673.

Dunlop, William—Manhattan Electric and Lamp Co., $123.

De Mitry, Ulisse—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $147.

De Mitry, Cecelia—Same, $179.

Ehrlich, B. and George A.—J. W. McDonald, $873.

Gresham, Elisha—F. Hacker, $122.

Garbarino, John—L. Barbieri, $112.

Giuseppe, Maurice, or Joseph Maurice—P. Mendolia, $176.

Hammershlag, Seymour—M. Hipfl, costs, $164.

Hand, Eleanor M.—A. Leipzig, $3,116.

Hillman, William—J. Hopkins, $268.

Jacobs, Moe—Morswood Realty Holding Co., $305.

Jacobs, Harry—A. Bykowsky, $136.

Kane, James F.—B. N. Herold, $198.

King, Alexander, Jr.—J. McBride, $200.

Knight, Margaret—C. V. Thoma, $197.

Krist, Emil—R. Gernsheimer Realty Co., $261.

Leonard, Nellie A.—J. F. Boyle, $199.

Lovingston, William—S. Sherman et al, $151.

Lindheimer, Samuel—H. Josephy et al, $137.

Loeffler, Mary A.—P. Miklowitz, $202.

Levine, William—M. Goldstein, $1,221.

Ludwig, Edward—David Shannon Co., $865.

Lotta, Wm. J.—H. J. Wellebil, $12,612.

Mohr, Florence—A. Mange, $302.

Martin, Clinton S.—Studebaker Bros. Co., $252.

McCoy, John T.—Watson Flagg Engineering Co., $301.

Murtagh, John P., adm.—Leicestershire Realty Co., costs, $118.

Miller, Edgar W.—W. R. Gray et al, $650.

Medlin, Samuel—A. Coleman, $958.

Medbury, Fitch H.—A. Whittman, $471.

McClelland, Walter—G. Stewart, $1,045.

McSwegan, Frank—Falls Rivet and Machinery Co., $117.

Moshowitz, Joseph—M. Wishengrad, $4,000.

Osder, Saul M.—S. Bentz, $911.

Pfirrmann, Salvatore and Eugenie—E. Bonagur, $226.

Pincus, Morris, and Morris Strulovitz—D. Schlein, $161.

Petrillia, Giuseppe and Maria—C. Iandioul, $2,070.

Feskin, Hyman—J. Rosenblum & Co., $104.

Phelps, E. C.—S. Decatur, $850.

Perelberg, Morris—M. Eberhart & Son Co., $114.

Pincus, Morris, and Morris Strulovita—D. Schlein, $161.

Papajan, Charles—H. Peter, $117.

Pellegrini, Pietro—D. Farago, $234.

Rosenberg, Mary A., and Herman Wolf—W. Beckett, $130.

Pelser, Isaac—W. R. Bayes, $240.

Rosenberg, Meyer, and David Kalman—S. Danziger, $233.

Reisner, Andrew, administrator—L. M. Brown, $152.

Rosencrantz, Isidor B.—Browning, King & Co., $1,055.

Savage, Charles B. W., and Henrietta K. Savage—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $2,576.

Schupper, Marcus H.—Alpha Electrical Co., $180.

Shenkow, Max—I. Kashare, $576.

Schorr, William and Cleo—Plymouth Rubber Co., $1,963.

Springer, John H. B.—P. Moffat, $1,806.

Silkworth, Charles E.—C. J. Housman et al., $2,521.

Tulp, Herman, and Edgar O. Clark—Jay N. Emley, costs, $110.

Tobias, Frans—I. Miller, $399.

Van Son, Diedrich, second, and Ernest B.

TO PUT ELECTION OFFICIALS IN GOWNS

Robert Adamson Gives the Woman's Forum a George W. Perkins Suggestion.

MEETINGS IN THE SCHOOLS

Borough President-Elect Marks Says He Favors Pensions for City Employes.

Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, and Robert Adamson, secretary to the Mayor, told the members of the Woman's Forum, at its regular meeting in the Waldorf yesterday morning, that they believed schools and churches should be opened for political and campaign meetings. Mr. Adamson told of unnecessary expenditures in political campaigns—1,000,000 buttons, only good to give to small boys, banners, and red fire, which he considered useless.

He said a wide-awake business man came to Fusion headquarters to offer him an organized corps of applauders, warranted a clap at the proper moment, men who could also ask inconvenient questions of an opponent or who could be formed into visiting committees.

"The greatest expense of the campaign is the rental of halls for meetings" he said, "and with their bands and banners there is no dignity to them and they are not in keeping with serious matters of State. It seems to me—and the idea is not original—that there could be no more proper use of the public school buildings than for such meetings. If there is anything that is important it is the election of city officials, and it would add greatly to the dignity of the elections if they were held in the school buildings.

"I was talking about this with George W. Perkins, and he said that he would like to see the election officials in gowns. He would do anything that would add dignity to an election."

"Good! Good!" said the women, applauding.

"We are getting a different class of men in politics, men who are not merely politicians, but interested in doing this work. The time is coming, when we shall specialize in municipal work, there will be experts to do the wurk of the city and when that time comes women will be more largely employed, for there are positions for which they are better fitted than men."

"The time is coming, I hope," said Mr. Marks, "when it will not be said as a credit to a man: 'He is not a politician.' The word means a representative of the people and should stand for something noble. Better men are coming into politics, a better class among district leaders and captains. We can run a Government without parties and leaders and captains, and as long as we look down upon them as degraded they will stay down and if we look up to them we will raise them. I am going to do my little best to keep from differentiating between politicians and decent men."

"I'm a politician," said Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Forum:

"And some of us are district leaders ourselves," said Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, who belongs to the district organization of the Woman Suffrage Party.

"Everything that has been said about the use of public school buildings is true," continued Mr. Marks. "There would be less humbug and buncombe at big public meetings if they were held in the schools instead of in halls with brass bands and banners. I don't feel that I can present a sensible argument in a hall. I appeal to the feelings, that is what the audience wants, that is the only thing it will rise to. The public schools give an atmosphere for the appeal to reason and, so, I hope they will be used. And also the churches."

"When the first pastor asked me to speak in his church I was afraid to bring up economic questions and campaign matters, but at the close of my remarks the pastor himself got up and said he was going to vote for me. I hoped the congregation would, and for the whole Fusion ticket. I spoke more freely in churches after that and I visited all denominations and at colors. And think of the economy—the slogan of the campaign—in using public buildings. Think of the waste of keeping all these buildings closed.

"One thing that I can tell the women after the campaign is that they need have no fear in going into politics. During this last campaign my wife and I went to 250 meetings in all sorts of places, some of them in the rear of bar rooms, and in none of them did she have the slightest annoyance or find conditions at all disagreeable. And I heartily believe in having women study civic questions, for otherwise they will find themselves with the ballot and unprepared for it. They should discuss the questions on the floor with the men and not sit up in the boxes to be smoked at. I consider that I represent the women as well as the men in my office; I represent the people, though it was the votes of the men that elected me, and the women must talk."

"They will," chorused many voices.

"And talk intelligently," said the speaker, completing the sentence.

Mr. Marks spoke about wages and pensions.

"I have looked into the subject carefully," he said, "and I shall not be idle this next four years. I disagree about the lack of pensions for city employes. They should know that in case of accident or sickness and old age they and their families will be cared for. The members of the Board of Estimate are going to work together like brothers, and this government is going to make the men, women, and children happy."

Mrs. Marks and Mrs. Adamson were guests of the Forum. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson was present and told of the "Big and Little Sister" movement of which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is President.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BERMAN, BABETTA, (died Nov. 16, 1898;) left less than $5,000 personalty to Addie Berman Kauder, her daughter.

COLLINS, EMILY L., (died Nov. 27;) left $8,400 personalty to Laura Sedgwick Collins, her daughter.

DE WITT, ANTOINETTE BEACH, (died Oct. 14:) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $25,000 and one-fifth of residuary each, to Julia E. and Belle E. Beach, her sisters; $10,000 and one-fifth of residuary to Walter H. G. Beach, her nephew; $8,000 and one-fifth of residuary each to Henry M. and Edwin Ely Beach, her nephews; $12,000 each to Carrie E. and Martha Beach; $9,000 each to Walter M. and Mary D. Ostrander; $5,000 to Margaret Louise Beach, her grandniece; $2,000 to the Trustees of the Dutch Church of Lower Montirile, N. J.; shares in residuary to Walter Herbert Gaines and Henry Magie Beach.

HAM, EMILY MORGAN, (died Dec. 12;) left $1,000 personalty to Mary Woodworth Ham, her daughter.

HEGETSCHWEILER, JOHN, (died Nov. 8:) left $750 personalty to Minnie Hegetschweiler, his wife.

KINGSBURY, SARAH A., (died Dec. 1:) left more than $10,000 personalty; $1,000 each to Mary E., Anna G., Samuel A., Edward A., and Jonas Walter Fillebrown, her brothers and sisters; $100 to Woodland Cemetery Association; residuary to Albert B. Kingsbury, her son.

LELAND, MINNIE L., (died Dec. 10;) left more than $500 personalty to Marjorie Morton, her daughter.

LE ROY, EDWARD A., (died Dec. 11;) left more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to Newbold, Archibald, Otis, and Edward A. Le Roy, his sons, and Nina Le Roy Miller, his daughter.

McCARTHY, MARY A., (died Dec. 9;) left $200 personalty to Helen L. McCarthy, her daughter.

PLUMMER, ALBERT T., (died Dec. 19;) left more than $10,000 personalty in unknown amounts to Jane A. Plummer, his wife; Jane S. Schley, his daughter, and Seney Plummer, his son.

POTTS, ROBERT, (died Nov. 27;) left $11,000 personalty to Bella Logan, his daughter.

TUCH, ISAAC, (died Oct. 31;) left $4,000 personalty; $3,000 to Esther Tuch, his wife; $50 each, to David Tuch, his son, and Ray B. Matshah, his daughter.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CALVO, ANTOINETTE, (died June 28, 1913;) net estate, $6,795; equity in lots in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, $5,000; lots in Harrison, N. Y., $1,000; cash, $243 bank account, $622.98; jewelry, $49.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Fair weather continued Friday throughout the East and South and the great Central Valleys, while over the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific slope it remained unsettled, with snow in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the north Plains States and rains in Kansas and California.

Temperature has fallen decidedly in the far Northwest and it remains below the seasonal average west of the Rockies. Temperatures are moderate throughout the Central Valleys and the East and South.

The storm that was central Friday night over Kansas will move eastward and be attended by snows Saturday in the middle Plains States, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and rains in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States. The precipitation will overspread the Ohio Valley and the Middle and South Atlantic States during Sunday night. Over the Northwest States and the Rocky Mountain region the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday. The temperature will rise Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and fall in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and the Plains States.

Colder weather will overspread the great Central Valleys and the Gulf States during Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate west, middle Atlantic coast, light variable; south Atlantic coast, moderate east.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain by night moderate southwest winds.

Southern New England.—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, increasing cloudiness; moderate southwest and west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain; light variable winds.

Western New York.—Fair and warmer Saturday, probably followed by rain by night; Sunday, rain or snow and colder; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.....50	27	4 P. M.....47		35
6 A. M.....45	25	6 P. M.....37		32
9 A. M.....46	29	9 P. M.....35		32
12 M.....41	30	11 P. M.....32		32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on this corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 47 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:03—216 Sullivan St.; Gerbereux, Dust & Kinder .....Unknown	
1:10—331 East 20th St.; Mrs. Davis....$50	
4:00—331 E. 34th St.; Mrs. De Marko..$500	
7:15—363 E. 76th St.; Rosalie Mineo.... Unknown	
9:10—145 Essex St.; Morris Green..Trifling	
10:20—607 E. 14th St.; A. Greenberg.Trifling	
10:55—201 W. 26th St.; J. Sandford..Trifling	
11:25—66 E. 88th St.; Mr. Kearn.....$3,500	
P.M.	
4:09—426 E. 164th St.; Matilda Darush.Trifl.	
4:50—246 W. 38th St.; W. R. Mason..Trifl.	
6:40—308 W. 43d St.; Harry Cook....Trifl.	
7:25—59 Great Jones St.; Mr. Keller...$100	
7:25—59 Great Jones St.; — Keeler....$100	
9:00—34 W. 151st St.; Lattarn & Welser. Trifling	
8:00—116-118 Sherman Av.; A. Thompson $200	
9:50—3 Essex Market Pl.; City N. Y.Trifling	
10:26—316 Pearl St.; J. Waldman.....$20	
10:50—63 W. 130th St.; J. M. Royal..Trifling	

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appt.—Prob. Patrol. R. W. F. Conley, Transfer.—P. F. Brennecke, Det. Div., to 38 prect. Assg.—R. W. F. Conley to Sch. for Rcts.; Act. Det. Serg. Isabella Goodwin, to Com'r's Off. for 10 days; Matron A. D. Preiss, 6 prect., to Com'r's Off. for 10 days; Act. Det. Serg. W. Rose, 13 prect., to 15 prect. for 10 days.

Applications for pay approved: Lieut. C. J. Hornbostel, 13 prect., while suspended; Patrol. J. M. Tuhridy, 87 prect., while suspended.

Fined.—Patrol. F. S. Leary, 150 prect., absent no leave, 5 days; T. F. Custer, 170 prect., false statement, 5 days; Frank Fraser, 172 prect., off post, &c., 5 days.

Charges Dismissed.—Patrol. John Marriman, 143 prect., unnecessary force; Edgar P. Ellis, 153 prect., improper action.

Fire Department.

W. H. Friedman, Dep. of Water Supply, transf. to Tel. Bu., Police Dept.

As prob. firemen: W. F. Carlock, F. W. Puck, J. W. McCabe, F. J. Stevens, H. J. Feeley, J. A. Gildersleeve, W. C. Belfield, J. Bauschatz, W. H. Maloney, G. Hanrahan, P. J. T. O'Neill, J. A. Morgan, R. E. Tullis, Archie Kenny, Jno. Burne, L. J. Sedelmayer, C. A. Eisenman.

Leave, (no pay,) John Reiner, Eng. Co. 57, illness, 6 mo.

Fined, Emil Engelhofer, Eng. 24, loss of property, $1.

Resignation, J. M. Shea, H. & L. 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Notification from the Superintendent of Buildings, the Bronx, of the reassignment to duty of Merrit Smith, assistant engineer.

Requisition from the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, for the certification of the entire promotion list of rodmen, Grade C, from which to make appointments as rodman, Grade B, at $900 a year, in the Bureau of Design and Survey.

Notification from the Curator of the City College of the reassignment to duty of Francis J. Guinon.

Request of Anthony J. Brandt, 1,208 East Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, for a medical re-examination for fireman.

Request of the Police Commissioner for authority to employ Francis W. Ford's Sons as Surveyors for three months at a total compensation of $100; also for authority to employ MacDonald & Reddy as Architects for the construction of a new station house, prison, and garage for the Sixty-first Precinct for about six months at a compensation of 5 per cent. net of the cost of the building, estimated at $8,333.33

United States.

An examination for male industrial teacher in the Philippine Islands will be held at the New York Custom House on Dec. 30 and 31. Industrial work in basket making, &c., is required strongly each year. Teachers of carpentry and forging and machine shop practice are in great demand. There is need for men with sufficient knowledge of machinery to run small sawmills. Practical teachers who are masters of their trades will find responsible and remunerative employment. More than thirty provincial schools are equipped with woodworking machinery, and many have both woodworking and ironworking machinery.

Applicants for this examination should have had experience in teaching these trades or should have had school training in them. Persons who merely are journeymen are not desired. Age limits, 20 to 40 years. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

New Lawyers to be Sworn in Monday in Appellate Division.

The committee on character having certified to the Appellate Division, First Department, that the following named persons are of good moral character and fitness, they have been notified to present themselves at the Court House of the Appellate Division, Madison Square, on Monday, at 10 A. M. to be sworn in as attorneys and counselors-at-law:

Abramowitz, L.
Ackerman, J. S.
Armstrong, P. M.
Alterman, J. J.
Alexander, A. D.
Berliner, E.
Backus, R. C.
Baker, S. L.
Blair, W. W.
Bloomer, H. J.
Behr, M. M.
Brown, J. D.
Brodsky, J. R.
Brown, T. H.
Benvenga, F. C.
Berger, S.
Brennan, D. J.
Brockway, G. G.
Cherkos, S.
Cohen, E. C.
Cooper, F. H.
Campbell, W. C.
Carlino, L. C.
Crater, J. F.
Down, J. K.
Doughty, T. S.
Danziger, N.
Ely, D. J.
Ellenbogen, A. E.
Freeman, F.
Flood, J. V.
Ferguson, J., Jr.
Fraser, L.
Fried, S.
Greenberg, M.
Gladstone, N. L.
Hoar, D. B.
Harris, E. K.
Heligans, W. R.
Hovorka, J.
Joyce, J. E.
Johnstone, G. J.
Knight, F. S.
Lachenbruch, I.
Logan, W. S.
Levy, H. H.
Lowenthal, M.
Lydiat, A.
Levinson, G. M.
Marest, P. M.
Moore, J. H.
Metz, J. G.
Maher, T. A.
Martin, G. W.
Moskowitz, L. A.
McKercher, C.
McMahon, J. T.
McLaughlin, J. A.
O'Brien, M. J., Jr.
Ogden, H. L.
Olmsted, A. S.
Panaro, C. A.
Pinnes, J. L.
Palmer, C. C.
Pentony, T. A.
Pelikan, H. E.
Ryan, J. P.
Rosenthal, A. M.
Rafenstein, E. L.
Ramsdell, C. H.
Rettig, M.
Raimo, J.
Robertson, J. W.
Shipman, B. F.
Steinhardt, M.
Siegel, I.
Siegel, J. S.
Scheib, J. B.
Solomon, L. H.
Sholman, N.
Sullivan, C. P.
Springer, M. P.
Silverman, A. A.
Solomon, L.
Scheindlinger, S.
Tow, I.
Uttal, H.
Von Wedell, H. A.
Van Alstyne, W. T.
Winthrop, B.
Wodell, R. A.
Wilson, J. J.
Zimmerman, J. C.
Zion, I.
Zeichfoss, L.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Original.—Ex parte in the matter of Jonas Jones, petitioner.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to petition for writ of habeas corpus herein on motion of the United States.

148—Nathaniel W. Hobbs, trustee, appellant, vs. Head & Dowst Company.—Argument concluded.

150—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff in error vs. City of Minneapolis.—Argued.

157—Edwin L. Gauthier, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Morrison et al.—Argued.

STATE.

Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

John Nemeth, Incorporated, respondent, vs. William W. Tracy et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J. (Scott and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Flora Spitzer, as administratrix, respondent, vs. A. Augustus Healy and ano., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. (Laughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Herbert Neustadt, individually, &c., plaintiff, vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and another, defendants.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Settle order on notice.

Dill & Collins, appellants, vs. John A. Morison, individually, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Edward Oswald, respondent, vs. Underpinning and Foundation Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

The W. C. Sweetser Company, plaintiff, vs. Henry Gilsey and another, respondents, impleaded, with Raisler Heating Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Martin M. Stirk, respondent, vs. United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in all courts. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Automatic Strapping Machine Company, respondent, vs. Twisted Wire and Steel Company and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs, and with leave to discontinue as to either defendant on payment of costs to such defendant. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Gaetano Gubitosi, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

William L. Gallagher, respondent, vs. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry B. Chalmers, appellant, vs. Franklin Murphy and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer overruled, with $10 costs, with leave to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Annie Brudie, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Renault Freres Selling Branch, appellant. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

George S. Barnett, appellant, vs. Anheuser-Busch Brewing, respondent.—Intermediate order reversed and judgment of Municipal Court reinstated, with costs to appellant in this court and at the Appellate Term. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Jacob Kaufman, an infant, respondent, vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Rubel, respondent, vs. Lebolt & Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Abraham Schlesinger, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas E. Greacen, respondent, vs. Solomon L. Pakas, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Vittorio Bruni, appellant, vs. James M. Rogers and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Michael Drummond, as Administrator, respondent, vs. Charles Siano, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

People ex rel Isidor Straus and another, appellants, vs. Lawson Purdy et al., as Commissioners, respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondent. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rose Baynard, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Pittsburgh Contracting Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of William Buchanan, deceased.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to both parties payable out of the estate. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

John Mullin Company, respondent, vs. Albert H. T. Banzhaf, impleaded, appellant. Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Matter of Montefiore Home, appellant, vs. William A. Prendergast et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Bethel C. Hazen, respondent, vs. American Security and Trust Company, appellant. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

James H. McMahon, appellant, vs. Roseville Trust Company of Newark, respondent. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and attachment vacated. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Cream of Wheat Company, appellant, vs. American Home Magazine Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Same vs. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Moe A. Isaacs, respondent, vs. William Salomon et al., appellants.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, without costs to either party. Opinion by Scott, J.

Abraham Stuhaan vs. Same.—Order reversed and motion granted to extent stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Lena Scheier et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Lena Scheier et al.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Mary W. Witchell et al., respondents, vs. John L. Murray et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to strike case from calendar and to stay the trial, pending appeal to the Court of Appeals, granted. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

William B. Masterson, respondent, vs. Commercial Advertiser Association, appellant. —Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,000, in which event, judgment as so modified and ordered affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice. (Laughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting and voting for affirmance.)

In the matter of Hudson Hoagland.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Margaret Murphy vs. New York Press Company.—Motion, denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Henry J. Nichols.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel Stephen H. Olin and another, relator, vs. Joseph P. Hennessy, William C. Ormond, and Antonio C. Astarita as Board of Assessors, &c., respondents.—Determination reversed, with $50 costs, and disbursements, to be paid personally by the two assessors who failed to perform their duty, and the matter remitted to the respondents with the command to proceed as directed in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Reginald H. Sayre, respondent, vs. Progressive Construction and Leasing Company, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Henry C. Burnstine.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Herrmann.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Robert C. Burlando.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Will for probate: Henry Osborne.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Green, J. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Alonzo Kimball v. Adolph Schlesinger—Frank W. Taffan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Friedericka Wacker v. John or Johann Wacker—Abel C. Thomas.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT.—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises.—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:42	12:57	6:46	7:17
Governors Island	12:58	11:12	7:25	7:54
Hell Gate	2:48	3:02	9:05	9:34

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 19.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool, Dec. 13.
SS America, Naples, Dec. 6.
SS Shimosa, Suez, Nov. 21.
SS Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Dec. 13.
SS Bloomfield, Tuxpam, Dec. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 1
Asiatic Prince	Bahia	Nov. 30
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 4
Miltonian	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Dec. 15
Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 15
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

George Washington	Bremen	Dec. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 13
Canadian	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 13
Louisiane	Bilbao	Dec. 7
Lutetian	Rouen	Dec. 8
Narragansett	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec. 14
Hawaiian	St. Louis	Dec. 14
Guantanamo	Progreso	Dec. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 13
Socony	Port Arthur	Dec. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Minnetonka	London	Dec. 13
Cleveland	Naples	Dec. 10
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 13
Bergenfford	Bergen	Dec. 15
Pretoria	Hamburg	Dec. 6
Chicago	Havre	Dec. 13
Cambodge	Valencia	Dec. 3
Kroonland	Antwerp	Dec. 13
Flandre	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Pastores	Port Limon	Dec. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 26
Brazos	San Juan	Dec. 17
Seguranca	Havana	Dec. 16
Antilles	New Orleans	Dec. 18
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 19
Caribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
California, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lord Dufferin, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Aranzabo, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Horatius, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Industry, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Minnesota, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 19.

SS Lorraine, Havre to New York, was 702 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. French Line.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,376 miles E. at 4:35 P. M.; due 23d, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 1,246 miles E. at 8:20 P. M.; due 24th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Caronia, New York for Liverpool, was 276 miles W. at 9 A. M.; due Queenstown 20th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTIA GRAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,032 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 23 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 183 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 63 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 230 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 461 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 133 miles N. E. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 217 miles N. of Tybee at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 369 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 185 miles S. at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 154 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 88 miles N. of Watlings Island at 8 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 25 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Segurance, Tampico to New York, was 45 miles N. of Nassau at 8 P. M.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Olympic, at Southampton, Dec. 19.
SS Themistocles, at Piraeus, Dec. 18.
SS Verona, at Naples, Dec. 18.
SS Zeeland, at Dover, Dec. 19.
SS Cincinnati, at Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Dec. 19.
SS Star of India, at Cape Town, Dec. 15.
SS Kandelfels, at Malta, Dec. 16.
SS Niwaru, at Melbourne, Dec. 18.
SS River Orontes, at Genoa, Dec. 18.
SS Spenser, at Manchester, Dec. 18.
SS Ortenbach, at Port Natal, Dec. 19.
SS Volga, at Durban, Dec. 19.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, at Southampton, Dec. 19.
SS Perugia, at Genoa, Dec. 17.
SS Arce Castle, at East London, Dec. 19.
SS Ocean, at Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
SS Salaga, at Las Palmas, Dec. 17.
SS Coniston Water, at Freemantle, Dec. 18.
SS New York, at Plymouth, Dec. 19.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, Dec. 19.
SS Winamac, at Port Said, Dec. 19.
SS Howick Hall, at Valparaiso, Dec. 19.
SS Caribbean, at Bermuda, Dec. 19.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, Dec. 19.
SS Poleric, from Algiers, Dec. 17.
SS Canada, from Palermo, Dec. 18.
SS Black Prince, from Bastia, Dec. 17.
SS Etonian, from Antwerp, Dec. 18.
SS San Silvestre, from Avonmouth, Dec. 18.
SS Rhein, from Bremen, Dec. 18.

Passed.

SS Rindenfels, for New York from Calcutta, passed Gibraltar.
SS Wapello, New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale.
SS City of Edinburgh, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Persia.....Dec. 23
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota.....Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 21, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laurentic.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 23, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Maj. G. R. Irwin, Q. M. C., to 4th Field Art.; Capt. M. W. Horne, to 5th Field Art.

First Lt. J. H. Holland, Med. Corps, resigned.

First Lieut. H. G. Voorhies, Dental Surg., A. & N. Hosp., Hot Springs, to Ft. Leavenworth.

Col. C. R. Noyes, 30th Inf., relieved.

Col. F. B. McCoy, to 30th Inf.

Infantry promotions—F. J. Kernan, Lt. Col., to Col., unassigned; W. M. Wright, Maj., to Lt. Col., unassigned; E. A. Shuttleworth, Capt. 2d Inf., to Maj., unassigned; F. H. Adams, 1st Lt. 12th Inf., to Capt., unassigned; G. C. Lewis, 1st Lt. 26th Inf., to Capt.; J. S. Sullivan, 2d Lt. 16th Inf., to 1st Lt., unassigned; D. G. C. Garrison, 2d Lt. 26th Inf., to 1st Lt.

Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th Inf., relieved.

Capt. C. E. Brigham, C. A. C., to 166th Co., for 13 days, from report to Fort Monroe.

2d Lt. H. W. Stovall, C. A. C., 81st Co., will report Jan. 2 to Cape Fear.

Leaves—1st Lt. J. G. Boswell, Inf., 12 days; Maj. C. Gallup Farrans, Inf., 10 days; 1st Lt. J. H. Holland, Med. Corps, from date of arrival till March 1.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis at Mazatlan; Standish and Cyclops, at Norfolk; Cheyenne, at San Francisco.

Sailed—California, Mazatlan for San Diego; Lebanan, N. Y. for Lona Island; Solace, N. Y. for Vera Cruz; Ohio, Guantanamo for Charleston; Connecticut and Kansas, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz.

Notice.

The flag of the Com. in Ch., Pac. fit., trans. from California to Pittsburgh. The Com. of Pac. Res. fit., to the N. O. at Puget Sound, Dec

DR. DOUGLAS FEARS RADIUM MONOPOLY

Says Government Control of Deposits Would Exclude Other Nations.

A DOG-IN-MANGER SPIRIT

Co-Worker with Dr. Howard Kelly Criticises Offer of Alfred I. du Pont.

The proposal of Alfred I. du Pont, Vice President of the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., to have the United States Government take over the control of all the pitchblende and carnotite deposits in this country from which radium might be extracted for general use for the cure of cancer, was discussed with a great deal of interest by scientists in this city yesterday. Mr. du Pont, in co-operation with Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, has offered to turn over to the Government the pitchblende deposits he owns in Gilpin County, Col.

The feasibility of Mr. du Pont's proposal and the spirit behind it was questioned, however, by Dr. James Douglas of 99 John Street, one of the foremost copper experts in the United States. Dr. Douglas, acting jointly with Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, recently acquired the right to work what are regarded as perhaps the richest radium-yielding carnotite and pitchblende deposits in the world in Paradox Valley, Col. Subsequently an arrangement was made by which the extraction of radium from these deposits was to be undertaken under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines, the cost being met by Dr. Douglas and Dr. Kelly. Asked what he thought of the plan suggested by Mr. du Pont, Dr. Douglas said:

"What is the use of it? I don't see why we should exclude the scientists of other nations who are disposed to co-operate with us in developing the output of radium. We should try to extend the production of radium throughout the whole world. The fact is we are behind-hand in the extraction of this valuable product, and that is one of the causes contributing to the excessive cost of treatment. In Europe they have already worked out the economic problem, and I do not see why we should wish to create a monopoly excluding them. The proposal seems to me to have been prompted by the dog-in-the-manger spirit."

Dr. Douglas explained further the arrangements that he and Dr. Kelly had made with the United States Bureau of Mines by which the bureau was to direct the process of extracting radium from the pitchblende and carnotite deposits in Paradox Valley. He said he first wished to relieve the general impression that these mineral deposits had been turned over to the United States Government from a simple motive of philanthropy. On the contrary, Dr. Douglas said that he and Dr. Kelly had furnished the money and the mineral deposits primarily for purposes of scientific experimentation.

"The present policy of the Bureau of Mines is to make experiments on a working scale," said Dr. Douglas, "as the Government cannot make this valuable product. There has been no secrecy as to the method or the success of extraction. In a year or two reports will be published containing the fullest information on the subject and showing as well the cost of extraction."

Dr. Douglas further explained that he and Dr. Kelly expected to get back some of the money they had advanced for the experiments from the sale of uranium, one of the bi-products of pitchblende and carnotite. They also were to receive a certain proportion of the radium extracted, but this they had agreed to dispense through certain hospitals in which they were deeply interested, the General Memorial Hospital in this city and Johns Hopkins in Baltimore.

Dr. James Ewing of the Cornell Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, who has given the radium treatment repeatedly, was asked last night what he thought of Mr. du Pont's proposal.

"I'm not a mineralogist nor a mining expert, and I have no comment to make," he said.

"What do you think of the possibility of radium as a cure for cancer?"

"I think that a great deal of harm may be done by the unwise exploitation of it."

"Do you think that radium is a cure for certain stages of cancer?"

"The question is yet an unripe one," replied Dr. Ewing.

Dr. Robert Abbe, senior surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, whose eminence in the medical profession is recognized abroad, as it is here, has been using radium in his practice almost since its discovery. He has obtained astonishing results.

TO AVERT PARCEL DELAY.

Post Office Department Planning to Relieve Next Week's Crush.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The parcel post system's first Christmas has brought such a heavy burden to the mails that the facilities of the Postoffice Department are being taxed to the utmost.

If the crush should become so acute next week that deliveries are affected, Postmaster General Burleson will have cards of notification sent to all consignees of all delayed packages.

Mr. Burleson to-day asked the House Post Office Committee for an immediate emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 to operate the parcel post until June 30. Of $1,000,000 appropriated to begin the new system, Mr. Burleson reported all but $22,000 had been spent on Dec. 6.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57th St. 11 A. M., REV. DONALD MACINTYRE. SUBJECT, "THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS." 8 P. M., Sunday School Christmas Service.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Ave., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 West 46th St.
Dr. Woelfkin, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 76th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—" THE PRE-EXISTENT CHRIST AND HIS PREPARED BODY—DID HE COME TO LIVE A GOOD LIFE; OR DIE AN ACCURSED DEATH?" (A Christmas Sermon.)
8 P. M.—" CAN ANY ONE BE A GENUINE CHRISTIAN WHO DENIES THE VIRGIN BIRTH?" (A Christmas Sermon.)
Special Christmas Music all day.
Bible School, 10 A. M.
Pastor Haldeman's Bible Exposition Friday night, 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Bible and Modern Mind." 8, "The New Home."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9.45. Rev. E. R. Eaton, Ldr.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. Dr. Judson, 11 and 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—" The Perpetual Incarnation."
8 P. M.—Annual Christmas Services.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St., Rev. John R. Gunn, Pastor.
10:45 A. M.—" Around the Manger."
7:45 P. M.—" Youth and Ambition."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" No Room In the Inn."
8 P. M.—Christmas Cantata: " Christ Child."

Brooklyn.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC in the BAPTIST TEMPLE, 8d Av. and Schermerhorn St., BROOKLYN.
Morning, 10:30, selection from "THE MESSIAH."
Evening, 7:45, Loveland's Cantata, "THE NEW-BORN KING."
17 Beautiful Numbers.
4 soloists. Full orchestra.
Temple Choir, 100.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School Christmas Service, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach.
SUBJECT:
" THE SUPREME DIVINITY OF CHRIST'S NATURE."
Is it difficult and is it essential to believe this?
Christmas Day a special service will be held in the morning at 11 o'clock. The service will be of a simple devotional character, including the singing of favorite Christmas Hymns, and two brief addresses by the Pastor and Rev. J. P. Dresser. The choir will sing three traditional carols a few moments before the service hour.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church—400 West 181st St.
Fifth Church—Madison Av. and 38th St.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M. Special Musical Service. Hawley's Cantata "The Christ Child" will be rendered.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.
Christmas, 11 A. M., Dr. Jefferson will preach.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Dr. STIMSON, Pastor, preaches, 11, Christmas Sermon; 8, Special Music.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "The Undeveloped Remainder in the Life and Character of Jesus."
Evening subject, "The Sixth Century: Leo the Great and the Foundation of the Roman Catholic Church." With special Christmas music at both services.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.—Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., " WHAT JESUS TAUGHT CONCERNING HIMSELF." 8 P. M., CHRISTMAS MUSICAL SERVICE. Miss Leimdorf, Violinist; Reader, Mrs. Dr. West.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—CHILDREN'S SUNDAY. Addresses by Dr. JOHN L. ELLIOTT and ALFRED W. MARTIN.

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday morning at 11.
" When Will Social Reform End?"

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY or PLAYS MORAL AND IMMORAL."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Silverman, "The Wells of Salvation."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Rudolph Grossman, "Conflicting Tendencies in Jewish Life and Character."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Lecture by Dr. Enelow, "The Permanent Power of Biblical Poetry." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th Street.
Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" The Significance of the Nativity." 8 P. M.—Choir will render musical service and Old Christmas Carols. Short address by Dr. Mead, " Memories of Bethlehem." Welcome to all.

Oswald Garrison Villard, lecture 10 A. M., at Park Ave. Church, cor. 86th St. Saint-Saens Xmas Oratorio. Large chorus. Hriens Symphony Club (90 members) will play.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus.
WALLACE H. FINCH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" The Dayspring from on High."
8 P. M.—" The Star of Bethlehem."
Dr. Alfred G. Robyn, Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
C. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Christmas Sermon.
8 P. M.—" The Mystery of the Manger."

Methodist Episcopal.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11 A. M., Christmas Sermon. 8 P. M., Peace Meeting. Addresses: Hudson Maxim, H. C. Clews, Madison C. Peters.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
Union Christmas Service of all Methodist Churches on the lower west side, 10:30 A. M. Brief addresses. Music by combined choirs.

61ST STREET, between 2d and 3d Avs. REV. BENJAMIN F. SAXON, PASTOR.
11 A. M., "The Heralds of Christ's Coming."
8 P. M., " Except Ye Be Converted."

New Thought.

MARY E. T. CHAPIN.
NEW THOUGHT CHURCH SERVICES,
Berkeley Theatre, 44th St., 5th Av.
11 A. M.—" THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT."
8 P. M.—Address by Mrs. Chapin.
Singing by Lois Fox. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION, 48th St. Theatre, West 48th St., 11:15 A. M.
JULIA SETON SEARS, M. D., Speaker. Subject: "THE NEW STAR OF THE EAST."

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, Speaker. NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 32 W. 4d3 St. Finest pipe organ in the world. Organ recital and Sacred Concert, 10:30 A. M. You are welcome. Reserved seats. Free seats.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE CHRISTMAS PRAYER." 4:60 P. M.—Dr. WILLIAM T. CARTER, " THE VICTORIES OF PEACE."
Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.
ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Preacher To-morrow,
THE REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D.
Service at 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
At the afternoon service Dr. Jowett will preach the Annual Sermon to the New England Society of New York.
Instead of the usual midweek evening service there will be a service on Christmas morning at 11 o'clock in the church, conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. P. ELWOOD ERICKSON
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special Christmas Music at both Services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
CHRISTMAS DAY Service at 11 A. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M., Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M. Special Christmas music, beginning 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 W. 115th St., Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.—Christmas services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor.
11 A. M.—" THE NIGHT WATCH."
8 P. M.—Oratorio, " Bethlehem."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special Christmas Services.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, ALBERT PARKER FITCH, HENRY LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 o'clock and Mr. Janeway at 4.
Special Christmas Music by soloists, violin, 'cello, harp, and organ.
Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock.
Christmas Day Carol Service, Thursday, at 11 A. M., at which Dr. Merrill will preach.
Noon Service every weekday, except Thursday, 12:30 to 12:50.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Fourteenth Annual Sermon will be preached by the Rev. John Henry Jowett, D. D., in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 55th St., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21, 1913, at 4:30 o'clock.
The public are cordially invited to be present.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President.
HARRY A. CUSHING, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. Tenth Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. O. CLYDE WEIST, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, at 105th.—11 A. M., Christmas Sermon, " A Great Christ for a Great Age," by the pastor, Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.
8 P. M., Charles F. Underhill will recite Chas. Dickens's great story on charity, " A CHRISTMAS CAROL."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M., Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway.
The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AVE., BROOKLYN, Cor. So. Oxford, (3 blocks from Subway Terminal.)
The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers.
Dr. Albertson will speak at 10:30 and 7:45.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street.
SUNDAY, DEC. 21.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Litany.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Grosvenor, Advent Ordinations.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery.
4:30 P. M.—Choral Service daily, except Monday and Saturday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.
CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICE—Holy Communion 8 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon 11 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Anthon Memorial, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St.—Rev. George Stanyweather Pratt, Rector. Serv. 8, 11, & 8.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Preacher, 11 A. M., Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D. D. 8 P. M., Evensong, Rev. S. Brown-Serman. Christmas Day Services, 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.
Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth St. and Lexington Av., Rev. WM. T. CROCKER, Rector.
Christmas Eve, 7:30 P. M., Christmas Tree.
Christmas Day, 8 A. M., Holy Communion, Christmas Carols.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Communion, and Sermon. Special Music.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector), 10:45. Vespers and Sermon at 4. CHRISTMAS DAY, Low Masses 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, procession and Sermon (Rector), 10:45. Vespers at 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector
11 A. M., A Letter to Santa Claus, (Rector.)
4 P. M., Handel's "The Messiah." (Rector.)
8 P. M., Public Forum, Mr. J. W. Sullivan. "Markets for the People" (Stereopticon.)
CHRISTMAS DAY.
10:30-11:45 A. M. Morning Services, Dr. Grant.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th Av. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
8 Holy Communion.
11 Preacher, Rev. Walter W. Battershall, D. D.
12 Holy Communion.
3 Children's Service.
8 French Service.
8 Preacher, Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
7:30 Carol Service.
8 Holy Communion.
11 The Rector.
12 Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rector.
4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address, Rector.
Christmas Day Services: 8 and 10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rector, and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE 1 East 29th Street, TRANSFIGURATION, Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions: 7, 8, 9 A. M.— ALSOP'S MASS AND SERMON by the RECTOR, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock, and SERMON at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector: Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 6 P. M.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion: Preacher, the Rector ..... 11 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Rev. Mr. Bachman); 8 (Rev. Mr. Edwards).
Christmas Services, 8, 10 and 11.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St. Rev. W. BERTRAND STEVENS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 11 A. M.—Rector; 3:15 P. M.—Children's Service; 8 P. M.—Rev. J. T. Kerr.
Christmas Day: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 9:45 A. M.—Morning Prayer, (plain;) 10:30 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon, Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S, Fifth Av. and 127th St.
Rector, Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER, preaches 11 A. M. on "DIDYMUS"—Christmas Cantata, "HOLY CHILD"—8 P. M. —CHRISTMAS—
8, 10, 10:30, 11 A. M. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., at 44th St.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., will preach.
2:45 P. M., Children's Christmas Festival.
4 P. M., Carol Service of the Choir.

Christmas Day Services, 8 and 11 A. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8; Sunday school, 9:45. Morning service, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11. Afternoon service, (Rev. Mr. CAREY,) 4.

ST. MARK'S IN THE BOUWERIE, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
10:30 A. M.—Special Music.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rector, Subject: " A Growing God Idea for America."
4:00 P. M.—Short Evening Prayer and Address: Seneca's " Divine Providence." Lecture by J. Carter Troop, " American Dramatists."
8:00 P. M.—" The Minstrel Outlaw," Rev. Irwin Tucker.
9:00 P. M.—Forum.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 8, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M., Preacher at 11 A. M., Archdeacon Stuck.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Rev. Dr. Seagle, Rector, 8, 11, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.)
4. Handel's Messiah will be sung. Christmas Day 8 and 11 A. M.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services:
7 and 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:15 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M., Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Shortened Evensong and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, (except Saturday,) at 12 M.
Preacher, Dec. 22 and 23, the Rev. J. Wilson Sutton, Trinity Church, New York.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES,
St. James's Place and Lafayette Av., B'klyn.
Low mass, 8. High mass, 11. Evensong, 7:45. Father Thompson will preach at 11 and 7:45.
Daily mass, 7:30 A. M. Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.
Christmas Eve, First Vespers, 8 P. M.
Christmas Day, Low Masses, 7 and 8. High Mass, 11. Matins, 10:30.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Clinton and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn.
Christmas Eve.
Midnight Mass, 11:30 P. M.
Christmas Day.
Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, and 9 A. M. High Mass, 11 A. M.
Mystery Play by the Children in the Church Sunday, Dec. 21, at 4 P. M.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Services on Christmas Day at 10:30 A. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—" The Madonna."
8 P. M.—" The Saviour Comes!"
Special Christmas Music at both services. Choir accompanied by organ and string quartet. Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M. Dr. Burrell will preach.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
A Musical Service at 8 P. M.
Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartet accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.
Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.
The Rev. Mr. MacLeod will preach.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 11 A. M., Christmas Music. Choir assisted by Samuel Gardner, violinist. At 4:30 P. M., subject, " Bethlehem," Cantata, "The Christ Child." The composer, Charles B. Hawley, at the organ. Hans Kronold, 'cellist. Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M. Dr. Cobb will preach.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St.
HUGH BLACK,
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Special Music both services; Sacred Cantata in afternoon.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. Christmas Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Special Music.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 58th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY.—Spiritual meetings every Sunday, 11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M.; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 8 P. M. Tuxedo Building, 59th St. and Madison Av. Christensen, Psychic. All welcome.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. SULLIVAN, Associate Minister.
CHRISTMAS SERVICES. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: THE POWER OF PEACE. Extra instrumental music. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister.
10 A. M.—SPECIAL SERVICE OF THE MESSIAH. SUNDAY SCHOOL, Christmas Readings by Mr. Holmes.
11 A. M.—ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SERVICE. MR. HOLMES will preach; subject, "WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT JESUS?" Special Music.
Miss Mary Wall, harpist. All cordially invited.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
" THE EVER-PRESENT CHRIST."
(A Christmas Sermon.)
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister. Special music, with Charlotte Welles Saenger at the organ.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Sunday evening, Dec. 21, subject, " The Higher Faith."

Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "GOD WITH US." Christmas Music. 4:15 P. M. Dickens' "CHRISTMAS CAROL," read by Mr. Walter David.

Y. M. C. A.

Dr. S. PARKES CADMAN, "The Meaning of Christmas," Ladies Invited. Special Music.
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St., 8th Av., 4 P.M.

"RACIAL VIGOR or DETERIORATION—WHICH?" GEORGE J. FISHER, M. D. 23 St. Y. M. C. A., nr. 7th Av., Sunday at 8:45. Christian Education Classes—5 to 6.

Other Services.

BOWERY MISSION, 227 Bowery,
Between Stanton and Rivington Streets.
Sunday—
11 A. M.—Mother Bird's Meeting.
7 P. M.—Brotherhood Meeting.
8 P. M.—Testimony Meeting. Mr. Hunt, Ldr.
Christmas Day—
9 A. M.—Distrib'n of 3,500 dinners in baskets.
8 P. M.—Entertainment to homeless men.
7:30 P. M.—Christmas Meeting and dinners to 2,000 men.
Bread Line at 1 o'clock each morning; 1,000 homeless men provided for.
J. G. HALLIMOND, Superintendent.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (OLD BREWERY,)
63 PARK ST., NEW YORK,
SOLICITS YOUR HELP TO GIVE CHRISTMAS CHEER TO SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHILDREN AND TO MOTHERS IN SCORES OF DESOLATE HOMES. DONATIONS MAY BE SENT TO MRS. MARY L. ROGERS, TREASURER, OR TO REV. F. J. BELCHER, SUPERINTENDENT, 63 PARK ST., NEW YORK.

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT, "World-Wide Influence of Y. M. C. A." Music by VICTOR'S BAND. Sunday, 2:30 P. M., Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn. Men only. Free.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., Farewell missionary meeting, address by Rev. Dr. R. H. Glover and others. 7:45 P. M., Preaching by the Pastor. " The Christmas Gospel."

HENRY CLEWS, HUDSON MAXIM, and Madison C. Peters, New York Theatre, B'way and 45th, to-morrow, 11 o'clock. Seats free.

HENRY FRANK.
Schuyler Theatre, B'way, 32d St. Sunday, 11. Prologue: " Mona Lisa." Address: " Was Jesus God or Man or Myth?"

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—HELEN TEMPLE BRIGHAM morning and evening. Evening, "The Miracle of Transmutation."

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda. " Logos, Christ, Messiah," 8 P. M.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Sidenburg Buys Thirteen-Story Central Park West Apartment—A $250,000 Deal in the Pennsylvania Station Zone Involving Twelve Buildings—Otto J. Bliss Sells His Tarrytown Estate.

An important investment deal which involves the largest apartment house sale on Central Park West in many months furnished the active feature to the realty market yesterday. The property sold was the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-seventh Street, 75.6 on the avenue by 100 on the street, and occupied by a thirteen-story apartment house recently completed.

It was sold by the Owners' Building Company, of which Samuel A. Herzog is President. The property was purchased by the seller in August, 1912, and the building was opened for occupancy late in September last, and is now practically fully rented for terms averaging three years. There are two apartments on a floor, and the rentals range from $2,200 to $4,250.

The buyer of the property is Henry Sidenberg, and in part payment he gave the five-story store and office building at 9 to 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, on a lot 75 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It is known as the Monroe Building, and is assessed for $250,000.

Victor D. Martin was the broker in the transaction. Mr. Sidenberg was represented in the deal by Lachman & Goldsmith as attorneys and the Owners' Building Company was represented by Neuman & Newgass.

$250,000 for "Penn" Zone Plot.

One of the largest deals closed this Fall in the Pennsylvania Station district was announced yesterday by N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, who sold to the Montrose Realty Company the twelve old brick and brownstone buildings numbering from 404 to 424 West Thirty-first Street.

The structures occupy a plot having a frontage of 250 feet, commencing 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, with an irregular V-shaped rear line varying in depth from 80 to 120 feet.

Title to the property was held by Mary Reilly, Margaret Cook, Robert Gray, Rosina Antz, Mary F. Ellson, the Edgar Improvement Company, Maria S. Simpson, Mary F. O'Hagan, John J. Campbell, and William McGuckin.

The greater portion of the plot faces the open cut to the west of the Pennsylvania Station, assuring permanent northerly light, and this transaction puts under one control one of the largest plots on the west side.

The price paid was over $250,000, and the assembling of the various properties by the brokers required more than eight months. The late Thomas H. Ellson was associated as broker in the transaction. No definite plans for the improvement of the plot were announced.

A $67,500 Bronx Deal.

Jennie Halpert has sold to a client of L. M. Mosauer & Co. 1,258 and 1,260 Boston Road, a three story business building with stores facing McKinley Square, one of the most important centres in the eastern section of the Bronx.

The structure, which occupies a plot 70 by 138 feet, has been held at $67,500. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx Flat Figures in Trade.

M. F. Dellac sold to M. Campbell for investment 1,071 Washington Avenue a six story flat occupying a plot 35 by 200. Property at Freeport, Long Island, was given in part payment. Ames & Co. were the brokers.

Otto J. Bliss Sells Tarrytown Estate.

Julian F. Detmer, who recently purchased the L. A. Costello and Henry Dale Estates at Tarrytown, N. Y., has added to his holdings by purchasing the Otto J. Bliss property adjoining. The Bliss estate consists of about seven and one-half acres of parked land with a spacious dwelling, numerous outhouses and buildings.

It has been considered one of the show places on the Hudson. The buyer now controls about thirty-seven acres. Nichols & Hobbie negotiated all three transactions

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 124th St, 100.11x100; Alonzo Hutchinson to George L. Tighe, 3,422 Broadway, ½ part, all liens, Dec. 10; attorney, Henry D. Patton, 27 Cedar St.

DELANCEY ST, 40, n s, 25.2x100; Delancey St, 42, n s, 25.1x100; Flora Grosner, administratrix of Isidor Simon, to Samuel Grosner, 1,361 Madison Av, and Rae L. Goldfarb and Morris Simon, 532 West 111th St. (mtg $40,000.) Dec. 19; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$101,500

SAME PROPERTY; Ella Wilinski et al. to same, (mtg $40,000,) Dec 19; same attorneys.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Simon Sadt to same, all title, quitclaim, Dec. 19; same attorneys..$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e e corner of 138th St, 100.7x58.1x99.11x70; Simax Realty Co. to S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer Co., 2,568 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 18; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$100

STANTON ST, 200, n w corner of Ridge St, (141-43,) 25x80; Louis Simon to Louis Danielson, 1,775 Madison Av, (mtg $58,500,) all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 220 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 157th St, runs e 150.11 to w s of Edgecombe Av x n 40x59.11x w 123.8 to St. Nicholas Av x n 100.7 to beginning; George Doctor Co., Incorporated, to Pauline Doctor, 938 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $230,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$100

SUFFOLK ST, 320, e s, 25x100; Simon Marshack to Isaac Goldberg, 639 Williams St, Brooklyn, (mtg $31,500,) Dec. 18; attorney, P. Hellinger, 320 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, 1,026-30, n e corner 56th St, 80x94; Ferdinand C. Bammann to Rose Shanon, 924 Kelly St. (mtg $49,000,) Dec. 16; attorney, S. Wachi, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,187, e s, 25x96; Berthold Landauer to Clarence Herman, 312 West 112th St. (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 220 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Av C, 25x100; John Sternecker to Pew Realty Corporation, 1,629 East 163d St. (mtg $18,500,) Dec. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$1

26TH ST, 322 East, s s, 25x98.9; Michael Josephson to Amelia Neumeyer, at Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $19,500,) Dec. 16; attorney, Samuel A. Potter, 140 Nassau St.....$100

74TH ST, 152 East, s s, 18.9x102.2; Julian B. Peabody to Charles A. Peabody, 224 Madison Av, (mtg $18,500,) Jan. 9; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St.....$100

76TH ST, 324 West, s s, 22x107.2, foreclosure Dec. 16;) Joseph A. Kelly, referee, to Abraham Leipzig, 50 West 77th St. (mtg $31,000,) Dec. 19; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 132 Madison St.....$3,000

89TH ST, 67 East, n s, 25.5x100.8; Rector, &c., of Church of the Beloved Disciple to Trustees of the Estate and Property of the Diocesan Convention of New York, 32 Liberty St, Oct. 14; attorney, H. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$1

93D ST, n s, 370 ft w of 3d Av, 14x61; Ensign Realty Co. to Joseph Cohen, 1,433 Lexington Av, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, Victor Deutsch, 63 Park Row.$100

102D ST, 109-11 West, n s, 45.10x100.11, (foreclosure Dec. 16;) Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to G. P. Sherwood & Co., Incorporated, 1,123 Broadway, (mtg $56,500,) Dec. 18; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1,000

113TH ST, 263 West, n s, 18x100.11; Isaac M. Witt to George Killan, 244 East 68th St, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av.....$1

Bronx.

ASTOR AV, s s, adjoining lands of parties of the first and second parts; Benjamin Stern to William V. Astor, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ASTOR AV, n s, 61.8 ft e of Bouck Av, 13.5x irregular; Waring Av, s w corner of Young Av, 25x irregular to Wilson Av; Waring Av, s e corner of Young Av, 25x78; William V. Astor to Benjamin Stern, 59 West 55th St, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,057, w s, 37.5x117.9; Kassel Cahinsky to K O Realty Corporation, 350 Broadway, Dec. 18, (mtg $22,000;) attorney Samuel Sturtz, 198 Broadway..$100

BROOK AV, 1,530, s w corner of Wendover Av, 104.10x26; Bennenson Realty Co. to Hyman Shapiro and another, 2,949 3d Av, mtg $19,000, Dec. 16; attorney, J. Michel, 203 Broadway.....$100

ELTON AV, w w 74 ft n of 156th St, 26x100.8; Harry Beuller to Julius Heiderman, 783 Elton Av, Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guaranty and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Heiderman to Jos. Ferara, 757 Elton Av, Dec. 18; attorney, same.....$100

EVERGREEN AV, 1,214 e s, 40x100; R. Clinton Norton to Terbor Impt. Corpn., 115 Broadway, Dec. 18; (mt $27,000).....$1

HOE AV, 1,520, e s, 25x100; Albert Neumann and others to Joseph Neumann, Sr., 1,529 Hoe Av, Dec. 15, (mtg $7,000;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$1

HULL AV, w s 41.8ft n of 209th St, 41.8x100; Harry Fishman to Annie Pike, 575 West 172d St, Sept. 20, 1907; (mtg $500).....$100

HULL AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 209th St, 41.8x100; Harry Fishman to Annie Pike, 575 West 172d St, Sept. 20, 1907, (mtg $500).$100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 193.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x100; Anna Lomax to Lomax-Astoria Corporation, 82 Woolsey St, Borough of Queens, Dec. 15; attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway.....$1

LOT 340, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Adolph Auerbach to William T. Atkinson, Caudwell, N. J., Dec. 17, (mtg $1,475;) attorney, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.....$100

LOTS 30, 34, 35, and 427, map of Mount Eden; Anna A. Byrne to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard, Aug. 25, attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St.....$100

LOT 44, Map Washingtonville; Fred'k. G. Weed to Chas. J. Reinhardt, 4,755 White Plains Rd., Nov. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Edel et al to same, Nov. 17; attorney, same.....$1

PARK AV, e e corner of 183d St, 90x47.1; Hermann N. Meyer to Henry Bruning, 538 Park Av, 88th St, mtg $20,000, Dec. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$1

UNION AV, 608, e s, 17.6x90; Charles A. Lamelster to Frederick W. Ehrsam, 523 Wales Av, Dec. 18, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 90.1 ft n of 197th St, 25x133.7; Mary Casson to Anne Casson, 149 Willis Av, Dec. 15, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee, 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Anne Casson to Matthew Casson, 2,831 Valentine Av, (mtg $6,500,) Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALES AV, 516, e s, 25x100; Frederick W. Ehrsam to Charles A. Laumeister, 322 East 165th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 127.6 ft s of 171st St, 37.6x140.2; Carrie Freund and another to Anthony and Adolph Deutsch, 319 East Houston St, mtg $30,000, Dec. 18; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Harold Swain to Anna R. Crossin, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 17.....$1

12TH AV, s w s, 555 ft s e of White Plains Av, 50x114, Wakefield; William Bernard, referee to Frances R. Silver, 985 Allerton Av, Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,650

145TH ST, 356 East, 25x100; Hiram T. Wood to Lydia Katz, 2,163 La Fontaine Av, Dec. 19, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, B. G. Oppenheim, 277 Broadway.....$1

147TH ST, 436 East, 25x100; John H. Bodine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 160 East 48th St, Dec. 17, (mtg $16,500;) attorney, C. H. Sugerman, 149 Broadway.....$100

161ST ST, 770 East, 21.9x76.2; Benjamin Rosen to Sarah Meltzer, 915 Intervale Av, Dec. 18; attorney, L. Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 119, all; Callahan Estate, Corporation, to Max Himmel, 73 Delancey St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, William Weiss, 320 Broadway.....$2,100

BROADWAY, 1,878, n e corner of 37th St, store and basement e of Broadway entrance; Times Square Improvement Co. to Aaron I. Binsky, 284 Grand St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; 5 years' renewal at $8,500; attorney, Morris Saltpeter, 10 Wall St.....$8,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 42d St, space in second story; Longacre Land Co., Inc., to Monroe Clothes Shop, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, 5 years from March 1, 1914; renewal at $20,000.....$12,500 to $20,000

CROSS AV, 1630, store floor and part of cellar; Kate I. Reilly to Julius Resnick, 2,310 Belmont Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, Ernest Dannane, 406 East 149th St.....$840 to $1,500

JEROME AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, 75x—x3x228, all; David A. Schulte to Michael J. Broderick, 2,023 Jerome Av, 4 years from Nov. 1, 1913; A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av.....$1,760

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 191st St, corner store and basement; Almeda Construction Co. to James J. Koff, 546 West 124th St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1913; attorney, M. S. Lilkin, 13 Park Row.....$1,700

2D AV, 150 to 160, e s corner of 10th St; Rosenfeld Realty Co. to Clinton M. Hall, Garden City, L. I., 10 years from Dec. 19, 1913; attorney, Hy. B. Gayley, 49 Wall St.....$17,640

2D AV, 2,385, three-story building, all; Elizabeth M. O'Reilly to Theodore Neckles, 4,327 3d Av, 10 years from July 1, 1913; attorney, Dominic L. O'Reilly, 258 Broadway.....$2,120 to $3,600

3D AV, 39, store floor; John Brennan to James L. Brennan and another, 1,519 Rosella St, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$2,100

97TH AV, 225 and 227, all; James J. Cooper and another to Abe Fischlowitz and another, 300 East 161st St, 9 years from April 30, 1914; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.....$10,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner 147th St, 25x75; Beigh L. Andrews to William W. Young, East Orange, N. J., Dec. 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

DELANCEY ST, 40-42, n s, 50.5x100; Samuel Grosner and others to Berthold Hahs, 26 West 91st St, Dec. 19, (prior mortgage $60,000;) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$15,000

DELANCEY ST, 42, n s, 25.1x100; same to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Dec. 19, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$30,000

DELANCEY ST, 40, n s, 25.2x100; same to same; 6 years, 5 p. c.; Dec. 19; attorney, same.....$30,000

DIVISION ST, 96 and 98, n s, —x—; Bertha Goldman to Nathan Hutkoff, 121 East 50th St, prior mtg $26,000, Oct. 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & L., 471 Broadway.....$8,000

LEWIS ST, 76, e s, 25x100; Rosie Achoendorf to Mendel Isaacs, 2,905 5th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Levinson, 253 East 138th St.....$500

MADISON ST, 224, 26.1x70; Morris Singar to Louis Simon, 67 East 107th st, Dec. 19, (prior mortgage $36,000;) due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 220 Broadway.....$12,000

14TH ST, 642 East, e s, 27.4x103.8; David Eisler to State Bank, 378 Grand St, Dec. 17, demand, 6 p. c.....$6,200

1ST AV, 1,030, e s, 20x94; Rose Simon to Ferdinand C. Bammann, 436 West 154th St, prior mtg $10,000, Dec. 10, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$4,500

1ST AV, 1,028, e s, 20x94; same to same, prior mtg $10,000, Dec. 10, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same.....$4,500

1ST AV, 1,026, n e corner of 56th St, 20x94; same to same, prior mtg $14,000, Dec. 10, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, samd..$6,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 198.8 ft s of Heath Av, 40.2x—; Fordham Realty Co. to Katherine L. Bunting, 242 East 149th St, Dec. 18, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert E. Bergman, 30 Av and 148th St..$1,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 100x180; Lillian B. Rogers to Benjamin Cohen, 853 Caldwell Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., Dec. 19; attorney, A. D. Levin, 35 Nassau St..$10,000

ELTON AV, w s, 74 ft n of 156th St, 26x100.8; Joseph Ferrara to Julius Heiderman, 783 Elton Av, Dec. 18, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$2,000

EVERGREEN AV, 1,214, e s, 40x100; Terbor Improvement Corporation to Alwin W. Norton, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Dec. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. G. Norton, 115 Broadway.....$500

GRANT CIRCLE, e e corner of Virginia Av, runs s 75.11x e 144.1x n 48.4x n w 133.11x 27.11; Hiram R. Cruikshank to Joseph Woerter, Jr., 1,068 Decatur St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., Dec. 19.....$3,300

GRANT AV, w s, 98.1 ft s of Middletown Road 25x165.8 and Lots 65, 108, to 110, map Rock Homestead; John B. Bowne, as Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, Dec. 18, 10 years, 5½ p. c.....$2,500

JEROME AV, s w corner of Burnside Av, 277 to Davidson Av, x irregular; Julia A. Broderick to A. Hupfel Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $46 800, Dec. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St.....$1,000

LOT 23, map Flanagan estate; Grace H. Mack to Elisabeth M. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, Dec. 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$2,500

LOTS 370 to 373, map of 368 lots of Seton homestead; Henrietta Schubert to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., 3 years, 6 p. c., Dec. 19; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$1,300

PARK AV, e s corner of 183d St, 47.11x90x 43.8x90; Henry Bruning to Herman N. Meyer, 4,532 Park Av, prior mtg $20,000, Dec. 18, due Jan. 2, 1918 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$6,000

WALES AV, 516, e s, 25x100; Charles A. Laumeister to Frederick W. Ehrsam, 523 Wales Av, Dec. 18, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WENDOVER AV, 1,530, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.8x23.11x104.10; Hyman Shapiro and another to Benenson Realty Company, 407 East 153d St, prior mtg $19,000, Dec. 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$3,400

3D AV, w s, 81.2 ft s of 138th St, 87.9x74.1; Elizabeth M. O'Reilly to Bowery Savings Bank, 2,803 3d Av, 3 years, Dec. 19; attorneys, Lexow, M. & K., 43 Cedar St..$10,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

PRINCE ST, 177; Marfovits & Greenborg against Brown-Weiss Realties, owner & contractor (correction).....$5,350

STEBBINS AV, 877 to 893; Ilsley & Held Co against Foxvale Realty Co., owner; Jacob Saipirman & Smith Stairman, contractor.$393

63D ST, 159 West; Harry Glassover against Julius W. Porges, owners; Harry C. Senior & Co., contractor.....$58

65TH ST, 54 West; Harry Glassover against Ess Ert Realty Co, owner; Henry C. Senior & Co., contractor.....$18

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

24TH ST, 155 to 159 East; Eugene J. Reid against Centaur Realty Co. et al; Aug. 6, 1912.....$170

42D ST, 7 East; Standard Utility Co. against Joseph Milbank et al; Nov. 19, 1913..$225

55TH St, n corner Park Av; James Grier against Montana Construction Co. et al; Oct. 8, 1913.....$493

124TH ST, 178 & 180 East; Edw. J. Nevins against Sophia R. E. Gentles et al; Jan. 23, 1913 (by bond).....$69

SAME PROPERTY; Herringbone Metal Lath Co. against same; Dec. 2, 1913 (by bond).$52

SAME PROPERTY; Empire Fire Proof Door Co. against same; Jan. 23, 1913 (by bond).$510

SAME PROPERTY; B. Schacht Iron Works against same; Jan. 23, 1913 (by bond).$1,124

SAME PROPERTY; R. Lewin & Son against same; Jan. 20, 1913 (by bond).....$140

SAME PROPERTY; Braunfels Browning & Co. against same; Dec. 3, 1912 (by bond).$69

SAME PROPERTY; Lenox Sand & Gravel Co. against same; Mar. 3, 1913 (by bond).$97

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Carney against same; April 15, 1913 (by bond).....$198

8TH AV, 431 to 433; Abe Stecler against Louis M. Bailey et al; Oct. 23, 1913.....$245

LIS PENDENS.

BANK ST, e e corner of Hudson St, 87.10x 73.8x irregular to 11th St; 181st St, 73 West; Harrison Av, e e corner of 181st St, 91.4x 92.11; Margaret E. Bradley against Frank W. McGurk and others, (amended partition;) attorney, L. C. Van Doren.

GREENE ST, 146 to 150, and Mercer St, 19; Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co. against William H. Kelly, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson.

MADISON ST, 953; Adelaide K. Thomas against George B. Hayes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 99th St, 100.11x 120; Baron de Hirsch Fund against Theodore P. Cooper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 49.9 ft e of Madison St, 40x78x irregular; Empire City Lumber Co. against Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, O. Sachs.

WOODCREST AV, e s, 324 ft n of Lot 56, 20.5x100x irregular; William Totten and others against E. Van Rensselaer Ketchum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Riker, jr.

27TH ST, 235 East; August Ruff against Samuel Rosendorf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Ruff.

68TH ST, 241 West; Amy A. C. Montague against Charles Iselin, jr., et al, and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Montague.

95TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 80x100.8; Virginia S. Mackay-Smith against Robert Smolka and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Pegram.

110TH ST, 209 East; J. Frederick Kernochan and others against M. Silman Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

110TH ST, 211 East; J. Frederick Kernochan and others against Kry Lyn Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

110TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; William Hennings against Michael Marrone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 18.8x 100.11; Melville H. Bearns against Allen E. Churchill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

127TH ST, 203 East, and 3d Av, 2,841; Berenice Leventritt against Rense H. Canfield, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Martin, Fraser & Speir.

137TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Broadway, 85x 99.11; Katharine A. Kingsland against Louvre Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. De P. Foster.

7TH AV, 823; William Goldstone against Bernhard Seymann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Myers & Schwarzenski.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Spring St, 118, s s, 77.3 ft e of Greene St, 22.4x52.4, seven-story loft and store building; M. T. Jetter against G. J. Jetter and others; Edward Mishling, attorney; R. M. Henry, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

6th St, 221 East, n s, 145.4 ft e of Hall Place, 23.5x90.10, five-story tenement and stores; Philip Tenzer against Philip Lien and others; J. L. Berman, attorney; Moses Cowen, referee; due, $6,375.09; taxes, &c., $266.49; subject to a first mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $25,336.

Audubon Av, 852, w s, 54 ft s of 185th St, 18x50, two-story dwelling; G. M. Krakower against W. A. Holmes and others; W. J. Lippman, attorney; Lester Lazarus, referee; due, $385.18; taxes, &c., $57.01; withdrawn.

AT 8,208 2D AV.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Prospect Av, 901, w s, 225.9 ft n of 150th St, 20x100, four-story tenement; E. O. Frank against Rose Russell and others; C. A. MacHenry, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $11,126.88; taxes, &c., $510.52; adjourned to Jan. 8.

By Joseph P. Day.

168th St, 620 East, e s, 100.5 ft w of Boston Road, 61.5x101.2, five-story tenement; Michael Fiel against Rebecca Goldberg and others; A. P. Fitch, M. & G. attorneys; Eugene Frayer, referee; due, $58,836.22; taxes, &c., $1,268; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

An elegant West 74th St. residence for sale at a bargain to a quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 839, Madison Square Branch.

East Side.

Bargain—Four-story well furnished house, 20x 70; offer of some cash; over $20,000 mortgage considered; filled with tenants; excellent business proposition to quick buyer; owner on premises, 162 East 87th.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 236 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park Station, Brighton "D"; opp. 810 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, Builder.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Bayview, Freeport.—Highly restricted home section; new houses; $4,000 to $10,000. Sealy, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, or Freeport.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Ten-room house, recently built, parquet flooring, hardwood finish, electric light, hot water heating system, two bathrooms, every modern improvement; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley line; to be let furnished or unfurnished; no reasonable offer refused. Apply A. W. Brunn, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

A big little six room semi-bungalow at Westfield, plot 75x100, new and modern, $4,275; $300 cash, $20 per month and interest; it is choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Fanwood; big rooms, steam heat, &c.; send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale.—103-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

An elegant country residence, delightfully situated, for sale at a bargain to quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 839, Madison Square Branch.

For Sale—Two hundred and forty-six acres of land, within 15 minutes' ride of Washington, D. C.; will sell cheap. Write to or call 1334 Monroe St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

Mortgages.—Wanted, for my client, a loan of $7,500 on second mortgage or $25,000 on first mortgage on magnificent suburban estate; commission will be paid to brokers. Room 407, 59 Wall St.

$125,000.—First mortgage, new apartment hotel, by owner, to take up building loan; rents $35,000 per annum; appraised at $200,000. Room 1,325, Singer Building.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Concord Av., 825, (142d St., ½ block from Southern Boulevard.)—Three-story 2-family brick house, 10 rooms, 2 bathe, open plumbing, electric lights, inlaid floors; rent, $45. Keys 347. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FACTORY LOFTS.

45x85; all light; rent, $900 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

41 EAST 41ST ST.

Modern 5-story building; plate glass store front; all or part. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

A part of a loft to rent; suitable for light manufacturing or showroom; front part, 145 and 147 West 28th St., Fashion Button Works.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room with use of phone in office between 42d and 58th, on (or near) Broadway. T 167 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

208 WEST 94TH STREET.

Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

New Marken elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

East Side.

Two rooms and bath, in central location, at unusual value. Address 149 East 84th St., Apartment 9, or inquire of Superintendent. Tel. 8534 Murray Hill.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Public Notices

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF KENTUCKY, at Simpsonville, appeals for funds from $1 upward. Education is provided for colored youth of both sexes and efforts are made to give the negro such opportunities in his native locality as will make him contented there. Remittances may be addressed to the Rev. Dr. A. Eugene Thomson, Principal.

ANY PERSON WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT which occurred on the south side Maiden Lane, between Nassau and William Sts., on Thursday, December 18th, about 9:30 A. M., please communicate with Room No. 1306, 66 William St.

INFORMATION INVITED

While not undertaking to guarantee each advertisement on this page, THE NEW YORK TIMES invites correspondence from its readers regarding any doubtful advertisement. Complaints receive thorough investigation. For information which leads to the arrest and conviction of any one obtaining money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a reward of $100 will be paid.

Lost

LOST—Early Wednesday morning, 7th Av., gold watch, Waltham make, chain, (broken,) owl stickpin, society pin, cuff links, mileage and other record books; liberal reward for return, all or part; no questions asked. Apply Cashier, Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst brooch, Dec. 14, afternoon, en route to museum via McDonough, Fulton, and New York Av. to Eastern Parkway. Liberal reward for return, E. F. G., 864 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Baroque pearl pin set with diamond chips. Temple Israel or vicinity 120th St., Lenox Av., finder handsomely rewarded. Mrs. I. S. Hyman, 296 Central Park West.

LOST—Medium-size diamond circle pin with initials "E. M. McC." on back, Friday night, between Amsterdam Theatre, 30th St., or at Aerial Theatre; reward. 88 Park Av.

LOST.—Ring set with sapphires and diamonds, on surface car or vicinity McCreery's. Liberal reward for return to office Hotel Colonial, West 81st St.

LOST.—Ring, square setting, sapphire surrounded by small diamonds, Fifth Av. near 42d; reward; no questions. Room 407, 59 Wall St. Phone Broad 5458.

LOST.—Silver eyeglass case, marked K. G. S., Wednesday, 17th, 6 P. M., in Subway or on Broadway, between 103d and 105th Sts.; reward. Z 232 Times.

LOST.—$50, between Berkeley Place, Atlantic Av., via Culver Line to Gravesend; liberal reward. Phone Halley, 941-W, Coney Island.

LOST.—Diamond monogram brooch, initials M. S. D., 99th to 180th St. or Amsterdam Av. car., Dec. 14; reward. 162 West 130th St.

LOST.—Small cameo brooch, family keepsake, Wednesday afternoon; liberal reward. Room 911, 29 Broadway. Phone 2396 Rector.

LOST.—Dec. 18, cluster breastpin, black pearl, surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward. Neumoegen, 261 West 81st St.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST.—Large diamond ring; $50 reward if returned to N. D. Cass, Athol, Mass.

KEYS LOST—$10 REWARD, ABOUT 15TH, SMALL BUNCH FLAT KEYS ON GOLD CHAIN, ROOM 1,610, 154 NASSAU ST.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance, or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 7 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$10.00 REWARD to party who borrowed my fur-lined coat from clothes line in yard Wednesday afternoon, if coat is returned in good condition soon as the cold snap is over. Dr. Waugh, Neptune Av. and Cortlandt St., Coney Island.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brindle English bulldog, answering to name of Biff, in the neighborhood of 143d St., between Broadway and 8th Av. Suitable reward for return to Hendricks, 336 Manhattan Av.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

29TH, 45 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining baths; parlor dining room; excellent table.

34TH, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

38TH, 37 EAST.

Large room; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board, table board; references.

West Side.

6TH AV., 48.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV. 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large room; heat; running water; two beds; good board; reasonable.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57th, 411 West THE LA GRANGE 102d, 258 West.

Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

57TH, 859 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST, 61 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; gentlemen preferred; all cars; Subway. "L." 4519 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

71st, 221 West.—Nicely furnished one and two room suites with kitchenette; gas, laundry, maid service included; respectable people only; $5-$9 weekly; immediate possession.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

63d and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment; elevator; every modern convenience; immediate possession. D 10 Times.

84th St., 114 East.—One and two large rooms, newly furnished, with kitchenette, gas, maid service, laundry included, $2 to $7 weekly.

Comfortable furnished apartments, all sizes, short or long leases, $75 per month and up. Slawson & Hobbs, 163 West 73d St.

96th St., 230 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 22.

Elevator, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55 month. Rose, 547 West 123d, (Broadway.)

East Side.

Pleasant furnished apartment, sitting room, three bedrooms, and bath; suitable for three gentlemen. St. Lorenz Hotel, 127 East 72d. St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

208 WEST 94TH STREET.

Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

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Two rooms and bath, in central location, at unusual value. Address 149 East 84th St., Apartment 9, or inquire of Superintendent. Tel. 8534 Murray Hill.

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Table Boarders

84TH, 148 WEST.—Table board; wholesome, fresh food; reasonable rates; double rooms. Mossa.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 127 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; Subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH, 119 EAST.—Large

BARNES WANTS FULL ASSEMBLY CAUCUS

Will Urge All Republicans to Attend, but Won't Push Hinman for Speaker.

DESIRES THE BEST MAN

Chairman Says He's Progressive and Will Serve Out His Present Term.

State Chairman William Barnes, while he bitterly resents the activities of the group of local Republicans headed by Henry L. Stimson, Ogden L. Mills, and County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig to prevent the election of Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman of Albany to the Speakership of the Assembly, announced yesterday that under no circumstances would he take a hand in the contest.

Mr. Barnes believes that it is consistent with his duty and responsibility, as head of the Republican State Committee to do his utmost in an attempt to prevail upon all the Republican Assemblymen-elect to enter the caucus which is to be held on Jan. 7 to determine upon the organization of the Assembly. This done, Mr. Barnes believes that his functions cease. What the Assemblymen-elect do after the doors have closed upon them and the caucus has been called to order he regards as being their affair and nobody else's. Consequently, he regards the recent action of the Stimson-Mills-Koenig group, assisted by up-State Republicans hostile to Mr. Barnes, in making up an independent Assembly slate as unwarrantable interference with the duties and prerogatives of the Republican Assemblymen-elect.

"Their action is directed against me and is based on their desire to control the Republican Party organization now that things begin to look good for the Republicans again," said Mr. Barnes yesterday. "They want to get me out, and they give as their reason that I am not progressive. I am prepared to debate that proposition with them. I have never said that I am not a Progressive, even if I have not considered it in keeping with proper dignity to shout it out from the housetops that I am such a thing. The only thing they actually can hold up against me is that connection is that I was the man who defeated Theodore Roosevelt at the Chicago Convention. If we are going to an opposition party and ask them to tell us how to run our own—oh, well, it is too silly to discuss seriously."

Mr. Barnes has taken pains to make it clear to his opponents that he intends to serve out his present term as Republican State Chairman, and that, if he is to take up that burden again after the primaries next Fall, it must be on his own terms. Friends of Mr. Barnes said yesterday that, in common with such distinguished Republicans as United States Senator Root, the State Chairman looks upon the present activities of the Republican insurgents in this State as treachery pure and simple.

Mr. Barnes has told persons with whom he has discussed the situation and the fight that is being made on him that he will pay no attention to the cry that he is raised against him by Republicans outside of the State Committee, and that the only manner in which they can retire him at the present time is through the State Committee itself.

"If they try that," said Mr. Barnes yesterday, "they will find that all they can muster up is five out of forty-three votes."

Regarding the prospective Speakership contest, Mr. Barnes said:

"There are eighty-one Republican members in the next Assembly. I assume that in the natural course of events these Republican members will meet to determine upon the organization of that body. I must also assume that, knowing their party responsibility, so clearly expressed at the recent Waldorf conference, they will realize that the record they make in the Assembly will be the basis on which the party will be tested. It is their duty to elect the best man among them for Speaker.

"I do not consider that I have any function to perform in connection with the election of Speaker. I shall not permit myself to commit the impropriety of asking any member to vote for anybody. And if I did, I surely should expect any member I approached to resent my action."

"What do you think of the attitude the Stimson-Mills-Koenig faction in the local organization has taken in the Speakership situation?" Mr. Barnes was asked. The members of this group at a dinner and conference held in this city last week prepared a slate for the organization of the Assembly, in opposition to Harold J. Hinman, one of Mr. Barnes's three Albany Assemblymen-elect, who is a candidate for Speaker, and is regarded as having the "organization" backing.

"I see no reason why Mr. Mills or any other man should not be active in public affairs," Mr. Barnes replied. "If they have any purposes in this situation other than what they think is to the interest of the Republican Party, I am no aware of it. They have no responsibility to carry. Therefore they are free. When such activities are resented, trouble results from them. I know of no way in which I can prevent it.

"The great thing before the next Republican Assembly is to cut down the expenses of the State. It will have the absolute power to shut off appropriations, which have grown enormously under Dix and Sulzer. If the new Assembly does not do that, it will fall in its manifest duty.

"I assume that the man elected to the Speakership will have brains enough to know that leadership is not a functional quality. It seeks at each particular moment of human existence the person qualified. The man elected to the Speakership, if he has not the qualities required for the office, will do more harm than good. If he does not measure up to his responsibility to himself, his party, and the people of the State, some other man in that body will become the real leader.

"I hear there is a disposition in some quarters to elect a Speaker on factional lines. I have no doubt that such a disposition exists. It is natural that it should. Such movements, however, really are the buying of a liability, not the creation of an asset.

"Practical unanimity of thought exists in the Republican Party of the State of New York regarding measures and policies. It is in a healthy condition. Because of it, ambitions naturally breed. The brilliant prospect for the election of a Republican Governor and a Republican United States Senator will not, I trust, be jeopardized through personal rivalry, which can only weaken a party."

It was said yesterday that Harold J. Hinman, Mr. Barnes's Assemblyman, would have at least 50 votes in the Republican caucus. This will be more than sufficient to make him the caucus candidate for Speaker. The only fear of Hinman's friends is that his opponents will be able to keep a sufficient number of Republican Assemblymen-elect out of the caucus to keep the total number of those participating less than the required majority of 76. Of the new Assembly 79 are listed as Republicans.

At a conference at the Clarendon Hotel, in Brooklyn, last night, twelve Republican Assemblymen-elect of Kings County agreed to support in caucus or otherwise the candidacy of Almuth W. Hoff of the Eighteenth Kings District for Speaker. Hoff's boom was launched three weeks ago at a meeting at Republican headquarters in Montague Street. His supporters regard Hinman of Albany as his strongest opponent, but they said last night they were confident of their candidate's success, inasmuch as he had already received the promise of about twenty votes from Assemblymen-elect all over the State.

Justice Weeks May Be Reappointed.

It was reported yesterday that Bartow S. Weeks, who served last year on the Supreme Court bench in this city by appointment from ex-Gov. Sulzer, would be appointed by Gov. Glynn to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of James W. Gerard, whom President Wilson appointed Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Weeks was one of the Tammany candidates for the Supreme Court in the last election and was defeated.

ROUT SHERIFF AT CARNIVAL

But Later Admit Him to Serve Papers on Pavlowa's Stage Manager.

There was a large audience yesterday afternoon at the Pavlowa Carnival, held at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. The boxes were filled, and the standees crowded the rail on the ground floor. Following the performance a Russian tea dance was given in the foyer, and there was a rush for this part of the entertainment.

Excitement was caused behind the scenes when, shortly before the end of the perofrmance, a Deputy Sheriff forced his way in through one of the stage entrances in an attempt to serve papers in a suit on Emil Dendre, a stage manager connected with the Russian dancers, but not with the opera company.

The Deputy Sheriff first came into contact with Giovanni Belluci of Director Gatti-Casazza's office force, who impeded his progress. Belluci was assisted by one of the office boys and the two put the Deputy to rout. He returned shortly with a policeman and the way was opened for him when Alfred Seligsberg, one of the opera company's counsel, who happened to be passing in the corridor, examined his credentials and told the attendants to admit him.

Mr. Dendre was on the stage when he was served. It was said at the opera house yesterday that the papers were in civil action of assault brought against the stage manager by a lawyer's clerk, who said that he had been attacked several weeks ago when he came into contact with Mr. Dendre in connection with another legal matter. The stage manager, it is said, has been an official in an important position in the Russian Government.

Mme. Pavlowa and her ballet of forty presented a new character ballet in two acts, "La Halte De Cavalerie," never before given in public. The scene was in a village in Hungary, and the story was one of love, jealousy, and intrigue.

Repeat encores were granted by Mme. Pavlowa in the divertissements and she received many floral tributes. Besides the new ballet an oriental fantasy was presented which pleased. The entertainment closed with Mme. Pavlowa and M. L. Novikoff in "L'Automne Bacchanale."

She also appeared at the tea dance where Miss Joan Sawyer and Thomas Allen Rector gave an exhibition of modern dances.

The members of the Tea Committee were Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Annie Russell, Miss Mana Zucca, Miss Emily Stevens, Miss Chrystal Herne, Miss Hilda England, Miss Ethel Wright, and Miss Alice Brady.

Among the boxholders were Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Adolf Lewisohn, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edward Harkness, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Frank White, Mrs. Sidney L. Borg, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, W. Seward Webb, Otto Kahn, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, and John D. Archbold.

TO WATCH PRIVATE BANKS.

Van Tuyl Commission Would Give Bank Superintendent Supervision.

The Sub-Committee on Private Banking of the Van Tuyl commission for the revision of the State banking laws issued this statement late yesterday afternoon:

The first draft of the proposed law bringing the private bankers under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks, as prepared by Hon. George I. Skinner, First Deputy Superintendent of Banks, under the direction of Mr. Charles L. Bornheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Private Bankers, was submitted to the committee in executive session on Thursday.

The committee will undoubtedly recommend, subject to the approval of the full commission, a law which will repeal the present statute providing for the supervision of private bankers by the Controller of the State, and it will propose as a substitute a law placing them under the Superintendent of Banks and materially increasing the powers of the supervising officer. There are at present about eighty private banks in cities of the first class which are under the supervision of the Controller of the State, whose powers are inadequate.

It is the purpose of the committee to provide protection for the ignorant immigrants who deposit their savings with the "banker" who speaks their language and understands their customs, but who does not provide adequate safety.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Van Tuyl commission, has sent out a call for a meeting of the entire commission to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

McNAUGHTON OWES $157,000

Actor, in Petition, Lists Werba & Luescher Debts.

Tom McNaughton, the English actor, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday as a member of the firm of Werba & Luescher, which went into bankruptcy several weeks ago. McNaughton schedules firm debts of $157,024 but denies having any personal debts.

McNaughton, who is the husband of Alice Lloyd, the English music hall performer, who is now in this country, says his firm owes Miss Lloyd $13,909, Eddie Foy $8,000, and David Bispham $9,800. These amounts were for salaries owed. The rest of the indebtedness is distributed among banks, theatres, authors for royalties, scene painters and costumers, with a few names of men who loaned the firm money. Joseph Le Blang, the ticket speculator, is down for $11,050.

The filing of McNaughton's petition to be declared a bankrupt was the first public intimation that the actor had an interest in the Werba & Luescher firm.

PRIEST RESCUES WOMAN.

Carries Her Down a Ladder at Tenement Blaze.

Before the firemen arrived to fight the flames that had started in the tenement at 66 East Eighty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon the tenants were rushing for the street and for the roof, and a passing priest joined with a steamfitter in bringing two women down from the second floor.

These were Mrs. Peter Wilkins and her mother, who appeared at the front window calling for help. The steamfitter got a ladder from the garage next door and he and the priest climbed it, each carrying a woman to the street.

The fire was confined to the hallways.

Chanson en Crinoline at Plaza.

The second of Mrs. Hawkesworth's Chansons en Crinoline was held yesterday morning at the Plaza, when Mme. Pavlowa and her company appeared. The patronesses, many of whom were present, included Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Mrs. Frederick T. Van Buren, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The last of the series will take place on Thursday morning, Jan. 8.

McAneny Encourages Hospital Work

Borough President McAneny at the dinner of the Washington Heights Hospital Committee last night promised the committee his moral support and encouragement in the campaign for a larger hospital. The funds received for the hospital for the day amounted to $2,800, which brings the total to $40,000. The committee resolved itself into a permanent organization last night. It will meet every Friday night.

Hazelton EST. 1849. PIANOS
One of the few really
ARTISTIC PIANOS
Manufactured to-day.
Only those pianos which have passed through "the cauldrons of Time" can safely be regarded as proof against the disappointments common to the average piano.—Samuel Hazelton.
HAZELTON BROS.,
66 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
Block west of Broadway at 11th St.

HARD FOR MITCHEL TO FILL HIS CABINET

Two of Those to Whom He Has Offered Places Have Declined to Serve the City.

WALDO'S FRIENDS ACTIVE

They Are Besieging the New Mayor in an Effort to Have Police Head Reappointed.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel returned from Washington yesterday, where he had a conference with President Wilson, and resumed his work of trying to find the men he wants to appoint to the big places in his administration. Although Mr. Mitchel has considered the names of dozens of men, most of them applicants, for places in his Cabinet, he is far from having made up his mind as to whom to select. The tentative slate which he completed a few days ago is in danger of going to pieces, for several men of prominence whom Mr. Mitchel would like to have abOut him had declined to serve as Commissioners, it was said yesterday.

The one office that is giving the Mayor-elect the most concern is that of Police Commissioner. It was said yesterday that he had offered the place to at least two men, and that both had declined. None of the political leaders who submitted lists of candidates for practically every job at Mr. Mitchel's disposal asked for that of Police Commissioner. It is known that Mr. Mitchel is holding two men in reserve for the place, in case he cannot get the man he would like—Arthur Woods and Frederick H. Bugher—both former Deputy Police Commissioners. Friends of Commissioner Waldo are besieging Mr. Mitchel to reappoint him.

Mr. Mitchel was not inclined to discuss his conference with President Wilson.

"Did you discuss the reorganization of the Democratic Party in New York City?" he was asked.

"I have nothing whatever to say on that subject," was his reply.

"Did you discuss with the President any matters pertaining to appointments?"

"I did not," Mr. Mitchel replied. "The President's health was such that no one would want to bother him with such matters. I would have, however, been glad to discuss the matter with him otherwise."

The Mayor-elect is preserving the deepest silence regarding the appointments he is to make. He said again yesterday that he would make no announcement along this line until the last day of the year. In the meantime dozens of men, politicians and others, continue to call upon him at his office, 55 Liberty Street. When asked about these callers Mr. Mitchel replies that their visits have no significance. Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle had a conference with him yesterday.

"We did not discuss appointments of any kind," explained Mr. Mitchel when asked about the Health Commissioner's visit. "We simply discussed matters relating to his department."

Mr. Mitchel is showing the effects of the strain he is under, and the fact that he has had to give up public dinner engagements gives color to a report that his health is not of the best.

It was said yesterday that Milo R. Maltbie, member of the Public Service Commission at $15,000 a year, was Mr. Mitchel's choice for Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, but when Mr. Mitchel was asked about it he only laughed. Mr. Maltbie's term as Public Service Commissioner will expire in about a year. His friends said yesterday that he did not want a city job, but would prefer to be appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

The name of Clarence J. Shearn for Corporation Counsel came up yesterday. William B. Ellison is thought by politicians to be Mr. Mitchel's choice for that place. Four names of persons as possibilities for the office of Police Chamberlain, which pays $12,000 a year, are being discussed. They are Ogden L. Mills, Robert Adamson, James J. Martin, and Frank L. Polk. Mr. Adamson, it was said, could have the place if he wanted it, but it was asserted that Mr. Mitchel was anxious to have Mr. Adamson stay with him as private secretary.

ALUMNI ENTERTAIN MITCHEL.

His Classmates Give a Theatre Party in New Mayor's Honor.

Mayor-elect Mitchel was "John" last night to his classmates of the class of 1899, Columbia University, who made their annual reunion the occasion for a theatre party and supper in his honor. The reunion committee, consisting of Ernest A. Cardozo, James D. Pell, George S. Hellman, Arthur A. Fowler, H. A. Oddie, and Howard Chapman, entertained Mr. Mitchel at dinner at Sherry's before the theatre.

The class members filled all of the ten boxes at the Globe Theatre, where "The Madcap Duchess" is being played. Between the acts the audience cheered Mr. Mitchel loudly, and there was a universal demand for a speech from the Mayor-elect, but he only acknowledged the applause by smiling and declined to talk. After the theatre the party adjourned to the College Room of the Hotel Astor, where the supper was served. There were no speeches. One of the members of the class explained that the gathering was "simply a jolly good time in honor of John Mitchel."

The members of the class present, other than the Reunion Committee and Mr. Mitchel, were George Ehret, Jr., B. M. L. Ernst, Eli Benedict, Charles H. Tuttle, Frank K. Seward, R. A. Fleiss, H. von Bauer, Otto H. Winckler, A. E. Senftner, Charles Moran, Henry C. Egbert, N. D. L. L. Fletcher, W. M. Van Name, H. O. Mosenthal, H. A. Miller, F. A. de Peyster, E. L. Satterlee, Myron S. Falk, A. C. Oakley, H. R. Mainzer, C. A. Baker, Henry C. Carpenter, Frank S. Hackett, M. Weinstein, Rhinelander Waldo, G. E. Blum, Oscar R. Lichtenstein, R. J. Cole, Moritz Wormser, W. C. Morrill, Irving Giffin, John Marcus, W. E. Greene, H. M. Foster, E. F. O'Connor, H. Zinser, E. McCarty, D. C. Eccles, E. R. Foster, George Fort, T. Parsons, Philip Godwin, W. W. Brose, George Matthews, and G. Parsons.

MITCHEL AT BENEFIT.

Will Speak for Barnard Fund at Opera Performance.

Mayor-elect Mitchel has accepted the invitation of the Barnard College Benefit Committee to make an address between the acts of the benefit performance of "Madama Butterfly," which is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 3. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will be the guests of Mrs. George McAneny, who is a Barnard graduate and member of the Benefit Committee.

The Opera House will be decorated with college flags and banners of pale blue. Seventy-five graduates will serve as a Special Programme Committee to sell souvenir programmes containing an account of the $2,000,000 fund which the alumnae are raising to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college in 1914. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid is Chairman of the Patroness Committee. Among the patronesses and patrons are Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry Clews, Dr. John H. Finlay, Dr. William Groavenor, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Church Osborne, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, George L. Rives, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. William B. Sloane, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, Isaac Seligman, and Adolph Ochs.

FRANKLYN PRINT SALE ENDS

Four Scenes from Fox Hunt Fetch $125—Total Returns, $2,735.

A set of sporting prints in color brought the highest price at the concluding evening of the C. G. Franklyn print sale at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going to N. G. S. Martin for $125. There were four scenes from a fox hunt, aquatints after J. F. Herring, engraved by J. Mackrell and J. F. Huffam, published in London, 1846. A fox hunting set of J. F. Herring, four lithographs in the original coloring drawn by J. W. Giles, printed by M. & N. Hanhart, went to the same buyer for $100.

"Rembrandt with a Scarf About His Neck," by Rembrandt, the third of four states, fine impression, framed, from the Marquand collection, went to T. Keck for $24, and R. Seckel paid $71 for Rembrandt's "Uytenbogaert, a Dutch Minister," fourth state, fine condition, framed, and also from the Marquand collection. The Whistler brought the other of the higher price of the evening. "The Beggars," a fine impression, printed by Gouiding, signed by him on the reverse, a beautiful proof from the Venetian set, went to Keppel for $87.50. "St. James Street," with the butterfly mark, framed, went to W. T. Wallace for $32.50; M. S. Baer paid $17 for "The Little Wheelwright," printed by Whistler; $48 for "The Music Room," early impression on old French paper, and $20 for "Swan and Iris," second state.

"Bibi Valentine," early proof, went to Ferdinand Meder for $23; "Billingsgate," fine impression on China paper, went to J. F. McGuire for $31; "Aldermaney Street, London," went to H. Minke for $19, and he paid $29 for "Early Morning, Battersea," and $30 for "Soupe a Trois Sous." W. T. Chapman paid $10 for "Chelsea Bridge and Church," one of sixteen etchings, "Millbank," third and fourth states, brought $9 and $11; Meder paid $20 for "Greenwich Park," "Annie," (standing), brought $15, and Meder bought "Firelight, Mrs. Pennell," proof signed by Whistler with his pencilled butterfly.

Two signed proof etchings by Anders Zorn, "Grover Cleveland" and "William H. Taft," brought $34 for the former, going to R. Seckel, and $30 for the latter, going to Thomas A. Keck. The total for the evening was $1,465 and for the sale, $2,735.

A sale of miniatures, silver, Chinese embroidered robes, and hangings belonging to J. F. Alexander and Mrs. A. Goddard of New York, and W. W. Law of Briarcliff Manor, was held in the afternoon, bringing returns of $3,464. A large service tray of silver weight, E. F. Baumeister, for $150, a large bronze statue of Buddha sitting on a Lotus flower to Alexander Baule for $95, a pair of silver bronze busts of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette went to W. H. Hoffman for $46, and two miniatures in one frame, the Empress Catherine and Peter the Great, went to the same buyer for $42. An embroidered blue crêpe mandarin robe went to E. J. Page for $45. Garvan paid $42.50 for a lady's robe of red silk embroidered, and a blue silk embroidered robe with deep gold and silver border went to Page for $80.

MAGAZINE MEN DINE.

Advertising Representatives Hear Ridgway, Malone, and Others.

The Representatives Club, consisting of advertising men of the magazines, dined last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Richard H. Waldo, advertising manager of Good Housekeeping, was toastmaster.

Erman J. Ridgway said that the great men in the publishing business, among whom he named Messrs. Munsey, Hearst, Doubleday, Curtis, and McClure, would all subscribe to a tribute to the men he was addressing. He praised S. S. McClure as the man who had comprehended the "great evil which menaced American prosperity" and who, aided by Miss Tarbell and Lincoln Steffens, had made the "nation halt, consider, and about face."

Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, said that the greatest thing in America and the most remarkable thing in international history was the four thousand mile boundary between the United States and Canada without a single fortification, warship or armed sentry along it. He said the United States and Canada were "one people and two governments."

Collector Dudley Field Malone praised the Wilson Administration and bespoke for the new city administration nonpartisan support.

BOY DIRECTS HIS RESCUE.

Injured Lad Tells Firemen How to Release Him from Under Trolley Car

Fourteen-year-old William Kunmarek was running across Third Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street last night, when he was struck by a trolley car. He was pinned between the fender and the forward truck. Police Capt. Thorne of the East Fifty-first Street Station pushed his way through the crowd and peered beneath the car, expecting to find the boy dead. But from beneath the car the lad called out cheerfully:

"I'm not hurt. Don't let any one tell my folks."

Then he told them just how he was caught and in the half hour it took the firemen to jack the car up and liberate him, he directed their work. He was in considerable pain and his collar bone was broken but he seemed most anxious to get quickly to his home at 346 East Seventy-fourth Street to head off any alarmist's story of his mishap. The ambulance surgeon, however, decided that Flower Hospital was the place for him.

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It's an
E&W RED MAN BRAND
THE HIT OF THE SEASON
2 FOR 25c
EARL & WILSON
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GEORGE INSISTS HIS LIFE HAS BEEN PURE

Junior Republic Founder Says Six-Year-Old Charge Has Been Long Discredited.

AWAITS THE FINAL VERDICT

Expects Vindication from Joseph H. Choate, Justice Seabury, and Miss Lillian Wald.

William R. George, the founder of the George Junior Republic, whose removal from all connection with the republic at Freeville, N. Y., was recommended, together with many sweeping changes in the management of the republic, by a special committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to investigate the institution, issued a statement in explanation yesterday. He sent for reporters and at the office of the National Association of Junior Republics in the Tribune Building yesterday afternoon he said:

"It is maddening after having established in the world a reputation for good character and service to have my name dragged in the mire as a debaucher of womanhood.

"The seed of the whole trouble is a radical difference of opinion between two hostile camps: those who believe in the self-governing principles of the Junior Republic as the best means for training boys and girls for good citizenship, and those who believe in paternalism and discipline from above and institutional methods. Certain members of the State Board of Charities cling tenaciously to methods which I believe to be outworn and wholly erroneous. With them for years I have been in conflict.

"Then I have had differences of opinion with others who would lay an exaggerated stress upon emotional religion in the republic. Furthermore, I have been much opposed to proselyting of any description. For example, I have strongly objected to any effort to persuade Jewish and Catholic young people to forsake the faith of their parents. Naturally I have made enemies.

"Now, what about this miserable stuff? A six-year-old-charge, long ago investigated and discredited, even repudiated at one time by the one making it, has been dragged out with the idea of discrediting me as the founder of the republic in order thereby to injure the work that is my sole object in life. A lesson of what republic principles lead to. Finally, in 1912, at my insistence the National Association of Junior Republics appointed a joint committee to investigate everything about me from my birth. My entire life has been one of search, purity, as certain detectives have found to their chagrin. All my life has been spent in Freeville and in New York City, and every little nook and cranny of my existence has been combed in vain. The committee, in order to settle this thing once for all, decided as judges Joseph H. Choate, Samuel Seabury, and Miss Lillian Wald to read all the testimony and give a verdict. The committee has spent months in going over my entire life. A female detective, who has been trying to 'get' me, went to the State Board as Charities and testified.

"We were all led to believe, however, that the State board would take no action until the committee, headed by Mr. Choate, reported. Then suddenly and without warning the State board gives out a 'report' carefully convicting me by innuendo, although not in so many words. This seems to me to have been done in an effort thoroughly to discredit me and my associates in the work for fear I shall be vindicated by the official investigating committee which has gone so intimately into my whole life and my whole work."

Mr. George added that he was confident the committee of investigation appointed by the National Association of Junior Republics would vindicate him when it rendered its verdict; and he seemed as confident of acquital of all charges of wrongdoing by the Board of Trustees of the Freeville republic, which will meet at the office of V. Everitt Macy, at 68 Broad Street, on Monday.

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Satin Lined and Smart Pugaree Band
$1.50 WHY PAY MORE
Now—for Xmas
The Popular And Stylish
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A TOILET SOAP, PLUS—
Resinol Soap is delightful to use, its odor is wholesome and refreshing, and its distinctive rich brown color is due entirely to the Resinol balsams which make it so effective in maintaining skin and hair health. Sold by all druggists.

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$18.00
WE have often told you to judge your purchase by what you get for what you pay.
In a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat at $18 you get what would ordinarily be a $25 garment.
Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. Broadway at 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Give Him a Smart Truly Warner Hat.
There is no gift so acceptable, so practical as a smart Truly Warner hat.
We have simplified matters for you by issuing gift certificates, which are sold at the Truly Warner stores for $2.00, and are accepted as an order on us for a hat.
Every man appreciates the style and quality of a Truly Warner, and you can't go wrong by giving him one of these certificates as a gift. Mail Order Charges Prepaid.

New York Hippodrome
Monster Entertainment
To-morrow, Sunday, Night
40 Famous Stars
will appear in the most wonderful program ever given on any stage for the benefit of the Christmas Fund.
ALL THESE WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR: NAHAN FRANKO AND HIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 50, MME. JEANNE GERVILLE-REACHE, MME. MARGUERITE D'ALVAREZ, MME. JANE NORIA, MME. FREDA GALLICK BAKER, NATALIE ALT, GEORGIA CAINE, ARTHUR DEAGON, BARNEY BERNARD AND ALEX CARR, DE WOLF HOPPER AND IRIS HAWKINS, WEBER & FIELDS, FREDERICK V. BOWERS, NORA BAYES, ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN, LILLIAN LORRAINE, FRANK BELCHER, CROSS AND JOSEPHINE, DOROTHY JARDON, SLIVERS, CECIL CUNNINGHAM, TAYLOR HOLMES, WALTER JONES, "BUD" FISHER, ANN SWINBURNE, ELIZABETH MURRAY, RALPH HERZ, MONTGOMERY AND MOORE, BELLE BLANCHE, LIANE CARRERA, FARBER SISTERS, BERNARD & WESTON, PRINCIPALS AND CHORUSES OF "ADELE," "HIGH JINKS," "MADCAP DUCHESS," "OH, I SAY," "PLEASURE SEEKERS," "SWEETHEARTS," "AMERICA," NAVAL BAND AND MARINES FROM U. S. S. WYOMING, AND MANY OTHERS.
PRICES $1 to $2.50.
Get tickets to-day and avoid to-morrow's rush. Auspices New York American and Messrs. Shubert.

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Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
Orchestra of N. Y. Symphony Society
Dec. 28 Carnegie Hall Dec. 27. 8:15.
Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Edel Music Co.
Seats for Beethoven's "Mass in D," March 28, now on sale

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-day at 1:30, Walkuere, Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdeel, Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Prices. Grand Concert. Fritz Kreisler, the great Austrian Violinist; Case; Alhmuse, Gilly, Rech, Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Gioconda. Destino, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:30. Holiday Mat., 75c. to $2.50. Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond., Morgenstern.
Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Marinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY
Assisted by Mrs. Kennedy (Edith Wynne Matthison) will give a reading of
"THE TERRIBLE WEEK" and selections from THE BIBLE,
Sunday Afternoon, DECEMBER 21, at 3:30 P. M., at the BERKELEY THEATRE, 23 W. 44th St., New York City.
Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes will preside.
Reserved seat tickets, 50c., at I. S. S. office, 105 W. 40th St., (Bryant 4696,) or Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 3. DEC. 27
YSAYE
First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Subscriptions Eight Sun. Afternoons Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL.
Soloists: Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Carl Flesch, George Barrere, Wilhelm Bachaus, Florence Hinkle, Katharine Goodson, Jacques Renard, Oscar Seagle

Carnegie Hall, to-m'w (Sun.) Eve. at 8:15.
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION
HANDEL'S
"MESSIAH"
250 VOICES. ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
Edward G. Marquard.....Conductor
Soloists {Caroline Hudson Alexander, Gleses; Michels, Frank Ormsby, Clifford Cairns.
Pop. Prices, 25c to $1. Boxes, $8 and $9. Box Office & Sutorius & Co., Room 712, 1 W. 34th.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
This Afternoon at 2:30 Carnegie Hall
OLD GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church.
Tkts. at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Box Office

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 28, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL
MME. JEANNE Jomelli, Soprano. MR. WILLIAM Hinshaw, Baritone.
Seats at Box Office. Popular Program & Prices.

PARK THEATRE. B'y, 59th St. 5 Times To-day at 2, 3:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30 P.M. All Seats, 25c.
Sam'l H. London's Great Picture, THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
Also starting Monday, 5 Times Daily, at THE BIJOU THEATRE, B'way & 30th St.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2.
This Wk. & Next Mon., "The Bohemian Girl."
Week Beginning Next Tuesday, "CARMEN."
Popular Concert Every Sunday Night.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. To-day.
GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-day Mat., DER TALISMAN. To-night, KAISERNENLUFT. Sun. DUNKLE PUNKT

MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (B'way & Spring St.), Girls from Starland.
Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.), Rosey Posey Girls.

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HENRIETTA CROMAN. Adelaide & J. Hughes. Lydia Barry. Clark & Verdi, Ball & West. 8 others.

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Choice seats all operas and theatres. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 38th Street. Phone, Greeley 3026-7. Subscriptions bought and exchanged.

Gwent MALE Welsh
Chorus Sings, 7:45 p.m. to-morrow, Grace Meth. Church W. 104th St., nr. Columbus.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In the New Comedy,
TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
K

Picture Section,
Part 1

The New York Times

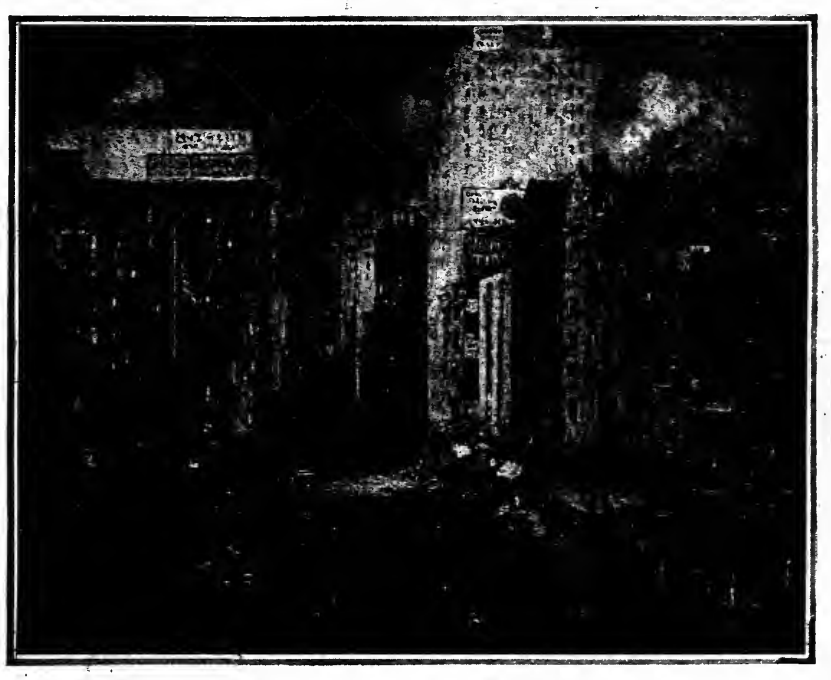
Sunday,
December 21, 1913

NEW YORK'S PRINCIPAL ART SHOW WAS OPENED YESTERDAY

Seven striking pictures at the National Academy of Design's Annual Winter Exhibition, which will last for a fortnight at 215 West 57th Street.

A GIRL AND A MIRROR—
W. Sergeant Kendall.
(Copyright, 1913, by W. S. Kendall.)

GRANDMOTHER'S GOWN—Edward Dufner.



THE AVENUE—Colin Campbell Cooper.

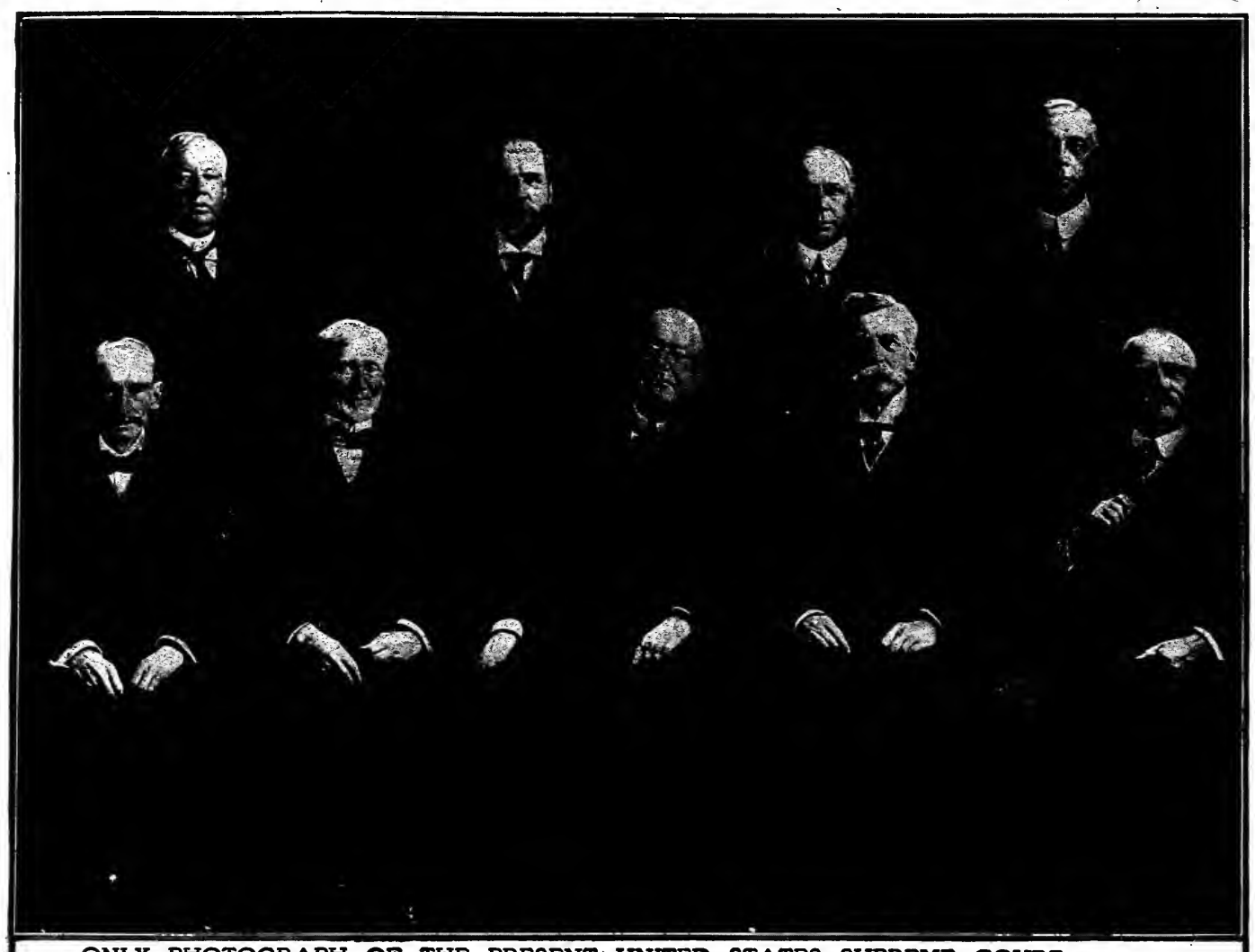
PORTRAIT OF SADIE KERR—Mary Green Blumenschein.

FAIRY TALES—
Lydia Field Emmett.
(Photos by Peter A. Juley.)

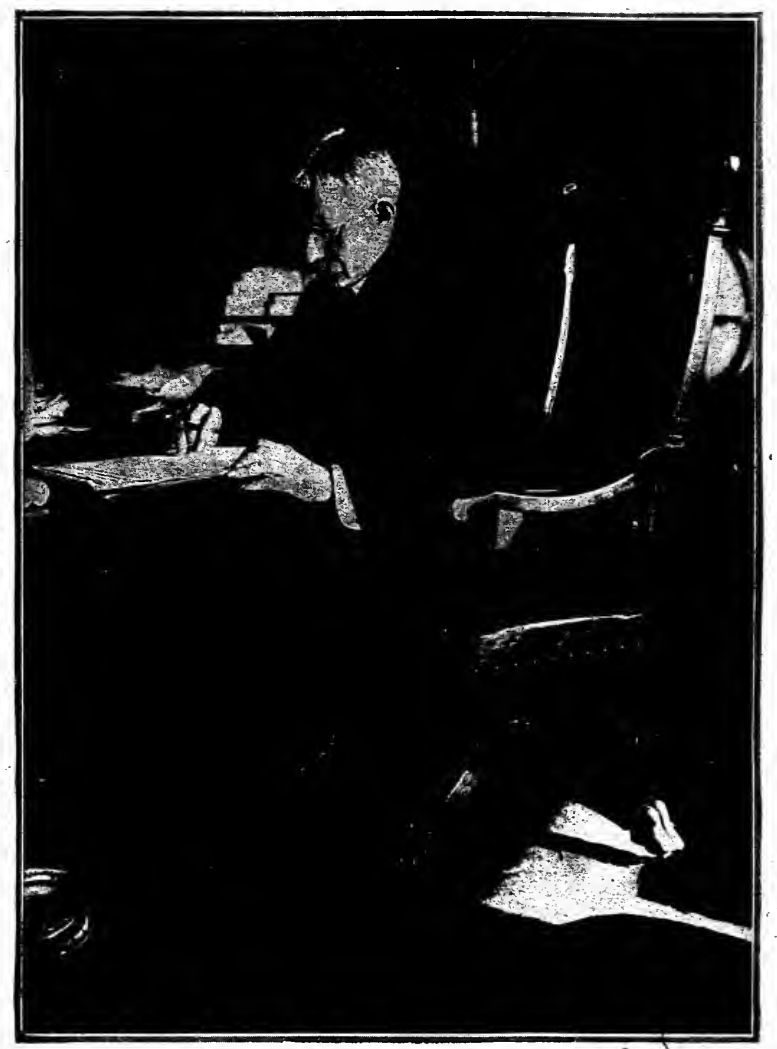
THE FAMILY—Ivan Olinsky.

THE MORNING PAPER—William Paxton.

WITH THE CAMERA ALONG PATHS OF CURRENT INTEREST

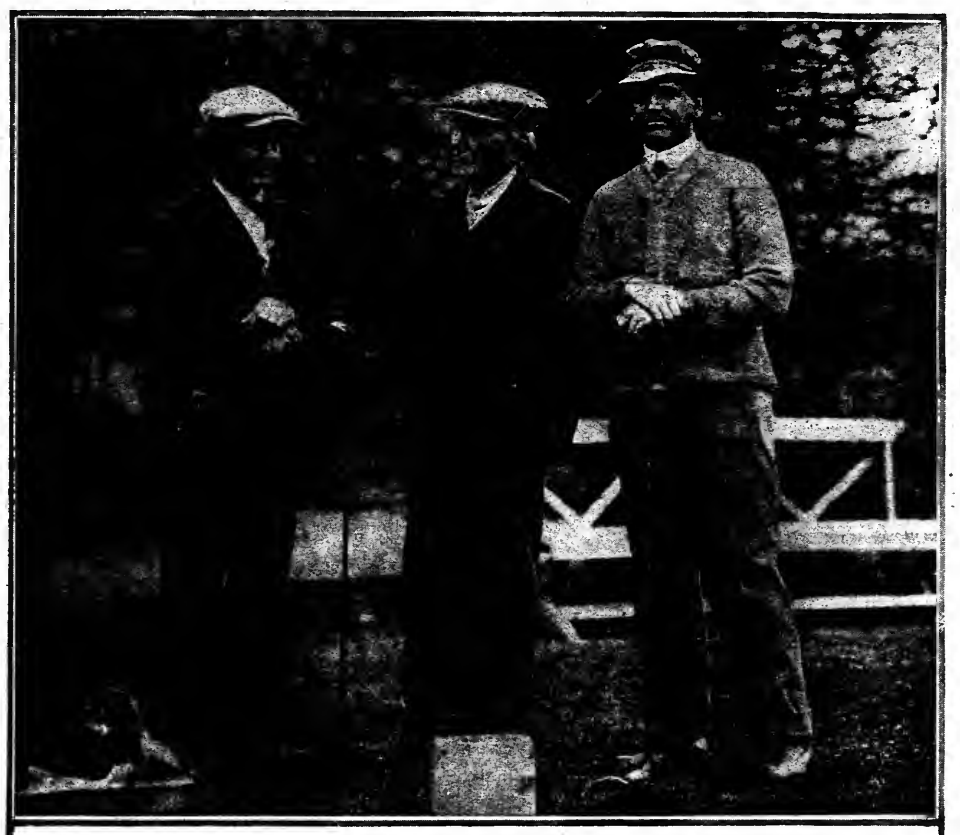


ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRESENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Back Row, Left to Right—Justices Joseph R. Lamar, Charles E. Hughes, Willis Van Devanter, and Mahlon Pitney. Front Row—Justices William R. Day and Joseph McKenna, Chief Justice Edward Douglas White, Justices Oliver W. Holmes and Horace H. Lurton. *(Photo (C) by Harris & Ewing.)*

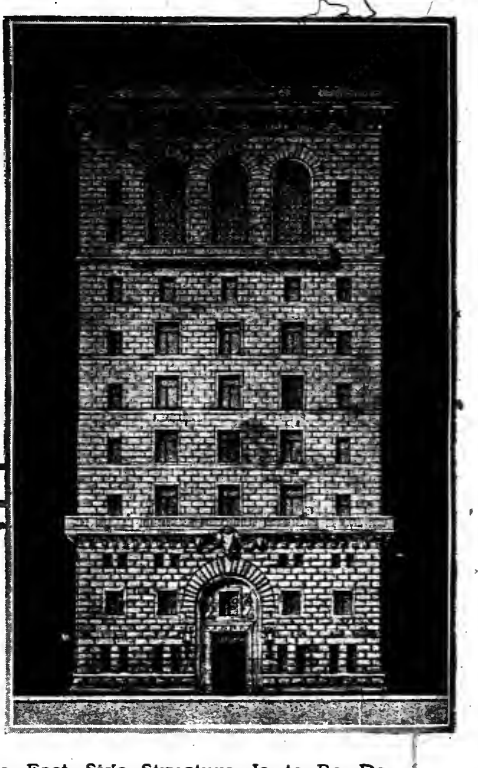


NEW PICTURE OF ELIHU ROOT.
New York's senior United States Senator, to whom was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, is favored as a Presidential candidate by Andrew Carnegie, ex-President Taft, and others. *(Photo by Brown Bros.)*

TENNIS EXPERT AS A GOLFER.
H. L. Doherty, the Famous British Wielder of the Racquet, Has Become Almost as Skillful on the Links as He Was on the Courts. *(Photo by Paul Thompson.)*



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AT GOLF IN DECEMBER.
In This Picture, Taken on the Oil Man's Links Near Cleveland, He Is Seen with Elbert Hubbard (Left) and the Rev. W. W. Bustard. *(Photo (C) by Cleveland Leader.)*

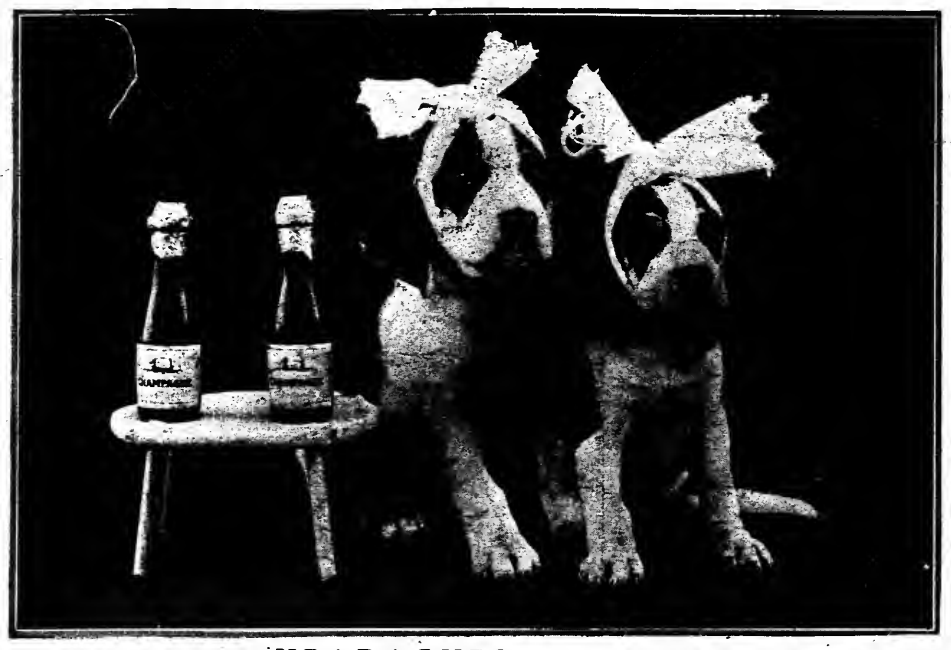


INNOVATION IN COURT HOUSE ARCHITECTURE.
Part of This East Side Structure Is to Be Devoted to a Jail, Which Will Fill the Four Top Floors, Instead of Being Partly Below the Street Level Like Old-Time Prisons. The Design Is by Alfred Hopkins, Who Won Against Nine Others in the Competition Arranged by George McAneny, Borough President. The Building, Which Will Be at Second Street and Second Avenue, Is to Take the Place of Ludlow Street Jail, Essex Market Court, and the East Side Municipal Court House.

Family Portraiture Outdoors---Novelty of an English Painter

Carton Moorepark, Who Has Moved from London to Washington Square, Was Recently Asked to Paint Portraits of Daniel E. Moran, the Well-Known Consulting Engineer, and His Family. The Artist Suggested That, as the Morans Were Enthusiasts on Outdoor Life, It Would Be a Novel Plan to Paint Them in the Open, at Their Home in Mendham, N. J. This Panel, Painted in Three Parts and Framed to Form One Picture, Is the Result. From Left to Right, the Members of the Family Are Daniel E., Jr., Sylvestre, Archie, Mrs. Moran, Hugh, Mr. Moran, and Dorothy.

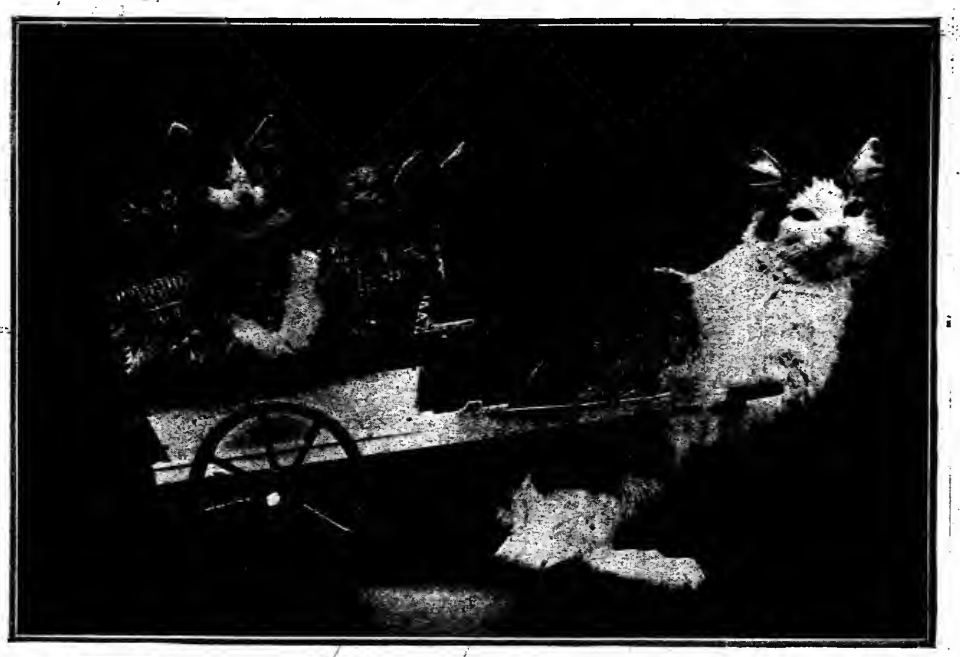
PUPPIES, KITTENS AND RABBITS THAT KNOW HOW TO POSE



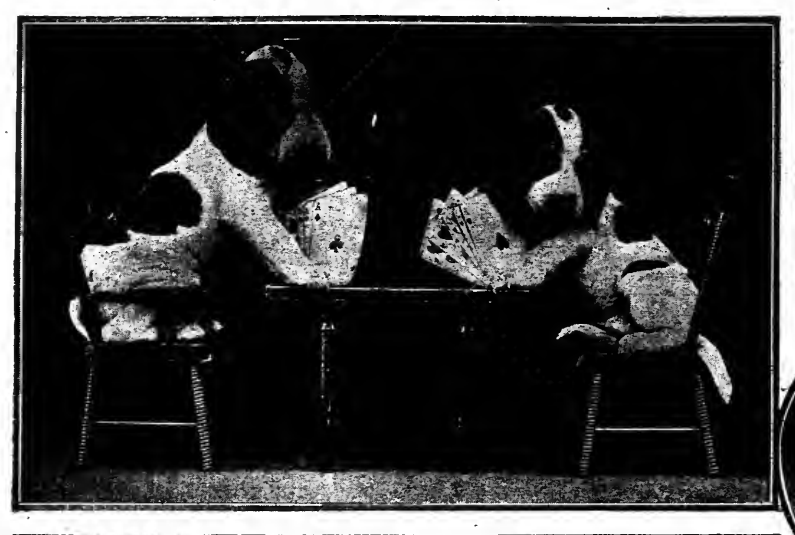
HEADACHES.

(Photos by Harry W. Frees.)

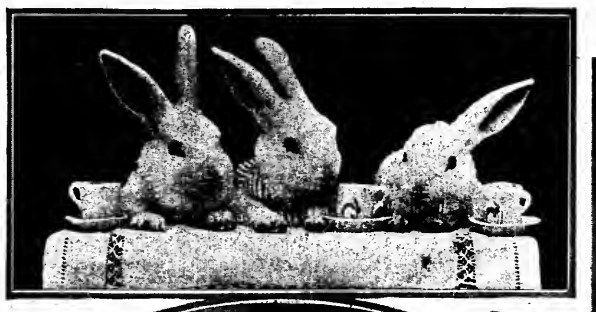
These pictures were taken by a photographer of Royersford, Penn., whose hobby is to train his camera upon young animals born on his country place. He has been experimenting with such photographs for years. "I have learned to get the pictures without wasting time," he says. "Before the animal has a chance to size things up I have made the exposure. Of course I have blurred negatives every now and then."



IN HARNESS.

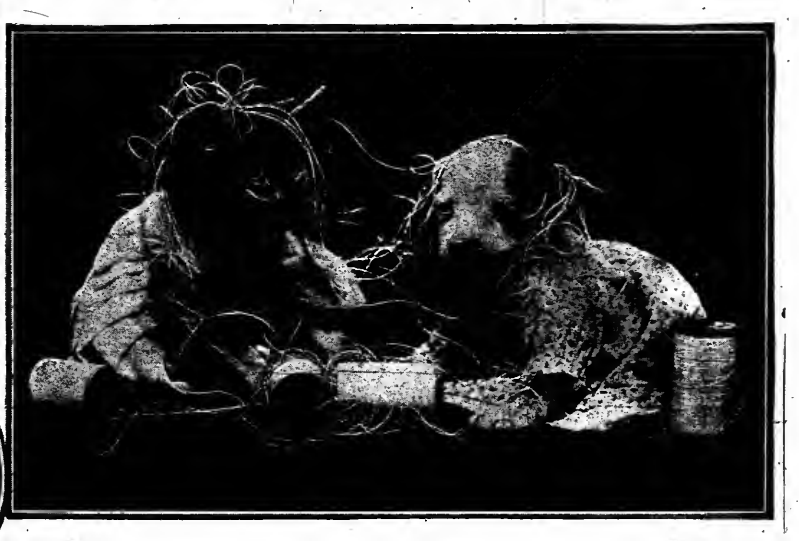


"YOU WIN."



Bunnies.

TAKING IT EASY.



IMITATING A POPULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

A HUNGRY QUARTET.

IN SOBER MOOD.

An Instantaneous Photograph Between Mouthfuls.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT IN NEW PAINTINGS SHOWN BY ITALIANS

Five Religious Subjects from Scores Seen at a Recent Exhibition in Italy. Artists of That Country Paint Many Madonnas Each Year, and They Appear at Various Art Shows Preceding the Christmas Season.

"MATER AMABILIS"—Ernesto Vettori.

"MATER SALVATORIS,"
Ettori Sampaolo.

"MADONNA AND CHILD,"
Silvio Bicchi.

"MAGDALEN"—E. Gelli.

"STELLA MATTALINA"—Adolfo Cao.

Paintings Recently Hung in Churches of the Holy Land

"THE HOLY FAMILY"—Francois Le Fon.
In the Church of the Carpenter at Nazareth.
(Photos from C. A. Brassler.)

"ANGEL AT THE TOMB"—Verestchaguini.
In the Russian Church of the Magdaleni, on the Mount of Olives.

WHERE BROADWAY BEGINS—THE CHANGE OF 25 YEARS

Views Across Bowling Green, Looking Up New York's Main Street of Business, in 1888 and 1913.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.
New York Had Only a Few Buildings More Than Five Stories High When This Picture Was Taken. The Telegraph Wires Were Strung on Poles, and Asphalt Pavements Had Not Been Invented. (Photos by Brown Bros.)

THE SKYSCRAPER CANYON OF TO-DAY.
The Old Stevens House Still Stands on the Left. In the Park Is a Single Tree That Was in the Earlier Photograph. No Wires Are Left Above Ground, and Smooth Asphalt Has Replaced the Old Blocks.

In Interesting Corners of the Bronx Park Zoo

THE BOY SCULPTOR AND THE BUFFALO HERD.
Young Art Students, Whether Working with Clay or Painting Pictures, Find the Animal Inclosures a Fine Field for Practice.

THESE ARE RAISED TO BE EATEN.
Guinea Pigs for the Pythons—the Zoological Gardens Include a Plant Wherein Are Reared the Small Animals Needed as Food for Big Reptiles and Other Flesh-Eating Creatures.

POLAR BEAR'S OLD HOME WEEK.
His Pool, Frozen Over for the First Time This Winter, Must Have Reminded Him of His Youth in the Arctic.

DIRECTOR SEES BEAR MADE OF PLASTER.
Dr. William T. Hornaday, Head of the Gardens, Is Interested in the Sculpture Student's Model of a Big Grizzly.

VIRGINIA DEER CALM IN FRONT OF CAMERA.
A Little Girl Who Lives in the Bronx Has Made a Collection of Zoo Snapshotsat Close Quarters. (Photos by W. L. Beasley.)

Christmas Picture by the Late Thomas Nast

This Wash Drawing by the Famous Cartoonist Has Not Been Reproduced Before. It Is Called "St. Nicholas and the Christ Child," and Was Drawn in 1900, Shortly Before Mr. Nast's Death. He Seldom Drew Anything Except Cartoons—a Fact Which Has Caused His Friends to Consider the Christmas Picture One of Extraordinary Interest.

From Robert Vonnoh's Exhibition of Portraits

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, Sculptor.

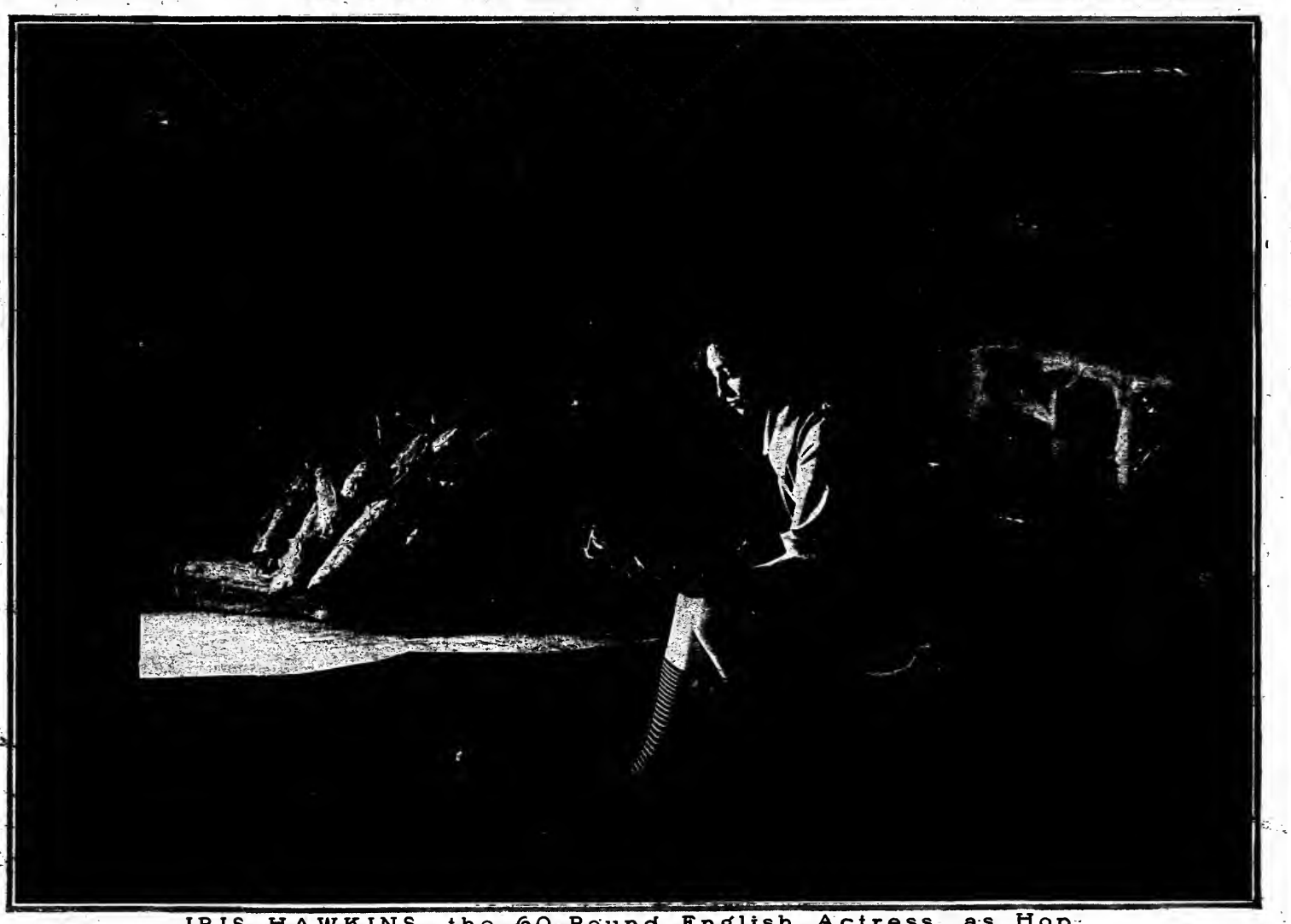
"FANTASY," Portrait of Bessie Potter Vonnoh.

"SWEET PEAS."

The Vonnoh Pictures Have Been on View at the Montross Gallery, Along with Sculpture by Mrs. Vonnoh.

"Hop o' My Thumb," at the Manhattan Opera House

DE WOLF HOPPER as the King of Mnemomica.



IRIS HAWKINS, the 60-Pound English Actress, as Hop.

(Photos by White.)

Random Camera Flashes Here and There.

Paul Helleu Finds Another Beauty.

This is Miss Vera Maxwell, an American actress now in Paris. The French etcher says she is one of the two most beautiful Americans. He previously picked Mrs. Leonard Thomas as the other in the course of his New York visit last Summer.

(Photo by International News Service.)

New President of N. Y. Central Railroad.

Alfred H. Smith has been promoted from the Senior Vice Presidency and on Jan. 1 will succeed William C. Brown, who resigned to become an agriculturist. Mr. Smith, like his predecessor, has risen from the ranks of practical railroad men. His first job was that of a messenger boy for the Lake Shore Railroad at Cleveland in 1879. He is 49 years old.

(Photo by Marceau.)

Gates Mausoleum That Cost $125,000.

It was erected in Woodlawn Cemetery as a memorial to John W. Gates, and will also be the resting place of his son, Charles G. Gates, who died recently. The Doric structure, built on a solid concrete foundation, is made of granite weighing 1,200 tons. Stone, Gould and Farrington were the architects.

Sea Lion Leaping for His Dinner.

He hurls himself many feet out of the water when a fish is suspended above his nose at the Bronx Zoo.

(Photos by Walter L. Beasley.)

Fish That Looks Like an Old Man.

A traveler brought this queer fish's head to the New York Aquarium from Cape Town, South Africa. It is the only specimen known, and the students of piscatorial lore have no name for the creature. Unofficially it is called "The Old Man of the Sea."

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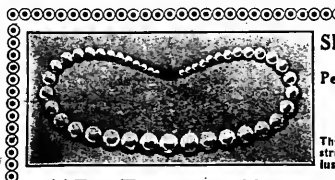

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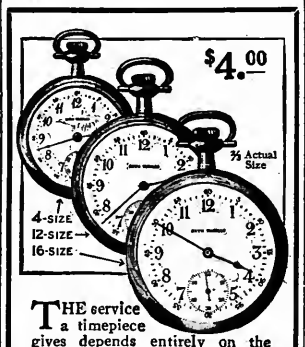

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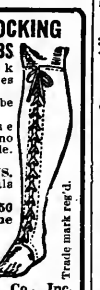

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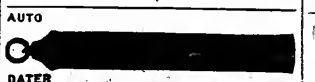

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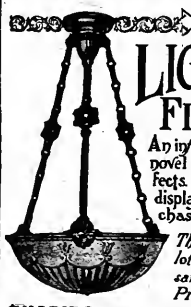

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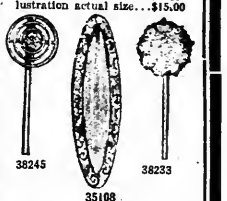

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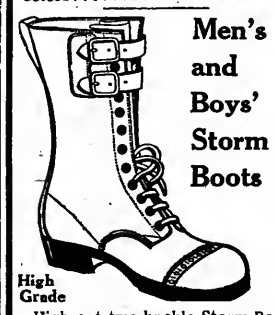

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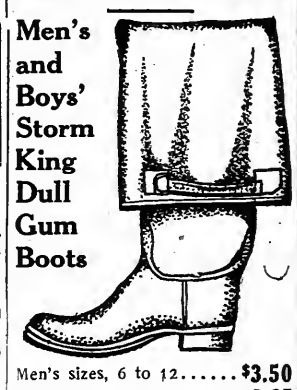

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled to-day, probably rain; fair, colder to-morrow; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 4, Sports Section.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,420. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1913.—80 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONFEREES HAVE CURRENCY BILL

House Refuses to Accept the Senate's Substitute for Glass Bill.

SOME DELAY IS LIKELY

Twenty Material Points of Difference Found—House Accepts Only Two Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Currency bill was sent to a joint conference of the House and Senate for the adjustment of differences. With all Republican members excluded, the conference got down to work this evening and remained in session four hours. About twenty points of difference on essentials were discovered between the House and Senate drafts for the measure, while a partial reading of the bill suggested many changes in language. In matters of phraseology the Senate showed an inclination to yield to the House, nearly 100 corrections of this sort being entered to-night, but it is expected that in return for these concessions the Senators will insist on the substance of most of their changes.

The course followed indicates that the conference will last longer than was expected, unless President Wilson takes positive measures to force an agreement. There was no lack of harmony between the conferees, but while Chairman Owen of the Senate half of the committee hopes an agreement may be reached by Monday, this is regarded as doubtful.

The points seriously at issue embody practically all the substantial Senate amendments. They were not discussed at all at to-night's session, as the committee passed on quickly to the minor differences that could be settled without debate. The committee will be in session all day to-morrow, and it is expected that in the afternoon some serious disputes will be taken up. The events in the House to-day, when the Senate amendments were under consideration, it is thought, will figure in the final decisions of the conferees.

By a vote of 294 to 59 the House refused to accept the Senate draft of the bill, and agreed to the request for a conference. Then a motion, advanced by Representative Lever of South Carolina, was adopted by a vote of 211 to 51, instructing the House conferees to accept the Senate amendments extending the time of farm loans to five years, and allowing a maturity of not exceeding six months for agricultural paper admitted to discount by the Federal reserve banks.

These instructions are binding upon the House conferees, and the overwhelming vote by which they were adopted means that the two changes made by the Senate will stand.

Their adoption followed a motion by Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, to instruct the conferees to make a fight in conference for the adoption of the Hitchcock substitute, which the Senate had discarded.

Mr. Lever spoke for members from the South and Southwest. A fight for farm loan extensions had previously been waged in the Democratic caucus in the House before it passed the Currency bill, but failed. Consequently there was jubilation from the rural members from the South and Southwest to-day when they rolled up so large a vote for the acceptance of these proposals as adopted by the Senate. About half of the Republican side voted for the Lever instruction, which had the support also of practically all the Progressive Party members.

The Amendments Accepted.

One of the Senate amendments which the House conferees were instructed to accept in conference relating to loans on farmlands, reads:

Section 24. Any national banking association, not situated in a central reserve city, may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its Federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years, nor for an amount exceeding 50 per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to 25 per cent. of its capital and surplus, or to one-third of its time deposits, and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits, and to pay interest on the same.

The original House provision which was discarded read:

Section 26. That any national banking association not situated in a reserve city or central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than twelve months, nor for an amount exceeding 50 per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security, and such property shall be situated within the Federal reserve district in which the bank is located. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to 25 per centum of its capital and surplus.

The other Senate amendment the House conferees are to accept is the following provision in Section 13 of the Senate bill, relating to the powers of Federal reserve banks:

Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than ninety days, provided that notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes are based on livestock, and having a maturity not exceeding six months, may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the Federal reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

The House bill provided that notes, drafts and bills drawn or issued for agricultural, commercial or industrial purposes, when admitted to discount, must have a maturity of not more than 90 days.

All the other amendments made by the Senate are left for decision in the conference committee. Since the Senate struck out the entire text of the House bill and adopted a substitute of its own in new language, the entire bill, except as to the above two provisions, will be debatable in conference.

Points in Dispute.

The principal points of dispute are:

First—The number of regional reserve banks.

Second—the guarantee of deposits.

Third—The amount of gold reserve required against the circulating notes.

Fourth—The changes with respect to

Continued on Page 2.

WON'T MOVE OPERA YET.

Directors to Spend $500,000 Changing Front of Metropolitan Building.

The much discussed question of the future home of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been definitely decided by the announcement that the present Metropolitan Opera House in Broadway will be altered at an expense of $500,000, and that the performance of operas will continue there for many years to come.

This puts at an end the rumors that a new opera house would be built further uptown.

The alterations in the building do not mean that there will be any changes made in the part given over to the opera. It is to remain just as it now stands, except for redecorating. The front of the building, however, will be almost entirely rebuilt, and the rooms now used as apartments will be reconstructed and converted into modern offices. This, it is expected, will bring in much more revenue.

The decision to retain the present Opera House was made after long consideration by the Directors. The perfect acoustics of the auditorium was the factor which finally settled the matter.

The stage of the Opera House is considered as well equipped as it would be possible to equip a new stage, and the Directors do not believe that any improvement could be made in that section of the building. The stage as it now stands was rebuilt by the late Heinrich Conried and improved by Gatti-Casazza, and the Directors believe that it meets every requirement of modern grand opera.

Architects have already completed the plans for the changes in the building, and work is to be commenced immediately after the close of the present opera season. The building will be entirely completed before the season of 1914-15 begins.

CARS CRASH AT FLUSHING.

Open Switch Wrecks Electric Train with Forty Passengers.

The west-bound electric train of three cars on the Whitestone Division of the Long Island Railroad, due at the Bridge Street Station, Flushing, at 2:19 P. M. yesterday, ran through an open switch within several hundred feet of the station and smashed into a freight train standing on a siding. Forty passengers, many of them women and children, were badly scared but not injured. The motorman's compartment, in the forward steel coach, was twisted and bent and the side ripped out. James Barnum, the motorman, who lives at 160 Twenty-ninth Street, Whitestone, escaped with only a few scratches. The line was tied up for two hours.

Lieut. Stanton, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Totten; two other army officers, and Charles R. Dean, Secretary of the Fort Totten Y. M. C. A., were seated in the second coach. When the crash came women and children began to scream.

"There's no danger, ladies; keep calm," shouted Lieut. Stanton. The police reserves from Flushing soon arrived, and after the power had been shut off from the third rail the passengers were taken from the car.

According to the railroad officials, the wreck was caused by a freight trainman, who opened the hand switch to get his train on the siding so that the passenger train could pass. Then he forgot to lock the switch. It was said that one of the freight cars contained dynamite, but this was denied by the railroad officials.

The passenger train was in charge of Conductor Robert Hayes of Kingsland Avenue, Corona. The wreck occurred within a mile of the spot where two electric trains collided head on last September and killed five persons. The line has a single track and the Public Service Commission has ordered the railroad company to put down double tracks.

AUTO FOR ORGAN GRINDER.

With Monkey and Organ He Rides in Limousine to Keep Engagement.

PATERSON, Dec. 20.—Vincenzo Carmano of 28 Elm Street, an organ grinder, who has tramped the roads and streets of North Jersey with his organ and monkey for years, rode in a $6,000 limousine this afternoon and evening, and had his organ and his monkey in the machine with him. The machine belongs to Mrs. E. T. White of Ridgewood, who is one of the committee in charge of the Christmas celebration there.

Last year Carmano, his organ and his monkey were highly enjoyed features of the celebration. This year there was unanimous demand that he come again. When Mrs. White came to engage him she found him averse. He said that last year, when he offered himself and outfit for transportation on the railroad, the train crew would not allow him on board. Rather than break his promise he put the organ on his back and the monkey on his shoulder and tramped the long miles to Ridgewood. He did not propose to repeat the experience, so he had the automobile ride back and forth.

50 PER CENT. SALARY BONUS

Central Trust Co. Will Distribute It to Employes for Christmas.

Trustees of the Central Trust Company have voted the usual Christmas bonus of 50 per cent. of their salaries to employes below the President, and an announcement is expected shortly that $50,000 will be presented to President James N. Wallace, who has received a cash gift of this amount annually for several years.

The day for disbursing Christmas bonuses in the banks and trust companies of the financial district is near at hand, but so far comparatively few institutions have made known what they intend to do. Owing to the poor business done in the year the clerks in some of the banks have reconciled themselves to the possibility of no extra money whatever, while others are expecting a substantial reduction from last year's figure.

Among the institutions to announce that gifts will be made at the rate of 1912 are the Equitable Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Mutual Alliance Trust Company. The New York and Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Companies will give $1,000 life insurance policies to employes who came in during the year and have served for five months or more, while the others are assured of the payment of premiums on policies previously presented to them.

GOULD CHAUFFEUR FINED.

Drove Mrs. George J. Gould and Lady Decies Too Fast.

Frederick Palmer, chauffeur for George J. Gould, was fined $25 yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Marsh on a charge of exceeding the speed limit. The fine was paid.

Palmer was driving Mrs. Gould, Lady Decies, and the latter's child to the West Twenty-third Street ferry, where the party was to take a train for Lakewood, on Friday. At Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue Patrolman Cassidy began to trail the machine, and in Twenty-third Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, he handed the chauffeur a summons. He said the Gould car was going twenty-three miles an hour.

Palmer did not deny the charge, and paid the fine without question.

GLYNN WON'T GIVE POWER TO WHITMAN

Proposal That District Attorney Should Conduct State Graft Inquiry Angers Governor.

PEREMPTORY TO OSBORNE

Governor Tells Him If He Can't Conduct Graft Inquiry Without Whitman He'll Name Another.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Gov. Glynn and James W. Osborne came very near a parting of the ways to-day. The plan suggested of bringing District Attorney Whitman into the Governor's graft inquiry by making him a Special Deputy Attorney General, with State-wide powers, annoyed the Governor, his friends said.

They asserted that such a proceeding would embarrass the Governor and would advance Mr. Whitman's chances of obtaining the Republican nomination for Governor. Some doubt was expressed as to whether the Governor had the power to designate the District Attorney of one county a Special Attorney General to go into other counties.

When Gov. Glynn was Controller it was said he found irregularities in county and city departments, presented the cases to the District Attorneys of the counties involved, and obtained convictions.

It had been arranged that Mr. Osborne was to meet Gov. Glynn before he opened his inquiry this morning, but he did not do so. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Governor sent his private secretary to Mr. Osborne, who was examining Peter V. Baird of the Mohawk Construction Company. Mr. Osborne went to the Executive Chamber as soon as the hearing for the day was over.

The meeting between the Governor and Mr. Osborne was stormy, it was said. Mr. Osborne was told, it was asserted, that if he could not conduct this investigation without Mr. Whitman's assistance, he could step aside, and the Governor would name some one in his place.

It was understood that the Governor would make a statement on the Osborne plan after his meeting with Mr. Osborne, but it was announced that the statement would be withheld until to-morrow. This document was given out at the Governor's office:

State of New York, Executive Chamber.
Albany, Dec. 20, 1913.

James W. Osborne to-day made the following statement:

"Mr. Whitman sent for me Wednesday night. I went to his hotel. I saw him. He asked me to see the Governor and request his appointment as Deputy Attorney General. I agreed to this. He asked me to be in Albany Thursday. I promised to do so, but finding I had an important engagement, I telephoned to the Governor instead. I then notified Mr. Whitman that I had telephoned. He asked me to go to Albany Friday. I agreed to do so. I came to Albany Friday and made the request."

It was said to-night that the Governor was informed to-day that it would take Mr. Osborne twenty years to conclude his inquiry at the rate he was progressing.

LIST OF THE "SANDBAGGED."

Whitman Posts Names of Contractors Held Up by Politicians.

In District Attorney Whitman's office a typewritten list of names has been posted. It has been hanging there for more than a month, and every few days in that time a clerk has taken it down and added to it. The assistants to Mr. Whitman who pass in and out of the office refer to it as "the sandbagged list." They point to the time when it will be ten times as long as it is now.

The list contains the names of the State highway contractors who were held up for political campaign contributions by Tammany bagmen in 1911 and 1912. A reporter counted the names yesterday, and found that they included thirty-two individuals and five corporations. The lowest contribution recorded is $100 and the highest is $2,000.

It is expected that up-State contractors who built public roads will continue to come to Mr. Whitman's office for months. There are some 400 in all, and it is thought that they have been sandbagged into contributing some $307,200 to the politicians.

The list which follows gives the names of the contractors, the amounts of their contributions, and indicates which of the contributions were reported and which were not. The "R" and "D" after the names of the contractors indicate the Republican or Democratic Party. It is considered significant that Republicans as well as Democrats contributed in the last few years, when Tammany was in power:

INDIVIDUALS.

$350, $150—	J. Weldman, Syracuse, R.
500—	W. J. Dwyer, Syracuse, D.
250—	W. J. Burns, Syracuse, R.
350—	G. B. Dickinson, Syracuse, R.
200—	C. O. McComb, Syracuse, R.
250—	C. Molser, Buffalo, R.
300—	John Henrick, Oswego, D.
1,100—	F. L. Cohen, Buffalo, D.
125—	H. C. Schroder, Rochester, R.
1,000—	P. H. Murray, Rochester, R.
300—	T. F. Griffin, Oswego, D.
$2,000, $1,500—	L. H. Falk, Buffalo, D.
1,500—	M. R. Aldrich, Poughkeepsie, R.
2,000—	J. E. Consalus, Albany, D.
$700, $500—	M. F. Dollard, Albany, D.
250—	A. J. Rockwood, Rochester, R.
900—	H. B. Sproul, Peekskill, R.
1,000—	P. V. Baird, Amsterdam, D.
500—	T. J. Martin, Beacon, D.
300—	J. F. Gallagher, Kingston, D.
200—	J. J. Rigney, Rensselaer, D.
2,000—	J. M. Murphy, New York City, D.
1,000—	J. C. Bradley, Corning, D.
150—	P. C. Conley, Ithaca, D.
350—	W. F. Cogley, Utica, D.
400—	Tracey Farley, Binghamton, D.
1,800—	C. S. Rauber, Rochester, D.
500—	W. T. Shyne, Troy, D.
300—	G. W. Chambers, Rochester, D.
650—	John Julian, Rochester, D.
250—	I. O. Cole, Rochester, R.
100—	F. H. Falls, Rochester, D.

CORPORATIONS.

1,000—	†Shaughnessy Const. Co., Albany, D.
4,500—	†Flood & Van Wirt, Glens Falls, R., D.
400—	†The Dale Construction Co., Utica, D.
250—	†Alkenhead, Bailey & Donaldson, Rochester, R.
750—	†The Julius Friedrich Co., Rochester, D.

*Reported. †Not reported.

The next day on which contractors will be asked to see Mr. Whitman will be Tuesday. On that day, moreover, the special Grand Jury of the Supreme Court will resume the investigation of the award of a Catskill Aqueduct contract by the Board of Water Supply at a figure which was nearly $217,000 above that of the lowest bidder.

"FLORIDA & WEST INDIAN LIMITED" via Atlantic Coast Line. 9:15 A. M. Only train carrying through sleeper to Orlando and Tampa, Fla., with one night out service. 2 other limited trains daily. 1218 B'way.—Adv.

TO-DAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

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In Interesting Corners of the Bronx Park Zoo.
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5. Harrison Mourns Its "Good Boss," Father O'Conner.
6. Mr. Dooley Comments on Current Politics.
7. Princess Writes Quaintly of Christmas in Madrid.
8. Nathan Straus Plans Big Work for Holy Land.
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10. Strange Stories and Superstitions About Jewels.
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BART DUNN GUILTY OF ROAD GRAFTING

With Dunbar Co. and Fogarty, He Conspired to Cheat the State, Farmer Jury Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The first of the highway graft trials held as a result of the investigations made by John A. Hennessy ended this afternoon before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in the conviction of Tammany leader Bart Dunn, Joseph J. Fogarty, a State employe, and the Dunbar Contracting Company, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the State in the rebuilding of a section of the Tuxedo turnpike in Rockland County. Sentence will be pronounced on Wednesday next.

A jury composed mostly of farmers listened patiently to the evidence for five days. It returned a verdict of guilty two hours and thirty minutes after the Justice completed his charge and fifty minutes of that time was spent at luncheon.

What little confidence the defendants may have retained after their disastrous experience before the court yesterday was shattered by Justice Tompkins's charge to the jury. The charge on which the men were convicted is a misdemeanor, but the extreme penalty may be one year in prison and a fine of $500. Those who heard what Justice Tompkins had to say this morning do not look for any leniency on his part.

The Justice fixed bail at $5,000 for Dunn and Fogarty, but at the request of Mr. Jerome permitted the present bail bonds of $1,000 each to stand until 11 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Jerome took many exceptions during the trial and while the Justice was charging the jury. He served notice that he would appeal immediately to the Appellate Division.

The courtroom was crowded at 9:30 o'clock this morning when Justice Tompkins began his charge. In his review of the case the Justice occupied two hours. Mr. Jerome took exception to his closing remarks, providing still another ground for appeal. In closing his charge, the Justice said:

"Gentlemen, this is an important case. If there is any reasonable doubt in your mind, do not hesitate to find the defendants innocent. They are entitled to all the protection which the law gives them.

"On the other hand, the people of the State of New York are entitled to full protection from fraud.

"If you find from the evidence that these defendants are guilty, do not hesitate to do your duty, so that an example may be made for the protection of the citizens of New York."

During the trial the defense contended that the specifications were unintelligible and that it had been impossible for the engineers of the Dunbar Contracting Company properly to do their work. Justice Tompkins in his charge announced that the Court would construe the contract and that by his construction the jury must be bound in deciding the case. Mr. Jerome took exception to this also.

The Jury was then directed to retire, and after an hour's consultation left the Court House to lunch at near-by hotels. Dunn and Fogarty were standing near the Court House talking to group of friends as the jurors filed by. They thought a verdict had been reached, and went to search for Mr. Jerome.

On returning to the Court House the jury asked for the exhibits of roadbed which had been put in evidence by the prosecution and examined them carefully.

After a hurried consultation of counsel for the defense, Mr. Jerome at this point appeared before Justice Tompkins and asked that the jury be discharged and a mistrial declared because the jurymen had separated at dinner time, six going to one hotel and six to another. The motion was denied by the Justice, who said he had ordered such an arrangement for the convenience of the jurymen. Mr. Jerome's exception was noted.

At 2:07 the jury announced its verdict of guilty.

Bartholomew Dunn, or Bart Dunn, as he is better known, is a brother of the late Thomas Dunn, an ex-Sheriff of New York County. He succeeded his brother as leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, and later became leader of the Eighteenth, a position he still holds. He is a close friend of Charles F. Murphy. He was indicted on Aug. 18 by a special Grand Jury in charge of Special Deputy Attorney General Peter B. Smith.

John Purroy Mitchel, while Commissioner of Accounts, examined Dunn in an investigation of Louis F. Haffen, then Borough President of the Bronx, and John F. Ahearn, Borough President of Manhattan, both of whom were removed from office by Gov. Hughes. He brought out that in September, 1899, Dunn obtained the contract for a new sewer under Broadway from Riverdale Avenue to the city line. The job was not completed until 1907, although the contract called for its completion in 1,000 days. The contract included a penalty of $20 a day for delay. All that Dunn paid, it was said, was $7,820. A stub in Dunn's checkbook showed an entry of $1,000 marked up to cash. In pencil was the name F. Haffen, and the letters "C. C." Mr. Mitchel asserted that they stood for "campaign contributions."

COUNT KILLS WIFE AND GUILTY NEPHEW

Finding Them Together in Her Room, Polish Nobleman Shoots Them Without Warning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—At the Castle of Dakowymokrz, one of the old fendal estates of Posen, Count Matthias Mielzynski early this morning shot and killed his wife and her nephew, Count Alfred Mielzynski. The Countess's lady in waiting was also shot but not fatally.

The slayer who is a member of the Reichstag, gave himself up to the police during the day.

While the cause of the shooting has not yet been fully established, it is believed to have resulted from jealousy on the part of the Count, who is said to have suspected a guilty passion between the Countess and her nephew.

The murdered woman, who married the Count seventeen years ago, was formerly Countess Felicia von Potok-Potocka. The pair were separated for several years, but were supposed to have settled their differences and had been in possession of the Countess's estate ever since.

The Countess and her nephew spent yesterday together in the town of Posen, making Christmas purchases, and returned to the castle about 10 o'clock in the evening. The shooting took place about two hours later.

The castle was filled at the time with guests, invited for a week-end hunting party.

Count Mielzynski is 44 years old, the Countess was 38, and the nephew 24.

The Count is a well-known figure in Berlin Court and political society, and famed for his elegant appearance. He is a member of the oldest Polish aristocracy, and has great influence among the Polish group in the Reichstag, of which he has been a member for ten years.

He and his wife have three children.

GRAETZ, Germany, Dec. 20.—According to one story of the tragedy at Castle Dakowymokrz, the Count heard sounds in the night which he thought were caused by thieves who had entered the castle.

He seized a rifle and made a search, during which he found his wife and their nephew together in her room. Without a word of warning or asking for an explanation, it is said, the Count shot both of them dead.

The other woman, who was wounded, was the only witness of the affair.

Count Mielzynski was one of the Polish aristocrats who dined with the Emperor during his visit here on Aug. 27, when he came to dedicate the new City Hall and the Chapel in Posen Castle.

The function was boycotted by the Polish populace as a protest against the Prussian Government's policy of Germanization of the Polish Provinces. The Count's carriage was stoned and its inmates were drenched with water while they were going to the castle.

MANSION AS A GIFT.

Florham Park, at Madison, N. J., for Mrs. Howard Cole of St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Howard Cole, wife of the President of the Howard Cole Land Company, will receive as a Christmas present a famous mansion and grounds at Florham Park, Madison, N. J., said to have cost the original owner more than $1,000,000. Mr. Cole would not discuss the report from Madison that he paid $200,000 for the home. He said he would leave St. Louis Christmas Day with his family to take up his residence in New Jersey.

The primary purpose of the change is to see whether Mrs. Cole's health will improve in a new climate.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—FLORIDA.
Lv. New York 12:06 P. M. daily, via P. R. R. and SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Southeastern Limited: Dining, Drawing-Stateroom Sleeping Cars. Best service. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Av., cor. 28th St.—Adv.

ANTI-FAIR COMPACT ROUSES BRITISH IRE

Cabinet May Be Forced to Yield to Pressure in Parliament.

CHURCHILL BLOCKS THE WAY

Wants Funds for Navy — Press Points Out Danger of Arousing American Hostility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—That Great Britain and not Germany is the real stumbling block in the way of foreign participation in the San Francisco Fair, and that the Kaiser was actually desirous that Germany be officially represented, but that his hands were bound and his tongue tied by diplomatic arrangements with Great Britain to boycott the exposition is indicated by the following telegram which W. A. M. Goode, Secretary of the British Panama Exposition Committee, has received from a high German source, which he is unable to disclose, but whose authenticity and importance he vouches for:

"The report that the Kaiser opposed participation is absolutely untrue; the Kaiser would have very much liked to see Germany participate with a social and cultural exhibit, but did not interfere in view of arrangements with England."

Says the Cabinet is Divided.

In explanation of the British Cabinet's action in again refusing to participate, Mr. Goode said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"I think the present situation is largely the result of a difference of opinion in the Cabinet itself, chiefly between Messrs. Churchill and Lloyd George. Mr. Churchill is against participation not because he has anything against America or the exhibition, but because certain colleagues are trying to restrict him on his naval estimates. He feels that any loose money lying around should go into the navy; and if they think the country can't afford to spend money for his naval plans, they ought not to spend it for the exhibition.

"Mr. George appears to be willing to provide money for British participation, but is faced with Mr. Churchill's antagonism. He is very unwilling to do anything which might disturb the progress of the Anglo-American entente.

"Mr. Asquith is at any rate sympathetic, but he has apparently been overruled. You will notice that in his letter Mr. Asquith says he regrets that the Cabinet is unable to modify its decision. 'Regret' is a curious word for a Prime Minister to use, but very significant.

"Meanwhile inquiries from British manufacturers intending to exhibit continue to pour in. The oldest Parliamentary hands have advised the formation of a Parliamentary committee, not for the purpose of annoying the Government—for many who proposed its formation are ardent supporters of the present Liberal Government—but because they believe that there is going to be such an outcry in Parliament that an organization like the Parliamentary committee can bring such pressure to bear on the Cabinet as to force the reconsideration and reversal of its present position.

"The committee is going to bring home to them the fact that anything savoring of an Anglo-German combination to boycott the fair is going to annoy Americans and antagonize the whole country. I don't believe the Cabinet fully realizes that yet. The whole Irish Party is sure to support the committee, and also the whole group nicknamed 'the Suicide Club,' which went to Asquith to protest against Mr. Churchill's proposed naval expenditures. T. P. O'Connor is taking an active part in the formation of the committee and is optimistic as to the possibility of getting the Government to reverse its decision.

"A wave of public opinion is indicated by the editorials condemning the Government's action, not only in London papers, but all over the country."

Among the many messages which Mr. Goode has received from prominent Englishmen condemning the Government's action and giving support to the formation of a Parliamentary committee is the following telegram from Sir Thomas Lipton, who is at Nice:

Lipton Condemns the Government.

"I am very much disappointed at the news of the Government's decision, and hope the American and English press will strongly condemn the position the Government takes. I think the formation of a Parliamentary committee to agitate the question when the House of Commons meets is a good idea."

J. Allen Baker, M. P., whose firm had probably the largest exhibit of British machinery at St. Louis and Chicago, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day:

"I was speaking to Sir Edward Grey recently a few words after dinner shortly after my return from America, and strongly urged the importance of British participation in view of the Hundred Years of Peace celebration. I told him the cost of

Continued on Page 3.

NEW COMET OBSERVED.

Will Soon Be Visible with Ordinary Telescopes, Washington Expert Says

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The new comet was seen last night at the United States Naval Observatory.

Capt. J. L. Jayne, Superintendent of the Observatory, reported to Secretary Daniels this afternoon that Mr. Burton, in charge of the large telescope there, spent considerable time observing the comet through the five-inch finder. The comet gave evidence of growing brighter, and is surrounded and followed by large nebula of more than ordinary luminosity. Capt. Jayne makes the prediction that it will soon be possible to see the comet in glasses of lens size and power.

Last night at 8 o'clock 35 minutes and 47 seconds the comet was 3 hours 2 minutes and 26 seconds right ascension and 7 degrees 19 minutes and 57 seconds south declination. That is, the comet was west of Zeta Eridani about 9 minutes and north about 1 degree and 49 minutes. It is now moving westward 42 seconds a day and north 5 minutes a day.

MME. MONTESSORI TO REST.

Educator, Exhausted by Tour, at Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 20.—Mme. Montessori, the Italian educator, arrived here this evening somewhat exhausted from her tour, and went into temporary seclusion at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Mme. Montessori will be the guest of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, here, for the next few days and will not be seen in public, as she needs rest and treatment. It is denied, however, that Mme. Montessori is ill.

HOT WIRE CUTS OFF FOOT.

Strikes Workman and Burns Through Flesh and Bone.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—A length of copper wire, white hot and reduced to a diameter of one-sixty-fourth of an inch, was being whirled from the die of a reducing machine to-day in the mill of the National Conduit and Cable Company, when George Mack, an operator, noticed that the big loop had become tangled. He stepped within the loop to give the glowing wire a turn with his tongs, when it wrapped itself about his ankle.

The swift-moving streak of hot metal cut like a knife through flesh and bone and his foot was completely severed.

VANDERBILTS BUY BRONZES.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Get Eight from Meunier Collection.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have bought eight bronzes of the Constantin Meunier collection from Europe now being shown at the Albright Art Gallery here. Sixteen of the world's greatest art critics have been here to view the collection. One of these was the Director of the Louvre in Paris.

The bronzes bought by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will remain with the exhibition for some time. The pieces taken by them are "Antwerp," "Old Miner," "Miner," "Woodcutter," "Old Woodcutter," "The Hammerer," "The Glassblower," and "Abbatteur."

NEW HAVEN TAXES LOWER.

Shrinkage in Values Costs State of Connecticut $105,309.

HARTFORD, Dec. 20.—Shrinkage of value for taxation purposes of the shares of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is shown by the bulletin issued to-day by Tax Commissioner Corbin. The State tax is levied on 1,510,608 shares valued at $112, as compared with 1,735,715 shares a year ago at $135.50 each.

The total of the capital stock, funded and floating debt is placed at $388,619,311, as compared with $461,719,133 last year. The net value of the main line for taxation purposes is $144,230,693; last year it was $187,636,821. In this State the net valuation is $83,704,126, while last year it was $102,899,852. The net tax this year is $868,832, and last year $974,161, a net loss in revenue to the State of $105,309.

RENAME STATION WOODROW

New Haven Road Bows to Wish of South Kent Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 20.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will rename its station on the Berkshire line known for many years as South Kent, and will call it Woodrow. Recently the name of the station was changed to Lily Lake, but that name did not prove popular with the residents of the village, who, after considerable discussion, united upon Woodrow, and so informed the railroad company. Word has been received there that the change in name will be made when the time table is printed.

The town of Kent in the last Presidential election gave the William H. Taft electors 94 votes and the Woodrow Wilson electors 86.

WARNING FROM A CARDINAL.

Too Many Homes Ruled by the Children, Says Mgr. O'Connell.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—In a letter on "The Church and the Home," to be read to-morrow in the churches of the Roman Catholic archdiocese, Cardinal O'Connell lays emphasis on the need for greater exertion of parental authority.

"The absence of the religious motive in the system of education generally prevailing in our country has resulted in the undermining of that respect for authority which is a necessary condition for the observance of law," says the Cardinal. "Parental authority has been shattered to a degree that is alarming, until it may be said that in a large percentage of homes it is not the parents, but the children who rule."

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED.
MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW.
Handsomest and most completely equipped all steel Florida train. Commencing Jan. 5th, inc. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,184 B'way.—Adv.

MORE TRUSTS PLAN TO MEET THE LAW

Federal Officials, Cheered by Telephone Dissolution, Say Others Will Follow Soon.

STEEL TRUST TO FIGHT

News of Compromise Adds $19,000,000 to Value of Telephone Shares in a Day.

NO TIME LIMIT AGREED ON

Trust to Have Reasonable Period In Which to Sell Western Union —Result Pleases Mackay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Inquiry today in official circles indicated that officers of the Administration were satisfied that the agreement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to dispose of its Western Union stock and otherwise comply with the demands of the Department of Justice soon would be followed by the voluntary dissolution of other mergers.

There is a very confident feeling among those officials who have knowledge of the character of the negotiations now in progress between Attorney General McReynolds and representatives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system that an agreement soon will be reached for a settlement that will obviate any action in the way of Government prosecution of the New Haven under the Sherman law. Advices received at the Department of Justice from Howard Elliott, the executive head of the New Haven system, show that he is making progress in his efforts to arrange a plan of voluntary dissolution that will meet the Attorney General's requirements. Mr. Elliott is expected in Washington next week and it is believed that he will come here armed with authority from his fellow directors to bring about the dissolution of the New Haven's troubles with the United States.

Sugar Trust May Be Next.

In official circles it is believed that the effort to have the American Sugar Refining Company dissolved as a combination in restraint of trade will be successful. It was said to-day that these negotiations had not been of a formal character, but exchanges between the Attorney General and representatives of the so-called Sugar Trust had indicated that in the near future active efforts to have the sugar company conform to the law would be initiated. Officials were reticent in discussing the sugar company. They explained their reticence by saying that nothing tangible had been undertaken, and they did not like to create the impression that arrangements looking to a dissolution of the sugar combination were well under way. They did say, however, that there was good reason for the hopeful feeling.

Apparently there is no foundation for reports that an agreement is in prospect for a settlement of the Government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation. Officials of the Department of Justice were frank to say that the representatives of the Steel Corporation had shown no inclination to recede from the position they had taken, and it seemed to be certain that the case would be tried in the Federal courts.

Steel Men Firm.

That the attorneys for the Steel Trust are honest in their belief that they will win in the litigation is not doubted by some officials of the Government, but at the same time these officials are quite as confident that the Government will be successful in its efforts to bring about the dissolution of the great combination.

In connection with the reports that efforts were being made to settle the Steel case without further court proceedings, it was pointed out by a Government official that the Government's recent move to have the Federal Court in Philadelphia fix a time for the conclusion of the testimony was not successful and that the case would not come up in court again until Feb. 20. As matters stand Attorney General McReynolds is proceeding on the theory that there will be a trial and certainly the representatives of the Steel Corporation are not giving him any cause to believe that an adjustment based on a voluntary agreement may be looked forward to with any confidence.

Throughout Administration circles there was a jubilant feeling to-day over the agreement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to comply with the demands of the Government. At the White House this feeling was particularly in evidence.

Brighter Business Prospects.

Some Government officials expressed gratification over the buoyant effect that the Attorney General's announcement had produced in the stock market and the belief was prevalent that this was the beginning of a settled confidence in business circles that might be affected by the activity of the Administration in carrying out the terms of the Sherman law.

While there was a general belief here last night that the action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was due to Postmaster General Burleson's advocacy of Government ownership, Government officials in a position to know the facts were emphatic today in denying that the Postmaster General's attitude had brought about the dissolution ag

graph Company. It was the showing made by the Attorney General in this connection, it was said, that brought about the agreement of the company to settle the case out of court.

McReynolds on a Vacation.

Feeling better than he had for many a long day, Mr. McReynolds left Washington this afternoon to visit friends at his former home, Nashville, Tenn., and to spend Christmas with his mother at Elkton, Ky. He had no formal statement to make in regard to the Telephone and Telegraph dissolution, but it was said at the Department of Justice that the Attorney General was satisfied that he had accomplished much more through obtaining the voluntary dissolution of the merger than a trial would have brought about.

It was said that, while the Government probably would have won its suit to dissolve the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, there were many ramifications to it which probably would not have been covered in the original dissolution decree. These concerned mainly the granting of trunk line connections by the Bell Company to independent telephone companies. Under the voluntary dissolution agreement the company will open its trunk lines to the independent concerns, and will refer to the Attorney General for his disposition other questions that may arise concerning the proper treatment to be accorded to the independents.

A Slap from Bristow.

Senator Bristow of Kansas, one of the radical Republicans in the Upper House, referred ironically to-day to the effect of the dissolution. As he viewed it, the result of the news was that Stock Exchange gambling had received a decided impetus to the benefit of stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"Judging from the effects on the stocks," said Senator Bristow, "this is apparently a more satisfactory dissolution to those dissolved than the one of the American Tobacco Company, or that of the Standard Oil Company.

"I do not care to discuss the purchase of the property of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as should such a bill come to the Senate it would be referred to my committee, but this mutual agreement on the dissolution seems to have been a pretty good thing for the owners of stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph.

"The stock opened yesterday, I am informed, at 115. This morning it opens around 122, I am informed, and is now up to about 125. Considering the slump in the stock down to the figure of yesterday morning following the Government activities, certainly seems to be a wonderful field for gambling."

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP HALTS.

But Lewis of Maryland Makes a Move to Keep Up the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Throughout political circles in Washington to-day there was discussion of the probable effect of the dissolution of the Telephone Trust upon the plans of Representative D. J. Lewis of Maryland for Federal ownership of telephone facilities and Postmaster General Burleson's suggestions for nationalization, through Government ownership of telegraph as well as telephonic facilities.

The consensus of opinion was that there would be no such legislation during this session of Congress and that the course of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company would have the effect of indefinitely postponing Government ownership of these facilities.

But Mr. Lewis, who was actively identified with the fight which resulted in parcel post legislation, does not believe the voluntary dissolution of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will prevent the ultimate adoption of legislation calling for Federal ownership of telegraph and telephone facilities.

"The fight has only begun," he said to-day. "Up to this point it has only been preliminary. It will be a campaign of education which will ultimately result in Government ownership and operation of telephone and telegraph facilities."

Mr. Lewis opened his campaign for Government ownership this afternoon by introducing a resolution calling upon the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to consider and report a bill to vest in the Government a monopoly of communication by electricity. Mr. Lewis has drafted a bill containing his ideas, but is withholding it for the present. He said he thought the best method of approaching the subject would be through a resolution, such as he offered to-day, directing the Post Office Committee to consider and report such a measure.

Mr. Lewis intends to give the results of his investigations of the telephone situation in a speech next week.

The Lewis Resolution.

Here is the Lewis resolution:

Whereas, The conveyance of communications is a postal function, and has been vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, with the object of providing the people with the cheapest and most extensive service feasible; and

Whereas, the postal rates for the conveyance of communications by letter in the United States are among the lowest in the world, while the rates for the conveyance of communications by electricity through private agencies are among the highest, the telegram costing more than twice, the local telephone communication twice, and the long distance communication from four to six times the postal rates prevailing elsewhere; and

Whereas, It is the organic duty of the Government to provide its citizens the fullest facilities of communication, and by the common practices of nations telegraph and telephone methods of communication are the subject of postal monopoly; and

Whereas, It is practical to convey both kinds of communications—the telegram and the telephone call—over the telephone networks of the country, therefore, in order that the Post Office Department may be able to discharge its duty and to promote the general welfare it is

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States, that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of this House is hereby authorized and directed to consider and report to the House a bill for the purpose of vesting in the United States a monopoly of the function of communication for hire by electricity, with certain exceptions herein enumerated, and that said bill shall embrace appropriate provisions for—

Excepts Farmers' Lines.

A. The appropriation and transfer of title directly by statute of the telephone networks, except farmers' lines, to the United States, effective the first day of January, 1915.

B—The taking possession, as of the date, by the Postmaster General of said networks and the operation thereafter as telephone and telegraph lines by the Post Office Department.

C—The appraisal thereafter of said properties by the Interstate Commerce Commission, awarding just compensation therefor, with the right of appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals as to the amounts of the respective awards.

D—The payment quarterly to the owners of such telephone properties, pendente lite, of 4 per centum per annum upon their value from the first day of January, 1915, until payment of the award.

E—The appropriation to the owners of such property out of the Treasury of the amounts awarded to them.

F—The issue by the Treasurer from time to time of the 3 per cent. bonds of the United States to an amount equal to the aggregate awards for such properties.

G—For licenses to existing telegraph and radio companies to continue their respective businesses and to such railway agencies for railway purposes. Licenses from the Postmaster General to States, counties, cities, corporations, and individuals to make extensions, subject to the right of acquisition by the Post Office Department; the application of the merit system to employes; and such other provisions as may seem desirable.

TELEPHONE STOCK RECOVERS.

Agreement Adds $19,000,000 to Value of Shares in Two Hours.

Settlement of the case being prepared by the Government against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company under the Sherman anti-trust law was greatly expedited by, if not directly due to, the rapid spread of alarm through the ranks of the company's shareholders over the decline in the market price of its stock. This was said on the best of authority yesterday, and it was intimated also that the officials at Washington, moved by the downward trend of business, had shown a disposition to meet the telephone interests a full half way in keeping out of the courts one of the most important transactions contemplated in the anti-trust campaign.

The Department of Justice has been investigating the relations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the Western Union and independent telephone systems for some months, with a view to a dissolution suit. This fact was one of two principal reasons for the recent slump in the price of telephone shares. The other was the activity of Postmaster General Burleson in advocating Government ownership of the wire companies.

While unwilling to talk for publication yesterday, important interests in the telephone field let it be known that they considered the Federal ownership proposal almost a dead issue now. President Wilson's approval of Attorney General McReynolds's arrangement with the Bell interests was taken to mean that he would not support Mr. Burleson's Government-ownership plan.

Shares Had Dropped 30 Points.

Early in the year shares of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were selling at $140. Uneasiness among stockholders over reports that the company was about to be prosecuted under the Sherman act and that the lines might be taken over at less than their value by the Government, caused a steady decline in the price, which culminated on Monday last, when the shares sold at $110. At this figure the holders of Telephone stock had lost more than $100,000,000 in market value in eleven months.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has 50,000 shareholders. More than half of these are women, who purchased their stock between $125 and $150 a share for income purposes. The rapid decline in value, accompanied by persistent reports that the 8 per cent. dividend could not be much longer maintained, precipitated a flood of selling orders from New England investors, many of whom, taking a leaf from their disastrous experience in holding on too long to New Haven shares, dumped their stock on the market regardless of the loss they suffered. Officials of the company were made to feel very keenly the loss in confidence which followed the slump in the stock, and, as the quickest way to reassure shareholders, they prepared to meet every objection of the Attorney General which they thought merited any consideration. In this way it was decided to relinquish control of the Western Union and open their telephone trunk lines to the independents.

Stock Market's Quick Response.

The stock market made a quick response yesterday to the news of a compromise which will prevent litigation. At one time Telephone shares were 7 points above the close on Friday, and at the end of the short session, during which more than 21,000 shares of this issue changed hands, the stock made a net gain of 5½ points. Spread over the company's capitalization, that meant the addition of close to $10,000,000 to the aggregate market value of the $334,000,000 of A. T. & T. stock outstanding in five days the stock gained 12¾ points from the low point made last Monday.

The telephone Directors have not had an opportunity yet to take up the problem of selling the Western Union stock. Mr. McReynolds has made it plain that he will not allow the company to distribute the telegraph company stock to shareholders of the A. T. & T. Company. The Western Union is forbidden under the laws of this State from buying in its own shares, but the telephone holdings may eventually be offered to Western Union stockholders.

In the early negotiations with the Department of Justice the telephone officials had insisted upon the right to offer which to effect a sale of the large block of Western Union stock without sacrificing it, and it is understood that the Attorney General gave assurance that he would allow a reasonable time. If he had forced the issue to a determination in the courts it would have been at least three years before the A. T. & T. would have been compelled to rid itself of its holdings. Many of the present holders of the telegraph shares acquired them after the sale of the Gould holdings to the A. T. & T. in the honest belief that under the new management the Western Union eventually would become much more valuable, and fairness to them demands caution in the disposition of the large interest in Western Union held by the A. T. & T.

Took Western Union at 85.

Those conversant with the conditions surrounding the merger of the Western Union Company with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company recalled yesterday that the price paid for the Gould interests in the Western Union was approximately $20,000,000—this stock being purchased at 85. At that time it was announced that "control of a substantial minority interest" amounting to $29,657,200 had been obtained. Western Union closed yesterday at 57½. The receipts of the Western Union for the year 1912 were $41,661,439 and the expenses of operation amounted to $36,065,836. During the previous decade the receipts of the company had shown a steady increase, having amounted to only $24,758,570 in 1900 with expenses in that year of $18,583,306.

Much interest was manifested yesterday in the question as to the final disposition of the Atlantic cables held under the merger by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Inasmuch as the original leases of these cables were held by the Western Union Company at the time of the merger it is expected that title to the leases will remain with that corporation. On May 12, 1882, the American Telegraph and Cable Company leased its two trans-Atlantic cables to the Western Union Company under a fifty-year agreement. The lease of the cables of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company was made on April 1, 1911, to the Western Union Company for ninety-nine years. The company operates eight trans-Atlantic cables in all.

Gains May Offset Losses.

Telephone authorities are not agreed on the effect which the promise to throw open the trunk lines of the A. T. & T. to the independents will have on earnings. In the suit brought against the Bell system for buying up the Home Telephone Company of Portland, Ore., it has been testified that the greatest obstacle to the successful establishment of independent telephone companies is the inability to supply long-distance service. Yet the American Telephone and Telegraph Company points out that with an annual gross business of $210,000,000, only about $12,000,000 comes from long-distance service. It is impossible to tell what part of the local business results from the privilege of making long-distance calls, but officials were inclined yesterday to believe that whatever loss the big system suffers from opening its toll lines to competitors will be largely offset by the return advantage which the A. T. & T Company will have of linking its telephone up with independent wires.

"As a matter of fact," said a high official, "this company has no ambition to absorb other companies. We consider that we have enough lines now. The prohibition against the purchase of independent companies does not begin to offset the advantage of knowing that we can retain what we now have. There has never yet been a case in which two telephone systems have paid in one community. One or the other gets the business, and, as a rule, it is the first company in the field. When Mr. Vail speaks of one system and universal service he does not mean a monopoly. What he wants is free inter-communication between our lines and those of competing companies."

Not a Dissolution, Says Vail.

Referring to the relations between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, President Vail yesterday made the following statement:

"No such thing as dissolution has occurred, or the reason that no such thing as a merger ever occurred in the past. The relations between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union have never been in the nature of a merger. The development of the mutual relations has been of a complementary character, or an extension by each of the other's facilities.

"Care has always been taken that nothing be done which would affect whatever competition might be considered to exist. The two services are in fact not competitive; if there is in theory any competition, it is because in some instances the use of one service may be an alternative for the use of the other.

"If a real merger were made, and time given to complete the merger, some economies and additional new services of advantage to the public might be introduced. Whatever has been done already, it is believed, will be allowed to stand, and it is probable that some of the additional co-operative work may yet be accomplished.

"There is no setback in this separation, to the material interests of either company; but on the contrary, now that there is some understanding of what can be done and what cannot be done, greater progress along the lines defined can be expected.

"The Attorney General has been very considerate of the material interests of the companies, so far as consistent with his public duty, and this attitude was clearly reflected by the President, and we think the problem has been worked out to the best interests of the public and of the companies."

Decision Pleases Mackay.

Clarence H. Mackay, the President of the Mackay companies, which asserted that their business was being hurt by illegal diversion to the Western Union of telegraph messages put on the telephone by the senders said:

"It has been a bitterly fought contest. The result is a gratifying solution of the whole trouble. We hope and believe it will work out so that no further cause for complaint may exist either on the part of the public or on our part.

"Anybody with any perspective at all could have seen during the past few years that there would be an end to a huge combination whose chief purpose was to throttle competition in order to control and monopolize. We feel grateful to the Administration and particularly to Attorney General McReynolds for the result.

"The Department of Justice took the matter up on its own initiative and without any attempt to shift or evade responsibility the Attorney General has brought about this complete solution."

PENSIONS SAFE, SAYS VAIL.

Telephoning of Telegrams Also to Continue, He Announces.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—President Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said to-night that the separation of that company and the Western Union Telegraph Company would not affect the pension plan recently announced for the benefit of the 175,000 employes of these companies, and of the Western Electric Company. President Vail also said:

"The telephoning of telegrams to the telegraph companies and the delivery of telegrams by the telephone companies will continue. This existed before the American Telephone and Telegraph Company took any interest in the Western Union. The postal Telegraph Company has always had the same facilities afforded it that the Western Union has."

EMPTY TELEPHONE VICTORY.

Pacific Company Wins Just as Parent Organization Surrenders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Twenty-four hours after word came from Washington of the voluntary agreement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to make connections with independent companies, the California Supreme Court handed down a decision setting forth that an order of the State Railroad Commission, compelling the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to make such connections was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it was confiscatory.

The railroad commission had directed the Pacific company to make long-distance connections with two independent concerns operating in Butte and Tehama Counties. The company took an appeal and won after a long delay. However, the action taken by the parent concern practically nullifies the chief effect of the court's decision.

ELLIOTT IS CONFIDENT.

Feels Sure New Haven's Affairs Will Be Adjusted.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 20.—Speaking before the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at the annual dinner at Phillips Exeter Academy to-night, Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, discussed the railroad situation in its relations to the business of New England.

Mr. Elliott expressed confidence that an adjustment of affairs of the New Haven and its subsidiaries would be reached.

Vail Quits the Boston & Maine.

BOSTON, Dec 20.—Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, resigned to-day from the directorate of the Boston & Maine Railroad. It was announced that Mr. Vail, who recently resigned as a Director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, desired to lessen his business responsibilities.

CAR AFIRE, CLINGS TO CHAIN.

Express Messenger Billings Is Half Frozen, but Saves His Life.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 20.—Half frozen and barely able to cling to a chain on the side of the express car, which had caught on fire in a mysterious manner, Charles Billings of Woonsocket, R. I., an express messenger, nearly collapsed when an eastbound train reached this city over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tracks to-day.

The car caught fire while the train was passing through East Lyne. Billings tried to put out the fire, and in so doing nearly lost his life. He was unable to notify the engineer, and saved his life by crawling on the car through the smoke and clutching hold of the chain outside. Practically all the merchandise in the car was damaged, and the loss was estimated at $5,000. A coffin in the car, containing the body of David Lonergan of New York, was badly charred. Officials said the railroad company's loss was small.

Assistant Supt. Ayers of the Adams Express Company has arrived here to take charge of the salvage operations in the car. He said that Billings had no right in the car, as it was sealed to New York. Billings is thought to have gone on to Boston on the train.

Many of the packages in the car were for distribution at Christmas.

BURGLARS BIND WATCHMAN.

Lock Him in One Closet and Dog in Another, Then Take Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, Dec. 20.—A bulldog, considered by his owners to be a safe watchdog, was no hindrance to burglars who invaded the home of Mr. and Mrs G. Fownes Rigden on the Brixton Road last night. They simply grabbed the dog, threw him into a closet, and locked the door.

Ignoring the yelps of the dog, the burglars then struck Andrew Willets, who is acting as caretaker during the family's absence in Europe, with a blackjack or some other blunt instrument, tied him up, and threw him into another closet. Then they took about $750 worth of silverware and jewelry and disappeared. It is believed they went to the ridden house and escaped in an automobile.

An hour or so after he had been rendered unconscious, Willets regained his senses. He managed to kick a panel out of the closet door with his heel. After which he wriggled his hands free from the lashings, reached through, and unlocked the door.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

A bookkeeper recently advertised his services to more than 200,000 people. Read his experience; it appears on the last page of cable section to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

ROAD CONTRACTORS AIDED TROY CANVASS

Baird Testifies to $2,500 Contribution to Leader J. J. Murphy and His Lieutenants.

ASKED SHYNE FOR $2,500

But He Gave Only $500 and Has Had No State Work Since—G. H. McGuire Fails to Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—How State road contractors contributed to Democratic campaign funds in this State in 1912 was told to-day before Commissioner James W. Osborne at the resumption of the State graft inquiry. Witnesses implicated Joseph J. Murphy, Democratic leader of Rensselaer County, and several of his political lieutenants in the matter. Commissioner Osborne's sudden switch to this subject caused talk about new "bagmen."

One of the men mentioned by witnesses was Miles O'Brien, who, in 1912, was Deputy Highway Commissioner in charge of the district which comprehends Rensselaer and Montgomery Counties. But the actual money was said to have been paid to John J. Ryan, Treasurer of the Rensselaer County Democratic Committee.

The largest amount mentioned was 2,500, which Peter B. Biard of Amsterdam, who had State contracts approximating $100,000, testified he paid. Prior to this contribution, Mr. Baird testified, a considerable balance for work completed—at least $15,000—was due him, and settlement was not made until after his subscription had been handed in. Mr. Baird said that he expected at the time to get new contracts in this present year, but had succeeded in landing only some minor contracts for oiling roads, on which a balance of $8,000 still was due him. When the repaired roads were ready for inspection, Mr. Baird said, he would notify Mr. O'Brien, who would assign Inspectors to the job.

Tells More Than He Told Whitman.

Baird was a nervous witness, exhibiting a defective memory under Commissioner Osborne's sharp questioning. He repeated his testimony in the Whitman Grand Jury inquiry about having given to the Democratic State Committee $1,000 in 1912, and excused himself for not mentioning the $2,500 Rensselaer contribution on the ground that he had not been asked about it. He testified that in the same year he gave $300 or $400 to the Democratic Committee of his home county, Montgomery, and said this had been his practice for years. The State contracts held by Mr. Baird were in the name of the Mohawk Valley Contracting Company, of which, he said, he practically was the sole owner.

Mr. Osborne wanted to know if Mr. Baird's Rensselaer County contribution had been made by the corporation or himself individually. The witness was inclined to think that it was an individual contribution, but pleaded that he had lost the check. This check, he said, was converted into cash. The cash he offered to Murphy, but was told by Murphy that Ryan was the proper person to receive it.

Mr Osborne exhibited curiosity as to why Mr. Baird should go outside his own county to make this large contribution. Mr. Baird explained that Murphy formerly had been a business partner of his and six years ago had loaned him $1,800, which soon was repaid. At the present time, he continued, he had reciprocal business relations with Murphy and Ryan, who were associated in business in Troy. Mr. Baird declared he had no further motive than to help out his Rensselaer County friends, who included Mayor Cornelius Burns of Troy.

No Advertising for Bids.

Examination developed that the witness' main contracts were given to him without advertising for bids. He testified that he informally handed to Charles F. Foley, then Deputy Highway Commissioner in charge of repairs, memoranda of the amounts he would accept for doing road repairing on three separate contracts. In about three weeks he was told that these figures were accepted. The contracts were for resurfacing about ten miles of road, for which he received between $6,000 and $7,000 a mile. In addition, he procured in much the same manner contracts for oiling twelve miles of road at $1,500 a mile, and sold to the State from his Amsterdam quarry about a thousand yards of stonefilling material.

The witness sighed audibly when Commissioner Osborne informed him that he would be recalled, and would be expected to produce all his campaign contribution checks.

William A. Atcheson, now in charge of a division of the State Highway Department, with headquarters at Buffalo, testified that in the campaign of 1912 William T. Shyne, a member of a Troy contracting firm of which Mr. Atcheson at that time also was a member, told him of receiving a letter from Miles O'Brien, demanding a $2,500 campaign contribution. The County Construction Company of Troy, the concern in which Shyne and Atcheson were interested, had contractural relations with the State Highway Department, and expected that they would continue.

Gave $500, Got No More Contracts.

Mr. Shyne, called as a witness, denied that he had received a letter from Mr. O'Brien demanding a contribution, but admitted that he had received word from that source that such a contribution of $2,500 was expected. He testified that he took Mr. Atcheson's advice and declined to pay the money, but compromised on a contribution of $500. In addition to his firm's operations, he had some road-oiling contracts individually. Since declining to put up the $2,500 neither the firm nor he personally had been favored with State patronage. Shyne also was informed at the close of the davse session that he would be re-called later.

Asked if Mr. Murphy, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Ryan would be called upon to testify, Mr. Osborne smiled as he replied:

"Well, you heard the testimony and ought to be able to draw the logical inference from that and the questions I asked. I will say, though, that we have hardly scratched this phase of our investigation as yet."

A. R. Knight, a sales agent for the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, was asked if he had not threatened to "expose" Highway Commissioner Carlisle's advisory engineers, Parker and Washington, last October, following a discussion over new specifications for road material. He admitted that he had warned the engineers that his company might resort to injunctions and that he would tell the truth, but denied having made any threat of exposure.

Contrary to expectations, George H. McGuire, the Syracuse contractor, did not appear to testify. Henry A. Rubino, attorney for the Warner-Quinlan Company, said he had been unable to locate McGuire. It was understood yesterday that McGuire was in Atlantic City.

The hearing was adjourned to next Friday.

DARROW CASES DROPPED.

Bribery Charges Against McNamara Attorney Dismissed by State.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—Court records of Los Angeles County were cleared to-day of the McNamara dynamiting case when the indictments charging bribery against Clarence S. Darrow, who was counsel for the dynamiters, were dismissed. District Attorney Fredericks told Judge Jackson that Darrow had been tried twice, once when the jury acquitted him and again when the jury disagreed, and that the evidence in the light of previous experience was not sufficient to convict.

Darrow has been under a bond of $10,000 for two years. His bondsmen were dismissed to-day.

YIDDISH POET HEARS PRAISE OF HIS WORK

2,500 at Carnegie Hall to Say Farewell to Yehoash, Who Goes to Palestine.

HIS VERSES DISTRIBUTED

The Poet Himself Tries to Slip In Unnoticed but Is Cheered for Fifteen Minutes.

More than 2,500 friends and admirers of Yehoash, who has won the title of the "Yiddish Milton," attended a farewell reception at Carnegie Hall last night, held in honor of the poet, who sails on Jan. 22 next for Palestine. Yehoash, who in private life is Solomon Bloomgarden, living at 1,400 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, goes to live in Palestine primarily for the benefit of his health, but he will identify himself with the "Jewish Renaissance" in the ancient land of the Jewish people.

The poet, whose work fills several large volumes, was unable to be present at the beginning of the programme on account of a sudden indisposition. Dr J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the meeting, likened the reception to Hamlet without a Hamlet, and he was just concluding a high tribute to Yehoash when the poet himself appeared.

Yehoash would have slipped unnoticed into one of the rear seats on the platform had not a few persons recognized him from the audience and started a mighty clapping of hands. The poet was literally dragged to the front of the stage, where he acknowledged the applause with a modest bow. The applause continued for nearly fifteen minutes.

Speaking of the Yiddish poet, Dr. Magnes said: "My friends, you honor not only Yehoash by coming here to-night, but you honor yourselves. Yehoash is a rare man, and it is easy to give a list of his achievements because they stand out clearly and unmistakably. Still it is difficult to praise Yehoash because his chief characteristic is humility."

Dr. Magnes enumerated some of the achievements of the Yiddish poet. He spoke of the volumes of poetry that Yehoash had written, of his dictionary of Yiddish phrases, of his translation of several books of the bible, and of his collection of Talmudic lore, to which he has given the title, "Ethics of the Fathers."

"He is a lover of his people and a lover of his people's culture," continued Dr. Magnes. "He is a poet, a scholar, a philosopher, translator, lexicographer, and a man, an humble man, a gentleman withal, and an aristocrat. His heart is open to all. His poems have won for him admirers and friends and lovers all over the world. It is fitting that on such a night as this his poems should be brough forth and that his friends should come out of every nook of the city to hear them and do him honor."

Throughout the evening the speakers read many poems by Yehoash, and a small pamphlet of his selected verse was distributed in the audience. The picture of the poet was contained in the pamphlet.

The programme was arranged by a special committee. One of its numbers was "Shunamite," a one-act Biblical play by Yehoash produced for the first time last evening. Mme. Sarah Adler played the part of the Shunamite, Gustav Schoen undertook the part of King David, and William Rossnick, who is a student at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, assumed the rôle of Shavno.

A choir of sixty children, all pupils of the Jewish National Radical School, sang songs written by Yehoash. Leo Wold Ehrody, violinist, played several selections of his own composition, and I. J. Piroshnikoff gave several selections on a concertina.

There were addresses by Morris Winchevsky, called the "grandfather" among Yiddish writers in America; the Rev. Z. H. Masliansky, and Prof. Boris Schatz of Jerusalem, President of the Besalel Art School in the Holy Land, who is here on a visit.

Some of those present were Jacob P. Adler, Joseph Barondess, Dr. Israel Davidson, A. S. Friedus, Harry Fishel, Isaac Goldberg, Alexander Harkaway, Leon Kamaiky, Albert Kruger, A. Liessin, Jacob Marinoff, Louis E. Miller, C. J. Minikes, Aaron Ratner, J. Saphirstein, Dr. Samuel Schulman, and Israel J Zevin.

Mr. Bloomgarden will take with him his wife and six-year-old daughter Evelyn.

PREPARES CARABAO NOTE.

President Wilson's Conclusions About Affair Are Kept Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson began to-day the preparation of a statement or memorandum, based on the report of the investigation made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy into the singing of "Damn, Damn, Damn the Insurrectos," and the implied criticism of the Administration's Philippine policy, at the annual dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao on Dec. 11. Nothing is disclosed as to the nature of the President's conclusions.

It has been currently reported that the investigation into the Carabao dinner was ordered by the President at the instance of Secretary Bryan, who was said to be indignant on account of the representation at the dinner of the Bryan peace fleet with one of the vessels, bearing the name of the "Piffle." It is now known, however, that he President acted on his own initiative and that Mr. Bryan, instead of complaining, was inclined to pay no attention to the affair.

FOR HETCH HETCHY REPEAL

Works Presents Measure Annulling Bill Wilson Has Just Signed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A new record was made to-day in promptness of effort to repeal existing law. President Wilson signed the bill yesterday granting to the City of San Francisco certain valuable water rights in the Hetch Hetchy Valley. To-day Senator Works of California introduced a bill in the Senate to repeal the law.

Mr. Works gave fourteen reasons why the water should not be given to the city, the chief of which was his contention that the grant to San Francisco would rob holders of existing water rights in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. Works also repeated the charge that a lobby had been at work for the bill.

SUFFRAGE BILL COMING NEXT

Senate Expected to Act on It Early in the New Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Early action in the Senate on the proposed constitutional amendment to enfranchise women is expected by the Senators who favor the proposal and the women suffragist leaders here.

Senator Thomas, Chairman of the committee in charge of the proposed amendment, expects to bring it up as soon as Congress settles down to work after the Christmas holidays. The Senators who favor it say its earlier consideration has been prevented only by the pressure of the Currency bill.

One other legislative subject—the Alaska railroad bill—has first demand on the Senate's time when it gets down to business again, and it is the plan to have it share attention with the woman's suffrage amendment.

FAVORITISM AT WEST POINT.

Congressional Inquiry Asked Into Complaints of "Teachers' Pets."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A Congressional investigation to disclose to what extent, if any, "teachers' pets" exist at West Point, was asked in the Senate to-day by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Affairs Committee. A resolution to authorize the committee to investigate was introduced.

Senator Chamberlain said his request was based upon several complaints.

Aged Authoress Dying from Burns.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Harriet Adams, former President of the United Women of the Republic, a writer of fiction and a temperance worker, is expected to die in a hospital here from burns received this afternoon in a gas explosion at her home. She is 75 years old

NEW FIELD FOR JOB HUNTERS

Democratic Legislators Turning to Library of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The efforts of Democratic Senators and Representatives to find jobs for importunate party constituents have led them to give consideration to an invasion of the Library of Congress, which has more than 500 employes. Under a law enacted in 1897 which empowers the Librarian of Congress to appoint his subordinates it is provided that they shall be appointed "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

It is now proposed to insert a paragraph in one of the general appropriation bills providing that hereafter appointments, promotions, reductions and dismissals shall be made only with the approval of the joint Congressional Committee on Library. There is also talk of an investigation of the administration of the Library of Congress, evidently, it is argued, with the idea that this will justify in the eyes of the country wholesale changes in the personnel of the institution in order that places may be made for partisan applicants.

The employes of the Library are not protected by the civil service regulations, and as a result Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, has been bombarded with requests from Senators and Representatives that he appoint their constituents to positions there.

The action of Congress in providing that persons appointed in accordance with the provisions of the income tax sections of the Tariff bill shall not be under the protection of the civil service, and the course of the Senate yesterday in adopting an amendment to the Currency bill that employes of the Federal Reserve Board shall be appointed without reference to the civil service regulations, are held to indicate that the policy of "to the victor belongs the spoils" has been revived with a vengeance.

CLAIMS INFORMER'S REWARD

Quinn Demands His Fee Out of McCall Company's Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—One of the first attempts to get a reward from the Government for information relating to violation of the old corporation tax law was disclosed to-day at the Treasury Department. John Quinn, whose address is not disclosed, asks for $2,600, being 10 per cent. of the amount recovered from the McCall Company of New York. The sum recovered was in settlement for the years 1909-1912.

Quinn gave information to the Revenue Collector which led to the recovery of the money and he now demands the reward.

HELD LINER IN THE BAY.

Agents Canceled Arrangements for Amerika to Dock at Night.

After Dr. O'Connell, the Public Health Officer, had arranged to pass the Hamburg-American Line steamship Amerika on her arrival in Quarantine last night, and Deputy Collector John Castray Williams had gone down the bay to meet her, the agents decided not to bring the ship up to the pier until this morning. This was a disappointment to the many persons who had gone to Hoboken to meet friends.

The Hamburg-American tug Umbe went to Quarantine to take the Health Doctor off and waited there. It was 6:30 o'clock when word came from the agents in New York that the ship would not dock.

ITASCA TAKES OFF CREW.

Schooner on Gardiner's Island Rocks Is Filling Fast.

The cutter Itasca took off the crew yesterday of the schooner John G. Wooley which went ashore on Dec. 10 on the rocks on the northeast shore of Gardiner's Island, Long Island Sound. As the water was smooth, the cutter was able to go close to the wreck and take the Captain and his four men off in their lifeboat without difficulty.

The schooner was driven ashore in a gale through having her mainsail blown away, it was said. She has six feet of water in her hold and is filling fast.

Century Company Elections.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Century Company yesterday, Rodman Gilder, son of the late Richard Watson Gilder and Manager of Publicity, was elected Treasurer of the company. George L. Wheelock, Manager of the sales department, Assistant Treasurer, and James Abbott, Manager of the manufacturing department, Auditor.

CONFEREES HAVE CURRENCY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

domestic acceptance in the case of domestic and foreign trade.

Fifth—The changes in the reserve provisions.

Sixth—The right of member banks to use the notes of the Federal reserve banks for reserve purposes.

Seventh—The status of the two per cent. Government bonds now used as security for national bank notes and the Senate provisions respecting such bank notes.

Eighth—The Senate's provision with respect to an increase in national bank circulation.

Chairman Glass told the House that he wanted the bill sent into conference because he was convinced that, as completed by the Senate, it would not be a workable law. Attacking the bank reserve requirements as amended by the Senate, Mr. Glass asserted that "under his provision the total reserves of the banks in the system, both in cash and in credit with the reserve banks, would be less than they are at present holding in cash," and that "within a few months under these provisions we would have a saturnalia of expansion—of wild inflation."

Mr. Glass condemned the Senate guarantee-of-deposits provision as a mere pretense, adding: "There are things in this bill which would bring calamity to this country, and they ought not to be allowed to become law."

Hours of Heated Debate.

The decision of the House to disagree to the Senate amendments and send the bill into conference was reached after several hours of heated debate and a long parliamentary wrangle. A group of Middle Western Democrats struggled hard to preserve the Senate provisions for the guarantee of bank deposits as well as the rediscount of six-month agricultural paper and five-year farm mortgage loans by national banks, and sought for the acceptance by the House of the Senate substitute bill in its entirety.

The radicals also endeavored to have nine conferees appointed on the part of the House, but this could not be done under the rules, and Speaker Clark appointed only the three conferees, Chairman Glass and Representative Korbly of Indiana, the ranking Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and Representative Hayes of California, the ranking Republican member.

Representative Hardwick led the struggle for the appointment of nine conferees for the House because the Senate had appointed that number. Chairman Glass thought better results would be accomplished by appointing only three conferees. He thought that eighteen conferees for the two houses would turn the Conference Committee into a "town meeting." The appointment of nine conferees from the House would give the radical members of the House Banking and Currency Committee representation in the conference, and they are to be excluded under the arrangement for three representatives.

The Treasury Department was fairly swamped to-day with telegrams from national banks expressing their intention of complying with the provisions of the new currency law when enacted. One telegram from eleven national banks in Baltimore said they all intended to apply for membership in the regional reserve bank established for that locality. Other telegrams and letters were from banks in Davenport, Iowa, La Crosse, Wis., Chicago, Danville, Va., and Little Rock, Ark.

No reply has been made by Secretary McAdoo to the applications and no action will be taken by the Treasury Department until the bill is signed. It is probable that, other things being equal, the first application will be the first honored.

Secretary McAdoo is preparing to begin work at the Treasury on the vast change in the nation's financial system that the new law will entail. He practically turned his desk to callers to-day, and had a long talk over the bill with Charles A. Conant of New York, an expert on finance.

MORE COMMENTS BY BANKERS.

Doubt in Chicago as to Farm Loans —Philadelphia View Optimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—Some cautious comment on the Currency bill was induged by Chicago bankers to-day.

"I am a little reluctant to discuss publicly this situation at this time," said George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank. "I would prefer not to until we have more information concerning the reception given the bankers' recommendations in the conference. We are still fighting for some modifications and will continue to the last.

"As to the agricultural loans, I don't just know what that plan is based on. I do not believe there is any necessity for such a system. I am inclined to look upon the farmers as the financial aristocracy of the country. I don't want to be regarded as out of sympathy with any movement to benefit the farmers, and if the proposed legislation is to be advantageous to the farmers, I am for it. I don't think that situation is rightly understood."

David R. Forgan, President of the National City Bank, said:

"There seems to be no avenue of escape now. I see no hope for us. They have not granted a single modification the banks have asked. As I have said before, I believe the bill contains the big desirable features needed in our banking system—centralization of reserves and elasticity of currency, but otherwise it seems cumbersome. Its success, of course, depends on whether the national banks go into it. It seems to have been pretty well designed, though, to force us into it."

E. D. Hulbert, Vice President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, supplemented his statement of last night as follows:

"The agricultural loans feature has nothing really to do with the bill. It is a separate thing. I will not hesitate to say that I think the whole movement for rural credits has been a mistake and purely political. I think the President misjudged the wishes of the farmers. I do not think the reputable farmers of this part of the country want it."

Mr. Hulbert said that there was no truth in the report that he may become a governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, said:

"If the completion of tariff and currency legislation may be taken to mean that the Government is going to take a rest and

SAY HUERTA SEIZED CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Uses Vera Cruz Funds to Meet Payrolls, Capital Hears—Lawful Only to Pay Debt Interest.

TAMPICO ATTACK RENEWED

Forces from North and South Are Making Fresh Assault—More Federal Troops Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—In connection with the Government's financial exigencies a report was current in banking circles to-day that Huerta had met the payrolls to-day with the aid of Vera Cruz customs receipts which, according to law, should go to pay the interest on the national debt. The report cannot be confirmed but it is known a considerable amount was withdrawn from the Vera Cruz branch of the National Bank yesterday.

The financial situation was slightly improved to-day so far as was evident from the outside. The London and Mexico Bank reported that its deposits were greater than the withdrawals to-day despite the fact that it was a half-holiday. The run on the Central Bank to exchange State banknotes decreased in volume, those calling having much smaller amounts. Bank of Zacatecas notes were accepted to-day, leaving the notes of only three State banks unaccepted.

Officials of the London and Mexico Bank estimate the total withdrawal during the run at approximately 4,500,000 pesos which is insignificant compared with the total deposits.

The Government authorities showed considerable indignation because of their inability to keep the facts of the financial stress out of the American press, official papers this morning making special mention of THE NEW YORK TIMES. One of them said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge here that the financial situation is excellent."

Local bankers, however, are discussing means to prevent a recurrence of the runs during the coming two weeks, as it is believed that a run might result in the closing of several important concerns. There was an unconfirmed rumor this afternoon that several foreign banks today withdrew their accounts from Mexican institutions, following the example of several foreign business concerns.

The National Bank to-day published a notice to its stockholders, saying that the regular dividend could not be met owing to the existing conditions. It is stated that this is only a precautionary measure, but nevertheless the announcement caused considerable uneasiness.

The activity of the Zapatistas is causing some alarm among foreign residents here, although there is every indication that they will not attack the capital, but confine themselves to harrying the Federal forces in the Federal District and the States of Mexico and Morelos in the effort to force the Government to recall troops now in the north for service nearer the capital.

The present indications are that the Government will not recall any of its forces unless the attacks on small towns near here become frequent.

The foreign diplomats are worried nevertheless and are perfecting their organization of a defense corps in anticipation of possible need.

RENEW TAMPICO ATTACK.

Rebels Are Said to be Assailing the City in Force.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—Rebels this afternoon attacked Tampico, the centre of the oil district, according to official advices received in Mexico City this evening.

A previous dispatch said the attack was imminent, as a force of rebels had moved up from the south and those from the north were occupying positions within twenty miles of the town.

The list of Federal troops, who have revolted against the Government was augmented to-day by a detachment, formerly under the command of Gen. Gaudencia de la Llave in Puebla. The mutineers are said to number 500 men. They took with them two cannon and a few machine guns.

The activity of adherents of the rebel leader Zapata in the States of Mexico and Tlaxcala tuol: the form to-day of the destruction of three sugar cane plantations.

National impoverishment and the increase of rebel bands have reduced the Provisional Government to what appears to be a desperate situation, but conservative residents of the capital profess to believe as a result of the recent military operations, and the continuation of President Huerta to obtain money, even though in driblets, that the Government may not fall for many months.

That the Government may not be able to float another loan is conceded, but none has lost sight of the fact that the country is rich, and that Huerta, as a last resort, would not hesitate to take money where he can find it.

Already a drastic measure has been discussed by the Cabinet—that of confiscating the property of all persons who are known to have arrayed themselves against the Huerta Government. The measure has not yet received the full approval of the Ministers, but if adopted it will prove a rich resource. Collections that fall little short of being forced loans have been made in cities outside the Capital, and Huerta's new order for the establishment of militia at the expense of merchants and business men in the various States is in line with his policy to draw directly from the country the revenue necessary for carrying on the war.

The failure of Gen. Pancho Villa to march south from Chihuahua because of the danger of leaving the forces of Mercado and Orozco in his rear, the reoccupation of Torreon by Government soldiers, and the presence at Monterey of 5,000 Federal troops are construed by military men as signs that the advance of the rebels has been checked.

Zapata's threats to enter the City of Mexico, while creating some anxiety, are not taken seriously by most persons who believe that he will obey Carranza and wait until he is joined by men from the North.

The rumor is revived here that the United States may change its waiting policy for one of a more decisive character, calculated to save the country falling into anarchy—a condition regarded as not improbable, since neither faction can get money sufficient to carry on a strong campaign, and at the same time guarantee the rights and lives of foreigners.

The Mexican Government to-day accepted an invitation, extended through Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affairs of the American Embassy, to participate in the water games to be held at San Francisco next year.

NO FLETCHER-CRADDOCK ROW.

Washington Officials Have Heard Nothing of Any Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Denial was made at the State Department and the Navy Department to-day of reports that Rear Admiral Fletcher and Sir Christopher Craddock, commanding the British squadron in eastern Mexican waters, were involved in differences, amounting to a quarrel.

John Bassett Moore, Acting Secretary of State, said that all reports received were most flattering to Admiral Fletcher, who was thought to have handled the difficult questions that presented themselves during the recent attack on Tampico with judgment and success.

Secretary Daniels spoke in high terms of Fletcher's conduct, and said all the foreign representatives had taken pains to express their appreciation of the steps he took to protect foreign residents.

No communication reached the State or Navy Department, it was stated, that would indicate any strife between the two Admirals.

A wireless dispatch received to-day from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Tampico said there was no fighting there and the situation remained unchanged.

Possession by the Federal forces at Tampico of two gunboats, it was made clear, had forced the Constitutionalists to abandon the undertaking, notwithstanding that they outnumbered the enemy.

The rebels found it impossible to keep open their lines of communication between the head of the attacking columns and their base of supplies owing to the raking fire of the vessels.

William Bayard Hale and President Wilson had an hour's talk on Mexican affairs to-night—the first since the former returned from his conferences with Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalist chief. Mr. Hale said afterward that he was not at liberty to discuss the conference, but it is understood that the Administration has not decided upon any new move.

Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, acting under instructions from Madrid, denied to the State Department to-day that Spanish subjects in Mexico aided the Huerta cause, as contended by Gen. Villa, who defended his action in confiscating Spanish property by charging that Spanish residents in Chihuahua had violated the neutrality laws.

Senator Ashurst told the Senate today that his bill for a barbed wire fence along the Mexican border was not designed to stop incursions of rebels into American territory, but to keep out Mexican cattle infected with ticks.

In the rearrangement of the Marine Corps so at to bring together the largest force possible for advanced base work, no changes are to be made in the legation guards at Peking or at Managua. Although Russia has recently urged that all foreign troops be withdrawn from China, the United States will adhere to the view that conditions do not yet admit of leaving the road from Tien-tsin to Peking without a guard, and the garrison of 105 marines will be retained.

The garrisons at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and Guantanamo will be reduced to the same number as at present. At Olongapo and Cavite the marine garrisons will be cut down to 150 men. There is now in the Philippines a brigade of marines of 900 men. Of these, all but the 150 required for Olongapo and Cavite will be brought back to the United States.

HUERTA ORDERS REPRISALS.

Directs Federals to Burn and Slay in Northern States, It's Said.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 20.—Orders have been received by the Federal forces at Ojinaga to proceed south and southwest, ravaging the country as they go. The order is said to have come from Gen. Huerta, who has become very bitter because of the support the rebels have received from property owners in Northern Mexico. The order instructs Gen. Salazar, second in command, to take 500 men of his old command and march southwest toward the Mormon colonies.

On the way he is ordered to burn a path twenty miles wide, in which nothing shall remain standing but chimneys of the houses. All cattle, horses, and other live stock are to be commandeered or killed, to prevent the rebels from using them. All hay and grain is to be confiscated, and all persons caught in the path of the troops are to be executed or impressed into the service. The women and children alone are to be spared, and they must leave the country.

The buildings of the Mormon colonies, which are to be the objective point of the movement, are to be razed. The Mexican Central and Mexican Northeastern Railroads are to be cut and the bridges destroyed. This will be done to prevent the rebels st Juarez and Chihuahua moving against the Federal column.

Orozco is meanwhile to lead the main column southwest along the Rio Cinchos, to Santa Rosalia or Jiminez, where he is to form part of the column under Velasco from Torreon. On the way up the Cinchos he is to destroy everything possible.

REPORTED LOAN IN PARIS.

But Speyer & Co. Deny That They Are in Syndicate.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The underwriting by an international group of bankers of a loan to the Mexican Government sufficient to meet the bond interest falling due in January was arranged to-day through the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. The group is composed of Paris, London, and New York bankers and is said to include Speyer & Co. of New York.

The Paris banks will not advance more than their proportionate share of the amount underwritten by the group. The negotiations were conducted here, but the amount of the loan and the terms on which it is to be advanced were not disclosed.

At the New York office of Speyer & Co. yesterday the report from Paris that that banking house was interested with an international group of financiers in underwriting a Mexican loan was denied. Not only had Speyer & Co. taken no part in the loan, it was stated, but nothing whatever was known regarding it by members of the firm.

DENIES DETAINING WOMEN.

Villa Says They Won't Leave Their Husbands, Who Are Suspects.

CHIHUAHUA, Dec. 20.—Gen. Francisco Villa to-day made public a note which he delivered to United States Consul Marion Letcher, in reference to the reported detention in Chihuahua by the rebel forces of Mexican women and children. The note was in reply to an inquiry sent by the Department of State at Washington.

Although he had detained no women and children, Gen. Villa said, there still remained in Chihuahua the wives and children of Mexican men who had been detained on suspicion of having aided the Huerta forces. In his note, which is the first of its kind framed by him, Gen. Villa said:

"My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your attentive note of this date, which I hasten to answer, manifesting to you that I have taken careful note of the fact that, on the 15th day of this month, the Department of State of your Government addressed a message to you relative to having received information that women and children of this community, relatives of refugees of Chihuahua, are detained here, I having refused to give them salvo conductos.

"As this in essence is not wholly the truth of what has taken place, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that all those who had intended to leave have not done so, not because I have detained, but because they would not leave unless accompanied by certain individuals who must remain to explain some acts for which they are responsible.

"Up to the present time no orders have been given which prevent any families who wish to leave from so doing. On the contrary, I have even offered to give them a special train, which would convey them to the frontier, which I am still disposed to do."

HUERTA DEFENDED BY MAJOR GILLETTE

Retired Army Officer Attacks President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

BLAMES THE OIL INTERESTS

Says at Engineering Society That Administration Wants Intervention.

In an address delivered last night before members of the United Engineering Society at the Society's Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, Maj. Cassius E. Gillette, U. S. A., retired, attacked the present administration on its attitude toward Mexico and its policy in regard to that republic. Maj. Gillette stepped on the stage of the auditorium remarking that it had been decided to dispense with formalities and that he would introduce himself.

He opened his address by reciting the toast: "My country; may she be always right, but, right or wrong, my country."

He added that so far as the Mexican situation was concerned, he thought his country very much in the wrong.

"I have three separate and distinct motives for speaking the way I shall," said Major Gillette, "the first is that I am an advocate of a square deal, and we are not giving Mexico a square deal. My second reason is that I do not like to see American dollars or American sons wasted; and the third is that I have some property in Mexico which under present conditions existing there is not worth fifteen cents, but which might be worth something if the situation was treated properly.

"When Latin-America realizes what President Wilson has done to Mexico under his unwarranted extension of the Monroe Doctrine, some of their artists will paint the Bird of Freedom, not as an American eagle protecting a brood of young republics, but as a big black buzzard, standing on Panama, with the tip of one wing over Sonora and the other over Terra Del Fuego, with every feather dripping beautiful words and crude petroleum."

The speaker said that for fifty years after Mexico had gained her independence, the country was in a constant turmoil; that Diaz, a popular hero and a genius, established peace and maintained a rigorous military dictatorship under all the forms of a pure democracy. He characterized Madero as a mentally unbalanced dreamer who committed a colossal crime when he armed the savages and put them on the war path, from which they have not returned from that day to this. Major Gillett is a warm supporter of Gen. Huerta, and he said:

"The stories of Gen. Huerta being an assassin, traitor, bandit, or usurper are pure fabrications and without a grain of truth to back them up. Most of the news sent out from Mexico in regard to Huerta are malicious lies intended to injure his credit and to prevent him from borrowing money. The oil interests of America are undoubtedly the cause of this, and the President of the United States is assisting them in every way possible. The arguments advanced as reasons for the ousting of Huerta have taken some various tumbles. At first it was from altruistic motives, then because Huerta had incurred debts which if recognized would take precedence over our claims for damages, and on Dec. 2 the President gave a still lower motive, oil concessions."

The speaker said that under the Monroe Doctrine the United States could and did dictate when Latin-American Governments could or could not borrow money, and that when, last March, President Wilson refused to recognize the Government of Huerta, he tied civilized Mexico hand and foot while the savages burned, destroyed, and outraged her.

"The War Department figures for intervention for six months only in Cuba were 260,000 casualties from death, disease, and desertion," said Major Gillette, "$350,000,000 in cash and $800,000,000 in future pensions, enough to build another Panama Canal and all the harbors, roads, and navigable channels that the American people are now dreaming of. Under the present drifting policy intervention is inevitable, and I believe the present Administration wants it.

"In the Philippines, which we are under the full control of the United States, we do not let the natives vote at all. Why should we, therefore, try to force a 'full and free' election upon Mexico, with its inevitable horrors of peon government?"

Secretary of State Bryan also came in for some criticism, the speaker declaring that it was the Secretary's policy to discredit and ignore all information and advice from people interested in Mexico, because, he said, according to the speaker, that all they thought of was what they had lost and what they expected to lose.

"Is that the right point of view for our Foreign Affairs Department to take?" he went on. "Is not one of its functions to take proper cognizance of American losses in foreign countries?

"We believe that intervention, or control of the country by the United States would alone vastly increase our material welfare, but Mexico owns that country, and to take it just because we are big enough would not only load our country with a big problem, not its own, but would be utterly repugnant to the principles that have given us our standing among nations."

The speaker said many of the newspapers throughout the country were responsible to a great degree for the existing state of affairs. He said the policy of many of them was directed from Washington and that of many more by the oil interests.

In conclusion the speaker said that while it is admitted that Mexico needed reforms, it is no less a fact that nothing can be done until peace is established and that the only just and feasible way to accomplish that was to recognize the Huerta Government at once. In the opinion of Major Gillette such recognition would do more to save life, lessen want, and promote prosperity in Mexico than any other act within the power of the President or Congress of the United States.

RAMIREZ QUITS PANAMA.

Colombian Agent Feared for His Safety After the Riot.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—As a result of the anti-Colombian demonstration which broke out here last Thursday night, when several houses occupied by Colombians were stoned, Sanchez Ramirez, the confidential agent in this city of the Colombian Government, sailed from home today for reasons of safety.

Señor Ramirez's departure was in no way urged by the Panamanian Government, which, on the contrary, offered him an armed guard until the temper of the people had become calmer. The Colombian agent decided, however, that his usefulness here was over. He made the trip across the Isthmus to Colon in company with Ernesto Lefevre, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and during his stay at Colon his person was guarded by several policemen.

The outburst against the Colombians grew out of the publication of an article in a newspaper at Barranquilla, Colombia, containing, among other statements, one to the effect that the people of Panama desired to return to the Colombian fold. A local partisan took the question up and replied with a bitter article which, in turn, brought forth a statement from Columbia's confidential agent, and it was against him that the popular indignation was directed.

It is thought probable that the Colombian Government will resent the incident, which is considered unfortunate at this time in view of the negotiations looking to a new tripartite treaty.

The local Administration was decidedly opposed to the demonstration of Thursday night, and a parade was permitted only on the guarantee of responsible citizens taking part that no serious disturbances would occur.

PRAISE KOENIG AT DINNER.

Sixth District Friends Gave Silver Service to Leader.

Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, received a silver dinner service from his constituents of the Sixth Assembly District last night at a dinner in his honor at Burger's café, 20 Avenue C. Mr. Koenig was praised for his work in the recent campaign in the Fusion cause and for his assistance in the overthrow of Tammany Hall by many speakers.

The dinner was given under the auspices of the Federal Club, the regular republican organization of the Sixth. Harry Kopp, defeated candidate for member of Assembly, who ran against ex-Governor Glynn, was toastmaster.

At the speakers' table were Robert Adamson, Max S. Grifenhagen, Controller Prendergast, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, William F. Schneider, Marcus M. Marks, and William H. Wadhams.

GIVE DINNER TO LEVY.

Friends Entertain New Judge of the Municipal Court.

Friends of Aaron J. Levy, Judge-elect of the Municipal Court, gave him a dinner last night at the Knickerbocker Hotel. Gov. Glynn was invited to attend and sent a letter of regret in which he praised Judge Levy's work as majority leader of the Assembly in the last ten months. Letters of the same tenor were sent by Justice Victor J. Dowling Alton B. Parker, and others.

Bernard Downing was the toastmaster at the dinner, and the speakers were the Rev. James M. Byrnes, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church; Mitchell May, Secretary of State; Alfred E. Smith, Speaker of the Assembly; Isaac Franklin Russell, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions; Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Bostwick, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Edgar T. Brackett, the Rev. Edward B. M. Browne, and Aaron J. Levy.

Benefit for West End Exchange.

Mrs. John S. Sutphen, Mrs. Henry Spadone, Mrs. J. M. Donald, Mrs. Frank Platt, Mrs. S. Charles Welsh, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Miss Marian Becker, and Miss Esther Cleveland are among those who will give theatre parties on Monday afternoon, Dec. 29, at the Booth Theatre, when a benefit performance of "Prunella" will be given for the Junior Auxiliary of the West End Exchange. The proceeds will be devoted to the extension of the work of the Exchange in helping women to become self-supporting. Miss Blanche Spadone of 141 West Seventy-second Street is looking after the sale of tickets.

OHIO SOCIETY LAUDS THE CANAL BUILDERS

Ex-President Taft and Three Former War Secretaries Meet at Dinner.

CABLE SENT TO GOETHALS

Taft Praises Roosevelt's Work There—Touches Defensively on Method of Acquisition.

The twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York, held at the Waldorf last night, was in honor of the builders of the Panama Canal and the approaching completion of the great interoceanic waterway. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was to have been the guest of honor, but his duties in the Canal Zone happened to be so heavy at the time that he was unable to come to New York.

This, however, did not deter the Ohioans in their determination to honor the Ohioan whose genius has directed the construction of the mighty work, and so they placed his picture in the front of the menu, and when they got through cheering his name last night they sent a cablegram to him, congratulating him on the approaching completion of his great task, and expressing their confidence in and admiration for him as officer, man, and engineer.

Opposite the big picture of the canal's great "boss" the Ohioans had engraved in their elaborate menu photographs of the Secretaries of War under whom the Colonel has served, and all of whom, as it was said, have had the good sense to let the Colonel alone. The first picture was that of Senator Root, next that of ex-President Taft, then Gen. Luke E. Wright, Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson, and the present Secretary, Lindley M. Garrison.

Of this quintet of Secretaries of War, whose names are linked with the Panama problem, three were present last night, Messrs. Taft, Dickinson, and Stimson, and one of these, Mr. Taft, made the principal speech of the evening.

William H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, and President of the Ohio Society, was the toastmaster. On Mr. Truesdale's right sat Mr. Taft and to his left Mr. Dickinson.

Others at the table were Bishop William A. Leonard of Ohio, ex-Congressman J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, Borough President-elect Marcus M. Marks, Walter L. McCorkle, President of the Southern Society, William S. Hawk, Col. William A. Ryan, U. S. A., Henry W. Taft, Colgate Hoyt, Vice President E. A. Drake of the Panama Railroad, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Controller William A. Prendergast, S. S. Garwood, and Congressman William M. Calder.

Mr. Truesdale, in introducing Mr. Taft, said his own tribute to Col. Goethals and his assistant engineers in the Canal Zone. He praised the efficiency and the ability that had marked the Army's work on the Isthmus—an effectiveness that he said was unexampled in the history of the world.

Taft's Roll of Honor.

Then came Mr. Taft. At the mention of his name the cheering started and it lasted a full minute. All through it the ex-President smiled, and there was no doubt of the enjoyment it gave him. At last he got his chance to begin.

"I am glad," said Mr. Taft, "to be here, both because of the company and because of the subject. Lately I have had a thought that perhaps it was a good thing after all if the present Administration at Washington did things while one of the retiring administration made speeches, and so I have brought a considerable part of my administration along with me to-night.

"But it is unnecessary for me to tell you that the Panama Canal is a subject that will always intensely interest me. The history of the canal and the difficulties connected with it should some day be written by some one who knows, and I hope that it will be done."

Mr. Taft then named the men whose names he said stood out most prominently in the work that preceded the beginning of the construction and the adoption of the lock system for the great water way.

First he named the late Senator Mark A. Hanna of Ohio as the man who led the fight for the adoption of the Panama route, and next that of ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, who drafted the bill which enabled the President to make arrangements and practically to decide the route of the waterway. The third man, and the one whom Mr. Taft said stood out as the man who, above all others, made the present canal possible, was Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Taft's mention of his former chief and later antagonist for the Presidency in words of such high praise caused an outburst of applause.

Next Mr. Taft made brief reference to the manner in which the Canal strip was obtained. On this point he did not go into great detail.

"I very much doubt," said he, "whether the Canal would now be built unless what happened, did happen."

Then he added, and the crowd laughed, "but you all know the Lord moves in mysterious ways."

"Had the Hay-Herran Treaty gone through," Mr. Taft continued, "the United States of Colombia would now retain the Canal, and we would see the zone policed by an alien Government. The rejection of that treaty by Colombia made possible the Hay-Varilla Treaty which gave us control over the Canal Zone, and that control made the zone healthy and the Canal possible."

William Nelson Cromwell's connection with the early negotiations for the acquirement by the Government of all the stock of the Panama Railroad was then referred to, and in this connection Mr. Taft said that Mr. Cromwell's labors had never been appreciated at their full worth.

"I stand here," he added, "to render honor to one to whom honor is due."

The beginning of construction under the chiefship of engineers drawn from civil life was then touched upon and in mentioning Mr. Stevens, the last of those engineers, Mr. Taft said he was certain that Col. Goethals, had he the opportunity, would bear testimony that the organization as worked out by Mr. Stevens had been a pretty good one.

After Mr. Stevens came the Army. Mr. Taft told at this point how it was that Col. Goethals had been chosen as Chief Engineer.

How Goethals Was Named.

"President Roosevelt asked me," Mr. Taft said, "if I thought I could get an army engineer who could do 'the trick' and I answered that I thought I could.

"'I think I have the man,' I said to Mr. Roosevelt, 'and he is the son of a Dutchman and I believe he is big and smart enough to do the job. His name is Goethals.'

"Goethals was appointed and he asked to be privileged to name his three chief army assistants—a request that was granted and history tells what the result has been.

The fight for a lock canal was next referred to by Mr. Taft and he declared that the result of a decision for that type of canal had proved the step taken was the proper one.

"The result of the work on the Isthmus," he added, "has convinced every one who has gone there that decision in favor of a sea level canal would have made the canal impossible."

The Army doctors came in for praise, too, especially Col. Gorgas and his staff in Panama.

"I do not think I am invidious," the ex-President said, "when I say that the army and navy surgeons of the United States have accomplished more in the tropics since the Spanish war than all the other nations in the world combined have accomplished in the last hundred years. The marvel that has been done in making the Isthmus of Panama healthful is something that will live as long as the Canal itself."

Canal Must be Fortified.

The ex-President was very serious when he touched upon the next subject in connection with the Canal. This was the fortification.

"I am a man of peace," Mr. Taft declared, "but I am not in favor of not taking the necessary precautions to avoid attack any more than I am in favor of leaving my door open at night because I am not in favor of burglary. Why should we extend to other nations the benefits which we ourselves enjoy in the event it becomes necessary to use the canal as a war measure? The other nations can use the canal and enjoy its benefits when we are not using it to repel attacks upon us, and when it is necessary for us to use it for that purpose we will be doing it. However, this question has been threshed out and is settled now, and, I hope, settled for all time to come. I am a member of many peace societies, but I sometimes think there are those who in their enthusiasm for a good work permit the pendulum to swing past the medium that marks the line of common sense."

Of the toll question that has caused so much talk on the other side of the Atlantic, and the obligations of the United States under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the ex-President said he differed with Senator Root's views, but that he was willing that the matter should be submitted to the arbitration of an impartial court. The government of the canal zone Mr. Taft said should rest in the supreme control of a single head.

"The men who have built this canal and performed this splendid work for the United States and the world," Mr. Taft said in conclusion, "are entitled to signal recognition. I recommended to Congress that I receive the power to nominate Col. Goethals for a Major Generalcy and that I than appoint him Chief of the Corps of Engineers, a position that it has always been the ambition of his life, since the day he graduated at the head of his class at West Point, to hold. It is only just that this ambition should be gratified.

"Then there is David Du Bose Gaillard, the brilliant South Carolinian to whom was assigned the task of solving the mighty problem of Culebra. Gaillard gave his life in the successful conquering of that problem, and now that he is dead should not his widow be recognized in a proper way by a grateful country? Let us do something that will make us proud of a country that knows men when it sees them and is big enough to show its appreciation of the great services these men have rendered."

The other speakers were Mr. Bede and Mr. Barrett. They were both brief, for it was nearly midnight before their chance to talk came.

Among those at the dinner were D. Wyatt Aiken, Horace E. Andrews, Charles H. Babcock, Seymour W. Bonsall, Watson W. Bowes, Gen. H. L. Burnett, B. S. Cable, Howard Chandler Christy, O. H. Cheney, Robert W. Conklin, Charles Dana Gibson, Henry P. Davison, Supreme Court Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger, William T. Evans, Philip B. Gaynor, Sir Guy Granet, S. R. Guggenheim, S. Guggenheim, Job E. Hedges, Charles D. Hilles, George P. Ingersoll, R. J. Kenworthy, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Robert Olyphant, Raymond C. Penfield, Charles F. Rand, Finley J. Shepard, Henry W. Taft, Walbridge S. Taft, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and C. A. Starbuck.

SAYS ENGLAND WILL PARTICIPATE IN FAIR

Public Opinion Will Force Cabinet to Reverse Decision, Asserts Imre Kiralfy.

PLANNING EXHIBITS NOW

Enthusiastic Response from British Arts and Trades to Anglo-American Show Committees Co-operating.

That the warm feeling existing between the two countries, the pressure of public opinion in England, and the influence of trade organizations upon Parliament, would sooner or later cause a reversal of the British Government's decision against official representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, was the opinion expressed yesterday by Imre Kiralfy, the well-known showman, and Director General of the Anglo-American Exposition to open in London in May. Mr. Kiralfy arrived here last Thursday from London on the Olympic, and was interviewed yesterday in his offices in the Woolworth Building.

"The decision of the British Government against spending $1,250,000 for official participation at the San Francisco Fair will not interfere with a large British representation at the exposition," said Mr. Kiralfy. "There should be no confusion between the official position of the British Government and the attitude of the British public. Whatever the final decision of the Government—and I do not believe that we have yet had the last word—the popular attitude, as represented through the committees of the Anglo-American Exposition, insures an exhibit of British art and manufactures that will be worthy of Great Britain and worthy of the occasion.

"After the first refusal of the British government to sanction exhibits at the San Francisco Fair, the Earl of Lathom wrote a letter to the press of London in which he urged the government to reconsider its action. Following the publication of this letter, the British Sectional Committees of the Anglo-American Exposition, held meetings, at which resolutions were adopted urging the government to reconsider its action, and also pledging themselves to organize a British Section for the San Francisco Fair in case the government persisted in its refusal. In effect, these Committees are dual comittees and work for both the Anglo-American Exposition and also the one at San Francisco.

"These committees are making provision for transporting to San Francisco the displays in the British sections in London next year, and their efforts have met with the warmest response throughout Great Britain. The present attitude of the British Cabinet does not represent the public at large."

COMPACT NOT DENIED.

Washington Officials Confirm Reports of Anglo-German Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Direct confirmation was obtained here to-day in official quarters of the statements made in a London dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that an agreement existed between the Government of Great Britain and Germany not to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Some officials preferred to refer to the compact as "a gentlemen's agreement," but they called attention to the circumstances that in the recent debate in the Reichstag over the bill for the participation of Germany in the exposition the Imperial Government was accused of having entered into a secret arrangement with Great Britain not to take part in the fair, and that the accusation was not denied by any member of the Ministry.

It was said also in official circles that after the action of Congress in selecting San Francisco as the site for the exposition there were exchanges of views between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany in regard to the advisability of their participation in the exposition, and that it only needed the definition of the position of this Government concerning Panama Canal tolls to bring the two foreign nations to a complete understanding.

Notwithstanding the announcement by Premier Asquith that the British Government could not bring itself to see that it should take part in the exposition, there have been advices within the last few days from the American Embassy in London indicating that the opposition of the British Government was crumbling under the almost universal desire of the manufacturers and merchants of England to enjoy the advantage of the fullest representation possible at San Francisco.

Germany is acutely interested, just as England is, in the trade of Latin-America and the Orient, which will be well represented there, and it is contended that to refuse to participate would be a lasting mortification and disappointment to the manufacturers and commercial interests of the German empire. So strong is the feeling in Germany that a determined effort was been made in the Reichstag to pass a bill appropriating $500,000 for a German building at the exposition. Reports that this measure has failed are not true, although the prospects of ite passage are dubious. The Reichstag has adjourned for the holidays, and the bill will again come up on Jan. 13, when it is certain probability that it will be opposed by the Government. Officials here, however, profess to believe that soonor or later the German Government will reverse its position and yield to the wishes of the people that there be an exhibit at San Francisco.

But for the present neither Great Britain nor Germany will take the first step to go back on their gentlemen's agreement. Ambassador Page at London has suggested that France, whose programme for representation at San Francisco is then making progress, can intercede in the interest of a world-wide community of interest and persuade the two recalcitrant Governments to recede from their negative position. Nothing has been accomplished in that direction, however.

OPEN BIDS FOR OUR BUILDING.

$118,000 Lowest Figure for State Structure at Panama Fair.

Bids for the construction of the New York State Building at the coming Panama Fair in San Francisco were opened yesterday at the offices of the New York Commission, appointed by ex-Gov. John A. Dix, at the Knickerbocker Hotel. No awards will be made, however, until the latter part of the week, by which time the commission will have investigated the reliability of the various bidders. The lowest bidders, both on general construction and on heating, plumbing and electricity, are San Francisco contractors. They are Neal A. McLean, $118,500, for general construction; Charles Wright, $18,000, for heating, plumbing and electricity.

The work of construction must be completed by Aug. 20, according to an order of the exposition officers requiring all buildings to be erected at least six months before the opening.

The plans call for a structure 248 feet long, 77 feet deep, and 60 feet high, divided into three stories. It will stand in a plot 350 by 200 feet at the head of all the state reservation.

The buildings will be of native brick and stone and a plastic composition in imitation of Italian travertine stone, the pervailing material in the construction of all the fair buildings. Architecturally the modern classic idea with French influence will be followed. The plans were prepared by Charles B. Meyers, a New York City architect.

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In futherance of such an arrangement, and for the purpose of facilitating such liquidation, you are hereby instructed to deposit the net proceeds of this sale with the designated depository, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, to the credit of FREDERICK C. McLAUGHLIN, Trustee.

Yours very truly,

(signed) FREDERICK C. McLAUGHLIN
Attorney in Fact for
Foreign Bill-holders of O. Agopian & Son

(signed) KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE

(signed) S. KENT-COSTIKYAN

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on the Afternoons of

January 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1914,

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A descriptive catalogue written by Mr. John Getz, and profusely illustrated by half-tone reproductions of the Rugs, Faiences and other Treasures, will be mailed to applicants on the receipt of One Dollar.

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ANTI-FAIR COMPACT ROUSES BRITISH IRE

Continued from Page 1.

exhibiting—$500,000—was a mere bagatelle compared with the cost of a dreadnought, while the resultant good feeling between the countries would be worth any number of dreadnoughts."

General Censure for the Cabinet.

The Cabinet receives nothing but condemnation for its San Francisco decision, which is generally recognized as a deplorable blunder calculated to wound American feelings, and already there are urgent demands that it be repaired before it is too late. The Cabinet's refusal to participate, instead of finally settling the question, has certainly given new life and vigor to the movement in favor of official representation, and the fact that the boycott is the result of an Anglo-German understanding will raise a storm of protest from business interests which the Government will be unable to ignore.

These interests are not concerned with the Government's political considerations, but are keen to accept opportunities for commercial expansion, whatever action Germany may take in the matter; and the Government, by refusing to back up their desires and efforts, is indirectly closing avenues of commerce for the future. Such official representation, it is pointed out, would be the best guarantee of the business friendship existing between Great Britain and the United States.

The two principal objections advanced in official quarters against participation are:

First, the expense involved to secure adequate British representation; second, the limited time now available to prepare the necessary exhibits.

Both these objections may be dismissed as negligible and unworthy of argument, since the best informed authorities agree that the Government could be amply represented on a creditable scale for an expenditure of $500,000, and that there is still plenty of time to rectify the mistake.

Think American Anger Natural.

No surprise is felt here that the motives of the Government's boycott of the exposition should be seriously questioned in the United States, and it has been urged that the natural resentment of Americans cannot fail to affect detrimentally the relations of the two countries, and that the good work which has been done in past years to establish a cordial understanding between the English-speaking peoples may be largely frustrated.

The Evening Standard, commenting upon the subject, says:

"We cannot understand the Government's refusal to participate officially in the exhibition, and the weakness of its reasons is rendered only more evident by its failure to answer the objections to its course of action."

The same paper proceeds to argue on sentimental grounds alone that Great Britain should be officially represented, since the exhibition is held in commemoration of the cutting of the Panama Canal, and other parts of the British Empire are spending money on exhibits. The editorial concludes:

"Of course, the hanging back of the Government and its banning of the exhibition it was called upon to bless will not stop all British patronage. There will be private enterprise on the part of our manufacturers, but this go-as-you-please arrangement is not ideal, and it will not remove from the American mind the rankling feeling that Great Britain as an entity gave their big affair the cold shoulder."

Liberals Angry with Churchill.

In connection with the report of differences of opinion in the Cabinet, it is asserted that Mr. Churchill has become an enfant terrible to his colleagues, and that only this week Mr. Asquith was forced to defend him against the members of his own party. Some hundred-odd Liberal M. P.'s lost patience over Mr. Churchill's ever-growing naval estimates, and a deputation of them waited on Mr. Asquith for the purpose of discovering if the First L

FAVOR CONVICTED POLICE INSPECTORS

Charge Made That Blackwell's Island Officials Let Them Do as They Please.

"ICEBOX" A NEW TORTURE

Prison Association Director Tells of Men Locked in It for the Offense of Whispering.

While many prisoners in the city institutions on Blackwell's Island are alleged to be suffering from abuse and ill-treatment, charges that special privileges are allowed to Dennis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, and James F. Thompson, three of the four Police Inspectors who were sent there for conspiring to keep a witness out of the State, were laid before Assistent District Attorney Du Vivier yesterday. James E. Hussey, the fourth Inspector, had been transferred to Randall's Island at the time referred to.

The information came to Mr. Du Vivier through a former prisoner on the island, a negro, and some of the charges are corroborated by Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, and a Director of the Prison Association. Mr. Hurd would not speak as an officer of the association, but asserted that as a private citizen he was willing to tell all he had learned of the institution's affairs on a visit to Blackwell's Island last September. Mr. Hurd said that the gathering of information had proved a difficult task on account of the apparent reluctance of the inmates to tell their woes.

"There seems to be an atmosphere of terrorism hanging over the place," was the way he expressed it.

The ex-prisoner told Mr. Du Vivier that the former police inspectors were allowed to come and go as they pleased. They were allowed at all times the use of the administration offices for the reception of visitors. According to the District Attorney's informant, the former police officials ate with the keepers and deputy wardens, to whom was served food entirely different in quality to that which the other prisoners got. They also got the daily papers, such books as they asked for and other special services. At night, it was charged, they had the run of the prison and, while the other prisoners were locked in their cells they strolled in the corridors chatting with the keepers.

Through the same source Mr. Du Vivier also learned yesterday of a new case which may form the basis of another indictment by the Grand Jury, now investigating charges of cruelty and mismanagement on the part of the Blackwell's Island officials. It was that of a man named Frank Willis, who was sent to the Island for burglarly. For many days he was confined in a top tier cell. He was taken ill, and his repeated please to be removed to the hospital were ignored, it is charged. Finally he threatened to committ suicide and was then taken to a lower tier, from which he was removed to the infirmary. Medical attention came too late to save him, however, and he died within a few hours after he reached the infirmary.

Papers in a civil action brought against the city by Mathias Konyakovsky, father of Valeria Konyakovsky, who died on May 20 after contracting an infectious disease in the hospital on Blackwell's Island, have been obtained by Mr. Du Vivier. The father is suing the city for $25,000.

Mr. Hurd, speaking as a private citizen, said yesterday that on his visit to Blackwell's Island in September, he had found two men in an arrangement known as an "ice box." An "ice box" is a light proof cell, with double doors, all light and sound being cut off. One of the prisoners, it was said, was a mere youth, who was found lying on the floor in a state of hysteria after three hours' confinement. The other, who had been in the "ice box" eight hours, was unconscious. It was said that the offense for which the men were being punished was "whispering."

The investigators also intend to take action in the case of a boy in the Tombs who, it is charged, was put in as a cell mate with a man who had an infectious disease. The two used a common towel and the boy contracted the disease and narrowly escaped losing his sight. Subsequently the case against the boy was dismissed. The Penal Law makes it a misdemeanor to place another in a cell with a person suffering from such a disease.

Mr. Du Vivier will continue his investigation until Dec. 29, when all of the charges will be laid before the Grand Jury. It is probable that several indictments will follow. Assistant District Attorney Train, meantime, is investigating charges of irregularities in the bookkeeping of the Island's officials.

HELD FOR OLD BANKRUPTCY.

Six Accused in Alleged False Petition Conspiracy Case.

Morris Rabinowitz, Isidor Rabinowitz, Harry Rabinowitz, Harry Bokal, and Louis Levenson were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields on the charge of having been concerned in a conspiracy to file a false petition in bankruptcy against Rabinowitz Brothers, manufacturers of flouncings, trimmings, women's underwear, and similar articles, at 180 Grand Street. Later in the day Morris Epstein, who also was connected with the case, surrendered himself to Marshal Henkel.

The petition was filed in the Federal District Court on Sept. 15, 1910, and, according to the complaint of Special Agent Baker, the conspiracy was hatched on Aug. 1, 1910. William Henkel, Jr., was appointed receiver in the case, and discovered a great shortage of goods and of cash, realized by the sale of goods shortly before the bankruptcy. Altogether he reckoned the creditors were out about $25,000.

Chief Offley and Special Agent Baker then obtained evidence to show that the missing merchandise had been placed in the Schenck warehouse at 108 Chariton Street. Then, when a discharge had been granted to Rabinowitz Brothers, Baker charges, Isidor Rabinowitz, on Feb. 6, 1911, wrote to ask for the delivery of part of the goods on an order signed "Morris Epstein, per L. Lefkowitz." Then, according to Baker, the merchandise was transported to the international Flouncing Company of 135 Wooster Street, which had been set up since the close of the bankruptcy proceedings of Rabinowitz Brothers by Harry and Isidor Rabinowitz. Since then Morris Rabinowitz has established the N & B sales Company at 384 Fourth Avenue, and Bokal and Levenson have become connected with the International Manufacturing Company at 627 Broadway.

Commissioner Shields held the Rabinowitz brothers and Levenson in $5,000 bail each for examination, and Bokal in $3,500. When Epstein surrendered himself he was held in $2,000.

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25,000 Yards of Double Width Silk Crepes, consisting of Crepe de Chine, Canton Crepe, Satin Meteor and Satin Charmeuse, in a wide range of the newest street and evening shades,—also White, Cream or Black.
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Superior Quality Chiffon Dress Taffeta in White or Black. value 2.00 yd. **1.25** yd.

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54-inch All Wool Mixed Suiting.....**1.25** yd.
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10,000 Yards of All Wool Black Dress and Suiting Materials, including Serge, Bedford Cord, Cheviot, Whipcord, Worsted, Storm Serge and Broadcloth....**1.15** to **1.95** yd.
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15,000 Yards of Printed Cotton Crinkled Crepe in the latest Pompadour and Bulgarian designs.....**20c** yd.
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Printed Voiles or Crepes in the new Spring Dresden designs. 40 inches wide. value 35c yd. **25c** yd.

Silk and Cotton Crepes in Dolly Varden designs. 40 inches wide. value 1.50 yd. **95c** yd.

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5,000 Yards of Tailors Lining Satin in a wide range of colors, also White, Ivory or Black. 36 inches wide.....
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Striped Shirting Flannel,—fast colors; non-shrinkable. Complete assortment of newest designs and colors..**69c** yd.

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Silk Sweaters in a variety of desirable colors, including two-toned effects. value 25.00 **17.50**

Hand-made Zephyr or Shetland Wool Sweaters—fancy trimmed collar and cuffs. value 10.50 **8.75**

Angora Finish Sweaters in a variety of shades. value 8.50 **6.25**

Worsted Sweaters in various models; white and colors. values 5.00 and 6.00, **3.85** and **4.85**

BAGS & SUITCASES

Men's Long Grain Leather Bags,—English frame and trimmings; fitted with military brushes and necessary toilet articles. Leather lined. Size 18 inches.....**17.50**
value 22.00

Men's Walrus Bags,—English frame and trimmings; saddler sewn throughout; reinforced corners; leather lining with inside pockets. Size 18 inches. value 13.50, **9.75**

Bags in various models and leathers,—best trimmings; leather linings with inside pockets. Size 14 to 18 inches. value 6.75 to 8.00 **5.50**

Ladies' Short Trip Suitcases made of Madras Morocco,—fitted with Celluloid Toilet Articles; end pockets; Moire silk lining; very light weight. Sizes 18 inches.....**18.50**
value 25.00

Russet or Brown Cowhide Suitcases in various models; double steel frames; shirt pockets and various linings; Size 24 inches. value 6.00 to 12.00, **4.50** to **8.75**

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT

Solid Gold Bar Pins..... **2.75** to **115.00**
Solid Gold Bracelets..... **4.50** to **80.00**
Sterling Silver Mesh Bags .....**22.00** to **55.00**
Opera Glasses..... **3.75** to **36.00**
Fans..... **1.00** to **100.00**
Fancy Silk Bags..... **3.95** to **55.00**
Rings..... **7.75** to **175.00**
Ribbon Sautoirs,—one, two or three slides . **1.00** and upward
Bead Necklaces.....**1.00** and upward
Shoe Buckles, of steel or rhinestones.....**1.25** to **19.50**

Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Tie Clasps, Brooches and Wrist Watches at moderate prices.

Remarkable Values

SOROSIS

EVENING SLIPPERS & BUCKLES

Satin Slippers,—Pink, Blue, Lavender, Black, White, Yellow, Nile Green, Taupe, etc. value 4.00, **2.95** pair

"Sorosis Parisian Sandal" and the new Sorosis Tongue Slipper made in Patent Leather, Dull Kid, Black Satin, White Calf and Bronze Kid. **3.95** pair
values 6.00 and 7.00

Satin Boudoir Slippers with hand-painted or hand-embroidered vamps. value 3.50, **1.95** pair

Brilliant Rhinestone Buckles in various designs....
value 3.00, **1.45** pair

"Tango" Slipper Sets in Cut Steel and Rhinestone, including ribbon. **2.75** set

Gift Sales

Within a brief space of time there must be sold thousands of Holiday Articles for Men, Women and Children—including the duplicate stock from the 23rd Street Branch—at extraordinary price reductions. The doubled sales-staff force and delivery force insure prompt service, despite the enormous attendance at these sales.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

MEN'S WEAR

Extraordinary Reductions

Pullman Robes in fancy Plaid materials...**7.25**
values 8.00 and 10.00

Quilted Japanese Dressing Gowns.....**10.00**
value 15.00

Dressing Gowns made of double-faced cloth, also Broadcloth in plain colors or fancy Striped Worsted. value 25.00 to 35.00, **16.75**

Dressing Gowns of Matelasse or Zana Cloth in a variety of colorings. **28.50**
value 35.00

House Coats of double-faced Cloth.....
values 6.00 and 11.50, **4.95** and **9.50**

House Coats of Striped Worsted.....**13.50**
value 18.00

House Coats of Matelasse or Velvet in fancy figures or stripes,—a variety of models including the new Shawl and Notched Collar...**16.50**
value 18.00 to 30.00

STERLING SILVER

Picture Frames,—plain or engraved designs. 5x7 inch opening. **5.00** and **6.50**

Children's Cups,—plain or engraved designs. **5.00**

Almond Dishes,—pierced or solid borders. **1.00** and **1.35** each

Castors,—Pierced Holder and two and three Bottles. **2.95** to **5.25**

Mustard Jars,—pierced Holder with glass lining. **2.25** to **5.50**

GLOVES

Boys', Misses' or Women's 1 or 2 clasp Glace; Overseam or Pique sewn; Tan, Gray, or Black on White. **1.00** pair

16-button length Mousquetaire Glace,—Tan or White. **2.10** pair

Complete assortment of "Jouvin, Perrin, Fownes and Dents" Gloves in Glace or Suede,—1-clasp to 24-button length.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

For Men and Women

Men's Tape Border French Handkerchiefs..
value 75c **50c** each

Women's Princess Lace Handkerchiefs.....
value 1.00 to 2.25 each, **75c** each

Women's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs. 1/8 or 1/4 inch hems. Special **1.35** doz.

Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs..**2.65** doz.
value 4.00 doz.

Women's Sheer Shamrock Linen Handkerchiefs, Hand Initialed. Special **1.70** doz.

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Marabout Scarfs in Black, Natural or Fawn. value 4.50, **2.75**

Marabout Scarfs in Black, Natural, Black and White or Natural and White. **3.75**
value 5.25

Marabout Capes in Black or Natural...**1.95**
value 2.75

Ostrich or Marabout Capes, in Black, Natural, Black and White or Natural and White. values 3.50 and 4.50, **2.25** and **2.95**

Muffs of Ostrich and Marabout or Marabout value 6.50, **4.50**

Also a large assortment of Novelties for Evening and Street Wear.

EVENING BAGS

Second Floor—Art Department

Bags of Velour and Tapestry.....**1.45**

Bags of Satin, covered with gold net, trimmed with French roses and fitted with electric light, powder and puff. **8.50**

Bags of Changeable Silk, trimmed with fine lace, gold braid and French roses; fitted with mirror. **2.50**

Bags of Satin, covered with gold net and fitted with mirror and puff box. **1.00**

Bags of Changeable Silk, trimmed with gold lace and French roses. **1.50**

FURNITURE GIFTS

Solid Mahogany Arm Chairs with Leather Seats and Backs. **37.50** and **49.50**
regularly 56.00 and 61.00

Solid Mahogany Arm Chairs.....
reg. 40.00 and 45.00, **25.00** and **30.00**

Solid Mahogany Arm Chairs.....**15.00**
regularly 21.00 and 22.00

Adam Model Chairs or Rockers, with Cane Seats and Backs. **35.00**
regularly 38.00 and 39.00

Adam Model Wheel Back Chairs or Rockers. regularly 48.00 **37.00**

Mahogany Cellarettes, fully equipped.....
regularly 55.00, 61.00 and 65.00
47.50, 50.00 and **59.00**

Mahogany Cellarettes, fully equipped.....
reg. 102.00 and 110.00, **89.00** and **95.00**

Solid Mahogany Serving Trays.....
regularly 6.50 and 7.00, **5.00** and **5.50**

Solid Mahogany Serving Trays.....**2.25**
regularly 4.00

Mahogany Tip Tables,—24 inches in diameter, with inlaid line and medallion center. **5.75**
regularly 9.00

Craftsman Arm Rockers with high back and Leather Seat. regularly 11.00, **8.75**

Craftsman Library Table,—50 inches in diameter. regularly 23.00 **19.50**

ART OBJECTS

Classic and Modern Marbles

Groups or Single Figures of Children.....
30.00, 35.00 to **80.00**

Busts or Groups in two-toned marble.....
20.00, 35.00 to **150.00**

Busts, Groups or Single Figures.....
5.00, 10.00 to **150.00**

Marble Pedestals, of White, Green or Blue Belgian Marble. **10.00, 18.00** to **50.00**

Marble Lamps with Marble Shades.....
60.00, 70.00 to **200.00**

Vienna Bronze Figures, Busts or Groups....
10.00, 20.00 to **250.00**

Bronze Vases.....**12.00, 18.00** to **55.00**

RICH CUT CRYSTAL

An extensive assortment of the most desirable patterns, including the new combinations and floral cuttings.

1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular Prices

value 5.00 to 7.50.....**3.75**
value 8.00 to 10.00.....**5.00**

Various other Cut Glass Articles at greatly reduced prices

DECORATIVE LINENS

New Importations Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Lace Trimmed Scarfs..**1.75, 2.75** and **3.75**
value 2.75 to 6.00

Hand-embroidered or Lace-trimmed Squares. **1.45, 1.95** and **2.95**
values 3.00, 4.00 and 6.00

Cluny Lace-trimmed Centerpieces.
1.50, 2.25 and **2.75**
values 2.75, 4.00 and 5.00

Embroidered Tea Napkins.
dozen, **2.75, 5.90** and **7.50**
values, 4.50, 8.50 and 10.00

Embroidered Luncheon Sets; 18 pieces.
set, **2.85, 5.00** and **6.75**
values 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00

250 Odd Pieces consisting of Tea Cloths, Centerpieces and Scarfs at 1/3 to 1/2 less than regular prices.

Teacloths.....**10.00, 14.00** to **25.00**
Centerpieces..... **6.00, 9.00** to **18.00**
Scarfs.....**12.00, 15.00** to **25.00**

Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths.....
each **1.00, 1.50** and **2.00**
values 1.50, 2.50 and 3.00

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins.....
dozen **2.75, 3.75** and **4.75**
values **4.00, 5.00** and **6.25**

HOLIDAY FURS

Hudson Seal Coats,—three-quarter length.....**110.00**
value 145.00

Extra Size Hudson Seal Coats,—superior quality...**125.00**
value 165.00

Persian Lamb Coats,—45 inches long.value 225.00, **165.00**
Mole Skin Muffs.....value 37.50, **27.50**
Mole Skin Scarfs.....value 14.50, **10.50**
Natural Skunk Muffs.....value 47.50, **37.50**
Natural Skunk Scarfs.....value 25.00, **18.50**
Dyed Skunk Muffs.....value 18.50, **14.50**
Dyed Skunk Scarfs.....value 14.50, **10.50**

Children's Fur Sets and Carriage Robes at very special prices.

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

Tailored Suits in plain or dressy models; made of Velveteen or Corduroy. **25.00** and **35.00**
formerly 39.50 to 45.00

Collection of Tailored Suits including this season's newest models. **18.50, 25.00** and **35.00**
formerly 42.50 to 55.00

Dresses of Serge, Velveteen or various Woolen Fabrics. formerly 21.50 to 35.00, **10.50, 14.50** and **18.50**

Evening Gowns in a variety of handsome fabrics,—many attractive models. **39.50** to **125.00**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Evening Wraps in a variety of fashionable models. Attractively lined. value 42.00 to 55.00 **29.50** and **39.50**

Afternoon or Evening Wraps in Fancy Plush or Broadtail cloth. value 25.50 to 35.00, **12.50, 14.50** and **19.50**

Street Coats in a variety of new fabrics; silk lined. value 25.00 to 35.00, **15.50, 18.50** and **22.50**

Practical Coats of Boucle or Eponge; silk lined.....
values 17.50 and 22.50, **10.50** and **12.50**

Raincoats of Rubberized materials.....
value 3.75 to 12.50, **2.50, 3.75** to **9.50**

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

An attractive assortment of House Gowns and Negligees,—practical Holiday Gifts.

House Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—coatee model hand-embroidered; also lace trimmed copies of Imported Models. values 22.50 and 32.50, **15.00** and **22.50**

Negligees of Satin or Crepe de Chine,—lace trimmed; pleated skirt. values 12.50 and 17.50, **9.50** and **12.50**

Slip-ons of Silk Crepe, trimmed with Filet lace, net and Swansdown. value 7.75 and 14.50, **5.75, 7.50** and **9.75**

Negligees of Albatross,—trimmed models.....
value 3.95 to 7.50, **2.95, 3.50** and **4.50**

Flannel Kimonos, loose or fitted models.
1.50, 1.95 and **2.75**

Bath Robes.....**2.95, 3.75** and **5.75**

WOMEN'S GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR

"All Reinforced."

Glove Silk Union Suits—Band or Crochet Tops; Embroidered Yoke. Bloomer or Plain Knee.....**3.75**
value 5.00

Glove Silk Union Suits; "New Model" Band Top; Embroidered Yoke; shirred and trimmed Bloomer.....
value 5.50, **4.25**

Glove Silk Bloomers; shirred or pleated Knee.....
value 4.50, **3.95**

LEATHER GOODS

Women's Shopping Bags of Leather, Silk or Velvet.
2.75 to **35.00**

Men's and Women's Dressing Cases fitted with toilet requisites. **5.00** to **35.00**

Jewel Cases of Leather.....**1.95** to **55.00**
Sewing Boxes, Baskets or Bags.....**65c** to **24.00**
Men's Coat Hangers in cases.....**75c** to **3.00**
Combination Handkerchief and Glove Cases.
3.50 and **6.75**

Complete line of Flasks, Bottle Cases, Medicine Cases, Brush Cases, Tool Sets and Men's Pocket Cases.

Clearance Sale

DOLLS, TOYS & GAMES

At 1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Usual Prices

Royal Dolls,—Angora sewed wig, moving eyes, shoes and stockings. 30 inches long. formerly 8.50, **5.00**
Kid Body Dolls.....formerly 1.50, **1.00**
Dolls' Jewelry Sets.....formerly 75c, **50c**
Dolls' Parasols.....formerly 1.00, **50c**
Dolls' Trimmed Hats.....formerly 1.00, **75c**

Imported Cabriolettes of fine quality round reed; upholstered seat; white or green enamel finish with gold decorations. formerly 37.50 to 40.00, **28.00**

White Enameled Dressers, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers or Desks. formerly 8.50 and 10.00, **6.50**

Porcelain Tea and Dinner Sets,—attractively boxed. formerly 8.50 and 5.00, **2.50**

"Steiff" Silk Plush Animals, mounted on strong frames. formerly 38.00, **25.00**

Electric Trains.....formerly 18.50, **6.00**
Wireless Outfits.....formerly 12.00, **8.00**
Electric Motors with Red Seal Battery..... **50c**
formerly 1.00
Steam Engines.....formerly 1.50, **1.00**
Gas Mirrorscopes.....formerly 5.00, **3.00**
Imported Paint Boxes, completely fitted.....**6.00**
formerly 10.00
Embroidery Sets.....formerly 1.50, **1.00**

POLICE CONFISCATE WHITE SLAVE FILMS

Raid Park Theatre and Arrest Attendants When They Persist in Showing Pictures.

MRS. BELMONT PROTESTS

But Magistrate Holds Man In Charge of the Production for Further Examination.

Police reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and detectives from the staffs of Inspector Dwyer and Third Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger were stationed at the Park Theatre in Columbus Circle last night to prevent the exhibition of the moving pictures there, which deal with white slavery. This action followed a hearing before Magistrate Murphy yesterday morning in the case of Samuel H. London, ex-Special Agent for the United States Government, under whose direction the films were manufactured and exhibited.

Notwithstanding the protests of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. O. P. P. Belmont, and Dr. Frederic H. Robinson, editor of The Medical Review of Reviews, Magistrate Murphy held London in $1,000 bail for further examination on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Belmont was not present at the hearing, but she sent a letter defending the films.

Abraham Gruber, who represented Mr. London, said after the hearing that he would obtain an injunction from a Justice of the Supreme Court restraining the police from interfering with the performance. Deputy Commissioner Newburger said that he would respect any court order served upon him, but that unless such an order were forthcoming he would see to it that the theatre was closed and stayed closed. He made good his promise by raiding the afternoon exhibition of the films and arresting five persons connected with the management, who were admitted to bail later in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The audience was driven from the theatre, but the disgruntled patrons were permitted to redeem their tickets at the box office. The films and the moving-picture machine were confiscated by the police.

At the hearing before Magistrate Murphy yesterday morning, Deputy Commissioner Newburger submitted affidavits and letters of complaint received at Police Headquarters concerning the films. When Magistrate Murphy called upon Mr. London to answer, Abraham Gruber, his attorney, moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that Magistrate Ten Eyck last Tuesday had failed to find anything offensive in the exhibition.

"This is simply a case of police oppression, your Honor," Mr. Gruber said.

"Perhaps," the Magistrate replied, "but at the present time I do not think so. I am going to hold this defendant in $1,000 bail for further examination on Tuesday."

"May I be permitted to say a word, your Honor?" pleaded Mrs. Inez Milholland-Boissevain.

"Anything you desire to say on this subject, Madam," replied Magistrate Murphy, "the court is anxious to hear."

"Then, might I suggest that the police be instructed to refrain from further interference with this exhibition until this case has been decided in court?" asked Mrs. Boissevain.

"That is a matter which is in the hands of the Police Commissioner," was the reply. "I have no jurisdiction over the Commissioner, but I might add that if I was Police Commissioner I would not allow the exhibition of the film to be continued so long as there was any question as to its character."

Dr. Frederic H. Robinson presented this letter from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, which Magistrate Murphy read:

Dear Mr. Robinson: When I saw the film showing "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic" I was convinced that it was destined to fill a long-felt want, which could be met through no other channel. The manner in which the existing evil of commercialized vice is brought to bear upon its solution without offending natural modesty is most instructive and highly commendable.

The existence and rapidly increasing enormity of the white slave traffic in every section of the world will not be ignored with impunity, and, in my judgment, no more effective way has yet been devised to arouse the public to its responsibility toward the abolition of this terrible evil than the film referred to.

In bringing this series of pictures to public attention you are doing the world a mighty service, and future generations will reap the benefit. I congratulate you on the success of the effort, and assure you of my continued interest in the splendid work you are doing. Very sincerely,

ALVA E. BELMONT.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the sale of seats for the afternoon performance opened, the box office of the Park Theatre was besieged with applicants for admission. No police were in sight, and the sale proceeded until the house was packed from the orchestra to the second balcony.

As soon as the first reel was thrown upon the screen, though, a score of detectives, led by Deputy Commissioner Newburger, arrested Hary Bohm, the manager; Benjamin Nussbaum, the ticket taker; Miss Frances Pierce, the cashier of the theatre; William Hurley, the moving-picture operator, and the assistant operator, Max Frick.

So quietly was the raid accomplished that except in the first balcony, where the two operators were arrested, the audience was ignorant of what had occurred, and waited patiently for the exhibition to continue. When one of the employes of the theatre announced from the stage that the apparatus and films were in the hands of the police and that the reels could not be exhibited the crowd grew angry and began to hoot and jeer the detectives. Inspector Dwyer announced that all who desired to receive their money back at the box office would be permitted to do so, and in this way the theatre was cleared.

The raid caused great excitement in Columbus Circle, and before the patrol wagon containing the four men prisoners and the confiscated apparatus had driven away a crowd of 4,000 curious spectators had gathered to witness the proceedings. The young woman cashier was permitted to walk to the police station, escorted by one of the detectives. Each of the five prisoners was charged with a violation of Section 1,530 of the Penal Code, which relates to "any act which offends public decency."

Attorney Israel Goldsmith appeared within half an hour with the requisite $2,500 in cash, and obtained the release of the prisoners. He announced that he would appear for the defendants in the West Side Police Court on Monday morning.

"At the same time," said Lawyer Goldsmith, "I intend to apply to Magistrate Ten Eyck for a warrant for the arrest of Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger on the charge of oppression. Mr. Gruber and the other attorneys for the theatre will seek an order from Supreme Court Justice Gavegan compelling the police to surrender the films and refrain from further interference with the production."

Sues Because His Factory Is Shown.

It was learned late last night that August I. Merle, a manufacturer, of West Seventeenth Street, had begun a suit against Samuel H. London, the producer of the films, for $100,000. One of the scenes portrays the interior of a garment factory with scores of girls busy at the sewing machines. The story told in the moving pictures is to the effect that from this factory white slavest are recruited.

Mr. Merle alleges that the picture was taken in his factory, and that he had no knowledge of the use to which it was to be put. The exterior of the factory, with the doorway of the loft building and the names of the tenants appearing upon a brass directory, is shown in the pictures.

The proprietor of a well-known restaurant on the lower east side, who says that he has recognized on the screen the picture of his place of business, has threatened also to bring an action.

NEWARK BARS THE FILMS.

Chief of Police Says White Slave Pictures Are Improper.

A moving picture show, entitled "The Insids of the White Slave Traffic," was closed yesterday afternoon in Newark by Chief of Police Michael Long. The Chief attended the first performance at the Newark Theatre and said that the pictures should not be exhibited.

George Robbins, manager of the Newark Theatre, said that he could not understand the action of the police, because early in the week Alderman Frank Diener, Chairman of the License Committee of the Common Council, and Adolphus H. Corwin, general Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, had censored the pictures at a private exhibition, and the pictures to which they objected were eliminated.

Receives Friends on 102d Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Priscilla Ayers Inslee, who celebrated her 102d birthday to-day, rose at 7 o'clock, ate a good breakfast, and was ready to receive callers at 10 o'clock, and she stayed up until 10 o'clock to-night. During the day hundreds of friends called to extend congratulations and she was the recipient of many gifts.

BIG TREE FOR EDISONS.

Will Be Used for Outdoor Fete on Christmas Eve.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, has sent an agent to Warren County to pick the largest Christmas tree he could find that could be conveniently transported. He selected a double spruce thirty-five feet high on Scott's Mountain, near Belvidere. The tree was carefully crated, and is expected at Glenmont, the Llewellyn Park home of the Edisons, on Monday.

Mrs. Edison will have the tree set up on the lawn and decorated with electrical effects devised by her 14-year-old son Theodore. Mrs. Edison plans to entertain her Bible class from the Orange Methodist Church at an outdoor fête on Christmas Eve.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

have the distinction of making this

Extraordinary Announcement

Exhibit of

PAUL POIRET Designed a Paris

Larrymade WAISTS

Beginning Tomorrow and Continuing During the Week

This is the First Blouse Mode that Monsieur Poiret has created especially for American women.

Paris, le 25 Octobre, 1913.
Monsieur Margulies
The Larrymade Waists
New York City

Cher Monsieur,

I am sending you the first blouse, which I made at your intention. I like it very much and I think it will please your clients. It is made in a very simple form and very easy to wear. I made the arm-hole large, as it impressed me on my recent visit to your country that the Americans love to be comfortable and have a good eye for the practical side of their clothes.

You will notice that this blouse carries two small basques. I think this new idea is bound to come to a very large future and the effect will be very similar to the Crinolines, which are so much in vogue in Paris and New York just now.

I am certain today that the batile is won in favor of the Crinoline styles in gowns and it is natural that the idea in this blouse is bound to follow the movement in its individual idea.

I hope this style will please you, as well as your clientele.

With sincere salutations,
Yours,
Paul Poiret

Tomorrow The Exhibit Will Be Presented In Our Blouse Shop, Third Floor, Centre.

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Final Clearing-Up Sale

Beginning Monday, A. M., December 22d.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Evening and Dinner Gowns
$85.00
Were $150.00 up.

Unlined Dresses
$25.00
Were $55.00 up.

Linen Motor Coats
$10 and $12

Women's Negligees
$10.00
Were $25.00 to $45.00.

Women's Gloves
Tan, Grey and Black
75c Regular price $1.25.
16 Button White Kid
$2.95 Regularly $3.50.

Corsets
$3.00
Were $10.00 to $15.00.

Pearl & Rhinestone Bar Pins
$1.00
Were up to $2.50.

Women's Hats
$5.00

Little Boys' Suits
$3.00
Were $8.00 to $12.00.

Little Girls' Dresses
$5.00
Were $10.00 to $15.00.

Imported Bags
Leather and Fancy Silks
$3.00
Were $10.00.

Hand Embroidered Collars
$1, $2, $3
Were $2.00, $4.00, $5.00.

Hand Embroidered Stocks 50c
Were $3.00.

Children's Sweaters
$4.00
Were $6.00 to $10.00.

Children's Leggings
$1.00
Were $5.00 to $10.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

An assemblage of Beautiful Blouses

just to hand for Christmas!

In which, whilst the prices are most reasonable, it is the superb character of the designs that will command your admiration and attention.

Blouses at $12.50
Rich shadow lace blouses, combined with net over flesh color chiffon, the underbodice of broad pink satin ribbon. Frill of fine lace and Medici collar of same, which is trimmed with black velvet.

Blouses at $12.75
Dainty models of Georgette crepe, plain but undeniably smart and attractive. Made with fine flat Venice collar and jabot.

Blouses at $5.95
Made of craquelle lace over chiffon underblouse, some fur-trimmed. Medici collar, with "Tommy Atkins" strap of fur and ribbon.

Blouses at $8.95
Lace blouses, made of shadow lace insertion, with cluster tuckings back and front. Modeled with inset sleeves, double frill of Oriental lace around neck and finished with pico edge ribbon in all colors.

Blouses, $5, $5.95 & $8.95
Fine chiffon taffeta blouses—the newest models, in the newest of materials. Semi dressy effects in white, pink and maize.

Blouses at $6.95
Made of brocaded crepe de chine, with self vestee. Drop shoulders and long sleeves, and finished with large pearl buttons.

Also, these extraordinary Blouse values in the Second Floor Bazaar tomorrow

Blouses, $2.95 & $3.95
each daintily boxed
Fine shadow lace blouses, in the new models, many of them combined with satin ribbon in all the evening shades. Great values.

Blouses at $2.00
put up in holly boxes
Made of fine batiste and cotton voile, in attractive models, dressy and plain. Really remarkable to see such blouses at such a price.

Women's Fur Coats
reduced tomorrow to $59.00

We state the former prices, in order that you may see the liberality of the reductions.

22 Long Australian Mole Coats.....were $110
18 Long Mink Dyed Marmot Coats.....were $85
16 ¾-Length Caracul Coats.....were $80
14 ¾-Length French Seal Coats.....were $75
10 Long Black Russian Pony Coats.....were $95

Muffs and Neckpieces at one-third off

Muffs, $3.95....Black Caracul.....Neckpieces, $2.25
Muffs, $5.00....Black Wolf.....Neckpieces, $5.00
Muffs, $12.50....Black Fox.....Neckpieces, $7.50
Muffs, $15.00....French Seal.....Neckpieces, $9.00
Muffs, $19.50....Scotch Mole.....Neckpieces, $8.95
Muffs, $24.50....Skunk.....Neckpieces, $22.50
Muffs, $10.00....Natural Raccoon.....Neckpieces, $6.50

Specials in Matched Fur Sets

Large square pillow muff, with neckpiece to match.

Black Fox Sets.....special at $19.50
Pointed Sitka Wolf Sets.....special at $29.50
Red Fox Sets.....special at $24.50
Australian Mole Sets.....special at $14.50
Children's Muffs.....from $1.50 up
Children's Neckpieces.....from $1.00 up

Women's Union Suits at 55c
Some $1.00 value, others more

3,000 Union Suits, in three different weights. Light weight lisle and medium and heavy weight cotton. All sizes and various styles. New merchandise exclusively, bought at a big sacrifice.

Sale of Leather Novelties
at attractive prices tomorrow

Imported Dressing Boxes, sizes 10 by 4½ by 5 deep, made of English Morocco, in black and hello. Heavy gold plated fittings: Hair or cloth brush, tooth and nail brush in bottle, soap and tooth paste box, cream jar, perfume bottle, two liquid bottles, comb, mirror, file, and cutlele scissors. Value $18.50 special at $9.75

Vanity Boxes, made of English Morocco, in violet, green and navy. Box size and contains 14 gold plated vanity accessories. Value $19.50 special at $12.50

Wicker Sewing Baskets, with English Morocco tops, sizes 9 by 12 and 10 by 12. Moire lining and satin tufted; with full line of necessary sewing articles. Values $7.50 & $10.50 special at $4.95

Wicker Sewing Baskets, with English Morocco and crushed Morocco tops, in two sizes. Moire silk lined and contains full assortment of fittings. Value $5.50 $2.95

Wicker Sewing Baskets, with Morocco top, in violet, red and green. Leather and moire lined, and fitted. Value $7.50 special at $3.95

Women's Sweater Coats as Xmas gifts

At $3.95. All wool sweater coats with V neck, including two tone skeleton models. Some with half belt and others full belted.

At $5.95. Shaker knit Sweater Coats, with high or low neck and inset pockets. White, tan, cardinal and maroon.

Imported Sweater Sets at $9.50

Sweater coat, scarf and cap, in light tan, old blue, purple and brown.
Third Floor.

Reductions in Children's Hats & Coats

Splendid assortment of colors and styles

Coats, were $6 to $19.00 now $3.95 to $12.95

Hats, were $3 to $15 now $1.95 to $7.95

$5 Morocco & Moire Bags, $2.95

A real Christmas opportunity tomorrow

One model is of pin seal, the other of Morocco, five inches deep, with five inch German silver frame and regular or panier handle. Fitted with purse, mirror, memo slate and sterling silver pencil. Another model is a full pouch effect, with German silver frame, and panier or regulation handle. Great values, both of them.

Early Closing

During the Christmas Season, up to Dec. 24th, inclusive, this store will remain open evenings until seven o'clock only.

Tomorrow, Monday, December 22nd

495 Women's Dresses
formerly $25 to $35
reduced to $14.50

Ordinarily these reductions would not be offered until early January, but at the last minute we have decided to anticipate our usual schedule and make this splendid offering a part of our Christmas business, and of yours

The variety is infinite, embracing examples of almost every model which has been exploited during the past few weeks.

There are street dresses, afternoon dresses, Tango dresses, theatre dresses, and dresses for mourning and maternity wear.

The materials include crepe de Chine, charmeuse, Canton crepe, velvet, broadcloth, serges, wool crepe and others.

The colors comprehend the entire range of the season's shades, as well as black and white.
Fourth floor.

All sizes, and such a variety of models that only from two to ten of a kind are available

Women's Coats values $15 & $18 $10
Made of chinchilla cloth, zibeline, Duvetyne, boucle and sweater cloth, in three-quarter and seven-eighth models, some straight front, others cutaway; and sport coats that are belted at waist. All have large patch pockets and self, caracul or plush collar. Black, navy, brown, gray and Oxford.

Women's Coats values $20 & $25 $15
Coats of astrachan cloth, plaid back cheviot, chinchilla, Siberian fur, corduroy, broadcloth and mixtures, in several smart cutaway models, designed with big kimono sleeves, and fastening to the side. All lined throughout; and the assortment offers you the choice of all the desirable colors. All sizes.

Two exceptional offerings tomorrow!

Misses' Dresses and Coats
Values $30 to $35
at $15

Dresses at $15. From ten to fifteen of the smartest models in dresses for street, afternoon and evening wear. Made of chiffon taffeta, charmeuse, crepe meteor, velveteen, wool eponge, poplin and matelasse cloths, in an excellent array of street and evening shades. These dresses are beautifully tailored and finished, and at tomorrow's exceptional price they represent as fine an opportunity as the present season has produced in smart apparel for youthful wearers. Ages 14 to 18 years.

Coats at $15. About three hundred garments in all, made in seven-eighth models, with kimono or inset sleeves, large fur or sealette collar, and such other features of design as are the vogue in smart modes. The fabrics are astrachan cloth, chinchilla, zibeline and kersey. Most of these coats are full lined with yarn-dyed satin. This selection includes navy, brown, taupe and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Fourth floor.

Important sale tomorrow of WOMEN'S GLOVES

All that we can say about these splendid values is that the matter is now in your hands!

$1.50 Real French Kid Gloves. With two clasps. Black, white and tan, with heavy embroidered backs in contrasting stitching. $1.00

$2.50 Long German Glace Gloves. 16 button length, made of fine German lamb, in mousquetaire effect, with three clasps at wrist. $1.65

$3.00 Long German Glace Gloves. Exactly the same glove as the one immediately above, but 20 button length. (Mainfloor.) $2.10

Gold plated Gifts
much underpriced Monday

100 Gold Plated Mesh Bags, with six inch pierced frame and deep shirred skirt showing a fine mesh. Value $8.50 special at $5.00

100 Gold Plated Vanity Cases, plain or ribbed, and fitted with powder puff, mirror, pin and card compartments and two and three piece coin receivers. Some are fitted with watch. Value $10.50 special at $7.50

Gold Plated Vanity Cases, in four models, some fitted with mirror, memo pad, pencil, lip rouge or eyebrow pencil, card, powder and coin receivers. Value $7.50 special at $4.95

Gold Plated Vanity Cases, fitted with mirror, powder puff, coin and powder compartments. Value $5.00 special at $2.95

Gold Plated Lorgnettes, Marie Antoinette model in plain or engine turned effects. Value $6.50 special at $3.95

500 Gold Plated Opera Glasses, inlaid with white or Oriental pearl, and equipped with fine acromatic lenses, with or without lorgnette handle, complete with a very pretty opera bag. Value $7.50 special at $3.95

BURNS FORGERIES IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

John S. Kennedy Bought Bogus MS. Collection as Genuine, Paying $20,000 for It.

WORK OF "ANTIQUE" SMITH

In Collusion with Scotch Bookseller —Long Fight Waged Over the Fake Documents.

While Scotland will soon receive through the generosity of John Gribbel of Philadelphia the famous Glenriddell manuscripts of Robert Burns, which were sold last Summer by the Athenaeum Library of Liverpool, it may be interesting, by way of contrast, to call attention to the fact that New York City possesses, in the New York Public Library, what has been called the largest and most remarkable collection of forged Burns manuscripts in the world.

The collection consists of 155 letters, poems and extracts from poems in the familiar style of the poet's handwriting. They form but a small part of a phenomenal series of forgeries executed by a clever Scottish penman known as "Antique" Smith more than twenty-five years ago.

Before the forgeries were discovered, hundreds of letters, not only of Burns, but of Thackeray, Scott and personages of a much earlier period, including Cromwell, Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Charles I., John Knox and others had been sold to many collectors in Europe, Canada and the United States and accepted as genuine.

The collection of Burns forgeries in the New York Public Library was purchased in 1890 by the late John S. Kennedy and presented by him to the Lenox Library, of which he was President. They were bought from James Stillie, a well-known book dealer of Edinburgh, and the price paid was reported to have been about $20,000. The manuscripts were pronounced absolutely genuine by Mr. Stillie, who had enjoyed a long reputation as an expert. Other expert students of manuscripts also vouched for their authenticity, and the fact that Mr. Kennedy, who was also regarded as an authority on the autographic material of the poet of his native land, was deceived furnishes additional proof of the excellence of "Antique" Smith's forgeries.

Mr. Kennedy's batch of manuscripts arrived in this city late in 1890, and in December were placed on exhibition in the Lenox Library. How highly they were regarded is evident from the following extract from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 30, 1890:

> The Lenox Library of this city has just become the proud possessor of the largest and most valuable collection of manuscript relics of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, in the world. In several towns in Scotland, notably in Edinburgh, Ayr, and Kilmarnock, there are large collections of such manuscripts, but none equal in variety or importance to those now safely stored in the Lenox Library.

Written On Excise Paper.

Mention is then made of some of the more important pieces and it was stated that most of them were written on excise paper, being in an excellent state of preservation and were being catalogued by Dr. Moore. For years Dr. Moore was the librarian of the Lenox Library and he also was an acknowledged authority of early manuscripts and rare books.

In addition to this gift to the Lenox Library Mr. Kennedy had also presented a lot of Burns manuscripts to his native city of Edinburgh. Like the others they had been purchased from Mr. Stillie and at the time of the discovery of the forgeries in 1892 Mr. Kennedy had contracted to buy another batch of Burns letters which were intended for Edinburgh. In this case, however, he insisted that the manuscripts be submitted to the experts in the British Museum and they discredited every one of them.

It took some time for Mr. Kennedy to admit that he had been duped, for in an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 3, 1892, Mr. Kennedy stated that he believed his manuscripts were all genuine as they had been passed on by experts. When the truth was demonstrated beyond all question of doubt Mr. Kennedy instituted suit against the Scotch book dealer, but the latter died before the case got before the courts and it was dismissed. The manuscripts, which had been sent to Edinburgh for use in the suit were then brought back to New York and deposited in the library where they were allowed to be forgotten. They are still preserved, well bound in a large volume, and are available for inspection, but when they were asked for last week Wilberfoce Eames, librarian of the manuscript department, expressed some surprise that their existence was still remembered.

Among the choicest of these Burns forgeries are copies in the poet's handwriting of his poems, "Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace Bled," "Mary Morrison," "John Anderson, My Jo," "Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut," and a sonnet "to the memory of my friend Robert Riddell, Esq.," as sent to The Dumfries Journal in 1794. It is interesting to note that the original and authentic copy of this sonnet is in the valuable Glenriddell collection which was lately purchased by Mr. Gribbel.

The publication of two of these forged documents in Scotland about the same time occasioned the discovery of the fraud. One was the publication of a poem, "The Poor Man's Prayer," ascribed to Burns. Some antiquarian in literary lore called attention to the fact that the identical poem, of nineteen verses, first appeared in The London Magazine in 1766 addressed to the Earl of Chatham. Had Burns written it his fame as a poet would have begun at the tender age of seven years.

Signed the Letter Curiously.

The second source of doubt was aroused by the publication in The Cumnock Express of Ayrshire in August, 1892, of a letter written to "John Hill, weaver," of Cumnock. It is a brief letter of condolence and is signed "Robert Burns," an unusual signature, as the poet abbreviated his name to "Robt." in nearly all of his signed letters. Students of Burns took up the matter, and it was ascertained that no such person as John Hill ever lived. The identity of other persons to whom many of the forged letters were addressed was sought, with the result that they turned out to be mythical frends of the poet. Some of these letters addressed to persons who never existed are in the Kennedy collections in the Public Library.

As an extra attestation of their identity, scores of the letters were indorsed by James Hogg, the Scottish poet, popularly known as the Ettrich Shepherd. Nearly all of the documents in the Public Library are so indorsed. After the bursting of the bubble, it was pointed out, quite naturally, that James Hogg had never before been regarded as an expert on handwriting, and it was called singular that, despite his indorsement on many otherwise valuable and interesting letters and poems of Burns, he made no use of them in his edition of Burns's works.

Another strange letter in the Kennedy collection, which shows the versatility of "Antique" Smith in forging as well as creating literary history, is addressed to William Livingston of Kilmarnock, asking him to collect a debt of £10, which he had loaned to James Clark, schoolmaster at Moffat, ten years before. The letter is dated 1790.

When this curious letter was investigated it was readily found that among the published letters of Burns to James Clark was one acknowledging the receipt of money as part payment of a loan. Had the loan been made in 1780, as the forged letter indicates, it must have been done when the poet was 21 years of age, and the history of Burns conclusively shows that at that time he did not have £10 or 10s. to loan to any one. Before the sale of the letter to Mr. Kennedy the absurdity had been pointed out to Mr. Stille. He insisted upon its authenticity, although declining to tell how he got the manuscript.

Two Worked in Collusion.

Mr. Stille's reputation, which for years had been above question as a dealer in old books and autographs, accounted, in large measure, for the implicit faith placed upon his guarantee, but his refusal to tell where he obtained many of these choice Burns letters, in addition to his apparently inexhaustible source of supply, began to excite suspicion several months before the method of the forgeries was fully established.

It was then clearly seen that he had been working in collusion with Smith, the creator of the forgeries. The history of this remarkable fabricator of celebrated autographs is a simple one. He was a clerk in the office of an old-time lawyer of Edinburgh by the name of Ferrier, whose father had done considerable business for Walter Scott. In the lawyer's office were a number of old documents which were considered of no value. One day they were cleaned out and Smith was told to destroy them. Being of a curious turn of mind he took them home. Several letters from Scott and others of more or less fame were discovered and Smith had no difficulty in selling them for a good price. He saw that the market for material of that character was steady, but the supply was small. Nothing daunted, he resolved to enhance the supply, and old book dealers recalled, after the discovery, how the quiet man frequently pored over the old tomes in their shops and was always ready to buy without haggling over the price, ancient English books. The plain fly leaves in these books gave him his old paper for his forgeries, and in looking over the collection in the Public Library it will be noticed that the great majority are written on but a single sheet of paper. He did his work in a little one-story house on the outskirts of Edinburgh. His name was Archibald Howland Smith, but he was better known through his apparent fondness for early English editions as "Antique" Smith. He was arrested and tried for forgery, but escaped with the light sentence of one year.

The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, which was chiefly instrumental in tracing the career of Smith and his series of forgeries, said during the agitation which was aroused on the discovery of the fraud:

> The magnitude of the business thus carried on for so long a period is a point which distinguishes it from all previous cases of literary forgery. The attempts of Ireland and other nimble-fingered gentry were few and far between, and the results of their efforts were easily collected and branded as spurious for all time coming. But in the present case the forgeries come not in single files, but in battalions; they are scattered by the hundreds, nay, by the thousands, over the world. Mr. Angus has found batches of them in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, and other towns in the kingdom, and we know that immense quantities have been exported to America.

The Public Library is not the only one that has harbored these clever forgeries. From the magnitude of the Kennedy purchase and the fact that it was kept intact it was easy when the fraud was detected to brand them as spurious, but doubtless hundreds of Burns letters as well as autographs of other notables are treasured to-day by public and private collectors as genuine, while being nothing better than curious examples of the ability of a clever penman to deceive members of the great fraternity of collectors.

WOULD ANNUL MARRIAGE.

Lawyer Objects to Hasty Wedding of His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Dec. 20.—Washington G. Page, a lawyer, of Nutley, said to-night that he intended to start proceedings to annul the marriage of his daughter Eva to Charles Walfer, a mechanical engineer, which took place here last Sunday. Mr. Page did not oppose the marriage, but wished to have it take place several months in the future, and he objected because the couple decided to get married without any delay when Mr. Walfer learned that his business would make it necessary for him to reside in Waterbury, Conn.

Mr. Page says that the license was issued last Sunday, although it was dated Saturday, and that the marriage is not legal because the twenty-four-hour period required by the New Jersey law did not elapse between the issuance of the license and the ceremony.

MALTBIE TO AID IN VALUING RAILROADS

Heads a Special Committee of National Association of Commissioners.

ROADS WILL CO-OPERATE

Expects Interstate Commission's Appraisal Will Satisfy the Business Interests.

Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie has been chosen as the head of the sub-committee of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, which will work with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the valuation of railroad properties throughout the country. This appointment will carry with it no pay, but will involve a vast amount of detailed work. The Commissioner, however, said yesterday that he was very much interested in the success of this appraisal, and so has consented to act.

While the appraisal of railroad properties concerns primarily the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is, it was explained yesterday, of very great importance to the State Utilities Commissions throughout the country. There are, of course, a certain number of small railroad companies the lines of which are confined within the limits of a single State, but even they will be affected by the action of the Federal Commission, as they handle cars coming from other States, and are therefore in a way concerned in interstate business. Moreover, it is realized that whatever standards are adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be accepted throughout the country and will be the basis of the calculation of intrastate as well as interstate rates.

Consequently, it was decided at the recent meeting of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, which takes in the Public Utilities and Railroad Commissioners of nearly every State in the Union, that the State Commissions should interest themselves in the investigations of the Federal body and should have representatives at all hearings held by the Interstate Commerce Commission's appraisers. To arrange for this the National Association appointed a committee of fifteen.

Three members of this were drawn from each of five divisions into which the country was split, namely: the Eastern and Atlantic States, the Alleghany Mountains and Southern States, the Mississippi Valley States, the Western States East of the Rockies and the Pacific Coast States. The committee of fifteen thus nominated met a week ago in Washington. It was felt that so large a body was unwieldy, and so with the assent of the National Association, the committee selected a sub-committee of five, to do the active work in connection with the appraisal and to consult from time to time with the full committee.

The Chairmanship of this Executive Committee was then offered to Commissioner Maltbie and he decided yesterday that he would accept. In the actual making of the appraisal, the Interstate Commerce Commission will provide the engineers, accountants and other investigators, and it will be the work of Commissioner Maltbie and the other four members of the National Association's Executive Committee, to see that the different States are represented properly at the hearings and that their interests are protected. Speaking of this new line of work yesterday, Commissioner Maltbie said:

"I am glad to say that the railroads are showing every desire to co-operate with the Federal Commission. At the meeting at Washington a few days ago many of the large companies were represented and assured the Government officials that they were anxious to do all they could to facilitate the work. This is the proper spirit, and with their aid and the intelligent work to be expected of the Interstate Commerce Commission, I am confident that the appraisal will be accomplished with that thoroughness and expedition that the business interests of the country have the right to expect.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.
Holiday Suggestions
Trimmed Hats, $7.50
Fur Sets, Variety of Styles $65.00
Gowns, Afternoon and Evening Wear $50.00
Evening Wraps & Coats, $75.00
Hand Bags, $15.00
Hair Ornaments, $15.00
Parisian Novelties

Founded 1827 Arnold Constable & Co. Founded 1827

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 22nd, 23rd and 24th

The Greatest Silk Sale Ever Held in New York

Consisting of a $35,000 Stock of

Novelty Silks and Velvets At Half Price

Being Our Entire Wholesale Stock of this season's richest, most fashionable and highest grade Novelties manufactured expressly for us.

This unprecedented event should be of unusual interest to Dressmakers, Tailors, Milliners, Merchants, Manufacturers and the general public, as no offering at such an Extraordinary Reduction in prices on so large a stock of merchandise of the highest character has ever before been presented.

The assortment embraces an unusual range of designs of exquisite beauty and the season's most fashionable colors and comprises the following:

CREPE FACONNE, COLORED MATELASSE, BROCADED CREPE METEORE, BROCADED MOIRE CREPE, BROCADED SATIN DUCHESS, BLACK BROCADED VELVETS, COLORED BROCADED VELVETS, MOIRE BROCADED AND OTHER WEAVES AND STYLES. All are extra wide from 30 to 40 inches.

Regular Retail Prices $2.25 to $16.50 yard

at this sale 1.15 to 8.25 per yard

and a further reduced price by the piece.

Sale will begin at 8:30 A. M. sharp.

Extra salespeople have been provided to insure prompt and satisfactory attention.

Broadway & 19th Street

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

In the Toy Department - On the Fourth Floor

Additions have been made to maintain full assortments of Dolls, with their Wardrobes, Houses, Furniture, Carriages, Etc.; Fascinating Games and Picture Books; the latest inventions in Mechanical and Electrical Toys, including Moving Picture Machines, Electrical Trains, Locomotives with complete equipment, Trolley Cars, Steam Engines, Aeroplanes, Warships and all kinds of Boats; also Autos, Pushmobiles, Bicycles, Skates, Hockey Sticks, Basket Balls and Goals, Boxing Gloves, Etc.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will be held Clearing Sales of remaining Holiday Stocks at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Unusual Price Advantages in the

Jewelry Department

Indra Pearl Necklaces—perfectly matched graduated pearls, and exact reproduction in color and weight of the real: gold clasp, Regularly $35.00 — $15.00

Opera Glasses—Oriental pearl and gilt trimmings, achromatic lenses, Regularly $6.50, at 3.95

Parisian Combs—jeweled platinum metal, lace designs, suitable for high coiffure, at 10.00 Regularly $12.00 to 15.00

Wrist Watches—Platinum, Diamond encrusted, also enameled and plain, 14 and 18 Kt. gold, ranging in prices from $42.00 to 1100.00

Diamond Jewelry—novel designs, combining Tourmalines, Aqua Marines and Opals, Platinum set; also Rings, Bar Pins, Pendants and Brooches, at $35.00 to 231.00

Also unusual specimens of pink coral jewelry, precious and semi-precious stones; Gold Novelties, Coiffure Ornaments, Lace and Vernis Martin Fans.

A large collection of Desirable Gifts in

Art Objects, China & Bric-a-Brac

On the Fourth Floor

Bronze and Marble Statuary, depicting classic and modern subjects; Miniatures on Ivory; Limoges Enamels. Dutch Silver. Porcelain and Crystal Vases; Onyx and Marble Pedestals; Drawing Room, Library and Boudoir Clock Sets and Electroliers; Lamps, Lamp and Candle Shades; French, English, Austrian, German, Russian and Ginori China; Engraved, Gilt, Etched and Rock Crystal Tableware.

Specially priced, beginning To-morrow:

Pictures, copies of old masterpieces found in the European museums, in antique gilt finish frames, at $3.95

Quaint Pottery from England, Holland, Vienna and Italy, At prices ranging from $1.50 to 6.50

Real Bronzes from Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Japan, $14.00, 30.00, 39.00 Former prices from $21.00 to 49.00

Art Bronze Electric Figures, 9.50, 14.00, 19.00 Reduced from $15.00, 21.00 and 25.00

Radical Price Reductions in Women's Apparel - On the Third Floor

Especially Appropriate for Practical Christmas Presents, comprising

Small Furs, Fur Garments, Street and Evening Coats, Tailored Suits and Dresses

Women's Coats

Coats of Reversible Blanket Materials, also Wool Plush, Boucle and other warm fabrics, some fur-trimmed, lined throughout. $9.50, 15.00, 19.75 Original prices up to $47.50

Afternoon Coats and Evening Wraps, of Velvets, Brocades, Silk Plushes, Charmeuse, Etc., including Imported garments, $55.00, 95.00, 125.00 Original prices up to $295.00

Women's Furs

Fur Coats, of Russian Pony and French Seal, $32.50, 45.00 Originally priced up to $95.00 of Bisam Seal, 45 and 52 ins. long, $72.50, 125.00 Originally priced up to $225.00

MUFFS		SCARFS
$4.00	Persian Paw,	$2.50
5.50	Narobia Lynx,	5.00
12.50	Black Wolf,	9.50
23.50	Black Fox.	14.50
27.50	Skunk,	14.75

Suits and Dresses

Women's Tailored Suits, strictly tailored and demi-tailored models, incomplete sizes, in most desirable materials; some fur-trimmed, $15.00, 19.75 Original prices up to $49.50

Women's One-Piece Dresses, of Wool Crepe, Serge, Velveteen and Corduroy, in a large assortment; incomplete sizes, $11.50, 17.50 Original prices up to $37.50

The Glove Department

is showing unlimited assortments of all styles of gloves, from leading foreign and American makers, including Glace Kid, Suede, Reindeer, Veldeer, Mocha, Cape, Doe and Chamois. Particular attention is invited to the complete stocks of the celebrated "Alexandre" Kid Gloves, suitably boxed, if desired, for presentation.

Also for To-morrow, a Very Attractive Offering of

Women's Walking Gloves, One Clasp Pique and Prix Seam Sewn, in tan, white and black, At 85c Pair

Women's Blouses

To-morrow, on the Third Floor, Very Special Values in

Blouses, of Sheer Batiste or Voile, high or low neck, elaborately trimmed with laces or embroideries, at $1.85, 2.95

Black Silk Blouses, of Messaline, with net yokes or tailored models, open front or back, long sleeves, at $3.95, 4.85

Chiffon Blouses, in all desirable suit shades, at $5.00

Blouses, of Georgette Chiffon and fine Shadow Lace combined with embroidered or plain net, exact copies of Imported Models, $9.75, 11.50, 15.50

An Exceptional Sale, on the Second Floor, of

Women's House Gowns

House Gowns, of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and chiffon, Value $17.00, at $11.75

House Gowns, of Albatross, Empire model, accordion pleated skirt, Value $8.00, at 5.95

Japanese Quilted Robes, collarless model, elaborately embroidered, at 6.00, 9.75 Value $12.00 and 15.00

Japanese Quilted Robes, collar or collarless model, Value $9.50, at 5.25

Also a collection of Imported House Gowns and Negligees, at Corresponding Reductions.

Umbrellas and Canes

From a very large collection of Imported and Domestic Umbrellas, Canes, Parasols and Separate Handles, in entirely new and exclusive designs, suitable for Holiday Gifts, the following very desirable selections will be placed on sale

At substantial price concessions:

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, extra quality Twilled Silk, close rolled; handles of mission and natural woods; also mixed silk with sterling silver trimmed handles. $1.95 Values $3.00 to 3.50

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, Heavy Twilled Silk, close rolled; handles with etched and engraved sterling silver, gun metal and buckhorn; also Folding Umbrellas for traveling, with natural and mission wood handles, $2.90 Values $3.75 to 4.50

Men's Walking Canes, of malacca woods, sterling silver decorated, Value $3.00, at $1.85

An Importation of High Grade

Lace Trimmed Decorative Linens

is now being shown, on the Second Floor, comprising many exclusive styles of Reception, Dinner, Luncheon and Tea Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, Centerpieces and Doyleys, Appropriate for Holiday Gifts, including

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens, At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Napkin Pouches,	at 35c, 75c, 1.00
Centerpieces,	" $1.75, 2.25, 2.95
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs,	" 3.95, 4.75, 5.25
Tea Cloths,	" 5.50, 8.25, 11.50
Luncheon Sets,	" 3.95, 5.25, 8.50
Reception Cloths,	at $33.00, 45.00, 65.00
Lingerie Cushion Covers,	at 1.75, 2.75, 3.25
Tea and Luncheon Napkins, Doz.	5.25, 6.25, 8.25
Show Towels,	at 1.75, 2.50, 3.40
Bed Spreads,	at $29.00, 37.50, 50.00

All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Founded 1826

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

NEVER BEFORE SUCH CHRISTMAS GIFT VALUES

House Gowns, Negligees & Kimonos

In All the Newest Models

Zanana Negligee, silk lined throughout, silk embroidered buttonhole scalloped.....Value $30.00..*$16.75*

Messaline Satin, plain or flowered (slip-on), shadow lace trimmed.....*$12.75*

Messaline Satin, large collar, cream novelty lace and satin pleating, pleated skirt; or, Crepe-de-Chine, satin collar and cuffs, silk body lined.....*$12.75*

Crepe-de-Chine, Empire or coat models, swansdown trimmed.....*$6.95 & $8.75*

Crepe-de-Chine Negligee, coat model, scallop embroidered trimmed; or, Messaline Satin, Empire model, cream lace collar and cuffs.....*$5.95*

Albatross, plisse skirt, with satin jacket, lace trimmed.....*$14.75*

Albatross Negligees, hand embroidered in various designs.....*$10.75*

Albatross, waist hand embroidered in self color, shadow lace trimmed, plisse skirt.....*$8.75*

Albatross, plisse skirt, large organdie collar and cuffs, lace trimmed.....*$7.95*

Imported Albatross, semi-fitting model, crepe-de-chine brocade collar and cuffs.....*$5.95*

French Flannel, striped in college colors.....*$5.95*

Exceptional Values in *Boudoir Caps*

For Holiday Gifts

A large variety of models and colorings of Satin and Crepe-de-Chine, trimmed with soft cream laces and satin ribbon.....*$1.95*

Kimonos

Flowered Silk, satin trimmed at neck and sleeves, fastened with frog, lined.....*$5.95*

Dotted Silk, lined throughout, satin border and piped *$4.95*

Albatross, hemstitched and satin trimmed, fitted back, fastened with silk girdle.....*$4.45*

Japanese model of Imported Crepe, embroidered floral design.....*$2.75*

Flowered Crepe, in various models.....*$1.95*

Flowered Fleecedown, in Empire or loose model.....*98c, $1.25 & $1.95*

Dressing Sacques

French Flannel, semi-fitted, embroidered scalloped edge.....*$2.95*

Accordion Pleated Albatross, tucked collar.....*$2.95*

Silk Petticoats

For Holiday Gifts

Crepe-de-Chine, lace and ribbon trimmed. White, pink and light blue.

$3.95, $5.00 & $6.95

Messaline and Silk Jersey top, several attractive models,

$2.95 to $5.00

House & Maids' Dresses & Aprons

A large variety of attractive models, high or low neck, of percale, chambray and seersucker,

95c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 & $1.95

Aprons

A large assortment of lawns, Swiss, cross-bar and cambric, small, medium and large, plain or trimmed.

25c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 & $1.95

Selected Furs

Commencing Monday, December 22nd, we will offer the balance of our Model Coats and Novelty Fur Sets in all the Fashionable Furs

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Muffs & Scarfs

At Very Special Prices

	Muffs.	Scarfs.
Skunk	*$29.50, $37.50*	*$19.50, $37.50*
Natural Raccoon	*$13.50, $19.50*	*$9.50, $16.50*
Black Raccoon	*$12.50, $17.50*	*$12.50, $17.50*
Silver Kitt Fox	*$29.50, $37.50*	*$18.50, $24.50*
Pointed Fox	*$32.50, $50.00*	*$27.50, $42.50*
Fitch	*$32.50*	*$15.00*
Persian Lamb	*$26.50*	*$14.50*
Black Fox	*$19.50, $22.50*	*$16.50, $21.50*
Civet	*$19.50*	*$15.00*
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	*$23.50*	*$14.50*
Black Lynx	*$47.50*	*$39.50*
Mole	*$32.50*	*$22.50*
Persian Paw	*$8.00*	*$3.50*

Fur Coats

Caracul Coats.....*$62.50*

Black Russian Pony Coats.....*$29.50*

Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats.....*$110.00*

Seal-Dyed Coney Coats.....*$75.00*

Removal Sale

Silk & Leather Bags & Strap Books

Offered at Less Than Half Price

A particularly opportune offering for Gift buyers, as the goods are entirely new—just opened—and represent the styles that are now most in demand.

Black Moire, Pin Seal, Pin Morocco, in *Carriage, Envelope & Pouch Effect* — *$2.95* Values to $6.00

Moire silk lined, gilt, nickel and gun metal frames, some with inside partitions, pannier handles, a large variety of styles and colors.

Gifts of Jewelry

Special Values

Sterling Silver Enamel Watch Bracelets — Swiss movements, 15 jewels, dark blue, light blue, gray, violet and black and silver. Value $22.50 — *$14.95*

Pearl Necklaces — Fine quality pearl, graduated, 45-inch length. Value $10.00 — *$6.95*

Large Assortment of *Rhinestone Hair Ornaments & Buckles* Suitable for Christmas Gifts

Hair Pins.....*50c to $7.00*

Bandeaux.....*50c to $10.00*

Fancy Combs.....*$5.00 to $12.00*

Barrettes.....*$1.00 to $17.50*

Ornaments of Maline or Ostrich, with rhinestone and pearl.....*$6.95 to $25.00*

Shoe Buckles.....*per pair $1.50 to $25.00*

Special Holiday Offering of

Women's "Xaris" Gloves

At Unusually Low Prices

1-Clasp Tan Cape Gloves — Spear point back, outseam stitching. Value $1.50 — *$1.00*

1-Clasp Gray Castor Gloves — Outseam. Value $1.50 — *$1.00*

16-Button White Glace Gloves — Soft selected skins. Value $2.75 — *$1.95*

Holiday Linens

At Exceptional Price Concessions

Fine Irish Double Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to Match

Table Cloths in exclusive designs:

2 x2 yards	*$2.90, $4.20, $5.10*
2 x2½ "	*$3.65, $5.25, $6.30*
2 x3 "	*$4.35, $6.30, $7.60*
2¼x2¼ "	*$4.25, $5.50, $6.30*
2½x2½ "	*$5.25, $6.65, $7.50*

Napkins, $4.25, $6.25, $7.50 per dozen

Scalloped Damask Luncheon Cloths

$1.38 to $1.90—regularly $2.75 and $3.80

Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins

$4.85 per dozen—regular $6.75 quality

Embroidered Tea Napkins

$2.50 per dozen—regular $3.50 quality

Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Linens

At Half Former Prices

Scarfs, $2.12—regular $4.25 quality

Centre Pieces, $1.45—regular $2.90 quality

Tea Cloths

$1.87 to $6.75—regularly $3.75 to $13.50

Hand-embroidered Guest Towels

$6.00 and $7.50 dozen—formerly $12.00 and $15.00

Lace and Embroidered Linens

Consisting of centre pieces, tea and luncheon cloths, chiffonier and dresser scarfs

At Half Regular Prices

Gifts of Oriental Rugs

Are constant reminders of the good judgment of the donor.

There are some choice specimens in the following lots that have been marked very much under their regular value because of the necessity of closing out the present stock before moving to The New Store.

Fine Mosul & Kurdistan Rugs
$20.00 & $22.50
Values $30.00 and $32.50

Fine Feraghan & Iran Rugs
$33.00 & $39.50
Values $50.00 and $55.00

Choice Cabistan Rugs.....*$35.00 to $50.00*
Values $47.50 to $75.00

Bokhara Rugs.....*$40.00 to $75.00*
Values $60.00 to $100.00

Fine Silk Rugs.....*$40.00 to $375.00*
Values $60.00 to $550.00

Removal Sale

Gifts for Men

House Coats, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, etc.

Double Faced Coats.....*$5.00, $7.50 & $10.50*
Blanket Robes.....*$3.50, $4.50 & $5.50*
Fine Wool Robes.....*$6.00, $7.50 & $9.75*
English Woolen Dressing Gowns...*$12.00 to $25.00*
Imported Golf or Motor Jackets.....*$6.50 to $12.00*
Imported Wool Motor Scarfs.....*$1.50, $2.00, $2.50*
Silk Dress or Motor Reefers.....*$5.00 & $7.50*
Fur Lined Gloves.....*$5.00, $6.50 & $7.50*
Tan Street Gloves.....*$1.50, $2.00 & $2.50*
Mercerized Cloth Pajamas....*$1.50, $2.00 & $2.50*
Silk and Silk Mixture Pajamas.....*$2.75 to $12.00*
Silk Suspenders.....*50c, $1.00 & $1.50*

A Splendid Showing of

Gift Umbrellas

For Men and Women

All Umbrellas Engraved Free of Charge.

Silk Mixture Umbrellas, with sterling silver trimmed and natural wood handles..... — *$1.95*

All Silk Umbrellas, sterling silver trimmed carved wood, buckhorn, mission wood, cape horn and gun metal handles..... — *$2.95*

Pure Silk Umbrellas, with an unusual variety of plain and fancy handles. Values $5.00 and $6.00 — *$3.95*

Exceptional Assortment of Umbrellas At $5.00, $6.00 and $7.95.

Imported Cane Umbrellas.....*$3.95*
English Umbrellas.....*$6.00 to $12.00*
Men's Walking Sticks.....*$3.50 to $12.00*

Women's Waists

Exceptional Values in *Lace, Net, Crepe-de-Chine, Chiffon Cloth & Taffeta*

Cream Shadow Lace or Embroidered or Plain Net
$3.95, $5.00, $5.95, $6.95 & $10.75

Chiffon Cloth in several attractive models, black and leading colors
$3.95, $5.95, $7.95, $10.75 & $14.75

Crepe-de-Chine, in various dressy or tailored models. Black, white and all the desirable shades
$5.00, $5.95, $6.95, $7.50 & $10.75

Chiffon Taffeta, low neck and full length sleeves. Black and colors
$5.00, $5.95 & $8.75

Three Specials in *Chiffon Cloth & Crepe-de-Chine Waists*

Chiffon Cloth over silk, fur trimmed. Black, flesh color, champagne and Paille. — *$6.95*

Chiffon cloth over flesh color with contrasting chiffon fold finishing neck and front (copy of an imported model). Flesh color, champagne, cream, yellow and black. — *$8.75*

Printed Crepe-de-Chine, white or corn ground with colors, vest of shirred net finished with frill of shadow lace. — *$7.95*

Christmas Handkerchiefs

In Great Assortments

Women's Imported Handkerchiefs
With hand-embroidered corners

Box of four *50c* — Box of six *75c* — Box of six *$1.50*

With Armenian fancy corner
$1.50 each—Values up to $2.95

Men's — All linen hand-embroidered colored initial handkerchiefs. *Box of three, $1.25*

Men's — All linen hand-embroidered long initial handkerchiefs, *Box of six, $2.75*

Dainty and Inexpensive Holiday Gifts

Women's Imported Scarfs

At About Half Former Prices

A large variety of styles, materials and colors
$2.95 to $10.00—Values to $22.50

150 Dozen Fancy Neckwear
Fichus, Jabots and Medici Collars
In lace and net effects
50c to $1.00 each—Values to $2.25

Lace & Net Pleatings
In white, cream and ecru
25c per yard—Values to 50c

Women's Shoes & Slippers

Not a Pair of Our Present Stock Will Be Carried to the New Store

Our Entire Stock of Fine Shoes & Evening Slippers

Formerly to $8.00 — *$4.85* | Formerly $5.00 — *$3.65*

All Low Street Shoes

In every way the equal to any you can buy at $5.00 to $8.00..... *$2.65*

Women's Fancy House Slippers, Carriage Boots and Handsome Shoe Buckles

Accepiable Christmas Presents

House Slippers.....*$1.25 to $2.50*
Carriage Boots.....*$3.95*
Buckles.....*$1.50 to $25.00*

Finest rhinestone and cut steel

Men's Leather Slippers — *$2.75*

Just arrived from London, England—strictly hand made.....

A Splendid Showing of

Women's Silk Hosiery

For Christmas Gifts

Paris Open-work Clock, in Black, White, Pink and Sky; also Double-row Clock in Black and White with Self or Contrasting Clocks and an assortment of Two-tone Effects. *Value* $3.00 — *$1.95*

Women's Shot Silk with Plain Silk Tops in black and white and fancy colors. *Value* $3.75 *to* $4.50 — *$2.25*

An unusual value in Lace inserts of Scalloped Design in Black or White. *Value* $3.75 — *$2.95*

A superb assortment of Women's Black and Colored Silks in heavy, medium and gauze weights, some with Lisle Soles; also Black and White with Self and Colored Clocks. Special quality in Outsizes for big folks in Black only. All have Improved "DUB-L" Tops and "WYDE" Tops, High Spliced Heels and Toes. *Value* $1.75 — *$1.35*

An Exceptional Lot of Women's Black Silk with Lisle Tops and Lisle Soles; all Hand Embroidered; Self and Colored Designs in a pleasing variety. *Value* $1.75 — *$1.35*

The Supreme Value—Black, White, Pink, Sky, Bronze, Gold and Silver Hose; Hand Embroidered in Self Color in rich and neat designs. *Value* $2.50 *to* $3.00 — *$1.95*

A Fine Selection of Artistic Ornamental Hand-Embroidered Designs; Black and White; all Self-Embroidered. *Value* $3.75 *to* $5.00 — *$2.85*

Misses' Silk Hosiery

An Extraordinary Value in Misses' Ribbed Silk Hose; Black; Extra Heavy.

Sizes 5 to 7—Value $2.00 — *$1.00* | *Sizes 8 to 9—Value* $2.45 — *$1.25*

Especially Attractive Offerings of

Women's Dresses

Afternoon & Evening Dresses — Of charmeuse, crepe-de-chine and chiffon. Value $40.00 — *$29.50*

Duvetyn & Velveteen Dresses — Beautifully tailored and mostly fur trimmed, showing both plain and fancy draped skirts. Values $32.50 to $45.00 — *$18.50*

Women's Sweaters

Useful Gifts at Special Prices

Norfolk & Coat Sweaters in all the new shades. Values $6.00 to $7.95 — *$3.95* and *$4.95*

Shetland Sweaters belted back and new style collar, in white only, trimmed with contrasting colors. Value $8.75 — *$5.95*

Removal Sale

Furniture

Desirable Christmas Gifts at Greatly Reduced Prices

Music Cabinets, Desks, Muffin Stands, Humidors, Tea Wagons, Smoking Stands, Sewing Tables, Nest Tables, Revolving Trays, Tea Trays, Leather and Tapestry Chairs, Teakwood Stands, etc.

XMAS MAIL MOVES FAST, MORGAN SAYS

Postmaster Promises to Deliver Santa Claus Packages on Time.

SMALL ARMY IS AT WORK

Parcel Post and Foreign Mail Has Made Task of New York Post Office Gigantic.

With a small army of extra clerks and mail sorters, and with some 250 additional vehicles, Postmaster Edward M. Morgan believes that he is equipped to handle and dispose of the enormous Christmas mail traffic successfully. This is the first severe test to which the parcel post system has been subjected here since it was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1913.

By working the Post Office employes in three shifts, covering the night and day service, the vast amount of matter sent by parcel post had been dispatched thus far without much delay, he said yesterday. To-day being Sunday will give the force a respite and enable it to clear away accumulations of mail matter so that the final rush of Christmas business may be dealt with promptly.

No other city has to meet the conditions that prevail here because of the arrival at this port of an enormous Christmas mail from abroad consigned to all parts of the country. On the St. Louis and the Lusitania, which arrived here last week, were 2,000,000 pieces of first class mail and 2,300 bags of printed matter. This had all been cleared away yesterday. The George Washington, with another large load of Christmas mail, is due to-day, and following will come the steamships Amerika, the Lorraine of the French Line, and others.

"Fortunately the foreign mail steamships are arriving with a few days' interval between them, and that gives us time to clear branch of the service from congesting," said Postmaster Morgan yesterday. "The Post Office Department has given us permission to appoint 125 extra clerks for thirty days, in addition to a reserve force of 250 clerks, who may be called upon as necessity arises. These latter clerks will be paid at the rate of 30 cents per hour. We have also in reserve some 250 extra vehicles, automobiles, vans, and wagons to draft in case of emergency.

"The only way we have been able to cope with the great increase of business from the parcel post is by working day and night. In this way we have managed to keep the package business moving regularly, and delays and congestion have been prevented at every station throughout the city. We expect to clear away what accumulations of mail and parcel post may come to-day and to-night by working continuously on Sunday, so that we will be ready for the final test of the system for the last three days before Christmas. We expect to delivery every piece of mail matter that is received up to and including the morning of Christmas day. Yes, everybody who mails a present on Christmas eve or early Christmas morning may rest assured that we shall make every possible effort to deliver it before the holiday ends."

"There are not so many Christmas cards being mailed this year as on previous Yuletide holidays. Commenting on this, Postmaster Morgan said:

"Perhaps the Christmas card is going out of fashion. At any rate the business here is small compared with that of previous years. But this may be due to the desire of most people to mail their greetings at the last moment, and I would not be surprised if we have a big rush in the next two days on this class of matter."

Taking into account all classes of mail matter the records show that the business of the postal department here has doubled during the present month, as compared with previous holiday seasons, and the larger part of this increase is attributed to the parcel post. To prevent congestion and delay in the delivery of local matter the new rule of sorting mail at the branch Post Offices and delivering direct instead of from central stations as heretofore has proved of great aid in meeting the new conditions.

At the Grand Central Station and the Pennsylvania terminal additional cars were being pressed into service yesterday to move the parcel post. The postal employes there have been working day and night, some of them with only a few hours' sleep. In addition to the local mails there were forty-three wagon loads of foreign mail from the steamships sorted and sent away from the Grand Central yesterday. An average of eight extra baggage cars will be required daily to dispose of the holiday rush of business at each railway station. At the Grand Central 30,000 bags of mail and parcel post matter were sent away yesterday. Some 15,000 bags were stacked in the baggage room, on the platforms and in the sorting rooms, which it was expected would be prepared for shipment to-day and the space cleared for the rush before Christmas.

Officials of the express companies were at the railway station during the day to observe how the parcel post was being handled. Some of the officials expressed regret at the great amount of business that the new system had deprived them of, and they sighed at the likelihood of the Post Office Department cutting still deeper into the traffic by permitting the transportation of larger packages of mail matter next year.

The railroads, like the express companies, are losing some of their profits through the operation of the parcel post. The railroads say they are carrying the increased business of the parcel post under a certain percentage of loss because the postal authorities have not yet made any additional allowance for the increased amount of matter handled.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, and Chairman of the Railroad Mail Pay Committee, said the roads were co-operating with the Government in every way possible to make the parcel post a success, and while they were doing this at a loss now, there was no reason that the people of the country should be deprived of the benefit because Congress had not yet seen fit to compensate the roads for this extra service.

"I feel sure that the people of the country will influence Congress to the end that the roads receive fair treatment in this matter ultimately," he said.

"The postal authorities have gone ahead very fast and the parcel post has grown very fast, but no provision whatever has been made to recompense the railroads for the extra traffic.

"The express companies have been very hard hit through the new arrangement, and the railways have suffered through the express companies. The railways are underpaid about $12,000,000 yearly. It is realized, however, that the parcel post has come to stay, the people want it, and the railways do not want to fight the question of equitable pay by refusing at this time to assist in the new enterprise. We want the justice of our appeal to be fully realized and adjusted in the proper way."

On and after Jan. 1 next the weight limit of parcel post matter will be increased from twenty to fifty pounds within the territory of the first and second zones, which means covering a distance of 50 to 150 miles from the mailing point. On and after March 16 books will also be admitted under parcel post regulations. Gold and gold nuggets may be mailed from Alaska to any point in the country at the rate of 2 cents per ounce in addition to a registry fee, after Jan. 1, in packages not to exceed eleven pounds in weight.

The Christmas passenger traffic on the railroads entering the city is unusually heavy this season. More than 1,000 students returning home for the Christmas holidays arrived at the Grand Central Station in the last four days, 10 extra cars being used for this service. Students from Vassar College had a city special cars.

Hoseless, They Watch House Burn

Because they were short 300 feet of hose the Volunteer Fire Department of Whitestone saw the home of Mrs. Anthony Reitz, a widow, on Bayview Avenue burn to the ground yesterday. The firemen did not have enough hose by 700 feet to reach from the nearest hydrant 1,600 feet away. They did all they could to save the contents of the house. The loss was more than $5,000, partly insured.

WON'T ANNUL BERUS UNION.

Court Says Wife Was Warned of Husband's Bad Character.

Although he expressed his sympathy for Mrs. Blanche Wolf Berus, daughter of a prominent east side physician, who eloped with Max Berus, a lawyer's clerk who had served a term in the penitentiary, Supreme Court Justice Cohalan filed a decision yesterday dismissing her suit to annul their marriage. Mrs. Berus, who was under age, testified that she had been induced to marry Berus on his representation that he was a lawyer with a good income.

Justice Cohalan said that Mrs. Berus had had warning of her husband's character, and that under the circumstances she could not plead fraud. The decision said:

"The marriage was not the result of a sudden impulse. He met her more than two years before the marriage occurred, and for more than a year called regularly on her in her own home. She had an opportunity, therefore, to appreciate and study his character. Her mother and father did evidently learn of his bad reputation and his unworthiness, because the mother testified she had informed her daughter that she had heard her suitor had been convicted of a crime and for that reason had forbidden him to come to her home.

"She, herself, testified that she had been told by her father—long before the marriage—that Berus had been a convict. In spite of this parental warning and advice she continued clandestinely to meet him."

Justice Cohalan dismissed the defense offered by Berus that his wife had condoned his misrepresentations by continuing to live with him after she learned the truth.

BANK CLERK IS MISSING.

Winant Disappeared After Examiners Came to Richmond Hill.

Relatives of Charles J. Winant, Jr., 28 years old, of 1,011 Chestnut Street, Morris Park, L. I., a bookkeeper in the Richmond Hill branch of the Bank of Long Island, began a search for him in the hospitals and morgues yesterday. Mr. Winant has been missing since last Tuesday.

Expert accountants have been making an examination of his books. First Vice President H. J. Crandell issued a notice to depositors yesterday calling upon them to turn in their passbooks to be balanced. Mr. Crandell said that no money loss had been discovered, but that the examination had not been completed.

The bank received a visit from bank examiners last Monday. Mr. Winant's attention was called to the fact that some of his entries were not completed. He became greatly excited, but finished his work and returned for work the following day, but at noon he went out, leaving his overcoat in the bank, and failed to return.

Mrs. Winant is under the care of a physician, suffering from the shock of her husband's disappearance. Relatives said yesterday that they thought Mr. Winant's mind was affected as a result of overwork. He suffered a nervous breakdown from this cause four years ago.

COMPLAIN OF LENOX WATER.

Town May Take Plant Over if Conditions Be Not Remedied.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Dec. 20.—Lenox water takers, including many cottagers, are making vigorous protest against the quality, quantity and price of water furnished by the Lenox Water Company. To-day a petition signed by George Winthrop Folsom, Cortlandt Field Bishop and Frederick S. Delafield, was prepared which sets forth that the health of Lenox and its renown as a pleasure resort are imperiled by the quality of water and that if immediate action be not taken by the water company to remedy conditions the town at its annual meeting in March will vote to take over the property. This paper will be circulated for voters to sign. It is addressed to the directors of the Lenox Water Company.

The stockholders in the company include William D. Sloane, John E. Parsons, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles Lanier, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, Mrs. John S. Barnes and Miss Adele Kneeland of New York.

ATTEMPTS DISGUISE IN CELL

But Secret Service Chief Flynn Identifies Greco as Old Counterfeiter.

In spite of an attempt to disguise himself while actually locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station, Frank Greco of 62 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was identified yesterday before Commissioner Shields by Chief William J. Flynn of the Federal Secret Service as an old counterfeiter named John Furman, with a whole string of aliases.

He was arrested on Friday night at his home on information received from John Carroll of 322 West Forty-second Street and Edward Tuite of 83 Third Street, Long Island City, who had been arrested for trying to pass counterfeit $10 buffalo head bills. They said that Greco had paid them $3 for every $10 bill they succeeded in changing, and told the Secret Service men where he lived. When his home was raided, however, the only tools found were those used in the manufacture of motor beats.

Greco was taken to the Greenwich Street Station and locked up for the night. There he changed clothes with another prisoner and burned off his mustache with a match. Nevertheless Chief Flynn swore that he had already served a term in the Western Penitentiary for making counterfeit bills. Commissioner Shields held him in $10,000 bail for examination on Wednesday

LEEHAN ACQUITTED OF TURNER MURDER

Mrs. Lynch Wins Her Fight to Prove Defendant Innocent of Killing Woman.

JUDGE CHARGED FOR HIM

Told the Jury They Must Consider Carefully the Testimony of Private Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 20.—"Not guilty" was the verdict returned at 4:42 o'clock this afternoon by the jury in the case of William J. Leehan, charged with the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner in April, 1911. Hearty applause greeted the verdict. The crowd which had stayed in the courtroom expecting a quick verdict cheered and stamped for five minutes before Judge Minturn could restore order.

Leehan's wife embraced him, and the acquitted man in tears mumbled words of thanks to the Judge and jury. One of the first to congratulate him was Mrs. Jasper Lynch, whose belief in Leehan's innocence led her to employ some of the best lawyers in New Jersey to defend him. Leehan said that he and his family would leave at once for Manchester, N. H., his former home.

Public sympathy was almost entirely on the side of Leehan, as the belief was general that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a trial. There has been much grumbling over the expense of the trial to Ocean County, in which there are not more than 2,100 taxpayers, most of them baymen, fishermen, and farmers, and it was predicted to-day that the subject of the trial would play a prominent part in local politics.

The most striking thing about the trial was the speed with which Judge Minturn conducted the proceedings. On Thursday morning the trial started, so that only three days in court were required to try a case which has been the talk of the county for more than three years.

Leehan was arrested in April, 1912, by representatives of the Schindler Detective Agency, which had been engaged to work up the case against him. It had been predicted before the trial began that dictograph records of conversations in which Leehan incriminated himself would be introduced. No such records were introduced, and this point was made much of by the defense.

Judge Minturn's charge to the jury on the subject of the testimony of the private detectives was decisive. He said that the fact that an agency had been employed to get evidence against a suspect must be remembered, and that the testimony of the detectives must be weighed with caution. The jury's attention was called to the fact that Eli Goldberg had testified that Detective Jamison told him in Baltimore that Leehan's arrest had been "framed up," and that it was necessary to maintain the reputation of the detective agency.

Leehan's appearance made an impression on the jury. The man was a wreck from drink at the time of his arrest, but in the year he spent in jail he had been restored to health and his Toms River acquaintances who saw him at the trial said that the year's imprisonment had made a new man of him. The testimony of Leehan and his wife accounted for almost every minute of the day on which the murder took place and the alibi was not shaken by the prosecution.

Wilfred H. Jayne, who summed up, said that the alibi of Leehan was complete and uncontradicted. He said that the State's case was based on the flimsiest kind of circumstantial evidence, and he asserted that, such as the evidence was, much of it was perjured. He denounced the detectives employed against Leehan as men who undertook by way of a commercial enterprise, to send an innocent man to execution in order to advertise their detective agency.

Surrounded by her lawyers, Mrs. Lynch received the congratulations of the leading people of Ocean County, on her success in establishing Leehan's innocence. When she heard of the plight of the accused man, thrown into the jail without a friend to aid him and with no money to prove his innocence, her heart was moved, she said, and she undertook his defense.

THE VERMONT AT NORFOLK.

Battleship, Safe in Navy Yard, Will Be Docked for Repairs.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 20.—The crippled battleship Vermont arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard at 9:30 o'clock this morning in tow of naval tugs which stood by her at anchor in Hampton Roads last night.

The Vermont, though badly crippled, was in no danger. She will be examined by divers and docked at once at the Navy Yard for repairs.

THUD WASN'T A SUICIDE

But Ominous Sound When Bottle Fell Startled Hotel Lobby.

On his way across the lobby from the desk to the elevator yesterday morning, Assistant Manager Nobles of the Breslin glanced at the clock. The hands stood at a quarter to 1. In a few minutes he would have finished a hard day's work, and he gave a sigh of relief as he started to enter the elevator.

Just at that moment, from the tile roof above the lobby, came a noise which turned the ruddy managerial cheeks pale. Mr. Nobles had heard sounds of that kind before. This was a dull thud, as if some heavy object had landed upon the tiles.

The few persons who were lingering in the lobby before going upstairs to bed started to their feet and looked at one another. Some shook their heads. The thought of all was the same.

"Good heavens!" the assistant manager muttered, "why couldn't he have gone to some other hotel to do that?"

He summoned House Detective Murtha and told a hallboy to come along. On the way he ordered the night porter to get an old blanket and bring it up to the lobby roof. Then he and his aids went up to the third floor, the windows of which are on a level with the top of the lobby, and climbed out, with a sanguinary picture in the minds of all as to what they should find. The place was dark, but they had brought matches. They searched the roof until all these were gone. It revealed nothing.

Once back downstairs, Mr. Nobles decided it was time to go home for the night. But as he was putting on his coat the thought occurred to him, "What if we missed some dark corner?" So he sent the detective back with an abundant supply of matches, and instructions to examine every spot. After a quarter of an hour Murtha came back. In one hand he held the top of a soda water siphon.

"Here's your suicide," he reported.

They were making cautious inquiry at the hotel yesterday to establish who was in the habit of keeping a siphon of soda water on his window sill, and whether he had let it fall accidentally or with waggish intent.

FIGHT OVER DOG ENDS.

Shorty Annoyed Woman Cyclist and Will Be Kept In Leash.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The fight between William M. Volke, a well-known manufacturer of bowling alleys, and Richard W. Turner, President of the Standard Bitulithic Company, because the latter's bull terrier Shorty annoyed Mrs. Volke when she went bicycle riding, has been settled peaceably. There was a hearing this afternoon before Justice of the Peace Chas. F. Gittens, and a number of prominent Garden City citizens were on hand ready to testify. The Volkes charged that Shorty was vicious and that whenever Mrs. Volke went out on her bicycle he would run and snap at her heels and tug her skirts. It was also charged that Shorty molested Chinks, the Volkes' chow dog.

The lawyers got together, however, before the taking of testimony, and agreed to settle the case. It was agreed that Shorty was to be kept at the end of a leash when taken outdoors.

Trolley Company Increases Wages.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey announced to-day an increase in wages for its motormen and conductors, to go into effect on Jan. 1. The maximum scale will be increased from 25 cents an hour to 30 cents. The minimum will be 23 cents for new employes. The intervening rates will be graded according to length of service. About 5,800 men will receive the increase.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for "Charity Organizations' 100 Neediest Cases": Mrs. S. Z., $2; anonymous, $1.

REVENUE CUTTERS SAVED 327 LIVES

Report of Year's Work Tells of Vigilant Patrol of the Iceberg Belt.

43 VESSELS IN SERVICE

Consolidation with Life-Saving Service Will Give a Coast Guard of 4,000 Men.

The record of the operations of the United States Revenue Cutter Service during the fiscal year, 1913, which has just been submitted to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo by Capt. Commandant Ellsworth P. Bertholf, reads like a story out of a story book. Modestly, Commandant Bertholf makes mention, as under the law he must, of the fact that the number of lives saved by the revenue cutters was more than 300, that nearly 3,000 others who met misfortune at sea were assisted, more than 25,000 inspected and examined, while the value of the property saved by these ever-going vigilant little vessels reached a splendid total of more than $10,500,000 in the year covered by his report.

The United States Revenue Cutter Service will soon be 124 years old. It was the first regularly organized maritime service of the United States, and it has played a gallant part in every war from that of the Revolution down to the war with Spain.

In beginning his report, Commandant Bertholf submits a brief summary of some of the achievements of the service during the year just ended. The figures are:

Lives saved or persons rescued from peril	327
Persons on board vessels assisted	2,755
Persons in distress taken on board and cared for	284
Vessels boarded and persons examined	26,079
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law	850
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$180,470
Regattas and marine parades patrolled in accordance with law	39
Vessels to which assistance was rendered	179
Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	31
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes	$10,607,710
Value of derelicts recovered and delivered to owners	$18,900
Appropriation for 1913, including appropriation for repairs	$2,474,857
Net expenditure for maintenance of the service, including repairs	$2,471,532
Estimated unexpended balance	$3,324

"To acomplish this," says Commandant Bertholf, "there have been twenty-five cruising cutters and eighteen harbor vessels and launches employed during the year. The Winter season of 1912-13 was a mild one compared with the severe weather of the previous Winter. But the occurrence of several gales along the coast, together with accidents to shipping from others causes, called forth the usual vigilance and activity of the fleet of revenue cutters, and the result of these operations of the service during the fiscal year shows that $10,626,610 worth of property has been saved from the perils of the sea, and that there have been 327 lives saved or persons rescued from danger. As the total cost for the maintenance of the service during the period was $2,471,532.51, the year's efforts represent a conservation of $4.29 for each dollar thus invested by the Government.

"The loss of the Titanic," says Commandant Berthold, "by collision with an iceberg on April 16, 1912, called the attention of the maritime world to the necessity for providing some systematic means of giving to the transatlantic steamers approaching the regions traversed by the ice in the Spring and Summer months timely warning as to the exact location of dangerous bergs and fields of ice. The United States Government, always among the first in humanitarian enterprises, maintained an efficient ice patrol by means of two scout cruisers of the navy during the months of May and June, 1912. No naval vessels were available for this duty during the Spring months of the current year and, therefore, at the earnest solicitation of the large maritime exchanges of this country, two revenue cutters, the Seneca and the Miami, were detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the patrol of the ice regions. These two vessels maintained a continuous patrol during the months of April, May and June, 1913."

Commandant Bertholf tells of the protection of the fur seal, a duty assigned to the Revenue Cutter Service, as well as of the splendid results reported by the officers of the cutters who had in charge the enforcement of anchorage, navigation and other laws of the sea. Next the Commandant briefly recites the history of the Revenue Cutter Service and that of the Life Saving Service, two services that it is now proposed to unite under one administrative head, the united organization to be known as the "United States Coast Guard."

"It is proposed," says Commandant Bertholf, "to unite these two services into an organization to be known as the 'Coast Guard,' which, while continuing its present humanitarian functions in time of peace, will have a military status and become a first naval reserve in time of war. The principal advantages to be derived from this consolidation will be increased efficiency in the saving of life and property by closer co-operation between the sea life savers and the coast life savers; simplification of the administrative functions; a retired list for the highly deserving men of the Life Saving Service, whose hazardous duties from the modern viewpoint of the public entitle them to this consideration on the part of the Government, and the creation of a first naval reserve of approximately 4,000 trained and experienced men, which simply by an executive order will be immediately transfered to the naval forces of the Government either in war or peace, whenever the exigency requiring such action may arise."

EXERCISES AT CITY'S TREE.

Music Will Be Provided from Christmas Eve to New Year's.

Preparations for the Christmas-tree celebrations in Madison Square were completed yesterday. The large evergreen tree which has been erected opposite the Appellate Division Court House was decorated with electric lights of many colors and a large star was affixed to the top of it. On Christmas Eve, at 5:30 o'clock, when this star has been illuminated the chimes in the Metropolitan tower will play Christmas anthems.

At 6:40 o'clock a bugle call will give the signal for music by the Oratorio Society of New York and the Gwent male choir. Throughout the evening music will be provided by Van Barr's Band and the Negro Choral Society.

On Christmas night the Metropolitan chimes will play and a massed chorus of the Schola Cantorum and the St. Cecilia Society, assisted by Van Barr's Band, will be heard. Throughout the week and up to New Year's Eve there will be exercises around the tree.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose

Value 1.00 **50c** the pair

Black only. Lisle garter tops and soles.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Special for Monday

Sale of Women's Blouses

Hand Made French Blouses — Of fine batiste, turn-back collar of scalloped hand embroidery trimmed with bands of real lace. *Value 8.50* — **3.50**

Chiffon and Lace Blouses — A collection of two or three waists of a kind in season's smartest styles. From regular stock. *Value 8.50* — **3.90**

Shadow Lace Blouses — Combined with fine net over flesh color chiffon, trimmed with velvet and cut steel buckles. *Value 8.50* — **5.50**

Fur Trim'd Lace Blouses — With veiled corsage bands of flesh or canary chiffon, black picot edge ruche. *Value 15.00* — **9.75**

Smart Butterfly Blouses — Of soft chiffon taffeta, tie of black moire ribbon, cubist embroidered medallions. *Value 10.50* — **7.50**

Flowered Chiffon Blouses — In peach, canary and flesh tones. Shirred vest, sleeves and ruche of shadow lace. *Value 22.50* — **13.50**

Annual December Sale

White Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves

Scalloped tops, Cleopatra buttons.

20 Button	$4.00 quality	3.00	12 Button	$2.50 quality	1.75
16 Button	3.25 quality	2.00	Short Gloves	1.00 quality	.75

Handkerchiefs and Neck Fixings

Gladstone Lace Collars — Of fine shadow lace and maline, in white or ecru. — **1.50**

Ostrich & Marabou Necklets — In black, white, natural and two-tones. Knot of satin. — **2.95**

Hand Emb'd Net Fichus — Of fine net, with crochet buttons, forming a vestee effect. — **1.50**

Box of 6 Handkerchiefs — Hand-embroidered French handkerchiefs in dainty designs. — **2.65**

Box of 6 Handkerchiefs — Fancy embroidered and lace trimmed styles. — **1.25**

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs — Hand-embroidered initials in assorted designs. Each — **35c**

Crepe de Chine and Lace Underbodices

95c *Formerly 1.50* — of crepe de Chine with wide rows of Valenciennes lace and ribbons.

1.50 *Formerly 2.75* — of crepe de Chine with shadow lace yoke and petit sleeves.

2.95 *Formerly 5.00* — of soft lace over accordion plaited chiffon with satin bow and roses.

Novelties, Handbags, Leather Goods

Novelty Handbags — Of moire velvet, moire silk or pin seal, in assorted colors, sizes and shapes. — **2.95**

Handle Pocketbooks — Of pin seal, fitted with purse, mirror, address book and powder book. — **4.95**

"Tango" Buckle Sets — Newest designs, set with French rhinestones. — **3.75**

Opera Bags — Of tinsel cloth, with or without mirror bottom. — **3.50**

Soiree "Danse" Petticoats

The "Genee" — **2.95** *Formerly 4.00* — of French chiffon, accordion plaited, with wide ecru lace.

The "Poinsettia" — **3.95** *Formerly 5.75* — of crepe silk shadow lace and rose wreaths, with large satin bow.

The "Maxixe" — **4.95** *Formerly 8.50* — handsome, lacey skirt with Italian pattern cream lace, ribbon and roses.

For Monday Only

Fur Trimmed Negligees of Crepe Meteor

7.95 *Formerly 10.75*

Of heavy quality crepe meteor, Hague blue, rose, gold and Jacqueminot, with lace and skunk fur.

Imported Quilted Japanese House Coats *Formerly 7.95* **4.95**

Special Sale Monday

The New "Castle Danse" Caps

1.95 *Value 3.00* — of crepe de chine, with lace points and roses.

2.95 *Value 4.50* — of cream lace over chiffon, with dainty flowers.

3.95 *Value 6.50* — of silver lace and French flowers, close fitting.

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Announce for Monday

A Most Important Sale

Fur Coats and Small Furs

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Scarfs.		*Muffs.*
7.50	Natural Raccoon	14.50
9.50	Black Fox	16.50
16.50	Kit Fox	21.00
12.50	Civet Cat	18.50
12.50	Skunk	32.50
19.50	Pointed Fox	22.50

Caracul Coats

38.00 *Formerly 75.00*

Smart 45 inch long model made from selected skins.

Trimmed French Seal Coats — Made of dyed coney skin, with skunk collars. *Formerly 85.00* — **48.50**

Trimmed Baby Caracul Coats — Made of flat curl skins; collars of skunk, Fitch, ermine or chinchilla-squirrel. *Formerly 165.00* — **95.00**

Scotch Mole Coats — Handsome model of perfectly matched skins. *Formerly 165.00* — **125.00**

Entire Stock of

Hudson Seal Coats

Divided into Four Groups, Regardless of Former Prices.

75.00 110.00 145.00 225.00

Formerly 95.00 to 375.00

Collars of Chinchilla-Squirrel, Fitch, Skunk, Ermine or Self Fur.

45 to 52 inch long models in reproductions of the latest imported coats in shirred back and other smart effects. In the most desirable materials.

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns

25.00 *Formerly up to 75.00*

Only two or three dresses of a kind from regular stock.

Misses' 'Danse' & Aft'noon Frocks

15.00 *Formerly up to 39.50*

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

Last Call for Christmas

Only 3 days to Christmas—come tomorrow to this *Home of Toys* for your final selections of Holiday gifts. Dealing exclusively in Toys, Dolls, Games, Books, Sporting Goods, Novelties, etc., the *whole year 'round*, our stocks are most complete even at this late hour.

And here's wishing you All a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

F.A.O. SCHWARZ

TOYS and GIFTS

Fifth Ave., at 31st St.

AUTNA AUTNA

Xmas Packages Insured

When buying Xmas presents insist on having the merchant insure them for you against

Loss in the Mails

Which he can readily do at trifling cost under our

Parcel Post Insurance System

Full particulars from

New York Branch Offices: 100 William Street. Telephone 250 John.

Or your own Broker.

The Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Aetna Accident and Liability Co.

AUTNA AUTNA

MISS PHILIPSE'S WILL FILED.

Country Estates Left to Her Sister and Her Cousin.

The Grange and Woodlawn, the country estates at Garrison of Margaret Gouverneur Philipse, who died on Dec. 9 at the home of her nephew, Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, are left to Miss Catherine Wadeworth Philipse, her sister, and her cousin, Mrs. Mary Philipse Satterlee, wife of Dr. Satterlee, according to her will filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office. The former receives The Grange and the latter Woodlawn.

By the provisions of the will Miss Catherine Philipse receives, in addition to The Grange, all the silver, silver plate, family portraits, books, and jewelry belonging to her sister, and also parcels of land in Putnam County, New York, and in Pennsylvania, including their mineral and mining rights. The residuary estate is divided between Miss Catherine Philipse and Mrs. Satterlee, the former getting three-fourths.

Miss Philipse belonged to one of the oldest families in New York. She was a direct descendant of Frederick Philipse, the famous merchant in New York's early history and the first lord of Philipse Manor, who came from Holland in 1647 and acquired a fortune through land grants from Gov. Stuyvesant, extending from Spuyten Duyvil to Croton Point.

Chicago to Have Go-to-Church Day.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Every adult in Chicago will be asked to attend church on Sunday, Feb. 1. The "Chicago-go-to-church" movement was begun by the Christian Endeavor Union, and will be taken up at the various ministerial meetings next Monday. Squads of workers will go to police and fire stations and ask the employes there to attend church, and committees will make a house-to-house canvass of the city. On "go-to-church" day appeals will be made that the observance of the Sabbath become a weekly instead of an annual event.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

At One-Third Their Former Prices

Women's Real Venise Lace Collars

Highest class hand made real Venise Lace or Rose Point Collars; small, medium or large Collars.
Also a number of Collar and Cuff Sets.

4.50 6.50 9.75

Heretofore $14.50 to $34.00

Sale of English Ivory Articles

Hair Brushes — Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $2.45 — 1.35

Clothes Brushes — Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $1.75 — 1.15

Combs — All coarse or coarse and fine. Value 50c — .25

Mirrors — With straight handle. Value $2.00 — 1.25

Powder Boxes — Of heavy English ivory. Value $1.50 — .85

Nail Files — or Button Hooks. Value 50c — .27

Women's "Parfait" Silk Underwear

Of Pure Glove Silk, Wear Guaranteed.

"Parfait" Silk Combinations — In white, pink or blue; reinforced. Value $3.75 — 2.65

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests — Crochet top, reinforced. Value $2.00 — 1.25

"Parfait" Emb'd Silk Vests — French band top; reinforced. Value $2.45 — 1.95

"Parfait" Emb'd Silk Combinations

In white, pink or blue, embroidered in exclusive designs; French band top; fully reinforced.

3.45 Regular price $6.00

Women's Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk Hose — Pure thread silk; black, white and all colors; lisle or silk sole, lisle or silk garter top; also extra sizes and embroidered silk hose; all weights. Heretofore $1.50 — 3 pair for $2.50 — .85

Superior Quality Silk Hose — Pure thread silk; black, white and colors; lisle or silk sole, doublex heel, toe and Dub-L garter top; all weights. Value $1.65 — 3 pair for $3.35 — 1.15

Hand Embroidered Clox — Pure thread black silk, with self or white hand embroidered clox; doublex heel and toe and garter top; all weights. Value $1.85 — 3 pair for $3.90 — 1.35

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Chiffon Dance Petticoats

Accordion plaited silk chiffon petticoat, in white, pink or blue, edged with pleated frill of shadow lace.

3.50 Value $5.75

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's Silk Matelasse Negligees

Of Imported Zenana Silk Matelasse with wool back.

In pink, blue, rose, gray, wistaria, purple, black or white, silk lined, hand emb'd collar and cuffs.

12.50 Value $24.50

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Emb'd Madeira Handkerchiefs

For Women and Misses.

Fancy handkerchiefs, richly embroidered, scalloped edge.

Box of four, **.90** Value $1.25

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's 16-Button Glace Gloves

16-button length mousquetaire glace gloves in white, black or tan; overseam sewn.

1.75 Regular price $2.50

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Fur-Trimmed Angora Sweaters

For Women and Misses.

In white, orange, purple, light blue, green or rose, Byron collar and cuffs edged with fur.

7.50 Regular price $11.50

Daily Delivery and Call Service by Motors to All Suburban Points.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. 'Phone Greeley 6900.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Useful Gifts at Reduced Prices

Handkerchiefs — For Women, Men, Children.
Neckwear — For Women and Misses.
Negligee Gowns — For Women and Misses.
Sweaters — For Women, Misses, Boys.
Men's Furnishings — Neckwear, Bath Robes, &c.
Silk Hosiery — For Women, Misses and Men.
Boudoir Slippers — For Women, Misses, Children.
Tango Slipper Sets — Of Rhinestone or Cut Steel.
Tea Aprons — Also Maid's Aprons.
Nursery Toys — And Infants' Useful Apparel.
Gloves — For Women, Men, Children.
Women's Hand Bags — Of Moire or Leather.
Silk Petticoats — For Women and Misses.
French Bouquets — For Women and Misses.
Umbrellas and Canes — For Men and Women.

Monday at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Fur Coats

Pony Coats, Light weight moire pony skin, collar of natural raccoon or civet. Heretofore $59.50 — 32.50

French Seal Coats, Collar of real nitch or real skunk. Heretofore $75.00 — 42.50

Trimmed Caracul Coats Light weight caracul skins, collar, cuffs, draped rever of French seal. Heretofore $79.50 — 57.50

Caracul Coats, Mandarin sleeves, collar of fitch, chinchilla squirrel or ermine. Heretofore $125.00 — 85.00

Hudson Seal Coats, Of real Hudson seal, self collar. Heretofore $125.00 — 89.50

Hudson Seal Coats, Seven-eighth or full length; fitch, ermine or skunk collar. Heretofore $195.00 — 135.00

Paris Model Fur Coats at One-Half Former Prices

Real Hudson Seal Coat — *Original "Bechoff-David" Model* Chiffon lined, large animal scarf of silvered fox. Heretofore $750.00 — 295.00

Real Scotch Mole Coat — *Original "Cheruit" Model* Draped coat, collar of real taupe fox chiffon velvet lined. Heretofore $795.00 — 395.00

Genuine Broadtail Fur Coat — *Original "Bechoff-David" Model* Of highest grade, broadtail skins, draped model, collar of skunk. Heretofore $1,150.00 — 575.00

Broadtail Caracul Coat — *Original "Cheruit" Model* Full length; entire border, collar and cuffs of silvered fox fur. Heretofore $1,850.00 — 975.00

Monday at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Winter Coats — Of black broadcloth, chinchilla, in navy, black, Oxford or brown wool plush, zibeline or wool velour, silk lined, a number with fur collars. **18.50** Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50.

Women's Evening Coats — Of highest class silk chiffon plush, cut plush velour or brocade velvet, plain or fur trimmed, also a number of Paris model coats. **50.00** Heretofore $98.50 to $145.00.

Women's Silk Waists—Reduced Prices

Dressy Silk Waists — Of crepe de Chine or silk chiffon, in black, white and colors. Heretofore $9.75 to $13.75 — 5.00

Dressy Silk Waists — Of silk chiffon or crepe de Chine, in black, white and colors. Heretofore $14.50 to $19.75 — 9.75

Women's Suits and Gowns—Reduced Prices

Fur Trimmed Suits — Of imported fabrics, fur trimmed short coats; tunic or tier skirts. Heretofore $39.50 — 18.50

Dressy Broadcloth Suits — Short coat models of imported broadcloth, in green, mahogany, black or navy, trimmed with various furs. Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

Fur Trim'd Duvetyn Gowns — Dressy models of silk and wool duvetyn, in all colors, fur trimmed. Heretofore $39.50 — 18.50

Decollete Evening Gowns — Of chiffon velvet, brocade, crepe meteor, satin or chiffon, trimmed with fur, laces or beaded tunics. Heretofore $49.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

Misses' Dressy Suits—Reduced Prices

Misses' Dressy Suits, late winter models, of broadcloth, suede velour, cheviot or velour de laine, short dressy coats, silk lined, warmly interlined, with tier, draped or peg-top skirts; 14 to 20 years. *A number of models fur-trimmed.* Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00 — 18.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits, "Poiret" or "Callot" models, of broadcloth, wool velour, suede cloth, diagonal cheviot or imported velveteen, silk lined, warmly interlined, trimmed with rich furs; peg-top, tier or draped skirts. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

Misses' and Girls' Coats—Reduced Prices

Girls' Winter Coats — Of all wool chinchilla, in navy, gray or brown; velvet collar, wool lined; also a number of dressy coats of imported fabrics. 6 to 14 years. Heretofore $12.75 to $16.50 — 7.50

Girls' Dressy Coats — Of wool plush, chinchilla, double faced fabrics or zibeline; majority silk lined. 6 to 16 years. Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50 — 10.00

Girls' Fur Trim'd Coats — Dressy broadcloth Coats in Russian green or Copenhagen blue; body silk lined; fur trimmed. 8 to 16 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Evening Coats — Dressy draped Coat with moufflon fur collar, of broadcloth, in rose, Hague blue, pink or white; silk lined; interlined. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 — 22.50

Misses' English Ulsters — Mannish model, of double faced English cloths or chinchilla; Scotch mixtures; custom tailored. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 15.00

Misses' Fur Collar Coats — Of all wool chinchilla, in navy, black, brown or gray; silk lined; collar of mole coney or French seal. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Sale of Boys' Overcoats—Reduced Prices

Boys' Winter Overcoats — Of blue, brown or gray vicuna; also Scotch tweed; worsted lined; 3 to 10 years. Heretofore $9.75 — 5.75

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats — Of all wool chinchilla, in navy, brown or Oxford, plaid back or worsted linings. 3 to 10 yrs. Heretofore $12.50 — 8.50

Boys' Winter Overcoats — Convertible collar model. Of chinchilla, tweed, cheviot or herringbone. 10 to 18 yrs. Heretofore $12.50 — 8.50

London Made Overcoats — Of navy English chinchilla; also our own make coats, in navy, Oxford or brown chinchilla. 10 to 18 yrs. Heretofore $19.75 — 14.50

Prompt Delivery of Mail and 'Phone Orders and All Christmas Purchases Assured

Sale Monday
English Doeskin Gloves
washable.
12 button. Value 2.50—1.65
16 " " 3.00—1.95

Best & Co.

Sale Monday
Glove Silk Underwear
in white, pink and blue.
Vests. Value 2.25—1.85
Bloomers. " 3.25—2.35

The Children's Christmas Store

If it is a Gift for a Boy, a Girl, or a Little Child, where can it be more quickly and advantageously found than here? We offer the largest and most complete assortments in New York City of every staple and original article for Young Folks from the most moderate prices up.

Important Note:—In spite of larger sales this year than ever before, we are able, due to larger preparation, to offer complete assortments for the belated gift-seeker during the three Christmas shopping days remaining.

Nothing could please a child more on Christmas morning, than a gift selected from the large variety shown in our big Toy Department.

Instructive Toys **Amusing Toys** **Original Toy.**

Hundreds of Dolls **The Best Juvenile Books**

Every Kind of a Toy at Every Kind of a Price

The Infants' Department

Offers many pleasing gift suggestions in its complete assortments of supplies for Infants and Little Children. Included are most practical articles, as well as those of daintiest materials and finest workmanship.

Afghans	1.35 up	Bassinets	8.25 up	Brass Cots	28.50 up	Hampers	3.50 up
Bootees	25c. "	Blankets	1.85 "	Bath Tubs	8.25 "	Nursery Baskets	4.50 "
Bibs	15c. "	Pillows	1.00 "	EnamelCots	10.75 "	Oatmeal Sets	1.50 "
Bonnets	2.00 "	Spreads	1.50 "	Mattresses	4.50 "	Sleeping Baskets	4.50 "
Caps	79c. "	Sheets	65c. "	Quilts	1.50 "	Scales	5.50 "
Coats	3.98 "	Veils	18c. "	QuiltedPads	33c. "	Toilet Sets	1.85 "
Slippers	75c. "	Wrappers	85c. "	Shields	6.25 "	Thermometers	18c. "
Sacques	50c. "	Wardrobes	11.25 "	PillowCases	85c. "	TravelingBaskets	3.50 "

Rich Fur Sets Reduced

Owing to the mild season, we have marked now, (instead of in January,) all remaining high class Fur Sets below actual wholesale cost. Included is a beautiful selection of the most fashionable combination of Furs, made up in the latest styles.

Hudson Seal and Civet Cat Sets — Large Novelty Throw Scarf and Large Fancy Muff. Formerly $112.50— 67.50

Silver Kit Fox and Tigerette Sets — Fancy Foxskin Scarf and Combination Flat Muff. Formerly $132.00— 89.75

Natural Rich Skunk Sets — Four-skin Animal Scarf and Four-skin Fancy Muff. Formerly $150.00— 95.00

Hudson Seal with Ermine Sets — Long Throw Scarf and Large Flat Muff. Formerly $180.00— 95.00

Scotch Mole and Tigerette Novelty Sets, Fancy Shawl and Melon Muff. Formerly $200.00— 97.50

Canary Fox Sets, Long Straight Throw Scarf and Large Fancy Muff. Formerly $225.00— 115.00

Scotch Moleskin Sets, Large Fancy Mantle and Fancy Draped Muff. Formerly $237.00— 165.00

Natural Blue Fox Sets — Novelty Animal Scarf and Flat Muff, trimmed with head, breast and paws. Formerly $325.00— 167.50

Important Sales Monday

Of Women's and Misses' Gift Merchandise

Tan Cape or White Doeskin Gloves — Formerly $1.25— 75c

White Cape Gloves, PXM., Paris point. Value $2.00— 1.35

Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, in colors. Box of 6 for 85c

Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered. Madeira, white or colors. Box of 6 for 1.50

Fichus of Shadow Lace and Net, daintily trimmed with hand-embroidery and plaited net frills. 1.65

Collar and Cuff Sets of fine White Brussels Net, shoulder collar with fold and fine plaited net frill. 1.95

Flat Collars of White Satin, with dainty shadow lace, and fur trimming. 3.50

A Sale of New Dancing Dresses

For the College or the Boarding School Miss, home for the Holidays, will be held Monday, on the Fourth Floor. All Imported Misses' Afternoon and Evening Gowns reduced ⅓ to ½ from former prices.

Chiffon Taffeta Gowns, in pink, light blue and maize. A stunning new model. 14 to 18 years. Special price— 25.00

Silk Chiffon Frocks. A new model of pink, light blue or maize, accordion plaited silk chiffon 14 to 18 years. Special price— 16.50

FIFTH AVENUE **At Thirty-fifth Street**

PANAMA PURCHASES THAT ARE ATTACKED

Samples of Commissary Specifications Alleged to Show Discrimination by Burke.

SOME GOODS SOLD AT A LOSS

Activities of the Department for the Benefit of Employes and Tourists in the Zone.

Specifications on which Charles R. Walker based some of his charges against John Burke, manager of the commissary department in the Isthmian Canal Zone came into the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. These were intended to show that Burke discriminated against certain firms and in favor of others in making the retail prices for their goods.

Walker, who is a clerk in the commissary department, evidently obtained his data from its books of account and other records. He took them to Washington while on his vacation last Summer and submitted them to a number of Senators and Representatives, with the suggestion that an investigation be made. Senator Johnston, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was anxious to make such an investigation, but his death intervened and nobody else seems to have been sufficiently interested to proceed.

This set of charges made by Walker has never come before the War Department or the Isthmian Canal Commission's office in Washington, although they may have been presented to the Commission on the Isthmus. They were not included in the record sent by the commission to its Washington office and the Secretary of War.

The investigation made by those agencies has been based entirely on allegations that Burke received commissions from firms from which he purchased goods or from which they were purchased by the New York office of the Panama Railroad Company on his requisition, specifying the brand desired and on information that Burke had $40,000 or $90,000 in several banks in this country and had bought real estate and other property costing from $10,000 to $15,000, although his salary is but $4,500 a year. This information in the War Department officials say, has been verified.

While Burke has charge only of the Commissary Department of the railroad company, which is owned by the Government, he supplies indirectly the needs of the Isthmian Canal Commission in the commissary line, as the commission makes its purchases from the railroad company.

Samples of Specifications.

Here are some samples of the specifications furnished by Walker in regard to importations.

From B. Luria & Co., Hamburg, Germany, by the steamship Niederwald, were received on Feb. 17, 1913, 1,152 pairs of ladies' lisle hose. They cost 20.06 cents a pair and were sold at 25 cents a pair. This represented a surcharge of 21 per cent. The surcharges are arbitrarily fixed by Burke and are supposed roughly to compensate the Government, through the railroad, for the cost of transportation, breakage, deterioration, &c.

From the same concern by the steamship La Plata were received on March 20, 1913, 1,350 pairs of ladies' lisle hose at a cost of 24.80 cents a pair. These were sold at 25 cents, representing a surcharge of 1½ per cent.

By the former steamer, from the same firm, came also 720 pairs of men's black hose with white soles, which cost 9.89 cents a pair and were sold for 10 cents a pair, a surcharge of 1 1-3 per cent. The total cost of this lot was thus $71.05, and they were sold for $72, or practically at cost.

In comparison with these purchases from Luria, on which the surcharges run from 21 per cent. down to almost nothing, Walker gave a shipment of hose from Lord & Taylor, New York, by the steamship Advance on Feb. 10, 1913. There were 1,992 pairs of men's hosiery, which cost 17.98 cents a pair and were sold for 25 cents a pair, a surcharge of 39 per cent. The total cost was $241.89, the total surcharge $133.61, and the selling price $475.50. This was cited by Walker as a discrimination by Burke against Lord & Taylor and in favor of Luria for reasons of his own.

Walker also declared that the commissary was not authorized to handle wines and liquors, except low-grade wines for the Spanish laborers, yet bought champagne and high-grade liquors from abroad and sold them at or below cost "to those whose good-will was wanted," as he expressed it. He gave these specifications:

Six cases of champagne were imported on the steamship Martinique on March 12, 1912. There were a dozen bottles in each case. They cost $2.2907 a bottle and retailed for $2.23 a bottle, a loss of .0607 cents a bottle, making a total loss of $4.92 on the importation.

On this same steamship, at the same time, twelve barrels of red Montferrand wine were imported, and were retailed at $20.50 each. They cost $23.8067 each, making a total loss of $39.68 on the transaction.

On Feb. 17, 1913, six cases of H. & H. whisky were imported on the steamship Tagus. It retailed for $12.60 and cost $12.651, and the loss on the item was 61 cents.

A Mammoth Department Store.

The Commissary Department of the Panama Canal is in reality a great department store—one of the greatest in the world as a matter of fact, for every day it does business with about 75,000 customers, who spend about $6,000,000 every year.

The canal and Panama Railroad employes are supplied with every necessity of life, and an undertaker and a grave in case of death, through this important branch of the canal building. In addition the department runs a chain of hotels and prints a newspaper.

Meats, milk, vegetables, and every other sort of food, clothing and drugs, all of the highest grade, are sold to the employes at a price never any higher, and frequently much lower, than they can be bought in the United States. This is possible because the United States buys everything by contract on a tremendously large scale for cash and maintains a cold storage steamboat system for carrying the things to the Isthmus.

The Commissary Department in the Canal Zone consists of twenty-five stores in as many zone towns along the Panama Railroad. In addition to the retail stores, great plants are run for the making of 100 tons of ice every day, a bakery which supplies bread and pastry for about 100,000 persons, a cold storage plant, coffee roasting department, an ice cream factory, a laundry where the washing of the employes' linen is done, a printing plant nearly as large as that of any daily paper in the United States, and a meat packing plant.

To distribute the supplies from the main store of the department in Cristobal, on the Atlantic end of the canal, a train of twenty-five modern refrigerator and express cars leaves that town every morning at 4 o'clock. The goods are delivered at the stations along the line, and a delivery system takes the ice, coal, and wood directly to the home of each employe. The other articles are taken to the branch stores, where they are put on sale.

Nothing is free to the canal employe or his family. A room is given to him, if he is a single man, or a house if he has a family, and the electric light, coal and ice go with it, but the value of what he gets is really figured in when he is hired and his salary is so much plus the living quarters. Food and clothing are bought by the workers just as they would buy them in the United States. Medical attendance, hospital service, and drugs are free, however, and on the beautiful island of Taboga in Panama Bay is a sanitarium which is worth while being ill to get into.

The Commissary has built and has in operation the magnificent New Washington Hotel in Colon and the Hotel Tivoli in Ancon at the Pacific end. They are the only hotels run by the United States for the tourist and the prices of rooms and meals are regulated by Lieut. Col. Wilson, Chief of the Commissary Department. There is no raise of prices when thousands of tourists are on the Isthmus, and the rates are so reasonable that American families on the Isthmus who are not in the employ of the United States, and hence cannot buy supplies from the Commissary Department, find it cheaper to live at Uncle Sam's only hotels than to keep house and buy from the Panama merchants.

BIDS FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

First Transport and Supply Ship Specially Designed for Their Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Navy Department opened bids to-day for the construction of a navy transport and a supply ship authorized by the last Navy Appropriation act. These vessels are the first specially designed for their purposes, the practice having been to adapt vessels built for other uses to the particular work of transports and supply ships.

The transport is to be 460 feet long, 61 feet beam and will have quarters for 2,000 men with large cargo holds and a stable for 32 horses. The supply ship is to be 400 feet long, 55 feet beam and will have the most up-to-date cold storage plant for refrigerating meats, vegetables, and other food supplies. Her capacity has been arranged to fit her to accompany a fleet of eight battleships and supply them for two months.

The lowest bids on both vessels came from the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. The various bids were as follows:

Firm.	Transport.	Sup. Ship.
New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.	$1,752,000	$1,399,500
Fore River Ship Building Corp., Quincy, Mass.	1,804,000	1,419,000
Seattle Const. and Dry Dock Co., Seattle, Wash.	1,931,000	1,404,000
Newport Newa Ship Bldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.	1,730,000	1,350,000
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Eng. Bldg. Co., Phila.	1,832,000	1,401,000

The Newport Newa Ship Building and Dry Dock Company also submitted an alternative bid on each vessel, based on the department's design of hull and the company's design of machinery, as follows: Transport, $1,700,000; supply ship, $1,320,000.

More Smallpox Cases on the Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Capt. McKean to-day reported to the Navy Department that three more cases of smallpox among the battleship Ohio's crew had been sent to the isolation hospital at Guantanamo, Cuba. The names of the latest patients are J. H. Meehan, oiler, a pronounced case; E. Jackson, yeoman, and W. Smizor, ordinary seaman, strongly suspected. There have been no deaths from the disease since the Ohio arrived at Guantanamo.

OPEN PLAYGROUND IN GAYNOR'S HONOR

Washington Heights Park Dedicated with a Pageant of City's History.

A HOUSE FOR RECREATION

Mayor Kline Praises His Predecessor for His Great Interest in Children's Welfare.

The new William J. Gaynor Park Playground and Recreation House at Amsterdam Avenue and 151st Street were dedicated yesterday afternoon with games and tableaux and a historical pageant in which boys and girls from the park playgrounds in every section of the city took part. The playground was dedicated as a memorial to the late Mayor Gaynor for his efforts in obtaining more and better playgrounds for the children.

The new playground, which is situated not far from the Jumel Mansion on Washington Heights, consists of a half acre of land divided into two sections, one part set aside for the boys and another for the girls, and, at the eastern end, a one-story recreation house, built of yellow brick with a green tiled roof. A pavilion outside the recreation house, provides a resting place for mothers and their babies. Inside the house is a capacious play room, fitted up with doll's houses, for the girls, and in the basement are dressing rooms for both boys and girls, fully equipped with lockers and shower baths. The house and playground will be open every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5:30.

The exercises opened yesterday with a pageant of the history of the City of New York from 1613 until the present day. First came twenty-five little girls, in single file, dressed as redskins. They gave a war dance. They were followed by another group of girls representing the Dutch settlers of the Seventeenth Century. Then came the Continental soldiers, twenty abreast, with George Washington at their head. The General took leave of his troops, shaking each by the hand. After this, the minuet was danced and a score of girls, dressed in green and wearing shamrock, danced Irish jigs.

During the pageant and games of the girls, the boys, in the adjoining half of the playground, ran races and played games. The exercises were under the direction of William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, assisted by Miss Mary E. McKenna.

The speaker of the day was Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, who commended Park Commissioner Louis F. La Roche for the despatch with which he had the new playground completed, and told of the improvement in the playground facilities of the city since Mayor Gaynor entered the office.

"When Mayor Gaynor assumed office in 1910," he said, "there were but ten park play grounds in the Borough of Manhattan. During the four years of his administration, thirty new park playgrounds have been opened. In 1910 there was but $18,000 appropriated for supervision and instruction. This year $65,800 was appropriated. The annual attendance new of boys, girls and adults at the park playground is nearly 6,500,000."

In a brief speech Park Commissioner La Roche told of the cost of the new playground. The ground, he said, was purchased in 1906 for $48,000. The cost of developing the ground was $10,623 and the cost of equipping the recreation house was $20,115. The ground was developed, he said, out of the $300,000 appropriated in 1910 for the development of unused city land for park and playground purposes.

Among the invited guests were Mayor and Mrs. Ardolph Kline, Mr. and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. George A. McAneny, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mr. Robert Adamson, John W. Churchill and Mr. and Mrs. John Tyrone Kelly. More than 2,000 persons were present at the dedication exercises.

WILSON OUSTS AN ATTORNEY

McReynolds Notifies Van Wagenen of Iowa He Is Removed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Attorney General McReynolds to-day telegraphed to Anthony Van Wagenen, United States Attorney of the Northern District of Iowa, that he had been removed from office by President Wilson. No charges have been filed against Mr. Van Wagenen, but the Attorney General has not been satisfied with his administration.

Special to The New York Times.

SIUOX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 20.—A situation similar to the McNab case in California may be revealed in the demand for the resignation of Attorney Van Wagenen, United States District Attorney, which he received from Attorney General McReynolds to-day. Mr. Van Wagenen says he will fight to the last ditch, and he has telegraphed to President Wilson demanding a hearing.

Mr. McReynolds's telegram followed the loss of several cases by Van Wagenen. It is understood that the District Attorney will attempt to show that Mr. McReynolds is a reactionary and is not in sympathy with the prosecution of cases which affect the interests of richmen; also that he is not in sympathy with a vigorous prosecution of white slave cases, in which Mr. Van Wagenen has been active.

Mr. Van Wagenen has been a Democratic leader since 1896, and was one of Iowa's original "Wilson men." He received his appointment directly from President Wilson.

Not Mr. Wilkens's Estimate.

F. E. Wilkens, manager of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, wrote yesterday that the estimated annual cost of the new Workmen's Compenaation Act of this State, attributed to him in an interview, as between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, was not his estimate. Mr. Wilkens had expressed the opinion that the cost of the act would be so high that its operation would be followed by protests from all over the Stats.

Clark & Weinberg

FURRIERS

Remarkable Reductions on Fine Fur Garments

COATS.	VALUES.	REDUCED TO
Mink	$2,500	$1,650
Broadtail (trimmed with Chinchilla)	2,150	1,500
Ermine	1,500	850
Caracul	$325 to $750	$225 to $500
Moleskin	300 " 650	200 " 350
Hudson Seal	200 " 550	125 " 350

Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps

Values $110 to $375. **Reduced to $60 to $175**

CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS ON ALL MANUFACTURED SETS OF FURS.

634 Fifth Avenue

Near Fiftieth Street

On Friday next, December 26th, and until further notice, the store will be open daily at 9 A. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

THE FOLLOWING SALES HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY):

Women's Tailored Separate Skirts

in the latest models, made of choice wool plaids, will offer an unusual opportunity . . . . . at $6.50

Fine French Lingerie

is shown in new importations which include the latest novelties as well as the more conservative and moderately priced models.

A special selection, to be placed on sale to-morrow, will be as follows:

Chemises . . . . . at $1.00
Drawers . . . . . at 1.25
Night Robes . . . . . at 1.75
Princess Slips . . . . . at 2.95

Women's Petticoats

at special prices, will comprise
Wool Jersey-Top Petticoats, with flounce of messaline . . . . . at $3.75
Messaline Petticoats, in changeable color effects . . . . . at $3.50

A Sale of Silk Hosiery

will attract attention at the following price concessions:

Women's Black Silk Hose, usual prices $1.00 & $1.50 per pair . at 70c. & $1.00
Women's Black or White Silk Hose, with openwork insteps; usual price $3.00 per pair, at $2.25
Women's Black or White Silk Hose, with embroidered insteps; usual price $4.50 per pair . . . . . at $3.25

Women's Evening Slippers

(range of sizes incomplete), will be placed on sale in the Shoe Department on the Second Floor, commencing to-morrow (Monday), at the following prices:
Slippers regularly sold at $6.00 to 8.00 per pair . . . . . at $3.25
Slippers regularly sold at $4.00 to 6.00 per pair . . . . . at $2.75

Men's and Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas

sizes 26 and 28 inches, with novelty handles in a variety of styles, regularly sold at $5.00, will be marked . . . . at $3.50

The Fur Department

Unusual Values are being offered in a number of

Fur Garments and Fur Sets, decided reductions in prices having been made in order to effect a speedy clearance.

The offering comprises the following:

Women's Fur Sets

(consisting of Muff and Neckpiece) of the following desired furs:

Hudson Bay Sable — Fisher
Colored Fox — Colored Moleskin

also Sets composed of smart fur combinations.

Women's Fur and Fur-lined Coats and Wraps
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats

Women's and Misses' Riding Habits

finely tailored in meltons and tweeds, in styles for side- and cross-saddle riding. Special . . . . . at $25.00

Embroidered Fancy Articles
(Imported)

in a very attractive selection, will be on sale in the Fancy Needlework Department, on the Fourth Floor, at special prices.

Hand-embroidered Lingerie Glove Cases, usually $4.00 . . . . . at $2.85
Hand-embroidered Lingerie Handkerchief Cases, usually $3.00 . . . at $1.75
Hand-embroidered Linen Pillow Cases, lace-trimmed, with down-filled Pillow covered in blue or pink silk; usually sold (complete) at $5.25 to 8.00 . . at $3.50 to 5.75

Handkerchief Boxes, Veil Boxes, and Hat-pin Cushions, covered with linen embroidered in colors:

Handkerchief Boxes, usually $1.25, at 85c.
Veil Boxes, usually $1.50 . . at $1.10
Hat-pin Cushions, usually $1.00, at 65c.

A Late Importation of Paris Gowns

for Afternoon and Evening wear is now being exhibited in the Department on the Third Floor.

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE — 46th & 47th STS.

A Real Christmas Opportunity!—

Superb Fur Coats and Sets

at greatly reduced prices

Gidding Furs are certain to be welcomed and worn with grateful remembrance by the woman or miss who on Christmas morn finds herself the recipient of such a beautiful and useful gift—because Gidding Furs are of the finest pelts, luxuriously made up into the most fashionable styles of the season.

The following ***decisive reductions*** permit the selection of a *much handsomer* Christmas present than could be obtained by the same expenditure for any equally suitable gift—

Fur Coats

$135 French Seal or Caracul Coats— *$85*
$250 Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed with Ermine— *$150*
$295 Hudson Seal Coats— *$165*
$350 Hudson Seal or Caracul Coats, trimmed or untrimmed— *$250*
$500 Mole or Hudson Seal Coats— *$350*
$900 Baby Caracul Coats, trimmed with Fox— *$550*
$1,700 Ermine Coats—exquisite Evening Model— *$900*

Fur Sets

$100 Red, Black and Cross Fox Sets— *$50*
$125 Skunk or Silvered Fox Sets— *$75*
$175 White or Taupe Fox Sets— *$95*
$225 Combination Sets of Seal, Burim Duki or Leopard— *$135*
$475 Canary Fox Sets, trimmed with Ermine— *$295*
$850 Ermine Sets— *$500*
$1,700 Russian Silver Fox Sets— *$900*

There's practical gift-suggestion in this

Sale of Exquisite Wraps

The season's most stunning afternoon and evening styles—of rich metal brocades, plain and brocaded velvets, broche crepes and other luxurious imported fabrics, trimmed with *wide* bands of prime-skin Furs—

$75 to $125 Wraps—*$48.* $145 to $200 Wraps—*$85*
$300 to $495 Elaborate Evening Wraps—*$195*
Equally good values at prices ranging from *$65 to $265*

$85 to $125 Gowns & Dresses—$48

Street, Afternoon and Evening Styles, including exquisite Dance Frocks for Misses.

Street and Afternoon Dresses of silk, serge and velvet—formerly $45 to $145— *$22, $35 to $65*

$110 to $195 Fur-trimmed Suits—$65 & $95

Street and Afternoon styles, including new late-Winter models.

$65 to $95 Suits—$45 & $58

Of velvet, corduroy and other fashionable materials, with or without fur trimming.

$65 to $95 Fur-trimmed Coats—$45 & $58

French Hand-made Blouses in Advance Spring Styles—Appropriate and Practical Gifts

Exquisite hand-made and hand-embroidered effects—of dainty organdy, handkerchief linen, crepon and finest voiles— *$15 to $50*

ALSO—A SALE OF

$10 to $35 Fancy Blouses at $5, $7.50 & $9.50

A Special Offering of Smart Millinery

Moire, Tulle & Flower-trimmed Hats $12 & $15

The very newest styles; for present wear at home or in the South.

Sale of French Gift-Novelties

Exquisite conceits dear to the feminine heart, such as Novelty Bags, Boudoir Cushions, Bandeaux, Corsage Bouquets, Slipper Heels, Buckles, Scarfs, Beads, etc.—*at very attractive prices.*

PASSES 7 FLOORS IN HIS FALL FROM ROOF

Boy Takes Along Iceboxes and Bottles from Fire Escapes as He Descends.

ALL LAND IN ONE HEAP

Fearing Janitor's Wrath, Small Richard Taylor Runs Home Crying, but Unhurt.

Brandishing an unwieldy flying-pole, a group of small boys were racing about the roof of the seven-story tenement at 270 West 119th Street just after dark last evening, devoting themselves noisily to the business of exhorting a reluctant flock of pigeons into flight. The leader of the group was 11-year-old Richard Taylor, and to speed the parting birds he mounted the coping and ran along it, shouting.

The others cheered him on until suddenly they grew still, for they saw the boy, in his excitement, step off the roof into space. They heard his shout of glee change all at once to a scream of fear. Seven stories below was the cement pavement of the courtyard and the boys knew it. They just sat down on the solid roof as if they wished to cling to it in their panic. Not one of them dared peer over the coping.

If they had, they might have understood the crash of that fall, for as he pitched down from the roof the boy struck at the first window the edge of a window ledge icebox, the larder of the seventh floor back. He knocked it loose and it fell with him. As he fell past the sixth floor he dislodged another icebox, and from the window ledge of a floor further down he dislodged a third. It was all done in a flash, and what landed on the hard pavement at the bottom was not just a boy, but iceboxes, crocks, bottles, bowls—and they landed with a crash that brought a head to every one of the many windows looking on the court.

From a lower window on the other side Frederick Townsend, the janitor, had seen the boy fall. He was the first to gather his wits and start for the court, sick at the prospect of lifting the limp body and carrying it to the street. As he ran forward he thought that possibly the boy might still be alive. That would mean an ambulance call.

Richard was not only alive. He was conscious—very much so. It is not certain just what flashed into the boy's startled mind at that moment, but it seems to have been a sudden alarm born of the realization that he had been smashing up a great deal of property—ice boxes, apparently, and milk bottles, to judge from the number of them strewn in fragments about him. Very likely that janitor would have something to say about them, and at the sight of him coming on the run Richard scrambled to his feet and started off.

The incredulous janitor gave chase, but fear lent wings to the boy. Through the dark hall into 119th Street, around the corner into Eighth Avenue, down the avenue to 177th Street, and into the hallway of his own tenement, at No. 273, he ran, and once there rushed up the stairs to the third floor and flung himself weeping into his mother's arms. She was trying to calm him and was washing away the blood from his face to see how badly hurt he was when Policeman Cleary came in to find out if it was really true.

Townsend had found Cleary on post in the avenue and had poured out the story to him. Cleary looked at the wild-eyed janitor a little curiously at first—a little diffidently. Still, he thought, there might be something in it and so thinking he dropped around to the Taylor flat.

To his practiced eye, the newly washed Richard looked more scared than hurt but he sent in an ambulance call which brought Dr. McGlade from Harlem Hospital. The young interne examined the boy thoroughly. He was bruised certainly and there appeared to have been a brain concussion, but nothing more than that. The interne insisted, however, that Richard should go to the hospital where he could remain for a while under the eyes of the staff.

From the way the interne's own eyes were bulging, it was to be gathered that quite a circle of spectators would be found all evening around Richard's cot. The doctor guessed, as the rest had, that the boy's fall had been broken in striking the succession of ice-boxes.

Joseph Brooks Hurt by Car.

Joseph Brooks, a theatrical manager of 1 West Seventieth Street, was knocked down yesterday by a Columbus Avenue car while crossing Broadway near the Hotel Claridge. Mr. Brooks, who is 63 years old, asked to be taken to the office of Dr. O. M. Leiser, 263 West Forty-fifth Street, where the physician, assisted by Dr. Wright of Flower Hospital, who responded to an ambulance call, dressed contusions on his forehead. Then Mr. Brooks went to his home. The trolley car was in charge of Motorman Frank Kearns of 1,729 Park Avenue, and George Keffenberger of 1,732 Amsterdam Avenue.

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, Interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds. Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $640,000.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

1854 BRADBURY PIANOS 1913

Before purchasing your Xmas piano hear the

Bradbury

"The piano of quality"

F. G. SMITH
Brooklyn Warerooms
774-782 Fulton St.
1,227 Broadway
60 Flatbush Avenue

FUR BARGAINS
20% OFF WHOLESALE PRICE.
To dispose of our wholesale stock of furs, MANUFACTURERS will sell out their large stock of High Grade COATS and SETS at 20% BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES. An opportunity that every woman should take advantage of NOW.
PASCHKES & RUBY,
WHOLESALE FUR MANUFACTURERS
141-145 WEST 38TH ST.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE WITH REPUBLICAN BOSSES

G. W. Perkins Describes the Attitude of Their Committee as Brazen and Monstrous—No Hope of "Decent People" Affiliating with Them Again.

BY GEORGE W. PERKINS.

The great big fact that stands out prominently in connection with the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington last week is that it formally and deliberately confessed its sins; and if there was anywhere in the United States a lingering doubt as to who broke up the Republican Party that action of these gentlemen in Washington last week must dispel any such doubt.

Whatever else their action amounts to, it confesses that their position at the Chicago Convention of 1912 was wrong; yet it was that very position that brought about Mr. Taft's nomination and defeated the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. I take it that there is no one who will now question this statement. Mr. Taft's nomination was not only forced by the use of Southern delegates from States that had no possible chance to cast an Electoral vote for a Republican President, but forced by the usurpation of power by the National Committee in seating such delegates from other States as they arbitrarily chose. In the election which followed Mr. Taft was overwhelmingly defeated, Mr. Roosevelt received more votes than did Mr. Taft. Mr. Wilson received a minority number of all the votes cast, even a smaller number of votes than Mr. Bryan received one time when he was a candidate; and Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Party were placed in charge of our Federal Government.

The first thing that the Republican National Committee did when it met in Washington was to set up the calamity howl and talk at length about the depression in business, the number of men who are being thrown out of work, and the general sad straits to which the country, in their judgment, has been reduced, industrially speaking—the whole idea being that this is because the Democratic Party is in power. If we are facing an industrial shutdown, if we are facing souphouses and bread lines, and if these gentlemen are right in saying that it is because the Democratic Party is in power, then in view of their confession at Washington last week they and they alone are directly responsible for placing the Democratic Party in power; directly responsible for the dire conditions which they claim the country is facing.

At the Chicago Convention in 1912 this same sort of talk was heard, viz., that rather than let Roosevelt get the nomination and be elected it was better to let the Democrats have it for four years, plunge the country into depression and trouble, starve the country into submission, and then these men would come back into power again and be able to carry on their political plans and ambitions as they individually pleased.

They are consistently carrying out this programme. They do not care what becomes of the country so long as they individually can survive politically.

The so-called plan adopted at Washington by the Republican National Committee is already spoken of in the papers as the "Barnes plan." The meeting of the Republican National Committee was very much like the conference held in New York City a few days ago. Everything was postponed; something is going to be done at some time in the future provided something else is done meanwhile. It is very much like Col. Carter's famous promissory note to his niece, which read something as follows: "As soon as possible after date I promise to pay to my beloved niece as much as I can afford, for value received."

After the Chicago Convention, when the Progressive Party was organized, the Progressives were roundly blamed for not remaining within the ranks of the Republican Party and reforming it from within. Does any open-minded man now believe that anything at all could have been accomplished by following any such course? The members of the National Committee of the Republican Party are only making the motions they are now making because of the hardest sort of hammering from Progressives all over this country. They are making them for no other reason; they do not believe in what they are doing; they do not intend to carry out their programme in good faith if they can possibly avoid it; they haven't the slightest possible sympathy with the programme from beginning to end. In putting out their prospectus for readjusting representation in future Republican National Conventions they arbitrarily usurped the power which clearly belongs to the party, exactly as they usurped power at the Chicago Convention in 1912 in seating delegates. Their own Law Committee, appointed for the purpose of determining whether the National Committee had power to do this thing, reported back to the National Committee last week that it had no such power; that only a National Convention of the party could exercise it. This report was ignored in precisely the same manner that reports were ignored at Chicago in 1912. They have refused to call a National Convention of the party for the simple reason that they do not dare to call such a convention, knowing full well that if they did there would be another wide split in the party.

Under such conditions as these how can it be conceivable to any man who cares a rap for his country or its free institutions that there can be any get-together movement between the Republican Party, so-called, and the Progressive Party? Which branch of the Republican Party as it stands to-day is the Republican Party—the branch that wanted in Washington to call a convention of the party or the branch that did not want to call a convention? Forms and symbols are not interesting the American voter of to-day. He is after something that is real and tangible. He is interested in principles, as such, and not in forms and phrases.

Roosevelt left the White House with a united Republican Party. In 1908 Taft was nominated in Chicago on a platform that was clear and distinct. Definite pledges to the people were made, but no sooner did he and his associates begin to do business in Washington than they began to go back on their platform and failed to keep their promises to the people. For instance, in the great big question of corporations, Taft was elected on a platform the trust plank of which was as follows:

> TRUSTS—The Republican Party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless Administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure better publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

This particular plank was debated all over this country, Bryan and his followers attacking it savagely, Taft and his followers, including Gov. Hughes, defending it strongly. The plank was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the people, which meant that Mr. Taft and his Administration were committed to adopting it and carrying it out; but in place of doing this the Taft Administration deliberately indorsed Mr. Bryan's 50 per cent. segregation idea and proceeded to put it in force, with all the chaos and disturbance to business that has followed. The platform on which Mr. Taft was elected had a plank on the tariff that began as follows:

> The Republican Party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President.

The special Congress was called and we soon began to hear that there was no pledge in the platform that the tariff would be revised downward; that the plank simply read that it was to be revised. The Winona speech followed and the people immediately realized that the Administration had deliberately broken faith on the tariff question.

People who were closely following the trend of events and public opinion became convinced that it was utterly hopeless to think of re-electing Mr. Taft. Some other candidate must be found or the Republican Party would be overwhelmingly defeated and the Democrats would be in power. Indications appeared everywhere that Mr. Roosevelt was desired by the rank and file of the Republican Party. Primaries that were held in great Northern Republican States were overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's nomination was defeated by the committee that has been in session in Washington and that so openly confessed its sins. If Mr. Roosevelt had been nominated of course he would have been elected, and we would not be confronted with the difficulties the country is to-day facing. Therefore, it is undeniably true that the Taft Administration, with its broken faith, and the National Committee of the Republican Party, with its high-handed methods at the Chicago Convention, are absolutely responsible not only for the destruction of the Republican Party but for the chaotic conditions existing in this country to-day.

It has always been a rule of mine in business to believe in people, to trust in human nature; but when a man, or a group of men, deliberately misleads me, deceives me, or steals from me, it is my fault if he has an opportunity to do it a second time.

These men who have met in Washington are hoping and trusting that the country is going to go from bad to worse; that men by the thousands will be out of employment, that their wives and mothers and children will be hungry and cold this coming Winter. They believe that if this condition comes about a Republican Congress will be elected next Fall, and that this will be the turn in the tide of their getting back into power. The proposition is one of the most monstrous and brazen that has ever been presented to American voters. Men who seek political power with such thoughts in their minds, who are willing to create and use such means to accomplish their ends, who can even contemplate such conditions, ought to and must be driven from public life, and a political party that yields to such men can have no future. There is no language too strong to use in condemning the tactics they have used, are still using, and propose to use. There is no hope whatever of decent people, who have any regard for the perpetuation of the free institutions of this country, for better conditions for the working people and our people as a whole, ever affiliating with these men again.

No one regrets more deeply than do I the deplorable state of political affairs in this country at the present time, but the fight that is being made must continue, and continue more vigorously rather than less vigorously, for it is a question of principle, a question of morals, a question of right and wrong—and such questions cannot be compromised.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

STATE SUES SUGAR CO.

Seeks to Recover Waterfront Property in Williamsburg.

Attorney General Carmody has brought an action to recover possession of a large part of the waterfront property occupied by the American Sugar Refining Company for four blocks along the East River, from South First Street to South Fifth Street, Williamsburg. It includes land under water. The letters patent were originally granted to the Long Island Sugar Refinery, which grew into the American Sugar Refining Company.

It is charged by the State that, in violation of the terms and conditions upon which the letters patent were issued, the company has erected and maintained upon the land factory buildings and various other structures. It is alleged that the use, occupation, and maintenance of these buildings for the private business of the company is unlawful, and the court is asked to annul the letters patent. This alleged illegal occupation, it is charged, dates from Feb. 17, 1905.

The first grant was made in 1866 and others were made in 1875 and 1884. It is asserted that the use of the land under water within the boundaries named was given for the erection and maintenance of docks and for no other purpose. The Attorney General contends that the company has violated the letters patent in building factories, warehouses and other industrial structures on the land and in failing to give the public "the full and free right, liberty, and privilege of entering upon and using all and every part of the premises."

A large part of the great plant occupies the land in dispute. Eight of the buildings are from six to ten stories in height and more than 1,000 men are employed in them.

Henry F. Cochrane of 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, one of the attorneys for the American Sugar Refining Company, said last night that copies of the papers in the action had not reached his hands, and he declined to discuss the suit until he had seen the complaint.

1,500 Unemployed for City Work.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 20.—Fifteen hundred men presented themselves at the Municipal Free Employment Bureau to-day to register for the city work intended to relieve the wants of the unemployed. The clerks registered only married men for the jobs, the desire being to relieve the needs of families first.

TOYS CAN'T BE MADE BY CHILDREN NOW

Florence Kelly Says the New Law Against Tenement Work Will Be a Gain for Health.

BUYERS MUST GIVE AID

Conditions in German Industry Should Not Be Encouraged, She Writes.

Florence Kelly, in an article in the current number of the Survey, praises the law now effective in this State forbidding the employment in toy making of any children under the age of 10 years. The purpose of this law is to prevent the spreading of disease as well as to spare the children of the very poor from long and hard labor.

Miss Kelley says in her article that she bought a toy tub for five cents in a corner grocery in one of the poorest streets in this city, that it came from the Thuringen Forest, paid its travelling expenses across the ocean as well as 33 per cent. tariff duty, and paid also a profit to the importer and to the grocer. Then she asks:

"What wages can have been paid to the man who cut the wood for its 28 parts and to the children who glued them together and packed the toy for shipment? Standing in the window of the shabby little grocery the toy looked attractive. A busy nurse on her way to visit a little girl, 5 years old, ill with measles, quarantined, bored and lonely, bought a duplicate of the original, thinking to give pleasure to her sorry little patient. So long as the child contented herself with fingering the toy the pleasure lasted. But it came to a sudden end when the tub was put in water. The tub leaked and then fell apart.

"It was not made for use. It was created merely to be sold.

"Few sorrows are more poignant than the grief of a young child at the wreck of a cherished new toy, and the kindness is akin to cruelty which expresses itself in so perishable a gift to an eager a recipient.

"Two morals attach themselves to this humble plaything. Two questions are raised by it. Cannot we develop for the children whose every penny spent for toys represents a sacrifice by their parents a supply better worth having, less perishable, and equally attractive? And have we not an urgent duty to inform ourselves of the sources of the general toy supply?"

Miss Kelley says that because it is now illegal to make toys in the tenement houses of this city the so-called "hygienic" dolls will no longer be made in overcrowded and unwholesome dwellings in congested districts, from which in former years came quantities of shapeless, cotton-batting things covered with cotton cloth to represent Brownies. Then she says:

"The chief recommendation of these toys for the youngest children was that they were said to be both unbreakable and incapable of doing the baby harm. This year the latter assurance will, for the first time, be accurate as to all that part of the supply which comes from New York City. One State has in this way registered its growing appreciation of the duty of ascertaining the sources of the toy supply, and making it safe so far as the children who use the toys are concerned.

"This year for the first time, however, comes an appeal from Europe that we interest ourselves in the European sources of our Christmas gifts for children. In the Thüringen forest there is no effective check upon the labor of the youngest children under the sweating system. Little ones of kindergarten age can be turned to account for gluing together the innumerable parts of the fragile playthings. There is no factory inspection of the industry, because there are virtually no factories.

"This is a cottage industry, most attractive to the eye of American travelers, who imagine that the children work at their pleasure in the intervals of outdoor play in one of the loveliest regions of Germany. In reality, however, the situation is essentially the same as it has been in our own tenement house industries. Sleep, play, and school attendance all suffer during the rush season when orders pour in with time limits attached, and all the normal life of the family yields under the pressure of the demand of the export trade.

"Now we are the export trade. I we insist that we want toys made by older people getting a wage sufficient to maintain their families, without making drafts upon kindergarten and primary school, we can get them whenever we make our demand sufficiently urgent.

"This year's supply was long since shipped from the toy-making communities on the Continent, but the American orders for Christmas, 1914, will be given in February. We are urgently besought to impress between now and February upon American importers the fact that there is in our country a new and effetcive preference for toys made under conditions good for the health, intelligence, and welfare of the juvenile workers, whether they work in America or in Europe.

"Unfortunately the proposed amendment was cut out of the new tariff law which would, if enacted, exclude the products of the labor of children below the age of 14 years. Until that amendment can be carried, the task will rest upon the shopping public."

ASKS JULIUS FOR PICTURE.

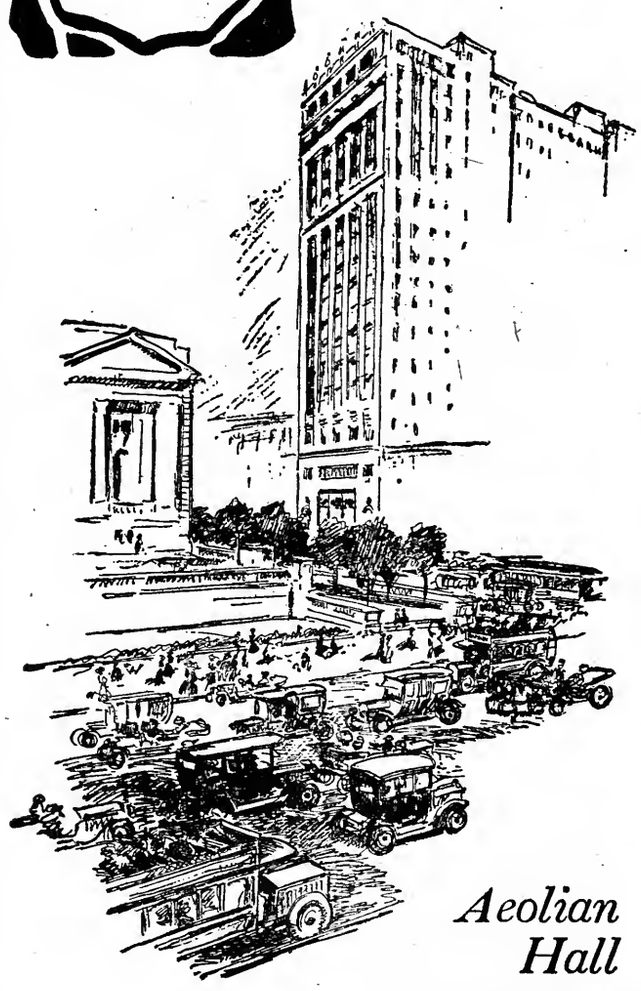
Nurse in London Also Wants Sheriff to Find Her a Husband.

A woman in Homerton, London, who signs herself Rose Scott, has written a letter to Sheriff Julius Harburger asking him to find her a "nice young man who would make a suitable husband," and at the end of the letter she offers to send the Sheriff her photograph in exchange for one of his. This is the letter:

> Miss Rose Scott, Eastern Hospital, Homerton, England.
>
> Dear Unknown Friend: Pardon the liberty I take in writing to you. At present I am living in hospital as nurse, and feel lately that I should like to have a home of my own, and have been looking some time for a nice young man who would make a suitable husband.
>
> I am 21 years of age, and thoroughly domesticated. I can cook, sew, and wash, and am always considered a jolly, bright, and healthy girl, never having had an illness in my life.
>
> I am musical and very fond of riding, (horse,) and cycle a lot at present, and I have always had a desire to go abroad. Trusting this will meet your approval, I am,
>
> Yours respectfully,
> ROSE SCOTT.
>
> P. S.—If you approve of me, and kindly answer my letter I should love to have you honor me with your photo, for which in return I will be pleased to send you one of mine.

The Sheriff did not say what he would do about this communication.

Christmas 1913



Aeolian Hall

World headquarters of the famous Pianola

Let a Great Musician Suggest Your Gift

In a letter to The Aeolian Company, dated November 8th, I. J. Paderewski, the famous pianist, writes—

"I cannot conceive of any reason why the Pianola should not be in every home. As a pianoforte, when the keyboard is used, it leaves nothing to be desired, while for acquiring a broad musical education, for the development of the understanding of good music, which modern culture demands, it is undoubtedly the most perfect and really great medium."

Paderewski is in a position to recommend the Pianola to you. For fourteen years he has known the instrument well. For eight years *he has had one in his own home.*

Can you find in the whole wide world a gift so fine, so substantial, so fruitful in promise as

The Pianola

—a beautiful pianoforte which for hand-playing leaves nothing that even the greatest pianists can desire—the most perfect medium ever devised for imparting that knowledge of music which means *culture*—and the greatest source of musical entertainment the world has ever known.

Whatever your means, there is a model of the Pianola to suit your purse—

The Steinway Pianola—The world-famous Steinway Piano, unchanged in musical quality and architecture, but made so that *everyone can play it.* The Steinway Grand Pianola, $2,000 and up. The Steinway Pianola, Upright, $1,250.

The Steck Pianola—The celebrated Steck Piano, famous as one of the only three pianos in the world of such notable quality as to require factories in both Europe and America. The Steck Grand Pianola, $1,350. The Steck Pianola, Upright, $850.

The Wheelock Pianola—A Pianola embodying the piano which for thirty years has been notable as "The Teachers' Piano." The Wheelock Pianola, Upright, $750.

The Stuyvesant Pianola—A model of the Pianola embodying a piano for over a quarter of a century identified with the notable Weber, splendid in musical quality and durability. The Stuyvesant Pianola, Upright, $650.

The Stroud Pianola—A genuine Pianola, with all the features that make the Pianola supreme—better than any so-called Player-piano, sold by any other music house, *at any price.* The Stroud Pianola, Upright, $550.

The famous Weber Pianola—the magnificent Weber Piano with its incomparable tone, offering two methods of playing—the keyboard for the pianist—the Pianola method for those who do not play by hand. The Weber Pianola, Grand, $1,800. The Weber Pianola, Upright, $1,000.

These are the different models of the genuine Pianola—the instrument that Paderewski and all the world's famous musicians endorse and recommend. Let no misunderstanding about the Pianola or its price mislead you into compromising with some lesser known, or inferior instrument.

Player-pianos, so-called, are not Pianolas. There is but one Pianola. It is made only in these six models, and it is sold, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall.

Very low monthly payments on all models and liberal allowances on other pianos in exchange

The Pianola —a beautiful pianoforte plus the ability to play it

Christmas Special for Three Days Only

To enable everyone to secure a reliable and satisfactory instrument of the player-piano type, we have made a limited number of such instruments for special sale during the next three days. These player-pianos are Aeolian-built and Aeolian-guaranteed and possess musical qualities which to equal would cost elsewhere fully $600.

Price, $395 **Very Low Payments**

The Victor Salon at Aeolian Hall is the Largest and Finest in the world

Open Evenings until Christmas

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL **29-31-33 W. 42nd St., Between 5th & 6th Aves.**

COURT HELPS WIFE SHIP ANNAN ABROAD

Sends Probation Officer with Man Who Failed to Turn Up for Trip to Scotland.

AN ALTERNATE FOR PRISON

Woman Shopkeeper Sighs with Relief When Ship Bearing Husband Sails Away.

In the northern part of Webster Avenue in the Bronx they were celebrating last night because James Annan, who has allowed his wife to keep a paint store for twenty years, had departed at last for his former home in Scotland.

The visit of Annan to Scotland is to last for three months, and it is to take the place of three months in the workhouse that Annan would have had to serve if Mrs. Annan had not pleaded for him that a trip to Scotland would do just as well.

The trip to Scotland began yesterday at noon, when a probation officer, acting under orders from Magistrate Schulz brought Annan to the Anchor Line pier at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street and saw him aboard the steamship California. The probation officer had been sent along, it seemed, because a week ago Mrs. Annan had everything ready for Annan to sail, even to his suit case, which she had bought especially for the voyage, and was at the pier to see him off.

On that occasion she was keenly disappointed as Annan turned up in the Morrisania Police Court with a tale about losing his money and his watch instead of coming to the pier to receive his tickets and a cash allowance sufficient to keep him for three months in Glasgow.

The tale of the lost watch displeased Mrs. Annan so much that she made a charge of drunkenness against her husband, and she recalled that she had purchased tickets to Scotland barely in time to save him from going to prison.

"And I am so glad there was no mistake about it this time and they really got him aboard," Mrs. Annan sighed as she told the neighbors all about it in her little Webster Avenue paint shop after returning from the pier.

Some neighbors suggested that the policemen have a way in Glasgow of arresting anybody seen drunk upon the streets, and they contrasted the practice over there with the practice here in that regard.

"And if they do," said Mrs. Annan, "why then it won't be me that'll have the looking after him. I have given him a second class cabin ticket over, a railroad ticket to his home in Dundee, and $5 a week allowance for three months. What more could a wife do?"

Being a woman of business has had its charms for Mrs. Annan, as she explained to the neighbors who helped her celebrate her husband's voyage out over the water, but to girls contemplating matrimony and business she gave this advice:

"Don't start in to work like I did," she said, "and that's advice that'll hold for every young girl. If you can get a man to support you it's not right for you to bother yourself to death earning your living. The chances are that if the man finds you can do it he'll let you and probably make you support him in addition."

SULZER BACK FROM TOUR.

Talks Enthusiastically of the West —Not Out for Speaker.

William Sulzer, back from his Western lecture tour, talked cheerfully of the West in his law offices, at 115 Broadway, yesterday, and intimated that Horace Greeley was right when he told young men what to do. The former Governor did not talk politics.

"Are you going to be a candidate for the Speakership in the Assembly?" he was asked.

"No, Sir-ee; I am not a candidate," he replied. "Twenty years ago I was the Speaker. I do not care to be the Speaker again. I believe I can be of more service to the State on the floor of the Assembly. I will not say what I intend to do when I get to the Legislature. I do want to say that I am pleased that the bill for direct primaries has finally become a law."

Sulzer assured reporters that his lecture tour had been a success and that he was more than satisfied.

"The more I see of the boundless West the more I am impressed with the greatness of our country," the ex-Governor said. "The splendid West is growing, and her agricultural resources keep pace with our growth.

"I have traveled over 10,000 miles since I left New York. I saw much of the country. The West is prosperous notwithstanding the fact that on account of the drought last Summer the corn crop this year was a partial failure. However, the farmers are receiving more now for their corn than last year, and what they lost in quantity has been made up in value. Besides, the wheat crop this season was better than for several years, and so far as I could observe, the farmers are better off and more prosperous than ever before.

"I saw no evidence of stagnation or of doubt, or of a lack of confidence in the continued progress and prosperity of the country. The people generally are satisfied with the new Tariff act, and are looking forward with hope and confidence to the enactment of the Banking and Currency bill. They believe this legislation will help, on the theory, no doubt, that any change in our banking and currency laws, which are about the worst of any country in the world, must be an improvement."

THE INSANE CAN LOVE.

Court Sustains Demurrer In Einstein Alienation Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman handed down a decision yesterday holding that the affections of a person of unsound mind have a value and that it is a wrong, for which a suit for damages will lie, to alienate the affections of an insane man from his wife by the use of improper means. He sustained the demurrers of Mrs. Manuela Einstein, who is suing her father-in-law, Julius Einstein, and her brother-in-law, Monroe Einstein, for $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Arthur Einstein, to their answers to her suit.

Mrs. Einstein ran away and married her husband in 1907 and thereafter lived with him on Riverside Drive. She said his income was $15,000 a year. They were separated by proceedings brought by his relatives, which resulted in his being placed in a sanitarium. Mrs. Einstein then brought her suit, to which the father and brother answered that Arthur Einstein was of unsound mind and his affections of no value. Justice Lehman said:

"The establishment of the fact that plaintiff's husband was of unsound mind would not prevent a recovery, because no person has a right by wrongful means to alienate the affections of a spouse even of unsound mind. While a wife would perhaps suffer less damage in case of alienation of her husband's affections if he be of unsound mind, she is entitled to such consortium as her husband can give her, and the unsoundness of mind or instability of vagaries of her husband would be material only on the question of damage suffered."

Post-Graduate Hospital Report.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, gives the number of patients treated last year as 7,518, and the total number in all departments 53,308. Of these, 4,253 were free cases. The number of physicians who have taken courses of study in the school has greatly increased, necessitating a larger expenditure. The expenditure for the past year was $290,229, being $29,869 in excess of receipts.

GIMBELS—The Store of Christmas Good Cheer; with Quick, Sure, Pleasant Service and Wonderful Stocks

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

For These Last Three Days of Christmas Shopping

Our stocks of fine merchandise, aggregating for the high tide of the Christmas season nearly $7,000,000 worth, will afford rich selection until the last minute.

Broad aisles, brilliant lighting, splendid ventilation, 36 elevators, will aid in making your shopping comfortable and safe.

The GIMBEL organization, which has served more people this past week than ever before, will be geared up to its highest efficiency during the next three days.

The GIMBEL Delivery System—EXCLUSIVELY BY AUTOMOBILES (128 of them)—will bring your purchases home PROMPTLY.

IN FACT, EVERY PURCHASE MADE UP TO 6 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY EVENING WILL BE DELIVERED IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS, if on one of our regular automobile delivery routes.

3,000 Lingerie Blouses At $1.50 to $6.95

The latest dictates of Fashion have been beautifully reproduced in these Blouses of fine voile, lawn, plain and novelty crepes. Artistic Medici ruches, fanciful collars with low necks, also more conservative styles with high stocks. **Third Floor**

Women's $30 to $45 Suits, at $22.50

These Suits were made to our especial order to sell at $30 to $45, but the time has come when we must adjust our stocks. Broadcloth, velours de laine and diagonal worsteds. Also Compose Suits with velveteen coats and broadcloth skirts.

$60 to $75 Suits of Imported Duvetyne at $37.50.
$75 to $95 chiffon velvet and plush Suits at $55.
Third Floor

Ostrich Plumes, $3.50 to $15

"Prime Quality," for that is why they are so beautiful, and are the kind which you will be proud to give. Black, white and all the fashionable colors. Also some *chic* ostrich fantaisies. **Third Floor**

Charmeuse Evening Wraps, $25

Quite regal-looking, for they are of lustrous charmeuse and have large collars of moufflon. Gold color, champagne, light blue, taupe and black, lined with white.

Black Velour Coats, with square collars of skunk-opossum, at $47.50.

Black Velvet Coats, with skunk-opossum collars, $34.50.

Black Broadtail Coats, lined with taupe, gold, wine or white peau de cygne, $40. **Third Floor**

Women's 16-Button Gloves, $2.10

Fine, soft quality of glace lambskin—3000 pairs, just arrived, in white, black and tan, with pearl buttons or clasp. Unusually good in quality, style and fit.

Women's 20-button Gloves of the same quality, $2.50 pair. Fine for the girl who goes to parties!

Children's $1.25 Fleece-lined Gloves, $1

Cape or mocha, soft and warm, with fleecy lining, in tan and gray. **Main Floor**

The GIMBEL Christmas Telephone Service

If you prefer to avoid the throngs of the last few shopping days, as many people do, you can conveniently use the telephone, and

"Shop Over the Heads of the Crowd"

The GIMBEL Telephone System is one of the most important parts of our store service, with its 60 trunk lines, and 316 stations.

For your convenience, our Telephone Service will be OPEN DAY AND NIGHT (beginning Monday morning) until December 25th, at 9 P. M.

Make your final Christmas decisions over the dinner-table or in front of the fire, and then

Telephone GIMBELS, Madison Square 8200

Our operators, reinforced by people who know the store's stocks thoroughly, will advise you as intelligently as though you were shopping in person.

Your Purchases Will Be Delivered Accurately and ON TIME

Men's $1.50 Scarfs, 95c

A Christmas offering bound to make friends for the GIMBEL Men's Store. Handsome flowing Four-in-hand Scarfs of rich silks, in scores of patterns and colorings, from gay to quiet. Regular $1.50 quality, at 95c.

Men's $5 Silk-mixed Pajamas, $3.50

Lustrous silk quality, with Jacquard figures on light and dark grounds. Surplice neck, silk frogs, fine pearl buttons. Boxed singly for Christmas, if you wish. **Main Floor**

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats, $5

Double-breasted models, buttoned to neck, convertible collar in navy, gray and brown; 5 to 12 years.

Boys' $8 and $10 Norfolk Suits, $5

Norfolk and plain double-breasted models in gray and tan mixtures; patch pockets; some with extra pair of trousers; 7 to 18 years. **Fourth Fl.**

Men's $4 Welbred Slippers, $3

A very handsome price reduction on GIMBEL standard Slippers. Size range is from 6 to 10; the leathers are Sealskin, Vici Kid, Suede and Calfskin; colors tan, black, green, red, blue. **Second Floor**

Youngsters' Sweater Outfits, at $2.95

Outfits, because they will keep youngsters warm from tip to toe—Sweater, Leggings, and a Cap in each. White, tan, gray and red. Sizes 2 to 6 years. **Second Floor**

$50 Standing Shaving Set, $25

This comes from Paris; a magnificent gift for the man who shaves himself. Two other sets, formerly $30, at $15, and $40, at $20. **Main Floor**

$7.50 Boudoir Clocks at $5

Pretty shapes and dependable works, made of GIMBEL French ivory; a dainty gift for the woman who travels. **Main Floor**

$5.25 Ivory Finish Toilet Sets, $4

Comb, Brush and Mirror; beautiful to look at, having the appearance of genuine ivory; nicely boxed. **Main Floor**

Fine Skunk at $37.50 Set

A limited number of sets, for we procured them at a generous concession. Scarfs 40 in. long; muffs are in large pillow shape.

Beautiful Black Lynx, $55 set.

Model sets of luxurious furs at 33 1-3 per cent. less.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats, $95

As these coats are of a superb quality of dyed sheared muskrat, they seem quite like sealskin. In a three-quarter length model, lined with exquisite satin.

Caracul Coats at $57.50 to $75—some have collars of other furs.
Fur-lined Tweed and Broadcloth Coats, $37.50 to $95.
Imported Model Coats, $195 to $695. **Third Floor.**

Women's Taffeta Dancing Frocks, at $17.50

Exceptional in quality and style, for they are of chiffon taffeta, and are fashioned with pannier-effect tunics, or after the Minaret idea. Pastel colors and white.

Dinner Gowns of crepe meteor and chiffon, in a fascinating mode, at $25. **Third Floor**

Women's $1.50 Silk Underwear, $1.30

Duchesse weave in faint blue, pink and white.

$2 Embroidered Glove Silk Vests, $1.50

In light colors, arranged in Gift Boxes.

Women's Silk Combination Suits, $2.65

Duchesse weave silk, reinforced arms and seams, in pink, blue and white. **Main Floor**

$1.65 Princess Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.25

Women's Sheer Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c each; 6 for $1.45. Men's French Linen Handkerchiefs, tinted initial and borders, 50c each, or 6 for $2.90. **Main Floor**

Fancy Headdresses, $1.75 to $5

Rhinestone Bandeaux, which are now so fashionable when worn with the Casque coiffure; at $1.75 and $3.75.

Grecian Bands of pearls and rhinestones, $5. **Third Floor**

$5 Hand Bags, $3.95

In the smart Pannier style, with wishbone shaped frame—fitted with purse and mirror. A fine quality of black pin morocco. **Main Floor**

$4 to $15 French Neckfixings, $1 to $7.50

A dispersal of our remaining collection, which we personally selected in Paris—fichus, fancy collars, collars with frills and stocks; some are trimmed with real laces.

Real Irish lace Collars and Stocks at $1 to $7.50, were $4 to $15 and more. **Main Floor**

$3.95 to $4.75 Silk Petticoats, $2.95

At least a hundred are entirely of silk jersey, others of messaline and chiffon taffeta. Black and colors.

$2.50 Wool Jersey Petticoats, $1.95

These with flounces and underlays of messaline.

$2.50 Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats, $1.95

Chiffon Dancing Petticoats, $3.95—accordion plaited and edged with shadow lace.

Crepe de Chine and Silk Jersey Petticoats, of exceptional quality, $3.95.

Our collection of $5 Silk Petticoats is said to be the largest in the United States—it includes seventeen styles alone in those with fitted top. **Second Floor**

$2.75 Damask Table Cloths, $1.95

Four designs; napkins to match if desired.

$22.75 Cluny Trimmed Table Cloths, $14.75

French hand-made Lace in several designs. **Second Floor**

Gift Furniture Reduced

Beautiful pieces for parlor or living room, one-third to one-half under price.

Gold Leaf Curio Cabinets, $50 and $60, from $75 to $90.

Gold Leaf Tables, onyx top, $35 and $70, from $50 and $100.

Gold Leaf Music Cabinets, $32 and $42.50, from $48 and $65.

Gold Tables, glass top, $16 and $22.50, from $32 and $45.

Card Tables, inlaid, for checkers, $65, from $95.

Violet Wood Parlor Tables, $40, from $80.

Nest Tables, inlaid, $27.50, from $37. **Seventh Floor**

Colonial Desk Tables, $45, from $65.

$12.50 Wool Comfortables, $7.50

French satin or silk covers, fine lamb's wool filling; full size.

$18.50 Wool Blankets, $12.50

Exact copies of French Blankets. Plain colors and block designs. **Second Floor**

Women's $1.50 Heavy Silk Hosiery, $1.10

Extra weight, lisle tops.

$3.50 Silk Hose for Women, $2.25

Self and colored embroidery, lace ankle, in black, white and tan.

Men's $1.50 Silk Hose, $1

Two-toned Hose for men with clock; very special value. **Main Floor**

$6 to $15 Dress Patterns, $4.50 and $7.50

Fine imported and domestic dress goods, including broadcloths, serges, whipcords, brocades, poplins, plaids, heavy-pile fabrics and others in black and colors, and two fine price groups at $4.50 and $7.50.

$3 Fine Black Broadcloth, $1.85 Yard

Fine finish, sponged and shrunk, and warranted spot-proof. Imported. **Second Floor**

$50 Dinner Sets, $27.50

Fine Limoges China, 100 pieces, in pink, rose and blue band designs, with bread and butter plates.

$9 Bouillon Sets at $6

Six richly decorated Bouillon Cups and Saucers—a fine gift.

$9 Cut Glass Water Sets, $5.95

Six glasses, large jug and mirror plateau.

$35 Sandwich Sets at $25

Twelve plates and long tray, all with deep encrusted gold border.

$12 Crystal Table Services, $8.50

60 pieces, engraved with band.

French Bronzes at $16.50

The group of charming figures, in many subjects, formerly $20 to $24. **Fifth Floor**

9x12 Foot Rugs Reduced

About 250 standard domestic Rugs, in various colorings and designs. All 9x12 ft.

Royal Wilton, $30, from $42.50.

Chenille, $25 from $50. Kalliston Rugs, $27.50, from $45.

Best Axminster Rugs, $33 from $40.

Seamless Axminster Rugs, $21.50, from $30.

Best Body Brussels Rugs, $24.50, from $32.75.

Seamless Velvet Rugs, $18.75 from $28. **Sixth Floor.**

$5 and $6 Mahogany Trays, $3

Fine mahogany, brass or wooden handles, glass centres over cretonne or tapestry.

$8.50 Sternau Coffee Percolators, $5

Finished with copper or nickel, and are 6-cup capacity; regulating alcohol lamp.

$8 to $10 Wine Coolers and Coaster Sets, $6

Also special Coaster Sets, formerly $1.10, at 75c. Single Coasters, tile bottom, nickel rim, 15c grades, at 8c.

$10 Electric Coffee Percolators, $5.50

Nickel-plated, 6-cup size. Others in nickel or copper, loving cup design, specially priced at $14. Electric Toasters at $4.25. Electric Grill, $5.50. **Fifth Floor**

Women's and Misses' Coats $15 and $18 Grades at $10

New models in Boucles, Plush, Cheviots, Chinchillas, Mixtures and Serges. Kimono and set-in sleeves; all sizes. **Subway, Balcony**

Girls' Shoes $2.50 Grades at $1.50

In gun-metal, patent leather, dull tops, tan calfskin, white buckskin, black patent leather with white calf tops, and white canvas. All sizes up to 2. **Subway, Balcony**

Silks In Waist and Dress Lengths, $1.50 to $5 Piece

Striped Tub Silks, Checks, Figured Foulards, Colored Pongees, double-width Chiffon, Taffetas and others; in gift boxes if desired. **Subway, Lower Floor**

Wash Goods In Waist and Dress Lengths, 18c to $2 Piece

2½ to 8 yard lengths in Lawns, Ginghams, Crepes, Percales, Pongees and Silk and Cotton Fabrics. **Subway, Lower Floor**

Women's Diamond Rings At 20 Per Cent. Less

A limited number of these Rings with pure white solitaire diamonds, platinum settings, in 14-kt. gold mountings, at $20, $30 to $100.

Children's Diamond Rings, $3.50 to $10.

All the new styles in Women's Rings, $25 to $875.

$10.50 to $15 Silver Plated Ware at $8.50 and $12.50

This special purchase includes double Vegetable Dishes on heavy nickel silver bases, at $8.50, instead of $10.50, also 17-in. Meat Platters with the well and tree for gravy on copper base, at $12.50, instead of $15.

$3.50 German Silver Vanity Cases, at $2

These cases, which are fitted, are hand-engraved and engine-turned. About 200.

Oblong-shaped Vanity Cases of German silver or gold-plated, at $2.50, instead of $4.50.

Gold-plated Vanity Cases, with a small Swiss watch inset in each, at $7.50, instead of $9.50.

$9.50 Gun-Metal Mesh Bags, $5

In a good-looking and convenient 6-inch size.

$4 Chains of Pearls, $2

A beautiful quality of French-filled pearls, which have a beautiful lustre. A generous length.

$2 Rhinestone Slipper Buckles, $1.50

Also, Steel Buckles at 50c, instead of $1. **Main Floor**

50c Gift Stationery, 25c

2,500 Christmas boxes of 24 correspondence cards and 24 envelopes of fine quality—half price.

$4 Poker Chip Racks, $2.50

Mahogany or oak finish, to hold 200 chips and two packs of playing cards. **Stationery, Main Floor**

CANDY

Pure—Delicious—Fresh

Chocolates and Bonbons, at 25c to $1 lb.

Prompt attention given to telephone and mail orders.

Subway, Balcony

Best Christmas Piano News We Can Tell!

Another Carload Just Arrived of

"CECILIAN" Player-Pianos

At $415, Instead of $600

On the GIMBEL Club Plan for

$10 Cash and $10 Monthly

Eagerly awaited, because the previous shipment has been entirely sold.

The "Cecilian" you select tomorrow will be delivered to you in time for Christmas. **Eighth Floor**

$10 to $13.50 Framed Mirrors, $5 and $6.50

Superb full burnished antique gilt frames, with color print at top. Size of plate, 12x34, with oval top, 12x16 in., and 10x30 in. plate with 10x14 in. top.

Framed Mezzogravures, Special at $5

Charming pictures, in imitation of mezzotints, hand-colored. Subjects include "Innocence," "Simplicity," "Boy with Rabbit," etc., in artistic gilt frames. **Sixth Floor**

Toys Much Reduced

$1.50 & $2 "Lovey Ducks," 75c & $1

Plush Dogs and Cats, with large, moving eyes, were $2.50 and $3.50. $1.50 and $2.

$6 and $6.50 Mechanical Trains, $5

The famous "Bing" make. Other Mechanical Trains at $7.50, from $9 and $10.

Large Teddy Bears, 75c to $1.50

They make a noise now and again most mysteriously.

Children's Furniture at Special Prices

White Wooden Bedsteads, 30 in., formerly $1.75, at $1. Bent Wood Morris Chairs, formerly $6.50, at $4.25. Bent wood Settees, formerly $7 and $8, at $3.50 and $4.25. Secretary Desk, formerly $15, at $10. **Fourth Floor**

$17.50 Fitted Traveling Bags, $13.50

In the convenient 15-in. style, fashioned of black morocco, lined with silk, fitted with ten white celluloid toilet articles.

$12.75 Petite Motor Cases, $7.50. Fine quality of calf leather (in colors); fittings of white celluloid. **Main Floor**

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Dolls Substantially Underpriced

Undressed Dolls, formerly $6 to $11.50, at $4 to $8. "Superior" Jointed Dolls, undressed, formerly $3.50 to $10.50, at $2.50 to $7.50. "My Darling" Jointed Dolls, formerly $5.50 to $20, at $3.75 to $13.50. Dressed Dolls in fancy costumes, a few Lady Dolls in afternoon gowns, formerly $12.50 and $25, at $6.25 and $12.50. **Fourth Floor**

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1913.

MRS. T. J. EMERY GIVES TITIAN TO CINCINNATI

She Purchased It on Miss Newport's Advice, Without Having Seen It.

SOLD ONLY FIVE TIMES

London Dealer Bought It, with an Inferior Painting, for $300,000, Two Years Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Hugh Lane to-day gave THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent personal assurance of the authenticity of the portrait of Philip II now the property of Mrs. Emery of Cincinnati. The Titian was bought directly from Sir Hugh by Mrs. Emery, however, and not by Miss Mary Morgan Newport, as was at first reported.

Sir Hugh said that Miss Newport, when in London this Fall, saw the picture in his collection and was so much impressed by it that she hurried back to America and told her friend, Mrs. Emery, about it. The latter immediately opened negotiations and purchased it without ever having seen it, on the strength of Miss Newport's account.

Sir Hugh declined to disclose the purchase price, but a close approximation is possible by reason of the fact that the widow of Prof. von Lenbach, the Munich painter, sold the Philip II and a Francis I to a Bond Street dealer in 1911 for $300,000, the Francis I being an inferior picture. Sir Hugh bought the Philip II from this dealer recently. In view of these facts the figure $400,000 is probably not far out of the way as the price paid by Mrs. Emery.

The picture was shipped to America less than a month ago. THE TIMES correspondent learns on high authority that it will be bequeathed by Mrs. Emery to the Cincinnati Art Museum.

In this superb Titian England has lost and America has gained another masterpiece of the very first importance. The painting has been sold only five times: Titian's son sold it to the Justiniani family, in whose possession it remained until Lenbach acquired it, then the London dealer, then Sir Hugh Lane and lastly Mrs. Emery.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The Titian painting of Philip II, is at the Cincinnati Art Museum. It will be uncovered some day next week. The painting has been given to the museum by Mrs. Thomas J. Emery. The news of the gift was entirely unexpected.

ACCUSES PARIS POLICE.

M. Berthelemy Complains of Unjustified Arrest for Gambling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The arrest of Jesse Lewisohn of New York some months ago on the charge that he had been concerned in illegal betting transactions was recalled this week by the complaint of abuse of power against a Paris Police Commissary, brought by André Berthélemy, the well-known race horse owner. Aschwanden, the same commissary who arrested Mr. Lewisohn and imprisoned him for several hours, also had M. Berthélemy arrested on the charge of making clandestine bets, which are forbidden by French law. M. Berthélemy was taken to the police station, where he says he was minutely searched, even the seams of his clothes being ripped open in quest of incriminating evidence. Later, a search of his home was made, in which the backs of valuable books were torn off and where the commissary was delighted to find as incriminating evidence a written list of the works of Paul Verlaine, which he took for a record of bets.

M. Berthélemy afterward related his adventure to a prominent official of a sporting society, when it was discovered that the examining magistrate whose signature was affixed to the search warrant had been relieved of his duties two months before. The warrant used, it is assumed, was a blank one signed by the Magistrate some time ago. It is likely that the commissary, as a result of M. Berthélemy's bringing the facts to the notice of the authorities, will be relieved.

$3,000 FOR A BROKEN VASE.

Courts Assess Damages on Paris Firm for New York Collector.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A. B. Lowengard, the New York art collector, appealed in the courts yesterday against the adverse decision in the action against MM. Pottier, the firm of packers, demanding damages for the breaking of a sixteenth century Italian rock-crystal vase in shipment to America, owing to alleged carelessness in packing.

The vase was one of 125 objects of the Mannheim collection, which Mr. Lowengard bought for $250,000. The courts allowed the appeal and awarded Mr. Lowengard $3,000.

New Attache for German Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Capt. von Papen of the General Staff has been appointed to serve in a military capacity at the German Embassy in Washington, beginning his duties on Jan. 1, supposedly with a view to his eventually succeeding the present attaché, Major Herwarth von Bittenfeld.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St

Not Open Evenings

Macy's will NOT be open evenings during the pre-holiday season. The Store opens promptly at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 6:00 P. M.—this for the twelfth successive year.

The Gift Shop

Right at the exit from the Escalators on the Second Floor we have established a Gift Shop. Here will be found inexpensive Gifts for men and women in a wonderfully extensive variety at

99c, $1.98 and $4.96

The Escalators

are the most convenient means of reaching the upper floors.

ALWAYS IN MOTION.

Never crowded. Swift, sure, and safe.

Take the escalators at the centre of the Broadway front.

Women's Evening Gowns Clearance

Imported and domestic models, radically reduced just when such handsome Gowns are required for holiday festivities.

GOWNS that were $111.00 to $134.00, **$74.75** | *GOWNS that were $69.75 to $89.75,* **$54.75**

All are very new and fashionable models in the smartest colorings, including amber, yellow chartreuse, green and pastel tints. In such rich and beautiful fabrics as:

Metallic Brocade—Brocaded Velvet—Satin Charmeuse—Embroidered Nets

and other fine materials.

A COLLECTION of Charming DANCING DRESSES

at $15.74, $25.75, $28.75 and $34.75

Very smart new models for both Afternoon and Evening functions. In Taffeta, Satin Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine and Net. Third Floor—Gown Salon.

Will You SHARE Your HOLIDAY HAPPINESS With SOME of the POOR CHILDREN of OUR GREAT CITY?

Will you encourage your child in a very fine feeling by suggesting it to him or to her?

For a dollar—two dollars—five dollars—you can provide a deal of pleasure and cheer to a dozen or more sick and *suffering little ones* in hospitals and institutions, to orphans, and to "the poor of the by-ways."

Select the Toys, Dolls, or Games you wish. We will deliver them with a cheery Christmas message from you, to addresses you give us, or just "from Santa Claus" if you prefer.

$3.50 Satin Evening Slippers Special at **$2.69**

The dainty Slippers (*illustrated*) are made of a fine quality of satin in black, white, pink or pale blue. Rosettes of chiffon and satin ribbon finish the vamps and the high Cuban heels are satin covered. Flexible hand-turned soles.

$4.50 Satin Evening Slippers, **$3.49**

Of very heavy quality satin in black, white, pale pink or blue, these smart Slippers are made on a graceful high arched last, with narrow toe and Louis XV. heels; rosettes of chiffon and ribbon finish the vamp.

Slipper BUCKLES and TANGO Sets

Latest novelties in rhinestone and cut-steel Buckle and Tango Sets, very charming as holiday gifts.

Rhinestone Buckles, 97c to $17.89 a pair.
Cut-Steel Buckles, 97c to $24.89 a pair.
Tango Sets, 97c to $10.89 a set.

Third Floor, 35th St., Rear.

GLOVES FOR GIFTS.

Throughout the great Macy assortment of Gloves for Men, Women and Children so many items of interest—so many instances of economy—that we can but briefly hint at the savings. The most complete and comprehensive stocks in the city *"At Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.*

Women's Gloves

At **98c** | Tan Cape Walking Gloves, prix-seam sewn embroidered backs. "Lady Washington" French kid Gloves—tan, grey, black and white oversewn seams. Suede Gloves—fleece lined, grey or tan; oversewn seams.

At **$1.44** | Mocha, in grey, tan or black; seamless wool lining. "Marigold" Glace Gloves in tan, grey, black and white; selected French skins. English hand-sewn. Cape Gloves—tan, black and white.

At **$1.69** | "Alwyn" real French kid Glace Gloves—tan, grey, navy, beaver, black and white.

Children's Gloves

At **97c** | Imported English Cape Gloves in tan. Fleece lined Gloves in Capeskin or glace kid in tan.

Men's Gloves

At **$1.39** | Genuine Mocha Gloves in grey; full pique or prix seam sewn. English-cut thumb. Silk lined Mocha Gloves in grey; half pique sewn. Tan Cape Walking Gloves in new shades; full pique or prix-seam sewn.

At **$1.74** | English Cape Walking Gloves in desirable shades of tan; very strong and serviceable; full pique or prix-seam sewn.

At **$1.94** | English "Cheverette" Gloves—London made; in street shades of tan; full pique or prix-seam sewn. Real Mocha-Buck Gloves—English make; reindeer and grey shades; prix-seam sewn.

At **$1.24** | Genuine Mocha Gloves in grey and tan; fleece lined, overseam sewn, soft, warm and serviceable.

Main Floor, Broadway.

The other day a little girl coaxed her Mamma to bring her for the second time to Toyland to see Santa Claus; there was something she had forgot to tell him—

When she arrived, this wise little Miss looked about her for a certain Doll that had won her childish admiration on her first visit. She couldn't find it at first. Then it caught her eye in a different place, standing saucily beside a haughty wooden soldier in *such* a red coat. Said the little girl: "Oh, Mamma! There is the Dolly I wanted to see, but she must have walked over to see the Soldier during the night when no one was looking."

The Dolls in Toyland are very real looking this year. One can tell by the way the grown-ups fondle them that theirs is more than enjoyment by proxy.

A few of Many Very SPECIAL Values in DOLLS

Included in the groupings here mentioned are some exquisite French Junneau Dolls. All imported and all are beautifully dressed.

Dolls that were $2.97 to $6.94, now **$1.98 to $4.49**
Dolls that were $7.24 to $14.74, now **$4.74 to $8.74**
Dolls that were $16.74 to $53.50, now **$12.24 to $39.75**

Dolls' Dresses and Underwear in splendid assortment; reduced from 98c to 49c and from $3.74 to $2.74, with many groups at "between" prices.

Dolls' Shoes, Stockings, Hats, greatly reduced.
Dolls' Houses reduced; Stables reduced.
Electric Boats that were $3.49—now **$1.98**
Electric Boats that were $4.96—now **$2.49**

In fact, reductions in many lines of Toys and Dolls throughout the entire department. Santa Claus still receives his little friends daily, and will continue to do so until Wednesday evening when the Store closes. Fifth Floor.

Gift Handkerchiefs for All

Almost incredible number and variety and each item priced "Lowest-in-the-City." Don't fail to examine Macy's specialty this Christmas—folders, envelopes, calendar boxes, holly boxes, burnt-wood boxes, and every other imaginable kind of container, stocked with Handkerchiefs of quality, and all ready to be given to some lucky person either through the mails or otherwise. Main Floor, Centre.

Children's Initial Handkerchiefs (3) **15c**
With white or colored embroidered initial in medallion style. Made to sell at 25c.

Child's Handkerchiefs in Money Box (3) **24c**
Pretty little box with good lock and key, and with coin slot in lid.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs (6) **34c**
Beautifully embroidered initials on soft shamrock lawn. Choice of three styles. In pretty gift box.

Handkerchiefs in Calendar Boxes, were 49c, now **29c**
Choice of four styles for women. The Linen Handkerchiefs beautifully embroidered. Not obtainable elsewhere.

Misses' Linen Handkerchiefs (6) **59c**
Of pure Irish linen and put up in handsome burnt-wood box.

Women's Handkerchiefs in Burnt-wood box (6) **98c**
Beautifully embroidered and put up in handsome poinsettia-decorated box.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs (6) **59c**
Neatly embroidered and put up in pretty gift box. Better ones, *74c.*

Women's Fancy Handkerchiefs (6) **39c**

Illustrated. Lace edged, scalloped and one-corner embroidered styles, tied with silk ribbon and daintily packed in large fancy box.

Men's 15c (each) Linen Handkerchiefs (6) **69c**
Of good grade pure linen, from Belfast.

Children's Trunks of Handkerchiefs 3) **24c**

Illustrated. Wonderful little imported reproductions of fine traveling trunks with removable tray and good lock and key.

Women's Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs (3) **98c**
Were $1.49. Beautifully hand-hemstitched and with block initial surrounded by hand-worked medallion.

Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs (6) **74c**
Initials, any letter. Boxed. Elsewhere $1.00.

Men's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs (6) **$1.49**
Hand-embroidered Initials. Neatly boxed. Elsewhere $1.50. Better qualities *$2.48.*

Men's $3.00 Linen Handkerchiefs (doz.) **$1.80**
Good quality pure Irish linen. Very practical.

Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs (each) **49c**
With beautifully embroidered initials. Good size, and with one-inch hems. Finer qualities at (ea.) *69c* and *98c.* All initials in stock.

Men's 30c Linen Handkerchiefs (each) **19c**
Extra large size, and of pure Irish linen. Different widths of hem.

Women's Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs (6) **98c**
With neat initials and French tape border effect. Were $1.49.

5,500 Real Princess Lace Handkerchiefs---

At Prices but a fraction of their Worth

The sale of this remarkable special purchase, which began on Friday, is just in the nick o' time for Christmas gifts. One, two, three or more in holly boxes if desired, without extra charge.

The following prices seem almost incredible, considering the time of year and the quality of the Handkerchiefs. Nevertheless, here they are, and the actual savings plainly stated.

About 2000 Handkerchiefs that were imported to sell for $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Each — At **59c** each

At **98c** each — *About 2000 Handkerchiefs that were imported to sell at $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Each.*

About 1500 Handkerchiefs that were imported to sell for $4.25, $4.50, 5.00 to 7.00 Each — At **$1.49** each

Special Handkerchief Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

COMPLAINT or CRITICISM

—if you have any—should be taken to the Section Manager in charge of the section involved.

If he cannot completely remove your dissatisfaction, remember that there is a direct representative of the General Manager's office at the Superintendent's desk on every floor.

BASKETS of FRUIT For HOLIDAY Gifts

Fancy Baskets, filled with fruit of the fine qualities and choice varieties usually obtainable only at the high priced specialty stores.

Baskets of Fruit range from those filled with the ordinary seasonable varieties to the most elaborate styles filled with rare hothouse and tropical Fruits, Champagnes and Imported Delicacies:—

Baskets Filled with Fruit, at $1.49, $2.59, $3.59, $4.96, $7.49 and Up to $24.74.

Special delivery by uniformed messengers within city limits.

Special Sale of Choice English Hothouse Grapes, 1-lb., **89c**
Fifth Floor, 35th Street.

DRESS GOODS For
Dress Lengths and Skirt Lengths
As Christmas GIFTS

This season's smartest fabrics in a great variety of weaves and all fashionable colors.

Also Coat Lengths of the newest materials.

All boxed if desired. Will make most practical and pleasing gifts. Second Fl., B'way.

"Among the Finest WATCHES in the World."

Thus an expert speaks of the "Herald Square" and "La Forge & Valentine" Watches, obtainable at Macy's only.

The "Herald Square" is American-made. The "La Forge & Valentine" is Geneva's finest product.

The fact that each and every one of these Watches is fully guaranteed is in itself sufficient proof of the skilled workmanship employed in their making.

The movements of these Watches have earned their reputation under the severest tests.

Skilled workmen secure the exact adjustment of each movement to all positions and to all variations of temperature.

Every operation in the process of manufacture is minutely inspected, and the result is that the "Herald Square" and the "La Forge & Valentine" Watches represent the utmost attainment of the Swiss and American watchmaker.

"Herald Square" Watches, **$7.89 to $64.50.**
For Men, Women and Children.

Fitted with 11, 15, 17 and 21 jewel movements. In imported gun-metal, sterling silver, standard American gold filled, and solid 14 kt. gold cases, open-face or hunting.

"La Forge and Valentine" Watches **$7.89 to $194.00.**
For Men, Women and Children.

Either open face or hunting cases, fitted with 7, 15, 17, 19 and 21 jewel movements, in gun-metal, sterling silver, standard American gold filled, and solid 18 kt. and 14 kt. gold cases.

Macy's also sell the Waltham and Elgin Watches at less than specialty store prices.
Main Fl., 34th St., B'way.

Men's & Women's $6 to $8 Silk UMBRELLAS Special at **$4.96**

Ideal Christmas Gifts, because they are both extremely handsome and thoroughly practical.

Close-rolling styles, of all-silk of superior quality, tape-edged. Handles of gun-metal, silver (full length), carved pimento with silver trimmings, stag horn, fine woods with caps of engraved silver, etc.

Other Umbrellas from *97c* for a very practical article up to *$29.75* for a very sumptuous Silk Umbrella with large top of 14 kt. gold. Martin umbrellas from London, from *$9.89* for the $12.00 kind up to *$23.89* for the $30.00 kind.

Main Floor, Broadway.

Diamond Mounted Jewelry Including Diamond Solitaires Reduced 10%

—From Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices, therefore ¼ to ⅓ less than elsewhere for stones of such fine quality.

Every piece in Macy's immense Jewelry Stock that has been priced at $100.00 or over is included in this reduction sale on the Main Floor, Broadway.

For instance: you select a Ring at $249.00. Deduct 10% ($24.90) from this amount and you pay $224.10.

The list of reduced pieces includes:

WOMEN'S RINGS	BROOCHES	SCARF PINS	NECKLACES
MEN'S RINGS	BAR PINS	EARRINGS	EVENING DRESS SETS
LA VALLIERES	BRACELETS	MESH BAGS	MOUNTED SOLITAIRES

The Diamonds in this Sale are pure white and perfect. A fine Diamond is none the less beautiful for being bought at Macy's and costing ¼ to ⅓ less than you would have to pay elsewhere.

This reduction involves no ordinary Jewelry stock, it is our own; this Fall's newest productions, mounted with Diamonds and other precious stones.

Buying Diamonds at Macy's means getting TESTED JEWELS.

It means paying MERCHANDISE PRICES, not fancy prices. It means SAFETY as well as economy.

Specialty Jewelry Stores base their reputation upon fine stones, in artistic settings, *at high prices.*

Buying Diamonds at Macy's is a form of investment—SAFE investment—for the value of high grade stones is steadily increasing, and GOOD stones, bought now, will without doubt be worth appreciably more in twelve months' time.

Buying now at 10 Per Cent. less than our regular prices means 25 Per Cent. to 33⅓ Per Cent. less than the Standard Market Prices.

Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

DECORATIVE and Household LINENS

Thousands of useful and practical Christmas gifts may be selected from the very complete and comprehensive assortments displayed in the Macy Linen Department. Second Floor, 35th Street.

Beautiful Lace and Linen Household Articles at greatly reduced prices, just in time for the holiday demand.

COMFORTERS—Practical Gifts for CHRISTMAS

An exceptionally complete and comprehensive stock. More than that, a stock in which there is not one Comforter of the kind offered elsewhere at equal or higher prices, with shoddy covering and inferior filling. You are SAFE when you buy at Macy's. Basement, Rear.

Laminated Cotton-filled Comforters, **$1.79**
Covered with a high grade of figured silkoline, in dainty floral designs. Elsewhere $2.00.

Canton Silk Mull Comforters, **$2.49**
Fine cotton filling, and plain silk mull borders to match. Small rose designs. Full bed size. Elsewhere $3.45.

Fine Comforters of Silk Mull, **$3.59**
Plain borders to match. Beautiful wreath designs. Full bed size. Elsewhere $4.50. Fine cotton filling.

Silk Topped Comforters, **$4.39**
Small and large rose designs. Plain borders to match and fine cotton fillings. Full size beds. Elsewhere $5.00.

Fine Lamb's-wool Comforters, **$4.69**
Covered with good quality figured sateen. Plain silk mull or sateen borders to match. For full size beds. Elsewhere $5.00.

Finer Comfortables, including those of pure down, with high grade sateen coverings, at $6.87 to $7.79. Special reduction upon a collection of high-grade silk and brocaded satin Comforters, with lamb's wool and down fillings.

Very FINE Pieces Of Solid Mahogany Gift FURNITURE

Fine examples of the cabinet makers' art. Gifts that are both practical and pleasing, and inexpensive, withal. Gifts to last a lifetime.

Mahogany Sewing Tables, **$18.24**
(Illustrated.)

Martha Washington design, of inlaid solid mahogany in dull finish, height 28 in., length 27 in. and width 14½ in. Other styles and grades of Sewing Tables, presenting a very wide variety from which to select at *$9.24* and up to *$44.50.*

Inlaid Mahogany Tea Wagons, **$17.89.**
(Illustrated.)

Of solid mahogany. Fitted with brass-handled glass tray. Wooden spoke wheels and rubber tires. Others to *$70.50.*

Mahogany Nested Tables, **$18.24**
(Illustrated.)

Of beautifully inlaid solid mahogany. Top of largest table is 23 in. x 16 in. Other nested Tables ranging up to *$33.75.* Sixth Floor.

Scores of other gifts in the Furniture Department for men and women at a wide price range.

R. H. Macy & Co.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

CHRISTMAS CHEER IN LONDON HOTELS

Smart Set Encourages the New Custom of Holiday Dinners in Restaurants.

LORD GRANARD'S AMBITIONS

Mentioned as the Possible First Viceroy of Ireland—Sir Gerard Lowther Retires.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A fine run of weather, the best for this season of the year within the memory of old Londoners, continues to prove a boon to storekeepers, bringing out greater crowds of Christmas shoppers and making Bond Street, the Fifth Avenue of London, almost impassable during the rush hours.

The hotels, too, are beginning to catch the Christmas spirit. The smart set in increasing numbers has been having Christmas dinners at restaurants in recent years, and the custom has found many imitators, until this year hosts of persons will spend Christmas eve at hotels, either in London or in the country.

The new custom has brought about keen competition between the hotel proprietors and restaurateurs, with the result that novelty is absolutely essential for success, and many novelties are promised for this Christmas.

Few places will be unaffected by the tango craze, which is likely to form the staple amusement at most of the hotels and restaurants on Christmas eve. One hotel is endeavoring to attract epicures with newly invented dishes. At another a stuffed cygnet borne in state in much the same way as a boar's head was in the past will be a feature of the menus.

The practice of giving souvenirs, although by no means entirely abolished, is going to be discontinued at many hotels on the score of expense, but this is hardly a thing to be deplored by diners, since the cost of the evening's entertainment will be proportionately reduced.

The rush for tables is already so great this year that several West End places report they can take no more. In connection with this an extraordinary story is going the rounds about a ring being formed for the purpose of buying up all the supper tables for New Year's eve at certain restaurants with a view to selling them later at a profit, the idea being that, at the last moment, the rush will be so great that many persons will pay almost any price to obtain a table.

At the Carlton Christmas eve is to be given up entirely to children. This year a giant beanstalk will take the place of the usual Christmas tree. On entering each child will first be taken to the giant's kitchen, where it will receive a golden egg. The beanstalk will be illuminated and there will be a variety performance during the afternoon and a special dinner at night.

At the Savoy there will be a children's tea and party on Christmas eve with a distribution of toys by Father Christmas from a giant tree and a gala dinner for the grown-ups.

At the Cecil, during the dinner, the women will draw numbers for presents on a tree, and the distribution will be followed by a gala concert.

At the Waldorf the palm court will be arranged like a mediaeval castle from which will come servitors, bearing a boar's head in procession.

At the Piccadilly the tables are to be decorated with individual trees, lighted by electricity.

Among the Americans, who are chafing under the idea of being forced to spend Christmas in London but are unable to get back to the United States, are Representative Alexander, Rear Admiral Capps, and American delegation to the Safety at Sea Conference, who must stay here owing to the fact that the conference will adjourn on Monday to give the Continental and English delegates a chance to spend Christmas with their families. The conference will resume its sessions early in January.

The American delegates are making the best of the inevitable, although some have expressed themselves as undeniably piqued at the failure of the conference to get through its work, which is still in the committee stage, before the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Scaramanga-Raili gave a brilliant reception at 2 Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, Monday night, to the Rhodes scholars at Oxford. Ambassador Page was among the guests.

The Pages were the principal guests at a conversazione for the benefit of the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Settlement Hall on Tuesday night. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, who is Honorary Secretary of the settlement, was also present.

Mr. Page told the large audience that, as in London, so in America, the charms of city life brought large masses of unskilled labor to the cities. Then he told how Dr. Seaman A. Knapp found himself face to face with the problem in the Southern States of how to induce the old-fashioned farmers to adopt up-to-date methods, and how he solved it by educating the farmers to help themselves.

He said that great results had been achieved, not by telling men how to do this and that but by getting men to do for themselves, which, he understood, was the purpose of the settlement.

Peter Augustus Jay, the new Secretary of the Embassy at Rome, left here Wednesday for his post, after a short stay in London.

Miss Charlotte Riddle Haldeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. Haldeman of Philadelphia, who have been living in Europe, will be married on New Year's Day at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Lieut. Victor Marryat, R. N. The Haldemans are staying at Claridge's.

Lord and Lady Granard have returned to Castle Forbes, where they will spend Christmas. They entertained a shooting party this week. Lord Granard was recently mentioned as the possible first Viceroy of Ireland under home rule. It is hardly necessary to state that, under the Disabilities act, no Roman Catholic can represent the sovereign as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if home rule becomes a reality.

Lord Granard's party politics had not been very pronounced till the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman took him up and made him a Lord in Waiting.

Sir Gerard Lowther has retired from diplomacy, after a long service. He and Lady Lowther (née Blight of Philadelphia) have bought the late Lady Hambleden's house, at 23 Belgrave Square. Years ago this fine corner house was the home of the late Mr. and Mrs. Villebois, and in those days King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was a constant guest. While their new home is being remodeled the Lowthers have rented a house in Prince's Gate, near by.

The fine Park Lane house which Whitelaw Reid bought as a wedding present for his daughter, Mrs. John Ward, has been for a year in the hands of workmen, the improvements including the installation of electric lights. It was formerly known as Dudley House, having belonged to the late Lord Dudley, who, with his beautiful wife, Georgiana, gave many brilliant entertainments there. The Hon. John and Mrs. Ward have been entertaining several guests at Chelton for pheasant shooting.

H. V. Esmond, the actor, and his wife, Eva Moore, sailed on the Cedric for New York Thursday, to open under Frohman's management, Esmond's play, "Eliza Comes to Stay."

BOXING MATCHES FOR NICE.

Maeterlinck Gives Support to the Plan of "Kid" McCoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NICE, Dec. 20.—Maurice Maeterlinck, who is an enthusiastic boxer, has given ardent support to the plan of "Kid" McCoy for a series of matches between first-class fighters at Nice.

Negotiations are in progress for a hall in the centre of the city, and it is hoped to have the first match early in the new year.

There will be a "Concours hippique" also this season. It will take place in the Parc Chambrun toward the end of March and last nine days. The promoters hope to persuade the Government to allow French officers to compete in uniform. It is also hoped that British, Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian officers will enter. The Municipal Council has voted $1,600 for prizes.

Carnival plans are already well advanced, although the carnival is not to take place until Feb. 12. The illumination of the Place Massena will be of a particularly fine design, showing the signs of the zodiac, while at the end of the Avenue de la Gare will be a gigantic head of Medusa with terrific eyes and snaky locks represented by curving lines of red, yellow, and green lights.

The King of the Carnival will be mounted on a wood and plaster charger, with his face to the charger's tail.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Harry and Miss Hunt are at the Grand Hotel.

G. R. Dodson and family are at the Hôtel Bade et O'Connor.

Craig Biddle has arrived at Cannes, and it is reported at the Tennis Club that Willing, the international tennis champion, is coming soon as Mr. Biddle's guest. Consequently enthusiasts are looking forward to some good matches.

Brig. Gen. William Curtis Capelle and Mrs. Capelle have arrived at the pension Villa Campestra.

Admiral Folger is again frequenting the Golf Club. Others at the club are Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Perley, T. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Clement Ogden, W. L. Abbott, Sr., and W. L. Abbott, Jr.

Monte Carlo is expecting a large influx of Americans for Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have already arrived, while rooms have been booked for Mr. and Mrs. H. Burton and Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt.

Reuben Rider is at the Hôtel d'Europe.

GAYS ENTERTAIN IN ROME.

Many Attentions Shown to Mr. and Mrs. Magruder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Alexander R. Magruder, recently of the diplomatic service, and Mrs. Magruder are in Rome and are receiving many attentions. Mr. Magruder, who two years ago was attached to the Rome Embassy, has been in South America during most of his diplomatic career.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas McBee of New York are at the Quirinal Hotel for a fortnight's rest after Mr. McBee's work at The Hague as a member of the International Central Committee, appointed by the Edinburgh conference of representatives of all the religions of the world to prepare for the next conference in 1920. Mr. McBee has many friends here and will meet prominent personages in all fields.

Nelson Gay, the American historian, and Mrs. Gay, began their season here with a dinner in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Page at their apartment in the ancient Palazzo Orsini. Those present were Prince and Princess von Bülow, Prince Scalea, under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Signor Martini, ex-Governor of the Erythrea Colony; Duchess Lante (nee Allen,) Marchesa Prinetti, widow of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Countess Spalletti, Count Macchi Cellere, the new Italian Ambassador at Washington, and Countess Cellere; Count Giuseppe Primoli, one of the last of the Roman Bonapartes, and A. H. Frazier, Secretary at the American Embassy at Vienna. After dinner came the British Ambassador and Lady Rodd, Ambassador Hayashi of Japan, Mme. Barrere, wife of the French Ambassador; Prince and Princess Bandini, and Prince and Princess Giovannelli.

QUEEN MARY SHOPS LIKE ORDINARY FOLK

She and Queen Alexandra Enjoy Themselves Amid the Throngs in London Stores.

PASS ALMOST UNNOTICED

King and Queen Are Making a Point This Year of Buying Only British-Made Goods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—King George and Queen Mary are both helping British trade this year by making a special feature of giving all British presents.

It is customary each year around Christmas time for royal warrantholders to send a selection of presents to Buckingham Palace for their Majesties' approval. These are stored in a large room, which is temporarily converted into a luxurious shop. This year the warrantholders were specially requested to send no goods that were of foreign manufacture in whole or part. The gift list of the royal family is necessarily on a huge scale, and this scheme facilitates the housing of a large number of presents.

The old idea that royalty never goes shopping in person, but selects only from the wares sent to the palace, is completely exploded, however. Queen Mary may often be met shopping in Bond Street, Regent Street, or Piccadilly, while in the past two days Queen Alexandra has been seen among the bargain hunters, and evidently enjoying the sensation of mingling with the crowds of buyers of presents and being treated just like any other customer.

Curiously enough, hardly any one seems to recognize even the best-known members of the royal family on these incognito expeditions. Either the public is extremely tactful and courteously blind, or else the buying of presents is such a serious occupation as to preclude every other interest. Be that as it may, both the Queens have done their shopping entirely unmolested and apparently unnoticed.

On these expeditions the royal motor car takes its chance along with the rest in the mass of traffic, and occasionally is held up in a tangled procession of motor 'buses, private automobiles, and loaded trucks. Both the Queen and Princess Mary, who is frequently seen with her mother on these Christmas shopping expeditions, seem to enjoy the experience as they move along the jammed streets in their big, silent limousine, almost unnoticed by the dense crowds.

On a recent shopping tour they first called at a little art shop in Bond Street. They were not expected, but were immediately recognized by the elderly proprietor, who of all the warrantholders has probably been serving the Queen the longest. He remembers her as a girl, and has a very high opinion of her as a shopping expert. She knows exactly what she wants, although often, womanlike, she changes her mind when she sees something more attractive or novel.

The Queen's choice always falls on the useful rather than the purely ornamental gifts. The Queen is a skilled needlewoman and an excellent judge of lace. She has always displayed a keen interest in that industry. Her other Christmas purchases include books, not current fiction but classics; beautiful examples of old cut glass, and electric novelties. A complete absence of ceremony marked her shopping tour throughout.

The Queen, who keeps a close watch on the movements of her eldest son, would no doubt be horrified to discover the Prince of Wales was a patron of prizefights, yet the Prince was at the ringside during the recent encounter of Wells and Charpentier, although few recognized him. He came from Oxford for the purpose, and the speedy ending of the fight facilitated his return without incident.

WANT NUNS IN HOSPITALS.

Frenchmen to the Number of 170,000 Ask Their Reinstatement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The battle which has long been raging at the Hôtel de Ville, and interrupted by the recent Ministerial crisis, was renewed this week, when a petition of 170,000 signatures was presented, asking for the reinstatement of nuns in the hospitals.

M. d'Audigne, a Municipal Councilor, heads the petition. It is argued that the nuns have only one object in life—the care of the sick—and are therefore superior to the laity, who, however devoted, nevertheless have outside interests.

The incidents at Angnon two years ago are recalled, where in a typhoid epidemic the sisters, who had been driven out, responded to an appeal for help.

A VALISE FOR DANCERS.

Collars and Handkerchiefs Carried in It—Baths May Be Next.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A queer result of the tango craze is the "valise de salon."

After dancing some time one is warm and needs a freshening up of various kinds. So the dancer comes to a ball or the host's house with a little valise, containing a fresh collar, handkerchiefs, and some toilette conveniences.

It is suggested that hostesses may soon have to provide a series of tiny toilette cabinets even with baths, where exhausted dancers may recover from their weariness and renew their fresh appearance.

BREAKFAST BEFORE BED.

Hotels Take Advantage of Latest Freak in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Hotel managers and restaurateurs, who have been bemoaning the unfair competition of night clubs, see a ray of hope of recouping their financial losses due to the dwindling after-theatre supper trade, caused by being forced to close at half past 12 o'clock, by taking advantage of the latest freak of London's night life—the evolution of the break-of-day brigade, whose motto is to breakfast before bed.

When the last night club closes at 5 o'clock in the morning, instead of going home to bed, the latest caper now is for the light-headed brigade to charge on the nearest restaurant or hotel for a cold-gray-dawn breakfast, sometimes visiting two or three places before the streets begin filling with the crowds going to work. As one newspaper poet has paraphrased Tennyson, it is "theirs not to reason why, theirs but to drink or die."

Several West End restaurants report that they have never known such a boom in breakfasts, or such an insistent demand for bacon and eggs, and the ordinary working hours of many restaurants are now being rearranged to supply the early morning rush of the merry night hawks.

The managers realize that they have lost custom, as far as supper is concerned, for that meal is fast becoming a monopoly of the supper and night clubs, and luncheon is fast disappearing from the tariff, since it is scheduled at an hour when the members of the break-of-day brigade are sound asleep.

There remains only the dinner, a gloomy, stodgy function at best, and breakfast, a jolly sunrise gathering, when the gray dawn is met with bacon and eggs and beer, or heralded with all the gayety of peach melba or the hock cup.

BERNHARDT'S NEW SUCCESS

Wins Great Audience in "Jeanne Doré"—D'Annunzio Play Sombre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Important dramatic productions this week were "Jeanne Doré," at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt and "Le Chèvrefeuille," ("The Honeysuckle,") by Gabriele d'Annunzio, produced at the Théâtre de la Porte-Saint-Martin.

The former is by Tristan Bernard, who already has about thirty comedies, melodramas, and novels to his credit.

"Jeanne Doré" is taken from his famous novel, "Amants et Voleurs," ("Lovers and Thieves,") and is a thrilling drama of Paris life.

Mme. Bernhardt's Jeanne was the living symbol of maternal affection for her wayward son, Jacques. Pathetic, sorrowful, but always gentle, the great actress thrilled the audience who applauded her again and again. Raymond Bernard, the author's son, impersonated Jacques with consummate skill.

D'Annunzio's play has a most picturesque setting in its three poetically mounted acts, where in the color arrangement of flowers, statuary, draperies, and lighting and the huge pointed trees in the background were prominent feaures.

The drama itself is one of d'Annunzio's most sombre pieces, the heroine being a girl with weird hallucinations. Imbued with the idea that her father had been killed by her stepfather, she seeks, like a second Hamlet, to avenge him. The work is impressive in verse, and one can accept more what is incomprehensible in verse than in prose. M. Le Bargy is in the caste.

AMERICANS IN CONCERTS.

Berlin's Season Noteworthy for Many Artists from This Side.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Americans continue to figure prominently in the concert season. Theodore Spiering conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra at his second symphony concert on Thursday evening, with Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, the Boston composer, at the piano.

Mrs. Hendrikje Ohlson of Chicago, the Norwegian-American prima donna, gave a song recital at Harmonium Saal on the same evening. Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard being among her numerous compatriots who joined in the hearty reception which the singer received from a large audience.

Augustus Milner of Chicago is the latest American singer to obtain a European operatic engagement, having signed a contract with the Royal Austrian Opera at Trieste.

Miss Elsa Hirschberg of Newark, Ohio, and Paul Petri of Newark, N. J., gave a song programme at the American Woman's Club on Tuesday evening.

LOVED AT FIRST SIGHT.

Vyvyan Holland and Miss Craigie Met at Beerbohm Tree's House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—There are romantic features about the engagement of Vyvyan B. Holland, younger son of Oscar Wilde, and Violet Craigie. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree acted the part of Cupid's deputy, as it was at a dinner party at his house in July that the pair first met. It is stated that it was a case of love at first sight.

The bride has appeared with Sir Herbert and Gertrude Elliott in small parts. She is the daughter of the late Lieut. Edmund Warren Craigie, one of the original members of the famous Beefsteak Club.

Young Holland, after graduation at Cambridge, read for the bar and was called at Lincoln's Inn, but does not intend to practice. He will devote himself to literary work, and has already had some short stories published in London periodicals.

The best man at the wedding will be Robert Ross, the literary executor of the bridegroom's father.

BERLIN TRADESMEN HAVE POOR SEASON

Christmas Business This Year Almost the Slimmest on Record—Various Causes.

OUR NEW ENVOY'S PROBLEM

Mr. Gerard Worried by the Question Whom to Present at Court—Americans on the Way Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Thoughts of Christmas are all-absorbing here, and Berlin society, which began the season with a rush, indicating a Winter of unwonted activity, has stacked arms for a fortnight.

The affairs of the American colony are almost at a standstill, owing chiefly to the annual exodus to the Swiss Winter resorts.

Grindelwald is a favorite resort of members of the American Church and the American Woman's Club, and both have arranged special Christmas plans, worked out with a desire to make exile in a foreign land less lonely at the holiday season, particularly for the student element, which is a contingent of over 1,000 young men and women. A dinner dance for the women students will be a feature of the American Woman's Club festivities, and there will be a tree loaded with remembrances for everybody present.

If the shopping trade be a fair barometer, Germans, or at least Berliners, have not a very merry Christmas ahead. Merchants declare that their holiday business this year is almost the slimmest on record. They ascribe it to three causes—the wretchedly unseasonable, rainy weather which has prevailed since the 1st of December; the bad state of the times generally, and the people's gloom over the impending imposition of new war taxes on fortunes and incomes.

Last Sunday, known in shopland as "silver Sunday," when shops are open all day for the benefit of Christmas shoppers, was marked by cyclonic wind, rain, and thunder storms, and the day's receipts, instead of being as usual the heaviest of the year, were among the worst. The weather has since brightened up a bit and the merchants are now pinning their hopes on a record-breaking "golden Sunday" to-morrow.

Umbrellas, overshoes, and mackintoshes have been the favorite Christmas articles up to date. Furriers say that they face bankruptcy owing to the Springlike temperature and the snowless conditions which have prevailed so far this Winter.

The Kaiser will celebrate Christmas in accordance with his custom in the bosom of his family at Potsdam. It is the one season of his restless year when he withdraws from affairs of state and devotes himself exclusively to the joys of the fireside.

The Crown Prince and Princess, who now have a family of four lusty boys to provide Christmas presents for, have taken up residence in their palace in Unter-den-Linden, and will hold their tree festivities there on Wednesday evening, when Germans of high and low degree gather around the illumined pine tree and join in the national Yuletide anthem "Heilige Nacht."

To their lively regret it will be impossible for the Gerards to give a New Year's reception to the American colony at the new embassy in Wilhelm Platz. The house will not be quite ready for the entertainment of visitors for a week or ten days later.

The colony will get its first look at the mansion on the afternoon of Jan. 15, when it will be placed at the disposition of the members of the American Benevolent Association for its annual meeting. Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard hope to invite their compatriots to a Lincoln's Birthday reception on Feb. 12.

The British Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, entertained at a diplomatic dinner at the embassy on Monday evening. Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, the Danish Minister and Countess von Moltke, the Dutch Minister and Baroness Gevers; Baron von Schorlerlieser, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture; Earl and Countess Granville, and Secretary and Mrs. Ruddock of the American Embassy were among those present.

Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard are already confronted by a problem which has given more than one of their predecessors premature gray hair—namely whom to present or not to present at the annual festivities at the Kaiser's Court next month. It is understood that there will be no dearth of candidates of both sexes.

The only ones on the list with the mark "certain" after their names are the members of the embassy staff who have not yet made their bows before the imperial throne at the "défilé cour" and the exchange Professors.

It is possible that the exchange Professore may be introduced by the Prussian Minister of Education, under whose wing they are officially sheltered in Berlin. If that be done Ambassador Gerard's presentation group will have room for two or three more.

Mrs. Marcus Daly, who will be Mrs. Gerard's guest during the Court season, will not be presented at Court. It is understood that the mother of the Ambassador's wife has no ambitions in that direction. Countess Sigray, Mrs. Gerard's sister, being a Hungarian subject, will be presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador's wife.

The Harvard Club entertained at dinner last Tuesday in honor of Prof. Scofield, who was exchange Professor at Berlin University in 1909-1910.

The Christmas luncheon of the American Luncheon Club at the Hotel Esplanade on Wednesday was particularly well attended. A witty address was delivered by Dr. Stanley Shaw, the Irish-American journalist and author of "William of Germany." Among the guests of the club were Allison V. Armour, who left Berlin for Switzerland to-day; Robert K. Cassatt, who, with Mrs. Cassatt, is spending the midwinter season in Berlin, and Samuel P. Goldman of the New York bar, who has been in Berlin on professional business and left here to-day for Naples. The club's next function, on Jan. 7, will take the form of a "ladies' day."

Secretary Joseph C. Grew of the embassy is spending a week hunting in the Grand Duchy of Baden with German friends.

Mrs. Harry J. Luce and Miss Marguerite Luce of New York gave a luncheon party at the Esplanade this week in honor of American and German friends who have entertained them in Berlin.

Miss Mildred Rogers of New York, who is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Mayer in the Kurfürstendamm, is to leave here with them next week for a fortnight's visit in London and Paris.

Isaac Wolf, Jr., President of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, and Mrs. Wolf entertained at dinner in their apartment in the Tiergarten Strasse on Monday evening. Covers were laid for sixteen. Mr. Wolf is busily arranging the details of the association's annual anniversary dinner at the Hotel Adlon on Jan. 14, soon after which he and Mrs. Wolf will leave Berlin for an extended visit in the United States.

Louis Cavalli of New York has arrived in Berlin to pass the holidays with his family, who are spending the Winter in Germany.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Bristol include Edward Wilson Nye of New York and Francis M. Phelps of Washington.

The Adlon's guests, most of whom have settled down to see what a German Christmas looks like, include Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Graham of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Turrell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Graves of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Anderson of New York, who have come from Norway bound for Palermo and Rome.

E. F. Hazen, who represents American tea interests in Shanghai, has arrived in Berlin, via the Trans-Siberian Railway en route for New York. Mrs. Robert Nunnemacher of Milwaukee, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Schöllkopf, and by Mrs. Hedwig Barth and Miss Emily Barth of Milwaukee, has arrived at Van Heuckelum's private hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Schandein of Milwaukee are also at the same hotel.

A pretty American wedding took place in Berlin this week, when Miss von Witzleden, formerly of Detroit, daughter of Louis Philippe von Witzleden, manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s German interests, married Lacey Gaylord Gray, who represents the International Harvester Company's agency in Russia. After the wedding ceremony at the home of the bride's parents in the Kaiser-damm, the couple left Berlin on a honeymoon at St. Moritz and other Swiss Winter resorts.

Germany's Christmas ship to America, the George Washington, is due to land a large number of passengers at Hoboken to-morrow. Among those on board are the Duchess de Chaulnes, formerly Miss Shonts; Mrs. Paul Morton, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Burchard, Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush, Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, Miss A. T. Spofford, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bevan, and Mrs. James A. Kirk. Among non-Americans on board are William Heinemann, the London publisher, who goes to look over the American book and literary field, and Mynheer de Marees van Swinderen, Dutch Minister at London, and his wife. They will visit New York and Washington before returning to Europe.

KAISER MAY ATTEND WEDDING

Mr. Mitford to Marry Fraulein von Friedlander-Fuld on Jan. 6.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Preparations are actively under way for a wedding which promises to be one of the most notable in the history of Berlin society, that of Germany's greatest heiress, Fräulein Marie Anne von Friedländer-Fuld, daughter of the "Coal King," and the Hon. John Mitford, fourth son of Lord Redesdale. The marriage festivities will extend over three days, beginning with a dinner party on the evening of Jan. 4, and followed by a reception on the 5th, while the wedding will take place on the 6th. All three functions will be held at the magnificent von Friedländer-Fuld mansion in the Pariser-Platz, adjoining the French Embassy.

The bridegroom, who will be taken into partnership in his father-in-law's business, arrived in Berlin this week from Hamburg, where he has lived for the past two years, perfecting himself in the German language and commercial methods.

The entrance of Mr. Mitford into the eventual ownership of the Friedländer-Fuld coal business causes general satisfaction in Germany, where fears were expressed, when the engagement was announced, that Berlin's greatest private fortune would some day be transferred to England.

Much curiosity is expressed as to whether the Kaiser or any other members of the royal family will grace the wedding with their presence. The Friedländer-Fulds nominally belong to Court society, and have frequently entertained important persons, and Mr. Mitford is on terms of intimate friendship with Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, who is almost certain to be among the wedding guests.

A large party of English guests, headed by Lord Redesdale, will be present. Fräulein von Friedländ-Fuld is putting in such of her time as is not taken up with her trousseau worries by giving sittings for a portrait to Wilhelm Heinrich Funk, the well-known New York artist, who returned to Berlin from Paris last week to devote the rest of the month to the completion of the picture.

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HERRICK PLEASED BY HIS AERIAL TRIP

Ambassador Gives Luncheon for the French Panama Fair Commissioners.

THE HOLIDAY HOMECOMERS

Most Voyagers from Paris Will Reach Here Before Christmas—No Let-Up in Social Gayety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Most of the homegoing Americans have already sailed, so few will be obliged to spend Christmas Day in mid-ocean. Among those who sailed on Wednesday on the Majestic are J. F. Moraes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Meyers, Mrs. C. E. Brent, W. G. Henshaw, E. G. Miner, E. A. Pemberton, Miss A. G. Walsh, and George McHenry. They will probably reach New York on Christmas morning.

On the Rotterdam, of the Holland-American Line, are Mrs. Henry Bispham, Major Frederick Mahan, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McLean, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Tyler, Mrs. L. M. Fletcher, J. A. Chard, and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton of Philadelphia.

Ambassador Herrick had had his first trip in an aeroplane this week when he visited the Buc Aerodrome. It was just before sunset, but Mr. Herrick, having expressed a wish to make a flight, was taken up for a circular trip around the grounds in a Blériot machine. On his return to earth he congratulated the pilot and said the trip was delightful.

The usual round of social doings has been in progress this week, regardless of the near approach of Christmas. Mrs. L. C. B. Heuston gave a luncheon at which some of the guests were Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. John Rose Chadwick, Mrs. Arthur Valois, and Mrs. Frank Mason.

Mrs. Peter Larson gave a tea dance. Among her guests were Mrs. John W. Stewart, the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld, Mrs. Rankin, and Mrs. Archibald Freeman.

Mrs. Herrick gave a luncheon in honor of the French Commissioners to the Panama Exposition. Besides the Commissioners there were present Walter P. Andrews, Thomas Rees, Calvin Brown, Walter Mac Ewen, and the staff of the embassy.

Harold E. Carter, Arthur William Fox, J. Buckworth Dixon, and Wilfred Chapman have been elected members of the Travelers' Club.

Mrs. Augustus H. Goodwin gave a reception in honor of Baroness Catelli, who has just returned to Paris. Among the guests were Consul General and Mrs. Mason, Major and Mrs. Comfort, Miss Dorothy Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Florence Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Haskell, Mrs. Gordon Strong, Mrs. E. Hill, Miss Dorothy Dean, Admiral and Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. Ernest Lines, Miss Iselin, and Dr. and Mrs. Spalding.

James Hazen Hyde lectured before the Société des Conférences Etrangères in the Boulevard Saint Germain on "French Literature in America in 1913." He said that America was developing its own national literature, but, whereas in the nineteenth century the foreign influence had been chiefly English and German, now it was principally French, and the literary approchement between the two republics was becoming constantly closer.

F. W. Simmons sailed with his wife for New York on the Philadelphia, taking with him a collection of his pictures. He will give an exhibition in Cleveland on Jan. 19, and afterward at Knoedlers's in New York.

Mrs. J. W. Mackay and her daughter, the Princess Stigliano-Colonna, have gone to the Riviera until Spring. A. M. Thackara, who now is Consul General in Berlin, and Mrs. Thackara expect to be permanently settled in Paris, to which Mr. Thackara has been transferred, by the middle of January.

Mrs. Stanford White has gone to Rome to spend a few weeks before returning to America.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Ogden Goelet have gone to New York.

Maurice Nouffiard has given up his house, the Villa Spontini, and is going to live in London.

The Marquis and Marquise de Amodio have canceled all social engagements on account of the death of John T. Wainwright, brother of the Marquise.

Frank Edward Johnson, who has been exploring the troglodyte region in Southern Tunisia with an escort furnished by the French Government, has arrived on his way to America, where he will lecture in February before the National Geographic Society in Washington.

URBAN HAS PARIS THEATRE.

Called the Edward VII.—Statue Outside Unveiled Prematurely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—There were several interesting events in connection with the opening of Paris's newest theatre, the Edward VII., on Saturday night.

The theatre is in the building occupied by the Hôtel Edward VII., in the Place Edward VII., leading off the Rue Edward VII.

It was built and is owned and operated by Charles Urban, an American, as a home for his kinemacolor films. On the opening night this bit of Paris, exclusively devoted to the memories of Great Britain's popular ruler, was draped with the French tricolor and the American Stars and Stripes; nowhere was the Union Jack visible.

Another informality had to do with the equestrian statue of Edward VII., situated directly opposite the theatre entrance, for which an unveiling and important ceremonies had been arranged by the British Ambassador for the near future.

During the performance some one pulled the string of the canvas covering the statue, so that when the audience came out the countenance of the late King gazed down upon them.

The theatre bids fair to become popular in the life of the boulevards. Critics say it is the finest small theatre in Europe, with the interior of white, ivory, and gold and marble pilasters around the auditorium. There are reception and tea rooms fitted up in walnut and gold, with an American bar at one end.

PRAISES WRIGHTS' WORK.

German Association Commemorates Anniversary of First Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Imperial Flying Association of Germany held a celebration in Berlin on Wednesday evening to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the world's first successful aeroplane flight, executed by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on Dec. 17, 1903.

Eloquent orations were delivered praising the pioneer work accomplished by the Wrights and reviewing the enormous progress in aviation since the young Ohioans blazed the way.

The Navy Department recently bought a Glenn Curtiss waterplane, the newest type of flying boat. It will arrive at the Baltic station, Putzig, at the end of December, and will immediately be put in commission for trial flights.

ALCOHOL AGAIN ACCUSED.

Blamed as the Cause of White Plague's Increase in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—An official report on tuberculosis has just been published by Ammrolse Rendu. He notes the death from the disease in 1910 of 85,000 persons, or 217 per 100,000 of the inhabitants.

These deaths were mostly among young men. A curious fact is that the disease tends to diminish in Paris and increase in the suburbs. This is explained by the absence in the suburbs of establishments to fight it.

In a discussion of the report in the Municipal Council alcohol was cited as the cause of the spread of the disease. The Council adopted a resolution advocating a tax on pure alcohol to help pay the cost of dispensaries and sanitariums.

TO ENLIST THE WELL-TO-DO.

Lord Willoughby de Broke Plans Compulsory Military Training.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Lord Willoughby de Broke has announced that he intends to introduce a bill in the House of Lords next session for "compulsory military training of the well-to-do."

The liability to serve will be confined to persons having an income of $2,000 a year, public school and university men, and members of the "honorable professions, like diplomacy, the bar, and the Stock Exchange." Service for poor people will be voluntary, but the idea is that a good example of patriotism should be set by persons "who are always talking about it."

COUNTRY CLUB NEAR PARIS.

American Is Chief Factor in the New Organization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A new club following the idea of the American Country Club, has been opened at St. Cloud, ten minutes distant from the city by automobile.

It is founded by an association headed by Henry Cachard, an American lawyer, with a capital of $500,000. The club has golf links, polo grounds, tennis courts, and swimming pools in the open air. At one place in the grounds is a fragment of wall pierced by cannon balls, which formed the last stand in the defense of Paris in 1870.

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WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

RAMPOLLA EXPECTED AN AMERICAN POPE

Talked Enthusiastically Just Before His Death of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston.

CALLED HIM 'A STRONG MAN'

Much of Rampolla's Wealth Thought to Have Been Left to Help Restore St. Peter's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The death of Cardinal Rampolla by removing one of the strongest possibilities for the Papacy has excited the greatest interest in France, where the differences between Church and State are becoming more and more vital.

The important question is asked, Who is now likely to become "the strongest Cardinal in Rome" sharing that honor perhaps with Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State?

J. A. St. Clair Pooley, one of the oldest British journalists in Rome and an intimate friend of Rampolla, is now in Paris and has given THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the details of an unpublished interview he held with the dead prelate a few weeks ago, when Rampolla talked freely concerning Catholicism in America and the likelihood of an American Pope. Mr. Pooley said:

"Cardinal Rampolla had been ill two years with creeping paralysis, which affected his facial organs to a considerable extent on the left side, but nobody expected him to die so quickly. In fact, there had been much comment that he was more than likely to succeed Pius X in the Vatican.

"I saw him at the end of October. He was then quite enthusiastic over the future of the Church. We talked at great length about the American situation and he was very enthusiastic about Cardinal O'Connell. He said to me:

"'If the time comes to have an American Pope, which perhaps may not be long, I see nobody in the American hierarchy who can take that position except Cardinal O'Connell. He is a strong man and a good Catholic—I mean by a good Catholic that he is good to all Catholics, whether of the so-called Roman Catholic Church or otherwise. He is most popular at the Vatican, for he has brought, as Petter's Pence, an enormous sum of money to Rome—more than any other Cardinal; in fact, almost more than any State.'

"Rampolla went on to say that Cardinal O'Connell was doing for the Church of St. Clements in Rome, of which he is titular Cardinal, what he (Rampolla) had accomplished for the Church of St. Cecilia. He specially mentioned Cardinal O'Connell's work in restoring the Church's ancient basilica.

"Rampolla had recently been doing a tremendous amount of work in the restoration at St. Peter's, and provided half the money for the marble decorations, which up till now had only been stucco. He also provided half the money for repaving the grand aisles. He told me that he intended to provide the money to regild the papal chair and the chairs for the leaders of the law at the head of the grand aisle under the main window.

"Rampolla was Prince del Tindaro of Sicily, and by far the richest of the Cardinals of the Curia, his private income amounting to $1,000,000 a year. I believe a large portion of this he left to continue the restoration in St. Peter's and provide for the upkeep of the Sicilian Church."

ATTACKS OUR ATHLETICS.

Georg von Skal's Criticism Answered by Recent German Visitor Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Georg von Skal, a German resident of New York, who writes for the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger and other papers has been warning his countrymen to beware of imitating American sporting and athletic ideals.

He thinks such advice necessary in view of the widespread enthusiasm aroused throughout the Fatherland for the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916.

Carl Diem, the General Secretary of the Olympic Committee, who headed the German commission which recently visited the United States, replies vigorously to von Skal's attack and says that the commission has, of course, only imported the best features of American athletic life, which far outnumber its defects.

BRITISH OIL PRECAUTIONS.

Navy to Control All Wells in Canada in Event of War.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 20.—In the new Canadian regulations governing oil leases and prospectors' leases for oil there is inserted a provision whereby in the event of war the British Admiralty will have control of the wells and the product.

Since oil fuel has been adopted in the British Navy the Admiralty has made a survey of the oil-producing areas within the empire to ascertain the certainty of sources of supply in sufficient quantities.

While the new regulations were being drafted, experts from Great Britain visited the recently discovered oil-bearing areas in Alberta, and assisted the Canadian department in the work.

Lefranc to Return to Harvard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Abel Lefranc, a professor at the Collège de France, who gave a series of lectures at Harvard in 1909, will return to America soon to conduct a course in French literature at the university, extending over three months, of three lectures weekly on the subjects of Molière and his era, Rabelais, and the great writers of the sixteenth century. He will sail at the end of December.

WANTED TO BAR DUMAS.

Members of London Council Thought "Three Musketeers" Improper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The London County Council Education Committee this week discussed the question whether Dumas's "The Three Musketeers" was improper and should be banned from the libraries of the Women's Institute under the Council's control. One member also suggested the removal of Meredith's "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" from the list on the ground that there was no demand for Meredith's work among young women who attend the institutes.

Miss Bull-Craig said that she advocated the removal of "The Three Musketeers" because, although she might be old-fashioned, she did not think it a proper book to be put into the hands of young girls. An amendment to restore both books to the list was passed by twelve votes to three.

Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, "Robinson Crusoe," and "Tom Brown's School Days" are still the most popular books for children, according to the experience of the London County Council education authorities. Then follow in order given Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales," the Lamb "Tales from Shakespeare," Grimm's fairy tales, "Coral Island," and "The Wonder Book."

Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies" and "Westward Ho," which had hitherto appeared among the seventeen most popular books of fiction, now show a decline in popularity as prizes.

Increasing interest in books on local history is accompanied by a decline of interest in the nature study section, but the increasing demand for the works of Shakespeare continues.

BORROW COSTLY FURNITURE

French Ministers' Practice of Despoiling Museums Evokes Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Agitation has begun against the taking of historic furniture from museums by Ministers for their Cabinets, especially as the ministries have been changing so frequently in the last two years.

Recently, six chairs and a chest of Marie Antoinette were taken from Versailles. The Minister responsible for it, Leon Berard, would only say that "the story has been considerably exaggerated."

Officially, no object of art can be taken from any national museum without an order from the Under-Secretary of Beaux-Arts. A few years ago several curators of museums, notably Pierre de Volhac of the Museum at Versailles, and Gaston Migeon, the curator of furniture at the Louvre, protested against the risk of having historic works of art used in the ministerial Cabinets, but the reforms then started have apparently fallen into disuse.

ENJOINS MASSENET WORK.

Lucy Arbell Contends Chief Role Was Designed for Her Alone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Massenet's posthumous work, "Cleopatra," is announced for production soon at Monte Carlo.

Lucy Arbell has begun legal action to prevent it, and says that the rôle was written for her and that she was formally designated by Massenet to create it. She has had injunctions sent to M. Gunsbourg, the Director of the Monte Carlo Opéra, to Mme. Massenet and to the two librettists.

M. Gunsbourg contends that his arrangement with Hengel, the editor of Massenet's works, left him free to choose his own interpreters. It is known that Massenet designed "Cleopatra" for the Paris Opéra, but it was refused there and also at the Opéra Comique because of a codicil calling for Mlle. Arbell as the prima donna.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR FIRE.

Flames Threatened Cruiser Queen Mary, Lying at Her Dock.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 20.—A fierce fire, which, though restricted to a limited area of the dockyard here, was still raging at a late hour to-night, taxed to the utmost all the available resources of the port to cope with it.

The conflagration started in a sail loft alongside the south railway jetty, and it then spread to a huge semaphore tower, used for signaling warships, and to adjacent buildings. Soon after the fire was discovered it gained such headway that all the warships in the harbor were summoned to send fire parties to the dockyard, and the fire appliances of the marine and military barracks were requisitioned, as well as the entire fire-fighting force of the port.

For a time the new battle cruiser Queen Mary, which was moored alongside the jetty, was in danger from sparks, burning brands falling on her deck, but she was speedily towed out of the danger zone.

When the fire was at its height, flames fed by the stores of lubricating oil shot 100 feet into the air, illuminating the entire harbor.

FAMINE IN JAPAN.

Thousands Starving Because of Crop and Fisheries Failure.

TOKIO, Dec. 20.—Widespread famine and distress exist in Northeastern Japan because of the failure of the rice crop and the fisheries. Thousands of persons are in a starving condition, subsisting only on nuts and roots.

Conditions are especially bad in Aomori and the Province of Hokkaido.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 20.—A Government decree, promulgated to-day, calls a special session of Congress for Jan. 4, to discuss the validity of the recent elections in a few instances in which the opposition candidates withdrew from the contest, and also to deal with other matters of vital importance. The Provisional President, Jose Bordas Valdez, has issued a proclamation stating that it is his intention to abide by the decision of Congress.

STETTIN, Dec. 20.—A large turbine steamer for the Panama Canal service to be instituted by the Hamburg-American Line was launched here to-day and christened High Admiral von Tirpitz. The vessel is to have a speed of nineteen knots and will be able to carry 2,000 passengers.

ESPIONAGE NO JOKE FOR MISS MACVANE

American Singer's Experience in Italy Gets on Her Nerves.

HER LETTERS WERE OPENED

Innocent Messages Believed by Naval Authorities to Contain Information in Code.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The case of the American singer, Dorothea Macvane, who has been under police espionage, has aroused considerable interest.

The naval authorities took it into their heads that she was not a singer at all, but a spy. In the interests of what country she was acting they did not know. Her most trivial actions strengthened their belief and she was surrounded by detectives, who dogged her footsteps from theatre to apartment. They were even behind her when taking a walk.

The waiters at the hotel, she believes, were all spies, while a naval officer, who never left the building and had a room next to hers, was seen to listen at her door.

When first warned of what was afoot, Miss Macvane regarded it as a huge joke and laughed heartily. Later, however, she became so frightened and exasperated that her voice was affected, especially when Italian acquaintances warned her to be careful, as she might be arrested at any moment. These acquaintances, who seem to have been convinced that she was really a spy, but liked her personally, would slip upstairs in the dark, pop into her room, immediately putting out the lights, whisper a few words of warning and disappear with the same secrecy.

She became aware of the fact that all her letters had been tampered with. In one that she received, her correspondent said: "Enough of these jokes." The authorities immediately jumped to the conclusion that she had been unable to discover any secrets and that those behind her were finding fault.

If her letters were simple, they said it must be a code; so that no matter what she wrote it was taken as evidence against her. Even her impresario was hauled before the naval authorities.

She wrote a note to a Russian and addressed it to the Russian Embassy, saying that she could not go to Paris and that Italy was her happy hunting ground. This, of course, added fuel to the fire. Thus, she was hounded and watched and almost afraid to open her lips or walk a step.

Miss Macvane recalls how on one or two occasions she might have given cause for suspicion to a person who was on watch. For instance, she is fond of walking and of fresh air. So every morning at Brindisi, to get away from the noise and be by the sea, she went to a dock which was absolutely deserted. This dock is under an ancient castle, now a fortress, and warships are anchored opposite it. She later accepted invitations to go on board the warships, and was startled to find that, while the officers were perfectly polite, there was not one who believed that she did not know that it was a naval dock.

Prof. Silas Marcus Macvane, her father, who is living in Rome, is in poor health, so this trouble has been kept from him, and this has added to the nervous condition of the singer.

AN UNLUCKY SHIP LOST.

The Jeanie, Which Caused a Sea Tragedy, Is Destroyed on Rocks.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 20.—The Alaska Coast Company's steamer Jeanie, which struck the rocks at Point Clark, Calvert Island, B. C., on Friday morning, will be a total loss, according to the report of Capt. Barnes of the steamer Estevan, which went to the rescue of the Jeanie.

Capt. Barnes telegraphed that he had saved the registered mails on the Jeanie. The crew of the Jeanie was taken off to-day, and set ashore at Safety Bay.

The Jeanie, a wooden ship of 1,072 gross tons, was built at Bath, Me., in 1883. On the night of Nov. 18, 1906, she rammed the steamboat Dix just outside Seattle Harbor, and the Dix sank with fifty-four of her passengers. Their bodies were never recovered.

AN EDWIN DROOD TRIAL.

English Literary Men Will Hold a Mock Court of Justice.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Students of Dickens are to have an opportunity early next year of hearing the question of who murdered Edwin Drood decided by well-known literary men, who will assemble in London to try John Jasper. G. K. Chesterton will be the judge.

It is not thought fitting at this stage to disclose the identity of the impersonator of John Jasper, but J. Cuming Walters of Manchester, a well-known authority on Dickens, said to a Daily News representative yesterday that he was determined to have the prisoner hanged.

Cuming Walters, who has propounded a controversial theory as to the murder of Edwin Drood, is to be prosecuting counsel at the trial, and Cecil Chesterton will appear for the defense. Among the witnesses, Cuming Walters will call Helena Landless, the heroine of his own theory, the character being played by Mrs. Laurence Clay, who has compiled "The Dickens Reciter." Against her evidence Mr. Chesterton will pit that of Bazzard, the chief witness for the defense. It is possible that Mr. Branseby Williams, the well-known impersonator of Dickens characters, will be a witness for the prosecution.

Perhaps the chief interest of the unique proceedings lies in the constitution of the jury, and a distinguished dramatist and novelist has been asked to act as foreman, "with power to ask questions." It is probable that the jury will include Jerome K. Jerome, Sir James Barrie, Sir Edward Russell, Percy FitzGerald, W. W. Jacobs, William de Morgan, Coulson Kernahan, and Sir Frank Burnand, all of whom are interested in the production.

According to the present arrangements of the Dickens Fellowship the trial will take place in Holborn Hall on Jan. 7, but as practically every ticket has already been sold, an effort is to be made to obtain a larger building. The performers will wear costumes of the Edwin Drood period.

"We hope," remarked Cuming Walters, "to raise several hundred pounds for the Tiny Tim Cripple Fund, and my intention is to hang John Jasper. It's going to be a desperate affair, I can tell you, with no 'manslaughter' or mitigation of any sort about it."

FOR FRANKLIN MEMORIAL.

Plan to Commemorate His Service in London Printing Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Subscriptions are being invited to carry out the proposal to commemorate Benjamin Franklin in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West Smithfield parish, wherein he worked as a printer.

There are five canopied niches in the wall of the lady chapel waiting for figures of female saints and it has been proposed that the gift of one or more such figures might form a suitable commemoration of Franklin's association with the building. A tablet suitably inscribed would be set to indicate the object of the memorial.

Franklin wrote in his autobiography in the year 1725:

I immediately got engaged at Palmer's, at that time a noted printer, in Bartholomew close, with whom I continued nearly a year. I was employed at Palmer's on the second edition of Woolaston's "Religion of Nature."

On his return to America he wrote that "there was no such trade as letter founder in America" but that he "had seen the practice of this art at the house of James in London."

It has been proved beyond doubt by means of the rate books of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great that Samuel Palmer, the printer, and John James, the letter founder, carried on their businesses at this time in what had been the lady chapel of the Augustinan monastery of St. Bartholomew, which now is the lady chapel of the parish church.

After the suppression in 1539 the monastery was sold to Sir Rich, who converted the lady chapel into a dwelling house with three floors. Later, it was used as a factory and so remained until 1885.

In the edition of Woolaston's "Religion of Nature" which bears the date of 1726 is a small engraving, which represents the top floor of a factory with compositors' racks, posts of which existed up to 1885. On this top floor, therefore, in the lady chapel, Franklin could have worked and the fact of T. & J. James occupying a part of the house would account for Franklin's having seen the letter founders' art in London.

86 WOMEN PLUMBERS.

Four Female Bricklayers—Other Strange English Census Records.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Has any one ever seen a woman plumber? There are not many persons who could reply in the affirmative, but, according to the report of the census of England and Wales relating to occupations and industries, there are eighty-six women who ply the calling of plumber. Of these seventy-seven are widows.

The same Blue Book, which has just been issued, shows that women have succeeded in establishing themselves in a number of industries where their presence is unexpected. There are seventy women paperhangers and whitewashers, four bricklayers, all of them women, but only one woman coachman.

Three women appear under the heading of "clergymen, priests, and ministers" and four are coalheavers. There are 347 women carmen and wagoners and 231 women blacksmiths and "strikers." Only one woman occupies herself with making patent fuel, only three women are shipwrights, five women are "tramway car makers," and finally England and Wales can boast of fifty-six women carpenters and joiners and fourteen women masons.

PRINCE HENRY A "FAG."

No Special Privileges at Eton for the King's Third Son.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The winter half is drawing to a close at Eton, says a Windsor dispatch in The Daily Mirror, and with it little Prince Henry, the third son of the King and Queen, completes his first term at the famous college. For him it has probably been one of the happiest times in his life. From the very first he has entered whole-heartedly and joyously into the school life, and has shown that he is a very human little boy. Indeed, when Prince Henry was sent to Eton it was the King's express wish that he should be treated precisely like any other young Etonian.

This has been fulfilled to the letter. Not a single special privilege has been granted to him, and it is only right to add that Prince Henry would have been the very last person to desire this. At first there seemed to be some doubt as to whether he would "fag" for any one. That doubt was speedily removed. He is to "fag" for Viscount Gage.

Prince Henry has been an entire success during his first term. He is an unusually bright boy, but he has curbed a natural desire to be mischievous in a really remarkable way, and has entered into his studies with just as much zest as he has into games. Where he has beaten his schoolmates is in modern languages. In French and German, which he speaks colloquially like a native, he has stood out head and shoulders above the rest. His natural bent is in the direction of mechanics. He has spent hours in the workshop, and is particularly clever with his fingers.

A curious thing about Prince Henry's residence at Eton is that a popular nickname does not seem to have been found for him. Eton has a happy knack for them, as a rule, and as a rule, too, the nicknames of British royalties have been anything but deferential.

Prince Henry has already had a nickname at home. His brothers used to call him "Smiler," on account of the sunny expression which his features retained even under circumstances of embarrassment.

Viscount Gage, for whom Prince Henry "fags," is 18 years of age, and succeeded to the title of his father, the fifth Viscount, last year. He owns about 18,000 acres and his residence is Firle Place, Lewes, Sussex.

Fagging at Eton includes cooking, doing odd jobs, and running errands.

Duke's Son Flies for House Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Katherine, Duchess of Westminster, is entertaining a large house party at Combermere Hall, Cheshire, and her younger son, Lord Edward Grosvenor, is treating them to flying demonstrations. Lord Edward only recently obtained an airman's certificate, and had piloted a machine only twice before this week, but on Wednesday he delighted his mother's guests with a fine aerial display, reaching the altitude of 1,000 feet.

SAYS BRITAIN PLANS WAR ON MONROEISM

French Writer Says English Government Would Enlist Europe Against the Doctrine.

SOUTH AMERICANS ALSO

But M. Ebray Is Certain That Other Powers Will Avoid Offending Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Alcide Ebray in Le Soleil discusses England's reported attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine and her alleged efforts to enlist the interests of other European Powers to the same extent, he says:

"It is above all, an Anglo-American question, although it is natural that England should try to make it as international as possible. The protestations of the English press contrasts with the indifference in other countries. It is from the economic point of view that England resents America's interference, which operates to prevent the European States from getting too important concessions in South America.

"The influence of France in America is only intellectual. For other European Powers, not excepting Germany, have no capital to speak of and are, therefore, not menaced by the new doctrine as is England.

"The other Powers will certainly hesitate to respond to the appeal made to them in the British press to make a collective protest to the United States against the new political attitude. The same appeal has been addressed to the Latin-American republics inviting them to send to some European capital representatives who from there would publish a concerted protest against the Monroe Doctrine. These republics will also hesitate to follow such counsel—some because being far from the United States they are indifferent whether their finances come from New York or London; others because being closer to the United States they deem it prudent to use American capital and have no desire to embroil themselves with Washington.

"For these reasons England will appear isolated in any difference with the United States on this subject."

MRS. CROXALL DIVORCED.

"Mr. Hamilton of New York" Named in British Decree.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Divorce Court to-day granted a decree nisi to Torgue Croxall on the ground of his wife's misconduct with an American. Much secrecy was observed regarding the identity of the co-respondent, who was referred to as "Mr. Hamilton of New York." It was hinted that he was a man of considerable standing in America and an American barrister held a watching brief in his behalf.

Mrs. Croxall, whose maiden name was Mabel Jane S. Crosby, has family connections in America. It was shown that she and "Hamilton" registered at a Brussels hotel. "Hamilton's" counsel was invited to make a statement regarding his client's identity, but declined to do so.

JAIL FOR HEIR TO MILLIONS.

August Thyssen, Jr., Son of German Ironmaster, Sentenced for Libel.

MUELHEIM-AN-DER-RUHR, Germany, Dec. 20.—August Thyssen, Jr., a son of the great mine owner and manufacturer of the same name, and heir to one of the greatest fortunes in the world, was to-day sentenced to a month in jail for libeling the Director of his father's firm. The eider Thyssen employs nearly 20,000 workmen and is the owner of great stretches of mining property and iron works.

Father and son have been estranged for a long time, owing to the spendthrift character of the son, who two years ago was brought up in the bankruptcy court in Berlin and was said to owe $4,000,000. In February of this year he rejected an offer from his father of $30,000 a year to renounce his rights of inheritance. He cannot be disinherited because of the existence of a deed establishing his rights.

UNIONS BOYCOTT A BANK.

Will Withdraw $5,000,000 from a Leading Berlin Institution.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The labor unions of Germany decided to-day to withdraw their deposits, amounting to $5,000,000, from a leading bank in Berlin which discharged one of its employes who had been engaged in agitating for the formation of a bank clerks' union. The bank declined to reinstate the man at the request of the labor unions and also refused to give acceptable guarantees that its employes should have the right of association.

The desired guarantees were obtained by the labor unions from other banks, thanks to the use of the effective weapon given them by the large funds they were able to deposit.

WELCOME TO MORGENTHAU.

150 Americans Attend Constantinople Reception in His Honor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—One hundred and fifty Americans attended Consul General Ravndal's reception of welcome to Ambassador Morgenthau, held in the Robert College gymnasium. The speeches by representatives of missionary and commercial interests voiced the opinion that a new era of American progress in Turkey was assured by the appointment of Mr. Morgenthau.

The latter said that in this polyglot land he had found the universal language—that of sympathy. Already, Constantinople bears enthusiastic witness to the truth of his words.

TOOTH NERVES HURT HAIR.

French Physician Shows the Result of Dental Injuries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Prof. Jacquet of the Academy of Medicine calls attention to the fact that savants have abandoned the idea that "pelade," (alopecia areata,) which is a disease causing the hair to fall out, is a parasitic disease. It is due, they now think, to nerves. He gave an example of the effect of a disturbance of the dental nerves on nutrition, corresponding to a zone of the hair.

A woman had a tooth broken and felt a pain in her head, followed by her hair falling out in one spot. Treatment of the tooth was followed by a regrowth of the hair.

VANDALS CHIP SCULPTURE.

Authorities Take a New Step to Guard Bartholome's Masterpiece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Bartholomé's masterpiece of sculpture, "To the Dead" in the Père-Lachaise Cemetery recently suffered repeated mysterious mutilations, and a watch is now kept day and night.

Considerable restoration is necessary and a new form of protection has been arranged.

The monument is protected on the sides by precipitous grassy slopes, but not in front. The authorities are now putting a sheet of water in front which will prevent a too close approach, while adding to the effect.

PEER AT MOSLEM SERVICE.

Other Converts to Mohammedanism Are Announced in London.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Lord Headley, whose recent conversion to the Moslem faith caused a sensation, took part a few days ago in a gathering of Mohammedans at Caxton Hall for "jooma-nimaz," or prayers. The Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din, leader of the Moslems in England, announced several more converts, including Viscount de Pudre of Antwerp, Capt. Stanley Marquis, and Miss Lilley Ranson. Two other women, he said, had been initiated, one belonging to the middle class and one to the "upper ten," but for the present they wished their names to be a secret.

Lord Headley has adopted the Mohammedan name of "Saifurrahman Sheikh Rahmahillah Farooq."

With Lord Headley as one of the worshippers, some thirty Mohammedans of all nationalities met yesterday at Lindsey Hall, Notting Hill Gate. The service began shortly before noon. The worshippers were Turks, Indians, Persians, and men of other nationalities. Lord Headley arrived shortly before the service began with the Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din.

Mr. Fisher, a young Englishman who has lived for some time in Northern Africa, and has been a Mohammedan for ten years, took part in the service. After the floor had been covered with spotless white sheets the men all removed their shoes, and for a time sat cross-legged on the floor.

Then one of the company stood up and in a loud voice—just as they call from the minarets of the mosques in the East—cried out: "Allah-o-akbar!" ("God is great!")

The worshippers who did not wear the fez covered their heads with pocket handkerchiefs. All touched the ground with their foreheads as they said their devotions. For some minutes the worshippers alternately stood up and bowed their heads to the ground in silent prayer.

The Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din, a tall, imposing Indian with a black beard and wearing a large, dark turban, then gave an address with a text from the Sermon on the Mount. After the Moulvie Zafar Ali Khan gave an address.

"It is not true what Kipling says that 'East is east and West is west, and never the twain shall meet,'" he said. "The two are rapidly meeting each other, and Lord Headley has done much to bridge the gulf between them."

Lord Headley then came in front of the worshippers to read the "dua"—the prayer. Some extracts from it are as follows:

"May we, O God, our preserver and comforter, endeavor to follow in the footsteps of Thy holy prophets—Moses, Christ, and Mohammed—and from their teachings may we learn humility and patience. * * * Give us courage to follow in the footsteps of Thy prophet, the divinely inspired Mohammed, whose memory do Thou, O God, keep fresh and green in our hearts."

Sargent's Portrait of James.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The portrait by John S. Sargent, R. A., of Henry James, subscribed for last April by a number of Mr. James's friends as a mark of their regard on the occasion of his 70th birthday, was shown this week at Mr. Sargent's studio in Chelsea. It is a half length. Opinion is unanimous that the portrait is extremely vivid and true and every spectator who has seen it is thoroughly satisfied with the result of the painter's work. It is understood that the picture will be in the Academy next year.

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PARIS PLANS FETE FOR 'MONA LISA'

Procession to Escort the Recovered Painting from the Station to the Louvre.

MAY ARRIVE ON CHRISTMAS

Great Banquet Is Part of the Programme—Poincare to Attend Reception.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—This city, which is never particularly calm, has abandoned itself to nervous unrest this week on a variety of subjects.

The first was the recovery of the "Mona Lisa," which attracted almost as great interest here as the Presidential election does in New York. The second was the proposition of President Poincaré to visit Washington and the possibility of President Wilson to pay a return visit to Paris, the idea starting conjecture as to the provision of some new forms of entertainment worthy of such a distinguished visitor.

Another cause of excitement is the approaching "réveillon" or Christmas Eve festivities, when the entire populace of the gay capital thronges the boulevards in quest of amusement.

It is likely that Christmas will be the first day on which the "Mona Lisa" will be shown to Parisians. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this week interviewed Paul Leprieur and Henry Marcel, curators respectively of paintings and drawings and of prints of the Louvre, who have since gone to Rome to receive the picture formally from the Italian Government. M. Leprieur said:

"We shall return 'La Joconde' to her old place of honor in the Salle Carré after the New Year, but shall take no extra precautions against theft. Owing to the new system of supervision thefts are now impossible.

"Inasmuch as an enormous crowd will desire to see the picture immediately on its return, we have made special arrangements to give it a special hall all to itself for temporary purposes and have made plans with the police which will enable us to handle a crowd of half a million persons the opening day, which is likely to be Christmas, that being an appropriate occasion for official circles to confirm the authenticity of the picture.

"It is an interesting fact that two years ago, Jean Guiffry, formerly one of my colleagues here and subsequently curator of pictures at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, wrote to his colleague, M. Marcel, suggesting that the thief was probably a workman engaged in framing pictures. M. Marcel communicated the suggestion to the police, who throughout the affair were remarkably supine and apparently made no effort to follow out the idea."

Secretary Léopold Mabileau of the Committee of the Leonardo da Vinci Institute, said to me:

"This society, with similar artistic associations, is preparing a grand reception for the arrival of the picture on Monday. A procession will probably be formed to escort the painting from the station to the Louvre. We are also planning a grand banquet at which art officials and several Ministers will be present. An invitation will be extended to the Italian Minister of Fine Arts. The official reception later at the Louvre will probably be attended by President Poincaré."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Nobody talks about anything but "The Mona Lisa," and while nobody would seriously think of not returning it to France, still there is a feeling that it is really Italian and that France would do well to return some of the works of art that were "stolen" by Napoleon.

Leonardo's masterpiece is now on exhibition at the French Academy in the Villa Medici in Rome. Thousands of persons have been to see it, the majority of them workingmen and women. The comments are illuminating and some think that a great fuss is being made about an exceptionally ugly picture. These persons cannot imagine why it should have been stolen.

The precautions for the safety of the painting are the strictest, as it is suspected that Perugia had accomplices who would stick at nothing to get it back. Two guards are in the room all the time. Various plain-clothes police mingle with the crowds, always on the lookout for crooks. In the grounds of the villa are many police. Several persons have been unobtrusively invited aside and questioned. Others have been searched, and not a few have been taken to the police station as suspects.

The nervousness of the authorities is manifest and on one occasion led to an amusing incident. For greater secrecy a detective was brought from Milan who was unknown to the police here. He hung about the picture until a guard became suspicious. So a plain-clothes policeman approached him and, not satisfied with his replies, he took the stranger to police headquarters, where the misunderstanding was cleared up.

'MONA LISA'S' ROYAL HONORS

Guarded by Troops on Progress—Visited by the King.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" arrived here to-day from Florence, escorted by Dr. Conrado Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts in Rome; Prof. Giovanni Poggi, Director of Museums in Florence, and many other officials. The train on which the picture was brought here was guarded along the entire route in the same manner as a train bearing royal personages.

On hearing that King Victor Emmanuel had expressed a desire to see "Mona Lisa" when Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece was brought to the Ministry of Fine Arts here to-day from Florence, Signor Credaro, the Minister of Fine Arts, immediately said:

"Take the picture to the Quirinal."

"Do no such thing," answered his Majesty, "the King can go where all go."

The King, accompanied by his first aid, Gen. Brusati, was among the early arrivals at the Ministry to view the painting. Afterward it was inspected by the Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families.

"Mona Lisa" will be officially delivered to Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador to Italy, to-morrow in the presence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Credaro. It will then be placed on exhibition at the Borghese Museum.

THE LAST OF THE SHOGUNS.

Tokugawa "Born in the Middle Ages," Says Mr. Wolf.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—"There died the other day, at the early age of 77, an estimable old gentleman, quite twentieth century in his urbanity and the cut of his clothes, who was actually born in the Middle Ages."

In these words Lucien Wolf refers in The Graphic to the death of Prince Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns, the dynasty which for hundreds of years ruled Japan, the Mikados having been deprived of their power. The Shogun era came to an end when the revolution of the Daimyos restored the then boy Emperor to the rightful powers of his house.

That was in 1868. "But in reality," says Mr. Wolf, "it was ages ago. When Lord Redesdale last met Prince Tokugawa at Tokio in 1906, and found him a grave, frock-coated nobleman of exquisite manners, the first thing the ex-Shogun said to him was: 'Things have changed a good deal since you and I met at Osaka.' It sounds like one of those banalities of old fogeydom one hears in Pall Mall almost every day, but the real meaning of it has no parallel."

That meeting at Osaka in the later '60s was something like the appearance of Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," says Mr. Wolf. Lord Redesdale was then a young Secretary of Legation attached to the mission of Sir Harry Parkes, the second British Minister accredited to the Tycoon. Japan was in the throes of her "Wars of the Roses." The Shogun was fighting desperately against the imperialists. Lord Redesdale writes of Prince Tokugawa:

> It was after the battle of Fushima, and he was riding back to Osaka, a beaten man, at the head of his army, surrounded by a bodyguard of warriors, helmeted and visored, clad in the ancient armor of Japan. It was not only a picturesque sight never to be forgotten; it was also a day fateful in history.

"Forty years later," says Mr. Wolf, "the Shogun paid visits of ceremony in a smart brougham, like any other gentleman of his period, with a simple footman in place of the spearmen, bowmen and mail-clad retainers who escorted him in his early days. He had adapted himself completely to the new conditions of Japanese life, had become a tea planter on a large scale, and had established his Samurai on allotments of his vast estates. It reminds one of Sidney Smith's robber Barons of the Rhine, who in later times came down to the valleys and turned innkeepers. But they manage these things much more quickly and prettily in Japan.

"In spite of his tremendous chronological transition, Prince Tokugawa carried with him into his new life all the dignity of the old. I am afraid that this cannot be said of many of the converted Daimyos."

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Little Neck Clams on Half Shell

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Consommé Belle Fontaine
Cream of Corn, Louisiana

Long Island Sea Bass Sauté Muniere
Cold Shrimp, Mayonnaise en Croustade, Moscovite

Broiled Fresh Mushrooms on Toast with Beechnut Bacon Spaghetti a l'Italienne

Roman Punch

Roast Philadelphia Chicken, Celery Stuffing Currant Jelly
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus

Potatoes O'Brien Cauliflower au Gratin

Salade Moderne

Franklin Pudding Apipe Pie Assorted Cakes
Chateaubriand Glace Boston Cream Pie

Camembert, Swiss, and Roquefort Cheese

Tea Coffee Milk

PROGRAM

1. Selection—Carmen ..... *Bizet*
ORCHESTRA.
2. Heaven Forgive (Martha)..... *Flotow*
QUARTETTE.
3. Manolos y Manolos..... *Steger*
Spanish Dance
ORCHESTRA.
4. a. Elysium ..... *Oley Speaks*
b. The Years at the Spring..... *Beach*
MISS GRAVES.
5. Frisson Valse ..... *Sinibaldi*
ORCHESTRA.
6. O King the Power (Aida) ..... *Verdi*
QUARTETTE.
7. Selection—High Jinks ..... *Friml*
ORCHESTRA.
8. To Thy Mountains (Trovatore)..*Verdi*
MISS HATHAWAY AND MR. PAOLONI.
9. Pierrot—Serenade ..... *Bandegger*
ORCHESTRA.
10. Serenade ..... *Schubert*
QUARTETTE.
11. The Wedding of the Rose..... *Jessel*
ORCHESTRA.
12. Brown October Ale (Robin Hood)...
De Koven
MR. DE GREGORIO.
13. Serenade ..... *Chaminade*
ORCHESTRA.
14. a. Silver Threads Among the Gold } *Witmark*
b. When It's Springtime in Virginia }
QUARTETTE.
15. Martinique Intermezzo..... *Lorraine*
ORCHESTRA.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 21, 1913.

"HENCE, LOATHED MELANCHOLY."

The man of affairs who does not see in the chronicle of events put before him by the newspapers Saturday morning causes for profound satisfaction, for cheer, and for confidence, ought without delay to ask his family doctor to examine the state of his digestion or some alienist to inquire into the state of his mind. First of all, we should put President WILSON'S letter to Attorney General MCREYNOLDS. We put it first because it comes from the President, and the people are accustomed to point to the Chief Magistrate as the cause of their ills when they are despondent, to look to him for comfort when they want to cheer up. This passage from the President's letter is of deep significance:

> I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying indeed to have occasion, as in this instance, to deal with them in complete frankness and to be able to show that all we desire is an opportunity to co-operate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

The import of these words is not limited to the immediate subject of his letter, the resolve of the telegraph and telephone company to make its organization and its business conform to the law. The President, in truth and in effect, makes a covenant with the commerce and the industries of the country. The statute books contain the law, the Administration must enforce the law. But here is a promise that the Administration will co-operate with business whenever it shows a sincere desire to obey the statutory decrees. "So long as we are dealt with in this spirit," says the President, "we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines." The President's open hand is frankly extended. We hope it will be grasped, and cordially, by those to whom he appeals. Is it not something new, is it not a portent of peace, of advance, of good times, to have the co-operation of the Administration? For years business has fought the Administration, and often the Administration has seemed to be fighting business. That battle ends now, if business will follow where THEODORE N. VAIL has led and will take WOODROW WILSON at his word.

We shall hear it said that business ought not to be compelled to go to the Attorney General to find out what it may do. That process involves all the dangers of trade not under law but under personal license. Nothing of the kind has happened. Mr. PERKINS vainly implored Attorney General WICKERSHAM to tell him what the Harvester Trust must do to conform to the law. Mr. VAIL first puts his business in order according to his own and his advisers' opinion of what the law commands, and then asks Mr. MCREYNOLDS what he thinks of it. The Attorney General replies that the picture presented to him is that of a corporation doing business in compliance with the law. What Mr. VAIL proposes, he says, "will establish conditions under which there will be full opportunity throughout the country for competition in the transmission of intelligence by wire." The law will be obeyed, not violated, and no dissolution suit will be called for. What Mr. VAIL has done other men at the head of great business concerns can do. If their lawyers throw up their hands, let them get better lawyers. It is the business of the lawyer to find a way.

Even in voluntary dissolutions and in attempts to restore the conditions the law demands, difficult readjustments will be called for. There will be inconvenience and some loss—loss and inconvenience even to the public. But it is better to suffer that than to dwell in the midst of alarms. The greatest gain of all from this new attitude of business toward the Administration and of the Administration toward business is that it destroys the business of the political agitators and demagogues. They have railed at the corporations, not that business might be reformed but that they themselves might live. Fronting in this new direction, the President necessarily turns his back upon the selfish counselors of radicalism. If the new era demands renunciation of evil ways from the men of big business, it demands with equal insistence wisdom and moderation from the President. There must be tolerance, there must be candor. Theories formulated in the closet are no safe guides. They must be tested by the facts of experience, and the criticisms of honorable and practical men must be candidly listened to and met or heeded. Co-operation means working together. That demands taking counsel together with open minds and in good faith.

There are certain old and bad habits to put aside. For many years, as a result of our wonderful industrial development, business had quite too much to say about the Government. It meddled with the laws, and sometimes made them. So the great captains of industry find it exceedingly hard to conform to the new conditions, the conditions of regulation and control. They are getting used to it and finding it easier. Mr. WILSON gains "the impression more and more "from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with "the law." That is true, and it is of the greatest importance that this impression has been made upon the mind of the President. The old bad habit of business finds its counterpart in the habit of the Administration to meddle needlessly with business—we do not mean this Administration alone—to threaten, to devise and proclaim policies of disturbance and revolution, extending the Federal power to matters that are not its lawful concern. That is a habit to be laid aside. Let us work together for the common end and welfare and prosperity—that is the adjuration we see in the President's words.

Then, there is the Banking and Currency bill. It is a wonderful achievement to have brought a measure so practical, so promising in its remedies, so largely sound, from a Congress called radical, a Congress controlled by the party which but a few years ago was given over to financial heresies which the country repudiated. It is a conspicuous triumph of public opinion, for the progressive amendment and bettering of the bill has visibly been the result of the criticisms and the helpful suggestions of bankers and business men with whose views the makers of the bill were at first not at all in sympathy. The readers of THE TIMES know that there are some provisions of the measure which in our judgment are unwise and call for suppression or amendment. But if the bill was 80 per cent. good when Mr. VANDERLIP put his assay mark upon it, and 82½ per cent. good when Mr. SCHIFF gave his opinion, we should suppose it must be rated at about 90 per cent. now. That is about as near to attainable perfection as can reasonably be expected of human lawmakers.

We hope for some works of wisdom from the Conference Committee, but we are entirely confident that the measure when enacted will be acceptable, beneficial, and safe. The national banks will accept it, they will become a part of the system—we have no doubt about it. Other banks will go in, too. The chief purpose of this legislation will be accomplished—the reserves of the banks will be made available where they are most needed. They will not be scrambled for and hoarded. That should and almost certainly will prevent the recurrence of such violent panics as that of 1907. All needed elasticity of the currency is made possible, and under wise administration of the system by the Federal Reserve Board it will be secured and the danger of too great inflation will be avoided. It is essential, however, it is fundamental, that sound men shall be appointed to the Federal Reserve Board.

With the money bill so near to enactment in a form that will remedy so many evils and avert so many dangers, and with the Administration committed to a policy of peace upon terms with which honorable business can have no quarrel, it can no longer be said with truth that Washington stands in the way of the country's prosperity. Washington may have stood in the way, but there has been another impediment. Senseless fear and the croakings of the prophets of calamity have had their evil part. The country's crops are enormous, the country's business is good. There is nothing in the way but the visions conjured up by disordered imaginations. It is time to quit ghost dancing and ghost hunting and get to work.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

The reported loan to the Mexican Government, by a group of bankers of Paris, London, and New York, of money enough to meet the January interest on the National Railways bonds will not measurably increase Gen. HUERTA'S financial strength. He will not be better able to pay the soldiers' wages or to buy ammunition. But the loan indicates the conviction of some financiers of clear vision that the Huerta Government will last until the interest is all paid, a few weeks hence, and that is worth knowing.

After the publication of ZAPATA'S bloodthirsty proclamation in yesterday's newspapers, announcing the early execution of Gen. HUERTA and all his adherents, and specifying the manner and place of the same, it seemed that the end must be very near. But ZAPATA has been making threats for three years, and thus far has accomplished nothing except robbery of the defenseless and murder by ambuscade. He rarely fights in the open. To the world at large the protection of the Mexican railways is of more importance than the survival of any of the various "Governments" now extant in that distressed country. The national lines would have no difficulty in meeting all their obligations if tracks had not been torn up and traffic suspended by the contending patriots.

ILLEGALITY OF THE BOYCOTT.

The Danbury hatters' case is not complicated by sympathy for the 240 wage earners against whom their employer recovered damages for over a quarter of a million of dollars. Their savings bank accounts were attached, it is true, but they were reimbursed by the American Federation of Labor, which thought their defense so clear that it made their case its own. The Federation was so unable to comprehend that anything done in the cause of labor could be unlawful that it committed itself to the defense of acts which it admitted and justified.

Yet the notion that the boycott is a lawful weapon is altogether American. No organization of workmen other than American has ever dared to justify that meanest of acts, the conspiracy of many against one. The difference between organization of labor to benefit itself and the prostitution of such an organization to the attack of others is too plain to escape attention. Nobody disputes the right of labor to combine for a strike, and the right is admitted even when injury of others follows. The right to work or not to work, and the right to employ or not to employ, are equal. There is neither wrong nor damage in either case. But a combination to injure others is a malicious conspiracy, not a benevolent combination. It was so in New York before the Sherman law was dreamed of. It is equally so under the Sherman law. It has been decided so by the Supreme Court in this case, which was sent back for retrial on technical questions. It is no longer debatable that the Sherman law applies to labor, now says the Circuit Court, on appeal from the like decision of the lower court on the retrial. The Sherman law "makes no distinction be"tween the classes, employers or em"ployés, corporations or individuals. "Rich and poor alike are included in "its terms."

How could it be otherwise? And yet, in the week when the decision confirms these self-evident things the American Federation of Labor is heard by a committee to argue that what is not law should be made law. It seems impossible for Mr. GOMPERS to comprehend that his countrymen will not submit to have themselves ruled by him and the million minds of which he is "master" without any limitations beyond such as they impose upon themselves in the exercise of their benevolence. The plaintiff in this case was driven out of business, and it is not too much to say that no man could remain in business if the Federation were allowed to boycott at its pleasure.

The history of this case abounds with almost incredible proof of malevolence and wrong practiced throughout the continent with a discipline and resources such as only Governments can employ. It is to the shame of several Administrations that they did nothing to prevent such conduct, either in this case or in other cases which rival it. There are now operating in this neighborhood conspiracies to prevent men earning their living on terms better than the union's, and to prevent employers from using goods made by free labor. It has been proved in court and condemned by Judges that these things are written into the constitutions of unions, which thus become conspiracies to injure others, not to benefit themselves. This is not a free country so long as life and limb and property are not safe if the unions ordain otherwise. The unions have their rights, and welcome, but they have not all the rights. The plaintiff and the counsel who have fought for ten years to establish this doctrine are better servants of the public than those sworn to administer the law and yet who neglected appeals to enforce it in so clear a case.

ENGLAND AND THE FAIR.

The maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain will not be endangered by the latest and supposably final action of Mr. ASQUITH'S Government in relation to the San Francisco Fair. The exposition can be made memorable without any official assistance from the English, though we can scarcely believe that many British manufacturers who have goods to exhibit will permit the characteristic shortsightedness of their Ministers to prevent them from obtaining their legitimate share of its success. The action of the British Cabinet is to be deplored because of the narrowness of spirit it displays. The London newspapers seem to be pretty well agreed that the money consideration, which in the circumstances is trifling, has not inspired this action.

There is, however, no proof that retaliation for the abolition of tolls in the Panama Canal traffic of American coastwise ships has been the controlling motive, as was conjectured when the reluctance of the British Government to provide for representation at San Francisco was first announced. The special cable dispatches of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday reveal the existence of a hitherto secret compact between Great Britain and Germany to discountenance participation in the Panama Exposition, but that is doubtless based on the agreement of both Governments some years ago to discourage world's fairs in the future. There are indications that Germany would gladly recede from the agreement in this particular case, but feels morally bound to adhere to it.

It is certain that neither the German people nor the English are disposed to support the attitude of their Governments. The desire to take part in the exposition is shared by many of the manufacturers of both countries. In view of the extraordinary character of this particular exposition and the peculiar danger of a misunderstanding of the motive of a refusal to participate, the tactful course for Mr. ASQUITH to pursue would have been to urge the German Government to suspend the agreement at this time. The persistent adherence to a specified "policy," no matter how unpopular, is characteristically British, and it illustrates one of the defects of a Government in which the authority to decide a question of so vital national importance is vested in a few men, and the will of the people is ignored. An effort is to be made to carry this matter into Parliament, but that can scarcely be done effectively without Mr. ASQUITH'S consent. If he had cared to submit the question to the nation's legislature he would not have gravely decided it beforehand. The rash action of Congress in regard to the Panama Canal tolls has been generally deplored throughout this country, and the chance that it will be rescinded is very good. It will not be bettered, however, by the prevalence of a general idea, hard to overcome, that European Governments have retaliated.

THE GERMAN ARMY SPIRIT.

One can hardly help feeling some pity for the young Baron VON FORSTNER, the German Lieutenant who has just been sentenced to imprisonment in a jail for the unnecessary use of his sabre. The sentence involves, according to long-established custom, withdrawal from the army and the ruin of a highly valued and honorable career for the youngster, who is barely twenty. He is the victim of the extravagant application of a military code that is in itself unduly severe, and ill-adapted to the conditions and requirement of modern life.

VON FORSTNER testified at his trial by court-martial that he acted in self-defense when he struck with his drawn sabre the crippled cobbler whom he was seeking to arrest for having grossly insulted him. In the ordinary sense that English-speaking people would employ in the use of this language, the plea was ridiculous, for the Lieutenant was attended by soldiers, the cobbler was a weak cripple, and could not possibly have inflicted real bodily harm on the officer. But it was not defense against bodily harm that the Lieutenant had in mind: it was defense against a possible blow from the enraged civilian which, under the code to which we have referred, would have been an intolerable disgrace, and would have involved his resignation from the army. His action, under the circumstances, was in great measure the logical outcome of the military system of which he was a part. While we may have some sympathy for the boy, we can have little respect for the system, or the intractable and belated spirit which it necessarily breeds.

The German Army is a curious combination and resultant of two quite different and even conflicting currents of sentiment. By virtue of the universal service, it is democratic; in consequence of the rule of selection of officers, who are drawn from a narrow class, largely either noble or official, the upper grades are aristocratic. The sentiment of inherent superiority is not only natural under these circumstances, but has been encouraged by the Emperor. The discipline visited on the regiment at Zabern, followed by the severe verdict in VON FORSTNER'S case, and taken in connection with the emphatic condemnation of the Ministry by the Reichstag, seems to indicate that there is a tendency to relaxation in the view taken of the virtual exemption of officers from obligations imposed on all other citizens. If so, it is a hopeful sign, for irresponsibility in an exclusive class is an evil that is bound to grow unless it be sternly repressed. The young officer who felt that he might go to any length to defend himself from the blighting indignity of a blow finds his career ended as surely as if he had suffered that indignity. His fellow officers will think twice before following the impulse to which he yielded.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Simplified spellings by ROBERT BRIDGES, the new Poet Laureate of Great Britain, are presented in the current Simplified Spelling Bulletin that differ from the archaic and poetic spellings of his predecessor TENNYSON. Words like throu', activ', wer', delite, acordant, dominyon, and hav' show his intention to simplify. Introducing the British Nereids, those hitherto known as Maera, Pherusa, and Orithyia, become respectively Maira, Ferusa, and Oreithuia.

With fossil remains of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, and horse, engraved human figures on a large fragment of the bone of a mammoth have been found in the rock shelter of La Colombière, valley of the Ain, thirty miles southwest of Geneva. Dr. GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY of Yale notes in Science of Dec. 19 that this discovery by Dr. LUCIEN MAYET of the University of Lyons and M. JEAN PISSOT of Poncia, in October, 1915, is important because four-fifths of all prehistoric art of this earliest period depicts wild animals, not the human figure.

The psychology of unconventional language—slang, that is—is discussed by Dr. FRANK K. SECHRIST of Clark University in the December number of The Pedagogical Seminary. Dr. SECHRIST concludes that the production of slang is "due to the play impulse; to the desire for secrecy, for economy of effort, for accuracy, and for reality." Intimacy would be a better word than secrecy, although thieves' slang is invented to mystify possible overhearers.

A queer case of what may be called institutionalism is cited in The Railway Age Gazette by a traveler who bought a Pullman sleeping-car ticket advertised to admit him at Cincinnati at 9 P. M. The car backed into the terminal station at 9:50; the passengers were permitted to board it at 10 P. M., and the porter was upheld by the conductor in his refusal to make up the upper berths, which he "didn't know had been sold," until after the train had left. Leaving after 11 o'clock, the last berth was made up at nearly midnight, and the passengers were roused at 6:30 A. M., with only half an hour to crowd into the washroom and dress before the car was pulled out of the yard at Louisville. The traveler asks, pertinently, whether the Pullman employés might not co-operate to improve the service.

Stating that every operator of a motor vehicle should be required by law forthwith to report any automobile accident that occurs, Secretary of State MAY shows the "big jump in accidents reported" after Massachusetts passed such a law. The figures rose from 2,441 accidents reported in that State in 1912 to 5,026 thus far in 1913; from 142 killed to 186 killed, and from 1,962 injured to 2,923—increases of 105 per cent., 31 per cent., and 49 per cent., respectively. June was the first full month in which the law of Massachusetts became operative, and then the number of accidents reported jumped to 727, as against 287 for the corresponding month of the year before.

MR. CRIMMINS GIVES THANKS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the prospective completion of currency legislation, let us be thankful for what we are about to receive. Let us be of good cheer. Let us be helpful to one another. Let us be free from rancor. Let us accept with cheerfulness the burdens that are set on us that we may more readily compose ourselves. Let us feel that the dawn of brighter days is visible, and begin the New Year with vigor and hope for greater prosperity. Let us pray for health with strength and long life for our President. Let us further pray that there may be mutual understandings in the administration of government and the administration of business.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

GENERALS' FOREIGN SERVICE

Secretary Garrison's Statement Not Borne Out by the Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Secretary of War is quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 20 as follows:

> Secretary Garrison explained in connection with the reassignment of a large number of general officers of the army that Gen. Barry and Gen. Carter were selected for foreign commands because they had not had as much service out of the country as others.

In this connection, leaving Generals Wood and Bell out of consideration, as they have had more foreign service than the other Major Generals, the following is the foreign service of the other Major Generals:

	Years.	Mos.	Days.
Barry	4	8	20
Carter	3	4	2
Murray	2	3	12
Wotherspoon	3	11	6

Of the fifteen Brigadier Generals, Generals Funston, Bliss, Pershing and Scott, only, have had more foreign service than Gen. Barry, and among those Brigadier Generals two, Wisser and Bailey, have had no foreign service. Gen. Macomb's foreign service cannot be ascertained from the lists of foreign service compiled in the Adjutant General's office and published in The Army and Navy Journal of June 14 and 21, and Oct. 4, 1913.

A LINE OFFICER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

MARRIED COUPLES' INCOMES.

Are Husband and Wife Each Entitled to a Separate Exemption?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the reply of "E." in THE TIMES regarding "Income Tax Exemption"; he has no information or views to give, but quotes the law for my further enlightenment. As previously stated, I had studied the law before replying to the inquiry of Mr. Wells, and see no cause to change my judgment at present. If "E." will read the law as a whole and not alone that last clause or provision and, further, will note the use of the word "additional," perhaps he will see the correctness, as I deem it, of my interpretation.

Does "E." believe for one moment that the income tax law could be held constitutional if, by its provisions, authoritatively interpreted, there were taken away from either a married man or a married woman his or her individual right to the $3,000 exemption which the law says they are each entitled to as unmarried persons?

F. C. WANDMACHER, C. P. A.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

Farm Work for City Idlers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your article in the paper about the Bowery bread line. We people in the country do not have as much sympathy for these people as we ought to, perhaps, for there are times when we would very much like to have help, and it seems impossible to get it. When my father was sick we came to the city looking for help, but they would rather stay there with little or nothing than come out in the country, and there are often times when the farmers around would be very glad to get help if they only knew where to find it. E. McL.

Pomona, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1913.

Why Egg Prices Are High.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recent discussions relative to the high price of eggs, what some people don't know about producing eggs has been revealed to an alarming extent. I was glad, therefore, to read the letter of "Farmer's Wife" in to-day's issue. If some of the people who are so anxious for 25-cent eggs had to pay the food bills of a few hundred hens for a while they would sing another tune.

J. K. RODDY.

Mount Bethel, N. J., Dec. 19, 1913.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Flower and Fruit Paintings—Works of Modern Artists.

It was distinctly a pretty idea that occurred to Messrs. Durand-Ruel when they decided to celebrate the week before Christmas by an exhibition of flower and fruit painting. Manet and Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley, and the two younger men of the school, Georges d'Espagnat and Albert André, are the artists chosen and their wonderful color given such an opportunity to display itself is something to be thankful about, since just this brilliant richness, this sparkle and freshness and mellow warmth, is passing out of art; temporarily, perhaps, but passing.

The gouache studies of flowers by Manet have a peculiar outdoor breeziness of aspect, as if caught in the open field and painted on the spot. "Le Jardin de Monet" indicates clearly enough the master's immediate and intimate inspiration. Who was it said he always could paint flowers from his own garden better than those that came from the greenhouse? Not Monet, certainly, because he never tried to paint any that came from a greenhouse, we are willing to wager. It is interesting to note that Renoir, who paints the shining backs of little bathers a quite disagreeable strawberry color, muffles his palette a bit when it comes to painting peonies and chrysanthemums. Only once with gladioli does his temperature get so far above normal as to indicate actual fever, and with gladioli for models any excess of temperature may be expected.

Outside, in the shop windows, one may see these grapes and roses and apples and pomegranates and compare nature with art, and those art lovers not of the faith of Walter Savage Landor will choose the art. One imagines a group of the most advanced something-or-otherists coming straight from Paris and Vienna into this little gallery

> Fair as a garden of the Lord
> To the eyes of the famished rebel horde.
> Only the rebel horde is not aware of being famished.

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At the Daniel Gallery are a number of painters who are classed under the comprehensive adjective "modern," and a few of them hardly would disclaim the title of rebel. There is Rockwell Kent, for example, who once painted stark rocks jutting out into cold seas, if our memory is not playing us tricks; this time he paints "A Mother and Her Sons," the mother monolithic in aspect, the sons of various lengths, a cloud that has been unpleasantly nibbled at the edges hanging over the group, and some trees arranged with Teutonic regularity. It is not a canvas that speaks of thought, and it is painted with little appreciation of the beauty of pigment. Claggett Wilson's "Bull Fighter" represents, no doubt, the essence of the brutality indicated by the title, and to paint the essence of brutality may be very interesting to the painter, but is bound to leave the public revolted. Any one painting a fighter should pay adequate attention to his quality of fightingness, but that alone does not make a picture, and Mr. Wilson seems to have added little to help it out. Van Gogh would have made a picture first of all, and so would Cezanne.

On the other hand, there is George Luks, more nonchalant and joyous than ever, mixing up character and the charm of paint in his own irrepressible way, only with a somewhat different brush-stroke than of yore, a looser, more casual attack upon the canvas. This figure from Tristram Shandy is as witty as it is beautiful, and the color would be perfectly right with the Manets and Sisleys. Then there are Maurice Prendergast weaving a little web of delicate, pure hues that look tangled, but are not; Max Kuehne, with a vigorous Cornish headland that differs from other headlands by other painters more in degree than in kind; A. Leon Kroll, with a rather painty wood interior; Samuel Halpert, with an interesting and well-composed room interior; Ernest Lawson, with the finest piece of color he has given to canvas for many a long day, a "Washington Bridge" of blues, greens, and yellows of great force yet exquisite sensitiveness; W. J. Glackens, Marsden Hartley, Harvey Lever, Charles Needham, H. Pendleton, William E. Schumacher, and Max Weber are the other exhibitors.

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At the Ehrich Galleries is a collection of pictures, sketches, and drawings, most of which have come from the family of John Constable. In one instance, that of a Westmoreland landscape in water-color, a letter is contributed bearing the signature of Hugh Constable, the artist's grandson, and stating that the picture was inherited from Miss Isabel Constable, the daughter of the artist. In other instances Hugh Constable writes of the subjects of the pictures and comments on the events that may have inspired them. These supporting documents are desirable additions to a collection that ranges through a widely various series of works which in many cases need the reflection of a great name to make them interesting. Upstairs are a few water-colors by other artists, among them a remarkably charming little marine by David Cox, in which the water is given its true weight and movement with unusual truth to nature. Another study, this one in oil, by the same artist shows a vivid sunset, in which strong color cleverly is used to convey an effect of brilliant light.

Safe and Sane New Year's Eve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The practice of revelry and noise on New Year's Eve, with the attendant indecent and barbaric behavior of rowdies and good-for-nothing men and women should be discouraged. As Mr. Jacob A. Riis says in his letter to THE TIMES, we should do away with the damnable tin horn and in its wake all the worse wickedness.

The purpose of the New Year's Eve Committee is to encourage a decent and wholesome celebration of New Year's Eve by giving to the people an opportunity to assemble in our public squares to hear and to sing good music, patriotic songs, and hymns. It seems to me this plan could be enlarged upon in various ways. One is to prevail upon all theatres and moving picture houses to have such joyful exercises as the singing of patriotic songs and so forth at the conclusion of their regular performance. The words of such songs could be thrown on the screen for those present to sing, as is planned for the Madison Square celebration.

The people of New York should support the plans of the New Year's Eve Celebration Committee in its purpose to give to the people of this city a safe (morally) and sane New Year's Eve, just as we now have a safe and sane Fourth of July.

JULIUS GOLDBURG.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

THE WONDER WAY.

Before he came, I calmed my soul
And tuned my quivering breast;
With lullaby and barcarolle
I stilled him in his nest.

I piled the books of wisdom high,
And thumbed them one by one,
That I might never hear him sigh
For wrong that I had done.

But when I held him wisdom flew—
My baby boy! My dove!
I only knew—I only knew—
The wonder-way to love!

JANE BURR.

DICTOGRAPH SERMONS

May Work Far-Reaching Extension of Church Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been asked the significance of the experiment made on Sunday last at the Broadway Tabernacle, in picking up the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson by means of a dictograph transmitter in the pulpit and conveying it simultaneously to a phonograph for permanent record and to a Bell telephone for transmission to different points in and outside the city.

Without wishing to seem like exploiting my own work, the success of the experiment, in my judgment, demonstrates conclusively that it is not only practicable for a person to sit in his or her home and hear the sermon of any eminent preacher miles distant, but points the way for the most far-reaching extension of Church influence yet attempted or considered feasible. It provides the Church with the most effective means yet given it of reaching the countless thousands who for one reason or another are unable actively to share in its life, and who by being kept out of touch with this life become fused with the great mass of the unchurched. In large cities like New York, where the congregation of a church is constantly shifting from one base to another and rarely lives in the neighborhood of its house of worship—hence is not regular in attendance—Sunday's experiment at the Tabernacle shows that the Church, instead of waiting for others to come to it, is now able to go to them—carry to them its message and its appeal with the same persuasive power it would be able to exert if they were seated within a few feet of the preacher instead of many miles away.

It may be said by some that this method will make it so easy for one to keep up his church associations with little effort that many will be tempted to substitute it for personal attendance, but I do not feel that this will prove true in experience. Those to whom the atmosphere and personal touch of the church itself are essential will be as much in evidence as heretofore. Hence I would say that the principal advantage of the collaboration of the dictograph, the telephone, and the phonograph as utilized on Sunday at the Tabernacle would be in the direct means it supplies of reaching those who under ordinary conditions would not usually be found inside the church—sincere Christian men and women who feel it is not convenient for them to leave their homes and make a journey of several miles to their favorite church. Thus countless thousands who now attend church only at long intervals or not at all can be held in line and their interest and sympathy with the work of the Church turned to its advantage.

I happen to be the son of a Baptist preacher and know what this will mean to the Church.

I firmly believe it is only a short time ahead when the congregation sitting in a church or individuals sitting in their homes in San Francisco will be able, with the aid of the dictograph and the telephone, to hear a sermon in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, with relatively the same ease and satisfaction as those who are actually present in the place where the sermon is being delivered.

It is now possible to throw the sermon from a dictograph wire into a phonograph for permanent preservation. Many clergymen never prepare their sermons, and the best that they say under the inspiration of the moment is forever lost. The success attending our efforts in this direction on Sunday proves that we can now make a perfect record of these sermons while they are being delivered, at the same time that they are being sent over the telephone wire to distant points.

From this record any number of copies desired can be made, and these copies sent broadcast for reproduction on family phonographs in the home, thus enabling many more thousands to hear the sermons than are able to crowd into the churches to hear them. A family living in the most remote part of the country can have at its hearthstone the best that has been spoken in this line. It can have a new sermon every Sunday by a different minister if it likes.

Church organizations can arrange for the distribution of these records in the same manner as the books of a circulating library. Country churches and meeting houses without regular ministers, instead of waiting upon the itinerant circuit preacher, can provide its members with a sermon by the most distinguished pulpit orators of the great cities, reproduced through "loud-speaking horns," so that, sitting in their countryside pews, the voice of the speaker in all of its natural tones and impressiveness will be plainly distinguishable.

K. M. TURNER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

JURY SERVICE EVADED.

Present Method of Selection Encourages Bad Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before trying to have every one serve as jurymen, would it not be better to try and have those serve who now dodge it?

I would like to know why they take the polling lists and Directory to make up jury lists, which is also, I believe, the way the personal tax lists are made. Those who do not want to pay personal taxes or those who do not want to serve on juries simply refrain from voting. Therefore our system of selecting jurymen tends toward making bad citizens, for those who do not vote can have but little interest in who gets in, and on who gets in depends the making and carrying out of our laws.

I have lived in this city for forty-six years, and from observation would say that there are many men—and they are generally men with over $100,000—who have never voted simply on account of the above reasons, while I have many friends and relatives, and I speak of those who make only about $15 to $25 per week, who are called as regularly as the year comes around. Of course this last class regard voting as a duty and are therefore caught, but it is often quite a hardship for them to serve. Would it not be better to take those who do not vote before they take those who vote in making up juries? Of course it would take a little time in canvassing, &c., but it certainly could be done if conscientiously followed up. C. S. L.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

The Embargo on Potatoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my arrival in the United States from Rotterdam, Holland, I was fortunate to note that the Potato Trust is waging an agitation against the importation of potatoes from foreign lands. In order to fool the American people the trust has invented a lie about foreign potatoes in saying that they are diseased. This is not so, as I have several thousand bags of Holland potatoes right here, which I am going to place on this market and guarantee that every potato in these bags is sound and healthy.

The Department of Agriculture has set Dec. 18 for a hearing on this agitation, when the Potato Trust, comprised of farmers from Maine, Long Island, and New York, will present their protest against these importations on the ground that the foreign potatoes are diseased. The American people will find that should the trust win in this fight against these importations they will pay double the present price for the domestic product. A. C. DE GRAAFF.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

AID FOR 'NEEDIEST' EXTENDS TO OTHERS

Contributions for 100 Widen to Include Those Not Quite So Unfortunate.

MORE GIFTS ARE WANTED

Letters to Charity Societies Sho / Many Have Been Moved by the Christmas Appeal.

In the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association at 298 Fourth Avenue, there was a great pile of warm clothing yesterday that had come in for the "one hundred neediest cases," which were described by THE TIMES last Sunday. Many contributions have found their way to each of the three organizations making the appeal, but they all say that there is need for sustained and generous giving if all of the "100 Neediest Cases" have their wants supplied and the beginning of the New Year find those for whom the appeal is made happier and healthier.

There seems to be a better response where some definite form of relief is wanted, and in some of these cases the response has been such that more than enough money has been received. In every case, however, where this has happened the donors have said: "If such and such a case is supplied use the money to help some other unfortunate." So from this an ever widening circle of good is going out and in some cases sympathy has been enlisted for some whose names have not appeared in THE TIMES list.

It's going to be a very happy Christmas for ten-year-old Hilda Warner, (Case 74.) She will be placed in a good Catholic home, where she can grow up strong and happy amid good surroundings. Her case, like that of little Robert Griffith, (Case 90,) attracted attention. Robert, the chances are now, will have a home when he leaves the hospital.

"Very generous have been the responses to the appeal for the thirty-five families under our care," said John A. Kingsbury, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street. "THE TIMES has made it possible for us to give them a Merry Christmas, and, in some cases, the assistance will be extended throughout the year."

The giving is not confined to the well-to-do for some of the letters received, while they contain generous gifts, also indicate that the giving has been the result of self-sacrifice. For instance, in a letter received by the Charity Organization Society on Friday, were two $1 bills. The writer directed that $1 be used to assist the office-boy breadwinner of a fatherless family (Case 57) and $1 to help the eldest daughter of a widowed mother obtain an education (Case 62.)

One of the workers of the Society said that one reason for the generosity was that each case held a "heart interest."

"Is there not an appeal to every one in Case 63?" she said. "It is contained in one paragraph and yet picture what those few lines mean; picture that heroic young mother struggling against great odds, robbed by death of her husband's care, but determined to keep her two boys with her that she may give them a mother's care in their tender years."

The feeling of many with small means is summed up in these lines of a letter from Brooklyn: "It is a real heart ache to read the two pages published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and we feel we cannot give tangible help to all. God grant that all may have a very Merry Christmas and that the many may supply the wants of the few."

The officials of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor report that much sympathy has been aroused by the case of the old couple who dread parting, (Case 5.) This old childless German couple now nearing their seventieth year are threatened with separation and the almshouse. The continued ill-health of the husband has gradually consumed their small savings. Mrs. S. has done knitting and sewing, and occasionally a day's washing, but this has not availed to avert the threatened catastrophe. But now Mr. and Mrs. S. are sure of a happy Christmas time with the almshouse a remote contingency.

The old Scotch couple, (Case 8,) whose life battle threatened to end in separation and the poorhouse, are to have a respite after the long struggle to keep the roof over their heads, thanks to a generous response to the appeal.

It is the small donations that are mounting up.

"This small check goes to the relief of the one in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S list that has received the least amount from other sources," runs a short letter, and many similar letters have been received.

With a letter inclosing $25 to the association came this message: "It is my preference that this amount should be used for the relief of persons past middle age."

A remarkable letter from a "well-wisher" has been received in which the writer resolves not to spend so much money on himself in the future. Part of the letter says:

> The enclosed very small check is sent in response to the appeal in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES. It is so small, in view of the terrible need, that I am almost ashamed to send it, and ashamed to spend so much as I do upon myself. (I mean not to in future.) I find it impossible to choose to whom my $5 shall be given, as my heart is too full of sorrow. I should like it to go, if possible, as a bit of unexpected cheer to some elderly person who, having done his or her best always, sees, with failing powers, want staring them in the face. With thanks for the opportunity offered by THE TIMES, I am, very sincerely,
>
> "A WELL-WISHER."

Another letter brought $75 and read:

> The amount asked for it this case is $75. I inclose a check for that amount, and ask that you apply it to that case, if the lee is not already supplied. If it is, use the amount where it will do the most good in some specific case. I should like to feel that the check went to some needy individual, to whom it would be an actual help. If you will let me know when the money helped I shall be greatly obliged, and shall feel more interested in the gift.
>
> "Inclosed is $1 to help Case 1," reads one letter. "It is not much, but it is given with Christmas spirit—peace, good-will."

If all are helped, the generous response that has to date marked the appeal must continue.

TO SAVE ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL

McAneny Would Allow It to Project Over Building Line.

A plan to save St. John's Chapel in Varick Street from destruction has been suggested by Borough President McAneny. He proposes to allow the front of the church to project over the building line. This is

SOCIETY BUDS THE CENTRE OF GAYETIES

Reception at Colony Club for Miss Penelope Sears, Followed by Dance at Sherry's.

DEBUT MISS EDITH ADAMS

Misses Constance De F. Orr, Blanche E. Tyng, and Katharine R. Fitch Also Introduced at Teas.

Teas, theatre parties, and small dances for débutantes filled yesterday's social programme.

At the Colony Club, Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears of the Other House, Oyster Bay, L. I., gave a reception in the assembly room, with dancing, for her débutante daughter, Miss Penelope Sears, and in the evening Frederic Potts Moore, the President of the Piping Rock Club, gave a dance and supper for her.

Miss Sears, in white satin trimmed with tulle and rosebuds, and Mrs. Sears, in black satin with touches of pink, had receiving with them the Misses Elizabeth Kirlin, Rosetta Carson, Dorothy Hollister, Charlotte Strong, Isabel Cumming, Margaret Henderson, Florence Johnson, and Noel Haskins.

A group of young married women and girls presided over the tea table. They were Mrs. Louis de Bébian Moore, Mrs. Crawford Burton, and the Misses Betty Carson, Margaret Bowers, Dorothy Doubleday, and Eleanor Taylor.

A dinner for those who received followed, also at the Colony Club, and later the party went to Sherry's, where Mr. Moore's dance for Miss Sears took place in the small ballroom, with a supper at midnight. There were about 100 guests for the dance and these included many of the Winter's débutantes. Among those asked were the Misses Mary Cutting Cumnock, Joy Williams, Dorothy Chisolm, Margaret Stott Porter, Star Paris, Colins Ingersoll, Katherine Oakman, Dorothy Howard, Mal Watson, Dorothy Anderton, Emilie Ford.

Also G. Forrest Batterworth, James Beck, Jr., James A. Blair, Jr., W. V. C. Ruxton, William Phillips, Burton I. Plumb, Stephen Bowers, W. Bruce Brown, Cleveland Elliot, Coughton Cobb, Harry Cushing, W. M. Carson, Edward Bogert, Bryce and Stuart Wing, Brenton, Charles, and Lindsay Welling, Amory Haskell, Pitts Davis, Oliver and Nicholas Roosevelt, Frederick and Burgess Wooley, G. Norton Miller, William Meeker, Stewart Johnson, Robert Munroe, Carley Harriman, Thomas L. Johnson, John N. Stearns, Jr., Harold Herrick, Nelson Doubleday, Frederick Eckstein, Donald Malcolm, Foster Milliken, Theodore Crane, Edmund Peaslee, John Quinaby, Ralph Kirlin, and Mr. Kimball.

Miss Edith Adams's Debut.

Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams brought out her débutante daughter, Miss Edith Adams, yesterday afternoon at a tea, followed by a theatre party and supper and informal dancing at Sherry's, for perhaps fifty guests.

Miss Adams's aunt, Mrs. G. H. Curtis of 15 East Seventy-fifth Street, has invitations out for a dance for her on Monday, Jan. 5, at Sherry's.

Mrs. Adams and Miss Adams had assisting in receiving their guests the Misses Mildred Holmes, Margaret Smith, Marietta Chapin, Marion Vanderhoef, Dorothy Bigelow, Helen Elbeck, Carla and Elsa von Bergen, Harriet McAdin, Roda Tanner, Virginia Geddes, Constance Peabody, Charlotte H. Gaston, Vera Van Buren, Lena Grant, and Helen Smith.

Miss Orr Introduced.

Miss Constance de Forest Orr made her début yesterday afternoon at a tea given for her by her stepfather, Fritz von Bernuth, Jr., at 1 West Seventy-second Street

Miss Orr, in apricot colored taffeta, had receiving with her the Misses Bess Fiske, Marie Louise Vietor, Meta Birmingham, Helen McMurray, Louise Rackeman, and her two young sisters, not yet out, the Misses Elaine E. and Grace A. Orr.

Mrs. Lucien Hamilton Tyng gave a tea at her new home, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street yesterday to introduce her husband's cousin, Miss Blanche E. Tyng, a daughter of James A. Tyng, of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs. Tyng, in blue velvet, and Miss Tyng, in a white frock, had the Misses Edith Farr, Margaret Ferris, Fay Wilmerding, Noel Haskins, and Julia Cheney receiving with them.

Miss Fitch a Debutante.

Mrs. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street introduced her youngest daughter, Miss Katharine R. Fitch, yesterday at a tea, followed by a theatre party.

The débutante and Mrs. Fitch had receiving with them the Misses Katharine Smith, Virginia Scully, Ernestine Glover, Dorothy Brown, Mary Bryan, Florence Orr, Janet Gregory, Sally Parker, Edith Bouvier, Helen Bangs, Beatrice Raymond, Ragenhe Elisabeth Gertrude Pardee, Elizabeth Fry, Marian and Diantha Fitch, and Katherine Hill, daughter of David Jayne Hill of Washington.

The theatre party and supper guests included John Gibb, Carroll Alker, A. Wallace Chauncey, Schuyler Van Vechten, John Minturn, Connor Lawrence, Howard Major, Karl Lamb, Robert Myers, Coleman McGovern, William Bramwell, Powell Crichton, James Shaw, Ernest Ludson, Matthew Moorman, Edwin Dickerson, and Beaumont Spencer.

Miss Murdock a Bud.

Miss Clara Murdock made her début yesterday at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Harvey Murdock, at 11 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn. A dinner and dance followed the tea.

Mrs. Murdock and her daughter had receiving with them the Misses Eunice Beecher, Alice Blum, Althea Gibb, Helen Keene, May Miller of New York, Elizabeth Murdock, Edith Shaw, Isabel Shultis, Helen Thorne, Corinne Walden, and Kathryn Booth of Little Falls.

The men who came for the dinner and dance included Dunbar Adams, John F. Adams, Frank L. Babbott, Jr.; Radford English, Le Roy Martin, Clinton Mumford, Caryl Sayre, Warren Murdock, Greenman Canda, and Cyril Coone of Montclair.

Geist-Sawyer Wedding To-night.

The wedding of Miss Florence Sawyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Sawyer of Newark, N. J., to Bernard Geist of this city, will take place this evening at the Temple Ohab Zedek, West 116th Street, the Rev. Dr. Drachman officiating. A reception will follow at the Hotel Bon Ray. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Bermuda.

Miss Edmee E. Schaefer's Debut.

The début of Miss Edmée Eloise Schaefer, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph J. Schaefer, will take place at the Ritz-Carlton on the night of Dec. 27. There will be a supper dance.

Daughter to Joel N. Allens.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street may be congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Friday night. Mrs. Allen was Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden.

Future Debutante Parties.

Mrs. Keene Taylor will give a dancing tea for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor, at her home on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Paul Cravath will give a house party at her country place, Veraton, Glen Cove, L. I., the end of the week for her daughter, Miss Vera A. H. Cravath. The guests are asked for Friday. There will be a dance while they are there.

Miss Rebecca A. Caldwell of 131 Sixty-sixth Street is to give a luncheon on Jan. 8 for Miss Penelope Sears at the Colony Club.

Miss Noel Haskins, daughter of Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins, will be honor guest at a dancing tea given on next Friday at Delmonico's by Fordyce and Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., of West Seventy-sixth Street.

Mrs. F. Warren Pearl will give a dance for Miss Mai Watson on Dec. 29 at the Ritz-Carlton, at which the guests will include many of this Winter's buds.

BRIDE'S FATHER OFFICIATES.

Miss Dorothy H. Townsend Is Married to F. C. Nicodemus.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—F. C. Nicodemus, a New York lawyer, and Miss Dorothy Harcourt Townsend, a daughter of the Rev. John Hardenbrook Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, and a granddaughter of the late Townsend Cox of Glen Cove, L. I., were married to-day in Grace Church, Hamden. The bride's father performed the ceremony.

Lieut. Lloyd Woolsey Townsend, U. S. N., a brother of the bride, gave her in marriage. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte Townsend, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Grace and Helen Pierce, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Pierce, of Sayville, L. I. Gordon K. Nicodemus of Hagerstown, Md., was the best man, and the ushers were William J. H. Watters of Ellicott City, Md.; John L. Weeks of New York, Edwin Warfield, Jr., of Baltimore, and James Farley Townsend of Hamden, a brother of the bride.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the Grace Church Parish House.

JUDGE LINDSEY MARRIED.

Denver Juvenile Court's Founder Weds Miss Brevoort of Detroit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, founder of the Juvenile Court at Denver, Col., and Miss Henrietta Brevoort, stepdaughter of Dr. F. J. Clippert of Detroit, Mich., were married here to-day.

Judge Benjamin Barr Lindsey, who is 44 years old, became famous about twelve years ago as the founder of the Juvenile Court for dealing with young offenders. The court met with such success in Denver that the idea has been adopted in practically every State in the country. Other reforms fathered by him in Colorado were a law making all men legally responsible for the moral welfare of children with whom they come into contact and a law giving to orphans the right to $2,000 of an estate before creditors can touch it.

ARMOUR FERGUSON TO WED.

Engagement to Miss Mollie Tackaberry Announced at a Dinner.

Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson gave a dinner last night at her home, 36 Central Park South, at which the engagement of her son, Armour Ferguson, to Miss Mollie Tackaberry was announced. Miss Tackaberry is well known in the younger set, and is a débutante of this season, although she had no formal coming out. She is of English parentage, and has made her home since a young girl with her aunt, Mrs. Josika de Imre-Herczeg of 28 West Tenth Street, where several entertainments are to be given in her honor later in the season.

Mr. Ferguson is a graduate of Yale, and has taken part in many of the automobile races and meets of recent years. After his marriage, the date for which has not been set, he will become identified with the firm of Armour & Co. of Chicago. His sister is Miss May Farquhar Ferguson, who made her début to society Friday night at a dance given at the Hotel Gotham.

Among the guests at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Josika de Imre-Herczeg, Prince Sapieha of Austria, and Marchese Ugo de Spinola.

Blumberg-Nurnberger Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Florence Nurnberger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Nurnberger of 92 St. Nicholas Avenue, to Isaac Blumberg of Savannah, Ga., will take place at 6:30 P. M. on Jan. 6, at Lenox Hall, 227 Lenox Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Elias L. Solomon will officiate. Miss Freda Bloomberg of Asheville, N. C., will be maid of honor, and Armin Kohn has been chosen. After their honeymoon Mr. Blumberg and his bride will live in Savannah.

Miss Dorothea Keep a Bride.

Miss Dorothea Keep, daughter of Mrs. Robert Porter Keep, was married yesterday to Robert Lee Hale, son of the late Matthew Hale of Albany, at Farmington, Conn. Robert Porter of Andover, Mass., gave his sister in marriage. Owing to a death in the family, the invitations were limited to the immediate family and intimate friends. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Miss Marjorie Simmons to Wed.

Mrs. E. E. Simmons of Wilmington, Del., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Elliott Simmons, to John Innes Kane, of Ossining, N.Y. Mr. Kane is a mining engineer with the American Smelting and Refining Company and has recently returned from Mexico.

Wedding Anniversary Surprise.

A surprise dinner and dance was given in the Bedford Mansion in honor of the thirty-fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Davidson's wedding on last Sunday. The Wilner Benevolent Society presented to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson a silver wine service.

Luncheon for Jules S. Bache.

Emanuel Bloch gave a luncheon yesterday for Jules S. Bache. Among the guests were Valentine P. Snyder, Magistrate Barlow, William J. Wollman, Edward Wise, Fred A. Richards, Frederick Corning, Herbert A. Scheftel, H. R. Ickleheimer, Leopold Bache and Max Brickner of Rochester, N. Y.

LATHROP—WILHELM.

Miss Gisela Wilhelm of 310 West Ninety-third Street was married yesterday at noon to Harvey Lathrop in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. Houghton officiating. Only the immediate families and a few friends witnessed the ceremony. The couple left later for the South.

KIMBALL—McGEORGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. McGeorge of 346 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Olive Gray McGeorge, to Charles W. Kimball of Manhattan, which took place on Dec. 13 in the rectory of the University Place Presbyterian Church, Manhattan.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Miss Valerie Atherton, daughter of Mrs. Mary Kelsey Atherton of 336 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Kelley Graham of Louisville, Ky., is announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Newman announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Newman, to Charles M. Bush, and also the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Newman, to Jerome A. Strauss of Brooklyn. They will be at home on Sunday, Jan. 4, from 3 to 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Mane of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Mane, to Desmond B. Hays, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hays. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Samuel Schmid of 325 West Ninety-third Street announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Celia Schmid, to Ralph Heymann of Brooklyn.

The engagement of Miss Hattie Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, to Sol S. Kramer of this city is announced. They will receive this afternoon from 3 to 6 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, 960 Tinton Avenue, Bronx.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Estelle L. Guckenheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Guckenheimer of 16 East Ninety-sixth Street, to Philip M. Stern of the legal department of the United Booking Offices. The reception will be held at the Hotel Savoy on Jan. 18.

Mrs. Bertha Baehr has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sadie Baehr, to J. P. Falk of Chicago. A reception will be tendered the young couple at the home of the bride's mother, 147 West 118th Street, on Christmas night. No date has been set for the wedding.

Stamps and coins bought and sold. SCOTT. 86 John St., City.

PRINCETON BOYS ARE GOOD ACTORS

Win Plaudits in "The Pursuit of Priscilla," a Lively Musical Comedy, at the Astor.

TWO DANCE "THE REVENGE"

Good-Looking "Girls," Pretty Music, Catchy Songs, and Fine Mexican Stage Pictures in Annual Play.

THE PURSUIT OF PRISCILLA. A musical comedy in two acts by R. Strain, Jr., and H. P. Elliott. Music by F. H. Dyckman and D. D. Griffin. Produced by the Princeton Triangle Club at the Hotel Astor.

Cecil Pennybroke	J. B. Pitney, 1914
Col. Bottlestar	J. M. Smith, 1915
Blanche Moliere	W. M. Ellis, 1915
Mrs. Moliere	A. F. Swineford, 1914
Tong	J. C. Hughes, 1914
Gladys McGinness	C. B. Hunter, 1914
Kitty	P. D. Nelson, 1917
Jack Vreeland	A. L. Haskell, 1916
Gopher Hole George	T. C. Nevins, 1914
Cotton Wood Charlie	C. L. Heyniger, 1916
Chuck Wagon Cassidy	E. B. Jermyn, Jr., 1915
Jose Marie	J. W. Bailey, Jr., 1915
Tom	J. H. Legendre, 1914
Harry	W. M. Barr, 1915
Duchess of Clover	T. Martin, 1917
Priscilla	H. P. Elliott, 1914

The Princeton Triangle Club paid its annual visit to New York yesterday, giving two performances of "The Pursuit of Priscilla," a musical comedy, under the patronage of society women at the Hotel Astor. There was a matinée, which marked the first public performance of the annual play, and another performance last night. On both occasions the grand ballroom of the Astor was crowded. The Princeton students are to return to New York for another performance of the same play in the theatre on top of the New Amsterdam Theatre Building Christmas Eve.

To-morrow afternoon the club will appear in Washington in honor of President Wilson.

"The Pursuit of Priscilla," was written by R. Strain, Jr., and H. P. Elliott of the class of 1914. The music is by F. H. Dyckman of the same class and D. D. Griffin, 1915.

The scene of the musical comedy this year is laid in the lobby of the Apache Corner Hotel just at the point where the States of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico meet. Priscilla is a young English girl who, under the chaperonage of her aunt, the Duchess of Clover, is wandering around the world trying to find a man she fell desperately in love with after seeing him just for a moment at a grand ball. Cecil Pennybroke is an English Lord who is following Priscilla, and Blanche Moliere, once a famous Broadway star, and her mother, who strives to be refined, are following Lord Pennybroke. The story revives around the pursuit and the pursuing of Priscilla. There is no tremendous amount of energy wasted in following a plot, but there is some very pretty music and a number of catchy songs, and the Mexican costumes of many of the actors and "actresses" are used to form many pretty stage pictures.

As well as the characters mentioned, there is Jack Vreeland, a young artist, splendidly played and sung by A. L. Haskell, who looked and acted as well if not better than most of the musical comedy juvenile men on the professional stage; Kitty, the daughter of the hotel proprietor, played by P. D. Nelson, a freshman, who was the best-looking "girl" in the piece; Tong, a Chinaman, played by J. C. Hughes, and three Sherriffs, played by T. C. Nevins, C. L. Heyniger, and E. B. Jermyn, Jr. J. W. Bailey, Jr., was a picturesque Mexican cow puncher. H. P. Elliott, President of the Triangle Club, was a tall and stately blonde Priscilla.

The chorus was made up of English tourists, cowpunchers and waitresses, and cowgirls.

During the second act J. H. Legendre and W. M. Ellis, the latter appearing as a "girl," appeared in a Mexican dance drama called "The Scar," based upon the music of "The Scar," composed by J. M. Beck. It was this dance which came under the ban of the Princeton Faculty at a private performance given those censors at Princeton last Thursday, and which almost put an end to the show altogether. The Mexican drama was danced yesterday in a much expurgated form. It was cleverly done by the two young men.

Among the patronesses present at the Astor last night were Mesdames Cornelius R. Agnew, George B. Agnew, Archibald S. Alexander, Douglas Sinclair Armstrong, Howard Russell Butler, William Allen Butler, Thomas J. Preston, Roy S. Durstine, Charles D. Halsey, Parker D. Handy, James Mott Hartshorne, John Grier Hibben, Frank De K. Huyler, Charles P. Imbrie, Francis C. Landon, Adrian H. Larkin, Benjamin B. McAlpin, George B. McClellan, William F. McCombs, Wilton Merle-Smith, John O. H. Pitney, Robert Kelly Prentice, M. Taylor Pyne, Percy R. Pyne, Archibald D. Russell, Rudolph E. Schirmer, Arthur H. Scribner, and Charles D. Thompson.

AID STRANDED CHORISTERS.

Cincinnati Authorities Send American Opera Co. Members Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Sixteen members of the chorus of the American Grand Opera Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which stranded at Lexington, Ky., Friday, arrived in Cincinnati to-day and appealed for aid from the city authorities to get to their homes in Cleveland. Adelaide Norwood, prima donna, and other principals of the troups, left for their homes from Lexington.

The choristers arrived here with just enough money to find a haven for the night at a hotel where reduced rates were made for them. They did not have enough for breakfast. Newspaper men chipped in and hustled them off to a restaurant, and while the city authorities had completed arrangements for their transportation to their homes in Cleveland.

The American Grand Opera Company was financed by Max Faetkenhauer of Cleveland, husband of Adelaide Norwood. The company started on its tour on Nov. 18 and had been playing "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Salome."

5,000 CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

Salvation Army Will Also Have a Tree for Children.

Four hundred thousand persons in the United States will dine on Christmas Day as the guests of the Salvation Army. In this city alone 5,000 dinner baskets will be distributed, each packed with soup, chicken, turnips, potatoes, celery, pudding, cake, pie, candy, nuts, and raisins. One feature of this year's work is the providing of dinners for the families of those who are in the prisons of New York. In addition, Commander Eva Booth will officiate at the huge Christmas tree in the Ninth Regiment Armory, when gifts of all sorts will be made to 4,000 children. There will be dolls for 1,000 girls, not one of whom ever owned a doll before.

The army statisticians report that of the 120 collection boxes scattered throughout the city, the fewest contributions have been made to the box stationed at Broad and Wall Street and called "The Wall Street Box."

Dinner for Miss Mildred Rives.

Mrs. George L. Rives gave a dinner last night for her daughter, Miss Mildred Rives, at 60 East Seventy-ninth Street. A few additional guests came in after dinner for dancing, there being about fifty in all. Among those asked were the Misses Katharine Lawrence, Muriel Winthrop, Theodora Laroque, Gabrielle Warren, Olivia Cutting, R. Thornton Wilson, F. Bayard Rives, and the Messrs. Cutting and Lanier.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT No. 44 Page 6, Sporting Section

THE FIRST "WALKUERE."

Mme. Gadski as Brunnhilde in a Splendid Performance.

Siegmund	Jacques Urlus
Hunding	Basil Ruysdael
Wotan	Carl Braun
Sieglinde	Olive Fremstad
Brunnhilde	Johanna Gadski
Fricka	Margarette Matzenauer
Helmwige	Lenora Sparkes
Gerhilde	Bella Alten
Ortlinde	Vera Curtis
Roswaisse	Rita Fornia
Grimgerde	Lillian Eubank
Waltraute	Lila Robeson
Siegrune	Marie Mattfeld
Schwertleite	Maria Duchene

Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The first performance this season of "Die Walkure" at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was presented at yesterday's matinee, was one that gave satisfaction to lovers of Wagner's work. It had many strikingly fine qualities. The orchestra played with especial beauty of tone, dramatic expressiveness and delicacy of nuance, and many of the scenes were given in a manner most praiseworthy. More of the new scenery that has been provided for all the "Nibeling" dramas was disclosed, that for the last act having, of course, been seen in "Siegfried" two weeks ago. It is designed and painted with skill and artistic beauty, that for the second act being especially striking in color and in its massive representation of rocky cliffs. In the last there are some striking effects of sunset clouds.

The performance was given by singers who have all appeared in it before. Mme. Gadski made her first appearance this season in it as Brünnhilde and sang admirably, especially in the scene of her announcement to Siegmund of his approaching death. She had a warm welcome, which took the form of many large baskets of flowers. Mme. Fremstad's beautiful Sieglinde had all its plastic grace and appealing pathos which makes it one of the finest of her impersonations. There is something to be desired in Mr. Braun's Wotan, which is not one of his most successful achievements, for it lacks repose and dignity and elemental power; its vocal side is the best. Its vocal side is far from the best of Mr. Urlus' Siegmund, and he did some throaty and constricted singing.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

St. Bartholomew's Choir Sings Carols Appropriate to Christmas.

The Christmas concert of the series of symphony concerts for young people was held yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall before a large audience. An important part of the programme was the singing of a considerable number of German, French, and English carols by the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church, Arthur Hyde, Director. The spirit of these compositions was appropriately expressed in the singing and Mr. Hyde's work showed that he has trained an admirable body of choristers.

The "educational" features of the concert included exposition of the orchestral use of the French horn and the 'cello, although Mr. Damrosch is so happy in the brief introductory remarks he makes that the young people in the audiences don't even know some very young ones—were not allowed to suspect they were being "educated," but only amused. Joseph Franzl, on the French horn, and Jacques Renard, on the 'cello, played very agreeably selections illustrating their instruments.

A The orchestra rendered among its numbers the "Freischütz" overture, the andante from Tschaikowski's Symphony No. 5, the Pastoral interlude from "The Messiah," and excerpts from Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, and Massenet's "Les Erynnles."

SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Gorman and Miss Gorman of 226 Madison Avenue will give a tea dance on Saturday, Dec. 27, from 4 until 10 o'clock and a second on Jan. 10.

A series of dances will be given by Mrs. John S. Fiske of 314 West Eighty-second Street on Jan. 8, and 22, Feb. 5 and 19, at Delmonico's.

Col. John D. Barrett, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barrett and Miss Louise Barrett, who returned Friday on the Princess Irene from several months of travel abroad, are at the Hotel Astor for a few days before going to Fort Wright. The Misses Margaret, Lydia, and Elizabeth Barrett are in a private school in Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, who have been at the Plaza several months, left yesterday for Wilmington, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will spend the holidays at Arleigh, their Southern plantation.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Corey have taken an apartment at the Plaza for the Winter. Mrs. Corey arrived on the Amerika.

The Dramatic Association of Georgetown University gave a two-act musical comedy, "The Maid of Marchefield," last night at the Plaza. There was dancing after the play.

Mrs. Jonathan Peterson and Miss Marion Bissett Peterson will be at home on Tuesday afternoon at 746 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Albert H. Chaffee will begin her seventh annual series of Wednesday Morning Art Talks, at 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, on Wednesdays in January. She will discuss the masterpieces in the Metropolitan Museum, and also give talks on a "Little Tour Through France" and "Villas on Italian Lakes."

The Freundschaft Society gave a dinner and dance last night at the Gotham for 500 members. The dinner was in the large dining room, and a concert and dance followed in the ballroom. The clubhouse of the society in West Fifty-seventh Street, opposite the Lotus Club, is approaching completion.

A reception and dance for Miss Eleanor Wild and Miss Mildred Kelsey, the débutante daughters of Mrs. Frank Griswold Wild and Mrs. Clifford Kelsey, will be given on Wednesday evening in the Pouch Gallery, in Brooklyn. Several dinners will precede the dance. Mrs. Wild will be the hostess at one for débutantes at her residence, 421 Clinton Avenue.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David Warfield's engagement in "The Auctioneer" ended last night at the Belasco Theatre, and star and play commence a long road tour in Buffalo Monday. "The Temperamental Journey," another Belasco production, ended its run at the Republic last night also, and to-morrow night opens its road season in Brooklyn.

William A. Brady has accepted a comedy from Frank Craven called "Too Many Crooks," and will produce it, with the author in the leading role.

Richard Harding Davis and Augustus Thomas will give a private exhibition of the picture play "Soldiers of Fortune" Tuesday morning in the American Theatre.

There will be a public meeting of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs to-night at the Playhouse.

Marcus Loew denies that he has given up the Philadelphia field, and declares that he will open two vaudeville theatres in that city in March.

James K. Hackett, who is in the city for a few days, yesterday purchased the English and American rights to Brandon Tynan's play, "The Melody of Youth," and will produce it here early in the Spring.

"General John Regan" will be moved from the Hudson Theatre to another New York house on Jan. 5.

The Professional Woman's League opened its annual bazaar yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. A large crowd of professional people were in attendance.

Christmas Sale
Prior to Removal
K. J. COLLINS
8 West 33d St.
Objets d'Art
Dainty French Bags
Baskets
French Prints

ALBAN W. PURCELL DEAD.

Actor-Manager and Dramatist Was a Civil War Veteran.

Alban W. Purcell, actor-manager, playwright and veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home, 411 West 115th Street. In 1905, his health failing, Mr. Purcell purchased a farm in the Adirondacks and retired from professional life. He was born in Wadsworth, O., in 1844. He began his dramatic career in 1863 under the management of John A. Elsler at the Academy of Music, Cleveland, O., and remained with Elsler until 1865. In 1868 he appeared at the Opera House, Rochester, N. Y., under the management of John C. Myers, and married Mr. Myere's daughter, Miss Flora Myers, who was appearing there as leading woman. In succeeding years he was associated with Mr. Myers in the management of tours of Edwin Forrest, Edwin Adams and Charles Barron.

In 1870 Mr. Purcell and his wife were members of Laura Keene's Southern Circuit Company, and the following year he organized a company supporting his wife, Flora Myers, who for three years toured New England and the lower British provinces.

During his stage career Mr. Purcell had acted in support of Kate Bateman, Sallie St. Clair, F. S. Chanfrau, C. W. Couldock, John Wilkes Booth, Charlotte Thompson, Maggie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Frank Mayo and Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Mr. Purcell was the author of several plays, including "Manassas," a civil war drama; "The Millerites," and "Bailey Neck." He served in the civil war with the Thirteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and fought with that command at the Battle of Bull Run. He is survived by two children, James F. Purcell and Flora M. Purcell.

'POCO' OF HARVARD IS DEAD.

"Old Clo' Man" and Money Lender to Students Left Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Bernard Bennett, better known the world over as "Poco" or "Harvard's Old Clo'man," who for a generation has figured sometimes as plaintiff, sometimes as defendant in many sensational civil suits growing out of his business as the "college men's broker," died suddenly this morning at his home at 35 Allen Street, West End.

He was born in Germany in 1868, and came to America when 20 years old, settling in New Haven. But he found Yale too slow, and he transfered himself to Cambridge, where he soon made new acquaintances among the Harvard students and started there in the business of buying old clothing. He made good at once, and his business thrived until the college authorities and the city fathers united to deprive him of his license. Since then, while still retaining the title of "Harvard's Old Clo'man," he had been in reality only a money lender to the students. The size of his fortune has never been estimated, but he died wealthy.

"Poco" never asked any collateral on his loans, but when borrowers came he always sent them away with pockets filled. Because of this he charged impressive rates of interest. Not a student was there wealthy but knew "Poco" well. He did business with thousands of them. One time Bennett sent a lawyer 2,500 miles to look up the credit of the father of a student who wished to borrow $5,000. Later, when he could not recover the money, Bennett haled the youth into court and forced a settlement of $4,200.

MAJOR H.F.BROWNSON DEAD

Civil War Veteran, Author and Lawyer Formerly Lived Here.

Major Henry Francis Brownson, veteran of the civil war, author and lawyer, is dead at his home in Detroit, Mich. Formerly he lived in New York. He was born at Canton, Mass., Aug. 7, 1835, the son of Orestes A. Bronson, also an author. After graduation from Holy Cross College and subsequent study in Paris and at the University of Munich, he was admitted to the bar.

Major Bronson served through the civil war, ranking first as Lieutenant of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers and finally as Captain of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He was brevetted Major for gallantry at the battle of Malvern Hill.

Major Bronson was the translator of "Love and Mary" from the Italian; Balme's "Fundamental Philosophy," from the Spanish, and Hardman's "Life of Columbus," from the Italian. He was the author of "The Life of John Sebastian Cabot," "Religion of Ancient Craft Masonry," "Faith and Science," and "Equality and Democracy."

THOMASCHEFSKY DIES.

"Father of Jewish Stage in America" Retired Three Years Ago.

Philip Thomaschefsky, who was known as the "Father of the Jewish Stage in America," died yesterday at Centreville, N. Y., on a farm to which he had retired three years ago. He was born in Kief, Russia, sixty-nine years ago, and came to this country thirty-two years ago. Thirty years ago he established, in Fourth Street, the first theatre in this country on which plays in Yiddish were presented. For several years the company produced almost exclusively the plays of Goldsaddn, the noted Russian Jew playwright.

Later Mr. Thomaschefsky wrote several plays himself. He was also a writer for Jewish newspapers and magazines. He was one of the founders of the Hebrew Farmers' Loan Association. Mr. Thomaschefsky left five sons and four daughters, all of whom are in the theatrical business. His eldest son, Boris, is the well-known tragedian and manager of the Thomaschefsky National Theatre at 115 East Houston Street.

EZEKIEL R. THOMPSON DEAD.

Former Assistant Corporation Counsel Was in His 59th Year.

Ezekiel R. Thompson, a well-known lawyer, of 63 Park Row, died yesterday at his home, 307 West Fifty-first Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in New York, a descendant of an old Colonial family, and was educated at Columbia University. During his professional career Mr. Thompson was Assistant District Attorney, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and counsel to the Board of Health.

He was one of the counsel to the State Board of Appraisers and ran against Senator O'Gorman for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Thompson left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Sumner A. Cunningham.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Sumner A. Cunningham, editor and proprietor of The Confederate Veteran and well known among both Union and Confederate veterans of the country, died to-night at a hospital here following a series of hemorrhages of the nose. Mr. Cunningham was found unconscious in his office Wednesday morning. He was born in July, 1843, and served in the Confederate Army. After the war he entered newspaper work, and at one time owned The Chattanooga Times.

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ALL HOLIDAY NOVELTIES AT ½ PRICE.
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Phone Bryant 3329
SPECIAL PRICES

ESCORT CHAPIN'S BODY.

Commander of the Wyoming to be Buried in Erie, Penn., To-morrow.

The body of Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, U. S. N., commander of the Wyoming, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet, who died in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, left the Grand Central Station last night at 8:02 o'clock, on a train bound for Erie, Penn., where the funeral will take place to-morrow. Twelve petty officers from the Wyoming, under the command of Lieut. D. C. Patterson, who is in charge of the conducting of the body to Erie, were the official escort of the body, and remained on guard over it while it lay in the station.

Mrs. Chapin and her son Sheldon, and several naval officers, arrived at the station with the body and went to Erie on the same train.

The relatives and naval officers arrived at the station in ten carriages with the body. Among the officers were Rear Admiral Winslow, commander of the First Division of the Atlantic flet, and his Flag Lieutenant, Rufus Zogbaun; Commander Fogelgzang and officers of the Wyoming, and the staff officers of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander of the Atlantic fleet.

Giver of Presidents' Turkeys Dead.

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 20.—Horace Voss, widely known as the purveyor of turkeys for Thanksgiving Day dinners at the White House, died to-day. He was 73 years old. When 15 years of age Mr. Voss began the business of raising turkeys, and during the term of President Grant conceived the idea of offering the choicest of his flock for the President's Thanksgiving dinner. Since that time he has annually provided a turkey for the White House, though on the occasion of his final gift last month his bird shared honors with a turkey from the South.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES G. HILL, at one time supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and designer of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the Government Printing Office buildings in Washington, died suddenly in Washington on Friday in his 72d year. Mr. Hill was born in Malden, Mass.

JOHN B. CALVIN, for twenty-two years chief engineer of the Grand Union Tea Company, died yesterday after a week's illness from pneumonia at his home, 458 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn fifty-four years ago, was member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, and the Modern Science Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Calvin is survived by his wife, two daughters, and four sons.

Miss MARIE LOUISE BRADY, a great-granddaughter of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and daughter of the late James H. Brady, died on Tuesday at the St. Margaret Hotel, in West Forty-seventh Street. She was 50 years old, and was the granddaughter of Col. Jonathan R. Stevenson, who carried the Stevenson New York Regiment around Cape Horn in 1846, and subsequently became the war Governor of California.

ARTHUR J. LEARY, clerk of the Hempstead, L. I., Board of Assessors, and progressive leader in the Twenty-fourth Election District of Nassau County, died on Friday of pneumonia at the home of his father, Denis Leary, 60 Maple

EAST ENDERS STYLE MRS. SAYRE PRINCESS

Young Couple Spend Most of the Week Visiting Institutions in London's Slums.

ARE NOW IN THE COUNTRY

Names of Their Hosts Kept Secret in Order to Inaure a Quiet Christmas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Francis E. Sayre and his bride, President Wilson's daughter, left London Thursday for the country to spend Christmas with friends of the Wilson family, whose names are not made known, as the Sayres do not want to drag their friends into the limelight. Even Ambassador Page, it is said, does not know where they have gone. They expect to return to London the first of the year, when they will be guests of the Pages for several weeks.

It is understood that they have been making tentative inquiries about accommodations on steamers sailing for New York in the latter part of January.

There was a decided let-up this week in the Sayres' social activities and round of entertainments, but they spent busy days before their departure for the country in slumming and Christmas shopping. Both the Sayres have sent gifts to the President. With other Americans here they were much relieved at the reassuring reports that the President's health had greatly improved. The previous reports of his illness, published in the English press, appear to have been exaggerated.

"East-Ending" is a novel form of honeymoon which the Sayres invented. Both are enthusiastic about social work in America, and they seized the opportunity offered for a study of comparative sociology by frequent visits to London's slums.

"That's the Princess from America wot got married in the pipers," a little girl was overheard to whisper, when the Sayres paid a visit to the Children's Receiving Home in Whitechapel a few days ago, and as "the Princess of the White House" the bride is now known in the East End.

The first call the Sayres paid on their slumming tour was at St. Jude's Club, an oasis in the desert of mean East End streets. Then they went to the Women's Lodging House, where Miss Tweedale, surnamed "the policeman's friend," had come to celebrate her birthday by giving a party to a large number of poor women. Later, at the Whitechapel Infirmary, the Sayres made the round of all the wards, chatting with the patients, doctors, and nurses.

An interesting incident was when the patients asked permission to sing for the Sayres. The time was very short, as they were due at a dinner party and barely would have had time to return to dress, but they would not go until they had heard the patients sing, joining heartily in the hymn, "Trust and Obey."

With Mrs. Page the Sayres also paid a surprise visit to the headquarters of Dr. Barnado's Homes and inspected the workshops, technical schools, and the bakery where 1,800 loaves of bread are baked daily by youthful bakers for the children in the homes. They showed keen interest in the way the boys were trained for useful occupations.

They also visited the hospital, where Mrs. Sayre evinced a lively interest and sympathy in some half-starved babies just admitted to the great family of 8,000 children in the homes.

"They were so young in spirit, so sympathetic and so happy that they gave us a breath of new life," was the way one prominent East End worker epitomized the impression the Sayres made on their visit.

Ambassador Page and the Sayres were among the guests at Mr. and Mrs. Asquith's luncheon at 10 Downing Street, Wednesday.

While the Sayres are going to spend Christmas in the country, the Pages will spend the day in town, as will also the Second Secretary of the embassy, Edward Bell. The First Secretary and Mrs. Laughlin have gone to visit Lord and Lady Granard at Castle Forbes over Christmas, while the Third Secretary, Hallet Johnson, has gone to St. Moritz for the holidays.

BROKER SEEKS DIVORCE.

J. A. Goodwin Brings Suit Against His Wife at Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Twice married, once at Stamford, Conn., on June 10, 1905, and again in New York on the following day, John A. Goodwin, a broker of 780 Riverside Drive, New York City, to-day asked Justice Morschauser to grant him an absolute divorce from his wife, Bessie P. Goodwin, and the custody of their four-year-old daughter, who is at present in his care. Goodwin names as co-respondent Reynold C. Decker.

Justice Morschauser adjourned the case until Jan. 3 at White Plains, when it will have Mrs. Goodwin subpoenaed to tell her story, if she cares to. There is no defense.

Suffragettes Burn Another Mansion

BATH, England, Dec. 20.—An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes to-day added another large country mansion to the long list of those they have destroyed by fire. Early this morning they burned down a fine house situated on extensive grounds in the suburbs of the city. The place was unoccupied. A quantity of suffrage literature was found strewn about the grounds.

Xmas Mass for Night Workers.

At 3:15 o'clock on Christmas morning the festival will be celebrated for the night workers in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Andrew, City Hall Place and Duane Street. That is the hour at which the rector, the Rev. Luka J. Evers, will commence the solemn high mass.

TESTS NEW STREET LIGHTS.

Commissioner Thompson Shows Lamp of 5,000 Candle Power.

Water Commissioner Thompson gave a demonstration on Fifth Avenue last night of a new system of electric lighting which he said would revolutionize street illumination in the city. Two kinds of new lamps were tested, a nitrogen lamp and a patent laming one which is much stronger than any now in use. The new nitrogen lamps give a light up to 5,000 candle power as compared to the 750 candle power lamps now used all over the city. Last night's test took place on Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets and after it was over Commissioner Thompson said:

"The most striking feature of the new lamps is that they are only bulbs screwed into sockets. The cost of maintenance, therefore, over the old style of lamps which have to be fixed and trimmed every day is considerable. The lamps now being tested have wonderful illuminating power. For example, in some of the side streets for 600 or 800 feet there are two or possibly three old-fashioned arc lamps and the streets are dark except in the immediate neighborhood of the lamps. With the new ones the whole street will be lighted up from beginning to end.

"My aim is to give better lighting facilities to the city and at the same time obtain a reduction in the cost, which now amounts to about $4,500,000 a year. Even a slight reduction of this amount will be a big saving. It is too early yet to say just what the new lights will be able to save, but if they are installed the saving will be considerable."

PALACE SCREEN BRINGS $500

Top Price for One of 12 Panels at Chinese Art Collection Sale.

The concluding sale of the Chinese art collection at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon brought $6,350, making a total for the sale of $13,264. A grand palace screen of twelve wooden panels brought the top price of the day, going to S. Isham for $500.

A pair of massive cloisonne vases, quadrangular shape with sacred monkey, deer, birds, trees and flower decoration and gilt lion head and loose ring handles, Ming period, went to Edward G. Getz for $200, and the same buyer paid $210 for a pair of cloisonne enamel incense burners, with pierced pyramidal tops and fineals of the fabulous lion, Ch'ien Lung period. A pair of cloisonne palace lanterns with teakwood stands, inlaid with silver, went to Getz for $140, and he paid $100 for a cloisonne incense burner, globular form, turquoise blue ground and lotus and scroll leaf design, Ch'ien Lung period.

A large camilla-leaf green glaze plant jar went to K. Bradley for $175, and a incense burner, jade green and orange yellow glaze, raised decoration and cover with jade knob.

ROSEBERY THANKS GRIBBEL.

Says Return of Burns MSS. Brings Joy to All Scotland.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—John Gribbel, who recently purchased the famous Glenriddell manuscript copies of the works of Robert Burns for the purpose of restoring them to Scotland, received to-day an autograph letter from Lord Rosebery, ex-Premier of England, saying the prospect of a restoration of the pages penned by the poet has put every Burns centre in a ferment, while all the large cities covet the honor of being the guardian of the lost books. Lord Rosebery's letter follows:

December 5, 1913.
Dalmeny House, Edinburgh.

My Dear Sir:

I received your letter of Nov. 21 last night with inexpressible pleasure. I am sure that all Scotland shares with me the joy with which we have learned of your noble act and princely benefaction. You have repaired the effects of the scandalous sale and you are restoring to my country one of her most precious title deeds.

I confess that when I heard that the two manuscripts had crossed the Atlantic, I gave up all hope of their ever returning here, and so your announcement conferred a double delight. I cannot, indeed, express our gratitude. But you may be sure that you have made millions of friends in Scotland and the world-wide empire of Burns. ROSEBERY.

John Gribbel, Esq.

STRIKERS GIVE JEWELRY.

Raise $1,000 for Union Fund by Pawning Their Valuables.

Following an enthusiastic meeting yesterday at 106 Forsyth Street, the 1,000 umbrella handle and stick makers, who are out for a 49-hour week and a 25 per cent. increase in pay, voted not to compromise with their employers. Early in the day they had decided to accept a compromise of a 53-hour week.

In voting down the compromise resolution the men were worked up to a high pitch of excitement. The leaders pointed out that funds were needed to carry on the strike. In response the men surged to the platform and cast at the feet of Meyer Abramson, the leader, jewelry and other articles of adornment. Not content with this offering, some went home and returned with the watches, jewelry and other articles of value belonging to their families and themselves. The collection was taken later to a pawn shop, where $1,000 was realized and placed in the strike fund.

BREAKS CONVICT'S SKULL.

Michael Sullivan Attacks Fellow Prisoner in Sing Sing.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Eighteen prisoners were at work in the shipping department of Sing Sing this morning when Michael Sullivan, a manslaughter convict, who had been teased by his fellow prisoners, seized a hatchet and turned upon his nearest tormentor, Peter Lagatuta, sent up for third degree burglary.

Lagatuta dodged, but not quickly enough, and the hatchet descended squarely on the top of his head. He dropped to the floor, his skull broken, and the other prisoners flung themselves on Sullivan, disarming him and holding him till the keepers took charge. The injured man has a chance of recovery.

INCOME TAX ON PENSIONS.

Federal Payments to Veterans Must Be Included in Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—Internal Revenue Collector James J. Walsh today received a ruling from the Department at Washington advising him that old soldiers receiving a Federal pension and subject to the income tax must include the pension in their income. The Collector has received nearly a hundred inquiries on this point from recipients of Federal pensions in his district which, he thinks, would indicate that there are pensioners whose income is in excess of $3,000 a year.

BEACHEY LOOPS FOUR LOOPS

Will Try It with His Hands Off Biplane Steering Gear.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 20.—Lincoln Beachey looped the loop four times in a biplane here to-day. He also flew upside down for an eighth of a mile.

To-morrow Beachey says he will attempt looping the loop with his hands off the steering gear.

GERMANY RESENTS ENTENTE'S PROTEST

Will Go to Extremes Rather Than Withdraw Officers from Turkish Army.

TALK OF RUSSIAN BLACKMAIL

Demand on Turkey Regarded as a Mere Excuse for Demanding Other Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Although the Government and public opinion have taken very calmly the protest launched at Constantinople by the Triple Entente against the German military commission which has just gone to work in Turkey, bitter resentment is felt in Berlin over this latest "meddling" with "a purely German affair."

An official communiqué issued by the German Foreign Office this week blandly informs England, France, and Russia that the protest "is doomed to failure from the outset."

Undoubtedly, the incident will close without grave complications, but there is reason for asserting that Germany would be prepared to go to extremes before she would permit Gen. Liman von Sanders and his brother German officers to scuttle from Constantinople at the behest of Russia, France, and England.

The Germans say that the matter is not a debatable question for foreign powers from any point of view. Turkey requested the Kaiser's Government to send a commission to organize a "model army corps" in Constantinople and generally to reconstruct the battered Ottoman military establishment. It is pointed out in Berlin that the Ottoman Government could not for a moment heed the protest made by Russia and backed by England and France, because it would irreparably damage its prestige in the eyes of its own people if it allowed so essentially an "internal question" to be influenced from without.

Germans, moreover, find it ludicrous that France and England should support the protest of Russia. France, it was disclosed this week, has persuaded the Greek Government to allow a French military commission to organize a "model army corps" at Athens on identical lines with the German corps in Constantinople, while to a British Admiral and fifteen officers has been intrusted practically the entire control of the Turkish Navy.

Russia, it is asserted, is fully aware of these facts, and must also have known that there was no possibility of Turkey's surrender to the protest. She could, therefore, only have lodged it for the purpose of blackmailing the Sublime Porte into certain long-desired political concessions at the Golden Horn or in the Black Sea.

Germans flout the notion expressed in Russia and elsewhere abroad that the command of the model army corps at Constantinople by a German General threatens "a German military dictatorship" on the Bosporus.

ROBERT HILLIARD IN COURT.

Loses His Temper When Woman Is Brought Into His Valet's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—Robert Hilliard, the actor, who is appearing here in "The Argyle Case," was in court to-day in a genuine case at law. Mr. Hilliard was defendant in the suit of William Page, his former valet, who demands $5,000 damages, alleging that the actor beat him. The taking of testimony preparatory to the formal trial of the action was in the First City Court, and early in the proceedings the attorneys for the plaintiff called for Mrs. Olga Williams as a witness Mrs. Williams was not in court. She is said to be a resident of Philadelphia and wealthy.

The valet's attorneys sought to bring out the statement that Mrs. Williams was in Hilliard's dressing room on Tuesday night when the actor and Page had the fight. Members of the company, who were the first witnesses, said Mrs. Williams was not in the room at the time.

Finally Mr. Hilliard rose to his feet and exclaimed angrily: "If your honor will permit, I will clear up this matter very soon. Mrs. Williams left the jurisdiction of this court when she learned that she might become involved in this trial. I advised her to do so. She is a respectable woman. She wanted to take a trip to the South during the cold weather. My company was going the same way and she came along. She is properly chaperoned by Miss Everett.

"I suppose," he went on, "that white slave charges will be brought against me next."

The valet's lawyer said this was entirely within the bounds of possibility, but F. C. Pendleton, agent of the Department of Justice, said no such inquiry would be pressed.

LIKES TO GO UNDER KNIFE.

Man with Mania for Being Operated on Missing from Home.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 20.—Jacob Bisdorf, the man with a passion for undergoing surgical operations, is missing from his home in this city.

Several years ago Bisdorf was under the knife in a Philadelphia hospital, and since then during fits of temporary insanity he has appeared at local hospitals and insisted on being operated on again, although the physicians have told him that he is in perfect physical condition. Admission to a local hospital was refused two weeks ago, and his family have asked the authorities to notify the police in other cities to search the hospitals for him.

Wants Peace Ship at Canal Opening

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson has received an illuminated address, forwarded by the New Zealand Freedom League, urging that "on the occasion of the opening of the Panama Canal a ship of the mercantile service or a mail boat have preference to a vessel of war, which stands for international distrust and destruction."

Senator Stone Has Pleurisy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Stone of Missouri is ill at his home here with pleurisy, due to a cold.

Speaker Clark and others who inquired about his health were told that he was quite sick. President Wilson sent some flowers.

AZEEZ KHAYAT SALE ENDS.

Sultanabad Pottery Jar Brings the Highest Price, $330.

A large Sultanabad pottery jar with several handles, a turquoise blue glaze with silver irredescence, brought the highest price at the concluding sale of the antique glass and pottery of Azeez Khayat at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Edward O'Reilly for $330, for a New York collector. To the same buyer went a Roman mosaic glass bowl with rosettes of red and yellow, four inches in diameter, for $225.

C. & E. Canesse were among the purchasers of the day, paying $155 for a Sidonian bottle of yellowish glass, the tree of life in relief, pressed in the glass from the inside, beautifully irridescent, 3¾ inches high; $75 for a Greek pitcher of purple glass with handle, one of the most beautiful color pieces in the collection, with a wonderful irridescence; $175 for a Sidonian blue glass bottle, the decoration of vases of various forms, a beautiful color in a wonderful state of preservation.

T. E. H. Curtis made a number of purchases—an emerald green glass cup, with foot, beautiful rainbow irredescence, for $41; a yellowish glass urn of unusual form and rich opal and blue irredescence, three inches high, for $22; $60 for an onyx glass bottle, a beautiful color, with shades of light and dark blue and white, and a Roman cameo portrait of Augustus Caesar, cut from white glass on olive green, found near Homs, Syria, slightly repaired near the edge, went to Curtis for $200.

An unusually fine Rhages pottery bowl with star in centre and six figures in gold lustre with blue enamel on a cream glaze, diamcter 6¾ inches, went to W. N. Wiles for $180. Mrs. E. M. Treat paid $150 for a large Rakka jar with seven small handles, a beautiful turquoise blue glaze and a decoration of festoons of rosettes, silver irredescence, 13th century. Another large Rakka jar, beautiful turquoise glaze and silver irredescence went to J. Field for $145.

The returns for the day were $3,780 and for the sale $16,767.

133,000 AUTO OWNERS.

State Bureau Registers That Number and Collects $1,275,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Net receipts of $1,275,000 were received for licenses and registration certificates for the year up to Dec. 12 by the State Automobile Bureau. For the corresponding period in 1912 the total was $1,060,000, and in 1911 $905,000. This year there were registered 133,000 owners of motor vehicles, 57,000 chauffeurs, and 1,800 dealers, against 105,000 owners, 45,000 chauffeurs, and 1,700 dealers in 1912.

The increased use of commercial cars is one of the most notable features of the year. There are over 13,000 of these, which shows a gain of 61 per cent. over last year. The increase in Massachusetts was 47 per cent., the total cars being 5,848.

Of the motor cars in most common use, approximately 50,000 cars are of 25 horse power or less, as compared with 38,000 last year. A gain of only twenty cars is shown in the number of 50 horse power and over, the total being 1,380.

ENDS WAR WITH AERO CLUB.

But Aeronautical Society Won't Ask Sanction for Its Meets.

After a long war with the Aero Club of America, the Aeronautical Society is disposed to extend the olive branch. In a statement issued yesterday by the society the trouble between the two organizations over THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby race around Manhattan, and the events that led to the resignation of W. Irving Twombly as President, are reviewed. The statement inclosed resolutions emphasizing the policy of the society not to recognize the authority of any organization, to license, direct or control its work, and at same time setting forth the desire of the society to maintain friendly relations with the Aero Club of America. In effect, the Aeronautical Society maintains its right to hold meets without the authority or sanction of the International Aeronautic Federation of France. It was because of the failure to obtain this sanction the Oct. 13 meeting that trouble arose with the Aero Club and Mr. Twombly resigned.

HIGHWAYMAN ROBS WOMAN.

Threatens Her with a Pistol and Steals Her Handbag.

Mrs. Jane Adams, 62 years old, of Goshen, Orange County, New York, who has been visiting in Yonkers, was robbed by a highwayman last evening. Mrs. Adams was walking alone in Valentine Lane, in Yonkers, when a man held a revolver at her head and seized her handbag. Mrs. Adams pursued the thief, and her cries drew a crowd, which joined in the chase, but the fugitive escaped.

The police found Mrs. Adams's pocketbook in the street. The few dollars it had contained were missing, and her handbag, which contained a deed to real estate and insurance papers, was not recovered.

UPHOLD OPERA HOUSE VETO

Supervisors Agree That San Francisco Plan Is Undemocratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Mayor Rolph's veto of the ordinance embodying a plan whereby San Francisco was to have an $850,000 municipal opera house, money for which was pledged by private subscription, was sustained to-day by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 14 to 3.

The Mayor held that the ordinance gave the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, perpetual rights to boxes and choice seats, which were incompatible with the democratic spirit of a truly municipal enterprise.

Andrew Jackson's Cane for Wilson.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 20.—A hickory walking stick carried by Andrew Jackson when President was sent to-day to President Wilson as a Christmas present from Levi N. Ludium of this city. Andrew Jackson gave the stick to Barney Fox, his neighbor in Tennessee. Later on Fox gave it to Mr. Ludium with the understanding that when Mr. Ludium got too old to "go out much" he should present it to a Democratic President.

Richard Keefe Dies of Auto Hurts.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Richard Keefe, who was injured in an automobile accident here on Oct. 30, died at his home in Piermont, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe were with a party of friends in Charles Denner's car when it went over an embankment in rounding a curve. Mrs. Mitchell Hughes, one of the passengers, was instantly killed.

Fire Engine Tender Runs Over Girl.

On its way to a fire in Front Street, early last evening, an engine tender was racing along New Bowery when a four-year-old girl ran across the path of the horses and was run over. This was Rose Svarbaro of 55 Rose Street. Her arm was broken and possibly her skull. The burning building was occupied by a dealer in paper and rags, and the thick smoke reaching the promenade of the Brooklyn Bridge served for a while to slow up the traffic.

W. J. Cummins to Testify.

To enable the examination of William J. Cummins, now in the Tombs, before Macgrane Coxe with reference to his claim of more than $550,000 against the Carnegie Trust Company, a writ of habeas corpus was granted to him yesterday in the Federal District Court. The examination will take place on Monday afternon in Mr. Coxe's office in the Woolworth Building.

Y. W. C. A. Christmas Party.

Every girl in New York is invited to the party to be held Friday evening in the Recreation Centre of the Young Women's Christian Association at 21 West Forty-fourth Street. There will be games of every sort, and of course there will be a tree.

HALDANE PRESSES EDUCATION REFORM

Regards British Indifference to Need of Training as Serious National Danger.

OTHER COUNTRIES AWAKE

Germany and the United States, He Says, Have Realized the Great Truth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Lord Haldane continues to press upon the Government and the country the need for real reform in England's educational system. It is understood that the Government has some intention of attempting the heroic task, but for the moment the problem of education is kept in the background by questions of less importance to the national prosperity.

Lord Haldane, in speaking this week at the National Liberal Club, said that he had no thought of taking an unduly alarmist view when he said that the indifference to education was a serious national danger. The art of manufacture was linked with scientific education, and woe to the country that was lacking in the scientific equipment necessary to enable it to compete with its more favored rivals.

When people, he continued, said that the religious question was the vital question he got a little impatient. If people went to the root of the matter, one party was just as sectarian as the other. Germany and America were making great strides toward a realization of the great truth, which had dawned on them, and that was: Not only must a nation prepare its young men and young women from an early age, if they were to be really finished experts in their sphere in life, but they must also receive a large amount of general education.

If a democracy, he went on, wished to make its case really good it must obtain for itself equality in educational opportunity. Education must be thrown open to competition without distinction of class, without distinction of sex.

In speaking on the same subject at a gathering of students at the Mansion House Lord Haldane said he was well aware of the vast strides which had been made in British national education during the last quarter of a century, but he was also well aware that still more startling strides had been made in other countries. He had, perhaps, as many opportunities as any one of seeing what was going on in other nations. Whether he went to America, Germany, or France he seemed to see there a keenness which he missed at home.

What this country needed was an army of peace to defend it from the invasion of the highly skilled and highly trained foreigners. This country wanted an army of peace to protect the ramparts of that industrial supremacy for which it had been so distinguished.

KELLOGG FOUND GUILTY.

Music Publisher Is Sentenced to Thirteen Months In Prison.

After being out nearly three hours the Federal District Court jury, which for two weeks has been hearing the testimony against Robert B. Kellogg on the charge of using the mails to defraud found him guilty on two of the three counts. They, however, recommended him to mercy and Judge Grubb sentenced him to thirteen months imprisonment in Atlanta penitentiary. James C. Cleary, Kellogg's counsel, applied for a writ of error, upon which the court will pass to-morrow morning.

Kellogg was the head of a music publishing concern, which advertised that it would set to music and publish such songs as were sent into it. For this service it charged a fee of $21, and undertook in addition to supplying the music, to copyright the song, to furnish the author of the words with 100 copies and to push its sales. Although the defense was able to produce a certain number of witnesses, who professed themselves well satisfied with the service Kellogg had rendered them, the Government showed that in many cases there had been no adequate return for the fees paid.

One of the most damaging pieces of evidence adduced against Kellogg was that, although he had undertaken to copyright the songs for their authors, he had actually taken out at Washington only six copyrights. All that the defense could urge against this was that the office of the defendant had been very poorly run, and that there had been so much confusion that mistakes were certain to occur. Counsel for the defense also made a point in addressing the jury of the fact that many of the poems submitted to Kellogg had been published in the newspapers during the trial.

"These obscure poets," he said, "have had their rarest dreams realized through the action of the Government in summoning them as witnesses."

TOOK MERCURY BY MISTAKE.

Krefft Put Wrong Bottle in His Pocket—Policeman Saved Him.

Prompt action on the part of Lieut. Henry Brown of the Flatbush Police Station last evening probably saved the life of Louis Krefft, an insurance broker, who swallowed a bichloride of mercury tablet in mistake for an indigestion remedy.

Krefft, who lives at 4,556 Park Avenue, the Bronx, had business yesterday which took him to the corner of Bedford and Church Avenues in Brooklyn. For some time he has suffered from indigestion, and has carried pills in his pocket for relief. While standing on the corner he felt an attack coming on, and took the bottle from his pocket. He swallowed one of the tablets it contained and placed the bottle back in his pocket. Some time later he took out the bottle again and looked at the label. To his horror he found that he had placed the wrong bottle in his pocket when he left home.

Krefft ran to the police station on Snyder Avenue and told Lieut. Brown what he had done. Brown at once called an ambulance from Kings County Hospital. Then he sent Detective McManus to a near-by grocery store for eggs and milk. These he administered to Krefft as an antidote.

Dr. Sweeney answered the ambulance call and complimented the Lieutenant for his action. He said that it would probably result in saving Krefft's life. Krefft was taken to the hospital, where it was said last night that his condition was favorable.

City Brevities.

The Empire State Campaign Committee of the Equal Franchise Society, with headquarters at 1 East Forty-first Street, has issued an appeal for subscriptions to a $100,000 fund. Mrs. Charles Tiffany is Treasurer.

An informal symposium will be held on Sunday, Dec. 28, at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to discuss club affairs.

FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL.

B. & O. President Thinks It Would Be a Good Thing for Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was asked to-night his opinion of the suggestions made by Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Board, in an address delivered at the Lotos Club in New York, that there should be Federal regulation of railroad securities and supervision of the roads.

"I am not surprised," said Mr. Willard, at the utterances credited to Commissioner Prouty. I have discussed the same matter with him at different times during the last two years, and he has expressed similar sentiments to me. I see nothing discouraging from the railroad point of view in Commissioner Prouty's position.

"It seems to me that the logical course for the railroads with reference to this matter is to assist in procuring as soon as possible the passage of such a law as well give the commission the authority suggested by Judge Prouty.

"The Federal Congress is in session, and a bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power of assent and dissent as regards the issuance of new securities by railroads could be very readily passed, and the difficulty suggested by Judge Prouty would then be eliminated. Some of the States have already enacted similar laws, and, personally, I think it is better that such a matter should be regulated by Federal rather than by State legislation.

"The passage of such a law, which it would seem might be accepted within a reasonably short time, would at least relieve one obstacle now confronting the railroads in their case before the commission, and I believe that, with a law conferring this additional power upon the commission, the people would favor a more liberal policy concerning the carriers than they would be willing to approve under existing conditions."

GIBBS ADDS TO HIS POWER.

Amendment Gives Republicans a Strong Hold on the Bronx.

Democratic politicians in the Bronx were very much disturbed yesterday when they came to consider the amendment to the Bronx County law passed at the special session giving County Judge-elect Louis D. Gibbs disposal of from twelve to fifteen additional places. Mr. Gibbs, as an active and influential member of the Assembly, got the amendment through without any bright Republicans in the Bronx to act rid of William H. Ten Eyck, who is a politician of the old school. Mr. Whittle wants John Borgstede appointed Park Commissioner. If he succeeds in accomplishing this Mr. Whittle will have more power in the Bronx than Louis F. Haffen ever had and it may result in making the new county permanently Republican."

DISCUSS MITCHEL SLATE.

Political Leaders in Long Conference with Mayor-Elect.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel held a conference yesterday at his home on Riverside Drive with a number of political leaders, going over the appointments he expects to make by the end of the month. For several hours Mr. Mitchel was in conference with Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, but after the conference neither would say what they had discussed. Mr. Adamson, it is known, is the Mayor-elect's closest adviser on many matters of appointment and the two went over Mr. Mitchel's tentative slate carefully.

Mr. Mitchel is anxious to have Mr. Adamson become his private secretary and it is said that he is even willing to go so far as to try to have Mr. Adamson's salary increased. The latter, like Mr. Mitchel, would not discuss the conference, but it was rumored that he would remain as the Mayor-elect's secretary, at least for several months. Mr. Mitchel is expected to have his list of appointments completed this week. He has said that he will give out the entire list by Dec. 31, but it is expected that his announcement of the number of appointees will be made by next Saturday.

PROF. WYMAN RESIGNS.

Harvard Instructor Admitted He Lectured for New Haven for Pay.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Bruce Wyman, Professor of Law at Harvard, who testified yesterday before the Public Service Commission to his work for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, sent a letter of resignation to President Lowell of Harvard to-night.

It was brought out in the inquiry yesterday that Prof. Wyman drew $833 a month from the New Haven and the Boston & Maine for delivering lectures favorable to the roads without the fact being known that he was a paid employe. He admitted that, while employed as their consulting counsel he helped Gov. Foss to frame the Public Utilities bill, which was designed to give the State better control of the railroad situation.

In his letter of resignation, after saying that he had seen no fault in the combination of his functions as professor at Harvard and consulting counsel for the New Haven road, Prof. Wyman wrote:

"I feel that I should embarrass the college and the law school if I did not now separate myself from any connection with them, which, without regard to the innocency of my motives in the matter before the public, may obviously do them an injury."

Prof. Wyman asked that his resignation become effective at the close of the present college year, and that leave of absence be given to him for the remainder of the year.

Explaining his acceptance of a retainer by the railroad while teaching law at Harvard, the professor wrote:

For many years I have believed that centralization of the management of transportation and public control by administrative bodies were the sound policy and afforded the best solution of our railroad problems. I have given several years of study to this policy and to the details of its application, and I looked upon a retainer from the former management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as an opportunity to give practical effect to my studies. Unhappily, in the endeavor to make my theories of the law of public utilities living law, and at the same time advocate the views of public policy as to transportation, which, notwithstanding recent events, I still entertain, I have found myself placed in a position to-day which I deeply regret—a position which I now realize cannot but injuriously affect the Law School and the University in the public mind.

INSPECT MOTOR SHIP.

Marine Engineers and Oil Men Take a Trip on the Wotan.

At the invitation of W. R. Haynie, several marine engineers and others interested in shipbuilding went to Staten Island yesterday to take a trip on the Diesel motor ship Wotan, which had just finished loading oil for Hamburg and was ready to sail. The Wotan is the largest motor vessel afloat. She is 404 feet long, 52 feet 3 inches beam, and 29 feet 6 inches depth of hold. In addition to 900 tons of bunker oil, which will propel her 20,000 miles, it was said, at ten knots, the Wotan carries 6,780 tons of oil as cargo.

Instead of carrying twenty firemen and coal passers, the Wotan carries three firemen and three oilers, her chief engineer said. With the engines going at full speed there was no vibration that could be felt by the visitors when they were in the engine room and the motor seemed to work in a most satisfactory manner. Their engine room was cool and well ventilated.

Another feature that was very noticeable was the absence of dirt or dust on the ship's decks fore or aft, owing to the absence of coal smoke.

Several officials of the Standard Oil Company were among the visitors, including David J. Warden, manager of foreign department.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. HALLIDAY

Wife of Architect Reports She Doesn't Know Where He Is.

Mrs. Ada Halliday, wife of Walter I. Halliday, formerly a well-known architect of New York City, received a divorce yesterday in Justice Garretson's part of the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City. A year ago Halliday disappeared, and his wife did not discover his whereabouts until July of last year, and then she found him living with a young woman at 90 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn. A child had recently been born to this woman.

Attorney Edward J. Kelly, who appeared for Mrs. Halliday, informed Justice Garretson that the present whereabouts of Halliday was unknown.

WILSON'S VACATION PLANS.

Picks Pass Christian, Miss., as a Place to Get a Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President, Mrs. Wilson, and their two daughters plan to leave Washington as soon as the Currency bill has been signed. When this will be is problematical, but there is a hopeful feeling at the White House that they will be able to leave here not later than Tuesday night. They will go to Pass Christian, Miss., where they intend to remain for nearly three weeks.

The President and his family will travel in a special car, and expect to reach Pass Christian on Christmas night. A furnished house will be at their disposal there. They do not expect to return to Washington until Jan. 15, when the first official White House reception of the Winter season will take place.

The President is rapidly recovering from the recent attack of grip and dic considerable work to-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 20. Pass Christian realized to-day that for the first time in its history it was to entertain a President of the United States, and this afternoon there was great excitement on the news from Washington that Mr. Wilson was coming.

It is expected that the President will occupy the old Herndon mansion, Beauliau, leased by William Burguieres, but occupied mostly by Miss Alice Herndon. Burguieres is a New Orleans sugar planter who spends comparatively little of his time at his Summer home here, which faces the Gulf of Mexico on the west beach of Pass Christian.

The residence is one of the oldest on the coast, and is a fine example of colonial architecture, somewhat modified by the old French and Spanish styles which prevailed in this section many years ago. The house stands far back in large and spacious grounds, with a superb Gulf view between trees directly in front. Around the edge of the grounds is a row of stately cedar trees, planted before the civil war, while beside are sweet olives, palms, and other semi-tropical trees.

A hedge surrounds the grounds on three sides, and in the flower garden there now are blooming roses, chrysanthemums, nasturtiums, pansies, and poinsettia. The house has two stories with an attic. In front is a long colonnade of white columns, supporting the roof from the front verandah. A long pier stretches from the shallow beach in front into the Gulf, affording water deep enough for bathing. The bathhouse is at the end of the pier, and there also is a landing stage for small boats.

Although leased for many years by Mr. Burguieres, the ownership of the property is vested in Mrs. J. M. Ayres, a New Jersey woman. The mansion was constructed many years ago by George Jones, a wealthy New Orleans banker. It was once the home of Gen. Harney.

In accordance with the President's wishes, every effort is being made to make his stay a real rest. It is expected that the custom of the coast in affording seclusion to notable visitors will prevent any annoyance to Mr. Wilson. At the same time the welcome of the people here to the President will be limited only by the Executive's desire to receive it.

HOYT DROPS DIVORCE SUIT.

Starch Man Withdraws Charges—Said His Wife Was Unloving.

Arthur S. Hoyt has dropped his divorce suit instituted against Estelle C. Hoyt last June. In an entry filed yesterday in the Supreme Court the statement was made that the charges and counter-charges were based on wrongful information. No other explanation was forthcoming from counsel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt were married in New York on Feb. 25 and left at once on a six weeks' trip to Europe. In his suit for divorce Mr. Hoyt alleged that from the time they were married his wife showed that she had no affection for him, and that when they returned to this country in April, with no provocation, she deserted him.

In her answer Mrs. Hoyt denied the charges and said she had only left her husband after he had treated her in a cruel and inhuman way. Mr. Hoyt is President of the Arthur S. Hoyt Chocolate Company, the Arthur S. Hoyt Company, starch manufacturers, and the Hatfield Company, manufacturers of motor trucks. He is also the chief stockholder of the Atlantic Starch Company, and is the head of the Eastern Boroughs Supply Company, the Merchants' Land and Improvement Company, and the New York-Canada Farms Company. His office is at 52 West Broadway.

The Brooklyn Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing for Particular Men

MATTHEWS
BROOKLYN

Holiday Books Reduced in Price

A reduction sale so emphatic as to include every volume in stock. "Must be sold" is the order of the day—and no volume escapes this radical move.

Four Great Sections of Books at Four Tempting Prices—All Subjects—For Young and Old.

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Values up to 25c
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Beautifully bound volumes, ooze leather, Burns, Dickens, Whittier, Kipling, Byron and Longfellow.
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Standard Popular Novels
Trail of the Lonesome Pine
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And hundreds of others

Cut Glass and Fancy China

A Well-Chosen Group of Gifts for the Holiday

Cut Glass Water Pitcher
or Claret Jug; deep, rich buzz star and mitre cutting; 4 pint size. $5 value. $3.98

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8 inch size; deep rich fan, star and all-over mitre cutting. Value $4... $2.49

Finest Cut Glass for Gifts

Claret Jugs....$1.98 up to $25.00
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Fern Dishes...$2.98 up to $10.00
Ice Cream Trays..$2.98 to $10.00
Berry Bowls.....$1.

Section 4 | SPORTS SECTION. BASEBALL, ATHLETICS, TRAPSHOOTING.

The New York Times.

SPORTS SECTION. HOCKEY, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Section 4

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1913.

1,200 SCHOOLBOYS IN ATHLETIC GAMES --- BROOKLYN AND CINCINNATI BASEBALL DEAL

SIX RECORDS FALL IN SCHOOLBOY GAMES

No. 62, Manhattan, Winner of Point Trophy — Blind Boy Runs in Garden Races.

Six records were erased and as many more threatened in the eleventh annual indoor track and field championships of the Public Schools' Athletic League elementary schools, held yesterday afternoon at Madison Square Garden. About 1,200 schoolboys, representing 80 schools of Greater New York, figured in the competition and a crowd of 6,000, including several hundred adults, witnessed the games.

Just before the start of the games the boys were marshaled in parade formation, the same being arranged according to the various events to follow, and they marched around the Garden, executing several manoeuvres. As a completion of the drill they formed in a solid phalanx facing Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools' Athletic League, who occupied a box on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden, and raised their right hands in salute to the flag. After reciting "Allegiance to the Flag" and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" they dispersed to various parts of the amphitheatre, each division assigned to a section, where the boys were arranged according to the heats that followed.

The games were run off in remarkably fast time, considering the large number of competitors, and the crowd was equally well handled by a detachment of men from the Life Saving Service, City of New York, under command of Quartermaster J. A. Stevens. A squad from the Brooklyn Training School assisted in this work. Music was furnished by the boys' band from Public School 21, Manhattan.

Officials of the Public Schools Athletic League and men otherwise identified with the New York schools were among the spectators. Among the box holders were Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the P. S. A. L.; Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools; Gustavus T. Kirby, First Vice President of the P. S. A. L.; Samuel R. Guggenheim, Treasurer of the P. S. A. L.; James E. Sullivan, Dr. Walter B. Cannison, James Speyer, Col. William Bates, P. J. Conway, John S. Roberts and others.

Public School 61, of Manhattan, which has been the athletic leader among the elementary schools of Greater New York for several years, carried off the point trophy with a total of 34½ points. The only school to give the boys from Hester and Essex Streets a run for first honors was No. 10, Manhattan, which finished with a total of 25 points. No. 171, Manhattan, got third place with 16 points, and all the other competing schools had to be content with 10 points or less.

A novel sight to local followers of athletics was the running of a blind boy, Joseph Harris, of No. 171, Manhattan, in the 60-yard dash for boys of 100 pounds. Harris was given the outside position in the three heats in which he participated and a string, waist high, was stretched from the starting point to the finish line. Harris touched his forearm against the string while he was running, and this enabled him to keep a straight course, which would otherwise have been impossible. Harris got second place in the preliminary heat and repeated in the semi-final, but he found the competition too fast in the final and finished seventh in the field of eight starters.

Records began to fall in the first event of the programme, the fifty-yard dash for boys of eighty-five pounds. Philip Kornweiss of No. 62, Manhattan, breasted the tape in 6 3-5 seconds, bettering by one-fifth of a second the mark established by J. Haltheimer of No. 30, Manhattan, in the indoor championships of four years ago. This was the only mark to be displaced in the eight track events, but there was a general assault on the field events records, the result being that five new marks were made in the eight contests.

The most extensive bit of record breaking occurred in the running high jump for eighty-five-pound youngsters, when three of the four point winners surpassed the best previous performance in the ten years of competition, and the fourth point winner fell only one-half inch below the old mark. J. Birdie, another sterling performer from No. 62, Manhattan, tied with H. Goldfeder of No. 42, Bronx, at 4 feet 8 inches, and then both failed when the bar was raised. It was brought back to the former mark, and Birdie again topped it, with Goldfeder failing. C. Weiss of No. 9, Brooklyn, jumped 4 feet 6 inches. All these performances eclipsed the previous record, 4 feet 5½ inches, made by C. Fredericks of No. 30, Manhattan, in 1909, and equalled by J. Goldstein of No. 64, Manhattan, in the championships a year ago.

W. Reis of No. 27, Manhattan, set a new mark for the running high jump among 100-pound school boys, when he cleared the bar at 4 feet 11¾ inches. This performance bettered by more than an inch the record of 4 feet 10⅝ inches, established by J. Taranow of No. 64, Manhattan, a year ago.

Both of the previous shot-put records were also erased. In the 12-pound shot put class for boys of unlimited weight, John Galligan, from No. 171, Manhattan, added three feet to the figure which has withstood all competition since the championships of 1908, when H. Clinton of No. 12, Bronx, put the shot 37 feet 9 inch. Galligan easily outclassed the field which competed in this class yesterday, his nearest competitor being more than five feet behind. Samuel Schwartz, another youngster from No. 171, Manhattan, had an equally easy time among the 115-pound boys, who put the 8-pound shot. His mark was 39 feet 11 inches, more than two feet ahead of the record established by V. Glasser of No. 42, Bronx, in 1911.

The other mark to fall under the strong performances was in the standing broad jump for boys of 115 pounds. The new record belongs to Frank Sutliff of No. 3, Bronx, who added three-fourths of an inch to the mark set up by C. Pomerantz of No. 64, Manhattan, in 1911, 9 feet 1 inch being Sutliff's mark.

Four relay races, each requiring heats to reduce the field for the final, furnished plenty of close competition and numerous falls when the spikes made the turns too closely grouped to avoid spilling one another. No. 62, Manhattan, was as prominent in the relays as in the other events, getting firsts in two races and fourth in another. The east side school accounted for first place in four events, second, third, three seconds and picked up six additional points with third and fourth places.

The feature event of the numerous runs was the 100-yard dash for boys of unlimited weight, and first honors went to R. Brown, a negro runner from No. 5, Manhattan. He had a easy time in his heats, and also in the final, which he won by a margin of ten yards. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash. (85-pound class.)—Won by Philip Kornweiss, No. 62, Manhattan; J. Olitsky, 62, Manhattan, second; William Peffer, 43, Manhattan, third; I. Schoenfeld, 147, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:06 3-5. New record.

50-Yard Dash. (100 pound class.)—Won by Leon Bernstein, 85, Brooklyn; Howard Carroll, 62, Manhattan, second; Max Kopecky, 164, Brooklyn, third; C. Schwartz, 10, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:07 3-5.

50-Yard Dash. (115 pound class.)—Won by J. Bachrach, 10, Manhattan; H. Simon, 5, Manhattan, second; T. Meno, 11, Queens, third; E. Hulpert, 164, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:06 2-5.

100-Yard Dash. (unlimited weight.)—Won by R. Brown, 5, Manhattan; W. Storms, 9, Brooklyn, second; M. Cohen, 10, Manhattan, third; A. Doctor, 46, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:11 4-5.

440-Yard Relay. (115 pound class.)—Won by 62, Manhattan, (Dena, Juris, Alsofrom, Wexler;) 19, Manhattan. (Generose, Di Marco, Stuart, Centerino,) second; 40, Manhattan, (Olivieri, Mittlesberg, Serihean, Loschiaiva,) third; 10, Manhattan, (Levihn, Potur, Wolf, Wolfsheimer,) fourth. Time—0:54.

880-Yard Relay, (unlimited weight.)—Won by 43 Manhattan, (De Witt, Riordan, Toodles, Reilly;) 19 Manhattan, (Zeller, Kaufman, Bleicher, French,) second; 10 Manhattan, (Schroefer, Lee, Smith, Terry,) third. Time—1:48 2-5.

300-Yard Relay, (85-pound class.)—Won by 62 Manhattan, (Kimmel, Korn, Silesnik, K. Kornweiss;) 40 Manhattan, (Campion, Shapiro, Schwartz, Wonder,) second; 27 Manhattan, (Pollack, Silverman, Hevern, Duma,) third; 23 Queens, (Basse, Noe, Furlong, Leifhert,) fourth. Time—0:41.

440-Yard Relay, (100-pound class.)—Won by 40 Manhattan, (Kenney, Siviero, Vayda, Ruscelli;) 14 Manhattan, (Conway, Leander, Sam George, Johnson,) second; 10 Manhattan, (Goldstein, La Forrest, Groseman, Mass,) third; 62 Manhattan, (Rosen, Schwalb, Meyers, Brodsky,) fourth. Time—0:55 4-5.

Standing Broad Jump. (100-pound class.)—Won by Charles Moehs, 3 Bronx, with jump of 8 feet 4½ inches; Joseph Goldstein, 171 Manhattan, second, with 8 feet 2¾ inches; J. Byrne, 40 Manhattan, and F. Wagenfohr, 9 Brooklyn, tied for third with 8 feet 2¼ inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by John Galligan, 171 Manhattan, with put of 37 feet 3½ inches; J. Greenstein, 62 Manhattan, second, with 32 feet 1¼ inches; Samuel Weiss, 147 Brooklyn, third, with 31 feet 1 inch; J. Allen, 43 Manhattan, fourth, with 30 feet 2 inches. New record.

Standing Broad Jump. (115-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank Sutliff, 3 Bronx, with a jump of 9 feet 1 inch; H. Spreyreen, 62 Manhattan, second, with 8 feet 9½ inches; A. Butler, 69 Manhattan, third, with 8 feet 7 inches; John Shapiro, 144 Brooklyn, fourth, with 8 feet 6½ inches. New record.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by Samuel Schwartz, 171 Manhattan, with a put of 39 feet 11 inches; Sidney Schumacher, 171 Manhattan, second, with 35 feet 6 inches; S. Whirten, 42 Bronx, third, with 34 feet 2 inches; N. Clark, 10 Manhattan, fourth, with 33 feet 7 inches. New record.

Standing Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Brody, 10 Manhattan, with a jump of 8 feet; M. Johnson, 10 Manhattan, second, with 7 feet 11½ inches; I. Rosenthal, 42 Bronx, third, with 7 feet 10 inches; J. Scholland, 10 Manhattan, and W. Sokoroka, 62 Manhattan, tied for fourth place with 7 feet 7½ inches.

Running High Jump, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by Harry Wilson, 40 Bronx, with a jump of 5 feet 1 inch; William Murphy, 42 Bronx, second, with 5 feet; H. Strauss, 10 Manhattan, third, with 4 feet 11 inches; A. Low, 103 Brooklyn, fourth, with 4 feet 10 inches.

Running High Jump, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Reis, 27, Manhattan, with jump of 4 feet 11⅜ inches; A. Cochran, 9, Brooklyn, second, with 4 feet 10 inches; J. Westerberg, 18, Manhattan, third, with 4 feet 9 inches; Thomas Murphy, 9, Bronx, and S. Cohen, 62, Manhattan, tied for fourth place with 4 feet 6 inches. New record.

Running High Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Birdie, 62, Manhattan, with jump of 4 feet 8 inches; H. Goldfeder, 42, Bronx, second, with 4 feet 8 inches, defeated in jumping off; Sidney Brookman, 3, Bronx, third, with 4 feet 6 inches; L. Kantlowitz, 62, Manhattan, fourth, with 4 feet 5 inches.

Point Score.—P. S. 62, Manhattan, 34½ points; 10, Manhattan, 25; 171, Manhattan, 16; 3, Bronx, 10; 40, Manhattan, 9; 9, Brooklyn, 8½; 43, Manhattan, 8; 5, Manhattan, 8; 42, Bronx, 8; 27, Manhattan, 7; 19, Manhattan, 6; 89, Brooklyn, 5; 46, Bronx, 5.

Leonard Wins at Brown's.

Benny Leonard easily outpointed Danny Ridge, the east side lightweight, in the main bout of ten rounds last night at Brown's Gymnasium A. A. Leonard was the aggressor throughout, and earned the honors in four of the ten rounds, the remainder being even. He did his best work in the fifth session, when he landed several hard rights and lefts to his opponent's face and body, and when the bell rang Ridge was hanging on the ropes. Ridge recuperated somewhat during the one-minute rest and finished the remainder of the bout, holding his opponent even in every round with the exception of the seventh, which was Leonard's.

The scheduled ten-round semi-final contest between Frankie Callahan and Hughie McDonald was stopped in the third by Referee George Monroe. Callahan was the better boxer, and displayed more aggressiveness from the start, and in the third round had his opponent on the verge of a knockout when the referee intervened.

Harvey Beats Moore at Fairmont.

Johnny Harvey easily outpointed Bobby Moore in the feature ten-round bout at the Fairmount Athletic Club in the Bronx last night. Hervey was stronger than his opponent, and continually forced the fighting. flooring Moore in the fifth round with a left to the stomach and a hard right to the jaw. Moore was up quickly, however, and mixed matters with his opponent willingly. Moore's best asset was a good left jab, but he could not stand off Harvey with this blow.

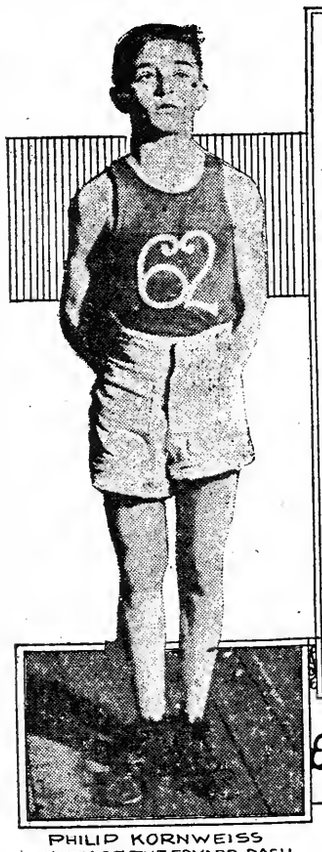
In the semi-final ten-round contest Eddie Kelly of Harlem had a shade the better of Willie Schaeffer, winning the honors in the majority of rounds on his aggressiveness.

The first bout, scheduled to go ten rounds, lasted only three, when Harry Kale quit after taking a severe beating. His opponent was Jack Emanon, and the latter was effective in landing his blows that Kale's ear was injured in the fifth round, and he was forced to discontinue.

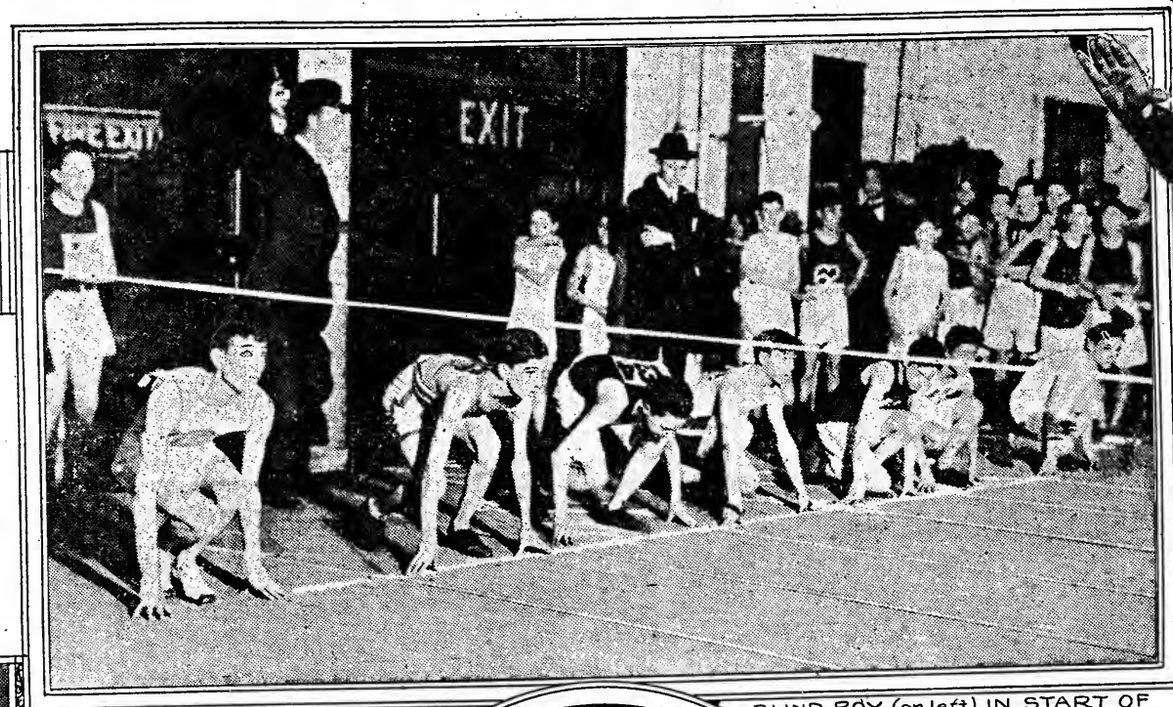
Hogan Outpoints Hyland.

At the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City One-Round Hogan of California last night outpointed Fighting Joe Hyland in ten rounds. Hyland displayed plenty of willingness and continually rushed at Hogan but the latter was more skilful and outjabbed Hyland all the way. The ringside weights were 138 pounds for Hogan and 145 pounds for Hyland.

SOME VICTORS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS' CHAMPIONSHIPS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN



PHILIP KORNWEISS WINNER OF THE 50 YARD DASH



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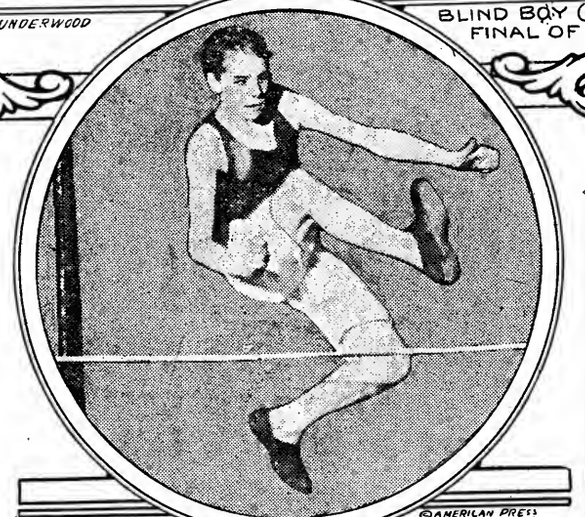
BLIND BOY (on left) IN START OF FINAL OF 60 YARD DASH

JOHN GALLIGAN, WINNER OF THE 12 POUND SHOT PUT UNLIMITED WEIGHT.



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WILLIAM REISS, WINNER OF HIGH JUMP, 100 POUND CLASS.

CANADIAN HOCKEY WINS AT ST. NICK'S

St. Michael's of Toronto Defeats Yale in International Game, 5 Goals to 1.

Hockey of the international intercollegiate class was seen last night at the St. Nicholas Rink when the St. Michael's College team of Toronto, the runners-up in the Canadian championship last year, defeated Yale by a score of 5 goals to 1 in a game which just bristled with interesting periods.

The keenness of the contest was manifest during the first half when neither side was able to get the rubber into its opponent's cage, the defence work of both goal tenders, Addison for the visitors and Schiller for the Elis, being absolutely perfect for the period.

During the latter portion of the game, however, a change came over the scene and the almost constant cannonading of the Canadians broke down the barrier and paved the way for the tally of five counts. The goals obtained by Old Eli's sons was made by Ordway, the centre, whose effort was rewarded with success when he slammed a shot through, the speed of which caused Addison to almost lose his bearings and slip in sprawling fashion in his endeavors to keep the try from counting.

It was this player who rushed helter skelter here, there, and everywhere, a la Hobey Baker, time and again during the second period. His efforts were mainly responsible for the let up in the really fine defensive work of the cage tender for the Blue. McCamus showered shot after shot at the temporarily bewildered Schiller and that more did not result in scores as made possible by the defensive aid the latter got from his fellows, who played splendidly as a team, Yale will probably be an important factor in the intercollegiate struggle which will begin soon after the first of the year.

The visitors lived the pace set by themselves in much better style than the New Haven lads, who stood up finely throughout the first period, but appeared to be at the end of their tether soon after the Canadians began the rushing style of play. Yale showed the better team work, and in the second period held possession with the forward line several times racing down the ice with only the goal man opposed to their rush.

It was at such times that the speed of the visitors became evident, as their pace warranted them in getting through to such good purpose that they quickly nullified the team play and robbed the Yalensians of the disk in apparently easy manner.

St. Michael's found it impossible to centre their shots during the opening period so as to make them productive of counts, although they made many a slam at Schiller who was always on the alert. For the first two minutes beginning the second half the puck was in play continually on Yale ice. The first score resulted from a rink run by McCamus, who wiggled his way through the opposition and passed to Murphy for the initial tally.

The play then began to savor of rough tactics and before the half was concluded three penalties were inflicted on the visitors for hooking. La Flamme made the second goal on a nice individual play from a face-off, during which he dodged beautifully. After this Schofield had been poked out from behind the Yale cage it was McCamus who slammed it in for the third goal. Yale then got in a stroke which accounted for her lone tally, when Ordway pushed the rubber through.

McCamus soon afterward responded for St. Michael's with a lift through a half dozen players for a count, the fourth for his side, and despite clever team tactics by the Elis La Flamme was enabled to shoot the last goal scored by a lift from a face-off near Yale's cage. The line-up and summary:

St. Michael's.	Position.	Yale.
Addison	Goal	Schiller
Murphy	Point	Heron
Dissette	Cover point	Gore
Gooch-Chartrand	Rover	Sweeney
La Flamme	Centre	Ordway
Richardson	Right wing	McDonald
McCamus	Left wing	Heron

First period—No goals. Second period—First goal by Murphy, St. Michael's, in 2:04; second goal by La Flamme, St. Michael's, in 5:36; third goal by McCamus, St. Michael's, in 6:34; fourth goal by Ordway, Yale, in 9:11; fifth goal by McCamus, St. Michael's, in 11:52; sixth goal by La Flamme, St. Michael's, in 15:37. Final score—St. Michael's 5, Yale 1. Penalties—Richardson, hooking; Murphy, hooking. (2.) Time of periods—Two, twenty minutes each. Referee—W. Russell. Hockey Club, Assistant referee—G. Clappe, Wanderers S. C. Goal umpires—T. Meegan, St. Michael's; W. Atton, Wanderers S. C. Timekeeper—George Stebbins, Crescent A. C.

Athens Games to be Postponed.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.—It is probable that the Olympic games which were to have been held here next Easter will be postponed.

LANGFORD WHIPS JEANNETTE

American Negroes in Twenty-Round Bout in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—"Sam" Langford, the negro heavyweight pugilist of Boston, was awarded the decision on points over "Joe" Jeannette, of Hoboken, N. J., at the end of the twentieth round of a fast contest held to-night at Luna Park. The fight was considered in France to be for the heavyweight championship of the world.

Langford forced the fighting throughout the battle. Jeannette took a count of nine three times in the thirteenth round and at the end of the twentieth period was barely able to stand on his feet. In the twelfth, fifteenth and nineteenth rounds Jeanette landed hard blows on his opponent, but they were ineffective. Jeannette's gameness frequently brought cheers from the crowd of spectators.

PENN MAY ROW YALE.

Harvard's Invitation to Row at Cambridge on May 16 Declined.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 20.—Pennsylvania University has declined an invitation by Harvard to participate in a triangular regatta at Cambridge on May 16, with Harvard and Cornell as the other principals, and has extended an invitation to Yale to row here on the Schuylkill. It has been four years since Yale rowed Pennsylvania here, and Pennsylvania won the last race. Guy Nickalls has just been appointed one of the coaches at Yale. He is a brother of Pennsylvania's coach, Vivian Nickalls, and this may help to bring the race here.

There is more activity in rowing circles this year at Pennsylvania than in many years past. There is a movement on foot for a triangular regatta with Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Princeton as the principals, and the Navy eight will also be rowed. There is likelihood also of the Pennsylvania crew rowing against Princeton and Columbia on Lake Carnegie on May 9.

Thomas B. Breath, Sr., will represent Pennsylvania on the Poughkeepsie Board of Stewards, and John Townsend has been chosen Chairman of the Pennsylvania Rowing Committee.

FOOTBALL IN NEWARK.

Rutgers May Play Important Games in Baseball Park.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The prospects that this city will be the scene of several college football games next Fall is a topic of interest to followers of the game in this city. The Football Committee and graduates of Rutgers College are making efforts to arrange to play the Colgate and Syracuse games in this city next season, and Newarkers interested in the college are taking up the suggestion with keen interest. The place for staging the games would either be Wiedenmayer's Park, where the Newark International League plays ball, or the City Athletic Field on Bloomfield Avenue. The latter field has not yet been equipped with an adequate seating capacity, and the Newark baseball grounds would probably be the only available spot to contest the games. President Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., when he heard of the project, said to-day that the baseball club would be willing to cooperate with the college management in every way so that the football games could be held at the ball park.

Rutgers will branch out in football next season, and it is considered that playing the games in Newark will benefit the college greatly, because most of the preparatory schools from which Rutgers draws are in this vicinity. The Rutgers management is also trying to arrange a game with the Carlisle Indians for the Polo Grounds, New York.

COMMERCE SWIMMERS WIN.

Local Lads Defeat Erasmus Hall by 35 to 17 in Brooklyn.

High School of Commerce swimmers defeated the representatives of Erasmus Hall High School in a dual meet held in the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The Manhattan lads won the honors by a score 35 to 17.

All of the events save the 100-yard swim were hotly contested. The relay race was interesting. Erasmus Hall led for the first half of the distance, and the visitors forged to the front and won by a yard.

Long of Erasmus had to extend himself to the limit to capture the premier honors in the furlong race. Although he led all of the time he won by barely a yard.

The Flatbush lads were left on their marks in the 100-yard swim. They failed to obey the starting whistle, and complained that it was a false start, but the referee did not allow the protest. The summaries:

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Long, Erasmus; Pettingell, Commerce, second; Wortman, Commerce, third. Time—3:03.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Hogan; Erasmus, 57 feet 6 inches; Saxe, Commerce, 48 feet, second; Loffer, Commerce, 43 feet 6 inches, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Montgomery, Commerce, Callahan, Commerce, second. Time—1:01.

160-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Commerce team, composed of Hamilton, Mauger, Cann and Bazin. Erasmus team, composed of Francis, Arnold, Gallagher, and H. Hogan, second. Time—1:15.

Diving Contest.—Won by Merick, Commerce; Long, Erasmus, second; Cramp, Erasmus, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Bazin, Commerce; Cramp, Erasmus, second; Mauger, Commerce, third. Time—0:35.

TUXEDO COURT TENNIS.

Challenge Cup to be Played For, Beginning Next Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The challenge cup presented by the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, to replace the gold racquet for court tennis honors, will be one of the attractive events in court tennis the coming year. Jay Gould, amateur champion of the world, won the title to the gold racquet four years ago, and since then there has been no trophy to replace it.

The Tuxedo challenge cup is open to all amateurs who have never won the amateur tennis championship, and is to be won three times. There will be a cup presented to the winner each year in addition to a leg on the challenge cup. Previous winners must play through the tournament. If a winner of the challenge cup should also win the amateur championship he shall remain eligible to play for the cup. The first match of the tournament will begin Saturday, Dec. 27, and the finals will be played New Year's Day. Entries closed to-day with Robert Moore, Superintendent of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club. All matches are to be three out of six game sets. The entries to date include Robert D. Wrenn, P. Lorrilard, Jr., C. Suydam Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, Jr., Oliver Perrin, J. Gordon Douglass, G. I. Scott, and Maurice Roche of New York.

To-morrow P. Lorrilard, Jr., will play William Post in the finals for the Tuxedo Club championship in court tennis. In addition, there will be matches in racquets and the semi-finals in the club handicap matches.

N. Y. U. Law School Team Wins.

The basket ball team of New York University Law School defeated the five of Englewood High School yesterday in the Englewood armory by a score of 33 to 22. The defeat of the latter was the first it has experienced in half a dozen games. Capt. Helfant of the winning squad was the star performer, tallying nine foul goals of a total of nine attempts.

SPITE FENCE IN CLUB BALL PARK

Winter League Forced to Play Indoors Until Matter Is Straightened Out.

The Interclub Baseball League, which is made up of half a dozen of the fashionable clubs of upper Fifth Avenue, is having its own troubles, just like any other baseball league. It seems as if baseball was a game which naturally breeds trouble. Just look at the National League.

The trouble is all about the baseball field on Fifth Avenue at Seventy-second Street, where the league opened its season last week. Of course, the games created more noise than that neighborhood has been accustomed to. Besides that, the lot is owned by two persons, and one of them decided to stamp out the American game in that neighborhood by erecting a high board fence—a spite fence—across the baseball diamond on the boundary line between the two properties.

So the Board of Directors held a meeting and decided that yesterday's games would have to be played indoors at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Next week the league expects to have a new baseball park somewhere and if they can't get the park they want they will make a bid to rent the Polo Grounds.

Yes, and they have the money to do it, too. Here's one baseball league in the universe which will never go broke. Not a chance.

The University Club blossomed forth in the league yesterday. They played the Union Club, and the University team, although it made a plucky ninth inning rally, was defeated by a score of 20 to 19. One thing must be said about the University Club team now, before it gets too late—they are surely the best dressed team in the whole league. They wear white flannel trousers cut Bulgarian style and have crimson caps with the letter "V" embroidered on them, and also white jerseys with a crimson "V" thereon. Among the University Club players were S. Oakley Vander Poel, John Reid, Jr., J. D. Pell, George C. Chappell, C. S. Bigelow, and F. H. Simmons.

Almost any one of these players could buy Joe Tinker for $25,000 if he wanted to.

With Johnny De Saulles and Al Wagstaff playing on the Union Club and with Ed Delafield pitching, the well-dressed Varsity Club team didn't have much of a chance until late in the ninth inning, when they were stricken with a batting fit and pounded in half a dozen runs, coming within a single run of tieing up the score. Simmons was the hard hitter of the rally and his two-bagger in the ninth cleared the bases.

Mr. Green, who decorated second base for the University Club, was also very destructive with his Chippendale bat.

Justice Freddie Kernochan's team from the Knickerbocker Club also made its first appearance of the season and was severely rebuked by the Racquet and Tennis Club team by a score of 11 to 1. Magistrate Kernochan was the feature of his own team and the way he slid the bases on the smooth Armory floor without collecting any slivers was marvelous. He stole bases with the ease and grace of a burglar. Justice Kernochan got a two-bagger that would have been good for a homer on any outdoor lot, but ground rules held him at second base.

The Racquet and Tennis Club went on a run-making spree in the fifth inning and piled up a dozen runs in that one chapter. George Shefield made a couple of home runs during the jamboree, only one of them counting, however.

The umpire, Capt. Ashmore of the Twelfth Regiment, wouldn't allow the second home run, and he's lucky that he is alive after making the ruling. He wasn't handled roughly, but he certainly heard some things about himself that he never knew.

Capt. Ashmore's position throughout the game was just as safe as if he had been sitting on the barrel of gun powder in the ammunition room. Once he called a fair ball off George Wrenn's bat a foul and the Racquet Club had the Gatling gun trained on him only a moment before he wisely reversed his decision. The scores by innings:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Union Club	1 0 0 0 7 1 8 1 2	20	28	4
University Club	0 0 1 3 2 1 5 1 6	19	22	7

Batteries—Union Club, Delafield and Wagstaff; University Club, Simmons and Vanderpoel. Umpire—J. H. Mellick, Calumet Club.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Racquet Club	1 4 0 2 12 3 2 5 1	30	33	3
Knickerbocker Club	0 1 1 1 1 2 0 5 0	11	13	5

Batteries—Racquet Club, Wrenn and Worden; Knickerbocker Club, Slidell and J. Livingston. Umpire—H. T. Ashmore, Seventh Regiment.

EBBETS CLOSES DEAL FOR JOE TINKER

Yingling and Moran to Go to Cincinnati and Egan to Come to Brooklyn.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The controversy over the services of Shortstop Joe Tinker between the Brooklyn National League Club and the Cincinnati Club was settled at a conference between President Charles Ebbets of the former club and President August Herrmann and Secretary Harry Stephens of the local club here to-day. By the terms of the agreement reached, Ebbets is to pay the local club $15,000 for Tinker and is to hand over $10,000 to Tinker for signing to play with Brooklyn.

A supplementary agreement also gives Cincinnati the privilege of purchasing Pitcher Yingling and Outfielder Moran of Brooklyn, while Brooklyn can buy Second Baseman Egan of the local team. This latter deal is optional with both clubs. They are given until Jan. 7 to exercise their options. Cincinnati can purchase Yingling for $8,500, and Moran for $4,500, while Brooklyn can obtain Egan by paying $5,000.

It is almost certain that these deals will be closed. It was said that final arrangements for their transfer would have been made to-day but for the fact that both Ebbets and Herrmann desired to confer with their managers before absolutely closing the deal. Ebbets said he would confer with Manager Robinson as soon as he returned home, and Herrmann will talk the matter over with Manager Herzog during the National Baseball Commission meeting here in January.

If both clubs exercise their options the Brooklyn Club obtains Tinker and Egan for $30,000, $20,000 going to Cincinnati, and $10,000 to Tinker for signing. Cincinnati obtains Yingling and Moran for $12,500. Considering the money subtractions, the total trade therefore would be that Cincinnati will give Tinker and Egan to Brooklyn for Yingling and Moran and $7,500. Tinker getting $10,000 from Brooklyn out of the deal.

The conference lasted almost three hours and at its conclusion both Messrs. Ebbets and Herrmann, as well as Secretary Stephens stated that they were entirely satisfied with the arrangements. Stephens represents that portion of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Club which last week disapproved of the Tinker deal as consummated after the National League meeting in New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Joe Tinker declined to commit himself when informed this afternoon that the Cincinnati and Brooklyn clubs finally had agreed on his transfer from the former to the latter. He was told that the clubs through their Presidents had decided that he was to get a $10,000 bonus when he signed with Brooklyn, but said he would make no decision until he had been notified officially of the consummation of the deal. He said he did not expect to meet Ebbets at Indianapolis to-morrow as he planned to do unless he was again asked by the Brooklyn President.

President Murphy of the Chicago Nationals, following up his offer to Manager Herzog for a trade of Reds and Cubs, will be in Cincinnati Monday to discuss the deals with the Cincinnati manager and officials of the club.

"I seem always to be too late," Murphy said when told of the Tinker deal, but further he would not discuss it. It is believed he has not abandoned hope of getting the shortstop for the Cubs.

Word was received here by the Brooklyn Club from President Ebbets last night that he had changed his mind about meeting Tinker in Indianapolis. Manager Wilbert Robinson will proceed to that city, however, to confer with the former Cincinnati manager to-day, while Ebbets will return to Brooklyn. Robinson accompanied Ebbets on his trip from this city to Cincinnati.

It was stated here on authority last night that Tinker is to be offered $5,000 a year. Manager Robinson will show him a three-year contract to-day, and ask him to sign it. Tinker has been quoted as saying he would not play with Brooklyn unless he received $10,000 for one year or $7,500 a year for three years. A Brooklyn club official pointed out last night that Tinker received $5,000 a year with a championship team in Chicago, and was now to get the same salary from a second division club, but that with the $10,000 bonus his salary at the end of three years would approximate $8,333.

New Directors for Red Sox.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Announcement was made at the headquarters of the Boston Red Sox team of the American League that at the club's annual meeting in Jersey City to-day the following Directors were elected: Joseph J. Lannin, Charles H. Taylor, John I. Taylor, and Frank J. Cooper of Boston, and John R. Turner of Jersey City. It was also stated that at the next meeting of the Directors Mr. Lannin will be chosen President of the club.

Penn to Play Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 20.—Connie Mack of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club announced to-day that he had arranged to play two games with the University of Pennsylvania team next Spring. The games will be played at Shibe Park on March 30 and 31.

Watchung's Drag Hunt.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 20.—Another large field of enthusiastic riders met the drag hounds of the Watchung Hunt Club at the Metuchen Club this afternoon. The line led across some of the largest estates in Middlesex County. The hounds were cast in on the outskirts of Metuchen, going toward and checking at Stelton. They were thrown in again and in a little time led the riders to Raritan Township, where the second check was made. Cast in on the Tappan estate the run continued toward New Market, and was finished at the club's grounds. Those in the field were: R. C. Finch, M. F. H.; L. T. Smith, H. A. Bourne, R. H. Towner, Miss Margaret Dana, Miss Marjorie Brown, H. L. Finch, S. D. French, Beverly Brown, W. L. Smith, Jr., Col. C. E. S. Bellows, and Huntsman Harrison.

Moha and Howard Box Draw.

Bob Moha, the Milwaukee light heavyweight, and Johnny Howard of Bayonne, boxed a disappointing ten-round draw in the main event at the Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn last night. The bout throughout was marred by the frequent clinching and holding of both boxers. The third and fourth rounds were the only ones in which some real work was done, but the amount was not sufficient to earn either an appreciable advantage.

Artie Edwards outpointed Dutch Brandt, a Flatbush bantam weight, in the semi-final ten-round bout. This was a fast bout, as both boxers were willing and aggressive at all times. Edwards's cleverness, however, won for him.

Healy Wins Skating Race.

Herbert Healy of Loyola School, brother of Arthur Healy, who last Saturday defeated Midget Gershel, won the quarter-mile school-boy skating race yesterday at the St. Nicholas Rink. Starting from the ninety-yard mark, he got away quickly at the crack of the gun, and, maintaining a steady pace, was never in trouble, winning easily by several yards.

NO GAME FOR WASHINGTON.

Army and Navy Will Probably Play in New York Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Officials of the local civic organizations who have been working to bring the Army-Navy football game to Washington permanently have decided that their plans cannot be carried out without Congressional or outside aid. After conferring with officials of the War and Navy Departments, they have decided that the amount of money needed to stage the big game each year is too great to be raised by private subscription only.

A movement to ask Congress to appropriate for a mammoth national stadium in the capital, which could be used for athletic and other public events, is being considered, but is hardly possible of accomplishment.

With Washington eliminated as a battling ground for the Army-Navy game it is probable that the two institutions will return to the Polo Grounds, the scene of the last contest, for the game next year. The admirable arrangements and the perfect manner in which even the minor details were attended to have unstinted praise from the Army-Navy followers. Since the game three weeks ago it is generally recognized that the Polo Grounds is the logical location for the annual gridiron battle.

In no other stadium or grounds can the same accommodations and capacity be found, while the facilities for handling a big crowd were thoroughly and successfully demonstrated after a severe test. Thirty-five thousand persons were seated in the thirty-five minutes previous to the game. The New York Baseball Club carried out all the arrangements on a scale befitting a game of such importance, and, owing to the peculiarity of construction of the stands, every one of the 42,000 spectators could watch the progress of the game from beginning to end without the slightest inconvenience. The arrival and dispersal of the crowd left nothing to be desired, and the completeness of the details is attested by the perfect order maintained.

The possibility of a return to Franklin Field, Philadelphia, is remote. The inability of the University of Pennsylvania athletic authorities to provide a sufficient number of seats for the Army and Navy followers was the cause for the removal of the game to New York. The courtesy and liberality of the Red and Blue authorities in staging the game gratuitously has repeatedly been properly acknowledged by both institutions, but, in spite of the attempt on the part of the Philadelphia business men to persuade the naval and military authorities to give Philadelphia the annual fixture, the improved conditions and facilities at the Polo Grounds will probably influence the decision to play a return game in New York.

President Hempstead will again invite the academy teams to come here next year, and as his first attempt in handling the contest was so successful it is believed that he will find a way to give New York the biggest outdoor event on the calendar again in 1914.

ARMY OFFICER FALLS.

Licut. Phipps Comes a Cropper Riding with Richmond County Hounds.

Under favorable hunting conditions the Richmond County hounds carried a field of riders over a stiff country yesterday on Staten Island. The hounds met at the kennels of the Country Club of Richmond County at Dongan Hills. The first throw-in was on the Vanderbilt Farm, then through Tyson Farm, the hounds running as far south as Ellingville Road, where the first check was had.

The next covert was near the Freshkills Bridge, where the hounds were again thrown-in. There they took the scent keenly, running fast and strong to the Lateret Estate, checking again at Meissonier Terrace, overlooking the village of Richmond. From there the hounds ran through the Sprook Meadows by Norman Walker's over the hollows, topping Dongan Hills and by Borough President Cromwells Estate to the Country Club stalls where the meet ended.

In the Latteret fields the going was fast and Lieut. Frank Phipps, U. S. A., came a cropper, but remounted without injury and was in at the finish. Mr. Patterson will hunt the hounds on Christmas Day from the Country

RATING OF LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS --- CHURCH LEAGUE CROSS-COUNTRY RUN --- SOCCER

M'LOUGHLIN AGAIN LEADS AT TENNIS

Californian Rated as the Best Player in America by the Ranking Committee.

WOMEN PLACED IN ORDER

Miss Mary Browne Heads List Tabulated for First Time—Doubles Also Go West.

For the second consecutive time Maurice E. McLoughlin heads the ranking list of lawn tennis of this country. As in 1912, so during the year that is nearing its close, the Pacific Coast player is universally recognized as the best racquet wielder in the United States. His work in the National Championships, singles and doubles and his magnificent playing in the Davis Cup matches, ranks him almost, if not quite the best player in the world.

Second on the list is R. Norris Williams, 2nd, of Philadelphia, who occupied the same position last year. He is the intercollegiate champion and was of great support to the Davis Cup team. He was defeated by McLoughlin at Newport for the singles title. William J. Clothier, another Philadelphian, is third, a jump of one compared with 1912. The former champion showed a wonderful return to his form. William M. Johnston the Pacific Coast schoolboy figures for the first time on the coveted roll of honor occupying fourth position. He won the Pacific Coast, Longwood and New York State championships, but failed to play up to his form during the latter part of the season.

Theodore R. Pell is jumped from Class 3 to fifth in the first ten. This will surprise many followers of the game, but during the early season tournaments Pell played in splendid form. Family bereavements kept him away from the courts for some time, and his victory at Seabright from an exceptionally strong field entitles him to the fifth place. Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston is draped a peg, although there was little difference in his playing during the 1912 and 1913 seasons. Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia played erratically and received the seventh honors. In 1912 Johnson was third to McLoughlin and Williams and ahead of Clothier and Niles. The remaining three positions are filled by Gustave F. Touchard, G. Peabody Gardner, Jr., and J. R. Strachan respectively.

In the rating of the doubles McLoughlin and Bundy, the national champions, take the first place. The changing of partners materially affected the standing of the other players. J. C. Strachan and C. J. Griffin, the California schoolboys, who were defeated by McLoughlin and Bundy for the national title, are rated No. 2, while G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn occupy third position in the list. This pair performed well, winning the Eastern and Middle States championships. The Eastern teams are favored in these ratings, as the Western tennis authorities requested that Eastern performances be considered.

The Ranking Committee, consisting of Miles S. Charlock, Chairman; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and George T. Adee, would have ranked McLoughlin and H. A. Hackett, who beat Klemroth and Rahe, (Germany,) Powell and Schwengers, (Canada,) and Roper-Barrett and Dixon (England) in the Davis Cup matches very high had they taken part in any tournaments in this country. The committee in its report explains its action for several of the rankings, and suggests several improvements in the method of placing the players. In part the report says:

In making up this report the committee has followed the rules adopted by the association in 1911 and as follows, namely:

That the committee rank 100 men, the first ten numerically, and the other ninety in nine classes of ten men each, and that to be considered for ranking in singles a player must participate in at least two tournaments, with occasional exceptions in the discretion of the committee, and in doubles, a team must participate in at least two tournaments, with the same exceptions, and that each season play to count more than early season performances; the ranking to be based solely on the records of the players and not in any particular on the opinion of the committee.

The committee also voted to make ranking national in scope, and sent out ranking blanks in July and again in October, and again in November to 1,100 players throughout the country and asked those players to send in the names and addresses of other players in their section of the country who might be eligible for ranking. The committee inserted notices in American Lawn Tennis and in the Associated Press, requesting players who had not received ranking blanks to so notify the committee. The response was disappointing, as only a little over 400 men were heard from.

The response from the sectional associations in sending in the names and addresses of the players entering the sectional and State championships, and in sending in the local rankings of the various meetings has also been disappointing.

It must be evident to all tennis players that the ranging cannot be made really national in scope unless the players in all sections of the country who have played in three or more tournaments are made to feel that they are responsible even more than the committee for the success of the ranking, and that they must not only fill out and send in their own blanks, but also send to the committee the names and addresses of other players in their section who might be entitled to a ranking.

Your committee again recommend that the sectional associations be instructed by the Secretary of the national body to rank numerically the first ten men in their respective sections, sending such ranking, with the men's addresses, to the committee by Oct. 1 in each year, and to impress upon the players in their association the responsibility each player owes to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

Your committee feel that it is possible to rank 100 men, and to fairly and intelligently over the entire country, if the players of all sections will co-operate with the Ranking Committee, to a greater extent than in the past.

The doubles ranking this year has been exceptionally difficult, because, although a great manay teams have played in one tournament, only a few have played in two, and hardly a handful in more than two tournaments, making a very unsatisfactory basis of comparison.

The committee believes it would raise the standard of doubles in this country if the ranking players, instead of continually playing with different partners, would form teams and play as teams for a long period, and, as an inducement to such end, the committee recommend that in future a player shall not be ranked on more than one team in doubles.

In considering the data this year, your committee has been impressed with the fact that questions will arise for future ranking committees to decide in connection with international matches, and especially as to what extent the results of these competitions should affect the ranking of the players concerned.

The committee recommends that instructions be given to future ranking committees to consider this international data as pa.' of a player's record, irrespective of whether the competitions took place in this country or abroad, as it is the opinion of your committee that it would not be fair to disregard a player who had been unable to compete in tournaments in this country on account of being selected to represent the United States in international matches.

For the first time in the history of tennis in this country the women players have been ranked.

Under authority granted at the last annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, the Men's Ranking Committee appointed a sub-committee of women to rank the women players.

The Ranking Committee take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the work of the women's committee. Having nothing to build on, they have laid a foundation for the future, and the results of their efforts this year, on the data that have been able to collect, is very gratifying and insures the ranking of our women players in the years to come.

For the first time in the history of lawn tennis in this country women players have been ranked. The Ranking Committee, which included Mrs. Barger Wach, Chairman; Miss Ellen L. Afee, and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, were badly handicapped owing to inexperience and lack of material, but the success that has attended their efforts is expected to stir up women to take a greater interest in the sport and more aid in the winning of their tournaments.

Miss Mary Browne of California is the first woman player to be rated not on the list. The long string of championships, which include the National, Greater Pittsburgh, Great Lakes, Toronto, and Pennsylvania State entitles her to the honor. Mrs. B. O. Bruce, another Californian, is rated No. 2, and a third California player, Miss Florence Sutton, sister of the former champion, receives third place. Mrs. Marshall McLean, a former champion, is ranked fourth, and is at the top of the Eastern players. Mrs. Robert Williams and Miss Marie Wagner are fifth and sixth, respectively. Women are not rated in doubles, owing to the insufficiency of data. The ratings in the men's singles and doubles and women's singles follow:

MEN'S SINGLES RANKING.

No.	1912.	1911.
1—Maurice E. McLoughlin	1	2
2—R. Norris Williams, 2d	2	..
3—William J. Clothier	3	..
4—William M. Johnston	..	..
5—Theodore R. Pell	Class 1	..
6—Nathaniel W. Niles	9	6
7—Wallace F. Johnson	8	..
8—Gustave F. Touchard	10	4
9—George Peabody Foster, Jr.	..	..
10—F. R. Strachan	..	..

Class 1—G. M. Church, A. S. Dabney, C. J. Griffin, W. M. Hall, F. C. Inman, Robert Le Roy, Dean Mathey, S. H. Voshell, W. M. Washburn, and E. H. Whitney.

Class 2—J. J. Armstrong, C. M. Bull, Jr., H. T. Byford, C. Carer, F. H. Harris, W. T. Hayes, L. E. Manan, A. H. Mann, Jr., R. C. Seaver, and P. D. Sivers.

Class 3—Leonard Beekman, Charles O. Benton, Rowland Evans, Jr., H. C. Johnson, C. Drummond Jones, A. M. Lovibund, William S. McElroy, G. C. Shafer, William T. Tilden, Jr., and C. F. Watson, Jr.

Class 4—Sidney L. Beals, William P. Burden, G. A. L. Dionne, M. L. J. Galvao, Charles L. Johnston, Jr., Henry J. Mollenhauer, R. H. Palmer, Walter L. Pate, William Rosenbaum, and Joseph C. Tyler.

Class 5—F. C. Baggs, H. W. Guernsey, Roland M. Hoerr, H. A. Plummer, C. S. Rogers, Ewing Taylor, A. D. Thayer, Jr., Basil Wagner, Jerry H. Weber, and J. Wheelwright.

Class 6—William M. Blair, Clarence Fisher, Albert L. Green, A. E. Kennedy, Jr., H. A. MacKinney, F. D. MacQuiston, William L. McKim, Carlton Y. Smith, Nathaniel Thornton, and E. H. Woods.

Class 7—R. L. Baggs, Philip S. Brain, Nathan H. Bundy, Jack Cannon, E. V. Carter, Jr., Arthur Ingraham, Harry A. Koch, Capt. W. C. Johnson, Russell Larmon, and S. Stellwagen.

Class 8—W. S. Cushing, Jr., J. J. Forstall, Spencer Gordon, Louis Graves, Alfred D. Hammett, Wendell S. Kuhn, Paul C. Maher, Hoffman Nickerson, King Smith, and Allen Tobey.

Class 9—John W. Adams, Jr., J. B. Adoue, Jr., R. H. Burdick, Ward C. Burton, John C. Davereaux, Frank W. Paul, Jr., Richard W. Seabury, Robert F. Shelton, N. W. Swayne, and L. D. Woodbury.

Not Ranked Owing to Insufficient Data—L. C. Babcock, Byron Batkin, K. H. Behr, Craig Biddle, W. E. Blatherwick, Fred Bradley, Ray L. Branson, T. C. Bundy, J. L. Cote, Willis Davis, C. B. Doyle, H. C. Evans, Ellis Fottrell, T. C. Fulton, W. G. Hoag, Dr. Alfred Karsted, W. A. Larned, R. D. Little, H. M. Macqiston, E. R. McCormick, C. A. Major, A. S. Milne, Lindley Murray, J. G. Nelson, T. B. Parker, S. L. Russell, Neil C. Stevens, Richard Stevens, F. J. Sulloway, L. H. Waidner, V. E. Ward, G. W. Waring, B. C. Wright.

At the request of the Pacific Coast Tennis Association, none of the Pacific Coast players are ranked except those who played in the East this year.

The records of the first ten players follow:

Maurice N. McLaughlin.—Won National championship; beat Le Roy, Clothier, Williams, W. F. Johnson; no defeats.

R. Norris Williams.—Won intercollegiate finals, national championship; beat Touchard, S. H. Voshell, W. M. Johnston, Washburn, 2; Niles, Church; lost to McLaughlin.

William J. Clothier.—Won Southampton semi-final, Longwood; beat Richard Stevens, Caner, 2; Inman, B. C. Wright, Le Roy, W. M. Johnston, Dabney, Touchard, Church; lost to Washburn, W. M. Johnston, McLoughlin.

William M. Johnston.—Won Pacific States, Longwood, New York State; beat Touchard, Clothier, Gardner, Inman, Voshell, 2; Watson, Mann, Caner; lost to Clothier, Williams, Whitney.

T. R. Pell.—Won Palm Beach Rockaway Invitation, Seabright; finals Metropolitan, semi-final Nassau Invitation; beat Inman, 2; Sivord, Mathey, Mahan, 2; Touchard, 2; Church, Little, Gardner, Niles; lost to Washburn, Mathey.

Nathaniel W. Niles.—Won Massachusetts State, Slpleon, (Marlan, Mass.); semi-final Longwood, and national championship; beat Whitney, 2; Dabney, Gardner, Beekman, R. Bishop; lost to Pell, Gardner, Williams.

W. F. Johnson.—Won Maryland State, Pennsylvania State, Hot Springs; beat Kreuzer, (Germany,) in Davis Cup matches; Inman, 2; Slocum, Strachan; lost to McLoughlin, Inman, Touchard.

G. F. Touchard.—Won Middle States, Indoor championship; finals, Southampton, Nassau; semi-final, Seabright; beat Bull, 2; Slocum, Washburn, 2; Mathey, Voshell, Dabney, W. F. Johnson, Mann, Inman, Behr, Mahan, Watson, R. Bishop, Holcomb Ward; lost to Pell, 2; E. Taylor, W. M. Johnston, Clothier, Williams, Hall, Mathey.

G. P. Gardner, Jr.—Finals, Longwood, Seabright; beat Rodgers, Reckford, Himmel, Washburn, Church, Niles; lost to Whitney, Pell, W. M. Johnston, Niles.

J. R. Strachan.—Won clay court championship; beat Harris, Hall, Bundy, 2; Bull, Whitney; lost to Behr, W. F. Johnson.

MEN'S DOUBLES RANKING.

1—Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
2—James R. Strachan and C. J. Griffin.
3—Gustave F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
4—Raymond D. Little and Theodore R. Pell.
5—George M. Church and Dean Mathey.
6—Nathaniel W. Niles and A. S. Dabney.
7—Raymond D. Little and Fred C. Inman.
8—William J. C. Cothier and G. P. Gardner.
9—H. T. Byford and R. H. Burdick.
10—J. C. Tyler and P. S. Brain.

Class 1—J. B. Adoue, Jr., and R. F. Shelton, J. J. Armstrong and W. McElroy, R. Bacon, Ingraham, and J. A. Richards, R. L. Briggs and S. Howard Voshell, Charles M. Bull, Jr., and H. A. Plummer, J. J. Forstall and Albert L. Green, Jr., W. T. Hayes and C. H. Slocum, Wm. Hoerr and C. L. Jones, H. C. Johnson and H. A. MacKinney, and Robert Le Roy and Dean Mathey.

WOMEN'S SINGLES RANKING.

1—Miss Mary Browne.
2—Mrs. B. O. Prince.
3—Miss Florence Sutton.
4—Mrs. Marshall McLean.
5—Mrs. Robert Williams.
6—Miss Marie Wagner.
7—Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs.
8—Miss Edith E. Rotch.
9—Miss Anita Myers.
10—Miss Gwendolyn Rees.

Class 1—Mrs. C. N. Beard, Miss Clare Cassel, Miss Carrie B. Neely, Miss Irene Norman, Mrs. Frederic Schmitz, Miss Alice Scott, Mrs. B. M. Stockrod, Miss Carmen Tarlton, Mrs. Gladys Widdowson, and Miss Edna Wildey.

Class 2—Miss Helen Alexander, Miss Marion Creswell, Miss E. B. Handy, Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Miss Edith Hoyt, Miss Sara Livingston, Mrs. J. Nicholas, Mrs. F. H. Seymour, Mrs. Willard Sullivan, and Miss Marjorie Wale.

Not Ranked on Account of Insufficient Data—Miss Natalie Armstein, Mrs. Bragden, Mrs. George Chapman, Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Stewart Green, (Miss Adelaide Browning;) Miss Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. H. A. Niemeyer, Mrs. William Pouch, Miss Alice Prendergast, Miss Evelyn Sears, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. George Wightman, and Mrs. David P. Wood, (Miss Sarita Van Vliet.)

FAST MEDLEY RELAY RACE.

Feature Event Provides Exciting Event at Athletic Meet of Y. M. H. A.

The medley relay race was the feature event at the athletic meet of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at their gymnasium last night. It was won by a team composed of S. Marburger, E. Banob, B. Kohn, S. Shapiro, and S. Hoffman. The first runner covered 21 laps, the second 15, the third 12, the fourth 8, and the fifth 4. It was a close contest all the way, except in the last few laps, when Hoffman easily beat out J. Kohn, the anchor runner of the second team of seniors. The second team was made up of G. Lowitz, M. Samuels, H. Henschel, A. Zelden, and J. Kohn. The time of the winning team was 9:13 1-5.

The junior mile relay run was also a good race, and was won in the fast time of 4:25 by a team made up of S. Freirich, S. Mayer, H. Wohwort, and I. Ginsberg. The 100-yard junior race was won by Norman Cohen, whose time was 12 seconds. S. Hoffman was a close second. The 60-yard race for school boys brought out a big field, and was won by P. Gottfried in 7 4-5 seconds. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Schoolboys.—Won by P. Gottfried; A. Press, second; R. Lisson, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Norman Cohen; M. Rosenthal, second; L. Blumberg, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by S. Shapiro; S. Hoffman, second; A. Schultheis, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Seven-Lap Run, (420 Yards,) Senior.—Won by E. Banob; A. Zebrin, second; A. Schultheis, third. Time—0:55 1-5.

15-Lap Run, (900 Yards,) Junior.—Won by S. Freirich; H. Wohwort, second; S. Mayer, third. Time—2:27.

One-Mile Relay Race, Junior.—Won by S. Freirich, S. Mayer, H. Wohwort, and I. Ginsberg; J. Wall, H. Perlis, A. Greenbaum, and S. Wittitsky, second. Time—4:25.

Medley Relay, One Mile, Senior.—Won by S. Marburger, E. Banob, B. Kohn; S. Shapiro, and S. Hoffman; G. Lowitz, M. Samuels, H. Henschel, A. Zelden, and J. Kohn, second. Time—9:13 1-5.

LEADERS IN AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS RATINGS

WILLIAM J. CLOTHIER — MAURICE E. McLOUGHLIN — R. NORRIS WILLIAMS

BRONX RUNNERS WIN CHURCH A. L. PRIZE

First Handicap Cross-Country Race Over Van Cortlandt a Marked Success.

Bronx Church House cross-country runners were returned victors yesterday afternoon in the first handicap hill and dale race ever run over the course at Van Cortlandt Park, the event being staged by the Church Athletic League, with which is enrolled most of the church athletic organizations of the metropolitan district. The quintet representing the Bronx Church House rolled up the low tally of 25 points by its runners finishing in third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh places, while the Trinity Club five captured second place with a total of sixty-six points.

It fell to the lot of the Trinitys of Brooklyn, however, to provide the individual winner in the person of J. Braccia, a diminutive young Italian-American, who has been showing his prowess in road runs for some time past, and to whom the handicapper, Herman Obertubbessing, conceded five minutes thirty seconds, thirty seconds off the limit mark. Still another Italian-American runner, J. Bruzzota, wearing the colors of the Xavier Athletic Association, and in receipt of the limit mark of six minutes, filled a forward position when he ran second to Braccia.

Fast time prize was won by the scratch man, Harry Smith of Bronx Church House, who covered the six-mile route in 0:33:59, and just finished outside of the team rating by coming home strongly in eighth place. Frank Ruggerio, a former schoolboy champion, racing from the 2:30 handicap, managed to tally the second fastest time when he spurted across the finish line in 35:51.

Although there were runners from Holy Cross Lyceum, St. Agnes A. A., St. George's A. C. and St. Anselm's A. C. in the event, aside from the men who managed to place their organizations well up in the team placings, they failed to cut a prominent figure in the prize distribution, as only three men other than runners of Bronx Church House gained places in the first nine to cross the finish line.

Decidedly good performances marked the running of the event, the result of which developed that the handicapping was gilt-edged, despite the fact that the scratch man failed by a minute and thirteen seconds in wiping out the handicap alloted to the ultimate winner.

At the end of the first three-mile circuit, which Braccia passed in the elapsed time of 18 minutes 53 seconds in first place, which he never afterward relinquished, he proved to be 3 minutes and 18 seconds ahead of the back-marker, Smith, who passed that point in 16 minutes 41 seconds actual running. Having gained 2 minutes 12 seconds on a lad who is a practical novice it was thought that Smith's task of winning would be a somewhat easy one, it being asserted by his adherents that he would come home in much better form than the limit men and wipe out the advantages the watches showed they had at the three-mile mark.

That Braccia sustained his pace of the first lap was evidenced when he showed a second three-miles in but 30 seconds slower than his first, while Smith's time in the second lap over the first was 37 seconds slower, as he required 17 minutes 18 seconds to complete the circuit, which helps to tell the story of his failure to catch the ultimate winner.

Buzzata, the Xavier lad who finished second, maintained an evenness of pace which was remarkable for a runner of his ability. He ran his first three miles in 19 minutes 30 seconds and his second in 19 minutes 33 seconds. Ruggerio travelled his first lap in 17 minutes 54 seconds and his second in 17 minutes 57 seconds, which showed an ability for evenness of pace which would be hard to excel.

Smith, prior to the start, seriously contemplated being a non-starter, as he asserted that the handicaps were too great and that he had no chance to win. As the race was run, however, the only serious handicap he experienced was in having to run the first part on the road, which was the nearest man to him when he was sent away had been dispatched 2 minutes 15 seconds earlier.

The afternoon was ideal for the sport and the course, with the exception of being a bit slow across the polo field, from which the start was effected, was all that could be desired as attested by the showing of the men, many of whom were taking their first spin over the route laid out, which was presumably similar to that used for the recent intercollegiate, Metropolitan and national championship events.

Thirty-seven men accepted the time marks given with the limit men well over the trail and probably a mile away from the start when Smith got the word to go. In the first squad which was sent on its journey ten runners sped across the polo field, being compelled to thread their way through the crowd which witnessed the event from end to end.

All eyes were naturally centred on the scratch man when he got the word which he acted on by going away at what appeared to be a winning clip at that early stage. After the various handicap men had made their way up the hill over the golf links there was a general closing up of the long start men, and it was seen the Braccia had raced into the van by the time the leaders had reached the old aqueduct marking the top of the first hill.

Gunther of Bronx Church House, off the 4:30 mark, appeared to be making the greatest inroads on the advantage of the leaders, being pursued by a club mate, Earle, who was conceding Gunther one minute. Down the hill from the end of the aqueduct Braccia made the most of his pace and showed the way at a fine clip to Buzzotta, with J. Ball of St. Agnes A. A. in third place.

Once on the flat and coming to the first three-mile mark, there was no let-up in Braccia's speed, and he led the pack on the way to the second lap by a margin of about thirty-five yards, Buzzotta filling second place and Ball third. The latter immediately quit the contest, asserting that the hills were too much for him.

At this stage of the contest it became apparent that the Bronx Church House team practically had the point prize won, as the blue and white of that organization was worn by most of the men who filled the leading positions. Ruggerio, one of the favorites for first place, romped past the half way mark in seventeenth place, and appeared to be going strongly. Jake Maier of Bronx Church House, who started from the 2:15 mark, was showing the way to Smith at this time by 22 seconds, which attested to the kind of running the scratch man had been doing to the three-mile mark, which he passed in 10 minues 41 seconds actual running time.

Once within striking distance of the pack after he had started on his second lap, Smith made great inroads on the long start men and mowed them down in convincing manner. From thirty-second place at the beginning of the second circuit, the scratch man, by the time he had reached the top of the golf links for the second time, had raced his way into fifteenth position.

Along the flat he threaded his way through the bunch until he had only ten men between himself and victory. Scouts along the trail warned the leaders of the imminence of Smith and each put his best foot forward in an endeavor to maintain his advantage.

The pace during the final half mile was the best of the race, and developed the fact that the leaders had speed in reserve, as they practically held their own against every one except Smith, who came across the final furlong at a fast clip. Braccia, however, had some pace left and he eventually came home in sterling fashion a winner by 100 yards, with Nuzzotta a like distance to the good of Ruggerio, who was followed across the line by five other Bronx Church House men, which clinched possession of the team prize. The summary:

Comp. Nos.	Names and Clubs.	Hdp.	Actual Time.
12—J.	Braccia, Trinity Club	5:30	38:18
2—J.	Buzzota, Xavier A. A.	6:00	39:03
21—F.	Ruggerio, Bronx C. H.	2:30	35:51
29—E. L.	Byrne, Bronx C. H.	2:30	36:59
34—H.	Gunther, Bronx C. H.	4:30	38:04
28—G.	Soons, Bronx C. H.	8:00	36:53
25—G.	Kiely, Bronx C. H.	3:00	36:33
10—L.	Smith, Bronx C. H.	5:45	33:59
16—C.	Ochrenreiter, Trinity Club.	3:45	38:10
1—F.	Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum	6:00	40:28
26—J.	Costello, Bronx C. H.	8:15	38:03
3—J.	James, St. George's A. C.	6:30	40:04
33—H.	Cuenas, Bronx C. H.	4:15	39:24
20—J.	Maier, Bronx C. H.	2:15	37:30
3—R.	Brand, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:30	39:49
36—W.	Burkhard, Bronx C. H.	5:00	40:40
18—M.	Lemberg, Trinity Club	3:00	38:53
23—J.	Manning, Bronx C. H.	2:45	38:39
17—S.	Donofino, Trinity Club	3:45	39:48
15—J.	Lindquist, Trinity Club	4:15	40:33
39—M.	Monto, Bronx C. H.	6:15	43:14
13—J.	Burnell, Trinity Club	4:30	40:30
38—F.	Thuumler, Bronx C. H.	5:15	43:55
11—H.	Schenk, St. Agnes's A. C.	6:00	44:70
46—F.	B. Clark, Bronx C. H.	6:00	45:18
7—H.	Gibbs, St. Agnes's A. C.	4:30	44:47
29—E.	McLaughlin, Bronx C. H.	3:30	43:44
37—W.	Newman, Bronx C. H.	5:00	45:18

TEAM SCORE.

Bronx Church House	3	4	5	6	7	—25
Trinity Club	1	9	17	19	20	—66

N. Y. U. Defeats St. Lawrence.

The New York University basket ball team won its fourth game of the season last night when it defeated the St. Lawrence five in a one-sided game on the former's court at University Heights, by the score of 81 to 16. The first half of the contest was marred by foul playing on the part of both teams, and both teams were remarkably poor at shooting. The local aggregation displayed better team work in the first half, and were quicker in getting after the ball, and when they did have it in their possession worked well. The half ended with the score 13 to 6 in favor of New York University. The local five opened the second half with a burst of speed, and clearly outclassed their opponents throughout, keeping the ball almost continually in St. Lawrence's territory. Tyler and Levy were the stars of the game, each tallying five goals from the field, while the former added three foul goals to his scoring. The line-up:

N. Y. U.	Position.	St. Lawrence.
Tyler	Right forward	Roundy
Levy	Left forward	Tanfield
White	Centre	Clemence
Cummings	Right guard	Wheeler
Kearney	Left guard	Griswold

Substitution—For St. Lawrence: McGuiness for Clemence. Goals from field—Tyler, 5; Levy, 5; Cummings, 4; Roundy, 1; Tanfield, 2; Clemence, 1; Wheeler, 2. Goals from foul—Tyler, 3; Roundy, 4. Referee—F. J. Quigg. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Johnson Postpones Moran Bout.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—"Jack" Johnson, the negro pugilist, said to-day that the injury to his left arm would necessitate the postponement of his fight with Frank Moran of Pittsburgh till March or June.

INDOOR TENNIS BEGINS.

Several Surprises in Opening of Seventh Regiment Tournament.

Tennis on the armory courts for the Winter started yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, where the annual regimental championships in singles and doubles and handicap events made good progress. The tournament will continue every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday until concluded. Despite the early season, some excellent tennis was witnessed, and several reversals of form marked the opening rounds.

Walter Merrill Hall, the present regimental champion, went down to defeat before his old net rival, Arthur S. Cragin, a former champion. Hall made a desperate struggle to retain his title, but Cragin was at the top of his game, and won in straight sets, 8—6, 6—4. The contest was evenly fought, but the cross-court shots of Cragin proved the undoing of the champion. The first set went to vantage, and each gained a point before Cragin, by well-placed shots, secured the necessary points. Hall made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground, but Cragin was always just a little too good and won out.

A. B. Washburn won from E. C. Pollon after a hard three-set match. Washburn led at the end of the first set, 8—6. Pollon rallied in the second and made the match one set all. The third and deciding set found both men struggling, but final honors went to Washburn, who by this win way into the second round by defeating J. L. Anderson, 6—1, 7—5, and A. M. Lovibond played a brilliant game against G. Grenz, wining 6—3, 6—0.

The handicap singles furnished several surprises, Washburn, after wining in the scratch singles, defeated G. Follett, both players being on the scratch mark. W. O. Raymond failed to make a point against R. K. Tomlin, who is heavily penalized. Harry Parker, the West Side Tennis Club crack, experienced an unexpected reverse when Robert F. Putnam defeated him in straight sets. Putnam showed excellent form and should play an important part in the finals. The summary:

First Round.—A. B. Washburn, (scratch,) defeated F. M. Leask, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; R. K. Tomlin, jr., (minus ½ 15,) defeated W. O. Raymond, (plus ½ 15,) 6—0, 6—0; E. C. Pollion, (minus 30,) defeated G. S. Hauck, (minus 15,) by default; H. L. Follett, (minus ½ 15,) defeated R. E. Bradley, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—2; A. Schaerwasser, (plus ½ 15,) defeated A. D. Rockwell, jr., (scratch,) 7—5, 6—3; R. F. Putnam, (minus ½ 15,) defeated H. Parker, (minus 30,) 6—3, 6—1; F. J. Kinney, (plus ½ 15,) defeated P. B. Langworthy, (plus ½ 15,) 6—2, 6—3; A. N. Milne, (scratch,) defeated G. H. Leigh, (scratch,) 7—5, 6—3; G. Grenz, (minus ½ 40,) defeated F. H. Williams, (minus ½ 15,) 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round.—T. A. Bruno, (minus ½ 15,) defeated A. E. Aigeltinger, (scratch,) 6—1, default.

Scratch Singles.—First Round—Arthur S. Cragin defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 8—6, 6—4; A. B. Washburn defeated E. C. Pollon, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4; King Smith defeated J. C. Anderson, 6—1, 7—5; A. M. Lovibond defeated G. Grenz, 6—3, 6—0.

FORDHAM FOOTBALL AWARDS

Players Receive Letter — Wymard Elected Captain for 1914.

Football had its final inning of the year yesterday at Fordham, when the Athletic Association awarded the "Varsity F" according to the new ruling. The insignia were given only to those who played in at least one-quarter of the four principal games, those with Princeton, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Villanova, and Holy Cross, and two-quarters in any of the other contests. Joseph Cotter, '16; Victor Carey, '14; William Dunn, '14; William Curran, '15; John Conklin, '15; Harry Crawfield, '17; Thomas McAviney, '17; Frank Mulvey, '14; Ray O'Connell, '16; Frank O'Brien, Medical '17; Charles Rice, '15; Charles Wymard, '14; Clinton Robin, '17; Thomas Viviano, '16, and Manager Gerald M. McLaughlin, '14, were awarded the "F."

Then they unanimously elected Charles F. (Bud) Wymard of Pittsburgh to Captain the Maroon eleven next Fall. Wymard prepared for college at Mt. St. Mary's in Emmitsburg, Md., and played football at Georgetown before coming to Fordham. "Bud" is 20 years old, is one inch short of six feet, and weights 180 pounds. He was the star player on the Fordham eleven the past season. At the same meeting, Paul J. Lannin, '15, of Garden City, L. I., was chosen as Manager of Football for next season, and Edward P. Greene, '16, of Long Island City, Assistant Manager. Greene will succeed to the managership in 1915.

SUTTON PRACTICING FOR HOPPE MATCH

Chicago Billiard Player Confident of Winning 18.2 Title—Morin Challenges De Oro.

George Sutton is confident of his ability to take the 18.2 balkline billiard championship from William F. Hoppe when they compete Feb. 3 at the Hotel Astor. He is betting on himself and advises Maurice Daly to do likewise. In a letter to Daly he says he has never played better than he has in the last six weeks. Advices from Chicago confirm that statement. One report credits him with having made a run of 459, which is erroneously asserted to be the largest score ever made in a practice at 18.2. Practicing in an academy in Paris, Hoppe ran 621. During a visit to Paris, B. E. Bensinger witnessed a run that exceeded 500, made by Firmin Cassignol. Cure has also run more than 500. Last Spring at George F. Slosson's room, while preparing for his match with Hoppe, Koji Yamada ran over 400 and quit without having missed. In the match he was beaten 500 to 33.

George H. Sutton, the handless expert, does not consider the practice method of his namesake worthy of emulation or approval. Speaking of it he said: "George is a great player, but he does not properly fit himself for a match. I have told him so. He does not play against an opponent, but applies himself to what he calls one ball against the other. He misses if he changes balls, and because he invariably plays for position he usually begins from a favorable break. In that way he is at the table all the time. I told him he ought to prepare for matches by playing against opponents who were capable of making long runs and keeping him in a chair, getting cold or nervous, just as Hoppe would be likely to do in any inning when playing well. He said he wanted all the exercise he could get at the table."

Because Hoppe refused to defend his championship elsewhere than in New York, Sutton and other Chicagoans are exercising a grouch. Sutton suggested a match for the championship at 18.2 to be played in Chicago. When that suggestion elicited an unfavorable reply, he became angry and issued a regular challenge. Then he offered to concede Hoppe 150 in a three-nights' contest of 1,500 points for $500 a side, providing the game would be played in Chicago. Inasmuch as he must have known the champion would not accept odds from anybody, Hoppe's friends characterized that proposition as ridiculous. Apparently, Sutton has recognized that his offer of odds was inconsiderate, for it has been modified to an offer to play three nights in Chicago on even terms during March. Chicago papers support the modified proposition and say if Hoppe will accept a couple of local clubs are ready to promote and manage the match that may be arranged. Hoppe says: "What right has Sutton to offer me odds? If he wants a long game in Chicago, I will play him there six nights for $5,000 a side."

Early in January Hoppe will start Westward on an exhibition tour, in which he will be assisted by "Young Jake" Schaefer. According to present arrangements, he will not go further than St. Louis and will return about Jan. 25. Four days later, he and Koji Yamada will exhibit at Providence in a 500-point game at 18.2. He has been occasionally indulging in practice at the 14.1 game, which will be the medium of a new championship to be introduced in a tournament at the Hotel Astor, April 13. He says: "It will be a good game. The seven-inch-square anchor space which will be applied will stop nursing at the anchor lines. With only one shot by which to get the balls out and seven inches each way as restricted spaces, there will not be much chance to play long at the anchor sections."

Koji Yamada exhibited at Mish Murray's, Boston, for a week. His best performance was a run of 204 and an average of 40 in 400 at 18.2.

Charles Morin of Chicago, who will be the next contender for Alfredo De Oro's three-cushion carom championship, began practice last Monday night and did a noteworthy performance. Without making a run above 3, he made 50 points in 51 innings. Al Wessling, his opponent, scored 25 points.

In an article relative to the prevailing activity in billiards in England The London Mail says:

"The full tide of the billiards season reminds one of some royal players. The late King was very fond of a game and quite capable of refuting his own dictum, that 'No gentleman should be able to make a break of more than twenty-five.' He was particularly good at winning hazards. Her present Majesty plays, but is not an enthusiast. Queen Alexandra used to play a very fair game—for a woman. Of her daughters, Queen Maud of Norway is quite good, and, oddly enough, excels, like her late father, at winning hazards. Of European royalties, the King of Spain is probably the best player. The Kaiser is not bad, but is rather 'nervy,' and wants absolute quiet in the room."

NEWS OF THE CHESS WORLD.

The North Jersey Chess Club of 1 Newark Street, Hoboken, has been organized and will take the place of the Hudson County Club in the Metropolitan Chess League. C. E. Armstrong, New Jersey State champion, were elected President of the new club, and E. E. Cobb, 11 Pine Street, New York, the Secretary and treasurer. H. Stapfer is the team captain and E. E. Cobb the M. C. L. delegate.

The New Dorp Chess Club of New Dorp, Staten Island, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. W. Mowery, President; F. W. Barker, Vice President; A. F. Talbot, Secretary; Fred Engleman, Treasurer; A. H. Renshaw, Librarian.

Cornell University has fallen in line with Brown and the University of Pennsylvania in the Triangular College Chess League and will enter a team of four players in the forthcoming annual tournament at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club. The following have been selected to play for Cornell: 1, N. B. Perkins, C. E., 1915; 2, A. C. Ehrlich, C. E., 1914; 3, W. Grafman, C. E. 1915; 4, A. W. Clurman, Ag., 1914. Substitutes: J. Grossman, Ag., 1915, and C. F. Hotson, Ag., 1916.

SOCCER RESULTS ABROAD.

Exciting Matches Played In English and Scottish Leagues.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The "titbit" of the first division of the English Association Football League to-day was the game set for decision between Blackburn Rovers and Manchester United, the leaders and runners-up respectively. Thirty-five hundred persons crowded into the ground, and a hard game ended in a narrow win for Manchester by the only goal scored, placing them in first position in the league through having a slightly better record than Blackburn, having played one game less.

UMPIRE EVANS ON BASEBALL --- ROWING IN COLLEGES---POLO IN ARMY---TRAP SHOOTING

DIFFERENT METHODS OF GREAT PITCHERS

Some Look Easy to Hit, but They Prove the Most Effective.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

Baseball is a game of many angles. Most of them are impossible of explanation. All involve the element of uncertainty. The "dope" counts for little in the national pastime. You can't depend much on past performances.

Every fan has attended some ball game in his career in which a star pitcher has been knocked out of the box inside of an inning or two. The result of the game was a bitter disappointment to the many admirers of the crack pitcher. The star twirler appeared very much off form, had little speed and a very ordinary curve. You wondered what ailed him. Perhaps on the next day the same twirler would come back and face the same team and reverse conditions. Instead of being hit to all corners of the lot the opposition appeared lucky to make a foul. It seems impossible that there could be such a decided reversal of form on the part of the pitcher and the batters, yet such things are an every day occurrence in baseball.

At certain games you no doubht have seen the hard hitters on the club held helpless by some very ordinary pitcher, while the day previous these players clouted the offerings of a star to all corners of the lots. At other games you no doubt have seen some crack pitcher hold the best hitters on the team helpless, only to lose his game because the supposedly weak end of the batting order took all kinds of liberties with him. You have seen some pitchers get hit hard when their speed seemed terrific, and the curves sharp breaking. Perhaps the pitcher who opposed him didn't seem to have enough speed to break a pane of glass, yet the batters didn't seem able to get the ball out of the infield.

The player will tell you that Walter Johnson is quite a proposition to hit on a bright day, that any time a club beats him on any kind of a day it has turned a bit of a trick. When the day is dark and Johnson is announced as the pitcher for Washington, opposing managers, as a rule, select some recruit to do the pitching, as they practically regard the game as lost under such conditions. A dark day is supposed to be made to order for Walter Johnson, as it renders his speed all the more difficult to follow. Yet I saw Walter Johnson clouted all over the field one day last Summer with just such conditions prevailing. After the game I heard a lot of people say that Johnson wasn't right, but I don't believe I ever saw that great pitcher show more speed. No one on the field was more disturbed than Johnson, for he knew that he was at his very best. To me baseball could offer no problem more difficult of solution than that game.

Ray Collins is one of the most successful southpaws in the American League. He always stands well up in the rating of the pitchers, and gives the opposition a tough argument. Last year Collins was at his best when opposed to Walter Johnson. Perhaps no two pitchers could offer a more striking contrast Johnson has the terrific speed, with the fast breaking curve, while Collins has the very ordinary speed, with a loon the loop curve, and a slow ball that is decidedly puzzling. Any man facing the stand and to the player Johnson looks extremely hard to hit, while Collins looks equally easy, yet the repertory of Collins is almost as hard to beat as Johnson's. If one is to place any faith in the records.

Last Summer these two twirlers worked in three pitching duels, all of them decided by 1 to 0 scores. Collins has the honor of twice emerging from the trio of frays victorious. In a game played on Decemtion Day Collins beat Johnson at Washington, 1 to 0, in nine innings. The only run of the game was a home run drive by Harry Hooper, the first man to face Johnson in the opening inning The next 1 to 0 battle was staged at Boston, Johnson winning after seven innings of sensational play. In the final meeting between the two Collins was returned the victor, although it is very doubtful if Walter Johnson ever pitched a greater game of ball in his life. In eleven innings he allowed only three hits, in ten innings only one man reached first base. Steve Yerkes on a rather scratchy hit early in the game. Two hits and an error in the eleventh proved the undoing of the speed phenom.

In some of the host games pitched by Collins I have umpired on the bases. It is there that I was forced to listen to some amusing comment on the work of Boston's clever pitcher.

"He hasn't got a thing," would remark some great slugger, as he rolled a puny grounder to the pitcher after taking a healthy swing.

"When you can't hit that pitching you ought to quit," would be the comment of the next batter as he went out on a little pop fly.

"I have gone blind when I miss three in succession right over the heart, would be the way another star would sum up the situation after being retired on strikes.

Many a laugh did Clyde Engle, the Bostonian baseman, and I enjoy last Summer at the various explanations offered for the mysterious assortment served up by Collins. Engle never failed to impress on them that Collins must have something from the feeble attempts they were making in their efforts to get the ball safe. Engle and I were discussing the hitting feats of Collins and Johnson one day on the bench before the start of the game. His size-up of the situation struck me as being pretty nearly the correct one.

"Once a fellow bats against Collins and doesn't get his better judgement run wild he understands why it is hard to get the ball safe. His speed is so different from that used by most pitchers that it is difficult to correctly time it. You never seem to meet the ball squarely, while his slow ball is so low, and has such a deceptive fadeway, that it is next to impossible to hit it hard no matter how you swing When hitting against Johnson you see very little and hit at less. When you hit against Collins you see a whole lot and hit at nothing."

Often during the season I hear the batters grumble at their failure to hit some pitcher, who really doesn't seem to have very much stuff Whenever I hear such comment I always decide that the pitcher in question must be using the batters something a little different from what they have been accustomed to looking over. Collins to the spectator does look easy to hit but stand up there with a bat and try to hit him and you will soon make up your mind that the ball has deceived the eye.

Fred Falkenberg is another pitcher who looks easy to the folks in the stands. I have had many Cleveland fans ask me how Falky made the opposing batters look so foolish, when his delivery didn't appear unusually deceptive. I have always told them that Falkenberg was a really good pitcher, that to discover what a hard fellow he was to hit they ought to ask for a trial workout. I have often heard people remark that Falky seemed to have trouble in getting the ball up to the plate.

As a matter of fact Falkenberg has far better speed than the average pitcher. Because of his great height and long arms the ball is on the batter quickly, and much of the speed is lost sight of. His fadeaway ball is a most deceptive delivery. During the Pittsburgh-Cleveland series a number of the Pirates remarked that it was as hard for them to figure out as Mutty's mysterious ball. Until last year Falkenberg's fadeaway usually was a ball if the batter let it go. Last year he gained more control of it and a major by of the times it was over the plate. Falkenberg is far more puzzling to ball players than spectators. He is like many other propositions in baseball, hard to dope out.

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CREW MEN ARE SCARCE.

Coach Rice Has Hard Task to Develop Columbia Oarsmen.

Jim Rice faces a knotty problem in the training of three eights to represent Columbia in the intercollegiate rowing regatta on the Hudson next Spring. The freshman squad shows some promise, but there is a scarcity of candidates for the 'Varsity and second 'Varsity eights, and it will entail a lot of indefatigable work for coach and squad alike before there can be any semblance of a crew turned out. In spite of the large number of students at the university, the same cry of only a handful of candidates reporting ecboes from the rowing room.

In past years, if Coach Rice could end the final week of training on the Hudson with twelve good men, eight for the 'Varsity crew and four for the 'Varsity four, he felt lucky. But under the new system, which calls for a second 'Varsity boat instead of the four, he will have to train four additional men. At present he does not see where these are coming from. Only three of the eight men who rowed in the Columbia 'Varsity shell last June have returned this year. Of the remaining five, four have been graduated and one has left the university. With this small nucleus, together with the four men of last year's four-oared shell and the freshman squad. Rice starts out on the hard task of turning out three good boats.

The real training period will begin after the Christmas holidays, and an urgent call for additional candidates will be issued at that time. The work of getting out men will not depend entirely upon Coach Rice this season, however, if present plans of Morton G. Bogue, graduate director of rowing, and Capt. I. W. Hadsell are consummated. They are hoping to surprise Coach Rice with more candidates than he can handle, a feat that has never yet been accomplished on Morningside Heights within the memory of that mentor.

One of the most formidable tasks will be to find a substitute for George Downing at stroke. McCarthy, who stroked the 'Varsity four last year, is about the only man available, and at present it does not seem as if he would have much competition for the seat. Of all the other candidates, Wormser, who stroked the freshman boat at Poughkeepsie last June, is the only one who seems to be in the running against McCarthy, but the former has not had the experience or the training that McCarthy has gone through in pacing the four. Williams, bow of the eight, has never rowed port, and Hadsell, who rowed at No. 3 last June in the eight, is another veteran man of long standing. Sanborn, who rowed at No. 2 in the four, may have a tryout at the place, but McCarthy undoubtedly will hold his own against him.

McCarthy and Wormser have the fault of shortening their stroke when they tire as against the long, sweeping beat of Downing at the start and finish of the four-mile pull, which marked him as one of the finest stroke oarsmen ever turned out on the Hudson. McCarthy, with his two years' experience in the four, has to some extent overcome this fault, and if such it is felt that he could keep up the pace more steadily than Wormser who has had so little experience. It is just possible that Robinson, who stroked the four two years ago and who has returned to college, will be able to report to Coach Rice, but in such a case he would undoubtedly be given a try at the honor place in the eight.

For the other places in the boat Rice is almost as much in doubt, although the return of Bratton of the 1913 freshman boat will improve conditions. Bratton rowed in at 176 pounds for the Freshman race, and is hard after two years' work in an Alaskan mine. Sanborn, Naumer, a substitute last year; Peterson, and J. Miller, the last two second-string men of a year ago, will be tried out with Williams, Hadsell, and Robinson, the veterans, for the Junior eight Rice will probably have to fall back on the men left over from the freshman crew of last year.

So far the only race which Columbia seems reasonably sure of having is one with Princeton and Pennsylvania on Lake Carnegie, a revival of the change in the rowing policy at Yale Columbia may be able to arrange for a race with the Blue. Rice has almost determined not to enter his crews in the American Regatta at Philadelphia, because it comes too close to the Poughkeepsie races, and the Thames from one mile world to a four-mile pull is more than the crew can accomplish in the three weeks between the two regattas.

YALE DOWNS WEST POINT.

Cadets Goal-Tossing Poorest Part of Their Play in Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Army was defeated at basket ball to-day by Yale, the Blue winning by a score of 40 to 22. In a fast and interesting contest The Cadets showed a greatly improved game over their previous performances, but their old weakness at shooting goals either from the field line or from the field was largely responsible for their undoing to-day. MacTaggart had many chances to score from fouls, but he could not locate the basket. Aside from this the Army Captain played a star game. Dunn and Conway guarded splendidly for Yale. The Blue led at the end of the first half by a score or 19 to 17. The Army came back strong in the early part of the last half, and led at 24 to 21. However, spectacular shooting from scrimmage by Stacknole and Olsen broke up the game, and Yale romped away with the victory. Britton was outjumped by Smith, and the latter played a star game for Yale. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Yale.
Williams	Right forward	Olsen
MacTaggart	Left forward	Stackpole
Britton	Centre	Smith
Howell	Right guard	Conway
Tate	Left guard	Dunn

Goals from field—Olsen, (4,) Stackpole, (7,) Smith, (4,) MacTaggart, (3,) Boye, (3,) Britton, (4,) Williams, Howell, Hibbs. Goals from fouls—Smith, (10,) MacTaggart, (6.) Substitutions—Boye for Tate, Hibbs for Howell, McBride for Britton. Referee—Mr. Therpe of Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Reed of Dartmouth. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

City College Loses to Princeton.

Princeton University defeated the City College basket ball team on the local court last night, 24 to 15. The local team started in whirlwind fashion and quickly secured a goal. The visitors came back strong before the half was over, and at the end of the period were leading by the score of 7 to 3. In the second half the play was faster than in the first period, both teams shooting from midfield, as neither could get near the basket. Jackson was scoring from all angles for the visitors. Gill also caged two goals from the centre of the field for Princeton. The local boys were also busy, Manne securing two goals and Schuberg and Southwick also scored. In the preliminary game the Freshmen were beaten by the team of Boys' High. Perlman and Lurio starred for the visitors. The line-up of the Princeton game:

C. C. No. 2.	Position.	Princeton.
Southwick	Right forward	Jackson, O'Kane
Manne	Left forward	Salmon
Feldman	Centre	Smith, Jackson
Weinfeld	Left back	Fehr
Schulberg	Right back	Gill

Goals from field—Jackson (4), Gill (2), Salmon, O'Kane, Manne (3), Schulberg (2), Southwick. Goals from foul—Salmon (3), Schulberg (3). Time of halves—20-15. Score end of first half—7—3. Final—24—15. Referee—Wandelkoin. Umpire—J. H. Deering.

St. John's Wins Again.

The St. John's College basket ball team of Brooklyn scored its fifth victory in six games by defeating the Georgetown University team at the St. John's gymnasium last night, 30 to 24. Strong guarding by the home players in the final minutes of play prevented Georgetown from tieing the score and kept the big crowd in an uproar. From start to finish the teams were within a few points of each other, the first half ending with Georgetown in the lead, 14 to 13. The line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	Georgetown.
Driscoll	Right forward	Kelly
Nicklas	Left forward	Walsh, King
McCaffrey, McDonald	Centre	Waldron, Tormey
Casey	Left guard	Dougherty
Mahoney	Right guard	Foley

Score—St. John's College, 26; Georgetown University, 24 Field goals—Nicklas, (5,) Driscoll, (2,) Mahonpsy, Kelly, (3,) Walsh, (2,) Waldron, (2,) King, Tormey, Dougherty. (2,) Foul goals—Mahoney, (8,) Nicklas, (2,) Waldron, (2.) Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Seton Hall Defeats Mt. St. Mary's.

The Seton Hall College basket ball team defeated the Mount St. Mary's College quintet on the former's court at South Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, by the score of 47 to 23.

YALE TO PULL BOB COOK STROKE AGAIN

It Has Been Elis' Best Winner—Three Coaches at Helm Next Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—Several details of Yale's new rowing policy were to-day pointed out by members of the Rowing Committee here. Chief was the point that it is the famous Bob Cook stroke, which brought Yale more victories than all others combined, that has been reinstated and will form the basis of the coming Yale stroke in all essentials, although Bob Cook himself, who is in Paris, will not be one of the active instructors.

All the Yale men who are prominent in rowing affairs give Cook credit for about everything that has been accomplished in the college's rowing, for his stroke, brought from England in 1875, won for Yale three out of four races from Harvard till 1898, when he retired. Although John Kennedy, the professional, took charge of the crew at that time, Yale men insist that it was the Cook stroke that Kennedy taught, even after Cook had lost his grasp on the stroke, and that this stroke gave Yale the successes of the Kennedy crews until 1907, the date of Yale's last victory over Harvard on the Thames. After this time Kennedy began changing the stroke, and Yale crews began to lose.

Many Yale men insist that Charley Courtney adopted the Cook stroke and that it is really the Cook stroke that has won Cornell's victories on the Hudson. Believing all this, it is natural that Yale wishes to return to the Cook stroke, and it is pointed out that both Richard Armstrong, the new head rowing coach, and C. F. Giannini of the New York Athletic Club, learned their stroke from Cook. Armstrong rowed on two 'Varsity crews under Cook and assisted Cook in the teaching of the Yale crew that went to England and rowed in the Henley races of 1896. Armstrong, by the way, also coached the Annapolis eight for two or three years after the Yale trip to Henley in 1896. Giannini has always taught the Cook stroke, and Guy Nickalls states that he firmly believes in its principles.

Nickalls also states that the stroke which Yale has tried to learn for two years is not adapted to American boys of 18 or 19 years of age.

The acceptance of either Nickalls or Giannini has not been received at Yale yet. Armstrong has declared his intention to accept. He is at his home, in Hampton, Va., where he is in the oyster business. He states that he will be here when the Yale oarsmen begin rowing after the close of the Christmas vacation, but will not take up regular work until Spring, when he will work with the oarsmen till the Harvard regatta at New London. If Nickalls and Giannini accept they will come here at once, and will remain regularly with the oarsmen for Winter, Spring, and Fall work, perhaps Coach some Summer rowing also, in the efforts to establish a sound stroke for the university.

"Branch" Armstrong was regarded an interesting and rather unique figure in Yale athletics in 1894 and 1895. He was first substitute tackle on the football eleven, and after his graduation coached the Navy team a year or two. He is a nephew of Gen. Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute. He rowed on his freshman crew in 1893, and on the 'Varsity eights of 1894 and 1895. He was one of the lightest oarsmen who ever sat in a Yale shell, weighing less than 150 pounds, and one of the lightest tackles who ever won his "Y." Yet, with Armstrong at tackle and Frank Hinkey, weighing 135 pounds, at end, the Harvard and Princeton attack invariably was flung against the other Yale wing.

Giannini's years' service with the New York Athletic Club stamps him as one of the most famous of American coaches. Guy Nickalls's career as prominent coach at Eton, Oxford, in the Wingfield sculls, with Leander, as oarsman and later coach, establishes him as one of the most experienced oarsmen and coaches alive.

He is now a broker in London, and has returned to see whether his affairs cannot be adjusted to allow him to return to this country as rowing coach. The Yale News calls Armstrong "organizer and diplomat," and Giannini and Nickalls the actual instructors in rowing—the real coaches.

JUBILEE POULTRY SHOW.

Eight Thousand Birds to be Exhibited This Week at the Garden.

The twenty-fifth Madison Square Garden Poultry Show will open Friday morning and close at 11 o'clock the night of Dec. 31. For the first time it will be open on a Sunday, Dec. 28, at a popular price of admission. The new Superintendent, Charles D. Cleveland, has been busy, in addition to multifarious other details of duty, with returning applications for entries and the money for fees to applicants who were too late to get in. This Silver Jubilee Garden Show will have a census of 8,000 individual specimens, turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, pet stock, rare varieties of wild birds, cage birds, and cats. The size of the show and the numerous foreign exhibits invest it with the dignity and importance of an international poultry exposition.

The Garden show will continue to serve exhibitors who have shown in it for years, a few of them since its small beginning. An enthusiastic veteran is interesting himself in assembling those exhibitors who have shown continuously for over twenty years and organizing them into an Old Guard, with annual dinners with liberal menus, from which politics and all angles are excluded. Among the exhibitors with extensive exhibits will be Mortimer L. Schiff of Oyster Bay, Francis Lyndc Stetson of Sterlington, N. Y., and H. T. Peters of Islip, L. I Among the foreign exhibitors will be William H. Cook of Orpington, England, who two years ago was judge of the Orpington breed at the Garden show and now is entering a line of varieties of poultry. Clem Watson of Oxhey will be another prominent British exhibitor. In all there will be about 800 exhibitors.

A characteristic of the show will be the exhibits of "other varieties," among these Buff Columbian Wyandottes, White Houdans, Red Houdans, and the unusually interesting American Reds with no black showing in their tails, and entirely distinct from Rhode Island Reds. Those who fancy fighting cocks will be catered to by the breeders of game chickens; there is promised one of the strongest displays of Pit Games ever shown in the Garden. The great variety of rare birds and aquatic fowl to be exhibited in miniature jungles by George D. Tilley of Cheshire, Conn., will be an interesting contrast to the vast array of domestic poultry.

In the educational course of lectures afternoons and evenings in the Garden's Concert Hall will appear Prof. H. R. Lewis, Director of the New Jersey Poultry Experiment Station at New Brunswick; Prof. Bauer, in charge of the Department of Cornell, and Dr. C. William Beebe, curator of birds, New York Zoological Park.

Miss E. R. B. Channion, manager of the Cat Show in the Concert Hall, Dec. 30 and 31, expects to bench over 200 cats.

Hungarian-American A.C. Wrestling

The Hungarian-American A. C. will hold a two-day open catch-as-catch-can wrestling tournament at the clubhouse, 239 East Sixty-second Street, Jan. 23 and 24, 1914. The tournament will be the first of the season and a big entry list is expected in the four classes. A point trophy will be awarded to the club scoring the most points. The tournament is open to all Metropolitan A. A. U. clubs, and entries close Monday, Jan. 19, with Secretary Z. T. De Naemar, 885 Edgecombe Avenue, this city.

BALL-PLAYER GOLFERS

Mike Donlin and "Matty."

HORSE SHOW WILL HAVE NEW DATES

Social and Other Sporting Events Lessen Attendance on Usual Dates.

A new policy has been decided on by the National Horse Show Association in regard to the dates of its annual sporting and social fixture in Madison Square Garden. Next year the Horse Show will open on Saturday, Nov. 7, and close on Friday, Nov. 13, thus having six exhibition days instead of seven. The last show was very unfortunate in its dates. They brought about a double conflict with the big college football games and with the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House season. These rivalries will be averted for the next Horse Show by the changing of its dates.

On the opening Saturday last November the Horse Show was in opposition as an attraction to the game between the green-ribboned football players of Dartmouth and the Carlisle Indians, and also with the Yale and Princeton game at New Haven, which was attended by many of the regular box and seat holders at the most important equine congress of the country. On the Monday, many of the matrons, young girls, and men who otherwise would have occupied their family boxes at the Horse Show were in attendance at the first night of grand opera in the season. And, as a rival to the interest of the closing Saturday, the greatest contest of the football year, the game between Harvard and Yale, took place at Boston.

All these counter-attractions will be avoided by the changing of the Horse Show dates to the first week of November. The exhibition will thus include Election Day in its progress, but it is thought this will have a stimulus on the attendance, as the day is a public holiday and neither a President or a Mayor is to be voted for. The opening and the closing on Saturday, making a seven-day exhibition, was inaugurated in 1911. While the start on a Saturday has scored a signal success, the closing Saturday has not been as well supported by the public and it has been deemed best to cut out the seventh day. The championships in the hackney and in the heavy harness classes, which were the outstanding classes of the last day, will add strength to the Friday programme and the competitions will be relied on to bring the fixture to a triumphant success.

Another consideration to have weight in the curtailment of the show days from seven to six, is that many of the exhibitors believe that the latter period is quite enough to keep their horses on parade. Another reason is that there will be a saving of expense to them by eliminating the second Saturday, as it will enable the exhibitors to ship home their harness horses, vehicles and "tack," and their hunters and saddle horses as soon as the bugler sounds "Taps" for the Horse Show, instead of having to wait in New York over a Sunday.

Since the last fixture, President Alfred G. Vanderbilt of the National Horse Show Association has paid much attention to the growth and future maintenance of the event. He has studied the conditions and scope of the Horse Show very carefully, and with close attention to the desires of all who breed horses and who exhibit them in harness, under saddle, or in the breeding classes shown to halter. As a consequence the recommendations he has made to the committee will lead to some radical changes in the classification and the introduction of some new and attractive features for the 1914 Horse Show, which will be the thirtieth in the history of the National Horse Show Association.

While it is premature to announce the nature of the new ideas to be brought forward, regarding which no information could be obtained for this reason from the officers and committeemen of the National Horse Show Association, some inklings of some of them has been obtained in the regular Saturday visitations, who have been consulted in regard to the innovations. One feature will be to bring forward the breeding and harness classes for heavy draft horses, which have only been exploited in an occasional way, and which were entirely overlooked at the last Horse Show.

There will also be efforts made to gain a better support from the heavy harness horse exhibitors of the Western shows, an endeavor that will probably be strengthened by the successes of Miss Louis Long of Kansas City in this year's Horse Show.

Another problem of long standing that it is said will be definitely settled before the classes are announced for the next show will be whether it should be mandatory for amateurs, or rather the owners, to drive in the competitions for roadster appointments. The great harness horse winner of the past in these classes, the late Col. Lawrence Kip, and the most prominent winner for the last decade, E. T. Stotesbury, gained their success with horses driven by professional drivers. Among those to lose in late years in these classes have been Frederick W. Hoffman, Edward Kearney, Jr.; James McClenahan, Bird Coler, Albert Maclave, and W. J. Butterfield, with others who do their own driving, although the last two named have on occasions carried off the major honors. Without going into the arguments at length, there is a feeling that there would be a far greater support of the appointment classes by the pleasure drivers of Greater New York if the conditions were the same as those that govern the classes for the great harness horses, vehicles and saddle horses as soon as the bugler sounds "Taps" for the Horse Show, instead of having to wait in New York over a Sunday.

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Another distinction that road drivers of trotters hold should be made is concerning the eligibility of the winners of the class for trotters with records of 2:30 or better, to the roadster classes, in which good manners, an even gait and conformation are the most esteemed qualifications. The Winan's Austr.an-bred trotter Willy, 2:09¼, won both the trotter with record and the single roadster class two years ago. The great six-year-old stallion, Malcolm W. Forbes, 2:08, with Murphy on the reins, repeated this feat at the last show. As horse to horse in money value, the stallion, for which an offer of $40,000 from the Russian Government Stud has been refused, is worth much more than E. T. Stotesbury's mare Ruby, placed second to him, but if the proper points that make a gentleman's ideal roadster were only considered, many hold the mare should have received the blue ribbon. Ruby possesses good looks, steps in style and has speed enough for a short brush on the road, and above all has good manners. The stallion, however, lost to the mare in the manners, for one being he would never stand still and when required to do so would move back and then forward, as though at the starting post on a race track and eager to get away. To stand without being held is a first consideration, as all must admit, in a horse driven on the road for pleasure.

The strongest classes now at the National and the minor horse shows are those for hunters and saddle horses. The hunters, although such important men in fox hunting as Thomas Hitchcock, have been absentees at the recent New York shows, seem to have a very well balanced classification. But there is a demand among exhibitors of saddle horses for a more thorough defining of type than is embodied in the present classification by height and the suitability as a light, middle or heavyweight mount, and the broad division made by restricting certain classes to thoroughbred saddle horses. These exhibitors declare that there has been very little change in these classes since the first show of 1883, when there were very few saddle horses kept in Greater New York.

BULLDOGS ON BENCH.

Some Awards In Show at Hotel Albemarle Displease Spectators.

The disgruntled looks of several bulldogs benched last night at the show of the Bulldog Breeders' Association on the roof of the Hotel Albemarle were nothing compared to those of many of the exhibitors and spectators when the night's judging was completed. The dogs continually showed their disgruntled appearances, but spectators and exhibitors did not acquire theirs until near the close of the show.

The cause of it all was the awards by Judge George Low of Elizabeth, N. J., when he placed two recently imported bitches at the head of their respective divisions and then gave the premier award—that for the best in the show—to the best of the two newcomers. The two bitches in question were Lassicat and Uruwick Pearl, the property of Robert Lobban. The first named won in the class for heavyweight bitches, while the latter scored in the event for lightweights, and in the final judging Lassicat got "the best in the show."

In the class for the best four nominations were made, including P. Scardon's Champion Beaming Belle, which was relegated to reserve. The decision was not cheerfully received, and tongues began wagging at a fast clip. The two bulldog bitches were brought to this country yesterday by their owner on the Lusitania.

Lassicat is a forty-three-pound bitch, and was bred by its owner in England. It is three years old. In 1911, when in England, he sold it as a puppy to Mrs. Norrington, a prominent English exhibitor, and on his recent trip abroad bought it back. Uruwick Pearl, a lightweight bitch, 15 months old, is a decided brindle, weighing 24 pounds, which was secured in the east end of London and found more favor with the members.

The classes for puppies three to five months old, Mrs. C. V. Plitt's score, a victory with Astoria Monarch. Six entries made up the field, and the decision was received with much applause.

C. L. Watson's fawn-colored puppy Highland Dick was adjudged the best in the class for puppies between eight and twelve months old, while J. E. Cork's Friendly Baby Doll was a close contender, with the only two entered. The awards:

Lightweight Bitches.—Won by R. Lobban's Cruwick Pearl; second, J. Conway's Bridgwood Betsy, second; J. O. Fitzhenry's Peggy Percy, third.

Lightweight Dogs.—Won by W. Murray's Rajah; A. M. Lederar's Kilburn Bertie, second; Mrs. W. Stidel's Son of Mars, third.

Puppies, (6 to 12 months.)—Won by C. L. Watson's Highland Dick; J. E. Cork's Friendly Baby Doll, second.

Heavyweight Dogs.—Won by T. Parvin's Nicko; P. Scardon's Billy Beaming, second; Roskert Kennels' Moston Gladiator, Jr., third.

Puppies, (9 to 5 months.)—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Monarch; J. L. Parvin's Magnet Piggy, second; A. G. Pillow's Buredango, third.

Heavyweight Bitches.—Won by R. Lobban's Lassicat; P. Scardon's Champion Beaming Belle, second.

Best in Show.—Won by R. Lobban's Lassicat.

Pinehurst Golf "Special."

Owing to the large number of members of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests who have signified their intention of going to Pinehurst to take part in the annual golf tournament to be given by the association, W. E. Conklyn, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, has placed a special train at the disposal of the members, which will leave New York at Pennsylvania Station, Jan. 8, at 2:08 from the Pennsylvania Station. New York will be well represented by W. C. Freeman, Joseph H. Appel, L. A. Hamilton, Walter Manning, J. P. Knapp, J. H. Hawley, W. H. Calder, D. P. Kingsley, E. H. Ridgeway L. B. De Vean, W. R. Hotchkin, E. M. Alexander, J. L. Given, W. S. Bird, J. J. Hagen, R. R. Mamlok, C. T. Miller, J. M. Moore, Don M. Parker, Oliver B. Merrill, A. S. Higgins, T. M. Rushmore, and a number of other well-known lights in the advertising field. It will undoubtedly be one of the most successful tournaments ever given by the association. There will be something doing all the time.

Holiday Golf at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 20.—A large field is assured for the tenth annual holiday week golf tournament which starts on Saturday next and concludes on Dec. 31. For the week following, Jan. 6 to 10, inclusive, the eleventh annual midwinter meeting is the first important tournament of the New Year, followed by the Winter contest of the advertising men, Jan. 12 to 17. Rounding out the month are the seventh annual midwinter trap shooting tournament, Jan. 21 to 24, and the fourth annual midwinter tennis championship, Jan. 26 to 31.

ARMY TO ORGANIZE POLO ASSOCIATION

Outdoor Sport Taken Up to Increase Efficiency of Young Officers.

The United States Government has officially recognized polo as a game the playing of which will increase the efficiency of the Army, and the result is that there is now being organized as a part of the military establishment the Army Polo Association, the ex officio head of which will be the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Vice President will be the Chief of the General Staff

Secretary of War Garrison, it is stated, has given to the subject of polo much study in recent months, particularly since the widespread interest created by the international matches at Westbury last Summer, and he has reached the conclusion that the game is one which will in addition to improving the horsemanship of the officers of the mounted arms of the service, will also go a long way towards encouraging the younger officers of all arms of the service to engage in healthful outdoor sports.

The orders just issued by Major Gen. Wood, the Chief of the General Staff, state that every proper effort shall be made to further the development of the game in every post of the army, and furthermore that there shall be a series of final tournaments on the outcome of which will depend the polo championship of the United States Army. The army, however, will not be confined to games in which only army teams are entered, but may with the consent of the War Department participate in outside tournaments, such as the events that are each year features of Meadow Brook polo.

This is the order officially announcing the organization of the Army Polo Association and giving the rules and regulations for its government:

1. The Army Polo Association shall be organized under the direction of the Chief of Staff for the purpose of developing polo in the army, and controlling it for the best interests of all concerned.

2. The officers of the Army Polo Association shall be: (a) The Assistant Secretary of War, who shall be, ex officio, Honorary President of the Army Polo Association; (b) the Chief of Staff, who shall be, ex officio, the Honorary Vice President of the Army Polo Association; (c) the delegate from the army to the Polo Association of America, who shall be, ex officio, Chairman of the Army Polo Committee and its representative in all dealings with the Polo Association of America (in case a vacancy to be selected by the Central Committee in consultation with the Polo Association of America;) (d) the Secretary, who shall be appointed annually by the Chief of Staff. The Secretary shall also act as Treasurer of the Army Polo Association.

3. The control of polo in the army shall be vested in the following committees: (a) The Army Committee, which shall be composed of one polo representative from each post or station where polo is played. Each polo representative shall be appointed by his post commander, and shall transact all business through the post commander; (b) the Central Committee, which shall be composed of one officer of cavalry and one officer of field artillery appointed by the Chief of Staff from the arms of those branches stationed in Washington, the representative from Fort Myer, Va., and the Secretary of the Army Polo Association; the Chairman of the Army Polo Committee shall be an active member of the Central Committee whenever he is in Washington; (c) the several post polo committees, which shall consist of the post polo representative, (appointed by the post commander;) a representative from each duly organized army polo club organization at the post, (elected by the club,) and the duly elected Captain of each duly organized polo team from organizations station at the post, (elected by the team.)

4. The duties of the Post Polo Committees shall be: (a) To exert every proper effort to further the development of polo in the several posts; to bring to the attention of the Central Committee all matters requiring the action of the War Department or of the Polo Association of America, and to keep the Secretary fully informed of the progress made in the several posts; (c) to take prompt action on all matters referred to them by the War Department, the Polo Association of America, through the polo delegate, or the Central Committee, to make timely preparation for the entry of teams in tournaments approved by the War Department, and to comply with all arrangements made for tournaments which have been made by the Central Committee, or by any army tournament in which civilians participate without referring the matter to the Chairman of the Army Polo Committee to ascertain whether or not the arrangements have the sanction of the Polo Association of America.

5 The duties of the Central Committee shall be: (a) To submit every matter of interest to Army polo players to the several post representatives, and to take no action of importance except in emergencies without first obtaining or attempting to obtain the consensus of opinion of the several post representatives; (b) on or before Jan. 1 of each year to draw up an annual programme for Army polo tournaments in the United States and to submit such programme to the several post representatives who shall each, on or before Feb. 1, return this programme to the Central Committee, together with any suggestions or modifications they may desire to submit; this correspondence, together with all other correspondence between the Central Committee and post representatives, shall pass through the post commanders concerned; (c) upon receipt of the programme as returned by the several post representatives, the Central Committee shall thereupon make any suggestions or modifications as meet with the approval of a majority of post representatives and lay the amended programme before the Chairman of the Army Polo Committee, who shall thereupon confer with the Polo Association of America in regard to any matters which involve the participation of Army teams in tournaments held under the auspices of the Polo Association of America; the Chairman shall then submit the programme to the Chief of Staff, with the request that it be given the approval of the War Department; such portion of the programme as may be announced by the Department shall then be published promptly and sent to every post polo representative; (d) before such final tournaments the Central Committee shall appoint a subcommittee to manage the details; the competitions in such tournaments shall be additional members of all tournament committees; (e) in its annual programme the Central Committee shall include a set of eligibility rules for players and teams, which, after approval, govern all tournaments for the year and which shall not be departed from except by consent of a majority of capitalize competing teams and the approval of the Chairman of the Polo Committee; (f) in arranging annual programmes the Central Committee shall be governed by the following general considerations: 1, that, if possible, a series of Army tournaments shall be provided for each regularly organized Army team, even though it is impossible, on account of expense, to have each team participate in such tournaments regularly in the Army championship; 2, that, if possible, a series of tournaments shall be held for the purpose of deciding the annual Army championship, which series shall include as many regularly organized teams as possible; and 3, that, if acceptable to the Polo Association of America, an opportunity be given for the participation of Army teams in the annual tournaments of the Polo Association.

6. The duties of the Chairman of the Army Polo Committee shall be to represent the Army Polo Association in all its relations with the Polo Association of America, and to preside at meetings of the Central Committee whenever he may be present in Washington at the time of such meetings.

7. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep the records of the Army Polo Association and to be the custodian of its funds.

The eighth and ninth sections of the order deal with the assessments of members, the expenditure of the funds of the association, and any changing of the present details of the Army

$15,080,832 COUPONS YIELD $7,789 IN TAX

Month's Income Tax Withheld at Source by Three Trust Companies Insignificant.

CORPORATIONS PAY DIRECT

So No Deductions Are Made at Source on Their Tax Free Bonds—Labor Large, Results Small.

The time originally set within which bankers and banking institutions must report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the normal income tax withheld by them from the payment of bond coupons during November, together with the names of owners and specifications of the bonds, expired yesterday, but a few days ago it was extended to Jan 5. Most of the larger banks and trust companies, however, had their records in shape, and could have made the returns yesterday if required.

It was possible, therefore, for them to make the first definite comparison of the amount of the tax so withheld with the amount paid out on coupons. The result would be surprisingly small were not a number of considerations which had the effect of reducing the sums withheld been taken into account. The rest of the tax will be received by the Government direct from individuals.

Actual figures were obtained yesterday from three of the largest trust companies in the city. In two cases the tax collected came very close to one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the payments. In the third case it was about one-eighteenth of 1 per cent. The three collections combined show a little more than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. The aggregate amount paid out on coupons was $15,080,832.13, and the aggregate withheld for income tax was $7,789.22.

The explanation of this result is to be found in the large proportion of bonds the interest on which, for one reason or another, is not collectible at the source.

In the first place, United States Government bonds, State bonds, and municipal, township, village, school district, or other public bonds are exempt from taxation altogether. The income tax is not concerned with them, and the owners are not even required to file certificates when collecting the coupons.

No tax is withheld if bonds, otherwise taxable at the source, are owned by corporations, joint stock companies or associations, fraternities or insurance companies organized in the United States. Bonds to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars are so held. The reason no tax is collected at the source is that these corporations and other organizations are directly liable for the income tax, substantially the same as under the former corporation tax, of 1 per cent. on their income, which should include their income from the bonds of other companies owned by them.

Another large part of the bonds escaped deduction of the tax at the source because their owners claimed exemption of this particular part of their income under the provision for exemption of $3,000 for unmarried persons or $4,000 for married persons. The individual can apply this exemption at any point he sees fit. He can exempt bond interest, or salary, or rent, or any other kind of income, but his aggregate claims cannot, of course, exceed the $3,000 or $4,000. It is believed that in November, which was the first month the law was in force, many persons claimed exemption on their bond interest through a confused idea that if they did not do so they would not benefit by the entire exemption to which they were entitled by law. This, by the way, amounts to only $2,500, or $3,333.33 for 1913, as the law applies back only to March 1 and affects only incomes for the ten months.

Other bonds on which no tax was withheld were those owned by non-resident aliens, who are not subject to the income tax, although at one stage of the bill's progress it was proposed to tax them. Millions in value of American bonds are owned by subjects of Great Britain, for instance, and by leaving them with agents in this country and reinvesting the proceeds here they escape the British income tax on them under a ruling that only income received in Great Britain is taxable there. The advantages of having these funds invested in American securities and having the income from them also continually invested here were put before the Senate Committee and proved more effective in inducing a change than the argument that foreigners are not properly taxable unless resident in the United States.

By far the greatest elimination of coupons from the mass of those on which the tax must be collected at the source, however, was in the case of bonds containing the so-called "tax-free" covenant. This is a clause in the bonds by which the issuing corporation agrees to assume the payment, in the bondholder's stead, of any tax they or their agents may subsequently be required to withhold at the source. Most of the corporation bonds outstanding contain a clause of this kind, and in all these cases the trust companies, which are paying agents for the corporations, withheld no tax from the bond owner, leaving it to be paid by the corporation under this covenant if the particular owner were liable to the tax.

These eliminations reduced the coupons on which the tax was to be withheld to American individuals who owned bonds that did not contain the tax-free covenant and who did not claim exemption on this part of their income.

While the small amount of taxes withheld is thus easily explainable, the fact remains that the actual result of deduction at the source was trivial in comparison with the great amount of work and expense thrown on the paying agents by this system. Trust company officers said yesterday that if there were any other way of determining the amount for the collection of which they were liable they would save money by paying it out of their own funds and letting it go at that.

The money withheld in this way in November and during the current month, while reports have to be made monthly, is not to be actually paid over to the Internal Revenue Collector until next June. Amounts withheld next month and in each succeeding month of 1914 will not be paid over till June, 1915, as the tax is not payable until June of each year on the income of the preceding calendar year.

The money is thus withheld from the taxpayer for a varying number of months before it is payable. The bank or trust company, on the other hand, has the use of the money for this series of months, and the interest on it may offset in some degree the expense put upon them by the law.

PRESERVE CITY BORINGS.

Municipal Engineers Want Geological Museum of New York.

The Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, an organization composed of engineers employed in the city departments, are seeking from the Board of Estimate the grant of $8,000, which would permit of the establishment of a collection of specimens and notes which would in a short time amount to a geological museum of the entire city.

Whenever any important improvement is to be carried out, such as the construction of a subway or an aqueduct tunnel the sinking of the foundations of the new Court House or the planning of a dock, it is necessary to make borings on the site to ascertain the exact character and structure of the foundation. Information thus acquired enables proper plans to be drawn and has saved millions of dollars to the city.

Already more than $1,000,000 has been expended by the city from time to time in this work, but the records of its results are widely scattered. Each department preserves more or less carefully the actual borings brought to the surface and the notes made of the underground conditions, but in order to consult them it is necessary to discover their hiding place and then to unearth them from the departmental archives.

The Municipal Engineers now propose that all these specimens and records should be brought together, properly catalogued and classified, and arranged in one big collection. It is suggested that it should be placed in the American Museum of Natural History, where it would be open to the consultation of private architects and contractors as well as city employes. A competent geologist would be put in charge of the work of examining and arranging the cores and the Municipal Engineers have promised co-operation, and to contribute to the cost of arrangement.

BANK EXAMINER CONVICTED.

C. S. Baxter Guilty of Larceny from Columbus Institution.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—A verdict of guilty was rendered by a jury in Common Pleas Court here this afternoon at the conclusion of the trial of Clement S. Baxter, a former State Bank Examiner, who was charged with the larceny of $3,140 of funds of the now defunct Columbus Savings and Trust Bank.

Baxter was formerly City Treasurer of Lima, and became a Bank Examiner under the recent administration of his brother, Frank E. Baxter, as State Superintendent of Banks. The latter was acquitted a few months ago of alleged wrongful use of $35,000 of the bank's funds.

A motion was entered for a new trial.

N. Y. CENTRAL'S FINANCING.

New Jersey Authorities Approve the $400,000,000 Refunding Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—The State Board of Public Utilities to-day approved the plan for the future financing and extension of the lines of the New York Central. Under the plan it is estimated that the company will use approximately $400,000,000 in refunding in the next ten years. The company and its allied lines are already committed to a very large part of this expenditure.

The State board in approving the plan stipulates that so far as the mortgages affect New Jersey railroad property the order shall not be taken as affecting New Jersey intrastate passenger or freight rates on railroads in this State. The approval of the refunding mortgage is subject to a judicial interpretation of the provisions of Section 6 of the Railroad act limiting the bonded indebtedness of railroads.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 20.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	75		
Barnard Mfg. Co.	60		
Bourne Mills	110		
Border City Mfg. Co.	98½		
Chace Mills	102½		
Chaston	80		
Davil Mills	85		
Davis Mills	87½		
Flint Mills	96		
Hargrave Mills	50		
King Philip Mills	113		113
Laurel Lake Mills	110		
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	90		
Luther Mfg. Co.	130		
Merchants Mfg. Co.	90		
Mechanics Mills	90		
Osborn Mills	102½		
Pilgrim Mills pf.	100		
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	95		100
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	117½		120
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175		
Seaconnet Mills	62		
Shove Mills	77½		
Stafford Mills	75	80	80
Stevens Mfg. Co.	120		
Tecumseh Mills	103½		
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	175		
Wampanoag Mills	87		
Weetamoe Mills	86		83

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

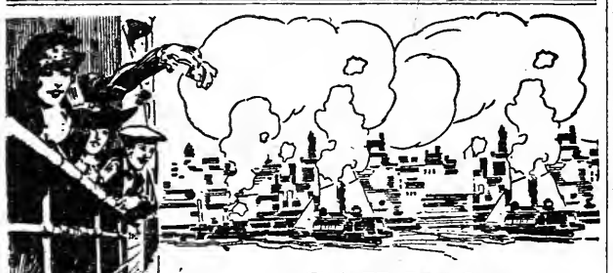
Alta	.05	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.03
Best & Belcher	.65	Mexican	1.15
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.37½	Ophir	.17
Challenge Con.	.13	Overman	.30
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.38	Savage	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.06
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.12
Crown Point	.36	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.37
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	Comb. Fract.	.05
Jim Butler	.69	D'field Bl. B.	.01
McNamara	.07	Florence	.20
Midway	.33	G'field Con. M.	1.40
Montana	.96	G'field Merger	.09
North Star	.38	Jumbo Exten	.09
Rescue Eula.	.69	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.50	Silver Pick	.02
Tonopah Merger	.50	Vernal	.04
West End	1.22½	Nevada Hills	.45
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.36
Atlanta	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.01	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	7	Jackpot	5¼	5½
Elkton	51⅞	52¼	McKinney	55	57½
El Paso	230	300	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay	1¼	2	Portland	100	104½
Gold Dol.	6½	8½	Vindicator	83	84
Isabella	10	10¾	R. B. H.	3½	4½



SAILING
—TO—
PARIS LONDON HAMBURG
S. S.
AMERIKA
JAN. 6, 1 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

GOOD WORD FOR NEW HAVEN

Part of Its Troubles Due to a Falling Off in General Business.

With the passing or the New Haven's dividend the financial district has lost a large part of its recently stimulated interest in that company's affairs, but the controversy over the causes of the road's misfortunes still rages. Answering a suggestion made by The Chicago Tribune that "the worst tack capitalists can take at this time is the attempt to charge up the New Haven-Boston & Maine disaster to 'agitation,' to 'regulation,' and to 'anti-railroad legislation,' The Railway Age Gazette asserts that the statement is only partly correct.

The latter authority admits that the New Haven's troubles are due largely to the Mellen régime. One of the management's mistakes was the use of money and credit of the road to buy control of numerous properties at prices in excess of their worth. The consequence has been that the New Haven has had to pay returns on securities issued to acquire these properties that are larger than the returns obtained from possession.

"Those who made these deals displayed more ambition, or imagination, or optimism, than business sagacity or regard for public opinion," says The Gazette. "Furthermore, evidence multiplies that the physical development and operation of the property was not carried on as skilfully and economically under Mellen's administration as they might have been. The stockholders had their responsibility for all this, because the property belonged to them, and it was to their interest and their duty to themselves and the public to use their votes and influence to cause it to be well managed. The Directors, likewise, had their responsibility, for they were the men chosen by the stockholders to select the active managers and supervise their work. Finally, Mr. Mellen had his responsibility because he was the man chosen by the Directors to be the executive manager of the property. As such he carried out the mandates of the Directors either contrary to or in accordance with his own judgment. He says that the former was the case, and seems to think that by so saying he exculpates himself. But it is rather difficult to see how a man occupying an important fiduciary position reduces the blame attaching to unwise or improper conduct of his own by saying that he acted contrary to his own judgment. Men of true self-respect and true loyalty to the interests of those who employ them resign their jobs when attempts are made to compel them to adopt and carry out important policies contrary to their best judgment. Meanwhile, the stockholders of the New Haven are paying dearly for the past unwise management of their property. Their dividend has been reduced step by step, and at last, at least temporarily, passed altogether.

"The present situation of the New Haven is not, however, entirely, or anywhere near entirely, due to the conditions already alluded to. It is suffering from the same conditions from which most of the other railways of the country are suffering. Like them, while the legitimate and necessary investment in its property, and, therefore, the return which it legitimately should pay to capital, have been increasing, its operating expenses also have been increasing so much, owing chiefly to advances in wages, that the net earnings from which to pay return to capital have been declining. Furthermore, largely owing to the same causes, it is suffering from a decline in the net earnings of the companies which it controls.

"Of the more than $8,000,000 loss in net corporate income during four months to Nov. 1, almost $2,500,000 was due to a decline in operating income, and of the decline in operating income about $1,000,000 was due to a reduction in operating revenue, while over $1,500,000 was due to an increase in operating expenses and taxes. On almost all the New England lines, likewise, there were both reductions in operating income and increases of operating expenses and taxes. While the public is visiting its condemnation on the past management of the New Haven it should not overlook these conditions which are affecting that property, as they are also affecting other railways, and for which neither the past nor the present management of the New Haven is responsible."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

12,923,606 Bales of This Year's Growth Reported to Dec. 13.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The seventh cotton ginning report of the Census Bureau for the season, issued to-day, announced that 12,923,606 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1913, had been ginned prior to Dec. 13, to which date, during the last seven years, the ginnings averaged 89.5 per cent. of the entire crop. Last year to Dec. 13, there had been ginned 12,439,036 bales, or 92.2 per cent. of the entire crop; in 1911 to that date 15,770,727 bales, or 88.5 per cent. under the ginnings to that date 11,904,269 bales, or 91.0 per cent. and in 1906 to that date 11,112,789 bales, or 85.6 per cent.

Included in the ginnings were 91,683 round bales, compared with 75,772 round bales last year, 92,790 in 1911, 106,486 in 1910, and 140,024 in 1909.

The number of Sea Island cotton bales included were 69,312, compared with 60,445 bales last year, 98,035 bales in 1911, 85,177 bales in 1909, and 80,316 bales in 1908.

Ginnings prior to Dec. 13 by States, with comparisons for last year and other years, and the percentage of the entire crop ginned prior to that date in those years, follow:

Year.	Ginnings.	Year.	Ginnings.
ALABAMA.		**NORTH CAROLINA.**	
1913	1,444,603	1913	706,252
1912	1,567,733	1912	1,128,850
1911	1,561,136	1911	913,944
1908	1,265,953	1908	615,736
ARKANSAS.		**OKLAHOMA**	
1913	884,709	1913	701,622
1912	703,327	1912	602,329
1911	746,802	1911	362,838
1908	847,312	1908	514,535
FLORIDA.		**SOUTH CAROLINA.**	
1913	63,032	1913	1,276,402
1912	82,805	1912	1,125,850
1911	81,952	1911	1,423,383
1908	64,131	1908	1,134,183
GEORGIA.		**TENNESSEE.**	
1913	2,213,426	1913	340,548
1912	1,676,670	1912	270,259
1911	2,517,857	1911	360,510
1908	1,868,963	1908	302,627
LOUISIANA.		**TEXAS.**	
1913	399,286	1913	3,627,410
1912	361,123	1912	4,368,915
1911	340,304	1911	3,862,143
1908	435,603	1908	3,308,874
MISSISSIPPI.		**OTHER STATES.**	
1913	1,164,584	1913	99,780
1912	883,458	1912	77,811
1911	996,601	1911	103,257
1908	1,441,947	1908	63,956

The ginnings of sea island cotton, prior to Dec. 13, by States, follow:

	Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.
1913	24,126	38,806	6,380
1912	19,505	35,418	5,522
1911	35,385	58,008	4,442
1909	26,870	37,852	10,743

The next ginning report will be issued Friday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., and will announce the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Jan. 1.

Woman Won't Head Gary Police.

GARY, Ind., Dec. 20.—This city will not have a police head at present, as Mrs. Kate Wood Ray to-day declined to accept an appointment tendered by Mayor Knotts. Mrs. Ray, who at first planned to accept contral of the Fire and Police Departments, said she would not hold office under laws in the making of which she had had no part.

STEAMSHIPS.

Winter's Summer Playground
GO TO THE IDEAL RESORTS OF
GEORGIA and FLORIDA
where the sky is blue, the air warm and the surf tempting, where there are blooming roses, balmy breezes and picturesque scenery.
Every luxury and convenience on modern 6,200 ton, 400 feet long steel steamships, steady and comfortable.
Special low fares to all points including every expense.
Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent or
O. G. ANGEVINE, E.P.A., 501 Fifth Ave., at 42nd St., N. Y.
Savannah line

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Proper Duty for Emaillite, Brass Swivels, and Purses Determined.

The Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that Emaillite, a liquid applied to the surface of aeroplanes to make the canvas impervious to moisture, is not a varnish as understood in the trade. The Collector at Chicago assessed the commodity at 40 cents a pound under Paragraph 17, Tariff act of 1909, which provides for compounds of cellulose esters.

The National Aeroplane Company, the importers, demanded lower duty, on the ground that the product was dutiable properly at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 51, as enamel paint made with varnish. An official analysis showed that the compound was not made of resinous material, which is usual in varnishes, but contained about 90 per cent. of a volatile liquid, principally acetone, and about 10 per cent. of a solid substance consisting of cellulose esters. Under these circumstances, Judge Sullivan overruled the importer's contentions.

Albert Lorach & Co. lost in a contention relating to the classification under the old law, of brass swivels used for watch chains and neck chain fasteners valued at less than 72 cents per gross. The Collector at New York returned the articles for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as parts of jewelry under the last section of Paragraph 448. The importers demanded a rate of 45 per cent. under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal.

The board sustained the contention of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., in which it was held that purses imported by the firm are in chief value of leather, and therefore dutiable at 40 per cent. under the old tariff. The action of the Collector at New York in returning the goods at 45 per cent. as in chief value of cotton, was reversed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PERFECT ADJUSTABLE DRESS FORM COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Perfect Adjustable Dress Form Company of 301 Fifth Avenue by these creditors: Walter A. Markley, $825; Edwin H. Marsh, $1,000, and Frederick J. Madell, $295. Judge Holt appointed Alan N. Mann receiver, with a bond of $2,000.

ERDHEIM & KATZ.—A petition has been filed against Erdheim & Katz, manufacturers of furs, 41 University Place, by these creditors: Joseph Spindel, $200; Louis Kazurer, $200, and Jarob Kupfer, $125. Judge Holt appointed Samuel Strauss receiver, with a bond of $1,500. The liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

MORRIS MELTZER.—A petition has been filed against Morris Meltzer, dealer in dry goods and furnishings, 44 West First Street, Yonkers, by these creditors: H. P. Friedman & Brother, $341; Maurice Lang, $156, and Max Arrow & Co., $148. Judge Holt appointed Harry P. Friedman receiver, with a bond of $1,000. The liabilities are $6,000.

GEORGE L. KAUFMAN.—Judge Holt has dismissed a petition filed on Nov. 18 against George L. Kaufman, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 16 East Seventeenth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

NOVITZKY & RABINOWITZ.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 15 by Novitzky & Rabinowitz, trading as the Princess Art Embroidery Works, 39 Mercer Street, on consent of creditors.

PULITZER PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Pulitzer Publishing Company, of 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, publishers of the Welcome Guest, show liabilities $24,246 and nominal assets $37,635. Among the creditors are Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000; Walter Pulitzer, $9,325; Mrs. Lilian W. Pulitzer, $762, and Henri Rogowski, $1,603.

JOSEPH GERBER.—Schedules of Joseph Gerber, manufacturer of embroidery, 104 Fifth Avenue, and Bayonne, show liabilities $7,699 and assets $1,680, consisting of stock $1,250.

SOLOMON SILVERSTEIN.—Judge Holt has appointed Arthur D. Alexander receiver for Solomon Silverstein, manufacturer of waists, at 185 Clinton Street; bond $500.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

Absolom, Gomer—New York Edison Co., costs, $128.

Armstrong, J. Robert—Palisade Realty Co., $750.

Balzhiser, Harry—C. W. Tripp et al., $153.

Bailey, Stephen S.—M. Bailey, costs, $102.

Cavanaugh, Alice J.—F. A. Stone, $129.

Calandra, Biagio—Marshall Milling Co., $8,445.

Coxey, Jacob S.—G. G. Gillette, costs, $169.

Drew, Phineas F.—F. P. Weaver, $181.

Dyer, John B.—Robert J. Murphy Co., $1,444.

Escoiel, Louis R., and Isaac Weil—F. Gersten, $431.

Forth, Arthur—H. McAtamney, $287.

Freund, Adolph—W. E. Seltz & Co., Inc., $548.

Fleming, John J.—L. H. Rose, $252.

Guerth, George C.—Alliance Realty Co., $423.

Hart, Edward F.—D. G. Welsman et al., $317.

Hamilton, Schuyler—H. D. Johneon, $123.

Ironside, Emily A.—E. P. Earle, $387.

Lefkoft, Louis—A. Mazin, $106.

Michaud, Alfred C.—A. Selz, Inc., $397.

Mittman, Hyman; Morris Kinzler, and Hyman Katz—A. Haber, $102.

Messing, Benjamin; Mollie Beckerman, and Philip A. Star—Ferdinand Hosch Co., $518.

Olmsted, Ellis F. and Blanche S.—E. Welss, $414.

Oertel, James N.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $1,070.

Roeder, Albert B.—Yellow Taxicab Co., $134.

Roberts, Henry—M. F. Fulton, $1,840.

Rubenstein, David—W. Handler, $231.

Schlessel, Alex.—M. Sevlen, $129.

Simmons, Joseph—Southwestern Surety Insurance Company, $1,505.

Swift, Helene and Antolnette F. Cassidy —Bankers Estates Company, $129.

Schuessler, Frank and John—United Dressed Beef Company of N. Y. $115.

Schlesinger, Morris S.—L. Levy, $173.

Talbot, Hayden—S. Popper, $548.

Taurog, Arthur J.—H. Davidow, $161.

Wolf, Gustave S. Dowd, $1,092.

White, Joseph—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y., $382.

Advertising Corporation of America—Valentine Building Corporation, $258.

Corzi Realty Co.—Church E. Gates & Co., $1,487.

City of New York—C. Blum, $375.

Champlain Graphite Co.—E. P. Coe, $1,210.

Forty-second St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—R. Moncuso Annunziata, $700.

Grand View Mountain House, George P. Butler and Joseph C. Totten—Catskill National Bank of Catskill, $870.

J. & L. Moreland Company—Alberene Stone Company, $179.

Knickerbocker Auction Company—H. McAtamney, $274.

Princess Cafe Company, Inc.—Charles Rump, Inc., $154.

Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City—J. J. Lally, $890.

Same—H. Wolff, $2,655.

Utility Printing and Publishing Co.—C. G. Macy, $168.

Dr. A. L. Nelden, Inc.—City of N. Y., $126.

Herald Square Bath Co.—Same, $202.

International Seal Co.—Same, $775.

Merchants' Auto Transportation Co.—Same, $231.

National Co-operative Building Co.—Same, $148.

N. Y. Rotary Fire Hose Drier Co.—Same, $234.

N. Y. & Bridgeport Transportation Co.—Same, $126.

N. Y. Rawhide Pulp Board Box Co.—Same, $234.

Narragansett Worsted Co.—Same, $148.

O'Keefe, Wm. J.—Same, $559.

Oldfield, Patrick—Same, $451.

Vanoni, Frederick L.—Same, $126.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

McCoy, Daniel B., Gas Engine & Power Co., and Charles L. Seabury Co.—J. A. Flannery, Oct. 19, 1911, $625.

Gas Engine & Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury Co.—J. A. Flannery, Oct. 19, 1911, $10.

Fragnell, Agnes—C. Kuntze, Nov. 15, 1912, $266.

Crossley, Annie K.—James McCreery & Co., May 13, 1913, $514.

Levinson, Joseph—M. Novitz, Jan. 23, 1908, $186.

Bartolicius, Emil, and Jacob Leitner—I. Haft, July 31, 1913, $524.

Horowitz, Irene, Joseph Keller, and Emilie Keller—Greenwich Bank of City of N. Y., Feb 13, 1913, $826.

Textile Designing Co.—H. Schedler, June 27, 1913, $112.

Wendling, William, and Union Dime Savings Institution—J. Wendling, Feb. 13, 1913, $1,221.

Martinlano, Joseph—City of N. Y., (vacated,) Sept. 4, 1908, $115.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Forecasts: N. and S. Car., Ga.—Cloudy, rains Sun. Mon. fair, cooler; lt. var. winds.

Fla.—Rains Sun; cold in N. W. part. Mon. fair; cold; lt. to mod. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy, colder Sun. Mon. fair; mod. N. W. winds.

Miss., La.—Fair, cold Sun. Mon. fair; mod. N. W. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Sun.; cold in S. part. Mon. fair; mod. N. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Utah—Cloudy Sun. and Mon., probably snow in so. part.

Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ark.—Cloudy, cold Sun. Mon. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy, cold Sun., preceded by rain in ea. part. Mon. fair.

Ind.—Cloudy, cold Sun., prob. preceded by local snows. Mon. fair.

Ill.—Fair, cold, Sun. Mon. fair; mod. n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy, cold Sun. Mon. fair; mod. n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow flurries Sun. Mon. fair.

Wisc.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; mod. w. winds.

Mo.—Fair Sun.; cold in ea. part. Mon. fair.

Minn., Ia., N. and S. Dak., Neb. and Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Western disturbances has advanced to the middle Mississippi Valley with diminishing intensity, but during the last twenty-four hours it caused snows in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the middle Plains States, and rains in the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys. Rains are also reported from California and the South Atlantic Coast. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair. Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the middle Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley and have risen in the East.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled with probably rains Sunday in the Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley and snow flurries in the region of the Great Lakes, followed by fair weather in these districts Monday. In all other parts of the country the weather will be fair Sunday and Monday.

The temperature will be considerably lower Sunday in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and the Gulf States and Monday in the Atlantic States. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly south; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain in south and rain or snow in north Sunday. Monday, fair and colder; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England—Rain Sunday. Monday, fair and colder; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, with probably rain Sunday. Monday, fair and colder; light to moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Snow flurries and colder Sunday. Monday, fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy, with rain or snow Sunday. Monday, fair and colder; moderate south, shifting to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	30	29	4 P. M.	41	46
6 A. M.	32	28	6 P. M.	43	43
9 A. M.	32	32	9 P. M.	39	43
12 M.	36	43	11 P. M.	38	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 27 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:40—153 W. 45 St.; Frank Carnevale	Trifl.
2:45—268 Thompson St.; Pascale & Deleo	Not given
3:00—238 E. 150 St.; Angelo Conterello	$200
8:10—280 E. Houston St.; S. Fleiska	Trifl.
8:20—1,104 1st Av.; A. Schuler	Trifl.
8:25—320 E. 66 St.; S. Golden	Trifl.
10:00—175 W. 102 St.; R. Smith	Not given
P. M.	
1:00—509 E. 120 St.; not given	Trifl.
P. M.	
1:15—509 E. 120 St.; not known	Trifl.
1:40—266 Hoffman St.; Dominick Gamasello	$200
5:10—140 E. 48 St.; W. Webster	Trifl.
5:35—71 Greene St.; Margolias & Moskowitz	$500
7:50—281 Front St.; M. Stramillo	$3,000
8:20—78 Bleecker St.; A. Richtor	$500
8:25—2,472 Tiebout Av.; M. Mulshlie	Trifling
8:35—38 W. 22d St.; Wolhandler & Harris	Not given
10:15—96 W. 103d St.; S. G. Cook	Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Velte bill, which provides higher salaries for men teachers than for women teachers, will come before Mayor Kline for a hearing at 10 A. M. to-morrow. The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will appear in opposition to it.

It is believed that Thomas W. Churchill will be re-elected President of the Board of Education. Last February his election was unanimous. There is some talk of rival candidates at the next election. The names of Commissioner Martin and Commissioner Maxwell Flexner have been mentioned. The so-called progressive element in the board is so strong, however, that Mr. Churchill seems certain to have a large majority, no matter who may be named against him. The recent appointments by Mayor Kline have not lessened the Churchill strength in the board to any appreciable extent.

At the meeting of the Board of Education held in the latter part of November Commissioner Man introduced a resolution that the letter published in the newspapers, signed by President Nicholas Murray Butler and others, criticising President Churchill and the board, be made a matter of investigation, so as to find what truth there was in the criticisms, and also to discover, if possible, who inspired the letter. The resolution, upon motion of Commissioner Martin, went over to the meeting of Dec. 10. At that time action on it was again postponed. Some think that the Man resolution was aimed at City Supt. Maxwell, whose relations with President Butler are most friendly. It does not now seem likely that the board will adopt Mr. Man's resolution. C. E. Hamlin, editor of School and a strong supporter of Mr. Churchill's policy, is one of those who think that the resolution should be adopted. In a recent number of that periodical he says:

"Mr. Man, we believe, was right, when he said that he thought the board should prove to the public through a legal inquiry that these charges are without foundation. If the board does not ascertain the source of its own defamation what guarantee will it have that that defamation will not continue? Another point to investigate is the subtle commercial influences that have crept into the system, and which may in one case have been connected with the late campaign of defamation.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Request of Christian A. Holl that his name be removed from the list of fireman for the reason that his present position will not admit of his appearing before the commission. He is marked not qualified on the list.

Letter from M. J. Delehanty requesting that his name be not certified for appointment as court attendant in the Court of Special Sessions, and saying that he would accept certification to the City Court or the Municipal Courts.

Request of Joseph G. Huttman, 408 West Fifty-fifth Street, that certification of his name be withheld from the list of firemen for six months, as he is employed as a patrolman.

Request of Charles W. Lynch, 448 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, that certification of his name for appointment as patrolman be withheld for three months, as he is employed in the Fire Department.

United States.

In the examination at the New York Custom House on Dec. 30 and 31 for industrial teacher in the Philippines competitors will be tested in letter writing on some subject relating to the trade, penmanship, arithmetic, methods of presenting and teaching the trade, practical questions, experience, training, and fitness.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. — As a board: Capts. F. Geere, C. A. C.; L. C. Garcia, Med. Corps; 1st Lt. E. F. Bailey, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. J. Farrow, Med. Res. Corps; 2d Lt. J. P. McCaskey, Jr., C. A. C., to meet Ft. Morgan, Ala., Dec. 29, to exam. appits. for commissions.

2d Lt. H. W. Stovall, C. A. C., to charge const. work Ft. Caswell, N. C., relieving 1st Lt. J. R. Campbell. Latter to 31st Co., C. A. C.

Capt. W. D. Forsyth, 5 Cav. to service schl. Fort Riley, Kan.

Capt. H. C. Smither, Gen. Staff, appt. direct. Nat. Rifle Assn., vice Col. J. Garrard, 15, Cav., relieved.

To Governors Island, N. Y., as witnesses: Col. E. F. Glenn, 23 Inf.; Majs. D. B. Devora, Gen. Staff; C. Crawford, 20 Inf.

Lt. Col. A. W. Yates, Q. M. C., to San Francisco temp. duty until April 8, to Manila.

Col. W. A. Mann, Gen. Staff, 2 Div. to Cent. Dept. as ch. of staff.

Leaves—Capt. G. T. Bowman, 6 Cav., 45 days; 2d Lt. C. M. Haverkamp, 1 Cav., 12 days; Col. F. B. McCoy, 30 Inf., leave ext. 20 days; 1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., four months.

Navy Orders.

Lt. C. A. Richarde, the Wheeling, to N. Hospital, Norfolk; Ens. H. T. Bartlett, the Conn., to Dolphin; Ch. Carp. J. M. Simms, N. Y., Norfolk, to the W. Va.

Marine Corps Orders.

Lt. Col. T. P. Kane, M. Barks., Boston, and Maj. C. S. Hill, M. Barks., Mare Isl., to Army Ser. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth; Maj. R. C. Berkeley, to Second Adv. Base Regt.

Capt. F. C. Lander and 1st Lt. C. F. Meyer Philippines, to Hosp. Mare Isl.; 1st Lt. A. M. Sumner, resigned; 1st Lt. T. D. Barber and 2d L

WORLD'S CROP FIGURES.

Wheat, with 3,569,000,000 Bushels, Yielded Most Increase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Figures on the world's crop production for the present year cabled to-day to the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, including the principal countries of the Northern hemisphere, were as follows:

All wheat, 3,569,000,000 bushels, being 8.9 per cent. more than last year; all rye, 1,823,000,000, 1 per cent. less than last year; barley, 1,524,000,000 bushels, 7.7 more than last year; oats, 4,571,000 bushels, 2.3 per cent more than last year; the foregoing including the production in Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia in Europe (63 Governments,) Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Russia in Asia (10 Governments,) Algeria and Tunis.

The total production of sugar beets was 54,382,000 short tons, 2.5 per cent. more than last year, in Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Prussia, Hungary not including Croatia, and Slavonia.

The total production of cleaned cotton was 9,296,000,000 pounds, 2.1 per cent. more than last year, in the United States, India, Japan and Egypt.

SERVICE BOARD'S NEEDS.

Commission Asks for $2,600,000 to Carry It Through 1914.

The Public Service Commission sent over yesterday to the Board of Estimate a requisition for the funds needed for its work during the coming year. It asked $2,600,000, an increase of $735,000 over the money it has spent this year. Of this increase all but $70,000 is asked an account of the heavy expense incurred in connection with the construction of the new subway and elevated lines.

Of the $2,600,000, $500,000 will be appropriated to regulatory work and $2,100,000 to the rapid transit departments. During the present year $450,000 has been devoted to regulation, so that next year $2,100,000 will go on rapid transit work as compared with $1,415,000 this year.

At the present time the commission has let contracts for subway construction to the amount of $88,000,000, and during 1913 has paid out $15,000,000 on account or work completed to eighteen contracting firms, several of whom have more than one section to build It is hoped that by July 1, practically the entire system, as laid down by the dual subway agreement will be under construction.

Greenwich Safe Deposit Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Supt. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the Banking Department, has given permission to the Greenwich Safe Deposit Company to open three branches in Manhattan Borough, one at 960 West Broadway, one at 874 Broadway, and one at 596 Sixth Avenue. The Superintendent had previously issued a certificate of authorization to the Greenwich Safe Deposit Company to carry on its business at 135 William Street, with a capital of $100,000.

Automobile Exchange

30 cents a line.

A REAL BARGAIN IN CLOSED BODIES. NEW STOCK.
Limousine and Landaulet.

PACKARDS—1912—1911—1910.
Limousine and Landaulet for sale CHEAP.

All cars GUARANTEED first-class condition. Thorough inspection invited—DEMONSTRATORS always at your service.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO., 1,876 Broadway. Phone 5078, 5079 Col.

One 3,000-pound and one five-ton ELECTRIC TRUCK—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK; First-class condition; best make.

Will sell complete for value of batteries. Address M 52 Times.

Will sell my two 3½-TON GAS TRUCKS at rock-bottom; first customer for CASH gets it. The use for it at present contract canceled. FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. Address M 51 Times.

IN PERFECT CONDITION.

One 15 H. P. FIAT landaulet.
One 28 H. P. FIAT landaulet.
One 55 H. P. FIAT Halbrosh roadster.
One 6-48 1913 PACKARD 5-passenger.

FIAT,
57th and Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A 1912 seven passenger Cadillac, limousine body, just repainted and revarnished; thoroughly overhauled; as good as new; bargain for cash. Apply week days at the Dun-Gorman Co., 226-228 West 70th St., N. Y. City.

For Exchange or for Sale Cheap.—A large, luxurious imported limousine; body upholstered in light cloth; silver fixtures; Pullman lights; cost $10,000; would exchange for small inclosed car and small four-passenger car. John White, Essex Fells, N. J. Phone Caldwell 52.

For sale, 1913 Regal runabout, first-class condition; used four months; fully equipped, top, speedometer, wind shield, shock absorbers, two extra new tires and tubes, slip covers, bumper, whistle exhaust, butterfly cutout; for quick sale, $750 cash. A 85 Times.

NEW ALCO TRUCK (With Heavy Hauling Open Body), 3½ Tons.

Will sell at big discount for cash.

HAYES DIEFENDERFER CO., INC.,
21 West 62d St.

HUDSON 20 Roadster, worth $900, AT $250. HUP 20 Racer, worth $750, AT $275. FLANDERS 20 Roadster, worth $850, AT $275. FLANDERS 20 Roadster, worth $600, AT $300. REGAL 1913, new, worth $1,000, AT $550. All these Bargains at GREEN'S, 1,599 B'way.

DELIVERY TRUCK.

One ton; fine condition; $500. WORTH DOUBLE. Address M 52 Times.

GREEN'S AUTO AGENCY, 1,599 Broadway, near Churchill's, offers all makes of USED CARS at extreme bargain prices and on EASY terms; buy now and save money; storage free until wanted; call or write. Telephone Bryant 1873.

PROTECT YOURSELF—Before buying any used car have our engineer make an examination and report; price, $10. CAR INSPECTION SERVICE & INSURANCE OFFICE, 910 U. S. Rubber Bldg.; twelve years experience.

Buick, 1913, five-passenger touring; fully equipped in fine condition; cheap. KING,
Used Car Department,
250 West 54th St.

I BUY cars for my friends; will deal only with private owners on cars not over 2 years old. Send particulars. Box A 94 Times.

1912 SEVEN-PASSENGER WESTCOTT; PERFECT CONDITION; MANY EXTRAS. 8875 BROWN. 150-W WESTCHESTER.

For Sale.—Classy four-passenger 65 horse power roadster; $900. Yellow Taxi Cab Co., 49th St. and 8th Av.

BODIES — Limousine, landaulets, touring, roadsters; $25 up. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway, near Churchill's.

Second hand limousine and touring bodies for sale; good bargains. C. P. Ketterer Co., 211 West 19th St.

Packard 1911 chassis; price reasonable Packard Motor Car Co., of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

SAVE MONEY buying tires, oil, and accessories.; I supply privately. Box A 93 Times.

Packard 1438 limousine; run less than 1,000 miles. L. H. Manning, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Mitchell, 1912, "little six"; fine running order; full equipment; bargain for $850. D 17 Times.

Houpt-Rockwell; toy tonneau; fine running order; speedy, snappy car; cheap. D 14 Times.

Second hand limousine and touring bodies; good bargains. C. P. Ketterer Co., 211 West 19th.

EMPAL, toy tonneau; fine condition; $300 if sold at once. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

SAVE MONEY buying an electric lighting or starting outfit. Box A 92 Times.

FORD New 5 Pass. touring car, $400, if sold at once. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Brand new set of shock absorbers. Box A 88 Times.

Automobile Exchange

30 cents a line.

$200 REWARD will be paid for the return of Chalmers-Detroit Touring Car No. 22484; 1912 model, 30 H. P.; Motor No. 14125, Transmission No. 14296, Body No. 15814, Penn. license, 1913, No. 58611; car painted maroon; stolen from in front of 1,611 Green St., Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1913, at about 7:30 P. M.; left front fender, running board, and tool box damaged by collision; new Wampole tire on left front wheel; new Diamond tire on right side. (Spare.) Address all communications to Insurance Co. of the State of Penna., care of J. Donald Gibson, 138 South 4th St., Philadelphia.

Tel. 8104 and 3864 Columbus.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, tanks, fenders, of every description; no matter how badly damaged the article may be we can repair it to look like new at a great saving of cost; we also sell new auto lamps, windshields, bumpers, and parts at very low prices.

Bargains always on hand. Write for particulars.

HUDSON AUTO LAMP WORKS, INC., 1648-50 Broadway, New York City.

1,000-POUND ELECTRIC DELIVERY TRUCK; GOOD AS NEW; MUST SACRIFICE AT ONCE; MAKE ME AN OFFER. ADDRESS M 55 TIMES.

PACKARDS.
1912 -18 limousine 1909-30 runabout.
1912 -18 Berlin limousine.
1911 -30 coupe; inside drive.
1913 Regal roadster.
1912 Hudson touring.
1911 Stearns 30-60 touring.
1910 Palmer Singer 24 touring car.
Geo. Lamberty, 213 West 60th St.

LIMOUSINE AND LANDAULET CARS.
Renault, perfect condition, $850. Buick, latest model, almost new, $930. Peerless, fine condition, $450. Flat 25 H. P. Landaulet, $750. Must be sold immediately. Cash or easy payments. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow 1910 limousine; just thoroughly overhauled and painted; in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated; also touring body; price for both, $1,800; cost $9,500. Seen at Riding and Driving Garage, Flatbush and Plaza St., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL TOWNCAR.

Car has been used 1,700 miles. GUARANTEED like new. POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1,822 Broadway.

FIVE-TON DUMP TRUCK; BEEN HAULING FOR CONTRACTOR; BEST CONDITION; WILL SACRIFICE. ADDRESS M 54 TIMES.

MANUFACTURERS' REBUILT CARS.
Buying cars from us is on the same basis as purchasing new ones; cars taken in exchange. Call or send for list of new and used cars. HAYES-DIFFENDERFER CO., 21 West 62d St.

Thomas 4-cylinder Chassis	$125
Rambler 4-cylinder Chassis	110
Lozier 4-cylinder Chassis	250
Thomas 6-cylinder Chassis	300

GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

We have discontinued the use of Delehaye taxicabs and have for sale $8,000 worth of Delehaye parts; will consider any reasonable offer. Yellow Taxi Co., 49th St. and 8th Av.

PACKERS 2-ton new 1914 model chassis; cost $2,900; will sell for $1,400; will make great truck or 25-30 pass. sightseeing car; terms arranged; greatest bargain in New York. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

1912 Minerva limousine, just painted, perfect running order, immediate delivery cash sale; owner going abroad; price $5,000. Apply by letter only. Herresboff, 58 Central Park West.

1911 48-6 Pierce, with Berline limousine and touring body, in good condition, for sale at reasonable price. Goepfert, 122 West 54th St.

Packard 1910 phaeton; five-passenger; $135 spent recently on engine; in perfect condition; price reasonable. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK BUYER.
Abbott-Detroit touring; electric self-starter; excellent condition. C. B. Derby & Co., 351 West 52d St. Phone 6948 Columbus.

Buick 1913, Model 40, almost new; run less than 2,500 miles; full electric equipment; extra tires and tubes. C. A. Beecroft, 231 West 39th St. 'Phone 4900 Bryant.

SIMPLEX 1912, 90-h.p. toy tonneau. Fully equipped and in very fine condition. Price reasonable. Mr. Hodson, Great Northern Hotel, N. Y. Phone Columbus 9400.

Hudson Speedster 1912, everything in best of condition; will sell at right price; private owner. Phone 196 Prospect. 338 Flatbush Av., near Park Place, Brooklyn.

At a Bargain.—Six-cylinder, seven-passenger, 1912 Mitchell; practically new; full equipment; with electric lights and seat covers; price $1,200. D 18 Times.

Packard 1438 limousine and touring body; car in first-class condition; owner wishes to dispose of same on account of leaving New York. Address A 3 Times.

ALCO touring, "60," foredoor, 1910, swell car; also Oldsmobile roadster, "30"; will accept $1,000 for both. 'Phone Rector 4782. 111 Broadway, Room 926.

For Sale—1909 Peerless, double roadster, top, wind shield, extra tires, &c.; $300; demonstration given. Thomas Crimmins, 444 East 69th St., New York City.

ATTENTION!—Will dispose of one of my two automobiles; late models; must be seen to be appreciated. Telephone 6836 Riverside. 182 West 90th St.

Packard 1911 limousine; light upholstery; body recently repainted; price $1,800. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Limousine; brand new body; six-cylinder; well-known make; overhauled and full equipment; looks like new; bargain. D 13 Times.

NOW IS the time to paint and overhaul your car. I have a small shop and do first-class work very reasonable. Box A 95 Times.

Lozier limousine, excellent condition; fine looking car; sell at bargain. Hayes-Diefendorfer Co., 21 West 62d St.

BARGAINS in roadsters, runabouts, landaulets, and limousines in first-class condition. Goodell & Co., 1,770 Broadway.

Hupmobile "32," touring, 1913; slightly used; will sacrifice; $850. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Houpt Rockwell, seven-passenger 60 horse power touring car; taken from private service; $1,400. Yellow Taxi Co., 49th and 8th Av.

SAVE MONEY buying a new car. Box A 89 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

FOR HIRE.
PACKARD LIMOUSINES. 7-PASSENGER.
STRICTLY PRIVATE SERVICE.
RATES REASONABLE.
HESS BROTHERS,
212 WEST 43D ST. FEL. 3050 BRYANT.

Packard landaulet for rent; one of the finest looking cars in city; beautifully painted, fully equipped; positively exclusive looking; by the month to responsible party only. Telephone 7927 Bryant.

Packards, closed and open cars, For rent. Phone Columbus 5078. Day, week or month; low rates. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE.
Limousines, landaulets, liveried chauffeurs; rates reasonable. Herman H. Karp, 520 West 42d St. Bryant—6388.

AUTO FOR RENT.
HOUR, DAY OR MONTH.
911 AMSTERDAM AV.—1003 RIVER.

FOR HIRE — PACKARD 1914 BERLIN LANDAULETS BY THE MONTH; PRIVATE. T 173 TIMES.

Elegant 7-passenger Packard Touring, $2.50 per hour; careful service. Phone 2830 Morningside.

For Hire.—Packard landaulet; seven-passenger; monthly. Mulcahy, 6430 Tremont.

For Hire—Hotchkiss town car; excellent condition; by week or month. Phone 4122 Col.

For Rent—Pierce-Arrow landaulet, like new, $700 monthly. Phone 3806 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 861 Eighth Ave. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 233 W. 54th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Automobile Exchange

30 cents a line.

Automobiles Wanted.

100 AUTOMOBILES WANTED.
Put money into your pocket by selling at the right place; get your cash quotations and general proposition before disposing of your car; at this time of year we have a long waiting list of customers who are open for all makes and models, runabouts, touring cars, landaulets.
WE BUY OUTRIGHT FOR CASH.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
1,599 Broadway, near Churchill's.
Phone 1873 Bryant.

WANTED TO RENT—Classy town car from private owner. Box A 90 Times.

WILL PAY $350 for 4-passenger touring car, Box A 91 Times.

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

CEMETERY FOR SALE—100 acres, in the City of New York, properly chartered, fenced, chapel, etc. Now being used. Further particulars J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway, New York. (No. 7550.)

West Side.

Attractive duplex apartment of eight rooms in a modern fireproof building in one of the best districts of New York, with an interest in the rest of the premises, for sale at $25,000; desirable for residence or can be rented to net at least 6 per cent. on investment. For particulars address C. F. N., Room 1206, 30 6th Ave., New York.

Bargain.—Four-story well furnished house, 20x70; offer of some cash; over $30,000 mortgage considered; filled with tenants; excellent business proposition to quick buyer; owner on premises. 162 East 37th.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St.; principals only apply. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Only $1,000 Cash.—Ten-room house; Hudson view; Manhattan. Wall St., 30 minutes; balance trade. D 320 Times Downtown.

Washington Heights.

GOING TO EUROPE!!
MUST SELL!!!
Four-story and basement dwelling in the seventies near Riverside Drive; strictly high class; no reasonable offer refused. Milton Hart, Attorney, 140 Nassau St.

For sale or exchange, a fine two-family dwelling on Washington Heights for a good farm or country residence. Address A 98 Times.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Owner will sell 8 lots in Eastern Parkway district; best location in Brooklyn; easy terms. Address M. K. M., P. O. Box 718, New York City.

For Sale—Two-family brick house; easy terms; near City Line Station, Kings County "L." Stolz, 677 Broadway, New York City.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Northeast corner 3d Av., 183d.; three lots. Cyrille Carreau, owner, 796 6th Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.
Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House, Box 83 Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Commercial waterfront; 3,000 ft., 20 acres; $9,000; owner Room 137, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Farms, country seats, lake, river fronts, commuting distance, hour on Hudson; productive fruit, dairy farms, brooks, orchards, lakes, timber; cheap acreage elevations, $10 acre. Write exactly your wants. John V. Alexander, Peekskill, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

One of Short Hills most charming and beautifully landscaped places for sale, with 700 feet total frontage on two roads; heated garage, with improvements and man's room; English house, nearly new; first story stone; hot water heat; five baths, and many other advantages appealing to family of taste and refinement. Box 36, Short Hills, N. J.

North Shore acreage plots, 3 to 50 acres, near the water; many of these tracts have access to fine water fronts; send for map. L. G. Shields, 115 East 34th St., N. Y. Telephone 4030 Murray Hill.

JAMAICA.
Examine my high-class suburban cottages; reduced prices; your terms. KING, 8 Islington Place, 3 blocks Hillside Station.

ROCKAWAY PARK BARGAIN.
Five lots, northeast corner Newport and Lincoln Avs.; must be sold before Jan. 1. D. Henry, 323 East 16th St.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 301 W. 96.

Bayview, Freeport.—Highly restricted home section; new houses; $4,000 to $10,000. Sealy, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, or Freeport.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

AN EXQUISITE HOME
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
ITALIAN COLONIAL DESIGN.
SEMI-FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
Artistic, modern, complete; especially arranged for particular people with moderate size family. Splendid corner plot; 35 shade trees, rare shrubs; convenient, desirable location; fireproof garage; detailed description and photos upon request. EUGENE JOBS, 81 Union Place, Summit, N. J.

A COUNTRY ESTATE, $6,000.
26 acres; modern eight room house, porcelain bath and butler's pantry; city hot and cold water, purest in State; sightly location, overlooking Hackettstown, and panorama view of mountains; all under cultivation; barn, hennery and pigery; best section, surrounded by expensive summer estates; only $6,000; terms, $2,000 cash; take 8 A. M. or 1 P. M. Lackawanna from New York. See manager Textile Mills Co., 109 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

For Sale.—Poultry farm, 2½ acres, one mile from centre of Vineland; plant fully equipped; 1,100 White Leghorns; dwelling, 6 rooms; city water piped to all poultry houses, and in house hot and cold water, hot water heat, telephone; fine cherry shade and plenty of fruit; price, $9,000; cash, $6,000, balance mortgage; particulars on application. PAUL VAN DEUSEN, Vineland, N. J.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Ten-room house, recently built, parquet flooring, hardwood finish, electric light, hot water heating system, two bathrooms, every modern improvement; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley line; to be let furnished or unfurnished; no reasonable offer refused. Apply A. W. Brunn, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

No use to answer this "ad" unless you want and can keep up a very fine gentleman's all year round country home. 7½ acres of ground, 22 room house and such rooms! real ball rooms; bathrooms you can take your "morning run" in; stables, garage; $35 000, worth $100,000.
Stewart, N. Y. Hippodrome.

At Orange.—New house of 10 rooms and bath; large living room and fireplace; oak floors; chestnut trim and beam ceilings; for sale at bargain. Address Owner, Box 41, Edgemere Hotel, East Orange, N. J.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

WATER FRONT ESTATE.
Forced sale, 160 acres; New Jersey shore front; best bid before Jan. 1. Address L 243 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE,
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

40-acre farm for sale, at Long Branch; beautiful location; elegant condition; $30,000. Address Farm, 54 W. 68th.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Fruit and poultry farm; 46¾ acres; 1,500 fruit trees, all bearing; big money maker; for quick sale; good house; border on village; near Hudson River; on State road; $7,000. 110-acre stock and grain farm; hot-air heater, in new house; $2,700, with implements; rooms, lavatory, bath, and open fireplace, with excellent board, and with a private family of culture and good social standing. Address Z 218 Times.

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Farms.

5-ACRE POULTRY FARM FOR $500.
Splendid location, 2 minutes' walk to trolley, close to school, 2 to depot, neat 5-room dwelling, gas for cooking and light, splendid land, fruited with 200 peaches, apples, cherries, apricots, etc. Poultry houses for about 350 chickens. Owner includes 100 chickens, stoves, tools, implements, &c. PRICE $3,000; only $500 cash needed. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated Farm Catalogue.

DELAWARE FARMS.
Come to Delaware; mild climate, productive soil, good markets, finest fruit and truck farms, all sizes, many exceptional bargains. List free. W. CHAS. BOYER, Dover, Del.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Farms in Central New Jersey; list on request. Paul F. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Homeseekers of limited means, having experience, can make $50 to $300 an acre from poultry, fruit, or general farming in the Southeastern States; $15 to $30 an acre buys excellent farms; the Southern Railway lines will find you a suitable location; "Southern Field" magazine and all facts free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Ry., Room 28-A, Washington, D. C.

For Sale—Two hundred and forty-six acres of land, within 15 minutes' ride of Washington, D. C.; will sell cheap. Write to or call 1334 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

IF YOU NEED MONEY,
we have cash and a good equity to exchange for income property; principals only. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showrooms, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes, and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

Mortgages.—Wanted, for my client, a loan of $7,500 on second mortgage or $25,000 on first or magnificent suburban residence on estate; commission will be paid to brokers. Room 407, 39 Wall St.

I have funds to loan out on First and Second Mortgage and building loans.
F. J. PULLEN,
55 Liberty, Suite 2,009.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

LOFTS, CHELSEA SECTION; 14,500 FEET EACH; WILL DIVIDE; LIGHT FOUR SIDES; WING BUILDING; OFFICE BUILDING ENTRANCE; ESPECIALLY CONVENIENT FOR MAIL ORDER BUSINESS; STATION C IS ON PREMISES. APPLY ON PREMISES TO FRANK L. WING, 9TH AV., HUDSON AND 13TH STS., OR OWN BROKER.

CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS FOR RENT. Excellent for luncheon trade; best location in city; very profitable and attractive business; opportunity of a lifetime. H. FREUD, 22 WEST 23D ST.

Great bargain, sub-renting part of second floor of Flatiron Building, from Jan. 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915, for one-quarter of present rent. H. FREUD, 22 WEST 23D ST.

FACTORY LOFTS.
45x85; all light; rent $960 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

Studio (furnished) for artist; dancing part time room; conveniences. Call after 12 Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Gynasium, 352 4th Av.

A LOFT, 120 WEST 20TH ST.
25x90; rent $55; brokers protected.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

180 Madison Av., corner 34th St.—Large parlor floor; electricity, water, parquet floors; suitable for clubrooms, studio, dancing, select business. Phone 3873 Greeley.

Divide or rent space in large, well-lighted office on sixteenth floor of new office building near Greeley Square and Pennsylvania Station. D 21 Times.

Will sublet very cheap desirable front office, containing about 700 square feet, at this address. Spengler Bros. Co., 37 East 28th St.

Small office to sublet immediately, downtown business district; stenographer's service if desired. 170 Broadway, Room 1,001.

To sublet part of light loft; all modern improvements; reasonable terms. 57 Irving Place, near 15th, 10th floor.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 409.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Fine comfortable home for rent, furnished, $150. Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Z 229 Times.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—An exceptional opportunity for man and wife or two or three gentlemen to secure a delightful suite of two rooms, lavatory, bath, and open fireplace, with excellent board, and with a private family of culture and good social standing. Address Z 218 Times.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

29TH, 33 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

34TH, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

38TH, 37 EAST.
Large room; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

57TH, 212 EAST.—Large heated rooms, conveniences, with board, $5; excellent cuisine; telephone.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,033, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

14TH, 218 WEST.—Double parlor; other rooms; furnace; electricity; references. Chelsea 3334.

47TH, 50 WEST.—LARGE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS.

97TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones, superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57th, 411 West 102d, 253 West. THE LA GRANGE
Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

57TH, 339 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

71ST, 61 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; gentlemen preferred; all cars; Subway, "L." 4519 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mohegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 136 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Quiet, refined home, two handsome large rooms; all improvements; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.
Select large and small rooms with or without bath.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family will give board with large front room, overlooking Hudson; electric light, steam heat; have few retired, congenial guests; no boarding house, but a real home; best food and home cooking.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Medium-size room, suitable gentlemen; couple; table guests accommodated.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 108-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new highstype furnishings; purse proud; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

82D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive sunny small rooms; board; table guests accommodated; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large front room; electric light; excellent table; references required.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Pleasant front room; private family; few boarders; references.

91ST, 49 WEST.—Large single rooms; refined surroundings; superior home table; parlor dining; moderate.

92D, 54 WEST.—Cozy large and small rooms, heated; board optional.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; first-class cuisine; "L"; express; reference.

94TH, 49 WEST.—Large, small, southern exposure rooms; private residence; electricity, telephone.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests.

94TH, 58 WEST.—Finely furnished large rooms, suitable two; superior table; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Accommodate few more table guests; parlor dining; delicious cooking.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; excellent board. Strauss.

96TH, 64 WEST, near Central Park.—Large, small room; excellent board; reference.

97TH, 255 WEST.—Large corner room, private bath; suitable for two. Grossman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath suites; established 18 years; select; superior table.

104TH ST., 138 WEST.—Furnished room, running water, private family; board optional. Sandbach.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Private family having attractively furnished home, will accept two or three discriminating guests for Winter.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 860 West 113th.

118TH, 406 WEST.—Attractive double room, overlooking park; exceptional restaurant; room $7; references.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

120TH, 250 WEST.—Newly furnished back parlor; toilet; with good board.

140TH ST., 433 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; steam heat; excellent board; Subway.

149TH ST., 312 WEST, (near B'way Subway.)—Beautifully newly furnished private residence; few pleasant rooms and delicously prepared, good, wholesome food to few select guests at very moderate rates. Tel. 2758 Audubon.

149TH ST., 540 to 550 WEST. Near Broadway Subway.—In best, healthiest section; beautiful Riverside Drive nearby; THE AUDUBON, Washington Heights' oldest and well recommended private family hotel; only few vacancies; large, bright, well-heated rooms, $16 to $12 one, $14 to $10 for two; rates including delicious board; parlor dining room; separate tables; social surroundings; pleasant home. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Light room; heated; elevator; suitable one, two; subway. Jones.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Comfortable room; sun; steam heat.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath, $7; front room, $5.

28TH ST., 106 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; Subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large, sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH, 131 EAST.—One small room; also room suitable two persons; board optional. Telephone Madison Square 3024.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

38TH ST., 8 EAST.—A large, also small room; well heated; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Medium-size room, bath; $4.50; two large connecting; gentlemen.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms with, without private baths; gentlemen; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; together, separately; handsomely furnished; electric light; telephone; unusual conveniences.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room; all conveniences; gentleman only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway, elevated.

MADISON AV., 1,325, (93d St.)—Two handsome, large furnished rooms; all modern improvements; phone.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; bath; steam; electricity; reasonable.

REFINED LADY LIVING IN A high-class apartment wants to rent to a refined party alone furnished private room, with bath, steam heat, telephone, electric lights, kitchenette; on first floor; $5 per week; downtown, near 5th Av. Box M 44 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, northeast corner, 1 University Place.—Large room, private bath; suitable two; small single room; reasonable.

West Side.

8TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references; 4627—Sty.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Nice small room; fine surroundings; steam heat; phone; reference.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished newly decorated, strictly clean warm rooms. C327 Chelsea.

13TH ST., 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; reference; refined home. Owner.

19TH ST., 49 WEST.—Elegant rooms, bath; heat; $3; meals a la carte. Castle Cafe.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; $4.50.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; very reasonable; breakfast optional. 9C.

87TH, 268 WEST.—Light, airy furnished rooms for rent; $1.50 weekly.

39TH ST., 253 WEST.—Sunny parlor; parlor bedroom; for gentlemen only; steam heat.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

84TH, 215 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; elevator apartment. Greeley 6147. Ramsay.

35TH, 27 WEST.—Large front room; suitable studio, living club; electricity, telephone.

43D, 231 WEST.—Neat room; near Subway; bath and steam heat. Mrs. Hannon.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor large rooms; references.

49TH, 119 WEST.—Large, sunny room, nicely furnished; private bath; reasonable; permanent.

49TH, 167 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; young men or couple; every convenience.

51ST ST., (Near Broadway.)—Sunny furnished

Lost

30 cents a line.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst brooch, Dec. 14, afternoon, en route to museum via McDonough, Fulton, and New York Av. to Eastern Parkway. Liberal reward for return, E. F. G., 864 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday, about 12, near 5th Av., on East 54th St., child's pigskin purse, containing $5 bill, $1 bill, and change, and package Christmas seals. Room 710, Hotel Latham.

LOST—Medium-size diamond circle pin with initials "E. M. McC." on back. Friday night, between Amsterdam Theatre, 30th St., or at Aerial Theatre; reward. 88 Park Av.

LOST—In the Sans Souci on evening of Dec. 18, large single oval diamond ring, platinum setting. $500 reward and no questions asked if returned to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Purple pocketbook containing money and ring on 5th Av. between 42d and 59th Sts. Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to C. M. Haley, 451 West End Av.

LOST.—Fox fur neck piece at Hebrew Orphan Asylum or 10th Av. surface car between 137th St. and 111th St.; reward. Lowenstein, 621 Broadway.

LOST—Reward offered for return of Ford, 1913, runabout; New York license A1880; motor number 263,896. Earl D. Wright, 511 West 160th St., Phone 6212 Audubon.

LOST.—Ring, square setting, sapphire surrounded by small diamonds, Fifth Av. near 42d; reward; no questions. Room 407, 59 Wall St. Phone Broad 5458.

LOST.—Silver eyeglass case, marked K. C. S., Wednesday, 17th, 6 P. M., in Subway or Broadway, between 103d and 105th Sts.; reward. Z 252 Times.

LOST.—Diamond monogram brooch, initials M. S. D., 99th to 130th St. or Amsterdam Av. car, Dec. 14; reward. 162 West 130th St.

LOST.—Brown College note book, near corner 63d St. and Central Park West. Reward. "Mot," 1,364 Broadway.

LOST.—Dec. 18, cluster breastpin, black pearl, surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward. V. Neumoegen, 261 West 81st St.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST.—Silver mesh purse containing $10, lost at 31st St. and 5th Av.; reward. Room 1,010, 103 Park Av.

LOST—Brown fur neckpiece, 34th, between Lexington and 4th Avs., Friday evening; liberal reward. Miss Anderson, 120 E. 34th.

LOST—Lady's plain gold watch marked with monogram "A. E. P." $10 reward paid for return to 49 East 65th St.

LOST—LYNX MUFF, chiffon ruffle; reward, no questions. Auer, 610 West 111th St., 6269 Morningside.

KEYS LOST—$10 REWARD. ABOUT 15TH. SMALL BUNCH FLAT KEYS ON GOLD CHAIN. ROOM 1,610, 154 NASSAU ST.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$75 REWARD for ring set with sapphires and diamonds; lost on surface car vicinity McCreery's. Return to office Hotel Colonial, West 81st St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Blue gray Pomeranian dog about two years old, answers name "Bobby," from 730 Riverside Drive. Reward will be paid on its return. Mrs. Weber, Apartment 3C.

LOST—Blue gray Pomeranian about two years old; answers name "Bobby," from 730 Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Weber, Apartment 3C.

Public Notices

30 cents a line.

The Presbyterian Hospital Board of Managers urge the claims of the institution on the benevolent. Last year 28,719 persons of all races and colors were treated at an expenditure of $423,327, the income from all sources being $390,450. Checks may be sent W. V. S. Thorne, Treasurer, 41 East 70th St. N. Y.

Brother Jack—Letter and photographs received; good; will you meet me in New York at any railway station? Will wait letter from you saying where and hour. Mary.

VALUABLE PAPERS are awaiting Mrs. Irma Albert at Mrs. Nelson's, 603 West 2d St., New York City.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
111 WEST 42D ST.,
Two rooms and bath, 50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

TO SUBLET IN A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, A BEAUTIFUL 7 ROOM APARTMENT WITH 3 BATHS; LEASE EXPIRES OCT. 1, 1914; RENTAL $1,600 PER ANNUM; WILL ENTERTAIN OFFER; CAN BE SEEN ANY TIME BY APPOINTMENT. T 168 TIMES.

Academy St., 600, (Near Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—Elegant apartments of 4-5 rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; rent, $24-$30; Superintendent on premises. Telephone service, 2408 Audubon.

34TH ST., 25 WEST.—Two choice apartments to rent, consisting of seven large, light rooms and bath; rents reasonable; references required. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Two rooms and bath in central location at unusual value. Address 149 East 34th St., Apartment 9, or inquire Superintendent. Telephone 5564 Murray Hill.

Attractive front apartment, suitable for a doctor's office or manicure, at 210 West 56th St., $720 a year, includes light and heat and care of rooms.

Studio with two rooms and bath in elegant building; best location to sublet. 15 West 67th St., R. W.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

Corner apartment, 75 West 71st St.—Seven large rooms, bath, $60; modern improvements.

Six rooms, steam heat, hot water, decorated suite, $28 to $30. 92 Morningside Av.

East Side.

Attractive small apartment, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; elevator; telephone; two minutes from "L" and Subway; rent $30 per month. Apply 142 East 27th St. Telephone 4480 Madison.

Brooklyn.

11 MONROE PLACE.—EXCELLENT LOCATION; BROOKLYN HEIGHTS; 10 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; ATTRACTIVE, NEW, EVERY CONVENIENCE; 2 ROOMS AND BATH; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $20; MAY BE ARRANGED AS ONE SUITE.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

AN UNFURNISHED front apartment wanted; four rooms, kitchen, or three rooms, kitchenette; if non-elevator below third floor; southern exposure; full details. V 10 Times.

Bachelor apartment required, unfurnished, two rooms and bath, between 42d and 120th; $25 to $30 month. Box 714, Dorland Agency, 366 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

East Side.

34th St., 144 East.—One and two large rooms, newly furnished, with kitchenette; gas; maid service, laundry included, $2 to $7 weekly.

Pleasant furnished apartment, sitting room, three bedrooms, and bath; suitable for three gentlemen. St. Lorenz Hotel, 127 East 72d. St.

45th, 19 East.—Comfortable, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65-$85.

Bronx.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Two to four rooms and bath; modern improvements; corner building, opposite Hotel Bossert; very desirable. Apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Wanted Immediately.—Furnished elevator apartment, 7 rooms, 2 toilets, between 96th and 114th Sts., Amsterdam Av. and Riverside Drive, until April; rental $150 per month. Address D. D., 852 Columbus Av.

Family four adults want small furnished apartment for Winter; near Irving Place preferred. Address Owner, 574 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J.

Two ladies desire small furnished apartment for few weeks in apartment hotel, or housekeeping; sunny rooms; moderate rent. Address D 1 Times.

Business Opportunities.

40 cents a line.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., 1,482 Broadway, cor. 43d St. Bryant 6295. Businesses, stocks, sold, financed, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated; no advances.

FOR SALE.

Dwelling; suitable boarding house; bargain.
Jersey hotel; all modern conveniences. Artificial flower store; bargain.
Restaurant, downtown busy street.
Stock electric talking sign; bargain.
Boarding house; $1,000; profitable.
Patented garter for mail order houses. 7% bonds at 80; sugar mills.
Cafe near Penn. station; exceptional.
Hardware store in Texas; bargain.
Bird and fish store; opportunity.

WANTED.

Treas. Corp. handle own money.
Treasurer Western mining company.
Partner Col. mine; splendid opportunity. N. Y. Manager silk mills.
Dept. Manager; large store.
Partner valuable patent.
Partner Steel R. R. crossties.
Asst. Treas.; large specialty store.
Loan $6,000; secure.
Loan $25,000; timber lands; safe.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.—We are forming a National Sales Organization for the TOLLOMETER, the only device on the market which gives an accurate check on Long Distance Telephone charges. (See adv. in SYSTEM) and desire to secure the services of live wires in each community capable of taking exclusive territory as Sales Managers and organizing their own sales forces. (Men with protectograph or similar specialty experience preferred.) To such we offer a clean business proposition with opportunity of making $3,000 to $10,000 per annum. Will give our managers every co-operation with assistance and experience of our General Sales Manager. Only capable men with successful records and good references considered. Some money required, depending on importance of territory. Tollometer Company, 501 Pilgard Building, Hartford, Conn.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

For personal reasons, the owner of the exclusive PUBLIC STENOGRAPHIC PRIVILEGE in the FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING and THE LETTER SHOP must sell at once; established since 1910 and paying handsomely; over 30 permanent help employed; 4½-year lease; good will and entire equipment included; books and profits will be shown to responsible parties. Apply to G. Hertzschuch, Room 1,178, 200 5th Av., New York City.

NO. 44.

LEASE (flat basis or percentage) with privilege of purchase; HOTEL completely and handsomely FURNISHED; modern in its appointments; WITHIN HOUR OF CITY HALL, NEW YORK; on shore, beautiful surroundings; well-established, high-class patronage. This exceptional opportunity is afforded in consequence of the settlement of an estate. Address Hotel Estate, Room 1,544, 25 Broad St., New York.

Manufacturer of ladies' hats, owning four-story brick factory, needs $15,000 additional capital for going concern; right party can take an active interest in business, which, with owner, will stand strictest investigation; an unusual opportunity, which would not be presented were not owner's money tied up in outside real estate. T 164 Times.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start out of present business; rare opportunity. S 136 Times Downtown.

$5,000 cash necessary; investor must be able to act quickly; splendid opportunity manufacturing business which will bear investigation; give telephone address, this will save your time and mine. Action, D 22 Times.

Have 125-acre farm; excellent location Summer bungalow or school camp; want partner with $5,000; any investment $5,000; party experienced school work preferred, but not necessary. F. P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits, or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished; reasonable price. Will also sublet loft. Pearlbey, 104 West 25th St.

Growing corporation with splendid assets and big future offers active interest and good position to a real worker willing to invest $10,000. Sterling references required. Write immediately. T 146 Times.

Have brains, factory, orders; control extremely valuable process to increase present facilities; offer stock favorable conditions; small, large investors; unquestionable standing. V 24 Times.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 82, Wellsburg, West Va.

Good opportunity to invest your surplus money; any part of $25,000 special guarantees of prominent banker as to principal and interest, with large profits assured. Address Security, Y 231 Times.

FOR SALE.—Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store. Best location in Yonkers. Only those with cash who mean business need answer. Address, M. K. M., P. O. Box 718, New York City.

FOR SALE.—Large baking plant near New York. Extensive grounds and modern building and ovens. Capacity, $10,000 a week. Rare opportunity. L 213 Times Downtown.

A 60-room apartment, small hotel, for sale; sell furniture, $3,000; easy terms; long lease; Columbus Circle; coming neighborhood. Address Owner, 54 West 68th St.

Druggist trade salesman or sales manager wanted in established specialty manufacturing business; investment required; profitable. Dun's references. Z 236 Times.

Clean-cut, paying retail art business, near 5th Av., can be purchased; about $10,000 required; will bear strictest investigation; no agents need apply. A 101 Times.

Established paying hardware manufacturing plant, can be purchased at very low price; owner going abroad. Address Opportunity, 84 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN desired as active treasurer in manufacturing business; volume $185,000; investment required. Bradstreet's references. Z 238 Times.

Motion Picture Industry; $10,000 capital desired for manufacture of high-grade motion picture films. Address Films, Room 1,015, No. 135 Broadway, N. Y.

Chemist has valuable discovery, cheap; non-inflammable substitute for celluloid, films, waterproofing; want backer with ready cash. A. D., 190 Times.

Part of millinery store to rent, between 34th and 42d Sts., west of 5th Av.; gowns, waists, lingerie. Address Box T 169 Times.

For Sale.—Rooming house, partly furnished, finest residential section, one block from 72d Street Subway station; splendid profit. Address D 19 Times.

Wanted—Partner, $5,000 and services; business well established; will stand investigation; principals only. Box 24, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

From $3,000-$10,000 to invest, established business, with services; experienced business man; investigation imperative. Edwards, D 25 Times.

BUSINESS MAN with office and capital wants New York Sales Agency for Office or 3d Household Article of Merit. L. 228 Times Downtown.

Good prospects for big profits in moving-picture film producing company; am obliged to sell 40 shares in growing company. V 14 Times.

Refined lady or gentleman, some cash, can join safe, congenial business; very large profits; services optional. T 176 Times.

Salesman with capital desired as partner successful manufacturing business; have high standing, Dun's, Bradstreet's. Z 239 Times.

Will build 600-seat theatre with airdrome; live thoroughfare; $7,500 required; also others. Zahn & Kerr, 206 Broadway.

Designer on dresses, long experience in Paris, would like to connect with good house; consider partnership. V 20 Times.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms, abundant heat, generous table; every improvement; references.

Artist will sell copyright of subject of national repute and capable of great development; no agents. V 23 Times.

About $9,000 needed to further interest of a good retail art business; is now paying well. A 100 Times.

Complete furnishings, good will, 7 high-class apartments; profits $160 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Partner with $500, $600; architectural iron works; established business; good outside salesman or inside manager. D 2 Times.

Advertisement writer would connect with high-grade specialty manufacturer. Expectant, A 96 Times.

For Sale—Mercantile business, old established; Dun's, Bradstreet's, references; exceptional. Z 237 Times.

Salesman will invest $2,500, with services, going business, preferably manufacturing. T 170 Times.

A wide-awake man can secure State rights for an up-to-date novelty; correspondence invited. M 57 Times.

Chemical, paint, or kindred manufacturing business, (small,) wanted. L 253 Times Downtown.

Patented combination bust form, Brassire mail order novelty. Baumgarten, 516 West 169th St.

Want profitable business; can invest $8,500 with services. Write details, T 69 Times.

Inventor wants small capital to market meritorious patented article. T 172 Times.

An old cigarette firm, daily capacity 150,000, seeking party $5,000. V 22 Times.

Business Opportunities

40 cents a line.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY LIES WHERE THE competition is not so keen and where the surrounding country will support you; there are many business openings along the Union Pacific system lines—alfalfa mills, bakers, bankers, barber shops, blacksmith shops, brickyards, canning factories, cement block factories, creameries, drug stores, elevators, flour mills, foundries, furniture stores, garages, hardware stores, hotels, implement stores, laundries, lumber yards, meat markets, physicians, restaurants, stores, (general,) and a great variety of others; we will give you free complete information about the towns and surrounding country where opportunities are numerous; write to-day. R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Room 216, Union Pacific Building, Omaha, Neb.

The actual cash returns from a producing Oil property are substantial and quick. The market is firm and fixed. A business of large profit and possibilities. Approximately 24,000,000 barrels crude Oil produced during last fiscal year in Virginia and Ohio fields. Market price now $2.50 per bbl. an increase of almost 100% during last year, which is highest price in America. Owing to large output of motor-driven vehicles demand increasing daily. Those desiring a substantial interest (no stock) in a prospective Oil property of large promise and can invest $1,000. Address West Virginia Crude Oil Company, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Have had 15 years' experience in Spanish-speaking countries, managing large industrial, planting, merchandise, and transportation enterprises; best references; open for like position after Jan. 1, 1914, in Spanish-speaking country, where organization and good management is needed. Address Z 224 Times.

FOR RENT.

Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A successful salesman in automobile specialties, who can invest $1,000, can get 7% for his money and secure a position that will pay $3,000 per year. Useless to answer without references which prove sales record. Address L 233 Times Downtown.

GOING TO PANAMA.

Business man, 40, speaking Spanish, Italian, German fluently wishes to represent good firm for Panama and other Latin-American countries. Highest references. M. R., Box 12 Times.

Business Loans.

30 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

30 cents a line.

BUSINESS FAILURES

ARE OFTEN DUE TO WRONG BUSINESS METHODS!!! ARE YOU GOING AHEAD? IS YOUR BUSINESS PROPERLY SYSTEMATIZED? MY SPECIAL-TY JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING AND BUSINESS SYSTEMATIZING; FEES MODERATE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. M 49 TIMES.

$10,000 POLICY COST $115.90.
PENN. MUTUAL LIFE.

Age, 35; dividends reduce this cost after first year; assets, $134,000,000; organized 1847. Write for sample. Jos. A. Sexsmrode, General Agent, 307 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 6350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

One Dollar.—Let one of our high-class salesmen keep your store open at night. T 131 Times.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

MY VALET,
218 WEST 103 ST.
DYEING AND CLEANING.

Detectives.

BONDED DETECTIVE.
HARRY H. MORTON,
110 West 96th St. 3823 River.

Expert dictograph operators, female detectives, furnished. McLellan's Detective Agency, 265 West 23d St.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY, 114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

Vacuum Cleaning

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 36th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

30 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold. Silver. Platinum. Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Estates appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1234 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

A. S. Borg, 146 West 23d St.; highest prices for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; 25 to 50 per cent. for Provident tickets.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Musical.

30 cents a line.

EXPERT TEACHERS

will give strictly private instruction; Tango, Trot, Boston and all modern dances; during cold and inclement weather automobile transportation to and from, free. Phone 6444 Bedford. 477-479 Green Av. and Nostrand, Brooklyn.

DISTINGUISHED YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEMAN,

Violin, virtuoso, would practice classical music with cultured pianist, lady or gentleman, for mutual enjoyment, Californian, D 4 Times.

JESSIE E. FENNER, Teacher of Singing, 15 West 36th St. Tel. 3873 Greeley.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN with good ideas in dress and some experience in dressmaking, can secure permanent position with good prospects for the future. Apply by letter, giving age and experience. No other applicants will be considered. P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, N. Y. C.

CANVASSER.—A refined woman, without experience, can add substantially to income either as wholesale agent or canvasser for exclusive territory; commission. Apply quick. Patents Introducing Co., 507 5th Av., Suite 1,006.

EMPLOYMENT FOR AMBITIOUS WOMEN OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED INSURANCE OFFICES IN THE CITY REQUIRES SEVERAL WELL EDUCATED, REFINED WOMEN. TO THOSE POSSESSING NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED FOR LUCRATIVE AND PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. L 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
AN ASSISTANT BUYER
for their
VEILING DEPARTMENT.

Must be accustomed to high-class trade; steady position; good salary. Apply by letter only to 5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.; all communications treated confidentially.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
EXPERIENCED MESSENGER GIRLS
of neat appearance; bring health certificates; steady positions; good salary.
APPLY 8 TO 14 WEST 38TH ST.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—Young lady wanted. Address D 329 Times Downtown, stating salary expected; references required.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted for general housework in family of three. Call Sunday afternoon, 606 West 112th St., New York, Apartment 44.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

MILLINERS.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.,
34th Street, New York.

Require the services of experienced millinery designers and trimmers.

MODEL.—A desirable all-year round position as model in fitting department, for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust. Apply P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; city references and previous experience absolutely essential. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., or after 7:30 P. M., 318 West 100th St., Apartment 8E.

NURSE.—Wanted immediately, a refined German nurse girl, experienced, for baby six weeks old. Telephone Melrose 4287. Schumann.

SECRETARY, practiced in stenography and bookkeeping, to live in country village 33 miles out year around and work in office and sociological library. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and qualifications. Interviews only by appointment. Edward D. Page, 31 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 16 to 21, assist in office work; high school graduate preferred; salary $6 to begin; rapid advance. D 228 Times Downtown.

WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, familiar with modern social and religious movements, wanted immediately in executive position; state age, religion, experience. D 29 Times.

WILL HAVE A VACANCY FOR TWO, AND probably three, educated ladies Dec. 29. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES of refinement can earn some extra pin money securing subscriptions to ons of the newest and most beautiful magazines; the only one of its kind; very easy to sell; liberal commission. Write Jay Vee, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St., New York.

YOUNG LADY, over 18 years of age, intelligent, of good education, American, and of refined family, to operate telephone switchboard and answer inquiries in downtown office; very best environment; answer in own handwriting, giving experience; only those able to furnish satisfactory references need apply; salary, $8 to $9 per week. L 235 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT, public, (chartered or certified preferred;) must be thoroughly trustworthy and competent in every way; if on trial satisfaction given assignment to important work would follow; applicants should be capable of handling and directing assistants and finishing work without supervision. Apply V 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with successful daily newspaper experience on school or travel advertising or both wanted; excellent opportunity for permanent employment and advancement on important daily newspaper; state experience fully and minimum salary to start. Application will be considered strictly confidential if so desired. Box D 27 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITERS in large agency; one of superior ability; able to analyze a proposition and write strong, convincing selling arguments; one who has written copy for general advertising; $40 at start; state age, experience, and particulars. "Confidential," L 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — A competent bookkeeper about 50 years of age to take care of bookkeeping in club; must be unmarried and live in the clubhouse; best references as to executive ability required. Answer, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Club, L 251 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE instructor of bookkeeping and commercial subjects; must have had experience. B. M., 417 Suydam St., Brooklyn.

CIGAR SALESMEN wanted to carry line of cigars on the road; salary $100 per month and expense; experience is not necessary. Continental Cigar Co., Wichita, Kan.

COLLEGE MEN ARE MAKING GOOD MONEY GETTING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ONE OF THE NEWEST AND FASCINATING MAGAZINES; HAVE YOU A FEW HOURS' SPARE TIME TO MAKE SOME EXTRA MONEY? JAY VEE WILL TELL YOU HOW. WRITE HIM, 31 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
an experienced
ASSISTANT BUYER
for their
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Must be accustomed to high-class trade; steady position; good salary. Apply by letter only to 5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts. All communications treated confidential.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
AN ASSISTANT BUYER
for their
BOYS' FURNISHINGS.

Must have high-class experience; steady position; good salary. Apply by letter only to 5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts. All communications treated confidential.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
require
EXPERIENCED TRACER
for their
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.
Must have Department Store experience. Steady position. Good salary.
APPLY 8 TO 14 WEST 38TH ST.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

GOVERNMENT railway mail clerk, Customs-Internal Revenue "exams" everywhere soon; get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner; free booklet E 45. Write NOW, today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

HEAD PORTER wanted; man competent to direct porters' force in large office building; must be well recommended; give age and experience. Address T 165 Times.

HANDY MAN for real estate office, to do plumbing repairs, electric and gas lights, locks, steam fitting, general house repairs; best references essential; steady job. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., F. S. McManus, 624 Madison Av., corner 58th St.

HOTEL MANAGER, experienced, wanted; manage fireproof hotel, large city; investment reasonable amount required to insure activity. Pell, 542 5th Av., New York.

IF YOU ARE AN EXPERIENCED
PRIVATE SECRETARY
look for our ad in to-day's Sun.
J. N., P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK.

INTELLIGENT SOLICITORS.

The publishers of "GETZLER'S TRANSPORTATION RATES" desire a few additional solicitors. This modern annual will revolutionize the present method of ascertaining Transportation costs. Subscribers can ascertain the cost of Freight, Express, Parcel Post and Passenger Transportation at a glance. 1st edition of 5,000 subscribed for in 6 days; commission basis. National Rate Book Co., 96 Warren St.

JOB PRINTER.

Wanted, energetic and competent young man to manage job printing office; must be good estimator, able to solicit business; good future for right man. Address, stating experience and weekly salary expected, Montague & Co., L 230 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners. Apply branch office, 14 East 42d St.

MANAGER, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, TO TAKE CHARGE OF THRIVING BUSINESS, JAN. 1; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND WITH A GOOD RECORD; STATE FORMER BUSINESS CONNECTIONS, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. HOTEL, BOX 4, 188 6TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

MANAGER, (grocery,) capable, experienced man for growing business in good neighborhood; only first-class man wanted; give salary, experience, references. Co-Operative, 1,101 World Building, New York City.

OFFICE MANAGER.—A wholesale mercantile company requires the services of a woman qualified to take entire charge of office, also stock details; state age, experience, salary. T 175 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN. — Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMAN WANTED TO HANDLE A LINE OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NETS, CHIFFONS, AND LADIES' NECKWEAR IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, UTAH, NEVADA, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA, AND COLORADO; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED MAN WITH LARGE FOLLOWING. APPLICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. MUSER BROS., 81 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

SALESMEN wanted to place the R. & H. postage stamp vender with retail merchants on a commission basis; this machine, mainly through an original coupon plan, earns for the merchant a big profit, which returns its cost to him within a month; wherever it has been installed a chorus of praise has gone up; if you are a high class salesman we will give you the sole right to introduce this machine in your city; it's a chance for you to clean up big money right off, and thereafter on supplies draw a monthly commission for which you won't have to lift a finger. For particulars address R. & H. Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 38 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN.—A salesman having large, regular following among Manhattan retail drug, cigar, and candy trades, wanted; must be thoroughly reliable, financially comfortable; American; for organization and sales management purposes; liberal salary. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 496, Scranton, Pa.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, FOR MIDDLE WEST, BY LARGE MANUFACTURER OF WASH DRESSES. WITH BIG ESTABLISHED TRADE; ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN WITH BIG FOLLOWING NEED APPLY; COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 29, 352 6TH AV.

SALESMAN.—City salesman, to represent West Publishing Company; salary to commence, $100 per month; permanent position to right man; must have some legal education. Apply by letter only, giving age, reference, and business experience. Address West Publishing Company, 100 William St., New York City.

SALESMEN wanted for the West and Middle West to handle the leading line of night shirts and pajamas on a commission basis; would prefer men who could be sold in conjunction with shirts; only first-class men need apply; state experience and whose line you have been selling. Commission, Box 211 Times.

SALESMAN. — One additional, high-class salesman, over 25, on class publication being offered on easy selling terms; men having high endorsements; liberal commissions, together with leads, presents opportunity earning over $100 weekly. 16 East 40th St. Ask for Mr. Bastien.

SALESMEN.—50 SALESMEN FOR CITY OF NEW YORK; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY 124 EAST 15TH ST., GAS BUILDING, 6TH FLOOR. ASK FOR MR. CANFIELD, MUNICIPAL LIGHTING CO.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known manufacturer to handle high grade specialty sold to manufacturers; exceptional opportunity for big calibre commission man with knowledge of factory systems and operations. Apply P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good salary while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity with well known manufacturer for junior salesman to learn high grade specialty work. Commission basis. Apply P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN with established trade throughout West and Middle West, by a leading Cotton Converting and Importing house of high lines and Foreign piece goods. Good opportunity for representative man. Commission and salary. L 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, able and of good personality, with knowledge of laying-up methods in shirt, underwear, and similar factories; we will instruct in our laying-up machines; salary and commission. Write Shuttle Machine Co., 18 East 17th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.

100 SALESMEN FOR CITY OF NEW YORK; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY 9:30 A. M., OR 4 P. M. SHARP, 124 EAST 15TH ST., GAS BUILDING. ASK FOR MR. H. T. CANFIELD, MGR. NEW BUSINESS: MUNICIPAL LIGHTING CO.

SALESMAN wanted; well-established coffee roasters will pay liberal salary to man controlling trade in New York and vicinity; none other need apply. Knickerbocker Mills Co., 154 and 156 Chambers St., New York.

SALESMEN.—For strong line popular-priced ladies' gloves; commission basis; must have established department store trade, Maryland, District of Columbia, Middle West, and Southeastern States. M 15 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTHERN TERRITORY BY WELL-ESTABLISHED TOILET BRUSH IMPORTERS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. L 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious man, around 27 years of age, to solicit contracts and collect for educational institutions; evening work necessary; salary and commission. Box M 45 Times.

SALESMEN to handle popular priced waists, middies, children's dresses; good line; salary, commission. M. Manson & Son, 8th and Spring Garden, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, thorough experience selling soaps, chemicals, &c. to textile mills; age, experience, salary. A. Z., 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high-class, will find pleasant, interesting side line, city or out of town. Commission. A. G., Times, Harlem.

SALESMAN to carry whips as principal or side line; salary, commission. V 5 Times.

SELLING AGENT WANTED FOR PACIFIC COAST BY WELL-ESTABLISHED TOILET BRUSH IMPORTERS ON A COMMISSION BASIS. L 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SOLICITOR.—Man of AI references, to solicit subscriptions on commission for new publication, with big future; big money to right man. Boxing World, 134 East 25th St., N. Y. C.

SOLICITOR, (advertising,) on commission basis; must be man of experience, capable of producing results for new publication with big future. Boxing World, 134 East 25th St., N. Y. C.

SOLICITOR.—Prefer business school graduate; not over 30; good opening; salary and commission. Apply Kimball School, 116 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—I want to employ permanently a young man who has demonstrated ability to show results; being in charge of New York sales store of the largest manufacturer in our line, I can assure advancement according to worth; experience and good personality essential; character and ability must be open to investigation; I have time to consider only capable men; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 234 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—Automobile concern has position for timekeeper; middle-aged man preferred; state full experience handling pay roll, labor distribution, &c.; state full details. Z 234 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN for New England territory; desirable opening for right man by importing and publishing house in holiday cards and stationery novelties; salary, commission. Address, stating experience, V 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good at figures, able to operate Wales adding machine correctly, for temporary work. Call 8:30 sharp Monday morning, Davis, 170 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted, age 18-20, good penman end knowledge of stenography. Call 78 18th St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Pays better than other professions. Taught thoroughly in few months. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. The Bodce School of Mechanical Dentistry, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.

VACUUM CLEANER AGENTS.—Here it is; absolutely new design in wheel-operated, powerful hollows vacuum cleaner; new visible nozzle; exclusive appearance; sells fast. Write for particulars of money-making agency now. Doty Sales Company, Watertown, N. Y.

AGENT.—A refined man, without experience, can add substantially

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1913.

BRITISH LAND REFORM FORCED COVENT GARDEN SALE

Duke of Bedford Parts With His Famous Holdings Because of Lloyd-George's New Plan Which Is Backed by Asquith---It Is Believed That Other Huge Estates May Follow Suit.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD

LORD PORTMAN

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND

THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK

By a Veteran Diplomat.

OF so spoliatory a character is the new scheme of land reform devised by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, and to which the Asquith Administration now stands committed, that it is a matter for surprise not that the Duke of Bedford should have sold his nineteen acres of Covent Garden property lying in London, bounded by the Strand and Long Acre, by St. Martin's Lane, and by the Kingsway, but that he should have found a purchaser willing to take it off his hands, even at the remarkably low price of about a million dollars an acre.

The new Ministry of Lands is designed by Lloyd-George for the avowed purpose of protecting the urban tenant, particularly the urban shopkeeper, against the alleged exactions of landlords, the Government arraying itself frankly against landlordism; and as it is proposed to vest in the department extraordinary rights in connection with the arbitrary determination of the renting of property, and of the obligations of owners toward tenants, the laws being virtually of a confiscatory nature, the possession of urban real estate ceases to be a sound investment.

That is why the Duke of Bedford is getting rid of his extensive holdings of land, not only in the provinces but also in the metropolis—property which as far as London is concerned has belonged to his family since shortly after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The Covent Garden estate, which he has just disposed to Harry Mallaby-Deely, M. P., and which includes the Covent Garden Market, the Royal Covent Garden Opera House, Drury Lane Theatre, and the famous Bow Street Police Court, is the smallest of his three parcels of real estate in the metropolis. His holdings in the Bloomsbury quarter of the capital are much larger, and far more valuable. The remainder of his land in London is in the district of St. Pancras.

Gift from Henry VIII.

The Covent Garden estate, which originally belonged to the monks of the Abbey of Westminster, and which was confiscated, along with other Church property, at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII., was formerly known as Covent Garden and was bestowed by that monarch upon his favorite, John Russell, first Earl of Bedford and founder of the fortunes of his house. John Russell likewise obtained from the Bluebeard monarch, and from his successor, Edward VI., extensive grants of monastic lands in Devonshire, Northamptonshire, in the counties of Bedford, of Buckingham, &c. The Bloomsbury property was also of monastic origin, and was granted by Henry VIII. upon another of his favorites, Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the property passing, through marriage to the house of Russell before a hundred years had passed.

If these holdings became so wonderfully valuable it is because the Dukes of Bedford, like the Dukes of Portland, of Westminster, and of Norfolk, Lord Portman, Lord Cadogan, and the other great ground landlords of the metropolis, adopted the system of building leases. That is to say, they let the land for terms of ninety-nine years at relatively small ground rents, stipulating that the lessee should erect thereon houses of a stated minimum value, which at the end of the lease became the property of the owner of the land. By this arrangement, and without the outlay of a dollar on their own part, they were able to cover their lands with houses which in due course became their own property. The lessees were even compelled to provide the paving of the streets, so that the landlord was put to no expense. It is in this way that huge fortunes have been built up by the great ground landlords of London enumerated above, the system followed being always that of leaseholds. In fact, the sale by the Duke of Bedford of his Covent Garden property to Harry Mallaby-Deely, M. P., is the first instance in the annals of his house of the disposal of any of its London real estate, in fee simple; that is to say, as freehold.

Has Been of Aid to London.

While on the one hand this practice of leasehold has had the effect of concentrating the ownership of land in the metropolis in the hands of a relatively few great nobles, it cannot be denied that it has contributed to the welfare of London. For each ninety-nine-year lease has carried with it an obligation on the part of the lessee to improve the property by the erection thereon of still finer and more expensive buildings than those existing at its outset. In this way the Duke of Bedford and his fellow ground landlords have aided in the development of the capital city of the huge British Empire.

The present Duke of Bedford is a most useful citizen, and in no way merits the reproaches hurled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the ground landlords of London in general, and against the Dukes among their number in particular. "Blackmailers," "bloodsuckers," "wastrels," "extortionate landrackers," "oppressors," have been among the least offensive epithets applied by this Minister of the Crown to those peers of the realm who by reason of their rank are designated in all official documents as the "right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin" of the sovereign. Certainly these opprobrious epithets should not be applied to the Duke of Bedford. He did good service as a soldier in Egypt and in India in his younger days, and since his accession to the family honors has quietly devoted himself to the management of his estates, to national rather than to party politics, and especially to the furtherance of zoology, a science in which he, as well as his wife, the daughter of a clergyman, are profoundly interested.

For years the Duke has had Malcolm Anderson and other well-known zoologists engaged in exploring the fauna of the unknown regions of South America, of Asia, and of the various archipelagos of the Pacific. The men in their work are wholly untrammeled by any pecuniary restrictions or considerations. They are free to draw upon the Duke for whatever they need, and all their collections are made in duplicate, one set being for the Duke's private museum at Woburn Abbey, his ancestral home in Bedfordshire, and the other for the great national natural history museum at South Kensington, in London. It is at the latter institution that American visitors are able to see the most complete collection of the fauna of the Philippines, where Malcolm Anderson spent no less than three years in behalf of the Duke; and it has always seemed a pity to me that neither the American Government nor the Smithsonian Institution should have taken advantage of Anderson's mission on that occasion to induce him to form simultaneously a third set of examples for this country. The Duke would certainly have offered no objection, while Anderson would gladly have done it in return for the assistance received from the American authorities during his stay in the island.

One of the most virulent assailants of the Duke in the present crisis on the subject of land reform and increased taxation of landowners has been compelled to admit that "the Russells have always been active in politics, and almost invariably on the side of progress. Among all the great houses of England not one has rendered to the people such noble services as the Russells. • • • I believe that the Russells bear quite as honorable a name as landlords as they do as statesmen, and my own observation of the farms and cottages on their estates confirms that impression." The present Duke of Bedford lives up to the traditions of his house in these and in other matters. It is no exaggeration, indeed, to state that patriotism and tradition are the two determining factors in his life; and how very deeply he feels the responsibility for the welfare of those who live on his lands has been strikingly voiced in a little book which he has written, entitled "The History of the Great Agricultural Estates." In its pages he certainly proved the truth of his arguments that 'the system of land tenures which allows the great estates to descend unimpaired from one generation to another confers on those dwelling on the soil material and moral advantages greater than any that are promised under any alternative system, tried or untried."

An Enormous Holding.

One of the most interesting of his estates is that known as Thorney, in Northamptonshire, which by reason of its locality requires the maintenance of extensive drainage works. The property in question amounts to about 20,000 acres, and during the past eighty years the Dukes of Bedford have expended thereon in reclamation, drainage, maintenance, and improvements of one kind and another over $5,000,000, besides paying more than half that amount in addition in taxes.

Heir to the Estate.

The Duke has an only son, known as the Marquis of Tavistock, now about twenty-five years of age and unmarried, the second heir to the titles and entailed property being his first cousin, Harold Russell, a member of the bar and son of the late Lord Arthur Russell, younger brother of the ninth Duke.

Next to the Duke of Bedford, the most important of the great ground landlords of London is undoubtedly the Duke of Westminster. The property was brought into his family through the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, to Mary Davis, only daughter and sole heiress of Alexander Davis, the most famous money lender in London during the reign of Charles II. Davis (who had obtained the capital needed for his business as the executor of another famous usurer of the time of James I., known as the "Rich" Audley) died of the plague when his only daughter was a mere child. She was brought up by her grandfather, and married when still a schoolgirl to Sir Thomas Grosvenor, bringing to him, along with other property, some 430 acres of land in the metropolitan district. It comprises what is to-day the fashionable quarter of Belgravia, all Grosvenor Square, the greater part of Mayfair, that is to say, the section lying between Park Lane and Bond Street, a square mile in Westminster, with the Victoria railroad terminus as its centre.

The value of the Duke of Westminster's London holdings is enormous. These were estimated by the State for purposes of taxation on the death of the late Duke at $80,000,000, and are increasing in value all the time, as old leases expire and new ones are granted at much higher rents. While the Duke of Westminster has been of less service to the State than the Duke of Bedford, devoting himself almost entirely to sport, yet it cannot be denied that his vast property is exceedingly well administered, in a manner advantageous not only to his own fortune but also to the metropolis. For the Westminster estate, in London, comprises the finest private buildings and mansions in the capital, has been more admirably developed, and shows greater signs of improvement than any other quarter of the town, these improvements having been made by leaseholders at the instance and behest of the Dukes of Westminster and of their predecessors, as chieftains of the old Anglo-Norman house of Grosvenor since Mary Davis the London usurer's daughter brought what were then mere fields into the possession of the family in the seventeenth century through marriage.

Donkeys Helped This Peer.

Old Lord Portman, now nearer ninety than eighty, comes next in importance to the Dukes of Westminster and Bedford, as one of the great ground landlords of the British metropolis. He may be said to owe much of the fortunes of his house to donkeys. Many years ago, somewhere in the eighteenth century, the doctors, finding that the Mrs. Portman of the day, the great-grandmother of the present Viscount, was very delicate, insisted that she should be fed on ass's milk. Her husband at once bought a large farm in Middlesex, where the fashionable Bryanston Square now stands, stocked it with a big drove of donkeys, gradually extending the holdings around his farm, and becoming the chief purveyor of ass's milk in London.

The original farm cost him about $8,000. To-day the farm and the pastures added by him thereto are occupied by Portman Square, Bryanston Square, and Manchester Square; that is to say, some of the wealthiest and smartest residential quarters in London, yielding to Lort Portman an income estimated at considerably over $1,000,000 a year, which is bound to go on increasing in size until the threatened legislation of Lloyd-George intervenes. For there are years when, owing to the falling in of leases, Lord Portman's income has been several times $1,000,000. Thus, in 1888, when a large number of ninety-nine-year leases fell in, not only were the rents raised to eight times what they were before but enormous premiums were exacted from all the tenants desiring to retain their old premises. Indeed, in that year Lord Portman received upward of $7,000,000 in this fashion from his London property alone, not by sale, but merely in the capacity of landlord.

Driven in Daily.

It is perhaps owing to the rôle played by donkeys, and donkey's milk, in connection with the fortunes of the family, that Lord Portman continues to-day to supply the British metropolis with ass's milk; though, of course, he does not continue to herd the donkeys in Bryanston Square. They are driven into London every morning at a very early hour, from a farm in the outskirts, and are milked at the front doors of the customers, who are usually rich people and able to pay well for the luxury. The milking of the donkeys at the house doors of the customers, instead of bringing the milk into town in cans, is to avoid any suspicion of fraud or adulteration; and I dare say that some of the readers of THE TIMES, who, spending the season in London and returning home shortly after daybreak from some entertainment, have encountered a drove of asses assembled at the door of some splendid mansion, and have wondered thereat, will be interested to have this explanation.

Lord Northampton's holdings in London are situated in the Clerkenwell and Islington districts of the metropolis, which the late Marquis did so much to improve and develop, and which are increasing in value all the time. Much of the property came to the late Marquis through his marriage to the only daughter and heiress of the second Lord Ashburton, who in his day was one of the principal partners of the house of Baring. The remainder of the real estate has been in the possession of the Lords of Northampton since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was brought into the family through the union of the Marquis's ancestor, Will Compton, to Elizabeth Spencer, only daughter and heiress of the enormously rich Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London. It includes Canonbury Tower, about which Washington Irving wrote so interestingly, and which has been occupied in turn by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and by Oliver Goldsmith, who, as the guest and protégé of the Lord Northampton of the day, wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield" beneath its roof.

The Duke of Norfolk's real estate in the metropolis lies mainly off the Strand, toward the river, and also on the Surrey side of the Thames. The revenues derived from one of these London streets belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, namely, Arundel Street, are, however, available for only one purpose, namely, the maintenance and repair of his principal country seat and ancestral home, Arundel Castle, in Sussex, once the residence of King Alfred the Great. The income derived from Arundel Street in London cannot be employed for any other purpose, and this has been going on for many hundreds of years.

The Duke of Portland is still a great ground landlord in London, though not on so extensive a scale as his cousin, the late Duke, part of whose metropolitan property passed at his death to another of his kinsmen, Lord Howard de Walden. The Duke of Portland is one of the most respected members of the House of Lords, and, after having been in his younger days an extremely gay and rapid subaltern of the Guards, is now looked upon by his countrymen as the personification of British propriety, respectability, and of every other English virture—this, too, in spite of his descent from a Dutchman, namely, of that Will Bentinck who was the so universally execrated favorite of King William III.

To the Earl of Cadogan, or rather to his first wife, belongs the credit of transforming the entire Chelsea district of London, which belongs to him, from disreputable slums into fine residential property and into a fashionable quarter of the town. Hans Place, Sloane Street, Sloane Square, &c., are all included in these holdings, which have become very valuable. They came into Lord Cadogan's family through the marriage of the second Lord Cadogan to the daughter and heiress of the famous physician Sir Hans Sloane, who was owner and Lord of the Middlesex Manor of Chelsea. This Lord Cadogan was one of the principal Generals of the great Duke of Marlborough.

Prince of Wales, Too.

Last but not least among the great ground landlords of London is the young Prince of Wales, whose Duchy of Cornwall includes landed property in various parts of the United Kingdom and a considerable portion of the metropolitan district of Kennington, which cannot, however, begin to compare in value with the holdings of the Dukes of Bedford, Westminster, and Portland, and with those of Lords Northampton, Cadogan, Portman, and Camden, the latter's real estate including what is known as the Camden Town district. Kennington, indeed, was for a long time slum property, and is only being slowly transformed into something better by the Princes of Wales, as the long leases fall in. If I call attention to this Kennington property, it is for the purpose of showing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in publicly declaring war against the great ground landlords of London, is likewise declaring war upon his future King, and in this way rendering himself guilty of something very much akin to high treason.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER, THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN MEXICO

Some of the Reasons Why the Administration Gives Its Entire Confidence to the Modest, Capable and Efficient Sailor Who Is in Supreme Command in Mexican Waters.

WHO is this man Fletcher of whom we hear so much these days, where did he come from, and what is the secret of the great confidence that President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and everybody else who knows him or anything about him has in him?" is a question that has been asked many times recently by those of the American people who have kept in touch with the situation in revolution-racked Mexico.

Only last week Secretary Daniels, speaking in Baltimore to a gathering of men of affairs, took occasion to emphasize the fact that the reason Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U. S. N., is kept in Mexican waters is because "both the President and myself have the utmost confidence in the ability, the discretion, and the tact of Admiral Fletcher." But even Secretary Daniels, were he asked to tell you something about this talented officer, would be compelled to answer that about all he knew of Fletcher was that he was efficient and capable, and also that his reputation in the service was that of an officer who is a strict disciplinarian, of quick decision, always the master of himself and any situation that he faces, absolutely just in all his dealings with those who are under his command and loyal to the last degree to the country and the Government he serves.

Has Had Many Commands.

If you look in "Who's Who in America" you will find a paragraph about Rear Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, but about all that you will find out will be that he was born in Iowa, that he was graduated from Annapolis in 1875, that he has held various commands, afloat and ashore, and that at the present time he is one of the division Commanders of the United States Atlantic Fleet.

So this little sketch is intended to give the American people a little additional information concerning this man of action and efficiency, who at this moment is exercising to "the entire satisfaction of the President" the most important command that has devolved upon any officer of the American Navy since the Battle of Santiago.

To begin with the boyhood of the man whose pennant flies from the foremast of the battleship Louisiana, the flagship of the Third Division of the United States Atlantic Fleet, he was born near the little Iowa city of Oskaloosa Nov. 23, 1855. He was a wide-awake, very smart, and strictly on the square country boy, who improved his every opportunity, and so it was that soon after he celebrated his fifteenth birthday he decided to enter the lists for the Annapolis appointment from the Fourth Iowa Congressional district. The youngster had prepared himself for the test and when the examination was held he won the appointment with flying colors.

The Naval Academy during the five years that Fletcher was there numbered among its Midshipmen a great number of youngsters who were destined to make a brilliant record in their country's service. Charles J. Badger, now the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, was one class ahead of Fletcher; Frank E. Beatty, named the other day as the successor of Cameron McR. Winslow, was one class behind, while Winslow, who just now shares with Fletcher the best chance of being the next Commander in Chief of the fleet, was a classmate.

Others in the academy with Fletcher were Bradley A. Fiske, Nathaniel R. Usher, Reginald Fairfax Nicholson, Austin Melvin Knight, and Thomas Benton Howard of Carabao fame, every one mentioned now exercising the flag rank, two as Commanders in Chief of Fleet, and at least one other, Howard, as the designated future Commander of the Asiatic Fleet.

In June, 1875, Fletcher was graduated one of the honor men of a brilliant class. For a single year he served as a Midshipman on sea service, and in 1876, just one year and one month after his graduation, he was made an Ensign, his first promotion.

As an Ensign Fletcher served in the various fleets into which the service afloat was then divided. He was, as a brother officer who served with him in those days put it last week, a studious officer, a great observer, a man who minded his own business, and one who was learning all the time. He made a specialty of ordnance, in which branch of the service he was subsequently to become one of the navy's greatest authorities, as well as an inventor of note.

On April 1, 1882, Ensign Fletcher was congratulated by his brother officers on his promotion to a Lieutenancy of the junior grade. Seven years pass and Lieut. Fletcher has become one of the best known of the younger ordnance experts in the navy. The men of the navy who do things and talk little appreciate him, but the people generally then, as now, knew little of the gifted man from Iowa and the future Commander off Vera Cruz and Tampico in 1913. Ten years pass and the records show that Fletcher is now a full-fledged Lieutenant of the senior grade and still climbing, and now recognized as one of the service's most talented officers and one of the really great ordnance experts of the navy.

During War with Spain.

A few more years and the Spanish-American war is looming up dark ahead. There is no longer any doubt that the conflict is at hand. The Ordnance Department in Washington has become the most important land arm of the service and its assistant chief is Lieut. Fletcher. The folks at large did not hear much about the Ordnance Department in Washington, yet the fact remains that on the efficiency of that department were dependent to a great degree the victories that the navy was to achieve at Manila and off Santiago.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher.
(Photo Copyright, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Throughout the few months the struggle with Spain lasted Fletcher was at his desk in the Navy Department, one of the very busiest and, as Secretary Daniels has it, one of the most efficient in Washington.

But it should be mentioned that during all this time Fletcher's active brain was busy thinking out a lot of new things to improve the ordnance arm and in consequence the efficiency of the American fleets.

"Admiral Fletcher," said Secretary Daniels to the writer last week, "has always evinced a keen interest in the Ordnance Department of the n. and is the patentee of a number of fine inventions. The inventions include a design for mounting small guns which has been generally adopted throughout the entire navy and a breech mechanism which has been widely used in the service.

"It was also Admiral Fletcher's improvements on the Farcot breech mechanism which really made the system successful in the United States Navy. Again, it was Admiral Fletcher who, as a Lieutenant Commander commanding the torpedo boat Cushing, conducted the investigation into the behavior of torpedoes and discovered many errors in range, and in almost every instance the correctness of his deductions was proved.

"Of course everybody knows now that Admiral Fletcher is our commanding officer in Mexican waters, and I suppose it is needless for me to add that the reason he has been kept there is because the Administration has the utmost confidence in his discretion."

It was not until the close of the war with Spain that Admiral Fletcher was relieved of his desk work in Washington and ordered to sea, there to begin the service that has culminated in the supreme command in Mexican waters, and has brought his name forward as a probable successor, early in the coming year, of Rear Admiral Badger as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, a promotion that will carry with it the honor of commanding the great United States Fleet that will be first to pass through the Panama Canal when that interoceanic waterway is opened to the commerce of the world in 1915.

In March, 1904, Fletcher was promoted to Commander after having served as the commanding officer of the gunboats Kanawha and Eagle. Soon after this promotion he was made Inspector of Ordnance in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, serving in that capacity until March 15, 1905. Then he was again ordered to sea, this time as Chief of Staff of the Asiatic Fleet, which high position he relinquished in November of the same year to take his first really important sea command, that of the cruiser Raleigh, Coghlan's old ship and the one on board of which the jolly Kentucky Admiral wrote his world-famous poem "Hoch der Kaiser," which everybody enjoyed except the German Emperor.

For two years, or until February, 1907, Fletcher retained the Raleigh command, and then home again he came to assume one of the most important positions in the Naval War College at Newport. From Newport he returned to duty in Washington as a member of the Special Ordnance Board.

In May, 1908, Fletcher was made a Captain, and given the command of the battleship Vermont. He was then on his way around the world as the executive officer of one of the battleships that made that famous voyage under Evans and Thomas and Sperry.

Until February, 1910, Fletcher continued in command of the Vermont and was on the bridge of that ship when the Atlantic Fleet passed in review before President Taft in the Summer of that year.

Got Flag Rank in 1911.

Next we hear of Fletcher as an aid on the staff of Secretary of the Navy Meyer, and it was during that service, in October, 1911, that he was promoted to flag rank. On Aug. 1 of last year he was again sent to sea, this time as the Rear Admiral commanding the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, and he has been with the fleet ever since, now as Commander of the Third Division.

It was immediately after the assassination of President Madero that Admiral Fletcher was ordered to Mexican waters. When he arrived off Vera Cruz in the latter part of last February his pennant fluttered from the masthead of the battleship Vermont, the vessel that was his first command as a Captain. Then came the order for the Vermont to return to American waters and join the ships under Admiral Badger for the Mediterranean cruise.

But Fletcher made good, and so when the time came for the Vermont to return to home waters Washington ordered him to switch his flag to the Louisiana and stay where he was.

"Fletcher had handled the delicate situation that had arisen with such wonderful ability and discretion that the Wilson Administration was quick to realize the importance of his continuing in command, not caring to trust the command to another officer less familiar with the facts and perhaps not so diplomatic as is Admiral Fletcher," an officer of the Atlantic Fleet said the other day.

"What kind of a man is Fletcher, anyway?" the officer, who happens to be on the Atlantic Fleet staff, was asked.

"He is a lot like Sampson, and you know what we of the navy thought about Sampson," was the quick reply.

"Fletcher," the officer continued, "is the most modest fellow you ever met. He doesn't care a whit for display and detests publicity of a flattering sort.

Knows International Law.

"He is what I would describe as the best product of Annapolis—clean cut, determined, conservative, efficient to the last degree, just, and with it all lovable, and respected by every officer and man with whom he is associated. He never jumps too quickly, but he is always ready to act the moment the time comes to act, and I have an idea that the Mexicans of both sides now fighting on the East Coast realize this to the fullest.

"No officer of the navy understands international law better than does Admiral Fletcher, and it is no secret when I tell you that for months past Fletcher has been studying the regulations governing his work in Mexican waters, and he knows the situation from every angle, legal and otherwise, from A to Z. That's one of the many reasons why the Government has such absolute trust in him and has given him a free rein in handling the situation. The President knows that the Admiral will do the right thing and that he will do it in a way that will reflect credit on the United States."

Before the Mexican situation became so acute it was the general opinion of the navy that when Rear Admiral Badger relinquished his command as commander in chief early in the coming year Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow would succeed him. But since Fletcher has made such a splendid record in Mexico all this has changed, and now there are as many who believe that Fletcher and not Winslow will get the plum.

Admiral Fletcher, when not at sea, lives at 1,441 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington. His wife, whom he married in 1895, was Miss Susan Hunt Stetson, a Washington belle. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy Clubs in Washington and of the New York Yacht Club in New York.

The Laughing Star

A Christmas Legend

By Percy Mackaye

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(Read by the Author at the Christmas Festival of the MacDowell Club, in New York, on the Night of Dec. 16, 1913.)

ABOVE the lowly roof it burned;
Beneath, the three kings bowed,
Till, wheeling slow, the star returned
Eastward—a flaming cloud.
Under the nudging rafter
Rustled the hay in the manger,
Rumbled the ox in his stall,
Where strange the Magi kneeled, and stranger
Leaned the shepherds, with features stark,
Listening, for—shrill in the gloaming—hark!
Laughter—a child's clear laughter!
Laughter: and that was all;
Save for a whirr of whisperings
Where, backward stooping through the door,
Bowed the silken-gowned kings
Caspar, Belshasar, Melchior.

"Eastward! Our star is turning home;
Behold!" cried aged Caspar; "Come,
Unpack our camels, slaves! Adorn
This doorsill of the child, our Lord,
With these our treasures we have borne
From Tarsus here and Nubian land
To do him homage. Yonder pard
With golden spots, here let it stand
Chained with a silver chain! Let there
My peacocks fan the iris air
To lull his infant dreams. Let apes
And marmosets make merry japes
To open his eyes. That paroquet
Shall be a blue and scarlet pet
To babble his ears. Beside his shed
Yon elephant shall loll its head
And swing its hoary trunk. Unpack,
You slaves! and let each bursting sack
Spill, dazzling, on the midnight sward
Gifts to delight the child, our Lord;
For see! The star—our star
Now leads us homeward, flushing far,
And we must follow."
Swarthy backs
Bowed in the dark, and spilled the sacks
Where-huddling shepherds stared. "Noel!
Noel!" they sang, and "Fare you well!"
The three kings cried, and darkling went
On camels toward the Orient.

II.

The star that never rose nor set
Blazed them across the desert night;
Three shadow kings in silhouette
They loomed on that unearthly light.
Their humped dragons lunge, and spet
The fiery slaver from their lips;
With shuddering knees and swaying hips,
Noiseless, they rear their writhen necks
Like prows of sleep-enchanted ships
Toward a dream-enchanted shore,
And dawnward from those lonely decks,
Like misty admirals, peer and pore
Caspar, Belshasar, Melchior.

Old Age and Youth and Middle Age
Are Magi still of earth;
Yet, be they ne'er so solemn clad,
The silver is not ever the sad
Nor the sable brow the sage,
Nor golden locks the only gage
Of God's immortal mirth.

Old Caspar was a wrinkled king;
His beard was white as the Milky Way,
But his eyes were bright as jewel stones
Above his cherry-red cheek-bones,
And never, since his natal day,
Had he forgotten how to sing
Like a happy boy at play.

No songster he—black Melchior!
His throat rolled up round chin and pate.
In wisdom of a world at war
He was a mighty magistrate;
And as he willed the world must go—or wait.

Belshasar's chiseled cheek was shorn,
Lest he should grow a golden beard;
Beauty it was a thing he feared,
For always through an eye of gray
He viewed the body where he was born
Even as an image made of clay,
And hated it, and went his way
Forlorn.

III.

Dim on their shadowy dragons throned,
Silent the Magi scanned the spar
Of light—their homeward-luring star
With liquid opal zoned.
And once Belshasar inward moaned,
And Melchior murmured through his teeth.
At last old Caspar broke his sheath
Of silence.

"Lord!" quoth he, and smiled,
"How wondrous pleasant are Thy ways!
Lo, Thou hast made Thy torch to blaze
And lead us, blind and thirsty kings,
Across the desert midnight's wild
To taste the sweetest of Thy springs—
The laughter of a child."

"Laughter!" quoth Melchior. "How now?
I heard no laughter."
"None at all,"
Belshasar said; "Where heardest thou?"

"Why, there, within the ox's stall,"
Quoth Caspar; "even where He lay,
Our Lord Himself, amid the hay;
He looked at us, and laughed."

"By Abraham! but thou art daft,"
Cried Melchior; "I heard it well.
It was the clanging of a sword;
The rafters blazed with it."

"Peace! it was laughter of our Lord.
His Mother's holy face was lit.
Thou knowest, Belshasar: tell!"

"Nay, 't was the tolling of a bell;
The shining manger seemed to toss
On shadows of a ghostly cross.
I saw, I heard it well."

Huge on his camel's hump, in ire,
Loomed Melchior. His face shone fire.
"Now by my crown! Am I not he
The wisest man in Araby—
The chosen servant of the Lord?
Who dares me nay?
By heaven, I say
It was a sword!"

"A passing bell,"
Belshasar cried; "I heard it waft
To souls that sit in hell."

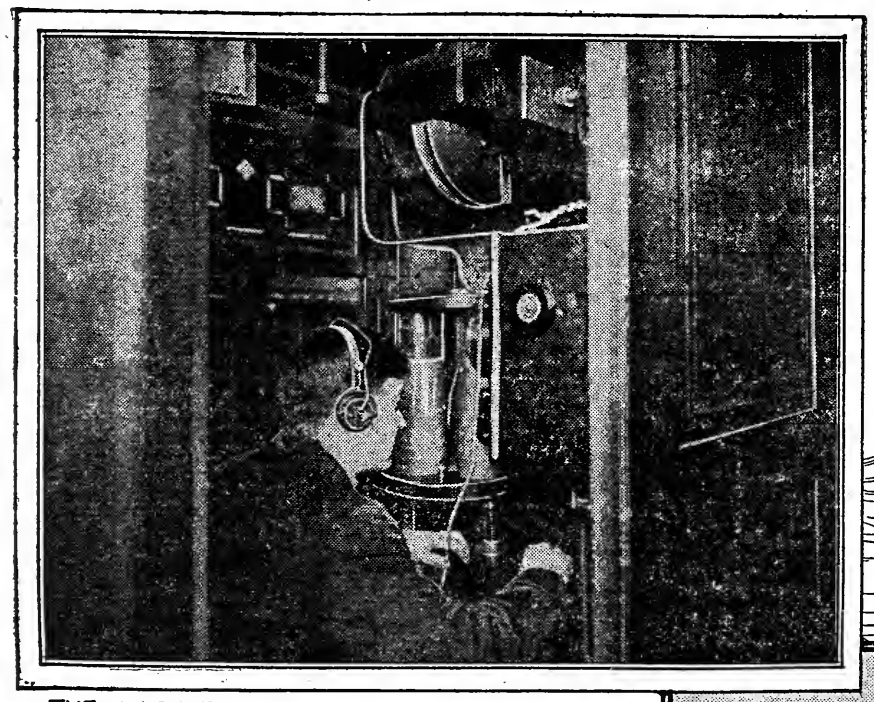
"A child; a little child that laughed!"
Old Caspar sang.
"Jehovah, brook
No more!—A sign! Send us Thy sign!"
And rising, Melchior shook
His sceptre toward the flaming star.
"Lord, let Thy revelation shine
On us, and blazon undefiled
The meaning of the manger child.
Lo, we three kings of Orient are!
Kings of the world, wise men are we;
Which is the wisest one of three?"

IV.

The camel dragons stood; the kings
Stared on the night. A wind of wings
Pattered with dew the desert hill
Under the star; the star was still.

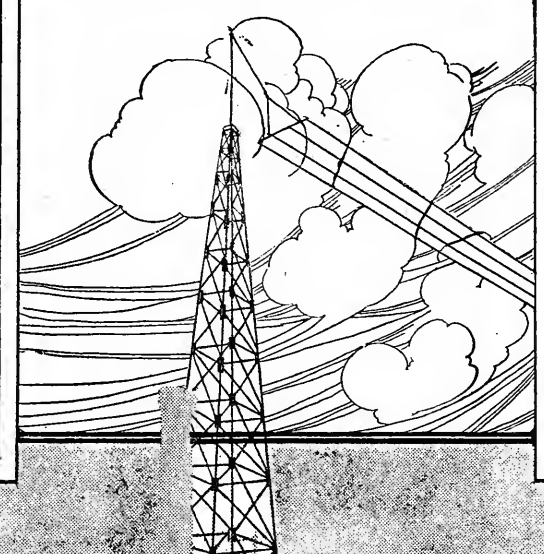
The star was still as a child asleep,
Roseate as a dreaming child;
Till soft as a flushing dream, and wild
As the light that flutters along the lip
Of happiness, a ripple ran—
Like the gleam which is music, the glow which is song
When the harp is touched in the heart of man,
When passions that wrong
And pain that deadens
Joy—joy of the living soul—are lifted;
And lo! the star—like a rose that reddens
With inward warmth, like lids that awaken
To chiming visions—the star was shaken,
Was startled, was rifted
With radiant laughter—a child's shrill laughter,
That rippled and poured
Lark-warbling from heaven's rafter,
As it pealed like a bell, as it clanged like a sword—
Laughter and laughter of the Lord!

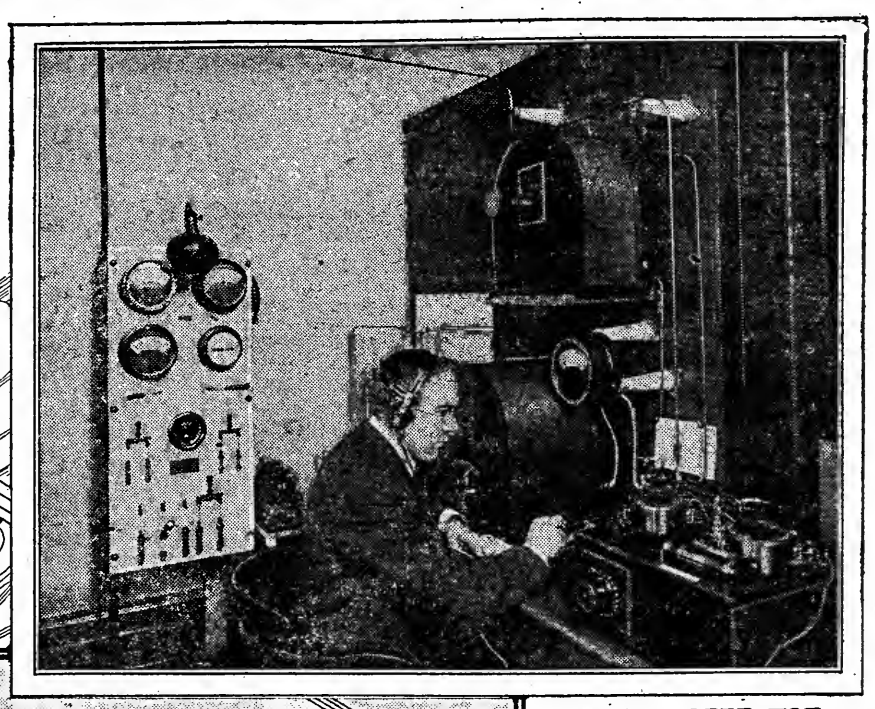
WIRELESS ON MOVING TRAINS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT



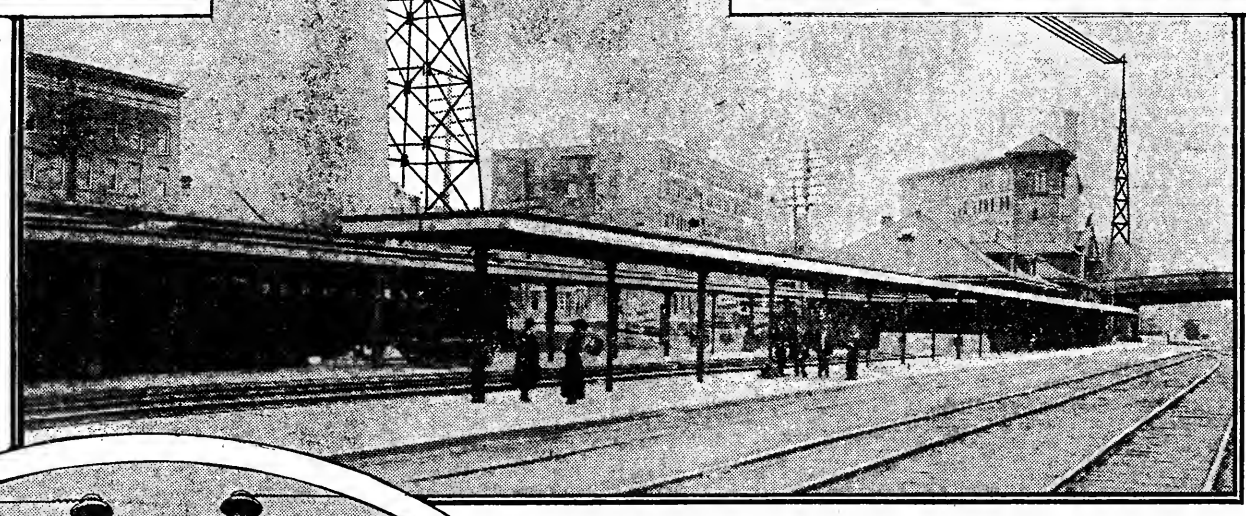
THE WIRELESS OPERATOR ON BOARD TRAIN

Telegrams Sent Daily by Passengers and Officials from Speeding Lackawanna Limited.

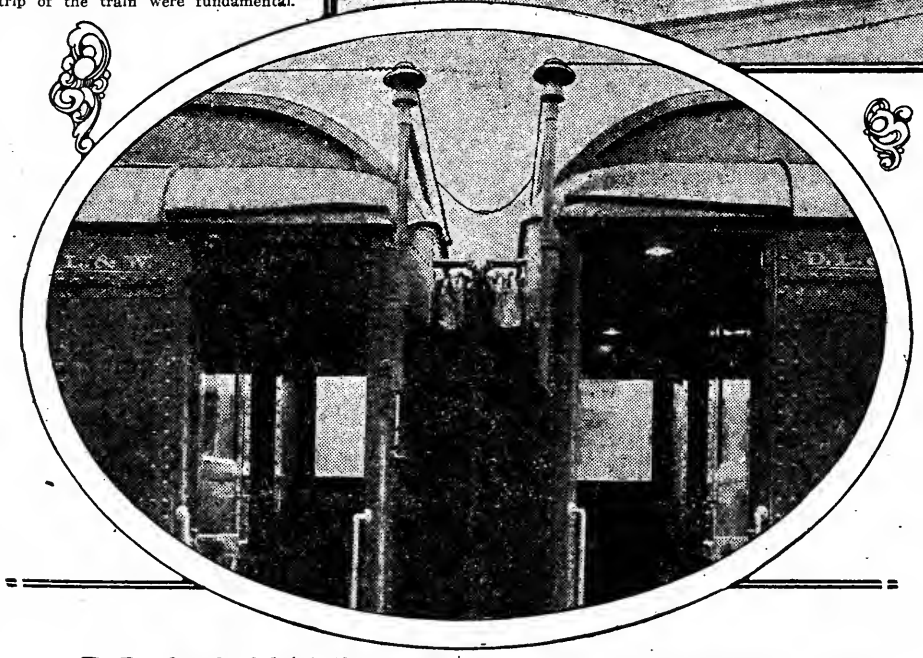




WIRELESS OPERATOR IN PASSENGER STATION.



PASSENGER STATION AT BINGHAMTON SHOWING ANTENNAE AND TOWERS.



THE ENDS OF TWO CARS OF THE LACKAWANNA LIMITED SHOWING WIRELESS ANTENNAE OR AERIAL.

AT 10:15 A. M., Nov. 21 last the first train in the world to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus pulled out of the Lackawanna Railroad Station in Hoboken. It was the regular Lackawanna Limited, the fastest train of the line, and few of the passengers on board knew that any more than the usual significance attached to that day's run.

But L. B. Foley, the Lackawanna's Superintendent of Telegraphy, and David Sarnoff, Chief Inspector of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, were closeted together in a little compartment at one end of a forward car and to them the day was momentous. They were anxiously ready for the first test of wireless telegraph service between a fixed station and a moving train. Would their hopes be realized in success or die in ridicule of "Foley's Dream?"

When the train left Hoboken a wireless operator in front of a recently installed instrument in the Lackawanna passenger station at Scranton, Penn., 145 miles from New York, hung up his telephone receiver and waited. The station master in Hoboken had just announced the departure of the train, and the operator knew that within a short time the little key in front of him would click in unison with one on board the limited—or it wouldn't. Another operator in Binghamton, N. Y., 62 miles further west, was also waiting for news from the moving train.

William H. Truesdale, the President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, had listened to Supt. Foley's argument and had become convinced. Through his preponderating influence the company had consented to give the wireless a trial. The best train of the line had been equipped and stations had been installed at Scranton and Binghamton. The day's run would decide whether or not the expense and trouble of the experiment would be justified. Mr. Truesdale, Mr. Foley, and Mr. Sarnoff all believed in the possibilities of the wireless, but no one knew what was forthcoming, for the thing had never been tried before.

On Nov. 21, then, the first test was made. Four weeks later almost to the day Mr. Foley, who had refused to indulge in confident predictions previously, spoke with assurance and said:

"Communication by wireless telegraph between fixed stations and moving trains is no longer to be regarded as an experiment. Railroads can now go ahead and install the service without fear of failure. And they will do so. Wireless telegraphy will revolutionize railroading. For the railroads it means safety, economy, speed, efficiency—everything great and good. The possibilities are immeasurable."

Other Roads Interested.

The attention and interest of other railroad companies than the Lackawanna has been attracted also. On the last trip of the wireless train two officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad went along to observe the working of the wireless and study its application and possibilities. Officers of several other large railroad systems both in the East and the West have written the Lackawanna for information and have asked permission to send investigators. The Lackawanna has opened its doors to all and will give the benefit of its experiments to any railroad in the country desiring it.

In anticipation of the spread of wireless telegraph service to railroad work the leading wireless telegraph companies have already organized railroad departments to handle the rush of business expected. An official of a well-known wireless company said recently that he had been converted from a sneering skeptic to an ardent believer in the value of wireless telegraphy to railroads by the results of the Lackawanna's venture.

What was done in four weeks' time to cause such interest and enthusiasm? A record of the successes achieved in a few of the experiments, a rehearsal of what the wireless has done already, and a glimpse at what seems undoubtedly assured in the near future gives the answer.

When the train was rushing toward Scranton at a speed of fifty miles an hour on that first day's run, with forty miles between it and the station, the operator, Sarnoff, began to move his key. The operator in Scranton heard a click which he recognized as a "dot," then another which he recognized as a "dash"—and he caught the signal from Sarnoff. The fixed station and the moving train were in communication.

The signals exchanged between them were somewhat faint at first, but the great fact that the communication could be established was undeniable. From the time the first signal was sent until after the Limited had passed Binghamton the operators on the train and in the two stations "talked" to each other. When the experimenters went to bed that night they knew that the work ahead of them was not uncertain but definite progress toward perfection.

The facts established on the first trip of the train were fundamental. They dissolved the principal doubts that had dampened the ambitious expectations of the believers.

The low aerial necessary on the cars because of tunnels and bridges had caught and sent the messages; the electric current had been successfully "grounded" through the rails of the track; the dynamos already on the train had supplied sufficient current for the wireless service without impairment to the lighting system; the instrument on the train had been gotten "in tune" with those in the stations to a degree that made perfect concord only a matter of adjustment; the speed of the train, mountains intervening between it and the stations, messages traveling between Government and private wireless stations had not affected the communication. The first and most serious doubts and difficulties had been dispelled when the first day's work was done.

On succeeding days for four weeks Mr. Foley continued testing and adjusting the wireless. Advances were made rapidly. Soon complete messages were being transmitted.

While the limited was running between Hoboken and Scranton on the second day's testing trip the conductor saw that an extra car was needed for the accommodation of the passengers; and, upon hearing this, the wireless operator on board the train advised the agent in Scranton of the fact. When the limited arrived at Scranton the extra car was standing on a side-track ready for immediate use.

Wireless Proves Its Value.

On the same run the conductor became sick and wanted a man to take his place. A wireless message was sent from the train to Binghamton and before the engine and cars had come to a full stop in the station yard a relief conductor stepped aboard ready for duty and the incapacitated official left to look for a doctor.

Two days later, when the Limited was running east as train No. 6, routine business was attempted with the wireless. Train orders were received and dispatched that hitherto had always gone over the wires, and they were handled with perfect accuracy and clearness.

Recently a heavy sleet storm put the wire service between Binghamton and Scranton out of commission and no train orders could be sent by either telephone or ordinary telegraph. It was two hours before the regular service was restored and during that time all of the usual train orders affecting the section were dispatched through the wireless stations in the two cities and on the train. Fifty-four orders and messages were handled in all and there were no delays or mishaps in the operation of the trains anywhere along the line. The reports of every official agreed that the wireless had proved as reliable and efficient as any wire service had ever been.

A few days ago, when the Limited was racing westward, forty miles this side of Buffalo, the operator on board heard a wireless call from an unknown station and answered it.

"Who are you? What's your longitude and latitude?" queried the stranger, and the train operator, after looking out of his window at a mile post, replied:

"I'm on board the Lackawanna Limited, Train No. 3, forty miles from Buffalo."

"Stop your foolishness and tell me who you are," answered the stranger, and then he added: "I'm the operator on top of The Buffalo News Building and I'm looking for a steamer on Lake Erie."

The operator on the train repeated his assertion, but the man in Buffalo would not believe him. Finally he was invited to meet the train and see for himself, and, when the Limited stopped in the Buffalo station, the operator of The Buffalo News was the first person to jump on board. He saw and was convinced.

The Tramps Were Surprised.

On another occasion the conductor of the Limited discovered two hoboes riding the blind baggage between Scranton and Binghamton. Without letting them know that they had been detected, he asked the wireless operator to advise the Binghamton police, and when the train arrived in that city two patrolmen pulled the surprised tramps from their hiding place. The fellows would not believe it when told how the policemen had come to know where they were.

Last week the railroad company began accepting commercial telegrams on the Limited that were transmitted to their destinations without delay or mistakes. Passengers sent business and social messages to many points and received answers as regularly as if the station on the train had been in the lobby of a Broadway hotel.

Within a short time, according to the Lackawanna officials, a tariff now being prepared will become effective and the wireless service will be thrown open to the public without restriction. The broker hurrying to a Chicago appointment will be able to watch the New York market while traveling; the business house wanting to get into immediate communication with its representative on the train will be able to reach him with a marconigram; any one wishing to send a word to some one moving away at a speed of 60 miles an hour will be able to gratify the wish. The commercial use of the wireless telegraph on trains and its service for train operation are no longer doubted even by the professional skeptics in the Lackawanna offices.

Besides supplanting the wire service when it becomes disabled there are many uses to which the wireless can be put that are not now possible with telegraph and telephone. One of these, for example, is the keeping of through freight trains in motion for long runs. Railroad officials often lament the time and money cost of frequent stops of through freights to receive orders and information about tracks ahead, and the wireless will make these stops unnecessary. The messages now handed by station men to freight train conductors can be flashed from dispatchers to moving trains and the expense of fuel, the wear and tear of equipment, and the delays caused by the stops will be known no more.

But Mr. Foley and his associates are not satisfied with the certainties of the present. They are still looking ahead into the vast field of possibilities.

The application of the wireless occupying their attention to-day is the setting of distant train signals. They have shown that, by a selective device, the semaphore blade on a signal post can be lowered or raised by wireless, and in the near future they expect to see the signal system along the Lackawanna lines supplemented with wireless equipment, so that in any emergency when wires are down or a train not equipped with wireless cannot be reached, a signal can be set that will regulate the traffic according to the wishes of the dispatcher in the station.

May Mean Automatic Stop.

The long-sought automatic stop or warning when two trains get dangerously close together may also come with the development of the wireless. The Lackawanna officials, who have been most cautious in their predictions, say that the automatic signal device can be perfected and equipment for the first installations is now being put together in the Lackawanna shops.

But even before an automatic stop or warning signal service is installed the efficiency of the wireless in preventing wrecks or accidents is assured. There is no doubt, according to Lackawanna officials, that when all trains are equipped with wireless and fixed stations are established along the line from fifty to sixty miles apart a dispatcher may sit in his office and know at any time the exact position of every train in his section.

Colored lights, dots, and dashes controlled by wireless electricity will give him as complete a bird's-eye view of his section as a small boy obtains when he stands in the middle of his playroom floor and considers the arrangement of the toy locomotives and cars about his feet. With such knowledge the dispatcher will have the power to direct the movements of the trains and warn those too close together for safety.

"The safety of railroad travel will be immeasurably increased by the wireless," said an official of the road yesterday. "In my opinion wrecks due to collisions, open bridges, wrongly set switches, blockades, washouts, storms, and the like will soon be a thing of the past—and the great majority of wrecks are caused by such things. The wireless cannot, of course, keep a train from jumping the rails, and it can't prevent a criminal's placing a cross tie on the track, but even in these unusual cases the wireless can bring aid to the injured and a wrecking crew to a disabled train with a celerity not now possible."

The total loss of communication between stations and trains and between stations themselves when wires are down need never be feared after all of the railroads have adopted a complete wireless system. Storms and blizzards, floods, earthquakes, fires, even the occasional irregularities that now cause delays in the transmission of market reports and news items will not affect the wireless service. A Dayton flood or a San Francisco earthquake will not mean that one city or section of the country must be isolated from the rest of the world.

Even if the aerials go down in a storm or disturbance of any kind they can be speedily re-erected and communication can be established without more than a short delay. What all this means can be conceived by any one.

The wireless equipment at Scranton and Binghamton is similar to that of all fixed wireless stations. Aerials, or, as they are known among the initiate, antennae, are supported on high towers over the stations and are connected by wires with sending and receiving instruments in an office beneath them. An operator sits before the instruments to handle the messages.

On the train a somewhat different arrangement has been found necessary. The high aerial is obviously impossible on cars that must go under bridges and through tunnels, so a low aerial has been constructed.

The Train Equipment.

It consists of four wire rectangles each over the roof of a car and supported at the corners by insulated stanchions eighteen inches high. The four cars thus equipped are coupled in succession in the forward part of the train and the rectangles over their roofs are connected by slack wires across the spaces between the cars. These wires are attached with plugs that can be pulled out when the cars are uncoupled. The wireless operator sits in a small booth built in the end of one of the cars, so that he is under the centre of the entire aerial.

The working radius of the stations at Scranton and Binghamton has been found to be 300 miles, but, on account of the low aerial on the train, messages cannot be exchanged with clearness between the station and the train over a distance of more than fifty or sixty miles. With fixed stations anything less than 100 miles apart, therefore, trains will always be in communication with one of them.

When the wireless train was first thought of it was feared that messages from stations not on the line would interfere with the railroad service, but it has been found that there is no cause for apprehension. The stations at Scranton and Binghamton often "pick up" wireless messages from Arlington and Key West, but as soon as a call is sent from the train to a station or from a station to the train these foreign messages are no longer heard. This happens, say the experts, because the instruments in Scranton and Binghamton are in perfect "tune" with the one on the train, while those in Arlington, Key West, and other places are not.

The Lackawanna Company is now preparing to build more wireless stations along its lines, and other trains than the Limited will soon be equipped. Already the services of the Marconi operators have been dispensed with and employes of the railroad are handling all wireless messages.

THREE POEMS BY T. A. DALY

Da Sharpa Tongue.

EH, w'at? I looka mad? Wal, so I am;
But not at you, my frand.
Weeth you I would be gentle as a lamb,
Baycause you ondrastand—
Baycause you speak een soocha kinda way
I do not have to shout;
You know almost w'at I would try to say
Bayfore I ope' my mout',
But dere ees wan dat com's to deesa place—
Da beega, fresha cop
Dat looks at me weeth sneer upon da face
An' always calls me "wop"—
O! den, my frand, my blood ees gat so hot
I justa weesh I knew
All strong words dat da Anglaice langwadge got,
An' I would use dem, too.
Een my Italian brain I theenka queeck
W'at I would like to say,
But w'en I find da Anglaice word to speak
He's two, three block away!
O! my, I weesh da Mayor would mak' a rule
Dat all poleeceman,
Bayfore dey gat deir job, mus' go to school
An' learn Italian.
O! den w'en I could use on heem my tangue
Een langwadge of my own.
You bat my life, so mooch he would be stung
He'd leava me alone!

Little Polly's Pome.

GOING TO MARKET.

ALTHOUGH it is my free-time
For every kind of play
I love to go to market
Upon a Saturday.
Then mother takes her basket
And I my small one too
And start out in the morning
To see what we can do.
The farmers and the butchers
They know us very well
And they are always smiling
In hopes their goods to sell.
It's pleasant in the Summer
And in the Spring and Fall
But O it is in Winter
I like it best of all
For then the air is frosty
And all the smells are sweet
And there are cheery greetings
From every one we meet.
But mother is not easy
She does not buy right off
But keeps on asking prices
Till they are cheap enough.
And if she wants a chicken
(Pray make a note of this)
She always feels its breastbone
To see how old it is.
O there is lots of wisdom
That surely will repay
The minutes spent with mother
Upon a market-day.
Then when we're going homeward
With all the things we've bought
We know we did our duty
Like prudent women ought
And mother often tells me
"Perhaps we would not hear
So much of high cost living
If all did this, my dear.
Instead of telephoning
For things they wish to buy
And having them delivered"
And so you see that's why
Although it is my free-time
For every kind of play
I love to go to market
Upon a Saturday.

Christmas Phrases

"Thank you, boss."
"Pass the turkey."
"Let's have another round."
"Pa, I must have a little more money."
"Just what I wanted!"
"More than nineteen hundred years ago—"
"Can't you wait on me? I've been here an hour."
"Ooh, stop! Well, I declare, I WAS under the mistletoe."
"Is there a Santa Claus?"
"He'll be all right by morning."
"Wha' d'ye get?"
"Do it early!"
"Merry Christmas!"

Mrs. Crawford—I suppose you'll get a handsome present from your husband at Chrtatmas.

Mrs. Crabshaw—Not unless I catch him at something.

A Real Letter to Santa.

DEAR Santa Claus: I thought I'd write
These few lines to you to-night,
Just to tell you everything
We would like to have you bring;
For if they don't come from you
Goodness knows what we shall do!
Tommy wants a coaster sled
And a sweater (blue and red.)
Football, too, and skates and some
Chocolate candy and a drum.
Johnny wants a phonograph,
("Singing songs that make you laugh,")
Choo-choo cars that really go
And a horn that he can blow;
Then he wants a hobby-horse
And some candy, too, of course.
Katie wants a doll that cries
"Pa" and "Ma" and shuts its eyes,
With some gowns and hats to fit
And such things that go with it.
She would like some dishes, too.
And a doll's house, painted blue.
Mamma wants a dinner set,
And she'd also like to get
Earrings and some bric-a-brac
And a lovely sealskin sacque.
There! now that's enough to bring—
I don't want a blessed thing
For myself, for I'm so small
I don't really count at all.
O! I'm very small, I'm told,
Though I'm thirty-five years old.
Just supply this list I send
And I'll be your grateful friend.
I must have the things, you see,
For my wife and children three,
Who demand them all of me.

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"HIGHER RATES OR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP"---W.C.BROWN

Retiring President of the New York Central Thinks End of Private Control of Railroads Likely if Interstate Commerce Commission Does Not Decide Pending Rate Case in Their Favor.

By William C. Brown,
Retiring President of the New York Central Lines.

LIKE a majority of our business men, I am an optimist, and have unbounded faith in the future of this country and its institutions, especially in its form of government; but I firmly believe we are approaching a crisis when the influence of every thoughtful, conservative, patriotic citizen must be exerted to the utmost to stem the tide of socialism which has gained such ominous strength during the past decade.

I may be wrong, but as a citizen with forty-four years of railroad experience behind me, and whatever remains of life as a business man before me, I cannot but believe that Government ownership of the railroads of the nation would be a hazardous experiment from which every conservative citizen shrinks, but I believe the decision of the rate case now under consideration before the Interstate Commerce Commission will either substantially check or prove to be a long step in this doubtful direction.

If the moderate advance asked for is denied, in my opinion it will be impossible for the railroads to secure the funds with which to make improvements, without which expansion of the commerce of the nation must gradually come to a halt.

In this event, if it should come, the demand that the Government provide funds necessary to supply adequate transportation facilities will be well nigh irresistible, and Government ownership and operation, with whatever it involves for weal or woe to the nation, will be the probable result.

In discussing this important question President Hadley of Yale University said:

We cannot expect railroads that are managed by the Government to be so progressive as those that are managed by private companies. Not only the railroad itself, but all the great improvements and economies in the handling of traffic have come in countries where the system of private ownership prevailed and where there was an opportunity for competition to show what method was best.

We must not think that because we have lost one of the benefits of free competition in American railroads we have lost them all. It no longer serves to regulate rates, but it still serves as an incentive to efficiency and economy, and as a stimulus to progressive methods. We cannot afford to give up this stimulus by the adoption of a system of Government ownership without weighing carefully the probable results of the change—in other words, without seeing how Government ownership works in practice.

How Government ownership works in actual practice can be answered by those countries where the experiment has been tried. It is not necessary to theorize about the matter because Government ownership and operation is an established fact on some of the roads in Canada, in Australia and in a number of countries in Europe.

As to the results of the State purchase of railroads in France, M. Yves Guyot, former Minister of Public Works, summarized the experience of that country in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

The working of State railroads is more costly for France than had even been foreseen by its adversaries. It has proved the powerlessness of Parliament to control such undertakings. It has set up a class of workmen and employes who consider that the line is run for their benefit and not for the convenience of shippers or travelers. It has dealt a hard blow to public credit in France.

Transportation's Importance.

The four great corner-stones upon which the commercial supremacy of this nation has been builded, and upon which its future development and prosperity depend, are agriculture, manufacturing, merchandising, and transportation. Perhaps the most important of these is transportation, because upon it depends the prosperity and the very existence of the others.

In the free, untrammeled rise and fall of prices to meet changing conditions, agriculture, manufacturing, and merchandising respond promptly, almost automatically; but the great business of transportation, which is as acutely sensitive to conditions that affect cost of production, is hedged about and restricted by legislative enactment and supervision of commissions, national, and in almost every State.

Under our form of Government, the people rule, and the terms "rule" and "regulate" are synonymous. The right to rule or regulate, involving as it does the power to injure, should carry with it the duty to protect in every right, legitimate way the instrumentality regulated.

In view of this, the right to regulate the railroads by both the State and nation should be exercised in a spirit of broadminded, judicial impartiality, uninfluenced alike by the importunities of great interests on one hand or uninformed popular clamor on the other.

I do not question the right or the necessity for supervision and regulation of railroads by the nation or the State that creates them. I have for years maintained that it is not only a right but an imperative duty. I further believe that this regulation, notwithstanding the mistakes and the occasional hardships upon the roads, unavoidable in the establishment of a system of regulation of this magnitude, has been distinctly beneficial to the railroads.

No one will attempt to deny that there existed crying evils of railway management in the past, and probably nothing but the strong arm of the law would have stopped them.

Many of the evils grew up with the rapidly expanding commerce of the country and were born of an honest misconception of the true relations between the carriers and the public.

Two decades ago preferential rates were given to very large shippers because both the railroads and the shippers believed that the retail and wholesale principle had a legitimate place in railroad rates as it has in other lines of business to-day. The railroads and the public believed that the man who shipped a thousand cars per annum, or a thousand tons per annum, was justly entitled to a lower rate than the man who shipped one car or one ton per annum.

As It Used to Be.

The railroads and the public believed that it was permissible and proper for the railroads to extend the courtesy of passes to large shippers. The railroads and the editors of the thousands of newspapers in the country saw no irregularity, certainly no illegality, in the extending by the roads and acceptance by the newspapers and their employes of an almost unlimited amount of free transportation.

The law has prohibited all this and it has been stopped. I believe neither the shippers, the newspapers nor the railroads would return to the old order of things if they could. The wonder is that the evil of this system was not sooner recognized and the remedy applied. The danger in the railroad situation to-day is that past offenses are being constantly reiterated by those who oppose any concessions to the railroads. In other words, is not the manner of conducting the affairs of the railroads ten, fifteen and twenty years ago being measured by the ethical yardstick of to-day?

The railroads of the country are to-day confronted with a peculiar situation. So long as the business of the country continues to expand, the railroad must continue to increase its capacity for handling the increasing traffic. It is constantly confronted with the necessity of renewing, enlarging and expanding its facilities. This cannot be done without the expenditure of very large sums of money, which must be provided either from the amount received for the services performed or from funds borrowed for that purpose.

With income fixed by governmental authorities, with large increases in wages brought about by arbitration under Federal laws, with advancing prices and inelastic rates, the margin between income and outgo has become so slender as to make it very difficult to sell long time securities.

They have been forced to raise the necessary money on short-term notes, with the result that during the year 1908 $187,500,000 spent in permanent improvements on the railroads of the United States was raised on one-year notes; $319,000,000 was so raised for that purpose in 1909, and in 1912 the amount had increased to $368,000,000.

This situation is worthy of the serious consideration of every commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interest, as well as all governmental authorities charged with the duty of regulating and conserving the transportation instrumentalities of the country.

The present movement for an increase in freight rates assumes an important significance, especially as it follows so closely upon the previous application which was denied by the commission in 1911. An examination of the financial and operating results obtained during the past three years indicates the necessity for the increase to the roads in the eastern section of the United States.

In denying the previous application for increased rates the commission announced:

In view of the complex character of this problem nothing but an actual test can satisfactorily determine the financial results from the operations of these several carriers. There is no evidence before us which establishes the necessity for higher rates. The probability is that increased rates will not be necessary in the future.

In view of the liberal returns received by these defendants in the past ten years they should be required to show, with reasonable certainty, the necessity before the increase is allowed. If actual results should demonstrate that our forecast of the future is wrong there might be ground for asking further consideration of this subject.

But it should be further said that before any general advance can be permitted it must appear with reasonable certainty that carriers have exercised proper economy in the purchase of their supplies, in the payment of wages, and in the general conduct of their business.

In opposing that application, the shippers also made much of the claim that there were great opportunities for increasing net income through the enforcement of further economies in operation.

Since that time the roads in question have given this theory fair and conscientious trial, but the results very clearly show that the relief required by the roads cannot be found in the direction thus suggested.

In the period from 1910 to 1913 the average tractive power per locomotive has increased nearly seven per cent., the average capacity per freight car increased over 3½ per cent., and the average trainload increased 6½ per cent.

This increased efficiency has made it possible to handle freight and passenger traffic increasing in greater ratio than the increase in facilities for handling it, as shown by a comparison of the increase in trackage, the growth of population, and the number of traffic units moved.

The forty-nine roads in the Eastern District concerned in the present application for increased rates operated a total of 55,706 miles of line in 1903, and only 3,619 more miles at the end of 1912, an increase of less than one mile per day, or about 6½ per cent. increase during a period of ten years. Since 1910 this increase in length of line has been only 1½ per cent.

During the ten years under consideration these forty-nine roads added second, third and fourth tracks to a total of 10,465 miles of track, or at the rate of a little more than an average of three miles per day, or a total increase of 15 1-3 per cent. for the ten-year period. Since 1910 this increase has amounted to only 3.54 per cent.

The population of the eastern section of the United States during the same time increased approximately 17 per cent., the increase in 1912 over 1910 being 3.62 per cent., while the increase in the tons of freight per mile in 1912 showed an increase over 1903 of 53 per cent., and the number of passengers carried one mile increased 42 per cent.

This increase of 53 per cent. in freight traffic handled and 42 per cent. in passenger traffic compares with the increase of 17 per cent. in population and 15 per cent. increase in the mileage of additional main tracks. In other words, the traffic handled increased approximately three times as fast as the increase in population and three and one-half times as fast as the increase in track facilities provided to handle the same, and indicates greater efficiency in operating methods, without which the transportation plant would have proven inadequate to handle the remarkable increase in traffic during the past ten years.

The evidence of some disinterested experts from abroad on the efficiency with which American railroads are being handled is particularly pertinent in this connection.

Mr. W. R. Lawson, who investigated our railroads in 1903, wrote upon his return to England in his book on "American Industrial Problems" as follows:

The science of transportation is going to be the special contribution of the American people to political economy.

Mr. Nevill Priestley, Under-Secretary to the Government of India Railway Department, came to this country in 1904 for the purpose of investigating our railroads. Among other things he said in his report:

American railway men are quick to see a new idea; they are quicker still to try it. That their methods are not always perfect is what might have been expected, but they have managed to do what no other country in the world has done, and that is to carry their goods traffic profitably at extraordinarily low rates, notwithstanding the fact that they pay more for their labor than those of any other country. It is in the study of how they do this that much benefit can be derived by other countries.

Mr. W. M. Acworth, the great English railway economist, who had been making a study of the railway situation in the United States, commenting on the status of our railroads, and having especial reference to the rate investigations which were being conducted in 1910, said:

I have been somewhat surprised to see the space that has been given in your newspapers to the criticisms of the efficiency of your railways. It has always been my opinion that in actual economy of operation the railways of the United States are first in the world. In the number of tons per car; cars per train; in the fullest utilization of locomotives; in obtaining the greatest measure of result for each unit of expenditure, they are not equaled by the railways of any other nation.

I believe it is now being generally conceded that freight rates in this country are unusually low, considered either historically in comparison with rates charged during the past forty years or considered in comparison with the transportation rates both by rail and water in Europe.

In looking over some old books recently I found in the Fourth Annual Report of the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners, issued Nov. 30, 1881, a table showing the freight charges and reductions in the same on fifteen of the most important lines of transportation in the United States.

Referring to this table the report says:

A careful study of the foregoing table will show that the fourteen railroad lines mentioned, almost without exception, steadily reduced their rates in a substantially fixed ratio during all of the successive years from 1868 to 1878, inclusive. The New York Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (which are practically one continuous line of road) and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy show the greatest decrease in charges, to wit, sixty-eight per cent. The Michigan Central comes next; the Boston & Albany, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & North Western, the Pennsylvania, the New York, Lake Erie & Western (now the Erie Railroad) following in the order named.

The report concludes with the following commentary:

In concluding this branch of the report, the Commissioners venture to assert that freight is now carried at a rate which no competent railway manager or transportation expert would have thought possible half a dozen years ago. The public everywhere will welcome the facts and from them learn to value the means by which they are obtained.

I have had a careful investigation made of the tariffs of 1881, referred to here, on the principal farm products and manufactured articles, from prominent and representative shipping points in the Middle West, as compared with present tariffs, and find that the average reduction in freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard since that time amounts to substantially the following percentages:

Wheat (following a decline of 68 per cent. during the preceding ten years)	48
Barley	47.8
Rye	49
Corn	44.5
Oats	38

Rates on live stock, merchandise, machinery, coal, lumber, &c., show a corresponding reduction, notwithstanding the fact that, in a majority of cases, the commodity moved sells to-day on the market for double the price for which it was sold at that time.

During two vacations spent in Europe by inquiry and observation I tried to learn as much as possible about transportation rates both by rail and water, and I was amazed to find that not only rail rates but the rates charged on inland waterways, canals and rivers average higher than railroad rates in this country.

For a proper comparison specific rates that apply on commodities of the same kind, moving in channels of traffic of similar relative importance, should be placed side by side. Those great staples of commerce, iron ore, coal, and grain, in which the Middle West is vitally interested, are typical of the traffic which, it is popularly supposed, waterways are well fitted to handle more economically than railways.

Take, for example, the rail rates on iron ore: In the United States iron ore is moved between Erie and Steelton, Penn., a distance of 352 miles, at an average charge of 4.35 mills per ton per mile. In Germany, the Government-owned and operated railroads have an "exceptional tariff," so-called, known here as a "commodity" rate, for the same distance, amounting to five mills per ton per mile.

The rate on grain from Peoria to Chicago, a distance of 161 miles, amounts to 7.44 mills per ton per mile, in contrast to the rail rate of 8.51 mills per ton per mile on the German railways for the same distance from East and West Prussia and Posen to Danzig.

A greater difference in favor of the railways of the Middle West is found in the case of coal. From the Westphalian coal mines to Munich, a distance of 427 miles, the rail rate amounts to 6.98 mills per ton per mile, as compared with the rate of four and three-tenths mills per ton mile for the same distance from Hocking, Ohio, to Chicago, Ill.

Rates Abroad Higher.

On the canals and waterways of France and Germany the average rate per ton mile is higher than in the United States on the same class of traffic carried for the same distance over our railroads.

To illustrate: In case of iron ore, the rate is $2.51 for a distance of 262 miles on the Rhine, Elbe and Oder, or 9.58 mills per ton mile. From Lorrain to Portsmouth, Ohio, a distance of 264 miles, the rail rate is $2.20 a ton, which figures out 8.33 mills per ton mile, or one and one-quarter mills per ton mile less than on the German waterway.

To the German water rate should be added two mills per ton per mile, which represents interest on the cost of construction and the cost of maintenance per annum, which is raised by a general tax.

The National Waterways Commission appointed by President Taft, of which Senator Burton of Ohio was Chairman, and which was sent abroad to investigate the inland water transportation lines of Europe, confirms this information by the following statement:

The average European freight rate on railways paralleling water routes is higher than those on lines situated in the United States; and European rates for water-borne carriage, in some instances, even where the traffic is very large, are as high or higher than on railways in the United States where traffic is likewise large.

While this record of efficiency and low level of rates has been a great achievement from an operating point of view, it remains a fact that despite these great improvements in efficiency through the adoption of the most improved methods, the use of heavier power, larger cars, safety appliances, &c., the net income of the roads has decreased to an alarming extent during the past few years.

Consider the earnings, expenses, and net income of the eastern roads, together with the investment in property during the past three years in connection with the statement of the Commission in deciding the rate case of 1910, that "nothing but an actual test can satisfactorily determine the financial results from the operation of these several carriers."

This actual test shows that during the three-year period, ended June 30, 1913, these roads expended almost six hundred and sixty million dollars for additions and betterments devoted to the public use.

The gross earnings of these roads during the last fiscal year show an increase of $186,775,000 over the year ended June 30, 1910; but operating expenses and taxes for the same year were $203,087,000 greater than in 1910. In other words, after expending $660,000,000 for improved facilities, with an increase of $186,775,000 in gross earnings, the net result, after paying operating expenses and taxes, was actually $16,311,000 less than it was in 1910.

These figures disclose the startling fact that the companies not only failed to earn any return whatever upon the new capital thus invested, but actually saved less from gross earnings, as a return upon the original property investment, than they were able to show before this large additional expenditure was made.

Consider more particularly the New York Central Lines which serve twenty-two of the fifty cities in the United States having a population of 100,000 or more. Located in the most densely populated section of the country, and serving the greatest and most diversified industries, absolutely necessary enlargement of its terminals and improvements in track and station facilities require constant expenditure on a large scale.

The New York Central Lines, since June 30, 1910, have added one hundred and fifty-nine million dollars to the property which they devote to public use. The gross operating revenues have increased forty-nine million dollars, and yet the whole system had in the year just closed $3,284,730 less net corporate income than in 1910. The dividends declared in 1913 were over four million dollars less than in 1910, notwithstanding the increase of $49,000,000 in the gross operating revenue.

Net Income Is Less.

In other words, since June 30, 1910, there has been added to the property investment about $1,000,000 a week, while the net corporate income in 1913 was less by about $63,000 a week than in 1910, indicating that expansion of business and added facilities have caused a net loss to the stockholders.

The road has been extended less than sixty miles, and only about $16,000,000 of the amount expended has gone into the Grand Central Terminal during these three years. The money has been spent for improvements and additional facilities absolutely necessary in order to handle the enormous increase in traffic; and, in my opinion, unless a limit is to be fixed to the agricultural, commercial, and industrial growth of the nation, expenditures of substantially this magnitude must continue for an indefinite period to permit the railroads to continue to render efficient service.

In giving careful consideration to the extent to which such new capital is required, the Railroad Securities Commission appointed under an Act of Congress, in a report submitted to the President in 1911, said:

There is a widespread belief, based on imperfect examination of the evidence, that the amount of capital needed for the future development of our railroad system is small in proportion to that which has been required in the past; that the profits on such added investments of capital are reasonably well assured, and that we can therefore fix attention predominantly, if not exclusively, on the needs of the shipper without interfering with the necessary supply of new money from the investors.

It is quite possible that the building of additional railroad mileage will be far less rapid in the future than it has been in the past, but the capital needed for the development and the improvement of the mileage already existing is enormous, even if we built no new mileage at all.

The outstanding stock and debt of the railways in the United States averages less than $60,000 a mile of line. This figure is bound to be greatly increased in the immediate future. As our population grows denser, we shall need more and more to approximate European standards of construction by the increased amount of double track, the abolition of grade crossings, the development of station facilities both for passengers and for freight, and many other improvements scarcely less fundamental.

While our railroads are perhaps even better equipped than those of Europe for the economical handling of large masses of long-distance freight, they are far from being adequately provided with appliances to secure the convenience of the public or the safety of passengers and employes. The cost of all these things is very great.

The average capitalization per mile of railroads in Germany is $109,000, in France $137,000, in Belgium $177,000, in Great Britain $265,000, and, contrary to the commonly received opinion, much of this excess of cost as compared with American roads is due to other causes than the price of real estate—an item in which our companies have had a great advantage. The cost of European roads has been largely due to improvements which we have not yet made and many of which we must make in the future as population grows denser. The thousands of millions of dollars needed for these purposes must be raised by the sale of securities.

How is this money to be provided?

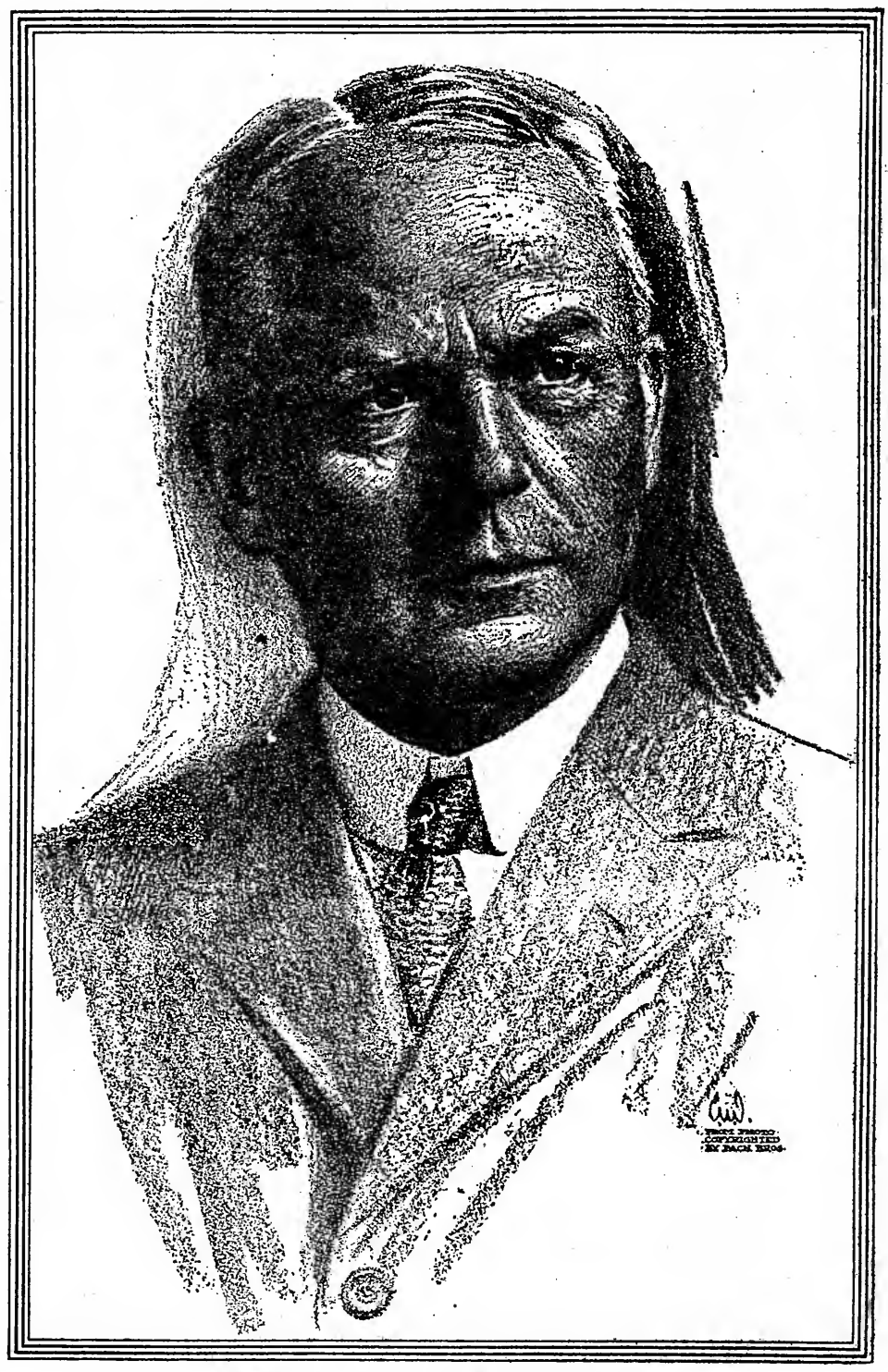
On this phase of the subject the Hon. Charles A. Prouty, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has well said:

The Government might have built and operated its own railways, but instead of doing so it has invited private capital to discharge for it this public function, upon the assurance that such capital shall be allowed to exact a fair compensation for the service. Nothing can be more unjust than to deny to this capital that right.

Not only does a sense of justice require this; self-interest also dictates it. The railroads of this country must, in the immediate future, be very largely extended and improved; additional facilities must be provided to meet the increased demands which will be made. This will require the outlay of vast sums of capital; and this capital must come mainly not from the earnings of the railroad but from the investing public.

We can provide by legislation the sort of cars which a railroad shall use and the rates which it shall impose; we cannot by legislation force one single dollar of private capital into railroad investment against its will.

Capital will seek investment in this field for exactly the same reason that it will in any other; namely, upon the expectation of making a profit out of the investment.



William C. Brown, President, New York Central Lines.

THE BABY AND THE PUP

ON 125th Street are several stores which have open air checking of babies. The youngsters' carriages, the youngsters within, are left on the sidewalk in charge of husky uniformed men, while the mothers attend to their shopping.

On a warm afternoon recently a baby about a year old sat in its carriage with a glass feeding bottle, awaiting the return of its mamma. The infant wasn't hungry, and amused itself by playing with the bottle. But its hand slipped, and the bottle fell to the sidewalk, smashing to bits.

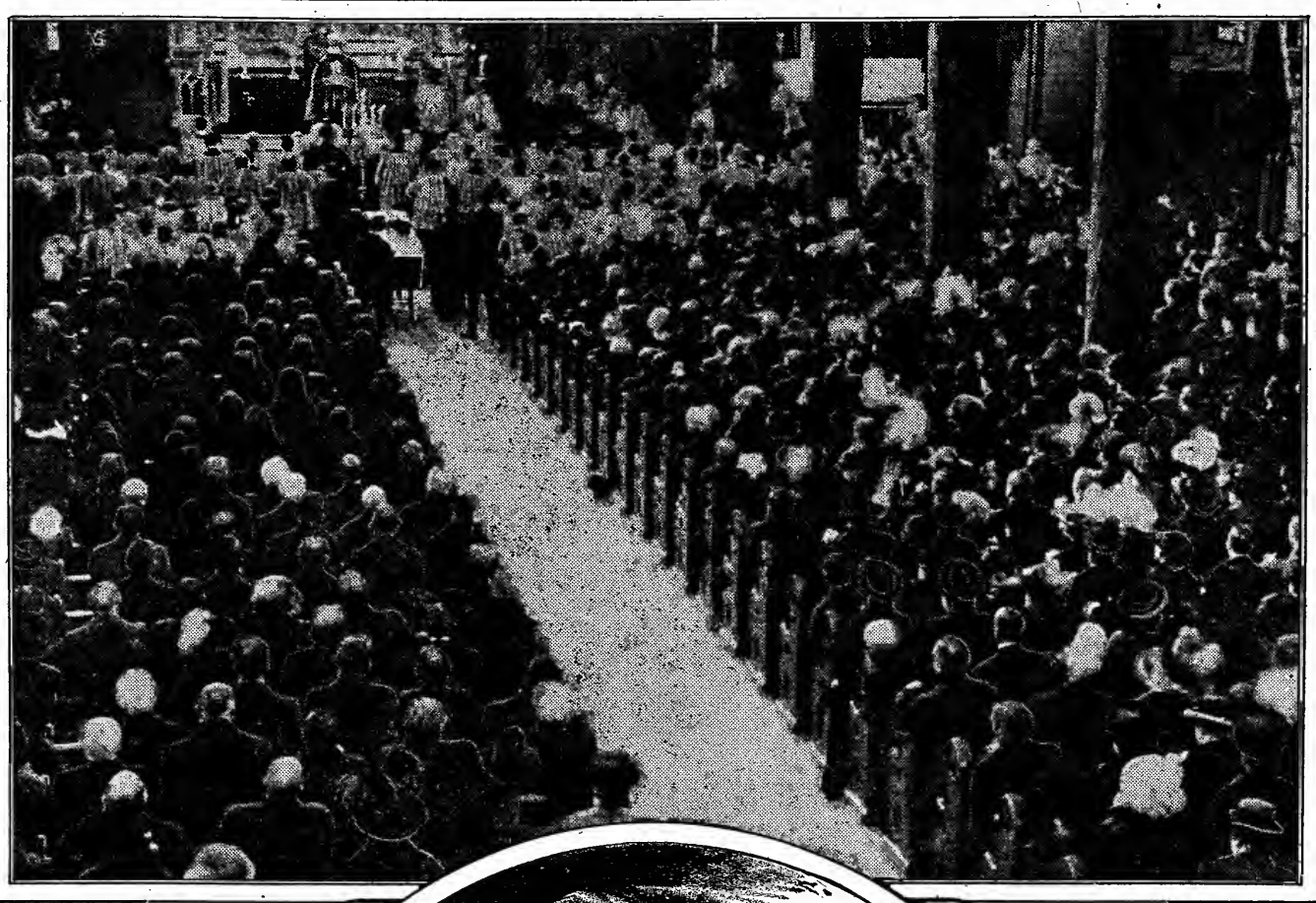
Just at this opportune moment a small black pup, with floppy ears and a long tail, came ambling along the street from Seventh Avenue. He had a bit of black cotton around his neck as a collar, from which dragged a lengthy piece of pink cord.

He spied the milk, which formed an attractive white pool in a hollow of the sidewalk. He sprang forward and in an instant a little pink tongue was lapping up the baby's luncheon.

Baby had shown signs of crying when the bottle fell. But with the coming of the black pup the world became sunshiny again. The youngster leant to the edge of the carriage and watched the pup with evident joy, now and then laughing aloud.

Baby and the pup made so appealing a picture that three score men and women stopped to watch the progress of the meal. The dog's instinct kept him from touching the broken glass. He lapped up every atom of milk, to the laughter of the baby and the plaudits of the crowd. Then he sought the edge of the sidewalk to sit down and lick his mouth, whereupon sixty men and women went on about their business.

HARRISON MOURNS ITS "GOOD BOSS," FATHER O'CONNOR



Services in the Holy Cross Church

Though He Held No Public Office, This Popular Priest Was Practically an Absolute Dictator.

He Virtually Transformed the City, and Exercised for Years a Vast Influence for the Right.

HARRISON'S "Good Boss" is dead. For thirty years Father O'Connor has ruled over the people of Harrison. In that time he has changed the town from a gambling centre and an open resort for vice to a place where not even moving pictures are tolerated. He never held public office; he thundered forth his denunciations of graft and evil conditions from his pulpit in the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, of which he was the rector, but no other single man has ever had so great an influence for good in Harrison as Father O'Connor.

For the past week the entire town has been doing reverence to his memory. When the news of his death was announced a week ago by the tolling of bells, women and children could be seen crying in the streets. By Monday all the buildings on the main streets, including the Town Hall, were draped with black, and everywhere flags were at half-mast. The Town Council met and adopted resolutions of condolence, and the Mayor has ordered that the flag on the borough hall be flown at half-mast for thirty days.

When the body of the well-loved priest was moved from the rectory to the church, thirteen hundred children marched down the street in two columns beside the coffin. The people of Harrison crowded the sidewalks and watched the procession file to the church. All the children were silent, the little girls wearing white veils, the little boys with mourning bands about their arms. As the procession turned the corner the sunlight played a curious effect upon the scene, glancing in long shafts through the stained glass windows of the church which Father O'Connor has built for the people of Harrison.

All day on Monday over two thousand people filed through the Church of the Holy Cross to look for the last time on the face of the "Good Boss." At 1 o'clock on Tuesday the town of Harrison presented a curious appearance to the visitor. At the very busiest time of the day it was closed and silent, a veritable deserted village. The schools were shut, the shops along the main street were as quiet as though it were a Sunday, there were no vehicles in the street, and the big church at the corner was absolutely empty. It was a long time before a pull at the rectory bell brought forth any response. Then the little old housekeeper came to the door.

"They've all gone away with him," she explained in a tremulous voice. "They ain't back yet. It lasted all the morning."

Then with a touch of pride. "It was a grand and fittin' funeral. There was sixty-five coaches and the Mayor had to send to Newark for police. They wore black over their badges. And as early as 8 o'clock there was crowds waitin' to get in the church. There was hundreds couldn't get in."

"Did you know Father O'Connor?"

"There's not a man, woman nor child in Harrison or in East Newark that didn't know him. But if it's facts about all he's done in his good work you're lookin' for, go to Mr. Goodman, who's been his lifelong friend, and you'll see how he has it written down."

Record of the Clippings.

It was written down. At the back of his little confectioner's shop, Peter J. Goodman, town clerk, and the man who has stood shoulder to shoulder with the "Good Boss" during his "rule" in Harrison, keeps an untidy scrap book filled with newspaper clippings about Harrison activities for the past thirty years. Turning over the pages, the clippings seemed to indicate that Harrison was divided between two interests, murders and municipal graft. But the most significant fact to be noticed in turning over these yellowed papers was that in almost every item the name of Father O'Connor occurred, and in every instance he was shown working for a better state of affairs in Harrison. Editorial after editorial clipped from the local papers began, "As Father O'Connor said last night,"—"As Father O'Connor stated to the Town Council," &c.

In fact, the history of Harrison as a town began with Father O'Connor. When he first came over from Trenton in 1883, conditions were about as bad as they could be.

"Down there on the meadows," related Mr. Goodman, "there were a lot of little ramshackle huts huddled together, pool rooms of the worst sort. This place had become a centre for shell game and card men. It was known all over. People used to come way out from Brooklyn and New York, and plenty from the Jersey side of course. These rooms were run by people outside of Harrison, but the young men of the place were just naturally drifting down night after night to play the horses.

"Father O'Connor concluded that it was the worst evil that the people of his parish had to contend with. He knew every family in his parish and knew their troubles—he always had time for folks' troubles as well as town troubles. And when he made up his mind, he just went right to what he wanted—always hit straight from the shoulder.

"What did he do? He cleaned out those pool-rooms. At first the people laughed at him. They called him crazy. There had been complaints against them before, you understand, but they never did any more good than to put the lid on them for a single night, or at the most, a week.

Attacked Poolrooms.

"First Father O'Conner denounced the pool-rooms from his pulpit. That's how he started his reforms. Then he called in the aid of the Protestant clergymen—they always stood by him in his good works, for they realized that he was broad-minded and working for the people's good and not for any little petty aims. Then he marched up, demanded the keys of the Town Hall, and called a meeting of the town. The town came, too, and he laid before us all what these pool-rooms were doing to our young folks, to ourselves as individuals and to our town as a whole. He put it pretty strong, I can tell you.

"The upshot was that the Town Council adopted resolutions to clean Harrison out. But they weren't so strong as Father O'Connor; he was carrying on a one-man fight, you might say. But he carried that fight to the county and then he shoved it up to the Legislature and to the Governor—it was when Leon Abbot was Governor of New Jersey, and after a long pull the poolrooms were run out. There hasn't been one here since, and the present officials of the town don't intend that there ever shall be if they can help it."

This was the opening shell in Father O'Connor's campaign, which proved a dramatic one before he finished it thirty years later. His interest in the liquor question was equally vigorous and equally disastrous for the liquor business.

"You can't realize how things stood here in Harrison twenty and twenty-five years ago," said Mr. Goodman. "Those newspaper clippings will tell you the facts about how the Boss enforced the Sunday closing. But it won't give you a picture of the way the law was laughed at here. Saloons kept their front doors wide open on Sundays and nobody thought of enforcing the law until Father O'Connor mentioned his determination to have it enforced. After seeing what he'd done to the poolroom men, people began to do some fast thinking."

Father O'Connor thundered Sunday after Sunday from his pulpit, and there are many in the town who remember the vigorous denunciations he directed against the Town Council for their inertia and laxness in the matter. The story is told of how one Sunday night the priest came striding into a riotous group in one of the largest and most popular saloons of the town, whose owner had openly laughed in the face of "The Boss" and his threats. His eyes flashing and his big fist upraised he told the men to go home. The saloon keeper put up a bit of a fight, but Father O'Connor won out, and one by one the men left the place.

The next day he convened the Town Council, and after much delay forced them to adopt resolutions to enforce the Sunday closing law. And he saw that it was enforced.

"With the side-door evil, which came next, it was the same way," recounted Mr. Goodman reminiscently. "Father O'Connor would get into his chaise and drive up and down the streets of Harrison at noon and at dinner time. Whenever he saw a child going with a pail he got out, took away the pail, emptied the beer into the gutter. 'Now,' he would say, 'go home and tell your father that Father O'Connor did that.'

"And the father at home would know enough to expect a visit very soon, and the saloon keeper who sold the beer to the youngster would get a visit right on the spot. That looked bad, you know, to have the priest coming into his saloon, and he would get to be more careful.

"Father O'Connor never tried to make this a dry town. He never tried to do anything impractical and impossible. He was human and saw the human side to people. But the laws that helped and the laws that were possible he either wanted enforced or made. As a result of keeping the minors away from the saloons less beer was drunk in Harrison, for it wasn't quite so easy to get, and yet the people did not feel that they were being dictated to—they knew that the Father was working for their own good, and they appreciated it."

Father O'Connor

He Broke the "Ring."

One of the most sensational events in Father O'Connor's career was his breaking of the Harrison "ring" in 1903. For although it is a small town Harrison had its ring, called the "Big Five." The control of these five members of the Town Council had been a public scandal even in the neighboring towns for years, but no one had had the courage to make more than a feeble protest. Valuable franchises were voted away without a pretense at compensation to the town or protection to the citizens.

Finally a flagrant and barefaced piece of business was accomplished in the awarding of the contracts for the city's water, in which the town was helpless in the hands of the "Big Five." Father O'Connor had said no word until one Sunday morning at the 10 o'clock mass he climbed into the pulpit and delivered a scorching denunciation of the five Councilmen, who were all members, and influential members at that, of his congregation. Two of them were present.

Father O'Connor did not mince matters, and he was appallingly explicit. He told how he had watched these young men growing up in his church under good influence, how he had watched their emergence into petty and unscrupulous politics, how they had been dishonoring themselves and the town for the past five years, and how he—Father O'Connor—was going to put a stop to it.

The announcement created a stir all over Harrison, and the "Big Five" did well to tremble. Father O'Connor followed this sermon with articles and interviews in the local papers the next day, he called mass meetings of the town, he lined up the Mayor and the other members of the council, and brought such tremendous pressure to bear by the sheer force of his vigorous personality that "the ring dissolved, never to form again."

No Personal Animosity.

"And yet," said Mr. Goodman, "all those men were friends to him. That's the way he was—he never had a personal grudge. He would preach against you in his pulpit on Sunday, but when you met him on Monday he would reach out and shake you by the hand—he didn't seem to connect you with all the things that he had said about you. They seemed to be something that had happened that you must change because he wanted and insisted that they should be changed, but that had nothing to do with you personally. What could you do? You just had to put out your hand and look foolish.

"And he was blunt. He told people the truth and he used some strong adjectives in telling the truth, too. He hurt a lot of people with feelings, but he never cared for that. What he cared for was that things should go right, and people's feelings had nothing to do with that if they were making things go wrong.

"And yet he was just as tender-hearted, in spite of all his blunt ways. He was always fond of the children and they all worshipped him. He used to say that we must do our good work with the children, or we won't accomplish much. He had 1,300 in his own parochial school up the street there.

"And he was always afraid something was going to happen to the Harrison children. Every day at noon and in the afternoon when school was out he used to come and stand down there on the corner with the policeman—there's a good many trucks and automobiles and trolleys down there, and it's a dangerous place—and he used to stand there every day, rain or shine, and see that the children got across the street all right and nobody got hurt.

"He was head of several of the young men's organizations, too. He had a genius for organizing. I remember one time when he was trying to get some chimes for the church—that was when he first started as assistant rector. They cost considerable money, and the way he went about to raise it was to divide the whole parish into the different counties in Ireland and set 'em all scrapping against each other to see which county could raise the most money. It worked, you know, and we got the chimes.

"He was a good business man. He was no dreamer. When he first came to Harrison the church—it was then St. Pius, was up there in the old school building and had a $15,000 debt on it. Father O'Connor turned in and slid the debt off the shoulders of the parish. People just naturally worked for him. Then he started in and built the new church here, which cost $150,000 and which is now carrying only a very small debt.

"When he came to Harrison the foundations of the Holy Cross Church had been laid for thirteen years, and nobody could seem to get it started again, much less finished. The people of the parish had finally appealed to Bishop Wigger for help. 'I've got just the man for you,' he said, and he sent us Father O'Connor."

In 1902 the silver anniversary of Father O'Connor's ordination was celebrated. The festivities lasted for a week. Priests came from Newark, Trenton, New York, Scranton, Springfield, and Brooklyn. His parishioners had made up a purse to give him, but he refused it and had instead a marble altar dedicated to the memory of his mother.

"He was a shrewd man," said Mr. Goodman. "He knew how to drive a good bargain, but he was honest. I have been a trustee of the church ever since he has been there, and I have watched his business methods and wondered at them. Above all things he was honest—honest as any man I have ever known.

"For instance, I remember one time when a bank in which he had a bit of money tucked away failed. Somehow or other, I've forgotten how it was, he had gotten information in advance that the bank was going to fail and he stood to lose his money.

"'Well, you've got time, why don't you get it out?' I asked him.

"He shook his head. Do you know he wouldn't do it? He said that he would stand his share of the loss along with the rest, and it wouldn't be fair to use information that way for his own ends. And he left his money in that bank and in a week or so it went to pieces and he lost about all of the money he had there. That's the kind of a business man he was.

"In later years, when the moving picture proposition presented itself to Harrison, Father O'Connor shook his head. That settled it. By that time the town had learned to abide by the dictates of 'the Boss' without question, and as a result there never has been a moving picture place in Harrison.

"'And there never will be,'" said Mayor J. P. Riardon. "Father O'Connor had nothing against the pictures themselves, that wasn't it. But he knew how hard it would be to keep these places from being dark and dangerous and offering temptation to people. At the very start he spoke of the evils that might follow once we let them in.

"We all saw it the same way—there was no fight to induce us to keep them out—Harrison is not what it used to be, you know, thanks to the Father. We had decided to keep the movies out and we intend to go on keeping them out.

"As for the Father, Harrison has lost one of its great men—perhaps its only great man, but his influence has put Harrison on its feet and has made it able to take care of itself. Of course, I cannot say what will happen when this administration is gone, too, but for the next few years at least, the conditions in Harrison will be quite as Father O'Connor would have wished them.

"He was a very remarkable man. You should have heard him speak. You should just have seen him walking along the street. If you had seen him on Broadway or Fifth Avenue you would have turned to look after him just as you would turn to look after him in a little place like this. He was a heavy, tall man, you know, and his face could take on a powerful expression, and his voice was thundering when he spoke.

He Fought for the Right.

"I don't see how he kept from antagonizing people, but he just didn't. The city officials, when he came out against them, knew that he was right and never looked on him as a meddler. He never held any public office and he was never looking for any financial gain. Often in his reform he made the contributions to his church less, but he didn't care for that and people knew it. You can realize how wide and how firm was his hold when you stop to think that only a small number of the Harrison population are Catholics. People are likely to think that his influence came all because the church held most of the people.

"Not at all. There are only about 7,000 Catholics in this population of sixteen or seventeen thousand, and those who were not Catholics stood by him just as strongly and sometimes more so than the members of his own parish.

"But one thing that very few people in Harrison knew about him was that he was not really Irish by birth at all—he was born in Scotland."

Father O'Connor's parents were Irish famine exiles and came to America when he was 11 years old. They settled in Jersey City, where the boy attended the parochial schools there. After graduating there he entered St. Charles College, Maryland, and later attended Seton Hall College. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1877 by the late Archbishop Corrigan, then Bishop of Newark.

IT WAS ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY MAN CONCEITED

MR. FLETCHER has always had a pretty high opinion of himself, but since Mrs. Fletcher set her circulating picture gallery going he has been so stuck up that even his closest friends find it difficult at times to pardon his conceit.

Mrs. Fletcher went into art, not for her own satisfaction, but for the good of the community.

"Public libraries are a very good thing," she said to Fletcher, "and I have no wish to decry them or their givers, but I think a circulating picture gallery would be equally beneficial, and since nobody else seems venturesome enough to start one, I am going to start one myself on a small scale. I intend to get copies of a hundred or more of the world's most famous pictures and put them into albums with accompanying descriptions of each, and distribute them among poor families who have never had time to turn their minds to anything more artistic than a washboard and flatiron. Each family will be allowed to keep an album two weeks, with the privilege of renewal for another fortnight, and then I will pass it along to somebody else and replace it with another set of pictures. By means of that system of exchange I hope to arouse quite an interest in art in the section of the city where I shall begin my work. I shall even hold examinations on the pictures studied, and to the ones who evince the most taste and judgment I shall give as a prize a large framed copy of the picture they like best."

Mr. Fletcher was careful not to allow enthusiasm over that plan of elevating the masses to run away with him, still he did not actually disapprove, and soon Mrs. Fletcher began her aesthetic missionary enterprise on a limited but rather expensive scale. She distributed prints and photographs among twenty benighted families, with a request that they study each picture carefully with a view to passing a creditable examination on the painter and his subject. Before the end of the first fortnight of her experiment the eldest daughter of the family on which she had based her highest hopes wrote her a letter.

"Dear Madam," the letter ran, "I have studied those pictures till I know them by heart. I don't think much of any of them except the one that is not marked. I think he is a 'beaut,' and I would be much obliged if you would get a large copy framed and give it to me, as you promised."

That communication rent Mrs. Fletcher's soul with contending emotions.

"The girl really has studied," she said. "I am disappointed at her not liking such masterpieces, yet I find counterbalancing joy in her decided preference for one particular picture in the collection. I cannot imagine how I came to forget to label one of them, but I think I know which one she means. It is Rembrandt's 'A Man.' I am glad that appealed to her. It shows she has good taste, and even though she did not appreciate the other nineteen, I am sure she will yet take to art."

Fletcher had his own opinion, but he wisely refrained from expressing it, and at his wife's earnest request he that night accompanied her to the home of the industrious pupil. The girl, and, indeed, the entire family, seemed paralyzed with bashfulness at sight of Mrs. Fletcher's escort, but at her request they brought out the picture which had appealed so strongly to their sense of the beautiful.

Mrs. Fletcher almost fainted when she saw it, and as for Fletcher—well, his subsequent actions have shown quite plainly how he felt about it.

"I knew it was him the minute I set eyes on him," said the eldest daughter. "That's what made me act so funny. I though he was a ghost. I thought all these pictures were supposed to be a hundred years old or over, and I couldn't make out how he happened to be here."

"It was a mistake," gasped Mrs. Fletcher. "That is a photograph of my husband. I never meant to bring it down here. I intended to bring nothing but classics. I thought, from your letter, that you liked the picture of 'A Man.'"

When they started home Fletcher began to whistle softly but jubilantly.

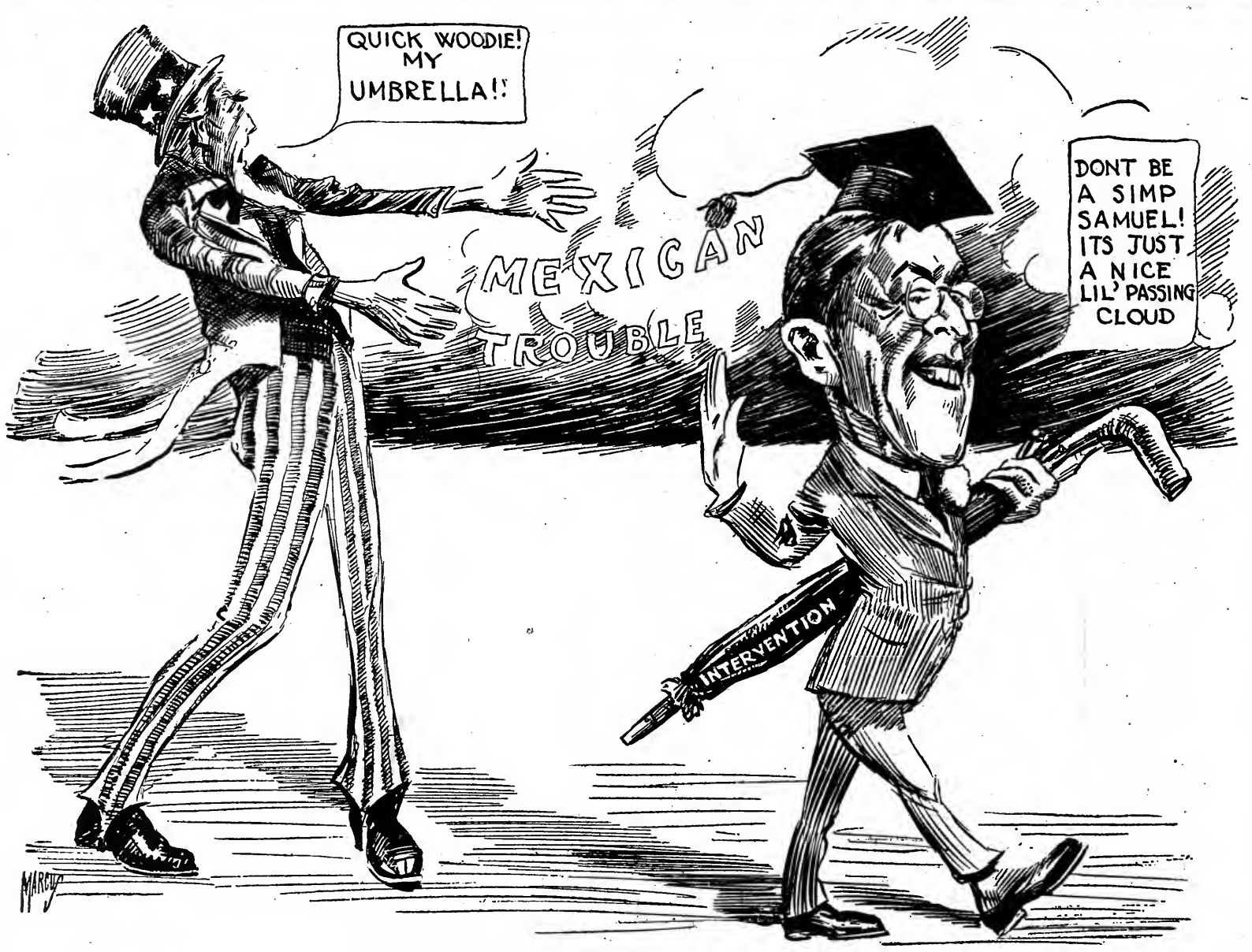
"By Jove," he said, "that girl really has got good taste, after all. Are you going to get the picture enlarged and framed for her?"

"No," she snapped, "I am not."

"Very well," he said, "if you don't, I will."

And everybody who has seen how insufferably conceited he is these days says he is just vain enough to do it,

MR. DOOLEY COMMENTS ON CURRENT POLITICS



"Th' on'y cloud th' Dock found on his horizon was th' Mexican throuble."

The Only Cloud in the President's Sky, He Says, Is the Mexican Situation and That's Only a Passing Shower.

"WELL, Sir," said Mr. Hennessy, "what's new in pollyticks?"

"Let me see, let me see," said Mr. Dooley. "Well, me frind Dock Wilson has sint his annyal message to Congress. No, he didn't sind it ayether. He refused to thrust this delightful composition to other hands, but carried it over in his own pocket and sung it to thim himsilf. His idee is to gather th' la-ads in th' lower class room an' thin to tell thim in a gin'ral way their coorse iv studies f'r th' ensooin' term. So far they're an attintive an' an obeejent lot an' he's had to larrup very few iv thim. Whin Teddy Rosenfelt wus principal iv th' colledge there was har'ly an hour in th' day or night whin he didn't have some Sinitor or Riprisintative acrost a chair.

"It was a fine message. Th' Dock is not as voluminyous, as Hogan says, as Tiddy Rosenfelt. In th' first place, he can on'y write with wan hand, an' in th' nex' place, d'ye mind, he had to read it himsilf. Yes, Sir; it's a gran' message. Th' grammar ain't bad an' th' punchuation is beyond th' attack iv a scurrilous minority. I wud call it a refined message which cud be played on th' harp.

"In a gin'ral way I gathered that th' Dock is pretty well satisfied with th' prisint Administhration so far. He didn't commit himself, mind ye, but it was plain that it had done nawthin' that he felt called on to criticise up to date. It had secured an agreement fr'm th' powers that war was a hellish thing an' proposed to build enough battleships to knock th' head off iv any power that changed its mind. Th' thrusts must be suppressed with a firm but gentle hand, an' something must be done to make it aisy f'r th' polis to tell a business man fr'm a burglar without th' aid iv thumb marks.

"Turnin' fr'm these lighter themes, th' Dock gives a chapter to th' sorrows iv th' farmers. Little do us dwellers in th' large cities, gorgin' oursilves on an egg ivry month or two, r'alize th' suffrins of this onforchnit class—their tire throubles, th' pianola gettin' out iv chune, th' moths desthroyin' their furs. But the Dock's heart is nearer th' soil. He has heerd their cry iv disthress. 'It is needless,' he says, 'to pint out to ye gintlemen who wud lose yer jobs if ye didn't agree with me that th' sturdy farmer is th' foundation iv our instichoochins,' he says. 'But f'r these hardy assailants iv th' stubborn glebe,' he says, 'industhries wud decay, facthries wud crumble, arts an' sciences wud perish, an' the bread line wud wither away. Th' basis iv our whole mateeryal an' spirichooal wellbein' is th' fodder. Without th' farmers where wud th' bankers be? If they have no food they cannot eat; if they cannot eat they cannot bank; if they cannot bank they die,' he says.

"His idee is that whin a farmer needs money to buy a sicond morgedge on Andhrew Carnegie's house he shud be able to motor into town, shove a couple of shotes an' a bale iv alfalfa over th' counter, an' get th' gilt. At prisint, excipt whin th' farmer owns th' bank himsilf, he can't get annything on this collathral, although I know iv manny a Gibraltar in fi-nance that wud change in its entire deposits, capital stock, lagal resarve, surplus, an' th' uniform iv the watchman f'r a carload iv garden truck at th' prisint prices. But won't th' timptation be too great, Hinnissy? I've been thinkin' iv that. I can see a gaunt an' famished banker shovelin' out th' coin an' takin' butter an' eggs as security. A month later the bank examiner comes around, closes th' bank, an' puts th' wristlets on th' financeer. 'What's he pinched f'r?' says ye. 'He convarted th' bank's securities to his own use,' says I. 'What did he do with thim?' says ye. 'He et them,' says I.

"Without th' farmers where wud th' bankers be?"

"But Dock Wilson looks f'r no throuble. Says he: 'I have niver injyed an administhration so much. The climate in Wash-'nton I find more janial thin that iv Princeton. Business is excellent. Collections ar-re good. I get me eighty-three thirty-three thirty-three reg'lar on th' first iv th' month. So I bid you ajoo, hopin' I have said nawthin' that wud let you know what I'm goin' to do ontil we meet again,' he says.

"Th' on'y cloud th' Dock found on his horizon was th' Mexican throuble. He didn't say what is goin' to happen there, an' I don't know. At th' prisint moment, d'ye mind, this onhappy land is injyin' a bloody rivolution. On Choosdah an army iv Constitootynal bandits undher th' leadership iv Gineralissimo Don Pedro Gonzabo, 'th' terror iv th' chicken roosts,' moved on th' city iv Choohoohoo, which was held be a sthrong foorce iv Fedhral exconvicts undher El Capitan Porpino Macheto, th' former highway robber. Afther breakfast a fierce exchange iv artillery occurred. F'r five hours th' air was filled with smoke an' flames an' resounded with th' tur-rble shriek iv shrapnel, chain shot, bows and arries, brickbats, an' curses. Afther the hour iv th' siesta th' Fedhrals, havin' loaded thimsilves down with all portable property, moved out, but not befure they had captured six iv th' Constitootynalists who were in too much iv a hurry to get to th' joolry store in Main sthreet. On th' other hand, th' Constitootynalists overtook sixteen Fedhrals who had been assigned to carry out a piano apiece. This was the fiercest and most sanguinary battle iv th' war. Th' kilt were as follows: 'Fedhrals sixteen, Constitootynalicts six.' El Capitan Macheto has tillygrafted to Pretinded Prisidint Vick Hoorta: 'We have won a gloryous victhry. We didn't lave a thing iv anny value in th' town.'

"How's ol' Hoorta, says ye? Well, that splindid ol' warryer, murdhrer, an' dipsymanyac is doin' fine. He's settin' up in th' Castle iv Chapultypeek in his unyform, with a couple iv revolvers an' a soord on th' table beside him, dhrainin' his can an' talkin' to the pink crocydile pinded from a thrapeze. Th' British Minister called on him th' other day an' discovered him practicin' a handspring. Is the Prisidint sore on him? Why shud he be? On the conthry, he likes it. Iv all William Jennings Bryan's frinds none has offered him more encouragement in his stage career thin Woodrow Wilson. 'Can ye lave Wash'nton f'r a few weeks?' says he. 'Can ye? Why, me dear frind, ye can go away an' stay a year. There's nawthin' in th' State Departmint that I can't attind to. I wish ye ivry success in th' wurruld. Cudden't I write a little ca-ard f'r th' pa-apers sayin' how much I injyed ye'er act?' he says, 'An', be the way,' he says, 'don't ye think ye might amuse th' aujience be blackin' up? Wanst whin I was at Princeton th' boys got up a minsthrel show an' it was very funny. It almost made me laugh. Ye know, me dear ol' chum, that whin I give up this arjous an' ongrateful office three years an' three months hence an' turn it over to ye ye'll have to do something to plaze th' Southren dilygates. I got to thinkin' about it an' I set up las' night an' burned some cork f'r ye.

"A refined message which cud be played on th' harp."

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"Bryan? Oh, he's all right. I see be the dhramatic pa-apers that he's restin'. He's had a fine season. He knocked thim cold in Dubuque, kilt thim in Peory, an' turned thim away in Kankykee. He's goin' to change his act nex' year an' play his lecture on a piccolo while sus-Here it is. Take it with my blessing,' he says. No, Sir; there's no pint where th' Chief Magisthrate iv th' nation an' th' Sicrety iv State ar-re in such perfict accord as on th' stage career iv th' Sicrety iv State."

"D'ye think we'll take Mexico?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"I don't know," said Mr. Dooley, "but, as Hogan says, whin a counthry like Mexico is so contagious to us we're lible to get it whether we want it or not."

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PRINCESS WRITES QUAINTLY OF CHRISTMAS IN MADRID

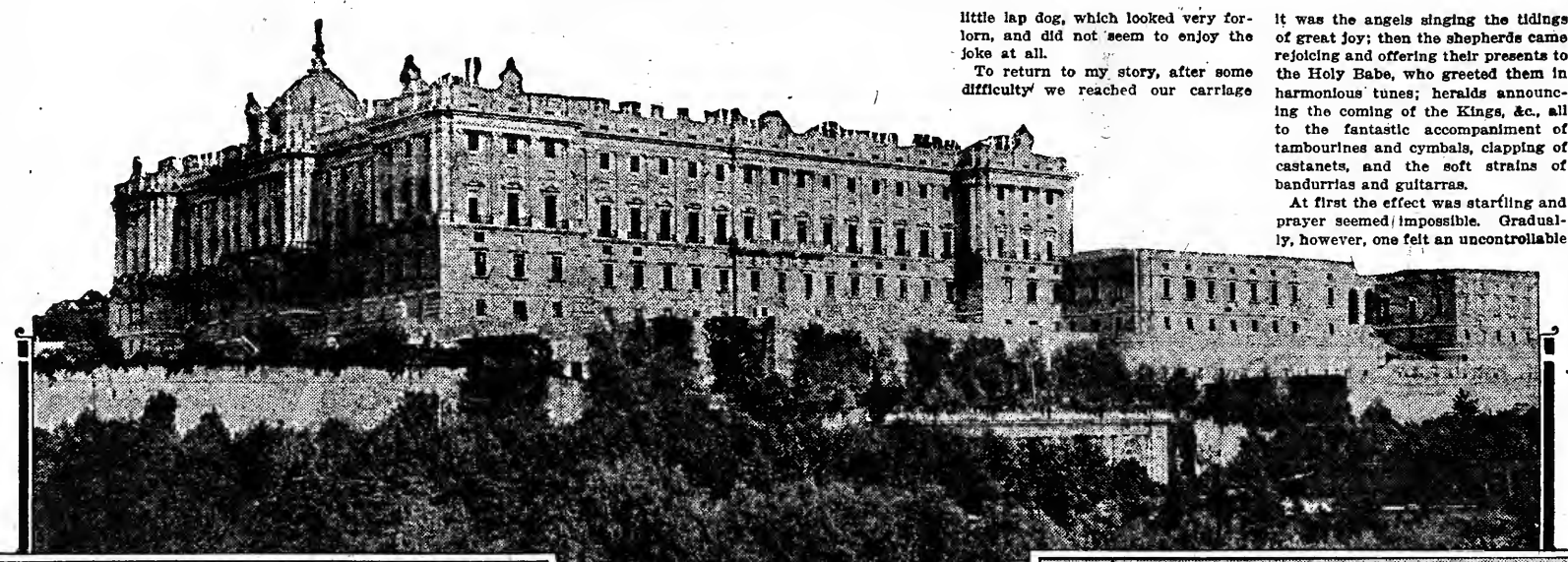
A Feast Day of Music and Color, with the Religious Note Dominant, While Gifts Consist of Eatables—Some Intimate Anecdotes of Royalty.

This pen-picture of Christmas in Madrid was written for THE SUNDAY TIMES by the Princess Marie Louise de Bourbon, Duchess of Seville, a cousin of the present King of Spain.

By Princess Marie Louise de Bourbon, Duchess of Seville.

CHRISTMAS in Madrid is, as everywhere else, the time for family rejoicing; but there must be children, because it is essentially a children's feast. Christmas cards are not exchanged as is the custom in England; a few letters to one's relations, one or two words on a visiting card to intimate friends—such is all that is usual beyond the exchange of presents, which consist, as a rule, of gifts of turkeys, sweets, hampers of fruit, wine, turrones, mazapan—in a word, anything that can be eaten.

A crib is made in every house, and this is always the great event of the year for the children. The crib consists in an imitation more or less realistic of Bethlehem and the grotto where the Holy Babe was born. In some houses they keep carefully year after year the figures, little cottages, sheep, in fact everything that is contained in the confection of a nacimiento, (crib.) During the Christmas holidays children's parties are given so that the young folks may enjoy this beautiful sight. Others, less careful, allow the children to play with the things after the crib is undone, but in this case only cheap toys are used.



ROYAL PALACE, MADRID. North Side

ROYAL PALACE, MADRID — WEST SIDE.

PLAZA MAYOR, MADRID.

In the upper classes they have Christmas trees and children's parties in close imitation of the English custom. My object, however, is to speak of the customs of the people rather than of the élite, so let us go to the Plaza Mayor. I seldom go there myself, having no children. But many years ago, having an English friend staying with me, who for days before Christmas was interested in the aspect the streets were taking—for people from many provinces come at this time to sell the specialty of their native village—I took her on Christmas Eve to the Plaza Mayor, which is the place to go to on such occasions.

Cold at Christmas.

I remember it was very cold. I can almost feel the keen, cutting air from the Guadarrama, that air so treacherous that before one is aware of its approach the respiration in the lungs is arrested and the thread of life is cut by the dreaded pulmonia (pneumonia.) There is a Spanish saying that says "El aire de Madrid no apaga una luz y mata a un Andaluz" ("The air of Madrid does not put out a light but kills an Andalusian.") However, when the sun, even the Winter sun, is shining the enemy loses its power; although even then one must be careful to avoid the shade. When the sun is set the sentries on the north side of the royal palace must be changed every ten minutes or they might be found dead at their posts.

The Plaza Mayor is a spacious old square with a solid stone arcade, above which a balcony runs all around the four sides. It is here in the olden times that the bullfights were held. Royalty with the grandees and the nobility witnessed them from the balcony, while the people stood under the balconies protecting themselves as best they could behind the pillars of the arcades, the exits leading to the streets being filled up with carts to prevent the escape of the bull from the Plaza.

Almost every village in Spain has its Plaza Mayor, which means largest square. In the towns these squares have often a stone arcade in which are to be found the best shops, and here it is that the people meet to take their daily walk well protected from the rain or the heat of the sun.

Only the most important of the towns have special bull rings. In the villages the bull fights are still held in the squares just as they used to be held in Madrid, and from the balconies of the houses—one of them being always the residence of the Lord Mayor—the people can see the fights, while others see it from the barricade of carts in the arcades. Really wild bulls are seldom brought to these places, and the bull-fighters are usually only young natives who are anxious to test their skill when an excitable bull turns up in the village. The bull is not killed, but sometimes when it is a little wilder than was anticipated considerable tumult and even risk prevail.

Very different from all this, however, was the scene we witnessed on that Christmas Eve. Wooden stalls had been erected in the square and, under the arcades, they were loaded with sweetmeats, fruits, cakes, manchego cheeses, &c., brought from the province or hamlet of which each dainty was a specialty. There was the delicious turron made with almond or hazel nuts, in all its varieties, piles of the celebrated mazapan de Toledo, a luscious almond paste with a still more luscious filling, and molded in all shapes and sizes, the most recherché being in the form of a much-decorated serpent coiled round in specially made wooden boxes, varying from the size of a plate to that of a small cart wheel. The stalls themselves were decorated with bright flags and ornaments of colored paper to give them as gay and festive an appearance as possible.

But what my friend found most attractive were the costumes of the vendors—each of them wore the dress peculiar to the province from which she came; petticoats of the brightest colors, red, blue, green, yellow; crepe shawls or close-fitting velvet bodices, equally becoming to the graceful figures and seen to most advantage on those who carried baskets or water jars on their heads. Even the dressing of the hair varied and bore the cachet of the districts of which they were natives.

Some wore it in long plaits, reaching below the waist; others, with the aid of a high comb, in a pyramidal erection on the top of the head, and yet others, the Segovianas, in long, thin plaits coiled round and round in a flat disk over their ears with another, very wide, thin plait in the form of a knob at the back of the head, and making what was indeed a very curious headdress.

The costumes of the men were in no respects less interesting. The Montañeses in their short coats, vests, and breeches of black velvet, ornamented with many silver buttons hanging not only on their coats, vests, sleeves but also at the sides of their knees. Their hats were broad beaver, and quite round with a low crown. Needless to say, they also wore the inevitable bright colored faja (sash) around their waists, with the equally inevitable navaja (knife) for, alas! too frequent use in settling quarrels. Many murders are in a moment of passion committed by these people who otherwise are good and honest; and, of course, they often have to pay bitterly for this indulgence in temper.

Striped blanket wraps are worn by the men from the north. These blankets have balled fringes called madroños, and are carried on one shoulder. The varied forms of hats worn by the men were not the least becoming part of their attire; they were generally large, except the calañes, which is small and quite round, and made of beaver and black velvet.

Many Musical Instruments.

I have only spoken of the sweetmeat-stalls, although there are also many others containing all kinds of cheap toys and all that is required to make a crib—Infant Jesus, with its Holy Parents; shepherds, sheep, small cottages, &c. Musical instruments were in evidence on many stalls: guitarras, banddurrias, flutes, castanets, tambourines, drums. On one I saw some gaitas, the Galician bagpipes. There were some old lamps and bronzes from Andalusia, also curious knives which tempted my friend. I myself did the bargaining for her and obtained all she wanted for about half the amount asked. We had, however, to take everything ourselves, as the handsome Malagueño was too tired or too lazy even to hand them to us.

The whole scene delighted my artistic friend, but nevertheless I think she was glad to escape from the noise. Imagine the simultaneous shouting of vendors, the singing of beggars, the beating of drums by scores of children, the panderetas, Zambombas, the clapping of castanets, the playing of guitarras, either real or toy, and the flutes. Everybody had to shout in order to be heard by his neighbor, and it was truly a pandemonium.

Notwithstanding the awful noise, however, the Infanta Isabel visits and makes many purchases at these stalls. On these occasions the people go wild with joy and excitement, for not only is her generosity greatly appreciated but she is also really loved by every one, from the highest to the least of the people. I remember one day a poor old woman when telling me her troubles, said with much conviction: "If the Infanta only knew." She had not the slightest doubt but that for the Infanta to know about some one in trouble and alleviate it was one and the same thing. In this she was right, for when I spoke to her royal Highness, the help was promptly sent and the poor old soul was enabled to return to her native village to end her days there in peace and comfort, and with the oft repeated bestowal of blessings on her benefactress.

The Plaza Mayor and its surroundings being too crowded for driving, we had left the carriage at some distance, yet, even on foot, it was only with much difficulty we could move along, carriers of gifts from one friend to another pushing the people out of their way lest their precious burdens—not infrequently a huge cake ornamented with piles of crystallized fruits—might be injured. Strings of boys holding hands would run among the people, wild with delight if they could upset something or somebody. The boys in Madrid are, it must be confessed, very mischievous.

I remember one Spring day I was driving with Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, then Ambassador in Madrid, and Lady Wolff, and we were going to leave Sir Henry at the house where he had to call. Just before we got there, a boy put his hand under a fountain, and as the water there comes with great pressure the stream he directed at us drenched some of us from head to foot. I was the only one who did not get much wet, as I was sitting on the far side. Sir Henry's white top hat was much the worse for the soaking, and he had to return home. Lady Wolff enjoyed the episode, and was only sorry for her little lap dog, which looked very forlorn, and did not seem to enjoy the joke at all.

To return to my story, after some difficulty we reached our carriage and drove to the Parroquí (Parish) of San Sebastian to hear the "Misa del gallo" and the "Villancicos." This "Mass at Cockcrow," although very striking as heard in many churches, seemed to me to give promise of being more appropriate and typical in this old parish. The church was packed when we entered, and the women knelt on the ground or sat sideways on their heels, in which position they seemed to be able to stay for a long time without experiencing much discomfort. The men stood at the bottom of the church or sat on the few benches at the sides.

Through the kneeling crowd we made our way to the crib with its life-sized figures and fine specimens of the wood carving for which Spain is so celebrated. The faces of the Divine Infant, Our Lady, and St. Joseph were wonderfully holy inspirations, but the figures were hidden (as is usual in Spain) by robes of rich satin and velvet embroidered with gold. It was sweet to see how the children had gathered there, for the people always make way for the little ones. To them it was no mere representation. We heard one say, "Mira, Mira, sus piecesitos descalzos, con este frio." (Look, look, at his little bare feet, with this cold.) Another: "Que manecitas tan monas." (What dear little hands;) "La Virgen no le ha comprado pandereta," (The Virgin has not bought him any tambourine.) These and many similar remarks were mixed with their prayers and the scoldings of the older girls.

The Midnight Mass.

The "Villancicos" is the real old Spanish way of singing at the midnight mass, and there is usually an accompaniment of tambourine and castanets. As the procession of priests and acolytes marched in, jubilant music burst from the choir, sweet voices sang old Spanish hymns. Now it was the angels singing the tidings of great joy; then the shepherds came rejoicing and offering their presents to the Holy Babe, who greeted them in harmonious tunes; heralds announcing the coming of the Kings, &c., all to the fantastic accompaniment of tambourines and cymbals, clapping of castanets, and the soft strains of bandurrias and guitarras.

At first the effect was startling and prayer seemed impossible. Gradually, however, one felt an uncontrollable enthusiasm of joy and gratitude for the great miracle of God-made man, and, although we were very tired, on our return home we felt within us a spirit of rest and peace such as only communion with the holy can give.

At the palace the royal children enjoy their Christmas singing before a magnificent crib that is created for them every year. This crib represents Bethlehem, with distant mountains, and streams crossed by little wooden bridges. It contains a great many figures representing shepherds and country people coming from near and far, flocks of sheep and goats, herds of oxen and cows, all either proceeding toward the grotto or resting quietly in the imaginary fields. There are also bright little houses scattered here and there. The grotto itself is in the most prominent place, for there lies the Infant Jesus with the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph. For the Epiphany a star appears over the entrance of the grotto and the Magi arrive with their servants and their camels, and offer their presents to the Holy Babe.

On Christmas morning the royal family attends high mass in state. It is "Capilla Publica," which means that the public is allowed to go to the royal chapel and to stand in the gallery in the centre of the palace. On this occasion the gallery is richly carpeted and the way lined by two rows of Alabarderos, (something like the Beefeaters in England.) The public may stand behind these guards. Just before the beginning of the mass, the King and Queen pass around this gallery, preceded by the band of Alabarderos, who play the "Marcha Real," (the "Royal March," which is also the national anthem.)

Then follow the Infantes of Spain, the grandees, ladies in waiting, chamberlains, &c., all in Court costumes, and the ladies wearing mantillas. They take their seats in the chapel near the sanctuary, the courtiers occupying benches facing the royal family, while the remaining space left to the door is occupied by the public. The chapel is large and beautiful, with richly ornamented altar, and polished pillars supporting the dome, which is covered with very beautiful frescoes. The vestments, altar linen, and hangings for the chapel (of all of which there is a priceless store) are all exquisite works of arts and of great antiquity. The sacred vessels are of gold and studded with precious stones. The music is always of the best, and exquisitely rendered with all the splendor with which Catholic countries celebrate their great feasts.

No seats are provided for the public, which means many hours of standing in order to get a place. I took my friend to one of the tribunas so that she was able to see everything unmolested. The magnificence of the court impressed her very much and she assured me she would never forget her Christmas in Madrid.

After the celebration of the mass the royal family returns to the apartments processionally, thus offering to the people standing in the gallery a second opportunity of seeing the royal cortege. The gallery is then cleared and remains closed to the public until the next "Capilla Publica" which is in Holy Week.

There is no general Christmas holiday like there is in England; the schools have a few days, some until Jan. 2, others a couple of days at Christmas and the New Year day. Nobody thinks of going away for a holiday; on the contrary Christmas is regarded as being the time to stay at home and enjoy with the family circle a sumptuous meal in which appears the inevitable turkey and the turrones, mazapan, and dainties similar to those we saw in the Plaza Mayor.

The unmarried or childless always go to join some other members of the family. The streets, usually so full of people, seem more empty on Christmas Day than on any other day in the whole year. After the masses are over nobody seems to go out. Thus it is essentially the feast of the home.

Other Feast Days.

New Year's Day also brings the family together, and there is more exchange of cards for those who have not done so at Christmas; but it is considered a less important feast, and the children have no particular share in it. The other great rejoicings for the children, besides Christmas, is the Epiphany. In France the little ones put their shoes in the chimney on Christmas night expecting the Infant Jesus to fill them with toys, but in Spain it is the Magi who are expected to fulfill this most important duty, for, inasmuch as they brought presents to the Holy Babe, the children think they come every year in order to bring toys to those who have been good.

Large letter boxes are placed at the entrances of bazaars and toy and fancy shops for the children to post their letters. For many days previously they send letters to these generous kings asking for all the toys they fancy; then, as very often they change their minds about what they like best, or want to add something to the list already sent, they write again and again. Those who are not yet able to write ask their parents or their aunts to write for them. Aunts are as a rule very useful for this, and it is wonderful how the Magi grant all their requests. I have had some personal experience of this, having several nephews and nieces.

On the eve of the Epiphany the children place trays on the balconies for the Magi to put the toys in. They never write to the Black King, because he comes to punish the children who have been naughty and leaves coal in their trays instead of toys. The other two good kings, however, always find some way of making it up, as they hope the child will be very good and obedient henceforth. Of course, each parcel is duly labeled, and the excitement of the children on awakening in the morning can well be imagined. For some grown-ups the Magi still come every year, though it is no longer necessary to put a tray on the balcony, and I hope all my readers have a nice king to whom they can address their letters before the Epiphany.

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY FROM HERE AND THERE

What He Wanted.

THERE are times when the ingenuity of even a floorwalker is taxed to the limit. The floorwalker, understand, is supposed to be a general intelligence office in a department store. If the store keeps any article he is supposed to be able to tell the prospective customer at what counter the article may be purchased, and just how to find that counter.

The other day a man, evidently just over from the tight little isle, walked up to a floorwalker in a New York store.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but where can I find the raisers?"

"The cutlery department is in the basement," replied the floorwalker, and gave directions for finding the stairs.

"Oh, but I don't want the cutlery department, I want—"

"Well, come to think of it, the safety razors are in the men's furnishing department this week," said the floorwalker, who then told how to get to that department.

The Englishman was flustered. "I want to find the raisers."

"And I'm trying to tell you where to find them."

"But I mean raisers," insisted the Englishman.

"Exactly. I understand you; you want a razor."

"Not to shave with," said the customer, "but to go up in."

"Elevator?" asked the floorwalker.

The Englishman breathed easy. "Yes, that's it. I knew you didn't call them lifts, as we do, and I thought I'd made myself plain."

Then he received directions as to how to get to the elevator.

Couldn't Be Fooled.

ONE night, when Mr. Arnold was going home, he saw a man in a very deep state of intoxication who was shouting and kicking most vigorously at a lamp-post.

"What's the matter, my man?" queried Mr. Arnold, of the energetic one.

"Oh, nothin', mister," replied the other, "Never min'. Thash all right. I know she's home all right, so she can't fool me much. I shee a light up ahtairs."

The Spender.

At Christmas the millionaire filled his pockets with bills. To the postman, janitor, hallboy, barber, and waiter, each and all, he gave a ten-spot.

"Ha, ha!" he chuckled, "I'm the guy who put the X in Xmas!"

The Angel Child.

LITTLE LOUIS was a solemn-eyed, spiritual-looking child. One morning he came to his aunt, who was visiting the family, and asked:

"Auntie, is this God's day?"

"No, dearie," replied the aunt; "this is not Sunday. It is Wednesday."

"I'm so sorry," said the boy sadly, as he went back to his play.

Each succeeding day he asked the same question of the aunt in his serious manner, and she said to his mother:

"Really, I don't think that child will live long. He is too good for this world."

When Sunday morning came the question was repeated, and the aunt replied:

"Yes, my darling; this is God's day."

"Oh, goodie!" cried the boy. "Then where is the funny paper?"

That Difficult Question.

Dec. 1, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: An item in your paper today in regard to the loss of the Connaught jewels gives the Duke's name as Arthur William. I think this is a mistake, and the W. is for Wellington. He was born on the birthday of the Duke of Wellington and named after him. The following anecdote, once well known, related to that time: "The Iron Duke" (of Wellington) had called at the palace to inquire after the welfare of his sovereign, and "whether the baby was a boy or a girl." To this Mrs. Lillie administered her dignified and famous rebuke, "Neither, your Grace. It is a Prince!"

This story is also told in one of Thackeray's "Pleaceman Ballads," the Pleaceman having been on guard outside the palace that day.

The baby that Mrs. Lillie tried to launch so auspiciously seems to have become one of the most democratic of the royal family, judging from his visits to New York.

H. F. L.

Not Properly Equipped.

LITTLE GARDNER, whose big brother had been presented with a bicycle, asked his mother if he could not have one, too.

"You're not old enough," she replied, "but I will buy you a velocipede."

"I can't use a velocipede on these rough roads," he exclaimed.

"The motor cars use the rough roads every day."

The youngster thought for a moment, then with a look of scorn remarked:

"Do you think I am filled with gasoline?"

Unduly Worried.

A FARMER came into town recently and went to the best hotel. The only unoccupied room was one with a private bath and it was given to the rural guest.

The following morning, when the guest came to the desk, the clerk said:

"Well, Sir, did you have a good night's rest?"

"No, I didn't," replied the farmer. "The room was good and the bed was all right, but I couldn't sleep very much."

"Indeed!" said the clerk. "Why was that?"

"Well," replied the other, "you see, I was afraid some one would want to take a bath, and the only door to it was through my room."

Might Have Been.

MR. LANG was a bachelor and was invited to dine with a friend on Thanksgiving.

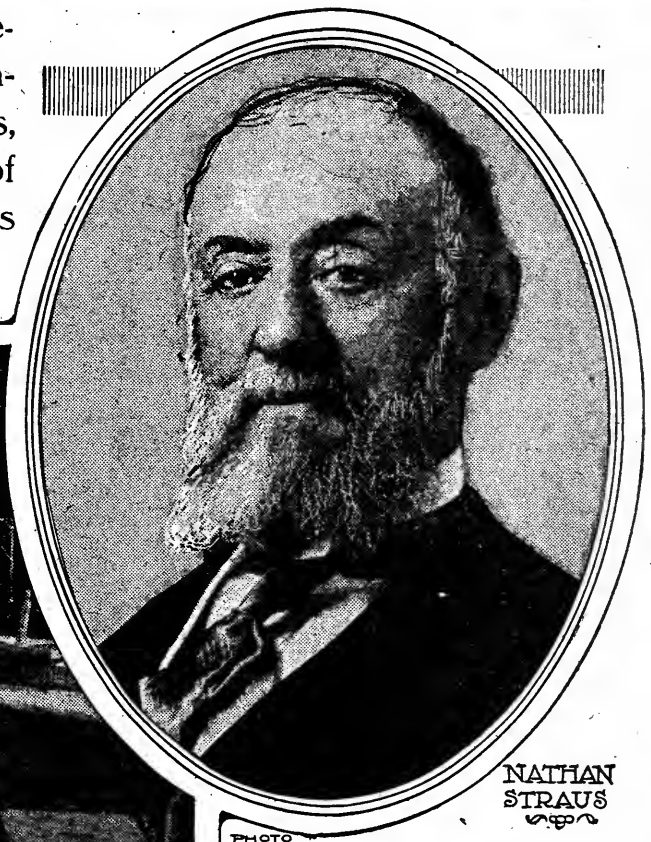
"Ah," sighed the guest, "how I wish I could sit down to a Thanksgiving dinner with one of those turkeys we raised on the farm, when I was a boy, as the central figure!"

"Oh, well," replied the host, "you never can tell, you know, Lang. This may be one of them."

NATHAN STRAUS PLANS BIG WORK FOR HOLY LAND

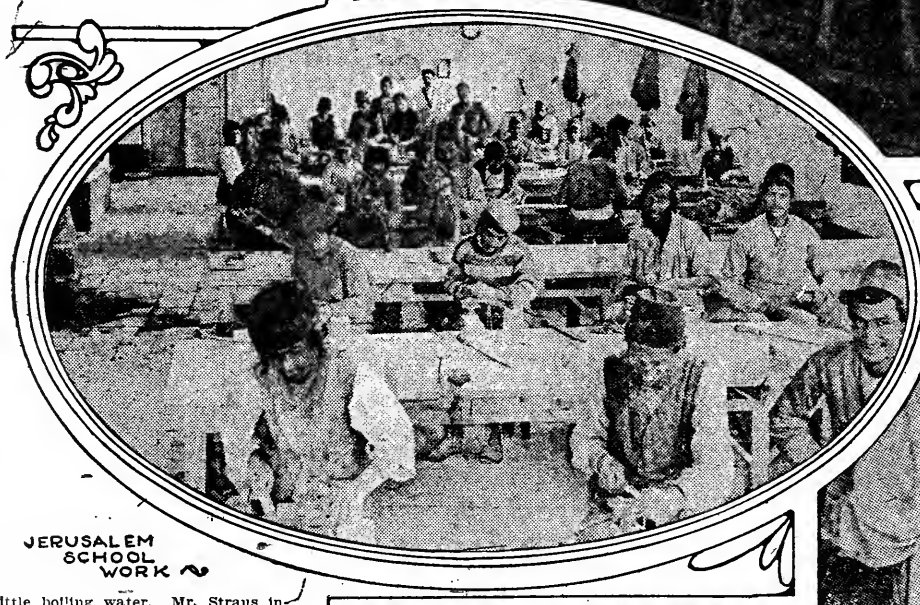
Well-Known Merchant After Retiring Will Devote Himself Entirely to Philanthropic Affairs, Especially the Cleaning Up of Palestine and Bettering Its Health Conditions.

SCULPTURE WORK ROOMS



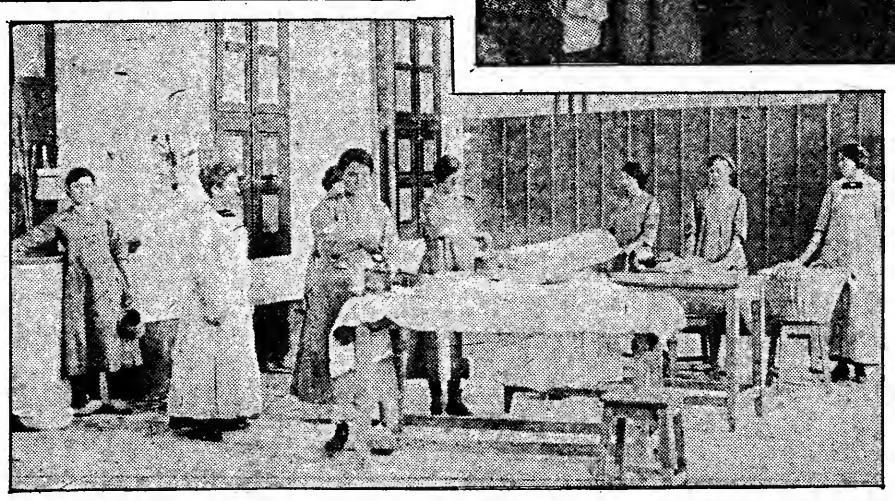
NATHAN STRAUS

PHOTO BY PIRIE MACDONALD



JERUSALEM SCHOOL WORK

WOMEN LEARNING TRADE



HOUSE KEEPING SCHOOL

WITH the new year New York City will lose one of its merchant princes in the retirement of Nathan Straus, the senior partner of R. H. Macy & Co., from the firm with which he has for so many years been associated.

But in losing this notable figure in its commercial life the city is but to gain his presence in an even more intimate relation, as a more ardent worker than ever in its great field of human service. For in laying aside the harness of a business career Mr. Straus is but preparing to devote himself more strenuously and wholeheartedly than before to the service of his fellowmen in philanthropy and social betterment.

Not only Nathan Straus will retire from the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. on January 1, however. Both his sons, Nathan Straus, Jr., and H. Grant Straus, will retire with him; and the former at least will become his father's chief lieutenant in carrying out the works of wider philanthropy he plans for the future.

A few days after he quits the business at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, Nathan Straus, Jr., will sail for Palestine, the ancient home of the Jewish people, to take up there one part of the work of philanthropy his father has planned, and to try by wise and thorough-going works of modern sanitation and hygiene to heal the sick among his people and those who live among and around them. Father and son are both ardent Zionists.

Whether or not Nathan Straus will accompany his son on the visit to Palestine has not yet been definitely decided. Mrs. Straus has been in poor health for some time past, and if she is sufficiently recovered by the middle of January he will probably go.

In either case, however, Nathan Straus will not remain idle.

The rental of a suite of offices for the carrying on of his work in this city last week gave evidence of this. Before his son is half way across the ocean those offices here will be buzzing with the business of humanity. Already a deluge of letters and applications of one sort or another from hundreds of askers the country over has been pouring in from misguided askers, many of them, persons who read that the philanthropist was going to retire from business and devote himself to charity, and who took that opportunity to put in some little private bid or suggestion of this new philanthropical venture or that on their own account.

There is, however, to be nothing of that. Nathan Straus is not looking for new philanthropies; he feels that there are plenty of lives to be saved and plenty of souls to be made happier in the mere extension of the philanthropies he has already engaged in. His work is to be one of extension, not of change. It will continue under his personal direction and not be put into the hands of a fund or corporation.

As his son said recently, in telling of his father's plans:

Two Divisions of Work.

"For the last twenty-five years my father has been devoting about one half his time to philanthropy. He means now to devote all his time to philanthropy, but along the same lines as before."

The philanthropic work which is to be thus extended will fall into two divisions—first, the work to which Mr. Straus has devoted the greater part of his life, the saving of infant lives and the prevention of diseases through the establishment of plants for the pasteurization of milk and its distribution at nominal cost, with concurrently an educational campaign of propaganda to encourage world-wide adoption of the pasteurization principle; secondly, placing on a better practical basis the work of sanitation which he has more recently begun in Palestine.

Mr. Straus plans soon to start his work in respect to the propaganda for pasteurization of milk on a more aggressive basis than at present. Up till now he has contented himself with the establishment and operation of a model milk laboratory at 348 East Thirty-second Street, where milk is pasteurized for all the stations throughout the city and sold at nominal cost. That has reduced the death rate among infants using the milk often by as much as 50 per cent. He has established similar pasteurization plants in Chicago, Philadelphia, and a few other cities in this country, and in several cities abroad. But now he intends to make the operation of such plants a nation wide, and even a world-wide matter.

Some time in January he expects to start on its way throughout the country a lecture tour, beginning at New Haven, Conn., with a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of that city by one of the workers in the pasteurization plant here. In addition to urging the establishment of pasteurization plants in various cities, he will give demonstrations with his so-called home pasteurizer, an invention of his own, whereby at a trifling cost—$1, to be exact—any one will be able to pasteurize milk at home merely with the use of a little boiling water. Mr. Straus invented his home pasteurizer while his son, Nathan, Jr., was studying at Heidelberg a few years ago.

To Open More Milk Stations.

It is more than likely that Mr. Straus himself will establish many more milk pasteurizing plants in various cities of this country, in case the local authorities fail to do so. His son, Nathan, Jr., said in this connection that he had never heard of a single case where a request had been made to his father for a plant of the sort without being granted. One of the earliest of these plants was established by him at Sandhausen, near Heidelberg. Mr. Straus had told the Grand Duchess of Baden, a close personal friend of his, that he was sure he could reduce the death rate among children by one-third within a year. His assertion was scoffed at by many. So he built his pasteurization plant, and within a year, through the simple process of pasteurization of milk, he reduced the Sandhausen death rate by a cool 50 per cent.

Mr. Straus resents any attempt to estimate in terms of dollars the value of his philanthropies in the pasteurization of milk and other sanitary measures. He does not care to be compared with John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie as a large giver to philanthropic purposes.

"If you size up my work in terms of dollars," he says, "it will fall short of the work of such men. But if you estimate it in terms of lives saved it will not be such a bad comparison. I know I have saved thousands of lives, and I know I can save many thousands more if I give my time to the task."

And now he is going to give his time to the task—all of his time.

Even more interesting than his work in the pasteurization of milk, because far less widely known, is his newer work—now also to be extended—of sanitation and relief in Palestine.

In the Winter of 1911 and 1912, while Mr. Straus was visiting the Holy Land, he observed for the first time at close range the poverty and wretchedness of a large part of the city population there. There was widespread suffering from rabies, malaria, and, worst of all in extent, trachoma—preventable diseases, all of them—and no relief anywhere in sight. The nearest institute where the Pasteur treatment could be obtained was in Cairo, Egypt; and before sufferers from rabies reached it from Palestine they generally died.

Thousands of sufferers from the dread eye-scourge, trachoma, groped their way wretchedly through the Holy City, often with the disease in the most extreme cases, leading suddenly to complete blindness and death. Starvation, fertile mother of pestilence, stalked side by side with disease.

The thing which appealed instantly to Mr. Straus with most force was the utter needlessness of all this suffering, since the three diseases in question—malaria, rabies, and trachoma—were, as he says, so "eminently preventable." Prevention has always appealed to him more even than cure. But here it was imperative that something in the way of immediate cure must be undertaken first. Mr. Straus learned that the Daughters of Zion of this city wished to establish a nurses' settlement and a household school in Jerusalem. He immediately offered to pay all the expenses of transportation of the nurses and equipment and the upkeep of the institution for the first four months. A few weeks ago there was published in THE TIMES the first report of the two nurses sent from this city to Jerusalem, and their ministerings to the poor and afflicted of the Holy City. In many districts they found as much as 30 per cent. of the population suffering from the dread eye-scourge. A European eye specialist was also engaged to inspect the eyes of children regularly, free of charge.

It became apparent very early that starvation was the chief contributing cause to the wretched epidemic. Mr. Straus forthwith established soup-kitchens in Jerusalem, where all who were hungry might obtain free soup and bread, double portions if they desired it for home use.

Employment for Many.

"If they have more to eat, they will need less nurses," argued Mr. Straus.

From the beginning, he realized that the soup-kitchens were but a makeshift, a stop-gap to check the spread of disease. But some 600 poor who apply there each day of the year and are satisfied are very thankful for that stop-gap.

As a more permanent method of relief, however, Mr. Straus began to shift about in his mind for some means of finding work and a livelihood for the poor of the city. Presently he established workrooms, where, from pearly shells picked up at the shore, the poor are now taught to make beads and buttons. Work for eighty men and twenty-five girls was at first provided. But this industry is now to be extended by Mr. Straus and his son, and an international market for the product sought.

In the household school at Jerusalem, young mothers—and in that oriental land they are indeed young mothers, marriage often coming so close on the heels of childhood that there is no transition whatever between the life of the child and the life of a mother of children—young mothers are taught the, to them, undreamed-of mysteries of the proper care of babies. That, too, has proved one early check to the dreadfully heavy toll of infant mortality in the poor districts of the Holy City.

But Mr. Straus's chief work in Palestine, and that which he plans to extend throughout the whole country, was the establishment of a Health Board at Haifa, modeled simply after the Health Bureau of New York City. As a result of an examination of that board by representatives of several nations, Mr. Straus's initial work has already been extended into the International Health Bureau of Jerusalem, which has now four departments, combating malaria, devoting itself to the administering of anti-rabies serum, and conducting bacteriological and hygienic experiments. Mr. Straus's Health Board has already stamped out malaria in Haifa; and rapid inroads on the disease of rabies have been made by the branch Pasteur Institute which he imported from Paris.

The urgent need of modern sanitation in the Holy Land is described, and tribute is paid to Mr. Straus for his work in beginning remedial measures in the current Bulletin of the American Medical Association. After comparing the situation and possibilities in Palestine with those of the Panama Canal Zone and the sanitation perfected there, the Bulletin says:

> A conspicuous instance of the need for such work is furnished at present by Jerusalem, a city in which one out of every five of its 70,000 inhabitants carries the parasite of malaria in his blood and three-fifths of the population give evidence of enlargement of the spleen. These facts, so striking because of the enormous amount of preventable disease and so pathetic because they mean so large a loss of human usefulness, are not hearsay figures. They are, on the contrary, the outcome of investigations by a scientific commission at the Health Bureau of the Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station in Jerusalem. This laboratory of hygiene, endowed in 1912 by the New York philanthropist Nathan Straus to combat the diseases of Jerusalem, malaria in particular, has rendered a report from which the statements made above have been quoted. The city is not unfavorably situated from the point of view of climate or elevation; nevertheless it is the home of disease in its most varied manifestations. This is due primarily to the great poverty of the population; and added to this is the indifference or ignorance of the Turkish officials in matters of hygiene.
>
> In the light of present-day knowledge the pictures of the primitive sanitary arrangements that still obtain in ancient Jerusalem would furnish an interesting object lesson. As might be expected, malaria-bearing mosquitoes reign supreme. Their chief breeding places are the cisterns which provide the water supply from the rain which reaches the house tops. It is an old story, the foremost interest in which now lies in the extent of the invasion of disease, especially malaria, and the consideration of the best means for combating this under the rather unusual conditions that prevail in a city where every nationality and religious sect seeks to maintain its territorial and governmental independence under the manifestly helpless jurisdiction of Turkish officials. Elsewhere the extermination of the mosquito by drainage, the use of petroleum oils, &c., has been effective. A complete and expensive programme cannot yet be carried out in Jerusalem.

Much to be Done.

A beginning has been made by the introduction of screening devices for the cisterns. Infections are to be eliminated in part by attention to the problems of sewage disposal. It is easy to outline ideal plans for the improvement of the unfortunate conditions which have so long been tolerated in such places as Jerusalem. The actual work of sanitary conquest must, however, keep pace with the advance of general enlightenment and political and economic progress, unless a superior power somehow is introduced which will put an end to apathy in regard to matters of hygiene.

Mr. Straus soon realized that one crying need of Jerusalem and, indeed, all Palestine, was a pure water supply system.

NATHAN STRAUS' SOUP KITCHEN IN JERUSALEM

"There is need of some man to guarantee $100,000 a year for five years to be spent in modernizing Jerusalem and the Holy Land," he said. "The late Mr. Morgan would have been just the man to do that, and I had an appointment with him just before his last illness to take up this matter. He would have done this, besides taking up the question of a first-class water plant which would supply Jerusalem and the other cities of Palestine with water.

Ignorance to Blame.

"The money could also be spent to improve extensively the municipal conditions. There is great neglect of cleanliness, that comes through ignorance of normal healthy ways of living. Jerusalem stands on a hill, and there is no reason why it should not be made as healthful and beautiful a place as the most modern city in the world. There is plenty of water, if proper pumping stations could be built to supply it. At present water is such a precious household treasure that it is kept under lock and key in cisterns. Terrible sanitary defects result."

One of the matters to which Mr. Straus devoted himself in his preliminary house-cleaning of Jerusalem was the cleansing of the street that leads to the historic "Wailing Wall," which is part of the ruins of the temple of Solomon, where Jews of Jerusalem and many Jewish pilgrims have for centuries gone to pray. Until the New York merchant took charge of the matter, this was one of the dirtiest, if most pathetic, streets in the Holy City. Since the first day that Mr. Straus took action in the matter by guaranteeing to pay for the work of cleaning the street the street has been swept three times a day and kept in perfect condition.

Mr. Straus's philanthropies in Palestine have not in the past been restricted to persons of his own religious faith, and have not been conducted in any sense of the word as religious or racial undertakings. His concern has been, and will continue to be, with humanity and the alleviation of its sufferings through proper preventive and curative health measures.

In Palestine, the Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan population alike has shared and will continue to share in the benefits of his works. To be sure, in establishing the various branches of his philanthropies in Palestine he naturally associated his work closely with that of the Zionist movement and the existing institutions established in the Holy Land by the Zionist colonists.

The wonderful work of those colonists as teachers rather than as followers of agriculture in the land that once their people owned likewise appealed strongly both to him and to his son, Nathan Straus, Jr. A year ago, when Aaron Aaronsohn, the director of the Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station at Haifa, and the discoverer of wild wheat, visited this country, he made his home in this city with Mr. Straus.

In those days, Nathan Straus, Jr., was the constant companion of the young Palestinian agriculturist, and the conversation of the latter fired the ambition of the young American with eagerness to go himself to Palestine and take part in the great opportunities of development offered there, and especially to take part in the sanitary rehabilitation of the country that must be the first step in making that development possible.

The interest of the father is no less earnest, if less fired with the enthusiasm of youth, than that of the son. Long ago, even before he became a declared Zionist, Mr. Straus was interested in the movement to colonize Jews of oppressed lands in Palestine and to start them again in agricultural pursuits, their natural heritage of old before they were deflected into commercial occupations by hostile and oppressive social and political environments. Closely observant of conditions in the crowded east side of New York and other large Atlantic seaport cities of this country, he was the more eager for the establishment of some healthy receiving point for Jewish emigrants that might take them up as a stream of useful and much needed workers under conditions free from the congestion here.

Personal Interest Shown.

Throughout Mr. Straus's benefactions in the past there has been apparent the close personal touch between the giver and the gift. The idea of dispensing philanthropy by absentee system, through a foundation or corporation that works while the giver sleeps, has been foreign to him. His philanthropies have not, on that account, lacked wide variety; and it is safe to assume they will be equally, if not even more, varied in the future.

In the panic of 1893, when 39,000 families were without sustenance, because their wage-earners were thrown out of work, Mr. Straus established coal depots throughout the tenement districts, where twenty-five pounds of coal were sold for five cents. More than 2,000,000 buckets were sold. In the following year he opened four lodging houses in the city, where homeless poor men could get lodging and breakfast for five cents. Almost 65,000 men were thus housed and fed.

It was Mr. Straus, too, who first offered to establish a recreation pier at the foot of East Third Street. In the Spanish war, with the assistance of the late J. P. Morgan, he purchased an ice and distilled water plant and sent it to Cuba, with the resultant prevention of disease among the troops there. Among his other noteworthy charities and philanthropies are his establishment in the Adirondacks of a cottage for the prevention of tuberculosis by treatment in its incipient stages, and the later donation of land for the Preventorium for such cases at Farmingdale, N. J. He was a liberal giver of food and clothing and medical supplies, also, after the earthquake in Italy. In all his charities he has been constantly non-sectarian.

In all, too, he has had a steady companion and coadjutor in his wife, Lina Gutherz Straus. In many respects the close affection and sympathy between the two has resembled that between the late Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, whose devotion and self-sacrifice provided one of the most beautiful if most pathetic incidents of the terrible tragedy of the sunken Titanic. Very recently Mrs. Nathan Straus compiled and published a book containing an account of the work done by her husband since he launched his project for the pasteurization of milk. The book was introduced with these words: "Compiled for my husband, at whose side it has been my privilege to labor for many years for the saving of lives."

The shock caused by the death of his brother Isidor left deep traces upon Nathan Straus; and only recently he recovered from a very severe illness. He is now again completely his old self, however; and on Sunday afternoons he loves to waken the amazement and admiration of his friends by the keenness and sureness of eye and arm with which he drives his favorite trotter, Denver, to victory ahead of all other competitors on the Harlem Speedway. Denver is one of Mr. Straus's chief diversions.

Nathan Straus, Jr., is very boyish looking—about 25 years old—but he shows in each word the quiet serious consideration of a thoughtful earnest man in the problems of mankind. He took courses for several years at Heidelberg in social and political economy. He speaks with a quick, eager positiveness, especially when he speaks of his father's work.

Nathan Straus became a part of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. in 1888. Before that he had had a department in the big store, then located at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, being within the large establishment a smaller merchant on his own account. In the twenty-five years since that time, his name has become known the world over and a power in the business circles of New York.

WHEN AMATO WAS A STARVING SINGER IN MILAN

It Seems a Long Time Ago in These Days of the Metropolitan Baritone's Great Success, Yet It Was in the Year 1902.

At the Well of Villa Egeria on the Adriatic Sea.

Pasquale Amato

Mrs. Amato, Her Sons, Mario at the Left with Bow Tie, Spartaco at Right.

PASQUALE AMATO, the famous baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is emphatically of the opinion that the road to success in the operatic field is not an easy one, and he is ready to prove it by his own experience. To appreciate properly the story of his musical adventures which he told an interviewer one day last week, it will be of advantage to remember constantly that it was told by a man who has become one of the highest salaried artists, who owns a limousine, lives in a luxurious apartment, and has a private secretary.

That is the end the road has reached for him. But the beginning was very different. Here is his plain, unvarnished tale of what goes into the making of an operatic singer:

"Up to the age of 15 or 16," began Mr. Amato, "I sang as an amateur, like all the rest. Everybody sings in Naples. My first efforts were in a church, Maria Santissima di Carmela in Naples. I had studied a little piano by myself and was beginning to get very much interested in music. When I reached the age of 18, the teacher with whom I had been studying told me he thought I had a voice that might be valuable, and that I should go to the conservatory. So I went to the Naples Conservatory, and there they gave me a scholarship. I stayed there three years studying, and in 1900 made my début in the Teatro Bellini in Naples.

"Here is a curious coincidence. My début as a singer was made in 'La Traviata.' My first important engagement after I returned to Italy with a reputation was again in 'La Traviata' at Naples in 1903. I made my New York début in the same opera in 1907, and last Summer I sang in it at the Verdi centenary at Busetto, conducted by Toscanini. So this opera has been associated with some of the most important steps in my career. And it has largely been by chance.

"I staid in the Teatro Bellini at Naples for a year and a half, getting the first rough ideas of what a singer should do. It was here, just when my career was starting, that the most serious obstacle arose. My family shared the staid convictions of the Italians of the South, and to them it was a tragedy that a son should branch out and think of leaving the district where all his relatives' interests centred. And the fact that I wanted to become an artist was not a consolation. My old grandmother was the first to oppose it, and the rest followed her lead, my father taking an active share.

His Father Was Angry.

"It was my father's opposition that was the most important. He owned a large soap factory in Southern Italy, and it was intended that I should become part of its system, just as my brothers had. When I made it plain that I was set on trying my fortune as a singer my father's opposition took the very practical shape of cutting off absolutely my income. I went to Sardinia for a short engagement, and during this time they helped me financially, because they still had hope. But when I went back to Milan and started to look for an engagement they saw I was in earnest, and cut off my supplies from the rear, as it were, in an effort to starve me into submission.

"This is where the test began. I was in Milan practically penniless, and to add to the situation I had a wife and a baby about nine months old to provide for. It was the Spring of 1902. I got an engagement shortly there, and sang in 'Andrea Chenier' with considerable success. Of course I thought it was plain sailing after that, and was rather indignant that any one should have warned me against the difficulties of following the artistic career. There are thousands of young singers at the present moment in the same state of mind I was then.

"Then Nemesis overtook me. The impresario hurried to me one day and said I must sing the Toreador in 'Carmen' in three days' time, because the other baritone had not proved a success. I protested that I did not know the rôle, but that did not matter; I must learn it, then, and appear anyway. I did. But I came on the stage nervous and uncertain of myself. The result was not a complete fiasco, but it was pretty near it.

"The impresario said he did not want me in his theatre any more, and I began a round of the agencies. But I could not get an engagement anywhere. They did not want me after that performance of 'Carmen.'

"Then followed six months that were terrible. I had no money. The only thing I could get to do at all was to sing unimportant parts in phonograph selections. That was very uncertain. As I had no reputation, they paid me very little. When a record was good I would get about 3 lire for singing, which amounts to 60 cents. But if, for any one of a hundred reasons with which I had nothing to do, it turned out bad, I did not get a cent. Some days I would put in a whole afternoon at it and get nothing.

"We would sometimes feel ourselves lucky if we got one meal a day. That was all we looked for regularly. And it was often a bowl of milk and some bread. Luckily, the baby was so young that he needed only a little milk. All my wife thought about in this time was to get us provided for. If I had enough she was satisfied. She would say she was not hungry.

Encouraged by His Wife.

"All this time letters kept coming from my family telling me to give it up and come back to live with them. I would have gone many times if it had not been for my wife. She would say, 'No, let us not give up. I am sure you have the voice and can make your career if you only stick at it.' Then she would talk about giving lessons in languages, of which she spoke four, or of further economies, and at the time she did not have shoes that were proper. With a woman like that you can do anything! She always renewed my courage, and I would keep up my rounds of the agencies and my singing for the phonographs with a lighter heart.

"Things were complicated for me by the disagreeable fact that I had only a heavy Winter suit. This made it really impossible for me to go about except in the most favorable times of the day, as any one who has been in Milan in the Summer will know. There was one consolation about this, however, for it provided me a free Turkish bath on the occasions when it was absolutely necessary for me to go out. We would take our airings after midnight. When this part of the day came, we would go out and walk about for fresh air. If we happened to be rich, we would take a trolley ride into the suburbs.

"You must understand that I had some periods of great affluence. There were a few weeks in which I earned with the records as high as 80 lire—which is $16. After we had paid our arrears of board, we would lose our heads over the balance remaining and hire an automobile for a ride into the country to escape from the discouragements for awhile.

"This would generally result in a period of terrific financial depression again. There were weeks when I could not afford the infinitesimal price of an evening paper, to tell me the news of the world of affairs, and, more important, music, so that I might know where an engagement was possible. There were also many evenings when, the price of the newspaper achieved, we have taken turns in reading it at the window in the moonlight in order to save our candle, which came under the head of extras.

"One of the most profoundly discouraging things about this period was in connection with my singing. I tried to use some of the time that hung so heavy with study. When I got a little money I would go to some voice teacher and take lessons. Unfortunately I got into the hands of some bad ones. Each would tell me there was something different the matter with my voice and then go to tinkering with it until they had me where I could not sing at all. Once I was led into such a style of tone production that my throat got all tightened up and I could hardly talk. In the end I began to wonder whether I had any voice at all.

"It is a terrible thing that men who have learned to play a few notes on the piano should be able to set themselves up as vocal teachers and ruin hundreds of voices that come under their care. The three or four who got hold of me nearly drove me crazy.

"At last the weary round of the agencies showed some promise of reward. They were making up a company for Genoa, and I got a chance to sing for them. The conductor was Giorgio Polacco, who is now at the Metropolitan. As I said, no one had much faith in me after the 'Carmen' affair, and I had to sing for Mr. Polacco four times before he concluded, rather doubtfully, to give me a chance.

"I hastened home to my wife overjoyed. I was to get 900 lire ($180) for a two months' engagement, but even that looked good to us. And now came the question of how we were to get to Genoa, which was about three hours away on the train. I finally got enough money by pawning my evening clothes and a silver chain that my wife had.

"I was to get an advance payment when I reported for duty, according to the terms of my contract. When we got to Genoa, we looked for a boarding house that would suit our means, and then I rushed for the theatre to get the promised advance. I found Mr. Polacco there. The impresario had gone out of town for the day, and when I suggested to the conductor that I had been in hope of receiving my advance payment, he, little realizing my condition, said it didn't matter much, as I could get it the next day as well.

Help at the Pawnshop.

"I went back to my family without enlightening him, as I did not think it wise in my position. My discomfort was increased when I found in trying my voice that it was in bad condition. After I went through the rehearsal next day with the company the impresario said he could not pay me any advance, as I was in poor condition and might not be able to sing.

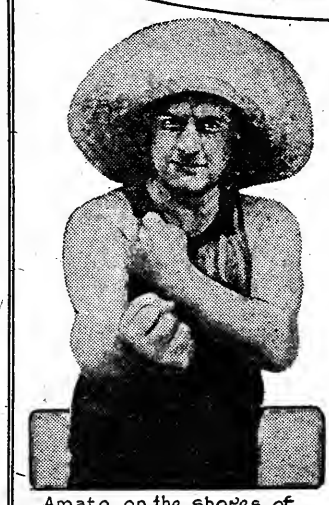
"I did not dare to go back to Milan, for fear it would damage my reputation, for they would all say I had been found wanting, and that would add to the things that had been said against me. So my wife and I went over our things again and found a five-pointed jeweled star which had been given me at one of my benefits. This my wife took out and pawned, receiving for it 25 lire—affluence again!

"I went that night to a doctor, since I had the money to pay the fee now. His name was Mazzini. He examined my throat and said the vocal cords were congested, but that I would be all right in a week. Then I explained what depended on my being able to sing before a week was up. He immediately became interested and said he would give me extra treatments and assure my impresario that I should be able to sing shortly. But this assurance did not serve to get me the advance payment. Dr. Mazzini, who had told me to run away and stop worrying when I asked him what his fee was, worked valiantly over me and had me ready in two days.

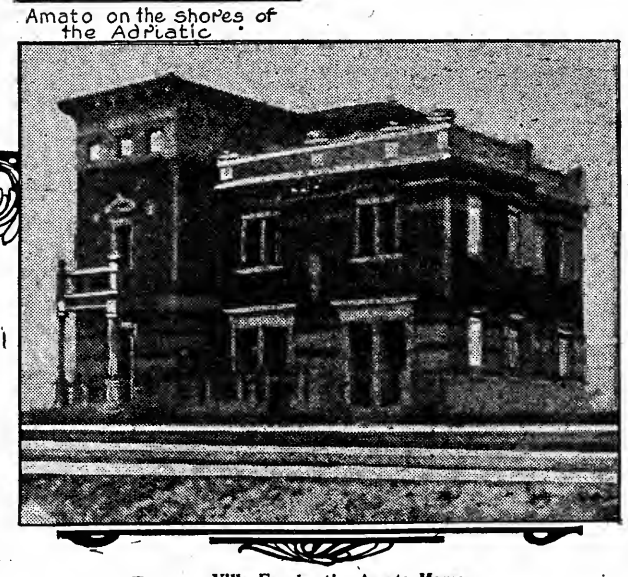
"I made my début in 'Ernani,' and had considerable success. After the second act the impresario came to me and gave me 150 lire of the advance payment, which should have been 225 lire. Hhe told me he would pay the rest next day. I went home feeling fairly happy. The next morning when I came to the theatre there was a notice on the door saying that the company had failed and was disbanded.

"We went back to Milan. This was in September. It was now easier for me to get an engagement, since the 'Carmen' matter had been wiped out by my success in Genoa. I got an engagement in Trieste, Austria, for forty-five days at 250 kronen—about $55. But at that time I was accepting anything I could get. I had to sing four times a week in 'Trovatore,' 'Lucia,' and 'Linda.' After this I went with the same manager to Poland, singing in 'Faust' and 'Manon Lescaut.'

"Then I joined an Italian company touring in Germany. This was a company where everything possible was done to reduce expenses. Our contracts called for second-class passage, but we generally got third. We traveled at night on slow, cheap trains.



Amato on the shores of the Adriatic



Villa Egeria, the Amato Home.

Often after singing a tiring rôle in one place, we were hustled on board a train, and were waked up during the night to change for a connection. There were no porters, and we had to carry our own baggage on these occasions mostly. Then we would creep back to bed with broken sleep. Arrived at our next destination, we would have to rehearse and then sing that night, only to repeat the process all over again.

"It was a little better for me in this engagement, because after three weeks out I became the star of the company. But this soon became rather an empty honor. As things became worse the impresario began sending back day by day a singer, a chorus man, or an orchestra player. Finally we broke up.

"The Breslau Stadt Theater engaged me as a guest singer at a salary of 900 marks a month for two months. Then I went to Odessa, Russia, and from there to Buenos Aires. This was my first really important engagement, and it was here I met Arturo Toscanini for the first time. This was the Summer of 1903. They gave me 3,300 lire a month, which amounted to $660, the largest salary I had yet received. Eight years later I went back there and sang at $1,000 a night—more in one night than I had previously received for a whole month.

"I shall never forget my first meeting with Toscanini. We arrived before he did, and I was rehearsing when he came into the Opera House. He approached me and said, with that lowered glance of his, stroking his chin, 'What are you doing here?'

"I was a little awed at being addressed by this great man, and I stammered out that I was Amato, the baritone.

"'A baritone!' he murmured. 'Ah-ha!'—as much as to say, 'You say so, but can you prove it?'

"I was singing Telramund in 'Lohengrin.' After the rehearsal he came to me and said, 'This is not so bad, but, my boy, you come around early to-morrow morning, and I will show you something.'

"I came, of course, and he spent most of the morning working with me at the piano, as if it were the most important thing in the world. And he is so to-day. This man, whom most people are afraid of, has the kindest heart in the world, and there is nothing he will not do for a young singer. He will spend hours working with them and teach them with infinite patience.

"With this engagement in Buenos Aires the apprentice years came to an end, and I was a full-fledged artist. After that I sang in London, in Egypt, and for two years at La Scala, and then at the Metropolitan.

"There is something in all this for the young singer to learn from. I am not going to say what it is, because preaching is not much good.

"Some people say the American student of singing does not apply himself, that he wants to be at the top right away. I do not think this is true, but it may be. At any rate, the American singers at the Metropolitan are among the most hard-working that we have. They seem to realize that they cannot keep themselves on an eminence unless they work to do it.

America Rich in Voices.

"There are splendid voices in this country. I have heard hundreds of them on my tours and concert trips. There are real sopranos and real tenors, great voices in the making. I would not advise the young singers to keep their eyes fixed on the Metropolitan Opera House. It is better they should go abroad, where there are a hundred opera companies for them to get their chance in, rather than hope to get into the Metropolitan Opera House, where they would be on small parts for years if they succeeded in getting in at all.

"Many people have been saying lately that it is not necessary for students to go abroad to study. I think this is true. You have the voices here and you have the teachers. And in the Metropolitan you have a school for observation that, of course, is not bettered anywhere in the world. In the last few years several important permanent opera companies have arisen, where before there was only one. In a few years more this number will surely be increased, and finally the condition that prevails in Europe, where there is a company in all the important cities, will prevail here also. But until that time comes the young singers will have to go abroad for their chance.

"If I could recommend any one thing, it would be that some steps be taken whereby the 'fake' teachers could be eliminated. Why should not teachers pass an examination to show what they know and be registered? The bad teachers spoil hundreds of fine voices every year. It is no excuse to say that the same thing prevails abroad. This is a vigorous country. Why should you tolerate an evil just because it exists somewhere else? Stamp this condition out, and you will be in a position where you can train right here some of the foremost voices in the world from the great number you have scattered in all parts of the country. I have heard them and I know."

HUGO RUMBOLD ATTACKS REALISM IN STAGE SCENERY

Thinks Belasco and Tree Are Wrong—"Blatant Realism" in Setting and Decoration Declared to Detract from Acting.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—That Beerbohm Tree and Belasco, and, in fact, the whole tribe of present-day producers and stage decorators who are exponents of stage realism, are following after false artistic gods, is the opinion of Hugo Rumbold, the English artist. Rumbold is the inventor of the balconyless balcony scene for Faversham's forthcoming production of "Romeo and Juliet," and designer of unique costumes such as probably no Romeo or Juliet ever strutted in before on the English-speaking stage.

"The present ordinary stage decoration now so loudly applauded by the multitude is absolutely false," Mr. Rumbold said, as he put the finishing touches to the nose of a pre-Raphaelite Juliet in his portfolio of sketches.

"Much of modern stage decoration absolutely takes away from the acting by its frightful, one might almost say blatant, realism. Tree is perhaps the worst offender in this respect. Tree is the worst producer that ever lived, though he is an extremely nice man personally.

"The exponents of realism are wrong in putting in all the minutest details. It is quite possible to create a vivid and truthful impression of a place without recreating every stick and stone and painting flies on the window panes! I believe that with stage scenery the simpler it is the better.

"I also don't believe in painting a false perspective on the backdrop; in fact, I do not believe in painted backdrops at all. There is not a single painted backdrop in this whole production of 'Romeo and Juliet.' Stick as much of a real house or real cathedral or street on the stage as you can get on, and leave out all the rest, which is usually painted in perspective.

"I also try to do without borders as much as possible, those absurd masses of cloth dropping down from the flies! I have only one border in the whole play. For purposes of real stage art, some of the German stages are the best; the French and English stages do not give the stage decorator a chance. They are of poor shape and incumbered with a whole lot of useless machinery and put every possible obstacle in the way of a stage decorator. Some day the ideal stage may be built, but until then one must do the best to work within the physical limitations imposed upon one.

"I keep my backgrounds as simple as possible in order to throw my figures into relief. Here, for example, is a rough sketch of my balcony scene without its balcony—a moonlit garden, where blue and purple cypresses crowd against the pink wall of a Veronese villa, high up on which is seen a window at which Juliet will appear. The balcony scene is to be without its balcony, for the simple reason that there's no mention of any balcony in the text, and Juliet standing in the arched frame of a window is a far more decorative idea than hanging over a balcony.

"My main preoccupation has been to keep the setting and costumes true to the fifteenth century. There is to be as little lapse in accuracy as is humanly possible; accuracy of atmosphere and of costume are to be imposed upon the actors as far as, and I hope considerably further than, their preconceptions of what is becoming will allow.

"For a historical play you must get the atmosphere of the period by tremendous historical accuracy, especially in the cut of the garments, in order to get the correct shape. But you must also exaggerate in order to convey this atmosphere, the 'smell' of the period, as I call it. The absolutely essential accuracy of the clothes depends on the correctness of their cut, often totally different from our modern ideas, and also upon whether the actors will wear them correctly or not.

"Of course, the fifteenth century evolved as many diverse styles as the twentieth is doing, so I have had to stick to one particular style to procure that uniformity of costume which is so desirable in a stage picture. I worked mainly with that particular style of which the parti-colored tights and the padded jacket are the most striking characteristics. The women of the period also wore padded clothes, their dresses being padded from below the bust, giving a decidedly protuberant effect, the remainder of the garment clinging closely to the figure.

"Then, again, the fifteenth century hair was dressed very differently from the modern hair. It was drawn back off the forehead as far as possible; sometimes the foreheads were even shaved. 'Basket coifs' or curiously arranged plaits were the fashionable coiffure of the day.

"Too much attention cannot be paid to the important item of shoes in costuming a historical play. These are very rarely correctly reproduced. I was so fortunate as to get hold of some shoes dug up out of the old plague pits of London from which I designed the present shoes. You will notice that the long pointed tips are not directly in middle, but protrude at one side or the other of the shoe, according to the foot it is to be worn on.

"Designers who conscientiously aim after historical accuracy by copying costumes from old paintings have almost invariably fallen into a curious fallacy. They have made the costumes of dirty, dingy colors because that's the way they look in the old pictures, forgetting that the paintings were not dingy originally. In the fifteenth century they wore the very brightest colors."

Of the hundred costumes which Mr. Rumbold designed, the one which he thought the most characteristic and consequently best was that of Juliet's nurse. By a curious coincidence this is the only design which Faversham did not accept. Mr. Rumbold said that Mrs. Faversham simply wouldn't stand for the nurse.

STRANGE STORIES AND SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT JEWELS

Curious Lore of the Diamond, the Ruby, and the Other Gems Drawn from Many Eras and Lands in a New Book.

IF you find a ruby scarfpin in your stocking Christmas morning you need fear no doctor's bills. For your health will be preserved so ng as you wear a ruby. But if ants Claus brings you a diamond ng, beware of thunderstorms! For iamonds melt when it thunders.

It was from an anonymous Italian riter of the fourteenth century that r. George Frederick Kunz got the range superstitions. With many her marvels they are to be found in s "The Curious Lore of Precious tones," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The diamond, he writes, was thought endow its wearer with superior trength and courage. Marbodus alled it a magic stone of great power, pecially valuable for driving away octurnal spectres. For this purse it should be set in gold and orn on the left arm. Rueus said hat it was a gem of reconciliation, hancing the love of a husband for is wife.

But not all the superstitions associated with the diamond were pleasnt. Cardano, we find, wrote:

"It is believed to make the wearer nhappy; its effects, therefore, are the ame upon the mind as that of the un upon the eye, for the latter rather ims than strengthens the sight. It ndeed renders us fearless, but there is othing that contributes more to our afety than prudence and fear; therefore it is better to fear."

Rabbi Benoni, a mystic of the fourteenth century, believed that the diamond produced somnambulism and as talisman so powerfully attracted he planetary influences as to render s wearer invincible. An alchemist of he same century, Pierre de Boniface, said that the diamond made its wearer nvisible.

The talismanic power of the diamond was lost, it was thought, if he stone were acquired by purchase. Only when it was received as a gift ould its virtues be relied upon. The spirit dwelling in the stone was thought to take offense and depart if its home were bought and sold.

One of the most entertaining of the many fancies for which the diamond is responsible is that the stone has sex and can reproduce itself. Sir John Mandeville points out an easy way to make a fortune:

"They grow together, male and female, and are nourished by the dew of heaven; and they engender commonly, and bring forth small children that multiply and grow all the year. I have oftentimes tried the experiment that if a man keep them with a little of the rock, and water them with May dew often, they shall grow every year and the small will grow great."

The custom of wearing a diamond on the forehead is not, it seems, confined to the Hindoos. Madame Maeterlinck, Dr. Kunz tells us, wears a diamond in this manner because her husband believes this will bring her good fortune.

But the diamond has no monopoly of legend. Even the humble turquois has a wealth of tradition. This stone was supposed to protect its wearer from injury by falling, especially from falling when horseback riding. The veracious Sir John Mandeville said that this stone protected horses from the ill effects resulting from drinking cold water when overheated by exertion. Volmar wrote: "Whoever owns the true turquois set in gold will not injure any of his limbs when he falls, whether he be riding or walking, so long as he has the stone with him.

Tale of a Turquois.

Dr. Kunz tells the following story on the authority of Anselmus de Boot, Court physician of Emperor Rudolph II: "A tuqupois was offered for sale by a Spaniard who had owned it for thirty years.

"Every one was amazed to find it had entirely lost its color; nevertheless De Boot's father bought it for a trifling sum. On his return home, however, ashamed to wear so mean looking a gem, he gave it to his son saying, 'Són, as the virtues of the turquois are said to exist only when the stone has been given, I will try its efficacy by bestowing it upon thee.' Little appreciating the gift, the recipient had his arms engraved on it as though it had been only a common agate and wore it as a signet. He had scarcely worn it a month, however, before it resumed its pristine beauty and daily seemed to increase in splendor. Could we accept this statement as true we would have here an altogether unique instance of the recovery by a turquois of the blue color it had lost.

"Not long after the powers of De Boot's turquois were put to the test. As he was returning to Bohemia from Padua, where he had just taken his degree, he was forced to traverse a narrow and dangerous road at night. Suddenly his horse stumbled and threw him heavily to the ground, but, strange to say, neither horse nor rider was injured by the fall. Next morning, while washing his hands, De Boot remarked that about a quarter of his turquois had broken away. Nevertheless, the stone did not lose its virtue. Some time afterward, when the wearer was lifting a very heavy pole, he felt all at once a sharp pain in his side and heard his ribs crack, so that he feared he had injured himself seriously. However, it turned out that he had not broken any bones, but had simply strained himself; but on looking at his turquois he saw that it had again broken into two pieces."

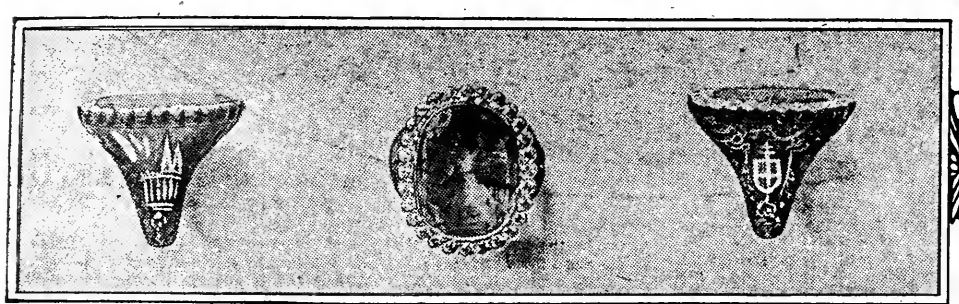
Here is a virtue anciently ascribed to the turquois which any one who owns one of these stones may test for himself. If the stone is suspended from a thread held between the thumb and index finger in such a way that a slight vibration will make it strike against the side of a glass, it will, it is said, strike the hour correctly. Try this on your own turquois.

The sapphire was believed to make oracles understandable, to attract divine favor, and to be a test of virtue. "There is in the South Kensington Museum in London a splendid sapphire of a peculiar tint. In the daylight it shows a beautiful rich blue color, while by artificial light it has a violet hue and resembles an amethyst.

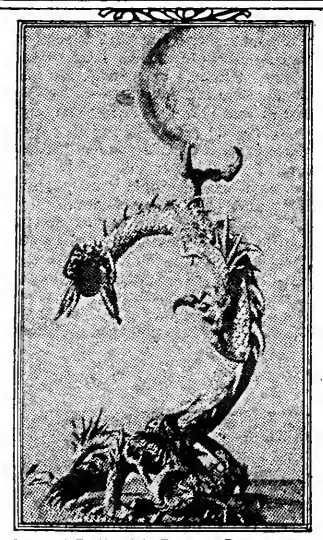
"In the eighteenth century this stone was in the collection of Count de Walicki, a Polish nobleman, and Mme. de Genlis used it as the theme of one of her stories, entitled 'Le Saphire Merveilleux.' Here the sapphire is used as a test of female virtue, the change of color indicating unfaithfulness on the part of the wearer. If the owner of the stone wished to prove that the subject of the test was innocent, she was made to wear the sapphire for three hours of daylight; but in the opposite case the test was so timed that it began in daylight and ended when the candles or lamps had been lighted. This sapphire, still known as the 'Sapphire Merveilleux,' was for a time in the collection of the Duke of Orleans, who bore the name of Philippe Egalité during the French Revolution."

The ruby preserved its wearer's health, removed evil thoughts, dissipated pestilential vapors, and ended disputes. Also—and the truth of this report may easily be tested—if cast into water the ruby communicated its heat to the liquid, causing it to boil. In Burmah it is thought that the ruby confers invulnerability. To attain this end, however, it is not thought to be sufficient to wear the stone as a jewel; it must be inserted in the flesh, becoming, so to speak, a part of its owner's body.

Coral, red or white, to which the savage tribes greatly prefer cheap glass, has an excellent reputation for magic power. Its wearer can still

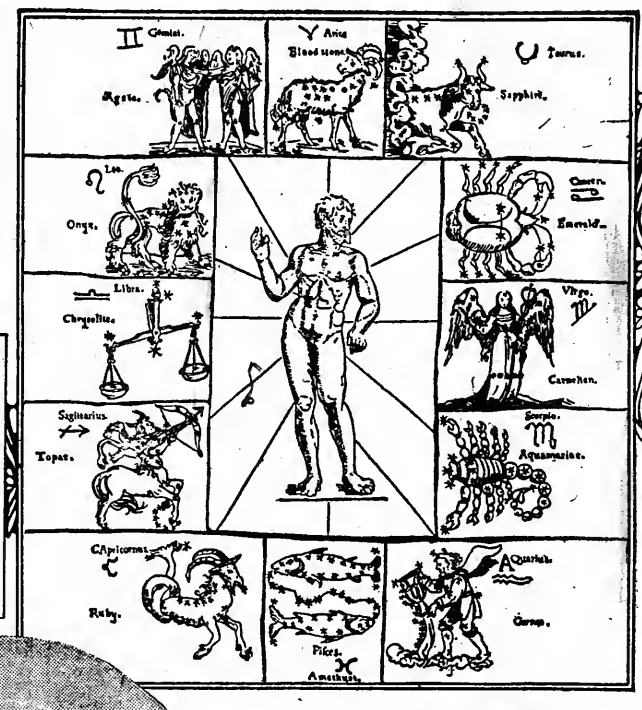


Cardinal Farley's Ring, Sapphire Encircled with Diamonds.



Crystal Ball with Bronze Dragon.

Japanese Rock Crystal Spheres from Morgan Collection, American Museum of Natural History.



The Zodiacal Stones with Their Signs.

Old print illustrating the influence believed to be exerted on the different parts of the body by the respective zodiacal signs, and through their power by the stones associated with them.

Facsimile of the Betrothal Ring of the Virgin in the Cathedral of Perugia.

The original ring, which is of chalcedony, is shown on St. Agatha's Day, July 29, to cure ailments of mothers.

tempests and traverse broad rivers in safety. Also, if we are to believe Albertus Magnus, this inexpensive substance stanches the flow of blood from a wound, cures madness, and gives wisdom!

The carbuncle has been considered a heart stimulant, likely to cause anger in the person wearing it, even to make him apoplectic. The bloodstone sometimes stooped to the humble office of stopping nose-bleed, although it could entertain itself by causing thunder, lightning and rain. It was supposed to guard its owner from illhealth and deception.

The use of beads of amber as a protection from croup is still common. Some mothers who thus decorate their children say that this is no superstition, but a practice approved by medical science. Amber has been used as a talisman for many centuries, being particularly prized when bearing marks suggesting letters of the alphabet. It is said that Friedrich Wilhelm I. of Prussia paid a great price for a piece of amber on which appeared his initials.

In Regard to Amber.

The early explanations of the origin of amber are interesting. One of these, that of Johannis de Cuba, a fifteenth century writer, is that it is an exudation from the trunk of a certain tree. Johannis admitted that he had never seen the tree in the act, but he did not hesitate to draw a realistic picture of it.

The traditional virtue of the amethyst is its power as a cure and preventive of drunkenness.

"From the various descriptions of this stone given by ancient writers, it appears that one of the varieties was probably the purple almandine or Indian garnet, and it is not improbable that we have here the reason for the name amethyst and for the supposed virtue of the stone in preserving from drunkenness. For if water were poured into a vessel made of a reddish stone the liquid would appear like wine, and could nevertheless be drunk with impunity."

The emerald was believed to foreshadow events, and was the favorite gem of magicians. But it was outclassed by crystal, the stone which, cut into balls and highly polished, is even to-day an instrument of prophecy.

Here are explicit directions for the crystal-gazer, taken by Dr. Kunz from the writings of Abbot Tritheim, the master of Cornelius Agrippa:

"Procure of a lapidary a good, clear, pellucid crystal of the bigness of a small orange—i. e., about one inch and a half in diameter; let it be globular or round each way alike; then you have got this crystal fair and clear, without any clouds or specks. Get a small plate of pure gold to encompass the crystal round one half; let this be fitted on an ivory or ebony pedestal. Let there be engraved a circle around the crystal; afterward the name Tetragrammaton. On the other side of the plate let there be engraved Michael, Gabriel, Uriel, Raphael, which are the four principal angels ruling over the sun, moon, Venus, and Mercury."

Dr. Kunz has some interesting things to say about modern instances of crystal gazing. He tells of an acquaintance of his, who, by his advice, experimented with a crystal ball.

"At the end of two years she found that by concentration she had been able to better her understanding of herself; and this effect is not only obtainable now by means of a crystal ball, but by fixing her gaze upon any bright object. This visual fixation has centred her whole being in such a way that her health has notably improved.

"What are the laws that govern the production of these phenomena? That the 'visions' are real enough has been proved time and again, but it seems almost certain that they do not offer anything but the ideas or impressions existing in the minds or optic nerves of the gazers. One of the most painstaking students of the subject, Miss Goodrich-Freer, gives many instances in proof of this, which show how easy it would be for a less critical observer to suppose that the crystal revealed something unknown to the gazer. On one occasion this lady was at a loss to remember the correct address of a friend whose letter, received a few days before, she had torn up. She resorted to her crystal, and after a few minutes saw in it, in gray letters on a white ground, the address she had forgotten. She mailed her answer to this address, and the reply came duly to hand, with the address stamped in gray upon the white paper of the note, which was identical with that she had first received. The visual impression had been stirred up and 'externalized' itself when she gazed upon the crystal. We believe that this explains the larger number of such visions, and that the rest are only inexplicable because the scryer has forgotten the source of the impression that is projected on the surface of the crystal.

"It is true that both Miss Goodrich-Freer and many other crystal-gazers note instances in which the vision appears to represent something the scryer does not and can not know. However, even in these cases, when carefully examined, there is little difficulty in finding an explanation. Coincidence accounts for much, and imagination for more, since it is not the vision itself, but the memory of the vision, that is later brought into comparison with actual facts. We all know how exceedingly hard it is to repeat, after a short lapse of time, all the circumstances and details of any occurrence. There is a natural growth and modification of mental impressions, due to association of ideas, and where there exists the least wish to make the prophecy accord with the event, or the vision with the coincident happening, this growth and modification will be in the direction of agreement. This takes place quite unconsciously, and the informant will be fully persuaded that all the circumstances are related exactly as they occurred.

"A method that has been recommended to crystal-gazers is to place the crystal on a table, protect it from the reflections of surrounding objects by means of a velvet screen, and set seven candlesticks with wax tapers in front of the screen. The tapers are then to be lighted, the room being otherwise in perfect darkness, and the would-be scryer is to seat himself comfortably before the table, laying his hands flat upon it, and to gaze fixedly upon the crystal for half an hour or longer. The light from the tapers will certainly insure a multitude of light points in the crystal. That the molecules forming the sphere may always remain en rapport with the gazer, he is advised to put it beneath his pillow when retiring to rest.

"The crystal-gazer is strongly advised by some to limit the duration of his experiment at first to five minutes, during which he is to avoid thinking of anything in particular while keeping his eyes fixed intently upon the ball, but without any undue straining of attention. Should the eyes 'water' after the test is concluded this is to be regarded as an indication that the gazer has persisted too long; for brain fag is to be strictly avoided, as such a state depresses instead of arousing the hidden and higher psychic faculties. Even after considerable practice the scrying should not be carried on for more than a few minutes at a time."

Of birth stones, Dr. Kunz has much to say. The belief that a special stone is dedicated to each month of the year goes back, he finds, to the time of Josephus. Both Josephus and St. Jerome state that there is a connection between the twelve stones of the High Priest's breastplate and the twelve months of the year and the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

The custom of wearing the gems associated with one's birthmonth, however, originated in Poland in the eighteenth century. It is perhaps not generally known that there is an official list of birth stones. There is—it was adopted last August by the National Association of Jewelers at a meeting in Kansas City. But this list has found small favor. The list generally accepted is based on the foundation stones named in Revelation or on the gems adorning the breastplate of Aaron, enumerated in Exodus. Dr. Kunz gives eight lists. That quoted below is generally followed. It is that of the Poles, who, as has been said, introduced the custom of wearing birth stones:

Stones of the Months.

January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, agate or chalcedony; July, ruby; August, sardonyx; September, sardonyx also; October, aquamarine; November, topaz; December, turquois.

He has compiled from the eight lists another list, giving for each month the stone assigned to that month most frequently by the various races. It coincides with the Polish list except that jasper takes the place of bloodstone for March, sapphire that of diamond for April, agate that of emerald for May, emerald that of agate for June, onyx that of ruby for July, carnelian that of sardonyx for August, chrysolite that of sardonyx for September, beryl that of aquamarine for October, and ruby that of turquois for December.

"With the exception of January, where we have the garnet instead of the jacinth, and of December, which gives us the ruby instead of the chrysoprase, the first choices are practically identical with the foundation stones, bearing in mind that the seventh stone is that for January, the twelfth that for February, the first that for March, and so on."

But the months are not the only periods to which gems are ascribed. Every day has its gem, and every hour of the day and night. There is a gem, too, for every sign of the Zodiac, and for every planet.

Dr. Kunz has illustrated his book with many unusual pictures, photographs of precious stones, and rare old engravings. One of the strangest of these shows what is believed to be the betrothal ring of the Virgin. It is preserved in the Cathedral of Perugia, and shown yearly on St. Agatha's Day, to cure ailments of mothers.

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE MYSTERY OF THE MARIE CELESTE

Abel Fosdyk's Account Is Doubted by Kingman N. Putnam, Who Believes the Desertion of the Ship Was Due to an Explosion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the story published in THE TIMES on Nov. 23 about the brig Marie Celeste, but doubt the correctness of Abel Fosdyk's account of this mystery.

John Heard, Jr., wrote an article a number of years ago about this vessel in which it was stated that the boat was gone and the painter was cut. The only thing wrong on the vessel was that one of the fore hatch covers was found lying on deck upside down. These facts were brought out in the court of inquiry held at Gibraltar. No real sailor would dare to place a hatch cover in this position. Heard gave various reasons to explain the loss of entire crew and apparently came to the conclusion that the most plausible theory was that a large cuttle fish had seized the brig and picked off the crew one by one. This theory is fantastic.

The cargo of this vessel on this voyage consisted of spirits. My opinion is that some of these casks or cases became leaky. One of the crew probably went down in the forepeak and lighted a match. Some gas from the leaky packages of spirits exploded and blew off the hatch cover. The Captain, having his wife on board and being more timid on her account, thinking that any one moment there would be a general explosion in the cargo, called "all hands to the boat." They did not even stop to cast off the painter or take any water or provisions. The brig sailed away and the boat was lost. There was no further explosion. This would account for the loss of the crew and also explain the condition in which the brig was found by the Del Gratia.

Heard states in his story that this brig's name was Maria Divinia and that after she was condemned and sold she was called the Marie Celeste.

The reason I am so much interested in this case can be briefly stated.

A number of years after this vessel was salved she sailed from Boston with a cargo of general merchandise for Port au Prince, Haiti. She was wrecked on the Rocheloi Reef, off the coast of Haiti. The crew landed at Miragoane, and Capt. Parker, her master, sold the entire cargo to Mitchel, the United States Consul at Miragoane, for $500.

The cargo was insured for about $30,000.

I had been requested to go to the port of Aux Cayes, on the south side of Haiti, to investigate the loss of a schooner called the Mary L. Phipps. Several of the underwriters told me that they had just received claims from the shippers of the cargo of the Marie Celeste. They gave me all these documents. The steamer I took to Haiti stopped at Port au Prince. I called upon the firms who were the consignees of this merchandise and obtained from them copies of letters they had received from the Boston shippers. My steamer did not stop at Miragoane, but Capt. Low told me that if I did not get back to Petit Goave in time he would stop off Miragoane and send a boat ashore to pick me up.

I then got a horse and went to Miragoane, where I found that Mitchel had saved most of the cargo of the Marie Celeste in sound condition and lost money in the transaction. Some of the packages of this cargo were still on hand. I opened one case that had been shipped as cutlery and insured for $1,000. It contained dog collars worth about $50. Cases insured as boots and shoes contained shoddy rubbers worth about 25 cents each.

That night I slept on board the schooner Mary E. Douglas. I gave the Captain some money and requested him to buy certain of these cases from Mitchel and obtain from him a consular certificate that these packages were part of the Marie Celeste cargo. The Captain did this and delivered these cases to a lawyer in Boston.

Upon my return to New York I went to Boston. The consequence was that Capt. Parker, the master of the Marie Celeste, was indicted for barratry and conspiracy and the shippers of the cargo were indicted for conspiracy.

This necessitated getting the original letters written by these firms to the consignees at Port au Prince. There was no steamer going for several weeks, so we chartered the steamer Saxon. I was made a United States Deputy Marshal with power to subpoena men in Haiti to come to Boston. I also received from Washington an order directing Mitchel to return with me.

Of course the subpoenas were of no legal value, but they enabled me to obtain from the merchants in Port au Prince all the documents I wanted. When we went to Miragoane a Haitian General boarded the Saxon and told me that Mitchel would take to the woods, but that he had instructions from President Solomon to put Mitchel on board the Saxon with a file of soldiers at my request.

I thought that to shanghai an American Consul on a vessel carrying a British flag might entail some consequences which I did not care to assume, especially as I had signed the Saxon's crew list as "Chaplain," (she was not allowed to carry passengers.) The General's invitation was therefore politely declined.

I went ashore. Mitchel did take to the woods. We cleaned out his place.

The result of the trial in Boston was that the jury disagreed. They stood nine to three in our favor. The three men declined to convict Capt. Parker on the charge of conspiracy for fear it might influence the jury who were going to try him for barratry. I believe the jurymen in this case were locked up for forty-eight hours before the Judge discharged them.

Of course a notice for a new trial was immediately given. All the shippers came forward and acknowledged their guilt. One firm which had collected a loss of $5,000 on some rotten fish paid it back with interest. It also paid $1,000 to the Government toward the cost of the suit.

A member of one of the firms committed suicide. They all failed and went out of business within six months.

Capt. Parker died in three months. His mate died in six months. The steamship Saxon was wrecked the next voyage and all hands lost, and so was the schooner Mary E. Douglas.

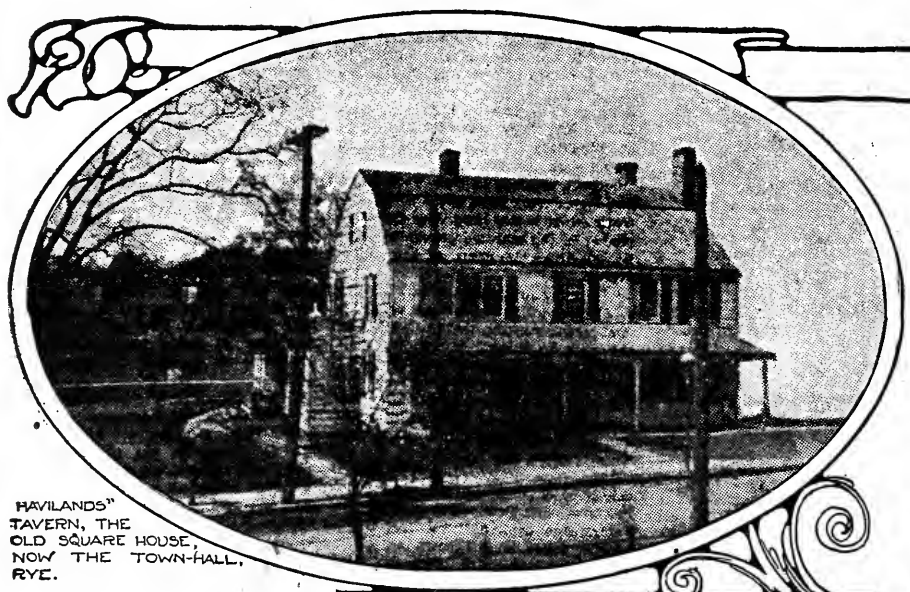
Of course it is absurd to suppose that these fatalities had anything to do with their connection with the Marie Celeste, but sometimes I do not wonder that sailors are superstitious. That is the reason I lay such stress upon the improbability of any real sailor ever placing a hatch cover upside down on the deck of a vessel. He always places it right side up.

KINGMAN N. PUTNAM.

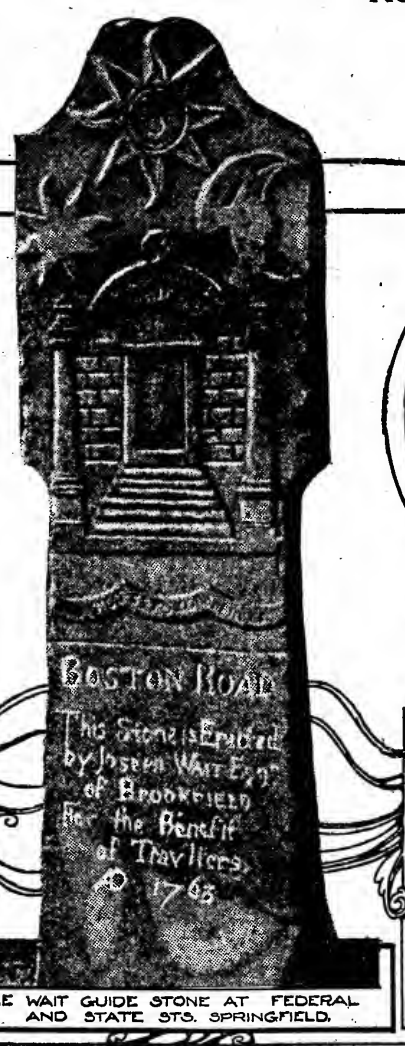
THE ROMANCE OF PICTURESQUE OLD BOSTON POST ROAD

Famous Thoroughfare from Park Row to Boston Was a Big Factor in the Commerce of Olden Days.

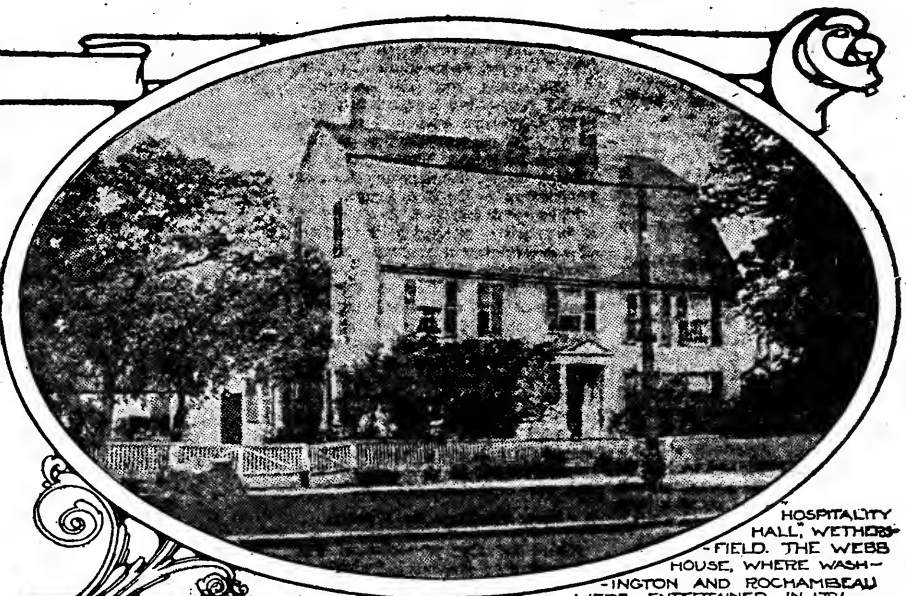
Roadside Inns, Many of Which Are Still Standing, Sheltered Numerous Celebrities of Yesterday.



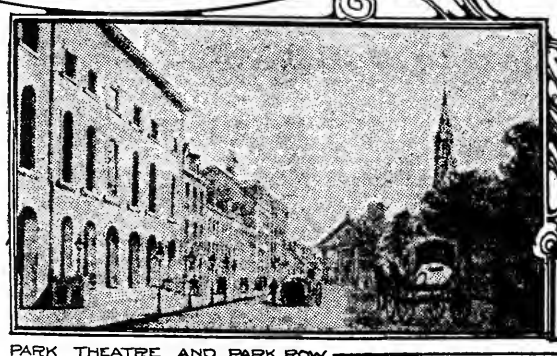
HAVILANDS" TAVERN, THE OLD SQUARE HOUSE, NOW THE TOWN-HALL, RYE.



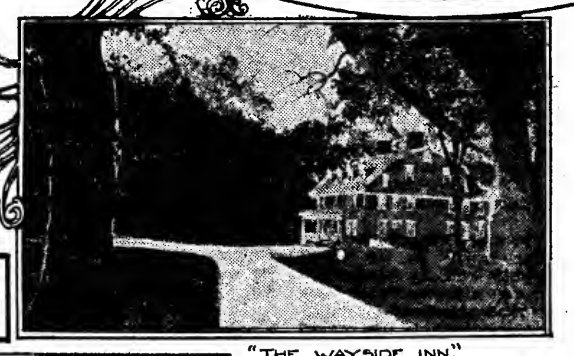
THE WAIT GUIDE STONE AT FEDERAL AND STATE STS. SPRINGFIELD.



HOSPITALITY HALL, WETHERSFIELD. THE WEBB HOUSE, WHERE WASHINGTON AND ROCHAMBEAU WERE ENTERTAINED IN 1781.



PARK THEATRE AND PARK ROW, IN, 1831, WHERE THE BOSTON POST ROAD STARTED IN NEW, YORK.



"THE WAYSIDE INN," SUDBURY.

COURT SQUARE SPRINGFIELD IN THE FORTIES WITH POST ROAD TRAVELING COACH.

Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think that he has found
His warmest welcome at an inn.

CIVILIZATION'S progress is marked by its roads. With the improvement of roads, encouraging travel and enlarged trading facilities, came the taverns, those hospitable road houses of warmth and cheer. The traditional charm of the tavern doubtless has been exaggerated to some extent, but then there were degrees of excellence in these roadside inns, just as there are degrees of satisfaction in everything which adds to the pleasure of life.

The taverns of New England, to their credit be it said, have ever been famous for the genial nature of their hosts as well as for the bodily comforts furnished to their guests. One, therefore, naturally looks for interesting reminiscences of early tavern days in a history of the "Old Boston Post Road," and in this regard the author does not fail one's expectations. The volume has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author, Stephen Jenkins, who unfortunately was cut off by death almost on the eve of its publication, has written a delightfully entertaining book of the most famous post-road in the Northern States—a road which has been the great connecting link between New York and Boston for over two centuries.

Passing through the most populous towns and traversing some of the most picturesque sections of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the ancient road has witnessed the civilizing work of the early pioneers, the evolution of tiny hamlets into busy towns and manufacturing cities, the introduction of the railroad, which could do no better than follow the line of the post road, while, in later years, since the advent of the automobile, it has experienced another era of improvement and rebuilding to withstand the travel of thousands of motor vehicles annually touring between New York and Boston and intermediate points.

The railroad lessened the popularity of the road as a traveling medium and spelled ruin for many of its old-fashioned inns. The automobile, in the twentieth century, has been the means of restoring some of these historic places to meet the modern needs of tourists, and other wayside refreshment houses have sprung up, many of which are attaining a popularity in keeping with the fame of Colonial tavern days.

When intercommunication with the outside world was not conducted on so rapid a basis as it is to-day the tavern gradually came to be the most important place in the town or village. It was the gathering place to learn the news, the place where bargains were made and prices learned and quoted. It was at times both the town hall and the assembly room, the court house and showroom, the hotel and the exchange. Itinerant actors and showmen gave their exhibitions in the public room, strange animals and curiosities were frequently displayed, there were the bulletin boards containing the list of jurors, legal notices, rewards for runaway slaves or servants, and the farmer's advertisements of what he had to sell.

Old Taverns Were Comfortable.

The taverns of New England were famous at the beginning of the nineteenth century for their neatness, cleanliness, and comfort; and this, too, at a time when foreign travelers were complaining about the discomfort of taverns in many other parts of the country. One of these comfortable New England houses was the celebrated Red Horse Tavern of Sudbury, the Wayside Inn of Longfellow's tales. No traveler was ever sent away in a grumbling or discontented condition, or, if he was, it was due to his own acerbity of temper.

The Sudbury Wayside Inn is still standing on the Boston Post Road, a venerable landmark, which, fortunately, has survived the ravages of time and the devastations of modern progress. The house was built soon after 1700 by David Howe, and four generations of that family faithfully catered to the wants of their guests. The last one of the name, Lyman Howe, died in 1860. It was of him that Longfellow said:

A man of ancient pedigree,
A Justice of the Peace was he,
Known in all Sudbury as the Squire.

And, on a pane of glass, formerly near the entrance, but now more carefully preserved, were scratched these words by a former patron who enjoyed the good things of life, a man from Boston, who left the date, June 24, 1774, beneath the verses:

What do you think,
Here is good drink,
Perhaps you may not know it;
If not in haste, do stop and taste,
You merry folks will show it.

After the death of Lyman Howe the business, due to the railroad, had so seriously declined that the innkeeping business was given up. It is, however, a pleasure to know that the present owner reopened the historic house as a tavern in 1896, due to the revival of business from automobile tourists. It is one of the houses in which Washington really stopped. Lafayette was there also, and Mr. Jenkins praises it none too highly when he says:

"It has been the resting place of valor, of statesmanship and of genius, and the present proprietor seems to be fully alive to all its historic and literary associations and has gathered a collection of old-time prints, books, furniture, and kitchen utensils as well as several manuscript poems by writers of celebrity."

This One Known in Europe.

Another celebrated tavern much frequented in stage coach days was that kept by Zenos Parsons in Springfield. It was near the southeast corner of the present Court Square. The house is gone, but there still remains a magnificent elm under which, it is said, Washington stood when he stopped at Parsons's road house. Another favorite Springfield resort was the Bates Tavern, conducted by Uncle Jerry and Aunt Phoebe Bates. Its reputation was so great, it is said, travelers arriving in Boston from a trip across the Atlantic took stage at once for the famous Springfield house without spending any time in Boston.

Charles Dickens in 1843 was a guest at the famous Massasoit House, which for several years enjoyed the honor of being the most famous hostelry in Central Massachusetts, and from the balcony of the same hotel Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, spoke to a crowd of people in 1852.

While on the subject of historic taverns along the Boston Post Road mention should be made of one nearer New York. It is in Rye, and the identical building which sheltered many a weary stage coach party is now the Municipal Hall of the Village of Rye. It was a tavern as early as 1731, when it was kept by Peter Brown. In 1763 it acquired its best known name, Haviland's Inn, having been purchased by Dr. Ebenezer Haviland, a surgeon in the Continental Army, and who was killed during the Revolution. His widow continued to conduct the inn. John Adams stayed there on his way to attend the Continental Congress of 1774, and Washington, on his journey through New England after his inauguration as President, was entertained there and mentions the incident in his diary under date of Oct. 15, 1789:

"After dinner, through frequent showers, we proceeded to a tavern kept by a Mrs. Haviland at Rye, who keeps a very neat and decent inn. The distance of this day's travel was 31 miles, in which we passed through East Chester, New Rochelle, and Mamaroneck, but as these places, though they have houses of worship in them, are not regularly laid out, they are scarcely to be distinguished from the intermediate farms, which are very close together."

To-day the contrary is directly opposite, for it would be difficult to distinguish the intermediate farms, so closely has the territory been built up by New York's overflowing population.

Washington did not find all of the Post Road inns as comfortable as Widow Haviland's, for, on this same trip, in speaking of his resting place at Westport, he says:

"Baited at Fairfield and lodged at a Major Marvin's, nine miles farther, which is not a good house, though the people of it were disposed to do all they could to accommodate me."

The Webb house in Wethersfield, just off the Post Road, is another of the Washington houses still standing. Through the kindness of its owners in entertaining guests it acquired the name of "Hospitality Hall." Washington met Count de Rochambeau there in 1781. One of the family was a Lieut. Webb, on Washington's staff. He was taken prisoner in 1777 and not paroled until 1781. He was the grandfather of the late Gen. Alexander S. Webb, who bore a distinguished part in the battle of Gettysburg, and was for many years President of the College of the City of New York.

But the Boston Post Road was not always lined with cheerful houses to speed the parting guest. It had an earlier period, a period from which it had gradually evolved into a passable traveling road from many Indian trails and the more visibly beaten paths of the pioneer settlers. Mr. Jenkins places the beginning of the road as a post thoroughfare in the year 1673, when Gov. Francis Lovelace, who succeeded Col. Nicolls as Royal Governor of New York, established the first mail service between New York and Boston. He wrote a letter to Gov. Winthrop telling him of his plan and the aid it ought to be in promoting more friendly relations among the English colonies. The post rider was to have left the Fort, now the Battery, on New Year's Day, 1673, but, owing to delay in receiving some dispatches, he did not start until Jan. 22. Two weeks was allowed to reach Boston, and he then was to return immediately, making the round trip within a month.

Traveled by Trail.

For many miles of the way there was no real road at all, and the solitary post rider had to wend his way by Indian trails through dense forests. At Boston the rider ended his long journey at the Post Office, then on Washington Street, near the head of State Street. It took a long time, however, for mail service to become popular, and not until 1691 was a proper postal service established. In 1704 Lord Bellomont of New York informed his Government that "the post that gets through this place goes eastward as far as Boston; but westward he goes no further than Philadelphia, and there is no other post upon all this continent."

The first official mention of the Boston Post Road as a post road appears in the following act of New York of Oct. 23, 1713, and very much the same phrases have been used on road conditions many times since. This act states that:

"Whereas, The Highways and Post Road through Manhattan Island leading from the City of New York to Kingsbridge are become very ruinous and almost impassable, very dangerous to all Persons that pass those ways,

"Be it Enacted, From the limits of the Harlem Patent to the causeway of Kingsbridge shall be from time to time hereafter cleared, repaired, and amended by the Inhabitants of Harlem Division."

In 1639 the first general highways act was passed in Massachusetts, but, like the New York law, it included the provision for the working of the roads by the inhabitants in the locality, an archaic system to-day for good road-making, but still adhered to in many rural sections. Soon after the old Connecticut path, which had doubtless existed for centuries as an Indian path, was established as a permanent thoroughfare, and was thus embodied into the Boston Post Road.

It is interesting to note that many of the old milestones which are occasionally to be met with on the road were placed in position by Benjamin Franklin during the period before the Revolution when he was Postmaster General. He established the postal regulations of the colonies on a firmer basis than had formerly been the case, fixing definite rates and accelerating in many cases the speed of the post riders.

Franklin's ingenuity led him to place an attachment to the wheels of his wagon which marked each mile traveled, and by this means the milestones were located. Mr. Jenkins tells a story of one of these milestones which is good, if true. Two sons of Erin came across one marked 'Thirty-five Miles from Boston," Said one, removing his hat:

"Tread softly, Mike, the dead lies here. His name is Miles, he's 35 years old, and he's from Boston."

The average day's journey of the post rider was supposed to be from thirty to fifty miles in Summer and less in Winter. All postage collected between the terminals of their stage went into their pockets. It was only the sealed bags that went untouched. Ebenezer Hurd, who was a post rider for forty-eight years, carried on a money exchange to his profit, and pocketed all way postage. It is said that once he was discovered by an English Post Office Inspector calmly waiting for a team of oxen that he was going to transfer for a customer. The letters were often delivered in some tavern, where any one might look over them, and perhaps help himself to letters not his own.

Age of the Stage Coach.

Another milestone date in the history of the Boston Post Road is 1772, which the author calls the beginning of the era of the stage coach. The date 1732, he says, is sometimes given for the inauguration of this service, but he believes it is due to a mistake in the meaning of the word "stage," which originally meant the distance on a road between two places of rest.

The date 1772 is obtained from an advertisement in The New York Journal of June 25, in which Jonathan and Nicholas Brown state that the stage coach between New York and Boston "sets out this day for the first time." The journey occupied six days, arriving Saturday evening and setting out Monday morning. It met with instant popularity, and soon two and three trips a week were started from each city.

In the light of the present ease and comfort of travel, stage-coaching in the Colonial times and immediately following the Revolution must have been anything but an ideal pleasure. Josiah Quincy of Boston, who made the journey in a week to New York in 1784, gives a graphic as well as pathetic picture of the journey:

"I set out from Boston on the line of stage lately established by an enterprising Yankee, Pease by name, which at that day was considered a method of transportation of wonderful expedition. The carriages were old and shackling and much of the harness was made of ropes. One pair of horses carried the stages eighteen miles. We generally reached our resting place for the night, if no accident happened, at 10 o'clock with a notice that we should be called at 3 the next morning. Then, whether it snowed or rained, the traveler must rise and make ready by the help of a horn lanther and a farthing candle and proceed on his way over bad roads, sometimes with a driver showing no doubtful symptoms of drunkenness, which good-natured passengers never failed to improve at every stopping place by urging upon him another glass of toddy."

In 1827 an added luxury was instilled into the long journey over the post road by the creation of what is known as the Concord coach. It was the invention of Louis Downing of Concord, and was the perfection of the stage coach. It was so comfortable that when the railroad was established the cars were Concord coaches with the wheels altered for running on the tracks.

The palmy days of the stage coach era were from 1820 to 1840. The Boston Post Road was then in excellent condition, the bridges firm, relays of horses frequent, and the running time from New York to Boston had been reduced to two days. The distance also had been lessened. In 1800 the mileage was reduced from 254 to 246 miles. In 1812 it was 233; in 1816, 225, and in 1821, 219 miles.

Disliked the Railroads.

It is curious to note that many of the good old-fashioned New Englanders did not view the railroad entirely as a blessing. It was fatal to the stage coach lines and took away the trade from many taverns. Samuel Breck of Boston, who made many a trip over the historic road by stage coach, could not accustom himself to the modern speed notions and in 1839 he wrote:

"After all, the old-fashioned way of five or six miles an hour, with one's own horses and carriage, with liberty to dine decently in a decent inn and be master of one's own movements, with the delight of seeing the country and getting along rationally, is the mode to which I cling, and which will be adopted again by the generations of after time."

What would he say to-day at the dust-raising speed of the automobile, by which, instead of one week or even the fast time of two days, one may leave New York after a comfortable breakfast and reach Boston in time for dinner.

It may not be generally known that Thomas Jefferson had something of the speed mania in him, for in 1792, when the post riders were making from thirty to fifty miles a day over the Boston Post Road, he, as Secretary of State, wrote a letter suggesting the possibility of sending letters 100 miles a day.

The actual terminus of the Post Road in New York was at the foot of Park Row, known in earlier years as Chatham Street, and Ann Street, but the stages frequently started from taverns in Cortlandt Street, or a few blocks below, and sometimes from hostelries north of Ann Street. The principal towns passed through, according to an almanac of 1800, were Harlem, Kingsbridge, New Rochelle, Rye, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, Stratford, New Haven, Wallingford, Middletown, Wethersfield, Hartford, Windsor, Springfield, Palmer, Weston, Brookfield, Worcester, Marlborough, Sudbury, Watertown, Cambridge to Boston.

All of them have figured prominently in the history and development of the country, and, as one travels in the more luxurious vehicles of to-day over this historic highway, which has seen so much of life in so many varying moods, he will find many memorials of the past to bring back reminiscences of simpler and homelier days.

"I have tried," says the author of "The Old Boston Post Road," "to trace these pioneer settlements to their present position as manufacturing cities and towns, and above all I have tried to emphasize those men and women who have been chiefly instrumental in causing the progress of their towns and of the country in material wealth or in literature, art, or education. This being a tale of a post road, it is natural that there will be a good deal about taverns and about means of transportation, for the former were of great importance in early days and the improvements in the latter, culminating in the railroads of to-day, have been probably the chief factor in the opening up of new country and its resources, to advancing its settlement and prosperity."

EPICURES PROCLAIM THE SKUNK A TASTY DISH

DON'T believe the pelt of the skunk is the only part of him that is worth while. If New York cooks only knew how to prepare it, skunk meat would be as popular with men who love gamy foods like 'possum, roast 'coon and bear steaks as the pelts are with the women folk. Seems as if all womankind was wearing his pelt and nobody eating his carcass. It isn't fair to the skunk."

Thus spoke the epicure and gourmet of noted hunting and fishing clubs, resting now at his Fifth Avenue Club, and watching the parade of shoppers and motorists. Skunk skin muffs, capes and collars, skunk fur on hats and gowns glistened in the mid-afternoon sunlight.

"Sight of them actually makes me long for a good bit of baked skunk, as a change from the everlasting roast beef here at the club," muttered he to his rather astonished companions. "Good to eat? Here's a yarn will prove it is. Thanksgiving week I went up to Hartford County, Connecticut, to join in an annual point-to-point hunting contest between two clubs, losers to pay the expense of a dinner to be made from the game killed. We both had fair bags, including a half dozen skunks. The farmers know how to dress them without getting any of the offensive scent on the carcass. A bunch of Hartford fellows came out to help eat the dinner. Baked skunk was the principal dish of a dinner in which partridge, quail, squirrel and rabbit figured. Waiters hinted that the roast was 'possum. Served with baked Irish potatoes, fried sweets, currant jelly, celery and champagne frappé, it was announced a treat. Principal point of dispute was whether it tasted most like chicken, duck, goose or rabbit. The hunters all knew what it was and frankly ate it and liked it as skunk. The Hartford fellows never suspected until a Bristol man told the story at the Hartford Club in the presence of two who were at the dinner. They were inclined to be a little huffy at first, but finally admitted they had enjoyed it and would not be averse to trying it again.

"Up in the northern counties of this State I've eaten skunk at the country hotels served to guests as rabbit pot-pie, and the guests liked it and called for more. Half the farmers up there eat it about once a week during the Winter, when they are trapping skunks, generally as a pot-pie, as it does not go so well broiled or fried. If one can dissociate the idea of the odor of the animal from the meat itself, he can thoroughly enjoy baked skunk or skunk pot-pie. It's a deal like eating eels; they're fine when you stop thinking of them as snakes."

Hand to Mouth.

ARE you getting accustomed to New York?" asked the talkative grocer.

"By degrees," said the woman. "I think I like it a little better than I did at first." Then a moment later she added: "But how did you know that we had just moved to town? I never told you."

"No, you never told me, but the way you bought groceries did. You bought in such large quantities. This showed that you had just come from some place where people had plenty of storeroom, and so bought groceries by the box and barrel instead of by the pound. But I see you are getting used to keeping house on two kitchen shelves, and are buying in driblets, like the rest of New Yorkers."

AMERICAN COLLEGE HAS A SPECIAL PLACE IN THE WORLD

Differs from All Foreign Institutions of Learning, Says Prof. Tombo of Columbia, and Especially Is Superior to Germany's Universities in Many Vital Ways.

By Edward Marshall.

"THE American college has made a place for itself and fills it," said Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia, who has recently returned from Germany, where he went upon a mission connected with this year's visiting professorships. "It is different from any foreign educational institution; it especially differs from any German institution of higher learning.

"The American college has a particular importance; it makes a break in the life of a young man or woman at the time when a break should come. A year or two after American youth is entering college German youth is entering the professional school. And in the form of sport the American college offers youth an outlet for natural exuberance.

"This has just begun in Germany, where the importance of something of the sort, as a part of the effort to draw German youth from hitherto prevailing drinking habits, has only lately been understood. This movement may be regarded as the result of an especial interest displayed by the Emperor. In its field it almost amounts to a revolution.

"The average American student, while he may have loafed at college, takes his professional education very seriously; to him term examinations, which do not exist in German professional Faculties, are important.

"In Germany there is a general belief in the freedom of learning, as well as in freedom of teaching. It is doubtful if this German freedom of learning could be successfully applied in this country.

"The American boy participates in athletics as a college student, rarely as a university student, unless he be an engineering student. This is because the entrance requirements to most schools of engineering have been for long on a par with those of the college instead of those of the professional schools of law and medicine, and because so many engineering schools were organized as undergraduate departments when the need for these schools first made itself felt.

"Fortunately we now are beginning to require as much work for entering an engineering school as for entering a medical school, or a law school, and this is as it should be. The student of engineering has no more time for intercollegiate athletics than the student of medicine has.

"The average age of entrance into a professional school here is 22—that is, this is the average in institutions like Harvard, Johns Hopkins, or Columbia—where several years of previous academic training are required for entrance to law, medicine, or engineering. At the majority of our first-class professional institutions no entrants are permitted who have not had at least two years of college preparation.

"The average American boy is, therefore, older than the average German boy when he begins training for his professional life work. In some ways this is a distinct disadvantage.

Conditions at Columbia.

"The Columbia combined course plan enables a student to take a baccalaureate degree in arts or sciences and a professional degree with six years' work, two years of college and four of engineering or medicine, or three years of college and three years of law. At the end of the fourth year the college degree is conferred, and at the end of the course the student is given his professional degree.

"A boy entering college at 17, therefore, if a Bachelor's degree is required for admission to the professional school, is graduated at 21 from college and from medical school at 25. If he then spends two years abroad or in hospital training, he is 27 years old before he hangs out his shingle. This is unfortunate, for at 27 he must have lost much of the buoyancy of youth.

"Graduation from a German Gymnasium often has been considered equivalent to the American Bachelor's degree; it is really equivalent to the finish of the sophomore year at a good American institution, so that American institutions demanding graduation from college for admission to their professional schools are asking more than their German sister institutions require. But undoubtedly it is better to ask more than to ask less. In fact, one of the most encouraging features of our higher education is the constant increase in the demands for admission to professional study. Twenty years ago it was possible in the United States to enter most medical or law schools directly from the high school.

"This meant ill-prepared men in the professions. We turned out uneducated doctors, lawyers, engineers, &c. That is one reason, too, why we find so many Americans with vocations but with no avocations.

"This is one of the unhappy distinctions between America and Germany. The German professional man falls back for his relief upon music, art, literature; for his the American falls back on golf.

"Hundreds of Americans who should have been leaders have been lost to us because they did not receive the necessary preliminary training before they entered their professional work.

"The American inclination to 'get there'—to start quickly—has had its very bad effect. In this country there has been too much of that haste which makes waste.

"Here comes to my mind an interesting circumstance concerning the admission of women to professional studies in Germany. Formerly they were denied entrance to any university unless they had first been graduated from a Gymnasium, Latin and Greek being required for graduation from such institutions. Inasmuch as there were no Gymnasia for women there was no possible university education for them.

"Now students may enter universities, also, from what are known as Realgymnasia and Oberrealschulen. The Realgymnasium is midway between the old Gymnasium and the Oberrealschule, and the Oberrealschule emphasizes mathematics, the natural sciences, and modern languages, in contradistinction to the classical languages. This latter preparation therefore corresponds to our preparation for the B. S. degree.

"The result has been that there is a constantly increasing proportion of non-Gymnasium graduates among those entering the German universities, exactly as, in America, the percentage of B. S. graduates is growing at the expense of A. B. candidates.

"They have higher school for women in Germany now, and in consequence the number of women admitted to the German universities is continually increasing. In the Winter semester of last year 3,213 women matriculated at the German universities in addition to 1,749 auditors, out of a total attendance of 64,590.

Many Facilities for Women.

"That indicated proportion of women university students is probably as large as our own, but more women are studying here in colleges and many of the women students in Germany are foreigners, notably Russians.

"Contrary to the general belief, women enjoy more educational privileges in Germany, speaking broadly, than they do in many American universities. Law, medicine, and engineering are barred to women in Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and other American universities. In Germany no such bar exists.

"The number of foreign students is increasing rapidly in the United States, which evidently marks a distinct advance in the world's opinion of the American educational institution. By foreign students, in this connection, I mean students who come here from their homes abroad, and, after they have completed their educational work, return to them.

"In all the twenty-one German universities last Winter there were 5,193 matriculated foreign students, (about 10 per cent. of the total,) and among these were 2,840 Russians, 900 Austrians, and 340 Swiss, all coming from countries separated merely by boundary lines from the country in which they sought their training.

"German universities, however, draw comparatively few students from other continents. All the German universities together attracted last year only 184 students from Asia, a number smaller than are in attendance in this country at the University of California and Columbia University alone.

"In forty American institutions, including universities and colleges, there were 849 students from Asia last year. It is, therefore, safe to say that in this country this Winter there is a total of Asiatic students running well over 1,000.

"From Africa, Germany drew 22 students against our 37, and from Australasia she drew one against our even 50. From North and South America put together German universities drew 338, while in American universities were 719 students from the Americas outside of the United States.

"Of course the number of Europeans in the German universities from outside of Germany exceeds the number of European students in American universities. As a matter of fact, this German total was ten times ours, being 4,648 against our 401.

"But the fame of our institutions must be spreading in Europe, for the previous year we had but 350 such students; in Asia, too, we very evidently are gaining ground, for, in the twelvemonth our Asiatic students rose in number from 662 to 879. Indeed, the number of foreign students now in attendance at American institutions of learning is far larger than is ordinarily supposed, while there has been no increase in years in the number of American students studying abroad.

"Several German universities are being literally swamped by Russians, and as a result thay are to be discriminated against hereafter. There were 641 Russians at the University of Berlin alone year before last, while the same year saw 150 students there from the disturbed Balkan States. This institution also attracts the largest number of American students, having passed Göttingen and Leipzig in this respect.

"Berlin, Germany's largest university, draws more foreigners than any other German institution, as Columbia, our largest university, draws more than any other American institution. In this regard Pennsylvania ranks next to Columbia, but this is principally because of its large dental school, which attracts many foreigners. In dental work America easily leads the world, and this fact is generally recognized. That European dentist who can advertise that he has had an American dental education is considered fortunate among his fellows. Everywhere throughout Europe the most popular dental workers are those who announce themselves as 'American dentists.'

"The Germans have proceeded more cautiously than we have in their establishment of institutions of learning, especially in their geographical distribution. For historic and other reasons ours are very badly distributed in relation to the present distribution of our population.

"For example, Germany would never permit the existence of two law schools, or two professional schools of any kind, in the same city. There are numerous examples of competing schools in the same city in the United States, and such competition not infrequently exists even in the smaller cities. On the other hand, several of the larger German universities are overcrowded, which, in turn, leads to numerous evils.

Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr.

"Chicago has three medical schools; Boston's three engineering schools, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, and Tufts, and within a stone's throw of one another. New York's duplication is especially notable, for in New York and its immediate vicinity are four law schools, eight medical schools, and three engineering schools. If the money thus spent here in needless duplication and triplication could have been lumped, the results surely would have been extraordinary.

"In most professional classes it is as easy to lecture to fifty students as to five, and a section using an engineering laboratory three days in the week would not interfere with one using it the other three days. The money now spent in duplication of equipment could be used for the purchase of material which lack of sufficient funds now prevents either institution from securing. Academic salaries could be increased and the quantitative Faculty decrease would be more than offset by a qualitative improvement. There has been much waste in the American educational world which never would have been countenanced in the realm of business.

"We also find in the United States altogether too many professional schools with low standards, which inevitably must hamper those endeavoring to work upon a higher plane.

"In these things the Germans are far better managers than we are, for, instead of establishing in one section several schools which aim at the same target, they try to provide for each section one institution designed for each educational need likely to arise there. Thus every German State of any size has its institution of higher learning, and in Prussia practically every province has been carefully provided for.

"The Carnegie Foundation and the Association of American Universities have done more than any other factors to advance the cause of higher education in America. Many of our universities have raised their standards so as to gain admission to the association, so this institution, which has no power other than moral force, has been of really great use. The leverage of the Carnegie Foundation is more definite, for it will not grant pensions to professors connected with any institution which does not meet its standards.

Improvement Has Resulted.

"This strictly enforced rule has been a fine thing for American universities. A few years ago conditions in this country gave much cause for alarm, especially as regarded the so-called proprietary medical schools. As a result of an investigation made by the Carnegie Foundation, several medical schools closed their doors and several in the Middle West combined, to the great advantage of their students.

"In the report made by Dr. Flexner to the Carnegie Foundation it was shown that in the United States physicians are four or five times as numerous in proportion to the population as they are in the older countries. In Germany, in general, there is one doctor for every 2,000 of population and one for every 1,000 of city population. In some cities of the United States there is a doctor for every 200 or 300 people.

"Our early tendency to establish sectarian schools and colleges is in part responsible for the educational duplication in the United States. Many institutions now non-sectarian were sectarian to begin with, and many still maintain their sectarian nature. The last report of the Commissioner of Education lists forty universities and colleges in the single State of Ohio.

"The United States stands notably in need of a drastic weeding out and combination of its educational institutions along efficiency lines.

"It is difficult, however, to correct these early errors into which America fell naturally. Many of the American institutions are private, while all those in Germany are under the control of the different State Ministries of Public Instruction.

"Germany needs an Imperial Minister of Education, whose duties should be similar to those of our Commissioner of Education, but whose power should be greater, and our Commissioner's usefulness would be greatly increased by an addition to his power.

If our national Commissioner had power in the nation similar to that in New York State of John H. Finley, our State Commissioner, or that of Commissioner of Education Calvin N. Kendall in New Jersey, the general cause of education in the United States would gain considerably.

"These officials in New York State and New Jersey have great power and work under better laws than those included in the statutes governing public education in some of our other States.

"In scope American universities are much broader than German universities, which confine their activities to the four traditional branches—theology, philosophy, law, and medicine. The comprehensive American university includes not only those four Faculties, but schools of engineering, agriculture, journalism, architecture, music, education, &c.

"No German university includes a school of engineering, although there has been more than one chance for advantageous combinations. An engineering school was recently opened in Breslau, a university town, but the two institutions were not united.

"The ante-bellum German was prone to regard applied science as incompatible with academic dignity; but there is really no good reason why the Engineering School in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, should not be a part of the University of Berlin. It is particularly strange that Germany should adhere to this attitude even now, for no other nation has gone so far in the application of science to industry as Germany.

"Throughout Germany increased attention is being given to technical schools, most of which have come into existence in connection with the unparalleled industrial and commercial development of the nation during the last twenty-five years.

"But in this combination of schools we are unquestionably in advance. Connection of technical schools with universities has proved very useful, stimulating the general educational impulse and esprit de corps. Bringing pure and applied science together is working well in the United States, and would work well in Germany.

"Without its wonderful advance in technical education Germany would not have been able to make the strides which she has taken toward industrial supremacy. Speaking broadly, the requirements in German technical and commercial schools are more exacting than those of ours, and, in general, the work done in the commercial schools is much more thorough than that done in ours, although in this field, too, we are making steady progress.

"The Argentine merchant writing to England, the United States, and Germany, gets replies in English from England and the United States, and a reply in Spanish from Germany. Germany's tremendous trade advances have been very largely due to her intelligent educational system.

"Through the Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific Exposition we shall gain much. The canal will have its distinct effect upon American education. It will attract South American students to our colleges and send our American professional students to South America after their graduation. Presently we shall probably find fifty instead of five South American students at Columbia.

"Education, like art, literature, and music, is becoming more and more international. The interchange of students between nations will rapidly increase, and will help to this end; the exchange of professors will still further help; the increase in the number of translations is a token of it.

"This year Prof. Rathgen, from Hamburg, will be at Columbia, as will Prof. Schumpeter of Graz, Austria. Prof. Eister of Marburg will be at Cornell, Ungnad of Jena will be at Pennsylvania, von Dobschuetz will be at Harvard, von der Leyen of Munich at Yale, while Riehl of Berlin has already delivered his lectures at Princeton.

"All are regular German professors, regularly engaged at German universities, lecturing here during the same academic year in German or English to American students. Dr. Fulda, the distinguished German playwright and poet, is lecturing from Boston to Seattle, and Dr. Spiero, the Hamburg literary critic, will follow in his footsteps next Spring.

Distiguished Men to Lecture.

"At Columbia, in addition, will be heard lectures by Prof. Perrin of Paris, by Sir Courtenay Ilbert of England, and by the first Queen Wilhelmina Lecturer on Dutch Literature, Dr. Charles Leonard Van Noppen, representing Holland.

"In connection with this international note of education at Columbia we have started a row of houses. The German House was the first, the French House is almost ready to open, and we hope before long to have a Dutch House, an Italian House, a Japanese House, and a South American House.

"The international note has been strongly emphasized of late, but why not institute an intra-national exchange of professors? All of the arguments that can be adduced in favor of an educational exchange between America and Germany would hold equally well when applied to North and South, or East and West in our own country. All parties would be pronounced gainers if a Harvard professor were to exchange for a year with one from the University of Virginia, or a Columbia professor with one from the University of California.

"The fees for higher education on the far side of the Atlantic are much lower than on this side. In France they are almost nothing and in Germany they are small. Here a student can get the best the State universities have to offer upon the payment of small fees, but the fees at Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other private institutions are much higher than the German fees.

"On my recent visits to Germany I discovered there a tremendous interest in American educational institutions and conditions. Germany has learned from us along certain lines—largely in connection with the necessity for emphasizing in education the present as well as the past.

"Twenty-five years ago the average German professor would have considered it beneath his dignity to deal at all with contemporaneous events. The American may be inclined to go too far in this direction; but he undoubtedly gains much from his invariable tendency to study those particular problems which are of immediate import.

"In practical details of administration the American university is far in advance of the German institution. In the library of the University of Leipsic in my student days there was no such thing as a card catalogue, and the lack of such improvements naturally entails tremendous loss of time.

"There is a strong tendency in Germany toward copying us in such matters, and we also have given them ideas from our engineering laboratories. They elect a Rector for one year; we choose our Presidents for life, and the American system has its advantages. The German Rector is apt to be merely a figurehead, many of the American university Presidents' functions being in Germany in the hands of the Ministers of Public Instruction of the various States.

"We are doing much here with free public lectures. In such work we offer more than Berlin does; indeed, no city in the world offers free public lectures upon such a variety and scope of subjects. We have also done more in the way of free evening schools and evening high schools than Berlin has done. In Berlin many societies offer lectures to members, but only upon payment of a fee, which is frequently small.

"There is nothing on the Continent of Europe which can compare with our system of free libraries for the people. We justly may be proud of our achievements in this field.

"Both educational systems make extensive use of museums, zoological parks, and botanical gardens. In Munich the Deutsches Museum is unique; it is the most interesting museum I have ever seen. In it everything which can be demonstrated is demonstrated by the visitor himself. One can go into a booth, for instance, and demonstrate the X-ray for himself, and so on with a host of things. It fascinates the youngsters and effectively teaches them. Instructors in physics and other branches of science conduct large evening classes through different departments of the museum.

Many Interesting Exhibits.

"One of the exhibits is a series of fully equipped chemical laboratories of the various centuries, that of the twentieth century being kept fully up to date. Another is a coal mine, which, for, say, twenty yards shows one system of supports, and for the next like distance shows another, and so on. The various forms of lighting, from the candle to the incandescent lamp, are shown; one exhibit includes locks which span the centuries from mediaeval days till now; various mechanical processes are exhibited in such a way that boys can try their own hand at them.

"A museum of this sort in New York would quickly become the city's most popular institution. But Germans need far more instruction in manual dexterity than we do. The German boy can't catch a ball; he is clumsier than the American boy.

"At any rate, I am convinced that a museum of the sort described would work wonders with our boys. With American alertness and deftness they would get more benefit from it, other things being equal, than German boys get from their museum. The establishment of such a museum in New York would be as useful a thing as could be done here. The American schoolboy would revel in it and would learn amazingly from it.

"In the Deutsches Museum courses of evening lectures upon various topics are open to the public. Heat, light, electricity, aerial navigation, and turbines are among the topics which recur to me.

"It is an idea which would work out as well here as there, if not better. There is more latent talent here to be called out, and here the bright boy in the public school has fewer obstacles in his path to college. The poor public school boy in Germany rarely surmounts his poverty; it is difficult for him to transfer to a university preparatory school. The poor boy here who became interested by a museum, and through it was stimulated to study, could proceed with far less difficulty toward the realization of his aroused ambition.

"The desire to satisfy the sense of touch is among the fundamental human qualities. The Deutsches Museum gratifies it by letting the visitor perform the experiment with his own hands. You yourself probably wish to touch fresh paint, to make certain of its freshness, whenever you see a sign proclaiming it. This instinct is turned to real account in the Deutsches Museum.

"The people of New York, using the word in the broadest sense, would probably be more interested in such a museum than in an art museum or a natural history museum. In such an institution every engineer, every artisan, can learn lessons which will be of practical value to him."

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

It takes many a man an hour to tell his troubles that he could get rid of in ten minutes.

It is possible for a man to have too many friends, but it takes him a long time to realize it.

Don't place too much faith in the old saws. The man who says nothing doesn't always saw wood.

Good advice may help a man, but a good scare is generally more effective.

You might as well give the devil his due. He gets up pretty early in the morning, anyhow.

Lots of people could help more by not saying so much.

Forty is the age at which the average man either gets rid of his conceit or doubles it.

A man tries to live up to his ideals almost as hard as a woman tries to live up to her photographs.

Take care of the pennies, and as for the dollars—well, some kind friend will take care of them for you.

To flatter a woman, talk about the hearts she has broken.

Only a fool makes a mistake without learning something.

Faith is largely an ability to believe things we suspect are not true.

One of the greatest paradoxes in the world is an optimist with dyspepsia.

Too many of us regard a true friend as one who won't hold us tomorrow for the things we say to-day.

Some women wear well and some wear off.

The people who are always looking for trouble are mightily surprised when they stack up against a fellow who is willing to accommodate them.

Don't give yourself away if you have any idea that the world takes a man at his own valuation.

Any lawyer will tell you that some people won't take advice even when they pay for it.

Extremes meet, but they don't always speak as they pass by.

Appreciation.

EACH snowy, nodding flower,
Upspringing from the loam,
Made all the rippling meadow
A sea of daisy foam.
We mused how thus the farmer
His soul on beauty feeds;
Came then a sunburnt toiler
Who cussed them pesky weeds.

Came next a soulful maiden,
With tender, brooding eyes;
We cried, "A nature lover,
The beautiful to prize."
She promptly plucked a daisy,
With golden, sunlit heart;
To find out if he loved her
She pulled it all apart.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

Advice.

THERE'S a lot of good advice
That's disproven in a trice,
And we fain would put on ice,
"Grin and bear it."

If a trouble comes your way
Do not hug it, lest it stay;
It is well to grin, but say,
Do not bear it.

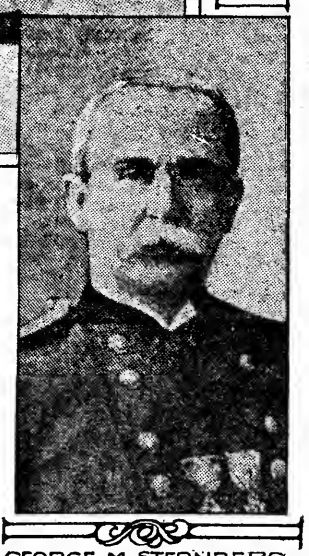
If your heart for any cause
Hides a secret grim that gnaws,
Go ahead and grin, but pause—
Do not bare it.

If the stocks are on the rise,
And the market seeks the skies,
Grin, but if you would be wise
Do not bear it.

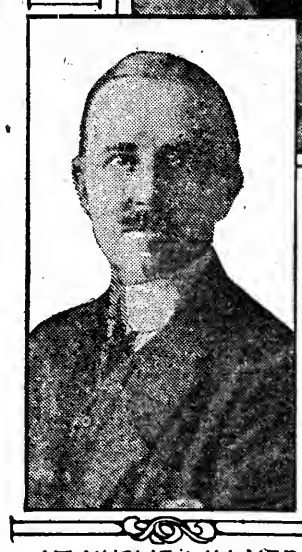
FUMIGATION DECLARED USELESS IN INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Methods of Disinfection in Common Use in This Country Are Obsolete, According to a British Scientist Who Advocates the Spray, Causing a Controversy.

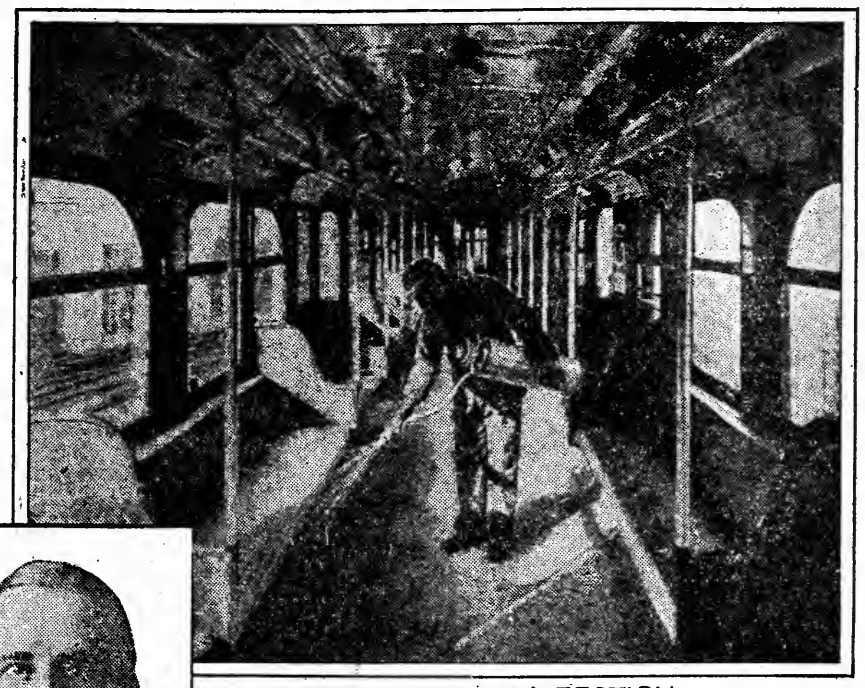
LAUNDRY DISINFECTION



GEORGE M. STERNBERG
U.S.A.
Former Surgeon-General



J.T. AINSLIE WALKER
Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine



CAR DISINFECTION

FROM present indications a scientific controversy is likely to be in full swing in this country before long with this end in view: To fumigate or not to fumigate. Argument over the question already has had a good start.

Medical men and health boards apparently have been satisfied for a long time to believe that a noxious corner, a room, a schoolroom, a car, or a house had been sufficiently disinfected after exposure to contagion, from the viewpoint of possible subsequent occupants, if formaldehyde in the form of gas had been forced into such objectionable habitations for a considerable time.

With the idea of upsetting this theory, and to tell us that the majority of the health authorities of the United States were far behind the times, J. T. Ainslie Walker, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, Fellow of the Chemical Society, &c., a British scientist, came to New York and established himself in our midst. He says that we are behind the times, that fumigation is all rot, and that it was discarded abroad years ago. He puts forward many able arguments to support his views, and a large number of persons best qualified to judge of the soundness of his reasoning have lent an ear to what he has to say. This is proved by the fact that a considerable number of the medical publications have printed articles written by him on this subject in the last few months.

Spraying Is Necessary.

Briefly, Dr. Walker submits the proposition that the only way to properly disinfect is to spray the object or place which requires disinfection. In conjunction with Dr. Samuel Rideal, he is the author or inventor of a test for disinfectants which has been widely adopted and now has the sanction of the United States Government. Concerning the adoption of this test, The Medical Times says:

It is satisfactory to note that the Federal authority administering the act controlling the manufacture and sale of disinfectants—the Insecticide Board of the Department of Agriculture—is displaying commendable vigilance in the matter, to judge from the many reports of suits published during the past few months. In this connection it may be interesting to record the fact that the Rideal-Walker test has been officially adopted by the Insecticide Board in controlling the coefficients claimed by manufacturers of disinfectants.

But the matter which is likely to provoke an extended controversy, and, in fact, has started a scientific dispute, is the statement of Dr. William Brady in the October number of The Medical Review of Reviews that disinfection of rooms after infectious disease is unnecessary. Dr. Brady quotes Dr. Charles V. Chapin of Providence, R. I., in support of his own contention, and Dr. Walker declares that Dr. Chapin holds that germs cannot live outside the human body.

Dr. Walker reviews the statements of these two physicians and criticises them in the November issue of American Medicine, at the same time renewing his arguments in favor of the spray method of scientific disinfection. This will be referred to in more detail later. For the present, let us consider Dr. Walker's contention in regard to the inefficiency of formaldehyde fumigation as set forth in an article in The Medical Review of Reviews. He says:

Methods Not Approved.

Fully ninety-five per cent. of all State and municipal "disinfection" in this country is performed by means of fumigation with formaldehyde, a fact which, in view of the scientifically demonstrable inefficiency of this method, is to be deplored.

Contrary to the generally accepted notion as to the use of formaldehyde for fumigating rooms, this disinfectant, as I have elsewhere pointed out, does not act in the form of a vapor or gas; in practice, it is dissolved in the minute droplets which result from the condensation of steam, in the absence of which formaldehyde has no bactericidal action whatever.

Water will take up in solution 40 per cent. of formaldehyde gas, in which form it is known officially in the United States Pharmacopoeia as "formaldehyde solution," the Rideal-Walker coefficient of which is 0.3, i. e., it has about one-third the efficiency of pure carbolic acid. If we take as our bactericidal standard for working solutions of disinfectants the usual hospital strength of carbolic acid, viz., 1 in 25, to prepare a solution of formaldehyde capable of doing the same work, one part must be mixed with seven parts of water.

We now see the difficulty of obtaining uniformly trustworthy results when working with formaldehyde. If too much steam is admitted into the chamber the ultimate dilution produced may be too weak, and if too little steam is admitted part of the formaldehyde will be unavailable, i. e., it will remain in gaseous form, which, as already explained, has no bactericidal action.

Fumigation is strongly condemned by the State Inspectors of Health in Massachusetts, who says: "Since the results of experiments in dealing with known quantities in a room of known size under actual service conditions lead us to doubt the value of fumigation as it is carried out to-day, it seems only fair, when we consider also how the work is done in local communities, to conclude that fumigation as actually practiced is a waste of time and money, and, furthermore, that it gives the public a false sense of security."

If the truth were known it would probably be found that the extent to which formaldehyde fumigation is practiced is due to the generally misleading results obtained from tests made with the object of determining the efficiency of the process. The unreliable nature of these so-called controls is shown in the following description of the method commonly employed.

Threads infected with both cultures of various organisms are exposed in the room undergoing fumigation. At the completion of the work they are forwarded to the laboratory, where they are placed in sterile broth and incubated for forty-eight hours. If at the expiration of this time no growth appears, disinfection is declared to have been satisfactory—a conclusion which is wholly fallacious, for the simple reason that the thread exposed during fumigation may absorb sufficient formalin (i. e., formaldehyde solution) to inhibit the growth of the organisms attaching to the fibre of the thread.

This fact can readily be demonstrated by the following simple experiment: Expose a sterile thread in the room undergoing fumigation, and on removal immerse same in sterile broth; then inoculate the latter with a vigorous culture of any pathogenic organism. After the usual period of incubation it will be found, as a general rule, that the formalin present will demonstrate its inhibitive action by the absence of growth. The same argument applies to controls where introduced as smears on sterile paper, cloth, &c.

That little or no value is to be attached to the accuracy of these controls is made clear in a report on formaldehyde disinfection by Drs. M. L. Holm and E. A. Gardner of the Michigan State Laboratories: "We made no inquiry concerning test cultures as a routine procedure in disinfection, for we do not consider such tests as carried out by the average disinfector reliable, and the results that have been so obtained are practically a worthless addition to our literature."

Apart from its bactericidal unreliability, fumigation with formaldehyde is open to grave objections owing to the injurious and even deadly nature of the vapor. Instances are of common occurrence in the public press of persons being overcome through entering a fumigated room before the vapor had time to escape. The New York State Department of Labor includes formaldehyde in its tabulated list of harmful substances and their effects, the symptoms being described as follows: "Painful prickling in nose and eyelids, lachrymation, bronchitis, necrosis of mucous membranes, dermatitis, eczema, and loss of finger nails."

The British Medical Journal for Nov. 3, 1894, referring to the disinfection of rooms by fumigation, stated: "On the ground even of economy there is no comparison between this obsolete process and the disinfectant spray; and while cases of renewed house infection are familiar to almost every medical officer in this country, we have Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz's authority for saying that where the disinfectant spray has been introduced they are practically unknown in France."

The following extracts are taken from an article elaborating Dr. Walker's ideas which appeared in American Medicine, under the heading, "Scientific Disinfection and What It Can Save Us":

Disinfection can prevent thousands of cases of consumption. As a preventive of consumption, more than of any other disease, disinfection is essential. In the words of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg (formerly Surgeon General of the United States Army,) the eminent bacteriologist: "There can be no tuberculosis without the tubercle bacillus." "Every child in school," he adds, "and every day laborer should be made to realize that the tubercle bacillus is present in the sputum of persons who have pulmonary tuberculosis, and this is the source from which the vast majority of the cases originate."

Of all places certain to be infected by the occupation of a consumptive, the most common is his own home. It is a well recognized fact that consumption is to a large extent a house disease, i. e., that it may be contracted by a person susceptible to the disease, through the occupation of a house which has been infected by a previous sufferer.

The Scotch Local Government Board in a circular on Administrative Control of Pulmonary Phthisis, declares: "It has been clearly shown that new cases of pulmonary phthisis have originated from rooms previously occupied by phthisical cases, and this is now held to be one of the commonest sources of infection." Well authenticated proofs of the accuracy of this statement are not lacking. The most frequently cited is perhaps that of the French scientist, Brouardel, who relates that twenty-three clerks in one office succumbed to the disease in eleven years after it first occurred in that particular office.

The following grave warning is taken from a Bulletin of the Maine State Board of Health:

Death Still Lingers.

"Many times it has been observed that after pulmonary tuberculosis has once been introduced into a house death follows, for years thereafter, the fatalities extending, it may be, to several families who successively occupy that house, and it appears to make but little difference whether there are or are not previous family histories of consumption. The explanation of these successive tragedies is simply that due precaution against the transmission of infection from person to person has not been observed, or that infected rooms and things have been left without disinfection.

Authoritative experience is clear on this point: The systematic disinfection of all places habitually occupied by consumptives is imperative. The English Local Government Board, in a memorandum on administrative measures against tuberculosis, says: "Disinfection should always be carried out when the patient changes his address." The Scotch Local Government Board is even more explicit: "When persons suffering from phthisis are treated in their own home the local authority should see that disinfection is carried out at frequent intervals. Not only the homes but also the workshops or other places where consumptives have been employed should be carefully and thoroughly disinfected."

The Ontario Board of Health has recommended legislative action in the direction of enforced disinfection of premises upon the removal, recovery, or death of the subjects of the disease. This recommendation is expected to have the force of law during the present year, and a number of cities in Ontario have already adopted it.

The Health Department of Vienna in new rules relating to the notification of infectious disease, insists upon "a thorough disinfection of any place where a tubercular patient has lived—when he changes his abode, goes into a hospital or dies." Similar measures are carried out in Berlin. During the first fifteen months in which compulsory notification of consumption was in force in Edinburgh, the Public Health Committee disinfected no fewer than 667 apartments and 7,856 separate articles.

In view of these examples of what is done in various parts of the world in the form of house disinfection, it should be unnecessary to emphasize the value of this work. The systematic disinfection of vehicles and other places of public resort, which, as has been shown, may become infected in the same manner, would, without doubt, prove a valuable preventive of consumption. This applies with peculiar force to subway cars, for not only are they deprived of the disinfecting influence of fresh air and sunlight, but they are habitually overcrowded by all sorts and conditions of people, including, without doubt, a considerable proportion of consumptives. What has been said of tuberculosis applies with equal force to other contagious diseases, and to such minor ailments as sore throat, "colds," catarrh, &c.

The laundry strike in New York last year served to focus public attention upon the insanitary conditions which prevail in many of these concerns. A laundryman, giving evidence at the State Labor Commission's inquiry into the cause of the strike, said: "The wash from a home that may be infected with disease commingles with the clothing of other families." Another stated that "straight white goods" only are washed at boiling temperature.

Undergarments, composed as they are, for the most part, of silk or wool, and consequently the most likely to harbor infection, cannot be boiled—as a matter of fact they are never heated above 100 degrees Fahrenheit—and the result is, in the words of one of the above mentioned authorities, that "any disease germs or vermin contained in any part of the wash might easily be transmitted to all." To quote from the same source: "Many of the steam laundrymen like myself realize that the methods we employ cannot be expected to cleanse the clothes, and that they may, on the contrary, breed disease—but what are we to do?"

It is evident that the laundrymen themselves are familiar with the danger of infection through the medium of soiled clothing, and would welcome any standardized remedy; and now the general public, having also realized this danger, must ask itself how it can be removed.

It should be mentioned here that Mrs. Julian Heath of this city, representing the National Housewives' League, and Mrs. Amos G. Draper of Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., representing the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, already have done a great deal toward remedying the conditions in laundries by urging the necessity for the practice of the principles of scientific disinfection.

Here is Dr. Walker's account of the test by means of which the value of a disinfectant can be determined:

In the method introduced by Dr. Samuel Rideal and the writer, the figure defining the germicidal value (known as the Rideal-Walker coefficient) is arrived at by dividing the strength of the disinfectant under test, which will kill a certain organism in a given time, by the strength of pure carbolic acid required to kill the same organism in the same time and under exactly similar conditions. For example, if a 1 in 2,000 solution of disinfectant x will kill a certain strain of typhoid bacillus in five minutes and a 1 in 100 solution of carbolic acid will kill the same organism in the same time, (and at the same time,) the carbolic acid coefficient of x is 2,000 divided by 100 equals 20.0. Similarly, when dealing with a disinfectant of lower bactericidal power than carbolic acid, if a 1 in 70 solution is required to perform the same task as a 1 in 100 solution of carbolic acid, the coefficient is 70 divided by 100 equals 0.7.

By the use of this test, it is possible to determine the germicidal efficiency of any preparation, thus converting disinfection from a speculative and frequently useless process to a reliable and scientific method of preventing the spread of infection. That this view has received wide authoritative acceptance is made quite clear by the fact that the method referred to has been adopted for several years past by all Government departments and Public Health authorities in England and throughout her colonies.

In telling how a disinfectant should be used, the writer says:

The application of a disinfectant in the form of a liquid spray is for many reasons to be preferred to any attempt at gaseous disinfection, notably because a disinfectant when applied to infected matter in a liquid form is more likely to come into actual contact with the organism, and because the process tends to prevent dust, the common vehicle of infection, from rising into the air.

For these reasons fumigation is rapidly being superseded by the liquid spray as a method of house disinfection. Not only is the latter process so simple that any able-bodied person can execute it, but from the fact that the disinfectant is brought to bear upon the germ direct, whereas, in fumigation, the medium of contact is the atmosphere, it must follow that efficient disinfection is far more likely to be accomplished.

The application of a liquid disinfectant is very simple. In the case of the floors—the most important consideration—it may be applied by means of a fine rosehead sprinkler or garden syringe. For the walls and ceilings—which do not need to be disinfected so frequently as the floors—a spraying machine should be used—one which diffuses so fine a spray that with ordinary care no part of the surface escapes treatment.

The Public Health Reports issued by the United States Public Health Service on Oct. 24 last contained the following relative to disinfection in places where persons suffering from tuberculosis had lived:

Sec. 324, Health officer to direct disinfection, cleansing, or renovation.—When notified of the vacation of any apartments or premises, as provided in section 323 thereof, the local health officer or one of his deputies or assistants shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, visit said apartments or premises and shall order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and all apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed, or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy as prescribed by the sanitary code.

Explanation of Controversy.

At the beginning of this article we stated that a controversy had been started over the question of disinfection of rooms after infectious disease. This quotation from Dr. Walker's article in the current issue of American Medicine explains it:

In The Medical Review of Reviews for October, Dr. William Brady in an article pleading for what he terms medical asepsis declares that disinfection of rooms after infectious disease is unnecessary, basing his argument on the assertion that the theory of indirect infection through the medium of the atmosphere has been abandoned. This, however, is an overstatement, for though our views on air-borne infection have been modified in accordance with the teachings of modern science, and no one now believes that disease is spread through some mysterious property of the air, we do know that, as explained by Tyndall years ago in his raft theory, it is conveyed by germs floating in the air on particles of dust. In a recent investigation reported in The Journal of Public Health, Prof. Winslow, working with an average of nineteen samples of schoolroom dust, obtained 22,760 acid-forming streptococci per gram.

In support of his contention Dr. Brady quotes an experiment on return cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, carried out by Dr. Charles V. Chapin of Providence, R. I. An editorial in a recent number of The Medical Review of Reviews refers to this experiment in the following terms: We hope there are not many health officers who are as courageous as the one in Providence, and who will take the chances which he seems to have taken. We are not convinced by his figures. Perhaps he will tell us that rooms in tenement houses which have been occupied by the tuberculous are also innocuous and do not require disinfection.

This is just what Dr. Chapin does, contending that "in case of consumption the proper disinfection is to have cleanliness all through the disease, but if people are careless, the final disinfection of the house is of little importance." In Dr. Chapin's opinion "tuberculosis germs cannot live outside of the body."

Dr. Carrington's Statement.

Dr. Walker quotes many authorities to refute the contentions of these physicians, but lack of space prevents more than the briefest mention of what they all have to say:

Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington, Assistant Secretary to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, writing in the April issue of The Journal of the Outdoor Life, says: "The germs from sputum have been found alive and able to produce tuberculosis in animals two and a half months after they were deposited on handkerchiefs, blankets, and the floors of dwellings."

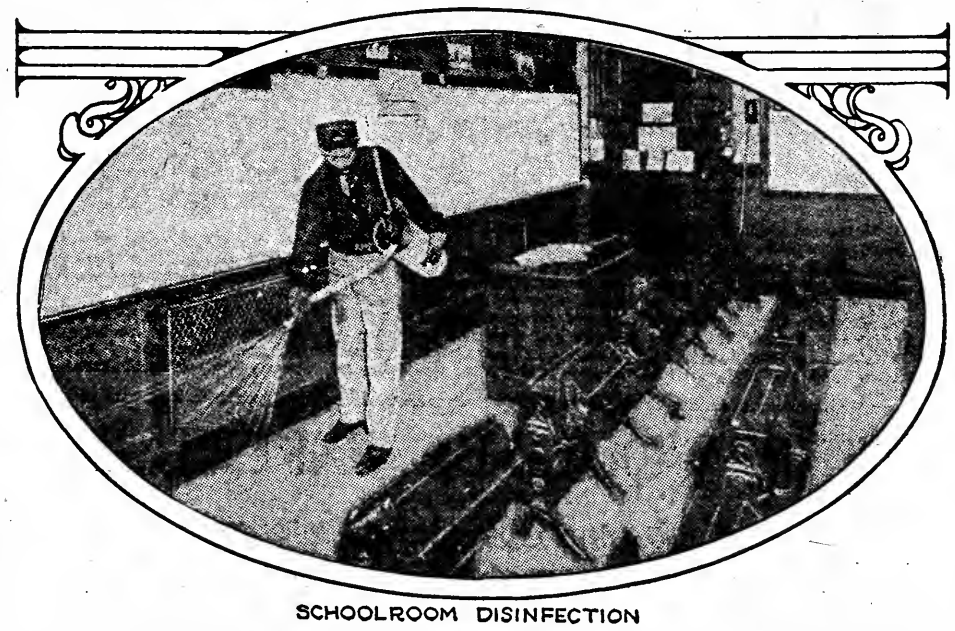
Sir Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer to the British Local Government Board, and one of the most eminent English authorities on tuberculosis, says in a memorandum issued by his board, when referring to the infectious material discharged as expectoration or as cough spray, "it may be infectious during months or even years."

The Scotch Local Government Board in an official circular says: "The coughed up matter spat out may retain its capacity to produce the disease after days, weeks or even months."

Just about a year ago Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, wrote:

"Within sight of the Capitol of Harrisburg there stands a house responsible for the death of eight people. The neighbors do not point to it as they pass and there is no tale of haunting spirits connected with it, yet eight people, father, mother, five sons and a grandchild have been its victims. 'Consumption inherited,' said the neighbors and friends of the unfortunate family. 'Yes, tuberculosis,' said the experts of the State Department of Health, 'but not inherited—transmitted, owing to the lack of proper disinfection and sanitation!'"

In the January number of the American Journal of Public Health, Dr. Frank A. Craig claims that "house infection is one of the most fruitful sources of infection."



SCHOOLROOM DISINFECTION

"TIN PAN ALLEY" EXPERIENCES

BOTH a song-booster and a composer by accident" explained the church choir tenor who was singing in a "10-cent-and-take-your-pick" music store, but who has grand opera ambitions and prospects both.

"It happened in this way: A party of about twenty young people from up home were here with my aunt as chaperon, and I joined them to do the town in 'a mildly bohemian fashion,' they called it. We went to one of those 65-cent table d'hôte places where you get music with your spaghetti and red wine. That's always a 'real devilish' event to the girls of fifty miles from New York. Fellow who had been drinking pretty freely tried to sing the air of a popular song, and everybody was to join in the chorus. He fizzled. In a spirit of fun our party took it up and I sang the refrain. It seemed to catch the crowd, and when they called for another verse I sang it. The love of applause is in my veins, as it is in every musician's, and I sang a couple more songs.

"From a table over at the other end of the restaurant a waiter brought me a card from the manager of a 'Tin Pan Alley' house, with a scribbled request to call on him next day, if I had no other engagement. It was just the sort of work I had been looking for while struggling along here, and to the breaking down of that befuddled singer I owe the fact that I am now in pretty easy circumstances. At first the publisher gave me office work as a demonstrator of songs to vaudeville stage singers who couldn't read a note of music, but who had the natural gift of singing. That led to odd jobs singing the truck he publishes for popular consumption in music stores, homes and social gatherings. But I would not take a regular job with the firm—wouldn't go on the stage or sing in restaurants and drinking places. That would have interfered with my studies.

"That publisher turned out to be a decent sort of chap, appreciated my position, patted my musical ambitions on the back and respected me for my refusal of good money in favor of my serious work. So he got me on some of the Amusement Bureau lists, and this other work that pays for my musical instruction, and leaves me my church salary to live on.

"One stormy day I was at his place to teach a fellow who couldn't read how to sing a song. The singer was at a vaudeville try-out and couldn't keep his date. Rather than go out into the storm I sat down at the piano and hummed an air I had evolved from a little theme in one of Beethoven's works, and sacrilegiously converted into a sort of modified ragtime thing. Suddenly the door leading to the publisher's office opened and he asked, 'Where did you get that thing?' 'Just developing it,' I said. Then he induced me to put it on paper, called in a man to furnish the words, and thus unwittingly I became a composer. I've done a half-dozen such things since then and get a bit of cash from royalties, but I'm not batting in the .330-class as yet. Still you never know when you will make a hit at this game, and I'm living in hopes."

YES, THEY MISSED SOMETHING

GRANTED that a person wishes to do well whatever he sets out to do, no matter what the nature of the undertaking, there must have been two chagrined young men on an Eighth Avenue car Wednesday evening. They rode up town at the rush hour. Crowded onto the rear platform where they stood were several other men and one woman. The woman was old-fashioned enough to wear a dress with a pocket in it. Some time during the trip from Thirty-fourth Street to Fifty-ninth one of the men found the pocket and extracted its contents.

At the Circle the woman, unaware of her loss, pushed into the car and found a seat. Presently the solemnity of the tired crowd was disturbed by a burst of hilarity on the platform. The two young fellows were chaffing each other in boisterous tones.

"You're a jay, you are," said one. "Any body'd think you had spent all your life rolling over plowed ground. What you going to do with it? Keep it?"

"No," was the reply. "What's the use? It ain't no good."

The woman listened inattentively to the loud remarks and wondered, in a listless way, what they had reference to. She nearly collapsed when she found out. At Eighty-sixth Street the conductor came through the car holding out a small leather-bound prayer book, which, when folded, might have been easily mistaken for a pocketbook.

"This belong to anybody in this car?" he asked.

Several passengers appealed to shook their heads. Presently he stopped before the woman. "This yours?" he asked.

Hastily the woman felt in her pocket.

"Yes, it is," she said. "Where in the world—"

"Guess you must have lost it. Some fellows out there picked it up and handed it over to me."

The woman turned cold all over. "Give it here, quick," she said. "I want to see—"

Words were not required to tell what it was she wanted to see. The pause was filled up eloquently by her actions. Rapidly she turned the leaves till she came to a kind of pocket fastened between the pages at the back. From this she drew two $10 bills.

"I declare if I didn't forget all about leaving them in there," she said. "Thank goodness they didn't get lost."

The two hoodlums on the platform eyed the bills greedily.

"Jay," said one of them, "is no name for us fellows."

The philosopher who discovered that sweet are the uses of adversity probably liked caviare and olives the first time he tried them.

ZONE SYSTEM ADVOCATED TO END CITY CONGESTION

How Berlin Partially Solved Problems That Are Vexing New York—Agitation There for Taller Buildings in the Business District.

FRIEDRICH-STRASSE, BERLIN'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET

By Frank B. Williams.

FOR the first time in history the problem of concentration in great cities is acute. Cities have always existed, but never before have they been so numerous or so large. Machinery and improved methods in the arts and agriculture have increased the product, lessened the number of people required for production, and augmented the number necessary for supervision and exchange—and supervision and exchange are the work of cities.

At the same time our demands upon city life have changed. In olden days overcrowding, bad air, lack of light and sun were accepted as an inevitable part of city construction; by most people they were not even known to be evils. Under these conditions cities grew, and now we demand light and air in our cities as necessities of life.

To satisfy these requirements we must have space. This, as never before, brings the problem of concentration home to cities the world over. It is no longer merely concentration; it has become congestion.

New York is the financial centre of this country, with all the machinery of supervision and control. Of all American cities, our commerce is the most extensive. New York is our greatest, and most congested, city.

Berlin is to Germany what New York is to this country. There commerce and finance centre. It is also the capital of Prussia and the German Empire, a leadership much more important there than a similar leadership here. It is therefore the one German city that is really comparable to New York; their greatest city, and most congested.

How Germany Has Solved It.

The new problem in New York and in Berlin is the same—how in the case of a city built under the older conditions to change its older parts and guide growth in its newer parts so as to satisfy the new demand; in other words, how to relieve existing and avoid future congestion.

Germany has found a solution of this problem. It was first evolved and advocated in the seventies by Baumeister, one of her great theoretical city planners; first applied in 1884, and again in 1891, by one of her great city administrators, Dr. Franz Adickes; has stood the test of thirty years of experience, and is today the established system in Germany. That system is the zone or district method of building regulation.

Zoning is planning in recognition of the differences in different parts of a city. New York, for instance, has many localities of distinct and different character. We have our financial and office district downtown in the narrowest part of the island of Manhattan. There land is most valuable, buildings tallest and streets narrowest. Quite different in character is Fifth Avenue; different again are the Bronx, Brooklyn, and the remoter parts of Queens and Staten Island. These differences are in each locality expressed in the height, density, and form of building and in land values. Each is a district of our great city, with conditions and character of its own.

Regulation to be effective must adapt itself to these differences. If rules were uniform buildings over thirty stories in height, for instance, would be forbidden on Staten Island, or those over eight at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets.

Cities the world over, once they attain a certain size, develop districts. In Germany under the zone system the aim is to recognize and express these districts in differences of building regulation, so that there may be uniformity through this diversity, and that the regulations in their appropriate differences may be equally suitable, fair, and practical in their workings and effects in each district. So clothes, in order to fit equally well, must be specially and differently made for the short and the tall, the fat and the thin.

The system of zoning has been widely applied in Germany and has now been long in use. I have chosen for an illustration of its workings the city where in all Germany it has been least successful.

Berlin building regulations are regarded as the worst in Germany. Like much legislation for this city and large cities generally, these building regulations have been widely abused and widely copied. The really great cities are ever those least masters of their own destinies. To them problems come first for solution; in them troubles are always most advanced and acute. There, too, the scale of everything makes comprehensive and wise action especially difficult. Metropolitan problems are unique, and it is for this reason that I have chosen zoning methods in Berlin as an example rather than any one of many smaller cities where the system has been more successful. Berlin is Germany's metropolis, and it is in metropolitan problems and solutions that the metropolis of New York is most interested.

The difficulties of Berlin in framing and applying building regulations have been many. The legal city is only one of twenty-seven distinct municipalities; unlike New York it woke up too late to the need of taking in its suburbs. Some of them, like Charlottenburg or Schönberg, are great cities, and the stranger does not know when he passes from Berlin proper to one of them.

Berlin, too, is a world capital, planned too often for magnificence instead of health. A late improvement was an automobile boulevard of imposing length and straightness and splendid usefulness of width.

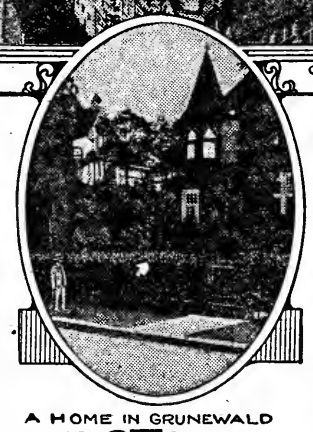
Tangled Laws in Berlin.

Berlin in the matter of building regulation is governed by the State of Prussia, and does not have home rule. Lately a large tract of land, Templehofer Feld, on the edge of the city proper, belonging to the Prussian State, was sold for a very large sum. At the time of the sale the State issued a building regulation for it, permitting a density of building equal to the greatest in Berlin. This brought a largely increased sum of money to Prussia, but Berlin lost a chance to relieve congestion that will not come again.

In many other branches of city construction the city rules itself. This at times by dividing authority makes matters worse rather than better.

The ordinances of Berlin are complicated and difficult to understand. Berlin proper contains a population of a little over two millions and a territory of about forty square miles; Greater Berlin, the real city, has a population of a little less than three million and a territory of not quite two hundred square miles. Thus the legal city, with two-thirds the population, has one-fifth the territory.

OLD BERLIN FROM CITY HALL



A HOME IN GRUNEWALD

For all of Berlin, legally so called, and for parts of the neighboring cities which are among her suburbs, one set of regulations is in force. Here five stories are allowed, and, under a most complicated rule, on the average about 75 per cent. of each building lot may be covered with buildings, the rest being left open for light and air.

For the suburbs there is a bewildering variety of zones and zone provisions. They are shown on a map of huge proportions, high colors, and intricate and curious pattern, for all the world like some cubist or futurist creation of vague and mysterious but highly suggestive import. This variety, however, is not so much in the substance of the regulations as in the authorities and methods of administration. The number of stories allowed and the amount of the lot that may be covered with buildings vary from five stories and 75 per cent. of the lot, the rule in Berlin proper and near-by suburbs, to two stories and 30 per cent. in the remoter suburbs.

There is agitation among some Berlin business men for a business district where buildings may be taller. They complain that business in the capital is decentralized. A popular Berlin paper recently published a pamphlet entitled "Berlin's Third Dimension," with imaginary Berlin skyscrapers on the cover. The average property owner, however, prefers things as they are; if the regulations were changed some one might build a tall building next to him or across the street and cut off his light.

The real trouble with the business district in Germany and all continental cities is that there is none. Business is universally done in the lower stories of buildings with residences above. This is true even in Berlin, and on Berlin's principal business street, Friedrich Strasse. Only here and there are there business buildings in which no one lives.

Berlin proper and some of her suburb cities are by far the most congested communities in Germany. The city planner of Essen, for instance, where the Krupps make their cannon, never tires of saying that in 1900 Berlin had on the average seventy-five persons living on a lot, and Essen not quite twenty. The difference is greater to-day. This gives a basis of comparison between Berlin and the rest of Germany, but not between Berlin and cities in this country. In New York city the standard lot has a frontage of twenty or twenty-five feet on the street, and a depth of one hundred feet. In some American cities the depth is greater, and too often there is a building in the rear of the one on the street.

In Berlin the depth of lots is usually much greater. Often, instead of having one building behind another, they are connected, and, with side walls and courts, go the whole depth of the lot. I have gone through five courts before I came to the last building on the rear line of the property; and three courts are not uncommon. Nevertheless, there is in Berlin a concentration in the aggregate far exceeding any in this country.

Great, however, as that concentration in Berlin is in the aggregate, it is nowhere so great as it is in certain parts of New York. We have office buildings covering from ninety to one hundred per cent. of the lot, to a height of twenty, thirty, and forty stories; in the office district here there is a concentration eight or ten times that anywhere in Berlin. You may say that it is only office concentration; but people work in offices and recent investigations in France have shown, more clearly than ever before, the deadly relation between sunless working places and lowered vitality, disease, and death. Our hotels and apartment houses, too, many of them, are not much better than our offices.

A large part of the territory of Berlin's nearer suburbs is as bad as Berlin: one suburb, Rixdorf, is worse. Others, like Grunewald, are what the Oranges would be if they were within fifteen minutes of City Hall—not quite, for no country places are so beautiful as ours, except, perhaps, the English. There is also a suburb of pleasant and healthful workingmen's houses.

Berlin and the Zone System.

Regulation by zones has thus proved a partial success in Berlin. The reason why it has not done more is because it was applied late, and timidly. Greater Berlin, it is true, adopted zoning in 1892, when few cities had done so; but in the largest cities evils develop earliest and most rapidly. Before that time concentration in Berlin had gone far.

Much, however, could have been done by vigorous and intelligent action. Many differences in degree of concentration then existed both in Berlin proper and between it and adjoining suburbs. It was, no doubt, necessary to allow five stories with only 25 per cent. of the lot free for light and air in some portions of this immense territory. Land values are stubborn facts and must be respected in Germany as well as here. Certainly it was not necessary so to regulate all this tract. The differences should have been recognized and the less dense areas preserved by varying the regulations. Instead, by passing the same rules for all, the worst conditions, then limited in extent, have to a great degree spread throughout all this territory, in which to-day a startling uniformity of congestion exists.

To us, with our lower New York, where thirty and forty stories cover 90 per cent. and more of the lot, five stories with 25 per cent. free does not seem like congestion. We must remember, however, what wide limits in Berlin are built to the maximum and that narrow limits as yet are so built here. New York's congestion is intense, but exists in only a small part of the city. Manhattan has 92,749 buildings. Their average height is 4.8 stories. Only 122 of them are over sixteen stories high. Nearly all of them are together in the lower end of the island, built to the capacity of the lots they stand on.

Nowhere in Berlin are buildings so high, nor do they cover so much of the lot as in downtown New York; but almost all of Berlin is overcrowded.

Concentration Is General.

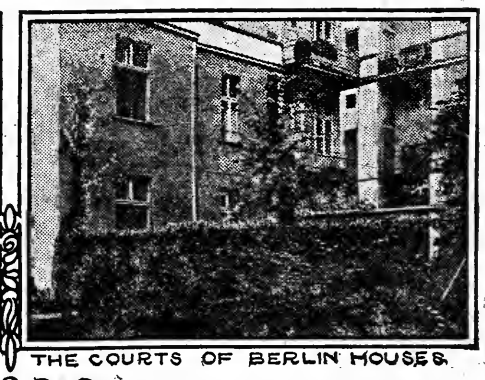
Let us stop for a moment to compare more closely our concentration to-day with that of Berlin in 1892, when she first adopted zoning. At that time her congestion was confined within comparatively narrow limits. In issuing the regulation for such districts it was necessary to make it in conformity to conditions there, but it was not necessary to make that rule the general and universal one. This, however, was just what Berlin did, and by her failure to zone she allowed concentration in the worst districts to spread until to-day it is the average condition of most of that great city and its larger suburbs.

With us as yet there are merely congested centres, small, but of great intensity. At present there is no law to prevent this congestion from spreading until it becomes general. Our danger to-day is greater than Berlin's in 1892. There have been many criticisms of Berlin's building regulations. The rules have grown so complicated that at times they accomplish the reverse of what was intended. For instance, the height of walls on courts is meant to be fixed in proportion to the size of the courts, the permissible height increasing with their size; but it is possible, by clever arrangement, to make the court smaller and the walls higher at the same time.

Prussian administration, too, is at times not only vexatious and arbitrary, but unjust. Recently the ordinances for a part of Charlottenburg were changed so that instead of allowing five stories and the use of 75 per cent. of the lot as in Berlin proper, only two stories and a 30 per cent. use, as in the most remote suburbs, was permitted. It was undeveloped land, it is true, but the owners, some of them, went into bankruptcy.

The underlying principle of the zone system is that building regulation, to be effective, must be so graduated as to be in all parts of cities both fair and effective. A great and constantly increasing majority of German cities have adopted that principle. It varies in different cities; criticism of its details and administration is widespread; its final form in Germany is still uncertain; but of the principle there is practically no criticism. It is regarded as the only possible method of obtaining results of value.

BERLIN'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE



THE COURTS OF BERLIN HOUSES

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Discussion of a Remarkable Hand for Royals, Hearts or Nullos—"The Shift," Sometimes Very Useful, Explained.

By Florence Irwin.

THE other evening I dealt myself the following hand:

♡KJ9543
♣3
◇——
♠KQJ532

That is a wonderful combination for royals, hearts, or nullos. I opened with "one royal," in accordance with the process of elimination ("bid your best suit first") and to try the hand.

Second hand said "two clubs," and my partner passed. Evidently royals didn't suit him.

Fourth hand said "two diamonds," to my joy. I always love to have my opponents bidding against each other.

I shifted to "two hearts," to see how that would strike my partner. Second hand said "three diamonds" and my partner passed. He didn't like hearts any better than royals.

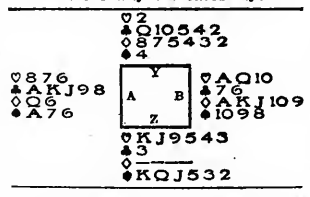
Fourth hand passed, and I said "three nullos"; I held a blank in one of the adversaries' suits and a singleton trey in the other. Also, each of my own strong suits was thrice guarded with low cards.

Following this there was some lively bidding; I had at last struck a suit that pleased my partner. He raised me, and raised me, and finally went to "seven nullos," over an adverse "five no-trumps." We were promptly doubled, and the bidding closed.

And I made it!

Seven nullos are 56; doubled, they are 112; 50 for contract; 40 for slam, and 40 more for the adverse aces held by the adversary. Two hundred and forty-two points on the hand.

This is the way the cards lay:



Now, you see, after my opening bid of "a royal" A could not say "a no-trump," because—though he stopped my suit—he held two unprotected suits of his own. He made his only possible bid when he said "two clubs."

As Y, I should certainly have said "two nullos" very promptly. Then, if Y's partner (Z) didn't like the nullos, he could go back to his own suit.

This Y refrained from the nullo bid for several reasons. First, he rather liked the clubs, holding five to two honors and two side singletons. Then, he held such a wonderful nullo hand that he didn't see how I could possibly have one; he was afraid that his nullo bid would strike me badly, would drive me back to "two royals," and that he would be a dead weight in my royal bid. And, thirdly, if nullos were played between us, he distinctly wanted his hand to be the dummy. This it could not be if he first said nullos.

Coming to B, he would very much like to bid no-trumps, (after his partner's "two clubs,") but he didn't hold a stopper in my royals, and didn't know that his partner held such a stopper. That was my advantage; one of my adversaries failed to stop one of my suits and the other failed to stop the other. And neither one could see the other's hand. I bid royals, then hearts. A couldn't stop hearts, and didn't know B could; and B couldn't stop royals, and didn't know A could. Nevertheless, they risked the no-trump plunge later, when we ran the nullos too high for their club and diamond bidding.

Not only could we make our seven nullos, but we could defeat any adverse overbid. Clubs and diamonds cannot be bid to beat seven nullos; there are but three possible bids—"seven hearts," "seven royals," and "six no-trumps"; you can see for yourself how they would fare.

The form of bidding that I, as Z, employed in this hand is known as "the shift." Suppose my partner's hand had been different from what it really was and mine had been the same; suppose I had opened with my lowest suit first, instead of my highest; "one nullo" meeting with no response from my partner, I would then have gone to my next higher suit and covered the adversary's "two diamonds" with "two hearts." Then, with no raise from my partner, I should have said "three royals," (over "three diamonds.")

Now, if it should happen that my last bid suited my partner even less than my first, he would have to go to "four" in one of my former suits in order to call me off from my last bid; he would have to assume a contract that was heavier than mine.

By bidding my highest suit first, then the next to highest, then the lowest, I allow him a return to either of the first two without increase of contract. If he doesn't like "three nullos," he can take his choice between "three hearts" and "three royals" without adding another trick to the contract.

Don't forget this "shift" in your bidding; it is exceedingly useful.

I have just received an intensely interesting letter from an unknown correspondent in Scotland. He says that negative no-trumpers "act like a tonic" on the game, and that nothing would induce him and his friends to give them up. He also adds that they tried the ten-count and eleven-count and found them far too high. "The result was that positive and negative no-trumpers were first and second, and that the rest of the suits were nowhere." He agrees with me emphatically that the proper nullo-place is immediately under hearts, and that the only conceivable honors are the negative aces. And that is precisely what we say, isn't it?

In these days of intense nullo-interest, it amuses me considerably to receive occasional word that this or that player is "trying out nullos." Trying out? Why, nullos are made and established; it doesn't matter now what "this or that player" thinks of them. Too many players know that they are good, and know, besides, a great deal about their handling. That comes of being up-to-date and unprejudiced. No one can catch you napping.

As soon as a new idea is presented to you, try it out for yourself and see what you think of it. Don't sit around and wait to see whether others are going to play it; decide for yourself whether you want them to. Don't accept blindly another man's judgment; form your own and base it on experience. You are as good as any one; your voice is one voice, and no one's else is more than one. Take advantage of your own identity—not only in auction, but in everything.

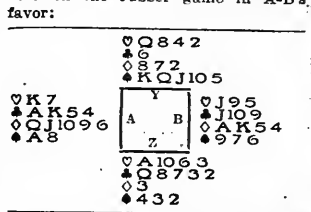
I suppose you all know that there is no more chicane. Chicane is abolished in all the suits. It was a very puerile sort of thing, anyhow; the value of simple honors was small recompense for holding not one single trump.

And the revoke penalty is reduced to 100, with an additional 100 for every subsequent revoke. This I regret. A revoke is a very upsetting thing, and should be well penalized. And there are persons who will revoke purposely if it pays them. I have heard of a man who was playing an overbid hand; he had been doubled and had redoubled, so that he stood to lose 200 a trick. He saw at a glance that he must lose four tricks—800 points. By revoking he could manage to keep his contract and pay simply the revoke penalty of 150 points. In other words, he saved 650 points by his voluntary revoke. Such things certainly should not be possible.

A change that pleases me greatly is that dummy is now permitted by law to call attention to a revoke, provided that he does not voluntarily look into the hand of either of his adversaries. I have been clamoring for this for years.

In the first hand given on Dec. 7 the eight and six of diamonds are reversed in A's and B's hands.

How would you bid and how would you play this hand? The score is 20-0 on the rubber game in A-B's favor:



[Note: The proper nullo value is eight a trick. Ten is too high! it hurts hearts and royals and causes a preponderance of no-trumpers, positive and negative. Eleven is obviously absurd; low cards should certainly not be more valuable than high ones. Eight is ideal, makes perfect forcing, and possesses not one flaw.

A suit without honors would be a ridiculous anomaly; a combination of negative tricks and positive honors would be an illogical hodge-podge. The nullo honors are the aces, and count inversely.

These rules are the result of the longest nullo auction practice on record.]

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ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Interesting and Cheery Exhibition at the Academy — Detailed Description of Some of the Notable Works.

THE Academy turns a very smiling face to the public this Winter. The subject matter is cheery, the color is cheery, the temper, in general, is that of holiday-making.

In the south gallery is one of Mr. Frieseke's outdoor scenes in which fleurs-de-lis, parasols, tea sets and ladies play equally important parts. The deep purplish blue of the flowers in the foreground strikes the keynote of the color scheme which is enlivened by the vivacity of the greens in foliage and grass; then there are murky reds and violets in the costumes and the roses on the tables. Mr. Frieseke somewhat declines in gayety of tone, but his pictures are more interesting than ever as they get further away from a dangerous prettiness of general effect. The slightly clumsy figure of the girl under the Japanese parasol is winning in its total avoidance of conventional charm.

Ellen Emmet Rand has a dark-haired woman in a white dress sewing in a chintz-covered chair. There are peonies in a vase on the table beside her, and the lower part of a mirror occupies the background. Whether it is the prevalence of chintz in house decoration or the futurist fabrics that have come over from France and Berlin, or the influence of the post-impressionists, who can say? What is certain is that a wave of bold, strong color is sweeping over American art, and reviving the fainting palettes of the younger artists and those whose color was not formerly an integral part of their inspiration.

C. W. Hawthorne's "The Widow" savors more of theatre than actual life. The figure in sombre dress, silhouetted against a blue night sky, recalls the devices of Gordon Craig to awaken emotion. The set intention is, however, too apparent, and the trance suggested by the fixed stare of the eyes and the stiffened lips is imposed from without by a clever hypnotist; it has nothing whatever to do with spontaneous feeling.

Lee Lufkin Kaula's pretty girl in a striped green dress, with an old-fashioned hat on her head, needs no title to tell us that the gown is the subject of the picture. It is so well painted, the pattern disappears and reappears with so much tact among the close folds, the bonny blue ribbon on the black hat is so frank and happy a note of insistent color echoed by the little old-fashioned fan, that one must lament the wholly conventional treatment of the face which gave an opportunity for better things. The hand, on the contrary, is delicately drawn and has the quality of flesh in the modeling, and the yellow flowers on the polished table—it seems to be an era of flowers on polished tables—are even more successful in the painting than the green gown. The whole canvas shows excellent training in craftsmanship, but a certain lack of vitality.

Next to it hangs E. L. Corrigan's "Mid-Summer Masque," children playing in a wood, cleverly stippled pigment that stubbornly declines to become the light and shadow that make the scene.

Ivan G. Olinsky in "The Family" composes many reminiscences of ancient and modern art. A mother in a red and green blouse and plaid skirt holds a child, nude save for the bow on the hair and the socks on the feet; an older child leans its head with a weary gesture against the mother's knee. The types are not conventional, but the picture has nothing very fresh to say on a time-worn theme. Howard Renwick's nudes in sun and shade complete the offerings of the gallery in the way of figure subjects, unless one counts in Luis Mora's calves, bewitching beasts of an infantile clumsiness of gesture and all dappled over with living sunlight.

The landscape painters in this gallery make a more than usually various impression. There is Lawson's "Hudson River and Palisades," full of color and with a vigorous design. One sees it at its best across the room where the pea-green house (the kind of green forbidden by the pure food law) becomes a nice little emerald in the setting of more sober hues.

On the adjoining wall are E. Poffhast's boats under an opalescent sky, and Mr. Kroll's "River Industries," the hurly-burly of the violent colors and massive shapes along our docks reduced to an ordered composition, the method in which is cleverly concealed under an aspect of brilliant candor.

Beyond is one of Mr. Hoeber's sensitive versions of the outdoor world, the greens delicately warmed with orange that merges in the general tone, the shadows lying blue on the grass, but missing the effect of cut-out blue paper characteristic of much modern shadow painting. In other words, the shadow is not a detached appearance on the surface of the meadow, but sinks into the grass and forms a part of the whole impression. Close at hand is a river scene by Jonas Lie, cold in color and impressive; on the opposite wall are Lewis Cohen's "Stronghold of the Scaligers," rich in color and sturdy in architecture; a marine by Frederick J. Waugh, and Gustave Wiegand's "Blue Mountain Lake in Early June." H. R. Poore's "November" shows a bleak New England pasture with chilly looking cattle; William H. Singer's Norway subject misses the solemnity one expects from the land of the Sagas.

F. H. Richardson's "September Moon," Edmund Greacen's lovely "Hudson River, Evening," dominating its panel above rotund sculpture; Gaetano Busalacchi's "Old Bridge, Florence," W. H. Drake's "Lion's Lair," R. W. Van Boskerck's "Delaware Valley," and Frank Bicknell's "The Chasm" are the other paintings in the room.

The sculpture is composed for the most part of small examples, and on a first review proves itself entertaining, if not at all overpowering. The portrait group by Cartaino Scarpitta is unusually attractive, the grouping is good, and the spirited little figures need nothing more than is given in the well carried heads and alert expression to realize the characters of the children so sympathetically presented. The faces have animation and a look of interest without the fixed expression, which is the bane of many sculptured portraits. It is truly the "yielding stone" in the present instance, disclosing the softness and likelike quality of flesh.

The blind "Nydia," by C. S. Pietro, with the appeal of the closed eyes and forward-reaching head, lacks the animation of the other group, but its impassivity lends itself to the realization of the character, without the undue distortion which repels instead of exciting pity.

The "Great-Grandmother," by Chester Beach, blends with its simplicity of motive the complexity of technical skill required to unite in so harmonious a whole the three kinds of marble. But it is not the technique of this distinguished performance which will cause most visitors to the gallery to pause before the old lady who bears her age with courage. It is the extraordinary humanity of the interpretation.

"The Twentieth Century Bacchante" by Herbert Adams is an interesting contrast. In the eager inquiry of the glance and in the pointed and dimpled chin there is more than a hint of the contemporary type finding equal pleasure in dancing tango and serving soup to Settlement girls; the modeling has the well-known quiet distinction of this artist's style, style that for once justifies its definition as one with the man. The marble is flesh beneath the hand and makes credible the Galatea myth.

Janet Scudder's "Tortoise Fountain," with its gay little Cupid keeping his arrows harmlessly in quiver while he balances himself on the back of the now so popular reptile, is full of the fun of living, a healthy human youngster who would be greatly embarrassed if those wings came true, yet who managed to convince us that just so would a little winged creature stand should he escape into a garden pool.

Garden pools are receiving their due recognition, and next Summer we may expect a fine outbreak of genuine contemporaneous sculpture in the grounds of our country houses, a great improvement over the graveyards of dead art that once surrounded the "important" country house in America. E. MacCarthy's "Piping Pan" is a graceful little figure conceived in a somewhat more conventional spirit; Agi Yürgen's drooping child has the contour and the languor of adolescence and the sentimental expression of one whose title reads "Abandonée."

Paul Manship's "Centaur and Dryad" justly wins the Helen Foster Barnett Prize. In spite of the Egyptian tradition, there is not a trace of outworn forms in the composition. The weaving of the outer and inner lines into an intricate and harmonious pattern, and the superb economy of open spaces, to say nothing of the anatomical science displayed, make the work one to be remembered in whatever company encountered. Its true originality expressed quaintly through the oldest of artistic traditions, enlivens the whole section of a muscular force that sustains fatigue.

The "Girls Wading," by Abastina St. Leger Eberle, is in the Central Gallery, and strikes quite a new note in composition. A Frenchman started an inquiry recently as to whether sculpture should trespass on the field of painting, or keep to its tactile quality. The question received no very illuminating answers; although the august Rodin headed the list of those who responded, but it is quite easy to trace the provocation. Miss Eberle's theme is one that naturally occurs to a painter, and that would not, a few years ago, have offered any temptation to a sculptor. She has managed it, however, with good judgment and feeling for her material, and if she can do this, why not one subject as well as another?

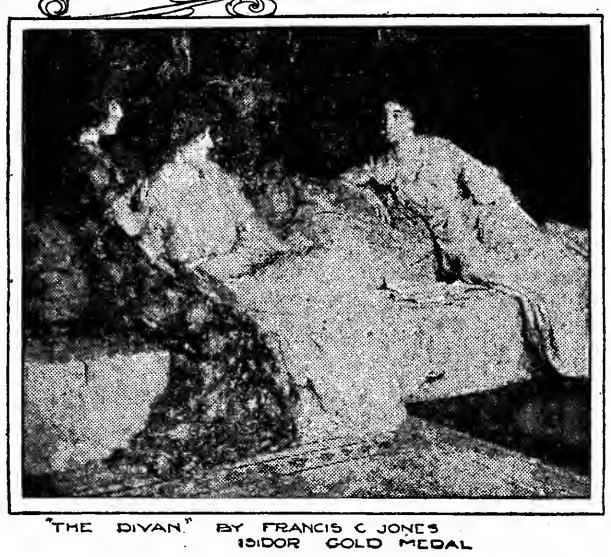
The "Lioness," by Eugene Monahan, is on the scent of game, and is rigid, with sudden concentration, shoulders, jaws, and tail alike eloquent of intensity of attention. The "Panic," by Karl Illava, shows the proverbial "silly sheep" rushing pell-mell upon each other with alert but frightened faces, and the vigor not often associated with the grown-up lambs, which is what sheep never cease to be in general opinion. The animated little group is full of life. There are delicate figurines by Mrs. Vonnoh, a "Scrub Woman," doing her work with no great energy, by Mahonri Young, "The Duck Baby," by Edith B. Parsons, reminiscent of the Nüremberg "Goose Man," "The Swimmer," by Harriet Frishmuth, tense with determination, and other good things that must be left, together with the Vanderbilt Gallery, for a later notice.

ROCKS AND BREAKERS
WM. RITSCHEL — CARNEGIE PRIZE.

PHOTOS BY PETER A JULEY.

"THE WIDOW" BY CHARLES W. HAWTHORNE.

PORTRAIT GROUP
BY CARTAINO SCARPITTA



"THE DIVAN" BY FRANCIS C JONES
ISIDOR GOLD MEDAL

NEWS AND NOTES

At the Folsom Galleries Louise Upton Braumback is holding an exhibition of pictures as refreshing as a day in the open air. The artist is more or less a follower of the Impressionistic school. She paints out of doors and confines her work to the special hour of day and mood of Nature inspiring it at the outset. If Nature is very disobliging and declines to repeat her mood for a whole year, as occasionally happens, the canvas dedicated to this particular mood must wait or go to the wall altogether.

No method makes an artist or mars one, however, and it is in the personal outlook upon Nature and the honesty with which the artistic problem is attacked that constitutes the attraction of these pictures. In each case a bit of personal observation and feeling has been recorded and the result is well worth while.

"Clearing Weather" is perhaps the most brilliant of the canvases shown, and the boats, rich in color, reflected in the ruffled water, the sky washed clean of mists, are presented with a joyous ease and freedom of workmanship. The clouds, the crowning test of a landscape painter's power of observation, are beautifully painted, moist fragments broken from heavy rain clouds and drifting low across the sky.

"Wind" is another painting that calls for special notice on account of the success with which the painter has avoided the obvious. There are no convenient trees bent to earth to show you that the title tells the truth; there are not even befluttered grasses or girls with fluttering skirts, or clothes on a line, or any other accessories that make things easy. There is just a pleasant bit of open country and a clean sky, the color and vigorous tone of the picture, and the faint bluster on the horizon, showing us who have felt the enlivenment of a brisk breeze blowing over wide spaces, just what is going on.

Mr. Weitenkempf, director of the Print Room, in the Public Library, makes the following announcement:

"In accordance with our usual custom on the death of an artist, we have arranged, in our Stuart Gallery, a little exhibition of the work in wood engraving of Henry Marsh, recently deceased. Marsh was particularly noted for his remarkably delicate and exact rendition of textures in his delineations of insect life. The downy bloom on the wings of moths, the flabby softness of caterpillars, the hardness of the beetle's wing—all are reproduced with the truth necessary in the entomological handbook which they were intended to illustrate. But Marsh also proved the adaptability of his manner and of his medium to quite different problems. Notably in the blocks after drawings by John La Forge. Such are the 'Arabian Nights' illustrations, with a solid richness of effect, and the well-known, weird 'Wolf Charmer.' The exhibit includes also some engravings after early illustrations by Sidney L. Smith, now well known as an engraver of book plates, and several after J. Carter Beard, the noted illustrator of animal life, who also died this month."

The Pennsylvania Academy.

The 109th exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts opens on Feb. 8. The entry cards should reach the Academy by Jan. 6, and the paintings not later than Jan. 19. Works sent from New York City may be sent direct or else through the Academy's agents, W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, on or before Jan. 19. The prizes are the Academy Gold Medal of Honor, the Temple Fund and medal, the Mary Smith Prize of $100 (open only to women artists resident in Philadelphia,) the Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 for the best figure; the Jennie Sesnan Gold Medal, and the Beck Gold Medal for the best portrait. There is also the Lambert Fund of $50,000 from the income of which purchases are made at the annual exhibitions.

Out-of-town events are interesting. The magnificent exhibition of Meunier's sculpture is now on in the Albright Gallery. The Boston Museum issues a special bulletin concerning the new acquisitions of the Egyptian Department, and this includes translations of tomb inscriptions that add fresh reality to our already vitalized sense of the life of an age removed by thousands of years from our own. One Nekhebuw was the Sole Friend and Royal Carpenter of his King, Pepy I. He was sent to build an addition to one of the palaces, and while he was about this task he was enterprising and finished up some houses which were built of wood (?) and his Majesty praised the Sole Friend for this more than for the addition to the palace, and gave him "Gold of Life," beer, bread and cakes, very much indeed, and ordered the officials of the court to carry it out for him, and in this and other ways showed that he valued him more than any other royal carpenter. Another inscription for this carpenter's tomb begins, "His Majesty sent me to direct the work of his monuments in Heliopolis (On) and I did it to the satisfaction of his Majesty. I was six years there directing the work, and his Majesty praised me every year. I went to Court on account of it." He then relates his promotion step by step to be "Sole Friend and Royal Carpenter in the Two Houses," mentions the building of his tomb, and gives injunctions to posterity regarding its care, ending with the words: "Oh, ye living on earth, who pass by this tomb, if you desire the praise of the King and reverence before the Great God, then say: 'Thousands of beer, bread, cakes for Nekhebuw, the revered one.' Do not destroy anything in this tomb: I am a glorified soul, precious and provided for. If any man destroys anything in this tomb he shall be judged by the Great God. I have spoken good and repeated good. Never have I spoken evil against any man."

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW---By HY. MAYER

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1913 12 PAGES

ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Mr. Charles Francis Adams Tells a Fascinating Story of Events and Personalities During the Civil War

TRANSATLANTIC HISTORICAL SOLIDARITY. Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in Easter and Trinity terms, 1913, by Charles Francis Adams. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1913.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in the Spring of this year, delivered four lectures before the University of Oxford. He describes their subject—not too clearly—as "Transatlantic Historical Solidarity." They deal, three of them, with the war of secession and with the relations thereto of events in England; the fourth is devoted to an analysis of the character and career of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

This is a subject surely with which Mr. Adams may claim a fair title to deal. He fought in the war; he is the son of the American Minister to England whose service to his country in that period was as effectual and as gallant as that of any of our Generals, and he is a student of history. But he approached his task with certain misgivings, due to the warning of Mr. Bryce, gently but clearly intimated, that the war was pretty well forgotten in England and that it, perhaps, was not of so much intrinsic importance and interest as Americans, and especially an American who had taken part in it, might naturally feel that it was. A little discouraged, but not disheartened, Mr. Adams determined, changing his plan a little, to treat of matters connected with the war which he believed would concern Englishmen and might be considered of essential and enduring import.

Three aspects of the matter were selected by him for discussion. The first was the rise of a great nationality, from its source in the Island Kingdom, by processes and means and methods familiar in British history. He started to trace this evolution from the initiation of federation among the New England colonies in 1643 at the very historical moment that the nationality of the English people was asserted by the Parliament of Charles I. He followed the development of the idea and sentiment of a divided sovereignty in America, the sense of State sovereignty prevailing until the time of the formation of the Constitution in 1787. He made an acute and just analysis of the treatment of the subject in the Constitution, which he described as "an ingenious and deceptive modus vivendi," which left absolutely undetermined the relative authority of each idea of sovereignty in case they should conflict. And he traced the influences which in the South gave validity and secured attachment to State sovereignty, while in the North national sovereignty was steadily strengthened.

Of course, in this double process slavery, his second subject, was the most important element. It was doomed in the North by its utter unfitness for the economic and industrial progress prevailing there; and this unfitness left more free the influence of the moral sentiment that spread the world over. In the South, on the contrary, slavery was adapted to the chief occupation, cotton raising, and was, for a long period, the source of great, though narrowly concentrated, wealth. Slavery, however, was wasteful and exhausting, and if its area did not extend, it was bound to perish. Lowell stated an economic truth when in 1846 he described slavery:

> Famished in his self-made desert,
> Blinded by our brighter day,
> Gropes in yet unblasted regions
> For his miserable prey.

Then came the "irrepressible conflict." Mr. Adams holds that it was fought out, not only on the battlefields of America, but also—and, so far as secession was concerned, decisively—in the arena of British opinion and in the great cotton spinning centre of Lancashire. Slavery and secession lost, in his judgment, primarily because the workmen of the mills and the great middle classes of England stood by freedom and against "chattel humanity" and rejected relief from their dire suffering through the recognition of the Confederacy and the "letting out" of cotton. And he thinks that the strong, almost fierce feeling that led them to do this was aroused by the reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." For this latter proposition he makes an ingenious and interesting argument. But it is not so convincing as his account of the peculiar course of happenings in the British Cabinet, which, it would seem, would in any case have made recognition of the Confederacy impracticable. He points out that Lord John Russell, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Palmerston were fully prepared for recognition and for intervention in conjunction with Napoleon III., and had arranged for a formal decision to that effect at a Cabinet meeting to be held on Oct. 23, 1862. But on Oct. 7 Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a public speech, anticipated the decision, declaring, without consulting his chief or his associates, that Jefferson Davis had "created a nation" and that the preservation of the Union was hopeless, and intimating the early intervention of European powers suffering acutely from the industrial effects of the war. The day of the Cabinet meeting came and passed and no decision was announced. Mr. Gladstone's speech was repudiated, and the American Union was saved from apparently inevitable disruption by a quarrel between rival statesmen in the British Cabinet.

It is a fascinating story as Mr. Adams treats it, to which our summary does scant justice. He does not present it as completely conclusive. He recognizes the hazard of trying to say what would have followed had one or two apparently decisive events not happened. But his study is of remarkable interest quite apart from the question of the influence of Mrs. Stowe's book or that of the jealousy of Russell and Palmerston. His analysis of the conditions which finally determined the sway of State sovereignty in the South and of national sovereignty in the North is keen, candid, and convincing. Needless to say, he goes counter to many popular preconceptions with which he deals in his customary incisive and emphatic manner. That he enlisted the interest of his hearers we have no doubt, and that his little volume will take its place as a substantial contribution to a sound view of the great events discussed we are confident. Somewhat detached from the body of the work is the study of Gen. Lee, in some respects the most valuable and rewarding of the four lectures. It is equally removed in spirit from the angry condemnation of the great Confederate commander which at one time prevailed in this country, and from the adulation so common in England among those who sympathized as much with the "lost cause" as with the character of Lee. Mr. Adams modestly disclaims any authority as a military critic, but his examination of Lee's achievements and defects as a commander is acute and of intense interest. His general explanation of the failure of the South through actual exhaustion is vividly and impressively made.

THE FIRST LORD LYTTON

Edward Bulwer's Grandson Lays Bare the Domestic Tragedy Which Embittered the Famous Novelist's Life

THE LIFE OF EDWARD BULWER, FIRST LORD LYTTON. By his grandson, the Earl of Lytton. In two volumes. Pp. 564 and 576. Fully illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $7.50.

AGAIN in a season of feverish activity in the field of biography we have an expression of the fact that posterity refuses to be dictated to. What would once have been regarded as a scandal of impropriety is now taken as a natural response to laudable public curiosity. Literary executors and the legal inheritors of literary remains have discovered that it is better that the whole truth should be fully, authoritatively, yet sympathetically imparted than that half-truths should be set forth without any particular authority, whether with the objective prejudice of hate or the subjective prejudice of egotism.

Although the grandson of the first Lord Lytton makes the usual apologies, his task in writing a definite life of his distinguished grandsire was, I imagine, less difficult than might be supposed. Still, he is constrained to confess that he pondered long as to whether he should tell all or nothing of the domestic tragedy which embittered Bulwer's life; whether he should continue the two-volume biography of that life written by his father, "Owen Meredith," or rewrite the whole narrative telling the whole truth. He wisely chose the latter course.

His task has not been difficult, because the mutual recriminations expressed by grandfather and grandmother, as well as the whole dismal tale of the unstableness and non-endurance of temperamental love had a common origin which produced common results. He did not have to judge between a man and woman, who carried into maturity the unobstructed developments of spoiled childhood. To be sure, the man had on one occasion threatened the woman with a carving knife and had compromised by biting her cheek. Even so, the woman had "nagged" him into desperation by her proclaimed exaggerations of his marital shortcomings. Each was a martyr, perhaps, not to the tyranny of the other, but to the delusions of temperamental love without the saving grace of intellectual adjustments.

The care with which the author demonstrates the impossibility of taking sides in such a quarrel forms a wholesome lesson of present-day importance, which need not be pressed further here. Another contemporaneous application may be found in his exposition of the literary beginnings of Bulwer, in which he attempted to use the novel as a vehicle for exposure and reform. To-day the same conflict is waged, the same problem presented for solution. The method has changed, however: to-day it is so-called realism; then it was pseudo-idealism.

Behind "The Disowned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," and "Godolphin" one may perceive the didactic purpose to explain the secrets of failure and success, of evil and virtue. In each case the theme dominated the art, however the latter might be dressed out with moral platitudes. It is the same with such historical romances as "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Rienzi," with the plays "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu," but with the didactic purpose turned to a dramatic one and the secrets to be explained merely those of circumstance and sentiment.

Bulwer's attitude toward life was theatrical, but his experience with life gave him a sense of form which he employed with marvelous skill, whether his background was social or historical, whether his aim was moral or artistic. His imitators to-day lack both his form and his enthusiasm—two elements which not infrequently successfully cover insincerity.

The formative influences of Edward Bulwer and Rosina Wheeler were similar. Both persons

ANIMAL FABLES

Quaint Wisdom from Mrs. Stuart's Daddy Do-Funny

DADDY DO-FUNNY'S WISDOM JINGLES. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. The Century Company.

THIS new work of Mrs. Stuart's is a delight. Even though under the spell of recent reading one hardly feels one's self extravagant in saying that on the hearthstone of this little book's house of life there burns the right Promethean fire. Quite true that the fire is not "of a conflagration," in Mr. James's vernacular, but only sparkles forth without anything like amplitude of roar—not even so much as that of a sucking dove. But its gleam is of the right quality, and the gods themselves could warm their heads, or preferably the cockles of their hearts, at its clear glowing. And this is because its flame comes from that best of all woods for the hearth-fire—"heart wood."

The "wisdoms" are, in the main, beast fables. This form of comment upon human life is one that has seemed apt to man from very early days. It has seemed an irresistible desire on his part when he became an observing creature to fit to the behavior and aspect of animals the human qualities which to his notion went with such behavior and aspect; the effect of delight was the disengaging and throwing into bold relief of the endless and, after all, artless foibles of human nature. In our own relatively modern literature our English ancestors delighted in what was approximately beast fables. That interesting and most human of all the Anglo-Saxon documents, the famous group of Riddles in the Exeter Book, presents full-length portraits of their favorites among the animals. Later in mediaeval times there grew up a queer variation of the beast fable, the bestiary. The bestiary was a collection of animal stories quite characteristically monastic products. The good fathers who wrote these tales were not animated by any zeal to present the creature in full use and habit as a man, but rather to present him in full formula as a dogma; their objective was not at all the presentation of a moral, but the exploitation of a doctrine. The animals were as a result credited with qualities and actions that were never, on sea or land, much like the amazing creatures that were later stalked down in the pages of Euphuistic England.

Now comes Mrs. Stuart, and with a laughing look first to Aesop and then to us presents in brief the poetic and philosophic content of incubators, almanacs, and Berkshire hogs. As our delighted laughter dies away, far down distant corridors we hear echoes of Hellenic perception and appreciation: it is Aesop laughing, like ourselves, over what were to him, doubtless, mystifying and unseemly concoctions of barbarians until Mrs. Stuart pointed out to him their essentials, lying lightly obscured. Then he laughed, muttering with a final relish, "Same old human essentials!"

Mrs. Stuart sees men and women pretty clearly; but first she loves them pretty dearly. To those who know her work in its entirety this is a twice-told tale. Moriah, Sis Tamar, the first Mrs. Slimm, Grandma Gregg, and a host of others, even that crafty Ulysses the Widder Johnning, have, mixed with their foolishnesses and faultinesses, a tender grace of genuine right humanity, discioed with that half-hesitant manner as though constrained by fairness, which is Mrs. Stuart's most ingratiating characteristic, besides being the trait that most powerfully allies her to the blood of the "seere." Only the great see the good. There is here in this little book, as everywhere in Mrs. Stuart's books, a sense of sympathy, a oneness with humanity in its greater mysteries:

THE CUD.

"Life's give an' take," Sis Cow, she laugh,
"So I gives my milk an' dey takes my calf."
An' when contentment's hard to fin',
She chaws 'er cud to ease 'er min'.
And you ain't by yo'self, Sis Cow, in dat—
No, you ain't by yo'self in dat.

THE BUTTERFLY.

Sis Butterfly aimed to work all right,
But 'er wings dey was heavy, an' 'er head too light;
So she ris in de air, ca'se she see she was made
Jes' to fly in de sun in de beauty parade.
An' she ain't by 'erself in dat, in dat—
An' she ain't by 'erself in dat.

The result is that in the midst of the most trenchant criticism of life there is never lost the warning note of feeling that there may be, after all, another side, or that error has always to pay some sort of wages of sadness or futility as well as of absurdity. And so, after all, Br'er Polecat looks out at us from his outcast state a little wistfully:

ANSWERING BACK.

Br'er Polecat's got a s'ciety smile
An' he also is dressed in acrumptious style,
But he keeps 'is own hat off de quality rack
By de scan'lous way he answers back.
But he ain't by 'isself in dat, in dat—
But he ain't by 'isself in dat.

And there is a sort of happy valiancy about Sis Tin-cage Polly and her determination, wholly spirited, to make and keep her place in life in the face of—one had almost said with the face of—an aesthetic difficulty that tries a woman's soul; I feel that perhaps Mrs. Stuart would say that we should admire Sis Tin-cage Polly for trying so sincerely to fill her bill:

THE PARROT.

Sis Tin-cage Polly wid de roamin' nose
Dat roams from 'er eyes tel it p'ints to 'er toes,
She keeps up a ratlin' talkin' pace
To turn off attention from de shape of 'er face.
An' you ain't by yo'self, Sis Polly, in dat—
No, you ain't by yo'self in dat.

One charm of the book is its infinite variety. All sorts and conditions are silently weighed and judged—corporations, the new rich, the old beau, race suicide, the church hypocrite, the politician, the sour old maid—these and many more, all done with such rare felicity of phrase, as the comment upon a certain well-known figure in human society:

THE CAULIFLOWER.

When de cabbage got ambitious, in a uppish hour
An' lost 'is head an' bu'st into flower
Wid 'is brains outside, an' addled, at dat—
He sot 'iself up for a 'ristocrat.
An' he ain't by 'isself in dat, in dat—
An' he ain't by 'isself in dat.

DR. MONTESSORI

Mrs. Fisher's Manual of Her Educational Method

THE MONTESSORI MANUAL. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Chicago: W. E. Richardson Company. $1.25.

EDUCATIONAL methods which are fundamental and apply to the children of any nationality are bound to command interest, no matter how iconoclastic they prove to every notion held hitherto. Of this nature are the methods of Maria Montessori, the Italian doctor, who, almost unknown a few years ago, is to-day the primary figure among trainers of the very young thought; that is, children between 2½ and 5 years of age.

"The Montessori Manual," written in English by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, is the outcome of a demand made for a book on the demonstrable side of the new system, rather than a discussion of the theory and spirit of the work, for the author's first book, "The Montessori Mother," proved too deeply philosophical for general application. This volume is also the outcome of a mother's individual experience both in Mme. Montessori's Casa del Bambini in Rome, and in the application of the ideas in her own home and in her Montessori school, the first founded in New York. Clearly written and not lengthy it is a volume which appeals to any one in conflict with the child problem, whether such a one be mother or teacher.

There is instinctive disagreement in any reasonable mind with such phrased statements as "the prison of babyhood." One is not apt to consider the bud a prison for the fullblown rose. Those who tensely follow experimental education are apt to lose many of the beauties of childhood in the pursuit. In short, the dilettante in psychology is a calamity in a household. Very welcome, on the other hand, are such suggestions as that one which urges against the use of "fairy tale wording" in teaching nature study, and reasons for this objection are made duly plain.

The indoor apparatus or didactic material is in the foreground of this auto-education, and many pages of the book are given exclusively to its explanation, and an outline for its use. It is promised that a child, if it can be "caught young," will, with the use of this apparatus, learn to read, and will "explode into writing" in six weeks' time, though much depends on the individuality of the child.

Just at this season, when Christmas shopping is widely designated as a necessity, certain mothers may profit by these words quoted from Mrs. Fisher's present volume:

The mother should make the most careful distinction between the conscious, willful action of a child and the "naughty" actions, but which is the result itself of nervous fatigue, due to injudicious treatment. * * * Nine times out of ten the "naughty" child is, in all sober reality, a sick child, or at least a very tired child. It is hard for adults to realize what a nervous strain it is, for instance, for a child of three to see strange faces for a few hours.

I have known several cases of children, even as old as four and five, who were reduced to what was practically nervous hysteria by a trip downtown with an adult, going in the street cars, and being taken to several shops. The mothers of these children were in despair over their naughty and turbulent dispositions, as no amount of disciplining did the least good. Of course, it did not.

The child's sensitive nerves were, for the time being, in such a tense, unnatural state of strain that the child for all practical purposes was insane. When another régime was adopted, of unvarying quiet for the child, of a tranquil, peaceful routine, never changed, with few persons in it, and plenty of sleep, regularly taken, the "naughty" disposition vanished like magic, and sweet-tempered, loving, tractable little children proved that the trouble had been purely physical and nervous.

All must acknowledge that the child of to-day is an overwrought specimen, and any system which recommends rest compels attention.

Japan's Floral Art

American floriculturists will find a great many pleasing suggestions in a book by Mary Averill entitled "Japanese Flower Arrangement Applied to Western Needs." The author believes w. of the West may learn a great deal from the Japanese with respect to the growing of flowers and the prolongation of floral life. Her book carries eighty-eight attractive and useful illustrations. (John Lane Company. $1.50.)

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were delicate and neurotic, early gave evidence of precocity, and were spoiled by their parents. Both consequently passed an unhappy childhood that turned into intolerant boyhood and girlhood—he at various boarding schools and with various tutors, at home and abroad; she in a home that was destitute of any tender or softening influences.

They met at a London reception when he was 23 and she 24. Both were far in advance of their years in the art of pleasing the opposite sex—he as a dandy, she as a flirt. When he helped her into her uncle's Turkish pelisse to go home, their fate was sealed.

The courtship thus begun under emotional auspices soon developed through that sentimentality which thrives on a community of tastes in literature and art and on those problems of personal conduct which, to youth in the earlier twenties, seem so profound. Both played the game, but the man held most of the trumps. With all her brilliancy and passion she was at times doubtful and hesitating. He never. They were married a year after their meeting. His mother's wedding gift was to cut off his allowance. His wife brought him about $500 a year; he himself still had $1,000 from his father. So he had to go to work. "Falkland" and "Pelham" were almost the immediate result.

As a record of this courtship and honeymoon the present author has seen fit to incorporate some letters omitted by his father. The deprivation of the maternal allowance was a hard blow to Bulwer, but it hardly restrained his extravagance. He showered his bride with presents of all sorts—a prodigality which forms a strange contrast with his business acumen of later years.

Meanwhile both played at being economical, just as they had played at love, but with more scanty material. The letters of mother, son, and daughter-in-law exchanged among themselves or among friends form a series of intensely human documents. The psychology of the matter is thus analyzed by the author:

> His mother's attitude of irreconcilable opposition and unfriendliness helped to strengthen Bulwer's affection for his wife, and the constant delicacy and ill-health of the latter aroused his pity and caused him to seek opportunities for giving her pleasure. When they removed to Hertford Street and he was partially reconciled to his mother, his attentions to his wife became rarer, and her life became proportionately more and more lonely. All the romance, all the poetry, all the charm of their relationship had fled, and there was no companionship between them to take the place of these.
>
> If Mrs. Bulwer could have sympathized with the work, or understood the character of the man she had married, or if, again, she could have formed friendships or found occupations of her own, this change would not have been to her the bitter and bewildering disappointment which it was.
>
> If she could have felt that her husband was working for her; that he was not really indifferent to her; that she was now interwoven into the hard realities of his life, she might have found a new interest, a new romance even, in her own life. That she could not do this was her misfortune rather than her fault. Very few women are able to be, with complete happiness to themselves, the housemate of a preoccupied and overworked man of genius with a fretful temper.

It was natural in the circumstances that the wife should blame her husband's mother for the cause of all their ills. Yet, it must be admitted that the wife showed unusual restraint in doing so. Here is a fragment from a letter she wrote her mother-in-law five years after their marriage and four years before their separation:

> It is indeed, my dear Madame, very melancholy to think of poor Edward's rash continuing so long, but while he will slave himself and lead the feverish excited life he does, there is, I fear, no chance of his getting rid of it. He undertakes a degree of labor that positively, without exaggeration, no three persons could have the health and time to achieve. So incessantly is he occupied that I seldom or never see him till about 2 or 3 in the morning for five minutes, and then if I implore him to do less and study his health more, if I tell him that he will defeat every object he has in life by attempting more than he can compass, it only makes him angry, and, poor fellow, all this irritability increases the rash.
>
> So I can only cement, endure, and be silent. But it makes me so thoroughly wretched that I would gladly give my right hand to prevent him doing the injurious things he does.
>
> * * *

In 1834, Bulwer's health breaking down, the couple made a journey to Italy. Here the wife was courted, flattered, and believed herself appreciated. She received the attentions of other men with that suggestive resentment characteristic of a woman who wishes to believe that she has lost her husband's love. On this point the grandson comments:

> That her heart was seriously or permanently engaged is unlikely, for her feelings were never deep, and no time in her subsequent life did her admirer of these days reappear. That it might have become so, however, if the intimacy had longer continued is probable, and that her husband should have exercised the power which his position gave him of speedily putting an end to it was both natural and expedient. But, though right to bring his wife away from Naples, Bulwer in every other respect mismanaged the situation.
>
> His wife's confession that she loved another should have opened his eyes at last to his own shortcomings as a husband, and this realization should have tempered his action with some sympathy and humility. To win back her heart would not have been difficult had he only shown her some evidence of genuine affection, some sympathy or tenderness. * * *
>
> Bulwer's attitude was the very reverse. He expressed no sympathy, no pity, and only offered forgiveness on the condition that his wife should retract her confession and reaffirm her love for himself. Failing to receive any such assurances, he refused ever again to live with her as a husband, and in the two years which followed between this incident and their final separation his adherence to this determination was probably the root obstacle to any complete reconciliation. Thus, in the story of this marriage, though Infidelity came first from the wife, the example of how not to behave in the circumstances was set by the husband.
>
> "Infidelity" seems too strong a word to use here, for the author adds in the next passage: "The Naples affair was not in itself very serious, and in normal circumstances it might soon have been forgotten. Unfortunately, the circumstances were not normal, and with a fatal disposition on either side to make a tragedy out of it, this incident proved to be the beginning of a breach which was never healed."
>
> Although the breach was never healed, each party strove to arouse the sympathy of the other for the slights they were in. It was the lady's response to his efforts in this direction which precipitated a legal separation.
>
> Bulwer had promised to dine with his wife at her home in a suburb, but at the last moment sent a message saying that he was too ill to venture forth. Hearing in her hands medical and nursing supplies, she hastened to his chambers in London. After repeated knocking she was admitted. Bulwer appeared to be in good health, but on the table were two teacups. That was the end. Yet not the end, for now all saving clauses, all artifices were swept aside and the man and woman stood forth in mutual hatred. The husband who could not forgive without exacting a lie had now no intention of asking forgiveness on the same terms. Nemesis possessed both to the end of their lives. The grandson writes:
>
> At every stage in this unhappy story may be traced the working of a relentless fate which dogged its victims from the moment when it first brought them together.

In the treatment of Bulwer's subsequent years as traveler, legislator, Cabinet officer, peer, and man of letters, the grandson is just as discriminating, just as critically sympathetic as he is in dealing with his domestic affairs. The present Earl of Lytton may lack the intensity and enthusiasm of his grandfather, the imagination of his father, but he has the consummate gift of form and proportion inherited from both and a power of visualization which makes the mid-Victorian era live again through the expressive individuality of one of its most distinguished molders.

W. L.

STORIES OF CHILDREN

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE NIGHT, AND OTHER STORIES. By James Hopper. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

These nine stories are not for, but of, children. Some are as fanciful as any that Hans Andersen ever wrote: all have about them a peculiar wistful charm. The scenes are for the most part laid in France, and the tales seem to have caught the spirit of that land of graceful distinction. In several, notably in "The King's Caprice" and "God's Job," the writer goes below his usual winsome play of fancy and stirs one's deeper thought. From first to last it is a companionable little volume with a warm human touch about it. Mr. Hopper knows how to write a short story. Each of these crystallizes about its central child and is complete in its construction and proportion.

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THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS

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Henry Holt and Co., Publishers

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A SONG OF LIFE

Rudolph Herzog's Story of a Great Opera Singer

THE STORY OF HELGA. By Rudolph Herzog. Translated by Adele Lewisohn. E. P. Dutton & Co.

"THE Story of Helga" is an account of the private life of a great opera singer. Helga's public triumphs play a comparatively small part in it, and though it is of course a musical novel, it is so only in a spiritual, never in a technical, sense; there are no long discussions written to enable the author to explain his personal opinions. The German title of the book is "Das Lebensglied;" and it is the true "Song of Life" which the heroine at last learns to understand and to interpret.

When the novel opens Helga Nuntius, only child of a singer who was herself known as "the great Nuntius," is about to begin her studies in the conservatory at Frankfort. There she meets the three men—two of them her fellow-students—who most influence her development and subsequent career. It is the eldest of the three, Franz Grube, a man dying of consumption but nevertheless composer of "The Song of Life," who first tries to teach Helga that "life is more important than art"—and fails. Then comes Robert Braun, the wonderful tenor, an egoist and a materialist, yet just, in so far at least as he is able to understand justice, one who "was true to his nature, but no less" selfish, not base. And always there is Richard Marschall, light-hearted, generous, loyal, the "Builder of Bridges," who finally made Helga understand that "you must feel life firmly under your feet if you want to tell and sing of it," leading her gently from the unreal and the unsubstantial to the real and the satisfying.

They are all three interesting characters, but it must be admitted that in Frans the author has evidently fallen far short of his own conception. Frans lacks the vividness, the flesh and blood quality of the others; he impresses one as a man in a book rather than a live human being. Moreover, it would seem as if Rudolph Herzog's hand, when portraying him, had not been quite steady, with the result that his pencil wabbled a little. Robert Braun, on the contrary, is drawn with the firmest and clearest of strokes; unexaggerated, where a single slip would have resulted in exaggeration, and exaggeration meant caricature; while Marschall, in his ready sympathy, his quick and joyous play of fancy, his very natural petulance at a certain trying moment, his insight and hard-won wisdom, is an unusually attractive man, one with whom we instinctively desire to make friends. His relation with Helga is gradually and sympathetically developed, even as she herself changes from the "little lady of dreams" whom we meet at the beginning of her story, to the fine, strong, awakened woman from whom we part. Her struggles are all spiritual; she never goes through that "crust-of-bread-in-an-attic" phase which tradition regards as almost inseparable from genius, but her trial is none the less a severe one, and the decisive step she presently takes exhausts for a time every particle of her courage, so that her one idea is to seek shelter from the conflict. But, as she truthfully says of herself, she is "no coward," and when the call comes for her to go back into the world and there fulfill her destiny she answers it with scarce a moment's hesitation.

Besides these four principal characters there are several minor ones who are only a little less interesting; Prof. Faller, Helga's teacher, who had once been chosen to sing Lobengrin by Wagner himself, but who, taking the "rose of art" and neglecting the gold, fell at last upon evil times, finding in his beloved Beethoven his only comfort; Mr. and Mrs. Bettermann, that delightful couple who give the book a touch of that Teutonic flavor in which it is otherwise, considering the nationality of its author, singularly lacking—for Helga and the rest could be transferred to America with no loss of individuality; Richard's father, the old clergyman who learned liberality so late in life, austere yet lovable; and Johanna Grube, she who made the great renunciation, and upon whose "virgin features an unseen hand painted the joys and sorrows of motherhood—of which love is born." They are a goodly company of honest, sane people; indeed, the novel itself is one which impresses the reader as eminently sane.

For though much of the plot has to do with an unhappy marriage, there is in it no touch of the morbid or erotic. The two parties to that mistaken contract indulge neither in hysterics nor liaisons, but behave like sensible people, respecting themselves and each other. Helga in many ways represents the modern woman as she is, not as literary cartoonists delight to picture her. That she has a glorious gift in her beautiful voice does not set her apart from humanity, but draws her closer to it; does not divide her from the man who is her mate, but enables them to travel hand in hand. It is this very human quality, this psychic growth of faulty men and women, which makes "The Story of Helga" so unlike the average musical novel. Richard Marschall is a great conductor and composer; he is also a very simple and sincere man. Helga is a famous prima donna; she is also a clean-souled woman, striving to do the thing she believes to be right—no victim of moods and whims, but a woman naturally evolved from the girl who came to the conservatory as to a temple, who, as Franz Grube once told her, "could do things no one else could do, because every one would know she meant no wrong."

Dental Radiology

An important branch of dentistry is intelligently treated by Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, Jr., in his work entitled "Dental Radiology." This work is intended to be used as a textbook by undergradate students in dental colleges. (New York: Swenarton Stationery Company.)

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Holiday Books

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By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

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Author of "Adventures in Contentment."

A book for the tramp that hides in every man. David Grayson, with his wide thinking about all sorts of common things, with his genial, laughter-loving humor, with his true heart-love for out-of-doors, and the long perspectives of his race, undiluted common sense.—*Evening Star, Washington.*

Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. Cloth, Net, $1.35. Leather, Net, $1.50.

Under the Christmas Stars

By GRACE S. RICHMOND

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A Christmas story with real Christmas spirit that tells how a child born on Christmas Eve united a quarreling family and brought the happiest of reunions to the family.

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A book for large men who wish to grow larger. The most important book of the year.

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FOR CHRISTMAS

Holiday Gift Books, Calendars and Cards

AMONG the late issues of books that appeal especially to the holiday taste for beautiful things and the holiday generosity is a new edition—the thirteenth American and the twentieth English—of E. V. Lucas's anthology, "The Open Road," enlarged and containing nearly a hundred new selections. It is beautifully illustrated with sixteen page pictures in full color after paintings by Claude Shepperson. (Holt & Co., $5.)

Philip L. Hale has made a thorough study of the art and life of "Jan Vermeer of Delft" and his thick volume of nearly four hundred pages is written with the hope of bringing the man and his work home to the many cultivated people by whom they are now neglected. It is illustrated with page reproductions of all of Vermeer's known paintings and with examples of the work of other artists of his time. (Small, Maynard & Co., $10.)

"Old World Love Stories" presents seventeen tales from the Lays of Marie of France and other mediaeval romances and legends, including the "Lay of Sir Launfal," "Aucassin and Nicolette," "Lay of Gugemar," and "The Dolorous Knight." They are translated from the French by Eugene Mason and the book, which is artistically printed, has eight decorative illustrations in color by Reginald L. Knowles. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.)

Lewis Gaston Leary's account of "Syria, the Land of Lebanon," is an interesting combination of description, history, and personal impression. It is a companion volume to the author's "Real Palestine of To-day," and the two together give, he believes, "a complete view of the lands of the Bible." It is attractively gotten up, and is illustrated with many full-page plates from photographs. (McBride, Nast & Co., $3.)

"Washington's Farewell Address" has a handsome and dignified dress in the series of Riverside Press editions. It is a narrow quarto, printed on handmade paper, and bound in blue boards. Four hundred and forty numbered copies have been printed, of which four hundred are for sale. (Houghton Mifflin Co., $5.)

With the steady growth of feeling during the last few years against some of the excesses of Christmas holiday giving there has been a tendency away from the conventionality that formerly marked Christmas cards and calendars. Each recurring Christmas season gives them a more distinctive touch. They grow more individual and more artistic, as the custom spreads of making them a substitute for more expensive gifts. The inner circle of family and nearest friends is still remembered in Christmas buying. But to others it is becoming more and more the custom to allow a card or a booklet to carry the message of remembrance on Christmas morning.

Those who are blessed with artistic skill are falling into the habit of making their own Christmas cards and sending to each friend a distinctive bit of handiwork. Many who have not artistic ability themselves but possess the money to command it in others order individual cards from artists. The popular call for Christmas cards that shall be less conventional and, if they cannot be individual, shall at least have more of the human touch in them has made itself felt in the market, and publishers are striving to meet the demand. They are slowly feeling out the public taste, and each year sees increase in the variety of such cards offered for the Christmas trade.

But however the taste in Christmas cards may change, that in calendars seems to vary but little. For the supply each year of the large six or twelve-leaved calendars, in which the calendar itself occupies the least and the picture the most possible space, seems rather to increase than diminish. This year the Life Publishing Company sends out four of these handsome affairs, the work of well-known artists. Each one is of large folio size, six-leaved, and boxed. The pictures in the C. D. Gibson calendar, from pen and ink drawings, are inclined to be a bit ironic upon the foibles of mankind. Is Mr. Gibson a feminist, or merely being gallant, when he makes those foibles so much more manifest in his men than in his women?

James Montgomery Flagg strikes a jolly, amusing note in the series of color reproductions which makes up his calendar, beginning on the cover page with a pretty girl, smartly dressed, manipulating with a string a red-coated monkey on a balancing pole and down below the question, "Has this ever happened to you?" and ending with a serious faced cupid, carrying a suitcase and having his wings brushed by a negro porter, while below we learn that this is "The end of the journey."

Coles Phillips shows half a dozen types of pretty girls, besides the one on the cover who is juggling crimson hearts against a brown background. He makes his customary audacious use of masses of color and is as skillful as ever in clothing his beauties in an extension of the background. In some of these pictures he has varied the method a little. In one, a girl in drab with touches of white and green interposes, with stunning effect, a black umbrella between her drab coat and a drab background.

Five artists contributed the paintings from which are made the calendar whose cover, by Relyea, shows a night scene of skaters on a lake in Central Park, with a youth and maiden "warming up" at a fire on the bank. They vary greatly in sentiment, from the "Eight Belles," by Orson Lowell, which shows a jolly old tar in oilskins dancing on a beach with eight pretty maidens in bathing costume, to Angus MacDonald's warm-colored scene of a cozy porch whereon an officer starting for the wars is bidding good-bye to his little daughter, who is asking him, "Daddy, are you going to kill some other little girl's father?" One guesses Mr. MacDonald to be a member of the Peace Society and desirous of putting his anti-war sentiment where it will have to be seen whenever it is necessary to consult the calendar. Victor C. Anderson and Harry Grant Dart are represented by amusing pictures.

More serious minded is the thick calendar offered by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. It has a turn-over leaf for every week in the year, and for every day there is a quotation likely to inspire cheerfulness or thought or efficiency in the reader. Their authors range from Jeremiah to Ida Tarbell, the greater number being of modern times and in touch with present day life.

Among the booklet calendars issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. is one that shows a new departure in the calendar idea—the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam in a white vellum binding with delicate decorations and lettering in red and gold, each page having a wide illuminated border of red, gold, and blue. On every other page half the space is given to the calendar of a month. There are decorated end papers by A. E. Jackson illustrating the stanza, "Here with a loaf of bread beneath the bough." A sumptuous booklet in white vellum with pansy decorations offers a page for each week with blank spaces for notes and engagements. A dainty "Remembrance" calendar has twelve turn-over pages, each one showing a broad conventional border in pale colors and offering several quotations from famous authors, from Cicero to Longfellow. Very gay is a "Morning Glories" booklet in white vellum with end papers and page borders, containing calendar, poetical quotations and many pages for memoranda.

Among the Christmas cards there is a series of postcards with a distinctive touch, the pictures, by Albertine Randall Wheelan, showing Quaker ladies and gentlemen bidding farewell at an open door, at their firesides, meeting in snowy woods. The inscription is a simple sentence in Quaker phraseology.

A series of six cards in dove gray inclosed in envelopes to match have bright-colored designs showing scenes of Colonial celebrations of Christmas, from Peter Stuyvesant with his peg leg making merry in New Amsterdam in 1660 to Christmas in Virginia in 1760. Also in dove gray with decorations in dark purple and gold is a folded sheet with "a message from the Rev. J. H. Jowett" on an inner fold, making another series of half a dozen cards, each one differing in text and decorations. One series with a fox-hunting motif is very attractive in its combination of rich brown with spring decorations and lettering in red and gold. The pictures, in a stiff brown cover inclosed in a brown envelope, show single riders in red coats in varying stages of the fox hunt, with appropriate verses by Whyte-Melville. The same pictures and verses appear also in a series of postcards. Another set, in tan, red, and gold comes in dainty envelopes to match, having "Christmas" in decorative lettering on the back. Inside is a folded sheet carrying an appropriate prose or verse message by Mary Cromwell Low.

Quaint and pleasing is a set in which the pictures show old English country scenes in snowy landscapes. Ethel Dewees has made jolly and attractive decorations for small cards that bear, each, a pot of holly, an appropriate quotation and the very taking figure of a little man or woman. Another whimsical set bears very chic, slightly conventionalized figures of slender girls in huge white hats and carrying immense ermine muffs.

Among the card calendars are some novelties in cut-outs showing "Jack and Gill" and a chubby "Dolly Dimple." Other small calendars, to be used also as Christmas cards, is a five-leaved "Shakespeare" with a cover from "Twelfth Night" and flower decorations and quotations on the other pages, and a "Witty and Wise," with whimsical decorations and illustrations and more or less flippant remarks.

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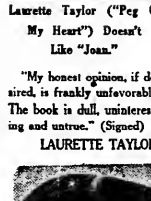
Actresses Are at Odds Over Truthfulness of This Novel of the Stage

JOAN THURSDAY

By Louis Joseph Vance

This "tale of the New York theatrical underworld, which belongs to the sex family, is sound fiction and good reading," to quote J. B. Kerfoot in *Life*. Some actresses, however, do not like the means Joan used to achieve success.



Laurette Taylor ("Peg O' My Heart") Doesn't Like "Joan."

"My honest opinion, if desired, is frankly unfavorable. The book is dull, uninteresting and untrue." (Signed) LAURETTE TAYLOR.

CHARACTERS RECOGNIZABLE?

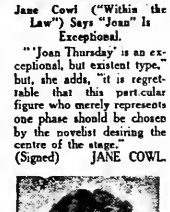
Despite the fact that Mr. Vance says he did not draw any of his characters from life, the *New York Dramatic Mirror* asserts that "some characters are easily recognizable by the initiated. . . . Her (Joan's) experiences might easily pass as the biography of some score or more of our best known footlight favorites."

EXPLAINS MANY A "STAR"

"The big thing is that the book does in its way explain many a star. For stars are made out of just such material as Joan," says the *Kentucky Post*.

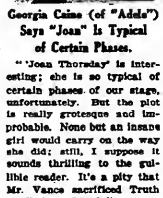
ITS TRUTHFULNESS

"A true picture of life . . . it is a portrait of a woman which deserves a place on the line with the best in fiction's great art gallery."—*The Bootman* New York.



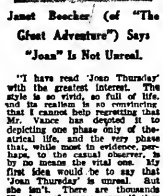
Jane Cowl ("Within the Law") Says "Joan" Is Exceptional.

"'Joan Thursday' is an exceptional, but existent type," but, she adds, "it is regrettable that this particular figure who merely represents one phase should be chosen by the novelist desiring the centre of the stage."
(Signed) JANE COWL.



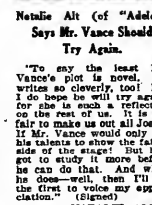
Georgia Caine (of "Adele") Says "Joan" Is Typical of Certain Phases.

"'Joan Thursday' is interesting; she is so typical of certain phases of our stage, unfortunately. But the plot is really grotesque and improbable. None but an insane girl would carry on the way she did; still, I suppose it sounds thrilling to the gullible reader. It's a pity that Mr. Vance sacrificed Truth to fiction, though."
(Signed) GEORGIA CAINE.



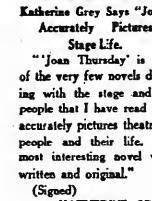
Janet Beecher (of "The Great Adventure") Says "Joan" Is Not Unreal.

"I have read 'Joan Thursday' with the greatest interest. The style is so vivid, so full of life, and its realism is so convincing that I cannot help regretting that Mr. Vance has depicted it to depicting one phase only of theatrical life, and the very phase that, while most in evidence, perhaps, to the casual observer, is by no means the vital one. My first idea would be to say that 'Joan Thursday' is unreal. But she isn't. There are thousands like her, of course, even if they do not carry matters to extremes."
(Signed) JANET BEECHER.



Natalie Alt (of "Adele") Says Mr. Vance Should Try Again.

"To say the least Mr. Vance's plot is novel. He writes so cleverly, too! But I do hope he will try again, for she is such a reflection on the rest of us. It is not fair to make us out all Joans. If Mr. Vance would only use his talents to show the fairer side of the stage! But he's got to study it more before he can do that. And when he does—well, then I'll be the first to voice my appreciation."
(Signed) NATALIE ALT.



Katherine Grey Says "Joan" Accurately Pictures Stage Life.

"'Joan Thursday' is one of the very few novels dealing with the stage and its people that I have read that accurately pictures theatrical people and their life. A most interesting novel well written and original."
(Signed) KATHERINE GREY.

Third Large Printing $1.30 Net. Postpaid $1.41.

Published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston *For Sale at Booksellers*

SPANISH ROYALTY

Mrs. Batcheller's Glimpses of Spain's Court Life

ROYAL SPAIN OF TO-DAY. By Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Do the boys and girls of to-day, one wonders, read Irving's "Legends of Spain"? Have they turned with Boabdil for the last glimpse of Granada—that Pisgah-sight of despair instead of hope? Do they still wander with Don Quixote upon his quest? One hopes they do, for when Spain ceases to stand for romance, beauty, and chivalry; when its name no longer suggests the "last sigh of the Moor" or the launching of the ships of the conquistadores, the world will have lost something very real and precious.

To the reader who recalls the old glamour that it had for him, or who in later life has loved the stern picturesqueness of George Borrow's famous narrative, "Royal Spain of To-day," will come with something of anticlimax. But many men (fortunately) have many minds. The British matron—and her race is numerous in every land—who, confronted with the passionate spectacle of Bernhardt in "Cleopatra," exclaimed "How different from the home life of our own dear Queen!" will be charmed with it.

Mrs. Batcheller, the author, is a lady who collects Royalties as a philatelist collects postage stamps. She has already written a book upon the Italian Court, and from certain hints dropped in the present volume, it would seem hardly presumptuous to guess that she is meditating one upon the Court of Austria. It is sure of its audience when it comes. If there is one thing that all the world loves more than it loves a lover, it is a Royalty, and in this case the reader may be sure of the authenticity of the picture. Mrs. Batcheller offers no back-stairs information; she always walks in at the front door—except when a King or Queen varies the programme by walking in at Mrs. Batcheller's front door, just to have tea with her informally, or something like that. This is proved, if proof other than the book itself were needed, by a letter which H. R. H. the Infanta Eulalia furnished Mrs. Batcheller for the confusion of Doubting Thomases:

> Mrs. Bates-Batcheller has thoroughly studied Spain, its history, its institutions, art, literature, and people. The unusual opportunities given the authoress have been cleverly taken advantage of, and she has an intimate knowledge of all classes of society. She has carefully and correctly studied these classes and understands them. No foreigner has better understood the Spanish people, and certainly also no American has enjoyed the intimate friendship of the Spanish royal family that has been accorded Mrs. Bates-Batcheller. I recommend her opinions, her views, and her judgment of my country, and feel that her Spanish book will greatly strengthen the friendship of my nation with that of America.
>
> INFANTA EULALIA.

As a matter of fact, it would have been most ungrateful of the Infanta not to have indorsed Mrs. Batcheller's opinions of things Spanish, for if the agreeable authoress held an opinion contrary to that of her Royal Friend and Patroness (we can only hope we get the capitals right) while in Spain, it is certainly not hinted at in the present volume.

The first half of the book, relating the incidents of a motor trip through several provinces on which the Infanta Eulalia was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller, is considerably more entertaining than the latter portion, which deals largely with "audiences" and with their historical backgrounds. During most of this trip the Infanta traveled incognita, and proved herself a lady of cool head, brave spirit, and kindly heart. Their adventures and hardships were nothing startling in themselves, it is true, but inasmuch as their heroine was a royal Princess they assumed considerable proportions. The adventure of the Alcalde, who insisted on their going with him to the circus on a pitch-black night—" Do you think I am entertaining foreigners, and that I will not show them to my people?" he exclaimed—was calculated to try the nerve of even an ordinary traveler, and their flight through the land of the gypsy cave-dwellers was as exciting as it was picturesque. Throughout, both Incognita and in royal state, the Infanta is distinguished by good humor and good sense. To some nuns who complained that their wall was broken and were too poor to pay for having it fixed, she replied:

> Yes, I see that the wall is broken, but what splendid exercise it will be for you to come and repair it on some fine day when the sun is not hot. Surely one of your precepts is that only the workers are happy.

The volume is splendidly gotten up. Its cover is the design of an ancient missal in the Cathedral of Toledo, copied by royal permission, and the photogravure and color and half-tone plates are extremely beautiful. An annoying feature is the way they are scattered through the book without any reference whatever to the text. One can either read the story or look at the pictures; it is impossible to correlate them. It is unfortunate, too, that a book of this sort was not read more carefully in proof. Some of the constructions are calculated to make a rhetorician, not to say a grammarian, weep. "Neither the Infanta or we took kindly to that idea," "centuries followed one another in quick unerring succession," "great giant pine trees climbed one above another," and, most mysterious of all: "There (in Limoges) we bought photographs of the peasants, who have given their name, 'Limousine,' to the tops of the automobiles; and all the Limousine women surely have a touch of the south in their large, dark eyes."

Here and there one could almost suspect Mrs. Batcheller of writing with her tongue in her cheek, as where she glosses a certain stormy episode of the stormy September, 1868, with the remark: "You remember that her Majesty Queen Isabella II., the mother of the Infanta, was for a combination of reasons obliged to leave Spain," but the suspicion would be unjust. The authoress simply realizes the elementary truth that a Boswell to royalty must beware of mentioning disagreeable facts, even to the third and fourth generation of ancestors.

If one takes "Royal Spain of To-day" for what it is—not a historical work, not a study of the Spanish people, even less a study in any true sense of the Spanish aristocracy, but the pleasant narrative of an unusual personal experience, it will be found very enjoyable reading. There may be stiff-backed individuals who will object to the spectacle of an American woman bending quite so flexibly at the shrines of the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs, but it must be remembered that the present Spanish representatives of those ancient houses are apparently worthy of all honor. No woman, gentle or simple, has shown more forbearance, courage, and steadfastness than the Austrian Maria Christina, and the Bourbon King and Infantas seem to have gained through adversity a wisdom lacking in their ancestors. In praising them, Mrs. Batcheller is thoroughly justified; and if we are amused at her naïve declaration—

> of one thing I think I may be in this world justly proud, and that is of my distinguished friends. Certainly I love them all much, and it seems they never forget me, and are always doing the nicest things for me in the nicest possible way. How any one can be pessimistic in this world, where there are so many delightful and charming people, it is impossible to understand—

we must not forget De Amicis's frank confession:

> Wherever I go the first feeling that people and things waken in me is one of sympathy, a desire not to find anything to censure, a wish to embellish in my own eyes all lovely things, to conceal from myself all that is displeasing, to pardon defects. . . . I am not obliged to make any effort to reach this point, for everything presents itself almost spontaneously to my eyes under its most agreeable aspect; and my imagination benignly covers all other aspects with a little couleur de rose. I am very well aware that one cannot study a country in this way, write critical books nor acquire the reputation of being a profound thinker; but I know that one travels with a tranquil mind, and that the journeys are very profitable.

Charades

Anybody with a liking for verbal puzzles will find some good ones in a little book entitled "Sixty-five Charades." The charades, which are in verse, were written by the late W. E. Chamberlin, at one time a prominent Boston architect, but in his last years a confirmed and bedridden invalid. Intended simply for the author's own amusement and that of his friends Mr. Chamberlin's verses had their original circulation in manuscript form; soon after his death they were privately printed, and now they are published in the regular way. (Boston: W. B. Clarke Company. $1.)

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CATHOLICISM

Mgr. Benson's Study of Various Paradoxes in the Church

By the RIGHT REV. HENRY A. BRANN, D. D.

PARADOXES OF CATHOLICISM. By Robert Hugh Benson. Longmans, Green & Co. 1913.

MONSIGNORE BENSON in this his last published work shows all the good qualities of those previously written by him. He is evidently master of the theological, philosophical, and historical questions disputed among Christians. In thirteen short chapters, two of which are introductory, he discusses with the skill of an expert logician and with the absolute honesty and sincerity of a good Christian and an able scholar "the paradoxes of Catholicism."

The opening sentence, in treating the first paradox, of his theme "Jesus Christ, God and Man," is a good specimen of his manner. He writes: "The mysteries of the Church, a materialist scientist once announced to an astonished world, are child's play compared with the mysteries of nature." Prof. Huxley is the author of this statement. Huxley affirms that he found everywhere in created nature anomaly piled on anomaly and paradox on paradox, "and he knew no more of theology than its simpler and more explicit statements." It takes a much greater mind to fathom the mysteries of metaphysics and theology than to solve the problems of physical science. This is Mgr. Benson's opinion; and with him will agree all that have experience. Continuing, he discusses the paradoxes in the Church, of the divine and the human, of peace and war, wealth and poverty, sanctity and sin, faith and reason, authority and liberty, and kindred subjects. Under the head of wealth and poverty, he says:

> The world found Him (Christ) wrong, whatever He did. He was too worldly when He healed men on the Sabbath; for is not the Law of God of more value than a man's bodily ease? Why can He not wait till to-morrow? He was too worldly when He allowed His disciples to rub corn in their hands; for does not the Law of God forbid a man to make bread on the Sabbath?

And so the clever author continues to illustrate the homely phrase which shows the character of some fault-finders. For with them "you'll be damned if you do; and you'll be damned if you don't."

The book is small and never bores you. The writer shows that he is at home with every theme he discusses. His thought is direct, his logic strict, his words always elegant English, his whole style clear and plain. In some of his books he shows great powers of description and a fecund imagination; but in the "Paradoxes of Catholicism" imagination is not prominent, but a strong, direct intellect dominates every page. Toward the end he gives us a very good spiritual lesson on "The Seven Works of Christ on the Cross."

The remark of a theologian who is a great reader of books is worth quoting in connection with this serious work:

> Some one has been making me a gift of all the new novels every Summer, so that I may have reading matter during my vacation. I find them such miserable stuff, both as to matter and style, that I seldom find one worth perusing. And as to what is printed in the Summer magazines, it is worse. Now, in Benson's book I find good matter, clear and logical thought, and classical English. Would we had more of his kind! He has brains.

"Never did hero find himself the adored of three more enchanting heroines."
—*The Independent.*
THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS
By Coningsby Dawson
6th printing; $1.35 net.
Henry Holt and Co., Publishers

STORY OF THE SEASONS

THE FOUR SEASONS. By Carl Ewald. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

An ornamental little volume on the well-worn topic of "The Four Seasons" is such an obvious gift book that a would-be reader may be pardoned for hesitating before its attractive portals. He will be repaid, however, should he adventure its contents, for both author and translator have the poetic touch which holds more of magic than the book of Michael Scott. The story is an idyl of the earth, telling in its prologue how she was formed from chaos, how she was first ruled from pole to pole by Summer, and inhabited by strange monsters; then how Winter held universal sway. Finally Summer and Winter agree to divide their reign, while the young Princes of Spring and of Autumn come between the two to "spread the cloth for Summer," and to "make Winter's bed." This "Fairy Tale of the Four Seasons" is told primarily for children, presenting much scientific truth in fanciful garb, but we are greatly mistaken if the adult reader will not find it too fascinating to lay aside until the last page has been read.

Longmans' New Books
Holiday List Mailed on Request

ROYAL SPAIN OF TO-DAY
By TRYHOSA BATES-BATCHELLER, author of "Italian Castles and Country Seats," etc. With 5 Photogravures, 6 Color Plates, and 80 Half-tone Plates on Cameo Plate Paper. Large 8vo, cloth, ornamental, in a box. $5.00 net (expressage extra).
"It is safe to say that no visitor to Spain has seen that picturesque land, or is likely to see it again, under the conditions that Mrs. Batcheller describes in ROYAL SPAIN . . . She . . . had the unusual experience of seeing the royal families of Spain and Portugal gear at hand, of mingling in the most aristocratic society under favorable auspices, and of visiting places that the public rarely sees, with full permission to use her powers of description and her camera . . . She has a great deal to say that is of great interest . . . It is a Spain seen through the eyes of the privileged classes that is presented here . . . This book is finely gotten up and well illustrated."—*New York Sun.*

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Longmans, Green, & Co.
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ITALY'S LAUREATE

Mr. Bickersteth's Translation of Carducci's Poems

By FRANK SEWALL,

Author of "The Poems of Giosue Carducci," "Sonnets of J. M. de Heredia," &c.

CARDUCCI. A Selection of His Poems, with Verse Translations, Notes, and Three Introductory Essays. By G. L. Bickersteth, M. A. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

THE large and strong hold that Carducci has gained on the literary mind of our time is shown not only in the extensive list of critical and biographical notices of the great Italian poet gathered by the present author from Italian, French, German, and English sources, but from the distinguished public honors of which he was the recipient during the last years of his life. Referred to in the early nineties of the last century as the "uncrowned" laureate of Italy the title was no longer admissable when, in 1895, on completing his thirty-fifth year as professor in the University of Bologne, he was presented with the freedom of the city and "crowned with laurel plucked from Dante's tomb at Ravenna." In 1904 the Italian Government voted him a pension of 12,000 lire. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. After his death in 1907, the Queen of Italy bought his house and his library, and presented it to the nation.

Mr. Bickersteth laments the lack of familiarity with Carducci among English readers. While exhaustive studies of the poet have appeared in France and in Germany and selections from his poems have been translated into half a dozen European languages, "it is doubtful," says Mr. Bickersteth, "whether at the present time as many as 5 per cent. of our own poetry-reading public are even aware that such a man ever existed." Perhaps Mr. Bickersteth does not include Americans among "our poetry-reading people," but he seems to be quite unaware of the volume of "Poems of Giosue Carducci, translated, with two introductions, on the Hellenic Revival in Italy, and on the Hellenic Realism," published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in New York in 1902, a work resembling his own in general plan and purpose, and of the quite extensive notice of Carducci, with translations of a number of his most notable poems, in Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," and of the little but valuable volume of "Poems of Italy" by Miss M. W. Arms, New York, 1905, who, in her preface to her admirable translations, describes more truly than any of his critics we have met the peculiar charm of Carducci's poetry; in that it drawe forth and produces an atmosphere around the subject treated of, in which the reader finds himself held as in a kind of spell. Mrs. Maud Holland, whose translation of about twenty of Carducci's poems appeared in 1907, published by Fisher in London, is, "so far as I know," says Mr. Bickersteth, "my only English predecessor."

Whatever may have been lacking hitherto, unquestionably Mr. Bickersteth in the present volume has made a very substantial and valuable addition to the English reader's means of studying the splendid poetic creations of the great Italian. Not only are his translations made with almost too elaborate accuracy of imitation in rhyme and rhythm, but he furnishes his reader with the original Italian on the opposite page, making the book available not only for the enjoyable reading of this excellent translation but for a kind of intimate nearness to the poet himself in seeing his own manner of using his native tongue. Of the splendor, the manly strength, the patriotic fire of these wonderful poems we need not speak. The initial poem, "The Hymn to Satan," which in a single day made the poet famous in Italy, is not so profane as its title would indicate, being addressed to the general spirit of revolt against all traditional bonds in religion, politics, and science, a kind of Italian "Prometheus Unbound," which appealed to the people, especially in the revolutionary days of Garibaldi. But while it is said that Carducci never became wholly reconciled to the Church even after he had become a loyal monarchist—so far at least as his allegiance to the Queen was concerned—yet his more reverential attitude toward the Christian ideals is seen in his later poems, the "Ave Maria," and "Hymn to the Redeemer," a "Lauda Spirituale," which while inspired more, perhaps, by an aesthetic than a religious motive, yet shows a sympathetic recognition of the religious feeling existing in others; as when, at the sound of the Angelus.

* * * curvano la fronte
Dante ed Aroldo—.

Mr. Bickersteth asserts that "Carducci never believed in the divinity of Christ. He bowed before him as the great human martyr." But surely there is something more than martyrdom—rather the note of triumph and conquest in the opening words of the "Hymn to the Redeemer," a poem not included in Mr. Bickersteth's collection:

Open, O human race!
Open wide the gates!
Behold, there comes to you a mighty One
Who brings you glory and has conquered death.
* * * * * * *
Behold, He comes, the mighty King uncrowned,
With victory's trophies, hither to your midst.
Before His face fly Death and Sin away,
While Peace and Health move at His either side.

The selection of poems for translation is well made on the whole, and more extensive probably than any which has yet appeared in English. We miss the stirring "Roma" sonnet.

Date al vento le chiome isfavillanti,

suggested by the figure of Roma on an ancient coin, and the "Homer" sonnet, the "Passa la nave mia," and the humane outcry of terrible satire in the "Carnevale," with its "voices" from the palace, the alleys, the attics, and the cellars. But the rich and well-chosen supply of the later poems, including the graphic ballad "On Marengo's Plains," the beautiful idyl and patriotic hymn combined "Cadore," and many others from the "Odi Barbare" serve to give a comprehensive well-rounded vision of the poet's versatility and large-heartedness and sufficiently explain how it was that he became so really a nation's idol.

As regards Mr. Bickersteth's skill as a translator there can be no doubt as to his abundant technical qualifications when one has read his very scholarly discussion of the classic meters and Carducci's employment of them, in the second of the three introductory essays. It may be that he has carried this metrical imitation too far, making the matter of rhythmic form and rhyme so conspicuous as to obscure the beauty of the thought to be conveyed. One may marvel at the ingenuity of the following, but it is doubtful if the poet intended to attract attention to any such clever tricks of rhyme. In the poem "The Poet" we read:

The poet is a mighty blacksmith
Whose broad back's with
Iron muscles furrowed.

And

Life's path scatters with the spade his
Rich manure * * *
Keeping violets for ladies.

And

* * * the art wherewith the
* * * * * * *
Flames which light his wondrous smithy.

When the translator has gone to these eccentric extremes to avail himself of the feminine or disyllabic rhymes so indispensable in translating Italian verse, there are places where he seems to have neglected them to serious disadvantage. To apply the test of that sonnet where Carducci seems to have reached the crest of this most beautiful poetic form, mingling Homer, Theocritus, and Virgil in one superb picture—"The Ox"—

T'amo, o pio bove; e mite un sentimento

we sadly miss the feminine cadence in the opening quatrain. We would have to question also the accuracy of rendering the "pio bove" by "holy ox," since the adjective "holy" implies a character conferred by religious rite while "pious" retains rather the patient loyalty and service of the ancient Roman "pietas" which the whole sonnet so beautifully embodies. Of this regard for the ancient Roman feeling and expression, Paul Bourget has said:

The quality of the words in which Roman vigor still palpitates, the direct force of the image, the construction, at once flowing and concise, of the sentence, give this poetry the charm of precision which is the distinctive characteristic of the genius of the Romans. It is at once sober and grand.

The critic is speaking especially of what he calls Carducci's "divine sonnet," the "Passa la nave mia"—but the "Pio bove" sonnet would seem to be even a better example of the "sober and grand" in Carducci's writing. We wonder that in describing Carducci's revolt, in his "Odi Barbare," from the weak sentimentalism of the conventional styles, Mr. Bickersteth did not quote the poet's own lines from the "Odi Barbare":

I hate the accustomed verse.
Lazily it falls in with the taste of the crowd,
And quiescless in its feeble embraces
Lies down and sleeps.

For me that vigorous strophe
Which leaps with the plaudits and
Rhythmic stamp of the chorus,
Like a bird caught in its flight, which
Turns and gives battle.

It is especially in the longer poems in which epic and lyric and pastoral are so wonderfully combined, making ancient history throb with an intense living passion of regret and of longing, that Mr. Bickersteth, in his faithful and truly masterly devotion to his author's form and spirit, has given the English reader a treasure of unestimable worth. The "Piedmont," the "Church of Polenta," the "Cadore," the "Maremma," and "At the Sources of Clitumnus" are a poet's survey of vast periods and grand crises in the progress of civilization and in social, religious, and political changes from the time of the old Roman founders to the present. They are indeed songs to stir a people to a new sense of its own dignity and to new endeavors toward revival and progress in national honor and greatness. They deserve well to be heard beyond the bounds of their own original soil and language.

Southern Recipes

A promising candidate for the kitchen bookshelf comes from Martha McCulloch-Williams in the form of a volume entitled "Dishes and Beverages of the Old South." The book contains recipes for several hundred good things, most of which are distinctly Southern. (McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1913

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE secret of the identity of the author of "Home," the Century Magazine serial which is completed in the January number, has been kept without difficulty because no workable clue to it has been found. Within the month the authorship of the novel has been attributed by the literary gossips to writers so unlike as RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, MARY HEATON VORSE, MARY MCNEILL FENNELLOSA, DAVID GRAY, MEREDITH NICHOLSON, and BASIL KING. Perhaps the gossips are only guessing. The publishers of the magazine insist that the unknown author is or has been connected with the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the United States in a Catholic country. It might be worth while to take the lists of past and present Ambassadors, Ministers, Secretaries of Legation, and Consuls and hunt for the needle in the haystack. That would be as easy as to guess the writer through any fancied similarity of the manner of the book to that of other American novels. BASIL KING is surely a bad guess. Having just published a novel called "The Way Home," he would not bring out another called "Home."

THE author of "The Inner Shrine," by the way, is honored by an appreciation of his novels by Mr. HOWELLS in the Easy Chair of the January Harper's, the latest receiving a penetrating analysis and that large share of praise the foremost American novelist is always willing to give to a well-told story of common life which is not "romantic." Mr. HOWELLS considers "The Way Home" the best of BASIL KING'S books for this reason. It is the least romantic, he declares, of them all, and none of them was hopelessly romantic. This praise may not be effective with all readers. Some of us sigh for a little more romance than we get. But we fancy that Mr. HOWELLS'S judgment of the unromantic quality of BASIL KING'S novels will not be disputed. "The Way Home" is sad, he says, but so is life, and "it is like life again in not refusing us the consolation of the final hope." While nobody, in Mr. HOWELLS'S view, can be called original, strictly speaking, he holds that BASIL KING is "originative," which is a good word, and certainly no higher praise could be given to BALZAC or TURGENEV than to say that one puts down one of his books "with the feeling that one has been among people not less alive than one's self."

THE most noteworthy article in the new Harper, however, is DAVID JAYNE HILL'S, entitled "Why Do We Have a Diplomatic Service?" The question Dr. HILL regards as just, because it represents a proper starting point for a discussion regarding our Diplomatic Service. There is, of course, a hint of irony in this, but in his report of an imaginary conversation in a Washington club, in which a sneering person who holds to the lowest views of politics and patronage, a kindly old Judge who knows the Constitution, a member of Congress of the radical type, a young lawyer of elevated ideas, and a distinguished foreign diplomat take part, he covers the whole question of modern diplomacy with admirable skill. Nothing that one hears said touching American representation at foreign Courts is left unsaid. Every point of view has its spokesman. The article therefore must stand as one of the best expositions of an important question of great present interest ever printed.

LEO FROBENIUS, the German ethnologist and African traveler, whose two volumes entitled "The Voice of Africa," have been translated by RUDOLPH BLIND, and will appear here before long, has discovered the lost Atlantis in the very heart of Africa. The delectable land told about by PLATO and HERODOTUS, not to mention IGNATIUS DONNELLY, has been variously located by the imagination of many writers, but never before, as we remember, in the middle of a great continent. It was large, however, and perhaps it never was overwhelmed by an earthquake and submerged in the Atlantic Ocean. The theory of FROBENIUS will be condemned as fanciful, of course, but his reasons for entertaining it will be read with interest. Naturally it is the archaeological side of his book which is most interesting. His theory of Atlantis may not hold, but his descriptions of his discovery of remains of forgotten civilizations on the supposed site will be welcome. Africa is gradually being opened to the gaze of the world, and the story as it is slowly revealed gains in fascination.

A NEW book on billiards, treating particularly of the modern development of the game, is very welcome. "Daly's Billiard Book" is credited on its title page to that veteran player and teacher of billiards, MAURICE DALY, but as DALY is a billiard expert and not a writing expert, a large part of it, as the reader soon learns, was actually written by the editor, WILLIAM WELTON HARRIS. It was all inspired, however, by Mr. DALY; it is truly his book, and the theory and practice alike which it expounds and describes are his. Its object is to explain billiards of to-day, which it does admirably, though another smaller book on three-cushion carroms later on will be welcome. The science of billiards has developed amazingly since the establishment of the three-ball game on the table of the present standard size in the seventies. The famous players of those days lacked not skill but knowledge. Mr. HARRIS writes that JACOB SCHAEFER could do "for the single shot almost anything in the seventies that he could do in the nineties." He only wanted the knowledge of how to "flock the ivory sheep." That knowledge is here expounded. This is the only book extant describing in detail all the standard "nursing" positions. From it the student may learn all about the "line nurse," the "chuck nurse," the "anchor nurse." Much attention is given to the important factor of second-ball play. Its many diagrams and pictures, most of which were either made or suggested by MAURICE DALY, are excellent aids to the student, and they indicate both the right and the wrong way of doing things. The book is published in Chicago by Messrs. A. C. MCCLURG & Co.

THAT perennial source of enjoyment to the lovers of literary puzzles, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," has been "solved" once more. This time Mr. GILLAN VASE claims to have discovered what DICKENS had planned for the denouement of his romance, and these new findings appear in London this month under the title "A Great Mystery Solved" (Sampson, Low.) According to Mr. VASE, Edwin Drood "comes to" after his supposed murder by his uncle and guardian, John Jasper, and enters the employment of Hiram Grewgious, the lawyer. As the latter's clerk, Edwin resolves "to watch my miserable uncle closely, to interfere, if absolutely necessary, to save Rosa from the terrible fate of being united to him, and to save poor Neville from a further accusation." Jasper's suicide releases Edwin from this self-imposed and somewhat meaningless duty, and the hero of the romance thereupon betakes himself to Egypt, where he acquires a fortune, returns to England, saves Rosa from drowning and marries her. Mr. VASE'S attempted solution furnishes interesting enough material of a somewhat melodramatic kind, but for those who read SIR ROBERTSON NICOLL'S careful analysis of the Edwin Drood problem last year this new version will not recommend itself as a carrying out of DICKENS'S plan for the climax of his novel. SIR ROBERTSON, it will be remembered, based his theory mainly on some hitherto unregarded erasures, made by DICKENS, in the original proof sheets of the unfinished novel. From the indications furnished by these erasures, and corroborated by the testimony of JOHN FORSTER, DICKENS'S biographer, and by the novelist's son and daughter, SIR ROBERTSON was convinced that Drood was actually murdered. His additional theory that the mysterious Datchery was a woman, Neville's sister, in disguise, may not be quite so plausible, although in its support he advances some curious facts, deduced from the original wrapper made under DICKENS'S direction for the serial publication of the novel. But it is altogether likely that in spite of the efforts of SIR ROBERTSON NICOLL, Mr. GILLAN VASE, and many others who have attempted a solution of this curious literary problem, the story of Edwin Drood will remain for all time what its author named it, a "Mystery."

"SUCCESS OF FAILURE"

THE SUCCESS OF FAILURE. By a Wayfarer. Tapman Publishing Company.

This is a book in which story and allegory are mixed in a curious tangle. There is a young woman who typifies Service, and a man—a doctor—who typifies Love, and there is a good deal about the necessary union of Service and Love. Then there is a species of boarding house known as the home-living place, and a hospital of the New birth, and the great temple where Love and Service are married. The author's use of the strange pseudonym, "A Wayfarer," will pique the curiosity of many readers.

Educational Movements

In "Current Activities and Influences in Education," which is published as a volume of Lippincott's Educational Series, John Palmer Garber, Associate Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, presents a report upon educational movements in progress in America and other countries throughout the world. The report contains matter of interest and value to American educators. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

IN A FEW WORDS

JULES GUERIN'S painting, "Housetops of Nazareth," which is reproduced in "The Holy Land," on which Robert Hichens and he collaborated, has been awarded the Charles W. Beck, Jr., Prize at the annual water color show at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts.

Virginia Frazer Boyle, author of "Serena," is spending the Winter in New York City.

"The Poetry of Alfred Noyes" has been announced as a subject for prize essays at Yale University and at the Phillips Andover Academy.

For use by the coach and the team, the West Point Athletic Association bought twelve copies of Herbert Reed's "Football for Public and Player."

Richardson Wright, co-author with Bassett Digby of "Through Siberia," has been elected Recording Secretary of the Poetry Society of America.

Wu Ting-fang's "America Through Oriental Spectacles" and Gen. Keye's "The Two Americas" will be published in February instead of December, as previously announced.

T. Everett Harre, whose novel "The Eternal Maiden" has been published the past Autumn in England, Australia and France, has returned to his Washington Square studio for the Winter. Mr. Harre spent the Summer at Round Top Mountain, in Pennsylvania, where he wrote a new novel to be entitled "Behold the Woman!"

Louis Untermeyer's new book of poems "Summons" is to be published in a few months. His lyric sequence "First Love" was favorably received by the press and the public.

Helen Keller, whose "The World I Live In" was recently published, has gone on a lecture tour with her teacher, Mrs. Macy. The itinerary takes in many cities of the South and West and of Canada.

Among the speakers at the January meeting of the Dickens Fellowship, held on the evening of the third Tuesday of the month, at the Pen and Brush Club, will be William R. Scott, who wrote "The Americans in Panama."

The home of the author of "Mothering on Perilous," Lucy Furman, is Cranford, N. J. She spends most of her time, however, at a settlement school in the mountains of Kentucky.

Gelett Burgess's "Are You a Bromide?" is being printed for the tenth time.

Among the letters of commendation which John Stuart Thomson has received since the publication of his book, "China Revolutionized," is one from the founder of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's novel, "Hugh Wynne," is being put into type for the use of the blind and will soon be issued by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Pittsburgh.

Dr. Archibald Henderson, author of "George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Works," whose new book "European Dramatists," is to be published soon, has recently been elected President of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina.

The sixth edition of Allan Benson's "The Truth About Socialism" is already in the press.

William Stanley Braithwaite has selected what he considers the twenty-one best poems published in American magazines during the present year, and will publish them soon, with a prefatory essay, in a volume called "Magazine Verse."

Although California is the home of many poets, it was an Easterner, Thomas Walsh of New York, who wrote the poem printed by The San Francisco Monitor in connection with the celebration recently held in honor of Fray Junipero Serra, who brought Christianity from Spain 200 years ago.

Hilaire Belloc has made a new English version of "The Romance of Tristan and Iseult." It is to be hoped that there will be an American edition.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. S. W.—Will you oblige me by informing me in your "Queries and Answers" where the poem can be found containing the following lines:

Take, O boatman, thrice thy fee—
Take, I give it willingly;
For, although unknown to thee,
Spirits twain have crossed with me.

The lines quoted above comprise the last verse of the translation of Johann Ludwig Uhland's poem, "The Passage," which was published in the Edinburgh Review for October, 1832.

ALBERT McCARTHY.—I have in my possession a book called "Greyslaer, a Romance of the Mohawk." The title page is missing. Would you please tell me the author, and if it is of any special value?

This novel is by Charles Fenno Hoffman, born in New York City in 1806, died at Harrisburg, Penn., in 1884. In 1833 he was the chief editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine. "Greyslaer" first appeared in 1840. The copy, with missing title page, is not of special value.

E. A. W.—Will you kindly tell me the value of a well preserved set of Mede's works bound in calf in one volume, 1638, fifth edition? Also, Bede, The Venerable, a very old volume, with heavy paper board binding, the title page missing; is a large book, printed in Latin.

Joseph Mede's works, fifth edition, is not of special value. The Bede book is probably "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum." A copy of the Cambridge, England, 1644 edition, brought $4.60 at the Eames sale. As we do not know the date of our correspondent's copy we cannot form an estimate as to its value. As a rule, a missing title page of a book greatly lessens its value.

W. P.—I have a copy of "The Battle of Life," a love story by Charles Dickens, published by Harper Brothers in 1847, and thought it might be of value. I have also a pamphlet called "God's Revenge Against Duelling, or the Duellist's Looking Glass; Inhibiting That Gentlemanly Mode of Turning the Corner; Features Altogether Novel and Admirably Calculated to Entertain and Instruct the American Youth," by M. L. Weems, published by Elijah Weems, Georgetown, S. C., in 1820. Will you kindly let me know if either of these is of value?

The 1847 edition of "The Battle of Life" by Charles Dickens is not of special value. The first edition was published in London in 1846. The Weems book is worth from $1 to $2.

JOHN ALLEN ANDERSON.—What is the value of "Letters to Richard Heber, Esq., Containing Critical Remarks on the Series of Novels Beginning with 'Waverley,' and An Attempt to Ascertain Their Author. London: Printed for Rodwell & Martin. 1821." The author evidently guessed that Scott was the writer of the novels, and proves it by extensive quotations from "Marmion."

This is apparently a first edition of the "Critical Remarks" by J. L. Adolphus, but we do not find any record of its sale by public auction, and we presume therefore that it is not of special value. Richard Heber, to whom the "Letters" were addressed, was the half-brother of Bishop Reginald Heber and a famous book collector.

W. A. PUBLOW.—Will you have the kindness to tell me something in "Queries and Answers" regarding the life and work of the poet Francis Thompson?

Francis Thompson, poet and prose-writer, was born on Dec. 18, 1859, at 7 Winckley Street, Preston. His father, Charles Thompson, practiced homeopathy in that city, and married Mary Morton. They were converts to the Roman Catholic Church. After attending Ushaw College and Owens College, Manchester, Francis, in November, 1885, sought his fortune in London. There he filled for a short time some small posts. Neuralgia and other ills made him a prey to opium, and he passed through every phase of destitution, sleeping in the open and earning a few pence by selling matches and newspapers. In the Spring of 1888 he copied out on ragged scraps of paper two poems, "The Passion of Mary" and "Dream Tryst," and a prose essay, "Paganism, Old and New." These were sent to Merry England, and were published in the numbers for April, May and June. He was traced with difficulty and induced to enter a hospital and afterward to recruit at Storrington, Sussex. During this period he wrote the "Ode to the Setting Sun" and other verse, and his "Essay on Shelley." In 1893 he published his first volume of "Poems," the chief of which, "The Hound of Heaven," found wide popularity. There followed in 1895 "Sister Songs," dedicated to Monica and Madeline, children of his friend and protector, Wilfred Meynell, editor of Merry England. "New Poems" was published in 1897. To The Academy and to The Athenæum he contributed a large body of literary criticism. In 1905 he issued "Health and Holiness." There were published posthumously the "Life of St. Ignatius Loyola" (1909) and "The Life of John Baptist de la Salle" (1911). During his last months he lodged in London. In the Summer of 1907 he entered the Hospital of St. Elizabeth and St. John, John's Ward, where he died from consumption on Nov. 13, 1907. He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery, Kensal Green, where his tomb is inscribed with his own words, "Look for me in the nurseries of Heaven." A life of Thompson by Everard Meynell has just been published by the Scribners.

EMILY D. S. BERGER.—Can you give me the source of the quotation: "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad"?

This proverb is probably derived from the Greek of Euripides: "When a divinity would work evil to a man, first he deprives him of his senses." The Latin version of the same proverb is: "Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat." which, translated, reads: "Whom Jupiter wishes to ruin, he first drives mad." The latter version was taken from the Greek by Joshua Barnes, (1654-1712.)

ANSWERS FROM READERS

J. K. OWEN.—In reply to the appeal of Altamar Hamele in your issue of Oct. 5 would say that the author of "A Dutch Lullaby" asked for is Ella Broes Van Heekeren, and the verses were set to music by R. M. Stults. The verses follow:

Far over the water so blue and deep
The little Dutch babies are going to sleep;
Bright yellow tulips are nodding their heads,
And fluffy young ducks are safe in their beds.
While slowly the windmills go whirling around, go whirling around, go whirling around.

Far over the waters the sails are furled,
And the stars peep out on a sleepy world;
The moo-cows moo softly beneath the tree,
And the white sheep drowse in the evening breeze.
While slowly the windmills go whirling around, go whirling around, go whirling around.

Far over the waters comes down the night,
Fading and fading the silvery light;
While storks on their nests stand white and tall,
And over the tree tops the shadows fall.
While slowly the windmills go whirling around, go whirling around, go whirling around.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Lura Hull, Providence, R. I.; M. E. Bartoo, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Marjorie Connell, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Gertrude K. Fulton, White Plains, N. Y.; and Dorothy Green, New York.

M. P. B.—The poem regarding which A. T. P. inquires is Robert Louis Stevenson's "Requiem" from "Underwoods." This verse is engraved on Stevenson's tombstone and has been set to music by Sidney Homer.
The full poem is:

REQUIEM.

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y.; Robert Robertson, Brooklyn; Mary J. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; Richard Mancrieff, Pott, N. Y.; "S. T. F.," New York; Kate Van Wagener, New York; C. Van Emden, New York; "W. H. K.," New York; "F. T. B.," New Haven, Conn.; "A. H. H.," New York; Russell E. Smith, New York; C. B. Johneon, New York; Ethel Eames Sanderson, Brooklyn; Frances N. Clarke, Brooklyn; "P. G. H.," New York; Katherine A. Penn, East Orange, N. J.; Robert Gayler, New York; Edith S. Richardson, Newark, N. J.; Marjorie Connell, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Annie E. Appleget, New York; Josephine Godellot, Westport, Conn.; Florence M. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; S. C. Barker, Elizabeth, N. J.; Max A. Whiting, Schenectady, N. Y.; Charlotte Dean, Troy, N. Y.; "M. A.," New York; Mrs Anna K. Phelps, Ridgewood, N. J.; E. Agnes Alexander, Stamford, Conn.; Anne Peacock, New York; Kathrin Hilke, New York; Leonard O. White, New York; D. Welton, Grose Ile, Mich.; "A. L. D," Springfield, Mass.; John R. Sheffield, New York; George H. Johnson, Fort Richmond, S. I.; Grace M. Bromley, Peoria, Ill.; George F. Goddard, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Caroline Bensel, New York; Carrie R. Wilcox, Passaic, N. J.; Theodora Peck, Arlington, N. J, and Leigh R. Hunt, Corning, N. Y.

G. A. X.—The lines quoted by Frances Holland in your issue of Oct. 26 are from "The Challenge of the Young Men," written by Arthur Guiterman, and originally printed in Life, Nov. 2, 1911.

LAWRENCE.—The song asked for by E. Van Nostrand in your issue of June 8 is "The Color Bearer," by Margaret J. Preston. It is printed in a collection of verses, entitled "Old Songs and New."

A copy of the song sent by "Lawrenca" has been forwarded to the querist.

J. C. LUCEY.—In reply to "L. G.'s" query in THE REVIEW of Oct. 26 as to the author of the lines,

Ye who listen to stories told
When hearts are cheery and nights are bold,

found in a poem entitled "The Wolves," I beg to state that the author is J. T. Trowbridge. The poem may be found in "Independent Fifth Reader," which may be obtained at the bookstore of Hinds & Noble.

LAWRENCE.—Although two poems have been printed in reply to the request of "F. L. P.," (Oct. 5,) I think the following song may be the one wanted:

IN THE GOLDEN EVENTIDE.

Words by Mary Mark-Lemon; Music by Ciro Pinsuti.

A gave her a rose in the golden days
When the mill-stream's song was still,
And clouds were floating to gild the West,
When the sun set over the hill.
And it spoke the words I fain had said,
And it told her all my dream,
Once in the golden eventide
On the banks of the silver stream.

I gave her a rose in the after days
When the stream of life flow'd on,
And dreams were floating to gild our path,
As they shone o'er memories gone.
And it spoke the love she knew so well,
And it woke the old sweet dream,
Dreamt in the golden eventide
On the banks of the silver stream.

I laid a rose on her silent heart
When the tide of her life was o'er,
And angels floated to gild her path
Nearer the heavenly shore.
No longer need the rose's voice
Awake the old sweet dream,
Dreamt in the golden eventide
On the banks of the silver stream.

M. E. P.—The line "Never glad, confident morning again," which "T. M. P." asks about in your issue of Nov. 9, is from Robert Browning's "The Lost Leader," which is said to have been written when Wordsworth accepted the Laureateship.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Gertrude B. Jones, East Orange, N. J.; H. H. Curtis, Newark, Del.; Theodora Peck, Arlington, N. J.; Isabel Stewart, New York; Sinclair Lyon, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Isabel McDougal, New York; F. E. Brooks, Passaic, N. J.; C. W. Dey, Summit, N. J.; Lewis F. Mott, New York; Dr. J. D. Johnson, New York; R. Stevenson, Brooklyn; Lee Hingston, New York; Harriet D. S., New York; "E. B. R.," New Haven, Conn.; Marjory Palmer, New York; F. E. Ennis, Litchfield, Conn.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Grace E. Wheldon, Brandon, Vt.; Elizabeth C. Parsons, Philadelphia, Penn.; O. E. Johnson, Woodstock, Vt.; "E. C. M. T.," Derby, Conn; "B. E. L.," Chillicothe, Ohio; J. C. Wright, Philadelphia, Penn.; "K. F. K.," South Orange, N. J.; "G. M. M., Washington, D. C.; "C. B. T.," Brooklyn; F. W. Chase, New York; "W. M.," Brooklyn; Virginia Tracy, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Bicket, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Joseph Bowron, Steilacoom, Wash.

APPEALS TO READERS

PUZZLED.—Can any of your readers tell me who wrote the following lines, and in what volume they can be found?

I believe in love and hence in life;
I believe in work and also play;
I believe in peace as well as strife;
In soul and spirit as in clay;
I believe in hope as in despair,
And in success as in defeat;
I believe the foul makes fine the fair.
The bad but makes the good complete.
I believe in man, in human heart;
In nature's secret means and ends;
I believe in music and in art—
And, oh! I believe in books and friends.
I'd believe in God, perhaps, if I
Knew who or what He is, and why.

HELEN GANSEVOORT MOREWOOD.—Three years ago I read in a calendar these lines signed Richard Hony:

I said in my heart: "I am sick of four walls and a ceiling.
I have need of the sky.
I have business with the grass.
I will up and let me away where the hawk is wheeling lone and high,
And the slow clouds go by."

I would be so glad if any of your readers can give me the poem in full, and tell me is the author an American.

COORAN.—May I ask aid from your readers in identifying the following quotation?

My faith it is that all this weary pack
Of living shall be (hush, poor heart) withdrawn.
As even for the camel comes a dawn
Without a burden for his wounded back.

G. C. S.—Can any of your readers tell me where the following lines may be found?

'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that repay,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.

H. M.—Will some reader kindly tell me who is the author of a novel called "The Young Mother," published about 100 years ago? In it occurs the passage, "George de la Reine, look at me! know me! Am I not your Albina, your wife?"

F. F.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the following lines, and give me the name of the poem containing them:

'Tis midnight, and all the guests have gone
Save one. And he alone remains.

L. C.—Can any of your readers inform me who wrote a poem commencing with the following line, and where it may be found:

Men say I float with any wayward tide.

H. J. MELLEN.—Can any of your readers aid me in finding the poem from which the following lines are taken? I am told that they are by William Watson, and they are as follows:

We are not May day dancers, you and I;
We have lived deep life, we have drunk of tragic springs,
And, ah, for me—for thee, dear spirit.

M. W. FREEMAN.—Can any of your readers give me the name of the author who is said to have written the manuscript of a book while waiting each day at the village Post Office for his mail? And what was the book?

"The art is perfect, and so is the morality, to those of sufficient knowledge of life to judge it."—*Living Age.*

THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS
By Coningsby Dawson
6th printing; $1.35 net.
Henry Holt and Co., Publishers

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In Old New York with Spaniards and Portuguese

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY: No. 21, The Lyons Collection, Volume One, containing the minute books and a history of the congregation. Published by the Society, 1913.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Shearith Israel in the City of New York has now been uninterruptedly in existence since the year 1655. It is located at the present day in a stately edifice at the corner of Seventieth Street and Central Park West, this being the fourth house of worship it has occupied. Founded by Jews descended from residents of the Iberian Peninsula, the congregation has preserved throughout the centuries much of its original character; its form of service and its traditions are still largely the same as when the organization began its corporate existence on Manhattan Island in the seventeenth century.

The congregation is thus one of the oldest of religious bodies in the City of New York. It antedates the beginnings of Roman Catholicism by many years. When it was first established the congregation passed through somewhat troublous times. The intolerance of that early day and the fact that Peter Stuyvesant, "Peter the Headstrong" of Washington Irving, was Governor of the then New Amsterdam forced the members to gather together privately for purposes of worship. Not until the seventeenth century had drawn to a close did Shearith Israel, as the congregation was called from the outset, blossom forth into the estate of an avowed and public religious organization for Jewish worship. And then some years were to pass until its first house of worship was erected and dedicated.

When one notes the interesting circumstances that, up to the founding of the B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue in 1825, New York possessed but one Jewish house of worship, a simple explanation of the presence of Ashkenazim, or, German Jews, among the Sephardim, or Spanish and Portuguese Jews, of the early time is presented. For the historian has hitherto always assumed that Jewish emigration to this country was to be divided into three distinct and separate strata. The predecessors, the Iberian Jews, were accompanied by other coreligionists from Germany, while the latter often found brethren-in-faith who hailed from Poland in their train. Indeed, were it not for these last, who had arrived here via England early in the nineteenth century in considerable numbers, and to whom the ritual of Shearith Israel was irksome because of its strangeness, B'nai Jeshurun, the second Jewish Synagogue of New York, might not have come into being so soon.

The publication of the present volume, the earliest extant minute books of Shearith Israel, affords confirmatory proof for the historian of the statement just mentioned, previously half-experimentally, half-hesitatingly advanced. We have only the minute books covering the period from 1728 to 1760 to these pages, for the earlier ones have probably long ere this gone the way of all flesh and of the records of all flesh. We are assured, however, that from the very first days of the establishment of the congregation, that is, in 1655, the keeping of suitable and proper records was insisted upon. A portion of the book we refer to is devoted to a history of the congregation by Naphtali Phillips, who died upward of forty years ago, an old and distinguished resident of New York. Mr. Phillips, the clerk of the trustees for many years, in which post he has been followed by his son Isaac, and his grandson, N. Taylor, composed his work in the fifties of the last century, at a time when, presumably, all the minutes of Shearith Israel were extant.

Tracing our steps back to the time when there was but one synagogue in New York, it follows as a matter of necessity that any and all Jews who came to the city by the Hudson and East Rivers and wished to maintain an active connection with Jewish worship, practices, and people were compelled to and did affiliate with Shearith Israel. With the majority of the members of Shearith Israel of the early eighteenth century, which these published minutes cover, Spanish customs and habits may be presumed; of a slight minority, however, this fact cannot be predicated. Perhaps, in a connection so tenacious of its traditions and Spanish heritage as Shearith Israel, these relatively stray German Jews are of greater interest, and so, using the printed pages of the book recently issued by the American Jewish Historical Society as a guide, we are enabled to note their appearance and character.

Thus we find, signing the rules, regulations, and articles of government of 1728, amendatory of and supplementary to those adopted in 1706, were Abraham Emden, Baruch Jehudah Breslau, and Benjamin Wolff Schwab. Their figures appear on this historical canvas only immediately to vanish from it, but it is safe to say they were of different origin than the Gomezes, Pachecoes, Riveiras, De Medinas, and Nunes da Costas, with whose names theirs stand. Abraham Emden was in reality Abraham Isaacks, from Emden, a place in Germany, while Baruch Jehudah Breslau was Baruch Judah, hailing from Breslau, an important centre at the southeasterly extremity of Silesia. Who Benjamin Wolff Schwab was we have no means of apprehending, but concerning Jacob Franks, another signer, we are in no doubt. He was an Englishman by birth, almost positively of German origin, and loomed large in the commercial affairs of Colonial America in the eighteenth century. His daughter married Gen. Oliver De Lancey, and their descendants, although no longer Jews or Jewesses, still live in the New York of our own day. A Dutchman, a native of Holland, was Jacob Haya, a signatory of the document with which we are dealing. He is the forefather of the large and influential American family of Hays. All these men were other than Spanish and Portuguese Jews, and it is to the undoubted credit of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in the congregation that they dwelt in harmony with their brethren of other tongues and influences at all times.

The ministers of Shearith Israel, from the first day to the present, were rather readers or leaders in prayer. From Morenu, the first, through Fonseca, Machado, Seixas, and Lyons to the present incumbent, they were men of marked nobility of character and sincerity of purpose. Patriots, too, they were, and the noble Gershom Mendes Seixas closed the doors leading to his holy altar after New York had fallen to the British, and, with his leading families, kept them tightly shut while the British occupation continued. Indeed, during this time he and his flock lived in territory well disposed to the Americans.

It is fitting that when these records are published as a memorial of him who for upward of thirty-seven years was the spiritual guide of many estimable men and women of the New York life of the time, a word of appreciation for the broad-mindedness and patriotism of the forerunners be uttered. The Rev. Jacques Judah Lyons, to whom the volume as noted is inscribed, patiently and soberly gathered the documents here preserved. His modest but important work is duly, in fact splendidly, commemorated. We are glad to recall the forms, fleeting though they be, of those who held up the hands of the "men of God" in earlier days, before the Republic took its rise and even when it passed through the period of tribulation and trouble.

Luther's Letters

The first volume has been published of "Luther's Correspondence and Other Contemporary Letters," a work in which Dr. Preserved Smith, the translator and editor, is undertaking, as he puts it, "to set before the public the history, as told by the participants and eye-witnesses themselves in all the unreserve of private correspondence, of the most momentous crises in the annals of Europe." The letters contained in the opening volume were written in the period running from 1507 to 1521. (Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society.)

Anecdotes of Famous Men

There is some very entertaining matter in Annabel Lee's "Little Stories by Big Men," a compilation of anecdotes and reminiscences to which about a hundred prominent Americans and Europeans make contributions more or less voluntary. Several of the stories seem like old friends, but they are good enough to stand retelling. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.)

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FOR CHILDREN

New Books and Old Favorites in Holiday Guise

A LARGE and handsome edition of that old favorite, "The Swiss Family Robinson," by Johann David Wyss, illustrated by T. H. Robinson, (Hodder & Stoughton,) is an important book in this season's list of books for young people. It is a large volume in a red cloth cover, with lettering in gold and designs in black and twenty full-page colored illustrations, including the frontispiece. There are 431 pages in the book and, as it states inside the title page, "For the purpose of this edition certain passages in the original work have been omitted."

There is another fine edition out of the "Fairy Tales by the Brothers Grimm," with pictures by Hope Dunbar, (Rand, McNally & Co., $1.20.) There are eighteen of the large and attractive pictures in colors and black and white, including the frontispiece, which is reproduced in bright colors on the cover.

One of the most fascinating of the nature books of the season is F. St. Mars's "On Nature's Trail: A Wonder Book of the Wild," with very excellent pictures by Ernest Aris, (George H. Doran Company, $2.) These realistic stories of animals are reprinted from periodicals in which they have appeared singly. The book is dedicated to Ernest Thompson Seton and has an introduction by Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, author of "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo." St. Mars is quoted in the preface as having "not only a genius for the wild, but the most extraordinary and intimate knowledge of beasts and birds." The illustrations are almost photographic.

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Another large, handsome book, with delightful pictures, is "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," a fairy tale play based on the story of the Brothers Grimm, by Jessie Braham White, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.) full-page colored illustrations by Charles B. Falls, and music by Edmond Rickett. The story is one which lends itself well for a play. The music is set to incidental songs like the "Counting Out Song," the familiar one to all children; "Intry, Mintry, Cutry Corn," and dances. There is music without words when Snow White sleeps and the dwarfs come in a "Maids of Honor Dance," "The Butterfly Dance," and a "Final Jig," among other things. There is a colored picture of Snow White and the dwarfs on the cover and most interesting pictures of the dwarfs on the inside cover pages.

An excellent and accurately scientific book is "The Boys' Book of Aeroplanes," (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.75.) by T. O'B. Hubbard, pilot aviator, late Secretary of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, and C. C. Turner, pilot aviator, author of "Aerial Navigation of To-day," &c., with a chapter on modern aeroplanes by E. W. Twining, holding a number of cups for model aeroplanes. There are diagrams and many pictures of aeroplane flights of unusual interest. It is a closely written book of 217 pages, with a list of aeroplane flights and an index at the back. The aim of the book is to tell the boys of to-day what has been done in modes of travel through the air and what remains to be accomplished—work that will be in their hands as men of the future. "The Handy Book for Boys," (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, $1.60,) by A. Neely Hall, is for the boy with a work shop or an ambition to have one, and gives practical information along different lines of handycraft, with many diagrams.

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An exceedingly interesting Indian story, because it is true and not merely a dramatic and picturesque incident of Indian life, is "The Boy with the U. S. Indians," by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, with thirty-six illustrations, principally from Bureaus of the United States Government, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, $1.50.) The descriptions are accurate, and tell the story of the Indian as he was and is. Two other books by the same publishers are for girls. A bright, jolly, gay little story, "Betty Tucker's Ambition," by Angelina W. Wray, ($1,) is one of the "Mother Tucker Books." Another is "Four Mothers at Chautauqua," by Pansy. This book of the "Pansy Series" has for a frontispiece a picture of the author, Isabella MacDonald Alden.

There are actual incidents from life and illustrations from photographs in "Dick Among the Miners," by A. W. Dimock, (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.25.) Two boys investigate mining property in the Rockies and learn many things about mining, doing much actual work and having many experiences with wild animals. There is a story on which the real incidents are hung and exciting adventures. George Bird Grinnell's "Jack The Young Cowboy," is brought out by the same publishers, ($1.25,) and has eight illustrations from photographs. It is a story of life on the plains in the olden days.

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A very nice little story for little people is "The Goody-Naughty Book," by Sarah Cory Rippey, with very nice pictures of the children in colors and black and white, (Rand, McNally & Co., 50 cents.) This is a turn-over book. One side shows good, smiling little children—the "goody" side of the book, then turn the book around and upside down, begin reading at the other end and there is the "naughty" side with all the children crying or cross. It is a very attractive little book with different stories. So is another brought out by the same publisher, (75 cents.) a continuous story of "Little Light, (Lucita,) A Child's Story of Old Mexico," by Ruth Gaines, with the excellent illustrations in color and black and white, by Maginel Wright Enright.

"The Land of Mystery," by Cleveland Moffett, with sixty-nine illustrations from paintings and photographs, (The Century Company,) has been made the scene of a thrilling story in a country that is not generally well known. A boy finds his father, and it shows that the life of a missionary is not always one of peace. The frontispiece is a picture of the Nile and pyramids, and is entitled: "The Strangest Spot on Earth." The author dedicates the story: "To my wife, a souvenir of our wonderful horseback ride from Jerusalem to Damascus."

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"Joe, the Book Farmer," by Garrard Harris, is a Harper book, ($1,) and the name tells its story of a boy who uses brains for farming. "Airship Cruising from Silver Fox Farm," by James Otis, (Crowell, $1.50,) is an exciting story with exciting pictures, and the same thing can be said of "Boy Scouts in a Lumber Camp," same author and publisher, ($1.45.) The "Christmas Tree House," by Mary F. Leonard, (Crowell, $1.50,) is a jolly girl's story. There are many funny and interesting happenings and a mystery, with a number of pictures showing a nice lot of girls and boys.

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VIEWS OF READERS

Interpretations of the Constitution—Mr. Hamilton's Novel

New York Times Review of Books:

WILL you permit me through your columns, while acknowledging the value and importance of Mr. Wheeler's observations on Prof. Beard's "Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," and of those of former President Taft in his speech before the Pennsylvania Society, to supplement those observations with the remark that in my view the author's statement, at pages 190, 200, of Hamilton's attitude toward the Constitution, does not adequately express that attitude. To be sure, the author quotes pretty fully from the Proceedings of the Convention of 1787, and from The Federalist; but when he says, "The Convention failed to adopt his [Hamilton's] programme, and he entertained a rather uncertain view of the Constitution as it was finally drafted, doubting its stability and permanency"—the insertion, from the Madison papers, of the following language, (see edition of 1863, Elliot's Debates, Vol. V., P. 556,) would have better expressed the breadth of view and the wisdom of that brilliant advocate of ratification:

> Mr. Hamilton expressed his anxiety that every member should sign. A few characters of consequence, by opposing, or even refusing to sign the Constitution, might do infinite mischief by kindling the latest spark that lurks under an enthusiasm in favor of the Convention which may soon subside. No man's ideas were more remote from the plan than his own were known to be; but is it possible to deliberate between anarchy and convulsion on one side, and the chance of good to be expected from the plan on the other?

May I also express some surprise at the very few references in the footnotes to the Elliot Debates? Obviously, in many cases their fifth volume, containing the Madison Papers, is the source of the facts stated; but references to Farrand's "Records" are very much the more numerous. It is also a question whether, in dealing with Hamilton, his remarkable success in the New York ratificatory convention, 1788, at Poughkeepsie, in bringing over to the ratification side Melancthon Smith, who was at first a strenuous opponent of ratification, might not have been emphasized with advantage, though of course the author set limits, necessarily, to the scope of his discussion and the sources to which he should appeal for authorities and illustrations.

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

New York, Dec. 18.

The Standard Dictionary

New York Times Review of Books:

None are so blind as those that will not see. Like his double of Homeric tendencies, "Historicus" needs to consult his New Standard Dictionary a little more carefully. One does not need to have the eyes of Argus to see that Charles Louis Casimir Stuart and James Francis Edward Stuart are given within a few lines of each other on page 2,402 of that work, as they are also on page 2,529 of the New International. Let "Historicus" consult Nelson's Perpetual Encyclopedia, the New Chambers, the New International, the Columbian and the Standard Encyclopedia and he will find that they all give the stories of these men's lives under Stuart or its variant from Stewart. Sidney Low in his Dictionary of English History follows suit, and gives Largillière's portrait beside.

As to the names Don Carlos de Bourbon and Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, it is not necessary for one to be a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid to know that the New Standard Dictionary gives these in the place where they are likely to be sought by, persons who consult dictionaries. Has "Historicus" ever found them under any other in English books? If so, he might give us the benefit of his researches; if not, theo by all means let him follow the advice Hamlet gave Ophelia about her father and make sure "the doors be shut upon him."

Yes, indeed, "perhaps that oft-quoted line of Horace is capable of more personal application": Quandoque bonus dormitat, Josephus Historicus Jacobus!

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Dec. 19.

Book Review Scrap Books

New York Times Review of Books:

Recently one of your correspondents noted the taking of clippings from THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW and preserving them in scrap book form. I have great quantities of scraps and some few books made up. I have found that the most convenient way was to use rather heavy manila paper cut, say 8 by 12, punched in the back and tied with cord, inserting at back some strips about ¾ inches wide and say 12 inches long, punched to correspond with the other sheets; by putting a few of these slips in the back of the book, it will lie flat; the greatest need that I have felt with these scrap books is to have some system of arrangement or index, whereby certain scrap material can be found. If any of THE REVIEW readers have devised a scheme of reference for their scrap books, whereby certain items can be easily found when wanted, I should like to know their system; it is one thing to have a scrap book, and it is another thing to be able to find a certain item without a waste of time just when we need it. As far as THE BOOK REVIEW is concerned, I have every number that was ever printed, and also a series which does not go under this name, but was printed several years previous to the time when THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW was started; true, the pages are large and not very convenient to handle. One of the greatest needs which I have felt with THE REVIEW is something in the way of an index to its contents. I have never received any index, and presume that none is published.

J. A. SANFORD.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 13.

[THE INDEX of THE NEW YORK TIMES, published quarterly, includes a full index of the contents of THE BOOK REVIEW.]

"The Door That Has No Key"

New York Times Review of Books:

In the important and helpful criticism of my new novel, "The Door That Has No Key," with which I was honored in your pages recently, you said that regarded from one point of view you found the book an unmoral one, "not because it deals frankly with the relations between the sexes, but because it glosses over and, inferentially at least, condones the great wrong which was done to the little boy, Pat."

Although I know that there are many who think that no large success can be won to-day by a novel or by a play which is not labeled immoral, I hold, and hold firmly, that such a label, especially when it is attached to the work of a man who endeavors to deal honestly with some of the vital problems of society, is likely to exclude the book from the lists of that immense body of readers who cannot be numbered among smart and neurotic people. I am therefore obliged to ask you to grant me the favor of making some sort of defense to your charge, which is in the nature of a stigma.

What I set out to show in this novel is one of the only two ways permitted by the law and the Church to a man married to one of the ultra-modern, individualistic, duty-disregarding women of whom there are now so many, who desires to have a child, and the normal, healthy, and companionable intercourse with a loving woman, without which life is intolerable. Turning his back to divorce, with its attendant scandal, misrepresentation, and salacious press comment, John Fitzroy Scorrier lived illicitly with his girl secretary, and by her had their little boy, Pat. I do not say that in taking this course of action he did right. What I do is to add another argument to the many that have already been put forward against the existing prehistoric laws of marriage—prehistoric because they cannot, by any sort of semi-adjustment apply to modern conditions. It is true that John Scorrier could have freed himself from the so-called wife who locked her door against him and refused him the right of parenthood, but consider the long, humiliating, Gilbertian and ghastly methods of obtaining annulment of marriage still demanded by the law—the washing of dirty linen in a public court, the medical examination, the lies of counsel, the newspaper gossip. No man who had loved and married a woman could consent to these things. The same law which says that marriage bonds are indissoluble unless there is cruelty and unfaithfulness on the man's side or unfaithfulness on the woman's, makes the child or children of illicit love illegitimate. I do not "gloss over, and, inferentially at least, condone the great wrong which was done to the little boy, Pat." Far from it. I show, or endeavor to show, how very cruelly the law punishes the child of the man or woman who has made a matrimonial mistake. It renders the whole future life of the child born illegitimately difficult and bitter. It says that he shall have no name, no legal standing, and that he must, however worthy, stand outside the inclosure which may be peopled with children born in wedlock, however hideous the relations between their fathers and mothers may eventually be, or have been. I certainly did not point the moral and adorn the tale, or devote any chapters to the great wrong done to the little boy, Pat. I left him, nameless and motherless, in the house of his heartbroken father, a sacrifice upon the false altar of alleged law, as it is practiced—a terrible indictment, indeed.

COSMO HAMILTON.

New York, Dec. 18.

JANUARY MAGAZINES

HARPERS.—Miscellaneous articles:—A SUB-ANTARCTIC ISLAND, by Robert Cushman Murphy; WHY DO WE HAVE A DIPLOMATIC SERVICE? by David Jayne Hill; AUSTRALIAN BYPATHS, by Norman Duncan; AT THE SIGN OF "LA REINE LEANE," by Richard Le Gallienne; WHEN THE STATES SECEDED, by Mrs. Eugene McLean; THE PHYSICS OF THE EMOTIONS, by Fred M. Eastman. FICTION, by Susan Glaspell, Marie Manning, Arnold Bennett, Temple Bailey, Henry Wallace Phillips, Margaret Deland, Georgia Wood Pangborn. POETRY, by Sara Teasdale, Charles Hanson Towne, Edith M. Thomas, Richard Le Gallienne, Martha W. Austin.

SCRIBNER'S.—Miscellaneous articles:—TUNISIAN DAYS, by O. E. Woodbury; THE OLD MAN-OF-WAR'S MAN: English naval life in the eighteenth century, by W. J. Aylward; MY FIRST YEARS AS A FRENCHWOMAN, by Mary King Waddington; POLITICANS AND THE SENSE OF HUMOR, by Henry S. Pritchett; THE TRAGIC TEN DAYS OF MADERO: an American Woman's Letters from Mexico, by Alice Day McLaren; THE PORTRAITS OF BURNS, by J. Cuthbert Hadden. FICTION, by Armistead C. Gordon, Katharine F. Gerould, Philip Curtiss, Mabel Wood Martin, George T. Marsh. POETRY, by Laura Spencer Porter, Florence Earle Coates, Austin Dobson.

McCLURE'S.—Miscellaneous articles: MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY, by S. S. McClure; MONEY SHOCKING OUT, by Edward Mott Woolley; THE NEW MEDICAL ETHICS, by Burton J. Hendrick; THE MAKING OF PARIS FASHIONS, by William Archer. FICTION, by Percival Gibbon, Wallace Irwin, Samuel Merwin, Edith Macvaugh, Helen Van Campen, Owen Johnson, Sax Rohmer.

LIPPINCOTT'S.—Miscellaneous articles: THE INCOME TAX, by Edward Sherwood Mead. FICTION, by Carolyn Wells, Samuel Scoville, Jr., Theresa Helburn, Rex T. Stout, William O. Stevens, Mary Royce Ormsbee, Kate Masterson. POETRY, by Thomas Crawford Galbreath, Herman Scheffauer, Richard Kirk. SKETCH, by Ellis O. Jones.

WORLD'S WORK.—Miscellaneous articles: WHAT THE PRESIDENT IS TRYING TO DO FOR MEXICO, by Edgard G. Lowry; AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S LETTERS FROM MEXICO. Anonymous; AN INVESTMENT THAT ENDED HAPPILY, Anonymous; CARANZA, Anonymous; MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS, by Albert Bushnell Hart; MEXICO, THE LAND OF CONCESSIONS, by James Middleton; THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH IN MEXICO, by William Carol; MEXICO AS A MILITARY PROBLEM, Anonymous; THE DRAMA OF OUR DIPLOMACY IN MEXICO, by Justin H. Smith; LITTLE PICTURES OF MEXICO, Anonymous; THE NEW ORDER IN WASHINGTON, by Burton J. Hendrick; PITTSBURGH MOVING WEST, by Francis N. Stacy; SWIFT AND CHEAP JUSTICE, by George W. Alger; SECRETS OF BUSINESS SUCCESS, III., Edward Mott Woolley; THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES, Anonymous.

THEATRE.—Miscellaneous articles on current plays and actors, by Lee Shubert, Archie Bell, De Wolf Hopper, Clara P. Peeler, Harry J. Grenwall, W. J. Chester T. Calder, William Armstrong, May Tevis, Boyd Martin, Y. D. G.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Miscellaneous articles: POPULAR EDUCATION, by James Beppler; MUCH ADO ABOUT WOMEN, by E. S. Martin; LETTERS OF A WOMAN HOMESTEADER, IV. THE ADVENTURE OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE, by Elinore Rupert Stewart; THE CASE AGAINST THE SINGLE TAX, by Alovn Seandors Johnson; A PROPHET OF THE SOUL, by John Burroughs. OTHER ARTICLES, by Abraham Mitrie Rihany, Alfred Hayes, George Malcolm Stratton, E. Backhouse, and J. O. P. Bland, Annie Nathan Meyer, Ernest Dimnet, Richard C. Cabot, Lucy Elliot Keeler. FICTION, by John Galsworthy, Henry Christopher Christie, Amanda Benjamin. POETRY, by Joseph Warren Beach, Arthur Ketchum.

EVERYBODY'S.—Miscellaneous articles:—BETTER BUSINESS, by Willis J. Abbot; HOW IT FEELS TO BE THE HUSBAND OF A SUFFRAGETTE, by One; THE TRUE AMERICAN HERDSMAN, by Hastings MacAdam; SOCIALISM: PROMISE OR MENACE? by Morris Hillquit and John A. Ryan; GEORGE M. COHEN, by Peter Clark MacFarlane, PAST "SEX O'CLOCK," by N. P. Dawson; EVERYBODY'S MONEY, by John Fox, Jr. FICTION, by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, Leonard Merrick, Talbot Mundy, Lloyd Osbourne, Emerson Taylor, Henry C. Rowland. POETRY, by Charlton Lawrance Edholm.

Canadian Folk-Songs

Interesting historical notes on early Canadian days are presented by William Wood in a book which he calls "In the Heart of Old Canada." The volume includes the first monographs in English on the Quebec Ursulines and French-Canadian folk-songs, and an article relating to controversy about Wolfe and Gray's "Elegy," in which the author holds it to be morally certain that Wolfe did repeat the elegy the day before the Battle of the Plains and say he would rather be the author of that poem than to take Quebec on the morrow. (Toronto: William Briggs. $1.50.)

The Authors' Club

A story that will especially interest American literary workers is presented in a little book written by Duffield Osborne, in which an account is given of the origin, development and achievements of the Authors' Club. Mr. Osborne says he wrote the story at the request of Mr. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Club, and that Mr. Straus arranged for its publication. (Knickerbocker Press.)

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEWS OF BOOKS

Holiday Publications — Library for Young People

MOST American publishers, it seems, are resting for the few remaining days of the year. There are signs of activity to begin early in 1914, but for the present few new books are appearing.

Of Christmas books there is the usual profusion. There is the (sometimes rather unconvincing) novelette with its returning prodigal, or its curmudgeon who has a change of heart; there is also the confection made by putting colored pictures in a classic and giving it a cover that will easily be soiled. But these, fortunately, are not the books chiefly given as Christmas presents.

The Sunday school teacher or other worker among children who must provide many gifts and therefore cannot purchase expensive volumes will be glad to know of the Macmillan Juvenile Library. These inexpensive books are attractively bound and they are worthy to become parts of their recipient's library. It is pleasant to find Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" in one convenient volume. There are many interesting books on this list, and the Christmas season is surely a fitting time for its publication. Among the titles in the Juvenile Library may be mentioned Joseph A. Altsheler's "The Horsemen of the Plains," Charles Major's "Uncle Tom Andy Bill," Mabel Osgood Wright's "Aunt Jimmy's Will," E. V. Lucas's "The Slowcoach," Josephine Daskam Bacon's "While Caroline Was Growing," Christina Whyte's "The Story Book Girls," Beulah Marie Dix's "A Little Captive Lad," Homer Greene's "Pickett's Gap," E. Nesbit's "The Railway Children," Mabel Osgood Wright's "Dream Fox Story Book," Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and "Through the Looking Glass" (two volumes in one), Charles Major's "The Bears of Blue River," and Hamilton W. Mabie's "The Book of Christmas."

But the children are not the sole possessors of Christmas. Many a housewife (the race is not yet quite extinct) will be glad to receive the latest volume in the series called "The Artistic Crafts Series of Technical Handbooks." It is called "Dress Design," and it was written by Talbot Hughes. It is an account of the costume intended especially for people engaged in painting, illustrating, dressmaking, and the other arts and crafts, but, its description indicates, of general interest. There are many illustrations by the author, and thirty-five pages of collotypes.

The custom of reading Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol" aloud on Christmas Eve is as popular as ever. The Frederick A. Stokes Company is publishing a new holiday edition of this undying story. Also, it is included in the volume of Dickens's "Christmas Stories" published by this house and illustrated in colors by Spencer Baird Nichols.

Another seasonable book, recently published by Stokes, is C. A. Miles's "Christmas in Ritual and Tradition." It is full of bits of little-known Christmas lore. The following extract is typical. Regarding Christmas dainties, the author writes:

"The Germans in particular are famous for their curious cakes. The Tyrolean peasant's 'zelten,' a kind of mince pie, has many curious custome connected with it. Sprinkled with holy water, it is cut by the father of the family with great solemnity. Smaller pies made at the same time are given to the maid servants. It is usual for them to visit their relations during the Christmas holidays, and share with them their 'zelten.' A young man who wishes to be engaged to a maid offers to carry her pie for her. This is his declaration of love, and if she accepts the offer she signifies her approval of him."

Among the religious books for small children published this Winter, that called "Old Testament Rhymes" calls for special notice. It is published by Longmans, Green, & Co. Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson wrote the verses and Gabriel Pippet made the drawings.

Doubleday Page & Co. are publishing Ernest Henry Wilson's "A Naturalist in Western China." Mr. Wilson was formerly an official of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, in London, and he is now at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. This is an unusual "travel book," for it chrocicles the result of eleven years' work in Western China. During this time Mr. Wilson collected no less than sixty-five thousand specimens and sent home seeds of over fifteen hundred different plants. He has brought into the gardens of Europe and America, it is said, more species of hardy trees and shrubs than were known before. There are two volumes, illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

Another book, similar in character, but dealing in the New Testament, instead of the Old, is Grace Keon's "The Life on Earth of Our Blessed Lord," published by B. Herder. Miss Keon has used verse, prose, and picture to make what seems, from the announcements, to be an attractive and useful volume. Cardinal Farley has written a letter to the author congratulating her and wishing her book a wide circulation in schools and families.

LONDON LITERARY NEWS

Plans of Publishers for Spring—What Well-known Authors Are Doing—Official Biography of King Edward

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Although there has been some disappointment among authors and publishers with the results of the Autumn publishing season, that hope which springs perennial in the human breast is causing them to survey the prospects of the early Spring with pleasure. Some of the authors, particularly, are filled with confidence, and are already hard at work on their next year's books.

Arnold Bennett, who has quite recovered his health in his beautiful Essex home, Comarques, is engaged on a new play. The hero is Don Juan, and the scene is laid in the Spain of the sixteenth century. His next published novel will be the "Price of Love," now appearing serially in Harper's. It is said to furnish the first instance in which Mr. Benoett has written the story of a crime.

***

One wonders how that widely interested and charming woman, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, can find time to continue writing so much and so well. "The Lodger," which came out here in London this September, will be published in New York by Scribner's next March. Considering Mrs. Belloc Lowndes's power of gripping her reader, one is not surprised that "The Lodger" has proved one of the best sellers this season. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Belloc Lowndes was amused to find herself figuring in Katherine Tynan's "Reminiscences" playing the banjo—"a thing," she laughingly remarked, "I have never done in my life!"

***

Authors nowadays seem to be getting as versatile as the gentleman courier of Elizabeth's day. Not content with rustic life as seen through the onlooker's eye—that of the parson, the country gentleman, or the visitor—Christopher Holdenby before writing his new book, "Folk of the Furrow," actually led the life which he now depicts and worked side by side with the laborers, "living, as they, on 15s. a week," as well as learning the type by acting in "the very temporary capacity of agent and the permanent position of a fruit grower." Such a book, it is thought, should arouse wide interest among the ever-widening ranks of the theoretic politicians.

***

H. G. Wells, whose latest novel, "The Passionate Friends," met with a rather mixed reception from critical readers rather than pure professional critics, is just starting for a tour around the world. His next story will be a return to his earlier manner, and will be scientific rather than socialistic. Mr. Wells has now come to live in London; he and Mrs. Wells have taken a flat in Westminster, while still keeping their country house. Mr. Wells will only make a very short stay in each country visited by him on his present tour, as he hopes to be back to England by the beginning of May.

***

There is a rumor that Harold Cox, the new editor of The Edinburgh Review, will be intruated with the far from easy task of writing the official life of the late British Sovereign. King Edward was a voluminous and good letter writer—indeed, he wrote better than he talked. In letters to his intimate friends his natural wit and remarkable shrewdness had free play. The King refused permission for the printing of his father's letters in "Memoirs and Reminiscences." Were that not so, Lord Suffield's book might have contained many interesting epistles from the late King, for he and Lord Suffield were lifelong intimates. It is stated on good authority that a collection of King Edward's letters will be published before his official life is taken in hand.

GIFT BOOKS for the Yuletide Season

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SOCIETY'S CHRISTMAS GAYETIES

Mrs. George Draper, Miss Emily Sloane, and Miss Julia Robbins were identified with the organization and success of the Russian Costume Ball given on Thursday at the Ritz-Carlton.

THE most brilliant week of the season so far has passed into social history, and the coming days hold out promises of many more and novel entertainments to come. The festivities of the Christmas holidays will set in early this week, and the days and nights of the coming fortnight will be one continual round of dancing under the mistletoe and holly.

In days gone by society devoted Christmas Eve and the day of celebration exclusively to the family, and there were quiet, informal dinners, with sons and daughters home from school, gathered around the fireside. While this custom to a great extent still holds sway, the fad this year is to turn the time-honored eve into a round of festivity. Christmas Eve parties are to be quite the thing this season, and prominent hostesses are planning to have Christmas trees in their drawing rooms, and carols are to be sung, to lend the proper significance to the celebration. There are many tea dances and parties fixed for Christmas Day, and arrangements have also been completed for a whirl of entertainment on New Year's Day. The new year will certainly be danced in as never before. It used to be good resolutions and toasts, on the stroke of twelve, but the more conservative are fearful now that society will not even pause in its merry whirl of dancing to welcome the new year.

The big ocean greyhounds are bringing in many social notables who have come from European points to spend Christmas with their families. The departure of visitors of title, especially to England, has been marked during the last week. Many hostesses will open their country houses for the holidays, but only those who have residences in the metropolitan zone. There is too much gayety going on in town for any one to roam very far away, and the weather has been too mild for the outdoor sports to attract society from the environment of Fifth Avenue. Although everybody has been bravely striving to heed the admonishment to shop early, there are many who have left the remaining three days before Christmas to purchase their gifts, owing to the crowded days of social obligations.

Incidents in Society.

Mrs. Howard Carroll is giving a dinner to-day at her home in East Sixty-fourth Street for the newly appointed Minister to Greece and Mrs. George F. Williams.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will give a large luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton to-morrow for her guests, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who are arriving to-day from England. The annual Christmas tree celebration for the children will be held this afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Charles H. Pope is giving a dance at 247 Fifth Avenue to-morrow night. Mrs. Garret B. Kip is to give a dance at Sherry's that evening, where Mrs. Frederick Steinway is also to be a hostess at a dance.

Gen. and Mrs. Edward P. Meany will give a musicale at their house at Convent, N. J., on Friday night. Miss Lucrezia Borgi, Giovanni Martinelli, and Andrea de Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera will sing.

A dance is to be given at the Plaza on Monday evening, Dec. 29, for the benefit of the Bethany Day Nursery.

Mrs. William Alexander is to give a large dinner dance at the St. Regis on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30.

A talk by Prof. Joseph Schlumpeter of Gratz, Austria, one of the exchange professors at Columbia, was given on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John Astor, in West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Edward Spencer has closed her place at Lenox and is at her house, 11 West Sixteenth Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Brett and their infant son, who have just returned from England, will spend Christmas with Mrs. Brett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, at 622 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. William B. Leeds has arrived from England for her annual visit with her father, and will be at the Ritz-Carlton during her stay in town.

Mrs. Frederick Sands of Newport has taken an apartment at the Vanderbilt for the Winter.

A memorial window has been erected in the Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck, N. Y., by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, in memory of her husband, Col. Astor, who perished on the Titanic.

Mrs. Egan, wife of the American Minister at Copenhagen, has been giving a series of musicales at the American Legation. Cards for the musicales, especially when American music is played, are greatly in demand. In January, Count Sparre will come from his castle of Kroneval, in Sweden, to play, introducing Nevin's compositions to a Danish audience.

Mrs. von Juch Wellman will give a musicale at her home, 103 East Seventy-fifth Street, on the afternoon of Dec. 28.

Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine is to give a dance at her home in Sixty-seventh Street, on Jan. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have opened their town house, and Mrs. Mills was at the opera for the first time this season last Monday night. Prince and Princess Aymon de Faucigny (Mrs. Joseph Stickney,) were also at the opera that night, having just arrived on this side. They were married in London last July.

Christmas Entertainments.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is giving a dance at her house in East Seventy-eighth Stret on Christmas Eve. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander is to give a dance at her residence that evening, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is to give a party, with a Christmas tree, at her home, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a dinner that evening at her house, 666 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. E. N. Breitung will give a dinner at the St. Regis, taking her guests later to Mrs. Oelrichs's party. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman are to give a dinner, preceded by a Christmas tree and a play by children. Mrs. James Speyer will not have her usual Christmas tree for children this year.

Mrs. J. J. Lawrence will give a Christmas party for her granddaughter, Miss Josephine Hopkins, at the Plaza on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are entertaining a party over Christmas at their lodge in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will have a family party at Georgian Court over Christmas. Lord and Lady Decies and their infant daughter, Eileen Beresford Decies, arrived last week from England, and will spend the holidays with Lady Decies's parents. Mrs. Gould will entertain for Lord and Lady Decies in January. On Jan. 21 she is to give a theatre party and supper for Miss Mimi Scott, the débutante daughter of George I. Scott.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre is to have a Christmas tree for her guests at her home in Lenox on Christmas Eve.

Date Fixed for Miss Webb's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Laura V. Webb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, to Jorge André is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Jan. 14, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception for the members of the families at the home of the bride's parents, 925 Park Avenue. Miss Webb's engagement to Mr. André was announced in October. Mr. André's mother lives in Hamburg, Germany. Baroness von André, a sister of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, is his cousin.

Miss Randolph Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Emily Randolph, daughter of P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia and Lakewood, N. J., to Philip Stevenson of this city, was announced last week. Miss Randolph is well known in society here, especially on Long Island, where she has taken part in many of the meets and riding contests. She comes by her love for horses naturally, as her father had a stable of steeplechasers as far back as 1895, and was one of the originators of the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett Pier, where the family have a Summer home. Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia is a sister of Miss Randolph. Mr. Stevenson is a younger brother of Malcolm Stevenson, a crack polo player, and their home is at 18 East Seventieth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Porter to Wed on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Doris Porter, daughter of A. H. Porter of 123 East Thirty-sixth Street, and Harry I. Caesar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Caesar of 19 West Seventy-sixth Street, will be solemnized on Saturday in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church. Miss Katherine Hoagland is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Adeline Townsend, Nathalie Slocum, Hazen Symington, and Eleanor McCarter. Gray McW. Bryan is to be best man, and the ushers will include Purser E. Adams, Joseph C. Hoagland, Edward C. Page of Philadelphia, Kenneth M. Seggerman, Arthur Barber, and Charles U. Caesar.

Mrs. Marvin's Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson of 317 Riverside Drive have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Marvin, and Horace De Camp, which is to take place in the Harlem Presbyterian Church on Christmas Day. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Marvin, it may be recalled, was widowed when her husband, Daniel W. Marvin, was lost on the Titanic.

Benefit Performance.

A benefit performance of "Madame Butterfly" is to be given on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, at the Metropolitan Opera House for the Barnard College $2,00,000 Quarter Century Fund for badly needed new buildings. The patrons and patronesses are Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry Clews, Dr. John A. Finley, William Grosvenor, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, George Rives, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. William B. Sloane, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Henry D. Ward, Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, and Isaac N. Seligman.

SHOP EARLY—WE CLOSE AT 7 P. M.

ESTABLISHED 1827. **HEARN** 86 YEARS IN DRY GOODS.

Fourteenth Street. West of Fifth Avenue.

ONLY THREE DAYS NOW TO CHRISTMAS!

No Time for Hesitation!

These Last Hints Will Be Welcome

SMALL BUT NEEDED ACCESSORIES FOR HER

Gloves, Handk'fs, Leather Goods, Etc.

Gloves	.49 to 3.50
Handkerchiefs	5 to 1.98
Neckwear	.29 to 16.98
Umbrellas	.98 to 8.98
Petticoats	.59 to 7.98
Hosiery	.12½ to 2.25
Music Carriers	.25 to 3.69
Writing Tablets	.98 to 5.98
Belts	.25 to .98
Hand Bags	.98 to 11.98
Velvet Bags	.98 to 5.49
Thermos Bottles	1.00 to 5.75
Safety or Jewel Pockets	.25 to 2.98
Photo Framcs	.16 to .98
Combination Pocketbooks	.25 to 2.98
Traveling Sets	.98 to 15.98
Fancy Trimmed Pin Cushions	.49 to 7.98
Glove and Handkerchief Cases	.98 to 1.98
Ready Made Soft Cushions	.98 to 8.00
Work Boxes and Baskets	.49 to 8.00
Ribbon Coat Hangers	1.39 and 1.65
Hat Pin Holders	.65
Hair Receivers	.65
Ostrich Plumes	1.98 to 12.98
Slippers	.59 to 2.00
Veils	.49 to 3.49
Stationery	.10 to 5.98
Prayerbooks	.10 to 3.98
Crucifixes	.25 to 4.98
Sanctuary Lamps	.49 to 1.69
Rosaries	5 to 6.98

Gift Hints for a Girl

Coats	4.98 to 27.98
Dresses	4.98 to 19.98
Rain Capes and Coats	2.98 to 12.98

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Rugs	.98 to 52.98
Carpet Sweepers	1.79 to 4.98
Lace or Net Curtains	.79 to 40.00
Bed Sets	1.49 to 29.98
Rope Portieres	1.29 to 7.98
Portieres	1.29 to 39.98
Couch Covers	.98 to 12.98
Table Covers	.49 to 13.98
Quadruple Plated Bread Trays	1.98 to 4.98
Salad or Pepper and Salt Casters	.98 to 4.25
Mustard Jars	1.25 to 1.59
Cake Baskets	1.98 to 10.98
Fruit Dishes and Bowls	1.25 to 35.00
Children's Sets	.49 to 2.98
Carving Sets—3 pcs.	3.98 to 5.98
Tea Sets—4 and 5 pcs.	5.98 to 16.98
Coffee Sets	5.98 to 7.98
Scarfs, Shams, Tea Cloths	.25 to 37.98
Lambrequins	.59 to 13.98
Carving Sets	.69 to 9.98
Knife and Fork Sets	.59 to 8.98
Poultry Shears	1.98 to 2.98
Bed Spreads	.89 to 10.29
Comfortables	.98 to 14.98
Pattern Cloths	1.69 to 7.49
Towels	8 to 2.25

FOR HIM.

SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, RAZORS, ETC.

Smoking Jackets	3.95 to 16.98
House Coats	to 16.98
Bath Robes	2.49 to 19.98
Shirts	.49 to 5.00
Neckwear	.25 to 1.98
Pajamas	.79 to 6.98
Sweaters	.98 to 6.98
Pocket Knives	.15 to 9.98
Razors	.98 to 3.98
Safety Razors	.25 to 6.50
Razor Strops	.29 to 1.98
Shaving Brushes	.19 to 1.98
Suit Cases	.98 to 11.98
Traveling Bags	.49 to 15.98
Fitted Pads	2.98 to 10.98
Wallets	.49 to 4.69
Bill Folds	.25 to 2.69
Three Fold Cases	.49 to 4.69
Cigar Cases	.49 to 2.98
Flasks	.49 to 2.98
Thermos Bottles	1.00 to 5.75
Thermos Carafe Sets to	10.00
Belts	.25 to .98
Collar and Cuff Cases	.49 to 3.98
Writing Tablets	.98 to 5.98
Military Brushes	.98 to 5.49
Traveling Sets	.98 to 15.98
Men's Combs	.15 to .29
Adjustable Shaving Stands	1.29 to 9.98
Magnifying Mirrors	.59 to 2.98
Shaving Soaps	5 to .23
Lilac Vegetal	.60
Ebony Military Sets	.98 to 6.49
Ivory Tint or Ebony with Mirror	8.98
Bay Rum	.10 to .66
Florida Water	.15 to .49
Nickel Folding Mirrors	.49
Tie Racks	.10 to .79
Fancy Garters and Arm Bands	.10 to 1.49
Fountain Pens	.75 to 7.00
Diaries, etc	.15 to 2.98
Stationery	.10 to 5.98
Poker Chips, Sets	1.98 to 9.98
Playing Cards	.10 to .98
Desk Sets	.98 to 19.98
Bridge Sets	1.49 to 2.49

Big Christmas Purchase of FINE FRENCH LACE CURTAINS AT 33 TO 40 PER CENT. OFF

A pre-inventory close-out from one of the largest and most exclusive importers, comprising choicest designs in Marie Antoinette, Renaissance and French Lacet—Beautiful Curtains of finest workmanship and richest designing.

AS WE BUY, WE SELL, THEREFORE:—

$35.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 19.50
$26.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 14.98
$25.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 13.98
$21.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 11.98
$20.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 10.98
$17.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 9.98
$15.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 8.98
$14.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 7.98
$12.00 Lace Curtains	Sale 6.98
$7.98 Lace Curtains	Sale 4.98

Another Clean-Up from a Big Mill

Scrim and Marquisette Curtains

About 2,000 Pairs in lots from 6 to 18 pairs of a style, the season's clean-up before Inventory....Of fine quality Scrim and Marquisette, with wide lace inserts in Filet, Colonial, Mexican, Guipure and other designs, with lace or hemstitched edge.

For dining or sitting rooms, bedrooms, libraries, etc., they are very desirable, embrace 60 distinct styles, and are in white, ivory, and Arabian.

PRICE RANGE:

.98..1.49..1.98..2.98

Regular Values ⅓ to ½ More.

Clean-Ups from Our Own Stock

Imported French Velour Portieres—1 pair of a style—reg. $37.50—Monday, only....27.00

Reversible Velour Portieres—brocade designs—solid tones, such as Nile and Rose, Crimson and Olive, etc.—reg. $21.00....15.98

Fine Silk Frou Frou Portieres—exquisite range of colors—value $15.00....11.50

Mercerized Armure Damask Portieres—wide Gobelin Tapestry borders or solid tones with gimp edge—value $9.98....4.98

Fine Velour Couch Covers—rich Oriental Rug designs—equal in effect to those at $40.00....11.98

FURS—Reduced for Christmas

Mild Weather Has Done It

Snappy Cold is bound to come, however, and Furs will be needed through it all....*Winter is still ahead.*

RELIABILITY Is the Cornerstone of Our Fur Department.

LATEST, newest Styles only are found here, as we never carry Furs from season to season

WOMEN'S FUR SCARFS and MUFFS

Exceptionally fine range of styles—high class workmanship—neck-pieces are particularly tasteful—muffs are of generous proportions.

	WERE	NOW
Black Coney Scarfs	$2.98 to $11.98	1.95 to 7.50
Black Wolf Scarfs	$8.98 to $17.98	5.49 to 13.50
Black Fox Scarfs	$8.98 to $29.98	6.50 to 23.50
Opossum Scarfs	$7.98 to $19.98	4.50 to 13.50
Raccoon Scarfs	$8.98 to $33.98	6.95 to 21.75
Skunk Scarfs	$29.98 to $45.98	19.50 to 35.75
Japanese Mink Scarfs	$10.98 to $49.98	6.95 to 31.95
Mouflon Scarfs	$5.98 to $10.98	3.95 to 7.50
Iceland Fox (white Thibet) Scarfs	$6.98 to $12.98	4.50 to 8.75
Black Coney Muffs	$2.98 to $11.98	1.95 to 8.50
Black Wolf Muffs	$12.98 to $19.98	9.50 to 15.50
Black Fox Muffs	$12.98 to $35.98	8.95 to 21.50
Opossum Muffs	$7.98 to $39.98	4.50 to 19.50
Raccoon Muffs	$15.98 to $29.98	11.50 to 19.50
Skunk Muffs	$39.98 to $55.98	28.50 to 42.50
Japanese Mink Muffs	$19.98 to $39.98	12.50 to 29.75
Mouflon Muffs	$15.98 to $19.98	10.50 to 14.50
Iceland Fox (white combed Thibet) Muffs	$6.98 to $15.98	4.75 to 9.50

WOMEN'S FUR COATS

All fashionable lengths—draped and plain models—rounded and straight fronts....Variety of collars—Raccoon, chinchilla, squirrel, fox, opossum or skunk collars on coats of pony, near seal and caracul are favored:—

	WERE	NOW
Russian Pony	$37.98	29.50
Russian Pony, 45 inch and full length	$59.98	39.95
Russian Pony	$75.98	59.75
Near Seal (dyed coney) and Caracul	$65.98	49.95
Near Seal (dyed coney) and Caracul	$75.98	54.95
Near Seal (dyed coney) and Caracul	$89.98	69.50
Caracul	$110.98	85.75

Why Not a Rug for Home or Office?

FINE WILTON RUGS—9x12 ft.—value $38.50... } 29.98

Exquisite colorings on rich grounds, the favorite tonings being rose and cream—also many handsome allover designs and Medallion Centres with rich harmonizing borders.

OTHERS INCLUDE:

Sanford's Axminsters—9x12 ft.—richest floral and Oriental patterns—other good makes are also included—elsewhere $24.00....18.50

Alex. Smith's Wilton Velvet Rugs—seamless—rich effects—9x12 ft.—special....21.98

Seamless Axminsters—deep pile—suitable for bedrooms—6x9 ft.—value $12.98....9.98

New Colonial Velvet and Axminster Rugs—27x54 inch—20 styles—special....1.79

Just Before Christmas and Here Are Extra Fine Comfortables and Spreads AT REDUCED PRICES.

Down and Wool Filled Comfortables—extra length—value $6.49....4.49

Down Filled Comfortables—silk top, sateen back—worth $9.98....6.75

Silk or Satin Comfortables—plain and brocades—values $16.98 to $24.98—now....9.98 to 14.98

Down Filled Comfortables—single size—sateen or silk tops—were $4.98 to $6.98...—now..3.49 to 4.69

Cotton, Down and Wool Filled Comfortables—silk or satin—plain or brocade....6.49 to 20.00

Bed Spreads—Honeycomb, satin finish and English Marseilles, also colored Mitcheline and mercerized—1.98 to 10.29

UNTIL CHRISTMAS

Music by Vienna Concert Orchestra—Main Floor—Centre

—ALSO—

In Restaurant from 12 to 3 and in Toy Dept., 4th Floor

ALL HOLIDAY GOODS AT CLEARING PRICES

Fifth Avenue Importer's Sample Lot High Class Jewelry Novelties

AT 50 PER CENT. OFF.

Pendants with Chains, Bar and Brooch Pins, Vanity Cases, Coin Holders, German Silver Mesh Bags, Brilliant Necklaces, Bandeaux, Combs, Lorgnette Chains and Hat Pins—vast assortment—gold filled, platinum finish, sterling silver and some solid gold—beautifully mounted in brilliant white stones and other jewels.

.24..49..98..1.49..1.98 2.98..3.98..5.98..8.98

Velvet lined Gift Boxes.

Last Minute Hints.

Other Gift Suggestions in JEWELRY

Watches	2.49 to 22.98
Rings	.98 to 14.98
Pendants	1.49 to 16.98
Pendants with Chain	.49 to 22.98
Lockets	.49 to 16.98
Bracelets	.49 to 29.98
Bracelet Watches	4.98 to 22.98
Chains	.49 to 14.98
Pearl Necklaces	.24 to 10.98
Bar and Frill Pins	.24 to 9.98
Fans	.24 to 5.98
Combs	.49 to 12.98
Bandeaux	.49 to 5.98
Toilet and Manicure Sets	2.98 to 19.98
Jewel Cases	.49 to 4.98
Vanity Cases	.49 to 5.98
Mesh Bags	.49 to 19.98
Beaded Bags	.24 to 12.98
Slipper Buckles	.49 to 5.98
Clocks	.98 to 14.98

FOR HIM

Watches	1.00 to 14.98
Rings	1.98 to 5.98
Scarfpins	.25 to 14.98
Watch Fobs	.49 to 9.98
Watch Lapel Chains	.98 to 5.98
Tie Clasps	.29 to 5.98
Cuff Links	.24 to 22.98
Full Dress Stud Sets	.49 to 2.98
Military Brushes	3.98 to 8.98
Cigar Cutters	2.49 to 5.98
Cigarette Cases	.49 to 9.98
Match Safes	.49 to 4.98
Shaving Sets	.98 to 12.98

CHRISTMAS TOYS FOR CHILDREN

Assorted Animals	.29 to 1.98
Ice Skates	.50 to 3.00
Roller Skates	1.25
Mechanical Boats	.98
Blocks	.29 to 1.29
Dolls	.29 to 14.98
Dolls' Go-Carts	1.49 to 2.49
Doll Beds	.69 to 1.98
Grocery Stores	.50 to 1.00
Dressers and Chiffoniers	1.00 to 1.98
Dishes	.29 to 1.29
Pianos	1.19 to 2.79

USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE BOY

Drinking Cups	.15 to 1.98
Card Cases	.25 to 4.69
Traveling Sets	.98 to 15.98
Military Brushes	.98 to 5.49

USEFUL GIFTS FOR BABY

Coats	1.49 to 29.98
Caps	.29 to 4.98
Bonnets	.98 to 8.98
Hats	.98 to 9.98
Sweaters	.98 to 4.49
Sacques	.49 to 4.98
Knitted Hoods	.49 to 2.98
Carriage Robes	.98 to 17.98
Leggins	.49 to 1.49
Baby Blankets	.39 to 9.98
Long Slips, Dresses and Skirts	.29 to 19.98

FOR BOYS TO 3 YEARS

Colored Dresses and Suits	.49 to 2.69
White Dresses and Suits	.98 to 5.98

FOR GIRLS TO 5 YEARS

Colored Dresses	.49 to 2.98
White Dresses	.29 to 11.98
Long Slips, Dresses and Skirts	.29 to 16.98

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Umbrellas	.98 to 8.98
Handkerchiefs	9 to .79
Hosiery	.12½ to 1.49
Gloves	.98 to 2.00
Slippers	1.00 to 2.00

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR BOY OR YOUNG MAN

Young Men's Overcoats	5.98 to 16.50
Young Men's Suits	4.98 to 16.50
Boys' Suits	1.98 to 11.98
Boys' Overcoats	1.98 to 11.98
Trousers	.39 to 2.50
Rain Coats	2.25 to 4.98
Sweaters	.49 to 5.98
Shirts	.49 to 1.25
Blouses	.25 to .98
Suspenders	.25 to .49
Neckwear	.12½ to .49
Hats	.25 to 3.98
Leggins	.29 to 2.49
Pajamas	.59 to 1.25
Young Men's Rain Coats	4.98 to 9.98
Boys' Mackinaws	4.98 to 6.98
Boys' Play Outfits	.98 to 3.98
Boys' Wash Suits	.98 to 4.98

DELIVERY EXTRA.

All goods bought Monday or Tuesday, for places on our wagon routes, will be delivered Tuesday or Wednesday, WITHOUT FAIL.

For other points, packages will be promptly sent by Mail or Express.

ROUND OF DAY AND NIGHT DANCES IN SOCIAL WORLD

Christmas Holidays to be Crowded with Dances—Debutante Affairs Sway the Social Sceptre with Large and Numerous Entertainments.

Misses Mary and Catherine Sage (PHOTOS © BY MARCEAU)

Miss Louisa M. Livingston.

Miss Marion Gibney

The Misses Mary and Catherine Sage are the debutante daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of 512 Fifth Avenue. Miss Marion Gibney, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Virgil P. Gibney of 16 Park Avenue, is a bud this year, also Miss Louisa M. Livingston, daughter of Bayard U. Livingston of Albany.

DANCING being so popular nowadays, the many subscription dancing classes are in high favor.

The first of the season's three dances, which are to be held this year, as usual, at the Plaza, will be given to-morrow evening instead of Dec. 23, as at first announced. Mrs. William W. McAlpin is in charge of this class, having organized the dances three years ago. This year's patronesses include Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Charles Augustus Frank, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mrs. William H. Parsons, Mrs. Rowland A. Robbins, and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn.

The first of the Holiday Dances, organized by Miss Annabella Olyphant for girls not yet introduced to society and young men from the universities and colleges, is to be held on Wednesday evening at Sherry's. The patronesses are Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. John Herndon French, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Edwin C. Weeks. Miss Olyphant has another series of dances for girls between 16 and 17 years of age and schoolboys, to take place during the Christmas and Easter holidays.

The Colony Dances, another set of subscription dances organized last season, will have its first meeting at the Colony Club on Monday, Dec. 29. The subscription list is limited to less than one hundred, and includes girls who are to be introduced to society next year and the year after. The patronesses for this season include Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. H Casimir De Rham, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Elward T. H. Talmage, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., and Mrs. Winthrop Burr.

The second meeting of the May Class at Delmonico's is to be held on Dec. 26. The patronesses are Mrs. Frederick Southack, Mrs. Ferdinand Sands, Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding, Mrs. Arthur Page-Brown, and Mrs. Edward O'Neal Shotwell. Some of the members include the Misses Dorothy Brown, Agnes Sheehy, Marjorie Clevelsnd, Mathilde Mourraille, Margaret Despard, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley F. Phelps, Dr. and Mrs. Theodorus Bailey, Edward Kemp, Jr., Edward O'Neal Shotwell, Allen Hoyt, Willars Wadsworth, Carl Springer, Ormond Gould, C. Mortimer Wilmerding, and Lawrence Braine.

The first meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class was held last week at Delmonico's. This is the oldest of subscription dances now existing in society, having been organized twenty-three years ago by Mrs. Philip J. Sands. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington has been at its head for the last fourteen years. This year's patronesses includes Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. James A. Glover, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Mrs. Francis U. Paris, Mrs. M. Banks Taylor, Mrs. V. Grosvenor Wyeth, Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, Mrs. Jacqueline Smith, and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin. The next meeting will be held Saturday evening.

The dance organized last Winter by young matrons for married people, the Tuesday Night Dancing Class, had its first meeting on Tuesday at Sherry's. The managers this year are Mrs. G. Howard Davison, Mrs. Frederick P. Delafield, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt. Among the subscribers are Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Adams Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Rich Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Elliman, Mr. and Mrs. George Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Pease, Frederick Moore, Roland Palmer, and Frederick Matthews.

Concerning the Debutantes.

Plans and preparations for "The Merry Whirl," the Junior League entertainment which is to be given in the large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 16 and 17, are progressing nicely. Among the many Winter entertainments the annual performance of the league is always one of the most interesting to society. The league, as every one knows, is a charitable organization composed of young women prominent in society, the active work of which is carried on by the season's debutantes who have been elected to membership. This season the annual affair has been much enlarged in its scope, and the ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria will afford ample space for the kermis and special dances, which will, of course, be followed by general dancing.

Last season's debutantes and those of former years are taking an active part in the organization of the entertainment this season, and in such hands the details will be worked out to a nicety.

In the matter of executive detail it is interesting to note those who are acting as heads of the various committees. Miss Grace Henry is looking after the costumes, Miss Margaret Overton has charge of the publicity end, and Miss Helen Morgan is Chairman of the Poster Committee, for a poster competition is to be held this year. Miss Margaret Porter is Chairman of the Programme Committee, Miss Elsie Nicoll is head of the Committee on Supper, and Miss Evelyn Witherbee is looking after the Committee on Flowers.

The special dances, which promise to be most picturesque, are being organized by prominent society girls. Miss Beatrice Pratt and Miss Janet Alexander organized the Gondolier Dance, and the Polo Dance is in charge of Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Miriam Harriman, and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey. The Oriental Dance is being organized by Miss Frances Breese, Mrs. Wendell P. Blagden, and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes. Miss Edith Mortimer and Miss Claire Bird are in charge of the Hungarian Dance, the Indian Dance is being organized by Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Allen Gouverneur Wellman, and Miss Josephine Osborn. Miss Mary Alexander and Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman are looking after the Sunnybrook Dance, and the Misses Margaret and Louisa Trevor have charge of the Tarantella Dance. Several specialities are also to be given, the nature of which will be announced later.

The girls who will preside at the booths will appear in costumes Miss Josephine Nicoll is Chairman of the Committee on Booths.

Tickets may be obtained for the entertainment from Miss Beatrice Pratt at the Ritz-Carlton.

While all these details are being carefully worked out, the coming-out receptions and the whirl of teas and dances for the debutantes continue. Christmas week is to be especially gay for the buds.

Mrs. Alfred Anson will give a dinner and dance to-morrow night at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter by a former marriage, Miss Alexandra Emery, and among the guests will be the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. de Riano, from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp is to give a theatre party and supper for Miss Lentilhon Gilford to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Walter Oakman of 725 Fifth Avenue will give a dance on Tuesday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Katharine Oakman.

Mrs. Robert Reutter is to give a luncheon at Sherry's to-morrow for her daughter, Miss Gertrude H. F. Reutter.

Mrs. George R. Dyer will give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday for her niece, Miss Evelyn Scott.

The Misses Drake-Smith will be hostesses at a tea on Tuesday at their Englewood home, to introduce their cousin, Miss Henriette L. Cofer.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray is to give a luncheon for girls on Tuesday at the Colony Club.

Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim will give a dance at the St. Regis on Wednesday evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Bonita Guggenheim.

Mrs. Waldron Williams is to give a dance at Sherry's on Friday night for her daughter, Miss Joy Williams.

Mrs. Walter Watson is giving a dance at Sherry's on the same evening for her daughter, Miss Mal Watson.

Mrs. Thomas Hunt-Talmage will give a tea dance for her débutante niece, Miss Louise T. Butler, on Friday at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. William W. Battie of 375 Park Avenue will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battie, on Friday.

Mrs. James Colby Colgate is to give a dance at the St. Regis on Friday night for Miss Margaret W. Colgate.

Mrs. William L. Culbert is to give a dance at her house, 16 East Fifty-fourth Street, on Friday, for her daughter, Miss Katharine F. Culbert.

Mrs. George L. Nichols is giving a tea dance for her daughter, Miss Christina M. Nichols, on Saturday at the Hotel Gotham.

On Saturday night will be held the first of this season's Metropolitan Dances, at Sherry's. These dances are for girls who will not be introduced to society before another year or more.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., and Mrs. Darlington, will give a luncheon at Sherry's on Tuesday, Dec. 30, for their débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Darlington.

Mrs. William Gray Park, whose daughter, Miss Elsie Park, is one of the season's débutantes, has leased, Mrs. Robert Sedgewick's house, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, for the Winter.

Miss Elsie Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Richard Stevens, has been confined to her home, Castle Point, Hoboken, for two weeks with an attack of bronchitis and will not be able to get about before the early part of January.

Mrs. A. Masters MacDonell will give a dinner at Sherry's on Jan. 6 for Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

Mrs. Thomas H. Howard will give a dinner on Saturday night for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Howard, taking her guests later to the Metropolitan Dance at Sherry's.

The débutantes who were introduced last week and for whom entertainments were given included the Misses Eleanor T. Darlington, Katharine Fish, Blanche Tyng, Mary and Laura Parsons, Ethel A. Carhart, Evelyn Scott, Louise Tiffany Frank, Elizabeth F. Swan, Flora McAlpin, Mary Cutting Cannock, Julia Ford, Marjorie Vreeland, May Ferguson, Dorothy Taylor, Penelope Sears, Edith Adams, Mildred Dennis, and Constance de Forest Orr.

After the Ball.

A considerable sum was realized by the Russian Costume Ball given on Thursday night at the Ritz-Carlton in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement. The ball was one of the most novel and brilliant entertainments of the Winter, and its success was due in great measure to the efforts of Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George Draper, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who directed the arrangements, with the assistance of other prominent society women.

The Lenox Hill Settlement is situated at 446 East Seventy-second Street, and has been striving for twenty years to improve conditions in the neighborhood. The work has now grown beyond the possibilities of the present building, and what the Settlement needs is house room for a gymnasium, dance hall, and clubrooms. The officers of the Settlement say they have a difficult problem in solving how to put 250 men, women, and children into a small three-story house. The members of the Settlement clubs and classes have raised $3,500 in nine years toward a suitable building, which will cost $75,000.

Holman-Glover.

The marriage of Miss Helen Le Roy Glover and John P. Holman will be celebrated on Jan. 10 in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. Owing to mourning, only relatives and a few intimate friends are to be present at the ceremony and at the reception which is to follow at the home of Mrs. Henry S. Glover, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Ladies' Fencing Class Reception.

The women's class of the Fencers Club gave a reception on Tuesday afternoon at the clubrooms, in West Forty-fifth Street. Exhibitions of skill were given by the members, and tea was served. The club quarters are attractively decorated with portraits and sketches of prominent members of the club. Carroll Beckwith, President of the club, presided. Mrs. Allan Short presided over the tea table. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tatham, Mrs. William Bayliss, Mrs. M. D. Graham, Mrs. Martin Gay, Mrs. M. H. Elliot, and the Misses Mary Eno, Caroline Murray, and Louise von Bernuth.

Dance at Plaza for Consumers' League of New York.

The Consumers' League has issued an attractive announcement for a soirée dansante and exhibition of international dances in costume, which is to be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, in the ballroom at the Plaza.

The guests of honor are to include Gov. and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn and Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, who will become Mayor on Jan. 1, and Mrs. Mitchel.

A feature of the evening will be the exhibition of international dances in costume, which is expected to prove a most diverting part of the evening's entertainment. This exhibition will be presented by members of the Metropolitan Opera ballet, who will dance the national dances of the various countries in appropriate costumes. Ottokar Bartik, balletmaster of the Opera House, is staging the exhibition and will direct the dances.

Because of the character of the work which the Consumers' League has done and is now doing, in behalf of the 500,000 working women and children of the State, it has long had the support of the most influential people in the city. The League now numbers among its 2,300 members many of the prominent society and club women of New York, and has been able to accomplish much to lighten the lot of shop and factory workers since it was first organized sixteen years ago.

Tickets, at $5 each, may be obtained from Miss Harriet Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street; Miss Grace Potter, 52 Park Avenue; Mrs. Willard Straight, 17 East Seventieth Street; Mrs. G. K. B. Wade, 155 East Seventy-second Street; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street; Miss Elsie Nicoll, 18 East Fiftieth Street, and Mrs. Elmer Black, 512 Fifth Avenue.

The patronesses, besides those mentioned above, are Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Mrs. Oswald Villard, Mrs. W. R. Hearst, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Albert Clayburgh, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Miss Belle Greene, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Clarence Shearn, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Edward L. Harkness, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. William F. McCombs, Mrs. C. S. Whitman, and Mrs. William Allen Butler.

Cap and Bells to Give Play on Jan. 5.

"Niobe," the play to be given at the Plaza on Jan. 5, by Cap and Bells, the Williams College Dramatic Club, is a farcical comedy in three acts by Harry and Edward Paulton. It was first offered for New York's approval in '91 at the Bijou Theatre, and that New York liked it is proved by the fact it was played 103 consecutive times during its original run. The story is of the marble statue of a Grecian heroine, brought to life, and the basis of the humor is in the contrast between the classic atmosphere of 1000 B. C. and the whirl of business activity of the twentieth century.

Carl J. Austrian of this city, the President of the club, is playing the rôle of Peter Amos Dunn, the much hampered *pater familias*, to whom the revivified Theban Queen clings with consequent increasing complications. As Niobe, Charles W. Brackett, son of ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, renders an interpretation that has called forth much favorable comment in the towns where the production has appeared. New York people will remember his portrayal of Stella de Gex at the Plaza last year. Other New York men connected with the performance are J. Dunham Townsend, who plays the leading juvenile rôle, Cornelius Griffen; Jack B. Johnstone, who takes a maid's part, and Edwin S. Graham, Manager of the club.

Report comes from across the river that tickets are going fast for the performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on New Year's night. The proceeds are to go to the House of St. Giles the Cripple.

Musical Matinees.

Mrs. George Oscar Cole has arranged a series of musical matinées to be held in the ballroom of the Plaza at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoons, Feb. 9 and 23, March 9 and 23, for the benefit of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children. Mrs. Cole's committee includes Mrs. T. M. Avery, Mrs. John Amory, Mrs F. J. Blodgett, Mrs. F. E. Briggs, Mrs. S. S. Blood, Mrs. A. C. Bage, Mrs. E. A. Baggs, Mrs. J. M. Batterton, Mrs. Augustine Banks, Mrs. C. L. Bagg, Mrs. W. V. Bishop, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Foster Coates, Mrs. A. B. Carrington, Mrs. C. W. Dean, Mrs. F. R. Duryea, Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. William Durland, Mrs. Lionel Emdin, Mrs. C. W. Eaton, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Lambert Fish, Mrs. J. S. Foster, Mrs. A. E. Goodwin, Miss Guernsey, Mrs. Hubbel, Mrs. R. L. Julian, Mrs. E. D. Jones, Mrs. C. R. Jung, Mrs. Krakauer, Mrs. H. R. Lawford, Mrs. La Roche, Mrs. S. O. Livingston, Mrs. Walter McIlroy, Mrs. Frank Main, Mrs. George Walter Newton, Mrs. Charles Orth, Mrs. N. M. Pond, Mrs. Charles Peck, Mrs. W. E. Pruden, Mrs. P. A. Ralli, Mrs. F. J. Smith, Mrs. J. D. Smith, Mrs. Walter Scott, Mrs. H. S. Schley, Mrs. Thomas Sperry, Mrs Jacob Scheu, Mrs. G. N. Shafer, Mrs. Charles T. Horley, Mrs. W. J. Toomey, Mrs. E. K. Taylor, Mrs. O. E. Tauchert, Mrs. E. A. Treat, Mrs. Van Dyk, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. E. E. Wright, Mrs. Theodore Wentz, and Mrs. W. S. Young.

Miss Folsom to Wed.

Miss Frances Constance Folsom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom of Lenox, will be married to Cleveland Bigelow of Boston on Saturday in Trinity Church at Lenox. She will be attended by the Misses M. Civilese Alexandre and Nannie G. Duval of this city; Barbara Burr of Boston, and Ninna Gaither of Baltimore. Gorham Brooks of Boston is to be Mr. Bigelow's best man, at whose marriage at Lenox last June to Miss Rosamond Dixey Mr. Bigelow acted as best man. The ushers will include I. Wistar Kendall and Samuel M. Henckley of this city; E. Clarence Hovey, Jr.; Robert Winson, Jr.; Benjamin Joy, and Walter H. Bradley, Jr., of Boston. On Friday night there will be a dance at the Lenox Club for the bridal party and wedding guests.

Just One Year After.

SOMETHING—it would be a rash person who would undertake to say what—is killing all the romance that once made life worth living. Here is a little story told by a bride of a year that goes to show just how very earthly and material the modern young married couple has become.

They were out in a canoe on a beautiful lake and the moon was shining just as it ought to shine over the rippling waters. There was a violin playing somewhere on the shore and they could hear the faint strains of the "Tales of Hoffmann" barcarole as they dipped their paddles gently. Oh, well, everybody knows how the combination of such circumstances ought to make one feel!

The girl was in the bow of the canoe and she felt the romance of the situation more and more keenly as they swept along. At last she got tired of waiting for him to say something appreciative.

"Isn't it perfect?" she said softly.

"It would be," he declared, "if you would put a little more elbow grease on that paddle."

The girl said nothing more. They kept on paddling. They stayed on the water a long time. After a while a storm came up and swept them out into the middle of the lake. After two hours of fright and struggle, in which the girl heroically kept back the tears and strained to her paddle as the waves rose, they got ashore. She was just waiting to sink in an exhausted heap into his arms and be told what a heroine she was and how proud he was of her, and all that. But instead he came up to her, and what do you think he said?

"For Heaven's sake, Marie, why don't you wear a patent belt fastener instead of that brass safety pin in the back of your skirt?"

Do You Know Your Waiter?

ALL the British nobility rolled into one could have plied on English airs and accent no thicker than the man at the corner table.

"Waitah," he called, "come heah."

The white-aproned attendant addressed marched loftily past and deposited his dishes on a near-by table.

"Waitah," called the man again, "come heah, I say. You didn't finish bringing my ohdah."

"No," said the waiter, "I didn't even begin to. I ain't your man."

A look of blank astonishment overspread the face of the sprig of aristocracy.

"No-o-o?" he said. "Then wheah the deuce is my man? I certainly gave an ohdah to somebody."

The man in the apron held his peace until he reached a corner where he would be safe from interruption. Then he unburdened his mind of a few choice thoughts.

"That blooming Britisher over there," he said, "is the fourth man that has got me mixed up with his own waiter this evening. What's the matter with all the fellows that eat in restaurants, anyhow? Ain't they got eyes? Don't they know how to use 'em? Why don't they take notice of the fellow who takes their order in the first place? But that is just what nine out of ten men won't do. All waiters look alike to them. They are so anxious to satisfy their appetite that they never give a second look at the chap that serves them, consequently when they want a second helping they call on the first person that comes along and pitch into him like fury if he doesn't respond.

"Women are a lot better at remembering the faces of waiters than men. At noontime we have enough women lunchers to keep us jumping around pretty lively for two or three hours, but in all the confusion you seldom see a woman summon the wrong waiter. She spots the right fellow in the first place and he can't escape her. It is too bad men are not equally observing."

Defined.

Payton—Has he got a marrying income?

Parker—Yes, one that necessitates wedding a rich girl immediately.

The Whitewasher.

Crawford—What are the duties of a Coroner?

Crabshaw—When there's an accident he must always find reason to shew that nobody was to blame.

Landed.

Ted—Do you think flirting is dangerous?

Ned—Yes; I'm going to be married next week.

JEWELRY SALE

Owing to removal and merging of our 34th Street and 5th Avenue Shops to our new building on Fifth Avenue, we are offering liberal reductions on all merchandise. Splendid opportunity for purchasing Christmas gifts at greatly reduced prices.

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Come to the greatest depot of Victrola dance records in the country, where there are a dozen tunes for every step.

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TANGO PARTIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND CLUB ACTIVITIES

BETWEEN parties for home-coming youngsters and dancing and card playing for charity during the holiday season society is having a busy time these last weeks in the old year.

After Jan. 1 the west side settles down to a round of festivities from which there is no rest until Ash Wednesday, Feb. 25. When Lent comes along, however, the west side packs and flits to Lakewood, Atlantic City, or Europe to recuperate.

Club women are more interested in musical affairs this Winter than they have been in some seasons. Besides the usual morning musicales and afternoon musicales with tea, there is music in the evening, sometimes followed by dancing, sometimes not. The afternoon tea dance has somewhat superseded the afternoon bridge party, and it is no unusual thing for the young girls to dance together after a programme of music, such a hold has the tango taken on the young set. Of course the men arrive after business hours, but until they are at liberty the girls are quite content to dance with each other.

An audience of 2,500 listened to and applauded Frances Alda's execution of the "Butterfly" aria and a group of short songs at the first evening concert of the New York Mozart Society at the Astor on Wednesday. For an encore Mme. Alda sang the barcarolle from the "Tales of Hoffmann" accompanied by Guptia Casini, the 'cellist. Of Casini's numbers perhaps the best received was the "Scherzo" of Van Goens. The intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna" was the number by the New York Philharmonic Society which the audience liked best, and the choral's rendering of "The Snowstorm" was equally pleasing. This was one of the most brilliant evenings in the history of the club. The President, Mrs. Noble McConnell, received in a gown of flame-colored chiffon and cloth of gold, and was assisted by the officers of the club. A dance followed the programme, and supper was served in the Louis Room. Artists for the second concert on Wednesday, Feb. 18, will be Lucrezia Bori and Leopold Godowsky. Mrs. McConnell will give a card party on Friday evening, Jan. 9, for the Junior Cabinet of Mozart, and the ushers. The second afternoon musicale will take place on Saturday, Jan. 3, with Alice Neilson and Evan Williams on the programme, as well as the Mozart choral led by Arthur Claassen.

The Lone Star Boat Club started its social season with a shadow and favor dance, held at the boat house on Saturday, Dec. 13. The several novelties, combined with the beautiful decorations and excellent music, made it a most enjoyable affair, and every one expressed their appreciation of the delightful evening. The Entertainment Committee have planned a series of affairs, and have made the following announcements: Jan. 17, Ladies' Beefsteak, Cabaret and Dance; Feb. 14, Stag Beefsteak and Vaudeville, and on Feb. 21 they will hold a large dance at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Streicher of Providence, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Belle Streicher, to Samuel Tilden Well of New York City.

Dr. and Mrs. Geza Greenberg celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage on Sunday evening at their home, 6 Second Avenue, with a dinner. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Ramos and Mr. Lanes of Newark, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. T. H. McClintock, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Marbleston, Dr. and Mrs. Greenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zinn, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lang.

A vaudeville and dance will be given on Wednesday evening at Delmonico's by the Misses Hortense and Lillian Jones of West End Avenue, the proceeds to be given to the Infants' Asylum. All the vaudeville acts with one exception will be produced by amateurs. There will be contest dancing judged by James Brady, Sam Bernard, Joe Weber, Irving Berlin, and Rube Goldberg. Marcus Loew and Mrs. Henry B. Harris have given prizes for the best dancing and Asher Mayer has given a prize for the vaudeville number on the programme judged the best. Among the performers will be Selma Goldstein, who will sing and give impersonations; Enda Kraus and Sidney Krim, who will give a song and dance; Asher Sanders and Hortense Baum, who will appear in a dramatic sketch; Mrs. Asher Mayer, Marie Klein, and Edwin Weisel in a burlesque on Italian opera; Sidney Oberfelder, Trixie Grossman, Ruth Croenthal, and Elliott Kahn in a series of dances, and Lillian Jones, Milton Blumberg, and Edward Josephs in "A Ragtime Wedding." Miss Hortense Jones will read the prologue and epilogue. There will be a number of young girls selling flowers, among them Madeleine Newberger, Louise Bass, Viola Osterweil, and Mildred Freed. The chaperones for the evening are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilbur Jones, Mrs. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weber, and Mr. and Mrs. Dick Bernard.

On Wednesday, Jan. 21, at Delmonico's, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum will hold its annual luncheon and reception. This will be the largest event of the season for the auxiliary, and is in the hands of a competent committee. A programme given by professional musicians will follow the luncheon. Mrs. Abraham Levy is President and Mrs. Adolph Hirschfeld is Vice President of the organization.

Mrs. Lawrence Priddy of 69 West Eighty-fifth Street is giving a series of four Christmas bridge parties. Thursday and Friday afternoons the first two were held, and the other two will take place on Monday and Tuesday afternoons of this week.

Mrs. Charles Vincent Paterno gave a luncheon on Wednesday in her home, Riverside Drive, at 181st Street, for several friends. Her guests were Mrs. Charles Louis Sicard, Mrs. William Wilkinson, Mrs. Julian Meyer, Mrs. W. T. Ritch, Mrs. Arthur MacGregor, and Mrs. Harry Norton Marvin. The entire lower floor of the castle was decorated with yellow narcissus and ferns. After luncheon there was a game of bridge. The prizes were favril glass vases. Dr. and Mrs. Paterno will leave town about the middle of January for a two months' stay in California. They will give a ball on Saturday, Dec. 27.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Helen Varick Boswell entertained some out-of-town friends with a small tea at the Astor. Among her guests were Mrs. Milton Stewart, Mrs. Stephen Tongue, and Miss Edith L. Sickel of Baltimore, Mrs. Schumann-Whittlesey of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. T. Stevens and Miss Stevens of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. M. Schell, Dr. Eugenia Hancock, and Mrs. Edward James Gavegan.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger of the United States Battleship Wyoming, who has just returned from a Mediterranean cruise, was joined here by Mrs. Badger last week. They are at the Astor, and will leave for Washington to-morrow for the holidays.

Mrs. Julian Meyer of 307 West 107th Street has sent out invitations for a dance at the Hotel Gotham on Monday, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Lyon De Camp gave a luncheon and card party on Tuesday afternoon in her home in Central Park West.

Mrs. J. K. Robinson, Jr., entertained a number of New York women with a luncheon and bridge on Wednesday in her home in Pelham.

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Genthner announce the mariage of their daughter, Miss Sybil Adele Genthner, to William Franklin Englin, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, in the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Englin is a grandson of John Englin, the shipbuilder.

After the meeting of the Woman's Forum on Friday morning at the Waldorf, when Marcus Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan; Robert Adamson, Secretary to the Mayor, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson were the speakers, Mrs. Edward J. Gavegan gave a luncheon in the palm room for Miss Boswell, the President of the Forum; Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Surbrug, and Miss Wood.

Mrs. Benne Bechoff gave a tea-dance in her apartments in the Adlon a few days ago for the Bel-Canto Club. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Francis Stoddart. The regular monthly reception of the club will be held on Saturday evening at the Waldorf. The Reception Committee includes Mrs. William A. Winter, Mrs. Elmer Miller, and Mrs. Charles R. Perkins. Immediately after the holidays rehearsals for a Japanese evening will be begun.

Mrs. Edward Burton Williams of 507 West 111th Street gave a bridge and tea on Monday afternoon for the Colonial Bridge Club. Mrs. Rawson will entertain the club on Monday, Jan. 5.

A regular business meeting of the Rainy Day Club was held on Wednesday at the Astor. Mrs. Sara Foster presented the following names, to be added to the membership list: Mrs. August Gemunder, Mrs. A. N. Toison, Mrs. G. E. McDonald, and Mrs. Herbert Hickson.

Adopting a new custom, the National California Club will give its first dance since organization on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock, at the Plaza. Among the patronesses are Mrs. T. J. Vivian, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. G. Upton Hallett, Mrs. Louis C. White, Mrs. Joseph Nounnan, Mrs. Charles A. Beck, and Mrs. Charles E. Houghton. The dance will be under the direction of Mrs. Stewart, 125 Riverside Drive. The proceeds will be added to the reserve fund and the co-operation of all Californians in town is asked.

An at home was given by the New York Theatre Club on Tuesday at the Astor for its 550 members and their friends. Mrs. Belle de Rivera, the President, and the officers received. The programme was arranged by Mrs. G. Washburne Smith and Mrs. Edwin H. Price and presented by Mrs. S. M. Foster. It included songs, piano solos, recitations, and a selection by the New York Theatre Glee Club. Jan. 6 is the date for the next meeting.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, State of New York, gave a Christmas party on Friday at the Hotel Belmont. Miss Fanny Cannon, Chairman of the day, provided the programme.

In these days of tango, Maxixe, and hesitation dancing, a cotillion is a novelty, and several new figures will be introduced at the dance of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, on Friday at Bretton Hall. James G. Jamison and Miss Venice R. Lau will lead. Mr. Jamison is Chairman of the Floor Committee, and will have as assistants E. Gwynn Robinson, Richard Esterbrooke, Preston Handy, Abbott Oberndorfer, Harry Best, Jack Dunklin, Wendell Clinedinst, Homer Lee, Archibald Munn, Jr., Maxwell Gray, R. B. Freeman, T. Bertrand Graham, Arthur Penniman, and Dr. W. B. Allen.

"Farce" will be the subject of the meeting of the Theatre Club, to be held on Tuesday at 2 o'clock at the Astor. This will be social day. Mrs. Estelle Davis will present the programme, which will include songs and monologues by professional talent. Guests of honor will be Mr. and Mrs. John Bunny, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Demille, Mr. and Mrs. George Scarborough, Miss Margaret Green, Albert Parker, and Mrs. M. E. Fuller. The club will give a card party on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5, with Mrs. J. E. Kelly, Chairman.

At the third meeting this season of The Graduate Club of the Normal College, Mrs. Ernest Bunzl President, Mrs. Morris Cooper, 987 Madison Avenue, will be the hostess. Mrs. Gutzon Borglum will introduce Diebold Eyroud, who will talk on the politics of Turkey.

Trinity College students home for the holidays will be given a reception on Friday by the New York alumnae of the institution. The affair will be held in the home of Miss Katherine O'Donohue, 416 West 122d Street. The annual dance of the alumnae will take place late in January.

Officers of the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., were guests of the Regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, on Thursday at the Wadsworth Theatre.

Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B., will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary on Feb. 21 with a musicale, dance, and supper in the Ansonia. The lodge hopes on this occasion to raise a large sum above its expenses to donate to some charity.

Mary Murray Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. Archie C. Fisk Regent, gave a luncheon on Monday in the home of the Registrar, Mrs. Clarence N. Titterington, Mrs. R. B. Chapman read a paper. The chapter will give a dance and concert early in the new year. Mrs. Titterington has charge of the arrangements. Mrs. M. L. York was voted into the chapter on Monday.

Mrs. J. Linton Glentworth and Miss Glentworth of 108 West Eighty-fourth Street will be at home the third Sunday in the month during the Winter.

Mrs. Simon Baruch's informal afternoons at home will begin on Sunday, Jan. 4, and continue through February.

Mrs. Shotwell of 195 Claremont Avenue entertained Mrs. Clagett's bridge club of sixteen on Thursday afternoon.

Last week, the Monday Evening Club met with Mrs. L. L. Smith, 501 West 120th Street.

Mrs. Eugene Hoffman Porter of 135 West Eighty-seventh Street has been entertaining Miss Squires and Mrs. Barry of Los Angeles, Cal. She gave a dinner a few evenings ago for Miss Frances Price, who has just returned from Europe and who will go to St. Petersburg for the Winter, leaving in about a week. Mrs. Porter was also hostess of the Small and Early Bridge Club last Monday.

Mrs. William R. Chapman leaves for Chicago this evening to be with her father and mother during the holidays.

Miss Louise Schroder is Chairman of the Christmas Festival of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, which is to be held on Saturday afternoon in the Murray Hill Lyceum at 2 o'clock. Seven hundred children from South Ferry district, gas house district, Hell's Kitchen, and the factory districts of Brooklyn will be invited to hear the music, see the moving pictures, and enjoy the refreshments. Each child will be given a dressed doll, a handkerchief, a bag of candy, and a toy. F. F. Hazard, 701 Sixth Avenue, is Treasurer. Assistants of the Chairman are Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Mrs. H. E. Kiddle, Miss Rees, Mrs. Nelson Worden, Mrs. Van Bell, Mrs. Sidman McHie, A. W. Wattenburg, Mrs. Francis Inmann, Mrs. G. E. Richardson, Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mrs. J. G. Mason, Mrs. J. H. Wingerd, Mrs. A. L. Reeves, Mrs. Joseph Wildman, Mrs. E. J. Stake, Mrs. C. E. Abbott, Miss Ethel Mason, Miss Reeve, Miss Honeyman, Mrs. E. D. Stone, Mrs. W. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Miss Pike, Miss Patterson, Miss Granger, Miss Starr, Miss Cameron, Mrs. G. H. Strong, Mrs. Greanelie, Mrs. John Hanan, and Mrs. John Cowdray.

A meeting of the National California Club was held on Tuesday at the Waldorf. Besides the members and guests there were several visiting Californians present to listen to the fine programme, among them Mrs. Edgar Swasey, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mrs. Newfield, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Grace Britton, Mrs. Caro Roma, Mrs. Northrup, Mrs. Alfred Hesse, Mrs. Hall, Miss Ora Meyer, Miss Kate Wilson, Miss Kathryn Hall, from San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sanford, Mrs. Robert Stanton, Mrs. Aurelia Arkell, from Los Angeles; Mrs. A. E. Price, Mrs. C. C. Howard, Mrs. Winthrop Lewis, Miss Anna Powell Wilson, from Oakland; Miss Margaret Bruton, from Alameda, and Mrs. J. T. Baker, from San Bernardino.

Club Women More Interested Than Ever in Musical Affairs---Tango Parties Oust the Formal Card Parties on West Side, Where Society Is Taking Up the Rage of London.

Miss Marion Kirby took part in the old-time minstrel at the Christmas Festival last week of the MacDowell Club. Mrs. Noble McConnell gave a private concert at the Astor last week.

Mrs. Julia Hamilton Stevenson and Charles Clinton French were married on Tuesday evening in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Sixty-ninth Street. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Albert Pickford of Philadelphia. Miss Marion Pickford was maid of honor and Miss Katherine de Mauriac and Charlotte de Mauriac were flower girls. C. Russell Durfee was best man. The ushers were

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Next Sunday evening the National Round Table will meet at the Astor at 8 o'clock, with Mrs. M. Reid Cory Chairman of the evening. There will be a long programme of papers and songs.

Last Thursday evening the Cameo Club held Presidents' night at the Waldorf. There was a discussion on "The Inner Self," introduced by Mme. De Vaux Royer, in which the following took part: Dr. Baruch, M. W. H. Laird, Mrs. Elmer Black, Dr. H. E. Lewis, Gen. S. E. Kneeland, E. A. Baker, Miss Estelle Stead, and Floyd B. Wilson.

On Saturday afternoon the December meeting of the Woman's Press Club will be held in the Waldorf. This will be Presidents' day, and the programme, which is in the hands of the President, Mrs. H. H. Dey, will include songs, piano solos, and readings. Miss Ethel R. Peyser and Miss Eva von Baur will be the principal guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dryfoos of 307 West 100th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa Janet Dryfoos, to Louis Maxwell Cohen. The engagement reception will be held on New Year's Day from 3 until 6.

On Jan. 28 Emma Eames and Emilio de Gogorza will be the soloists at a concert to be given for the Little Missionary's Day Nursery at the Waldorf. Mme. Eames has given up professional work and will devote her time to charity in the future. Mrs. Louis B. Rolston is one of those interested in the success of the concert.

Yesterday the Maine Woman's Club met at the Waldorf. It was children's day, under the management of Mrs. Jeremiah S. Ferguson of 330 West Twenty-eighth Street.

A new engagement is that of Miss Henrietta Schwarz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schwarz of 552 Riverside Drive, to Joseph Girsdansky.

The Christmas party of the Leete School, 17 East Sixtieth Street, will be held on Tuesday morning. There will be a French play, a German play, and a scene from one of Shakespeare's plays, presented by the young women of the school.

Maurice F. Lyons, Director of the Census at Washington, will be in town for the Christmas holidays, stopping at 930 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Miss Hortense Helen Mainzer and Milton Weiner will be married on Tuesday in the home of the bride, 562 West 162d Street.

On Friday the Trinity College Alumnae will hold a reception in the home of Miss Katherine O'Donohue, 416 West 122d Street, and will have as their guests Trinity students who are holiday visitors in the city. Preceding the reception there will be a business meeting, and plans for the annual dance will be discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. Mott Pettit of Ocean Side, L. I., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Cora Pettit, to William Siegman of Hempstead, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Guckenheimer of 16 East Ninety-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Estelle L. Guckenheimer, to Philip M. Stern. The date for the reception will be decided upon in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bendheim of 414 West 145th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Viola Bendheim, to Theodore Fleishman. The betrothal reception will be held on Sunday, Jan. 4, from 3 until 6.

The New York Browning Society, Miss Florence Wier Gibson President, gave last Wednesday for its December meeting an excellent programme, the subject being "Browning and Music." The poems for study were "Parleyings," Charles Avison; "A Toccata of Galuppi's," Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha, and Abt Vogler. William Lyon Phelps, Ph. D., Professor of Music at Yale, had charge of the programme, and gave an address which brought out unthought-of ideas in the interpretation of the poems. Assisting Prof. Phelps was Walter Ruel Cowles, instructor in piano playing in Yale University.

The date was chosen for Presidents' Day, and the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria was filled to the limit of its capacity with members and guests of the society.

Among the Presidents noticed were Miss Florence Guernsey, New York City Federation; Mrs. Elmore McIntosh, Chiropean; Mrs. North McLean, Woman's Club of Staten Island; Mrs. E. Gowdy Baker, Daughters of Ohio; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Daughters of Indiana; Mrs. N. B. Van Slingerland, Daughters of Michigan; Mrs. John H. Parker, Aloha; Mrs. W. W. Ford, Southland; Miss Lulu Varian, Athenaeum; Mrs. Gerard Bancker, Society of New York State Women; Mrs. Howard MacNutt, Minerva; Mrs. Otto Heinigke, Bay Ridge Reading Club; Mrs. Henrietta S. Seeley, St. Cecilia Choral Society; Mrs. Belle de Rivera, New York Theatre Club; Mme. Beatrice Goidie, Bel Canto Club; Mrs. Frank H. Wise, Castle Club; Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, Society for Political Study; Mrs. Charles H. Griffin, National Society Daughters of the Empire State; Mrs. Clarence de Vaux Royer, Cameo Club; Mrs. G. W. Dunn, Clio; Miss Maida Craigen, Professional Woman's League; Mrs. Grace G. Wolterbeek, Grace Greenwood Civic Club; Mrs. E. W. Hooke, International Pure Milk League; Mme. Polifeme, Le Lyceum; Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Rubinstein; Mrs. Camille Birnboim, Knickerbocker Relief Club; Mrs. J. C. Marks, International Art Society; Mrs. A. B. Jamison, Euterpe; Mrs. Noble McConnell, Mozart Society; Mrs. James F. Secor, Tuesday Literary Club; Mrs. John Fowler Trow, The Post Parliament.

Besides these there were the entire memberships of both the New York Shakespeare Society, Miss Myra B. Martin, President, and the Poetry Society of New York.

The social hour was in charge of the Hospitality Committee, Mrs. John B. Stanchfield, Mrs. W. W. Headrick, Mrs. James F. Stewart, Mrs. John A. Lefferts, Mrs. Charles A. Terry, Mrs. Walter E. Woodford, Mrs. John Holley Clark, Mrs. Simeon H. Newhouse, Mrs. John Lewis Childs, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, Mrs. Bern B. Gallaudet, Mrs. Thomas R. Slicer, Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, and Miss Isabel McDougall.

Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw has arranged a dancing class to meet on alternate Thursday afternoons in her home, 601 West End Avenue.

Señora De la Guardia, wife of the Minister from Costa Rica to London, who arrived last week from the South, is in town for a brief stop before leaving for England to join her husband. She is accompanied by her sister, Señorita Marta Tinoco, who will live with her in London this Winter.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, held an Executive Board meeting and Christmas party at the Belmont on Friday at 1 o'clock. A musical programme was presented at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Fannie Cannon, Chairman. There was a paper by Mrs. A. C. Ihlseng, readings and recitations by Mrs. Cannon and Miss Emma Hanford, and solos by Mrs. Arthur A. Hebert, Miss Edith Gambrill, and Miss Marjory Clark.

Mme. Henriette Tisne gave an at home on Friday at 332 West End Avenue. Mrs. Henry Gardiner and Miss Louise S. Cox poured tea.

Mrs. E. N. Sanderson of 131 Riverside Drive gave an auction party in her home on Wednesday afternoon.

A New Year's Eve party will be given by the women of Mrs. Harold George Wood's card club and their escorts. There will be dancing and a supper, and numbers of parties are being made up for the affair.

Gifts at the Toilet Articles Counter

PERFUMES of QUALITY PRE-EMINENT

Productions of Houbigant, Paris, the leading Perfumer of the world. Gift boxes in Satin, Silk, Leather and other handsome forms. In many odors the Extract, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Talcum, Soap and Sachet are presented. Houbigant's exquisite odors of the season are:—

Quelques Fleurs	Ideal	Coeur de Jeannette
Violette Houbigant	Evette	Premier Mai
La Rose France	Inconnu	Jasmin Floral
Peau d'Espagne	Giroflee	Cyclamen

IVORY is growing more and more the mode. Our large assortment are replicas of genuine Ivory patterns of massive elegance. Single pieces or complete sets *all reasonably priced*. Monograms and crests in many colors and designs.

Hair Brushes	Pomade Boxes	Shoe Hooks
Military Brushes	Pin Cushions	Trinket Boxes
Cloth Brushes	Trays	Jewel Boxes
Combs	Picture Frames	Glove Boxes
Clocks	Nail Polishers	Bottle Holders
Mirrors	Shoe Horns	Handkerchief Boxes
Powder Boxes	Nail Files	Puff Boxes

Ivory fitted Tourist and Manicure Cases

The popular Perfumes "Mary Garden," "Djer Kiss," "Azurea" and popular Toilet Articles of every description, both Imported and American, afford further opportunity for selecting gifts quickly of a personal nature that would be favorably and delightedly received by many friends.

PARK & TILFORD

5th Ave. & 26th St. and Eight Branch Stores

A Ring to Match Your Gown.
NEWEST PARISIAN EFFECT

Special at $20

Indestructible Oriental Pearl Ring. Enameled mounting, Black, White, or any color desired. Mounted with Black or White Pearl, reconstructed Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, etc.

Send size of finger with string or paper and remittance or New York references with order.

VARGA
324 Fifth Ave.,
Bet. 32d & 33d Sts., New York

For New York's Select Milliners

A Fifth Avenue gown establishment having one of the most desirable shops at Palm Beach will rent part to high-class milliner only. E. D. W., A 83 Times.

Braus
PICTURES—FRAMES
MIRRORS
TWO STORES
358 FIFTH AVE., N. W. Cor. 34th St.
717 FIFTH AVE., near 56th St.

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT

Sensible Christmas Gifts

AN unlimited opportunity to select Christmas Presents which are both *artistic* and *useful* will be disclosed by a visit to the Higgins & Seiter establishment. Among many other appropriate Gift-articles in these vast displays of beautiful China, Crystal, Lamps and Art Wares being especially featured, are those illustrated above—

White-and-Gold Finger Bowls and Plates

Finest Bohemian Glassware, elaborately decorated with artistic gold floral design and heavy gold edge.
Regularly $36 per dozen (24 pieces); *special at*— *$24 doz.*

Handsome Cut Glass Jug— $2

This quart Jug, with rich, deep cutting, is an example of the *splendid values* offered here in the best American Crystal—every piece of which is *cut entirely by hand.*

Sterling Silver-mounted Vase— $4.50

Just one of the excellent Gift-suggestions to be found in this superb display—the largest and finest collection of Silver-mounted Glassware in the world. This graceful Vase, 10 inches high, is beautifully decorated with heavy sterling silver, scalloped silver top and silver band around foot. *Unusual value.*

$1, $2, $3, $5, $10 & $15 Gift Tables

Six large Tables filled with China, Glass and Art Novelties—all appropriate for Gift-purposes; all *extraordinary values.*

HIGGINS & SEITER
Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
(Just off Fifth Avenue - Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

High-Class Leader in Department Store Advertising

THE NEW YORK TIMES published in November, week days and Sundays, 339, 753 agate lines of Department Store advertising—64,602 lines more than the next New York morning newspaper popularly classed with THE NEW YORK TIMES as to quality of circulation.

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	339,753
Second High-Class Newspaper	275,151
Third " "	131,508
Fourth " "	46,349

The gains and losses of the four high-class New York Sunday newspapers leading in volume of Department Store advertising for the month of November:

	Agate Lines. Gain.	Loss.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	59,363	....
Second High-Class Newspaper	49,580	....
Third " "	28,496	....
Fourth " "	.....	4,987

BRIDGE PARTY AT MRS. HANAN'S

Mrs. Alfred Nathan. (PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim. (PHOTO BY MARCEAU)

THERE is still a sum of $2,000 to be paid on Happy Day House, 236 Second Avenue, the headquarters of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, and to reduce this amount Mrs. John Henry Hanan will open her home, 1,078 Fifth Avenue, on Friday, Jan. 9, for a bridge party. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Hanan, who is Chairman of the House Fund Committee. She will give all the prizes, the first one being a fitted seal bag. She has no assistants, but is attending to the arrangements personally. Mr. and Mrs. Hanan have just returned from Europe, where they went last Summer to cruise in their yacht in the Mediterranean for Mr. Hanan's health.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Broadman of 527 West 143d Street sailed for Europe on the Mauretania Tuesday. They will live in Cologne in the future.

Mrs. Leo Furchgott will give a dinner and dance on Friday evening, Dec. 26, in her home, 1 West Seventieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton H. Meinhard will give a dinner at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Joseph Duveen has sent out invitations for a dance at the Plaza on Wednesday afternoon.

On Saturday evening there will be an entertainment and ball at Delmonico's given by the New York Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver, Col. The officers in charge of the affair are Mrs. William Livingston, Chairman; Mrs. Harry Krulewitch, Treasurer; Mrs. Levinsky, Chairman of Entertainment; Mrs. Louis Block, President.

A special meeting of the Ursuline Provincial Auxiliary officers and Board of Governors was held on Friday to complete arrangements for the annual bridge and euchre to be given at the Waldorf on Saturday, Jan. 12.

A pretty wedding was that of Miss Babette Oppenheimer and Lawrence Cullman on Monday, Dec. 8. Dr. Elliott performed the ceremony in the Plaza. The bride, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Oppenheimer of 11 West Eighty-seventh Street, was attended by Florence Oppenheimer as maid of honor, and a flower girl, Dorothy Frank. She wore a costume of creamy white panne velvet with a tunic and veil of old point lace, and carried white roses and orchids. Miss Florence Oppenheimer was gowned in French blue faille and carried Brandt roses. The little flower girl wore a lingerie frock and swung a French gilt basket of roses. Edgar Stix was the best man. The ushers were Frank Rosenfeld, Alex Elseman, Robert Phillips, and Howard Cullman. After a dinner and dance for about 150 young people Mr. and Mrs. Cullman left for their wedding trip. On their return they will live in Albany.

Miss Hazel Bird Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Wallace Brown of Denver, was married to Capt. James Wainwright Flanagan, U. S. A., retired, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, in the home of her uncle, William J. Brown, 530 Riverside Drive. The Rev. Dr. Ulrich performed the ceremony in the presence of the two families and a few friends. The bride was unattended. She wore white Canton crêpe trimmed with old point lace and carried lilies of the valley.

J. Francis Smith, a business man and an expert dancer, who has arranged many figures for entertainments and dances given by various women's clubs of the city, will give a song recital tonight at Aeolian Hall. Among the patronesses are Mrs. A. S. August, Mrs. W. R. Bingham, Mrs. Camille Birnbohm, Mrs. B. L. Bloodgood, Mrs. A. H. Candish, Mrs. Alexander Christies, Miss Julia Seargeant Chase, Mrs. Robert Hosea, Mrs. William Kightliner, Mrs. James W. Marshall, Mrs. James Moran, Mrs. Frederick Nicklas, Mrs. Charles Olcott, Mrs. Daniel P. Ritchey, and Mrs. Carl Shirk.

New York State Chapter of the Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association held its first meeting of the season on Tuesday in the American Museum of Natural History, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, the Regent General, presiding. At this meeting Mrs. George Rex Buckman was made a member. Through the courtesy of Dr. P. E. Goddard the members and guests were personally conducted through the new gallery of the Southwest, where the collections of Pueblo Indian and cliff dwelling relics are displayed.

Mr. and Mrs. Galewski of 56 West 112th Street celebrated the confirmation of their son, Conrad Galewski, yesterday. There was a banquet, followed by a dance.

Miss Mae G. Speyer, daughter of Mrs. Rose Speyer of 241 West 102d Street, will be married to Louis Bry on Wednesday evening.

Phi Sigma Sorority, Zeta Chapter, Miss Marcheniel Bass, President, gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon in the assembly rooms of the Woman's Municipal League.

The second of the American Playgoers' assembly dances will be given at the Martinique on Friday evening.

Miss Dora Schatzberg, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Schatzberg of 542 West 158th Street, was married to Louis Whitelaw on Sunday a week ago in the Temple Ohab Zdek, West 116th Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bernhard Drachman at 4 o'clock and followed by a dinner at the Café de Paris. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Sigmund Schatzberg. She wore a costume of soft white satin with a chiffon-covered lace bodice, and carried lilies of the valley. She was preceded to the altar by three little flower girls. The maid of honor was Miss Maria Davis. Miss Davis was gowned in pink satin topped with a black picture hat. Elias M. Stern was best man, and the ushers were Harry Stackell, Leo Miller, Max Whitelaw, Nathan Whitelaw, Maxwell H. Levy, Benjamin Goldberg, Jacob Aborn, Simon Feinstein, Joseph Golden, Simon Weisenberg, Benjamin Freyberg, and Morris Burstein. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw are in Atlantic City.

The evening before they were married Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Whitelaw of the St. Regis apartment announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Whitelaw and Leo Miller at a dinner given for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ralston of 205 West Seventy-ninth Street gave a reception on Monday evening in their home, followed by a dance for about 125 guests. A collation was served at midnight.

Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim was active in the successful afternoon benefits for the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association. Mrs. Alfred Nathan resides at 36 East Seventy-second Street, where she entertains largely.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Sailors' Snug Harbor.

OLD SALT.—I had an argument this morning with one of my children, who asserts that Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, is owned and controlled entirely by the United States Government. I know something of the history of that institution, but feel pretty sure it is a corporation under a deed of trust that the Government has nothing whatever to do with. If you are so disposed, will you kindly publish sufficient information on the subject to "clear the atmosphere?"

Is it not a fact that a large tract of property around Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue is still held by that corporation?

You are correct in thinking that Sailors' Snug Harbor is a corporation. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The Government does not control it.

The corporation owns property in the part of the city that you mention.

Wireless Telegraphy Instruction.

J. R.—May I trouble you to let me know whether there is a school, institution, or company that trains operators for wireless telegraphy?

I wish to take up that profession but do not know where to apply for it.

Operators are instructed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. We suggest that you apply to E. E. Butcher, who has charge of this part of the company's work, at his office in the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Engagement Calls.

J. H. K.—Is it the duty of a gentleman engaged to be married to bring his parents to his fiancée's house to meet her parents first or vice versa?

It is usual for the man to bring his parents to his fiancée's house first.

States and Territories.

HENRY KATZ.—Will you kindly oblige a constant reader by answering the following questions in the Queries and Answers column of THE SUNDAY TIMES? 1. How many States are there in the Union at present? 2. How many Territories? 3. What are the naturalization laws as applied to a foreigner who comes to this country before he is 18 years of age and to one who reaches this country after he has passed his eighteenth year, i. e., how many years must elapse between the "first" and "second" papers in the former case and how many in the latter? 4. Has the amendment to the Constitution that United States Senators be elected by popular vote been passed and is it in effect?

1. Forty-eight. 2. Six: Hawaii, Alaska, District of Columbia, Philippines, Porto Rico, Panama Canal Zone. 3. In either case at least two years must elapse. 4. The amendment has been passed and will come into effect at the next election.

Fortifying the Panama Canal.

GUS MERZ.—I am a member of a debating society, and our next subject is "Should the Panama Canal Be Fortified?" I would like to get some data on the affirmative side.

We suggest your consulting The Scientific American, Nov. 9, 1912, "Fortifying the Canal: A Legal Right and a Matter of National Expediency," by H. L. Stimson; Living Age, June 15, 1912, "Waist of the World"; Independent, July 4, 1912, "Why Should We Fortify the Panama Canal?" by F. W. Mondell.

Samoa.

T. M. MARKS.—In your issue of Dec. 10 you have an article giving a part of the report of the Governor of Samoa to the Secretary of the Navy.

Can I get a copy of that report, and if so, where?

From whom can I get the best information concerning conditions in Samoa from

You can get the report and literature concerning conditions in Samoa from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Croatian Newspapers.

R. JANDRIC.—Please tell me names and addresses of the different newspapers that are printed in the language of Austria, (Croatian,) as the boy who works here wants a paper in that language, and he cannot speak English.

The following newspapers in the Croatian language are published the United States: Hrvatski Svijet and Narodni List, New York; Jadran, San Francisco; Hrvatska Lastava and Radnicka Straza, Chicago; Hrvatska Riec, Butte, Mon., and Hrvatski Glasnik, Allegheny, Penn.

Duty on Coffee.

FREE TRADER.—I would be grateful if you would give me the history of coffee, as regards the tariff, from the time the duty was removed to make a "free breakfast table," through the subsequent changes, if there were any, down to the present time.

Since May, 1872, when the duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee was removed, coffee has been on the free list.

Ritual Murder Accusation.

M. A. BLUMENTHAL.—I have written a brochure against the ritual murder accusation, which was revived recently in the Belliss case. Please give me the address of the Anti-Ritual Murder League, in order that I may enter into direct communication with that organization.

We are unable to find any such organization as the "Anti-Ritual Murder League," nor had it ever been heard of by the editorial office of The American Hebrew, where we applied for information. We suggest that you communicate with the Anti-Defamation Committee of the Independent Order B'nai Brith, 1,786 Broadway, New York City.

Jacob Riis.

Mrs. MARSHALL.—I am preparing a paper on Jacob Riis and his work, and having very little data at hand, I am writing to ask if you will kindly suggest the best means of securing such information as will best aid me in preparing this paper; also is Mr. Riis still alive?

We suggest your consulting "The Making of an American," (Macmillan Co., 1901,) a reproduction of a series of articles in The Outlook; Outlook Nov. 16, 1907, "Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement," by J. A. Riis; Outlook, May 29, 1909, "Successful Year in the Settlement," by J. A. Riis; Outlook, May 9, 1908, "What Settlements Stand For," by J. A. Riis; Charities, Oct. 27, 1906, "What Jacob A. Riis and a Thousand Boys are Up to," by P. A. Kellogg; World's Work, July, 1912, "Great, Simple, Men's Church," by J. A. Riis; World's Work, February, 1912, "How We Found Our Farm." Mr. Riis is still alive.

THE AMBASSADOR'S SHIRT

WHAT happens when an Ambassador gets superheated under the collar has become known on more than one occasion, but it has remained for the last few days to develop what happens when an Ambassador loses his shirt.

There are countries where Ambassadors don't wear shirts—at least as shirts are understood here. Indeed there have been envoys at Washington who affected flowing robes, but that was before the day when a million pairs of scissors got busy on some 200,000,000 Chinese queues. Shirts are as necessary a part of an Ambassadorial wardrobe as of that of the plainest native. Almost every Indian wears a shirt nowadays until he joins a circus or comes to New York, when he must appear in the traditional blanket of his forefathers. And all the Excellencies that are accredited to this country affect this garment.

So it is with that particular Excellency who has lately been paying a visit to New York, a habit that during the present Administration has gained such vogue among the Diplomatic Corps. Among other things, this Ambassador sent to the hotel laundry a shirt. It was one of several shirts, and, according to the best information obtainable, it was a white shirt.

When the "wash" came back the shirt was not in it, or of it. It was missing. The Ambassador made a complaint. An attempt was made to trace the garment, but a frantic search revealed nothing that looked like it, except shirts that were established as belonging to other persons. The chambermaid, the valet, the porter, and the employes of the laundry were closely questioned, but none remembered having seen the article.

It was with deepest regret that the management reported to the Ambassador the result of the inquiry. His Excellency was wroth. He said he must have damages; the shirt should not have got lost. It was pure carelessness, and the hotel must reimburse him.

Wild notions as to the value of a shirt that was good enough to be used by an Ambassador flitted through the mind of the manager. He knew that shirts cost a lot more in the United States, as a rule, than in Europe, if they are made to order, or if they happen to be of a superior material. He knew of hotel clerks who wore shirts that cost as much as $15 apiece, and who would not think of putting on a cheaper garment. What would be the price of shirts worn by an Ambassador?

As he pondered, the Ambassador spoke.

"That was a good shirt," he said, "and it was new. It would be only right that I should be paid its full value."

"And what, may I ask," ventured the manager timidly, "is the value your Excellency puts upon the garment?"

"It cost me," said the Ambassador, "$1.85."

The shirt was promptly paid for.

Even Unto Death.

OVER death itself fashion rules supreme," said the woman. "I went to a funeral last week in Riverdale. I wore a new coat. I was not exactly one of the mourners, but somehow I got mixed up with the relatives and walked pretty well up toward the head of the procession. A cousin of the deceased walked just behind me. On the way into the church she leaned forward and whispered:

"'Where did you get that coat?'

"I turned my head half way and told her.

"'How much did you pay for it?' she asked.

"'Forty-five dollars,' said I.

"'I thought it cost more than that,' said she.

"Then we walked on as if nothing had happened. That is what I call discussing the fashions under difficulties."

Color Perversity.

Some men paint things red whenever they're blue.

Store Closes at 7 P. M. Until Christmas

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt Street

A Famous Furrier's Superb Stock

Here at 50c On The Dollar

A MAKER who turns out only the very highest grade garments, and whose products are found only in the most exclusive stores at the highest prices. A maker whose stocks of Furs are never sold under regular prices, hit, this time, by the unprecedented warm weather, turned to us and offered his stock at a tremendous loss.

Under no other conditions would we be able to offer these superb Furs at anything like these prices—so to fully appreciate the values in this sale you must not only consider the HALF-PRICE factor, but also that you are enabled to obtain Furs that are the most superb garments on the market today.

At 50c On the Dollar These Offerings are Unprecedented

The Coats
$90.00 to $550.00 Values at $45.00 to $275.00.

$90.00 Nearseal Coats at $45.00.
45 inches long, round corners, lined with fancy silks.

$129.00 Nearseal Coats at $64.50.
Made of finest quality skins, with collars of contrasting furs.

$190.00 Hudson Seal Coats at $95.00.
Made of best quality skins foreign dyed.

$210.00 Hudson Seal Coats at $105.00.
Made of finest quality skins, with fur collars.

$105.00 Caracul Coats at $52.50.
Made of fine, glossy skins, with fur collars.

$250.00 Hudson Seal Coats at $125.00.
Made of finest French dyed skins, new model.

The Muffs and Scarfs
From $27.00 to $320.00 Values at $13.50 to $160.00.

$250.00 Caracul Coats at $125.00.
Made of finest quality skins, with Ermine or Fitch collars.

$120.00 Dyed Pony Skin Coats at $60.00.
Made of fine quality skins with Raccoon collar.

$360.00 Persian Lamb Coat at $180.00.
Made of fine quality skins with pure white Ermine collar.

$520.00 Real Mole Coat at $260.00.
Made of finest Moleskins with painted Rock Opossum collar.

$550.00 Broadtail Coat, $275.00.
Handsome Broadtail Coat with pure white Ermine collar.

Second floor, Central Building.

Neckwear and Muffs at Half Price

The Old Mill Game Given Away

To every customer who takes parcels home we will give a game that was all the rage in the days of Grandma and Grandpa—"The Mill"—one of the most interesting games ever invented—reproduced by request and given to every purchaser who carries home packages. It would be worth while taking, if only to show to the old folks at home and revive old memories. ASK FOR IT with take-with parcels at any counter in the store.

A Brief Budget of Big Values

69c. to $1.25 Hand Embroidered Waist Fronts, 49c.

A Splendid Sale from the Silver Store.

Women's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, at $3.50.

$3.98 to $6.98 Lingerie Waists, at $2.98.

Women's $9.00 Dresses, at $4.98.

Women's $22.95 to $32.95 Coats, at $14.95 and $19.95.

Women's $22.50 to $34.75 Suits, at $10, $15 and $18.75.

39c. to 75c. Princess Handkerchiefs, at 25c., 39c. and 49c.

75c. to $1.00 Lily White Corset Covers, 49c., 59c. and 75c. each.

Deauville Broadcloth, at $1.59, instead of $1.98.

Trouville Broadcloth, at $1.98, instead of $2.49.

Men's $4.69 and $4.98 Underwear, $2.98.

Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, 12½c.

Women's Silk Undervests, $1.39.

Men's House Coats, $3.65 to $10.85.

Men's $15 to $18 Overcoats, $11.75.

Men's $1.00 Silk Suspenders, 69c.

Half Silk Figured Pongee, 29c. a yard.

$6.00 Opera Glasses, $4.75.

Flannelette Gowns, at 49c.

$1.00 Dressing Sacques, at 69c.

Children's and Babies' $1.00 to $1.50 Dresses, 69c. Store orders only.

Girls' $6.98 to $30.00 Coats, $3.75 to $17.98.

$4.98 American Cut Glass Fern Dishes, $3.98.

$1.00 Princess Poplin, 79c. a yard.

Men's and Women's $7 and $8 Umbrellas, $4.98.

Famous Broadcloths at New Tariff Cuts

Deauville at $1.59 Instead of $1.98
Trouville at $1.98 Instead of $2.49

THE NEW TARIFF GOES INTO EFFECT ON THESE GOODS the first of the year, but we have anticipated the change, and you can buy these superb Broadcloths, made in Belgium, where the best in the world are woven. The Deauville and Trouville have been our two standards of value for years, combining the wanted qualities of extreme lightness and exceeding strength, with superb velvet finish and rich luster—guaranteed to be permanent. Every yard is sponged, shrunk and spotproof. What splendid Christmas gifts at these prices. Get your share Monday early, when the color assortment is most complete. Also black.

Street floor, West Building.

Women's $22.50 to $34.75 Suits, $10, $15, $18.75

THE MONTH END CLEARANCE brings unusual opportunities to save, just at the time when you will want all the extra dollars to put into your Christmas money.

Several models, including fur trimmed; others with plush and velvet trimming; pretty draped and smart tailored skirts; colors are black, brown, Oxford and navy.

Women's $32.00 to $89.75 Velvet Suits, $19.75, $24.75 to $49.75.

Number of styles have no duplicates; others two and three of a model. The colors are black, brown, taupe and navy.

Second floor, Central Building.

Solid Gold Jewelry Needs

Little Pieces at Little Prices

THE EVERYDAY NEEDS like Neck Chains and Bracelets and Pins of every description, with ideas for men such as Tie Clasps, Cigar Cutters, Cuff Links—absolutely unmatchable in pricing—and remember that no store goes to such pains to insure perfection in every piece, as otherwise the prices might lead you to think them an injustice to their quality:

Neck Chains	.97c. to $6.70	Tie Clasps	$1.28 to $6.30
Brooches	74c. to $15.90	Scarf Pins	74c. to $12.85
Bracelets	$4.10 to $41.50	Cuff Links	$1.47 to $13.85
La Valleries	$6.85 to $26.50	Signet Rings	$1.97 to $16.85
Cigar Cutters	$2.68 to $14.25	And other pieces.	

Street floor, center, Central Building.

Furniture Specials as Gifts

At $1.25, value $2.00. Tabouret, octagon shape, fumed oak.

At $1.75, value $3.50. Magazine Stand, fumed oak.

At $1.95, value $2.50. Reading Lamp, gas or electric.

At $3.25, value $5.00. High Chair, in various woods, cane seat.

At $3.75, value $7.50. Parlor Table of golden oak.

At $10.00, value $18.00. Reading Table, in mahogany.

At $12.50, value $25.00. Library Table, golden oak, 30x48-in. top.

At $25.00, value $50.00. Dressing Table, Circassian walnut.

At $28.00, value $40.00. Standing Hall Clock, mahogany finish.

And so on up to the rarest and most beautiful masterpieces of the furniture craftsman.

Fourth floor, Central and East Bldg.

Girls' Coats and Dresses—Clearance

Girls' $6.98 to $30.00 Coats, $3.75 to $17.98

OF CHINCHILLA, velvet, corduroy, zibeline and cheviot; in all the fashionable Winter colors and fashions, $3.75, $6.98, $7.98, $9.98 to $17.98.

Girls' $3.98 to $5.98 Dresses, $1.98 to $3.98.

Girls' Dresses of serge in all the good Winter colorings and white. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Central Building.

Men's & Women's $7 and $8 Silk Umbrellas, $4.98

TWO HUNDRED Umbrellas, in sizes for men and women, made to our special order, of fine twilled and Levantine silks; tape edge; all guaranteed for one year's wear.

Men's and Women's $4.50 Umbrellas, $2.98.
All silk of fine quality and union taffeta silk, with close rolling frames; handles trimmed with sterling silver; guaranteed for one year's wear.

Men's and Women's $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.98.
All with fancy handles; guaranteed for one year's wear.

Men's and Women's $15.00 and $20.00 Umbrellas, $12.48.
Extra fine silk, the best handles; guaranteed for one year's wear.

Children's Umbrellas at 48c. to $2.98.
Men's and women's folding Umbrellas, $1.98 to $4.98
Men's Walking Sticks at.....98c. to $18.98

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Buy the "FAMOUS KRAMER FURS" direct from America's leading manufacturers at our wholesale salesroom and save the middleman's enormous profit.

KRAMER FURS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER "SINCE 1873"

PERSIAN LAMB COATS. (Selected whole skins.) Latest models, richly lined. Retailers' price, $250.00. Our price..... $125.00

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FOX, WOLF, RACCOON AND OTHER FUR SETS. Retailers' price, $30.00. Our price..... $15.00

GENUINE RUSSIAN MOIRE PONY COATS (Handsome foreign dyed whole skins.) Retailers' price, $45.00. Our price..... $22.50

MEN'S FUR LINED AND AUTOMOBILE COATS. Retailers' price, $35.00. Our price..... $17.50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FURS FROM $6.50 TO $5,700.

Furs Remodeled and Repaired at wholesale prices.

Beware of imposters who imitate our advertising. Said imposters operate under spurious names and misrepresent in selling furs. The "Famous Kramer Furs" enjoy the confidence of the most reputable merchants throughout the United States, who sell them "since 1873." They are guaranteed as represented, and are not found in fur stores opened just for the season. We have no retail store, but you can buy Kramer Furs direct from us at wholesale prices.

KRAMER FUR CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Nearly 11 years at
13 EAST 16TH STREET
Bet. B'way and 5th Ave., New York.
Take elevator to wholesale salesroom.

Now Many Toys at Half Price and Less

A Rousing Roundup Before Christmas

EVEN IF YOU HAVE ALREADY purchased Toys—it will pay you to buy more, when you can get them for half price. Some of the very expensive pieces show this phenomenal reduction—and this sale presents unheard-of opportunities to save.

Price Reductions All Through the Department

This is put a partial list of the wonderful offerings.

Large skin and plush Horses, a third below regular prices.

Cabriolets and large Horses and Carts, all reduced.

Expensively dressed Dolls and Exhibition Pieces, value $25.00 to $35.00, at $9.98 and $12.98.

Large Steam Engines, a third to half off regular prices.

Children's Desks, greatly reduced, at $1.98 and upward.

High-grade line of white enamel Furniture, used as sample Chairs, Dressers, etc., at a third from regular prices.

Moving Picture Machines Far Less Than Half Price.

The Ikonograph—a splendid little machine, and made to retail at $10.00. We will sell the balance of them at $2.98.

Fourth Floor, West Building.

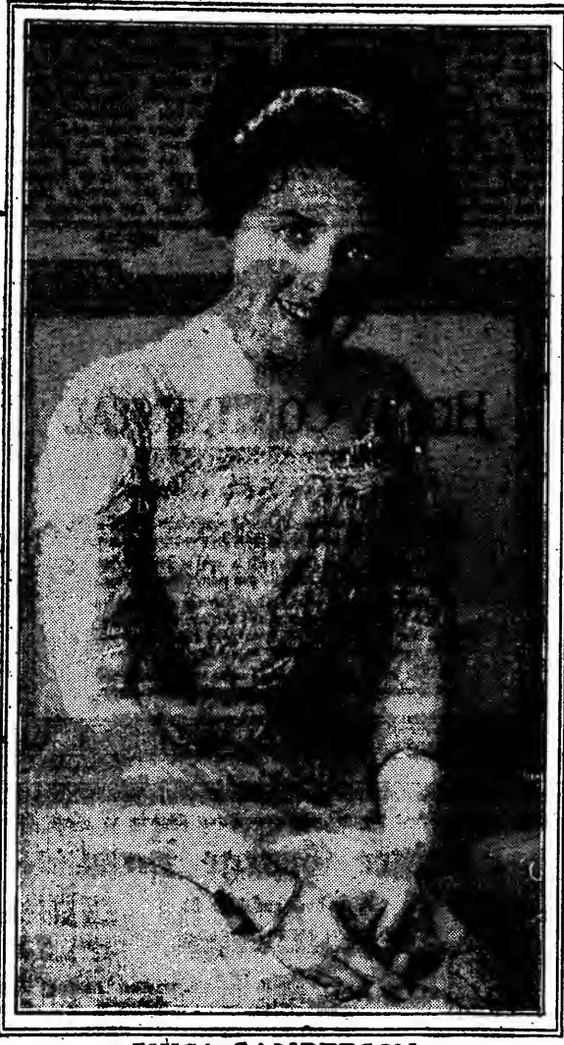
PLAYS AND PLAYERS OF THE WEEK

BILLIE BURKE
in "The Land of Promise"—Lyceum

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AND PATRICIA COLLINGE
in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"—KNICKERBOCKER.

BESSIE BARRISCALE in "We Are Seven"
Maxine Elliott's
Photo by White

FRANCES STARR
in "The Secret"—Belasco



JULIA SANDERSON
in "The Sunshine Girl"—Montauk
Photo by Moffett Studio.

MARGARET BOLAND
in "The Whip"
De Kalb

THE SHAKESPEARE ILLUSION

With "Othello" as an Illustration of the Difference Between Old and New Ideas of Stagecraft.

By ADOLPH KLAUBER.

FROM the modern standpoint "Othello" is a structural monstrosity.

It illustrates as well, perhaps, as any play the changes that have come over the theatre, and also the opposing viewpoints of audiences, old and new.

Read any of the treatises on playwriting written in the nineteenth century and you will learn that it is one of the functions of the playwright to keep the characters on the stage in doubt, but never to deceive the audience. That the rule extends back to the Elizabethan stage is illustrated admirably in "Othello." The Moor himself must be kept in the dark, but from one scene to another Iago goes on his way explaining every process of deception before he puts it to the test.

The fact that the suspense continues and that the effect is cumulative is testimony, at least, to the human interest of the story and the vitality of the characters.

But to discuss "Othello" in modern terms, omitting, of course, all consideration of its poetical inmportance, would be to outrage the feelings of a great many people who regard Shakespeare with superstitious awe.

It is always dangerous to suggest what any man might do under given circumstances, but it is altogether likely that if Shakespeare were alive to-day he would have written an entirely different stage version of his plays. That he knew his public, as the saying is, will be apparent to any one who has taken the trouble to inform himself upon the nature of the curiously conglomerate audiences of the Elizabethan theatre. Wherefore it is a little surprising that no one has ever tried to rewrite Shakespeare to meet the needs of the modern stage.

At best the stage version of a Shakespearean play is merely an abbreviated edition of the original, but, so far as I know, no one has yet attempted to present Shakespeare along modern lines, which would mean the employment of the plot structure and the text, but without the many changes of scenes, the philosophical soliloquies, and the perfectly obvious artificialities which serve to destroy much of the illusion for the sophisticated modern playgoer. Of course, such an innovation would be promptly termed sacrilege. But it becomes more and more apparent that if the work of Shakespeare is to be permanently enduring in the theatre some different method of treatment is required.

There are some things about which even ordinarily truthful people are not scrupulous, like saying they have been awake all night, for instance, when, as a matter of fact, their sleep has been only temporarily interrupted. So with Shakespeare in the theatre. The pretense of enjoyment frequently masks actual boredom.

When acting in itself was an incentive to theatregoing, when the repertory of plays was comparatively limited, and when people went to see Shakespearean plays to compare the acting of this or that artist in the same rôle, some element of novelty remained to create a definite and prolonged interest. To-day only the presence of an especially gifted actor or actress, or the conjunction of the two, can attract large audiences to the Shakespearean plays. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe continue the rounds with profit, not because they are acting Shakespeare but because they have established a following for themselves. Mr. Forbes-Robertson acts Othello, and the house the opening night is considerably less populated than on other occasions during his engagement. Mr. Faversham will act Othello, and there may be a reasonably healthy curiosity to see what he makes of the rôle. So it goes, and has gone for a considerable space of time. And by way of anticipating the protest which would be sure to come, the fact may be cited that Mr. Mantell continues to act a Shakespearean repertory with satisfying returns. But if it were possible to produce any of the Shakespearean plays with a cast of unknown actors, every one of whom was a better artist than these stars, would the public go?

Always there is a limited audience of students who feel it a duty to see the Shakespearean plays acted, always there is a certain element of the public which goes to see "Hamlet" or "Othello" or "Macbeth" as a matter of conscience. But despite the annual announcements of the press agent that "Shakespeare does pay" the wave of general public appreciation and desire has rolled beyond the plays of Shakespeare.

I do not pretend to say that something better has been substituted. But it is as futile to argue against the modern idea in plays as it would be to contend that because our great-grandfathers wore stocks the four-in-hand and the batwing are abominations.

When I speak of the modern idea in plays I do not refer to the play of any specific phase, as for example, the vice play of this season's harvest. I mean rather the play which is so articulated that it conveys an impression of real life whether its meod be serious or humorous. That is what modern technique has done for the theatre. It has combated the forces of artificiality. If something of poetry and romance has been lost in the process there has been a compensating gain in nearness to life.

The moral influence of the stage, the educational effect of the drama, are terms that have been bandied about from time immemorial. But in its general aspect, and this, too, in spite of the occasional development of an era of sensationalism, the stage to-day is a larger factor in life than it ever was. The dreamer dramatist has made way for the reportorial and the editorial playwright; and, though much that is offered is futile and banal, the general reaching out on the part of the playwrights is for live topics of current interest.

Obviously, too, this has had an effect on the acting on our stage. The first necessity, therefore, was the actor who looked the part. Whether he could act it was a secondary, if not an entirely negligible, consideration. That the thing has been carried to excess may not be denied. But the tendency to seek the right personality has been a natural and logical outcome on a stage where realism has become the first essential.

GERTRUDE VANDERBILT
Palace

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The attractions which continue at New York theatres are: "The Things That Count," at The Playhouse; "High Jinks," at the Lyric Theatre; "The Misleading Lady," at the Fulton Theatre; "Grumpy," with Cyril Maude, at Wallack's Theatre; "Hop o' My Thumb," at the Manhattan Opera House; "Two Lots in the Bronx," at the Adolf Philipp Theatre; "The Madcap Duchess," at the Globe; "The Man Inside," at the Criterion; "The Little Cafe," at the New Amsterdam; "General John Regan," at the Hudson; "Seven Keys to Baldpate," at the Astor; "At Bay," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; Laurette Taylor, in "Peg o' My Heart," at the Cort; five one-act plays at the Princess; Fannie Ward in "Madam President," at the Garrick; "To-day," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; Christie MacDonald, in "Sweethearts," at the Liberty; "Potash and Perlmutter," at George M. Cohan's Theatre; "Adele," at the Long Acre; "Within the Law," with Jane Cowl, at the Eltinge; "Oh, I Say," at the Casino; "The Marriage Game," at the Comedy; Ethel Barrymore, in "Tante," at the Empire; "Prunella," at the Booth Theatre; "The Strange Woman," at the Galety, and "The Pleasure Seekers," at the Winter Garden.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

ROYAL THEATRE.—For the Xmas week attraction the Royal Theatre offers Rupert Hughes's farce comedy "Excuse Me." In addition to the regular matinees on Wednesday and Saturday there will be a special holiday matinee Thursday. In "Excuse Me" the entire action takes place on a railway train, the scenes being the interior of the Pullman sleeper and the combination club and observation car.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—After an absence of only three weeks Richard Bennett will return to the Grand Opera House this week in "Damaged Goods."

WEST END THEATRE.—"The Lure" will inaugurate a special engagement of ten days' duration at the West End Theatre, beginning on Christmas night and continuing until Saturday evening, Jan. 3, with the entire original cast, including Mary Nash, Vincent Serrano, George Probert, and Dorothy Dorr.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—Bud Fisher's cartoon creations, "Mutt and Jeff in Panama," will be seen at Cohan & Harris and A. H. Woods's Bronx Opera House, beginning to-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will take place this week beginning with a matinee to-morrow at the Academy of Music. Theodore Friebus and Priscilla Knowles will have the principal roles.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—"The Arm of the Law" will be the bill at the Prospect Theatre this week.

CECIL SPOONER'S THEATRE.—The Spooner Stock Company will present the musical comedy, "My Wife's Gone to the Country," this week.

PREPARE "PHILANDERER."

Preparations are being made at The Little Theatre for Shaw's comedy, "The Philanderer." The English company, rehearsed by Granville Barker under Mr. Shaw's direction, arrived yesterday, and rehearsals are now going on. The materials and properties are not all out of the Custom House yet, but a special effort will be made to get them by Monday.

GRACE DE MAR
5th Avenue

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

"THE NEW HENRIETTA," a modernized version of Bronson Howard's comedy by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, with William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks, Amelia Bingham, and Patricia Collinge. At the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday night.

"SALOME," a play in one act by Oscar Wilde, with Mme. Aguglia. Played in Italian as a curtain raiser to "The Marriage Game." At the Comedy Theatre Monday night.

"THE SECRET," a drama in three acts by Henri Bernstein, with Frances Starr. At the Belasco Theatre Tuesday night.

"WE ARE SEVEN," a farce in three acts by Eleanor Gates. At Maxine Elliott's Theatre Wednesday night.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE," a play in four acts by W. S. Maugham, with Billie Burke. At the Lyceum Theatre Thursday night.

"IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA," an allegory in one act and three scenes by Capt. Basil Hood. With three one-act plays. At the Princess Theatre Thursday and Friday afternoons.

WITH six new offerings in as many different theatres the holiday season is going to be a busy one for the first nighters. The new plays will start right off to-morrow night when an old friend in a new dress in "The New Henrietta" will be on view at the Knickerbocker Theatre, with William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks, Amelia Bingham, and Patricia Collinge starred in the four leading rôles.

The play is modern treatment by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes of the late Bronson Howard's comedy, "The Henrietta."

The latter piece was originally produced by Robson and Crane at the Union Square Theatre, New York City, on Sept. 26, 1887. It was used by them with great success until May 11, 1889, when it marked the farewell performances of Robson and Crane as co-stars. This presentation took place at the old Star Theatre. The comedy became the property of Stuart Robson and was used by him for several seasons.

Now, after the passing of these many seasons, Messrs. Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes were commissioned to rearrange the comedy and place it within the scope of present-day needs.

The thread of the story is followed closely, but some characters have been dropped entirely, and others have been shifted about to reflect the contemporary viewpoint.

Mr. Crane will be seen in his old rôle of Nick Van Alstyne. Mr. Fairbanks is presented as Bertie, with Miss Bingham as Mrs. Opdyke and Miss Collinge as Agnes, the ward of Van Alstyne, who marries Bertie.

Other members of the cast are Lyster Chambers as the son-in-law, Halbert W. Brown as the Rev. Murray Hilton, Edwin Poland as Watson Flint, Arthur S. Hull as Dr. Wainwright, Malcolm Bradley as Musgrave, Miss Eileen Errol as Nick's daughter, and Zeffie Tilbury as a strange young woman.

The Wednesday matinée will be omitted this week. There will be matinées Christmas Day and Saturday.

To-morrow night also will mark the return to the New York stage of Mimi Aguglia, the Italian tragedienne, who will apear at the Comedy Theatre in conjunction with the present production at that theatre—Alexandra Carlisle in "The Marriage Game." Mme. Aguglia, it will be remembered, played a New York engagement some five years ago. For the past two years she has been in South America.

On her former visit to New York Mme. Aguglia played in the Sicilian dialect and was supported by a company of Sicilians. She now plays in pure Italian.

Mme. Aguglia, during her engagement at the Comedy, will be seen in a series of one-act plays and in one-act condensations of longer dramas. Her opening production will be Oscar Wilde's "Salome," in which she has never yet been seen here. Mme. Aguglia will appear before the regular presentation of "The Marriage Game." It will therefore be necessary for the curtain to rise at 8:15 promptly in order that the double bill may be concluded shortly after 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday night at the Belasco Theatre David Belasco will present Frances Starr in "The Secret," a drama in three acts by Henri Bernstein. The supporting company includes Basil Gill, Robert Warwick, Frank Reicher, Marguerite Leslie, Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, John P. Brawn, and Beatrice Reinhardt.

In "The Secret" Gabrielle Jannelot, an accomplished and elegant woman of the world, is the incarnate spirit of jealousy. Beautiful, charming, loving, and lovable Madame Jannelot is not only a devoted wife and capable mistress of a luxurious home; she is, moreover, one of the most virtuous of women. She is kind, charitable, generous, and happy—supremely happy in the love of her husband.

As for Jannelot, he adores his wife. There never has been a cloud upon their happiness. Their courtship was an idyllic affair, and their married life of eleven years constitutes a marvel to the members of the fashionable set in which they move—until, on one evil day, Gabrielle gives her husband a fleeting glimpse of her "secret."

This secret is jealousy, a strange and sinister jealousy. Gabrielle is jealous not of any other woman—her husband's life has been as immaculate as her own. She is not jealous of other women's beauty or wealth or social prestige, all of which she has of her own in abundance. The only thing she is jealous of is happiness. She cannot endure to see any one else happy unless she herself has been instrumental in causing that happiness. She is the incarnation of egotism. She alone must be the cause of all the happiness about her, and when this cannot be she must destroy that happiness.

How successfully she does this is disclosed during the three acts of the play. She could not endure that her husband should be made happy in any way by his own sister, so for years she schemed and plotted to bring about an alienation, all the while with the most despicable hypocrisy pretending to be that sister's champion. She could not endure that her dearest woman friend should find any happiness in marriage, so time and time again she has blighted first with one man then with another every such hope.

Christmas Eve will bring Eleanor Gates's new play "We Are Seven" to Maxine Elliott's Theatre. The two central characters in the play are Diantha Kerr and Peter Avery. Diantha is a young sociological student who has absorbed eugenic theories to the extent of having made all plans for her future family. She has decided to have none but a one hundred per cent. father for her children. Diantha's frequent visits to the east side in search of thesis material determine her aunt to secure for her a hired escort, who, Diantha insists, must be deaf and dumb. Peter Avery, the attorney's nephew, in search of a position which will give him discipline, manages to engage himself as the deaf and dumb escort. Young Avery's office associates, desiring to make the discipline completely effective, call upon him at Diantha's house, one by one, in the guise of deaf and dumb friends. All ends at the Mercer Street Police Station, where young Avery finds his voice and Diantha finds the father of her soven.

Charles Frohman will present Miss Billie Burke at the Lyceum Theatre next Thursday night in a serious piece, by W. S. Maugham, called "The Land of Promise." Canada is the land of promise in Mr. Maugham's play. All the important scenes are laid around Manitoba. Norah Marsh is a young English woman, who for several years has earned her living as a companion to an old lady. Her employer dies, leaving Norah nothing—after promising her a small fortune. As it happens the girl has a brother in Canada, a farmer near Manitoba. With no prospects, she goes out to join her brother and his wife on their wheat farm. Once there it turns out that her ideas of Canada are quite the opposite of the real Canada. She finds herself in a cruel conflict with her environment and with the people in that environment. But she displays great fortitude; she squares up to each crisis in a series of episodes that rapidly unfold themselves, and in the end the land fulfills its promise.

There will be two special matinée performances at the Princess Theatre during the coming week, and on these occasions only will be introduced "Ib and Little Christina," an allegory. For these two performances—the afternoons of Thursday and Friday—the bill will also include the comedies "En Déshabille," "The Bride," and "Hari-Kari."

VAUDEVILLE.

Bert Williams, the colored comedian, is to top the bill at the Palace Theatre this week in a new act. Others on the programme will be Charley Grapewin and Anna Chance, Odiva and her trained sea lions, Lai Mon Kim, a Chinese tenor; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, Florence Tempest, Jesse Lasky's "Three Types," Herbert's leaping dogs, and Pathe's weekly.

Topping the bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre will be "The Sunshine Girls," a miniature musical comedy. Others listed are "The District Attorney's Wife," Bert Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. John Allison, in "Minna From Minnesota"; Cameron and Gould, Mey Milton, Mlle. Emma, Fern and Kelly, Longstreet, Harker, and Johnson; Curry and Riley, and Powers brothers, musical clowns.

Foy and Clark will head the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street in a revival of "The Spring of Youth." Others are Stewart Sisters and Escoris in a tabloid musical comedy; Will Kenny, Howard and Wilson, Honey and Jean Favor, and the Benedettos, revolving ladder. Photo plays will also be shown.

"The Houses That Jack Built" will head the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street for Christmas Week. Others are Georgie Mack, Fakiran Trio, Dancing Maidens, Vedder Morgan and company, in "A Cry in the Night"; "Dare Devil Frank," and black-and-white photo plays.

At Hammerstein's Dainty Marie, "The Venus of the Air," is among the new comers. Others on the bill include Belle Story, Avon Comedy Four, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey and company, Millie De Leon, the "Girl in Blue"; Will H. Fox, comedy pianist; "The Great Lure of Paris," a white slave picture; Hassen Ben Ali Troupe, Sherman Van and Hyman, the Kaufman Troupe, Joe and Lew Cooper, Nina Payne, Walter Van Brunt, Tom Kenfold, and Louis Biemel. An added attraction will be "Mendell Bellias," in motion pictures.

Liane Carrera, who is Anna Held's daughter, will top the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre. Claude Gillingwater and company will be on hand with a new dramatic playlet, "Wives of the Rich," and the remainder of the programme will include the Avon Comedy Four, in "The New Teacher"; Doris Wilson and company, playing "Through the Looking Glass"; Arthur Deagon, Chadwick Trio, in "Wiggins's Training Camp"; Nat Nazarro and company; Bobby Heath and Flo Millership, Charles Weber, and Frawley and Hunt. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre's Christmas week programme will be made up of Amelia Stone and Armond Kaliez, in "Man Destr," an opera bouffe; Robert T. Haines and company, in "The Man in the Dark"; Clarke and Verdi, Italian comedians; Maria Lo's Dresden china posing beauties, Henry Lewis, offering "A Vaudeville Cocktail"; Jack Devreaux and company, playing "Don't Be That"; Franker Wood and Bunee Wyde, in "Good Night"; Van and Schenck, and the Grazers. The usual concerts will take place to-day.

Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman in Jesse Lasky's "The Trained Nurses" will head the bill during Christmas week at Keith's Bronx Theatre. Others will include The Clemens, acrobats; Jim Diamond and Sybil Brennan, Harry Tate's "Motoring," Ray Conlin, ventriloquist; Rita Gould, Percy Waram and company presenting "The Bonsu's Made"; Polly Prize songs; Delmore and Lee, "A Study in Black and White," and Belle Onra on the trapeze. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the bill will be headed by Adele Ritchie, and others will be Clark and Hamilton, Robert L. Dailey and company, Ralph Herz, the Chinese musical fantasy, "The Willow Pattern Plate," with William Pruette and Vernon Dethart; Edward Clark and Clarissa Rose, Grace De Mar, Joe and Ethel Dooly, The Great Asahi Troupe, Luce, Bruce, and May; Hugeston and Brummer, and a photo play.

Eva Tanguay and her company appear for the third and last week at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall. A number of new acts will be added to the programme.

Melville and Higgins will be at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, and others will be "Volant" and his flying piano, Parillo and Frobete, Conway and Leland, Marvel and Delight, Belle Oliver, Silent Mora, magician, and Winsch and Poore in "No Trespassing."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S THEATRE.—Starting with a matinee to-morrow afternoon, the attraction at the new Hurtig & Seamon Theatre, on 125th Street, will be "The Girls from Starland," with Will H. Kennedy, in a new two-act burlesque. The cast includes Billie Hill, Katherine McConnell, Claire De Monte, Joe Niemeyer, Dan Moyles, Raymond Castel, and others.

MINER'S PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—The "Star and Garter Show" is announced as the next attraction at Miner's People's Theatre, on the Bowery, where they will present "The Jewel of Java" with Jack Conway, Billy Wells, Beulah Beaten, Irene Cassini, and the Electric City Four.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The Christmas week offering at the Columbia Theatre is Sam Howe and his "Lovemakers" company. This is the burlesque show that played at this house all last Summer. "The Kissing Maid" is the title of the two-act satire that will be presented. Besides Mr. Howe the company includes Marjorie Adams, Vera Desmond, Anna Vernon, Harry Prescott, Fred Nolan, Fred Rith, Butler Mandeville, Count De Vassy, and the Astor Four.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Christmas week attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre is the "Gay New Yorkers" company. There is a two-act satire written by Don Roth. In the cast are Will Fox and Harry Marks Stewart, James J. Lake, Carol Schroeder, Rose De Yeung, Eddie Nelson, the Raymond Sisters, Beatrice Loftis, and Julia May. "Country Store Night," which has recently been permanently established at this house for Fridays, has proved popular with east side theatregoers.

MINER'S IN THE BRONX.—J. Reppes's "Big Beauty Show" comes to Miner's in the Bronx for a week, commencing to-morrow.

DAINTY MARIE
Victoria

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO PLAYGOERS

Ligne Patterson—Palais de Dance.

MICHAEL MORTON ON AMERICAN RUSH

Finds Sweep of Our Life Irresistible But Couldn't Keep It Up—Stories of Well-known People.

A REQUEST for an anecdote," said Michael Morton, playwright, "reminds me of the story which they tell of a famous English comedian who was invited to dine at the house of some 'nouveaux riches.' During a lull in the conversation at the dinner table the actor's hostess turned to him, demanding suddenly, 'Say something funny for us, do, Mr. ——— ' "

Mr. Morton has come to America for the production of his new play, "The Yellow Ticket," which A. H. Woods has chosen to succeed "Within the Law" at the Eltinge Theatre on the 5th of January. In response to the suggestion that he must have a store of interesting anecdotes, he told the foregoing story. From an orchestra chair in the dimly lighted auditorium at the Cohan Theatre, while he watched the progress of the rehearsal of his play, he belied the illustration, however, in the conversation which ensued.

"I am being swept off my feet!" he exclaimed, "by the elemental rush in America. I have done more work in the few weeks since my arrival than I could have accomplished in as many months in London, but, dear me, I couldn't stand it indefinitely, you know. It takes my breath. What I really want to do is to absorb as much of the tremendous dramatic opportunity which this country affords as I can possibly carry back to England, where I shall be able to sit down quietly, recover my breath, and write a play of American life. I have always to put my house in order, as it were, before I can settle down to regular work. When I was associated with Beerbohm Tree in London I found it most difficult to work with him, because he insisted on beginning when every one else had left off. He began work at midnight and 5 or 6 o'clock the next morning always found him wide awake and with as keen a zest in whatever engaged his attention as I might have had after a good night's rest and my after-breakfast smoke."

Mr. Morton was associated with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree in the London production of "The Darling of the Gods," also of "Richard II.," "The Man Who Was," (a dramatization of the Kipling story made by Kinsey Piele of London,) as well as two of his own plays, "Resurrection," and the dramatization of "Colonel Newcome."

"I wrote 'Colonel Newcome' originally for Sol Smith Russell," continued the playwright. "It was at this time that the comedian's health began to fail, and I regret to say that he died before the play was produced, and with the manuscript in his possession. Later the piece was used by Willard, the English actor, who toured in it in America, but it was not seen in New York.

"Aside from Sir Herbert's little idiosyncrasy as to hours for work, my association with him was always delightful. Once I went to call on him at his chambers. His man met me at the door with the announcement, 'e's not 'ere, Sir; 'e's living in the Doom.' It took me some time to realize that Sir Herbert's valet intended to convey the information that his master had moved to an apartment under the dome of His Majesty's Theatre, where I subsequently found him, and where he still lives in charming quarters decorated in mediaeval style."

Referring again to the rush which characterizes everything American, Mr. Morton was reminded of a flying visit made to him in Paris by Colin Kemper of Wagenhals & Kemper at the time when that firm was engaged in the production of "Resurrection."

"Kemper came over on a fast boat," Mr. Morton went on with a reminiscent smile. "At that time I had an apartment on the Rue Godot de Maurois. We dined together and then the American manager insisted that he wished to 'see the sights,' since this was his first visit to Paris. Together we started forth and brought up again at my apartment at 4 o'clock the following morning. I neglected to say that Kemper was to return to America that day, having made the trip solely for the purpose of hearing me read the play and getting suggestions as to the production. It was, in fact, absolutely urgent that he spend not more than one day in Paris. When we got back to my apartment, I began to read the manuscript. Kemper held another copy of the play, and very soon we were rehearsing the big scene together at the top of our lungs. In adjoining chambers lived an excitable French woman who summoned the Concierge, insisting that a murder was being committed. The Concierge in turn summoned an 'agent'—a policeman—who knocked on my door, and would have been quite willing to accept my explanation of the noise had not Mr. Kemper in a jovial mood—I might even say a mellow mood—after our evening at the cafés, insisted on chaffing the dignified 'agent.' When the French 'bobby' resented my friend's humor at his expense, Kemper bowled off and hit him full on the nose. Perhaps you know what that means in France. In less than an hour Kemper was locked up, and I was on my way to my friend Pierro de Courcelles, through whose influence I hoped to succeed in liberating Kemper, so that he might leave for Havre at 10 in the morning—the only chance of catching the return boat. This was accomplished finally, but not until after I had earned the undying hatred of M. de Courcelles, who has never forgiven me for hauling him out of bed in the cold dawn of a Paris morning."

Of Cyril Maude, the star of "Grumpy," Mr. Morton related the following story.

"Maude and I made a wager once in London. If I won Maude was bound to produce immediately any play which I might offer him. If I lost I was to write a play for him, and if he did not accept it I was in duty bound to continue to offer new plays for his approval and selection. Well, I lost the wager and I have been writing plays for Cyril Maude ever since. I think he has refused six up to date, and I expect that long after I have retired I shall still be writing and offering plays to Cyril Maude.

"When I write my American play," declared Mr. Morton, "I shall write an American heroine—if one may still use that early Victorian name for a leading part—and I want to study American women while I am here. Do you know, I think I have never seen so many pretty girls as one encounters in New York in the course of a short walk, but the most amazing thing to me is the fothold which suffrage has in this country. In England, yes, it is perfectly understandable, and I am by no means opposed to militancy in a country where only such a method would gain any attention to a worthy cause. I believe that women are entitled to everything they can get, but, by jove, they have everything in America, so what do they want the suffrage for, will you tell me?"

Of "The Yellow Ticket" Mr. Morton says: "It is a play of life in modern Russia—I'd like it to be understood that there are no Nihilists and no bombs. My play treats of other conditions, which I believe are absolutely vital, and much of the incident is founded on facts. When I called upon Mr. Woods in London it was to talk about another play which I had in mind to write for him. I was then at work upon "The Yellow Ticket," two acts of which were finished. When I told the American manager the name of my play he became interested at once, and consequently signed a contract for its immediate production in America. My plans for the manuscript which I intended for him originally are therefore in abeyance, and it is "The Yellow Ticket," which I had no thought of producing here at present, which will be seen instead."

SHOPPING ON THE SIDE.

One Actress's Way of Returning Thanks for Hospitality on Tour.

"I suppose my experience is not unusual," said an actress who was encountered in the long aisle of a Broadway department store the other day. "But it'll ease my mind to talk about it.

"Of course, you can imagine that I haven't any shopping of my own to do at this the Merry Yuletide. Merry—well, I was going to quote the Traveling Salesman, but I remember that I'm a perfect lady.

"Anyhow, it's this way: While down South a season or two ago I met and was 'hospitably' entertained by a lady who keeps a millinery establishment. I've never seen her since, though she comes to New York to buy goods twice every year. However, I hear from her—when she has a 'little' commission for me. Here's a sample of the way I'm returning thanks."

The produced a letter. The last paragraph read as follows:

"I am inclosing a sample piece of trimming. Will you go to Blank's department store and ask for Mr. I. Tell him that I need ten yards of it at once and that he should mail it to me. Don't pay over sixty-five cents per yard for it, as that is all I paid for the same material while in New York. If you cannot get it, telegraph to me."

"I'll admit that I had a good laugh when I read this," continued the actress. "Nevertheless, I started out to do her bidding.

"When I arrived at the busy department store I asked a clerk to call Mr. I. She looked at me in a doubting sort of a way; then stepped over to another girl at the same counter and consulted her. They evidently decided that the proposition was entirely too tremendous for them, so the clerk I had spoken to stepped over to an elderly woman, presumably the head of the department. After listening attentively she approached me.

"'Is it not possible that I could attend to your wants?' she inquired. 'Mr. I. is very busy.'

"'I was instructed to ask for Mr. I.,' I told her, and then I began to think that the gentleman in question must be "some pumpkins," so I added: 'Who is Mr. I.?'

"'Why, he's our general manager,' she answered.

"I am quite sure that you can attend to this matter for me," I then told her, and I could feel the blood surge to my face. Just fancy calling the general manager of a huge department store for a purchase of about $6!

"I showed her the sample. She had exactly ten yards of it. But the price—not sixty-five—oh, no—eighty-five to the trade, and that the very best. I showed her the letter; but she 'stood pat.' The material had never sold for a cent less. It was a bargain at that—lovely quality—better take it while I could get it, &c. I had no authority to pay the extra price, so I sent a telegram explaining matters. This cost 50 cents. Later in the day I received a wire telling me to send the trimming.

"When I returned to the store they had sold the last piece. I wired this information. Then I received another message telling me to send the nearest thing I could find. At last I mailed ten yards at 95 cents per yard. It had cost me 40 cents in carfares, $2 in telegrams, and about four hours' time to make an investment involving the saving of 20 cents a yard on a ten-yard purchase."

LITTLE FOLKS—BIG NAMES.

There are several distinguished names upon the programme of "The Things That Count," just transferred from Maxine Elliott's Theatre to William A. Brady's Playhouse for a run. These include Grace George, Maxine Elliott, Edna Wallace Hopper, and Charles Frohman

Not that the original owners of these celebrated names appear in Mr. Brady's cast, for in such a case the salary list would be rather steep, even for so intrepid a manager as Mr. Brady. The truth is that Grace, Maxine, Edna, and Charles are small children who were christened for the noted persons of larger growth to whom reference has been made.

Little Grace George Dougherty is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Brady (Grace George). The diminutive Edna Wallace Hopper is the daughter of a former chorus girl who played in the same company with the original Edna Wallace Hopper, and greatly admired the sprightly comedienne. This chorus girl subsequently married a nephew of Isaac Hopper, the former Tammany leader, and it is the first-born of this union who is to perpetuate the Hopper fame, if she goes on as she has started.

As to the circumstances which led to the giving of famous names to Maxine Elliott Hicks and Charles Frohman Everett contemporaneous history is silent, but presumably in each instance the act was in token of simple and admiring regard. The further fact is noted that the youngsters in "The Things That Count" are an uncommonly gifted lot, who help the play immensely.

Edith Lyle—Colonial.

ROMANTIC? NOT AT ALL.

And Miss Marguerite Clark Decides She's a Spug, or Why Should She Feel This Way?

"I refuse to be a romantic person."

Miss Marguerite Clark folded her hands and looked up from under her curls. It was in a dressing-room of the Booth Theatre. The light from the electric bulbs was reflected in the mirror, and the double light shone on the features that were being slowly robbed of their make-up.

But Miss Clark looked romantic. The little Prunella gown hung over the back of the chair. A heavily embroidered Japanese dressing-gown enveloped the little person, and her hair, which seems to have a peculiarly alive quality, was fastened right above her forehead by a solitary hairpin.

"Try as you will, you cannot make me romantic." Miss Clark spoke deliberately. "Christmas means nothing to me. It's pathetic."

"Pathetic?"

"Pathetic." A very decided rub over the cheek with the cheesecloth. "It means giving presents to people you are not at all interested in, and by the time you get to your friends you have no money left at all. Don't you consider that pathetic?"

There was much surprise in Miss Clark's tone. "Why do people give Christmas presents, anyway? I'd rather give presents when I feel like it and wish to remember my friends, at any time. Why do it at Christmas? Why set one day for something that could be done so much better and more attractively on different days? Although if I were to give presents in the middle of the week, so to speak, I suppose the recipients of my gifts would wonder what was happening.

"I'm not so fond of receiving presents, either. I like to be remembered by my real friends, but not especially at Christmas. I would much rather get presents at any time, apropos of nothing at all. I imagine I'm a Spug.

"And I don't prefer Christmas in the country to Christmas in the city. I might if I didn't have to play matinees. But I do. And I have been doing so as long as I can remember. There's the Christmas matinee and the New Year's matinee and my birthday matinee. That's the twenty-second of February, you see. So that all the fête days of my life mean work. I consider myself abused.

"And I don't feel a bit romantic about fêtes. I would rather have them pass by unnoticed. I lost all my taste for celebrations on the road doing one night stands. Christmas in the country, so to speak. Some kind friends, thinking to please, sent telegrams. It was pathetic, indeed. It's bad enough to be alone, away from all your friends, on a holiday, but why be reminded of it?

"But still—"

"There is no 'but still.' I refuse to be romantic. I told you so at the beginning." Miss Clark laughed and threw back her curls and whisked a dash of powder across her face. And the spirit of romance seemed about her—even when she tried so hard to deny it.

BRIEUX'S 'LA FEMME SEULE'

More Propaganda Than Drama According to the English Reviewers.

Of M. Brieux's "La Femme Seule," which, in a translation by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, has been produced at the Coronet in London, A. B. Walkley writes:

"M. Brieux's play reminds one of those plays written to exhibit a various collection of scenery which the management have in stock, and called by some such title as Round the World in Eighty Days. This one might be called Round the Woman Question in Two and One-Half Hours. The author seems to have looked up all the disabilities, real or imaginary, under which women labor in our modern society, and to have determined that his heroine shall endure them all. Incidentally, if there are a few he cannot get in on his heroine's back, he gets them in through conversations. The great thing is, by hook or by crook, to get them all in. That is what, of course, is bound to happen when your author is a propagandist in the first place and only in the second place an artist. He keeps his eye on the 'cause,' and his play has to follow, anyhow, helter-skelter, whithersoever the 'cause' leads.

Thérèse, suddenly made penniless and resolved to seek her own living, is confronted with all the difficulties and is required to argue all the possible arguments of the situation. The first elderly paternal gentleman she meets serves up to her the old advice about marrying money, and she has to return his service with the old remark about a wife without love being merely a "kept woman" plus a ceremony. The first elderly maternal gentlewoman she meets lectures her on the impropriety of a single woman living alone. Neither elderly gentleman nor gentlewoman, you feel, has any reality; they are simply there to give out the commonplaces which Thérèse is triumphantly to refute.

"So it is in Thérèse's first place, the office of the Feminist organ, La Femme Libre. The several women journalists there employed are there not as human beings, but as gramophones to give out more aspects of the woman question; the 'sweating' of women by women's newspaper proprietors, their only alternative of a husband, (or a lover,) the pathos of old maids who would have liked to be mothers, and so forth. Of course the newspaper editor makes love to Thérèse—that is what editors are for in most French plays—and of course she has to repulse him with general observations on the viciousness of that horrid animal man. By the way, this precious editor talks of Thérèse 'having a down' on him; nature had surely intended him for a sporting journal. One of the ladies of his staff, when told that a friend has good news for her, answers gayly: 'What is it? Are all the men dead?' a jest which convulsed the audience last night with laughter. After that the most popular joke was any allusion to woman 'staying at home'; it never failed to bring down the house.

"Poor Thérèse! Having failed with journalism, she took to bookbinding. That was because M. Brieux had got down in his list the item: 'Hostility of workmen to female labor.' To Thérèse headed a workwomen's union, which accepted a lower wage rate than the men's union, and thereupon the unions fell to fighting. Incidentally you saw how much more selfish and brutal the workmen were than the women—how they took the chairs and made the women stand, how they fought with stools, while the women used only scissors. Alas! the employer (a man, and therefore an abject weakling) had to give in to the men's union and to sack their bête noire, poor Thérèse. She was left on her way back to Paris—where she will doubtless have many more adventures and arguments as the heroine of the next 'cause' which M. Brieux may be moved to expound. We had forgot to mention that Thérèse had a lover (of course in the respectable sense of the word;) but he was a poor silly boy, with no will of his own, and, what was worse, with a wealthy father, so that poor Thérèse couldn't marry him lest she might be accused of interested motives. So there was an end of the love affair, which troubled you not at all, because it was obviously no love affair, but only another facet of the woman question."

Other reviewers are in accord with Mr. Walkley in the general estimate of the play's value.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—Charles Frohman will present Julia Sanderson in the musical comedy, "The Sunshine Girl," at the Montauk for an engagement of three days only, opening with a Christmas Day matinee.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—This week at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, will be seen "The Family Cupboard," the Owen Davis drama which has been at William A. Brady's Playhouse since August. After Brooklyn the play will go on tour, embracing the larger cities of the East and Middle West.

DE KALB THEATRE.—"The Whip" comes to the De Kalb Theatre to-morrow for a week's engagement.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—Rube Marquard and Blossom Seeley will be at the Orpheum Theatre this week, and other acts will be "The Green Beetle," "The Purple Lady," "The Girl from Milwaukee," Harris Ballard and Holtz in "Three in One," Cooper and Robinson, the Four Harveys, Clark and Verdi, and The Three Hedders. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—The magicians Le Roy, Talma, and Bosco, will top the bill at the Bushwick Theatre, and others will be Valerie Bergere and company in "A Bowery Camille," Jack E. Gardner, The Bison City Four, Lancton, Lucier and company, Mary Elizabeth, Two Jonleys, Fred. Watson and Rena Santos, and Lo-Ve and Wilbur. Concerts will take place as usual to-day.

Life of Wagner Motion Pictures.

Owing to the Christmas matinee of "The Little Café" at the New Amsterdam Theatre, the regular Thursday performance of "The Life of Richard Wagner," in motion pictures, will not be given. There will be performances to-day at 3 and 8:30, and Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 3.

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Prices, Evs., 25-50-75-$1.00-$1.50.
A Startling Array of Splendid Talent. Feature Acts and Foreign Novelties. Something to remember for many a day.
Every Mat. Except Sat. & Holiday 2,000 SEATS 50c
Presented in America's most Palatial Playhouse, with every act the best of its kind in vaudeville.
TO-DAY MATINEE 2:15. Prices 25-50-75c. 2,000 SEATS 50c
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MONDAY) MATINEE AND NIGHT.
THAT TRULY REMARKABLE MAN Bert Williams He will make you laugh, no matter how blue you feel.
By Special Arrangement with F. Ziegfeld, Jr.
PRINCE LAI MON KIM The Noted Chinese Tenor A Truly Wonderful Singer.
GERTRUDE VANDERBILT & GEORGE MOORE Up-to-date Songs and Dances.
Charles Grapewin & Co. in a Clever Musical Comedy Satire.
ODIVA and HER SEALS The Queen of Aquatics, Assisted by a School of Trained Mammals
FLORENCE TEMPEST The Fascinating Singing Comedienne.
LASKY'S 3 TYPES AUBURN—BLONDE—BRUNETTE.
Initial American Appearance Morris Cronin AND HIS MERRYMEN In Many Mirthful Moments.
HERBERT'S LEAPING DOGS | PATHE'S WEEKLY
HARLEM 125 ST., n'r 7 Ave. DAILY MATS., 10-25c. NIGHTS, 15-50c. Tel. 4650 Morn.
AMERICA'S PREMIER OPERA HOUSE. STOCK CO. In Week of Dec. 29th..... "THE MAN WHO OWNS BROADWAY" "MENDEL BEILIS."

CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday, Eve., Dec. 30th, 8:30.
DEAN C. WORCESTER
THE WILD TRIBES OF THE Philippines
WITH WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES AND LANTERN SLIDES.
Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies, 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Evs., 8:15.
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC STOCK COMPANY in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
MATINEE DAILY 10-20-30 CENTS
Country Store MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS.
CONCERTS TO-DAY 1 TO 11.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way.
MONDAYS DEC. 29, & Jan. 5, at 3. Seats Now.
ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES —KITTY— CHEATHAM

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 to 1 Tess 3 to 6:30
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS
TO-NIGHT—"Sunday Nights in Bohemia." To-morrow Night—Price Waltz Contest. NEW YEAR'S RESERVATIONS—NOW.

Hammerstein's DAILY MATINEE 25c, 50c, 75c
EVE. 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 and $1.50.
Today (SUN.) MAT. 25c-50c-75c. Tonight 50, 75, $1.00 and $1.50.
Lillian Lorraine, Sam Mann & Co., Anna Held's Daughter, "The Purple Lady," Ralph Herz, Maggie Cline, 10 other Acts and THE SENSATIONAL WHITE SLAVE MOVING PICTURES, "THE LURE OF PARIS."
TO-MORROW (MON.) MAT. 25-50-75c.
BIG HOLIDAY BILL 17 ACTS
Dainty Marie, Belle Storey, Avon Comedy Four, Ray Cox, Robert Dalley & Co., Mlle. De Doon, Will H. Fox, the Great Lure of Paris, (White Slave Motion Pictures,) Hassan Ben All Troupe, Sherman, Van & Hyman, Kaufmann Troupe, Joe & Lew Cooper, Nina Payne, Walter Van Brunt, Mendel Beilis, (in Moving Pictures,) Tom Penfold, Louis Biemiel.

LAST 18 TIMES ELTINGE WEST 42 ST.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WED. Popular, THURS. Xmas, SAT. Regular. Extra Matinee New Year's Day. Seats now for all remaining performances.
JANE COWL & Original Co. in BAYARD VEILLER'S WORLD-WIDE TRIUMPH WITHIN THE LAW

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NEW HOTEL THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
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Breakfast 50c., Lunch 50c., Dinner $1.
Special Rates by the Month and Season.
SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH..... $540
2 ROOMS AND BATH..... $720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS..... $1,200
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Special Christmas Day Dinner, $1.
Reservations now being made.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
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Refurnished and renovated; exclusive family transient hotel. The Restaurant, Cafe and Grill are of the finest in the city and are noted for the excellence of their cuisine and service.
A Few Desirable Suites at Special Winter Rates.
Room, with use of bath, $1.50; Room, with private bath, $2; Parlor, Bedroom, bath, $3 per day up. Combination breakfasts.
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Absolutely Modern Fireproof Hotel.
Suites of two rooms and bath, $10 to $18 per week
Including meals for 2 persons, $25 to $35 per week
Single Rooms.....$1.00 to $1.50 per day
Room and bath.....$1.50 to $2.00 per day
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SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Madison Av. and 29th St.
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Desirable Suites of All Sizes,
Handsomely Furnished, for Transient and Permanent Guests.
Single Rooms, $1.50 upward; with bath, from $2.50 to $3.50.
Double Rooms with Bath, (for two,) from $3.00 to $6.00 per day.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, $1,200 to $2,500 per year.
Larger Suites, any size, at proportionate rates.
Up-to-Date Restaurant and Cafe.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

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APARTMENTS
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RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM
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High class family fireproof hotel; one block from Subway.
RESTAURANT AMERICAN PLAN.
Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.
CHAS. G. JUDSON, Mgr.

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PARK TWO HOUSES **BIJOU**
B'WAY, 59TH ST. B'WAY, 30TH ST.
TO MEET THE DEMAND

ALL SEATS 25c
FIVE SHOWS DAILY, 2, 3:15, 7, 8:15, 9:30.
No One Under 16 Years Admitted.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
"IN COMPANY WITH MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT AND MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN I HAVE SEEN SAMUEL H. LONDON'S FILM
The Inside of the White Slave Traffic
WE ARE GLAD TO GIVE THE SAME OUR UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT."—Frederick H. Robinson, President Sociological Fund, Medical Review of Reviews.
AND
"I CONSIDER THIS FILM TO BE A TRUTHFUL PRESENTATION OF A PARTICULARLY VICIOUS PHASE OF LIFE —A CORRECT PORTRAYAL OF THESE HORRIBLE OCCURRENCES WHICH CANNOT BUT AROUSE A TREMENDOUS PUBLIC SENTIMENT

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CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 62D ST.
Milton & Sargent Aborn, Gen. Mgrs.
Phone 8800 Columbus | Box Office open
Seats on Sale for Entire Season | 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MATINEES at 2. NIGHTS at 8.
TO-NIGHT
POPULAR CONCERT
1 Hymn and March from "AIDA"
2 Entire Prison "Il Trovatore" Scene from
3 "Der Rosenkavalier" Suite
4 "Ride of the Valkyries," from "DIE WALKURE"
5 Bridal Scene "LOHENGRIN" from
6 Entire Third Act from "TALES OF HOFFMANN"
(Knabe Piano Used.)
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Last Performance of
"The Bohemian Girl"
Week Beginning Tuesday Night, including Wed. & Sat. Matinees.
'CARMEN'
Extra Matinee Christmas Day—"International Ballet," with "HANSEL AND GRETEL"
Nights & Sat. & Holiday Matinees, 25c to $2. Wed. Mats. & Sunday Night Concerts, 25c to $1.

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..., 25c. | 25c. | 15c.
...-night, 25c-50c-75c.
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TWICE DAILY
2:15 AND 8:15.
POPULAR PRICES
Special Saturday Matinee Prices:
Orch., $1.00 75c-50c.
Entire Balcony, 50c.
SMOKING PERMITTED.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts To-day 2:15 & 8:15. Mats. Daily 2:15.
Week Beginning Monday. Matinee 25c.
RUBE MARQUARD & SEELEY BLOSSOM
In "THE SUFFRAGETTE PITCHER."
"THE PURPLE LADY" | ELSIE JANIS TRIO, Clark & Verdi, 4 Harveys, "The Girl from Milwaukee," Three Bledders, Cooper & Robinson.
Most Powerful Playlet Ever Shown.
"THE GREEN BEETLE"
B. F. KEITH'S BUSHWICK
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15 & 8:15.
The Only Theatre in Eastern District | MAT. Presenting High Class Vaudeville. | DAILY
Week Beginning Monday. Matinee 25c.
Europe's Greatest Act
LeRoy, Talma & Bosco
JACK E. GARDNER | Lewis & Dody, Bison City 4, Two Jonleys, Watson & Santos, Lancton, Lucier & Co., Lo-Ve & Wilbur, others.
Valerie Bergere & Co.
in "A BOWERY CAMILLE."

DE KALB DeKalb Avenue and Broadway.
TEL., 4200 BUSHWICK.
Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25c. Evgs., 25c. to $1.
NO SEAT OVER $1.00
WEEK Beginning MONDAY, DEC. 22.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS
THE DRURY LANE $100,000 MELODRAMATIC PRODUCTION
THE WHIP
The Greatest Melodrama Ever Written.
The Curtain Rises Promptly at 2 o'Clock Matinees and 8 o'Clock Evenings.
Remember Bargain Matinees Wed. and Sat. All Seats, 25c. and 50c.
"TRAFFIC IN SOULS" TO-DAY at 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 P. M. 15c. & 25c.
JULIA DEAN in
Week "HER OWN MONEY" Seats Now on Sale. 25c to $1.
After

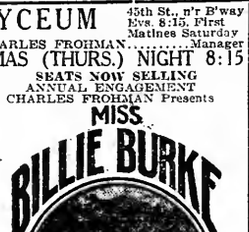
MAJESTIC Christmas Week
Beg. Mon., Dec. 22
WILLIAM A. BRADY (Ltd.) Presents
The Family Cupboard
By Owen Davis.
The Vital Play of Our Day
Seven Months at The Playhouse, N.Y.
3 Mats.—Xmas, Friday & Saturday.
NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
New Year's Week.....OH, I SAY"

MONTAUK—OPENING XMAS MAT.
3 NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
JULIA SANDERSON
(A Ray of Sunshine)
In the Best of Musical Comedies.
THE SUNSHINE GIRL,
with JOSEPH CAWTHORN
AND 100 OTHERS.
Next Week.....JOHN DREW

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

Empire B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 12 NIGHTS
LAST 5 MATINEES
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE

"TANTE"
By C. Haddon Chambers.
MON., JAN. 5 SEATS XMAS DAY MAIL ORDERS NOW
ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
Maude Adams
IN A COMEDY ONLY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE EVER HAD A MOTHER
The Legend of Leonora
By J. M. Barrie, Author of "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," etc.

LYCEUM 45th St., n'r B'way Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Saturday
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
XMAS (THURS.) NIGHT 8:15
SEATS NOW SELLING
ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MISS BILLIE BURKE

"The Land of Promise"
IN
A Modern Play of North American Homestead Life by
W. S. MAUGHAM.
THE LAND OF PROMISE IS ONE OF W. S. MAUGHAM'S SERIOUS PLAYS. THE FIRST ACT IS LAID IN ENGLAND AND THE LAST THREE IN CANADA—HOMESTEAD LIFE. A PLOT TYPICAL OF THE LIVES OF THOSE WHO CAME FROM ENGLAND "TO BEGIN ALL OVER AGAIN."

GARRICK 35 St., N'r B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
Charles Frohman, Mgr.
LAST 2 WEEKS
FANNIE WARD
IN THE BIG LAUGHING HIT
MADAM PRESIDENT
FOURTH MONTH
Matinees Thursday & Saturday
(NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.)
WED., JAN. 7 SEAT SALE THURS., JAN. 1.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EVA MOORE AND H. V. ESMOND
with the entire London Criterion Co. in H. V. Esmond's Farcical Comedy,
ELIZA COMES TO STAY.
As Acted for over Six Months at the Criterion Theatre, London.

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
YULETIDE MATINEES THIS WEEK 3 WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
2D CAPACITY MONTH
DAVID BELASCO'S Production.
OF THE THRILLING DRAMA OF CRIME.
THE MAN INSIDE
BY ROLAND B. MOLINEUX

"You are bewitching," said the King, "and you shall have another sweet" if you see
ANN Swinburne in THE Madcap Duchess
with the most charming score ever written by
VICTOR HERBERT
and libretto of absorbing interest by DAVID STEVENS & JUSTIN HUNTLEY McCARTHY.
AT CHAS. DILLINGHAM'S
GLOBE B'WAY & 46th ST.
Evenings, 8:20. Regular Matinees Sat'y, 2:20.
Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's
Buy Seats now—all Holiday Performances.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 48th St. West of B'way Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. (Xmas Day), and Sat. at 2:20.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK at the HARRIS THEATRE.
THE BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS STARTING MONDAY
ADELE
DEC. 29th SEATS NOW
THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.
IOLE
with FRANK LALOR,
By Rob't W. Chambers and Ben Teal.
Music by Wm. Frederick Peters.

Children's Souvenirs Holiday Week
CINEMATOGRAPH Extra Attractions
EDEN WORLD IN WAX MUSEE
Admission 25c. CONCERTS, 55 W. 23D ST.
To-morrow and all week. DUNNINGER Mysterious Illusions.

FULTON 40 St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgr.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK
THURSDAY (Xmas Day) Popular
FRIDAY (Special) Popular
SATURDAY Regular Matinee
SEE THAT "NUT"

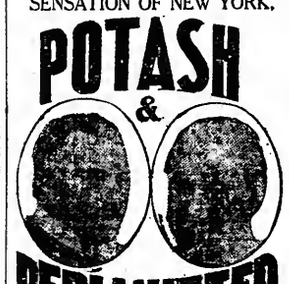
in
THE Misleading Lady
He's Funnier Than Charley's Aunt

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat'day
ESTATE of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgr.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK
THURSDAY..Xmas Pop Price Mat.
FRIDAY....Special Pop. Price Mat.
SATURDAY.....Regular Matinee
"What Bunty Did for the Scotch
GEN. JOHN REGAN
Does for the Irish—But More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.
TUES., JAN. 6 SEAT SALE THUR., JAN. 1ST.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WM. COLLIER
In the New Farce,
A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE
By Wm. Collier and Grant Stewart.

NOTICE!
ADELE
THE BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT OF MANY YEARS.
MOVES
TO HER PERMANENT HOME—THE
HARRIS
THEATRE, 42D STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.
MONDAY DEC. 29
MATS. THURS. & SAT.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE FOR FIRST 8 WEEKS

HARRIS THEATRE 42d Street, W. of B'way.
—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES—
French Drama Society presents
(IN FRENCH)
MON., DEC. 22 La Vierge Folle By Henri Bataille
FRI., DEC. 26 Le Passant By Francois Coppee
Only French Professionals in Cast.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Xmas, Sat., New Year's, 2:25.
A GREAT ACTOR IN A THRILLING PLAY.
CYRIL MAUDE
IN THE TREMENDOUSLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY DRAMA BY HODGES & PERCIVAL
"GRUMPY"
"'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things in the theatre."—Herald.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. PHONE 382 BRYANT.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | POPULAR MAT. WED. HOLIDAY MAT. THURS. REGULAR MAT. SAT.
5TH MONTH | SEATS 6 WEEKS AHEAD, INCLUDING LINCOLN & WASHINGTON BIRTHDAYS.
A. H. WOODS presents
SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

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GRAND Opera House, 23d St. and 8th Av. Phone Chelsea 525.
Prices Nights, Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c
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Return for One Week, Beg. Mon. Night.
RICHARD BENNETT DAMAGED GOODS
New Year's Week. "Bunty Pulls the Strings."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St.
"The House Beautiful." KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:16.
JUST 2 GALA MATS. THIS WEEK | CHRISTMAS DAY (THURSDAY) AND SATURDAY.
50TH TIME TO-MOR. NIGHT
ANTICIPATE THE CHEERIEST HOLIDAY OF THE YEAR!
THE TRUE SPIRIT OF XMAS ALWAYS ABIDES IN
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
Mirthful Musical Comedy Masterpiece

Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll.
THE GODS GAVE LIFE TO BEAUTY, AND BEAUTY GIVES LIFE TO "THE LITTLE CAFE!"
Next W'k, 2 Mats. Wed., Thurs. (New Years) Sat.

New Amsterdam Theatre—Special.
This Afternoon AT 2. Tonight AT 8:30.
also Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri. Afternoons at 3.
Cut This Coupon Out. Take It to the Box Office with 25c. It Entitles You to the Best 50c. Seat Any Performance.
GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre. To-day at 3. To-night at 8:30. Also Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri Afts at 3. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo. Drama,
THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER
WITH GRAND ORGAN RECITAL

Knickerbocker THEATRE, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:10 SHARP
Matinees Thurs. (Xmas Day) & Sat. at 2:10.
3 Mats. New Year's Week, Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
A QUADRANGLE OF STARS!
WM. H. CRANE DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AMELIA BINGHAM PATRICIA COLLINGE IN
The New Henrietta
A MODERN VERSION OF BRONSON HOWARD'S FAMOUS COMEDY BY WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES

LIBERTY W. 42d St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
HOLIDAY MATINEE THURS. NO. WED. MAT.
REGULAR MATINEE SAT. THIS WEEK.
LAST TWO WEEKS
A MERRY OPERETTA FOR MERRY HOLIDAYS
WERBA & LUESCHER OPERA CO. (Inc.) Present
CHRISTIE MACDONALD
IN THE MOST PRAISED MUSICAL DELIGHT OF THIS YEAR.
SWEETHEARTS
ALL NEW YORK IS CHARMED BY THE VICTOR HERBERT MELODIES AND ROARING OVER THE SMITH-De GRESAC FUN.

COHAN & HARRIS' **ASTOR** 4 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
BROADWAY & 45TH ST. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Friday & Sat'day
Popular Mats. Wed. and Friday.
Holiday Mat. Thurs.
Regular Mat. Sat.
4TH MONTH THE BIGGEST OF ALL COHAN PLAYS!
SEVEN KEYS to BALDPATE
"WILDEST FUN THAT HAS RUN RIOT IN YEARS."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World
THRILLS AND LAUGHS MYSTERY AND LAUGHS MELODRAMA AND LAUGHS
LAUGHS AND LAUGHS LAUGHS AND LAUGHS LAUGHS AND LAUGHS

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Xmas and Sat.
KLAW AND ERLANGER, MANAGERS
THIS IS MOVING DAY!
To the Gaiety After 5 Weeks of Record-Business at the Lyceum Theatre.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in WM. HURLBUT'S Iowan Comedy
The Strange Woman

BELASCO THEATRE, West 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
TUESDAY EVENING
AT 8:15 SHARP
DAVID BELASCO
presents
FRANCES STARR
in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S play,
The Secret
with a distinguished cast, including BASIL GILL, ROBERT WARWICK, FRANK REICHER, JOHN F. BRAUN, MARGUERITE LESLIE, HARRIET OTIS, DELIENBOUGH, AND OTHERS.

JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. ONE PRICE 25c
TO-DAY (SUNDAY) 5 SHOWS, 1-3-5-7-9
OTHER DAYS, 4 SHOWS, 2-4-7-9.
The Only Endorsed and Sanctioned Production, the Only Real Version of
"Traffic IN Souls"
A TWO-HOUR SHOW DEPICTING GRAPHICALLY THE EVILS OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St., Brook & Bergen Ave. Tel. 3230 Mel. Ev. 8:15.
4 Mats. This Week, Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
Nights 25c to $1.00 | Wed., Thur. & Fri. Mats. 25c & 50c | Sat. Mats. 25-50 & 75c
MUTT AND JEFF IN PANAMA
Bud Fisher's Famous Cartoon Characters in a Musical Comedy Success.
DEC. 29—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."

BIJOU Tel. 462 Mad. George Kleine's
B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2 & 8 7 and 9 P.M.
THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII LAST DAY

OPERA AND THEATRE TICKETS | Choice seats all operas and theatres. Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St. Phone Greeley 8081. Open Sunday.

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WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Phone 9260 Columbus. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Thursday, Friday and Sat., 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEES CHRISTMAS DAY AND FRIDAY
THE PLEASURE SEEKERS
THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE WITH
20 HEADLINERS, BEGINNING AT
MIDNIGHT, NEW YEAR'S EVE. SEATS $1 TO $2.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED FOR THE CHRISTMAS MATINEE OR NIGHT. BOTH PERFORMANCES ON NEW YEAR'S EVE AND THE NEW YEAR'S MATINEE AND NIGHT. THERE WILL BE NO ADVANCE ON THE REGULAR HOUSE PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT | 15 ALL NEW ACTS | SPECIAL SURPRISE STARS.

Maxine Elliott's THEATRE. Phone 1476 Bryant.
Beginning WEDNESDAY EVE at 8:30
Matinees Xmas, Fri. & Sat.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
WE ARE SEVEN
A Whimsical Farce.
By ELEANOR GATES.
Author of "The Poor Little Rich Girl."
with
Effie Elsler, Ressie Barriscale, Jane Peyton, Russ Whytal, Wm. Raymond, and cast of 20.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

Booth THEA., 45th St. West of Broadway. Evenings, 8:45.
MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:30.
MATINEE XMAS..
WINTHROP AMES Presents
THE DELIGHTFUL FANTASY,
WITH MUSIC,
"Prunella"
With MARGUERITE CLARK.
"A ROMANTIC LITTLE SISTER OF 'PETER PAN.'"—Eve. World.
FROM THE LITTLE THEATRE.
Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

LITTLE THEATRE 240 W. 44th St.
BEGINNING Tues., Dec. 30,
FIRST AMERICAN PRODUCTION.
BERNARD SHAW'S The Philanderer
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

48th St. THEA., Just E. of B'way. Direction WILLIAM A. BRADY Phone 178 Bryant. Evs., 8:20.
Regular Matinees Thurs. and Sat.
12th BIG WEEK
SPECIAL NOTICE!
Owing to tremendous demand for seats there will be SPECIAL MATINEES Fri., Dec. 26 & Fri. Jan. 2. as well as XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S seats now selling
TO-DAY
By GEORGE BROADHURST and ABRAHAM SCHOMER
SENSATIONAL HIT OF THE CENTURY!

Phone, 2904—Morning. **West End** Evs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas & Sat., 2:15.
Beginning XMAS MATINEE
THE LURE
DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
TO-DAY, 1 to 5 VAUDEVILLE AND 11 MOTION PICTURES

Comedy Phone 5194 Bryant. Evs., 8:30 Matinees Tues & Sat., 2:30 Tues Mat., Best Seats, $1.50
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS
GALA DOUBLE BILL
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
THE MARRIAGE GAME
With THURLOW BERGEN AND The Italian Tragedienne.
MIMI AGUGLIA IN SALOME
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

39th St. THEA. Phone Bryant 413. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Wed. Mat., Best Seats, $1.50.
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AT BAY
WITH
GUY STANDING
CRYSTAL HERNE
By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

PRINCESS THEATRE, 39th St., East of B'way. Phone 6464 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
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LAST WEEKS OF FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW
AT THE SHUBERT THEATRE
(WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) 44TH ST., W. OF B'WAY.
TO-MORROW AT 8 OTHELLO (SOUVENIR NIGHT)
A HANDSOME PORTFOLIO OF ART PORTRAITS OF FORBES-ROBERTSON IN ALL HIS MOST FAMOUS PARTS WITH PICTURE OF GERTRUDE ELLIOTT WILL BE GIVEN TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE. SOUVENIRS NOT ON SALE.
Tuesday Eve.....MERCHANT OF VENICE
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Wednesday Eve.....PASSING 3D FLOOR BACK and SACRAMENT OF JUDAS
Thursday Eve.....MICE AND MEN
Friday Eve.....LIGHT THAT FAILED
Sat'day Mat. at 2:30..PASSING 3D FLOOR BACK
Saturday Eve.....OTHELLO
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Last 8 Performances of Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra."
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MOVES IN TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:30
WILLIAM A. BRADY'S DELIGHTFUL XMAS PLAY
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
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"Scores a great success."—Eve. Sun.
MATINEES CHRISTMAS WEEK THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
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Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

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OH, I SAY!
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ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN
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HIGH JINKS
Book and Lyrics by Otto Hauerbach and Leo Ditrichstein; Music by Rudolph Friml.
With
ELIZABETH MURRAY and TOM LEWIS.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

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"America's Greatest," and Her Own Big Company—12 Big Acts.
New Songs, New Costumes, New Faces.
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NEW POLICY | NEW ENTERTAINMENT | WITH THE NEW YEAR
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT ARE DELIGHTED TO ANNOUNCE THE COMING DIRECT FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK OF George Edwardes' Company and Production of the Musical Comedy
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Everything as in England—Gaiety Theatre, London. Cast to Wit:
EMMY WEHLEN GEORGE GROSSMITH
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English and American Beauties in Dazzling Divertissements.
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XMAS FROLIC IN FAIRY-LAND
500 ORCH SEATS $100 GOOD SEATS 75c AND 50c
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MAY EVERY DAY BE TWEEN XMAS & NEW YEARS
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EXTRA MATINEES CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAYS
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
LAURETTE TAYLOR
IN THE BIGGEST COMEDY HIT OF THE DECADE
418th to 426th TIMES IN NEW YORK OF THE TRIPLE TRIUMPH.
Peg o' My Heart
by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
MISS TAYLOR Positively Appears in the Character of "Peg" at Every Performance.

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WEEK STARTING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15
A FURIOUSLY FUNNY FARCE
RUPERT HUGHES' "EXCUSE ME"
WEEK STARTING DEC. 29TH.....BERTHA KALICH IN "RACHEL."
TO-DAY—CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURES, 1 TO 11 P. M., 15c. & 25c.

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NIGHTS, RESERVED SEATS ORCHESTRA & BALCONY 50c
5TH AVE BROADWAY & 28TH ST.
Owing to Extreme Length of Show Curtains at 1:45 & 7:45 Sharp
To-Day, Matinee & Night ALL THE WEEK'S HEADLINERS, FRITZI SCHEFF AND
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12 BIG ACTS | THE BIGGEST BILL EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE. A QUINTETTE OF HEADLINERS. | 12 BIG ACTS
England's Real Stars—BERT CLARK & MABEL HAMILTON
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Initial American Presentation of the Chinese Musical Romance
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WITH WILLIAM PRUETTE.
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A QUINTETTE OF STARS
EDWARD CLARK Character Songs & Chatter.
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JED & ETHEL DOOLEY A Young Variety Show in Themselves.
GREAT ASAHI TROUPE Japanese Exponents of Magic and Mystery.
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Continuous TO-DAY 1:30 to 10:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.
To-morrow & Every Afternoon & Night.
Gay New Yorkers
"COUNTRY STORE" FRIDAY NIGHT.

HIS NAME IS "Traffic in Souls"
Means that you will see the ONLY TRUE and authentic version of the White Slave Traffic—the ONLY REAL and spectacular production—The ONLY REAL drama with a punch. The ONLY PRODUCTION that has the endorsement and sanction of the many vice crusaders throughout the country. There are many imitations, SO GO TO THE
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SUNDAY 5 SHOWS 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 P. M.
OTHER DAYS, 4 SHOWS 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M.
SEE "TRAFFIC IN SOULS" NOW
—A TWO-HOUR SHOW—

OPENS FRIDAY
DEC. 26, WED., DEC. 31, MADISON SQ. GARDEN
N. Y. POULTRY, PIGEON & PET STOCK ASS'N (Ltd.)
Concerts.
23RD ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, game birds, bantams, fancy fowls, exhibition yards, &c.
Champion Cat Show
Tues. & Wed., Dec. 30 & 31.
Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

Albertina Rasch
Century Opera House
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Eugene Ysaye. Photo © Mishkin Studio
Carnegie Hall

Olive Fremstad. Photo © Mishkin Studio N.Y. Metropolitan Opera House

Alexander Bloch
Educational Alliance
Photo Apeda N.Y.

Christmas Week Sees Lull in Concert and Recital Halls—On the Extension of the Century Opera Company Plan to Philadelphia.

THE Century Opera Company does not appear to be wholly successful in keeping up the spirit and the standard with which it embarked on the season last September. Its doings in the last few weeks have been disturbing some of its stanchest friends and well-wishers. They saw in the new enterprise, in the enthusiasm and ambition with which it was launched, promises for a new and valuable element in the musical life of the city. Their hopes and expectations were for a gain in the artistic quality of its performances as it gained in experience; an endeavor gradually to mold the material at its command, by drill and skillful direction into a really efficient artistic body of musicians guided by intelligence and with a purpose to present opera, of the sort with which it deals, in a manner superior to any in which it had been given here before. There is no reason why this should not be. Such a start having been made, there has been shown to be an apparent and sufficient demand for it by a large part of the public; a demand whose existence had been doubted by some experienced observers of operatic conditions.

If ever the opportunity was offered to do it, it is here and now. There are rich and influential men interested in the venture who believe in it and are willing to back it. There has been an ample provision of funds. The friendly co-operation of the Metropolitan Opera House has provided assistance in the way of scenery of greater beauty than falls to the lot of most establishments of less than the first rank. There is a house in almost every respect admirably adapted for operatic performances and possessing certain very real and practical advantages for them in an auditorium that allows an intimacy between performers and listeners, and a stage of the most modern equipment.

In the very beginning good results promised well. The opening performance of "Aida" had such a promise, notwithstanding certain crudities. The first performances have not often since been equaled. The tendency in recent weeks has been downward. The average has not been kept up. The general impression of recent performances has been of a descent toward a level resembling that of the English opera companies that used to give opera at the Grand Opera House and the American Theatre; of the Castle Square and Savage companies—not the Savage "Parsifal" and "Madama Butterfly" companies!—poverty stricken in intelligence, experience, and artistic capacity.

Some have thought of the excellencies of the American Opera Company, and the first season of its successor, the National Opera Company, that had brief and brilliant careers in 1886 and 1887. There was a standard that it would have been a reasonable ambition to reach. Both those companies met with speedy shipwreck, it made shipwreck then inevitable that are perfectly avoidable under present auspices. There might be a little more of prudence, but there ought to be the consuming eagerness then manifested to gain the highest artistic results, such as admittedly crowned the efforts of those companies.

The performances of the Century Opera Company have repeatedly shown that the orchestra is not good enough to play the music it is required to play; that the chorus is not good enough to sing the music it has to sing; that many of the principal singers have not the ability to uphold the standard that ought to be expected. There are talent and ability at the conductor's stand; but they do not seem able to obtain the results they ought to.

There have been not a few performances suggesting to those experienced in judging such things that the preparations in the way of rehearsals have been insufficient. On the other hand it is positively affirmed on authority that rehearsals at the Century Opera House are practically incessant, that at almost any reasonable hour of the day and night laborious training of different ranks of the performers is going on in the different rooms of the building devoted to that use. But how many stage rehearsals are given to each new opera, and are there enough? In extenuation of the lack of results that this incessant rehearsal apparently brings it is said that much of the force is untrained, that it has no repertory, that every opera has to be learned from the beginning, instead of merely freshened up in the memory and polished in the execution, as is the case in older establishments. A plea is made for time, to show what may be accomplished.

Well, there has been patience, and there has been indulgence; but there is danger that this plea may be pushed too far. It is possible that the projectors of the enterprise have undertaken too much in giving operatic performances eight times a week, a new opera each week and a concert every Sunday. Very few seriously conducted opera houses in the world, of the most experienced and sophisticated kind, undertake anything approaching it. Whatever considerations may have entered into the calculations of the projectors, whatever idea they may have had that an incessant working of the operatic "plant" and personnel was necessary to make the enterprise "pay," or pay sufficiently, if not actually to yield dividends, it is unquestionably a mistake from an artistic point of view to give so many performances. It may seem to those charged with the management utterly impracticable to reduce their weekly number and thereby cut off a certain proportion of the income of the house. But if the artistic standards are to be raised higher than they are now that will be a necessary step. And if the artistic standards are not raised higher by some means or other, friends of the undertaking are likely to be afflicted by a fall of its fortunes. It has been amply shown to those whose memories need not be very long that the conventional standards of the "English opera companies" of years now gone do not maintain a permanent public interest in New York. Those standards would not justify all the time, trouble, talk, and money that have been invested in the Century Opera.

There has been a plea that it is not possible to get all the good singers needed for this opera. Certainly some that have appeared seem to indicate a shortage of supply. It may be that to find good singers has not turned out to be so easy as some of the enthusiastic founders thought it would be. Thus, Edward Kellogg Baird, one of the most active, said last April: "The world is full of good singers who would sing for us at the price we would be willing to pay; the operatic woods are full of them. * * * I think we shall find no trouble in building up our company." If they have not come out of the woods so fast or in such numbers as may have been expected, there may be hope for the future. Another lament has been at the quality of the librettos for the "opera in English." It is a lament that goes up wherever translated librettos are sung. But this, we are told, is something that will be remedied even more surely than any dearth of singers, and it, too, may be left to the future.

But how most recently comes an announcement that will not find approval among all friends of the Century Opera. It is proposed to adopt a policy of extension. A Philadelphia house has been leased, and next season the activities of the company are to be divided between New York and Philadelphia. One of the gains expected from this division is more time for preparation of performances on the theory that by moving one company from New York to Philadelphia and another one from Philadelphia to New York only half as much preparation will be needed for a given amount of opera in each city. It is to be hoped that the patrons in neither city will get the idea that their performances are being used as rehearsals for the performances in the other. Philadelphia is near, and perhaps such a division is practicable without a lowering of standards. It may be feared, however, that when the Century Opera Company begins to spread itself over Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, and Washington, as the plan is, it may have to spread itself very thin. In such a case the difference that may now exist between it and the traveling "English opera companies" of mournful memory may begin to diminish, and finally disappear.

What the Century Opera Company needs is intensive cultivation, and not expansion nor a scattering of its forces. There is needed a much higher standard in everything that goes to make up the sum of operatic performance—a standard that may in some respects be difficult to reach, but in others is perfectly possible, granted ability, intelligence, skill, labor and patience, and a not wildly extravagant expenditure of money. These things are all at the command of the Messrs. Aborn, who have declared themselves willing and anxious to go higher. Everybody will hope they will.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

A Calendar of Concerts.

December.

21—J. Francis Smith, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
21—People's Choral Union, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Oratorio Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Ysaye, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
29—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Lyceum Theatre.

January.

2—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
4—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
4—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Lyceum Theatre.
5—Jacques Thibaud, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Mme. Julia Culp, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Alma Gluck, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Russian Symphony Orchestra, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Ysaye, Godowsky, Gerardy, joint recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—Zoellner Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Beatrice Harrison, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Teresa Carreno, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Longy New York Modern Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Harold Bauer, piano recital, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Bernhard Steinberg, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

"Tristan und Isolde's" first performance this season on Wednesday evening will be a feature of the Christmas week's repertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be sung by Mmes. Fremstad and Ober and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun, Murphy, Schlegel, and Bayer. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Die Zauberflöte" will be given tomorrow night with Mmes. Gadski, Hempel, Alten, Curtis, Eubank, Robeson, Sparkes, Cox, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Reiss, Goritz, Braun, Griswold, Murphy, Schlegel, and Bayer. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"La Gioconda" will be the Christmas night opera with Mmes. Destinn, Ober (first time here as Laura,) and Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, De Segurola, Reschiglian, and Begue, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Haensel und Gretel" at reduced prices is announced for Friday afternoon (beginning at 2:30 o'clock) with Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Sparkes, Braslau, and Robeson, and Messrs. Reiss and Leonhardt, Mr. Morgenstern conducting.

"Siegfried" will be sung on Friday evening by Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Reiss, Goritz, and Griswold, Mr. Hertz conducting.

"La Bohème" will be the Saturday matinee opera, with Miss Farrar, Mmes. Alten, and Messrs. Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, De Segurola, Pini-Corsi, Ananian, Reschiglian, and Audisio. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

A special performance at popular prices of "Aida" will be given on Saturday night, with Mmes. Destinn and Ober, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rothier and Rossi. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

***

Fritz Kreisler, violinist, will play at to-night's concert Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2, with orchestra, and a group of solos with piano by Tartini, Kreisler, and Cottenet. Anna Case will sing David's "Charmant Oiseau," with flute obligato by Giuseppe Brugnoli, and several songs. Dinh Gilly's contribution will include the baritone aria, "Eri Tu," from "Un Ballo in Maschera," and several songs. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman's direction, will play Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slave" and Andante for strings, and Moszkowski's "Serenade."

"Parsifal" will be sung as usual on New Year's Day, beginning at 1 o'clock.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

The Christmas holiday week offering of the Century Opera Company at the Century Opera House, under the direction of Milton and Sargent Aborn, will be Bizet's "Carmen."

"Don José" will be sung at various performances by the Messrs. Bergman, Kingston, or Wheatley, and the part of Escamillo, the Toreador, will be taken alternately by Thomas Chalmers and Louis Kreidler. Beatrice La Palme and Ivy Scot will alternate in the rôle of Micaela, while Carmen, a cigarette girl, who afterward becomes a gypsy, will be sung alternately by Kathleen Howard and Lois Ewell. Florence Coughlan and Cordelia Latham will take the parts of Frasquita and Mercedes, the gypsy friends of Carmen. Alfred Kaufman will sing Zuniga and others in the cast will be William Schuster, Frank Phillips, and Bertram Peacock. Alfred Szendrei will conduct.

***

There will be a special Christmas matinée of "Hansel and Gretel," with the added feature of "The International Ballet Divertissement." The artists singing will include Gladys Chandler as Hansel and Mary Carson as Gretel. Others in the cast will be the same as appeared at the Thanksgiving matinée. Albertina Rasch, prima ballerina, will lead "The International Ballet."

***

A novelty is scheduled for to-night's concert in the performance of a suite from Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier." The orchestra will open the concert with the hymn and march from "Aida," and then will come the prison scene from "Il Trovatore," by Beatrice La Palme, Walter Wheatley, Morton Adkins, and Jayne Herbert; the "Rosenkavalier" suite will close the first part of the programme. "The Ride of the Valkyries," from "Die Walküre," will be the opening number of the orchestra for the second half of the programme. The bridal scene from "Lohengrin," with Lois Ewell and Morgan Kingston singing the rôles of Elsa and Lohengrin, will follow, and the third act from "The Tales of Hoffmann" will be sung by John Bardsley, Ivy Scott, Jayne Herbert, Morton Adkins, William Schuster, Frank Phillips, and Florence Coughlan, representing the rôles of Hoffmann, Antonia, Nicklausse, Dr. Miracle, Crespel, Franz, and the Mother respectively. The conductors will be Nicosia, Pasternack, and Szendrei.

ORGAN COMPOSITION PRIZE.

Hillgreen & Lane of Alliance, Ohio, offer to the American Guild of Organists $100 as a prize to be awarded by the guild for the best organ composition. The composition is open to all American composers. Either of the following forms may be used:

(1) (a) Andantino or allegretto, 48 to 64 measures.

(b) Allegro (climax ff,) 36 to 48 measures.

(c) Andantino (repeat,) but varied in harmonization and figuration, 48 to 64 measures. A short coda is permissible. If compound time is used, the number of measures may be reduced.

(2) (b) Andante or adagio, 36 to 48 measures.

(b) Piu mosso or quasi allegro, 36 to 48 measures (climax ff.)

(c) Andante or adagio (repeat,) 36 to 48 measures, but varied in harmonization and figuration. A short coda is permissible.

Manuscripts with the pen name on them and the same pen names on the outside of envelopes containing the real names and address must be sent by or before March 15, 1914, to John Hyatt Brewer, 88 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The committee of judges for the American Guild of Organists: John Hyatt Brewer, Chairman; William C. Carl, Clarence Dickinson. Manuscripts must be legibly written. The prize composition will become the property of the guild. Composers desiring the return of their manuscripts must enclose stamps.

HOFMANN ON PROGRAMMES.

Josef Hofmann recently expressed the opinion that for the recital artist one of the best ways of arranging a programme was to devote it entirely to one composer. "In Russia, during my recent tour," he said, "I devoted several of my recitals entirely to works of Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt, and this is no uncommon thing abroad. The Chopin recital is a thoroughly tried-out proposition. It is not generally done in this country, however, except for Chopin. I should like to try the others, but I think it would not be possible, because I do not believe the public would find it varied enough.

"The advantage to the pianist in this kind of a programme is that it works on the audience for one unified impression, and they will remember what they hear much better than if a great diversity is presented to them. So they obtain more benefit out of this kind of a programme in a musical way. There is a great inner variety, but none of the contrast that robs one number of its effect because the succeeding one is more striking. It is like hearing a concert at which five or six singers perform. When it is over you are not sure what the characteristics of each one have been. It would have been better had one personality or style predominated.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY To-Night AT 8:30 AT POPULAR PRICES.
FRITZ KREISLER,
The Great Austrian Violinist
ANNA CASE; ALTHOUSE, GILLY;
Entire Orchestra. Conductor, Hagemann.
To-morrow at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri., Holiday Mat. at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Hansel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.
Fri. at 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond. Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, PARSIFAL
JAN. 1 MAT. AT 1
SEAT SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW AT 9 A. M.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

The Evening Mail's
Campaign for Classic Music
Under the Direction of Julius Hopp.
Monster
Music Festival
With the Works of Wagner and Tschaikowsky Given by the Philharmonic Society of New York,
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor,
LEO SLEZAK, TENOR, Soloist,
Great Metropolitan Opera Tenor
LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY
with chorus of 250 voices
AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
TO-NIGHT
Price of Tickets, 15, 25, 35 & 50c
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MANY EVENTS OF INTEREST PLANNED FOR THE WEEK IN MUSIC

Oratorio Performonces Dominate the Week's Few Musical Events—Ysaye to be Heard in Recital

DURING the coming week there will be a decided lull in the activity that has marked the season's offerings of concerts and recitals. The same reason that causes the falling off in scheduling musical events, the advent of the holiday season, is responsible for the fact that there are to be three performances of Handel's "Messiah," one to-night and two more later in the week. The same work was sung last Wednesday night by the Columbia University Festival Chorus. An event of importance in the week is the first appearance this season of Ysaye in recital Saturday afternoon.

***

The People's Choral Union announces a change of soloists for the contralto part in its performance of "The Messiah" of this evening at Carnegie Hall. Owing to a death in her family, Mrs. Florence Mulford will be unable to appear and Mrs. Katherine Nichols will be the contralto soloist. The other soloists are Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano; Frank Ormsby, tenor; and Clifford Cairns, bass. Edward G. Marquard will conduct and an orchestra of fifty pieces will assist. The Choral Union plans to present "The Messiah" annually at Christmas time at a popular-priced performance.

***

J. Francis Smith, tenor, will give a song recital this evening at Aeolian Hall. He will be assisted by the Bohemian Trio, Marguerite Volavy, pianist; Alois Trnka, violinist, and Bedrich Vaska, 'cellist. Homer N. Bartlett will be at the organ and Cecil Teague will play the accompaniments.

***

Samuel A. Baldwin will give the last of his free organ recitals for this year at City College this afternoon. The series will be resumed on Jan. 11. Following is the programme for this afternoon's recital:

Sonata No. 5 in C minor.....Thayer
Kamennoi Ostrow .....Rubinstein
Fantasie and Fugue in G minor.....Bach
Pastorale Symphony from "The Messiah" .....Handel
March of the Magi.....Dubois
Offertory on "Two Christmas Hymns" .....Guilmant
Communion in G.....Batiste
Hora Gandiesa .....Bossi

***

For the eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth times in its history the Oratorio Society will sing Handel's "Messiah" in Carnegie Hall next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, under the direction of Louis Koemminich. The soloists will be Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano; Christine Miller, contralto; H. Evan Williams, tenor, and Frederic Martin, bass. The orchestra will be that of the Symphony Society. Mme. Rider-Kelsey has already sung the work ten times with this organization, Miss Miller six times, and Mr. Williams six times.

***

Eugene Ysaye will give his first violin recital of this season at Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon. He will be assisted by Camille Decreus at the piano. The programme follows:

Sonata in A major.....Faure
Concerto No. 2 in D minor.....Bruch
Aria .....Handel
Havanaise .....Saint-Saens
Concerto No. 2 in D minor....Wieniawski

***

Alexander L. Bloch, violinist, who was heard recently in recital at Aeolian Hall, will give a recital to-night in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

***

A Wagner-Tschaikowsky programme will be given by the Philharmonic Society at Madison Square Garden to-night at a concert in which it will have the assistance of Leo Slezak, tenor, and the Liederkranz Society chorus of 250 voices, of which Arthur Claassen is Director. The concert is given by The Evening Mail in conjunction with the Wage Earners' Theatre League and Theatre Centre for Schools. The Liederkranz Society will sing the "Bridal" Chorus from "Lohengrin" and a chorus from "Die Meistersinger," and Mr. Slezak's numbers are the "Prize Song" and another number from the latter opera and the "Narrative" from "Lohengrin." The orchestra will play the overtures to "Rienzi" and "Tannhäuser" and the "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre." The Tschaikowsky numbers are the "Marche Slave," the second movement of the "Fifth Symphony," and the overture "1812."

***

This afternoon the Board of Education will offer to the adults of the city the last but one of the free Sunday afternoon organ recitals. On Dec. 28, at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, Gottfried H. Federlein will give the last recital. This Sunday afternoon he will also offer a programme at the school.

At Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, the Harmony Glee Club of Brooklyn, consisting of thirty-five male voices, will give a recital upon the melodies of Stephen C. Foster, with interpretative lecture by Augustus Ludwig. Among the selections will be "Old Dog Tray," "Old Black Joe," "Nellie Was a Lady," and "My Old Kentucky Home." At Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, the Bronx, Carl Wiesemann will give a recital upon the organ, and Joseph A. Campbell will offer the programme at the Girls' High School, Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

***

At the Berkeley Theatre, in West Forty-fourth Street, to-night a concert of operatic selections will be given by several Italian singers. Those who are to appear include S. Natali, baritone; E. de Marcki, soprano; I. Agnoletti, tenor, and Mme. E. Pateri, mezzosoprano. Vito Giannatelli will be at the piano.

WITH THE CONCERT GIVERS.

The first series of eight Sunday afternoon concerts given by the orchestra of the Symphony Society under Walter Damrosch came to an end last Sunday. The second series will begin on Jan. 4 with the Wagner programme given annually by the society. The subscriptions are well under way. The list of assisting artists who have been engaged for this series includes Fritz Kreisler, Jacques Renard, the new cellist of the orchestra; Frieda Hempel, of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Florence Hinkle, soprano; Oscar Seagle, baritone; George Barrere, flutist, and Wilhelm Bachaus and Katharine Goodson, pianists.

Among the novelties to be performed are an arrangement for orchestra by Gabriel Pierne of Cesar Franck's piano work, the prelude, choral and fugue; a fantasy for flute by George Hue; an adagio for strings by Lekou, and a symphonic suite by Victor Kolar, a member of the orchestra, whose symphonic sketch "A Fairy Tale" was played last year. Mr. Kolar will conduct the new suite himself. Mr. Kreisler will play Brahms's concerto for violin, and Mr. Bachaus will play the first Brahms concerto for piano. Miss Goodson will play Paderewski's concerto for piano. Subscription tickets for this series are now on sale at the office of the society at 33 West Forty-second Street.

***

At the second subscription concert of the Russian Symphony Society on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, at Aeolian Hall, Eleanor Spencer, the young American pianist, will make her first appearance with orchestra, and will introduce Rimsky-Korsakow's piano concerto, which will be played here for the first time. In addition there is the new symphony by Ippolitow-Ivanow, and Modest Altschuler will play for the first time Tschaikowsky's March Miniature. The programme will close with the same composer's overture fantasie, "Romeo and Juliet."

***

For his first New York recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, Michael von Zadora will have a programme including works of Beethoven, Chopin, and Liszt. He will also play an original transcription of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor. Mr. von Zadora was born in America, but has not been here for eighteen years.

***

Jacques Kasner, violinist, who was heard last season, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 28.

***

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, soprano, and William Hinshaw, baritone, will give a joint recital at Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon. Richard Hageman will be at the piano. The programme is as follows:

Duet from "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
Mme. Jomelli and Mr. Hinshaw.
Aria, "Largo al factotum".....Rossini
Mr. Hinshaw.
Aria from "Louise".....Charpentier
Mme. Jomelli.
Schmied Schmerz .....Van Eyken
Maenner suchen stets zu naschen....Mozart
Drei Wanderer .....Hermann
Mr. Hinshaw.
Duet from "Hamlet".....Thomas
Mme. Jomelli and Mr. Hinshaw.
Clair de Luna .....Debussy
Fantoches .....Debussy
Nebbie .....Respighi
Mme. Jomelli.
"How's My Boy?" .....Homer
"Ould Plaid Shawl" .....Haynes
"Danny Deever" .....Damrosch
Mr. Hinshaw.
"Come Not When I Am Dead" ..Holbrooke
A Summer Song .....D'Hardelot
Rhapsodie .....Campbell-Tipton
Mme. Jomelli.
Duet from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
Mme. Jomelli and Mr. Hinshaw.

The announcement that Schoenberg's quartet in D minor will be given at the Flonzaley Quartet's second subscription concert in Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, Jan. 26, has aroused interest over this work byp Germany's "futurist" composer. The Schoenberg composition will be given between Mozart's quartet in C major and Wolf's "Italianische Serenade."

***

Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, is announced for a recital in Aeolian Hall Monday afternoon, Jan. 5 In addition to the Haendel sonata in D major and a Bach group, his programme will include compositions of Wilhelm de Fesch, Lenaille, Desplanes-Natchez, Pugnani-Kreisler, Saint-Saëns, Wieniawsky, and Hans Sitt.

***

Eleven compositions in dance form will comprise the unique programme Harold Bauer will offer at his second Aeolian Hall recital on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11. Among the compositions will be Schumann's Davidsbundlertanze, Beethoven's Minuet, and Granados's Fandango, while as a concession to the present dancing craze the pianist will offer as a special feature a Tango by Alexander Levy.

***

Mabel McKinley, soprano, who has not been heard in public for months, will assist at a piano recital which Master Manolito Funes, a Spanish prodigy, will give in Aeolian Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 27. The youthful pianist will play Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, Weber's rondo brilliante, one of Liszt's rhadsodies and a Chopin group, in addition to compositions by Schubert, Paderewski, Serrano, and Castro. Miss McKinley will sing songs in French, German, and English.

***

Alma Gluck, soprano, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who returned to this country last week and opened a concert tour on Friday in Springfield, Mass., will give her first New York recital on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, in Carnegie Hall.

***

Mme. Teresa Carreno, who has just returned to this city after a tour to the Pacific Coast, where she has been heard in Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Chicago, will give her second recital in Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon, Jan. 9.

***

Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone, will make his reappearance in this city in an operatic concert to be given at the Hippodrome on Sunday evening, Jan. 4, at which he will be assisted by Nahan Franko and his orchestra.

***

Beatrice Harrison, the English 'cellist who last week made her début with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, will give her first New York recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8.

***

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will make her only appearance in this city on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 3, in Aeolian Hall.

***

E. P. Mesthene and Burnet C. Tuthill announce a concert of chamber music for wind instruments at Carnegie Lyceum on Sunday evening, Jan. 25. They will be assisted by Alex. Rihm, pianist, and J. J. Kovarik, violinist. The programme will include a sextet for wind instruments and piano by Ludwig Thuslile and a trio by Mozart for clarinet, viola and piano.

***

Paul Reimers, tenor, has just arrived in this country for several appearances. His first engagement is at Plainfield, N. J., on Jan. 8, where he will be heard in joint recital with Eleanor Spencer, pianist.

***

The schedule for the New York University Campus Concerts course has just been completed under the guidance of Reinald Werrenrath of the class of 1905. The first concert will be given on Jan. 20 by the University Heights Choral Society and the New York Festival Orchestra, which will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Other engagements include: Feb. 10, Eleanor Pohler, mezzo soprano, and Paul Kefer, first 'cellist, of the New York Symphony Orchestra; Mar. 10, Florence Hinkle, soprano, and Reinald Werrenrath, baritone; Mar. 31, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, and April 14, Lambert Murphy, tenor, and Frank Bibb, pianist. On May 5, the University Heights Choral Society will render a miscellaneous programme.

***

Thomas Egan, tenor, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday, Jan. 24, and another at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12.

***

Julia Culp, the Dutch lieder singer, will be heard in recital at Carnegie Hall on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5. Her programme will consist of three groups of German lieder and one group of old English songs. Her German songs will be by Franz, Schubert, Carl Lowe and Brahms.

***

Oscar Seagle will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternon, Jan. 13.

***

Fannie Bloomfield-Ziesler will give a piano recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternon, Jan. 3.

***

Mischa Elman, violinist, will be the soloist with the Philharmonic Society at its afternoon concert in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 11.

***

Margaret Huston will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 15.

***

Fritz Kreisler will be the soloist with the Symphony Society of New York at its concert on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18.

PROMISES OPERA COMIQUE.

Andreas Dippel, former operatic tenor and more recently director of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, announced a short time ago his intention of organizing a company to present light opera "in the same perfect and complete manner that grand opera is now presented in this country," beginning next season.

"During my connection with the Metropolitan and Chicago Grand Opera Companies," said Mr. Dippie in discussing the matter, "I was in a position to study the desires of the theatrical public, and I have come to the conclusion that the people of the United States would greatly appreciate productions of light opera, especially those with good plots, dealing with an appealing story, and presented by a cast of competent singers with an orchestra of sufficient strength to do justice to the intentions of the composer. The company which I am organizing will produce only the best class of light operas and operettas.

"Though I expect to produce novelties written by American composers, it is my principal intention to form a répertoire of an entirely international character, and for this purpose I have so far acquired the following novelties by international composers: 'Barbara,' by Oscar Nedbal (Bohemian;) 'La Reginetta delle Rose,' ('The Queen of Roses,') by R. Leoncavallo, (Italian;) 'The Purple Domino,' by Charles Cuvillier, (French;) 'The Dancing Princess,' by Leo Ascher, (German,) and 'Beglaja,' by N. N. Ewreinow, (Russian.)

"The company is to be called the Dippel Opera Comique Company, and will start operations in New York early next Fall in a theatre yet to be announced. The season will run for a continuous period of eight months, and the operas will be sung in English, with the exception of one month in the Spring of 1915, when elaborate revivals, such as 'La Belle Helene,' 'Orphee aux Enfers,' 'Le Petit Duc,' 'La Grande Duchesse,' 'La Jolie Parfumeuse,' &c., with prominent French artists, are contemplated."

A VIOLIN'S VICISSITUDES.

The devious career through which a famous violin may pass are described in a Berlin newspaper in an article on Roderick White, a young American violinist, who has been appearing there. Mr. White, says the article, is the fortunate possessor of two genuine Stradivari violins, one being the famous "Bott" instrument, whose mysterious disappearance in 1894 hastened the death of its heart-broken owner, Jean Joseph Bott. The "Bott" Strad, as it has since been known, was made by Antonio Stradivari in Cremona about 1723. It was a favorite in the collection of the late Duke of Cambridge, who willed it to his friend, Moritz Hausmann, of Hanover. Bott, who was a pupil in harmony of Hausmann, purchased the instrument after the death of his master, 1876, for 12,000 florins. At the suggestion of the late Theodore Thomas, Bott sailed for New York in 1884. The year 1894 still found him giving lessons, but so reduced were his funds that he was obliged to offer his beloved instrument for sale. Through the agency of a well-known violin dealer, the husband of Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini, was introduced as a prospective purchaser. The certified check of his wife for $4,500 was offered Bott by Nicolini, who with Mme. Patti was to leave for Europe within a few hours. The banks were closed, and Bott was suspicious of large checks, so the deal fell through.

A few days later a stranger called to see Prof. Bott during his absence and said he would await his return. When Bott finally came home, the stranger had disappeared, and with him the famous Strad. After months of vain searching in every pawn shop and second-hand store in the city, Bott, who was not to be consoled, died April 30, 1895, of a broken heart. In the meantime the case had attracted widespread interest, and the police were finally moved to take more active steps in running down the thief, who, according to the evidence accumulated, was a violin dealer. He was arrested and convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Court of General Sessions. Just before the Court of Appeals could render a final decision in the case, a violin alleged by the convicted dealer to have been found by him in a Brooklyn tailorshop was brought into court and there identified by Mme. Bott as the lost Strad. The case against the dealer was dismissed, and he was exonerated, although several witnesses who had seen the tailor's violin declared it was not the one produced in court. The next owners of the "Bott" Strad were Lyon and Healy of Chicago, who sold it later to Archibald Mitchell of Norwich, Conn., from whom it was purchased by Mr. White.

MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

According to a letter sent by the editor of The Braille Musical Magazine for the Blind, sent to The London Musical News, it is announced that conditions are better than some time ago, though the handicap that is imposed upon blind people by reason of their affliction is still rendered more marked by the heavy cost of books and music in Braille notation. This expensiveness cannot in the nature of things be wholly obviated, but it can at any rate be minimized through the generosity of donors to the fund inaugurated by H. C. Warrilow.

From the catalogues issued by the British and Foreign Blind Association and by the Royal Blind Asylum and School, West Craigmillar, Edinburgh, it is gathered that in addition to ordinary literature of various kinds the music that has been issued in embossed type for the benefit of the blind, numbers several hundreds of pieces. They include songs, separately and in collections, pieces for the piano and for the organ, anthems and other church music, and even a few oratorios and cantatas. Gaul's "Holy City" appeared by installments in eleven quarterly numbers of the "The Craigmillar Harp," the work being thus completed in a little less than three years.

On the whole the cost is necessarily heavier than for ordinary music, though in some cases the price seems extraordinarily low. A Chopin Nocturne for three pence cannot be considered dear, while Basil Harwood's Organ Sonata in C sharp minor for eighteen pence is also reasonable.

Insurance Men in Concert.

The Glee Club made up of employes of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Wilber A. Luyster, director, was heard in a concert in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Life Building on Thursday evening, December 18.

Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE

OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS—We Will Close at 7 Wednesday.

Last 3 Shopping Days Before Christmas

News for "Eleventh Hour" Shoppers

Thousands still have Christmas presents to buy.
If you are one of them, you needn't worry, but you must hurry a bit.
Assortments here are very attractive—in fact, many very excellent additions have been made to our superb stocks.
Christmas gift suggestions and bargains at every turn in our two mammoth, magnificently stocked buildings.

Red Cross Stamps Are for Sale at Information Desks, Both Buildings.

MAIN BUILDING

Jewelry

Rings, Watches, Bracelets and Other Gift Articles

$175 Bracelets—pure platinum set with 9 large and 10 small cut diamonds; at $145
$150 Pure Platinum Bracelets—9 graduated and 16 small cut diamonds; at $125
$15 Bracelets—set with 3 large cut diamonds; solid gold; plain and engraved; at $30

14-Kt. Solid Gold Hand-Engraved Bracelets

Regularly	Sale Price
$20.00	$15.00
18.00	12.00
14.50	9.50

$35 Solid Gold Bracelets—set with 3 square-cut genuine amethysts or topaz; at..... $23.50
Single-Stone Diamond Rings—
¼-kt.; reg. $15; at $10.50
¼ less 3-64 kt.; reg. $22; at....$16.50
¼ plus 1-64 kt.; reg. $27.50; at...$20
$85 Round Platinum and Diamond Rings—at $65
$150 Sapphire and Diamond Platinum Dinner Rings—at... $105
Diamond Set Lavalliers—

Regularly	Sale Price.	Regularly	Sale Price.
$9.00	$6.50	$20.00	$15.00
15.00	10.50	30.00	25.00
16.50	12.50		

$50 Diamond Festoon Lavalliers —with pearls; at..... $35
Men's $25 Watches—25-year gold-filled plain and fancy cases; open-face; 21-jewelled "Locust" movement, adjusted; at $15

MAIN BUILDING

Women's Suits

Formerly Priced to $39.50; Tomorrow, at..... $16.50

Admirable winter suits in smart and distinctive styles.

No less than 20 models from which you may choose. Every one a beauty. The collection of materials includes:—

VELOUR DE LAINE, CORDUROY, VELVETEEN, BROADCLOTH, EPONGE, WALE CHEVIOTS, POPLINS and SERGE.

Most favorite colors; also black.
Linings of guaranteed satin or peau de cygne.
COME EARLY—TOMORROW.

Other Sales

In Our MAIN BUILDING

CANDIES IN BULK for Churches, Sunday Schools and Institutions. (Free Christmas boxes.)

Hurd's Writing Paper and Envelopes to Match—3 sizes..... 69c
Other attractive Holiday Boxes of Stationery, at..... $1 to $7.50
"Our President" Fountain Pens a splendid make; equal of other $2.50 standard pens; sale, at $1.10
Women's $3.50 Button Shoes, at...$2.85
Men's $2 and $2.50 Slippers, at...$1.49
Brass Desk Sets—an outfit including desk pad, pen tray, pen cleaner, inkstand, extension book rack, letter opener, calendar and roll blotter; complete $3.95
Brass Inkstands—at..... 50c to $9.50
Brass Desk Pads—at..... 89c
$1.35 All-Silk Crepe De Chine —yard..... $1.10
$2.25 Figured, Plain or Crinkled Crepe de Chine—yd. $1.68
$4.50 Black Dress Velvet—yard $3.50

Immense Holiday Sales of GROCERIES, CIGARS, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

Umbrellas—at ..... $1 to $25
Walking Sticks at..... $1 to $15

Our Conservatory is Splendidly Ready For You.

For details of above sales please see our advertisements in today's World and other papers.

MAIN BUILDING

Furs---Why Not?

Especially When You Can Buy Such Fine, Reliable Grades at Prices Like These.

A manufacturer's entire stock in tomorrow's sale.

Women's $39.50 Russian Ponyskin Coats—at $27.50
Women's $69.50 Ponyskin Fur Coats—at $49.50
Women's $79.50 Near-Seal (French Conny) Fur Coats—at $55
$45 Black Lynx Sets—at.....$29.50
$35 Black Manchurian Fur Sets—at $22.50
$25 Red Fox Sets—at $17.50
$24.50 Dyed Skunk Half Barrel Muffs—at $17.50
$18 Dyed Skunk Animal Scarfs to match—at..... $12
Misses' Iceland Fox Sets (Combed Thibet)— at ..... $7.50 to $10.50
Natural Opossum Sets—at $10.50
Blue Chinese Wolf (Goat) Sets—at $4.75
White Coney Sets—at $6.25

Sets for Girls, 6 to 12 Years

White Coney Sets—at ..... $3.95 to $5.95
Colored Mouflon Sets—at $5.95
Iceland Fox Sets (Combed Thibet) —at ..... $6.50 to $8.25
Brown Coney Sets—at.....$1.75
White Coney Sets—at.....$1.85
Gray and White Squirrel Sets —at $3.95
Gray Caracul Sets—at.....$3.50

MAIN BUILDING

Gift Leather Goods

$3 Hand Bags—chic pannier handle style; richly lined; made of genuine Persian leather; at.... $1.95
$2.50 Music Rolls—durable black goat seal leather; well lined; at..... $1.50
$4 Real Seal Bags—leather-covered frame and double top handle; full leather lined; at..... $2.90
$7.50 Hand Bags—new crepe seal leather, silk-lined, with two useful fittings; at..... $5
$3.75 Beaded Bags—beautiful color combinations; neatly lined; at..... $2.25

FOR THE HOME

Practical Gifts In Our Greenhut Building

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Bissell's Grand Rapids Carpet Sweeper—at..... $2.75
Same, Nickel Trimmed.....$3.25
Electric Irons—with cord and plug; at $1.85
15-Piece Cereal Sets—assorted decorations; with hardwood rack; at $4.45
5 o'Clock Tea Kettles—nickel or brass; on wrought iron stand; at $1.65
7-Piece Coaster Sets—each piece mounted in nickel frame; at 85c
Tubular Gongs—5 tubes, with brass canopy top; at..... 98c
The same, with larger tubes and larger dome top; at... $1.60
Tubular Chimes—5 heavy tubes; at $2
Electric Christmas Tree Outfits—at..... $2.25 to $15
Aluminum Kitchen Sets—$3.95, $4.35 & $6.50

CHINA and GLASSWARE

Hundred-Piece Dinner Sets—for 12 persons; at..... $9.45
Others, at.....$6.85 and up to $29.50
$17.75 Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; at..... $14.75
100 Piece Fine Austrian and French China Dinner Sets, at $12.75, $14.75, $16.75
Other Sets at Various Prices Up to a Theo. Haviland China Set—with rich gold encrusted border, at $135

RICH CUT GLASS

$5 Fern Dishes—at.....$3.65
$8 Fern Wishes—at.....$5.98
Deep Bowls, Vases, Comports, Whisky Jugs, Water Bottles, Wine Decanters, Water Jugs, Fern Dishes, etc. —values up to $7; your choice, at $5
Other Pieces of Rich Cut Glass, from an Olive Dish at 75c to a Punch Set, at..... $87.50
$65 Three-Piece Library or Living-Room Suite—genuine Spanish leather; mahogany finish; at $45
$6 "Cowan" Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands—at..... $3.75
$4.50 Combination High Chair and Rocker— at $3.50
$8 Cellarettes— at $5.75
$9 Mahogany Finished Music Cabinets—at $7.25
$30 Spanish Leather Chairs or Rockers—at..... $25
$4.25 Mission Rockers—fumed oak; at $3.75
$17.50 Golden Oak China Closets—at $15.50
$37.50 Golden Oak Buffets—at $30
$32 Golden Oak Buffets—at $27.50
$30 Rosewood Dressers—at $22.50
$65 Golden Oak Dressers—at $45
$8.75 Golden Oak Dressers—at $6.25
$8.50 Golden Oak Chiffoniers—with mirror; at.... $6.25
$6 Golden Oak Chiffoniers—at $4.50
$18 Golden Oak Chiffoniers —at $12.50
$29 Circassian Chiffoniers —at $21.50
$27.50 Mahogany Dressing Tables—at $22.50
$32 Walnut Dressing Tables—at $24
$17.50 Martha Washington Mahogany Work Stands—at $14.50
$3.50 Gilt Reception Chairs— at $3
$10.50 Mahogany Finished Bookcases—at $9
$4.25 Golden Oak Leather-Seated Dining Chairs— at $2.75
Ladies' $9 Fumed Oak Desk—at $6.50

MAIN BUILDING

We're Ready to Say "Good-Bye" to All the Dolls in Toy Town.

Our Annual Reduction Sale Begins Tomorrow Morning.

Highest grade dressed and jointed dolls of every description are included in this outgoing.

Dolls from every clime and country. Dolls of all sizes. Dolls in every imaginable kind of a costume.

This is your annual opportunity.

Do come early.

MAIN BUILDING

Women's Coats

Values $19.75 and $23.75; Tomorrow, at..... $12.75

You Can Save from ⅓ to ½ the Regular Price on Handsome and Serviceable Winter Coats in this Sale, Tomorrow.

The array of materials includes:—

Astrakhans, Boucles, Cut Chinchillas, Cheviots and Broadcloths.

Some coats have collars of plush. Others trimmed with fashionable furs. All sizes in this sale.

MAIN BUILDING

Silverware

To Grace the Boudoir, Chiffonier or Table.

Beautiful Patterns—Marked Reduced in Price.

$15 Quadruple-Silver-Plated Tea Service—new engraved effect, ribbon style; very attractive; set consists of tea pot, sugar, creamer and spoonholder; at $10
$8 Pierced Baskets—suitable for fruit and flowers; with and without handles; oblong shape; at $5
$8.75 Sandwich Trays—pierced and etched; bright finish; at $2.50
$15 Hair Brush, Comb and Mirror—new gray decorative patterns; at $10
$22 Toilet Outfits—sterling silver; hair brush, comb, mirror, tooth powder jar, salve jar, polisher, horn, hook, file, tooth brush; at $16.50
$5 Sterling Silver Manicure Sets—10 pieces; file, hook, horn, cuticle knife, tooth and nail brushes, scissors, polisher and 2 salve jars; at $3.95
$22.50 Hair Brush, Comb and Mirror—"Regent" pattern; gray, etched effect; in case; at $16
$7.50 Sterling Silver Military Sets—2 brushes and comb; at $5
$10 Sterling Silver Military Sets—2 brushes, cloth and hat brush; at $7.50
$8 Sterling Silver Relish Dishes—glass-lined; with three compartments; at $5.50

MAIN BUILDING—BASEMENT

This Proposition Was So Good That We Simply Could Not Resist It!

Thousands of Men's 50c, 75c & $1

Silk-Four-in-Hand Ties 39c

On Sale Here, Tomorrow, at

These high-class, fashionable scarfs were purchased from New York's biggest and foremost manufacturer, who is about to move his manufacturing establishment into larger quarters.

These Ties Are so Good in Quality, so Beautiful and so Desirable From Every Standpoint That You'll Do Well to Buy a Double Supply in This Sale, Tomorrow.

You'll do well to buy ties for yourself and for Christmas presents.

You can choose from the handsomest open-end, large shape four-in-hands. Quite a quantity of these are made of imported silks. Unlimited variety of patterns and colors.

MAIN BUILDING

$14.75 Fitted Traveling Bags

Made of the finest grade of real walrus leather, these bags are richly silk-lined and present a most attractive exterior. Serviceable and well made. Sale, tomorrow, at..... $11.50

Many other Specials in Leather Bags and Suit Cases.

The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Made Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear FIFTH AVENUE STORE FOR SALE

Located in the heart of the elite shopping district. Has a large, select patronage. During the past year did a business of $145,000.00. Merchandise and fixtures alone inventory at about $22,000.00, lowest estimate. No liabilities. The goodwill of this established house is invaluable. Will sell complete for $18,000, as proprietor must retire from active business. This is the "selling" and the "taking" price.

Here is a most unusual opportunity to get a fine, profitable business, for a man who can give same his personal attention. To eliminate agents and curiosity-seekers, we must have references before further detailed information will be furnished. Communicate with Marcus Kaufman, 290 Fifth Avenue.

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

Christman Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

Send for Circular.

USUAL BARGAINS

In used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.

$100 UPWARDS

Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

If coffee don't agree, use POSTUM "There's a Reason"

PARIS IDEA OF LIGHT COLORED STREET CLOTHES GAINS HERE

Many Dresses of Cafe au Lait, Biscuit, String, Oyster and Pale Pink Seen in New York—Rough Suits with Broad Belts Are Becoming the Vogue.

IT has taken women some time to adopt the Paris fashion of wearing light colored clothes on the street in the middle of the day. They are really suitable for this climate. No one is able to say whether America is dirtier than Europe, but there is a feeling that no sky can be more filled with soot and dust than is our very blue sky. At any rate, one's gloves give a fairly good idea of how quickly a light suit soils. Possibly this is the reason that we have heretofore shunned the fashion and that it has not much chance of lasting now that it has been exploited.

Even the rich women are not anxious to have clothes cleaned every few weeks; with them, it is not so much a question of money as of inconvenience. There is time lost by having the gown at the cleaners for two weeks or more, and one never feels that the fabric looks as well after it has gone through the process. It is certain that it does not last as well, for it soils twice as easily as before.

However, during the last month, many of these suits have appeared on the streets and one sees them at the smart restaurants. The tones known as café au lait, as well as biscuit, string, oyster, and pale pink have appeared in coats and skirts worn with soft white blouses. Five of these were assembled together at one luncheon, and the women looked far more brilliantly dressed than those who wore suits of dark blue, black, purple, and brown.

The various tones of red are immensely popular, probably too much so, for one sees them in every kind of suit, high and low in price, and this is usually the beginning of the downfall of a popular idol. Later on, women may revive it after the masses are through with it, for that is one of the tricks in the game that the wise designers watch for and try to meet, if possible.

There are many women who are already doubtful in their minds if they showed good judgment in buying a red suit. It was offered to them as a novelty, and the beauty and the brilliancy of its color attracted their eyes, but when they saw it repeated on every side, they begin to tire of its actual merit and to wish they had indulged in a sobered tone.

That is the solid comfort of blue and black. Like bread and water, it grows tiresome and one wants a fling into more epicurean channels, but after a week or so, one is very glad to go back to the simple diet and the simple clothes.

And yet a constant diet of black is too monotonous. There are women like Mrs. John Astor for instance, who have made the wearing of black or white a habit, but such individuality needs a large and deep purse. There is no doubt that much variety can be obtained in black and in white when one has the world of fabrics and designers at one's beck and call, but the woman with the average purse, who has the good sense to know that black and blue and white are the sober colors she should wear from the cradle to the grave is probably the one whose desire for something brilliant makes wreck of her good taste at times.

And why shouldn't it? The woman who must constantly dress in a dull color for economy's sake, feels like a child in an orphan asylum before the season is over. She longs, like Ruth McEnery Stuart's heroine, for just a thread of scarlet. She feels out of tune with life when her good taste and her financial necessity dictate only the dull colors in costumery and none of its gayety.

It is no wonder that when she does break loose she gets a gown of flaming red or one of brilliant green, and takes fantastic delight in wearing it, and rather encourages her friends to tell her what wilful extravagance she has indulged in. We each have that touch of savagery in us—it is avatism.

Light-Colored Suits.

Red is possibly the only brilliant color that is chosen for street suits. The purple that is worn is too dull and smoky to attract attention, and there is no return to the bright shades of blue. This leaves red as the one daring color in the gamut of street clothes.

But there are many suits in negative light tones that are only shades of white and cream. They are very attractive looking and loom up as novelties against the dark background of other women's clothes. Most of them are trimmed with dark fur, which gives character and takes away from what might be insipidity.

There is no doubt that a white or light coat suit in Winter needs some splashing contrast to bring it to the eye. Fur supplies this need in an admirable manner. There is no especial reason why any one should want to get away from this accessory this Winter, because it is exceedingly artistic and relieves women from the necessity of wearing fur pieces around their necks or shoulders.

Every woman does not wish to discard these pieces, because she has been trained through generations to consider a set of furs as the natural complement of a Winter costume. The individualist knows that furs are not becoming to all of her sex, and that unless one can afford the best of its kind it is wiser to go without. It is she who delights in this fashion of trimming the coat with a fur band or deep collar.

The high L'Aiglon collar of striped or plain fur on a coat suit of string colored Scotch tweed, the kind that the Duchess of Sutherland has made on her estate, by the peasantry, is very much enhanced by this huge turnover neckpiece made of raccoon or squirrel with the brown stripe. One can now get these durable tweeds in New York in wonderful dyes.

Belts on Rough Coats.

In the early part of the season one saw suits of the soft materials like velvet made in rather an elaborate manner, and one naturally wondered if the rough coat suits with their mannish air had passed out of existence. They had dominated at the seashore during the Summer and they seemed to have been swept out of existence by the first touch of cold weather.

It was well in November before the fashionable women returned to the mannish coat and skirt that is so eminently fitted for the American streets. The light ones with the heavy fur trimmings were the first to be worn and after a few weeks they were followed by suits of rough dark blue and purple, and a few canary colored ones.

There is no doubt about the fashion of the latter, whether or not one cares to consider canary yellow as a good color for the street; it may take several months to bring it into any degree of popularity, but from the present outlook it would seem as though the Spring would advance this tone by seven-leagued boots.

Yellow in any shade is fashionable. The sweaters that came into first fashion last September, and which were dyed in a brilliant tone of this color, have already found their way to America and are being worn in the country with suits of various colors or overskirts of dull brown and blue.

Hats for the country are also dyed in this splendid Spanish yellow and the London tailors have even gone so far as to make glorified bathrobes for men out of black satin lined with this new tone of yellow, which is matched in the collar and cuffs as well as the edges of the pockets. A few of these bathrobes are worn over here and have caused quite a sensation.

They are really intended for negligee wear in one's room, to be used in the same fashion as a woman uses her kimono, but whatever their use they are brilliant additions to the masculine wardrobe, which, by the way, is getting more brilliant every month, and to which the world of writers and gossips are not paying half enough attention. They are so busy discussing the vagaries of women's costumery that they do not realize the fact that masculine costumery is more gorgeous than it has been since 1860.

The distinguishing feature about these rough suits that women are beginning to wear instead of the more ornate one's of smooth cloth like velours and duvetyn is the broad belt that runs across the back in some fashion. It may go straight across and fasten in the middle with a large button, or, there may be two straps which start from under the arm and run downward, ending within four inches of each other. This line is to give the long-waisted effect which women are adopting more and more as the weeks go on.

It has come about now that a gown which is short waisted, especially in the back, looks rather old-fashioned.

This is hard on the woman who has several good gowns and coats left over from last year which have the short waist line either outlined or indicated. She must bother her brain about how to change the suit or the blouse so the long-waisted line will be there in some measure. This is easier to do on a gown than on a coat, for the deep girdle of to-day makes everything possible concerning the waist.

It can be made of any material one chooses. Brocade, tissue, satin, upholstery stuff and velvet ribbon are some of the weaves that are used to drape the waist. Another piece of ingenuity is to have bands of satin and galloon begin in the middle of the waistline and drop over the hips, ending in the middle of the back. A young girl worked a dance gown of tornado pink satin with these bands of gold ribbon.

This seems like a simple trick and one may not clearly see at first how it lengthens the waistline, but it has been tried out and with so much success that it is wasting time to doubt. The bands are drawn rather closely around the figure, below the waist, and they take away from the old-fashioned effect of an empire line, and they also hold in the fullness of a modern skirt when it has been proved that this fullness is not attractive.

The average woman is as interested in her blouse as she is in the coat suit itself. She wants to know what is the best thing to wear with a plain and ornate coat and skirt. She may have one or two that have served through the Autumn, but she wants a new one. She may not be the kind that chooses a one-piece frock; she may prefer the variety of a separate blouse.

Such a woman has a very simple solution of her problem in the blouse which is usually known as a riding shirt, and is made of heavy white China silk, has a deep shoulder yoke, a line of gathers across the front, and large pearl buttons. The sleeves are long with a narrow turnover cuff, and under the turnover collar is a mannish cravat run through with a scarf pin.

Although this sounds like a garment for sports wear in the country, there are a large number of well-dressed women who have decided upon it as the best kind of a blouse to wear with a coat suit of tweed or heavy cloth.

However, this is not the kind of blouse in which one would wish to appear at a luncheon or any afternoon affair. It is strictly for house wear or for the morning hours on the street. There are many other choices, although the white muslin blouse of other days seems to have no place in the modern scheme; it was exceedingly popular during the Summer months, but has dropped out.

The surplice blouse is very much in favor, made with kimono sleeves that reach to the wrist, and the neck finished with a broad band, Japanese fashion, that crosses at the bust and runs down to the bust. Such a waist is made of soft Oriental fabric in white, cream and light shades of tan. They do not have collars that cover the neck, and the Japanese band is merely softened with a narrow frill of lace or a turnover hemstitched band of white chiffon.

No matter how elaborate the gown, a light waist is preferred to one that matches the skirt. This fashion is probably brought about by the fact that the ornate girdles leave little more than a yoke and a pair of sleeves to be supplied by other fabrics. Therefore, it is preferable to use white instead of a dark color, although in evening gowns the reverse is true. Tulle, the color of the skirt, is brought up over the shoulders and arms with a white net lining, and sometimes, in the case of dark velvet evening gowns, there is a broad panel of the velvet brought up the middle of the back to the shoulders, leaving only the sleeves and a part of the front to be made in transparent material.

This fashion is particularly good for the sale of separate blouses of white tulle, of lace, and of the thinnest French batiste, hand embroidered and lined with pink chiffon. These last garments are not very well known, but they are distinguished and worn by many women who have skirts with elaborate girdles that reach well up on the figure.

There is also a wash blouse worn with many of the ordinary coat suits which is made of satin figured crepe de chine. The lines are unusually full and the collar is a miniature cape. The neck is V-shaped in front, and outlined with a double frilling of white net

The majority of one-piece frocks, strange to say, employ the material all the way up to the shoulder, even though it may not be comfortable to the wearer in a warm room. The blouse is cut very loose and hangs away from the figure, and the neck is exposed, so one has more comfort than in the one-piece frocks of other days when a boned lining was necessary.

The simple one-piece gown is probably the best way of solving what to wear in the house. The woman who uses the skirt to a coat and finds that it is worn out in half the time her coat is, has only her short-sightedness to blame. A skirt gets more wear than a jacket at the best, and when one sits about the house in it during the day it quickly loses its smartness.

If a woman feels that it is necessary to wear wash blouses with a separate dark skirt in the house, then let her get a skirt that has no relation to a jacket. But why the white shirtwaists? This is an extravagant way to dress in these days of soaps and huge laundry bills. It is natural that a woman desires a few blouses that wash, so she will not be compelled to wear an unwashable gown every day, but she should have, at least, two one-piece frocks of dark fabric that she can depend on to give her a smart appearance in her own home. She can never depend on white blouses.

A one-piece frock of thin blue serge with a loose surplice blouse and a long turnover of fine white muslin is one of the best possessions a woman can have in her wardrobe.

SOME COSTUMES OF LIGHT HUES WORN ON THE STREET IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DAY

IT HAS taken women some time to adopt the Paris fashion of wearing light colored clothes in the street in the middle of the day, but at the moment some fashionable women are wearing street costumes of red, yellow, pale pink, biscuit, cafe au lait and oyster in the daytime. In the illustration the figure seated at the left of the table wears a suit recently worn by a fashionable woman at one of the smart restaurants. It is made of red duvetyn. The little coat is cut in surplice fashion, and is edged with white fur, and a huge white muff is carried. The skirt is made with a tunic that is lined with cream satin, and the bodice is made of cream lace. At the right another interesting costume seen at this restaurant is shown. It is made of yellow charmeuse, with a tunic and bodice of lace. The bodice opens over a folded surplice vest of cream net and is edged with a flaring frill of tulle. A deep red rose at the front of the bodice gives an interesting note of color to the lace, and the yellow sash is fastened in an unusual way about the tunic. At the left is pictured a coat of biscuit cloth, made with a deep yoke and full, bagging sleeves. Black fur gives character to this coat.

LITTLE HINTS ON FASHIONS FOR THE WOMAN OF TASTE

A BEAUTIFUL rest robe made of white crepe de chine has a girdle, a jacket and a boudoir cap made of cherry silk, embroidered in blue and gray and gold. The jacket, shaped much like a bolero in front, is cut with a deep, hood-like point in the back. There are elbow sleeves to the jacket, but it is collarless. The girdle is wide, and laid in folds, and ends in long, folded sash ends at the back. The cap is gathered, in mob cap shape, and a band of small gray and blue and gold roses, made of chiffon and gold tissue, encircles it.

Some of the colored velvet hats show trimmings of tulle flowers. One, of dull brown velvet, is banded with white tulle flowers, which must be nameless. They are four-petaled, and they are starred with small gold beads. Fine wire holds their petals out and in shape.

There are not many startling changes in footwear. There are flat-heeled shoes, to be sure, but they are not popular as yet. They are too odd to take the popular taste. The high French heel remains the popular sort. Some charming tango slippers of gilt cloth show ribbons of gilt which slide through chased gold slides, each decorated with two or three rhinestones. The ribbons fasten neatly on the ankle with a small gilt buckle. This sort of fastening is perhaps trimmer than that by means of a bow and ends. But there are plenty of slippers that are laced over the instep with ribbons that do end in a bow.

A new corsage flower is the huge velvet rose, in pink or purple or in some fiery shade of red, with leaves of black velvet. The leaves are edged with a narrow line of vivid green. Their blackness brings out the depth of the color of the rose.

An attractive black silk handbag, of small proportion, costs $5.25. The flap is embroidered with tiny roses in pink and green. The bag is large enough to hold change, a handkerchief and cards, and would be a very suitable bag for afternoon calling.

Gold mesh bags have handles formed of gold chain, which end in amber rings, big enough to slip over the finger. The amber and the gold mesh look well together, and the ring is really a safeguard and a convenience.

A pair of silk garters trimmed with ribbon roses that sells for $3 has the advantage that the roses used for trimming are flat, instead of round and bulky. These flat roses do not show in a mound at the knees under the skirts as the larger and bulkier rose trimmings on garters sometimes do.

A novel way of decorating the low coiffure is to loop a string of pearls in two circles and fasten one on each side of the low roll of hair at the back of the neck. Festoon the chain of pearls over the hair and let a long loop of the chain hang down the back, reaching below the shoulder blades.

Many of the new fur scarfs are twice lined—first with silk or satin of some sort, and over that with chiffon in the color of the fur. The silk is usually of a contrasting color.

Silk waistcoats are put in some of the lace and net waists. The waistcoats are usually of moire silk in a dark shade, and extend from four or five inches above the waist, sometimes in pointed outline and sometimes rounded for an inch or two below the waist. They are usually fastened at the sides under bands of lace or tulle pleating.

A most becoming new motor bonnet is made of blue taffeta. There is a narrow, tight-fitting band that goes about the head, and to this is attached a shaped crown. A band passes under the chin and snaps over one ear.

One of the new tulle ruches is made with four thicknesses of the finest and thinnest white tulle arranged to come to a deep V point in front. Each frill of tulle is edged with black chenile, stiffly fastened to the tulle, and holding it out almost with the effect of a wire.

Shoulder scarfs brocaded with velvet figures are among the novelties in the shops. They are unusually wide. They are made in all the light, evening shades, but are especially numerous in pale pink and pale blue. The velvet figures, in the shape of flowers, border the sides and ends of the scarfs.

For the small dog who likes—or whose mistress likes—finery, there is a dog collar made of black satin and pink satin roses. The roses, four or five of them, are fastened in a row across the back of the collar, which fastens under the chin.

Roses are used on more than dogs' finery. A charming frock of white chiffon, made over satin, for a young girl, shows a wired lampshade tunic edged with tiny pink satin roses, arranged stifly about the edge. The neck and sleeves of the dress are piped with pink satin.

Some of the new bonnets for very small babies are made of brocaded plush, with a puffed crown, adorned with small blue and pink chiffon roses, and edged about the face with a narrow band of soft white fur.

Beads are used to trim fur hats. One hat, of mink, is banded about the crown with small disk-like ornaments made of beads of many colors, embroidered or sewed on little pieces of silk. The colors are bright and glaring, but they are combined in such a way that they are effective.

Plush and fur are much used for children's coats. The smallest toddler wears a coat of rose color or blue, or even black plush, made on a little yoke, buttoned from neck to hips with plush-covered buttons, and edged at collar and cuffs with mink or ermine.

The child a little older has a plush coat cut straight from shoulder to hem, with an attached collar of chinchilla.

For the older children black, dark green and brown plush are used. Sometimes these coats will be further ornamented with cuffs edged with fur, or with cuffs all made of fur.

House gown made of figured silk, with a chiffon jacket and a sash draped about the skirt just above the knees.

NEW WAYS OF HAIR DRESSING

BEHOLD, the forehead shows again in the fashionable coiffure! It has been completely hidden for so long that it has almost been forgotten. It seems odd to see eyes looking out under a clear expanse of brow instead of a fluffy mass of hair. But this is a sight that greets us in the new coiffure.

For the rest, the ears are still hidden, although they seem to be emerging slowly from their hairy covering, say the coiffeurs.

Perhaps the matter of covering the ears is more easily accomplished—that is to say, more easily gracefully accomplished, for it is an easy enough matter simply to pull the hair over the ears—when the hair is off the forehead than when the hair is over the forehead. For the one line that we have been warned against, since it became the fashion to cover the ears, is the drooping, curving line from the middle of the forehead down over the ears. This line is not graceful, and is becoming to very few faces.

With the hair pulled back from the forehead it becomes impossible to draw the hair down in a long curve from the middle of the forehead to the ear. The long line must be broken. In fact, the curving line of hair that covers the ear now begins on the temples.

To arrange the hair in this new manner, draw it all gently back from the face, but draw it back more tightly from the forehead than from the sides of the head. Do not pull it tight back from the forehead, but do not puff it. Loosen it over the ears. It can be parted slightly over one temple if the parting makes it fluffier and more graceful.

For the French twist that goes with this coiffure the hair is drawn back to the nape of the neck and there rolled into a tight twist reaching from the nape of the neck to the crown of the head. On top of the head the hair is puffed into a Psyche knot or a loose puff of some sort, and this is secured with combs or pins, or a jeweled band. The whole effect is one of neatness. There is no straggling hair on the neck, and even about the ears the hair must be neat.

Of course the high Psyche knot is an impossibility under a low-crowned hat. The knot would bulge the crown out of shape and the crown would flatten the knot or puff. Hence the new coiffure is infinitely more suited to evening than to day wear.

In the daytime, especially under a hat, the hair must still be arranged flatly, either wound about the head or else knotted neatly at the back or sides of the head.

Gunther Furs

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

COATS

Of Hudson Seal, Caracul, Mole, Ermine, Chinchilla, Mink and Sable. The Latest Models.

FUR SETS

Of Ermine, White Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Silver Fox and Russian Sable, for Immediate Delivery.

MEN'S FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS, HATS, CAP AND GLOVES

C.G. GUNTHER'S SONS
FIFTH AVENUE, NY.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts That Can Be Made at the Last Moment, If Some Friends Have Been Overlooked.

THERE are always some last-minute gifts that must be made, either because the giver of gifts has forgotten to write some name on her Christmas list, or because she has failed to make the gifts she intended to make earlier. Christmas would not be Christmas to most of us if there was not a little hurry and flurry at the end.

Here are suggestions for a few easily and quickly-made gifts that any clever woman can compass without much trouble:

A knitting case is sure to be liked by the woman who uses worsteds, whether she knits or crochets. Its name is inadequate, but the article itself is most useful.

It consists of a square of some sort of muslin to spread over the lap to protect the gown from fuzz and lint and to protect the knitting from soil. In the middle of the square is a little bag to hold the ball of worsted. When the knitting is not in use the four corners of the square are folded over and either pinned or tied with four ends of ribbon.

To make the case, buy a yard of figured lawn or muslin of some sort 27 inches wide. Square it and from the 9 inches left cut a strip about 18 inches long and 9 wide. Turn an inch-wide hem and featherstitch it. The material should be reversible and the hem should be turned over on the side of the material which is up when the square is spread over the lap. From the remaining material, which should measure 9 inches square, cut two circles each 4½ inches square, and turn under the edges an eighth of an inch.

Seam the two ends of the long strip together. Make a hem with a casing for a drawstring in one side and gather the other side. Baste the circle in the center of the big square on the wrong side, marking the edge with thread on the right side—that is, to say, the side that is toward you when the square is spread on your lap. Now arrange the gathered edge of the little bag, with the raw edge in, on the place over the circle and use the second circle to put inside of the bag and cover up the raw edges.

Now featherstitch the circle on the wrong side, taking the stitches carefully through the big square and the gathered edge of the bag and the lining circle. Run ribbons in the casing and take four ends of ribbon to the four corners of the square—and a dainty and inexpensive gift is finished.

THE FINISHING TOUCH TO THE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

A CHRISTMAS gift is not really finished until it is wrapped. For, really, the festive wrapping means much to the success of the gift. The first impression comes from the wrapping and the first impression goes a long way.

The shops are full of attractive boxes, decorated with Santa Clauses, holly, mistletoe, Christmas bells, and other emblems of the happy season. These can be used to hold Christmas gifts of almost any kind, from handkerchiefs to umbrellas. Then there are the dainty little cards, inscribed with fitting sentiments and embellished with fitting emblems that go in the box to bear the name of the sender and of the receiver. Next come layers of tissue paper, tied daintily with ribbon—holly covered, red and green striped, or tinsel ribbon. Instead of the tissue paper, heavier paper decorated with holly can be used. It is a pretty custom to tuck a sprig of holly or mistletoe somewhere under the ribbon that wraps the package or to tie it to the ends of the ribbon. The little Christmas seals can be used to help hold the paper in place, or to keep the ribbon from slipping.

After all the wrapping described, there remains nothing but a safe outside box or paper, if the package is to go through the mail or express service. This outside wrapping must be clearly marked with your own name and the name of the person to whom the gift is sent. And it must be tightly tied with string, not ribbon. But it, too, can carry a bit of Christmas spirit with it, for it can be thickly pasted with Christmas seals of various sorts, and it can bear on its face one of the little pasters that warn the recipient not to open until Christmas.

For the young girl who spends many week-ends away from home, or for the school or college girl, trunk tray covers are a delight. Make them of heavy, rather coarse white or ecru linen and finish the edges with a two-inch hem, featherstitched in color. Work a monogram in cross-stitch in the centre of each cover. These covers, of course, are for use on the trays that have no other covers, or else for use to spread over fragile clothes to protect them from those above them.

There is another sort of protection for traveling frocks to make in the form of a case. It is made of figured lawn and requires three-quarters of a yard of material 40 inches wide or twice as much of the narrow widths. Cut one piece of material 20 inches wide and 27 long. Cut two pieces 27 long and 12 wide.

Hem one long edge of each of the narrow pieces and fit one with buttons and one with matching buttonholes, or else fit them with ball and socket fasteners. Fasten the two pieces together and then baste the two pieces on the piece twenty by twenty-seven inches, making a couple of pleats in the upper, wider, buttoned section so that it fits the narrow section. Then bind the raw edges with ribbon, tape, or with strips of the material and the dress bag is finished.

Covers to put over the ends of blankets are another quickly made and useful gift. They are used on blankets that are not sent often to the laundry to protect the ends.

Very soft, fine cheesecloth is the best material from which to make them. Cut a strip of the cheesecloth a little longer than the blanket is wide and about twenty-four inches wide. Turn an inch-wide hem all around the cheesecloth and featherstitch it in the color with which the blankets are bound or striped. These cheesecloth covers are then doubled over the blanket, ten or twelve inches on each side, and tacked into place.

There are patterns giving cross-stitch designs that can be worked on innumerable little articles for children. There is one such pattern, of the sort that is ironed on the material on which it is to be worked, which has thirteen motifs or designs, and three repeats of each of them. There is an elephant design, a giraffe, a cat, a hen, and chickens, various sorts of tree and flower designs and other things which interest children. Little aprons for play hours can be made of heavy linen or cotton, bound about the edges with colored tape, and then worked in cross-stitch kittens.

Bed spreads or carriage robes or slumber robes can all be worked in the same way. Bureau and table covers and pillow covers can also be cross-stitched in some attractive animal design and will be sure to find favor in childish eyes.

Keep Dining Room Plate Rail in Harmony.

HAVE you a plate rail in your dining room? If you have, it probably is treated in such a way that it is an addition to the room. But you have only to shut your eyes and call up pictures of numerous other plate rails, to realize that this narrow, unobtrusive little shelf may be the biggest sort of blemish to an otherwise well-furnished room.

Think of the plate rail whereon reposes a broken-spouted teapot, rubbing elbows with a little red glass tumbler decorated with a white stag—a tumbler somebody brought you when you were a child from a county fair held somewhere. Next to that is a plate—it never was considered in quite good taste, as far as its colorful decorations went, to use for bread or cake. But up on the plate rail it is in semi-shadow and you trust to luck and the darkness that its garishness is not apparent.

Then comes a cracked crockery mug that one of the children used to drink his milk from. And next to that is a cutglass dish, tipped on its side, which, by the way, is badly broken. Perhaps there is a small picture in a wooden frame—a hunting scene, very likely—and a plaster cast of some cherub or other.

If you have never seen a plate rail of the sort described you are indeed lucky. Most of us have seen them at close range, and know all about their dusty, ugly, conglomeration of objects which nobody loves.

The Right Sort.

There are other plate rails which are made the storehouse of beautiful objects, and if these objects are really beautiful, and are well arranged, these plate rails are infinitely better than the sort first described. But even this second sort of plate rail may be all wrong. For the fact that an object is beautiful and even valuable does not always mean that it is going to look well when it is set in a row with a dozen other different beautiful objects.

A Sevres plate may look quite out of place standing between a Wedgwood teapot and a jug decorated with Kate Greenaway children. And a lovely piece of modern Copenhagen pottery may put a Pompeiian lamp out of countenance—or vice versa.

To be sure of good results in a plate rail, all the dishes or other ornaments that are to go on it should be chosen with due regard to their appearance when they are grouped.

If you have a blue dining room, and have some really good Japanese or Chinese porcelain, or china in blue and white, use it, and use nothing else, unless it be some interesting little Japanese or Chinese nicknacks in brass—a gong or a tiny idol, perhaps.

Wedgwood is a beautiful plate rail decorator if it is used alone; but unfortunately there are few of us who possess enough Wedgwood to furnish a whole plate rail.

Brass can be effectively used on the plate rail in a brown dining room. Antique brass can be mixed with modern brass if it is carefully mixed; of course, however, a good collection of small brass—or bronze—antiques would make an ideal decoration for the brown dining room. The plate rail furnished in brass can be brought into harmony with the rest of the room if brass andirons are used in the fireplace, and brass fern dishes and jardinieres are used.

How to Use Modern Pottery.

Modern pottery can be safely and artistically used if care is taken in its choice and arrangement.

If modern pottery is used, it is well to choose the whole furnishing of the plate rail at once. There is a certain brown and cream colored ware in the market now that could be used effectively in the room where yellow or brown predominates. The ware is decorated with peasant scenes.

For instance, there is a candlestick showing a peasant woman, basket on arm, silhouetted against an evening sky. There is a plate with a man plowing the brown earth, outlined against a yellow, early-morning sky. Another piece shows a woman driving geese, and still another shows a child leading a cow.

The designing is beautiful. The background is always in the same tones—a yellow sky, and dark, brown earth beneath. The figures are silhouetted in dark colors against the bright sky.

There are many good designs in Royal Doulton of various sorts that can be chosen. Only they should be chosen with a definite idea in mind of the other pieces with which they are to rank and of the room they are to decorate.

To Hold Collections.

In the charming dining room of a man who has traveled much there is an interesting collection of candlesticks on the plate rail. But the candlesticks gathered there are all brass, wood, or copper. They come from the ends of the earth. There is a seven-branched candlestick from Jerusalem, and a rudely hewn, weather-worn candlestick from a peasant home in Holland. There is a highly wrought candlestick from Florence, and a lamp from Pompeii. They are as different as candlesticks could be, but they are all in harmony because their color harmonizes.

The owner of these brass, copper, and wooden candlesticks possesses many others of many different colors and materials. He judiciously keeps these in other places, and groups them in such a way that they harmonize with each other and with their surroundings.

That is the whole secret of making the plate rail successful. No one likes to see a private house furnished as if it were a museum. A conglomerate collection of curios on the living room table, relics of a forgotten past on the dining room plate rail, a row of useless knickknacks, interesting though they may be, on the bedroom fireplace mantel—all these things are strangely suggestive of the old-fashioned corner cabinet where stuffed canaries under glass domes hobnobbed with babies' first shoes and gilded jars made of putty stuck with shells and shoe buttons.

KEEPING VELVET FROM DUST

VELVET is in high fashion. And velvet shows the dust. Two facts that somehow have to be reconciled to each other.

The only way to keep velvet looking well is to give it careful and continuous attention. To begin with, buy velvet of a good quality, and whenever possible get the sort that water will not spot. Even if it is to be used for a house gown, where it will never run the risk of raindrops, it may easily be spotted with a drop of water from a glass, or with a drop that drips from the fingers when they emerge from a finger bowl or a wash basin.

Velvet never should be brushed with a stiff, coarse brush. The pile is easily injured; in fact, the short, soft threads that make it up often can easily be pulled from their foundations with the finger nails, and a coarse brush is almost sure to loosen them. A soft velvet brush is the sort to use.

Even better than a brush is a piece of crêpe or crinoline. The rough fabric seems to get all the dust from the velvet and clean its inmost fibres.

Or use a few drops of olive oil, rubbed by means of a piece of soft flannel over the surface of the steaming cloth. Continue this movement until the cloth is quite dry and the velvet, too, is dry. The wrinkles will by this time have disappeared and the velvet will be smooth and fresh.

Never iron velvet. The pressure of the iron wrinkles the soft pile of the velvet and sometimes damages it irreparably.

The best way to keep velvet smooth, of course, is not to wrinkle it. But this is impossible. The slightest pressure wrinkles it. A good deal can be done, however, in avoiding wrinkles by hanging velvet garments carefully when they are not in use.

FEATURES OF TRIP ABROAD FOR THE TACTFUL TO DISCUSS

YES, sighs the enthusiastic traveler to her friends for the fifteenth time, "I never came so near being seasick in my life as I did last Wednesday night. The boat didn't exactly pitch, you know, but it made that funny motion, up and down and back and forth. And every once in a while we could hear a queer whirr, and that, the officers said, was the screw going around out of the water when the boat pitched forward. And the deck steward brought me the nicest bit of grilled chicken, and I just couldn't touch it. I didn't eat a thing for two whole days but an orange and some beef tea."

And the friends look politely interested. But they are not. Who would be? They are simply bored. If they have traveled they want to discuss hotels and towns and routes and people; if they have not traveled, they want you to tell them something that will give them a real idea about what Europe is like—not about what you were like, in Europe and on that pitching trip homeward.

Few persons care to hear about the time you beat the Assyrian on the Rue de Rivoli down a franc on the price of the pink gauze scarf you are bringing to Helen or Jane. Few care to know what you had to eat in that wonderful garden of the hotel on the Lake of Geneva. Few care whether the ship's doctor going over had gray eyes or blue. And nobody wants to know how near you came to being seasick.

Remember these things when you reach home again. Of course, if you are normal, you are interested in every event of your trip to Europe. The little shopping episode on the lively Parisian thoroughfare can never be equaled, to your thinking, for interest. The luncheon on that Genevan terrace was a feast for the goddesses of Olympus, in your mind—Juno and Venus and all the rest of them.

And the ship's doctor—well, who wouldn't have been interested in any one as kind and clever and charming as he, especially when his eyes were such a wonderful shade of blue—or was it gray, after all? And as for that Wednesday night—no one who has not lived through it can ever realize, of course, what an awful night it was.

Granted, all these things. But keep your precious knowledge of them to yourself, or else talk them over with some one who traveled with you.

The Things That Interest.

All this advice does not mean that it is good policy not to talk about your trip to Europe. Every one will be interested in it—in some phase of it.

Remember the jokes on yourself, and tell them. Things like that always interest your friend. The time that the Berlin cabby drove you around and around the same square for half an hour, because you did not know the city and so did not know where you were going, will interest some of your friends.

So will the story of the innkeeper in England who charged you a pound too much, and the story of the time you ordered cabbage for dessert in a French restaurant because your French vocabulary failed you at a crucial moment and you thought "choux" must be something light and fluffy; else, why were the cabbage-like rosettes of tulle ever called choux?

Gift Giving.

There is one way of boring your friends with your trip besides the telling of insignificant details concerning it. That is in the giving of gifts.

The habit that has grown up of giving a little memento to nearly all one's friends, and even to some of one's enemies, is a bad one. There is no reason under the sun, of course, why we should burden ourselves with the buying and carrying of gifts for every one we know, just because we are fortunate enough to go to Europe while they stay at home. But the habit has grown up, in spite of the arguments against it, and we are all bound to some extent by habit.

But remember, before it is too late, that it is better not to give any gifts to your friends than to give unacceptable ones. Don't give away the odds and ends that you would not like yourself—the little knicknacks that you would never buy for any purpose but the filling of an unwelcome obligation.

There is no necessity for expensive gifts, of course. But a framed postcard of some beautiful bit of scenery or interesting building makes a much more acceptable gift than a little memento made of shells or bark glued together and labeled with the name of the place from which they come.

So if you have any of these dust-collecting, perfectly useless, and hideous mementoes, throw them away or else give them to a child who has a "museum" or is making a collection of anything under the sun from anywhere. And instead give to your friends a cheerful greeting and an interesting description of your trip.

They may feel slighted because they receive no gift. They will not feel so badly as they would if you brought them an impossible keepsake that, for courtesy's sake, they would have to keep in sight for a few weeks, at least.

AN AMATEUR CABARET SHOW

A BIG public charity in a small town recently desired to raise some needed money for running expenses, and the committee appointed to plan some sort of bazaar or entertainment for the purpose hit on an amateur cabaret show. It was a good deal of trouble to work out, but as the responsibility fell on dozens of shoulders, it proved to be far less trying than most entertainments. It was a big success. The charity gained a big addition to its treasury. And those who patronized the entertainment enjoyed it. That is more than could be said of many charity bazaars and entertainments.

The expenses were very small. Of course, there was the rent of a hall for two afternoons and two evenings. Then there was a comparatively small bill for service, for a couple of charwomen to wash dishes. All the rest of the work was done by women interested in the charity.

The hall rented had a good stage at one end, with footlights and scenery of a simple sort to boot. About the floor of the hall were placed small tables—card tables, borrowed from far and near—each seating four, and camp chairs were placed with them.

Various sorts of refreshments were served, which were charged for "a la carte." They were all donated and they were served by young women who acted as waitresses. There was an admission fee of 50 cents for adults, and a smaller fee for admission for both adults and children in the afternoon, and any one who wanted to do so could pay the entrance fee, see the "show," and buy nothing—save his admission ticket.

In the afternoon, tea, coffee, chocolate, sandwiches, and cake, as well as ice cream, were sold. The refreshments in the evening included dishes that would make a hearty supper. But as these refreshments were served from 3 until 11, there was never the sort of rush that there is at a bazaar supper.

Seated about the tables, eating or not, as they wished, the audience witnessed the entertainment comfortably. There was a short, amateur play given each evening at a stated time—a different play, so that the same patrons could be sure of a change of programme on the two evenings.

There was a good deal of singing interspersing the rest of the entertainment, all done by local talent. There was a mandolin and guitar glee club offering of two or three numbers. There was some dancing, of course, and members of a dancing class where folk-dancing was indulged in gave an exhibition. There was a pretty children's dance one afternoon and the next a local story teller told a fairy story in costume for the children.

TURBAN OF BLACK VELVET AND BLACK TAFFETA FROM PARIS

The hat illustrated is an odd new hat from Paris. It combines black velvet and a black taffeta turban in a strange way that suggests the stately head dress of the drum major as well as a pirate's cap. The taffeta is bound about the head, the loose ends falling limply over the left ear. The big velvet puff is fastened on the right side.

150 FINEST QUALITY Serge Misses' and Children's Norfolk, Peter Thompson, and Russian Blouse Dresses, regular prices $12 to $15.

Will Close Out at $6.

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Christmas Furs

A Loeser Sale

The Variety, the Styles, the Qualities DESIRED At Amazing Low Prices—Many at HALF

HERE AT LOESER'S you will find an immense stock. There is every fashionable fur. There is every correct mode. There are low prices that seem startling.

And back of it all is the comfortable and satisfying knowledge that THIS IS LOESER'S—that your purchase will be all it seems to be, that your saving will prove a REAL saving.

We invite our customers to-morrow to the most extraordinary offering of Furs we were ever able to make at the Christmas season—

2,217 Fur Garments for Women, Men and Children

Briefly we bulletin some of the details. They should be taken at face value.

Fur Coats, Half and Less

$75 Full Length Mole Coney Coats, $25

$115 Ermine Trimmed Mole Coney Coats, $55

Full length, loose back models, large armholes, collars of tailless ermine; beautiful linings.

26 Hudson Seal (Sheared Muskrat) and French Seal (Coney) Coats, Less Than Half

$87.50 Coats at $40; $175 Coats at $85
$120 and $115 Coats at $55; $185 Coats at $90
$135 Coats at $65; $200 and $195 Coats at $95
$150 Coats at $75; $250 Coats at $110

46 Caracul Coats, Less Than Half

Full length Coats, high grade, flat curl; all sizes in the lot.

$160 Coats at $45; $150 Coats at $75
$115 Coats at $52.50; $167 Coats at $77.50
$132 Coats at $62.50; $175 Coats at $85
$135 Coats at $65

Women's Persian Lamb Coats, $95 to $300, fine selected skins; extra good values.

Women's Auto Coats

Natural Muskrat, regularly $60, at $45.
Australian Opossum, regularly $87.50, at $49.75.

Men's Raccoon Automobile Coats, $65 to $90 Values at $57.50

Made of fine, evenly matched skins, worth themselves more than the price of the finished Coats. Sizes 34 to 50.

Men's $25 Dogskin Auto Coats at $17.50

Full length, roomy, very warm. Fine chauffeur Coats.

Men's $60 Roman Lamb and Calf Coats at $35

The Coats of Roman lamb have nutria collars; very thickly furred.

Men's Buffalo Auto Coats, $17.50

These Coats cannot be duplicated at double the price. Just four of them; size 38.

Fur Sets, Heavily Reduced

$12 Leopard Coney Sets, $7.50. $50 Civet Cat Sets at $35.
$60 Mole Coney Sets, $30.

These Mole Coney Sets have stoles 2½ yards long and a foot wide. Large Pillow Muffs.

$30 Mole Coney Sets, $15. $65 Pointed Fox Sets, $32.50.
$115 Natural Skunk Sets, $75. $85 White Fox Sets, $55.

Fashionable Muffs, Half and Less

These may be matched up with the reduced Scarfs.

$15 black wolf Muffs $7.50
$12 mink marmot Muffs $5.75
$13 beaver coney Muffs $7.50
$20 caracul Muffs $10
$12.50 black fox Muffs (seconds) $7.50
$20 mole coney Muffs $10
$12 kit coney Muffs $7.50
$10 black pony Muffs $5
$16 Persian lamb paw Muffs $7.50
$40 black cat lynx Muffs $20
$25 black fox Muffs $12.50
$45 Hudson seal Muffs $22.50
$40 genuine mole Muffs $22.50
$30 blended squirrel Muffs $25
$35 chinchilla squirrel Muffs $17.50
$30 civet cat Muffs $15

Scarfs at an Average Half Price

These may be matched up with the reduced Muffs.

$20 blended squirrel Scarfs $12.50
$16 blended squirrel Scarf $7.95
$40 blended squirrel Scarfs $20
$50 blended squirrel Scarfs $25
$10 dyed raccoon Scarfs $5
$20 black fox Scarfs $10
$20 black fox Scarfs $15
$55 black fox Scarfs $35
$13.50 French seal Scarfs $10
$32.50 French seal Scarfs $12.50
$45 Hudson seal Scarfs $22.50
$15 genuine mole Scarfs $8.75
$35 genuine mole Scarfs $20
$30 black cat lynx Scarfs $15
$20 chinchilla squirrel Scarfs $10
$20 chinchilla squirrel Scarfs $10
$30 civet cat Scarfs $15

Also $5,740 Worth of Furs at $2,100

ON A SPECIAL TABLE, easily accessible, we have placed a broken assortment of Scarfs and Muffs, one of a kind, but fine, well-made Furs. We believe these to include some of the best values of this phenomenal Sale, and especially to include many fine gift values, comprising

Over 40 Kinds of Furs : : 200 Pieces at $5 to $20 Each

including mink, mole, Hudson and French seal, squirrel, fox, dyed raccoon, wolf, coneys, Japanese marten and mink, Persian lamb, caracul, etc.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

Fur Sets

Of Exceptional Quality at Remarkable Reductions in Price.

Fox

Silver, Cross, Natural Blue, Black, Sitka and Pointed Fox Sets of great beauty, cut in the latest styles. Now offered at

40% Below Former Prices

Skunk

The finest collection in New York of Natural Skunk will be found in our Show Rooms. Those contemplating purchasing Skunk in any form will be well repaid for the time taken in examining these furs.

At the prices quoted no better fur investment can be made.

Lynx

Rich fur sets of Black and Natural Lynx; Yorkford Skins of exceptional quality at prices ranging from $55 to $175, formerly $90 to $250.

John Ruszits Fur Co.,

7 East 48th St.

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

GREAT GROWTH IN MOTOR USE SHOWN

Registration Figures of the Secretary of State's Office Show Increase of 34%.-

63% MORE THAN IN 1911

Commercial Vehicles Show Increase of 61 Per Cent. in a Year—Table of Growth.

Nearly 34 per cent. increase over last year in the amount of business was transacted by the Automobile Bureau during the last ten months, as against 63 per cent. over 1911, according to figures just tabulated under the direction of Mitchell May, Secretary of State. The total net receipts from fees for licenses and registration certificates are $1,275,000, as compared with $1,060,000 in 1912 and $905,000 in 1911, and there were registered during this year up to Dec. 12 133,000 owners, 57,000 chauffeurs, and 1,800 dealers, as against 105,000 owners, 45,000 chauffeurs, and 1,700 dealers in 1912. In 1911 there were 82,000 owners, 35,000 chauffeurs, and 1,300 dealers.

In Massachusetts the official figures show a gain of 25 per cent. in the amount of business transacted over that of last year, when $616,245 was collected from fees, as against $764,000 in the present year, 62,660 machines being registered this year and 50,132 in 1912. The increased use of commercial cars is one of the most notable features, over 13,000 being registered, a gain of upward of 61 per cent. over last year, when 8,500 were registered, while Massachusetts records an increase of 47 per cent., or 5,948.

Approximately 50,000 cars of twenty-five horse power or less were registered as compared with 38,000 in 1912. There were 43,000 cars registered under thirty-five horse power against 34,000 in 1912, and 17,000 machines of less than fifty horse power to 14,000 registered in 1912. A gain of only twenty cars is shown in the number of machines of fifty horse power or more, or from 1,360 to 1,380. These records, in addition, show that the number of new cars originally registered after Aug. 1 reached approximately 10,000 as compared with 8,900 in 1912, and while this total reveals only a slight increase over last year, the gain in the number of these new machines of twenty-five horse power or less seems to be higher, reaching 1,600. There were 140 more machines under thirty-five horse power, 200 more under fifty horse power, and 31 machines less over fifty horse power, only 64 cars as against 95 in 1912.

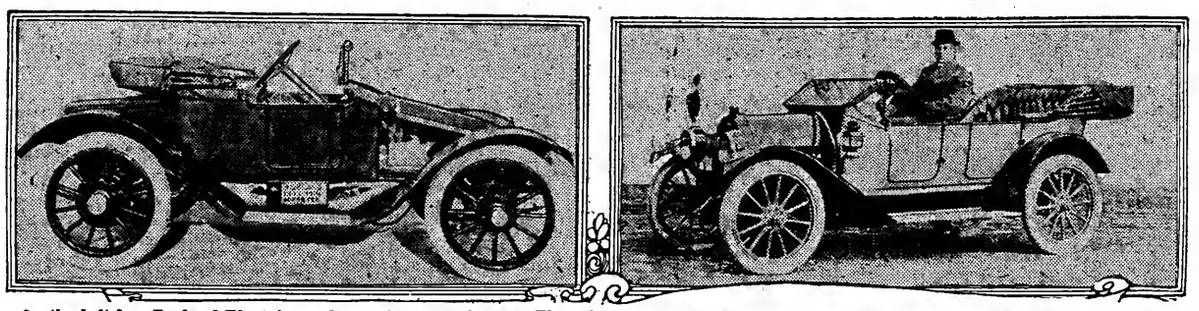
In the county registration figures New York still leads with approximately 22,000 pleasure and 6,000 commercial cars, Kings following with less than one-half of this number of pleasure cars and one-half in commercial. Erie County is next with nearly 9,000 and 1,200, respectively. Westchester has recorded 6,000 pleasure cars and 500 commercial, while Monroe shows a slight decrease in the former with a correspondingly large increase in the latter, the total of these five counties amounting to 55,000 and 10,000 in the two classes.

The tremendous growth in the use of motor vehicles in this State is demonstrated by the registration and license figures, together with the total receipts for the past twelve years. In the early years, however, annual registration was unnecessary, so that the figures up to 1910 do not show the total number of machines in operation, only those registered in each year. When the present law took effect in August, 1910, there was a re-registration of all machines. The official figures for the registration of cars, licensing of chauffeurs, with the total receipts are:

	Owners.	Chauf'rs.	Receipts.
1901.....	954	.....	*$954.00
1902.....	1,082	.....	*1,082.00
1903.....	6,412	2,392	*9,181.00
1904.....	6,799	2,263	14,249.14
1905.....	8,625	4,387	25,953.50
1906.....	11,753	7,067	35,463.27
1907.....	13,985	9,388	44,580.10
1908.....	15,489	10,353	53,736.36
1909.....	24,039	12,533	81,772.67
†1910.....	19,252	9,595	57,694.00
‡1910.....	62,655	27,416	330,845.90
1911.....	83,969	35,890	905,179.37
1912.....	105,749	45,834	1,060,554.30
§1913.....	132,220	56,185	1,271,031.77
Total	492,994	223,277	$3,901,277.38

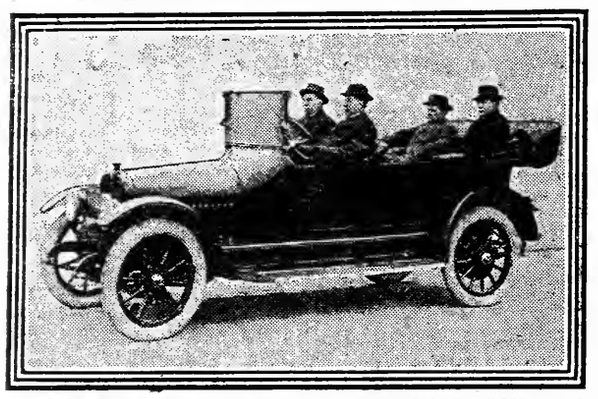
*Estimated; no separate account until 1904. †To July 31. ‡Aug. 1 to Feb. 11. §To Dec. 12

TWO MOTOR CAR MODELS OF CONTRASTED TYPE



On the left is a Borland Electric roadster of recent vintage. The other picture shows the Chevrolet gasoline touring car which has an overhead valve motor of novel design. It is a newcomer to "Automobile Row."

THE NEWEST LIGHT SIX



This is the youngest of the Hudson family. It weighs but 2,940 pounds, although its six-cylinder motor is of 3 1-2 bore by 5-inch stroke.

MANHATTAN CLUB'S CAMPAIGN STARTED

Propaganda for Better Motoring Conditions for Public Brings in Members.

Rapid progress is being made in the campaign which the Manhattan Automobile Club is conducting for the purpose of lessening the public resentment against motor cars and motorists. Sufficient interest has been stirred up in the propaganda to have already increased the membership largely. The club wants to increase its present membership of 500 to 1,500 or more, and the services of W. R. Gardiner, who had charge of the recent Y. W. C. A. campaign, have been secured. E. E. Schwartzkopf, Vice President of the club, said yesterday:

"The object of the Manhattan Automobile Club's crusade is to remove the difficulties thrown into the path of the man who is interested in the automobile; wholesale arrest through occasional enforcement of the laws, reckless or thieving chauffeurs, dishonest garages and many other abuses. Take for example the Sunday proposition in New York—the absurdity of putting a lot of policemen on motor cycles and bicycles and making more than 300 arrests in New York—all in a single day. During the week but few arrests are made, and on Sunday, with the additional force of police, motorists are arrested by the wholesale, and in nearly every case fined. Things have reached the point where a number of people who own automobiles have stopped using them and put them into dead storage, and prospective buyers are afraid to invest in automobiles. It is absurd to assume that the proportion of speeding cases should be so vastly greater on Sundays than on week days.

"Reckless driving must be curbed, regardless of existing speed limits. Not only will the public benefit through removing these obnoxious practices, but the market for automobiles will be enlarged, and this will benefit automobile builders and manufacturers. Only 25 per cent. of the people who want automobiles can have them, and only one-third of this 25 per cent. actually buy cars. In the meantime public opinion prejudices the other two-thirds. A great many owners have determined to sell their cars and use taxicabs.

"The Manhattan Automobile Club proposes to demonstrate to automobile owners of New York that it can protect their investment in automobiles as it has never before been protected—that it can bring about the removal of the many nuisances which beset motorists in streets, garages, &c., that are not properly regulated; protect them from irresponsible chauffeurs and other sources. It wants to show to the public that it can offer protection to them against the perils and nuisances of reckless automobile driving. It will take stringent measures to secure the right kind of legislation and prevent the wrong kind. Another big thing will be the proper regulation by automobilists themselves, in conjunction with the municipal authorities, of what has become in the eyes of the public a great problem—automobile traffic in our streets."

TO STUDY TRANSPORTATION.

Retail Dry Goods Association Establishes New Department.

That the need of a wider knowledge of the underlying principles of economic delivery work has been recognized by a large number of progressive business men is no longer a matter of conjecture. One of the most striking evidences of the interest which this matter holds for the business man is evidenced by the establishment of a Transportation Department by the National Retail Dry Goods Association for the information of its members. The object of this department is to supply information which will be of direct assistance to retail dry goods merchants throughout the country.

The department, under the supervision of J. M. Van Harlingen, a transportation engineer, will discuss the general subject of economic delivery with the members of the association and will advise them wherever possible on the methods and systems which may be used to increase the efficiency and reduce the cost of operating this department of their work. The function of the transportation engineer is the study and analysis of highway transportation. This not only includes the study of cost and methods of operating horse-drawn, electric, and gasoline trucks, but also the method of handling packages and goods at shipping and delivery points.

While this is the first association of business men to inaugurate a department for the consideration of this branch of business, it is understood that several other associations are contemplating the establishment of a similar department for the assistance of their members. There is no branch of modern business which is so little systematized and about which so little is known as the trucking and delivery. The introduction of the motor truck as a means of transportation has brought to the attention of business men generally the necessity for a serious consideration of this subject, for the motor truck has brought about economies in the handling and delivery of goods which would have been impossible if the necessity for the study and analysis of this situation had not been forced upon the operators of horse-drawn equipment.

ADVOCATES BETTER LAWS.

C. T. Silver, Dealer Here, in Favor of Licenses for All Drivers.

"If the reports are true, over 400 people have been killed this year and over 2,100 people injured by automobiles," said C. T. Silver, a local dealer, the other day. "Should not the Secretary of State be empowered to suspend or revoke licenses? Should not every one take out a license, and would it not be a good plan to write on these licenses every conviction made by the courts, so that a man's past record would be plain whenever he was involved in a second accident?

"Something should be done not only to prevent accidents but also to put a stop to the wholesale arrest and fining of the everyday law-abiding motorists who are paying for the recklessness of less than 2 per cent. of the whole number of motorists operating cars in this State."

CYCLES FIGHT PLAGUE.

Novel Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Waged in Rural Wisconsin.

As a result of experiments made in Wisconsin last Summer by the Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis Association, motor cycles are employed in that State to good advantage in the crusade against the great white plague. Two health crusaders, a lecturer and an assistant, work together.

The work consists in placarding the country with health signs and giving talks at creameries, country cross roads, and small villages; in fact, wherever a crowd can be assembled. A village is usually chosen for an illustrated lecture in the evening. Stereopticon views are a feature of this talk, usually out of doors. The stereopticon is operated from the luggage carrier of the motor cycle, and is connected with a generator which supplies the head light. The expense is comparatively small, since hotel bills are eliminated. Ground can be covered rapidly, and no time is wasted waiting for trains.

Van Patten Takes Saxon.

L. A. Van Patten, at present the partner of Harry S. Houpt and Vice President and sales manager of the latter's company, Lozier distributors in the East, announced yesterday that he would retain his interest in that company, but would devote his entire time to the Saxon car, the new small car which is to sell for $395. This car is not a cycle car, but an automobile with standard tread, 90-inch wheel base, and four-cylinder long-stroke motor. It has two-speed selective transmission, shaft drive, crown fenders, Alpine hood, and stream lines of the prevailing French fashion, with a two-passenger body. Van Patten expects the first car here at the time of the Automobile Show, while deliveries are scheduled for March 1.

SIMPLE NOTE IN SHOW DECORATIONS

Color Scheme of Green and White to Set Off the Cars Planned for Palace.

Only two weeks remain before the automobile show opens in the Grand Central Palace. The show is being anticipated with interest this year because the entire exhibition is to be held in one building, affording the public an opportunity to see the products of the industry under one roof. Since the big automobile shows began each year has witnessed a marked improvement in the decorative scheme used for the occasion, but this season will see a decided change from that of previous years.

In the decorative scheme the idea is that of a Corinthian court. The scheme will be free from tawdry decoration, because the Automobile Chamber of Commerce managing the show feels that efforts to adorn the interior would be much like "painting the lily." The dominant colors will be white and green. Three thousand bunches of smilax will be used to entwine the pillars on the main floor, and on the other three floors which will be used for show purposes. Fifty-two crates of natural foliage have been shipped from Florida, and men are now engaged in grouping the plans which are to be used to add color to the setting.

The exhibition spaces on all floors will be carpeted with a specially woven fabric of maroon tint. More than 15,000 square yards of carpeting will be used. Large signs, painted green and gold, bearing the names of exhibitors, will hang between the columns. Near the centre of the exhibition hall a large court rises to a height of 40 feet through the second and third level. This opening is 136 by 104 feet on the second floor and 33 by 40 feet on the third floor. The balustrade surrounding the court on the second floor, together with the columns that rise to the third level, give the effect of a mezzanine floor gallery. A marble stairway, 60 feet wide, built on three terraces, leads from the entrance to the main floor. From the head of this stairway there is a vista of 190 feet between the columns to the windows at the rear of the building. There are four stairways at or near the corners of the hall which lead to the mezzanine floor and third floor. These are inclosed by fire walls and metal doors. Special arrangements for elevator service have been made by Manager S. A. Miles.

TO RESPECT SPEED LIMIT NOT ENOUGH

Recent Decisions in the High Courts of Maine and Vermont Were Drastic.

EIGHT MILES TOO FAST

Two Cases Show That the Burden of Proof Is Put on the Motorist in New England.

The tendency of the courts to make evidence of the fact that automobile speed equal to, or below, that prescribed by municipal ordinances, no defense against the charge of negligence of operation, has appeared in decisions handed down within the past three weeks by the highest court of Maine and Vermont. Motor car owners defending suits for damages in various States have been accustomed to rely on testimony that they had not exceeded the speed limit fixed by the communities in which they were operating. In some cases trial courts have held such testimony inconclusive on the question of due care. The decisions of the Maine and Vermont courts indicate the acceptance of this unfavorable principle by Appellate tribunals.

The Supreme Court of Vermont, in the case of Adams against Averill, held that where the defendant admitted he was running a heavy automobile through the crowded portions of a street at a speed of about eight miles an hour, which it was conceded was not an unlawful speed, it could not be held as a matter of law; that he was not guilty of negligence. The court decided that the question of negligence must nevertheless be considered a question of fact, and that the trial court had properly submitted it to a jury.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in the case of Savoy against McLeod, laid down the rule that the driver of an automobile in a highway constantly traveled by pedestrians and teams and occupied by children of all ages, must in the exercise of due diligence have such control over the car as will enable him to stop if it be necessary to avoid a collision with any of the persons whose presence he can foresee. The court prescribed that the measure of his duty for due care was to be measured by the hazard to be avoided.

In the Maine case the driver of the motor car signaled to the driver of a team coming toward him, with which he later collided, to give him room to pass when about seventy feet away. The road was wide enough for the driver of the horses to have turned out, but he failed to do so. Nevertheless, the Maine court held that since the motor car might have been stopped several times before the collision occurred, the driver of the automobile was negligent in keeping on his way until it was too late to prevent the impact. The court said:

"In view of the momentum of a machine as against that of a team, it was the duty of the defendant to observe the action of the team, and even if it did not turn out at all, or became stationary if he did not have the room to pass, it was his duty to have stopped his car and requested the team to turn out rather than to keep on driving and come into collision with it. The jury upon the evidence had a right to find that the team pursued a direct course; that it did not swerve suddenly into the machine; that it did nothing to deceive the defendant as to its course; that it was plain to ordinary observation that the team was not turning out; that the team had a right to assume that the car would avail itself of the ample opportunity to pass in safety, and that under the circumstances the team was not guilty of negligence in keeping a direct course along the street. The conduct of the defendant in operating his automobile as he did, was the approximate cause of the accident and was an act of negligence."

PIERCE-ARROW
LIMOUSINES

1912 36 Six, REBUILT, and fitted with self-starter, electric lighting generator, etc. Bedford cord upholstering in splendid condition. Extra touring body if wanted. All refinished.

38 C Six, only run 4,300 miles—tires practically new. Has self-starter, electric lighting generator, etc. Bedford cord upholstering. Almost new touring body can be supplied if wanted. All refinished.

36 Six, 1910 model, overhauled and in perfect condition. Goatskin upholstering. All refinished. Has fore doors. Extra touring body if wanted.

1912 448 Six, in perfect mechanical condition. Has electric lighting generator. Completely refinished. Cloth upholstering.

Each of these cars will be guaranteed by us just as we do new ones. Inspection invited.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark.
Tel. 6671 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

Great Bargains
New Automobiles and Auto Trucks Less Than One-Half Price

Largest assortment of used cars at your own prices, including all standard makes. HEADQUARTERS for Open and Closed Bodies, Motors, Magnetos, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the automobile line.
Send for our Great "PRICE WRECKER" and SAVE MONEY.

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS
56TH STREET & BROADWAY, N.Y.
1210 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

REMOVAL SALE
Moving to our new building makes it necessary to sacrifice some of our cars. Look them over at once. Bargains.
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
76th ST. & BROADWAY
SCHUYLER 7800.
J. A. Mellish, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

S. G. V. 35 H. P.
limousines, landaulets, and touring cars ready for immediate delivery, equipped with our famous lightweight aluminum coach made bodies of the latest fashion.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
AGENTS FOR NEW JERSEY.
A FEW LOMOUSINE AND TOURING BODIES AT VERY LOW PRICES, TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Automobile Show

THE NEW YORK TIMES will publish a special section, devoted to the Automobile, on Sunday, Jan. 4. It will be printed on good quality paper with half-tone engravings of leading 1914 models. It will contain a comprehensive history of the automobile (well illustrated), the many improvements and tendencies of the past year will be fully described; descriptions of attractive tours; articles selected with the view towards giving useful information for owners and prospective owners.

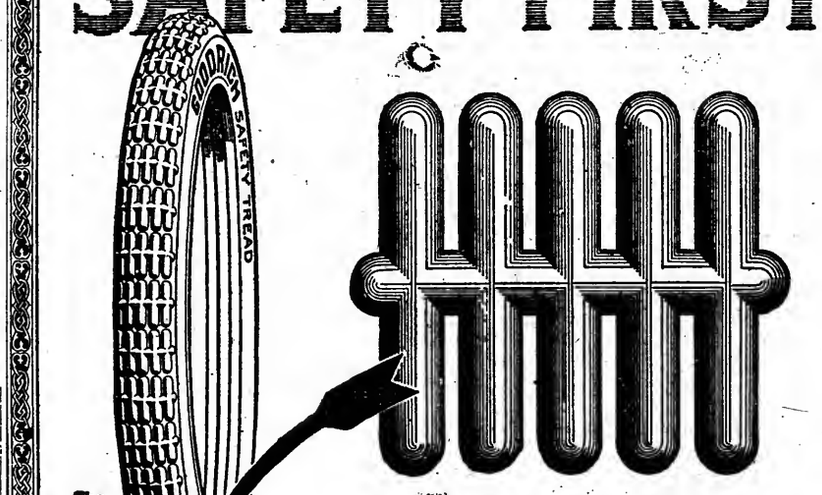
THE NEW YORK TIMES has an average net paid daily sale far more than DOUBLE that of the newspaper second, and more than THREE AND ONE-HALF TIMES that of the newspaper third in Automobile Advertising—and considerably more than these two newspapers COMBINED.

In eleven months of 1913 THE NEW YORK TIMES published 467,086 lines of Automobile Advertising—45,125 lines more than the newspaper second, and 191,811 lines more than the newspaper third in volume of Automobile Advertising.

The purchasing power of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES is unsurpassed by that of any other newspaper in the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All The News That's Fit To Print"

SAFETY FIRST



The Tread that makes the Brake Effective

Five Bars and a Cross Tie—the Safety First Symbol

Five thick, tough Goodrich rubber fingers—
They dig down through mud, slush and ooze; they clean and grip the road. They stop the skid before it starts. They give you lower-cost mileage because of the extra thickness of rubber at the point of contact.

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires
Best in the Long Run—Best in the Short Stop

Don't experiment. Don't take chances. Look for the five bars and the cross-tie when you choose a non-skid tire.
Read the reduced prices below. Better still, tear out this price list and hand it to your dealer.

Don't pay more than the prices named here for the accepted *standard* non-skid tires:

Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices	Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices
30 x 3	$11.70	$12.65	34 x 4½	$33.00	$35.00
30 x 3½	15.75	17.00	35 x 4½	34.00	36.05
32 x 3½	16.75	18.10	36 x 4½	35.00	37.10
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	37 x 5	41.95	44.45
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	38 x 5½	54.00	57.30

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods

New York Branch
B. F. Goodrich Co. of New York,
1780 Broadway
Factories: Akron, Ohio

Branches in All Principal Cities

All-Weather Treads

Run Like Smooth Treads
Last Like Plain Treads
Hold With a Bulldog Grip

This is the tread which is outselling plain treads with users of Goodyear tires. And now—as winter approaches—every wheel on every car should have it.

Here seems to be the final solution of all our anti-skid problems. It is a double-thick tread made of extra-tough rubber, toughened by a secret process.

The grips are deep and enduring. They last for thousands of miles. They never entirely wear off.

The edges are sharp, and they stay sharp. They face the skidding direction, which is 45 degrees. As a result, they offer all road surfaces an almost irresistible grip.

The blocks are broad and flat. They are all in alignment, following the tire's direction. There is no vibration as with scattered projections. The tread runs as smoothly as a plain tread.

The blocks widen out so they meet at the base. Thus the strains are distributed over the fabric just as with smooth-tread tires. That means long life. Separate projections center the strains at one little point in the fabric, causing short-lived tires.

So here is safety combined with economy. Here is plain-tread smoothness, plain-tread durability, combined with tenacious grip.

You will find nothing of the kind that compares with it. Inspect this tread and you are bound to select it, especially for winter driving. And yet most old-type anti-skids cost more than All-Weather treads.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads

Exclusive Goodyear Features

Here are three other vital features found in No-Rim-Cut tires alone.

First, a type of tire which we control, and which ends rim-cutting completely. No other feasible way has ever been found to do this. And rim-cutting ruins almost one-third of all the old-type tires.

Second, a tire which saves countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. The tires are final-cured on air bags shaped like inner tubes—under actual road conditions. This extra process, used by us alone, adds to our tire cost $1,500 daily—just to lessen blow-outs.

Third, in making this tire, hundreds of large rubber rivets are formed to prevent tread separation. We paid $50,000 for control of this patent.

Thus we combat the three main items in the cost of tire upkeep. We have saved motorists in these ways many millions of dollars.

As a result, the largest-selling tires in the world today are Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut tires. And more are adopting them every day—as fast as men find them out. Until you come to them, a large part of your tire cost is wasted in needless ruin.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio
This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.
Toronto, Canada London, England Mexico City, Mexico
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber. (1395)
New York Branch—1972 Broadway Brooklyn Branch—1172 Bedford Av.
Phone Columbus 7490-1-2-3-4-5. Phone Bedford 7560.
Newark Branch—28 Halsey St. Phone Market 7556.
NEW YORK CITY.
For Sale by All Dealers—Stocked by:
Colonial Rubber Specialties Co., Field Baran Company, James S. Griffin Co., George Loveene Company, Hoyt & De Malle, H. & B. Auto Sales Company, Metcalf & James, Chas. E. Miller, Beam Auto Supply Co., Rich Motor Company, Moonmaker & Company, Tuxedo Tire Company, Weaver-Ebling Auto Company.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1913.

MAGNIFICENT HOME COLONY ON LONG ISLAND'S NORTH SHORE

Millions of Dollars Being Expended in Developing Large Country Estates—Activity Centred in the Westbury, Brookville, Locust Valley and Oyster Bay Sections—Over Thirty Splendid Homes Recently Finished or Now Under Construction.

IN no other section of the country is so much money being expended on splendid country homes and in the development of magnificent gentlemen's estates as is being done to-day on the North Shore of Long Island, between Great Neck, Westbury, and Oyster Bay. The new buildings and the landscape work now in process of completion represent many millions of dollars, and plans are being prepared for a number of additional dwellings which will mean many millions more.

The development of this region, which includes the Westbury, Woodbury, East Norwich, Brookville, Locust Valley, Mill Neck, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbor communities, with their intermediate localities, has witnessed a remarkable growth within the last three years. In addition to being in the most picturesque section of Long Island, it enjoys the advantage of good roads for motoring, a splendid water front for yachting and boating, great stretches of country for cross-country riding and hunting, and excellent clubs for social diversion and open-air sports.

Among these clubs are the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, at Westbury, for years the centre of the hunting fraternity; the Piping Rock Club at Brookville, and the Locust Valley Club, whose new house is the finest building of that character on the island, and the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove. All of these are not only social centres but have exerted a marked influence upon the residential development of the territory.

For loyalty to the horse, the Piping Rock Club has become a strong rival of the Meadow Brook Club, and the annual horse show on the club grounds is as much a social event in the life of New York as the big Madison Square Garden exhibit. The growth of this club and its large list of prominent members have been the means of creating an enlarged demand for acreage property in the immediate vicinity, and as a result well-located property in the Brookville and Locust Valley districts has advanced rapidly, being held at $1,000, and in some cases over that figure, per acre. Only a few days ago Winslow S. Pierce, a New York lawyer, purchased an eighty-acre tract near the Piping Rock Club for a trifle over $1,000 an acre.

Otto H. Kahn, who purchased a much larger tract near Cold Spring Harbor a few weeks ago, paid, it is said, an average of over $500 an acre, and along the water front there have been sales within the past year where the acreage value was from $2,500 to $4,000. C. P. H. Gilbert is preparing plans for an elaborate country home on Mr. Kahn's new estate.

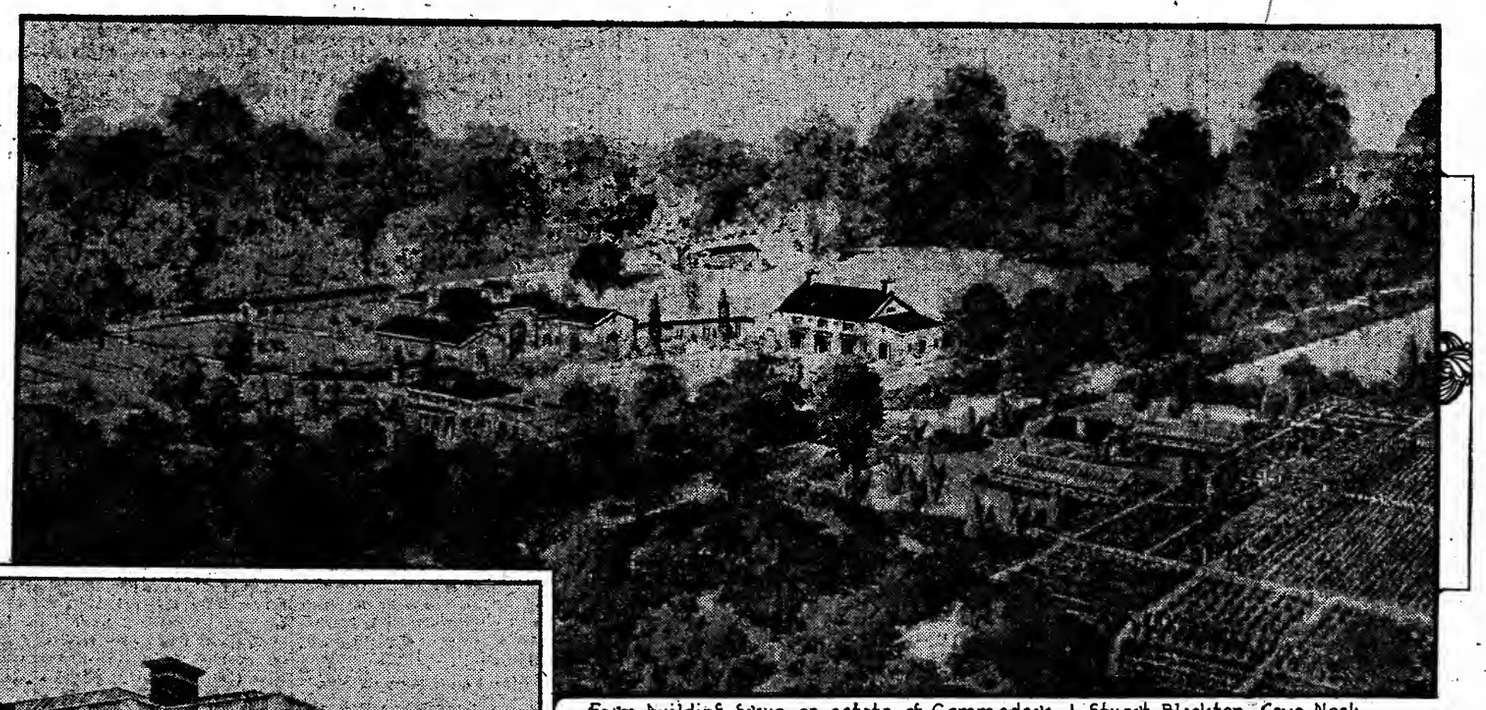
In this choice residential district there has been genuine activity in buying, while building operations during the past year have been greater than ever before, and no indications are apparent of any diminution.

It may seem surprising to state that over thirty expensive houses are in process of construction or have lately been finished in this area. Many of them, with the landscape improvements, represent an individual investment of half a million dollars and over. This, in itself, gives some idea of the character of the work going on which is transforming this North Shore locality of Long Island into what is predicted will be the finest country estate section in the United States.

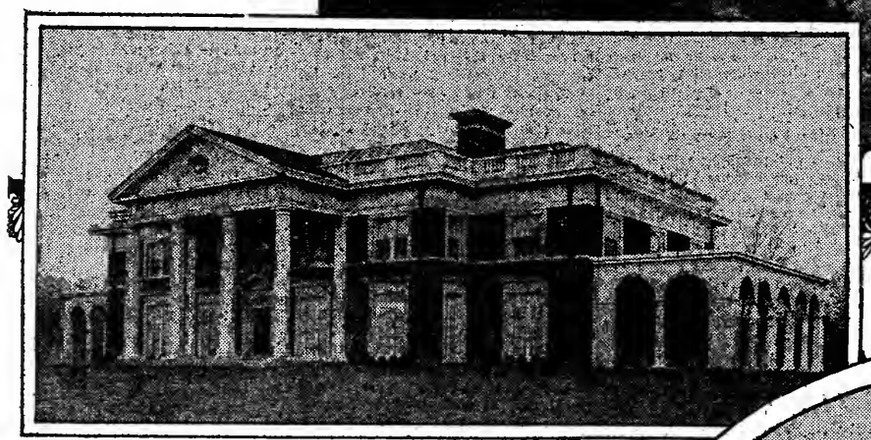
Recent purchasers of large tracts and builders of homes in this neighborhood include Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., George F. Baker, Jr., F. Ambrose Clark, Clifford V. Brokaw, Ogden Mills, Jr., J. Watson Webb, C. Oliver Iselin, George Fahys, John V. Farwell of Chicago, Lloyd C. Griscom, Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Louis Cass Ledyard, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Frank N. Doubleday, and several members of the Pratt family, who are erecting new homes on their estates near Glen Cove.

The busiest section of this active building centre is in the Mill Neck locality, with Locust Valley on one side and Oyster Bay on the other. Among those who are building artistic and costly homes are Henry H. Wood, Henry L. Batterman, Frederick Johnson, and Frank N. Doubleday. Mr. Batterman's place adjoins the country estate of Jay Carlisle, near Oyster Bay, and an extensive development is in progress there. In the more immediate section of Oyster Bay the new dwelling for Ormond G. Smith has lately been finished, designed by Hoppin & Koen. On Centre Island George Bullock is erecting a fine home, and Raymond Morris has recently finished his new residence on a tract of about fifty acres.

On the other side of Mill Neck one of the largest and most architecturally attractive residences now under way is that for George F. Baker, Jr., designed by Walker & Gillette. It has a splendid water front at Peacock Point. Mr. Baker purchased his estate there from Harvey Murdock, who has a large estate adjoining. On another part of Peacock Point is the estate of H. P. Davison of the J. P Morgan banking firm. His house was burned over a year ago, and he is now having plans prepared for a new residence on the site of the old one.



Farm building group on estate of Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Cove Neck overlooking Cold Spring Harbor, Hoppin & Koen Architects.



New Residence of F. Ambrose Clark, at Westbury. Rogers & Zogbaum, Architects

One of the largest of the dozen or more big developments is being done by Ogden Mills, Jr., on his estate of over 200 acres which he purchased over a year ago in the Woodbury section. He is erecting a magnificent house and is laying out his grounds on an elaborate scale. From the character of the work it has been estimated that he will spend fully $1,000,000 in beautifying his place before its completion. Just west of Mr. Mills's estate is a 200-acre tract owned by J. Watson Webb. He also is erecting a fine house and laying out his grounds in the style of an attractive gentleman's farm. Near by Victor Morowitz is erecting a house on an estate opposite the Webb farm, and in this Woodbury section the large residence for John V. Farwell of Chicago is nearing completion.

One of the artistic places in the neighborhood is the new home just completed for Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on the Jericho Turnpike, about two miles from Hicksville. The house just completed represents only the beginning of the extensive development she has mapped out for the estate, which was purchased about two years ago. Her property lies on both sides of the Jericho Turnpike. The portion just improved consists of about seventy-four acres on the north side, and to this she has given the name of The Gardens. She has been her own architect, and the house is of the Colonial type, two stories high, containing about thirty rooms. The interior is richly decorated, some of the rooms being finished in old English oak brought from Kent.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is devoting as much attention to the artistic planning of her grounds as has been expended upon the house. Hundreds of old trees have been set out, one avenue alone having a row of over 100 large trees brought from various parts of Long Island. Several thousand bulbs have been planted for Spring flowering and hundreds of shrubs and hardy plants have been set out. Wadley & Smythe have had general charge of the landscape gardening.

On the south side of the turnpike Mrs. Vanderbilt has about 120 acres, and it is here that she intends to erect her big house. It is now being planned by a French architect and will probably cost from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Dwelling lately completed for H. T. Nicholas, at East Norwich. Peabody, Wilson & Brown, Architects

Among the residential developments in the Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor section is one which, in some respects, is being laid out on more typical farm lines than is the case with most of these Long Island country estates. It is being done by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton on his eighty-acre tract, formerly the Swann estate, having a magnificent frontage on Cove Neck, at Cold Spring Harbor. Commodore Blackton, who is well known as one of the greatest motor-boat enthusiasts in America, bought the tract a year ago, and he has had one of the most comprehensive building schemes to be found on the island prepared by his architects, Hoppin & Koen.

The farm building group has just been finished, and Mr. Blackton is living in what has been designed as the gardener's cottage. This farm group, which is more clearly displayed in the illustration, is on a commanding site about a quarter of a mile back from the water and in the rear of a hill on which the large house will be built, looking over the bay.

The architectural type of the farm group of buildings is of the Georgian Colonial. On the west side is the gardener's cottage, a two-story and attic building having a frontage of about eighty feet. It is of stucco and brick, with a green and red tile shingle roof. Mr. Blackton has had a suite of apartments fitted up there in which he may live when his large house, to be completed next year, may be closed. Besides quarters for the gardener's family, there is also a general office.

Connecting with the cottage by means of a columned loggia is the dairy; and a similar covered walk connects the dairy with the barn on the north side. The barn is divided into two sections, one being for horses and the other for cows, with accommodations in each for about twelve animals. The barn likewise is connected with the large garage, on the east side of the group. This is a two-story building, perfect in every detail, with storage space for over a dozen cars and twelve rooms on the upper floor for the chauffeurs and workmen on the farm.

A few yards north of this farm group are small houses for ducks and chickens, a carpenter shop, a cow-shed, and dog kennels. Another part of the grounds contains an artificial ice plant. On the south side are the formal gardens and the truck garden, laid out as regularly and attractively as could be devised for the choicest flower garden. The building features here are the elaborate greenhouses, built in the form of two wings, each about 100 feet in length. One section of the garden is restricted to roses and several hundred plants were set out this season.

The owner's residence, for which the site is being prepared, will occupy a commanding position on an elevation overlooking the bay, and the approach from the water to the house will be by means of three terraces. The house will be about 150 feet long and two stories high with an attic. Below the house, on one side of the bay, will be the boathouse. It is almost safe to say that it will be the most elaborate building of its kind in the country.

The foundations are of granite, the type of construction being same as is used for ferry slips. The dimensions are 100 by 125. The lower part of the boathouse, on the water line, will have accommodations for twelve large motor boats, in addition to smaller craft. A marine trolley will be installed, so that the boats may be hauled up on either side of the interior water channel, and on the far edges of these boathouses will be sleeping rooms for half a dozen men, the mechanicians and motor-boat chauffeurs. The upper floor of the house will contain a large assembly room, with studios and dining rooms adjoining, and a wide terrace, or balcony, in front, overlooking the water.

In the East Norwich district, a few miles back in the country, H. H. Sevier is erecting several farm buildings on his 120-acre tract, and probably next season work will be started on his large residence. H. I. Nicholas, Master of Hounds of the Meadow Brook Foxhounds, has just completed a simple but artistic home on the Colonial order, and adjoining is the estate of Lloyd C. Griscom. Close by is the fine house of Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., completed last Summer, adjoining Bronson Winthrop's house, finished about two years ago.

The Nicholas house was designed by Julian F. Peabody, and he is erecting a home somewhat similar in type, about 125 feet long by 30 feet deep, at Westbury, near the Thomas Hitchcock place. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, who own a tract near the Hitchcock plot, are planning a residence within the next year, and Mrs. Rumsey, daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, will build a home in the vicinity in the near future.

One of the fine places lately finished in the Wheatley Hills section is that for F. Ambrose Clark, who has an estate of over 100 acres. His estate is near the homes of Charles Steele, R. D. Winthrop, and Bradley Martin, while immediately adjoining the Clark property is a seventy-acre estate owned by F. S. Von Stade, one of the active Meadow Brook polo players, and he has just completed an attractive home.

The Clark improvements which have lately been completed comprise in all five buildings, being the residence, stable, servants' quarters, garage, and gate lodge. They have been designed by Rogers & Zogbaum. The dwelling is a roomy structure 140 feet in length by 80 deep, presenting an attractive façade with a row of graceful columns, the general type being of the Georgian Colonial. It is picturesquely situated on the edge of the Wheatley Woods and is constructed of hollow brick with face brick veneer, limestone trimmings, and wood for the porches, columns, and cornices. There is an electric trunk elevator from the basement to the second floor.

The stable has been designed and built with the greatest care. The building, 225 by 126 feet, embodies all of the best features of the most approved racing stables for thoroughbred horses in this country as well as abroad. There are twenty-four box stalls, absolutely fireproof.

The stable is built around an open court 60 feet wide and 150 feet long, with a drinking fountain in the centre, while around the court is a tanbark riding ring.

In the Brookville and Locust Valley sections is the artistic new home of C. Oliver Iselin. J. Parker Kirlin has just completed a fine house adjoining the Piping Rock grounds. John G. Bergquist is finishing a large home in the French château type. John J. Watson, Jr., is altering the old Frank Crocker residence. George Fahys has completed a home opposite the Piping Rock Club. Arthur Scott Burden has begun work for a new residence on his ninety-acre estate, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., is building near the Burden tract.

At Glen Cove Herbert L. Pratt has just completed the largest house finished in that North Shore section this year. It is a large brick structure with forty rooms. John G. Pratt is also building, and near their estates the new home of Clifford V. Brokaw is being erected from plans by Charles A. Platt. George Edward Kent has completed a fine house on the old Munson Morris place at Jericho.

TENEMENT BUILDING BOOM PREDICTED

With plans for new factory buildings in Long Island City being filed at the rate of about one a week and several of the huge plants now under construction nearing completion, the housing problem in this rapidly growing industrial centre is beginning to assume serious proportions in view of the needs of the very near future.

Numerous tenements have been built and others are planned, but there are not half enough to accommodate the thousands of employes the new factories will bring to the borough. Manufacturers realize the advantages of having their employes live near their work, and local merchants and builders are keenly alive to the benefit of such an influx of population.

The one great drawback at the present moment, all real estate men agree, is the money stringency, and as soon as the building loan market loosens up, as it is predicted it will in the early Spring of 1914, a tenement boom such as the Bronx experienced after the opening of the Subway is looked for.

"New York Centre has been suggested as a new name for Long Island City," said D. C. Imboden, a realty operator discussing the future of this particular section of Greater New York yesterday. "Its location is directly between the centres of the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens. In drawing a straight line from the centre of the Bronx, the lower end of Bronx Park at West Farms, to the centre of Brooklyn, Kensington, and another from the centre of Manhattan, Times Square, to the centre of Queens, Jamaica, the two lines will cross in Thomson Hill near the eastern limits of New York Centre, just west and south of the junction of Thomson and Greenpoint Avenues.

"New York Centre is fast becoming the industrial centre of the Greater City, owing to its laying practically up against the commercial centre of Manhattan, and its being surrounded by water transportation on three sides and having two trunk line railroads running through it, and that, when the dual transit system, now building, is in operation, it will be within seven to twelve minutes of the general business centre of Manhattan.

"The present rapid transit system has practically built up the city to its extreme north and south limits, twelve miles in both directions from its commercial centre, and to the eastern limits of the Bronx, ten miles, and to that of Brooklyn, eight miles. The centre of New York Centre is just across the river, east of Manhattan's centre two and a half miles, with its eastern limits only four miles.

"In planning the dual subway system in Queens the city evidently had in mind the taking advantage of a most remarkable situation, a large open territory lying practically against Manhattan's greatest congested section, and naturally saw and took advantage of the greatest opportunity for increasing its tax revenue through greatest increase in land values.

"Therefore it provided this open territory, which had the least transportation, with the greatest. Further, the city and the transit lines both saw a greater net operating profit in the five-cent fare, as the haul would average at least a half shorter than the average haul to the Bronx, upper part of Manhattan, and Brooklyn.

"The opening of this dual system into New York Centre will promptly result in its becoming the home for the great class of industrial workers whose long hours and small average incomes make it imperative that they save all they can in time and carfare.

"It will more than fill up this section. First, by the local industries and their employes; second, by the industrial employes in the commercial centre of Manhattan just across the river, and, third, by the still larger class, those of the building trades and the artisans, whose work shifts to the different sections of the greater city.

"Those living in New York Centre also have the benefit of the great trolley systems of Queens for a five-cent fare. They have the beach resorts and much open country for outings within a short ride. Then they can reach the centre of Manhattan in a few minutes and all the parks in the greater city all for a single five-cent fare. Manhattan, north of Fifty-ninth Street, and all the Bronx will have to pay an extra fare to get on the Brooklyn rapid transit system, and all will have to pay an extra fare to get on the Queens trolley lines. New York Centre will have all for a single five-cent fare. Instead of having the least, as heretofore, it will have the greatest transportation.

"In city planning the city should consider the great necessity for preparing early for opening a great direct north and south thoroughfare to connect the centres of the Bronx, New York Centre and Brooklyn."

TO PROTECT REAL ESTATE

"Excessive legislation is the fundamental cause of the present state of the realty market in New York City," said L. Victor Weil of the United Real Estate Owners' Association yesterday when discussing conditions and remedies.

"If the present conditions were left undisturbed and without being subjected to continual changes by the Government real estate would be enabled to work out its own salvation. While at present a property owner is threatened at any time to become a criminal, a reformer has but to get a law upon the statute books which over night causes a realty holder to become a violator of the law.

"Despite the fact that the various departments indorse an existing law, yet on account of continual new enactments it immediately makes a condition unlawful and the owner a criminal. Due to this constant uncertainty and suspense, investors are naturally reluctant to place their capital in real estate.

"If there could be an assurance that there would be a cessation of these violent and frequent changes, I feel assured that there would be such a restoration in real estate value as to invite the public's money again.

"To my mind, the one solution and the only great relief under existing conditions is for the real estate interests to guard the trouble at its source, to wit: A representative of the real estate interests should be located at Albany during the legislative session, carefully alert to all bills relating to real estate. Should the aspect of such legislation threaten to affect real estate adversely, then a committee hearing could be requested at which real estate owners could state and explain their objections.

"The United Real Estate Owners' Association is contemplating at present the advisability of securing such a representative, but this can be consummated only by the amalgamation of all owners, and a special fund is being raised for this purpose."

A FIVE PER CENT. CITY BOND

That 5 per cent. is now necessary to make even a high-class municipal bond readily salable is recognized by a circular just issued by a suburban town in New Jersey, advertising an issue of $182,000 of bonds with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The town's assessed valuation is nearly $7,000,000, and its total bonded indebtedness, including this issue, is about $600,000. It is further noteworthy that the bonds are to run for twenty years.

SIMPLIFYING LAND TITLE SEARCHES

Register Grifenhagen, on the eve of his retirement from the Registry Office, stated yesterday that he has succeeded in having practically completed a New York conveyance index under the block system. It marks an era, he says, in the realty world of inestimable value. The long-drawn battle between the systems of indexing by lots or by blocks has thereby been ingeniously ended by making the block index give notice to all subsequent grantees or lienors, while the unofficial index according to lots enables the searcher to trace down any lot within the block with ease and certainty.

When the Legislature of 1910 ordered the reindexing and classification of all instruments conveying realty from 1645 to Jan. 1, 1891, it was not considered possible to complete the complicated task in much less than ten years. Mr. Grifenhagen, however, has accomplished it in less than three years.

In view of the importance of the task which has been accomplished, it is probable, according to a statement from the Register's Office, that Mayor Kline may name a committee to report on it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which, obeying the mandate of the State Legislature, has appropriated $100,000 a year for the work. Attorneys, owners of real estate, and brokers doing business with the Register's Office have expressed their satisfaction with the new index.

The work of abstracting the conveyance libers has been finished. The number of instruments in those libers was 68,918. Each of the instruments was abstracted in duplicate and a carbon copy retained in binders; the originals were distributed to locaters, who have placed them in blocks and, where possible, in the city lot affected by the instruments. After being located and after the locations were verified the abstracts were passed to typewriters, who made in loose-leaf form an index under each block of all the conveyances affecting that block arranged by date of record.

The services of a force of draughtsmen have been necessary in order to make plans and maps of farms and to draw outlines of the city blocks as well as to copy the maps attached to deeds recorded in the conveyance libers. It has been necessary also to reproduce from descriptions contained in deeds the outlines of many old maps not now in the Register's Office, but which were used in the sale of property. This work has been of great service to many searchers of land titles.

A report covering three years shows that the Reindexing Department up to Dec. 10, 1913, has abstracted 631,295 instruments and verified the same number, located 499,808 parcels, and verified 420,340, made 407,432 index entries and verified 384,367 entries in the typewritten index.

There have also been abstracted 34,313 instruments in the mortgage libers, and the work of completing the abstracting of the mortgage libers will be continued during the ensuing year.

The map division has drawn 1,971 liber maps and 2,511 key block and lot subdivision maps.

The work of compiling the index has been in direct charge of a force of from 75 to 80 men, under the supervision of a special Deputy Register and two Assistant Registers. The largest part of the labor consisted in taking abstracts of the instruments in the conveyance libers and then locating them in modern city blocks as shown on the land map of the city. Register Grifenhagen states that this index system is not exceeded by that of any other large city in the world in exactness and the comprehensive scope of property locations.

Bronx County Register's Office.

A situation has developed out of the recent separation of the Bronx into a new county which promises no end of trouble for the property owners in the new county and for scores of lawyers who have to puzzle out legal technicalities for their clients.

The last Legislature put through a bill separating New York from the Bronx. That is already on the statute books. The county officers were elected in November. As part of the necessary legislation for completing the process a separate act was drawn to permit the transfer of the public records from the office of the Register of the County of New York, in which the Bronx was formerly included, to the office of the Register of the County of Bronx.

There is grave question whether the city will not be put to unnecessary expense, amounting perhaps to $100,000, in carrying out some of them. This bill has been signed by Gov. Glynn and will be given a public hearing before Mayor Kline to-morrow at City Hall.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Purchases West Side Apartment House Near a Columbus Avenue Corner.

REAL IN OLD GREENWICH

Quick Resale at Profit on Madison Avenue—High Price for Eastern Parkway Lot.

A west side apartment house was purchased for investment yesterday, the property being at 78 West Ninety-fourth street, adjoining the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue. The building, a five-story structure, was sold by Caroline Smith through the Fifth Avenue Bond & Mortgage Company. The plot has a frontage of 50 feet by 72.8 deep.

Quick Madison Avenue Resale.

A quick resale on upper Madison Avenue has been made by the Copen Realty Company of the four-story dwelling at 1,069 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-first Street. The company took title to the property last week. The sale was an all cash transaction, netting a substantial profit. John J. Kavanagh acted as the broker.

Buys Barrow Street Tenement.

The five-story tenement at 27 Barrow Street, between Bleecker and West Fourth Streets, has been sold by James A. Lowe to Louis Malavita. The lot is 37.6 by 82. Pepe & Brother were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Miss Mary L. Anderson has sold to Morris Weinberg a plot fronting 23.7 on Eastern Parkway, running through to Union Street, with a total depth of 120.7 feet. It is between Union Street and Schenectady Avenue. The price paid was $6,500, being a record for Eastern Parkway property in that locality. It adjoins the large plot sold some time ago by Miss Anderson to the city for a new Carnegie Library building. J. C. Schenck acted as the broker.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the plot, 85 by 100 feet, on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street, 180 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for H. E. Wilson to an investor.

J. P. Day Sells Maxwell Plant.

The Auburn plant of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, Incorporated, has been sold by Joseph P. Day to the Universal Winding Company of Providence, R. I., manufacturers of winding machines.

The plant is located in Cranston, R. I., a suburb of Providence, in the heart of the industrial section. It was occupied for many years by the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, Incorporated, as a manufacturing centre for Maxwell automobiles. The property comprises about twelve acres, with twenty-one buildings all of modern construction.

Newark Sales.

The property at 91 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, 30 by 117, has been sold through the firm of Louis Schlesinger for Edward W. Jackson and Percy Jackson, executors of William Jackson, to Edmund M. Zeh, who will erect a modern residence and garage on the plot.

Joseph Isaacs has sold a plot fronting seventy-five feet on South Orange Avenue for the Roosevelt Realty Company of Newark to the Seglin Construction Company. The latter gave in part payment two four-family houses on Fifty-second Street, Bayonne.

New Jersey.

The residence at 51 Valley Way, West Orange, on a plot of 51 by 136, has been purchased by Edward M. Minion from Edwin E. Cassell. The broker was Louis Schlesinger.

Residences at Mountain Lakes have been sold to William C. Curtis and Hortense Lee.

Commercial Leases.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have leased, in conjunction with S. Osgood Pell & Co., the store at 27 West Thirty-eighth Street to the Shoecraft Company for a term of years. The lease shows an increase in rent of 75 per cent. over the previous rental for the store, made Feb. 1, 1911.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased the store and basement on the southwest corner of Broadway and 110th Street to the Ambrosia Pastry Company, and also the store in the new building, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, to Benedetti Bros.

The McVicker, Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Miss May Irwin the parlor floor store at 154 West Forty-fifth Street to Tell Taylor of Chicago.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the United States Trust Company to the Chelsea House Association the four-story apartment building at 363 West Thirty-fourth Street, which will be used by the association as a branch. The same broker also leased to Peter Da Prata, proprietor of "Old Maria's" in West Thirty-eighth Street, the adjoining house at 107.

R. Rasmussen has leased for a Mrs. Moller to the Bronx Seltzer Manufacturing Company the property at 1809 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, for five years.

Woodstock Association.

The Woodstock Taxpayers' Association of the Bronx last week effected a permanent organization and elected the following officers: President, Edward Rowan; Vice Presidents, Marcus Weyl and Anthony Cuneo; Secretary, Arthur Rosenberg; Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Brown; Counsel, Alderman-elect Harry Robitzek.

URGES COMPREHENSIVE HARBOR PLAN— STATEN ISLAND'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

By Percival G. Ullman, Jr.,
Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Staten Island Civic League.

Wherever there are population, industry, resource, art and skill there will be national and international trade. Commerce may have many centres, and one or more may relatively rise or decline due to a condition produced by active commercial progress or an inactive common interest for pressing needs of security and commercial expansion in all its essential conditions.

New York's greatest asset is her harbor; next in importance is her power as a commercial centre, which is maintained under a policy likely to produce grave results in the decline of her industrial or commercial growth. The policy of the Dock Department of New York City is one of pathetic indifference and inaction with regard to a comprehensive plan of harbor development.

The report of the Dock Commissioner for 1913 is indeed interesting because it fully sustains my contention of a pathetic indifference and inaction with regard to a definite plan of harbor development by the Dock Department. This report reads in part as follows:

"For several years past the department has been engaged in evolving schemes to modernize the port."

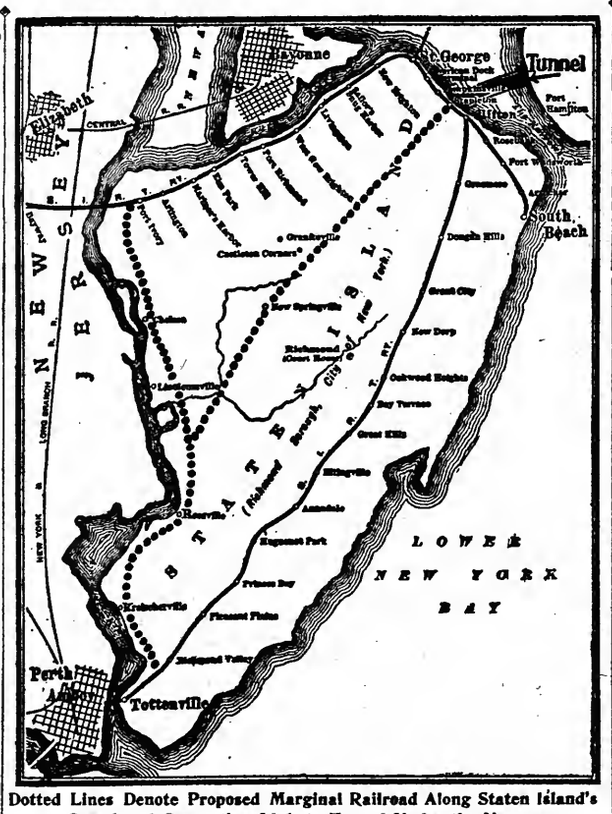
Urges Energetic Harbor Plan.

This study of schemes by the Dock Department from year to year is of vital importance to the people of New York because the result has been negative in the matter of producing an active campaign for the development of the harbor for the present and future increase of trade. If New York City is to maintain the commercial supremacy of the nation the affirmative proposition to be advanced is one of great importance and necessity, and calls for immediate action by the officials of this city for a comprehensive plan of harbor development based upon scientific and economic lines.

Active Cities of Atlantic and Pacific Seaboard.

The seaboard cities of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are making extensive harbor improvements with the foresight of future requirements for the expansion of industrial and commercial enterprise in order to meet the sharp competition between the seaports of the continent and are extending a general invitation to those looking for the opportunity of investment along industrial lines. On the other hand we assume a different attitude with reference to our present and future requirements of New York Harbor, where the congestion is so great and growing and the delay in obtaining ocean freight so difficult that a large amount of freight stands ready to desert New York for the first competitor that offers equal ocean service.

Therefore, New York should proceed at once in the matter of providing adequate facilities at a low cost, as will best serve her commercial and industrial needs, and to meet new responsibilities for the increase in commercial activity on the completion of the Panama and Barge Canals and the intra-coastal canal, which is planned to connect the Hudson, Delaware and Chesapeake Valley cities with New York.



Dotted Lines Denote Proposed Marginal Railroad Along Staten Island's Sound and Connecting Link to Tunnel Under the Narrows.

Staten Island's Water Front.

The industrial and commercial advantages of Staten Island are equal to and in many ways superior to many parts of the harbor, and a large number of cities on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. The undeveloped tracts of land along Staten Island Sound are admirably adapted with reference to size and location for industrial purposes. No other borough in the greater city can compare with Staten Island in the area and character of the upland and in the low cost for its industrial development.

The Industrial Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York recently made an inspection of the water front around Staten Island and were very much impressed with its industrial possibilities.

The Staten Island Sound on the west side of the borough is an important factor in its relation to the industrial and commercial power of New York. Its volume of tonnage in 1912 was estimated to be 35,000,000 tons, having a value of $560,000,000. However, the day is not far distant when the development of our industrial life will play an important part toward the commercial destiny of this waterway to be known for its advantages and possibilities and its shipping facilities to the markets of the world.

Staten Island as a manufacturing centre has much to commend it to the individual or corporation looking for a location with unexcelled water transportation, where sites are easily secured at a moderate cost. With the industrial development of Staten Island in view the Staten Island Civic League has recently organized an Industrial Committee for the purpose of aiding and promoting industrial growth.

The members of the committee are Hon. George Cromwell, President of Richmond Borough; William G. Willcox, President of the Staten Island Civic League; C. D. Van Name; W. W. Price, and Percival G. Ullman, Jr., Chairman.

Plans for Improving Water Front.

With reference to the future development of Staten Island, I suggest that a marginal freight line be built 1,500 feet from the shore, parallel to Staten Island Sound, extending from Tottenville to the Baltimore & Ohio bridge. This line would serve a magnificent undeveloped area, particularly adapted for industrial sites.

The proposed marginal line railroad should have direct connection with the New Jersey railroads, either by tunnel, bridge or float service, the New Jersey railroads connecting via the proposed marginal line railroad direct with the proposed tunnel under the Narrows, which should be for passengers and freight, for the purpose of connecting the New Jersey and Staten Island lines directly with South Brooklyn, Manhattan, Long Island, and the New England States. This plan would connect all terminals, so that all terminals should be available to all shippers on an equal basis, and all railroads should have equal rights in leasing of public terminals at a low cost for commercial purposes.

I believe this project, when completed, would stimulate the trade of the port and produce an economic triumph over our present inadequate system, and costly congested service, and place Staten Island in a prominent position in the plan for a comprehensive development of the harbor.

Local traffic facilities should also be extended throughout Staten Island, so that the street car lines may be available for future industrial demands.

Along the Narrows from St. George to a point near Fort Wadsworth are several miles of undeveloped territory exceedingly well adapted for piers and docks for ocean steamers by reason of the depth of water and the wide range of the pier line from the shore, and, above all, the accessible proximity to the ocean over any other part of the harbor.

Coal Direct from Mine to Ship.

The large coal carrying railroads of New Jersey are waiting at the back door of Staten Island ready to discharge the product of the mine via Staten Island into the hold of the steamships at piers which are to be built in the future on the east shore of the borough in the vicinity of Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Clifton. This plan would eliminate the slow and expensive method now employed for coaling steamers in the harbor, and the saving in time, labor and money to the shipping interests of the city would be enormous. In addition it would create an advantage for Staten Island over any other part of the harbor and the competing cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

The Borough of Richmond has many natural advantages which form an important part in relation to her industrial possibilities. The one important disadvantage to the industrial progress and development of Richmond Borough is the lack of railroads to promote industrial and commercial prosperity.

BONDHOLDERS WILL LOSE 95 PER CENT.

Affairs of the Defunct Columbia Real Estate Company Being Closed Up.

STOCKHOLDERS LOSE ALL

Report of Receiver Shows No State or Federal Supervision Regulating Stock and Bonds.

The urgent demand for so-called "blue-sky" legislation now common in Western States, by which no security can be offered for sale until it has passed an official State examination as to its soundness, is clearly shown in the tangled affairs of the defunct Columbia Real Estate Company of Manhattan, which sold various kinds of bonds and real estate on the installment plan.

This company has about 2,700 creditors scattered throughout the United States. These bondholders will probably receive 5 per cent. of the amount they invested, while the stockholders will never get anything. The loss will amount to close to a million and a half dollars.

The report of the receiver of the Columbia Real Estate Company, George R. Beach, has just been filed with the Court of Chancery of New Jersey. Discussing the affairs of the company and the need of legislation to protect investors, Mr. Beach said yesterday:

"My report as filed with the Court of Chancery of this State, showing my administration of the affairs of the company from July 1, 1912, the date of my appointment, until Sept. 13, 1913, shows that I have received from all sources $143,038.04 and that I have disbursed in that period of time $82,030.79.

"Of this amount of disbursements $60,588.57 was required to take care of the principal of mortgages, to complete some uncompleted houses, interest on mortgages, taxes on property and a few small items, all of that character. The balance of the disbursements was taken up with salaries, office rent and general expenses for operation of the company.

"At the date of the appointment of the receiver the total liabilities of the company, which included unsecured bonds, bonds secured by mortgages, guaranteed mortgages and all other liabilities, were a little over $3,900,000. Of this total something over $1,800,000 was represented by mortgages, which, in the case of the Industrial Savings and Loan Association and the New York Mortgage Company, now in the hands of the Banking Department of New York in liquidation, had interest unpaid thereon for periods ranging from a year to two years.

"The taxes on practically all of the property were in arrears for two years. The liabilities, exclusive of the mortgages, amounted in round figures to over two million dollars. The claims actually filed with me as receiver aggregate in round figures about $1,900,000. Of this amount $190,000 are claims filed by stockholders. These are in almost every instance very poor people who can ill afford to lose the money, and who, of course, will not receive one cent on their investment.

"The claims of the bondholders amount to $1,235,000. The claims of the general creditors amount to about $17,000. The preferred claims amount to only $1,800. There are also claims filed with me aggregating over $46,000 for creditors who had real estate contracts on which they had made payments, but on which they were in default and were unable to go on, and on which they will probably never receive any return. Under an order of the Court of Chancery made on the 28th day of October, the preferred claims were ordered paid in full.

"The general claims, which include the bondholders' and aggregate about $1,300 000, were ordered paid a first dividend of 2 per cent., and, of course, as indicated above, the claims on real estate contracts and for stock were held in abeyance, and, as you can readily understand, will never receive anything, as there will not be enough to pay the general creditors and bondholders in full.

"The bondholders and general creditors number about 2,700 persons, and are scattered all over the Eastern States, and some as far west as California. If we take the bondholders alone, you can readily see that a dividend of 2 per cent. would pay them about $24,700 on their $1,235,000 of claims.

"If I am very fortunate with the property I may possibly pay 3 per cent. more dividend, which would give the bondholders about $37,000, or a total of about $62,000 on an investment in actual cash of over $1,235,000, not taking into account the large item of interest accruing since July 1, 1912, the date of my appointment. The checks to the creditors for 2 per cent. dividend have just been mailed.

"An examination of the methods of this company indicates that there were four different ways in which the public was invited to invest in the company's holdings. The first was by buying stock, which was sold as high as eighty-five dollars a share. The second was by buying the bonds of the company. There were many different issues, known as gold bonds, accumulated bonds, coupon bonds, &c. They were not a lien on anything, simply an obligation of the company. The third method was to buy land on the instalment plan. The fourth was to invest in mortgages on land of the company, which mortgages were guaranteed by the company."

TAX SALE TITLES INVALID?

Insufficient Advertising May Affect Real Estate Worth $15,000,000.

Referee J. Sidney Bernstein said yesterday that his decision in two cases affecting the property of Charles E. Appleby, who died Monday leaving real estate worth more than $30,000,000, would invalidate all tax sales in the City of New York since 1908. Property upward of $15,000,000 is affected by Mr. Bernstein's decision, which holds in part that the method of advertising tax sales since 1908 has been insufficient and illegal. Other points were also raised by Mr. Bernstein, in his report just filed in the Supreme Court for approval. Mr. Bernstein said:

"The importance of the questions involved and the great amount of property the title to which is affected by my decision mean that the case will have to be carried to the Court of Appeals for final determination. The law governing tax sales provides that they shall be advertised in the City Record and the corporation newspapers. At present there are but five such newspapers, all published in Brooklyn. Since 1908 such sales have been advertised only in the City Record, under what I consider a mistaken construction of section 1526 of the city charter."

Mr. Bernstein held that the failure to advertise the Appleby property sales in the cases before him in the Brooklyn newspapers was a material defect under an Appellate Division decision, which made strict compliance with statutory provisions indispensable in levying taxes and assessments and selling property thereunder.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE LINE.

President Whitridge Hopes to Run Fifty-ninth Street Trolley Soon.

Replying to a query from the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, which purchased the Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown Line last Spring, announced that a new trolley service will soon be inaugurated similar to the service of the Third Avenue Railway now operated between the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, and Forty-second Street, Manhattan.

"It is our intention," Mr. Whitridge wrote, "to operate a through trolley service from Long Island City across Fifty-ninth Street. The special work to put the line into operation was ordered months ago, but has not yet been delivered. My expectation is that within a couple of months, at least, we shall be able—if the weather holds—to lay it down, and that the proposed line will then be inaugurated."

Estate Properties at Auction.

The Joseph Bierhoff estate properties in Manhattan and the Bronx will be sold by Bryan L. Kennelly on Jan. 14. The Manhattan plot includes the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 118th Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, and at 130 East 118th Street, adjoining, a two-story frame dwelling. They will be sold in one parcel. The Bronx properties are 126, 128, and 134 Alexander Avenue, near East 134th Street, three four-story flats, with stores; 1,476 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of 171st Street, a five-story flat, and the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and East 189th Street, a plot of four lots. On the same day, for the George A. Moff estate, will be sold the three-story house at 623 Walton Avenue.

The Week's Realty Record.

The total number of sales in Manhattan last week was thirty, against thirty-one for the previous week and thirty-two a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was fourteen, against eight the previous week and fourteen a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street were twenty-three the previous week and eighteen a year ago.

From the Bronx ten sales at private contract were reported, against fourteen the previous week and twenty-four a year ago.

The amount involved in the Manhattan and Bronx auction sales last week was $887,311, compared with $587,909 the previous week, making a total since Jan. 1 of $48,766,107. The figure for the corresponding week last year was $743,914, making the total since Jan. 1, 1912, of $47,333,689.

New Jersey.

The Mountain Lakes Company has sold on its development at Mountain Lakes, N. J., a residence to William C. Curtis on Ball Road, and a residence on Tower Hill Road to Hortense Lee.

OWNERS DEMAND INCREASED AWARDS

Claim That New 190th Street Tunnel Injures Their Realty Holdings.

CITY TOOK AN EASEMENT

Case Now Before the Appellate Division, Which Has Reserved Decision.

The Appellate Division has reserved decision on the application of property owners on West 190th Street for an increase in the awards made to them for damages arising from the construction of a tunnel street which extends from Broadway to the subway station at 190th Street, at a depth of about 150 feet below St. Nicholas Avenue. The plea for a larger award is based on the contention that the existence of this tunnel makes their property unmortgageable, and therefore unsalable.

This contention is based on the fact that the city took an easement through their property for the construction of the tunnel. The claimants point out that the law recognizes an easement as an incumbrance upon property; and further quote statutes which specifically prohibit insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, executors, administrators and trustees, and holders of trust funds in general from loaning money on encumbered real estate.

The existence of the easement, therefore, robs them, the claimants argue, of the opportunity of either they or their successors in interest getting a mortgage loan, except through the title insurance companies or individual investors. The practice of the title companies, they argued, was only to loan money temporarily to resell the mortgages to insurance and trust companies, and here the title insurance companies would not take mortgages on such property.

Loans could only be secured then from individual lenders. This market, they complained, was negligible, so that the property was practically unmortgageable.

They further asserted that unmortgageable realty is unsalable in general, and particularly in New York City, where, the claimants assert, most real estate is mortgaged.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLANS

Commissioner Wants $2,000,000 at Once for Work on Approaches.

Bridge Commissioner O'Keeffe told the Queens Chamber of Commerce on Thursday night that it was most important that the Board of Estimate should grant him immediately the $2,000,000 which will be needed to prepare the Queensboro Bridge and its approaches for the operation of the new subway system. He exhibited a plan, which his department had drawn for the work, which he said would take two and a half years.

The most important part of the undertaking is the acquisition of the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets from Second to Third Avenue, which he considered must be demolished to provide a proper approach to the bridge. There would be, he said, an express station on the Second Avenue line at Fifty-seventh Street, and this would become one of the most important transfer points in the city.

Harbor and River Appropriations.

The Chief Engineer of the War Department has recommended certain appropriations at Washington for harbors and rivers. Among these are the following Westchester projects, as well as a few affecting the upper Bronx:

Port Chester Harbor, N. Y., $15,000.
Bronx River, N. Y., (under project for ten-foot channel at low water and widening bends.) $100,000.
East Chester Creek, N. Y., $20,000.
Westchester Creek, N. Y., $36,000.
Harbor at Peekskill, N. Y., $5,000.
Tarrytown Harbor, N. Y., $8,000.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWD. CORNING. Pres. CHAS. F. BERGER, C.E., V. Pres.

EDWARD CORNING CO BUILDERS 100 W. 42d St. NEW YORK

ARGUES FOR LOWER RATES

Joseph S. Wood Talks About Westchester County's Future.

Joseph S. Wood of Mount Vernon, well known because of his efforts to lower railroad and lighting rates in Westchester County, in a talk before the Civic Club of White Plains last Thursday night urged the citizens to make a personal appeal for reduction of railroad fares to Alfred H. Smith, the newly elected President of the New York Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Wood apparently did not think a great deal of benefit would be had from the appeal to the Public Service Commission now pending for a readjustment of the suburban passenger rates, and suggested, because Mr. Smith was formerly a resident of White Plains and known to many of the people, that a personal appeal would be productive of good results.

Later a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to decide whether or not Mr. Smith would be asked to take under consideration a lower rate on the lines through Westchester County and particularly the Harlem division.

According to Mr. Wood, the railroads paid but little attention to suburban traffic, and quoted Boston lines, where 17,000,000 passengers were carried, as compared to the 5,000,000 carried into New York.

Mr. Wood predicted that White Plains was on the eve of its biggest boom, naming among various reasons the expected increase of passenger traffic over the new "Westchester" line when its improvements are completed, including direct Subway connections at 180th Street as well as Westchester Avenue. Mount Vernon's anticipated rapid growth from new subway and elevated systems as now contracted for, in Mr. Wood's opinion, is bound to help points further north in Westchester County. The steadily increasing number of people using the Westchester line was also noted by the speaker.

Another Parkway Bridge.

A bridge is proposed, crossing the new Bronx Parkway and the Harlem and New Haven Railroads at Wakefield.

The bridge was originally planned to be built solid from the ground to the floor of the raised road, but at the suggestion of the commission, will probably be of the arch design to allow roadways and boulevards to pass underneath.

It will be over 1,500 feet long, the longest bridge north of the Harlem River bridges, and will certainly prove a welcome addition to the district, which has few ornamental structures at present.

SALE OF BIJOU THEATRE.

Built in 1876 and Formerly Known as the Brighton.

The once famous Bijou Theatre on the west side of Broadway just north of Thirtieth Street, running through to Sixth Avenue, where Henry E. Dixie played in "Adonis" for upward of 600 performances, and where David Warfield charmed his audiences as the Music Master for nearly two years, is to be sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day on Thursday, Jan. 8.

Since the northward trend of the theatrical district, which has been furthered by the building of larger and newer houses further uptown, the Bijou Theatre has been used as a moving picture house, instead of the legitimate drama of former days. The property is known by the numbers 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway and 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue.

Back in 1876, when the theatre was erected, it was considered one of New York's finest playhouses, and although there have been many changes on the inside, it is to-day still a comfortable and tastefully decorated theatre. First known as the Brighton Theatre in 1876, it was used for some time by minstrel companies. Later the name was changed to Wood's Theatre, and in the early '80's to the Bijou Opera House.

The sale is the result of an action brought by Felix M. Warburg and others, plaintiffs, against The Bijou Real Estate Company and others, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of about $437,675.

Realty Owners' Election.

The House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Frank Eberhart; First Vice President, Henry Bloch; Second Vice President, John Volz; Treasurer, G. H. Heddesheimer; Financial Secretary, Charles H. Schnelle; Recording Secretary, Arthur G. Muhlker. Members of the Executive Committee are: Adolph Bloch, Michael Carew, Charles W. Eldt, Edward Engel, Henry Hersh, Louis Moeschen, Charles Sayer, H. F. Schadt, and B. H. Strauss; Financial Committee, Jacob Heil, John Lucker, and A. P. Pratt.

Dual Subway Progress.

The Public Service Commission for the First District believes that three-fourths of the new dual subway system will be under construction before the beginning of the year. Contracts have been awarded for twenty-six sections, calling for an outlay of $86,871,000. The number of employes at work is 4,648.

COURT AIDS REALTY DEALS.

Burke Foundation Cedes Property in the Bronx for Streets.

The Supreme Court has granted the application of the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, established by the late John M. Burke, for permission to cede property in the Bronx to the city wanted for new streets.

One property, at Boston Road and Gun Hill Road, will be affected by the opening of Throop Avenue. The other parcel to be ceded is at Boston Road and Morris Street, affected by the opening of Burke Avenue.

Executors of the estate of Isidor Stern also obtained permission from Supreme Court Justice Cohalan to lease property bounded by Carlton Street, Beach, Seventieth Street, Rockaway Boulevard, and the ocean, Rockaway Beach, held in trust during the life of Mrs. Pauline Stern, the widow, to Max J. Kramer for twenty-one years. Kramer intends to build thirty-two one-family houses and a building, with stores and bachelor apartments, on the property. He agrees to pay $5,000 a year until 1919, and in the final years of the lease $6,500. The estate intends to aid in the erection of the buildings.

Brooklyn Realty Committees.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers has appointed the following committees for 1914:

Executive—Chairman, William G. Morrisey; Howard C. Pyle, and De Hart Bergen.

Ways and Means—Chairman, E. J. Grant; Charles A. O'Malley, and Joseph T. McMahon.

Arbitration—Chairman, John F. James; William G. Morrisey, Z. D. Berry, Thomas Hovenden, A. H. Waterman, and William H. Smith.

Legislation and Taxation—Chairman, Frank H. Tyler; Robert A. Wright, I. H. Cary, W. J. T. Lynch, Charles C. Stelle, I. O. Horton, and George E. Lovett.

Entertainment—Chairman, F. B. Snow; W. J. T. Lynch, A. B. Gritman, Charles L. Gilbert, E. J. Grant, George H. Gray, and A. H. Waterman.

Press—Chairman, George H. Gray; F. B. Snow, and De Hart Bergen.

Municipal Improvements—Chairman, David Porter; John F. Churlo, Thomas Redmond, H. A. Crosby, C. B. Smith, Sig. Cederstrom, Frank A. Seaver, M. G. Straus, and W. A. A. Brown.

Transportation and Subways—Chairman, Howard C. Pyle; I. Cortelyou, Thomas Hovenden, A. B. Gritman, A. J. Murphy, F. B. Small, A. J. Waldron, James L. Brumley, William H. Goldey, John F. James, Joseph M. May, David Porter, William P. Rae, and A. H. Waterman.

LAND SUIT SETTLED.

Decision Will Open Long Island Tract to Development.

Tedious litigation concerning title to land worth about $500,000, extending over a period of many years, and resulting in decisions favoring first one side and then the other, was finally adjudicated last week, when the Court of Appeals rendered a verdict which will result in the opening up of an extensive tract of land on the Rockaway coast for building developments.

The decision was in the case of Kellum vs. Corr, brought in the nature of a partition suit, to determine the title to a tract of land between Arverne and Edgemere, including 1,369 feet of ocean front, and extending to the Boulevard, in which the New York City Water Front Company and other persons are interested, against the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children. For twenty years the latter has claimed the title, and has occupied the property since about 1900.

The New York City Water Front Company, a large holder of land of Rockaway Beach, also claimed title to this tract through a transfer from the heirs of Rachel Banister, to whom the property was allotted in 1809, under a partition suit which embraced the whole of Rockaway Beach.

The Mission's claim to ownership was through a deed from the late Charles Donohue, a former Justice of the Supreme Court, issued to the Mission in 1881. Justice Donohue had a deed from one Lockwood, dated 1869, stated to have emanated from the original title, but which the courts have decided did not.

"Block of All Nations."

This block is that sharp declivity on Sixty-ninth Street which runs from West End Avenue down to the New York Central tracks. Some years ago practically all the nations of Europe were represented there. At the present day may be found numbers of Italians, Scots, Irish, and negroes, Italians predominating.

The tenements are, as may be expected, anything but clean, and the inmates loiter about the stoops and doorways, foreign fashion, at all hours of the day and night.

Efforts have been made from time to time to buy up the tenements and demolish the block altogether—as it gives an unpleasant atmosphere to the neighborhood, especially since West End Avenue starts from the very next corner and the owners on Seventieth Street, whose residences abut on the back of these tenements, are interested in making the Block of All Nations a thing of the past.

PARTITION SALE

WM. H. SMITH, Auctioneer,

under direction of Alexander McKinny, Referee,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, of the following premises:

Nos. 380-382 Fulton St.

THE BALDWIN BUILDING,

S. W. Corner of Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn,

on plot, 48.9 on Fulton Street, 125 feet on Smith Street.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST KNOWN CLOTHING STORE PROPERTIES IN THE CITY. SPLENDID SITUATION FOR ANY RETAIL BUSINESS. TWO BLOCKS FROM BOROUGH HALL.

SUBJECT TO A LEASE EXPIRING AUGUST 15TH, 1915, AT AN ANNUAL RENTAL OF $22,500.

For further particulars apply to PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, 181 Montague Street, Brooklyn, or STEPHEN RILEY & EARLE, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET---APARTMENTS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 147 and 149, w s, 34x60; Wilhelmine Abendschein to Albert Abendschein, 157 East 47th St, 2-8 parts, all title, b. and s., Dec. 19.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Helen Abendschein to same, 1-8 part, all title, b. and s., Dec. 19.....$100
AVENUE A, 153, w s, —; Nathan Kohn to Sarah Kohn, 569 West 150th St, (mtg $20,000,) Dec. 19; attorneys, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway.....$100
CONVENT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 72x100; Convent Park Construction Co. to Augustine C. McGuire, at Pelham, N. Y., and Mary C. McGuire, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
MADISON AV, 1,881, s e corner of 122d St, 19x100; Bernard Gordon to Meyer Frankel, 200 West 111th St, all liens, Dec. 18....$100
3D AV, 1,893, e s, 25.3x74; 3d Av, 1,893, e s, 25.3x74; Bernard Gordon to Meyer Frankel, 200 West 111th St, all liens, Dec. 18....$100
12TH ST, 413 East, n s, 24.4x103.3, (foreclosure Dec. 12;) Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co, 650 1st Av. (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,725
15TH ST, 105 and 107 East, n s, 50x103.3; George H. Kemnater to William A. Lincoln, Springfield, Mass., (mtg $270,000,) Dec. 19; attorneys, Pease & E., 340 Madison Av...$1
31ST ST, s w s, 150 ft n w of 9th Av, runs s w 87.9± s 30± n s 103.4 to street x n w 25 to beginning; Mary Riley, devisee of Michael Burns, to Isabelle L. Seacombe, 459 West 22d St, Dec. 19; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
31ST ST, s s, 450 ft e of 10th Av, 23x82x—x83.6; John H. McGuckin, heir of Michael Burns, to Annie T. Campbell, 459 West 22d St, (mtg $3,000,) all liens; Jan. 27; attorney, same.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Annie T. Campbell to Isabelle L. Seacombe, 459 West 22d St, (mtg $1,200,) Dec. 16; attorney, same.....$100
31ST ST, e s, 473 ft e of 10th Av, 23x80x23x82; John J. Campbell, Jr., and others, to Isabelle L. Seacombe, 459 West 22d St, July 3; attorney, same.....$100
31ST ST, s w s, 150 ft n w of 9th Av, runs s w 87.9± s 80± n e 103.4 to street x n w 25 to beginning; 31st St, s s, 450 ft e of 10th Av, 23x82x—x83.6; 31st St, s s, 473 ft e of 10th Av, 23x80x23x82; Isabelle L. Seacombe to Montrose Realty Co., Incorporated, 135 Broadway, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, same.....$100
65TH ST, 11 West, n s, 30x100.5; Simon Rothschild to Ursuline Realty Co., Inc., 530 East 80th St, (mtg $37,000,) all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
66TH ST, 245 West, n s, 25x100.5; Bernard Gordon to Meyer Frankel, 200 West 111th St, Dec. 18.....$100
77TH ST, 352 East, s s, 25x102.2; Abraham Levin to 111th St. Construction Corporation, 132 Nassau St, all liens, Dec. 10; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway....$100
111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 33x71.10; Gustave R. Tusk and others, executors of Emanuel Hellner, to 111th St., Construction Corporation, 132 Nassau St, (mtg $81,410,) ¼ part, Nov. 13; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway.....$1,000
123D ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x100.11; Joseph B. Koplik to Isador Koplik, 54 East 123d St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Dec. 2; attorney, Isidore Hershfield, 99 Nassau St.....$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,763, w s, 20x93.7; David Steckler to Henry F. Burke, 1,770 Grand Boulevard & Concourse, (mtg $7,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 100x100; Lillian B. Rogers to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., 161st St and Elton Av, Dec. 19, (mtg $10,000).....$100
HUNTS POINT AV, s e cor Gilbert Place, 25.8x113.4; J. F. M. Co. to Theresa McEvenie, 839 Johnson St, Brooklyn; Dec. 19; attorney, Simon T. Stern, 41 Park Row...$1
LOT 261, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Henry Burdewik to Barbara Burdewik; 3,427 Bryant Av, Dec. 19, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, John C. Honninger, 5 Beekman St..$1
LOT 13,084, Section 148, map of land of Woodlawn Cemetery; The Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation to Joseph A. Reid, 215 East 170th St, April 22; attorney, William H. Orr, 350 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1,440
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, s e s, adjoining land Mary McGrath, known as New Villa, at Fordham, contains 6 acres; Henry E. Huntington to Arabella D. Huntington, Los Angeles, Cal.; Oct. 28; attorney, C. E. Graham, Broadway Exchange Building..$1
MINFORD PLACE, 1,558-1,564, e s, 87.3x102.3; Pincus Lowenfeid to Aimee Oppenheimer, 22 Morningside Av, (mtg $60,000,) Dec. 19; atorney, H. H. Oppenheimer, 1,170 Broadway.....$100
LOT 38, map of Allen estate; Antonio Scagnelli et al to Benvenuto Scagnelli et al, 56 Dellville Av, Nov. 29; attorney, H. D. Lent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1
LOTS 12 and 13, Block 7, map of Morris Park; Richard D. Morse to Joshua Hale, New Bury port, Mass., Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
LOT 16, Block 70B, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Isidor M. Korn, 1,480 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
WALES AV, 558, e s, 24.3x105; Thomas P. Connor to Philip I. Hover, Ridgewood, N. J. (mtg $5,000,), Dec. 10; address, 30 Church, N. Y.....$100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 217.10 ft from 166th St, 25x —; Marcellin F. Dellac to John Campbell, 274 Cumberland St, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
WHITTIER ST, w s, 100 ft w of Lafayette Av, 307.10; F. M. Co. to Theresa McEvenie, 839 Johnston St, Brooklyn; Dec. 19; attorney, Simon T. Stern, 41 Park Row..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 72x100; Convent Park Construction Co. to Frederick W. Marquand, 376 Macon St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $65,000, Dec. 15, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60 ft n of 45th St, 40.5x100; Fannie I. Helmuth to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Dec. 19, due as per bond; attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St.....$45,000
31ST ST, s s, 473 ft e of 10th Av, 23x80; Isabella L. Seacombe to John J. Campbell, Cedarhurst, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,000
31ST ST, s w s, 150 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x103.4; Isabella L. Seacombe to Mary Riley, 424 West 31st St, Dec. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$14,500
65TH ST, 11 West, 30x100.5; Ursuline Realty Co. to William Rau, 70 West 40th St, Nov. 22, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000
31ST ST, s s, 473 ft e of 10th Av, 23x80; Annie T. Campbell to John H. McGuskin, Lake Placid, N. Y., Dec. 19, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$7,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,763, w s, 20x93.9; Hy. F. Burke to David Steckler, 1,885 7th Av, Dec. 19, prior mtg $7,000, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000
EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 100x100; Chas. J. Streeter Const. Co. to Lillian B. Rogers, 317 West 121st St, Dec. 19, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond; attorney, C. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$16,000
HILL AV, e s, 475 ft s of Randall St, 50x100; Frank Oharek to Geo. W. Smith, 320 East 156th St, Dec. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av..$1,400
LOT 16, Block 70B, Map of Morris Park; Isidor M. Korn to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, Dec. 17, due July 9, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,225
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $1,225, Dec. 17, 8 months, — p. c.; attorney, same.....$200
LOTS 12 and 13, Block 7, same map; Joshua Hall to same, Dec. 12, due July 9, 1916; attorney, same.....$1,400
LOT 461, Map of Unionport, 100x108; Minnie Zimmerman to North Side Mtg. Corp'n, 391 East 149th St, Dec. 19, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,200
WESTCHESTER AV, w s, 250.2 ft e of Zerega Av, 19.2x152.2; John J. Paulsen to Sarah M. Jefferson, Asbury Park, N. J., 3 years, Dec. 1; attorneys, Friend & F., 132 Nassau St.....$3,500
173D ST, e s, 150.8 ft s of Gleason Av, 25x100; Wm. J. Connors to Annie R. B. Callender, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Geo. F. Alexander, 315 Washington St, Brooklyn.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

CHRYSTIE ST, 195, south store; Morris Rosenbaum and another to H. Brown, 201 East 104th St, 3 years from Dec. 16, 1913.....$1,200
8D AV, 2,535, all; Elizabeth M. O'Reilly to Theodore Neckles, 4,327 3d Av; 10 years from July 1, 1913.....$2,400
3D AV, 2,756, e s, store floor; Alvina Maud and another to Morris Levy, 494 East 141st St, 1 years from April 1, 1913; attorney, Charles M. Norden, 302 Broadway....$1,900
5TH AV, 601, front part of cellar; Edmond F. Bonaventure and another to A. H. Davenport Co., Boston, Mass., 8 8-12 years from Feb. 14; attorneys, McKennell & Appell, 111 Broadway.....$13,500
114TH ST, 349 East, main store and balf of basement; Angelo Reda to Mike Sasso, 351 East 118th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av..$960

MECHANICS' LIENS.

FRANKLIN ST, 54 & 56; Louis Myers against Greyback Land Co., owner; Shaw Walker, lessee; Schwartz Bros., contractors.....$70
TRINITY AV, 708; Cassel Franklin et al. against Patrick A. Gelghegan, owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., contractor.....$12
TRINITY AV, 710; same against same...$12
TRINITY AV, 712; same against same...$12
TRINITY AV, 714; same against same...$12
TRINITY AV, 716; same against same...$12
TREMONT AV, 414; Tileine Co. against Denis & Mary Mullins, owners; Gorman & Grant, contractors.....$220
19TH ST, 405 & 407 East; Abram Stein against Charles A. and Sophia Bondy, owners & contractors.....$140
21ST ST, 531 to 539 West; Isaac S. Bossell against Clement C. Moore, owner; Charles Hofferberth, lessee (renewal).....$14,193
33D ST, 424 to 438 West; Paul C. Hunter against McKeon Realty Co., owner; John Larkin, contractor.....$25,000
45TH ST, 7 to 11 West; Gurney Heater Mfg. Co. against Forty-fifth Street Realty Co., owner; Fleischmann Bros. Co., contractor; F. J. Duff & Sons, Inc., sub-contractor.....$2,713
150TH ST, s s, whole front between River Av & Gerard Av, 200x100x—x148.9; Gurney Heater Mfg. Co. against Henry L. Morris, owner; Willys Berland Co., lessee; John McKeefrey, contractor; F. J. Duff & Sons, Inc., sub-contractor.....$1,200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

115TH ST, 232 and 234 East; Hyman Geslar against Ray Lefkowitz and others, June 17, 1913.....$129

LIS PENDENS.

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 182d St, 109.6x17.6; Jennie E. Broiles against Guiseppe Tuoti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fuller & Prest.
3D AV, w s, 78.10 ft s of 170th St, 79.6x116.5; Thomas McLure against Ionic Realty and Construction Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Stoddard & Mack.
8D AV, e s, 173 ft of 171st St, 50x100; North Side Hoisting Company Inc., against Wendover Bronx Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. A. Todd.
176TH ST, n s, 46.1 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Mery E. Roberts against Cecelia A. Buttikofer and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Merchant, Olena & Merchant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Belmont Av, e s, 108 ft s of 189th St, for a one-story brick stable, 40x45; Peter Dillon, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,500.
Belmont Av, e s, 108 ft s of 189th St, for two one-story frame sheds, 18x35; Peter Dillon, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $150.
St. Nicholas Terrace, w s, whole front between 128th and 129th Sts, for two six-story apartments, 99.11x110; Manchester Construction Co., 222 Wooster St., owner; C. F. Meyers, 1 Union Square East, architect; cost, $250,000.
Tinton Av, w s, 400 ft s of 163d St, for a one-story, brick store and market, 27x130; Samuel Cohen, 314 East 121st St, owner; Max Kreindel, 338 East 121st St, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

Itms under $5,000 omitted.

Rivington St, 158, to two four-story stores, studios, and tenements; Neville Mortgage Co., premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 233 East 78th St, architect; cost, $15,000.
Track level of Grand Central Terminal yards to street level of 49th St, 102 ft e of Park Av, to a four-story boiler house, &c.; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Warren & Wetmore, architects; cost, $25,000.
Under boiler house on n s of 49th St, 102 ft e of Park Av, to a four-story boiler house; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Warren & Wetmore, architects; cost, $6,000.
Washington St, 24, to a one-story stable; Ann White and others, 141 Broadway, owners; D. Scott, 119 West 33d St, architect; cost, $5,000.
6th Av, s w corner of 31st St, to a four-story department store; Mahler Co., lessees; A. Mahler and others, 507 5th Av, owners; Howell & Howell, 1,182 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
Will Sell at Auction
Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1914,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
Executor's Sale,
Estate of George A. Mott, Dec'd,
623 Walton Av.,
near East 151st St.,
BRONX BOROUGH,
the three-story, basement and cellar high-stoop brick Dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; size of lot 16.8x93. Possession. Open for inspection.
CHAS. H. BANKS, Attorney,
MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and street cars; price $22,000; mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 West 72d St Tel. 8300—Col.

An Elegant West 74th St. Residence for Sale
at a bargain to a quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE $14,000.
Elegant Merrick Road corner property, fine residence, garage, beautiful grounds, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms; latest improvements; plot 135 feet, on famous Merrick Road; double tennis courts adjoining; excellent for doctor or dentist; property is worth $20,000; porches on all sides; overlooks Great South Bay; suitable terms; title guaranteed. Write or call, Owner, A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118 Wantagh.

GREAT SACRIFICE.
Out-of-town owner compelled to sell 100-acre farm, in excellent neighborhood, on South Shore, less than an hour out; farm buildings; running brook; exceptional shooting; great chance for speculator or home-seeker; price LESS THAN HALF original cost. Particulars from Daniel M. Gerard, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
for the city man of moderate means to buy right; my home property, 4 acres, 12-room house, garage; fine old shade trees, abundance fruit, walking distance station, and water; change business necessitates sale way below actual value; terms to suit purchaser. OWNER, Box 77 Huntington, L. I.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
delightfully situated, for sale at a bargain to quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

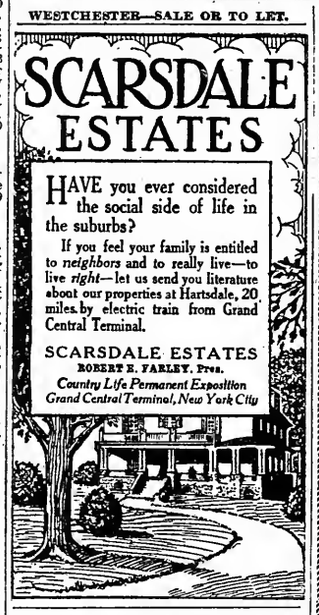
REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear, improved; valued cash $21,000, and add cash $3,000 to $5,000; want income apartment Bronx or business property; principals only. David Kraus, 37 Liberty Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

IOWA REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGES
The best security on earth, bearing six per cent. interest. For sale in any amounts.
B. J. CAVANAGH, Attorney-at-Law
Fleming Building, Des Moines, Iowa
References: Iowa National Bank, or Central State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.



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FOR SALE OR RENT
Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Grasmstan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Telephone Bryant 1775.

ARTIST'S HOME BRIARCLIFF N. Y. MANOR,
Concrete; 12 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, electricity, gas; very complete and all appointments 1st-class. Beautiful, high elevation; hour out; near station.
A BIG BARGAIN, $15,000.
Would rent at very reasonable figure, furnished or unfurnished.
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8 ROOM HOUSE Bargain $4,500
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.
near station; bour out; ¼ acre; poultry house, shade, fruit; house has bath, gas, electricity; is newly decorated; nice porch, &c.; the best place ever offered at the price.
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At Greystone-On-Hudson
with magnificent fifteen-mile view of river scenery; 11-room house; tiled bath, servants' stairway, electric lights, gas, new fixtures; first floor cut stone; slate roof; two minutes from main line station; five minutes from golf club; ready for occupancy; price low; terms very easy. Owner, Box 50 Times Downtown.

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE,
LAWRENCE PARK, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, BRIARCLIFF, and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent. ALSO ATTRACTIVE FARMS
Fish & Marvin WELL LOCATED. 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

RENT FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
A strictly modern, 11-room house, gentleman's home, 1¼ acres of land. Beautiful ground, finest location in New Rochelle. Large garage with living quarters. Present tenant desires to sublet.
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
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COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
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AT ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.
15 acres, one hour from Grand Central; attractive dwelling, 10 rooms; stable; large orchard; high elevation; extensive views; excellent neighborhood; price $8,000. FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY FOR SALE
at HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, comprising 5 acres of land with modern one-story brick buildings, containing **100,000 square feet floor space,** with power plant and railroad siding. Great bargain.
NICHOLSON & CO.
150 Broadway, New York
Factory Brokers

FACTORY
FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN., covers five acres; 60,000 sq. ft. of space; nearly new. Address J. W. T., 1,296 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMS.

100 ACRES $1,200,
Stock, Tools and Crops.
Good buildings, 6-room 2-story house, 40-ft. barn for 10 cows; 200-tree apple orchard, 50 other fruit trees; land equally divided into fields, pasture, and woodland; only 2 miles to railroad; immediate sale necessary, so 3 cows, some hogs, sheep, hens, farm machinery, tools, and hay included; all for $1,200; half cash, easy terms; see photograph of buildings, other details, Page 1, "Strout's Winter Farm Bargains," just out; write today for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

WATER FRONT ESTATE.
200 acres, highly improved; 1 mile frontage on Hudson River, Dutchess Co. Dwelling contains 12 master's rooms, 5 baths, 8 servants' rooms; gardener's house, keeper's house, numerous barns, stables, etc. One of the finest places ever offered for sale. Price $150,000, free and clear; might trade; principals. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mr. Homeseeker
Don't wait UNTIL SPRING to purchase your home; do it now and save money.
Have a charming Country Home, situated on half-acre plot in the most picturesque part of the State. Located on the main line of railroad, only 56 minutes from New York. In a restricted residential community with refined neighbors. House is distinctly modern. Three large rooms on first floor; four bedrooms and tiled bath on second floor. Beautifully finished woodwork, parquet floors, open plumbing, steam heat, running water, electricity, and other improvements. Modern laundry in basement under whole house. Private Garage on premises. Must dispose of before Jan. 1st. Price $5,000, permanent first mortgage $3,000 may remain. Small amount cash, balance can be paid off like rent. Will send photographs of house and surroundings. Address Mr. F. G. Erisman, box D 325 Times Downtown, New York City.

Farm Near New York, Stock, Crops, Machinery.
Splendidly located 50-acre farm; 2 houses, 3 barns, ample other buildings; 2 hours to New York; immediate sale necessary; 2 horses, 5 cows, all wagons, machinery, tools, and crops included if taken now; only $4,000, part cash; see photograph, learn location, and read full details, Page 4, "Strout's Winter Farm Bargains," just out; write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

4½ STORY BUILDING
and basement within a few feet of Broadway and Columbus Circle. Will be entirely recompleted to suit any business. Long term lease can be arranged if desired. Can be adapted to suit any business.
Apply 230 West 58th St., or
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
300 Seventh Ave., Phone 7361 Columbus.

LOFTS Free to Feb. 164 5th Ave., near 23d.
LOFTS Free to Feb. 46-50 West 21st.
LOFTS Free to Feb. 10 West 18th.
LOFTS Free to Feb. 4-6 West 16th.
BLDGS. Fine light; $85; 5 West 14th.
STORES, Sub-lease, bargains, any size.
6 story 25x100; 269 W. 18th; $3,800.
2 story, 24x80; near 6th Ave.; $1,800.
any price, any sizes, anywhere throughout Manhattan.
155 WEST 14TH ST. BUROSS

LOFTS
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
Near 28th St.
50x95. 5th & 7th Floors.
3 elevators; good light; equipped with sprinkler system.
DAVID SHAFF
83 Canal Street, or your own broker.

LOFTS
3,000 to 3,000 square feet; with Steam Power, Passenger and Freight Elevators; Very Desirable for Manufacturing.
165-171 Grand St., cor. Centre.
Apply LOUIS EISENBERG, 149 Broadway, (Phone 656 Cortlandt,) or your own broker.

42D ST., WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY.
STORE AND BASEMENT.
LOWEST RENT IN BLOCK.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY,
115 WEST 42d ST.

LOFTS TO LET
11 East 22d, 25x90, elevator; $1,400.
159 West 24th, 42x90, elevator; $1,200.
6 West 29th, 25x60, elevator; $1,100.
23 West 32d, 25x85, elevator; $2,000.
354 West 50th, 22x80, $480; $720.
SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST.
AMES & COMPANY
26 West 31st. Tel. 3570 Madison Sq.

BROOKLYN.

Opposite
Jay St. Terminal
LOFTS
10,000 SQ. FEET
IN NEW CONCRETE BUILDING
Low rent and insurance; light, heat, power; convenient locality; unsurpassed manufacturing and shipping facilities.
George L. Miller, Agt.
168 John St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY—IDEAL LOCATION.
TO LEASE BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
4-story brick building, 24 rooms, 12 baths, steam heat, all modern improvements, in the heart of Newark, adjoining the Continental Hotel, opposite D., L. & W. R. R., near the McAdoo tubes; about 5 mins.' walk from Market and Broad Sts.; suitable for family or bachelor hotel; reasonable rent; good lease. Address Hotel, 601 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

216-218-220-222 West 18th St.
is the heaviest and most substantial fire-proof building on Manhattan Island.
ONLY TWO FLOORS LEFT
Top Floor and Fourth Floor
Apply
Monahan Express Co.
Owners, on Premises

470 FOURTH AVENUE
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 32D STREET
NEW 12 STORY FIREPROOF LOFT BUILDING
THREE FLOORS FOR RENT
Will divide these floors to suit satisfactory tenants.
SIZE, 115 FT. BY 83 FT.
Six Electric Elevators Excellent Service No Manufacturing
Sprinkler System Automatic Fire Alarm System Unobstructed Light
Insurance Rate on Contents Less Than 20 Cents Per Hundred
PRICES ASKED INVITE COMPARISON
WITH ANY OTHER FOURTH AVE. RENTS
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD
542 Fifth Ave. Agents
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

5th Av. North of 42d St.
Great Corner to Lease
Long Term
Will Improve With New Building
Sole Agent
John N. Golding
9 Pine St. 5th Ave., Cor. 45th St.

Woodworking Plant
TO LEASE
Foot of East 125th St.
For a term of years, a woodworking plant in Harlem, consisting of a two-story and basement building and one-story factory, sheds and dock facilities, machinery, heat, elevator, gas engine power, &c. Address P. O. Box 1,569.

THOMPSON BUILDING,
511-513 West 42d St.
A FEW MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
LOFTS, 50x100.
Good enough for your office, not too good for your plant.
New eight-story loft building; Absolutely fireproof, perfect light, high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. Liberal concessions. Full commission to Brokers.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

STORE & LOFTS
New 16-story Building, 75x98.9.
22-24-26 WEST 32D ST.
Equipped with Automatic Sprinklers.
LOW INSURANCE RATES.
Location best in City for CLOAK, SUIT, and other READY GOODS TRADES. Convenient to Buyers' Centre of Hotel District; close to Railroad Terminals.
Firms now on 32d St. are increasing their business.
MINTURN POST COLLINS.
Phone Greeley 265.....1 West 34th St.
Or Your Own Broker.

LOFTS
40x90, ALL LIGHT
FIREPROOF BUILDNG,
521-523 West 26th Street.
All Improvements. Low Rent.
Apply to Harris H. Wile, 581 West 26th St., or your own broker.

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312 E. 23d St.

LIGHT LOFTS
50x95, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av. L and surface cars.
Exceptionally low rental.
DIX BUILDING.
'Phone, 561 Chelsea. 116 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Berkeley Arms
326-330 WEST 95TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5 ROOMS $50.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone 4174 Riverside.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st & West End Av.
8 and 9 large rooms and bath, electric light, refrigeration, separate laundry and laundry fuel.
Apply Superintendent

94th St. *NEAR* 314 *RIVERSIDE* 315 321
BIG CONCESSIONS
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath. $50.00 to $87.50.

FOR RENT.
230 West 107th Street
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1914.
7 ROOMS Large and plenty of sunshine; house particularly well planned, built, and finished; ELECTRICITY INCLUDED in RENT. Efficient and attentive elevator, hall, and telephone service. Regular rental $960.
$65 PER MONTH.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

AN OPPORTUNITY
NINE ROOMS, 3 BATHS; $3,400.
THE CORONET,
57 WEST 66TH ST.
Separate passenger & service elevators day & night. Apply Supt. on premises or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
Telephone 31 Murray Hill. 569 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
5 ROOMS & BATH. RENT $1,400.
Fireproof building; separate passenger & service elevators day & night. Apply superintendent or
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Telephone 31 Murray Hill. 569 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4&5 ROOMS
(New Building).
No. 105 West 72d St.
Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.
Agent on premises.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
Broadway, at 80th St.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

250 W. 104th St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Ave.
Modern Elevator Apartments,
Select block. Convenient to Subway
One 6 room Apt., 2 baths, $1,375
One 5 room Apt., 1 bath, $1,050
One 2 room kitchenette..... 35
Apply Supt., on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Broadway and 105th St.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath apartments and studio, handsomely decorated, with all the latest modern improvements. Most convenient to Subway, "L" and all surface lines.
Rents $45 to $75.
Apply 228 West 58th St., or
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900 Seventh Ave.
Phone 7361-2 Columbus.

SUBLET TO OCTOBER 1, 1914.
7 ROOMS FIREPROOF BUILDING on a prominent residential street. Large and particularly bright rooms; service excellent; regular rental, $1,200.
$80 PER MONTH.
Apply Superintendent,
302 WEST 79TH ST.

101st St., 79 West—7 Rooms
Select single flats; steam, hot water; large, light rooms; well kept house; $33.
105th St., 146 W.—6 Large Rooms
Steam and hot water; select and well kept house; fine street; telephone; $30-$33.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 69th St.
Apartment of three rooms and bath to sublet. Ideal for one or two bachelors or couple.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

THE SEVILLIA
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable apartment. 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished. Also single rooms, furnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 large rooms and bath.
Corner Apartment.
High-class elevator apartments.
Rent $66.

HAGUE COURT
(Liberal Concessions.)
Facing Morningside Park, near Columbia University; seven large, light rooms; rent $900-$1,050. Beautifully decorated; two toilets, telephone; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs. Superintendent, 400 West 118th St., or W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive,
ELEGANT 7-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality, large, light rooms. Southern exposure. All night service. Liberal concession.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST
TEL. BARCLAY—6390.
ELEVATOR HOMES
UNDER
the direct supervision and management of the owners.
Covent Garden Apts.
Occupying square block
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.

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CHILD LABOR LAW HAS AIDED SCHOOLS

Prof. John Dewey of Columbia Says Much More Should Be Done for Young Workers.

PLEA FOR DULL CHILDREN

They Most of All Need Vocational Training — Praise Henry Street Settlement.

That the new Child Labor law of the State of New York has increased the demand for schools and for courses of study better adapted to the needs of boys and girls about to enter industrial pursuits, is the assertion of Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, in an introduction to the Directory of the Trades and Occupations taught at the day and evening schools in Greater New York.

This directory is published by the Committee for Vocational Scholarships of the Henry Street Settlement at 265 Henry Street, and was compiled by Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox. Among those who are interested in the movement to enable boys and girls to secure employment for which they best are fitted are Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr., Miss Elsie Borg, Mrs. William Ehrlich, Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Harriet West Knight, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Miss Irene Lewisohn, Mrs. Wesley C. Mitchell and Miss Lillian D. Wald.

According to Dr. Dewey, the educational problem faced by the city of New York, as by every other great industrial centre, is whether the community as a whole shall care for the education of the children or whether the education of the largest number shall be left to the unregulated conditions of factory life.

"Child labor laws have, upon the whole, approached the question from the negative side," Dr. Dewey writes. "They have kept the children out of industrial pursuits until they have reached a certain age, and have presumably secured a certain amount of schooling. The problem will not be adequately dealt with on its positive and constructive side until the community furnishes to the large number of boys and girls, who are about to become wage-earners, educational facilities that equip them intellectually and morally for their callings in life; and until continuation schools, in some form or other, are provided for at least all children between fourteen and sixteen, who are engaged in factory work.

"The new child labor law of the State of New York, while more stringent as a preventive measure than the older law (since it requires the boys and girls to have attained the Grade of 6B or the age of 16 years), actually increases the demand for more schools and courses of study better adapted to the needs of those going into industrial pursuits. Naturally, it is the duller children who, not reaching the 6B Grade, have to remain in school till they are 16 years old. To a large extent these children, backward in book studies, are just the ones to whom instructions that use the hands and the motor energies would appeal. Meantime, they are kept out of industry, and yet are not adequately prepared for any useful activity in life.

"The public is indebted to the Henry Street Settlement, which maintains a system of scholarships for the benefit of those boys and girls who might otherwise leave school and go to work at 14. The purpose of the scholarships is to give as many children as possible two years of further education and vocational training during that period which has been called the "two wasted years." The giving of scholarships to the comparatively few children fortunate enough to secure this protection and the supervision of their education keeps the committee in close touch with the educational agencies throughout the city.

"While we must rejoice that the showing is as good as it is, and that such excellent work is done by these schools, nevertheless we must confess that the showing is a meagre and inadequate one. When one considers the thousands and thousands of children destined to wage-earning pursuits, the obvious conclusion from the exhibit found in this directory is that neither by public activity nor by voluntary agencies has the City of New York as yet made more than a bare beginning. The directory should thus serve a double purpose, in that it gives information—otherwise very difficult to procure—regarding existing facilities, and in that it makes evident the immense work that remains to be done."

The Scholarship Committee of the Henry Street Settlement offers its second directory of the educational resources of the city to teachers and settlement workers, parents and children because it feels that it is the duty of both teacher and settlement worker to advise boys and girls about to leave school as to their future occupation. The committee hopes that the directory may render the choice less difficult and insure a vocation more appropriate to the capacity of the various boys and girls who apply to it for aid.

Conferences on vocational guidance and training, held during the past two years in Boston and New York, demonstrate that interest in this problem is growing. Meanwhile, opportunities for vocational education have not increased proportionately either to this interest or to the school population. In 1909 there were 27,152 children graduated from the elementary schools, and in 1913 there were 41,151. To meet this increase of 50 per cent., three new public trade schools have been established, and eight schools conducted by private organizations, four of which are special schools for the blind and the crippled, the other four, electrical corporation and Children's Aid Society schools. Since the first directory was published in 1909 two schools have been discontinued.

STREET CAPACITY IGNORED.

Bassett Says Buildings Should Conform to Width of Roadways.

The city should insist that architects in planning tall buildings consider the street capacity as well as halls and efficient elevator service, Edward M. Bassett told the Conference on City Planning a few days ago. He said that a discussion of regulation of building heights leads usually to a discussion of courts and setbacks, so that light and air can be obtained for the highest buildings.

"Many experts in this city, especially architects," Mr. Bassett said, "look at two elements only in coming to conclusions. One is the effect on the building to be constructed, its tenants, and the owner's pocketbook. The other is the effect upon neighboring buildings. The community, however, is greatly interested in the public streets. The streets in downtown New York are as necessary for transportation as hallways and elevators are necessary to a large office building. Architects are very careful to design tall buildings with proportionate hallways and elevators. The streets, however, cannot be widened except at a prohibitive cost. It is, therefore, right for the city to insist that high buildings should have some relation to street capacity. In other words, street capacity as well as light, air and fire hazard should impress a limitation upon buildings.

"What one owner in a block can do, the others, proportionate to their area, should not only be able to do, but should be protected in doing. There are now fifty-one buildings in the city higher than twenty stories. Most of them are south of City Hall. If every owner in the block where they are located should erect a building as high as they are, the downtown situation would be intolerable.

"Subways could not be built in sufficient numbers to transport the tenants. Street space would be insufficient for pipes, wires and railroads. The surface of the streets would not hold the people. The question is pertinent whether a few owners should be allowed by the city to do, because they do it first, what all cannot do because of lack of street capacity. Surely the city, as owner of the public streets, has the right under its police powers to prevent such buildings as would overtax street capacity. It also has a duty in fairness to all land owners to make regulations that will preserve to the future builder his fair share of street use."

BARON A CHAUFFEUR.

Hires Out to New York Banker, Though He Owns a Chateau.

Friends of a New York banker knew that for several Winters he had employed as a chauffeur a genuine French baron, whose beautiful whiskers often came in for comment, but not many friends of the baron in New York knew the source of his income. When he and his wife arrived in New York some five years ago on a French steamer their arrival was chronicled in the newspapers, and they were entertained a great deal by friends they made in New York. At the garage where the banker's car was kept nobody knew the Frenchman by his title, and his secret never got out. It was learned yesterday that the baron has been back in France these two years, that he has bought a château in the Auvergne, where he entertains Americans as "paying guests," and that he now owns three automobiles, which he hires out to tourists, and if anybody wants to be "chauffeured" about Europe by a real nobleman the baron himself is willing to drive the car.

After years of difficulty in getting a good chauffeur for his car when he went abroad in the Spring the banker had come to the conclusion that it was next to impossible. He had tried almost all nationalities, and one season actually carried two drivers on his annual spin down through the château country, across to Aix, through Switzerland and the Black Forest, and across to Carlsbad and back. Even the two complicated his life, for one would assume that the other was looking after the car. Finally one took the car out for a joy ride and smashed it up.

Five years ago the name of the baron was suggested to the banker. He scouted the idea that a Baron would make a good chauffeur, but promised to pay him a good salary if he drove the car that Summer without a single mishap. The nobleman proved a good driver, and the American engaged to pay him $200 a month. When the banker came over in the Fall, he let the Baron and his wife sail on a different steamer, and of course paid their passages. Then when they went back to France in the Summer, it was always several weeks in advance of the departure of the banker, who merely insisted that his car should be ready at the time that he wanted to start on his automobile tour.

But after three Winters of New York, the Baron confessed that he did not like this climate. He had not improved his English much, and he longed to spend all his time in France. Besides, having started out to earn his own living, and made good, he was anxious to branch out. He wanted to become the proprietor of a business. So his employer made him a present of the car he had been driving, and the Baron at once began business in a small way. There were plenty of tourists who wanted cars by the day or week, and the Baron found it so profitable that he was soon able to add another car to his equipment, and later a third. Meantime, so he informed his former employer last Summer, he had decided he wanted a home, so finding he could get a château cheap, he purchased it, and is now steadily retrieving the family fortunes.

MAKE GEMS MORE BRILLIANT

Five-Carat Diamond in Vacuum Gives More Light Than a Candle.

The jewelers of ancient Egypt knew more than modern craftsmen about treating gems so that they would shine and sparkle, according to The Independent. Such gems as the emerald, garnet, and jacinth were livelier and more luminous in the days of the Ptolemies than they can be made to-day. It is known that the diamond, ruby, emerald, and kunzite become phosphorescent or fluorescent under certain circumstances.

Gems exhibit the liveliest phosphorescence in vacuum tubes. Even in rarified air some diamonds give out a blue light which is not present in a denser atmosphere. In a vacuum a diamond of four or five carats gives as much light as a candle. The color of the light differs not only with the origin of the diamond, but with the facets of the same diamond. Masken lyne made a collection of diamonds which glowed in a vacuum with nearly all the colors of the spectrum. An uncut stone which was roughly cube shape, with truncated corners and edges, emitted orange yellow light from the faces of the cube, pale yellow from the corners, and lemon yellow from the flat edges.

Next to the diamond stands the ruby as highly phosphorescent in a vacuum. The ruby emits a beautiful red light, as though it were incandescent. Kunzite shines with a golden yellow or yellow tinged with rose. The emerald shines with a crimson light. The same gems become phosphorescent under the influence of radium. The ultra-violet rays also produce luminosity in gems.

It is well known that rubies from the mines of Burma are more valuable than those from neighboring Siam. Externally they look much alike, but under the ultra-violet rays the Burmese stones which are called Oriental rubies glow like red embers, while the Siamese rubies look almost black.

WASHINGTON'S LETTERS.

Price Paid in London for One Has Been Exceeded Here.

The autograph letter of George Washington which sold for $900 a few days ago in a London auction room comes very close to the record price paid at public sale for a letter of the first President. It has been exceeded, however, on three occasions in this country. In 1903 at the Harold Peirce sale in Philadelphia a Washington letter sold for $1,150; in 1904 at the Moses Pollak sale in Philadelphia a letter sold for $925, and in 1905 at the Bishop Hurst sale in this city a Washington letter on war matters brought $1,065.

The letter sold ten years ago for $1,150 still holds the record for autograph letters of Washington. In this case its value was enhanced by the fact that the letter was signed by Martha Washington, and it is the only letter known which bears the signatures of both George Washington and his wife. It was written to Tobias Lear on March 20, 1796. There is nothing of peculiar interest in the letter, as it expresses the sympathy of George Washington and his wife to Mr. Lear on the death of a relative.

The letter in the Hurst sale which brought $1,065 was written from the army headquarters at Middlebrook to Benjamin Harrison on May 6, 1779. In it Washington says that he expects to be hard pressed on every quarter.

The letter which brought $925 in the Pollak sale is of exceptional interest, in that it refers to the exchange of Gen. Cornwallis. It was written soon after the battle of Yorktown, and is addressed to Abraham Skinner, Commissary General of Prisoners.

At the Pennypacker sale in Philadelphia a few years ago the Library of Congress purchased for $700 a twenty-two-page diary of Washington covering part of the year 1767.

ARGENTINE RAILWAY PLANS.

Buenos Aires Line Will Eliminate Grade Crossings for 25 Miles.

The Western Railway of Buenos Aires contemplates eliminating all existing grade crossings and electrifying its suburban zone for a distance of about 25 miles from the terminal, the first half of the distance being four-tracked, says The Engineering Record. It is expected to use direct current distributed through a third rail. A direct connection is to be made to the interchange station of the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company to be built under the Plaza Once. This station will have three sets of double tracks, with two platforms between. The middle set will be used by the Western Railway. Passengers will walk across the adjacent platforms to and from the care of the Anglo-Argentine Company, which will carry them downtown and to their destination in the city.

As the gage of the Western Railway is 5 feet 6 inches and that of the tramway company 4 feet 8½ inches, no direct through working of cars is possible. The interchange will, however, be simple and direct.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS' OUTPUT 2,500 A YEAR

Pioneer Days of Such Education Past, Says Engineer Expert.

STUDENTS ARE IN DEMAND

Captains of Industry No Longer Look with Distrust on the Modern Graduate.

Dr. W. F. M. Goss of the University of Illinois, the retiring President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, speaking to the mechanical engineers at their annual meeting in this city last week, called attention to the fact that the educational institutions of the United States are now sending out annually 2,500 graduate engineers, and that of this total about 1,000 enter the field of mechanical engineering.

"The normal supporter of the great State university," said Dr. Goss, "is coming to understand something of the breadth of the educational problem which is presented by the activities of the technical school. He has seen the number of its students multiply and its graduates become leaders in the work of great industries. Questions affecting the support of the technical school have sometimes appeared as political questions, and in his discussions of these the normal citizen has not been found lacking in his appreciation of the technical school. Engineering education now suggests something more to him than a classroom. He understands that efficient instruction must find expression in the application of science and in the promotion of scientific research. These are important conceptions, and the fact that they are entertained by the public suggests the great influence already exerted by the technical school.

"The American technical school stands to-day on the threshold of great achievements. Its pioneer days are nearly over, and the fruitage of two generations of educational effort is now in evidence. Captains of industry no longer look in doubt upon the technical graduate; they give him work. Public confidence in the new education has been won, and its permanent support is assured. What of the future? To what new attributes must the technical school give expression and what new responsibilities should it assume? These are questions which to-day confront the school.

"The modern need in the field of engineering is for men who can perform the exceptional task; for men who are safe keepers of their brothers' interests; for men whose qualities of character are so sound and strong that they instinctively perceive the way of truth and follow it; for men whose activity and understanding detect the defects in established practice and find a way to improve that practice; for men who so well understand the fundamental principles of science as to be able to predict the effect of the next step before it has been taken; for men who can rank with the world's great leaders in science and industry. I conceive it to be the prime purpose of the technical school to make its contribution toward the development of such men."

In the interest of higher efficiency, said Dr. Goss, it is necessary that the schools of technology in the United States shall have instructional staffs of the highest possible ability, and, furthermore, that such a staff shall not be overburdened with routine duties. He also called attention to the fact that the importance of superior leadership in the school should be emphasized by the fact that the attitude of the American student reflects faithfully the changing spirit of the times.

"The relation existing between the standard of instruction in schools which prepare for a profession," Dr. Goss continued, "and the ideals of the professions have already been suggested and in their general aspects are obvious. The fact that the educational institutions of high standing are sending out each year into the engineering pursuits of our country more than 2,500 graduates, nearly 1,000 of whom enter the field of mechanical engineering, suggests the basis for this relationship. The technical school is, in fact, recruiting and otherwise stimulating the engineering work of the country. Its more important contributions may be summarized as follows:

"First, the work of the school tends to emphasize the dignity of the calling. Second, a service which the technical school is rendering the profession of engineering is that of contributing to the sum of its scientific data. Third, an important contribution which the school is rendering the profession of engineering is that of emphasizing the profession's unity of purpose. This intercollegiate spirit of fellowship has become a national asset—it persists when the day of graduation has passed. It represents a spirit which, in the business and professional world, conserves and upholds."

Fort Scott's Pride.

A Fort Scott reporter closes a description of that city's new $80,000 high school building with these illuminating words: "While the outside has not been slighted, the most attention has been placed on the modern improvements, such as which only grace the inside of a very few high school buildings in Kansas."—Kansas City Star.

EYE-STRAIN AND CRIME.

One Often Follows the Other, Says American Medical Association.

That there is a definite relationship between eye-strain and crime is shown by this instance cited by the Bulletin of the American Medical Association:

"A San Francisco school teacher, who had suffered much from eye troubles herself, at one of her visits to her oculist's office described an incorrigible child in her school who appeared to have some defect of sight. This suspicion had been repeatedly reported to his parents, but as they were poor as well as ignorant, nothing had been accomplished so far. She decided, therefore, to make an independent effort in the boy's behalf and solicited the assistance of her oculist's aid. There were doubts of any good accomplishments being possible, as the boy seemed both extraordinarily dull and superlatively mean.

"His teacher said that at the age of 11 years he was the worst child in her experience of many years in school work. He frequently played 'hookey,' associated with the worst boys of all ages, smoked cigarettes, swore like a trooper and lied outrageously; besides, he seemed to take a stupid pride in learning nothing and frustrating all her efforts. The only physical defect noticed was that he held print unusually close to his eyes. Examination showed one eye had two-sevenths and the other one-fifth of normal vision.

"The boy was dumbly indifferent in the beginning of the eye test, but after much labor and aggravation lenses were placed before his eyes, giving practically perfect vision at once! Then he showed symptoms of being almost human. The glasses were ordered and the case gladly dismissed. More than a year afterward the doctor saw the teacher again and inquiries were made with misgivings. She said that after she procured the glasses and had gained consent for his wearing them, the child's transformation was rapid and complete. He had become the willing slave of the teacher, where before he seemed to resist her every interest in him; he never missed a day in school, where formerly playing truant was chronic with him. He was the head of his class now, where previously he was too dull to be classed at all; he had voluntarily stopped his numerous bad habits and had become the marvel of the neighborhood as well as the joy of his parents, and so on.

"The explanation of this metamorphosis is simple and natural. The child was more than three-fourths blind and no one had known it. He could not learn because he could not see, and his eyes and head undoubtedly pained him when straining to see. His incorrect and absurd answers made the other pupils laugh at and guy him, so he hated everything connected with the school, and in playing truant he met the worst possible associates and learned from them his notable array of vicious habits.

"When he put on his glasses he saw the world for the first time clearly and in comfort. He therefore was able to learn and his ambition was aroused. Hence he loved schooling and the opportunity to show his real capability, and by regular attendance at school lost the bad companionship which was really responsible for his show of criminal tendencies. After the boy became the pride of the school, his parents took an interest and aided him, where before they ignored so unlovable a child. A boy who at the age of 11 was the worst child in the school and neighborhood and was absolutely callous to all moral suasion, would probably have developed into a criminal. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that the development of a dangerous breaker of law and order of an extreme type was prevented by a pair of glasses."

THE TALE OF A LOST MINE.

Nobody Knows How True It Is or Where It Came From.

This touching tale, for the veracity of which we do not vouch, comes from a source that we do not know, says The Engineering and Mining Journal:

"About 1660 a Spaniard, in Peru, named José Salcedo, fell in love with an Indian girl. He proceeded to do a thing almost unheard of in those times. He married her. Out of gratitude her mother revealed to him a vein of silver of unsurpassed richness. He worked it and drew from it considerable wealth—too much for his happiness, for his opulence excited the cupidity of the Viceroy, Count Lemos, who had him charged with high treason, the penalty of which was death and the confiscation of all worldly goods.

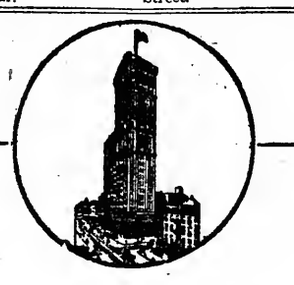
"It was in vain that Salcedo demanded permission to appeal to Madrid, and offered to pay two ingots of silver daily during the fifteen months that must elapse before a reply was returned. The Count refused, and hanged him in 1669. But the butcher got small good out of it. The Indians, intent on avenging their friend, destroyed the works of the mine, filled it with water, and concealed the entrance so cleverly that it could never be discovered. Neither promises nor threats could extract their secret, which remains so to this very day."

This story is more romantic than those of the Gunsight, Pegleg, and several other "lost mines" of the American desert.

Fine Residences Leased.

The Beadleston home at 25 West Fifty-first Street has been leased to Michael J. Buckley for the estate of Mrs. W. H. Beadleston by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. It adjoins the residence of Henry Clews.

Pease & Elliman have rented the four-story American basement dwelling at 162 East Seventy-fourth Street for Julian A. Ripley to E. Hope Norton, President of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company, and also for Warren E. Dennis to Miss Adele Kneeland the five-story house at 110 East Fifty-seventh Street.



THE CENTER

Not only is Times Square the hub around which revolves the hotel and theatrical life of the city, but there have also come to this section each year important and substantial business establishments and retail stores of all kinds. Plans are on foot for large expansion of transit facilities and for the coming of still more of the city's large mercantile establishments to this centre of activity.

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MINISTER VISITS SULTAN

Male a Spotless Town—No Taxation, No Rents, and No Money—Offenders Sent Home to "be Good."

In the pursuit of commerce the traders of the world are apparently overlooking the Maldive Islands, according to the Rev. P. Middleton Brunwell of Colombo, who recently completed an interesting trip to these little known islands. Mr. Brunwell went as a guest on the steamship which was specially chartered to bring the young son of the Sultan of Maldive from Male, the capital of the island group, to Ceylon. The heir apparent to the Maldivian throne is an interesting youth, and he is now attending the Government training school in Ceylon.

The Maldive Islands are little known. They have been called the "Thousand Islands" of the Pacific. They lie about 300 miles southwest of the peninsula of India. They are of coral formation and arranged in seventeen atolls and surrounded by and protected from the sea by coral reefs.

"There should be remarkable scope for development in the Maldives," Mr. Brunwell writes. "The soil appears to be most uniformly excellent for the growth of cocoanuts. I am informed that on one of the islands the annual crop was 200,000 nuts. With a regular monthly steamer service the trade in cocoanuts might be extensively developed. The Ministers and advisors to the Sultan are fully alive to the possibilities of the islands and appear to be most anxious to accomplish their development. In fact the Government is distinctly liberal and very 'go ahead,' and there is a strong desire to open up trade with the outer world.

"At present the principal transactions are done by barter and exchange. The products of the island are exchanged with the Bombay merchants for rice, curry, foodstuffs, and bazaar produce generally. Money is used to a very small extent."

Mr. Brunwell found the Sultan very courteous and much interested in affairs of the outside world. He also found much to interest him while a visitor in Maldive. He met the Sultan at his "palace" in Male.

Mr. Brunwell continues: "He showed a deep anxiety for the interests of his people and the progress of the islands. He was quite surprised to notice a telephone on Male Island. It connects the Custom House with the Sultan's palace, the Post Office, and the Government buildings. It seemed remarkable that there was an ample supply of fresh water available on Male Island. Apparently a well can be sunk anywhere and fresh water obtained.

"There is practically no crime on the islands, no murder, and no theft. No intoxicating liquors and no opium are allowed on the islands. The only punishment meted out to offenders appears to be deportation to another island. In the Sultan's palace some formidable-looking bombs were pointed out to us as being formerly used for corporal punishment, but these are now merely historical curios.

"There are no taxes, the revenues being obtained from an import duty on the different goods brought into Male by the Bombay traders, and also from a small duty on produce brought into Male from other atolls. The inhabitants of Male appear to be more or less Government dependents. They have land given to them; they live free of rent; they build their own houses, but the house material is provided. The inhabitants have recently built their ruler a new palace, which, however, looks like an ordinary Ceylon bungalow.

"I noticed when passing through the streets of the pretty town that everything looked extremely clean. On making inquiries I learned that every householder has to keep the part of the road in front of his home clean, and where there are no houses the Government employs scavengers to do the work. White sand is strewn in the streets and the result is a remarkably clean appearance.

"Though the religion of the islands is Mohammedan, yet women have full liberty to go with their faces uncovered. Moreover, the Mohammedan priests during the day time are engaged in ordinary work."

TWO LINCOLN LETTERS.

Missives Were Written Before His First Nomination.

Two remarkably interesting political letters of Abraham Lincoln written only a short time before his nomination for the Presidency at the Republican Convention in Chicago in May, 1860, were obtained a few days ago by P. F. Madigan of 501 Fifth Avenue from the descendants of the gentleman to whom they were addressed. He was Major Richard M. Corwine, aid to Gen. John C. Frémont, "The Pathfinder." The earlier of the two letters is dated Springfield, Ill., April 6, 1860, and says:

My Dear Sir: Reaching home yesterday after an absence of more than two weeks, I found your letter of the twenty-fourth of March. Remembering that when not a very great man begins to be mentioned for a very great position his head is very likely to be a little turned, I concluded I am not the fittest person to answer the questions you ask. Making due allowance for this, I think Mr. Seward is the very best candidate we could have for the North of Illinois, and for the South a part of it. The estimate of Gov. Chase here is neither better nor worse than that of Seward, except that he is a newer man. They are regarded as being almost the same, seniority giving Seward the inside track.

Mr. Bates, I think, would be the best man for the South of our State, and the worst for the North of it. If Judge McLean was fifteen, or even ten years younger, I think he would be stronger than either, in our State, taken as a whole; but his great age and the recollection of the deaths of Harrison and Taylor have, so far, prevented his being much spoken of here.

I really believe we can carry the State for either of them, or for any one who may be nominated; but doubtless it would be easier to do it with some than with others.

I feel myself disqualified to speak of myself in this matter. I feel this letter will be of little value to you; but I can make it no better, under the circumstances. Let it be strictly confidential, not that there is anything really objectionable in it, but because it might be misconstrued.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

The second letter, marked "private," is dated Springfield, Ill., May 2, 1860. It reads:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 30th ult. is just received. After what you have said, it is perhaps proper I should post you, so far as I am able, as to the "lay of the land." First, I think the Illinois delegation will be unanimous for me at the start; and no other delegation will. After individuals in other delegations would like to go for me at the start, but may be restrained by their colleagues. It is represented to me by men who ought to know, that the whole of Indiana might not be difficult to get. You know how it is in Ohio. I am certainly not the first choice there; and yet I have not heard that any one makes any positive objection to me. It is just so everywhere else as far as I can perceive. Everywhere, except here in Illinois, and possibly Indiana, one or another is preferred to me, but there is no positive objection. This is the ground as it now appears. I believe you personally know C. M. Allen of Vincennes, Iowa. He is a delegate, and has notified me that the entire Iowa delegation will be in Chicago the same day you name, Saturday, the 12th. My friend, Jesse K. Dubois, our auditor, and Judge David Davis, will probably be there ready to confer with friends from other States. Let me hear from you again when anything occurs. Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency on the third ballot, over William H. Seward, his principal competitor.

Wanderlust.

"They tell me you've lost your hired man."

"Yep, best farm hand I ever had."

"Sho! What was th' matter?"

"Nothin'. John's a German, you know, and these here Germans hev what they call the wanderlust. It's somethin' thet keeps 'em movin' from one place to t'other, an' don't let 'em stay long anywheres."

"That's queer, ain't it? How long had John been with you."

"Only eleven years."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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TOO MUCH BORROWED

Heavy Demands in Recent Years Explain Lack of Money for Business Needs.

Much has been heard in the last year or two of the "world-wide exhaustion of capital" as the primary cause of the existing tendency to contract loans and the consequent discouragement of business expansion. In his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Charles A. Conant illuminated this whole subject with facts and figures showing, among other things, the immense amount of capital required in recent years for Governmental expenditures, many of them unproductive in the financial sense.

Mr. Conant was called by the railroads as an expert in economic and financial matters in presenting their case for an increase in freight rates, and his discussion was directed to making plain the difficulty they have found in raising money for new construction and betterments, through the unusual demand for capital from many sources in the last twelve years and the increased keenness of competition between various forms of investment.

"Time was," said Mr. Conant, "before the era of industrial consolidations, when the bonds and shares of railways were the principal resource for the investor in finding safe and profitable use for his savings. In recent years, however, new demands have converged upon the supply of available capital in an unusual degree from the conversion of industrial enterprises into stock companies, the absorption and merger of old companies with new, the great extension of the system of local traction lines, the demands of undeveloped countries for railways and industrial equipment, and the remarkable expansion in the calls of governments upon the financial markets for the means of increasing armaments and making public improvements.

"As an indication of the growth in the demand for capital, I will first present some general statistics, compiled annually for many years by a Belgian financial publication.

"These figures show that prior to 1896, total issues as high as 10,000,000,000 francs ($2,000,000,000) per annum were the exception, except for the period of inflated prices and speculation from 1871 to 1873, when the annual average output of securities for three years was about 13,000,000,000 francs.

"After the panic of 1873, there was only one year (1889) up to 1894, when total issues of $2,000,000,000 were reached.

"For the ten years ending with 1893, the annual average issues reported were about 6,470,000,000 francs, or about $1,250,000,000.

"For the ten years ending with 1903, the annual average was 13,450,000,000 francs, or about $2,596,000,000.

"For the eight years ending with 1911, however, this annual average advanced to $4,078,000,000, and with the exception of the last year showed an almost uninterrupted increase. It was of the highest significance in this connection that while these figures included refunding operations, or conversions, such operations almost entirely ceased after 1906, the year of the conversion of the Italian debt. Hence the figures since 1906 represent almost entirely net additional issues of securities and new demands for capital.

"If these figures may be considered too general in character to be implicitly relied upon, or lacking in some respect in completeness, it is possible to present others for those countries in which the finance of the world is substantially concentrated, which are more exact and possibly more accurate.

"The volume of new securities listed from year to year on the Paris Bourse is not without significance, although it includes a large volume of securities issued by foreign Governments and industrial enterprises. The listing of such foreign securities, issued in Russia, Turkey, Austria-Hungary and many of the newer countries is a natural consequence of the fact that French savings represent one of the largest annual accretions to the supply of capital seeking new investments, with the possible exception of the United States, where most new capital goes into domestic enterprises.

"It appears that while total issues amounted in 1902 to only 1,716,000,000 francs, the total of such issues, or introductions on the Bourse, reached 5,676,000,000 francs in 1906 and, after a recession of new listings during the next three years, attained an even higher figure in 1910. The details are as follows:

ADMISSIONS TO THE PARIS BOURSE.

	Total New Issues. Francs.	French Industrials. Francs.	Foreign Industrials. Francs.
1902	1,716,000,000	131,000,000	650,000,000
1905	3,883,000,000	637,000,000	1,924,000,000
1906	5,676,000,000	849,000,000	1,811,000,000
1907	2,847,000,000	909,000,000	898,000,000
1908	3,480,000,000	634,000,000	1,709,000,000
1909	4,294,000,000	1,630,000,000	1,700,000,000
1910	5,611,779,000	779,000,000	3,038,000,000
1911	4,696,000,000	807,000,000	2,383,000,000
1912	5,041,000,000	1,648,000,000	2,651,000,000

"In Great Britain also it is possible to present quite accurate figures of the number and total amount of the nominal capital of companies registered under the corporation laws. The law was made much more rigorous in respect to the representations allowed to be made and the property against which stock was permitted to be issued by a law which took effect in 1901. This probably accounts in part for the shrinkage in the annual amount of capital applied for during the following years; but, beginning with 1904, there has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the capitalization of these new companies, which has carried the amount from approximately $460,000,000 in 1904 to about $1,050,000,000 in 1910.

"Even more exact in a sense, because it excludes ventures which fail to attract public support, is the tabulation made each year by the British Government of companies actually carrying on business. These figures represent the gross outstanding capital, instead of annual issues, and discard the paper securities of companies which have ceased to do business. These figures illustrate in a striking way the growth in capital invested in industrial enterprises in the United Kingdom at the present time, as compared with fifteen years ago or even more recent dates. They do not include railway issues and some other forms of securities, nor do they include the public capital which has been invested in municipal tramways and other governmental enterprises. They show, however, that even in private corporations the amount of paid-up capital, which was about $5,600,000,000 in American money in 1896, had risen in April, 1910, to about $10,650,000,000, or almost exactly 90 per cent.

"For the United States there is no official compilation of security issues, because charters are issued by the forty-eight States and by the Territories, as well as a few, including national bank cahrters, by the Federal Government. A compilation has been kept up, however, by one of the financial journals, which afords some indication of the great output of securities in this country in recent years.

"The total of all classes of issues for 1908 was $1,423,000,000, which increased for 1912 to $2,238,000,000, or about 60 per cent. within the short apace of four years. The figures for the current year, completed to Dec. 1, show a decline to $1,571,000,000.

"One of the most significant features of this tabulation for the United States is the diminishing proportion of issues of railway securities and the large part played in such diminished sues by short term notes. For eleven months endng with November railway issues amounted in 1912 to $1,024,627,800, while for the same period in 1913 they reached only $914,216,100. The amount of notes issued, however, in 1912 was $346,310,800 and in 1913, $391,627,200. Issues by industrial corporations for the same period in 1912 were $1,068,470,700 and declined during 1913 to $657,500,700, but in spite of the decline in total issues the amount of notes increased from $120,075,000 in 1912 to $151,151,000 in 1913.

"This great demand for new capital has arisen from several causes. It has brought into more acute competition with the railways in the market for capital the securities of industrial corporations and of Governments than almost ever before in the history of modern finance. A recent tabulation issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington stated the national debt of the world at the latest available dates as nearly forty-two thousand million of dollars, ($41,736,701,000,) and this is estimated to be an increase of more than 30 per cent. over the year 1900. These figures do not include, in the case of the United States and many other countries, the heavy obligations of municipalities and other minor civil authorities.

"This great demand for capital which converges on the principal money markets of the world has effects similar to those produced by great demand upon other commodities—it raises its price. As the price of capital is the rental charged for its use, or the interest rate, this rate has risen in a marked degree in recent years. The influence of this condition may be summarized as follows:

1. New securities can only be sold at lower prices than formerly or must pay higher interest rates on their par value.

2. The prices of outstanding securities fall, making them unsalable in the hands of their holders except at a loss and reducing the assets and the surplus funds of savings banks, other banking institutions, and insurance companies.

3. Seekers of new capital by means of security issues must pay a larger amount in money for its use, and in view of the rise in general prices, must pay more for their materials, thus making necessary a higher rate of earnings than formerly in order to meet fixed charges.

4. Under the conditions of competition for capital thus established industries of high earning power are able to outbid those of lower earning power for the supply of free capital in the market.

5. Incident to the decline in the purchasing power of money there is a tendency on the part of investors to shift their investments to those paying higher returns than formerly in order to meet the increased cost of living, even at the risk of some slight decrease in security.

6. Insofar as the decline in the purchasing power of money is recognized in the financial world as a factor likely to be continuously felt, there will be a tendency on the part of investors to refrain from purchasing securities for long terms, paying a fixed income in money.

"The proof that practically all these influences have been in operation in the market for capital during the last ten years, and especially since 1906, is to be found on every hand. While some of it is more capable of statistical demonstration than the rest, the prevalence of these tendencies is known to every dealer in securities in his contact with investors and financiers in his daily business. It is not easy to make comparisons of the prices of securities at different dates which will bear criticism, because so many elements enter into the calculation arising out of the securities themselves and the enterprises which they represent, and because of the eddies and counter-currents which obscure the course of the main current.

"Perhaps as near a fair measure as can be obtained of the decline in the premier securities of the world is afforded by the average quotations for a series of years presented by Alfred Raffalovich, the eminent Russian economist. He shows a decline in French 3 per cents. from 1906 to 1912 of 6¼ per cent. of par value; in German 3 per cents. of 7.2 per cent., and in British consols of 13 per cent. Only Russian 4 per cents. show an advance, due to the improvement of the national credit, which has not, however, brought them up to parity with the issues of richer nations.

"Strong evidence of the manner in which other securities are elbowing the old-fashioned 4 per cent. railway mortgage bond out of the market for capital is afforded by the character of the listings on the New York Stock Exchange On the New York Stock Exchange are listed for the most part only securities of a certain standard and importance. Railway securities, therefore, still had a slight advantage in the quantity listed at the close of 1911 over other forms of investment, but they were being so rapidly overtaken in the race that their percentage of increase during the nine years from 1902 to 1911 was only a little more than one-third that of their industrial and official competitors. In other words, while new railway issues listed stood at an amount 47.9 per cent higher in 1911 than in 1902, the net listings of other securities increased during the same period by 133.1 per cent.

SECURITIES LISTED ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Class.	1902.	1911.
All classes	$13,791,868,317	$24,374,081,328
Railroad stocks.	4,332,965,765	5,968,836,650
Railroad bonds.	4,797,983,000	7,339,408,100
Total railroad securities	9,130,948,765	13,508,244,750
All others	4,660,917,552	10,865,836,578
Increase in railway issues	47.9 per cent.	
Increase in other issues	133.1 per cent.	

"One of the immediate causes of the present demand for capital has been the war in the Balkans, but it is not probable that pressure of this sort upon the money market will cease with the restoration of tranquillity in the near East. The large expenditure made by the contending States in the Balkans has not yet been definitely financed, and is still weighing upon the markets of Paris, London, and Berlin as an important influence of the future. The tendency of political events in Europe, moreover, has been to cause such mutual uneasiness among the powers as to result in the levy of a special tax for military purposes by the imperial Government of Germany, and a counter-move by France in the propsal of a loan amounting to about $260,000,000, which is now pending in the French Chambers.

"In the meantime great sums of money are being demanded from time to time, both by Governments and by private companies, for the extension of the equipment of food production and transportation in the less developed countries of the world—in the Argentine Republic, in British India, in French Indo-China, in French and German Africa, in the great empire of China, and in our own dependencies in the Philippine Islands.

"Various reasons are assigned for this steady demand for the extension of the railway network and the development of new areas of production in these newer countries, but it seems not unlikely that, both consciously and unconsciously, they are the result of the pressure of the diminishing ratio of food supply to population in the older civilized States and represent the measures necessary to restore and increase that supply in order to check the rise of prices beyond the reach of those of small means.

"If this motive—the pressure of the need for food—is really the controlling motive behind the commercial expansion of the undeveloped countries, it is a motive which is likely to be more persistent and more exacting in its pressure upon the supply of capital and more influential upon the rate to be paid for the use of capital than the mere needs of better terminal facilities and improved equipment on the railway systems of the great civilized countries."

THE SIZE OF WALL STREET.

From a Broker's View it Embraces About 7,000,000 People.

The literature of depression in the stock market is much less voluminous than the output during a boom, but a number of financial houses have boldly attempted to answer the question put to them in one form or another by every one with whom they do business, as to "what is the matter?" J. S. Bache & Co. say:

"Business men, especially outside of the great cities, wonder what is the matter. They see a great country with unlimited resources, a vast volume of demand created by the daily wants of millions of people; they know our merchants, manufacturers, and bankers are most energetic, able, and resourceful; they are aware of the widespread benefits produced by one year after another of enormous crop values, and they marvel at the depressing opinions which prevail. It is, however, not difficult to account for this. About 25 per cent. of the investments in the United States are in railroads and railroad securities, and the men who have done the development work and carried out successfully the great enterprises of the country are large owners of these securities. The railroads have been put in position where they cannot make reasonable returns on their investments, and, consequently, cannot attract capital. Without capital all improvements cease.

"As we have said before, dividends are under suspicion and investors will not buy securities. Consequently, the railroads cannot obtain the great sums which they must have for needed equipment, terminal facilities and extensions, and to pay short-term debts soon coming due.

"Many of the great industrial concerns depend upon the railroads for orders which are not forthcoming, and upon these concerns other concerns depend, and so on down practically every interest and every individual in the country. If the railroads could legitimately and confidently start buying, the impulse would be felt all along the line.

"Politicians look upon Wall Street as the owner of railroad securities, and they think of Wall Street as composed of a few bankers and financiers in New York. But the real meaning of Wall Street is near to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of people in the United States, scattered everywhere, who have been thrifty enough and industrious enough to save money and buy securities—the very people whom the politician represents, and who in his own community have saved up money and bought securities in order to get the income. And these are the people who are affected by the politicians' attitude."

STEEL MOVEMENTS

Drop in Pig Iron and Crude Product—Plants to Halt —Coke Deadlock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 20.—It developes that some consumers, whose inquiries for first quarter iron have been expected since the middle of the month, have tonnages still due on fourth quarter contracts which will go over into January. The drop in consumption of pig iron and crude steel this month has been much greater than was at first estimated. A number of the independent rolling mills in this district are preparing to close not later than next Tuesday until after the first of the year.

Crude steel and finished product plants in the Pittsburgh district operated at about 55 per cent. of capacity in the week. In crude steel, specifications for shipments in January are light, and present indications are that the operations of the open hearth plants immediately after Jan. 1 will be restricted to not more than 55 per cent. of capacity, with the probabilities that the majority of the plants producing crude steel will not do much better than half time through the month of January.

Notwithstanding reports from Buffalo and Philadelphia of the shading of pig iron prices in those centres, quotations were firm in Pittsburgh and Valleys markets during the week at the levels of a week ago, with Bessemer iron steady at $15, Valley furnace, and foundry iron at a minimum of $13.25, furnace. It is known that a part of the purchase of 40,000 tons of basic iron by the American Steel Foundries from Northern and Southern makers was on the basis of less than $12.50 Valley furnace, but no tonnages of basic are being offered in the local market under $12.75 at furnace. Producers are not going after business at present price levels, the general belief locally being that the tone of the market will improve after the holidays.

While the minimum of $20 at Pittsburgh mill still holds on billets for immediate shipment, makers of crude steel are not quoting this price on 1914 business. The usual quotation on billets for first half of next year is $21, Pittsburgh mill, and several consumers of open hearth billets who have tried to force a price of $20.50 have failed. While $21 can be done on limited tonages of sheet and tin bars for prompt shipment, producers are declining orders for first half on this basis.

New business in plates, shapes and bars for January delivery is decidedly better than a month ago. The tone of the finished steel market is much more cheerful than at the opening of December. There has been no change in prices, aside from a slight sagging of galvanized sheets, which are selling below $1.85 mill, the extreme minimum up to two weeks ago.

Coke producers and consumers are in a deadlock. The Connellsville price of $2 at oven for first half, on standard furnace coke, is not agreeable to the furnace interests. Practically no contract business at all has been closed for next year, with the exception of a few purchases at $1.85 from producers outside the Connellsville coalition. The prompt price for furnace coke has been as low as $1.75 in the past week. Foundry coke is quoted at $2.40, oven. Production in the Connellsville region is at the low point for the year, the output for the week ended Dec. 17 being 307,000 tons, as compared with 445,000 tons for the week ended March 15 last, the high point of the year.

MISSOURI'S FINAL VICTORY.

Rate Injunctions Dismissed — Suit for $18,000,000 Overcharges Impends.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—The State of Missouri won a final victory in the two-cent railroad passenger and maximum freight rate cases to-day when Judge Smith McPherson, following the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, dismissed "without prejudice" the cases filed by thirteen railroads enjoining the State from enforcing the rate law. The higher court sustained the validity of both laws and ordered the cases dismissed.

Judge McPherson also refused to retain jurisdiction in the Federal Court as asked by the roads. As a result shippers and travelers may bring suit to cover overcharges paid during the time the injunctions were in force. But Judge McPherson made it clear that in his opinion the railroads still had a "remedy," and that while he refused to retain jurisdiction of all suits for overcharges and to limit the railroads' liabilities to the amount of their bonds, this refusal need not necessarily mean that the Federal Court had not jurisdiction, nor that the liabilities of the railroads were not limited.

Attorney General Barker announced that he would bring suit against all the railroads of the State to recover excess passenger and freight payments, which he estimated to amount to $18,000,000.

AUCTION SALES

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ORIENTAL Rugs and Carpets
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Keeler Art Galleries
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HOLIDAY SALE
Monday, Dec. 22d, at 1:30.
Paintings, Furniture, Oriental Rugs, Engravings, China, Royal Bonn Vases, Carrara Marbles, Real Bronzes, etc., etc.
Tuesday, Dec. 23rd, at 2 P. M.
Owing to dullness in the Jewelry Trade, a prominent Diamond Merchant has consigned to us to dispose of at Public Auction 30 pieces of
Diamond Jewelry
and precious stones, Brooches, Lavalliores, Rings, Ear and Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, etc., etc.
GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, for Contract 110, for furnishing, delivering, and installing where required, gaging, metering, and other reservoir and aqueduct apparatus.

The points of delivery or installation are along or near the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

To Business Men.

When the well-known Boston Store of William Filene's Sons Company sought goods for its basement bargain salesroom, it sent representatives to New York City. Through an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday it invited those having appropriate goods to show samples.

This advertisement appeared on the "Business Page" of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the novelty of asking for an opportunity to BUY goods instead of SELL them at once attracted the attention of the wide-awake salesmen of New York. More than 250 salesmen appeared.

Never before did this Company secure so many bargains. Is it not a hint to other merchants and business men to use the advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES when desiring speedy action, either in buying or selling?

STEAMSHIPS AND EXCURSIONS

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Stns. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 5:30 P. M.; Stns. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
New Haven Line, Lv. Pier 35, E. R. ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Bridgeport Line, Week days. Lv. Pier 32, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer / Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.40
Providence Direct $1.50 Worcester $2.40
Outside Two-Berth Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA & TENNESSEE.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 33d St.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free.
Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment.
Uptown Office—Broadway & 25d St. Phone Spring 9491.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLES LINE CITIZENS LINE
TO ALBANY AND TROY
Elegant Steel Steamers Leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sunday at 6:00 P. M.
Phone Spring 9400.

CALIFORNIA TOURS
Personally Escorted.
Jan. 24, Feb. 18, Feb. 21, March 7.
30 Days or Longer, $325 up.
Best Hotels, Standard Pullmans, First-class Transportation, Sightseeing, and Transfers.
Send for Itineraries.
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.
STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port. Official Agents All Lines
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.
Egypt.

CAIRO
Heliopolis Palace Hotel
(From the Palace the centre of Cairo is reached in 10 minutes by the Metropolitan Electric Railway. Station adjoining the Hotel.)
The most luxurious and comfortable Hotel in the world. 500 Rooms with private Bathrooms; Complete Suites of Apartments de Grand Luxe, furnished by Krieger of Paris, Maple, and Waring & Gillow of London.
Unique Climatic Situation
Pure and Bracing Air
Magnificent View
First Class Restaurant; Grill Room; Table d'Hote; Afternoon Tea; American Bar; Billiards; exceptionally fine Orchestra; Gardens; Tennis. There are splendid Golf Links near the Hotel; a Club House surrounded by grounds for Polo, Tennis, Cricket, and other Sports. Splendid Hippodrome.
Excursions in the Arabian Desert by Horse and Camel
The Heliopolis House
A First Class Family Hotel, with splendid Terrace and American Bar, charging moderate prices for "pension"—is under the same management as the Heliopolis Palace Hotel. Cook's Coupons accepted.
MAX DOERHOEFER, Manager.

CUBA—JAMAICA—PANAMA
21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports Next sailing, Danube, Jan. 3d.
Largest, Finest, and Fastest Vessels to
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
Special through rates from New York to
*†‡Brazil and the Argentine
For particulars apply to
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
†The Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

BERMUDA
"45 Hours—Frost to Flowers"
MARK TWAIN said: "Bermuda is the right country for a man to loaf in. The deep peace and quiet of the place sink into one's body and bones and give his conscience a rest. Magnificent steamers and palatial Hotels—all Summer sports—golf, tennis, unrivalled, boating, bathing and fishing—average temperature 70°. Go in January when special rates prevail.
Sailings Every Week—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable.
S. S. Caribbean
and Arcadian
(Arcadian Beginning Jan. 10, Booking Now)
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts.,
22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad

S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.
A. E. Onterbridge & Co., Agts.,
29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel., 1760 Rector
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Cos. or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2091 B'way, & 264 & 553 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or any Ticket Agent.
HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda, Now Open. Capacity 600.
For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 589 5th Av.
PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda, Accommodates 400 Guests. Location and service unexcelled.
SHORE-HILLS HOTEL, Bermuda. Literature and Bookings.
N. Y. Office, Resort Bureau, Hotel McAlpin

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.
Egypt.

You Have Decided to See the
Panama Canal
West Indies
It is just a question now as to what ship you will take. You have read much about the "Grosser Kurfuerst" of the
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
It is especially steady at sea, has broad promenade decks, large, roomy cabins and cuisine that has made the Lloyd world-famous. The West Indies are now in all their tropical glory—the Canal practically complete. The dates of the cruises are:
Jan. 14, 22 Days, $160 up
Feb. 12, 29 Days, $175 up
Mar. 19, 21 Days, $160 up
Which Cruise Do You Choose?
Write for Booklet.
"To the Canal and Caribbean."
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents, 5 Broadway, New York

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
*Bremen ..... Dec. 27
George Washington .. Jan. 3
†‡Barbarossa ..... Jan. 10
†‡Scharnhorst ..... Jan. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie .. Jan. 20
†Koenig Albert ..... Jan. 27
George Washington ..... Jan. 31
*Plymouth, Bremen.
†Bremen, Cherbourg. †One cabin (II.) Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One Cabin (II.); Wednesdays Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Princess Irene, Thur. ..... Jan. 8
Berlin ..... Jan. 31
Through rates from New York to
South America Via Europe.
Egypt, India, and the Far East. Independent trips
Around the World, $617.70
First-class throughout.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
HELRICHS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

93 DAYS to
MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, GREECE, the HOLY LAND, EGYPT, INDIA and CEYLON
By the S.S. CLEVELAND [17,000 TONS]
Leave NEW YORK, JAN. 15, 1914
COST includes shore excursions and all necessary expenses. Excellent accommodations also available on this cruise for passage to MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, ITALY and EGYPT only, cost of shore excursions included.
Write for booklet containing full information
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York.

COOK'S WINTER TOURS
CALIFORNIA
Seven Tours de Luxe, including Grand Canyon, New Orleans, etc., steamer or rail, leave January and February.
FLORIDA
Series of attractive tours by rail or steamer, with extension to HAVANA.
SOUTH AMERICA
Unusually complete Tour leaves February 4.
WINTER CRUISES
Tickets and Choice Berths for All Cruises. Plans for All Steamers.
EUROPE
Short Winter Tours to the Mediterranean, Algeria, Tunisia, Italy, the Riviera, etc., leave during January, February and March.
ORIENT
Select Escorted Tours to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, etc., leave during January, February and March.
EGYPT and THE NILE
Cook's (Egypt, Ltd.) luxurious steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for the First and Second Cataracts, the Sudan, etc. Also elegant private steamers and dahabeahs for private parties.
Send for Program Desired.
Tickets Everywhere. Official Ticket Agents for Principal Trunk Lines.
THOS. COOK & SON
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553 FIFTH AVE., (Phone 6171 Murray Hill.) 2081 BROADWAY, (Phone 793 Columbus.)
Cook's Travelers' Cheques Are Good All Over the World.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS
EUROPE
Riviera, Italy, Italian Lakes, Spain, Pyrenees, Switzerland, Greece, Dalmatian Coast, Algeria and Tunisia. Frequent departures, beginning in January.
EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND
Comprehensive tour, begins January 24.
FLORIDA, CUBA AND NASSAU
Including Asheville, N. C., St. Augustine, Belmont, Palm Beach, Miami, Jan. 29, and later.
JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES
Including China and Siberia, Feb. 12. Shorter tours March 5 and April 7.
CALIFORNIA
Delightful tours Jan. 6, Jan. 15 and later. Special car service without change. Independent travel in California also.
PANAMA AND JAMAICA
Comprehensive tours, including land excursions Jan. 31, Feb. 5, and later.
SOUTH AMERICA
Wonderful tours, Jan. 24 and 31.
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Including New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. Leaving Jan. 6 and Feb. 4.
SEND FOR BOOKLET DESIRED.
225 Fifth Ave., New York Tel. 6270 Mad. Sq.

"TRAVEL"—FREE
A Valuable Magazine for the Winter Vacationist.
Complete Details of Special Tours and Cruises to
WEST INDIES BERMUDA
PANAMA FLORIDA
SOUTH AMERICA CALIFORNIA
and all other Winter Resorts.
Send to-day for copy. Request Booklet 257.
GEO. E. MARSTERS, 31 W. 30th St., } Phone New York City. } Madison Sq. 9737.

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE.
ST. LOUIS....Dec. 26 | NEW YORK...Jan. 9
PHILA'PHIA..Jan. 2 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 16
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minnetonka, Dec. 27, 10 AM | Minnewaska, Jan. 24
Minneapolis, Jan. 10, 9:30 AM | Minnetonka, Jan. 31
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
VADERLAND..Dec. 24 | FINLAND.....Jan. 7
KROONLAND..Dec. 31 | LAPLAND.....Jan. 21
White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R., 19th & 20th Sts.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*ST. LOUIS, 26, 10 a.m. | *NEW YORK, Jan. 9
MAJESTIC, Dec. 31, n'n | *ST. PAUL....Jan. 16
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
CEDRIC.....Jan. 1 | CEDRIC.....Jan. 29
BALTIC.....Jan. 15 | †CYMRIC.....Feb. 5
†Cymric carries only ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.
WINTER CRUISES
ITALY & EGYPT
The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
Largest Steamers in the Trade
Adriatic Celtic
JANUARY 10
Jan. 24
Feb. 21, Mar. 7
Canopic Jan. 31, Mar. 14
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.
WEST INDIES
Panama Canal
South America
The Newest Cruising Steamers
Laurentic Megantic
JANUARY 31
Feb. 11 Mar. 4
Mar. 14 Apr. 4
16 to 28 Days.
$145 to $175 upward.

WARD LINE
Winter Cruises
from New York to the American Mediterranean
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
NASSAU
Weekly service from New York and direct connections with Havana.
Attractive combined cruises to Nassau, Santiago, through Cuba by rail to Havana and New York—side trip to Jamaica. Fare $80.00 and up.
Write for literature describing Winter Cruises.
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly supplied on application.
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO. (Ward Line.)
GENERAL OFFICES, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y.
TICKET OFFICE, Pier 13, E. R., New York.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, 290 B'way, N. Y.

21 DAYS PANAMA & WEST INDIES $100.00 UP
Don't make any arrangements for your Southern cruise without sending for the booklet of the
RED CROSS LINE
who will, for the third year, send their new Tourist S. S. "Stephano" on a 5,000-mile cruise to Bermuda, Jamaica, Colon, and Havana, leaving February 23, 1914. Twenty-one days under glorious Summer skies. Only 150 passengers carried. Send now for Booklet 48.
Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York.

Russian American Line
Regular Fortnightly Sailings.
To Rotterdam, $80 & up, 1st cabin; $45, 2d.
To Libau, $70 & up, 1st Cabin; $50, 2d.
Czar...Dec. 27, 3 PM | Russia..Jan. 24, 2 PM
Kursk..Jan. 10, 2 P.M. | Czar...Feb. 7, 2 PM
... E. JOHNSON & CO., G. P. Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.
Pier foot 51st St., South Brooklyn.

BERMUDA
JAMAICA and PANAMA CANAL
Steamship Tickets by All Lines.
Let our travel experts tell you just what you want to know about sailings by all lines and comparative cost of accommodations.
Choice Staterooms for Winter Cruises.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Tel. 6270 Mad. Sq.

CUNARD
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS OF THE
Fastest Steamers in the World
LUSITANIA, Dec. 24
Jan. 14
MAURETANIA, Feb. 11
SAILING HOUR, 1 A. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania..Dec. 31, 1 a.m. | Lusitania Feb. 25, 8 a. m.
*Carmania..Jan. 10, 10 a.m. | *Carmania, Mar. 4, 3 p.m.
*Campania..Jan. 28, 1 p.m. | Mauretania Mar. 11, 9 a. m.
*Carmania..Feb. 4, 3 p.m. | *Campania..Mar. 18, 1 p.m.
*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Pireus. Sailings noon.
See Itinerary.
†ULTONIA.....Dec. 31 | †CARPATHIA....Feb. 7
†PANNONIA....Jan. 15 | †ULTONIA.....Feb. 18
†Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d classes only. ‡Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras. †Omits Madeira, Gibraltar Genoa. Patras carries 2d and 3d classes only.

Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or Genoa, Naples, Alexandria. Sailings noon.
FRANCONIA JAN. 8 FEB. 24
Laconia JAN. 22 Caronia JAN. 31 MAR. 17
*Does not call at Alexandria.
ROUND THE WORLD TRIP, $498 & UP.
Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France.)
Departure Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
*La L

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong—Effect of Telephone Settlement and Passage of Currency Bill.

The most active force in yesterday's stock market was the news that an agreement had been arrived at between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Government regarding changes which are to be made by that company to bring its operations within the requirements of the Sherman law. The reiteration in this connection of the purpose of the President and of the Attorney General to settle questions arising under the Sherman law by negotiation rather than by litigation so far as this can be done strengthened the belief which has been growing up in Wall Street that the Administration is desirous of avoiding as far as possible anything which would be disturbing to the business of the country. Beyond this consideration the news of the agreement with the Attorney General was regarded as greatly lessening the force of the movement for public ownership of the country's telephone system. Both of these viewpoints were instrumental in causing a very sharp advance in American Telephone and Telegraph. The improvement did not extend to Western Union, which, on the contrary, was weak, on the theory that the American Telephone's sale of its Western Union holdings would largely increase the floating supply of that stock, as happened in the case of the Union Pacific's sale of Southern Pacific. It is to be noted, however, that this sale will probably not be made immediately.

It was natural that the American Telephone agreement should have led to a discussion of the possibility of other anti-trust cases being settled without further litigation. No doubt one reason for the strength which was shown by United States Steel was the inference, perhaps somewhat lightly drawn, that yesterday's news pointed in the direction of an agreement between the Government and the Steel Corporation by which the anti-trust suit against it would be brought to an end. The cases are not entirely parallel and it may be that more might be required by the Government in the United Satets Steel case than the Company would be willing to concede even to bring the anti-trust litigation against it to an end. The corporation's management has said in more than one statement made since the suit against it was filed that it meant to stand or fall by its record with the confident belief that it was not operating in violation of law. That, of course, is a question which cannot be settled except in court and this is one consideration which militates against some of the more far reaching inferences which were being drawn from the agreement which has been reached in the telephone case.

The importance of this news as a market factor was greatly enhanced by the fact that it was received simultaneously with the news of the passing of the Currency bill by the Senate. Final judgment on the effect of the new Currency measure was being reserved until it was seen how much, if any, change was to be made in the Senate bill before being enacted into law. But meanwhile more and more people in the financial district are coming to lay stress upon the favorable features of this measure. This was to have been expected, and, in fact, was foreseen by some, for once the new law goes into effect the country will naturally do the best it can with the new measure, trusting to amendment of such provisions as will be condemned by experience. For the moment, at least, this feeling seems to be outweighing any uncertainty which is felt over the way in which the new system will work in actual operation, and over the temporary effect which it may have upon the banks which, under the present system, hold part of the reserves of the country and reserve city banks. Some further improvement in the local bank position was shown in yeaterday's statement, a moderate increase in deposits and loans being offset by a gain in cash, which increased the surplus reserve. The banks have thus been fortified a little more against the demands which they will have to meet at the end of the year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates were 5¼@5¾ per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $302,485,966; balances, $13,043,162; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $239,376.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 4⅞ per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London, and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8540; low, $4.8540; last, $4.8540.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8600.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.21¼.

Berlin—Cable, 94¾; check, 94¾.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.05.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79¼.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.78⅝.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅝ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-32.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞ less 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.67; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 26 13-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 58c per ounce.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frederick V. Clowes has been elected an Assistant Secretary of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Farson, Son & Co. have purchased $92,000 Fort Lee, New Jersey, Funding 5 per cent. bonds, $125,000 Tampa, Florida, improvement 5 per cent. bonds, $50,000 Key West, Florida, Park 5s, $53,000 New Rochelle, New York, Registered 4½s, and $60,000 Geddes, New York, Union Free School District No. 2 4½ per cent bonds.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Western Union's Place.

When the American Telephone and Telegraph Company acquired its $29,000,000 of Western Union stock most people thought it a bull argument on the issue. It soon became known that the new interests would not consider an increase in the telegraph company's dividend until the property had been brought to the same stage of development that the telephone service had attained. Thereupon, Western Union sold off, and its behavior in the market has been a disappointment ever since. Now that the company is again to become independent the market is showing a belated appreciation of the guardianship exercised by the Bell interests. From 62 Western Union stock sold down to 57 yesterday. At the close, at 57½, it had a net loss of 2½ points from Friday night's last price. Independent wire companies' stocks were helped by the news: Mackay Companies common stock gained 2½ points, the preferred 3 points, and Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 2 points.

***

A Busy Saturday.

Seldom has the stock market exhibited such a sudden change of temper as in the past two days. On Friday it became convinced that the Department of Justice, the Postmaster General, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the President were not all engaged in a conspiracy to wreck business. It even professed to believe a report that the settlement of the rate controversy is already a foregone conclusion, and that the roads are now assured of a 5 per cent. advance in rates. Yesterday it learned with a great deal of surprise that it is not impossible for a Democratic Attorney General and the heads of Big Business to get together on an amicable settlement of difficulties which had threatened to drag their weary and costly way over several years. The settlement of the Federal proceedings against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company helped that company's shares most of all, but it likewise stimulated the whole market. Brokers who have found a Saturday on the golf links more profitable than a visit to town in recent months appeared at their offices yesterday.

***

Extent of Trading.

There was a total of 304,000 shares in the two-hour session yesterday, making the best Saturday's total since Sept. 13, when 300,000 shares established the high record for a two-hour session so far this year. Although exceeded in point of activity by other issues, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company shares were the real centre of interest. There was a wild scramble on the part of brokers who had sold the stock short on expected bad news to cover their committments following news of the Washington settlement.

***

Postal Men Satisfied.

While officers of the Mackay Companies let President Mackay's statement on the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's agreement with the Department of Justice stand as the official comment on the matter, they were not unwilling to let it be known that they felt great satisfaction over it. The decision to separate the telephone and telegraph departments of the great combination was characterized as a victory for the Mackay Companies. A lessening of the competition, which Mr. Mackay said a few days ago had been intense, was foreseen, and the possibilities for development of the Postal Telegraph's lines and business were evidently already being pleasantly contemplated. In view of the unexpected developments in Telephone and Telegraph affairs, it seemed as though interest in the much-discussed Government ownership of the wire systems had been shelved, at least for the time. Telegraph and telephone men generally realized that new conditions were about to arise in their fields of endeavor which went far to offset a problematical contingency which, at best, lay far in the future.

***

Small Companies Aided.

Telephone experts said yesterday that the altered policy of the Telephone Trust would prove to be especially important to the small independent companies which heretofore have had to accept whatever arrangement was made for them for long-distance messages. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company informed the Department of Justice that independent lines may now connect at will with their trunk lines for long-range service. There are hundreds of concerns scattered over the country, many through outlying rural districts, with only a few hundred subscribers, that will be in a position to give better facilities than they were able to before, and the rapid growth of such companies, as a result, is predicted.

***

Sugar Shares Benefited.

Evidently American Sugar stock profited indirectly in yesterday's market from the unscrambling of the telephone and telegraph egg. With a net gain of 3½ points it stood among the leaders of the day, and recovered a substantial amount of the decline it had recently suffered. The Street has heard from time to time that the Sugar company was consulting with Attorney General McReynolds with the view of making internal changes which would tend to counteract the numerous suits brought against it in Louisiana courts. Confirmation of these stories was not obtained in Washington, but traders did not forget them—particularly those who had short stock to cover.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 20, 1913	304,597
Same day last year	396,705
Total year to date	80,479,903
Same period last year	129,955,809
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.45 +.64
Same day last year	78.94 —.05

	High.			Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9		63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30		75.24	Feb. 1

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21¼	21½	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
8	8½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ 1/16
71¼	71⅝	16,900	Amalgamated Cop.	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅜
23½	23½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	9,100	Am. Can	28	29¼	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	700	Am. Can pf	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88¼	+ ⅝
44⅛	44½	700	Am. Car & Fdry	43⅞	44¼	43⅝	44	+ ¼
36½	37½	210	Am. Cotton Oil	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	
102	105	105	Am. Express	102	102	102	102	+5⅜
22½	23	800	Am. Ice Securities	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅝
10	10½	100	Am. Linseed	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28	29	160	Am. Linseed pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1
29½	29⅞	600	Am. Locomotive	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
62½	62¾	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ¾
98½	98¾	50	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	
155	162	100	Am. Snuff	160	160	160	160	-2
106½	107	1,650	Am. Sugar Refin	103½	107	103½	106½	-3½
122½	122¾	20,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	124¼	120½	122¾	+5½
246	248	300	Am. Tobacco	248	248	247½	248	+ ½
34⅜	35	800	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	
94	94½	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	93½	94½	93½	94¼	+ ⅞
98¼	98¼	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅜	98¾	98⅛	98¼	
116⅜	116⅝	500	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116⅜	116	116⅜	+ ⅞
38	39½	300	Baldwin Loco	39	39½	39	39½	+ ½
92⅜	93	500	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	+ ⅜
30½	31	500	Bethlehem Steel	30	30⅜	30	30½	— ⅛
68½	69	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	
87½	87¾	800	Brook. Rapid Tran	87½	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅝
218⅛	218⅝	8,600	Canadian Pacific	217½	218⅝	217¼	218⅛	+ 2⅛
90	93½	100	Case (J. I) Co. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ¾
26⅜	26½	3,400	Central Leather Co	26⅜	26⅜	26	26½	+ ½
91	93	100	Cent. Leather Co.pf	93	93	93	93	-1
58¼	58¾	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ½
11⅜	11⅞	100	Chicago Gt. West'n	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
28		100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	
100	100⅛	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100	100¼	100	100	+ ½
135	136	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	135¼	135¼	135	135	-3½
126	126¾	500	Chi. & Northwest'n	125¾	126	125¾	126	+ ½
37⅞	38	2,300	Chino Copper	37½	38¼	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
	40	100	Cleve., C., C. & St.L	38	38	38	38	+1
27½	28	200	Col. Southern	28	28	28	28	
129	129½	200	Consolidated Gas	129	129¼	129	129½	+ ½
9	9⅜	200	Corn Products Ref	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
63½	64	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63	63½	63	63½	-1½
92	95	300	Deere & Co. pf	92	93	92	93	+1
151	152	100	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151½	151½	151½	— ½
19	19¼	4,900	Distillers' Securities	17⅝	19⅜	17⅝	19⅛	+1½
28½	28⅝	11,100	Erie	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	730	Erie 1st pf	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅜	300	Erie 2d pf	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ¼
138	139	400	General Electric	138	139	138	138	+1
18	18½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
126¼	126½	900	Great Northern pf	126½	126	126¼	126¼	+ ⅛
33	33½	500	G. N. certs.ore prop	33	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
45¼	45½	100	Guggenheim Explor	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	14⅞	400	Inspiration Copper	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	14¾	400	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
59½	59¾	1,900	Inter.-Met. pf	59⅛	59½	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
101	101½	400	Int. Harvester, N. J	101	101½	101	101½	+1¼
101	101½	300	Int. Harvester Corp	101	101	101	101	+ ½
8⅞	9	400	Int. Paper	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
35½	36½	600	Int. Paper pf	35¾	35¾	35	35½	
5½	6¼	200	Int. Steam Pump	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+1⅝
57	64	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S. & M.pf	57	57	57	57	— ¼
24⅜	24½	300	Kan. City Southern	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
57	59	100	Kan. City South. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	
152⅜	153	5,500	Lehigh Valley	152¾	152⅞	152⅛	152⅞	+1½
133⅜	134¾	500	Louis. & Nash	134¾	134¾	133⅜	133⅜	+ ½
77½	80	200	Mackay Cos	78½	78½	78½	78½	+2½
65	66½	217	Mackay Cos. pf	65⅛	65	65	65	+3
44⅜	45	200	Mexican Petroleum	44¾	45	44⅜	45	
21¾	21⅞	300	Miami Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅜	+ ⅜
123	126½	150	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123½	125½	123½	125½	+1
20	20⅜	100	M., K. & T.	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	
53¾	54½	100	M., K. & T. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	
25	25½	2,600	Missouri Pacific	25	25½	25	25¼	— ½
121	123¾	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	120½	122½	120½	122½	+4½
73	83	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	77	77	77	77	
44	46	100	Nat. Lead Co	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
103	106	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf	104	104	104	104	
10⅞	11	900	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
143	145	1,200	Nev. Consol. Cop	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
92¾	93	2,300	N. Y. Central	93¼	93¼	92¾	93	+ ⅛
71	71¼	7,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	70	71½	70	71	+1½
38⅜	39⅜	200	Norfolk Southern	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
103½	104	1,600	Norfolk & Western	103½	104½	103½	104	+ ½
108⅝	108⅞	2,800	Northern Pacific	108½	109⅛	108½	108⅝	+ ½
23¾	24¼	500	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
24	25½	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	25	24	24	+2
81	87	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	82	82	82	82	
108½	109	3,740	Penn. Railroad	108½	109	108⅜	108¾	+ ½
118¾	119	2,100	People's Gas Chi	117½	119	117⅜	118⅞	-1⅞
81	84	100	P. C. C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	+2
18⅞	19	200	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
86	87	20	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87	87	87	87	
25⅜	26	100	Pressed Steel Car	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
150	151	100	Pullman Company	150	150	150	150	
17¾	17⅞	400	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
50,000	164⅝	50,000	Reading	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	+ ⅛
86⅜	89	100	Reading 2d pf	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	-1⅜
19¾	20	200	Rep. I. & S.	20¼	20⅜	20	20	
80	80⅝	100	Rep. I. & S. pf	80	80	80	80	
13¾	14⅛	1,100	Rock Island Co	14	14⅜	14	14	
21⅛	21⅜	300	Rock Island Co. pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅝
33	35	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	34	34	34	34	
20	21½	400	St. L. Southwestern	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	— ⅜
17	17½	500	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
45⅜	45½	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
178	177	100	Sears, R'buck & Co	176½	176½	176½	176½	-2½
26½	27½	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1½
87⅜	87⅞	12,700	Southern Pacific	87¼	88	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅞
93⅝	94	135	So. Pac. tr. receipts	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1
22⅝	22⅝	1,500	So. Ry. extended	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	
75¾	76	500	So. Ry. pf. ex	75⅝	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ⅝
62	65	100	Standard Milling pf	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+1½
30⅛	30¼	1,000	Tennessee Copper	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅝
116	118	600	Texas Co	117	118	117	118	+4
12¾	13	500	Texas & Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
41	41¼	2,010	Third Avenue	41	41¼	40¾	41	+ ⅛
8	9	30	T., St. L. & W	9	9	9	9	
5½	6	100	Union B. & P. Co	5¾	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27	29½	200	Un. B. & P. Co. p	27	27	27	27	+ ⅝
154⅞	155	30,800	Union Pacific	154¾	155¼	154⅝	154⅞	+ ⅞
18	21	100	United Rys. Inv	19	19	19	19	
35	38	100	United Rys. In. pf	35	35	35	35	
38	40	100	U. S. Express	38	38	38	38	-2¼
53⅜	55	100	U. S. R. & I. Co	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅞
55¾	56	600	U. S. Rubber	55¼	56	55¼	56	+ ⅝
100½	100⅞	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
58⅝	58⅞	52,800	U. S. Steel	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+1
105⅛	105⅜	800	U. S. Steel pf	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜	— ⅛
48	48¼	2,800	Utah Copper	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅜
25½	26⅛	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
3⅛	3⅜	150	Wabash	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
88½	91	250	Wells Fargo Exp	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	+ ⅝
57½	58	3,500	W. U. Telegraph	61	62	57	57½	-2½
64	64½	1,700	West'house E. & M	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
112	115	20	West'house 1st pf	115	115	115	115	
4½	4⅝	200	Wheel. & L. E	4½	4½	4½	4½	+4
6	8	100	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅝
88	90	300	W'worth (F. W.) Co	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
110¼	113	50	Woolworth pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	103
4½s..May, 1957	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s..Nov., 1957	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s..Nov., 1917	101	102	100½	102
4½s..March, 1930-60	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4½s..March, 1962	98⅜	98⅝	98½	98⅜
4½s..Sept., 1960	98⅝	98¾	98½	98¾
4s ..May, 1959	95⅛	96	95¼	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1958	95⅛	96	95¼	96¼
4s ..May, 1957	95½	96	95⅝	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1956	93½	95	93½	93
4s ..Nov., 1955	93½	95	93½	95
4s ..May, 1936	93	93½	93	93½
4s ..1918-1919	98¼	99½	98¼	99½
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	83	84	83½	84
3½s..May, 1954	83	84	83½	84
3½s..1950-1954	83	84½	83	84½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	88	92	88	92
British-American	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
British-Am., new	23½	24¼	23½	24
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F	190	200	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf	84	86	83½	84½
United Cigar Stores	94¾	95¾	94¾	94¾
Un. Cigar Stores pf	110	115	110	115

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98
2s, c, 1930	97¼	98
3s, r, 1918-1024	103	Pan 3s, r, 1908
3s, c, 1918-1024	103	1961
4s, r, 1925-1101	111½	Pan 3s, c, 1961
4s, c, 1925-1111	112	
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	91	100
Allis-C pf	41	43
Am Ag C.	43	47
Do pf	88	92½
A B S pf	71	73
A B S & F	86½	95
Do pf	125	128
A C & F pf	110	113
Am Cities	39	38
Do pf	63¾	63⅞
Am Coal	75	100
Am C Pr	81	84
Do pf	99	103
Am Cot Oil Do pf	92½	94
A H & L	4	4½
Do pf	22	22½
Am L pf	95½	98½
Am Malt	5	8
Do pf	42	44
A S pf, B	80½	82
Am S pf	98⅝	101½
Am St Fd	24½	26½
Am S Prod pf	109	115
A T & C	58	60
Am Tob pf, new	100⅜	102¼
Am Wool	15½	18
Do pf	77½	78
Am W Pa pf	12½	14½
Ann Arbor	10	20
Do pf	30	70
Assets R	26	30
Bald L pf	100½	..
B & O pf	79¾	80½
Batop Mf	..	10
B Un Gas	121½	123
Bruns Ter	6¾	8
B, R & P	103¾	112
Do pf	115	135
But'k Co	25¾	27¾
Calif Pet	16	17
Do pf	47	50½
Canada So	50	60
Cent L pf	91	93
C R R of N J	300	320
C & S A Tel	98	106
Chi & Alt	9¾	15
Do pf	12	40
Chi, I & L pf	50	80
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	99¼	100¼
Pan 3s, c, 1961	99⅞	..

	Bid.	Asked.
C & N W pf	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om	118	125
Do pf	130	140
C, C, C & St L pf	62½	75
Col F & I	23⅛	23¼
Do pf	..	190
Col & So 1st pf	60	84
Do 2d pf	50	70
Crex Carp	65	80
Cub-Am S	..	30
Do pf	..	84
D, L & W	372	390
D & R G	17⅛	18
Do pf	27	28
D M & Ft	..	..
D & H	1¼	5
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	85	..
Det U Ry	68	75
D, S S & A pf	4	10
Do pf	8¼	9¾
Du P de N	..	..
Pow pf	88¼	..
F M & S	10	14
Do pf	32½	38
Gen Chem	175	183
Do pf	107	108¼
Gen Mot	35	36½
Do pf	75	78
G'drich (B F) Co pf	77½	78½
Hav E Ry, L & P	78	..
Do pf	90	92
Helme (G W) Co	145	180
Do pf	107	111
Hock Val	124	..
Homest'ke	114	..
Ill Cent	106¼	106½
Inger-R	120	..
Do pf	101	..
Int Agric. pf	4	9
Do pf	..	40
Int H new pf	..	114
Int Nickel pf	..	114
Int Salt pf	16	24

	Bid.	Asked.
Iowa Cent	5	8
Do pf	12	18
Kayser (J) & Co	78½	80
Do pf	100	109
K & D M	5	8
Do pf	43	..
Kreage(SS) Co	80	81
Do pf	97	101
Lack Steel	27	54
Lacl Gas	93	95
L E & W	7	8
Do pf	17	20
Lake Shore	485	490
Ligg & M	216	220
Do pf	110	115
Long Isl'd	27	35
Lyon Blk	30	32
Do 1st pf	95	105
Do 2d pf	87	91
Lorill Co	162	167
Do pf	108½	110
Man Elev	120	125
M Dep Sts	83¾	89
Do pf	97	101½
Mer Mar	3¼	4
Do pf	13½	15½
Mex Pf	79	81
Mich Cent	119	122
M & St L	9	12½
Do pf	27	40
M St P & S S M	133	140
Do pf	81	83
M P 1st pf	100	..
N C & St L	134½	141
Nat Bk of Com	115½	119½
Nat Enam	10½	12
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	33
N Cent C	40	60
N O, M & C pf	..	25
N Y, B & M	60	65
N Y C & St L	42	49
De 2d pf	61	88
N Y Dock	20	30
Do pf	25	80
N Y, O & West	26½	28
Norf & W pf	86½	88¼
North Am	65	68½
N O T &

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BANK STATEMENT

Gain in Cash and in Surplus —Loans and Deposits Show Increases.

A gain of over $5,000,000 was shown in the cash holdings of the Clearing House institutions yesterday. This sufficed, notwithstanding some increase in loans and deposits, to bring about another gain in surplus, which was increased by $1,450,000, to $17,439,000. In the average statement of the institutions outside of the Clearing House there was reported a decrease of $4,000,000 in loans, but a comparison of the average with the actual figures of the banks and trust companies in the Clearing House indicated an upward swing in loans toward the end of the week.

The bank statement figures compare as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

	Banks.	Trust Co.	All Members.
Loans.	$1,505,422,000	$548,421,000	$1,353,843,000
Depos.	1,298,978,000	403,476,000	1,692,448,000
Cash.	337,874,000	62,330,000	400,204,000
R's've.	26.21%	15.44%	23.64%
Surp.	15,630,750	1,808,600	17,439,350
Circ'n.	44,856,000	.....	44,856,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans.	+6,562,000	—1,911,000	+4,651,000
Depos.	+14,395,000	—1,408,000	+14,803,000
Cash.	+6,979,000	—1,860,000	+5,119,000
R's've.	+0.25%	—0.45%	+0.09%
Surp.	+3,380,250	—1,921,200	+1,459,050
Circ'n.	+258,000	.....	+258,000

Average Statement.

Loans.	$1,301,134,000	$550,841,000	*1,851,775,000
Depos.	1,281,559,000	400,989,000	1,682,548,000
Cash.	336,108,000	60,541,000	396,649,000
R's've.	26.22%	15.09%	23.57%
Surp.	15,718,250	392,650	16,110,900
Circ'n.	44,630,000	.....	44,630,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans.	+289,000	—1,588,000	—1,319,000
Depos.	+6,740,000	—180,000	+6,560,000
Cash.	+6,595,000	+76,000	+6,671,000
R's've.	+0.38%	+0.02%	+0.30%
Surp.	+4,910,000	+108,000	+5,018,000
Circ'n.	+9,000	.....	+9,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Dec.20.	$1,305,422,000	$548,421,000	$1,853,843,000
Dec.13.	1,298,860,000	550,332,000	1,849,192,000
Dec. 6.	1,304,509,000	555,239,000	1,859,308,000
Nov. 29.	1,541,165,000	569,957,000	1,911,122,900
Nov.22.	1,349,943,000	577,295,000	1,927,238,000
Nov.15.	1,333,396,000	572,098,000	1,905,494,000
Nov.8.	1,327,750,000	574,290,000	1,902,040,000

DEPOSITS.

Dec.20.	$1,288,973,000	$403,476,000	$1,692,440,000
Dec.13.	1,274,578,000	403,068,000	1,677,646,000
Dec. 6.	1,273,355,000	406,664,000	1,680,045,000
Nov.29.	1,313,300,000	416,873,000	1,730,233,000
Nov.22.	1,344,699,000	423,958,000	1,768,057,000
Nov.15.	1,328,372,000	418,241,000	1,746,613,000
Nov.8.	1,309,153,000	420,585,000	1,729,729,000

CASH.

Dec. 20.	$337,874,000	$62,330,000	$400,204,000
Dec. 13.	330,895,000	64,190,000	395,085,000
Dec. 6.	324,539,000	62,432,000	386,991,000
Nov. 29.	329,243,000	63,105,000	411,957,000
Nov. 15.	340,848,000	63,586,000	413,234,000
Nov. 8.	337,452,000	63,475,000	400,927,000

SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.

Dec. 20.	$15,630,750	$1,808,600	$17,439,350
Dec. 13.	12,250,500	3,729,800	15,980,300
Dec. 6.	6,212,750	1,432,400	7,645,150
Nov. 29.	*1,347,000	851,300	*495,650
Nov. 22.	11,527,250	811,300	12,338,550
Nov. 15.	17,555,000	849,850	18,404,850
Nov. 8.	10,163,750	387,250	10,551,000

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1913..	$1,301,134,000	$1,281,559,000	$336,108,000
1912..	1,276,427,000	1,248,670,000	319,561,000
1911..	1,310,058,000	1,303,257,000	336,640,000
1910..	1,221,071,300	1,181,544,400	302,228,100
1909..	1,191,041,000	1,172,713,200	303,622,000
1908..	1,315,950,100	1,368,912,400	352,237,300
1907..	1,165,446,800	1,059,494,000	233,122,500
1906..	1,027,183,300	971,646,800	246,193,100

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1913..	$15,718,250	1907..	*$31,751,000
1912..	7,333,500	1906..	3,280,900
1911..	10,825,800	1905..	4,159,400
1910..	6,809,600	1904..	14,546,600
1909..	10,443,700	1903..	14,025,500
1908..	10,009,700	1902..	8,093,000

*Deficit.

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week and in the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1913	26.22	+0.38	1907	22.00	+0.77
1912	25.58	+0.20	1906	25.32	+0.50
1911	25.83	—0.27	1905	25.41	+0.02
1910	25.61	+0.27	1904	26.82	+0.50
1909	25.92	+0.03	1903	26.64	+0.69
1908	25.92	—0.45	1902	25.92	—0.03

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1913	3	3½	1907	17	6	12
1912	6½	1½	4½	1906	29	2	20
1911	4	3	3¾	1905	16	4	8
1910	8½	2½	3½	1904	3	2½	2½
1909	5	3	4¾	1903	6	3	5¼
1908	4½	2	3½	1902	10	4	6

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	333	336
American Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
American Gas and Electric	65	68
American Gas & Electric pf	45	47
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf	76	78
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf	70	72
Appalachian Power Co	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	30	35
Cities Service	79	81
Cities Service pf	65	67
*Commonwealth P. R. & L	53	55
*Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	74	76
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	93
*Electric Bond Deposit pf	54	60
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	76
Empire District Electric pf	75	77
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
*Gas & Electric Securities	80	100
*Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	92
Lincoln Gas & Electric	25	30
Montana Power Co	37	39
Montana Power Co. pf	94	96
Northern Ontario L. & P	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	13½	15½
Northern States Power pf	67	69
Ozark Power & Water Co	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	34½	35½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	82½	83½
Republic Ry. & Light Co	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	69
Southern California Edison	83¼	85¼
Southern California Edison pf	94	97
Standard Gas & Electric	5¼	7¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf	24½	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co	11	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf	56	58½
United Light & Rys	78	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70	72
United Utilities Co	25	30
*United Utilities Co. pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
Utilities Improvement	39	41
Utilities Improvement pf	65	67
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	45	48

*Ex dividend.

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meet'g.
Allegheny & Western.	Dec. 24	..	Jan.19,'14
Am. Coal Co. of Allegheny Co.	Dec. 24	..	Dec. 28
Am. Exch. Natl. Bk.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	..	Dec. 20	Jan.2,'14
Bank Man. Co.	..	Jan.2,'14	Jan.18,'14
Bklyn. R. T. Co.	Jan.7,'14	Jan.31,'14	Jan.30,'14
C. & Ph. Nat. Bk.	Jan.12,'14	..	Jan.13,'14
Cit. Cent. Nat. Bk.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Columbia Bank.	Jan.3,'14	Jan.14,'14	Jan.13,'14
D., Hills & S. W.	Dec. 20	Jan.8,'14	Jan.13,'14
Det. Un. Ry. Co.	Jan.8,14	Feb.4,'14	Feb. 3,'14
Erie & Pittsburgh	Nov. 13	..	Jan.12,'14
Fourth Natl. Bank.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Greenwich Bank	..	..	Jan.13,'14
H. B. Claflin Co.	Dec. 22	Jan.13,'14	Jan.12,'14
Irving Nat. Bk.	Jan.10,'14	Jan.14,'14	Jan.13,'14
Jef. & Clearfield C. and Iron Co. pf.	Dec. 26	..	Jan.20,'14
Lehigh Valley R.	Nov. 20	..	Jan.20,'14
Mech. & M. N. Bk.	Jan.12,'14	..	Jan.13,'14
Merch. Natl. Bank.	Jan.12,'14	..	Jan.18,'14
Nat. Bk. of C., N. Y.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Natl. Nassau Bank, N. Y.	Jan.12,'14	Jan.14,'14	Jan.13,'14
Natl. Park Bank.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
North. Ohio T. & L.	Nov. 29	..	Jan.24,'14
P., McK. & Y.	Dec. 24	Jan.2,'14	Jan.27,'14
8th Av. R. R. Co.	Dec. 20	Jan.21,'14	Jan.20,'14
U. S. Trust Co.	Jan.5,'14	..	Jan.6,'14
West Side Bank.	Dec. 17	Jan.5,'14	Dec. 18

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, Dec. 20, 1913

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.*	Outside Nl. Bks.*	†Total.
Loans	1,301,134,000	1,020,105,800	80,752,700	$4,822,308	2,436,814,808
Deposits	1,281,559,000	1,062,089,900	96,094,100	40,106,104	2,479,849,104
Specie	263,708,000	106,069,800	8,718,600	6,083,734	384,584,934
Legals	72,406,000	9,651,200	4,742,800	1,929,804	87,728,804
Cash res.	336,108,000	115,629,900	15,460,900	7,123,538	472,313,288
†Cash re.-%	26.22	10.88	14.08	17.76	19.04

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.*	Outside Natl. Bks.*	†Total.
Loans	+ 289,000	— 4,967,200	— 742,000	— 78,701	— 5,518,901
Deposits	+ 6,740,000	— 792,900	— 357,400	+ 1,616,171	+ 7,205,971
Specie	+ 6,895,000	— 265,700	— 38,200	+ 738,937	+ 7,330,037
Legals	— 300,000	— 130,200	— 146,200	373,450	— 949,850
Cash res.	+ 6,595,000	— 395,900	— 184,400	+ 365,487	+ 6,380,187
Cash re.-%	+ 0.38	— 0.03	— 0.07	+ 0.21	+ 0.20

†These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $7,020,976, deposits $9,199,292, specie $618,478, legals $203,770, and total cash $817,248 at the call of Oct. 21, 1913.

Members of Clearing House Association.

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$20,683,000	$3,569,000	$925,000	$17,417,000	$800,000
Bank Man. Co.	29,100,000	7,618,000	1,594,000	32,800,000	.....
Merchants' Nat.	13,107,000	3,753,600	545,000	17,116,000	1,800,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	50,503,000	8,937,000	3,112,000	45,775,000	2,972,000
Bank of America	22,807,000	3,477,000	1,740,000	20,977,000	.....
National City	173,775,000	36,041,000	6,017,000	159,259,000	4,079,000
Chemical Nat.	29,012,000	4,857,000	2,858,000	25,666,000	423,000
Merch. Ex. Nat.	6,547,000	1,389,000	252,000	6,389,000	487,000
Nat. B. & D.	1,834,000	525,000	87,000	2,095,000	48,000
Greenwich	9,327,000	2,441,000	190,000	10,467,000	.....
Am. Exch. Nat.	40,246,000	3,762,000	1,612,000	38,678,000	4,197,000
Nat. Bank Com.	125,552,000	16,933,000	9,238,000	100,145,000	8,639,000
Pacific	4,788,000	568,000	768,000	4,655,000	.....
Chat. & P'x Nat.	19,571,000	3,221,000	1,846,000	19,999,000	1,177,000
People's	2,010,000	433,000	148,000	2,280,000	.....
Hanover Nat.	70,016,000	18,154,000	1,129,000	76,414,000	1,126,000
Citizens' Cen.	22,161,000	4,738,000	610,000	21,024,000	1,635,000
National Nassau	10,479,000	2,041,000	1,283,000	11,876,000	889,000
M'k't & F. Nat.	8,754,000	1,321,000	840,000	8,881,000	95,000
Metropolitan	14,777,000	3,069,000	262,000	15,701,000	.....
Corn Exchange	53,123,000	9,502,000	6,478,000	62,750,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat.	28,190,000	4,000,000	2,374,000	23,653,000	50,000
National Park	52,120,000	18,857,000	2,057,000	81,904,000	3,519,000
East River Nat.	1,407,000	348,000	115,000	1,722,000	50,000
Fourth Nat.	27,517,000	4,164,000	2,486,000	28,846,000	1,966,000
Second Nat.	13,826,000	3,009,000	1,380,000	12,580,000	675,000
First Nat.	74,641,000	24,291,000	8,670,000	97,000,000	5,212,000
Irving Nat.	24,224,000	6,327,000	2,298,000	33,827,000	1,583,000
Bowery	3,326,000	786,000	60,000	3,434,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat.	8,552,000	1,451,000	725,000	8,606,000	198,000
German-Am.	3,814,000	860,000	241,000	3,510,000	.....
Chase Nat.	86,466,000	19,995,000	4,609,000	98,407,000	445,000
Fifth Avenue	12,544,000	2,719,000	946,000	14,000,000	.....
German Exch.	3,322,000	583,000	402,000	3,541,000	.....
Germania	4,703,000	1,072,000	256,000	5,804,000	.....
Lincoln Nat.	14,648,000	2,680,000	1,051,000	14,780,000	881,000
Garfield Nat.	3,919,000	2,185,000	346,000	9,242,000	839,000
Fifth Nat.	3,940,000	227,000	675,000	3,715,000	243,000
Bank Metropolis.	12,955,000	1,952,000	1,506,000	13,035,000	.....
West Side	3,807,000	870,000	296,000	4,529,000	.....
Seaboard Nat.	23,397,000	5,452,000	2,393,000	27,676,000	50,000
Liberty Nat.	21,827,000	5,423,000	616,000	23,421,000	495,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	8,987,000	2,209,000	372,000	10,189,000	.....
State	19,170,000	5,804,000	415,000	24,687,000	.....
Security	11,611,000	2,083,000	1,501,000	14,004,000	.....
Coal & Iron Nat.	6,319,000	1,000,000	646,000	6,296,000	895,000
Union Ex. Nat.	9,414,000	2,042,000	*350,000	9,407,000	1,000,000
Nas. Nat., Bklyn	1,883,000	1,468,000	190,000	6,819,000	267,000
Total, banks.	1,301,134,000	263,703,000	72,405,000	1,281,559,000	†44 630000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.	‡Reserve Deposits.
Brooklyn	$23,050,000	$2,058,000	$685,000	$18,006,000	$2,181,000	
Bankers'	114,634,000	18,591,000	162,000	91,541,000	10,540,000	
U. S Mortgage.	33,684,000	3,513,000	470,000	26,552,000	3,663,000	
Astor	19,324,000	2,125,000	47,000	14,122,000	1,271,000	
Title Guarantee.	85,276,000	2,116,000	1,042,000	21,008,000	2,859,000	
Guaranty	145,890,000	12,750,000	1,079,000	93,468,000	11,186,000	
Fidelity	7,159,000	662,000	243,000	5,528,000	734,000	
Lawyers T. L.	15,072,000	1,236,000	209,000	9,549,000	1,079,000	
Columbia-Knick.	44,677,000	4,920,000	600,000	36,753,000	4,103,000	
People's	16,183,000	1,861,000	413,000	15,197,000	1,955,000	
New York	43,537,000	4,326,000	259,000	29,726,000	3,279,000	
Franklin	8,920,000	943,000	153,000	7,161,000	860,000	
Lincoln	10,090,000	1,182,000	217,000	8,904,000	1,081,000	
Metropolitan	9,000,000	1,238,000	9,000	11,749,000	1,500,000	
Broadway	12,184,000	1,238,000	564,000	11,720,000	1,399,000	
Total, trust cos.	559,641,000	54,389,000	6,152,000	400,989,000	47,224,000	
Grand total.	1,851,775,000	318,092,000	78,557,000	1,682,548,000		
Change	—1,319,000	+7,084,000	—413,000	+6,560,000	+1,966000	

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Legal Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$20,782,600	Lincoln	$10,849,200
Bankers'	129,359,000	Metropolitan	11,749,800
Broadway	14,795,000	New York	86,712,600
Brooklyn	22,780,000	People's	17,507,383
Columbia-Knick.	53,324,952	Title Guarantee	26,924,300
Fidelity	6,737,000	U. S. Mortgage	40,722,482
Franklin	9,660,800		
Guaranty	142,489,421	Total	$561,755,388
Lawyers Title Ins.	11,762,300		

Increase from previous week, $87,634.

ACTUAL CONDITION SATURDAY MORNING

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Banks	$1,805,422,000	$264,661,000	$73,213,000	$1,288,973,000
Trust cos.	548,421,000	56,353,000	5,977,000	403,476,000
All members	$1,853,843,000	$321,014,000	$79,190,000	$1,692,449,000
Change	+4,651,000	+3,848,000	+1,271,000	+14,803,000

CLEARING HOUSE RESERVE POSITION

Average Reserves During the Week.

	Cash Res. In Vault.	†Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$336,108,000	$320,389,750	$15,718,250	+ $4,910,000
Trust cos.	60,541,000	60,148,350	392,650	+ 108,000
Aggregate	$396,649,000	$380,538,100	$16,110,900	+ $5,013,000

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $47,224,000. Increase, $1,926,000.

Actual Reserves on Saturday Morning.

	Cash Res. In Vault.	†Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$337,874,000	$322,243,250	$15,630,750	+ $3,380,250
Trust cos.	62,330,000	60,521,400	1,808,600	— 1,921,200
Aggregate	$400,204,000	$382,764,650	$17,439,350	+ $1,459,050

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $47,843,000. Increase, $1,171,000.

‡On deposit with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. †Increase, $6,000 ¶25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies.

Institutions Not Clearing House Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Rs. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk of Euro.	$1,739,200	$257,800	$86,000	$175,600	$20,200	$2,183,800
Bat. Pk. Nat.	1,676,800	348,500	80,900	119,500	139,800	2,288,600
Bronx Boro.	1,819,162	48,537	181,463	120,229	23,198	2,025,361
Bryant Park	1,306,009	142,700	57,200	146,600	.....	1,324,200
Century	6,293,100	566,600	484,700	601,600	582,400	7,211,100
Chel. Exch.	2,853,600	260,000	240,000	293,000	187,000	2,904,600
Colonial	6,562,500	1,204,100	197,000	549,700	209,800	7,759,400
Columbia	6,384,000	651,000	506,000	702,000	118,000	7,259,000
Cosmopolitan	497,900	14,000	26,400	36,400	.....	430,500
Fidelity	1,063,455	61,857	126,895	119,250	.....	1,109,400
Gotham Nat.	1,786,300	400,700	30,700	.....	119,500	2,207,300
Har'man Nat	10,566,900	*302,900	52,000	.....	313,800	12,199,700
Inter. Bank.	2,260,300	260,400	52,700	262,300	171,400	2,346,200
Montauk	654,400	46,800	15,500	50,000	700	655,800
Mutual	5,294,000	601,000	378,000	471,000	.....	6,377,000
Nat. Bank	3,471,883	434,852	220,120	.....	1,033,428	3,840,058
New Neth.	3,125,000	432,000	143,000	365,000	431,000	3,717,000
Public	9,570,000	1,348,400	293,700	1,431,100	88,100	11,492,100
Sherman	1,845,300	374,800	96,600	.....	298,600	2,236,100
23d Ward	1,023,200	253,000	102,900	258,100	.....	2,280,700
Wash. Hgts.	1,640,000	157,000	99,000	155,000	11,000	1,598,000
Wchester Av	1,746,400	109,800	25,800	37,900	31,800	1,535,100
Yorkville	4,419,100	529,200	297,400	297,500	518,700	5,658,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk of F'bush	853,200	10,600	67,100	73,400	.....	810,500
First Nat	3,334,000	861,000	79,000	502,000	50,000	3,911,000
Homestead	622,800	46,000	20,000	67,800	.....	574,800
Manf. Nat.	5,963,000	618,500	169,000	560,300	58,500	6,365,000
Mechanics'	10,335,000	1,267,100	633,500	1,230,500	330,900	15,036,100
North Side	2,725,878	209,881	204,493	264,064	97,150	3,403,231
Nat. City	4,621,000	483,000	120,000	554,000	825,000	5,483,000
People's Nat.	1,177,625	27,782	181,575	147,918	52,102	1,605,848
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,171,000	296,000	269,000	1,816,000	916,000	5,928,000
Hudson Co.	8,004,004	170,490	50,536	619,085	105,877	2,842,677
Third Nat.	2,481,364	111,984	137,893	453,617	35,079	2,610,312
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	4,635,100	222,200	51,400	331,300	210,700	4,747,800
Second Nat.	3,438,089	206,783	50,335	888,475	117,533	3,865,944

*Division of specie: Gold, $2,630,700; silver certificates and coin, $403,900.

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$82,570,029	$10,094,215	$10,078,669	$15,784,814	$83,317,800
Commercial	3,842,494	558,826	276,546	164,000	3,953,077
Empire	17,393,700	2,136,400	4,788,000	2,175,800	22,137,900
Equitable	60,592,063	6,781,929	9,285,955	11,869,510	66,894,330
Farm. Loan.	90,430,800	12,136,700	11,641,800	8,479,800	111,033,400
Fulton	8,349,200	1,074,500	276,300	760,200	8,353,100
Hudson	3,833,100	353,100	317,600	372,100	3,336,400
Mut. Alliance.	7,494,655	926,109	1,122,343	3,280	8,181,014
N. Y. L. Ins.	33,458,500	3,800,000	1,050,800	4,157,900	32,485,700
Transatlantic.	2,594,800	54,500	227,100	1,613,000	2,663,100
Union	51,238,100	6,894,797	3,767,299	5,138,750	55,966,773
United States.	50,212,300	5,375,080	5,473,200	11,291,200	54,324,000
Washington	9,317,788	1,122,528	1,193,068	1,179,489	9,748,069
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Citizens'	5,290,100	617,500	644,900	462,600	5,791,800
Hamilton	7,054,900	851,100	727,200	664,000	7,070,000
Home	3,269,800	212,300	282,700	550,200	2,704,200
Kings County	15,084,785	1,303,928	15,904,659	2,264,958	15,904,659
Nassau	4,965,800	538,300	940,700	300,800	5,676,300
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,049,900	189,700	200,000	43,000	1,969,230
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' Tr	3,553,936	250,818	843,987	2,184,560	2,449,218

BANK STATEMENT COMPARISONS

CHANGES FROM PRECEDING WEEKS.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.	Cash Re.%
Nov. 8	— 8,412,387	— 7,003,514	— 1,977,288	— 0.02
Nov. 15	— 5,638,903	— 1,696,874	+ 6,728,126	+ 0.37
Nov. 22	+ 15,580,142	+ 15,299,000	+ 1,761,800	+ 0.07
Nov. 29	+ 10,101,714	— 5,312,439	— 12,966,028	— 0.46
Dec. 6	— 41,622,670	— 65,809,907	— 15,154,232	— 0.13
Dec. 13	— 29,141,451	— 34,214,217	+ 4,193,750	+ 0.43
Dec. 20	— 5,518,901	+ 7,205,971	+ 6,380,187	+ 0.20

TOTALS FOR CHANGES A YEAR AGO.

Dec. 21, 1912	2,434,953,263	2,451,978,864	453,618,962	18.51
Change	— 14,210,610	— 7,937,656	+ 1,093,390	+ 0.12

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

The highest and lowest average figures of loans, deposits, cash reserve, percentage of reserve, and surplus for all reporting institutions this year to date and for the corresponding period last year have been:

	High.	Low.
Loans, 1913	$2,606,887,841 Feb. 15	$2,486,814,806 Dec. 13
1912	2,732,901,632 July 6	2,514,025,216 Jan. 6
Deposits, 1913	2,725,209,977 Feb. 15	2,472,647,135 Dec. 13
1912	2,916,808,761 July 6	2,655,008,623 Jan. 5
Cash, 1913	525,487,063 June 28	461,789,901 Dec. 6
1912	557,542,513 Feb. 3	504,594,510 Apr. 6
Reserve, P. C., 1913	19.88 June 24	18.41 Dec. 6
1912	21.94 Jan. 27	17.78 July 6

Highest and lowest actual surplus reserve of Clearing House institutions for the same periods have been:

SURPLUS CASH RESERVES IN VAULTS.

1913.	Banks.	Trust Companies.	Total.
High	$42,709,000 June 21	$5,268,950 Apr. 26	$48,809,650 June 21
Low	*1,847,000 Nov. 29	*1,499,750 Mar. 1	*995,950 Nov. 29
1912.			
High	45,471,000 Jan. 27	5,367,300 July 20	48,763,050 Jan. 27
Low	*7,775,750 July 6	*884,950 Jan. 13	*5,418,200 July 6

*Deficit.

BANK CLEARINGS

Following is the official total of the week's clearings by Clearing House banks in New York City and the figures of previous weeks for comparison; also The Financial Chronicle's estimate of the week's clearings in the United States, the current estimates being changed to actual figures when these are reported:

In New York.	Total U. S.	In New York.	Total, U. S.
December—1913.	1913.	December—1912.	1912.
20.. $1,709,281,463	$3,288,247,973	21.. $2,048,692,159	$3,616,572,284
15.. 1,676,038,818	3,160,682,599	14.. 2,225,522,904	3,786,606,814
6.. 2,047,054,178	3,862,980,503	7.. 2,277,535,144	3,950,612,669
November—		November—	
29.. *1,631,878,602	2,895,847,061	30.. 1,804,286,030	3,107,759,896
22.. 1,848,111,

THE BUSINESS WORLD FROM MANY ANGLES

SEEK REVISION OF BONDING MEASURE

Importers of Model Gowns Object to the Way They Are Now Marked in Customs.

After a two months' trial of the regulations issued by the Treasury Department governing importation, under the new tariff, of women's wearing apparel for designing purposes only, the Government is to be asked to modify some of the rules now in effect, or, at least, to issue additional instructions looking to a more careful handling of these goods under the six months' bonding provisions of the law.

The opinion is general among importers, including members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association of this city, that there has been much bungling on the part of custome officials and brokers in carrying out the bonding provisions of the law as they apply to models and samples. The requirement that models of wearing apparel, for instance, must be marked indelibly "in such manner as to render them unfit for use otherwise than as models," appears to have been interpreted by the officials at the start as meaning that this marking in block letters should decorate the model somewhat after the style of a billboard. In some cases the importers, rather than submit to labeling of this character, have paid the regular rates of duty.

Importers have also found what they deem undue severity in the treatment accorded samples of women's wearing apparel and fabrics, which are required by the law to be indelibly marked, stamped, cut or slashed, in order to render them unfit for use otherwise than as samples. While complaints exist here regarding the manner in which the regulations are to be made effective, reports have been received that conditions are much worse at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, and other ports of entry. With a view to remedying this state of affairs, the importers have requested a conference with F. M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department. Mr. Halstead has informed the importers that he will be in New York some day this week, and will be glad to go over the question with them.

It is said that suggestions will be made at this conference looking to some other way of labeling models than the block-and-ink methods now used. One prominent importer and manufacturer has an important proposal to make regarding labeling, which appears not only to accomplish the purpose of identifying the article as a model but in no way detracts from its use as a model nor interferes with its sale when exported at the expiration of the six months' bonding period. The projector of this plan declined yesterday to make public his proposal. It is understood that other importers will also have suggestions ready for Mr. Halstead at the hearing.

The consensus of opinion in the trade is that the present regulations can be so amended, together with the issuance of minute directions to customs officers, that what now amounts practically to absolute destruction of both models and samples can be avoided. This will be the chief aim of the importers in the forthcoming conference. Manufacturers who have personally visited the Appraiser's Stores and supervised the labeling of wearing apparel report that they have been shown every consideration by the customs authorities, and have been permitted to mark the models in the less conspicuous parts. In this way the gowns were not injured for use here, and are salable upon exportation.

It was made plain yesterday by importers that they fully appreciated the bonding privileges of the new tariff, and have no intention of abusing them. At the same time, they hold that the Treasury Department can enforce the law and protect Government revenues without ruining the merchandise brought in. As soon as Mr. Halstead makes known the day it will be here it is expected that Walter H. Bartholomew, manager of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, will name a committee to attend the conference.

The customs officials in charge of the examination and labeling of models and samples denied yesterday that they are hampering importers, and declared that they sought only to enforce the regulations as they stand. Frederick Kuenzli, Assistant Appraiser of the Fourth Division of Appraiser Higgins's office—where the models and samples are examined and marked—and Charles F. Stotte, the examiner of the goods, said that they were ready at all times to cooperate with importers in any reasonable and lawful manner.

MUST OBEY DRILL ORDERS.

Fire Inspector Wins Before Magistrate Marsh in Test Case.

The status of the private instructor in fire drills in local loft buildings was fixed yesterday by Magistrate Marsh in Jefferson Market Court, when he imposed a fine of $5 on Anna Charney, of 1,609 Madison Avenue, a former employe of Cohen & Feinberg, manufacturers of women's underwear. The girl was brought before Magistrate Marsh on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of her refusal to take part in a fire drill on Dec. 4 in the factory of her former employers, who are members of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, when the drill was called by Mrs. Sarah W. H. Christopher, the association's sanitation and fire prevention expert.

Following the refusal of the Charney girl to participate in the drill, Mrs. Christopher obtained a summons from Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court. This summons was served on Dec. 6. The girl appeared before Magistrate Cornell on Dec. 8, when the Magistrate sustained the charge and paroled her in the custody of her counsel until Dec. 12, pending a hearing of the Grievance Board of the Association and White Goods Workers' Union. The case came up before Magistrate Marsh in the same court on Dec. 12, and was adjourned until Dec. 18 on the request of counsel for the union. At this hearing decision was reserved until yesterday, when Magistrate Marsh found the defendant guilty and imposed the fine.

The girl was discharged by Cohen & Feinburg immediately after her refusal to join the drill, but despite this fact she was defended by both counsel for the union and the Manufacturers' Association. In addition to this, union pressure was brought to bear on officials of the association so heavily that they ordered Mrs. Christopher to withdraw the charge. This she refused to do.

In local commercial circles this action on the part of the association has caused considerable surprise, inasmuch as this organization was the first in the city to employ a special instructor for fire drills. This was done previous to the passage of the State Labor law requiring fire drills in all factory buildings more than two stories in height.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

Selling Agent Predicts "Hard Sledding" for American Mills in 1914.

Selling agents of domestic dress goods report that buyers are unwilling to cover late Spring requirements until after Jan. 1. The coat and suit manufacturers, particularly, are of the opinion that lower prices will prevail after the revised duties on woolen fabrics become effective. This waiting attitude has been the source of much anxiety to the selling agents, who were previously expecting no damaging competition from the foreign manufacturers.

The local representative of one of the leading domestic mills says that prices named on some of the imported lines, for delivery after the first of the year, are considerably more attractive than the local trade had looked for. He thinks that some of the American mills are likely to experience "hard sledding," considering the fact that Spring prices named on domestic goods were based on free wool and cannot be lowered without destroying profits.

PRINTCLOTH TRADE QUIET.

Wide and Medium-Wide Goods Got Most Attention at Fall River.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 20.—Quiet trading prevailed in the New England cotton cloth markets this week, and the total sales will not exceed 80,000 pieces. Narrow goods have been quiet, but wide and medium-wide fabrics have received the largest share of buyers' attention. Most of the buyers are now taking stock, and it is thought that they will not make any additional purchases until inventories are concluded.

Cotton has gone off a little, and brokers report limited business. Cotton yarns are comparatively quiet also.

The week's quotations follow:

	Dec.22,'12.	Aug.30.	Dec.20.
28-inch, 64-64	3 1-16	3¾	*3⅞
28-inch, 64-60	3 15-16	3¾	*3⅞
27-inch, 64-60	3 13-16	3 5-16	*3⅝
27-inch, 56-58	3¼	2 15-16	3
27-inch, 56-52	3¼	2 13-16	3
38½-inch, 64-64	5½	5¼	*5½
39-inch, 68-72	6	5¾	6¼

*Nominal.

ARE FIXED PRICES MENACE TO PUBLIC?

Two Local Attorneys Say 'Yes,' but Fair Trade League Man Insists They Are Not.

One of the most spirited discussions which marked the recent convention of the National Civic Federation dealt with the question of a manufacturer's right to fix the retail price of his goods. E. W. Bloomingdale, counsel for the Retail Dry Goods Association, and Edmond E. Wise, the lawyer who won before the United States Supreme Court the decision in which R. H. Macy & Co. were upheld in selling copyrighted books below their list price, argued that restrictive prices were against public interest. William H. Ingersoll of the American Fair Trade League insisted that price cutting on well-known articles was used as a weapon against the interests of the public.

Mr. Bloomingdale in part said:

"One of the fallacies of the claim for the special privilege of the manufacturer to fix the retail price lies in the assumption that the article is commercially worth the price sought to be put upon it. An extensive advertising campaign may acquaint a large number of people with the fact that they can get a good article for a dollar, but that alone does not make the article intrinsically worth a dollar. The same measure of quality may be contained in an article selling at 75 cents, the reason being that in the former the expense of advertising is incorporated in the price, while in the latter it is not. The retailer, having an expert knowledge of qualities and wishing to put articles of like merit on an equal basis, may well believe in charging a dollar for the advertised article that he is really charging the customer for an element which is of no value to him, that both articles are of equal value as articles, and that fair dealing compels him to charge the same price for one as for the other.

"If we concede to the manufacturer the right to fix the price at which he sells to the retailer and the price at which the articles may be sold by the retailer to the consumer, he, the producer, can establish his market by extensive advertising, making it practically compulsory for the retailer to handle his product, even though the margin allowed be too close for safe merchandising, for the retailer must handle an article for which there is a demand. We thus hand over the destiny of the retail merchant to the persons who control his source of supply, for this principle, if allowed, would not necessarily be applied only to advertised goods, but to all merchandise. Perhaps at the beginning the manufacturer would allow a more liberal margin to facilitate the introduction of his merchandise, but after his goods were well introduced he could, by raising his prices, or by reducing the fixed retail price to stimulate sales, drive the retailer out of existence. We have seen the result of this condition of affairs in the tobacco business in this city, where hundreds of small dealers have been literally forced out of business because the margin of profit on this kind of merchandise mostly in demand is not sufficient to support the enterprise."

Here is a part of Mr. Ingersoll's argument:

"In order to bolster up impossible claims on the mass of unidentified merchandise which certain stores handle, it has been common practice to get well-known standard articles and quote them as leaders to draw the crowds, and, what is more important, to lend plausibility to the remainder of their statements. This price cutting is not a new device for oppressing small rivals. It was a favorite method of the trusts in pressing their independent competitors. It is a cutthroat practice and the pennies that the people may save on what they get below its worth they pay back on other goods which have to be sold at prices to make up the temporary losses.

"A busiwe price cutting cannot be applied to unknown goods successfully. Most men know that a Dunlap hat has a market value of $5. Any store which could go to an agent of Dunlap's hats and get a quantity of them to put on sale at a price of $3, regardless of cost, they could fill the public with the simple announcement of this bargain. They could advertise Bunkem's $5 hats at $2 indefinitely and no one would pay attention, because no one knows anything about Bunkem's hats. They may be worth $5 or $1.50, but it is the magic of a name by which the public has confidence which makes price cutting attractive to merchants who have other merchandise to unload. When well-known articles are quoted below their recognized market worth the first effect is that there is a rush to get them in the particular establishment where they are offered. The secondary effect on the minds of people generally is that the goods can be sold and ought to be sold at the price. It lowers their value in public estimation, and thereafter people are unwilling to pay the former price. Now if the low quotation affords no returns to those who handle the goods they will not continue permanently to sell them, so that the third effect is that all of the stores, large and small, in the community where prices have been demoralized on a given article simply discontinue handling it."

To this Mr. Wise retorted:

"An article of merit will always find its market, and it is almost a truism to say that reduction in its price increases its sale. Neither the public nor the retail dealers have lost their interest in those articles of which Listerine is a type, simply because there has been a free and open competition in the sale thereof to the public."

RUMOR OF RIBBON DECLINE.

Competition Said to Have Forced Prices Down on Satin Taffetas.

An interesting report, which could not be confirmed yesterday, has been in circulation in the local ribbon trade in the last few days to the effect that one of the leading members of the trade had sent out notices to jobbers that orders for satin taffeta ribbons would be taken at reduced figures after Jan. 1. An easier raw silk market is the reason advanced for the decline, which, according to the report, amounts to about one-quarter cent a ligne.

It is said by other members of the trade that if the report were true it can be attributed more to the sharp competition on these ribbons rather to any general weakness of the ribbon market. The trade as a whole, they say, is still in the firm position that it has occupied for the last few months.

Rhode Island Leads in Jewelry.

Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union from the viewpoint of area, is one of the most important districts in the American jewelry industry. With its adjacent hamlets in Massachusetts, Rhode Island is practically the home of the jewelry manufacturing of the country. According to the census reports, containing figures collected in 1910, the value of the jewelry products of that State alone amounted to $20,680,000, or a very repsentative portion of the entire production of the whole country.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

A recent decision of the Russian Government exempts paraffin wax prepared from other substances than naphtha or petroleum from the State excise tax, 85 cents per 100 pounds, which is levied on paraffin obtained from petroleum. It is said that this decision will affect favorably the imports of American oil paraffin.

A recent regulation of the South African Customs Union provides for the examination and detention by customs officials of imports of fertilizers and farm foods. Samples of these goods will be analyzed and if it is found that they do not conform with the registered composition of the foods and fertilizers, importation shall be prohibited until the importer shall have amended the registration of their composition.

A recent law of Uruguay authorizes the Customs Executive to reduce the duties and taxes on imported alcohol, not less than 85 per cent. pure, to a combined rate of $1 cents a liter. This decree also authorizes him to exempt from duties all alcohol intended for denaturing, when imported in conformity with such regulations as may be deemed necessary.

WHOLESALE PRICES WEAKEN

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities at New York last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$5.40	$5.45	$5.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound	.09⅝	.09⅞	.14¼
Standard Brown Sheetings, yard	.08¼	.08¼	.08
Print Cloths, yard	.03⅞	.03⅞	.04 1-16
Butter, creamery, extra, pound	.36	.36	.36½
Cheese, f. c. Special, new, pound	.16¾	.16½	.18
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen	.32	.36	.29
Apples, evaporated, choice, pound	.09¼	.08¾	.06½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., pound	.11¾	.11¾	.09
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound	.05¾	.05¾	.06¼
Raisins, pound	.06½	.05½	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel	4.55	4.55	4.50
Flour, Spring clear, barrel	4.10	4.10	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	1.01	1.01	1.06½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel	.80⅞	.80⅞	.65
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.46½	.47	.38½
Cotton, middling uplands, pound	.129	.134	.131
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds	1.05	1.05	1.10
Hides, Chicago pack. No. 1, pound	.18	.18¾	.19
Hides, Chicago cows, native, pound	.17½	.18	.17¼
Leather, hemlock sole, pound	.30	.30	.27
Leather, union backs, pound	.42	.42	.41
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Philadelphia, ton	15.25	15.25	18.50
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton	20.00	20.00	27.00
Copper, Lake, New York, pound	.14⅝	.15	.17⅝
Lead, New York, pound	.04	.04	.043
Tin, New York, pound	.37⅛	.376	.49¾
Petroleum, refined, gallon, in bbl	.13	.13	..
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	6.60	6.60	5.45
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	7.55	7.65	6.80
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	4.25	4.20	3.85
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 pounds	10.65	10.72½	10.02½
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds	10.75	10.80	9.25
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel	20.70	21.00	17.00
Rice, domestic prime, pound	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River, Para, pound	.73	.74	1.06
Sugar, standard, granulated, 100 pounds	4.30	4.40	4.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound	.13½	.13½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, pound	.13½	.13½	.17
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.25	2.25	1.87
Wool, aver. 100 gr., Phila., lb.	.22	.22	.285

There was a slightly easier tone to Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices last week, although there were fewer changes shown than in the previous week. Fifty-eight commodities showed change, and the declines outnumbered the advances about two and a half to one. In all there were forty-one downward revisions.

The feature of the week was the response in iron and steel prices to the reports that have been heard about the lessening of signs of business depression. For the third week in succession these markets failed to show an advance, but there was a notable diminishing of declines. Only three items showed weakness, according to the price list, and two of these were minor metals. While some business men were inclined to scoff at reports of improvement in view of the fact that the production of crude steel for the week was only about sixty per cent. of capacity, it was, for the most part, admitted that there was less of a tendency in evidence on the part of sellers to accept bids below the published list prices. Among the minor metals, lower prices were named on copper and tin. Lead, spelter, and antimony showed more strength, although it was not reflected in the prices asked for these metals.

Nearly forty per cent. of the week's changes were shown in the foodstuffs markets, a considerably higher percentage than for several weeks. The tendency in this part of the list was strongly downward, with the advances showing less than half the number of declines. Vegetables and raw sugar were weaker, but fruits and spices advanced with the approach of the holiday season. In dairy products, the better grades of butter and cheese maintained their price strength, but the common to fair sorts of butter were weaker. Eggs continued to decline under the disturbing influence of heavier receipts in the principal markets. Live sheep were the only item in the provision market to show an advance at Chicago. Live beef was unchanged, but all the rest were quoted lower than in the previous week.

Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed twelve changes, of which nine were downward. There was another almost complete downward revision of the hide list, but the leather market continued firm at previous levels. Quite a general upturn of values was recorded in domestic leaf tobacco. Both jute and burlaps were lower, as was spot hemp. The flour market was generally unchanged. In the grain list, malt declined and oats advanced. Crude rubber again dropped in sympathy with signs of weakness in the English market, and up-river fine was quoted here at 73 cents for spot delivery. This figure is 33 cents a pound less than was quoted on the same grade a year ago at this time.

Spot cotton declined a half cent a pound, but raw wool was unchanged. The fabric markets were unchanged also.

PONGEES IN THE LIMELIGHT.

New Line of Chinese Goods Is Arousing Interest—Taffetas Good.

American silk manufacturers and selling agents are showing much interest in a new line of pongee silks from China that is now being offered here for Spring. This line, it is said, is being offered at a price about 25 cents under that asked for a similar fabric under the old tariff. It is said that because of the excellent wearing qualities of Chinese pongees this fabric may prove an important item in Spring business.

Although one of the prominent wholesalers said recently that the sale of taffetas for Spring had not been particularly large, members of the cutting-up trade think they will be much in demand, and are working on them accordingly. Wool-filled silks, especially poplins and bengalines in the better grades, are also popular with the cutters.

TO OPEN NEW STORE.

E. E. Turlington Heads Company Controlling It—Will Specialize.

Considerable comment has been heard of late in the clothing trade about the store which is soon to be opened on the second floor of the building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, by a corporation of which Edgar E. Turlington is President. This store, which is to be known as the Monroe Clothes Shop, will deal exclusively in $15 suits and overcoats, and will be opened about Jan. 1. Mr. Turlington is well known to the trade in this city through his connection with the retail business as a former Vice President and General Manager of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., retail.

THE RAW SILK SUMMARY.

Yokohama Is Easier, Canton Firm, and Shanghai Unchanged.

According to the special raw silk report of A. P. Villa & Brothers, the Yokohama market, after the sharp advance, has become quiet again, and the tone is easier. Prices continue firm at Canton, however, and reelers are offering sparingly. The Shanghai market is nominally unchanged, though slightly easier for tussahs, which are not in great demand at the present time.

The tone at Milan is firm, and there is a better outlook to the market. The approach of the inventory season of the American mills is keeping business in the New York market at a low ebb.

Makes the Weather Sell Goods.

An out-of-town druggist fathers a simple selling plan to which he has traced considerable business. He asked his clerks to check the names of their friends in the telephone directory, and then watched the Federal weather reports. When stormy weather was predicted he sent circulars to these people advising them that a storm had been forecasted, and telling them that he would fill any telephone orders and deliver them free. If the purchaser lived at a distance, he said, he would fill the order by parcel post. The merchant said that the plan did not result in any unusual rush of business at first, but that it served to keep the store before the people. Later, the advertising value of the scheme was proved.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The annual convention and dinner of the Eastern Millinery Association will be held at the Hotel Knickerbocker on Jan. 16. Jacob L. Blum of the Blum & Lehman Company is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Doscher & O'Connell, who have recently opened offices at 50 Union Square, are showing in number of lines of imported hosiery and underwear, in addition to their domestic lines.

Imports of general merchandise at New York in the week ended Dec. 13 were valued at $18,689,025, a loss of $642,715 from the week previous. Imports of dry goods were valued at $4,190,757, compared with $4,045,146 in the week before. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses aggregated $643,749, compared with $515,784 in the previous week.

THE STORK BRINGS SHOES.

That Is, He Is Responsible for a Note That Earns a Pair.

A certain Kansas shoe firm has evolved an advertising scheme which at once contains an element of human interest and good business pulling powers. This house watches the local birth record carefully, and sends to each mother the following letter:

We've heard the good news, and understand the stork left a "million-dollar" package at your home recently. That's fine—you have our congratulations.

We sincerely hope the little stranger keeps well, grows strong and healthy, and proves to be a priceless addition to your family.

May we have the pleasure of presenting you with its first pair of shoes? Cordially yours, BLANK & CO.

P. S.—Please bring this letter with you and receive baby's first shoes, with our compliments.

The results of this scheme have been astonishing, it is said.

LINEN DEMAND SPOTTED.

Jobbers Had the Best of It Last Week—Foreign Situation.

Although a number of the local linen importers reported that business was quiet last week, jobbers said that they were fairly busy. One of the jobbing houses reported that its sales exceeded those of last year. Towels, napkins, table linen and crashes were in especially good demand from the retailers in the Eastern States.

Advices received from Belfast by one of the local importers said that the market was showing a little improvement there, but that the stagnant condition of cotton goods was directly affecting the linen market. As a result, merchants were inclined to cover little more than current needs.

COAL ORDERS STILL LIGHT.

Cold Weather Did Not Last Long Enough to Help Wholesalers.

"While the recent cold snap had a stimulating effect upon the retail end of the hard-coal business," says Coal Age, "the low temperatures were not of sufficient duration to affect the wholesale market, and the trade has again relapsed into a waiting attitude. The market is dull and operators are depending entirely on business already placed. Contract renewals are attracting some interest, and indications point to an increase over last year's quotations.

"While keen disappointment is being expressed on every hand at the dull situation in bituminous, close observers of conditions are inclining to the belief that the position of the market is highly favorable, considering the adverse weather and curtailment in general industrial manufacturing."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat and corn were heavy, closing with net declines running from ⅛ to ¼c a bushel. Oats were irregular and dull. Cotton receded sharply for a net loss of from 22 to 30 points. Cotton oil was heavy, and provisions moved uncertainly without showing a definite trend.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were confined within narrow limits, and there was an absence of more than moderate operations either way. Values eased off after a slight upturn, and closed at a net decline of ⅛ to ¼c. The cash demand was very light, and foreigners showed little or no interest in the market. Receipts at Northwestern points were larger than last week, and total interior receipts were quite liberal, although the movement for the week was somewhat smaller than last week, aggregating 6,165,000 bushels, compared with 6,701,000 the previous week, and 5,665,000 last year. Clearances for the week were 3,655,000 bushels, compared with 4,207,000 the previous week and 2,440,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1 elevator, domestic, and $1.01 f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½c., f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	97¼	97¼	93¼
May	98⅝	98¼	98¼	98¼	97½
July	..	..	95⅝	95⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	88⅜	88	88	88¼	86⅝
May	91⅝	91	91¼	91¼	91
July	88¼	87⅝	87⅞	88⅛	88

CORN.

The corn market was steadier during the early session owing to unsettled weather conditions in the Southwest and on reports of smaller country offerings, but during the day a heavier feeling developed and prices at the close were ⅛c net lower. Receipts for the week at interior points were heavy aggregating 11,248,000 bushels, compared with 4,899,000 the previous week and 6,750,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¼	69½	69½	69⅝	48¼
May	70	69½	69½	69⅝	48¼
July	69⅝	68⅛	68⅞	69	49½

OATS.

The oats market was inactive and price changes were narrow, closing at ⅛c decline to ⅛c advance. Receipts for the week showed an increase of 636,000 bushels over the previous week. The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 45¾@46c; No. 2, 46¼@47c; No. 3, 45¼@46c; No. 4, 44½@45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45@46½c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	33½
May	42⅝	41⅝	41⅞	41⅞	33¼
July	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	41½	33⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive and price changes were narrow in the absence of aggressive operations.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Monday, 48,000, and for next week, 175,000; Kansas City received 1,000, and Omaha, 6,600.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	10.65	10.62	10.62	10.62	9.85
May	10.97	10.97	10.97	10.97	9.90
Ribs—					
January	..	..	10.77	10.77	9.67½
May	11.05	11.02	11.05	11.05	9.70
Pork—					
January	20.60	20.47	20.52	20.62	17.95
May	20.80	20.72	20.75	20.80	18.07½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The report by the Census Bureau on the amount of cotton ginned up to Dec. 13, showing about 100,000 bales more than had been expected by the trade and the sharp decline in the cotton market, had a bearish influence on prices in the cottonseed oil market, and at the close values were 3 to 10 points net lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.95	6.65
December	6.72	6.70	6.67@6.75	6.77
January	..	..	6.76@6.78	6.80
February	6.93	6.92	6.90@6.92	6.93
March	7.08	7.03	7.01@7.03	7.06
April	7.11	7.11	7.09@7.12	7.14
May	7.25	7.19	7.19@7.20	7.25
June	..	..	7.23@7.25	7.28
July	7.30	7.29	7.29@7.30	7.35

COTTON.

The cotton market broke into new low ground for the season yesterday morning, with January contracts selling at 11.89 or 36 points under the closing figures of Friday, $5.55 per bale below the high level reached on Government report day last week, and $9.80 per bale under the high records of the season established last October. Selling was heavy from start to finish, and while the final tone was steady, last prices were 22 to 35 points net lower.

The opening was easy at a decline of 11 to 20 points. There was a good deal of covering by old shorts, and there may have been some trade buying, but in addition to heavy liquidation there was aggressive pressure from local sources, and considerable selling through houses with Southern connections.

Liverpool made a fairly steady showing, but of course closed before the publication of the census figures. There were also some private cables reporting a somewhat better trade, and reviews of the domestic textile situation were no more pessimistic than recently if not rather more encouraging. The market, however, seemed to be completely under the influence of the bearish ginning figures, and increasing estimates of the crop.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, and 20 points lower at 12.60 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.36	12.17	12.20@12.21	12.47
January	12.14	11.89	11.92@11.93	12.25
February	..	..	11.95@11.98	12.30
March	12.34	12.14	12.20@12.21	12.48
April	..	..	12.19@12.21	12.48
May	12.35	12.14	12.19@12.20	12.50
June	12.33	12.33	12.17@12.19	12.48
July	12.35	12.13	12.17@12.19	12.47
August	12.16	12.00	11.96@11.98	12.25
September	11.47	11.47	11.60@11.62	11.82
October	11.50	11.42	11.48@11.50	11.70

TELLS OF THE OLD DAYS ON THE ROAD

Storekeeper Once Made Salesman Fight from Early Morning Till Dark for Order.

An interesting account of conditions "on the road" when the West was young was given at the recent dinner of the National Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association in Cleveland. George W. Forney, Jr., Vice President of the association and a well-known man in the ready-to-wear trade, was the speaker. In part he said:

"At last I was allowed to go out on the road. I started out with stockinette jersey goods. I didn't know how to travel—didn't even know how to buy a ticket. Well, I decided to go to Oberlin, Ohio. I left here at 7:30 in the evening. I'll never forget that night as long as I live. Couldn't sleep all night. In those days Oberlin had neither paved streets nor telephones nor electric lights. That part of the country is famous for its sticky clay. Hardware merchants there used to take buckets of that clay and sell it for putty.

"In the morning when I got up I found the principal store was in the hotel block. I went in and saw the gentleman and told him what I had, and he said, 'I don't believe I want to see them. We don't sell anything like that.' I got the trunk into the store and opened it and showed him the garments, and sold him $85 worth of stockinette jersey jackets—my first bill of goods. They filled only about a third of the trunk, so I borrowed two dress goods boards, and put the jersey goods between the boards and tied them up and put them in the trunk, so they could be easily handled. I went from there to Wellington, Ohio.

"On arriving at Wellington I got off the train and went up to the 'busman, handed him my check and told him to take my trunk to the store. He said, 'Have you ever been here before?' 'No, sir.' 'Have you ever met the man?' 'No, sir.' 'You had better go up and see him before you put your trunk in the store; I haven't put a trunk in that store for six years.' 'Well,' I said, 'you take the trunk up and put it on the outside.' I went up to the hotel and registered and walked across the street to the store, and there was just one clerk in the store, and in the middle of the room was a little round desk, and around the top of that desk were iron rods. There was a gentleman standing outside of this wicket, and the old gentleman that was inside had a silk hat on that he must have bought just after the war, and he wore his spectacles away down on his nose. As I stood there I heard the discussion going on between the two. In those days banks didn't buy notes from firms, but as a rule the merchants discounted the notes, and took more than three off, too. I waited there a few moments until the man had taken his money and started away, and my turn came. I told the clerk who I was and who I represented, and he said, 'Get out of here; I don't want to see you or any of you, and I wouldn't buy a dollar's worth of goods from any manufacturer.' I said, 'I am here to show you, and I want to show you the goods.' He said, 'I wouldn't buy anything and I wouldn't look at anything.'

"We argued along that line for quite a little while, and I said: 'I am going to show you these goods before I leave Wellington; my trunk is outside and I am going to bring it in.' 'Don't you do that, or I will throw you and your trunk out.' I went out, and I could carry the trunk because it wasn't very heavy, and I jerked it in about five or ten yards, and he said: 'Don't come in any further or I will throw you out.' I said: 'I am going to show you these goods if I have to stay here for a week.'

"Dinner time came and there was no progress made. I asked him if he would go to dinner with me, and he said he wouldn't eat with any traveling man. So I went to dinner and then returned and talked to him some more, and tried to show him the goods, and I would follow him all around over the store, and he would keep telling me to get out. Finally it commenced to get dark. They used lamps in those days—they didn't have gas or anything of that kind. So I picked up a little lamp, and I carried that around with me while I talked with him, and I said: 'You might as well make up your mind to buy something, because I am going to stay here until I sell you something.' And I sold him $65 worth and got out.

"Now, I want to tell you how I got even with him. In years after that we became very friendly, and every time he came into our store he always inquired for me. He came in one day, and I asked him where he was going. He said he was going to New York, and asked me which was the best way to go. I took him down to the Erie Railroad; I had a friend there who was ticket agent then. I said: 'Ford, I want you to sell this fellow a ticket and put him on the slowest train you have on the road,' and he put him on the 4 o'clock train. It was a milk train for New York. He rode all night and when he got to Salamanca, N. Y., they told him that was as far as that train went, and he would have to get off. About a week afterward he came marching into the store, whistling. I said: 'Hello, when did you get here?' 'Just got here.' 'How did you come?' 'Not the way I went.' I had got even with him."

HENS LOSE THEIR JOBS.

Heartless Rice Is Forcing Them Out of Business in China.

A unique method of hatching hens' and ducks' eggs is used in the interior districts of China, according to Vice Consul Charles F. Brissel of Amoy. The great danger of this method is that the chicks are likely to be smothered.

The breeder first roasts a quantity of unhusked rice and cools it until it is lukewarm. He then spreads a three-inch layer of the rice in a wooden tub, upon which he places about 100 eggs. A layer of rice is then spread over the eggs, and another layer of eggs is placed on that. This process continues until the tub contains five layers of eggs and six layers of rice, or 500 eggs to the tub.

The rice is heated once a day, the eggs being removed during the heating process. When the eggs are again put into the box, the bottom layer of rice is placed on top, and each succeeding layer is put one row lower down. The eggs originally in the centre of the tub are placed at the edge, and the entire outfit is covered with a cotton mattress. Chicks and ducklings are hatched in twenty to thirty days by this method.

GLOVE IMPORTS INCREASE.

Customs Figures Show Large Gain Since New Tariff Came In.

The lower rates of duty carried in the new tariff on leather gloves is held responsible at the local Custom House for heavily increased importations of these goods. According to figures compiled by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician, covering the first two months under the present law, the importations reached $1,538,029, compared with $1,221,456 in the same period of 1912.

The prediction by domestic glove manufacturers at the time of the framing of the new law that heavy reductions in duty would result in flooding the American market with goods of foreign production, is held by them to have been fulfilled to a certain extent by the Customs figures. On the other hand, importers point out that October's entries were abnormal, as heavy stocks held in bonded warehouses in anticipation of the lower rates of duty were released immediately after the law became effective on Oct. 4. Jobbers and retailers said yesterday that it was too early to say whether the lower rates would benefit the ultimate consumer, but the result was anticipated eventually.

LOCAL COMMERCE BUREAU IS LIKED

Business Men Find It Very Valuable in Getting Information on Foreign Markets.

Much appreciation has been expressed here of late by prominent business men of the action of the Department of Commerce in establishing a branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the local Custom House. This bureau has for some time rendered a great deal of valuable assistance to manufacturers and exporters who have needed information on various foreign markets, and the establishment of the local branch has made this service more rapid, and therefore more valuable.

A great deal of interest has been shown in the manuscript Consular reports shown at the local office, according to George W. Doonan, who is in charge.

"Many manufacturers and merchants have availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the tenders for bids, plans, and specifications which have been sent to this office," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "Previous to the opening of the local office these documents were loaned in the order of application, and sometimes a list of forty or fifty firms would be interested in the same thing. As time is the essence of value of much of this material, it can be readily seen that by the time a document had gone the rounds it might be useless to those who received it last.

"Hundreds of applications are being made for the 'reserved information' connected with the foreign trade opportunities service, and almost numberless inquiries have been made for statistics of exports and imports of various foreign markets. Again, foreign tariff rates are often asked for.

"Other branches will be opened in large cities soon, and these offices, it is thought, can be made of the utmost value by making them the local headquarters for American Consular officers visiting the United States and for the bureau's commercial agents returning to this country on the completion of special investigations, for the purpose of conferring with manufacturers and merchants interested in trade condition in the Consul's district or in the trade made the subject of the commercial agent's special investigation. Recent visits of these men here have proved the value of this scheme, as both the Government officials and the business men have been benefited by the interchanging of ideas and information."

B. V. D. Company Gets Injunction.

The B. V. D. Company has obtained a final decree forbidding Aaron Kommel and Nathan A. Kommel, trading as A. Kommel &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder to-day; Tuesday, fair; light, variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,421. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

MONEY BILL MAY BE LAW TO-DAY

Conferees Had Adjusted Nearly All Differences at 1:30 This Morning.

NO DEPOSIT GUARANTEES

Senate Yields on This Point, but Puts Through Many Other Changes.

CONTEST OVER CONTROLLER

Not Yet Decided Whether He Is to be a Member of the Board—New Plan for Two Per Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.—With almost unprecedented speed, the conference to adjust House and Senate differences on the Currency bill practically completed its labors early this morning. On Saturday the confrees did little more than dispose of the preliminaries, leaving forty essential differences to be thrashed out Sunday.

One of the important decisions made after midnight was to drop the Senate plan for guarantee of bank deposits. With most of the differences now adjusted, it is likely that the bill will be a law to-night.

This quick work is considered another sign of the influence of President Wilson over both branches of Congress. The Administration is pleased not only at the speed with which an agreement has been reached, but over two concessions that the Senate made to the House. As a matter of fact, however, an overwhelming proportion of the Senate amendments were retained. Of the more important agreements reached when a recess for dinner was taken at 8 o'clock last night, twelve Senate amendments had been accepted, while only three had been rejected outright. There were three compromises.

The Senate prevailed in its amendment fixing the number of regional reserve banks at from eight to twelve instead of the minimum of twelve provided by the House bill. The House prevailed in its provision for a separate organization committee to launch the system before it was turned over to the Federal Reserve Board. Another important surrender by the Senate was the striking out of the Senate provision permitting national banks to discount acceptances based on domestic shipments of goods. The Senate also yielded on its provision permitting a regional reserve bank to discount the direct obligations of a member bank.

Stock Subscriptions.

The House accepted the Senate amendment changing the stock subscription of member banks to the regional reserve banks from 20 per cent. of the member bank's capitalization to 6 per cent. of the member's capital and surplus. A compromise between the two bills was effected by which the minimum subscribed capitalization of any regional reserve bank will be fixed at $4,000,000. The House fixed the limit at $5,000,000 and the Senate at $3,000,000.

The House succeeded in forcing the Senate members to eliminate an inconsistency in the requirements for the personnel of the regional bank Directorates. Under the compromise, Directors of Class B, who shall be elected by the banks, may be stockholders but not officers of a member bank. But Directors of Class C, who are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, shall be neither officers nor stockholders of member banks.

The House accepted the Senate amendment, increasing to 6 per cent. the cumulative dividends to be paid to member banks holding stock in the regional reserve banks.

By a great deal of persistence Senator O'Gorman, who is one of the Senate Managers, persuaded the House Managers to accept his amendment providing that members of the Federal Reserve Board, instead of being distributed solely according to geographical reasons, should be distributed according to the "financial, industrial, and geographical" divisions of the country. The Senate amendment providing that two members of the Federal Reserve Board should have experience in banking and finance was retained.

A compromise was effected as to the compulsory rediscount by one regional reserve bank of the paper of another. By the compromise this obligation can be required by the Federal Reserve Board only when five members of the board vote in the affirmative.

Effect of Root's Criticism.

One of the most important of the Senate amendments, which was adopted following Senator Root's heavy criticism of the bill, was accepted by the House Managers. This amendment increases to 40 per cent. the gold reserve behind the proposed new currency, provides a tax of 1 per cent. on depletion below the 40 per cent. line to 32½ per cent., with a further almost prohibitive levy of 1½ per cent. for every additional 2½ per cent. of depletion below the 32½ per cent. limit.

The Senate amendment permitting the Federal Reserve Board to suspend or remove any officer or Director of a regional reserve bank was retained. This amendment was the result of the fight of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democrat, and his Republican associates of the Banking and Currency Committee, and was considered a concession in the direction of a central bank. The Senate provision permitting national banks to act as trustees, executors, and the like, was also accepted.

By the acceptance of a Senate amendment a limitation will be effected in commercial paper available for rediscount. The Senate amendment provided that the rediscount of paper indorsed by a member bank should be dependent upon a waiver by the member bank of demand notice and protest. The House accepted this limitation.

Though Chairman Glass of the House Committee in his speech Saturday specifically attacked the Senate's amendment making it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit Government funds with the regional reserve banks, he finally yielded to the Senate provision. The Senate amendment was put in to avoid making the Treasury Department entirely dependent for gold upon the regional reserve

Continued on Page 2.

TREASURY AS SANTA CLAUS.

Sends Seized Plumes Back to Paris Owners or Their Friends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Several Americans here were pleasantly surprised recently to receive Christmas presents from the Treasury Department at Washington in the form of osprey and bird of paradise plumes.

Baroness de Goncer, a well-known member of the American colony, was surprised to receive a packet the other day stamped "Treasury Department." On opening it she found an aigrette, with a card marked "With the United States Treasury Department's compliments."

By the same post came a newspaper clipping which said that her friend, Mrs. Bentley of New Orleans, on her arrival at New Yo : from Paris, was asked to give up the aigrette she was wearing, although she protested that she had worn it in and out of the United States three or four times. When her protestations proved vain she said:

"If you really intend taking it please send it to my friend, Baroness de Goncer of Paris."

The authorities seem to have taken her at her word.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ILL.

Has a Cold and Leaves Church Without Usual Hand Shaking.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—John D. Rockefeller is suffering from a severe cold, which caused him to leave the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church this morning without shaking hands with the members, as is his custom. Mrs. Rockefeller, who has been under the care of a physician for several months, has not entirely recovered, and Miss Lucy Spelman, Mr. Rockefeller's sister-in-law, who lives with them, also is ill.

The family have been making preparations to celebrate Christmas in the old-fashioned way in Cleveland for the first time in twenty-five years. Mr. Rockefeller has looked forward eagerly to spending the holiday season among old friends, but his cold may cause him to keep indoors.

VIRGINIA VAUGHAN KILLED.

Poetess Who Knew Famous Men Struck by Eighth Avenue Car.

Miss Virginia Vaughan, 81 years old, a writer and a friend of many of the celebrated men and women of the Victorian era, was struck and knocked down by a southbound Eighth Avenue car at 131st Street at 1 o'clock yesterday, when she was on her way to be a guest at dinner at the home of Dr. B. A. Hollenberg, 390 Central Park West. The injured woman was taken in the automobile of Charles W. Cobb of 205 West 128th Street to the Harlem Hospital, where she died of her injuries within a few minutes.

Miss Vaughan had been making her home for the past ten days with Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland at 132 West 131st Street. Her body was identified at the hospital by Mrs. Moore, housekeeper for Dr. Hollenberg.

Miss Vaughan was the daughter of John Champion Vaughan, a Southern Abolitionist, who published anti-slavery newspapers at Cincinnati and Cleveland.

In the late fifties she went abroad with Miss Harriet Hosmer, who was then studying sculpture, and they took an apartment at Rome in the same house where Robert Browning came to live with his invalid wife. In Italy and England she made many acquaintances among the prominent men and women of the period, including the Brownings, Fanny Kemble, Adelaide Kemble Sartoris, Edward Sartoris, William Page, the artist; Charlotte Cushman, the actress; the Hawthornes, and Lord Leighton.

Miss Vaughan was the author of two lyrical dramas, "The New Era" and "Orpheus and the Sirens." She made English translations of four of George Sand's novels. In the last years of her life she had been at work on a novel and several poems.

ARREST MRS. F. G. GRAHAM.

Wife of Sugar Company Official Struck Starter Who Ejected Her.

Following a dispute over a transfer on a Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue car, Mrs. F. G. Graham of 2,800 Broadway, who was accompanied by her husband, who said he was an official of the American Sugar Refining Company at 117 Wall Street, was arrested late last night on complaint of a starter named Gallagher, who alleged that Mrs. Graham had struck him in the face. In the Women's Night Court Mrs. Graham told Magistrate McQuade that Gallagher in attempting to eject her from the car, after three employes of the railroad company had ejected her husband, had seized her by the waist and that she was only defending herself when she struck the starter. Magistrate McQuade said he agreed with her and discharged her.

Mr. Graham said that he and Mrs. Graham had dined in a restaurant in West Ninth Street and had taken a Sixth Avenue car uptown, receiving two transfers. At Fifty-third Street they transferred, and when they took an Amsterdam Avenue car they were told the transfers were of no value and were ordered to leave the car. This they refused to do, and when the car reached the barns at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street the conductor called Gallagher and two others and they were ejected. Mr. Graham said he would consult his attorney this morning and institute proceedings against the company.

TRAIN WIRELESS BRINGS AID

Speeding Express Summons an Ambulance for a Sick Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Dec. 21.—Wireless telegraph, recently installed on trains of the Lackawanna Railroad to transmit orders to the crews and news to the passengers, proved its real worth to-day, when it was used to summon an ambulance to remove a passenger who had been seized with a fit. It was at first supposed that the man was dead, and the message was sent while the train was running at full speed, but by the time the train reached this city the man had been revived and the hospital conveyance was not needed.

Another passenger aboard the train, which left New York at 12:40 P. M., was met at the station by a Scranton friend, who had been summoned by wireless. The message was sent from Cresco to the Lackawanna's wireless station here, and relayed by telephone to the home of the passenger's friend. The reply, "I'll be there," was sent as the train passed through Tobyhanna. The distance from Cresco to Tobyhanna is thirteen miles. Another remarkable performance of the wireless was a conversation kept up between the Scranton station and the express as it sped through the Nayaug tunnel.

For smart holiday gifts visit the J. B. Regan Importation Company, 140 West 42d Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker. Extraordinary wines and cigars, vintages.—Adv.

REBELS MASSING TO TAKE TAMPICO

Big Force Is Gathering Around the Oil Port, Preparing to Renew the Assault.

ARMED WITH LARGE CANNON

Federal Garrison Strengthened and Capital Expects a Fierce Struggle —Villa Has Looters Shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 21.—A great battle is imminent at Tampico, according to advices that have reached American officials here.

The rebels, who are advancing to renew the attack on the city, are now supplied with large cannon to meet the damaging fire of the Federal gunboats.

Latest advices to Sir Christopher Cradock, the British Admiral, say that all is quiet there, despite the menacing situation.

The British cruiser Suffolk has arrived here from Tampico. The German cruiser Bremen has sailed for that port.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21.—The rebel forces are close to Tampico and an attack may be expected soon. The report of renewed fighting received by the Government last night was the result of confusion over a minor engagement some distance from Tampico.

The War Office has used the time since the last attack to strengthen the garrison at Tampico, and professes confidence in its ability to resist the rebels.

Two minor engagements have taken place between Tampico and Atamira, twenty-three miles to the north, and the Federals, according to the War Office, were victorious in both. It is also announced by the War Office that Gen. Inez Salazar has defeated the rebels between Conejos and Bermejillo, north of Torreon.

Forces under Gen. Panfilo Natera are slowly advancing on Zacatecas, capital of the State of Zacatecas. Between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, on the main line of the National Railway, rebels have again appeared in large numbers.

The Government and the bankers have not been able to agree on the solution of the currency question. The committee of bankers, who have been trying to devise a plan, met again to-day with the Sub-Secretary of Finance, but their suggestions were not accepted, chiefly because the bankers would not listen to the proposal that the guarantee fund be deposited in the National Treasury. They insisted that it should be deposited in the National Bank.

The manager of the Bank of London and Mexico say that it has enough currency to meet the demands, should the withdrawal of deposits continue to-morrow.

Government officials expressed pleasure at the success of negotiations for a loan in Europe, but the conservative element profess to see in it little that will assist President Huerta in operating the Government for any length of time, since this loan is to meet interest payments on the bonds.

VILLA EXECUTES LOOTERS

And Issues a Warning That He Will Punish All the Same Way.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 21.—"Any one who hereafter loots or molests property of foreigners or Mexicans will be executed. The right to confiscate property will rest only with the Constitutional Government."

Gen. Francisco Villa issued this order to-day as showing his intention to maintain strict military discipline. As an example, he executed on the plaza a band of rebels who had been found guilty by court-martial of sacking the home of a wealthy Mexican. While the rebels were marched before the firing squad the stolen goods were returned to the owner.

All stores confiscated from the expelled Spaniards were closed and sealed to-day. Orders were given that no more goods were to be taken from them. This action was believed to have resulted from the protest of the United States against the seizure of Spanish property. Already great quantities of the goods, valued at several million dollars, had been used by the rebels. The rest of the property is to be held pending an investigation whether the owners aided the Huerta Government.

Gen. Villa said his forces were being strengthened by desertions from the Federal troops. He proclaimed amnesty to Federal soldiers who would surrender and give up their arms. Many Federal troops are reported to have joined the rebels.

Three hundred thousand rounds of rifle ammunition and 500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition were recovered from a lake east of Chihuahua, where they were hidden by Gen. Mercado's evacuating Federals.

Telegraphic and railroad communication has been extended as far west as Minaca and as far south as Bermejillo.

If there is no Federal interference, Gen. Villa expects soon to have the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa as freely open as in times of peace.

Raoul Madero, brother of the late President, has conferred with Gen. Villa regarding the formation of civil government. Mr. Madero is to be an adviser to Villa.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec 21.—Although negotiations have been under way for the payment of $250,000 for the release of Luis Terrazas, Jr., he is still held prisoner by Gen. Villa at Chihuahua. The elder Terrazas, whose vast estate, with that of the Creels, was confiscated through a decree issued by Villa, attempted to obtain the prisoner's release and safe conduct to the border, first through an appeal to Washington, and then by the payment of money to the rebels.

When Terrazas, Sr., fled to the border, he was reported to have taken much of his cash and securities to the United States, and Villa is asking for the return of some of it. The division of the millions of acres of Terrazas's land among the rebels is one of the planks of the revolutionary platform.

SHOOTS WOULD-BE DESERTERS

Federal Commander at Guaymas Takes Summary Action.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Dec. 21.—The commissioned officers and many Sergeants and corporals of the Tenth Battalion of the Federal garrison at Guay-

Continued on Page 2.

Holiday Writing Paper Half Price. Tremendous stock of fine papers must go this week half price. TOWER MFG. & NOVELTY CO., 826 Broadway, 18 East 23d St.—Adv.

"The President's Vision, Is It True or Illusive?" By Col. George Harvey. The editor of The North American Review dissects Mr. Wilson's statement, "There is but one cloud on our horizon." IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PICKPOCKET JUMPS TO DEATH IN SUBWAY

Furst, Chased by Man from Whom He Had Stolen $60, Leaps Out Between Cars.

Pointed out and pursued as a pickpocket on a moving Brooklyn Subway car yesterday afternoon, a young man sought to escape capture by jumping from the train between the Hoyt and Nevins Street stations. He swung out over the guard chains between two cars, and his head struck an iron pillar close to the track. The train was brought to a sudden stop, and the man's body was found wedged between the car and the iron pillar. His skull was fractured, his chest crushed in, and both legs were broken. He died two hours later in the Holy Family Hospital.

The train was bound for the Atlantic Avenue terminal. Seated in the first car when the train pulled out of the Hoyt Street station was John Martinelli of 359 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan. Beside him sat a well-dressed, quiet-looking young man who seemed deeply absorbed in a book entitled "Heart of the Doctor."

Jacob Tevey of 1,681 Park Place, Brooklyn, sitting opposite Martinelli, suddenly called across the aisle of the car to him, pointing at the young man with the book:

"That man has just picked your pocket!"

Before Martinelli fully understood the warning, the young man with the book arose quickly from his seat and started to run through the car. Martinelli felt in his pockets and missed a wallet containing $60. He jumped from his seat and chased the fugitive.

The passengers in the first two cars of the eight-car train got excited. Several tried to join in the chase, and in the confusion there was a crowd jammed at the end of the second car. In all the cars of the train people were standing in the aisles, but the fugitive slipped past them until he got between the sixth and seventh cars.

The uproar on the forward cars was heard in the last two cars of the train. Policeman Samuel Dribben of the Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, who was in the last car, started for the car ahead to see what the trouble was. He was in full uniform, and on his way to the station.

It was the sight of the policeman coming toward him that made the fugitive stop between the sixth and seventh cars. He placed his foot on the lower guard chain between the cars and leaped over the upper chain. Taking a desperate chance, he tried to jump between the iron pillars. The space between the cars is narrow, and he failed to clear them. The seventh car struck him and threw him head first against one of the pillars.

The train was then only a short distance from the Nevins Street station, and Motorman James Hatterson had shut off the power preparatory to applying the brakes. As the fugitive jumped Hatterson got a signal to stop and brought the train to a sudden standstill.

J. J. Mullin, the conductor, and some of the train guards picked the man up and carried him to the Nevins Street station. Alongside of him they found the book he was reading. It was the property of the New York Public Library, Tompkins Square Branch, Manhattan. A Library card in the book had written on it the name of Solomon Furst, and the address, 44 Avenue B, Manhattan. This identification was verified later when friends who had been notified made inquiries of the police. It was made absolute when the dead man's finger prints identified him with the Solomon Furst who was sent to the reformatory as a pickpocket last January.

A call for an ambulance was sent to the Holy Family Hospital. When Ambulance Surgeon Dillemuth reached the Hoyt Street station, where he was directed to go he learned there that the Subway guards had the injured man at the Nevins Street station, four blocks away. The delay in reaching the latter station added to the excitement there. The platform was crowded. Many of those in the crowd were women, and some were hysterical. Dr. Dillemuth removed the injured man to the hospital, and it was decided there that an operation was necessary. While the man was on the operating table he died.

A search was made of the roadbed in the Subway by Detective Pussiano of the Bergen Street Station, but he failed to find Martinelli's missing wallet. The police are of the opinion that the pickpocket had an accomplice on the train, and that when he started to run through the cars he passed the wallet to him. It was probably the accomplice who sent word to Furst's friends that he had been injured.

MISS YU HELD ON TIGHT.

Turned an Alleged Pickpocket Over to a Policema .

Miss Yu and Mr. Lew, representatives of the new China at Columbia University, were shopping in a five and ten cent store in West 125th Street Saturday night when Miss Yu thought she detected a young man attempting to extract Mr. Lew's pocketbook from Mr. Lew's pocket.

Miss Yu straightway grasped the suspect around the neck, and did not release him until a policeman was ready to take her place. Yesterday he gave his name as William Josephs of 40 East Ninety-ninth Street, and he will be examined on a charge of larceny to-morrow in the Harlem Court.

W. E. WYBURN'S WIFE SUES.

Brooklyn Woman Files a Divorce Action in Reno, Nev.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Frances E. Wyburn of Brooklyn, who has been working in a local dry goods store, since last June, has filed an action for divorce from Walter M. Wyburn, charging him with having failed to provide for her. Mrs. Wyburn makes no demand for alimony.

The petition sets forth that the couple were married in Brooklyn and lived there until Mrs. Wyburn came here. Mr. Wyburn is an insurance broker in business in New York City.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS George Washington, Bremen, Dec. 13.

GILBEY'S "INVALID" PORT. The pure tonic wine—not medicated. $1.25 per bottle at leading wine merchants.—Adv.

ART GRIPS BRYAN, CHANGES HIS TIPPLE

Pineapple Juice Replaces Grape Juice and the Champagne Color Scheme Is Saved!

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Bryan no longer drinks grape juice at the diplomatic dinner tables. Washington hostesses, with an eye to a harmonious color scheme in table decoration, have decided that the dull red of Mr. Bryan's favorite beverage is a jarring note in a circle of glasses filled with golden, sparkling champagne. The problem was to find a tipple hopelessly harmless but chromatically correct, and its solution was due to the genius of the Peruvian Minister's wife. Mme. Pezet hit upon the simple expedient of filling Mr. Bryan's glass with the more or less tawny juice of the pineapple, and by a final touch of artistic inspiration added a dash of carbonated water, completing the illusion.

Secretary and Mrs. Bryan and the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, with some sixteen other guests, made up the company. While the beautifully appointed table showed the usual number of glasses at each place, the clever young hostess explained to Mr. Bryan as the guests were seated that the larger glass at his place was intended, not for champagne, but for something non-alcoholic, which might look like wine, but simply was pineapple juice, with carbonated water. This was poured from a decanter and proved a good substitute for the real article poured from a more familiar bottle. Mrs. Bryan also approved pineapple juice. The careful blending of the bromeliaceous beverage remains more or less a secret of the inner circle.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bryan on Wednesday evening, followed the example of the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet in serving carbonated pineapple juice, which was poured into a champagne glass and showed an effervescence very deceptive to the eye.

Another feature of the dinner party at the French Embassy was the order in which the company passed from the drawing room and the seating of the guests at table. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, who were the guests of honor, and were so recognized by all present, the company included two Ambassadors in addition to the host, the wife of another Ambassador, Lady Spring-Rice, two Senators, a Cabinet officer and his wife, two Ministers, each with his wife, an Assistant Secretary of State, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with several of Washington's leading hostesses to balance the table.

The Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice took precedence of the Senators, of course. These legislators preceded the Cabinet officer. The Cabinet officer was followed by the two Ministers, and then came the Assistant Secretaries, all of which shows that with the dean of the Diplomatic Corps a United States Senator is rated a higher power than a Cabinet officer, with the single exception of the Secretary of State.

The entire question of precedence now disturbing the newly arrived Congressional hostesses and some few ambitious resident hosts who wish to entertain the dignitaries of the Administration circle or the Diplomatic Corps are, as Assistant Secretary of State Adee says, entirely a matter of circumstances. The State Department never has laid down any definite ruling on the matter of precedence, according to Mr. Adee, and, notwithstanding the repeated request for some official guidance, is not likely to do so.

FINDS MISS NORTH DEAD.

Brother-In-Law Discovers Her Body In Her Bedroom.

Miss Ella L. North, daughter of the late Edward North, a retired manufacturer, was found dead in her bed at 6:30 last night in the apartment which she had occupied for the last three years at the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. Death was due to apoplexy. Miss North was about 55 years old.

She was last seen alive on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock by the telephone girl in the hotel. Her death is thought to have occurred before 12 o'clock on Saturday night as she was preparing for bed. On her bureau was a pile of Christmas presents, ready to be sent to her relatives and friends.

Her body was discovered by her brother-in-law, W. G. Moore of the firm of H. B. Kirk & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 156 Franklin Street. Miss North had had an engagement to dine with her sister, Mrs. Moore, last night. When she did not appear, Mr. Moore called the hotel on the telephone. Repeated efforts to get an answer from Miss North's room were unsuccessful. Then Mr. Moore went to the hotel. He broke into the room and found his sister-in-law dead. Coroner Holtzhauser was notified. After an examination he said that the death was a natural one.

BIBLE SAVES PASTOR'S LIFE.

It Stops a Bullet and Minister Hurls a Brick at Assailants.

Special to The New York Times.

BLAIRSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 21.—A Bible carried under his left arm saved the life of the Rev. Dr. R. E. McClure, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church here and President of the Indiana County Anti-Saloon League, last night, when an assassin's bullets struck the Bible, perforating it and Dr. McClure's clothing.

On his way home from a sick call Dr. McClure was passing two men in a shadowed spot in Stuart Street, when he heard a whistle. At the signal one of the men leveled a revolver at the minister and fired. The bullet went wild. A second bullet passed through the Bible and touched Dr. McClure's skin, but did not break it. Unhurt, the clergyman picked up a brick and threw it at the men, who fled. One of the men lost his hat, which the minister turned over to the police.

Dr. McClure has been unrelenting in his prosecution of liquor law violators, and to this is attributed the attempt to murder him. He is a Trustee of Westminster College and one of the best-known temperance workers in the State.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

No Xmas or New Year's dinner complete without Angostura Bitters. Delicious appetizer.—Adv.

AUTO CRUSHES GIRL AGAINST PARK WALL

Overturns on Bridge, Falls on Miss Fitzgerald, Then Tumbles to Road Below.

POLICE SEEK CHAUFFEUR

Who Walked Away After Accident —Two Others Hurt—Car Belonged to C. H. Page.

A five-passenger touring car, occupied by two young men and two young women, going at a lively clip, ran into a low stone wall while crossing a bridge on the East Drive in Central Park just off 108th Street at 9 o'clock last night. Three of the occupants were tossed into the roadway of the bridge and escaped serious injury. The other, Miss Tessie Fitzgerald, a waitress, employed at the Westchester Military Academy at Peekskill, was caught between the automobile and the top of the wall and crushed to death. After hanging on the wall at least two minutes, the machine tumbled off the bridge and crashed down onto the footpath, twenty-five feet below.

The car was going south when it struck, but the force of the impact threw it almost completely around, and the body fell on the wall, which is covered with sharp-pointed stones.

The East Drive was crowded with automobiles at the time and the accident caused much excitement. When the police arrived they found the body of Miss Fitzgerald crushed on the wall. The chauffeur, Patrick McCormack, a demonstrator for Carl H. Page, sales agent for the Chalmers automobile in this city, they learned had picked himself up after the accident and, looking about him in a dazed manner, walked away. The others in the car were Frederick Dumont, 22 years old, of 407 West Fifty-sixth Street, and his fiancée, Miss Frances Lyman, 18, of 409 West Fifty-sixth Street.

They were badly bruised and cut, and were assisted to Mount Sinai Hospital, and, after their injuries were dressed, were permitted to go home. The police sent out a general alarm for the arrest of McCormack on the technical charge of homicide. According to Dumont, who was seen at his home by a reporter, the accident was caused by a faulty steering gear. The path on the roadway of the bridge, known as Bridge 29, is narrow, and McCormack had attempted to turn out to let another car pass, he said.

The automobile, which was badly wrecked, was owned by Page and was taken from the garage at Fiftieth Street and Broadway at 5 o'clock last evening by McCormack. Mr. Page could not be found last night, and at the offices of the company it could not be learned whether McCormack had permission to use the machine.

Buried to Hide by Chauffeur.

Miss Fitzgerald, according to Dumont and Miss Lyman, has no relatives living in this city. She had been employed at the Military Academy since Sept. 15 and came here on Saturday to spend the Christmas holidays. She had a furnished room at 359 West Fiftieth Street.

"Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Lyman, and I were walking along Fifty-sixth Street, when we met McCormack, whom I know slightly," said Dumont last night. "I believe he had also met Miss Fitzgerald. He asked us to take a ride, and we got into the car, Miss Fitzgerald taking the seat alongside McCormack. We ran up as far as 110th Street, swung around the circle, and started south on the east drive.

"We were not going fast because the park was crowded with automobiles and there are a number of sharp curves on the drive. Then came the smashup. I think there was something wrong with the steering gear, and when McCormack tried to make way for another car he lost control.

Denies Reckless Driving.

"I remember being tossed violently into the road as the car whirled around, and as I tried to struggle to my feet I saw the automobile poised on top of the wall. It quivered there for what seemed to me a long time, and then disappeared. I heard it crash on to the pathway that runs under the bridge. Miss Fitzgerald's body was crushed against the top of the wall. I found Miss Lyman, and we started for the hospital, hobbling along as best we could. Her back is badly sprained, and her right leg bruised and torn. That's about all I can tel you, except that it wasn't a joy ride and McCormack wasn't driving recklessly."

Dumont was formerly in the soda water business as a bottler. His legs were badly lacerated in the smash-up and his right eye was blackened and torn and his hands bruised. Miss Lyman was with him when the reporter called. She had not heard then that Miss Fitzgerald was dead, and almost fainted at the news. She is a dressmaker and lives with her mother.

Sergt. Cassidy and Patrolman Wooley of the Arsenal Police Station handled the case. They were told that the automobile had been seen going at a lively clip as it entered the Park at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street. An ambulance was summoned from the Knickerbocker Hospital and Dr. Jahss pronounced Miss Fitzgerald dead. The right side of her face was crushed and her body was a mass of bruises. The body was taken to the Arsenal Police Station pending action of the Coroner.

Miss Lyman said that she knew little about Miss Fitzgerald, except that she was a New York girl and had been sent to a convent. She had a friend, a Miss Hayes, living in Fifty-third Street, she said. She was about 25 years old.

THREE AUTOS UPSET.

Machines Turn Turtle, but the Passengers Escape Serious Injury.

Three autos turned turtle yesterday without causing much injury to their occupants. A taxicab of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, containing two men and two women, after skidding at Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street, upset. The passengers escaped with slight cuts and bruises. James F. Breen, 36 years old, a dyer, of 6 Convent Avenue, received contusions of the arms, and Catherine Rockwood of 301 West 123d Street was shaken up. The others refused to give their names.

In making a sharp turn from the River Road into the Belleville Turnpike in the afternoon, an auto owned and operated by Frederick E. Nadler of 82 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, turned turtle. Nadler and three companions were pinned

Continued on Page 2.

Drink WINCARNIS, The Wine of Life, for renewed vitality, good blood, and steady nerves. Leading dealers.—Adv.

A GIFT.—Audemair Opera, Field or Marine Glass. A Largnetta. SPENCER, 5 & 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BIG PORTSMOUTH FIRE LOSS

$1,000,000 Damage and Two Deaths —Suffragettes Suspected.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 21.—The suffragette "arson squad" is popularly credited with the starting of the great fire in the dockyard here Saturday night. It is recalled that when the headquarters of the militants in London were raided papers were discovered disclosing a design to fire the yard. The Admiral Superintendent, however, says that there is no evidence to connect the suffragettes with the fire.

It was the most disastrous fire in the Portsmouth dockyard within living memory. A large building near the south railway jetty, containing a large quantity of stores, and including the famous Semaphore Tower, was destroyed. While no official statement has been made, it is estimated that the damage will amount to more than $1,000,000.

Three men were in the tower at the time of the outbreak of the fire. One escaped; two are missing, and it is almost certain that they perished.

The building was about 250 years old, and had historic associations. It was the Semaphore Tower that signaled the farewell message to Nelson. The fire was not subdued until 3 o'clock this morning, and was still smoldering this evening.

$500,000 FIRE IN WORCESTER

C. T. Sherer Store and Adjoining Buildings Are Heavily Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21.—The entire business section of Worcester was threatened with destruction to-day by fire which started in the big department store of the C. T. Sherer Company, damaged three other business houses, and caused a loss estimated at $500,000.

The fire started on the fifth floor of the building, and was under great headway when it was discovered at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Soon afterward there were two explosions, and a minute later the five upper floors of the building were a mass of flames. The heat was so intense that the firemen had difficulty in fighting the flames. Three firemen, Timothy Halley, Harry L. Meacher, and John H. Staples, were injured and ten others were overcome by smoke.

INVENTS A NAVAL MINE.

Lieut. Ferguson's Device Aims to Tie Up a Fleet In a Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—Lieut. John N. Ferguson of the naval torpedo station has invented a mine designed to tie up a ship, squadron or fleet in a harbor.

The mine is operated either by contact or by electric cables operated from ship or shore, and dropped by a warship from its stern. It is said to be able automatically to sink two feet below the sea surface a certain time after being dropped. Details of the invention are kept secret.

Lieut. Ferguson was formerly attached to the staff of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commander in chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

HENS RETURN TO SETTING.

Mild Weather Also Brings Fresh Crop of Eggs in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The unusual mild weather, according to poultry raisers in Orange County, is causing hens to set and lay just as if it were Spring, and they believe that if the weather continues mild the price of fresh eggs will take a slump.

Some of the breeders of fine poultry have permitted their hens to set as an experiment, hoping to have fine pullets early in the Spring. J. Frank Tuthill of this city expects a brood from one hen on Christmas Day.

INSPIRED BY HELEN KELLER.

Maimed Coal Miner Regains Courage—Her Note and Gift to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 21.—Stallard Edwards, a coal miner with a leg just amputated, was wishing he would die, when he was told the story of Helen Keller, who was then in the city. He said: "Well, if that deaf, dumb, and blind girl can do so much for herself and others, you bet I'll find a way to get along."

Miss Keller, when told of the incident, wrote on the typewriter: "To the man in the hospital, who must begin life over again heavily handicapped; your friend, Helen Keller." She inclosed a twenty-dollar bill.

Miss Keller has gone to spend Christmas with her mother in Alabama. Some suitable employment is to be found for Edwards when he recovers.

HOGAN'S RUSE SUCCEEDED.

Policeman Drew a Crowd and Found In It the Man He Wanted.

To Patrolman Hogan, who for three years has had the post at 112th Street and Second Avenue, came last night one Philip Fornablo of 2,389 Hoffman Avenue, the Bronx, to complain that at that very corner at 2 o'clock yesterday morning three men had half-blinded him with some powder and then robbed him of $75. He had told the officer in charge of the East 104th Street Station all about it, but nothing had happened, said Fornablo.

Then Hogan, who knows every one in the neighborhood, bade Fornablo stand by and keep his eyes open for the sight of any one of his highwaymen. Fornablo stood by, and without any explanation Hogan seized a passerby as though to arrest him. The astonished passerby howled fearfully, and at the cries out came the neighborhood. From every doorway and every little store, from coffee houses and saloons the neighborhood came out, and suddenly Fornablo roared with triumph.

"There's one of them," he cried, and Hogan promptly pounced on the man pointed out.

The prisoner was Joseph Petrone of 337 East 112th Street, who, the police say, got out of Dannemora Prison only a few months ago after serving a term for highway robbery. He had three packages of powder in his pocket—powder that looked like cocaine.

SWEET MISS ALLTOGETHER RUBBER
Loves the debutante slouch,
As a man who knows tobacco
Loves the Alltogether Pouch!
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

GOV. GLYNN OPENS FIRE ON WHITMAN

Assails Him Bitterly in Refusing to Make Him State Graft Prosecutor.

DISTRUSTS HIS MOTIVES

Hints at Purpose to Exploit Himself Politically—Governor Is "Provoked."

WHITMAN DENIES CHARGE

District Attorney Says Osborne Sought Him and Feared the Failure of His Own Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Gov. Martin H. Glynn in a public statement this afternoon explained why he would not appoint District Attorney Charles S. Whitman of New York County a special Deputy Attorney General with Statewide powers to assist Commissioner James W. Osborne in the Glynn graft inquiry. It had been known informally that Gov. Glynn opposed the plan, but that his opposition would take the form of open hostility to Whitman had not been expected.

Gov. Glynn in his statement said frankly that he would not make Whitman a special Deputy Attorney General. He went on to say that he considered Whitman's request a most "unusual and unprecedented one."

It has not been asserted that Whitman himself made the "request," as Gov. Glynn calls it. As a matter of fact, on Friday Mr. Osborne was quoted as saying he desired Mr. Whitman's assistance, and the inference was that Osborne had made the request of Whitman that he should co-operate with him in the State inquiry. It is known that Whitman and Osborne had a conference in New York over what was called the "Osborne plan," and it is said that Whitman at that time expressed his willingness to aid Osborne if the plan could be adopted.

Gov. Glynn makes no bones of saying that Whitman's "messengers" to him were Osborne and Lawyer Henry A. Rubino.

Gov. Glynn asserts that Whitman is really asked the Governor to make him a State-wide District Attorney, leaving it to his discretion to go where he pleased and do as he pleased.

"I cannot think that Mr. Whitman is sincere in this request," Gov. Glynn says. "If Mr. Whitman's purpose is to exploit himself politically, his request should be treated as it deserves."

Gov. Glynn goes

ment of Mr. Whitman as a Deputy Attorney General, with Statewide power and jurisdiction, to inaugurate, direct, and conduct investigations and prosecutions of crimes in every county in the State. This means that I am asked to displace Mr. Whitman's favor every up-State District Attorney into whose county it shall please Mr. Whitman to extend his activities in all such investigations of crimes and prosecutions of persons accused of crime as Mr. Whitman may care to undertake in those counties.

In other words, Mr. Whitman asks me to make him a Statewide District Attorney, leaving it entirely to his own discretion, purpose, or desire to exercise this great power wherever and however he may please, without the least regard for the rights of the people of the several counties and their District Attorneys to conduct their own business of prosecuting offenders against the law within their counties, as those rights exist under the Constitution and the laws of this State.

Doubts Whitman's Sincerity.

I cannot think that Mr. Whitman is sincere in this request. To grant it would be a monstrous injustice to the up-State District Attorneys and to the up-State counties which selected their own District Attorneys and had no voice in the selection of Mr. Whitman.

If Mr. Whitman's purpose is to exploit himself politically, his request should be treated as it deserves. If Mr. Whitman believes himself the only capable and trustworthy District Attorney in the State, it accounts for the affront which his request levels at all the other District Attorneys in the State.

I shall not be a party to Mr. Whitman's "patriotism," as he may view it, nor to his "political policy" as I view it. The people of New York County elected Mr. Whitman to perform the duties of District Attorney in that county. They pay him for serving them.

They did not elect him, and had no power to elect him, District Attorney of the State. The people of the remaining counties of the State have elected their own District Attorneys. They have not asked that Mr. Whitman supersede or displace their chosen prosecuting officers. It would be an affront to them as well as to their District Attorneys if I should assume the power to appoint, and should Mr. Whitman conduct their county business or such parts of it as he may desire.

It would be an injustice to them were I to place Mr. Whitman in a position to impose upon them the expenses of such investigations and prosecutions as he might be pleased to incur. The conduct of the criminal business in the up-State counties does not entail the enormous expense of the like business conducted in New York County.

The up-State counties have the right to demand that the expenditure of their moneys in criminal proceedings in their counties shall be made by officers chosen by them and answerable to them at the polls for extravagant, unjustifiable, or unwise expenditures. This is an essential principle of home rule.

Says Whitman's Duty Is Here.

I am not convinced that Mr. Whitman has stated his real purpose in making a request which he knew I could not grant. Surely, he has enough business in untried indictments in his own county to engage every moment of his time. There his duty lies, however wide a field his ambition may roam. The District Attorneys of other counties owe their duties to their constituents, and no complaint has come to me of any unwillingness or lack of ability upon their part to discharge those duties.

I am not disposed to set aside the regularly constituted authorities for the punishment of criminals in the other fifty-nine counties of the State simply because the District Attorney of one county requests it in order that he may act in the section supplant them. [There are sixty-two counties in New York State.]

I am frank to say that I look with marked distrust upon this request because Mr. Whitman has the reputation of being a competent lawyer. At once he must know that the Governor has no power to grant his request. It would be absurd to excuse Mr. Whitman upon the theory of gross ignorance of our form of government and of our laws which make the granting of his request impossible under any and all circumstances.

Therefore, with the knowledge that he must be presumed to have that the Governor is absolutely without power to make the appointment which he requests for himself, it logically and necessarily follows that Mr. Whitman has made the request for some ulterior purpose and without any expectation that it would or could be granted.

Indeed, unless logic and reason and law are wholly disregarded, Mr. Whitman made his request in the full knowledge that the Governor must refuse it. Then why did he make the request? I am provoked that, in so important a matter as the administration of criminal law in this State, the District Attorney of the greatest county in the State should attempt to make the authority of the Governor of the State a byword for the purpose of personal exploitation, political or otherwise.

Talks of Playing Politics.

If Mr. Whitman thinks that playing politics in this way will embarrass me he has reckoned without his host. I am not playing politics. I am conscientiously performing my duty. I have no personal ambitions to serve, no political candidacy to advance. I have been fair to Mr. Whitman. I will require him to be fair to me.

Every novice in the law knows, every citizen upon a moment's reflection will appreciate that under our Constitution and our laws the Governor has no power such as Mr. Whitman asks me to exercise. Article 10, Section 1, of the Constitution requires the election of District Attorneys in the several counties of the State. They are constitutional officers, in whom the Constitution reposes the powers of prosecuting officers in their respective counties.

By the same section of the same article of the Constitution the Governor is given the power to remove from office District Attorneys, but only upon charges preferred against them after a public trial, in which they have the right to appear and defend themselves against the charges. The determination upon the trial must be the just result of the evidence presented. Such only is the constitutional power of the Governor with respect to the removal from office of the District Attorneys.

The only other supervisory authority of the Governor over District Attorneys is in two other provisions of the executive law. By Section 42 of that law the Governor is empowered to require the Attorney General "in person or by one of his Deputies" to attend any term of the Supreme Court or to appear before a Grand Jury attached to such court "for the purpose of managing and conducting in such court or before such jury such criminal actions or proceedings as shall be specified in such requirement."

Thus, clear as language can make it, the power of the Governor is limited to requiring the Attorney General or one of his deputies to manage and conduct a specified criminal action or proceeding before a term of the Supreme Court or before a Grand Jury attached to such court. In such specified action or proceedings the Attorney General supersedes the District Attorney.

Section 65 of the same law empowers the Governor or Attorney General to designate or employ necessary additional attorneys or counsel for the legal business specified in Section 62. Such and such only is the power of the Governor in such matters.

Says Governor Has No Power.

Clearly, absolutely, unmistakably, the Governor has not the power to do as Mr. Whitman requests. The status of District Attorneys is fixed by the Constitution, as we have seen. The power of the Governor to interfere with District Attorneys is limited by statute as I have stated. It is inconceivable that any lawyer, much less a lawyer of Mr. Whitman's experience, should in the least misapprehend or misunderstand these plain provisions of the Constitution and of the executive law.

They are so clear that they admit of not the least doubt. Mr. Whitman has, therefore, invoked the exercise of a power by the Governor which the Governor does not possess, and which does not exist, as Mr. Whitman must well know.

But beyond this total absence of power the request of Mr. Whitman is both extraordinary and without precedent. He has presented no reasonfact, or circumstance upon which to justify it. To arbitrarily indulge the assumption that the up-State District Attorneys are untrustworthy and incompetent would be to discredit the intelligence, patriotism, and wisdom of the electors in their counties who elected them.

It would be grossly unfair to the District Attorneys themselves. Even if I had the power, I could not justify the supplanting by a stroke of my pen of the local constitutionally appointed prosecuting officers in the up-State counties by the blanket appointment of Mr. Whitman, thus empowering him, at his will, to annul their constitutional and lawful powers and to act in their stead.

Such an arbitrary act by the Governor would be indefensible and without reason or justification. It would meanly and contemptibly cast a reflection on the character, ability, and professional honor of the Attorney General of the State and of each and every District Attorney in the State, except Mr. Whitman alone. I cannot be a party to such injustice. I am not advised, nor do I know of any reason why I should undertake to send Mr. Whitman into Erie or Onondaga or any other county in the State to supplant the local District Attorney. I would have precisely as much justification, no more, no less, for sending the District Attorney of Erie County or the District Attorney of Onondaga County into New York to supplant Mr. Whitman.

Even if I had the power, I would not, arbitrarily and without justifying reason, thus besmirch the character, capacity, and faithfulness of the District Attorneys of the State. Surely, without the power it would be iniquitous to create so unfair a precedent.

Gave Whitman Sympathy.

When Mr. Whitman came to me some weeks ago, I assured him, in the presence of the Attorney General, of my full sympathy and co-operation, and the Attorney General gave a like assurance. I told Mr. Whitman that he would have every assistance within my power in his prosecution of every man accused of crime, no matter who he might be, and that I desired Mr. Whitman to exercise the full power confided in him by law to ferret out and punish the class of crimes of which we talked.

I assured him of all the aid that could be given by the State's authorities, helping him to secure evidence, opening the records of the State to him and facilitating his investigations in every possible way. I impressed upon him that I desired, above all things, a most rigid, full and impartial investigation of all charges of crime brought to his notice of which he had jurisdiction.

I promised to take up the investigation and press it upon the properly-constituted authorities, wherever his jurisdiction failed. He assured me if in the course of his investigations he discovered evidence of crime warranting prosecution in other jurisdictions he would place that evidence at my command or at the command of the Attorney General, or at the service of the proper District Attorney, so that the law might be enforced and vindicated. Thus in an orderly manner within the law we mutually pledged co-operation for the public good.

I have steadfastly stood in the way of any interference with Mr. Whitman's work. I have had no complaint of any kind from him. Now, if Mr. Whitman has in his possession or within his knowledge any evidence which warrants criminal investigation or prosecution outside of his jurisdiction, it is his duty to apprise me of it, or to submit it to the Attorney General, or to transmit it to the proper District Attorney for his attention.

Promises Full Support.

Such action on his part will meet with ready and vigorous action. Should any District Attorney fail to prosecute upon such evidence I will hold him responsible, and I will, in due form of law, remove him from office for such dereliction of duty, and appoint another in his place who will do the public duty thus neglected.

I have nothing in common with grafters or other criminals. I believe in the law. I am sworn to uphold and enforce the law. The Constitution and our statutes have provided the adequate machinery for the enforcement of the law. The parts of that machinery should co-operate and act in harmony, each in its own sphere. Should any part fail to perform its proper function in the proper way, I will replace it with a new part fitted for the work, as I am authorized to do by the Constitution of the State.

I am confident that Mr. Whitman will do his duty in his own county. I am equally confident that the District Attorneys in the other counties will do likewise. Should any District Attorney fail, he will be promptly removed. That is the government of law and not of men. I will see to it, so far as I have the power, that the law is respected and enforced, and that its violators are punished by the machinery which the law itself has provided for that purpose without fear or favor, without regard to personality or politics, with no thought or any other object to be attained than the vindication of the majesty, the power, the beneficence, and the efficiency of the law.

My desire and purpose is to make and keep the administration of the Government of our State pure and honest. I shall continue to insist that the guilty shall be prosecuted and punished according to law. This is public duty. It is also civic pride.

For the consummation of this most desirable purpose all good citizens, all public officers, owe unquestioning co-operation and support, and to this and all personal ambitions, all unworthy designs and cunning practices, must be submerged, so that an honest, efficient, and united effort may successfully accomplish the greatest public good.

WHITMAN GIVES HIS SIDE.

Asserts That He Is Misrepresented and That Osborne Feared Failure.

District Attorney Whitman, after reading Gov. Glynn's statement last night, gave his version of what happened when James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's Commissioner, called on him last Wednesday. Osborne, according to the District Attorney, expressed the fear that his own investigation would "blow up" and welcomed a plan whereby Mr. Whitman would step into his shoes as chief prosecutor of the graft cases in the State.

The District Attorney was annoyed over Osborne's part in the affair. Mr. Whitman's statement was interpreted to mean, in fact, that he had been imposed upon, and that others had played politics with him rather than that he had played politics himself. Mr. Whitman said:

"Mr Osborne came to my house on Wednesday night by appointment with me. He said that his investigation, to use his own language, was likely to "blow up"; that he was a court without lawyers, officers, or witnesses; that he had a hearing down for Friday or Saturday, I have forgotten which, and had no evidence to amount to anything, and said that his investigation of the State departments was very unsatisfactory.

"I told him that I would render him any help that I could, and the subject of examining witnesses before him came up. I think that I suggested that, of course, unless I was empowered by the Attorney General or the Governor that could not be done outside of New York County, and I said that if the Governor or the Attorney General so desired I would accept such a designation.

"Mr. Osborne responded enthusiastically that he would 'have it done to-morrow' and that it would save him from a very disagreeable situation. I have not seen Mr. Osborne since that time.

"A reporter from The Evening Post came to my office on Friday morning and told me that he had just seen Mr. Osborne in the Court House and that he, Osborne, had informed him that he was to request the Governor to secure my designation as a Deputy Attorney General and that he thought I should make the request, too.

"I said to the reporter that I had not made such a request to the Governor and that I should not, but that I and my office were at the Governor's service at all times and willing to assist him in any way we were able. This is the entire incident so far as I am concerned.

"Politics has had no place whatever in the investigation which we have been carrying on and such a suggestion from such a source is entirely unworthy."

It was recalled last night that District Attorney Whitman once received a commission to serve as a Deputy Attorney General. That was in the administration of Gov. Hughes, when Whitman was sent to Clinton County to prosecute some election cases. Three indictments were found, but no trials resulted because of the death of the complaining witness.

Mr. Osborne has held a few hearings as special investigator for Gov. Glynn. The charges against State Highway Commissioner Carlisle, charging collusion with big asphalt interests in the making of road specifications, are the visible results thus far of his investigation.

HURRIES McLEAN TRIAL.

Whitman Will Call Democratic Treasurer's Case Next Month.

It was announced yesterday that District Attorney Whitman would hasten the trial of Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Whitman will try McLean in January. This announcement was interpreted as an indirect answer to persons Mr. Whitman considers his opponents. The announcement marks a change in tactics on Mr. Whitman's part.

There had been no mention of trials before this. It had been expected that Everett Fowler of Kingston, the Democratic bagman who collected for the State Committee from State road contractors, would be the first to be tried. A list of contractors on State roads, it is believed, was handed to Fowler and he was told to collect from them. Mr. Whitman had a promise that Fowler would reveal the name of the man who handed this list to him, but Fowler changed lawyers over night, and his new counsel, Martin Littleton, started out to fight Whitman's jurisdiction.

McLean has been Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee for sixteen years. Every sort of influence, it is understood, has been exerted in McLean's behalf. McLean is indicted on two counts, charging the acceptance of campaign contributions from corporations, a violation of the corporation laws, and punishable by imprisonment of one year and a fine of $1,000.

TO SELECT FEDERAL BOARD.

Wilson to Consider Suitable Candidates While on Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—While President Wilson intends that his vacation at Pass Christian, Miss., shall be a complete rest from official activity, he will apply himself to the task of choosing tentatively members of the Federal Reserve Board to be created by the new Currency law.

The President will see no visitors nor enter into voluminous correspondence, and will isolate himself for three weeks of recreation and quiet thinking. He realizes that in the selection of the Federal Reserve Board he will be confronted with one of the most important problems of his administration, and that the success or failure of the new Currency law will depend to some extent on the quality of the board which will administer it.

Mr. Wilson thus far has made no selections. He has a tentative list under consideration and is adding to it daily. Members of Congress, especially Democratic Senators, are not recommending any one, as they have announced that they wish to leave the President free from any political pressure.

The President is hoping to leave here Tuesday. He will not be accompanied by Secretary Tumulty, who will really be the Acting President at the White House, as Secretaries Bryan, Garrison, and other Cabinet officers will be away for the holiday recess. Mr. Tumulty will keep both Secretary Bryan and the President informed on developments in Mexico and elsewhere.

REBELS MASSING TO TAKE TAMPICO

Continued from Page 1.

mas were shot at sunrise yesterday in that city, according to word brought here to-night. The officers and men of the Tenth were disarmed several days ago by Gen. Ojeda, the Federal commandant, when he discovered that they were plotting to desert to the insurgents.

Gen. Ojeda and his other troops are still in Guaymas, so far as can be learned, but insurgent sentries report that one of the Federal gunboats has disappeared. This is taken as an indication that at least part of the garrison has departed for Mazatlan or Manzanillo.

It was announced last night that the services of neither officers nor privates of the deserting Federals would be accepted in the Constitutionalist Army. This is in line with the policy of Gen. Carranza that service would be accepted from only those Federals who had taken the first opportunity to join the revolutionists.

WHY JAPAN SENT A CRUISER.

Ship Dispatched to Mexico to Aid Naval Programme, Says The Asahi.

When the Japanese cruiser Izumo sailed from Yokosuka for the east coast of Mexico, on Nov. 20, Admiral Saito, the Japanese Naval Minister, told the officers and men of the warship that they were leaving on an important mission and one in which it was a great honor to participate.

The Kobe Weekly Chronicle of Nov. 27, a copy of which has just reached New York, says there was great opposition to the sending of the cruiser because "Japan has no rights in Mexico to protect." The article, describing the sailing, says in part:

The cruiser Izumo left Yokosuka at 8 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, Admiral Count Inouye, a member of the Board of Supreme Command; Admiral Yoshinatsu, Director of the Naval Education Department, and a number of other distinguished officers arrived at Yokosuka from Tokio about an hour before the departure and boarded the cruiser. Together with Capt. Moriyama and other officers of the cruiser they all drank to a successful voyage in champagne. * * * The band on board struck up, and "Banzai" was shouted from the multitude of boats that had assembled. The cruiser slowly steamed out of the harbor amid a drizzling rain.

The Asahi attaches a remarkable motive to the dispatch of the cruiser other than the protection of the Japanese residents in Mexico. The Osaka journal remarks that everybody will soon notice that the action of the Foreign Office in sending the cruiser to Mexico is quite incompatible with its policy of honorably declining to receive the mission of Gen. Diaz for the return of a courtesy.

The real object of sending the cruiser is the promotion of the naval expansion scheme, says the Asahi.

The Izumo is due to arrive in Mexican waters on New Year's Day.

JAPANESE ARMS FOR HUERTA.

Officials Say the Shipment Indicates No Hostility to Us.

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—The arsenal at Tokio is manufacturing a quantity of arms ordered by the Mexican Government, which it is expected will be shipped at an early date.

Japanese officials explain that this is merely a matter of business and is not indicative of any unfriendliness to the United States.

SAY THEY'LL FIRE AT SHIPS.

Rebels Threaten to Attack Any Vessels Bringing Arms to Huerta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Roberto Pesquiera, confidential agent here of the Mexican Constitutionalists, has instructed the agent of the party in London, Miguel Carvambides, formerly Minister to Russia, to advise Lloyd's Maritime Insurance Agency that steamers of any nationality, bringing munitions of war contracted for by the Mexican Government, will be fired on by the Mexican Constitutionalists.

The agency here declined to say whether the Constitutionalists expected to buy any ships to blockade ports held by the Federals, but it was made plain that artillery and land forces would not hesitate hereafter to fire on foreign ships if they carried arms for the Huerta Government. This course, according to the Constitutionalists here, would be justified under international law. They say they intended their caution chiefly for shipments that might come to the Pacific Coast, where they are better able to prevent arms from being landed.

International complications are likely to arise if Constitutionalist land forces open with their artillery upon foreign ships, but as there seemed to be no immediate possibility of such a contingency, officials showed little interest in the subject.

Competent, ambitious employes read THE TIMES. Their At short notice an office staff can be increased or a vacancy filled by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Every day THE TIMES is purchased by more than 200,000 readers, who have absolute confidence in its advertisements. Next to last page.—Adv.

TELEPHONE TRUST EASY TO DISSOLVE

Separate Organization Has Been Maintained by Western Union, Says T. N. Vail.

HE ONLY OFFICER IN BOTH

Cable Leases Will Be Retained by the W. U., and the Interchange of Facilities Will Continue.

When the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union Company reach the parting of the ways, as provided for under the agreement reached with Attorney General McReynolds, there will not be the slightest need for the realignment of the organization of either concern, according to President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Rumors starting in the financial district to the effect that the Western Union Company was without other organized interest than that which it shared jointly with President Vail's organization reached President Vail at his home in Lyndonville, Vt., yesterday afternoon. With this rumor was a report that extensive reorganization of the Western Union Company would have to be made before it could stand on its own feet as a separate and independent concern.

"We were careful to avoid having any such crisis forced upon us," Mr. Vail explained to THE TIMES over the long-distance telephone. "In fact, we built up the mutual interests of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union in such a way that we did not encumber ourselves with an organization that would have to be broken up in case the companies should withdraw from the arrangement. In other words, the organization of each concern was rigidly maintained and preserved, and when they drew apart each will carry with it as perfect an organization as when the two entered into mutual relations.

"The statement that the Western Union organization has been broken down and is now called upon to meet new responsibilities in a crippled condition is without basis in fact."

Other rumors about alarming problems that might lurk behind various phases of the dissolution plan were mentioned to Mr. Vail. He talked about each at length, laying it to rest with explanations demonstrating, as he believed, that it could not have any merit in the very nature of the mutually independent organizations that have been maintained.

One of these rumors had to do with the possible refusal of the Government to permit the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to vote its Western Union stock pending dissolution. This would call, it was held, for the building up in the ranks of Western Union stockholders of a new organization to control the company.

"The matter of voting our stock has not yet been considered," said Mr. Vail, "but the fact that there are no problems of organization to be met suddenly makes it fairly clear that the question as to whether we may vote our Western Union stock is at the moment of no particular importance. It would have been, of course, if we had built up a cumbersome joint organization which would now have to be torn down."

Mr. Vail was asked whether there existed any jointly owned companies or ventures of such character as would cause trouble in determining just how much each company should be charged as its proper share of the cost of construction and maintainance. He replied that but the fact that there are no problems of such character, and that there could be no question as to where the ownership should rest or against which company the construction cost should be charged.

Mr. Vail was told of a rumor to the effect that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had been thriving at the expense of the Western Union Company by leasing wires to the telegraph company at 1 cent an hour per mile for use at night, in transmitting night letters, this rate being so high as practically to absorb all the profits of the night-letter service. He repudiated the suggestion that there had been any oppressive rates in vogue between the two companies.

"But I want you to understand," he added, "that the separation of the companies will not interfere in the least with the long-established custom of the interchanges of facilities. That custom was in vogue years before the companies were brought together through the purchase of Western Union stock by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It not only existed in the case of these two companies, but in the case of practically all companies in the field. It will, of course, go on just the same in the future. That is, there is no reason connected with the plans to conform to the Sherman law why the interchange of facilities should cease."

The cable situation was brought up, and Mr. Vail was asked what would happen in the case of the two cables of the Anglo-American Telegraph and Cable Company, which were leased for a period of ninety-nine years to the Western Union after the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had gained control of the Western Union. A rumor in connection with the lease of the cables was to the effect that the telephone company had assumed the financing of the lease, and that the Western Union Company would not be called upon to relieve the telephone company of that burden.

"There is nothing to that rumor," said Mr. Vail. "The Western Union made the lease on its own account, and the telephone company had nothing to do with it. For this reason the ownership of the lease will rest entirely with the Western Union. The leasing was financed by the Western Union Company in compliance with our general policy of keeping the two organizations intact and disentangled."

The officers of the Western Union Company are Theodore N. Vail, President; Newcomb Carlton, Vice President; William H. Baker, Secretary, and A. R. Brewer, Treasurer. With the exception of Mr. Vail, none of these men is an officer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

COURT DECREE EXPECTED.

Dissolution Plan Would Thus Have the Force of a Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Upon the return of Attorney General McReynolds from his holiday trip, he will take up with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company the details of the dissolution which the company has promised to carry out. The perfected plans will involve considerable negotiation, and it is likely that when a dissolution plan has been prepared it will be taken into a Federal court and a decree issued giving it the force of a judgment.

One of the greatest problems remaining is the distribution of the $29,000,000 of Western Union stock now owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph. It is understood that the Attorney General will insist that the separation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company from the Western Union shall be complete and absolute.

No other organized interest exists in the Western Union than that of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the matter of establishing a new control after a divorce of the Western Union from the Bell interests probably will present many difficulties. But whether Attorney General McReynolds will insist that he, as the representative of the Federal Government, shall have a say as to the reorganization plans of the Western Union seems to have been left for future determination.

Existing arrangements between the two companies, such as those relating to wire service, will have to be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the Government. If obligations imposed upon the Western Union by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company threaten to prove burdensome to the Western Union, the Attorney General would feel that he had a right to insist on a settlement that would remove the burden. It was pointed out that if the American Telephone & Telegraph Company insisted on the fulfillment of certain contracts with the Western Union, the Attorney General might assume that as long as these contracts existed the dissolution would not be complete, and he would therefore hold that he had a right to determine how they should be abrogated or adjusted.

The Interstate Commerce Commission intends to continue its investigation into the operations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The Government will insist upon having complete information, in order to determine whether the Western Union interests have been fully cared for and not made to suffer through charges which they could not avoid.

MONEY BILL MAY BE LAW TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

system. It was feared that the compulsory provision of the House measure might leave the Treasury at times in a position where it would actually lack money either to redeem outstanding notes or to carry on the Government service.

The Senate amendment was accepted making members of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury ineligible as Directors or as officers of member banks for a period of two years following their public service. It was understood that some provision forbidding, within fixed limits, interlocking bank directorates, would be incorporated, though this provision is in neither the House nor the Senate bill.

The exemption from civil service requirements of assistants to the Federal Reserve Board was accepted by the House Democratic managers without demur.

Deposit Guarantees Dropped.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the Democratic conferees had reached a complete agreement on everything except the composition of the Federal Reserve Board. In this agreement the Senate Managers receded from their proposal for the guarantee of bank deposits. The Senate also receded from its amendment providing for the use of Federal reserve notes as a part of the reserve to the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board. This Senate provision goes out entirely.

The conferees agreed to accept the bank reserve provisions of the Senate substitute with a few modifications which are wholly minor. Under this agreement the country banks are to maintain a reserve equal to 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of their demand liabilities and the reserve city banks are to maintain a reserve equal to 15 per cent. of their demand liabilities while the central reserve city banks are to maintain their reserve of 18 per cent., and all three classes of these banks are to maintain reserves equal to 5 per cent. of their time deposits.

The conferees are still at odds over the question as to whether the Controller of the Currency is to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The House Managers refused absolutely to yield in their demand for the retention of the Controller, and at 1:30 o'clock the Senate conferees were evenly divided on the question. The prospects are that the Controller will be retained as a member of the board. However, the conferees did agree that the Secretary of Agriculture is not to be a member of the board. Under this arrangement the board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and five others to be appointed by the President, unless the Controller is ultimately left out of it, in which event the board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and six others to be appointed by the President.

The Two Per Cents.

The conferees were unable to agree upon either the House or the Senate text of their respective plans for disposing of the 2 per cent. bonds and retirement of the national bank notes for which such bonds serve as security. But complete agreement was reached in a compromise upon a redrafted provision. Under this compromise it is provided that two years after the passage of the act, and not later than twenty years, the national banks may offer their circulation bonds not to exceed twenty-five million dollars in any one year. The Federal reserve banks, under the redrafted compromise, must take these bonds in proportion to their capital and surplus. They are to take the bonds at par and with accrued interest.

Having done this, the Federal reserve banks are to issue circulation on them, one-half of this circulation to be issued as the national banks do now, and the other half in exchange for 3 per cent. twenty-year bonds, for one-year gold notes bearing 6 per cent. interest, and renewals year by year for a period of twenty years.

The Organization Committee is to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Secretary of Agriculture, as provided in the House bill.

It was stated at the White House yesterday that the President did not contemplate issuing any reassuring announcement to the business interests of the country when he approved the Currency bill. The statement was made that the President might make some remarks concerning the probable effect of the bill to those who were to assemble to witness the ceremony of signing. But even this, it was said, had not been determined.

When the two branches of Congress convene to-day it is expected that plans will be made for a long recess, beginning to-morrow. It was predicted last night that the Currency bill would be signed by the President late to-day or to-morrow. Congress has dropped all other problems in the anticipation of the first actual recess that it will have enjoyed since April 7. It is planned to drop all business until Jan. 12, and allow the legislators to enjoy a complete rest, as will President Wilson, who will leave Washington for Pass Christian as soon as the Currency bill is signed.

No other legislation of importance will be taken up in either House of Congress this week. Should the conference report be ready to-day it will have the right of way in both the Senate and House, and adjournment will follow as soon as the President signs the bill. Members of both houses are already preparing to leave Washington.

CHICAGO BANKS RECONCILED.

Reynolds Will Make the Best of Bill —Needs Test, Is Tilden's View.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank, who was responsible for the introduction of certain modifications in the Currency bill, said to-night:

"I am not wildly enthusiastic about the bill, but under the circumstances it is the best we can get at this time. As it is about to be placed on the statute books and as there is so much good in it the bankers will, no doubt, endeavor to make the best of the measure. I am still hoping there may be some modifications made in conference that will improve the bill from the bankers' point of view.

"I think the ultimate success of the bill will depend largely upon the ability and character of the men appointed on the Federal Reserve Board and the officers of the Federal reserve banks. I am afraid the President will find some difficulty in securing as high a class of men for the board as he would wish, because of the small salaries paid for these positions. Incidentally, this is one of the objections the bankers made to the bill.

"I believe the final settlement of this question, even if it has not been along the lines I should have liked, will do much to reassure the public and dissipate the unrest noticeable of late."

William A. Tilden, President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, said:

"The bill looks all right. There may be some defects in it, but the only test is to put the bill into operation. My bank will enter the system. I believe the passage of the bill will be a distinct benefit to the banks and to the whole country."

500 KILLED BY LAVA ON AMBRIN ISLAND

Sudden and Violent Volcanic Eruption in New Hebrides Group.

FLAMES 1,000 FEET HIGH

Torrents of Molten Lava Rush Down Mountain Slopes—Ocean Boils from Superheated Stones.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 21.—Incoming steamers bring details of the recent volcanic eruptions on the Island of Ambrin, in the New Hebrides group, in which 500 natives lost their lives. Witnesses of the disturbance describe it as having been so sudden and violent that they expected to see the whole western side of the island disappear.

With a terrific roar, which was followed with a rapid succession of artillery-like detonations, all the craters of the volcano entered into full activity, spouting flames and lava and throwing out huge boulders. Great streams of lava soon were rushing down the slopes, cutting off the villagers from escape. In one instance two torrents of the molten mass joined and made an island of one entire section of a village. Here fifty or sixty persons perished.

The scenes at night were awe-inspiring. Flames shot into the air to a height of a thousand feet, illuminating the whole scene of destruction. The ocean seemed to boil as huge super-heated masses of stone fell into the sea, and streams of lava poured into the bay. Dust from the craters gradually formed a black cloud, which blotted out the light of the stars.

The bay after the eruption was filled with dead fish and large numbers of dead turtles. The water in the river was hot.

The British hospital buildings were wiped out of existence, but before their destruction the doctors pluckily removed all the patients to a launch and escaped with them.

AUTO CRUSHES GIRL AGAINST PARK WALL

Continued from Page 1.

under the car. They escaped with bruises.

David Olson was driving his machine along the Middle Road at Great Neck, L. I., early yesterday morning, and in front of the estate of W. Gould Brokaw the machine overturned. The machine was wrecked, but Olson was not hurt.

FOUR WOMEN HURT.

One Automobile Hits Another, Overturning It.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 21.—Two autos were badly wrecked and four women were severely bruised and shocked this afternoon on First Street, Hackensack, when Walter Dawtin, the colored chauffeur of John N. Shartle, a paper manufacturer, endeavored to cross First Street ahead of the car owned and operated by James W. Irwin, Jr., of Oradell, near here. The Irwin car was hit on the front side, swung around by the blow and finally turned over.

Mrs. Irwin, mother of the owner of the overturned car, and Miss Octavia Irwin were thrown out, but escaped serious injury. Both were severely bruised, and suffered from shock. Mr. Irwin was bruised about the body.

Mrs. Shartle and her daughter, Ruth, suffered from shock.

AUTO WRECKS JERSEY STAGE.

Injures Two Persons, Kills Horse, and Then Hurries Away.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Richard Rodney is dying at her home here as the result of injuries received at 1 o'clock this morning, when the stage in which she, her husband, and their two children and four other persons were riding was struck by an automobile traveling about forty miles an hour. The auto contained five young men, apparently on a joy ride, and bore the number 43,212, N. J.

The stage was on Ocean Avenue at Galilee when the auto came thundering along behind it. The stage driver pulled to one side of the narrow road to allow the auto to pass, but the car crashed directly in the rear of the stage, throwing the occupants out, killing the horse, and wrecking the vehicle. None of those in the auto was injured.

Mrs. Rodney was buried beneath the wreckage. Two of her ribs were broken and the end of one of them penetrated her lungs. The driver of the stage, Israel Morris, was also severely injured. He is in the Long Branch Hospital in a serious condition. The other occupants of the stage escaped with a few bruises and cuts.

The young men in the auto refused to give their names or the name of the owner of the machine, and drove off just as soon as they got their car clear of the wreckage.

Woman Dies from Auto Hurts.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Helen G. Watson of Bridgeport died in a local hospital to-day from injuries received this morning, when the automobile in which she was riding collided with a trolley car in Allingtown and was wrecked. John L. Somers, a Bridgeport contractor, who was driving, was arrested charged with reckless driving. Somers and a third occupant, Mrs. Mario Coderre of Bridgeport, escaped with slight injuries.

Brockton Man Killed by Auto.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—R. Dale Smith, manager of a printing company of Brockton, was killed to-day when his automobile skidded and turned over, pinning him under it. Dr. Charles I. Grafstein of Brockton, his companion, was slightly injured.

CHILDREN HURT IN RUNAWAY

Thrown from Carriage When Auto's Siren Frightens Horse.

When Samuel Kahn drove his horse and carriage up in front of his home at 160 Hope Street, Brooklyn, yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, Samuel Kartoff, 14 years old, living at 95 Hope Street, jumped into the seat beside him, took the reins from Mr. Kahn, and asked permission to drive around the block. To this the owner of the horse consented, and soon Samuel had in the vehicle a party consisting of his sister, Rose, 5 years old; Sarah Stein, 10 years old, of 467 Grand Street, and Mary Hart, 12 years old, of 220 South First Street.

Samuel drove off down Hope Street. Near the end of the block an auto approached, blowing its siren. The horse was frightened and bolted, jerking the reins from the boy's hands. Between Havemeyer Street and Marcy Avenue the horse swerved and threw the carriage against a telegraph pole. All the children were thrown out, and the horse ran on until it was stopped further down Marcy Avenue.

The four children were picked up by persons in the street and an ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Blumenthal found Sarah Stein suffering from a fractured skull and Samuel Kartoff suffering from a dislocated left arm. Both were removed to the hospital. The other children were bruised and scratched.

WM. G. GARDNER HERE.

British Consul at Buenos Aires Says Money Is Tight in Argentina.

William Gunther Gardner, who has been at Buenos Aires for two years as British Consul, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika to spend Christmas here. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Marion Regan, daughter of James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker in Times Square.

Money was very tight in the Argentine, Mr. Gardner said, and business conditions were bad and likely to remain so for another year. He attributed it to the stringency of money in Europe.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gardner asserted that Buenos Aires was the most expensive city in North or South America.

"The ordinary necessities of life," said the Consul, "are dearer than they are in New York. Rent especially is excessively high in the fashionable quarters of the city. For a small modern house the rent runs from $500 to $750 a month."

BISHOP OPPOSES SUFFRAGE.

Those Who Have It Are Abusing It, Says Rt. Rev. Warren Candler.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—What was termed the mania of Americans for attempting to reform everything by the ballot was attacked in a sermon to-day by Bishop Warren Candler of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The American mind," said Bishop Candler, "seems to be infected with what may be called the superstition of the ballot. Many men otherwise sane are foolish enough to think that reform can be brought about by the result of an election, and in consequence we are having all sorts of elections on questions which ought not to be in politics. These men ought to be reforming their own lives and those of their children, and then they would lack time to be clamoring for elections on all sorts of issues. We would not need so many reforms if there were more religion in the homes of the land.

"Many women also have fallen under this delusion that voting will reform every vice and establish every virtue on the earth. But the plain fact is that woman suffrage, where it has been tried, has not accomplished any such good. Vicious women have outvoted the virtuous, and nothing more has been accomplished than the increase of the ballots to be counted after the polls closed. The world cannot be saved by the votes of either men or women, but it will be greatly damaged by women neglecting the home to engage in political strife. Women cannot afford the ballot. It would bring into the home divisive controversies which would destroy the identity of interest between fathers and mothers and do unspeakable damage to children. Women ought to be at rearing children and training them to become good men and women. Some women now are crusading for wayward girls when their own daughters need looking after."

HORSE RUNS AWAY ON BRIDGE

Autoist Tries to Save Girl from Buggy on Williamsburg Span.

William Fink of 76 Ludlow Street took Dora Rosenberg out for a drive in a light rubber-tired runabout

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HAS LIBRARY FOR JACKIES.

Navy's Biggest Ship Provides for the Comfort of Enlisted Men.

The superdreadnought New York, the navy's biggest ship, now within 5 per cent. of completion, is to be the first ship of the navy to have a reading and reception room for the bluejackets. The New York is berthed next to the flagship Wyoming, also of the superdreadnought class, but of less tonnage than the New York.

The reading and reception room is a commodious compartment. It contains the crew's library, reading tables, writing desks, newspaper racks and magazine stands, and comfortable lounges and chairs. The room may be used as a reception room, where the enlisted men can welcome their relatives or friends.

This reading and reception room is an idea of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who saw in it another way to make life more pleasant for the enlisted men. The newer of the ships now in commission, among which are included the superdreadnoughts Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah, Florida, Delaware, and North Dakota, probably will be fitted with reading and reception rooms in the near future.

SAILOR DIES OF POISON.

Woman Says He Tried to Make Her Swallow Some Also.

A young man who the police believe was Wilford Banks, a sailor on the receiving ship Washington, died of poison early yesterday morning in a room on the third floor of the Mosholu Inn, a hotel on Broadway near the city line. With him was a young woman described by the police as Mrs. George Withey of 98 Woodward Avenue, Yonkers, wife of a soldier in the United States Army.

According to her story, Banks put poison in their whisky and tried to force her to swallow some after he had half drained the glass. In the room were found a bottle of hydrocyanic acid and a box of bichloride of mercury tablets. On the dresser was a piece of paper on which was written the phrase, "The remains of sin is death."

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CONDEMN COMPACT AGAINST OUR FAIR

British Government's Own Organs Criticise It, The London Times Points Out.

THINK KAISER WOULD YIELD

Were It Not for Desire to Keep the Pledge Made to England—American Resentment Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 22.—The London Times, which is energetically urging the Government to reconsider its refusal to participate in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, publishes this morning a long Washington dispatch showing the bad impression made in the United States, especially by the Government's blunder in allowing it to leak out that it had some sort of agreement with Germany not to participate. The dispatch then proceeds to quote THE NEW YORK TIMES'S editorial on the subject.

The London Times, after quoting condemnatory extracts from the Government's own organs, says:

"The decision is all the more surprising, since it has been known privately for some little while that the revised proposal for participation put forward by the British committee was obtaining support both within the Board of Trade and at the Treasury.

"As pointed out, however, in The Times of Dec. 1, there was one obstacle to the reversal of the Government's original decision which presented more difficulty than the task of convincing the Ministers that their policy should be modified on its merits. In both Foreign Offices—those of Great Britain and Germany—there was a feeling that an understanding had been come to last July that neither country should officially participate.

The belief prevails that Sir Edward Grey objects to any reopening of the question on that ground, and that the German Government used the same argument in opposing the known desire of the Reichstag. If this is not so it is very desirable that the truth should be known."

The London Times then gives its confirmation THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch to the effect that the Kaiser himself was favorable to representation and would have retreated but for the pledge given to Great Britain.

The Times says:

"In a message from our Berlin correspondent last Friday, dealing with the dissolution of the committee for organizing a representative German section at the San Francisco Exhibition, it was stated that there was some reason to suppose that this was 'due to an expression of opinion in the highest quarter.' Our independent information was not in accordance with this view. We have now made inquiries which satisfy us that it was erroneous to suppose that 'the highest quarter' has been unfavorable to Herr Ballin's endeavors to induce the German Government to give its official support to participation in the exhibition. On the other hand, our information is that any expression of opinion from 'the highest quarter' in favor of official German participation would have been considered undesirable in view of the arrangement arrived at before August between the British and German foreign offices."

The Times adds:

"In these circumstances, incredible as it might appear, what has been fully shown, both in Great Britain and Germany, to be the national desire seems to have been thwarted by a question of diplomatic punctilio."

The Daily Telegraph also publishes a long New York dispatch in reference to the feeling of resentment in the United States at the Cabinet's refusal, quoting THE NEW YORK TIMES'S London dispatches and editorial.

The London Times's Berlin correspondent says:

"The continued discussion of British participation in the Panama Exhibition seems to be watched here with considerable interest. In view of the obscure argument that participation is impossible because of some pledge or other to Germany, it should be noted that from beginning to end the German controversy has been about German participation particularly, and nothing has been said about this aspect of the matter. Now that Germany, by the decision of the Government, the retreat of the importunate Reichstag, and the abolition of Ballin's committee, has left the field, there has been no public suggestion that England is either officially or unofficially pledged to adopt the same attitude.

"It is difficult to see why the nature and extent of the Anglo-German exchange of views should not be made known if it has any real bearing upon the present situation. In accordance with common practice, in the Budget Committee discussion of Dec. 11 the Government representative included some 'confidential' information, and reports of Herr Ballin's speech a few days ago make him say that the German Government is evidently determined to 'abide by its attitude of refusing participation on principle and by its agreement with England.'

"The German Government therefore mentioned England in its private explanations of its policy, but in what sense it is impossible to determine. In any case, there is no reason to suppose it was an 'agreement with England' that either late or early determined the German decision. Apart from Herr Ballin's activities, which the Government could have checked sooner had its hands not been tied fast, it is well known that the German Ambassador at Washington, who must be aware of the obligations of his Government, made strong efforts to procure German participation. Indeed, one of the speakers in the Budget Committee referred to the fact. Presumably the understanding that neither Germany nor Great Britain intended to take part in the exhibition was the result of conversations which took place in the month of June, when the German Government satisfied itself that German industry as a whole was unfavorable to participation."

WOULD OUST COLOMBIANS.

Panama Agitators Demand Their Dismissal from Office.

PANAMA, Dec. 21.—The anti-Colombian sentiment has grown to such an extent that an open letter has been addressed to President Porras demanding the expulsion from the republic of the country's detractors and the dismissal of all Colombians holding Government posts in Panama. A further demand is made that the police corps shall be composed exclusively of Panamans. At the present time about one-third of the teachers' staff in the schools of the republic is composed of Colombians, and there is a large sprinkling of them in the Police Department.

The leaders of the anti-Colombian movement express the opinion that if there are not enough Panaman teachers to supply the schools, teachers from Chile or Spain should be engaged.

It is reported that another anti-Colombian demonstration is being arranged for Thursday next, but the Government will probably take steps to prevent a repetition of the scenes of last Thursday night, when several houses occupied by Colombians were stoned.

The editor of La Patria, a local anti-Administration organ with Colombian leanings, has been the object of threats in the last day or two.

AMERIKA HAD STORMY TRIP.

Manager of the Line to Investigate Delay in Docking Her.

The Hamburg-American liner Amerika arrived yesterday from Hamburg with 221 first cabin passengers, 367 second, and 1,650 third-class and steerage passengers. The voyage was a stormy one.

Among the prominent passengers were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, with her sister, Mrs. Price Collier, and Mrs. Collier's daughter, and Mrs. William E. Corey, formerly Mabel Gilman, the actress, who said she had come to spend Christmas with her husband. Mrs. Corey has given up her plan of singing in grand opera, apparently, as she did not mention the subject to the reporters.

Miss Grace V. Lloyd brought over with her a Pekingese puppy, which she has named Fie-Fum. She carried the dog in a bearskin muff. It shared her stateroom after Miss Lloyd had persuaded the ship's butcher, because her pet was so delicate, to break the rule that prohibits passengers from taking animals to their staterooms.

The passengers on the Amerika were disappointed on Saturday night when the ship arrived in Quarantine at 6:20 o'clock and they were told she would not dock until morning. Many persons had accepted engagements by wireless to dine with friends, and others had reserved sleeping car accommodation on westbound trains so as to get home before Christmas. Capt. Schuelke said that he had received instructions to dock the ship if she arrived in Quarantine by 6 o'clock. She did not get there until twenty minutes after that hour, so he anchored for the night.

Julius P. Meyer, Assistant General Manager of the line, said yesterday that he had been ill for three days and was not at the office on Saturday.

"I shall investigate to-morrow," he said, "to find out why the Amerika did not go to her pier. It was important that she should dock it possible on Saturday night."

SECOND ROCK PLASTER FIRE

$25,000 Blaze Follows $500,000 Fire a Week Ago.

When a block-long shed of the Rock Plaster Company in the Bronx caught fire a week ago last Saturday night the damage amounted to $500,000, and the fire is still burning to an extent requiring the presence there of a detachment of firemen. It was some of these men working there at 9 o'clock last night who discovered a fire in the presumably closed machine shop of the company two blocks away on the company's pier at 150th Street and the East River.

Five minutes later the shop and dock were shaken by a violent explosion, and the flames seemed to gain new headway. Within two hours the fireboat George B. McClellan, aided by some New York, New Haven & Hartford tugs and some land forces, had controlled the blaze, but not until after $25,000 damage had been done. The fire was made doubly spectacular by the huge brands knocked from the burning building by the force of the McClellan's streams, and sent floating ablaze down the river.

The representatives of the company who saw the fire said the origin of both blazes was inexplicable. The nature of last night's explosion was a puzzle, for the company is supposed to have no explosives in its shop. There have been no labor troubles.

Solvay Gives $200,000 to Labor.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—Ernest Solvay, discoverer of a process for the manufacture of soda, who recently gave more than $1,000,000 to educational and charitable institutions and the employes of his firm, has given to the Labor Party $200,000 as an educational fund for workingmen.

New Japan-to-Boston Line.

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—Japan has decided to establish a steamship service with its American terminus at Boston, by way of Panama. The steamers will call at New Orleans and New York.

Aviator Dies in Auto Accident.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Robert Bertram Stack, a well-known English aviator, was killed in an automobile accident between London and St. Albans to-day.

SEND SANTA CLAUS TO THE NEEDY

Our forty visitors and fourteen visiting nurses know the real Christmas needs of those in misfortune.

Each is the sympathetic friend, adviser and director of hundreds of needy families—their social doctor.

Her contact with the unfortunate is as close and as personal as is that of neighbors.

She knows what you should give and where you should give it—where it is needed and where it will be appreciated.

She will be your personal representative.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

MURDERER SAFE UNDER POLICE EYES

Amused Himself in Liverpool, the Scene of His Crime, for Ten Days Without Disguise.

WENT TO PICTURE SHOWS

Saw His Photograph on Screens, but Averted Suspicion by Jokes —Arrested at Last.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—For ten days the Liverpool police and the police throughout the country have been searching for a youth, George Sumner, who all the time has been calmly going about Liverpool undisguised except for the fact that he shaved his eyebrows and wore colored glasses.

The murder for which Sumner was wanted was of a particularly atrocious character. Miss Bradfield, the manager of a tarpaulin manufactory in Liverpool, was beaten to death, and her body was sewn in a sack and thrown into a canal. The newspapers daily printed descriptions and a photograph of the missing man, and a reward of $250 was offered for his arrest. Wireless messages were sent to ships at sea, outgoing liners were searched, and the country was scoured unsuccessfully until Saturday night, when a former school-fellow recognized Sumner by his shuffling walk, and gave information to the police, who effected his arrest.

Sumner throughout made no attempt to escape. He spent the greater part of his time in the street, attending music halls, picture palaces, and other places of amusement. He even visited the street in which police headquarters is situated, mostly accompanied by girls whose acquaintance he had made lately. At the picture palaces he patronized his photograph was frequently thrown upon the screen, but he was quite unmoved. He was more than once told that he strikingly resembled Sumner, but passed the remark off with a joke. He did not hesitate to discuss the murder with his acquaintances and offered many suggestions as to how the fugitive might disguise himself.

His arrest has caused a tremendous sensation, and the police are called hard names for their failure to effect it earlier.

POPE FOR PEACE LEADER.

Dr. Campbell Wants Him to Unite Christians Against War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—London celebrated "Peace Sunday" to-day. The Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell preached a remarkable sermon in the City Temple. He said that Christendom and militarism had made an alliance. All the rest of the world was helpless before the armed forces of Christendom.

Assuming that the overwhelming majority of civilized men and women would like to see an end made of militarism, he made two suggestions. One was that all Christian churches of the world—Catholic and Protestant—should unite, requesting all Governments to agree to a scheme whereby all disputes between nations must be submitted for settlement to a permanent court of arbitration and no two disputants whatsoever should be allowed by the rest to proceed to bloodshed. He suggested that the Pope should be asked to take the initiative as head of the largest Christian communion, but to take it only in conjunction with the heads of all the other great historic Christian bodies of the world.

The other suggestion was: "Let us call upon the Government of our own country to take this matter up in earnest and, arriving at an understanding with France and America, let all three approach Germany and Russia, with a view to calling a halt in the present constantly accelerating increase of expenditure on war budgets."

England and Germany, Dr. Campbell added, were danger centres, yet there was no greater friend of peace than the German Emperor.

ATTACK GIRL, SLAY FATHER.

Unknown Men Commit Murder Near Fort Plain, but Find No Money.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Dec. 21.—John Barrett, a farmer, 60 years old, was slain and his daughter, Katharine, badly beaten by burglars at their home, six miles from here, last night. Barret was shot through the head. His money was hidden behind a wall panel and the slayers did not find it.

The daughter was dozing beside the fire and was struck from behind, once on the head, opening a scalp wound which necessitated eighteen stitches, and the second time on the face, breaking her nose. She did not see her assailants.

Her brother, Bruce, was upstairs when the assault took place. He attempted to get down the front way but could not because the stove had been tipped over and was against the door. He then went down the back way and found the house afire. The oil from the lamp had been spilled all along the floor. He extinguished the fire, found his sister where she had been dragged into the pantry, and then discovered his father with his skull crushed, his jaw broken, and gunshot wounds in his neck and jaw.

A bloody rolling pin and a window weight, also blood covered, indicated how the blows were struck.

The Sheriff, deputies, and an Assistant District Attorney made fruitless efforts all day to find a trail, bloodhounds being put on the scent without result. The State is building highways near the Barrett home, and many foreigners are employed on the work.

Major Amos B. Shattuck Dead.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—Major Amos B. Shattuck, Fifteenth Infantry, died today at Camp Gregg, Bayambang. It is thought that Major Shattuck's death was indirectly due to a fall from his horse. He was born in New Hampshire. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1891.

LOSS OF TITIAN MOURNED.

Philip's Portrait Was Peculiarly Interesting to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 22.—Referring to England's loss of the portrait of Philip II. to the United States, The Times this morning points out that the National Gallery contains only one Titian portrait, that of the poet Ariosto, which it purchased for £30,000 some years ago.

The Philip would have been a valuable acquisition to the National Gallery on historical as well as aesthetic grounds. To Englishmen, indeed, it is by far the most interesting example of Titian's work, for it represents the husband of one of England's Queens and the suitor of another. It was a copy of this picture, also the work of Titian, that Philip II. sent to Queen Mary as a pledge of his faith.

But the great event of English history with which Philip is associated and which makes the present portrait of special interest to Englishmen is the expedition of the Armada.

Philip died in the Escurial, the magnificent palace near Madrid which he had built in accordance with a vow made on a battlefield, and wherein he lived toward the close of his life in a small cell.

Sir Hugh Lane, who has been further interviewed, said he had not been approached in behalf of the National Gallery in reference to the purchase of the picture. "The authorities of the National Gallery," he said, "are not able to move quickly enough to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying any great picture on the market, and so no one is tempted to offer one to them. The machinery might with advantage be altered, and there have been inquiries so it lately. The Trustees are not experts, for the most part, and very often hold different opinions, while the Director has no power to act on his own initiative. Moreover, the gallery is handicapped by not having sufficient funds.

"American buyers, on the other hand, have the great gift of being able to act promptly when a great picture comes on the market. They grasp the fact at once and are in a position to snap up the picture immediately, whereas it would take years in England."

Sir Hugh added that he was glad the picture, which was thus lost to the country, was not an English national treasure in the sense of having belonged for years to an English collection. He went on:

"Had it not been that it had only recently come here from the Continent, one would have had certain prickings of conscience that an artistic treasure of such historical value should have left the country forever."

GERMANS GET VAN DER GOES

"Adoration of the Magi" Is Taken by Ship to Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—At Vigo to-day the German steamer Cap Villano took on board the famous picture "The Adoration of the Magi" by Van der Goes, which has been purchased by the German Government from Monforte College.

Max Friedlander, director of the Berlin National Museum, accompanied the picture as custodian.

The sale of the painting was made the object of political polemics, and the protest against its transfer was supported by a public subscription to purchase it, amounting to several thousand dollars, which must now be returned to the subscribers. The sale threatened at one time to provoke diplomatic intervention.

VIEW ASTOR MEMORIAL.

Church Window Veiled, at Widow's Request, Until Dedication.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The memorial window erected to her husband by Mrs. Madeline Talmadge Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, in the Church of the Messiah, here, is to be dedicated next Saturday at 2 P. M. The Rev. Francis Little, the new rector, will conduct the service.

Mrs. Astor, accompanied by Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, the late Col. Astor's sister, came to Rhinebeck to-day and viewed the memorial. Members of the vestry were present with the rector, and it was at this time that the service was arranged for. At Mrs. Astor's request, the window will remain veiled until Saturday. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Wilson returned to New York this evening.

Father of 14 Lost at Sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—The Nova Scotia schooner John Parker, from Barbados, arrived here to-day with her flag at half-mast for the loss of her Captain, James Richards of Lahave, who was swept overboard by a high wave and drowned on the voyage. Capt. Richards leaves a wife and fourteen children.

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THREE MORE HELD IN 'MONA LISA' THEFT

French Police Seize Two Men and a Woman on Perugia's Information.

HE SAYS THEY HELPED HIM

Painting Turned Over to French Minister in Rome—Viewed by the Queen Mother.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—At the moment when "La Gioconda," the "Mona Lisa," was being officially restored to France by the Italian officials in Rome, Magistrate Drioux, who has had the case under his charge since the painting disappeared from the Louvre, ordered the arrest of Vincente Lancelotti, Michele Lancelotti, and Mme. Clamagirand, friends and neighbors in Paris of Vincenzo Perugia, on information telegraphed from Florence by the French police official Vignol.

The Lancelotti brothers were denounced several days ago by another Italian as having been implicated with Perugia, and they are now charged with receiving and concealing the masterpiece.

When the two men were interrogated by the police on Dec. 16 they denied all knowledge of the crime, although they admitted that they had met Perugia frequently. Their lodgings were searched and a bundle of letters written in Italian was seized.

According to the report from Vignol, Perugia, who is under arrest at Florence, has made a full confession in the presence of an Italian Magistrate. He says that Vincente Lancelotti was aware of the planning and execution of the theft, and that he concealed the picture in his room for six weeks and helped to construct the wooden box in which it was carried off.

Perugia says he did not escape from the Louvre by the side door of the inner court, as was supposed, but walked down the main staircase and through one of the principal gates.

ROME, Dec. 21.—With befitting ceremony, the "Mona Lisa," brought here under guard from Florence, was handed over to the French Ambassador, Camille Barrère, at the Ministry of Instruction to-day, in the presence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Credaro, the Minister of Public Instruction; M. Besnard, Director of the French School in Rome, and other prominent personages, who signed the document of the transfer of the picture, which had previously been officially identified by M. Leprieur, director of the painting section of the Louvre, by the aid of documents and detailed photographs.

The painting was then placed in a rosewood box and Dr. Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts in Rome, handed the key to the Second Secretary of the embassy, M. Ollé-Laprune, with the suggestive remark: "There she is; take good care of her." The painting was then conveyed to the Farnese Palace, where the French Embassy is housed, and was viewed by the Queen Mother and others.

It will be placed on exhibition in the Berghese Gallery from Tuesday until Saturday.

CARD SWINDLE ON TRAIN.

Three Men Taken Off at Newark on Traveler's Complaint.

Three men who described themselves as Louis Wilson, 40 years old, of Greenwich, Conn.; Joseph P. Clark, 35 years, of 341 Audubon Avenue, New York, and Paul Tecklenburg, 28 years, of 230 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, were taken from a Pennsylvania train coming from Washington at the Market Street Station, Newark, late Saturday night, and locked up at Police Headquarters. They were charged with swindling. The complainant was Frederick W. Barker of New Dorp, S. I. The railroad police say that the three men under arrest are professional card sharps.

According to the story told by Barker, three men, who posed as commercial travelers, boarded the Washington train at Wilmington, Del., and shortly afterward suggested a game of bridge whist. Barker says that he was under the impression that he was playing for 5 cents a hundred points, but when it came time to settle up he found that the stake was 5 cents a point. Barker says he lost $124 and paid $24 in cash, and agreed to give checks for the balance. There were railroad detectives on the train, and their attention was called to the affair.

Acting Judge Rooney paroled Clark in the custody of his counsel, Frank M. McDermit, and Wilson and Tecklenburg were bailed. All three are to be arraigned to-day in the First Criminal Court.

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A RITZ CHRISTMAS TREE.

Entertainment for 400 Youngsters —Adelphi Pupils Distribute Gifts.

More than 400 children, all sons and daughters of persons well known in society, were entertained with a Christmas tree celebration by the management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel yesterday afternoon. A huge tree was set up in one end of the large ballroom of the hotel, and in the opposite end a stage was constructed for a sleight-of-hand and novelty entertainment. The little ones were accompanied by their nurses.

The boys and girls were particularly delighted with the tricks of a magician, who took several of the boys upon the stage with him and pulled countless marbles and real white rabbits out of their pockets. Another number on the programme was a dance by a young woman, whose partner apparently was a real Teddy Bear. The children also were interested in the dances of a little girl in a quaint Dutch costume.

After the entertainment presents were distributed from the Christmas tree. The presents were dolls for the girls and yachts and other toys for the boys. The gifts were taken off the tree and distributed by two Santa Clauses. Some of the youngsters who managed to slip away from their nurses hid their presents, went back to the tree and got more. The entertainment and Christmas tree were arranged by Albert Keller, one of the managers of the Ritz.

In the morning more than 100 children made happiness for themselves and their parents at a Christmas tree celebration of the Adelphi Kindergarten and Connecting Classes at Adelphi Academy. They sang songs about Santa Claus and listened to a story about the birth of the Christ Child. Seven youngsters, all born in the latter part of December, were crowned as "birthday" children. After the boys and girls then danced around the Christmas tree, and following the dance they gave to their parents, who carried them to the celebration, gifts they had made at school. These gifts were useful articles, such as telephone mats, needle books, samplers, attractive calendars, with blue prints; pin holders, note books and book marks.

FEWER RED CROSS SEALS.

Committee Appeals Again to the Public to Buy Them.

Within four days of Christmas the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has in charge the distribution of Red Cross Christmas seals, announced yesterday that despite every effort this season money was not coming in as plentifully as last year. An additional appeal for assistance was therefore sent out, with a view to stimulating the buying of the Red Cross Christmas seals in the few remaining days.

The committee explained that the seals furnished the means of establishing and maintaining fresh-air classes for the children in public schools in Manhattan and Bronx who are exposed to tubercular trouble. There are now about twenty of these outdoor classes supported by the Board of Education in co-operation with the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis. The board provides the school rooms and the instruction; the committee, with the funds derived by the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, furnishes the medical examinations, the subsequent nursing in the home when necessary, special outdoor clothing worn by children in that condition, and private luncheons for them.

Orders for the seals may be sent or telephoned to the Red Cross Seal Headquarters, Room 11, 1 Madison Avenue, telephone 5325 Gramercy.

700 CHILDREN GET GIFTS.

Big Christmas Tree for Families of Hudson Tube Employes.

More than 700 children of 2,500 employes of the Hudson Tubes and the Terminal Building were entertained yesterday afternoon at a Christmas tree and festival in the gymnasium in the basement of the Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church Street.

President W. C. Fisk of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company and other officials contributed to the employes' fund of $500 which was spent for toys for the children, whose ages range from 2 to 11 years. A large Christmas tree was erected in the boxing ring of the gymnasium, and Santa Claus distributed presents of every sort.

The committee of arrangements was made up of T. P. Artaud, assistant general manager of the company; P. A. Kearns, paymaster, and E. J. Harding. Included among the officials' wives who assisted at the festival and who have always taken a great interest in the welfare of the employes were Mrs. W. C. Fisk, Mrs. T. P. Artaud, and Mrs. C. J. Fisk.

Santa Coming in an Aeroplane.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Corning Business Men's Association has hired an aviator from Bath to fly to Corning dressed as Santa Claus tomorrow and distribute gifts to the children as he skims along the streets.

STERLING
THE GORHAM COMPANY
Silversmiths
FOR LATE PURCHASERS
If you are one of the procrastinators who have not yet made their Christmas purchases, they are keeping open house for you at Gorham's.
Having done its best for the past six weeks to get everybody to do their Christmas shopping early, Gorham's is in fine shape to look after the late comers.
Thanks to a persuasive invitation and to the extra preparations made to accommodate the early shoppers, Gorham's has accommodated more Christmas shoppers up to the present than in many long years. The two stores are just as thoroughly prepared to supply your wants this last week of Christmas shopping.
One reason Gorham's is in such excellent position to accommodate the last Christmas buyer is that this year the Gorham staff has made a special study of caring for the holiday trade. Six weeks ago this column began urging every one to buy early. This was followed up a little later with more missionary work along the same line. An especially large stock of specially made Christmas goods was put in, and the store and delivery staff were especially drilled for the holiday rush.
You needn't have any fear that the Christmas stock is exhausted and that you will not be able to find what you want. The Gorham stock is inexhaustible. The big store on Fifth Avenue and the big factories in Providence and this city keep in such close touch that the supply of no article is allowed to run out.
Remember that the great Gorham factory army of 2,500 people has been engaged for months past providing for just these last few weeks of the year. Designers have given their best thought and craftsmen their cleverest work in producing articles to give pleasure to thousands during the coming week. When it is recalled that the Gorham factories supply not only the two big Gorham stores in New York, but 6,000 leading jewellers throughout America, the volume of the Gorham output can be realized. You can see that it would not be easy to exhaust the stock of an establishment like that.
All of these great resources are at your disposal in the Gorham store this week. Gorham's has made ready especially for the always large army of late buyers, and you can make your purchases in comfort and have them delivered with promptness. Don't think because you have put off present-buying until now that you are too late. You can make your Christmas purchases at Gorham's this week with as much ease and satisfaction as you could have made them elsewhere a week ago.
GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

1870 1914
W. & J. SLOANE
Unusual Christmas Gifts
Lacquer Nest Tables, Lacquer Jardinieres, Majolica Ware; 16th and 17th Century Mortars, Sheffield Silver, Old and Modern English Prints, Mirrors, Tea Tables, Book Tables.
Desk Portfolios and Stationery Cases made of Antique Leather Book Bindings.
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

Skilfully blended. Protected by the Numbered Label to show our bottling.

When Lincoln Came to Washington

Inauguration week was a stirring time that year. The States were seceding. Hope of compromise had been abandoned. The Capital was in a ferment when there arrived from his home in Illinois "a tall, thin man with earnest eyes, not at all a handsome face, but one that inspired confidence." That is the way in which Abraham Lincoln impressed the army officer's wife whose letters written from Washington during these exciting days are printed for the first time in

Harpers Magazine

For January

The other articles in this number of Harpers are all of exceptional interest. The Hon. David Jayne Hill, formerly our Ambassador to Germany, tells "Why We Have a Diplomatic Service," Norman Duncan tells of his strange adventures in the Australian desert and of the extraordinary skill of the bushmen in finding the trail through these barren wastes, Robert C. Murphy gives the first account of his recent expedition to a sub-Antarctic island twelve hundred miles east of Cape Horn. There are other important articles in the fields of science, literature and travel.

Then There Are Seven Short Stories

And they are all of the sort which show that the great writers come first to Harpers. There is Margaret Deland's new Old Chester Tale, and a big dramatic story of the Far East by Henry Kitchell Webster. A Western story full of rollicking humor is contributed by Henry Wallace Phillips, and Georgia Wood Pangborn has written a tenderly sympathetic story of child life with a touching supernatural element in it. Susan Glaspell, Marie Manning and Temple Bailey are all delightfully represented.

Arnold Bennett's New Novel

is just beginning. It is a new sort of story with a mystery in it, a story which will stir the interest of even the most jaded reader.

Send in your subscription now through your newsdealer, through the Franklin Square Subscription Agency, New York, or direct to

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK

MITCHEL WILL PICK HIS MEN THIS WEEK

Mayor-Elect Will Try to Make His Final Selections by Elimination.

TWO JOBS BOTHER HIM

Puzzled Over Police Commissioner and Corporation Counsel—New County Officers Make Slates.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel will begin this week to make his final selection of Commissioners who are to serve under him in the next four years. He has devoted three weeks of hard study to the problem Mr. Mitchel expects to have his slate, so far as the heads of departments are concerned, completed by the end of the week, but he will make no announcement of his selections until the middle of next week. The deputies and other minor appointees probably will not be selected until some time in January, for Mr. Mitchel will consult his Commissioners regarding the places to be filled under them.

In the past few days Mr. Mitchel has had many conferences with Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, and other of his advisers, going over the names he has selected provisionally. On his list Mr. Mitchel has about half a dozen names for head of each department, and by a process of elimination he expects to narrow this list down so that his final choice will be made by the end of the week. Then there will be several more conferences, and the fortunate ones will be asked to accept. Should there be any refusals, other names will be substituted, but no public announcements will be made until it has been settled beyond all doubt that the men selected will accept.

The selection of the Police Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel has given Mr. Mitchel more trouble than anything else. Regarding the first office, the trouble has been caused by the scarcity of candidates of the sort Mr. Mitchel wants, while just the reverse is the case with the office of Corporation Counsel. There are more applicants for this place than any other, and it has been a puzzle for Mr. Mitchel to select one man out of so much good material.

Among those Mr. Mitchel has in mind for Police Commissioner are William J. Flynn, who left the Government's Secret Service Bureau in the early part of Mayor Gaynor's administration to reorganize the Detective Bureau; Arthur Woods and Frederick H. Bugher, both former Deputy Police Commissioners; Raymond B. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts; Col. Eugene Van C. Lucas, an army officer, who has the backing of Col. Goethals; ex-Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham, and the present Commissioner, Rhinelander Waldo.

Friends of Mr. Mitchel said yesterday that he might surprise the public by appointing a man whose name had not yet been mentioned for the place, who is not a resident of the city. These friends profess to be as much in the dark regarding the man as anybody else.

For Corporation Counsel Mr. Mitchel is considering the names of Lamar Hardy, a personal friend; Stephen J. Baldwin, who was counsel for Mayor Gaynor; Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for William R. Hearst; Frank L. Polk, who was mentioned for appointment as Collector of the Port of New York before Mr. Mitchel was elected; William Chilvers and Frederick C. Tanner, Republican district leaders; William M. Chadbourne, a Progressive leader, and William B. Ellison, also a close friend of Mr. Mitchel.

Candidates for City Chamberlain.

There are also many applicants for appointment as City Chamberlain, which is considered, with its salary of $12,000 a year, one of the best offices at the Mayor's disposal. Some of the names mentioned for this place are those of Robert Adamson; James J. Martin, who once occupied the post and who is now one of the anti-Tammany leaders; F. J. H. Kracke of Brooklyn, former Naval Officer and a Republican leader; Lamar Hardy, Robert Bruere of the Bureau of Municipal Research, and Ogden L. Mills, one of the progressive leaders in the Republican Party.

For Health Commissioner the names under consideration by Mr. Mitchel are those of John J. Cronin, Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. John J. Kindred, Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, and Albert C. McCann, also an expert on pure food. Friends of Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the present Commissioner, have asked Mr. Mitchel to retain him, but it is said that the Mayor-elect is anxious to get as many new men around him as possible.

For Fire Commissioner the names of Robert Adamson, Raymond B. Fosdick, William Halpin, a Progressive leader; ex-Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, Alexander C. McNulty, an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Arthur Woode are on the list. For Commissioner of Charities the names of Robert W. Hebberd, Homer Folks, Robert Bruere, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz are being considered.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards is trying hard to retain his place, but friends of the Mayor-elect say that he is sure to be superseded. Gen. Bingham is mentioned for the place. While there are several applicants for appointment as Water Commissioner, it is said Mr. Mitchel is not satisfied with any name that has been submitted thus far. Mr. Adamson, it is said, can have the office for the asking.

At one time Mr. Mitchel considered asking Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie to take the place, but Mr. Maltbie told the Mayor-elect that he would not be able to accept. The present Commissioner, Henry S. Thompson, is anxious to remain, but, it is said, has very little chance.

May Retain Arthur O'Keeffe.

The present Bridge Commissioner, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, has a very good chance of remaining in office. F. J. H. Kracke and Abraham Schwab, who held the office several years ago, also are being considered for appointment. For Commissioner of Accounts Marvin Scudder, Raymond B. Fosdick, and William B. Meloney, who was Executive Secretary to Mayor Gaynor, are among those under consideration. There are at present two Commissioners, but Mr. Mitchel is in favor of a plan ultimately to have one Commissioner, with full responsibility.

The Park Department also is giving Mr. Mitchel some concern. The Mayor-elect is anxious to select a thoroughly competent man for President of the board. Acting Commissioner La Roche, who replaced Commissioner Stover, may be appointed because of his knowledge of the workings of the department, but others who are considered for the place are Dr. Henry Moskowitz and ex-Park Commissioner Henry Smith.

Mr. Mitchel, it was said yesterday, had made up his mind to reappoint R. A. C. Smith Commissioner of Docks, Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy, and Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board. Tax Commissioner Charles T. White, it is expected, will retain his place, but Mr. Mitchel is considering also the appointment of Joseph M. Price, Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, or William Halpin as a Commissioner.

For Commissioner of Corrections and Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, Mr. Mitchel is considering many persons, but it was said that he had not given the offices much serious thought as yet.

David Ferguson is to remain as Supervisor of The City Record. Mr. Adamson, according to one report, is to be Mr. Mitchel's personal secretary.

Making Up Other Slates.

Other newly-elected officers also are making up their slates. The President of the Borough of Manhattan, Marcus M. Marks, has the appointment of a personal secretary, a Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, a chief engineer and two or three deputies, a secretary of the borough, and a Superintendent of Public Buildings and Supplies. Mr. Marks, it was said yesterday, would not announce his appointees until he takes office.

Sheriff-elect Max Grifenhagen may appoint Michael Blake under sheriff, and Abraham S. Gilbert, counsel to the Sheriff. The Sheriff also has the appointment of a secretary and some fifteen deputies, and an equal number of assistants, the former at $2,500 a year each. County Clerk William F. Schneider, who was re-elected, will keep his present office staff, it was said. The Register-elect, John J. Hopper, has the appointment of three deputies and a secretary. It is said that he intends to reappoint John J. Lyons and J. Charles Walton.

When George McAneny takes office as President of the Board of Aldermen, his present personal secretary, Louis Graves, it is expected, will become Secretary to the board, the place now occupied by William O'Connor, who is to be legislative secretary, an office that will be made for him.

Controller Prendergast, it is said, will make few changes in his office. A first deputy has to be appointed in place of Douglas Mathewson, who was elected Borough President of the Bronx. The Second Deputy Controller, Edmund D. Fisher, it is expected, will take Mr. Mathewson's place.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens is taking much interest in the appointment of a Tax Commissioner for that borough. The office now is held by John J. Halleran of Flushing. Mr. Halleran's brother, Aloysius G., married Miss Sarah Connell, a sister of Mrs. Connolly, wife of the Borough President. Halleran and Connolly always have been on good terms, but since Aloysius G. Halleran instituted a suit against the Borough President to recover damages for the alleged alienation of his wife's affection the Borough President has not favored the reappointment of Commissioner Halleran.

President Connolly, it is said, is anxious to have either Richard Williams of College Point or James H. Quinlan of Flushing appointed by Mr. Mitchel.

Cancel Dinner to Mitchel.

Because Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel said that he would attend no more public dinners, County Clerk Schneider said yesterday that he had recalled the invitations to the Cleveland Democracy dinner set for Dec. 20 at the Hotel Savoy. Mr. Mitchel had been expected as the guest of honor.

RADIUM SUBSTITUTE FOR CURE OF CANCER

Philadelphia Firm Announces That Mesothorium Has All the Healing Rays of Radium.

OWNS VAST THORIUM BEDS

Welsbach Company Begins the Manufacture of the Curative Salt from Carolina Ores.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Announcement was made to-day by Sidney Mason, President of the Welsbach Company, that his corporation had begun the manufacture of mesothorium, a mineral salt having the same radio-active, curative, and palliative properties as radium.

This announcement may be of importance to tha thousands who suffer from various forms of cancer, and, because of the scarcity of radium, are unable to obtain radium treatment. Mesothorium is a derivative of thorium, while radium is derived from uranium, but healing rays are said to exist in both substances, although in slightly different proportions of activity. But mesothorium has been proved to be the equal of radium in curative values.

Dr. Harlan S. Miner, analytical chemist of the Welsbach Company, says that within the next twelve months his concern will treat from 400 to 500 tons of monazite ore, from which thorium is derived, and that from this amount an average of from two to three milligrams of mesothorium will be obtained. So it is safe to say that at the end of next year, when the mesothorium product of the Welsbach Company will be placed on the market, approximatey 1,000 milligrams of the mineral salt will be ready for scientific and medical use, quadrupling the present supply.

Experiments with monazite, which is imported from Brazil, have been conducted by Dr. Miner for the last two years. Early last Summer he went to Europe to familiariza himself with the latest methods of its extraction as well as to learn more of this mineral product. He returned recently, and on the strength of his report to the Directors of the company it was decided to begin to extract the mesothorium simultaneously with the thorium used in the manufacture of the mantles. The process is tedious and expensive and involves chemical transmutation akin to that sought by the alchemists of old.

The company owns great deposits of thorium-bearing mineral in North and South Carolina, which promise to supply the world with mesothorium for years to come. Investigation has shown that these deposits are of such size that when they are properly developed the importation of monasite from Brazil will be unnecessary.

Dr. Miner, in telling of his study of mesothorium, said:

"From what I learned and observed in Europe, it produces the same wonderful curative results as radium. At present there is no definite market value for mesothorium, but I believe it is almost as expensive as radium, which, I think, is quoted at something near $80,000 an ounce."

So far as the curative value of mesothorium is concerned, extended experiments in Europe have convinced the doctors that its results are practically identical with those of radium. Various German and Austrian cities have appropriated from $25,000 to $100,000 each for the purchase of mesothorium for municipal hospitals. Dr. Otto Schindler of Vienna, an authority on the use of mesothorium in cancer, said that "splendid results" were obtained from the use of mesothorium in internal cancers, as reported to the Gynecological Congress at Halle, Germany.

DISCUSS JEWISH CHARITIES.

Brooklyn Federation Elects New Officers—President Jonas Retires.

Nathan S. Jonas, President of the Citizens' Trust Company of Williamsburg, who was operated upon very recently for appendicitis, read his annual report yesterday morning at the meeting of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, of which he had been President for three years. The meeting was held at the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

President Jonas, who left the Jewish Hospital on Wednesday, where the operation was performed ten days before, remained seated on the platform while he presented his report. Dr. William Linder of 1,760 St. John's Place, personal physician of Mr. Jonas and chief surgeon at the Jewish Hospital, said that the patient had recovered so rapidly that he ran no risk in attending the meeting.

The societies affiliated with the federation and represented at the meeting were the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, United Jewish Aid Society, Training School for Nurses, Hebrew Education Society, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Council of Jewish Women, and the women's auxiliaries to the orphan asylum and the hospital.

President Jonas urged that the campaign to raise a fund of $250,000 for the federation be continued until the full amount was obtained.

These officers were elected: President, Benjamin H. Mann; Vice Presidents, Simon F. Rothschild and Louis L. Firuski; Treasurer, Julius Dahlman. Mr. Jonas, who declined renomination, was made an honorary Secretary.

Waiter Killed in Hotel Elevator.

Gus Rousou, 26 years old, of 322 West Forty-ninth Street, a waiter at the Hotel Wentworth, 59 West Forty-sixth Street, was killed at 8:30 o'clock last night, when his head was caught between the floor of the hotel elevator and the ceiling of the twelfth floor. The man was found several minutes after he ascended in the service elevator to get the dishes in an apartment where a meal had been served. There were no witnesses to the accident.

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

5,000 BOYS HOLD ELECTION.

Youngsters Vote for Mayor in Primaries in Seward Park.

Seward Park, at East Broadway and Hester Street, was turned into an open-air political arena yesterday afternoon when 5,000 schoolboys from the east side, members of the Juvenile Citizens' Democracy, assembled there to hold a primary municipal election. The East Side Protective Association, made up of business men on the east side, who aim to make useful citizens of the boys, had charge of the affair.

If it had been a real primary election it could not have been more realistic than the boys made this one. Twelve booths had been erected in the park, in which the boys cast ballots for their favorite candidates. The police had been duly notified of the election, and Commissioner Waldo assigned six policemen from the Madison Street Police Station to see that law and order prevailed.

The boys had many candidates in the field for municipal offices. The two principal candidates for Mayor were the Lipschitz brothers, Israel, 14 years old, who was on the National Progressive ticket, and Morris, 13 years, who headed the Fusion ticket.

The polls were open from 2 to 4 P. M. While the balloting was on juvenile speakers, mounted on soap boxes, pleaded earnestly for the virtues of their respective candidates. One of the Election Inspectors, in going among the voters came across a group of boys who were offering two cents for votes. The offenders were taken before the committee and severely reprimanded. The result of the election will be announced to-morrow. The regular election will be held in the course of the next two weeks.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY
PEARLS DIAMONDS
WATCHES CLOCKS
LAMPS SILVERWARE
BRONZES CHINA

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

"I do my Christmas shopping from my office. I send *clean, pure, healthful* WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT by the box of twenty packages. My dealer sells it for *85 cents a box!*"

NOW 85¢ BY THE BOX OF MOST DEALERS

"A whole box of it is a real present and its low cost lets me "remember" people I could not send gifts to otherwise."

Be sure it's WRIGLEY'S

It's the gift you're *sure* will please.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of *the clean, pure, healthful* WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT is causing unscrupulous persons to wrap rank imitations that are not even real chewing gum so they resemble genuine *WRIGLEY'S.* The better class of stores will not try to fool you with these imitations. They will be offered to you principally by street fakirs, peddlers and the candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. These rank imitations cost dealers one cent a package or even less and are sold to careless people for almost any price. If you want *Wrigley's* look before you buy. *Get what you pay for. Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S.*

We are inserting the above caution solely to protect our customers, who are continually writing us that they have been deceived by imitations which they purchased thinking they were WRIGLEY'S.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Special Holiday Glove Sale

At these remarkably attractive prices we offer the most desirable, seasonable and fashionable gloves for women and men—especially packed in presentation boxes on request.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—20 button length; first quality; white only. Regularly $4.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 2.95 pair. Box 3 pairs, 3.05 pair. Single pair, 3.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button length first quality; white only. Regularly $3.25 pair
Box 6 pairs, 2.00 pair. Box 3 pairs, 2.05 pair. Single pair, 2.15

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—12 button length. Regularly $2.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 1.85 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.90 pair. Single pair, 1.95

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—1 clasp; white only. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

WOMEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 clasp; all white or with black stitching. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Single pair, 1.15

WOMEN'S FRENCH KID GLACE—Regis quality; 2 clasp; white, black, tan, grey, mode. Reg. $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

WOMEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new tans and white. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

MEN'S GLOVES

MEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new English tans. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

MEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 button. Regularly $2.00 pair
Box 6 pairs, 1.30 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.35 pair. Single pair, 1.40

MEN'S WOOL KNIT—In the new grey shades; also black. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

Women's Silk Stockings

Will be very neatly and appropriately packed for Christmas giving.

BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight. Lisle soles and tops. 3 pairs for $2.25 pair 78c

BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight. Extra double spliced heels and toes. 3 pairs for $2.75 pair 95c

BLACK THREAD SILK—Winter weight. High spliced heels and extra strong toes. 3 pairs for $4.25 pair 1.50

Silk Umbrellas

Special Selections for Holiday Gifts for Man or Woman.

Fine assortment of the better grades only, Buck and stag horns, Ivory and colored stone tips; Gun-metal, gold plated, silver trimmed; long sterling handles. *Real Values $5.00, $6.00* 3.15

Better grades of carved woods and sterling trimmed handles. Fine all silk coverings and 8 rib paragon frame. Women's styles only. *Regularly $4.50, $5.00* 2.95

Oriental Rugs

Most acceptable of all Holiday Gifts—One-third under the regular prices.

An unusually choice lot of Rugs in most practical sizes—rich and unusual designs — all remarkable values.

KHURDISTAN AND MOUSOUL RUGS—Average size 3.8x6.6. *Values $18.00 to $50.00* 13.50 to 35.00

KERMANSHAH AND SAROUK RUGS—Average size 4x6 feet. *Values $75.00 to $110.00* 52.50 to 70.00

SHIRVAN AND DAGHESTAN RUGS—Average size 3.8x6.0. *Values $50.00 to $100.00* 35.00 to 70.00

BELOOCHISTAN AND KHIRA RUGS—Average size 2.6x4.6. *Values $16.00 to $35.00* 12.00 to 25.00

SILKY CARABAGH RUGS—Average size 3x3.2. 6.50 to 10.00

Lounging Robes

For Women and Misses.

JAPANESE SILK PADDED ROBES—Roll collar, high neck, hand quilted; silk lining of contrasting shade. *Value $10.00* 5.95

JAPANESE SILK PADDED ROBES—Shawl collar, hand embroidered, hand quilted silk lining. *Value $14.00* 7.85

TERRY ROBES, sailor collar, trim of wash satin ribbon. *Value $5.00* 3.75

Men's Shirts and Ties

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Satin stripes, Jacquard silks, Plain White Silks, all-over designs. The new pastel shadings and light grounds. *Regularly $5.00, $6.00* 3.25

FINE GRADE NECKWEAR—The very newest and smartest styles shown this season. Plain colors. Hundreds of Persians, flowery designs, all-over figures, two-tone effects. *Special Value* 1.00

Leather Goods

Choice Xmas Selections for Men and Women.

HIGHEST GRADES OF NOVELTIES—Imported Sewing Baskets, Jewel Boxes, Writing Cabinets, Manicure Sets, Bottle and Toilet Cases. Also many novel pieces for the home and office. *Values $7.50 to $9.50* 6.50

IMPORTED NOVELTIES—Library Sets, Telephone and Memo Pads, Smokers' Sets, Jewel Boxes, Calendars and many clever and odd articles that are appropriate for Christmas gifts. *Values $3.50 to $4.50* 2.95

NEW IMPORTED XMAS NOVELTIES—Unusually large assortments of the newest imported German, French and English novelties for men and women, and for all usages. 50c to 33.00

Broadway & 19th Street

The Gift Of Practical Utility

The Thermos Carafe is the good servant in the home; it will save more steps than anything else in the world. Keeps beverages steaming hot in the winter and ice cold in the summer. It is the gift both useful and beautiful.

THERMOS

THERMOS CARAFES come in two qualities, $3.50 and $5.00. Thermos bottles $1.00 to $3.00. Thermos Luncheon Kits from $2.00 up.

Carafes $3.50
Pint Bottles $1.50
Quart Bottles $2.50

At all Good Dealers in Your City
Look for the name Thermos on the bottom
American Thermos Bottle Company
Norwich, Conn.

A Christmas Box of INTER WOVEN SOCKS always pleases a man.

Packed in a Special Gift Box. Silk or Lisle $1.00 the Box.

Los Angeles Limited

Established a standard of superior service 8 years ago. Today it is famous and justly so.

Leaves Chicago daily 10:02 p.m. from new passenger terminal, only 68½ hours enroute to Los Angeles, via

Chicago & North Western
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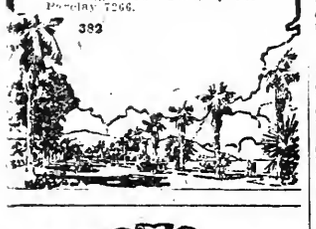

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SULZER AS THE HERO OF A 400-PAGE BOOK

Its Authors Suggest That Removal Was Planned Even Before the Nomination.

SAY GLYNN WAS A PLOTTER

And the Impeachment Was Tammany's Well-Laid Scheme to Make Him Governor.

In a book dealing with the Sulzer impeachment, which will be published in a few days, it is intimated that the removal of William Sulzer was decreed by Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and his henchmen in the Democratic organization as early as the Summer of 1912, weeks before he was nominated for Governor by the Syracuse Convention, and that Gov. Martin H. Glynn was let in on the secret of the Tammany boss and was in accord with the scheme.

"Tammany's Treason" is the title of the book, which is the product of collaboration of Jay W. Forrest, an Albany Democrat, who has given the local organization of his party heaps of trouble, and James Malcolm, a political reporter on the Knickerbocker Press, an Albany newspaper, which was looked upon as Mr. Sulzer's organ at the time of the impeachment trial and the months preceding it.

The collaborators are both very hostile to Gov. Glynn. In the third chapter of the book, which appears under the caption "Martin H. Glynn's Ambition to be Governor," an effort is made to support with circumstantial proof the startling theory advanced by the authors. In that chapter is told how on Aug. 20, 1912, about six weeks before the Syracuse Convention, Mr. Glynn sent word to Mr. Forrest, one of the authors, that he wished to see him at his newspaper office. Mr. Forrest was a candidate for the Congress nomination in the Albany-Troy district, and thought he had been sent for in connection with that, so he went, and they had a talk, he and Glynn.

In the course of the conversation Glynn, according to the book, confided to his friend, Forrest: "'Jay, I think I will be nominated for Governor this year. If I am not nominated for Governor I can surely be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Would you advise me to take it?'

"'Yes; I would advise you to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor,' Mr. Forrest replied. 'There is always the possibility of death; then you would be Governor.'

"'Yes, or removal,' instantly added Glynn.

"That conversation took place between the two men when they were on friendly terms and six weeks before the Democratic State Convention was held at Syracuse. Mr. Forrest said that, although he gave no thought to Mr. Glynn's prediction that he would be nominated for one office or the other at the time, his remark, 'or removal' took on a new and more serious significance when Charles F. Murphy's plot to impeach Gov. Sulzer revealed itself.

"Was the plot to impeach and remove Gov. Sulzer being considered by Tammany leaders even in the Summer of 1912?

"Did they foresee two months before the convention that Sulzer, always active as a candidate, was the most available man in that year of independent upheaval in politics, and that if Martin H. Glynn, their first choice, could not be nominated it might be wise to take a chance for Sulzer?

"These and similar questions naturally force themselves on the mind in view of what has subsequently happened.

"Mr. Glynn's conversations with Mr. Forrest all during this period, as well as with other close friends, showed that the Albany editor was in the confidence of Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. Cohalan, and other 'king makers' in Tammany. They showed also that plans for the Syracuse Convention and for events after the convention, and even following the election of that year, were all being laid out carefully by the Democratic bosses, and that Mr. Glynn was being advised of all their political projects, if, indeed, he was not one of the chief planners.

"Six weeks ahead of the convention Glynn was sure that if he could not be nominated for Governor he certainly would be named for Lieutenant Governor, and even then was considering the possibility of removal of the Governor. That thought would hardly come to his mind had it not been discussed between himself and those who were pushing him to the front as a candidate. Taken in connection with other significant facts to be recited further on in this book, Mr. Glynn's contemplation of what might happen to the elected Governor sheds a flood of light on the situation."

Further on in the book Mr. Forrest writes that Mr. Glynn said to him:

"'You know, I once had an idea that I could get somewhere by being an independent, but I gave that up long ago. Why don't you come in and be with the organization? If you do even now, you will be well taken care of.'

"We got talking about Gov. Sulzer after Mr. Glynn had delivered the lecture on the foolishness of being independent in politics. At the beginning of the Governor's term I, with many other Democrats, was disappointed at the way he was giving pretty nearly everything to Murphy. The Lieutenant Governor, I recall very distinctly, said:

"'I have tried to get that fellow downstairs [the Governor] to do certain things, and if he does not do these things I will be Governor of the State.'

"That happened toward the last of February, and it was not known just how Gov. Sulzer was going to act. As I say, I was against him then. He hadn't been living up to what I considered the promises of the platform, and it looked as if Sulzer was going to be another Dix. For that reason I attached no particular significance to the words of Mr. Glynn. But what he said before election about the possibility of the Governor's removal and what he said at that meeting in his office in the Capitol in February, come home to me with reinforced meaning in the light of the events of the last few months."

The book contains more than 400 pages. Many of the misstatements that were circulated by Mr. Sulzer and his friends during the fight with Murphy are given to its readers undigested and without qualification. Its historical value for that reason of necessity will be nil. It has been profusely illustrated with the garish cartoons that were printed in Mr. Sulzer's Albany organ, The Knickerbocker Press, while the impeachment proceedings were under way.

There is a foreword by Chester C. Platt, who was Mr. Sulzer's private secretary, in which he bluntly declares that Mr. Sulzer was "convicted by an unfair court" and "furthermore, the court was without proper jurisdiction to try the Governor on the impeachment resolution passed at an extraordinary session of the Legislature."

This subject was thrashed out before the High Court of Impeachment and decided the other way, with every Judge of the Court of Appeals voting to sustain the jurisdiction of the court and the right of the Assembly to order Mr. Sulzer's impeachment. It is only one of many instances of the high-handed manner in which the writers have treated the impeachment proceedings, and with facts whenever it was found convenient to them or necessary for the purpose of shielding the hero of the book, William Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Gov. Glynn has not seen a copy of the Forrest and Malcolm book on the Sulzer impeachment, he said to-night. He has heard that such a book was in preparation.

DIDN'T TRY TO PICK SPEAKER

Mills Says He Wished Merely to Get Views of Assemblymen-elect.

Denying that he had intended to dictate the choice of the Speaker for the next Assembly, Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, issued a statement last night in reply to one made by William Barnes, Jr. Mr. Mills explained that his trip through the State some three weeks ago was made at the suggestion of the Republican Assemblymen-elect of Kings and New York Counties, to ascertain who was the choice of the Republican Assemblymen-elect for Speaker.

"Far from being an attempt to organize the Assembly on a factional basis, it was and is the only way of avoiding this unfortunate result," said Mr. Mills. "This activity has resulted in keeping the contest open as contrasted with some previous experiences. Every Assemblyman must know, without being told, that Mr. Hinman of Albany is the choice of the State Chairman. In my opinion, no Speaker will be acceptable to the great body of Republican voters who has been closely identified with any one faction, or who will assume office handicapped by a suspicion in the public mind that he is susceptible to a single influence.

"I agree entirely with Mr. Barnes as to the overshadowing importance of the coming election for Governor and United States Senator; but I believe that the greatest factor which militates against future Republican success is the fear in the minds of many that the Republican organization has remained unchanged in purpose and spirit since the days of its opposition to Gov. Hughes. I believe that such a fear is keeping out of the party thousands of voters who wish to be, and normally would be, Republicans. The election of a Speaker, pledged to confer with all elements of the party before initiating legislation, and who in spirit represents Republicanism in its most liberal and widest sense, offers the surest way of regaining the confidence of these voters, and of insuring a Republican success."

SAYS ACROBAT BEAT HER.

Girl Accuses Man and Wife of Forcing Her to Learn Their Business.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly Glasscock, acrobats, were held yesterday for trial in Special Sessions on the charge of having trained a girl under sixteen years for the stage. According to the report of the Gerry Society agent, the Glasscocks contracted to train 14-year-old Arquina Christy of Cincinnati for high-wire work.

The girl said that she was practicing under their direction in a Broadway theatre when she fell and became so frightened that she wanted to give up the work. Then, she said, Mrs. Glasscock beat her with a rope. This the man and his wife deny, and they deny also that they ever tried to train the girl.

ELEPHANTS HERE FOR FILM.

Will Perform in Play Showing Hannibal Crossing the Alps.

The Hamburg-American steamship Pretoria arrived yesterday, bringing on her foredeck a Burmese elephant, weighing seven tons, and a baby elephant, three feet tall, which was eight months old. Chichee Lal, the mahout, said that the Burmese elephants that were employed in the big teak yards in Rangoon and Moulmain were unionized now.

"Directly the whistle blows at noon for dinner, the elephants will drop the balk of teak they are raising, and trot off at a great pace to their stable, where they eat a ton or so of hay, and come back to work," he said.

The elephants were brought over by J. A. Johannsen for a moving picture concern, it was said, to take part in the making of a film representing Hannibal crossing the Alps.

During the voyage the heavy seas swept over the bows and into the huge box where the elephants were kept on the open deck. Johannsen said it was time to get them ashore, as the big one had not been able to lie down since he was placed on board at Hamburg. There were also three bears, 1,700 birds of all kinds, and a sacred spotted Siamese donkey from Bangkok.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT for XMAS

A Guest Book with autographed lines from your guests renews pleasant memories of visitors. Strong, handsome bindings in cloth and leather, with pencil holder and pencil—at 75c. up to $3.

Some one going abroad next Summer? Give her—or him—"My Trip Abroad" to record the trip in a few lines each day. Address Books, too, in attractive form.

These are Fifth Avenue goods at Matthews' prices.

Chas. E. Matthews
31-33 EAST 28TH STREET

LEAGUE OF 'PALS' TO HELP CONVICTS

T. M. Osborne Announces Permanent Plan After Seven Weeks' Trial at Auburn.

VISIT MEN IN THEIR CELLS

Members Make Friends of Prisoners to Uplift Them with Sympathy—League for Every Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Dec. 21.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Chairman of the New York State Commission on Prison Reform, to-day announced that a plan which has been tried experimentally during the last seven weeks will be carried out permanently in the organization of the Prisoners' Aid League—the "Pals." The object is to bring personal interest manifested by persons outside the prison who measure up to a given requirement, chiefly an absence of sentimentality, to influence convicts toward better lives. Mr. Osborne has contended that one thing essential in the rehabilitation of convicts is to convince them that the outside world is not completely against them, but is as deeply interested in any genuine effort they make toward reformation as in any such effort made by unfortunates outside the walls.

The new league was started seven weeks ago, when members of the class in social ethics of which Mr. Osborne has been leader for many years accepted an invitation to show a friendly interest in the Auburn convicts, and to try to make the friendship and sympathy count. Accordingly, Mr. Osborne enrolled a select group, each member of which was admitted to the prison on Sunday afternoons to meet a small number of convicts as friends.

Members of the league visit the convicts in their cells as an unofficial board of visitors, each visitor going to his own proteges, and advising them on family and personal matters, writing letters from men unable to do so, rendering small services with the permission of the Warden, keeping an eye out for positions for men who may "make" their parole, and in general bringing the touch of human sympathy that most convicts crave, and that many of them believe to be dead in the society against which they have offended. Mr. Osborne said:

"The convicts have taken to the plan with much enthusiasm, and, I believe, appreciate the work that the fifteen men now in the league here have done. We plan ultimately to form such an organization for every penal institution in the State. The work is being done with the active interest of John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, and is one of many ways in which persons outside of prisons can do some real good for the inmates. We do not want any one actuated by sentimentality, but men who are able to be serviceable and sympathetic, and who can give sound advice to the men they befriend. The convicts call the league the 'Pals' from its initials—Prisoners' Aid League."

About 100 convicts have been helped.

SEES PROGRESS FOR CITY.

McAneny Says This Is the Reform Administration's Opportunity.

The need of a new city charter was pointed out by Borough President McAneny last night at the annual meeting and dinner of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, at which Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect, was the guest of honor.

"We have learned a great deal in this city in the last decade," Mr. McAneny said. "In the old days one set of city officials succeeded another so rapidly because of the short terms between elections that no administration had sufficient time to put any material reform into practice. The people abroad must have laughed often at that form of city government. And it was a laughable matter, for they do not do things in that way in many cities in Europe. Now, for the first time, a reform administration, pledged to civic improvements and a constructive policy, has been re-elected. We have got to build on the foundations laid four years ago.

"Every effort must be made to secure a new city charter, to give us up to date laws and provide administrative features that will enable the carrying out of the reforms and the best ideals of the constructive programme.

"Nothing in the last election pleased me so much as the election of Mr. Marks. It gave to the Board of Estimate one more man who comes from a successful business life, a man of civic ability, and a man who believes in our form of government. He will help to uphold and maintain the progress that has been made during the last four years."

Mr. Marks said the work of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and of the Educational Alliance deserved universal support. Other speakers were Justice Samuel Greenbaum and Felix M. Warburg, President of the association. Mr. Warburg said the success of the association could not have been so great but for the beneficence of Jacob H. Schiff. On behalf of the association he presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Marks.

TO HEAR MR. McANENY.

He Will Tell of Need of New Charter at Merchants' Luncheon.

George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, will be the chief speaker at the luncheon to-morrow of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor at 12:15 o'clock. Mr. McAneny will speak on the topic, "Why New York Needs a New Charter."

Mr. McAneny will base his argument upon the fact that the annual running expenses of the City Government at the present time are nearly $200,000,000. The present Charter, he says, is an important obstacle in the path of economy and efficiency. The burden of taxation is severely felt, particularly by the real estate interests. There is a general and insistent demand for retrenchment and economy. In many respects the city's working force is not so organized as to yield the best results. Moreover, a heavy burden of expense is imposed upon the city through mandatory legislation. The city officials are compelled to appropriate these funds and to accept the responsibility for them without power to reduce them by eliminating waste.

Many measures, Mr. McAneny points out, which would greatly decrease the city's expenses, cannot now be adopted by the city authorities, despite the home rule law, without permission from the Legislature.

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Patent Pumps, Button or Lace Boots.

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French Calf, Black or Tan Russia Calf, Lace or Button Boots.

Tan Storm Shoes
Double soles to heel.

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At Great Reductions

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25c & 50c Forsythe Collars $2.00 a dozen
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$1.50 & $2.00 Forsythe Gloves $1.20
$3.50 Forsythe Madras Dress Shirts $1.75
$3.50 Forsythe Mushroom Shirts $1.75
$10 Forsythe Full Dress Vests $4.50
$2.50 Forsythe Pajamas $1.35
$5 & $7.50 Forsythe Terry & Flannel Bath Robes $3.50

We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.

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Great Britain's Standard Whiskey for 100 years.

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For your feet's sake—avoid imitations of the Coward Extension Heel. Wear the Extension Heel Shoe designed and made by James S. Coward, P. D., and approved by eminent orthopedists, surgeons and physicians.

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Located in the heart of the elite shopping district. Has a large, select patronage. During the past year did a business of $145,000.00. Merchandise and fixtures alone inventory at about $23,000.00, lowest estimate. No liabilities. The goodwill of this established house is invaluable. Will sell complete for $18,000, as proprietor must retire from active business. *This is the "selling" and the "taking" price.*

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It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea, instantly made, and as a condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowl, Game, Ragouts, Stews, &c., it is incomparable.

Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. IT IS A DAINTY ARTICLE FOR DAINTY PEOPLE. Sold by all first class grocers and druggists.

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French Novelties

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FRAUD

To Our Friends the Consumers of "Canadian Club" Whisky

The Refilling of "CANADIAN CLUB" BOTTLES

with inferior liquor at **Saloons** and **Hotels**, has become so common throughout the United States, that we have been compelled to take drastic steps to protect our friends from these

Fraudulent Practices

Careful investigation has convinced us that practically every popular and well-known brand of Whisky, Gin and Brandy **is being imitated and the bottles refilled.**

Consumers will be amazed when they learn the names of the firms engaged in this nefarious work. **Frauds upon the public are startling and widespread.**

We Have Determined at Whatever Cost

to stop the practice as far as **"CANADIAN CLUB"** is concerned.

We have **entered suit against prominent Chicago and New York wholesalers** who have been selling to retailers an imitation whisky expressly for the purpose of

Refilling "CANADIAN CLUB" Bottles

thus swindling the consumer and profiting by the high reputation of our **"CANADIAN CLUB"** Whisky. In the meantime we ask our friends to

Demand That a Fresh Bottle be Opened

if they are doubtful of the integrity of the whisky supplied them at Saloons or Hotels.

Remember that the **High Quality** of our brand will always be maintained, and that any inferior whisky even though served out of our bottles cannot be **"CANADIAN CLUB" Whisky.**

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THE SAFE WAY

PROTECT your principal first then consider interest rates.

So-called real estate securities that promise 6% are on the defensive at the outset. Always ask if the security is a first mortgage.

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REAL AID COMING FOR THE 'NEEDIEST'

Charity Workers Sure Something Will Be Done for Every One of the 100 Cases.

MONEY FOR CRIPPLED LAD

Giving in Many Instances Is Left Entirely to the Discretion of the Organizations.

If the generous practical interest that has been shown in the "100 neediest cases," as described in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES on Dec. 14, continues Santa Claus will have his hands full on Christmas Eve distributing gifts and brightening homes that have had but little brightness in them. The practical demonstration of sympathy must be sustained if all the cases are to be relieved, and the workers of the organizations having the work in hand were confident yesterday that it would continue. Those who administer the gifts feel that the publication of the "100 neediest cases" is bringing home to those of ready sympathy and generous impulses the need of giving, especially at this time when there are so many who lack the baro necessities of life.

Persons wishing to contribute gifts or make inquiry should bear in mind that they must communicate with the organization reporting that particular case. The cases are divided as follows:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-Second Street—Cases 1 to 35 inclusive.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street—Cases 36 to 70 inclusive.

The New York State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue—Cases 71 to 100 inclusive.

A very happy little girl will be Elsie Payne on Christmas Day. Her case is No. 90 on the list, and the State Charities Aid Association, through Miss Sophie Theis, has been planning to bring sunshine into Elsie's life. Elsie is a charming little girl of 8 years, a tiny bundle of nerves. In school she is much brighter than most children of her age, but her mind is too active for her frail body. She is living in a good home now. Elsie's board is paid, but there has been no money for clothes nor for car fares. Now the workers say that Elsie is not only to have money for car fare, so that she can play in the park like other children, but she will also have serviceable frocks and warm underclothing.

Several men and women had their sympathies enlisted by Case 28. This is the way it appeared in the list:

WIDOW NEARLY BLIND.

Mrs. S. is a widow nearly blind and the one thing she is sure of is that she cannot face a separation from her mother, who is paralyzed. Even with her eye trouble she is able to earn $2.50 every week, and still have a little time to spend with the bedridden mother, to whom she is devoted. But that $2.50 a week is not enough.

Not only will the wants of Mrs. S. be attended to, but it is believed that if the generous interest in her case is sustained she will have the benefit of expert medical attention. Her bedridden mother will also receive care.

"Ah," said a worker, discussing the cases yesterday, "if the people who give so freely could only realize the measure of happiness their gifts bring into desolate lives! To some the help comes in answer to prayer, backed by a faith that has never wavered; to others it comes just in the hour when life is darkest, when the battle has been nearly lost and the white flag of surrender is going to be hoisted."

Thomas, whose case is No. 17 on the list, is to have his heart's desire. Just when help was needed the most in the hard struggle with poverty the lad, 18 years old, met with an accident and his right leg had to be cut off below the knee. A good position is waiting for him when he gets the leg. Seventy-five dollars was asked in this case by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The day after the appeal was printed a check for $75 was received at the association office. The donor wished the lad a very happy Christmas. Since then four other persons have subscribed for the artificial limb. This money has been set aside for other needy cases.

The giving in many cases is left entirely to the discretion of the organizations. Here is a typical letter received by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

I enclose check for $2 to be applied in whatever way your society deems best for the alleviation of any one of the one hundred neediest cases cited in THE NEW YORK TIMES, as your members are no doubt in closer touch with the situation than an outsider.

Here are abstracts from two letters, telling how money is to be used:

This small check goes toward the relief of the one in THE NEW YORK TIMES list that has received the least support from other sources.

Reading the many appeals in the Sunday TIMES for aid for the distressed I am moved to enclose check for $25. It is my preference that this amount should be used for relief among persons past middle age.

This letter came evidently from a physician, and offers practical relief:

Having noticed in Sunday's TIMES the published list of 100 neediest cases, we beg to say that we shall be very glad to put at your service two or three of our apparatus for germicidal and therapeutic purposes, and would suggest that they would be efficient in Cases 4 and 5 of your list.

This letter brought a substantial gift:

Read of neediest cases in Sunday's TIMES and wish to contribute the inclosed. I am sorry my circumstances do not permit me to do more. Kindly apply this in any way where it will help those who are, in your opinion, the neediest.

With a small donation came a letter of Christmas greeting, in which was this rather unusual request:

If not asking too much, will you please forward me a note that I may show to one who does not know my ways and means of trying to help, but I have really tried to help some one this Christmas season.

While the response to the "100 Neediest Cases" has been generous, there are still a number of the cases that have not been helped.

"LEST WE FORGET"

THE NEEDIEST CASES IN NEW YORK

Selected for The New York Times by The Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22d Street.

The 100 neediest cases, printed in the Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 14, have aroused such widespread interest that the hundred stories of trouble and need are being told again.

The hundred were selected and vouched for on the eve of Christmas by three of the largest societies for systematic philanthropy in the city. The first thirty-five were reprinted on Saturday. The thirty-five that are under the care of the Charity Organization Society are given here to-day. Aid for any one of them should be sent to that society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Case 36—

A WIDOW'S FIGHT.

When her husband died nine years ago he left this woman two children to care for. Until recently she was able to do it unaided. But ever since she herself was a child she has suffered from curvature of the spine, and thus the time came when she could work no longer. She did not stop until the pain became torturing; now she is making the slow, up-hill fight to regain the health she simply must have. A good doctor has her in charge, but the work he lets her do is of the lightest and brings in but a tiny sum every week.

Case 37—

WHEN ENDS DO NOT MEET.

Mrs. Y. was pretty discouraged one hot day last July when all New York was trying to get into the shade or into the ocean. Her husband had been out of work for four months, the rent collector would be there on the morrow, and in the family coffers there was just 75 cents to finance the household with its three children, the oldest not yet 6 years old. On that day Mr. Y. died, one of the list of "heat" deaths recorded in the newspapers. Since then her brother has helped as much as he could, and she has earned as much as possible, but even with their combined efforts the ends do not meet—by a disheartening gap.

Case 38—

MOTHER WANTS A CHANCE.

A mother is trying to make something out of the wreck of the life that was left when they took her husband to a hospital where he must stay all his life, a hopeless case of tuberculosis. He had been brutal to her, she was very tired, and the same disease was beginning to take hold of her. People stepped in. A sister is caring for the little boy and for the five-year-old girl, who, after a stay at a preventorium, is now able to go to school. The mother goes every day to one of the open-air camps on the river front, and perhaps she can piece things together again if she gets a little help. She wants but half a chance.

Case 39—

A WIDOW PENNILESS.

A tailor's wages were enough to care for his wife and seven children, but when he died there was no money. After a grim fight to take his place as wage-earner the widow gave up, tired out. Something more than toys for the children are needed for anything of Christmas cheer to penetrate to this luckless family. They want food and coat and milk.

Case 40—

TO CARE FOR HER BOYS.

A widow had only two wretched, dark, little rooms as a home for her three boys, but she made no complaint and asked no help until she found she could not pay the rent even for these. She is vastly proud of those boys, proud of their clean faces and their good manners, and she wonders where she can get the little help she needs to tide over the time until they can earn money, and themselves provide the home.

Case 41—

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

When her husband died this woman had just $89 as capital for the home she felt determined to keep, so that no institution should take her three children from her. She is a janitress now, the oldest boy doing odd jobs to help a little. But the $89 is gone, and the wolf is very near the door.

Case 42—

FATHER OF SEVEN ILL.

The father of seven children is in a sanitarium, and some day perhaps he will be well enough to take up the business of finding food enough to go round. But that will be months from now. Meanwhile the burden is a bewildering weight for the mother and the oldest boy, who has his working papers, and, man-fashion, is bringing home all he can. That is only $4 a week, and even with the odd bits the mother is able to earn, it is not enough to keep such a big brood from outright hunger. All they ask is a chance to hang together till the father gets well.

Case 43—

FOUR BABIES IN NEED.

Tired with the months of nursing her husband, a young mother was in poor physical condition when he died. She tried to maintain two rooms as a home for the four babies. She was an expert at embroidery and her needle could fly fast and skillfully. But she was sick—so sick that now they have taken her to a hospital for an operation. She knows that a friend has come to tend the four babies left in the two-room home, but she does not know where the funds are to come from. Nobody knows.

Case 44—

MOTHER'S TASK TOO GREAT.

When her husband died, a mother went feverishly to work to keep a roof over the heads of the six youngsters—"half-orphans" as the statisticians note them down. She found she could do just about that, but as for coal and food and clothing—these were another story. Even the $3 which the oldest daughter earns every week will not feed so many. It might have been easier if the children were all well, but they are not all well. They have not had a chance and the 4-year-old girl is just recovering from an operation made necessary by threatened blindness.

Case 45—

TO KEEP FROM GOING UNDER.

Her husband is dead, the oldest of her four children is six years old, she has no relatives or friends who can help enough to count. She is not well, and the care of the four little children takes the sum of her strength. The services of a good doctor have been provided, and she is better now, but she needs help to keep from going under.

Case 46—

YOUNG FATHER HURT.

A young father was hurt in an accident; four fingers of his right hand are gone and there is the dread chance that he may yet lose the whole arm. He is training the left arm to work for him, but that takes time. Meanwhile he does not know which way to turn for the help he needs in caring for his wife and baby. And suits for damages are not settled in a day.

Case 47—

A YEAR OF TROUBLE.

It has been a year full of discouragement for Mrs. S. Her husband developed tuberculosis, but he did not go away to a sanitarium until she was able to be up and about to care for the new baby and his six-year-old sister. She was left alone with her worry. In the midst of it the baby died. It was the last straw, and she gave up, sick and disheartened. A doctor is telling her how to get well, but certain questions about milk and food and coal are as yet unanswered.

Case 48—

THE ODDS AGAINST HER.

Her husband was a drinker and there were years of worry for Mrs. M. before the heaviest stroke of all fell. Then they said "tuberculosis" and took the husband away to a hospital, where he lies helpless. There were four children left to her care, the youngest only two years old, two of the four being cripples. She is bewildered at the weight of the odds against her.

Case 49—

HER BURDEN TOO GREAT.

She is still weak from a recent operation and she knows that when she gets well she must face the problem of finding money for her three little girls, blue-eyed, tow-headed youngsters that are her whole life. There might have been something in the bank if all that her husband had saved had not been swept away in a luckless venture just before his death. If she is ever to get well enough to care for her three till they are grown some one must shoulder part of the overpowering burden that has been hers so long.

Case 50—

FACING THE ALMSHOUSE.

For more than thirty years a man and his wife have lived in the same two rooms. Time was when they earned their living as janitor and janitress, but they are in their 70s now and between them they have just strength enough to care for those two rooms that have been their home for so long. They might go to some institution together if it were not that she is lame and there are hard rules about such things. They have been thrifty, but their savings will not quite foot the bill. Five dollars a month stands between them and separation or the almshouse.

Case 51—

SEVEN CHILDREN IN NEED.

It took all Mr. B. could earn to make a home for his wife, their eight children, and the grandmother. When he died suddenly of pneumonia only two months after the eldest boy had died there was not a penny left to help Mrs. B. The little home was overrun with bright-eyed youngsters and she knew all would be well if she could hold that home together until the time when all could help. The eldest girl is aiding now, but that is not enough.

Case 52—

MOTHER OF SIX IN WANT.

Her husband is in the Workhouse, and so the task of caring for the six children falls upon her. Yet the most scrupulous pinching leaves a budget just about four times as large as the amount of money she can earn.

Case 53—

HARD FIGHT ALMOST WON.

When a man died of tuberculosis he left his wife and three children threatened with the same disease. They have been fighting it under good generalship. The girl is back with her mother at last and the boys are growing chubby and rosy. It is a battle half won. If the children are to be kept well, there must be more money than the mother earns, though she works her hardest.

Case 54—

MOTHER NEEDS HELP.

When her husband died of heart disease, the prospect was dreary enough for the mother of four children. She had been nursing the sick man for many trying months and she did not see how she was going to answer the questions confronting her. It was arranged that she should have a rest in the country, and she has come back to work as cleaner in a store, inordinately proud that she can earn something for those children, especially the boy, who is lame. But she needs help.

Case 55—

ONE OF SEVEN CAN HELP.

Of the seven children, the oldest, a girl of 15, is the only one able now to help Mrs. H. in her problem of making both ends meet. All the children are sturdy and bright-eyed save the baby—the frail baby born since its father's death. The family needs help.

Case 56—

HER BURDEN TOO GREAT.

When her husband died of tuberculosis, leaving her in charge of their five frail children, this woman thought she could manage by renting rooms and doing sewing. There was no limit to her ambition for them; but there was a limit to her strength. Hers is a story of great need.

Case 57—

A BOY HER ONLY HELP.

A widow and her 16-year-old son have put their shoulders together in their determination to make a home for themselves and the three younger children. He is an office-boy and his earnings look small beside the family budget. Things used to be easier, but within a year the father and the 14-year-old boy died. How to pay the smallest rent is a staggering problem.

Case 58—

PENNILESS AT EIGHTY.

He is a man of professional training but there came with spinal paralysis years of enforced inactivity, and finally three years of absolute helplessness. Now at eighty, he is penniless. He is receiving the gentlest care to-day in a home for incurables but the problem is to keep him there. It cannot be done for nothing.

Case 59—

NOT EARNING HALF ENOUGH.

Mr. C. was a driver on a coal wagon and though he made a home for his wife and five children, he managed somehow to put money in the bank. There was quite a little store of it put by when trouble came, first eye trouble that was almost blindness, then the loss of his mind and after two months, death in a hospital for the insane. The savings so laboriously accumulated have dwindled to nothing and the widow and her eldest daughter find that they can earn enough to pay only half of what must be paid.

Case 60—

A WIFE OVERBURDENED.

With the youngest of her four children a baby only three months old and with her husband sick in a hospital, a mother found work in a cigar factory and toiled there till she reached the verge of a collapse. She is trying now to give her children and herself the proper care and trying not to worry too much about where the money is coming from.

Case 61—

MRS. E.'S PROBLEM.

Ever since her marriage it was Mrs. B.'s task to make the contents of her husband's pay envelope go as far as it would. Then, not long ago, he died and there was no pay envelope. She was overwhelmed with the new responsibility, the task of providing for herself and four children, none of them old enough to help, from the girl of 12 years to the baby born after the father's death. She has a boarder and two roomers, but a deficit stares at her every week.

Case 62—

GIRL EAGER TO HELP.

A widow with four children to care for has high hopes that her fifteen-year-old daughter can get the special training in stenography that would be a weapon for her in the fight the mother sees ahead. The girl is eager and has passed the examination admitting her to a school of excellent standing. Half of her tuition has been pledged, but the plan will fail through if the other half does not come from somewhere, together with some means of helping the household over the hard places until the girl is able to shoulder some of the responsibility.

Case 63—

TO KEEP TWO CHILDREN ROSY.

A young widow was bound to support her little boy and girl when her husband died of tuberculosis. She had pluck enough and she was only too happy to work as a janitress and keep the home cheaply by putting it in a dark basement, which costs little. But she did not have the strength, and she has given up. The children have come back rosy from a preventorium, and the problem of keeping them rosy is one that awaits solution.

Case 64—

A DREARY OUTLOOK.

Three little boys, Tommy and John and Mike, are the three problems in the life of their mother, who found herself with just $20 when her husband died and the funeral expenses had been paid. She does some day work, and while she is at it her good neighbors keep an eye on Mike, who is only a year old. Her earnings are slender and the outlook is pretty dreary, but somehow the mother hopes to keep her three together till Tommy, who is 9 now, can start and take his father's place.

Case 65—

TOO GREAT A TASK.

A girl of 17 is working with her mother in the task of providing for the two younger children—one a cripple. They were found living in dark rooms. They have been induced to move to more wholesome quarters and the little sick girl is in the country getting color back into her cheeks. But this has cost money—more than they earn or can earn.

Case 66—

BIG LOAD FOR A BOY.

A widow and the boy of 17, who is the oldest of her seven children, have given up, discouraged, after months given to an attempt to run the little ice business left them when their father died last Spring. The boy is likable, willing, hard working, but his job in a lumber yard is not enough for eight.

Case 67—

TWO YOUNG WAGE EARNERS.

Seven ravenous children gather at meal time around the table in a widow's home and only two of them are old enough to help in providing things to put on that table. She has been cheered by the promise of help with her groceries, but there are still puzzling questions about milk and eggs and the like. There is not enough to go 'round.

Case 68—

A WIDOW NEEDS HELP.

A widowed mother fought so hard to keep a roof over herself and her two children that when discouragement came, her health was broken. A complete collapse was averted because she was found in time, but if she is to keep the health she has regained at last, she must have help.

Case 69—

FATHER SICK FOR YEARS.

With her husband sick these five years in a hospital a mother has worked as a laundress and has, with the grandmother's aid, managed to make a home for the two children. But there has not been enough for a long time, and there is not enough now.

Case 70—

LOSES HUSBAND AND TWO SONS.

Within little more than a year Mrs. O. has lost her husband and two boys. To-day she faces separation from the four children that are left to her, for two of the little girls are cripples and need the good food that makes muscle if the hospital care they have just received is to make them really straight and sturdy. The idea of this separation is more than the mother can bear, yet unaided she cannot prevent it.

Send Gifts for the Above Cases to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

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CARMODY BITTERLY ATTACKS HORNADAY

His Treatment of the Attorney General's Migratory Bird Law Opinion "Contemptible."

HIS CRITICISMS "UNJUST"

Hornaday Charged with Trying to Deceive Gov. Glynn and with "Lack of Appreciation of Truth."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Society, is criticised for his "lack of appreciation of the truth" by Thomas Carmody, Attorney General, in a letter written by Mr. Carmody to Gov. Glynn. This criticism is a fresh development in the controversy now being waged by Mr. Carmody and Dr. Hornaday over the opinion rendered by the Attorney General declaring the new Federal Migratory Bird law unconstitutional.

Dr. Hornaday wrote to the Governor in regard to the matter. The Governor turned the letter over to the Attorney General, and the present criticism is contained in Mr. Carmody's reply.

"I make this charge broadly and advisedly," says Mr. Carmody, "believing that it is time that the contemptible manner in which he has treated me and my opinion in reference to this law should be made public.

"In his letter," Mr. Carmody continues, "he says that I saw fit to formulate and transmit to the State Conservation Commission for its legal guidance an official opinion to the effect that the Federal Migratory Bird law, which went into effect on Oct. 1, is unconstitutional and therefore inoperative in this State,' &c. By this statement he seeks to convey to Your Excellency, as he has frequently sought to convey to the public, that I volunteered an opinion on this subject, going out of my way to attack the law, out of a spirit of mischief or hostility.

"When he first made this statement to the public, I wrote him, calling attention to the fact that my opinion was written in answer to a written communication sent me by the Conservation Commission, calling my attention to the provisions in which the Federal law is in conflict with the State law, and asking me to advise the commission so that it might instruct its inspectors and others engaged in enforcing the law which law must be observed. That letter placed upon me an official obligation, created by statute, and not of my own volition, to render an opinion covering the point of inquiry.

"The State Inspectors must know which law to enforce. Were they to arrest a man under the Federal law, then he would undoubtedly plead immunity under the State law, and were he to be arrested under the State law he would claim the benefit of the Federal law. It was plain that the validity of this act must be passed upon almost as soon as enforcement was attempted. This was the reason for the request from the Conservation Commission.

"I realized its importance and the necessity for giving the subject elaborate consideration so as to relieve the difficulty as far as I could. That I did. Immediately my opinion was harshly criticised, and my motives impugned by Dr. Hornaday, and his attack was given wide publicity by the press. I took occasion to inform him fully of the facts, especially calling attention to his error in accusing me of volunteering an opinion, and also pointing out that the objections to the enforcement of the law did not depend upon my attitude or that of the Conservation Commission, but must inevitably be raised in every prosecution until the question was settled. He continued his attack upon my motives, and has given out frequent statements to the press, repeating his errors, as he has done somewhat elaborately in his letter to your Excellency."

In conclusion Mr. Carmody regrets that he "deemed it necessary in answering the communication of Dr. Hornaday to speak thus plainly of his motives and to criticise his lack of appreciation of the truth," but could "see no reason why a public official should be subject to such unjust criticisms, or why he should let them go unanswered," and that "it is bad enough to suffer the criticisms of the lawless, the imbecile, the dishonest demagogue, who are constantly trying to impugn the motives of public men. It is infinitely worse when these criticisms, aimed at the subversion of law and order, are nevertheless couched in the guise of truth, justice, and progress."

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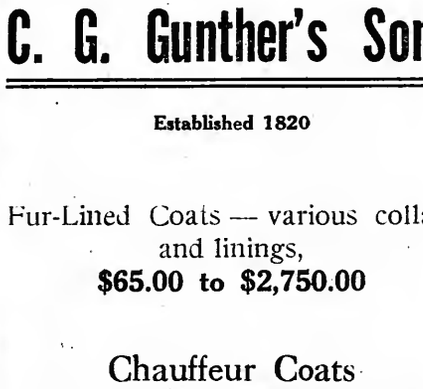

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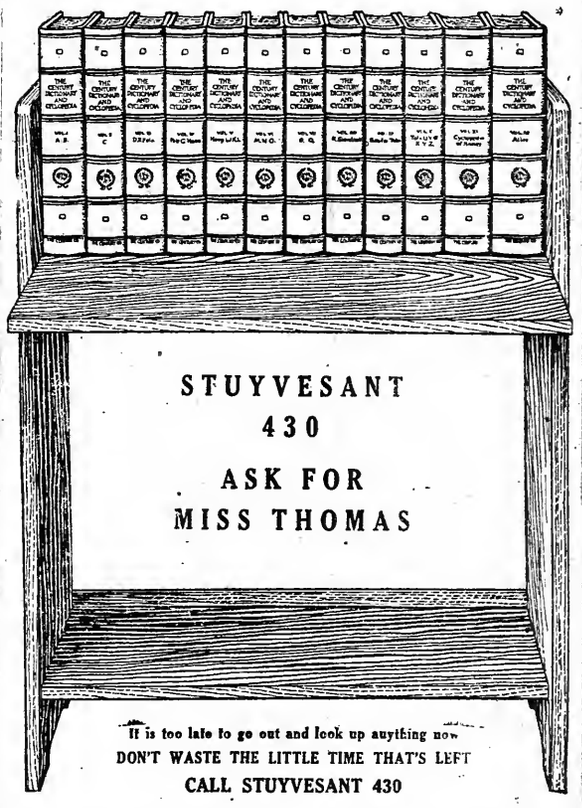

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Situation Seekers should know that THE NEW YORK TIMES has the attention of many thousands of high-grade employers. Next to last page.

BASEBALL -- TROTTING -- ATHLETICS -- BOXING -- FOOTBALL -- TENNIS -- TRAPSHOOTING

ST. LOUIS TO TAKE GIANT OUTFIELDER

McGraw Owes the Cardinals a Player Since the McLean Deal Was Made.

Another deal is on between the Giants and St. Louis, and one of McGraw's extra outfielders will soon be transferred to the Cardinals. New York has owed Manager Huggins an outfielder since last Summer, at the time of the deal which sent Larry McLean here and Otis Crandall to St. Louis. Crandall did not want to play in St. Louis, and the other members were more or less displeased when the Giants' "pinch hitter" was sent to St. Louis.

McGraw bought McLean and also Crandall from St. Louis, and one of the terms of the deal was that the Giants would have to give St. Louis an outfielder for their part in relinquishing Crandall. Just which one of the Giant outfielders will be let out is not known. Now that New York has Bob Bescher, it is very likely that Snodgrass will lose his place in centre field, as McGraw will probably keep Burns and Murray in the outfield. Snodgrass may be retained as utility first baseman, as he has played that position with success several times when Merkle has been laid up.

The Giants are pretty well off with outfielders. Claude Cooper, Jim Thorpe, and Dave Robertson are eligible for the St. Louis job, and it is very likely to be one of these players. Robertson will be taken to Marlin with the Giants, and it shows up as well in hitting as he did with Mobile in the Southern League last year, he will very likely be retained.

When Huggins made the deal with McGraw by which McLean went to the Giants at just the time when Chief Meyers was hurt, he also retained the option that he could demand cash if the outfielder whom McGraw offered was not satisfactory.

Huggins stated at the last baseball meeting that his reason for allowing McLean to go last season was not to assist McGraw, but rather to dispose of a ball player who was a bad man on a losing club, but who had the ability to be of great value to a winning club. It is stated that McGraw paid a good price for McLean because he wanted a catcher at any price, and McLean, it so happened, was just the man to fill in the gap. Besides the price he got for McLean and Crandall, Huggins still retains an option on a Giant outfielder.

Mike Donlin is also on the Giants' reserve list again, and it is stated that McGraw expects to use him in Manny McCormick's old role of pinch hitter. Huggins may claim Donlin, according to the terms of his bargain.

When Brooklyn and the Yankees play their five-game series next Spring before the regular season opens, it is not unlikely that there will be a 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. split of the gate receipts instead of the old even division. This is the outcome of a conversation between Manager Robinson of Brooklyn and Business Manager Arthur Irwin of the Yankees. Irwin told Robinson that the Yankees would beat the Dodgers this year without a doubt.

The new Brooklyn leader denied the allegation and was so persistent in his argument that Irwin said that if he was so sure about winning then the receipts should be divided so that the winner should take 60 per cent. of the receipts and the loser 40 per cent. President Ebbets heard the conversation and he was so much pleased with his new Manager's arguments that he said he was willing to consent to the arrangement.

BUILDING CUP DEFENDERS.

American Defense Against Lipton Invasion Well Advanced.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The closing days of the year find the American defense against the fourth Lipton yachting invasion fairly well outlined with one intended America's Cup defender laid down and two others about to be started. Yachtsmen hope that the persistent rumor of a fourth boat will become an actuality within the next few weeks.

The boat building at Bristol, R. I., and known as the flag officers' yacht, has the lead bulb for her fin keel already molded.

Work has been started at Neponset on a shed in which the yacht for A. S. Cochran of New York will be built from designs by William Gardner. It is expected that the shed will be ready by the last of the week, and that the keel bulb will be run by the first of the year.

At Bath one of the sheds used for the construction of torpedo boats is expected to be available next week for the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston syndicate boat, which George Owen will design.

Both the Neponset and Bath boats will probably be tried out to some extent in Massachusetts Bay, with Marblehead as their base, and it is thought possible that the Bristol boat may come around the Cape for the preliminary race season in these waters early in May. By the first of June it is believed that the cup defenders, with their tenders, will be found at the head of the Sound, and that after races at Larchmont, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, and Indian Harbor the fleet will work down the Sound to New London and reach Newport by the last of the month.

Newport has been a favorite tuning-up port for racing yachts for many years because it affords an anchorage but a short distance from Brenton's Reef Lightship, off which there is sufficient sea room and usually plenty of wind. It is there that the principal races of the season for the big sloops will be held, although all three yachts will probably participate in the New York Yacht Club cruise early in August. It is expected that the formal trial races for the selection of a defender of the America's Cup will be held off Newport late in that month.

GARDEN POULTRY SHOW.

Many Rare Specimens of Birds to be Exhibited This Week.

Live wild turkeys will roost in live pine trees Christmas Day in Madison Square Garden, safe from Christmas dinners. There they can enjoy their sleep Christmas night and be ready for the public Friday morning, when the twenty-fifth annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show opens.

A chicken has 30,000 feathers. So says Superintendent Charles D. Cleveland, relying upon the assertion of an enthusiastic chicken student who counted the feathers on a chicken. There will be 7,500 specimens of poultry, pigeons, rare wild birds and cage birds in the show and, assuming that each pigeon and bird wears, on the average, as many feathers as a chicken, there will be 225,000,000 feathers in the Garden.

On a steamer due to arrive in this port to-day will come an extensive exhibit of English rabbits and Belgian hares. Many English rabbits are bred in Wales, but the breed and name are the same. For the first time in New York the poultry show will be open on Sunday, Dec. 28, at a popular price, and a special educational programme on poultry raising will be provided, besides an entertaining illustrated lecture on rare birds by Dr. C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds in the New York Zoological Park.

Robinson to Confer with Tinker.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn National League Club, was here to-day for a conference with Joe Tinker, the shortstop, but the latter did not arrive. Robinson said he understood that Tinker had not left Chicago, but that he did not attach much importance to the shortstop's failure to come here to meet him. President Ebbets, Robinson said, would complete the deal with Tinker.

Miller to Stay with Brooklyn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—Manager Robinson conferred to-day with Otto Miller, a catcher for the Brooklyn team, who is reported to have been asked to play with the Federal League next year. Miller said after the conference that he had been offered an advance of $800 over the salary he received last year to sign a contract to play with the Brooklyn team. He said that he was unable to do so because of an agreement made by members of the players' fraternity not to sign until Jan. 1.

POST WINS AT TUXEDO.

Fourteen Players Take Part In Handicap Court Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 21.—William Post of Tuxedo defeated P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, in the finals in the court tennis handicap to-day at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club. There were fourteen entries, and good games were witnessed.

Favorable weather conditions brought out a large number of society people from New York by motor to the Tuxedo Club. Mr. Lorillard seemed out of form and could not return the balls, while Mr. Post was in fine form. Mr. Lorillard gave Mr. Post fifteen and a bisque handicap. The following is the summary:

First Round.—Maurice Roche, (scratch,) defeated Lloyd Warren, (15,) by default; F. T. Frelinghuysen, (15,) defeated John Munroe, (15,) by default; William Post, (15,) defeated George I. Scott, (scratch,) 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) defeated Griswold Lorillard, (15,) by default; S. G. Mortimer, (15,) defeated Newell W. Tilton, (half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; L. S. Chanler, (half 30,) defeated C. S. Lee, (scratch,) by default.

Second Round.—Maurice Roche, (scratch,) defeated J. MacDonough, (15,) by default; William Post, (15,) defeated F. T. Frelinghuysen, (15,) 6—3, 6—7; P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) defeated S. G. Mortimer, (15,) 6—3, 7—5; H. Nickerson, (15,) defeated L. S. Chanler, (half 30,) 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—William Post, (15,) defeated Maurice Roche, (scratch,) 6—1, 8—6; P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) defeated H. Nickerson, (15,) 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Final Round.—William Post, (15,) defeated P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) 6—1, 6—3.

C. S. Cutting also defeated C. S. Lee of Tuxedo in the second round of the club championship matches, 6—3, 6—2, and P. Lorillard, Jr., won from Maurice Roche, 6—2, 6—2.

Mr. Lorillard will play G. I. Scott next week, and the winner will meet Mr. Cutting in finals for club championship honors.

Lucius Wilmerding won the second class handicap cup.

G. M. Heckscher will meet C. C. Pell in the finals round for the club championship in racquets next Saturday.

RESULTS OF SOCCER GAMES.

Meeting for the third time in the second round of the Challenge Cup competition, under the auspices of the United States of America Football Association, at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon, the St. George eleven defeated the Hudson United squad by a close score of 2 goals to 1. The two teams met twice before in this round, and both contests resulted in tie games, which had to be replayed until one of the teams won.

A draw game of one goal each was the result of the encounter between the Yonkers and Brooklyn Celtics in their New York State League championship game, played at Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. Both points were tallied in the first half.

The I. R. T. Strollers defeated the Fulton A. C. at Woodside, L. I., in a Metropolitan League game yesterday afternoon by the score of 1 goal to 0.

The Yonkers Thistles and the White Rose elevens battled ninety minutes to a drawn game of 2 goals each at Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. Campbell and White were ordered off the field for rough playing.

The Smyrna team took exception to a goal awarded to the Subway F. C. in their game in the Manhattan League at Healy Field yesterday afternoon, with the result that the referee awarded the game to the Subway eleven. The Smyrna team said the goal was offside. They walked off the field and thereby forfeited the contest.

In a championship Metropolitan League game at North Bergen, N. J., yesterday afternoon the Hamiltons swamped the West New York eleven by the score of 7 goals to 1.

In a New York State League game at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday the Longfellow F. C. easily defeated the Anglo-Saxon team by the score of 4 goals to 1.

At Knight's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon the Greenpoint F. C. took the West Side Rangers into camp in a Metropolitan League game by 3 goals to 1.

Scoring two goals in the last ten minutes of play, the German F. C. Metropolitan League team managed to tie their league game with the Chelsea at Edison Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 goals all.

Another surprise occurred in the soccer world yesterday afternoon, when the German F. C. failed to capture its game with the Clan McDuff F. C. in a New York State League championship game contested at Edison Field, Brooklyn. The final score was 3 goals all.

The Overseas New York State League team defeated the team of the same club in the Metropolitan League at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 4 goals to 2.

Fighting every inch of the way, the Columbia Oval and New York Celtic soccer football elevens put up a great exhibition of the coming Winter pastime at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon, when they battled ninety minutes to a drawn game of one goal each.

By defeating the Rangers handily by the score of 3 goals to 0 at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon the Brooklynas fought their way into the third round of the United States of America Football Association's Cup tie and the right to meet the Bethlehem Football Club.

In a Metropolitan League game at Hawthorne Field yesterday afternoon the Clan Chisholm eleven defeated the Swedish-Americans by the score of 3 goals to 0.

Soccer between women teams of the St. George's Football Club will be the feature of the programme at Manhattan Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Christmas Day. The kick-off is scheduled for 1:30 P. M., an hour later the St. George's and Yonkers will play in the first round of the Gooch Cup tie.

FAIR MAIDEN WINS BRUSH FROM DENVER

Nathan Straus's Gray Trotter Loses Two Out of Three Heats on Speedway.

Impromptu brushes on the Speedway yesterday were few, and it remained for Nathan Straus, the veteran amateur driver, to furnish the real sport of the day when he sent his latest stable addition, the bay mare Fair Maiden, 2:07, in a special match race against his favorite gray gelding Denver. A three-heat meeting resulted in a victory for the mare, which won the last two heats after Denver had annexed the opening brush.

The weather was almost ideal for light harness work, and the driveway was in much better condition than the week before, bringing out a large number of drivers, who, although anxious for brushing, confined their efforts to sending their charges down the stretch alone. Toward the end of the brushing it was announced that Mr Straus had arranged with I. V. Hunt to drive Fair Malden against Denver, which was piloted by Tim Sullivan, the Straus trainer, and the small crowd settled down for the treat.

Both Fair Maiden and Denver were out early on the drive, the mare in charge of a stranger. Denver received a few warming-up heats, while Fair Maiden was kept up at the stable. The pair came away from the start on even terms, but shortly before nearing the quarter post Fair Malden went to a break with Hunt, and Denver opened up a comfortable margin. In the last quarter Hunt urged the mare and got close up to Sullivan, but had to be content with second place by a full length.

In the second meeting Fair Maiden took the lead at the start and brought Denver up to the halfway mark at top speed, with the result that he failed in the finishing strides. Hunt was leading by four lengths at the quarter mark, but Sullivan managed to cut the gap down to about two lengths, which distance separated the two at the finish, with both horses doing their best. The final meeting was somewhat disappointing. Denver went off to a bad break just after the start and lost considerable ground. Hunt was out in the lead with probably ten lengths to the good, and after Sullivan was unable to get within hailing distance of him, slowed Fair Maiden up to a jog at the finish.

Two months ago Mr. Straus issued a challenge to race Denver in two-horse events against any trotter owned in New York, and yesterday's defeat was the first suffered by him since the challenge was issued. Mr. Straus was a spectator at the finish line and witnessed the meetings between the pair. Following the second heat, as Mr. Hunt was driving past the finish line in the direction of the stables, Mr. Straus, in a joking way, told him he would have to do better in the next heat or he would be taken out of the wagon. Fair Maiden, when in the Hunt stable, won the championship among the trotters in the Summer and Fall brushing seasons.

Among the others out were Charles Welland, who brushed Hailworthy, a product of the Garden sale, showing a good turn of speed. Silver Gratton, another "Old Glory" purchase, was owned the colors of Jim D. in straight heats. James A. Murphy was out behind Oakland Boy and sent the big gelding over a number of half-mile jogs. Hunt also brushed Clover Patch, his champion pacer.

PLAN A BROOKLYN NIGHT.

Automobile Chamber of Commerce Sets Tuesday Aside.

Because Brooklyn will have no automobile show this year, the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the fourteenth national show is to be held here, has set aside Tuesday, Jan. 6, as Brooklyn Night at the exhibition at the Grand Central Palace. The members of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, the Long Island Automobile Club, and other associations will be invited for that evening especially.

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De Kalb, Ill., is said to be the first city in the United States to change officially the name of its chief thoroughfare, Main Street, to Lincoln Highway, the route of which runs through it.

***

A new type of automobile tire has just been brought out by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. It consists of a regular tire carcass and a detachable tread. When the tire is deflated the tread can be removed easily, yet when inflated properly the two parts are joined securely. There are no mechanical fastenings. Protection from punctures and reduction in tire cost are arguments put forward in favor of the innovation.

FERGUSON LEADS WALKERS.

Pastime A. C. Handicap Attracts Big Field of Pedestrians.

A large pack of walkers took part in the five-mile walk, handicap, under the auspices of the Pastime A. C. yesterday. The course led from the clubhouse, at 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, across Macomb's Dam Park, through 161st Street to the Concourse, to Burnside Avenue, and then down Jerome Avenue to the finish.

Ferguson of the home club took the lead at the start, closely followed by Blender and O'Connor, also members of the Pastime A. C. Along the Concourse Ferguson set a fast pace, and Blender and O'Connor began to fall back. Coming along Burnside Avenue, McDermott and McInerney began to come up on the leader, and they raced shoulder to shoulder down Jerome Avenue, Ferguson winning by about twenty-five yards. McDermott was about an equal distance ahead of McInerney. "Pop" Arnold, the veteran, who started from the six-minute mark, made a good try in the last two miles, but the fast early pace told on him, and he weakened toward the finish, getting fourth place. The order of finish:

	Actual Hdc.	Time.
R. Ferguson, P. A. C.	13:00	49:00
J. F. McDermott, P. A. C.	18:00	49:00
J. McInerney, P. A. C.	18:00	49:20
A. Arnold, P. A. C.	6:00	48:55
P. O'Connor, P. A. C.	18:00	52:07
K. F. Hearn, N. Y. A. C.	Scratch	40:30
Jere Rosa, N. Y. A. C.	6:00	47:03
W. Allen, Glencoe A. C.	1:00	42:00
F. J. Blender, P. A. C.	13:00	53:17
J. Linden, P. A. C.	13:00	53:18
Ed. F. Leavy, Bradhurst F. C.	13:00	53:18
John B. Martin, P. A. C.	13:00	53:18

YOUNG SPOTTS IN FORM.

Thirteen-Year-Old Gunner Wins Five Matches at Larchmont Shoot.

Ralph K. Spotts, the thirteen-year-old son of Ralph L. Spotts, the Eastern amateur champion trap shooter, did some remarkable shooting in the regular weekly matches at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday.

There were ten contestants for the prizes offered, and he made practically a clean sweep, winning, handily, five of the eight matches, and in those five shoot-offs were required to determine the winner. Young Spotts, who shot well last season, has shown steady improvement this season, with the result that his handicaps will now be reduced.

In the first handicap contest—that for the monthly cup—he shot a full score of 25 with a handicap of 7, defeating T. J. McCahill, A. L. Burns, and W. E. Ferguson, and in the shoot-off he won with another full score. The youthful nimrod tied four men in the shoot for the Visitors' Cup, winning the leg for that trophy in the shoot-off, and in the contest for the Take Home Trophy his aim was equally good, he captured the prize with a full score, after a shoot-off against T. J. McCahill and T. J. Lenane, Jr.

It was in the struggle for the Accumulation Cup that young Spotts did his best work, however. The match was at fifty "birds." T. Lenane, Jr., T. J. McCahill, A. L. Burns, and R. K. Spotts tied with full scores of 50. The boy won the leg, shooting off at "miss and out." He also won the 125 clay bird handicap contest, in which he tied with the same men, winning finally in the shoot-off.

Ralph L. Spotts won the high gun prize for the day with a score of 141 out of the possible 150, and T. Lenane, Jr., was the winner of the 10 and 15 "bird" scratch contests.

SWIMMING AT NEW YORK A. C.

Winged Foot Organization to Inaugurate Competitive Season Jan. 3.

The New York Athletic Club will inaugurate the swimming series for next year in its natatorium in Central Park South with four events which are carded to be held Jan. 3. These contests will be open to all registered athletes, and will be under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, with the entries closing Dec. 27, with Eugene J. Giannini at the club.

Included in the list will be the 100 yards' swim for the championship of the metropolitan district of the A. A. U., which is expected to call out all of the top-notchers at the sprinting distance. There will also be a 200 yards' handicap, and a 50 yards' obstacle race. The fancy diving event, which will be a handicap, will be held from a springboard four feet in height.

N. Y. U. to Play Georgetown.

New York University will play Georgetown to-night on the University Heights court in the second home basketball game of the season. The victory over St. Lawrence Saturday makes the men at the Heights expect to win.

HEAVYWEIGHTS IN BOUTS AT GARDEN

Flynn-Rodel and Levinsky-Coffee Contests Head This Week's Card.

The heavyweight bouts at Madison Square Garden to-night, bringing together Jim Flynn and George Rodel in ons bout and Battling Levinsky vs. Jim Coffey in the other, hold first place on the fistic programme arranged for the coming week at Greater New York clubs. The card offers plenty of attractive matches during the week. There will be a break Thursday night owing to the holiday, but matinée shows will be held at several clubs, so there is no failing off in the number of shows.

The Levinsky-Coffey bout, billed as the headliner of to-night's show at the Garden A. C., will bring together two of the most promising heavyweights in the game. Levinsky has come along so rapidly during the past few months that he is now regarded as one of the sensations of the year in pugilism. His most recent performance against the veteran Jim Flynn removed all doubt as to his real ability, and he is getting as much consideration as any of the other "hopes." Handicapped greatly in weight whenever he faces a real heavyweight, Levinsky has gone along steadily as a winner. Coffey was hailed as a coming champion up to a few months ago, when he decided to take a trip to Ireland, and thereby he dropped out of public notice.

New York was against Jim Flynn, and a return match between Joe Shugrue of Jersey City and Jerry Smith of Hoboken features the card arranged for to-morrow night's show at the National Sporting Club. Manager O'Rourke put his show back one day so as not to conflict with the Garden A. C. Shugrue and Smith came together last week at a local club, and the bout was so full of action that they were immediately rematched. The usual number of shorter bouts will precede the ten-round event.

The Atlantic Garden has had no match change this week, and will stage its bouts on Christmas afternoon instead of Tuesday night. The matchmaker has arranged for three ten-round bouts between the best bantamweights in this section, and the boy making the best showing has been promised a match with Kid Williams of Baltimore. The contestants in the three bouts will be Eddie Coulon of New Orleans vs. Eddie Doyle of Philadelphia, Johnny Daly vs. Johnny Keyes, and Pinky Burns vs. Kid Murphy.

The Irving A. C. of Brooklyn will also stage a holiday matinée on Thursday afternoon. The main bout will bring together Battling Levinsky, the busiest of all boxers, and Jack Driscoll, the aggressive Brooklyn heavy weight. In the ten-round semi-final Willis Jones of Brooklyn, who formerly starred in the featherweight class, will oppose Harry Condon of the Bronx.

Jack Dorman of the Bronx and Knockout Sweeney have been matched for the main event at the Fairmont A. C. Saturday night.

The Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn is arranging a card for Wednesday night, and the usual weekly bouts will be put on at the New Polo A. C. of Harlem and the East New York A. C. Friday night. The usual week-end shows will be held Saturday night at the Atlantic Garden and Sharkey Clubs of New York, the Irving, Gowanus, National, and Dexter Park Clubs of Brooklyn; the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City, and the West Brighton A. C. of Staten Island.

A bout outside of New York that is attracting considerable attention in local fistic circles is the return match between Frank Klaus and George Chip of Pittsburgh to-morrow night. Klaus's recent knockout by Chip, when boxing followers were conceding the middleweight title to Klaus, was the biggest surprise in boxing circles during the past few months.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

C. M. Gould carried off the honors yesterday at the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, at Port Washington. T. H. Lewis, C. M. Gould, and D. E. Smith tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the du Pont Cup, and in the shoot-off Gould won with another full score. The same three and D. Provost tied in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, and Gould won the leg for this prize. After shooting off three times for the leg for the Yearly Cup, four men having tied E. A. Sieck and C. M. Gould, who were tied, were unable to shoot off on account of darkness. E. A. Sieck won the ten-bird scratch match, and J. W. Alker tied with D. E. Smith in the fifteen-bird match.

Y. M. H. A. ATHLETIC GAMES.

Good Performances In Concluding Sports of the Year In Gymnasium.

Young Men's Hebrew Association athletes concluded their Fall indoor track and field series yesterday with a number of events of a jumping and weight-throwing nature, in which several good performances were registered. Following the field contests the senior basket ball team representing the association took the five of the Alpha A. A. into camp to the tune of 51 to 23.

In the weight-throwing events the Olympic style of right and left hand puts was followed, and was productive of some interesting competition. These events were for both juniors and seniors, who used the eight-pound shot and twelve-pound shot, respectively. The senior work was particularly good, and showed as the winner L. Less, with an aggregate of 61 feet 7 inches, who was closely pressed by L. Shapiro, with 61 feet 1 inch, and H. Henschell, 60 feet 3 inches. The summary:

Schoolboys' Spring Board High Jump.—Won by E. Reimer, with 5 feet 2 inches; M. Langer, second, with 8 feet; J. Mayper, third, with 5 feet 8 inches.

Shot-Put, 8 Pounds, Junior, Right and Left Hands.—Won by R. Barwise, with 69 feet 11 inches; E. Applebaum, second, with 69 feet 6 inches; E. Janowitz, third, with 61 feet 7 inches.

Shot-Put, 12 Pounds, Senior, Right and Left Hands.—Won by L. Less, with 61 feet 7 inches; S. Shapiro, second, with 61 feet 1 inch; H. Henschell, third, with 60 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by D. Rosenburg, with 4 feet 5 inches; M. Malzberg, second, with 4 feet 4 inches; E. Janowitz, third, with 4 feet 3 inches.

Standing Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by M. Latzer, with 9 feet 3 inches; S. Shapiro, second, with 9 feet 2 inches; F. Hess, third, with 9 feet 1 inch.

Running Broad Jump, Junior.—Won by E. Janowitz, with 14 feet 8 inches; L. Silberlust, second, with 14 feet 7 inches; M. Rosenthal, third, with 14 feet 3 inches.

Running Hop-Step-and-Jump, Senior.—Won by H. Henschell, with 35 feet 0 inches; S. Shapiro, second, with 33 feet 4 inches; S. Marburger, third, with 32 feet.

KELLY AND McGANN WIN.

Hand Ball Champion and Partner Capture Four Straight Games.

The postponed handball matches of last week between James Kelly, the reputed champion handball player of the world, with his partner, J. McGann, against Eddie Gloden and Teddy O'Hara were played yesterday at the handball court of Collins & Quinn, 2,011 Third Avenue, and resulted in a straight victory of four games for the former by the scores of 21—14, 21—19, 21—10, and 21—16. The outcome of the matches was a surprise to the followers of the defeated pair, for, while Kelly is the best individual player, the combination of Gloden and O'Hara as doubles partners was thought to be a better two-man combination. The pair have played together in many match games and acquitted themselves in good fashion, but against the attack of Kelly they were unable to show their form.

ANOTHER GOLF COURSE.

Wheatley Hills to be Added to Metropolitan District List.

Another course which will be added to the eighty or more now in existence in the metropolitan district will be that of the Wheatley Hills Golf Club, at East Williston, L. I., which is expected to be in playing condition by the time the regular 1914 season opens. The course has been so planned that there will be two distinct nine-hole circuits, each one within easy reach of the clubhouse, and yet it will be a mere matter of crossing the Long Island Motor Parkway to get from one section to the other.

The first and tenth tees and the ninth and eighteenth greens are right close to the clubhouse. There will be crossings on the motor parkway on a level different from that of the road, so that golfers will be in no way annoyed by vehicles. When completed the eighteen-hole circuit will be more than 6,000 yards long, and will be of such a calibre as to permit of holding championship tournaments there in the future. The officers:

President—Richard W. Turner; Secretary—George H. Lowden; Treasurer—Hugh D. O'Reilly; Board of Governors—The officers and Wilson S. Price, Frederick W. Westlake, Eugene Van Schaick, and George Woolston.

English Billiard Tournament.

This week will witness the final games in the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. To-night F. Ridgeway (225) will play C. Hudson (200,) while to-morrow night W. Downs (150) will cross cues with either T. Butler (250) or W. Marchant (135). The winners of these contests will play Friday night in the final.

HARRY SMITH WINS LYCEUM ROAD RACE

Good Field Competes in First Distance Event Over Westchester Hills.

The roads of Westchester were invaded yesterday by some of the best of the hill and dale contingent of the Metropolitan district, the special incentive being the first road race of Raymond Lyceum of Westchester, which staged a five-mile event which attracted a score or more of men who have recently been figuring in the winning divisions of many races of a like nature.

The result showed Harry Smith, of Bronx Church House, the winner by a margin of twenty-five yards from J. O'Connor, of the New York Athletic Club, while J. Maier, Bronx Church House filled third position, a hundred yards further back. Maier set the pace for the first three miles, but at the turning point for home Smith took the lead and was never afterward headed. The summary:

H. Smith, Bronx Church House, 27:50; J. O'Connor, New York Athletic Club, 27:56; J. Maier, Bronx Church House, 29:01; H. Cannarsa, Bronx Church House, 29:30; W. Coakley, Raymond Lyceum, 29:31; W. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, 30:07; R. Mannering, Raymond Lyceum, 30:18; W. Wilson, Raymond Lyceum, 30:43; J. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, 31:18; W. Bartels, Bronx Church House, 31:46; J. Tallman, Raymond Lyceum, 32:08; M. Monahan, St. Joseph A. C., 32:19; A. Lemrick, unattached, 32:41; A. Matthews, Raymond Lyceum, 32:47; F. Smith, Amsterdam A. C., 32:50; B. Hammil, Raymond Lyceum, 32:50.

GOOD FIELD IN RUN.

A. Morris Easily Wins the Smart Set A. C. Road Race.

A large pack of harriers took advantage of the ideal weather and was on hand to participate in the four-mile cross-country run of the Smart Set A. C., which started from the club, 14 Troy Avenue, yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. The pack comprised several of the best local cross-country men now in training, and the contest was keen and full of interest throughout. Aaron Morris, the diminutive distance runner of the Smart Set A. C., won the race in easy style, setting up a new record for the course of 21:08. There was a spirited competition between King of St. Agnes A. C., Murray Knights of St. Anthony and Lappides, running unattached, who hung together throughout the first three miles, and it was not until the final straightaway that Murray succeeded in outfooting King and Lappides.

W. S. Jackson of the Irish-American A. C. made his first appearance since running in the junior cross-country championship, but he was not entirely recovered from the injury sustained upon that occasion. Bert North of McCaddin Lyceum ran a very creditable race considering that he has been off the track for several months.

Fred Zima, the distance runner of the Irish-American A. C., romped home a winner in the ten-mile race, in preparation for the Brooklyn-Sea Gate Marathon, held by St. Anselm's A. C. Forty-five harriers faced the starter, Ed Doyle. Zima and Costello took the lead, and the two fought a nip-and-tuck battle for five miles, when Zima began to draw away, and kept the lead until the finish, winning by 200 yards. Billy Gover ran a fine race, finishing second, and J. Costello third. Zima's time was 56:50. F. Masterson, New York A. C., finished first in the three-and-one-quarter-mile event, defeating a good field. The order of finish:

F. Zima, Irish-American A. C.; W. Gover, Bronx Church House; J. Costello, Bronx Church House; H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; W. Rozett, Irish-American A. C.; J. T. Flynn, St. Anselm's A. C.; G. Richards, unattached; P. Hyam, Rutger's Place A. C.; S. Welles, unattached; O. S. Weeks, Mercury A. C.; G. Kirkwood, unattached; J. Gannon, Long Island A. C.; G. Hagerstrom, Glencoe A. C.; F. Carney, Holy Cross Lyceum; I. Pensky, Rutger's Place A. C.; J. Wagner, Glencoe A. C.; T. McLaughlin, St. Anselm's A. C.; L. Strand, Bryant Recreation.

C. Pores, wearing the colors of the home club, romped home a winner in the Sheridan A. C. weekly run. J. F. Losgar of the College Point Y. M. C. L. pushed him to the limit, and only managed to lose him in the last 100 yards. The order of finish: C. Pores, Sheridan A. C.; J. F. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. W. Soukoup, College Point Y. M. C. L.; H. Harris, Sheridan A. C.; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L.; S. Baker, Sheridan A. C.; I. Helfgott, Winfield A. C.; N. Linden, Lillian Circle; N. Smith, Norman Club; N. Rosenthal, Kapidan A. C.; G. Kuan, unattached; E. Meisler, College Point Y. M. C. L.; M. Scarsdale, Lillian Circle; M. Duane, unattached; A. Kalem, E. R. C. 62.

Bob Rigby, New York A. C., easily captured the weekly cross-country run of the Presentation Club, clipping the record for the course made by Jackson of the Irish-American A. C. The finish follows: Bob Rigby, N. Y. A. C.; T. Carroll, L. I. A. C.; A. Cram, Presentation Club; A. Rigby, Presentation Club; I. Kaeppel, Brownsville Y. C.; B. Finkelstein, B. E. H. S.; P. Murray, Presentation Club; E. Carroll, L. I. A. C.; C. Heller, K. of St. A.; P. Roseman, Presentation Club; A. H. Pearlman, Brownsville Club; J. McDevitt, Presentation Club; Colberg, unattached; S. Cort, unattached.

The weekly five-mile run of the Bronx Athletic Club brought out a good field of harriers and furnished an exciting finish between S. Selig, Bronxdale, and G. Crosby, Bronx Church House, the former winning by a few yards. The finish: S. Selig, Bronxdale; G. Crosby, Bronx Church House; H. Goldman, Bronxdale; E. Osterndorff, Bronx Church House; V. Vesen, Bronx Church House; W. Robinson, Bronxdale; L. Wallace, Bronxdale; J. Farrell, Bronxdale; E. Otti, Edison A. C.; F. Romano, Bronxdale; J. Keegan, Bronxdale; H. Carlson, Morris Park A. C., and J. Candel, Bronxdale.

TO HONOR GIANNINI.

Rowing Coach to be Given Testimonial by New York A. C. Members.

It was stated in New York Athletic Club circles yesterday that action would probably be taken at a Board of Governors meeting to-morrow night whereby a testimonial would be arranged for Eugene J. Giannini, the club athletic director, who is to leave the organization to take up his duties as rowing coach at Yale University. Giannini has been identified with the Winged Foot for more than a generation as a competing athlete and oarsman, and his affiliation with Yale is regretted by the members.

It was stated that the contract entered into by Giannini is for three years, and will warrant his being able to devote the Summer months to the coaching of the New York A. C. crew. In a recent conference between "Gene" and Guy Nickalls, who will also act in behalf of the Eli crews, it developed that their ideas of the proper system of coaching, which would get the best results at New Haven dovetailed to a degree as to be almost similar.

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Our "Holly" Combination No. 14
1 Bottle Old Sherry.....
1 Bottle Sauterne.....
1 Bottle Apricot Cordial.
Packed in fancy decorated case.
2.45

Dinner Combination No. 12
1 Bottle Cocktails .....
1 Bot. Cherries or Olives.
1 Bottle Dinner Claret or White Wine.....
1 Bot. Port or Table Sherry
1.45

WHITE WINES

	Per Gal.
Table Wine	$0.75
Zinfandel	1.00
Riesling	1.25
Johannisberger	1.25
Auslese	2.00

RED WINES

	Per Gal.
Table Wine	$0.75
Zinfandel	1.00
St. Julien	1.25
Burgundy	1.50
Charbono	2.00

WHISKIES

	Per Gal.
Perfection Rye	$1.75-$2.00
Mountain View Rye	$2.50
Enterprise Rye, special	3.00
Mt. Vernon Rye, full quart	.85
"Thistle Dew" Whiskey	4.00
$1.00 per bot., 6 bottles for	5.00
Cresto Rye, full quart bottle	1.00
Celebrated Pascal Comheau *** Cognac—bottled in France	1.50
Matura *** Brandy	1.00
Cognac Grape Brandy	$2, $3, $4
Jamaica Rum	$2, $2.50, $3
Gin or Kummel	$2.25, $2.50; $3
Arrack Winepunch	$2.25, $3
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	$3.50, $5

SWEET WINES

	Per Gal.
Sw't Catawba	$1.00
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1913.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

It is not surprising that Mr. PERKINS should promptly reject the advances of the Republican National Committee. They really were not addressed to him, or to the far-away hunter whom for the time being he represents. On the contrary, they were meant to open the way for the return of the followers of Mr. ROOSEVELT whom Mr. PERKINS very naturally and earnestly wishes to retain.

We don't think that Mr. PERKINS makes a very strong case. All that he says about the arbitrary use of doubtful power by the Republican managers last year may well be taken as making their repentance—or their works meet for repentance—more valuable. If they were able to manipulate the convention of 1912 by the use of the excessive representation of the rotten boroughs of the South, their credit is the greater for offering to reduce this excess. If they employed ruthlessly the power to decide contests in the first instance and to make up the temporary roll of the convention, their practical surrender of that power is, at least, an evidence, if not a proof, of their present sincerity. If the Progressive leaders stand out against the new plan of reorganization and reform, it is apparently in the hope that they can themselves secure control and dictate terms to the Republicans. In that hope they seem willing to keep up the split in the party and insure the success of the Democrats next year and in 1916.

However obstinate and unwise this may be, the Republican leaders must face it as a fact in the situation. It is not encouraging, but it confirms their good sense in avoiding a national convention and in leaving the task of reconciliation and reorganization to be worked out as far as possible in the several States. Whether it can be worked out successfully there remains to be seen. The main trouble with the Grand Old Party and its factions is that they have no vital issue to present to the voters. The one question as to which they were united, the protective tariff, has so far been put in the way of settlement that practically it counts for nothing in national politics. Four years ago only, even Mr. ROOSEVELT dared not vary a hair's breadth from his then party's orthodox standard of protection. And last year, when he raised the banner of revolt, his attitude toward protection was weak, wabbling, and cowardly. Now the tariff has been frankly and heavily reduced; no one is seriously hurt; no one much cares. Mr. PERKINS taunts the Democrats with casting a minority of the votes for President, but on this question not merely the majority but the great body of the voters are with the Democrats.

In connection with the tariff the Republicans built their hopes largely on the Democratic legislation as to the currency and as to trusts. The currency legislation, under the pressure of public opinion, has been shaped far more safely and sanely than could have been expected. Toward the trusts the recently applied policy of the Administration is so conservative and just, so considerate of all essential interests involved, that it holds out little promise of an available issue for the Republicans. It is equally discouraging to the regulars and to the Progressives. In these conditions, Mr. PERKINS's slippery denunciation of the National Committee will have little influence and the desperate effort of the committee to unite the party is not likely to have much more.

LABOR'S NEW WEAPON.

It is reported in dispatches from Berlin that the German labor unions have decided to withdraw deposits of $5,000,000 because a bank discharged a clerk for promoting the formation of a bank clerks' union. The money was transferred to other banks which gave the desired guarantees. A similar incident occurred in Indianapolis last week. Between four and five millions of dollars were ordered to be withdrawn because business men had combined against organized labor and the banks lent the deposits of the unions to the conspirators against labor.

Among the unions taking this action were those of the barbers, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, and teamsters. It would seem as though these unions might have asked themselves how it happened that the International Typographical Union shared in the debate but refused to accept the result until after consultation with higher authority. There is a suggestion, at least, that the minority was more intelligent than the majority.

Whether the action taken in either case was right or wrong, it would seem that the time has passed for considering the unions as penniless or as combinations of the penniless. There are few individual capitalists as strong financially as many unions, and there are still fewer capitalists so ruthless in their use of either their power or their money as the combinations of workmen.

THE BART DUNN CASE.

The Rockland County convictions on Saturday are the first secured for fraud in highway building. The case is typical. The charge was conspiracy to defraud. It embraced a contracting company, a prominent Tammany politician, and an Inspector in the State service. Ingenious technical defense was offered, but the various pleas were swept aside by the trial Judge. He interpreted the contract, and told the jury that they must accept his interpretation. If the contract had fairly been carried out, the accused were innocent; if not, they were guilty. The jury found them guilty.

The prosecution, in the belief of the jury, had proved that the work done did not come up to contract by some fifty per cent., and that the Inspector, assigned to the job on the solicitation of the politician, had fraudulently passed it. This is rather a crude form of cheating the public, but it is only too common. The significance of this exposure and the severe punishment that may be expected to follow it lies in the fact that one of the convicts is "BART" DUNN, a Tammany district leader, and reputed to be on close terms with CHARLES F. MURPHY. The "graft" involved was a part of the rich mine in the State contract business which Tammany seemed bent upon capturing under recent Democratic administrations. The case was peculiarly important and showed the reckless confidence of the conspirators that they could do almost anything so long as they retained their p."

THE REAL PHILIPPINES QUESTION

For us to leave the islands and to guarantee to the nations of the world, in exchange for the treaties of neutrality with respect to the islands, that law and order will be preserved and that there will be no civil commotion in which law and order cannot be maintained, would be an evidence of lack of sanity that I cannot think the American people would ever display. If they should, it would not be a year before we would have to go back into the islands in order to maintain the peace that we had guaranteed to the world. As one prominent Filipino expressed it to me, "Your vessels carrying away your Government would hardly get through the passage between Marravales and Corregidor, in sight of Manila, but the throat cutting would begin."

This is a compact statement at the dinner to ex-Governor General FORBES by ex-President TAFT of the real question which we face in the Philippines. If, and when, we leave the islands, we must guarantee peace and order and respect for the rights of foreign residents. The time will probably come when the Filipinos can be underwritten in this regard and to this extent. We have for more than a dozen years been trying patiently, intelligently, and loyally to put them on the path that leads to capacity for safe and efficient self-government. Our methods have been directed first toward the strict maintenance of order, then to progressive education in a common language, then toward improved sanitation, transportation, and more profitable industry, and with all these toward training gradually in the work of self-government. We have had wonderful success so far. It has been due to the fact that independence, while held out as the ultimate goal, has been promised only conditionally, when real capacity for the difficult task of self-government has been accomplished.

Two adverse tendencies have shown themselves under the present Administration, one toward extending too rapidly the share of the natives in the government of the islands, the other toward fixing a definite time at which the islands will be turned over to the natives. Either is bad. The two together may prove disastrous. The first has been manifested by the President, the second by Congress, with some indirect encouragement by the Executive. It is earnestly to be hoped that both will be checked in time. They will be if the President stops before yielding further to ask, at each proposed step, how it will affect the responsibility of the United States for the islands and their future—a responsibility that cannot possibly be shirked.

MEDDLING FOR MORALITY.

Probably the large and influential portion of this public which feels no sort of personal interest in vulgar exhibitions has viewed the recent efforts of the police to suppress one batch of the moving pictures, approved by the overenthusiastic advocates of moral uplift, with indifference if not with distrust. The honest purpose of the police in this case is not to be doubted. But police suppression is apt to work more harm than good. While these pictures are attacked, two or three other shows of the same kind and equally objectionable are unmolested. Moreover, it was easy enough for the promoters of this deplorable exhibition to get a Supreme Court Justice to issue an injunction which permits them to continue their show until after Christmas and obtain larger returns because of the valuable advertisement the attempted suppression has given it.

That they are actuated by any higher purpose than the desire to make money is very unlikely, and the hopeless vulgarity and intentional nastiness of their show will keep well-bred people from giving it their support. The question of police interference in exhibitions that are not of actually criminal wickedness, however, has more than one side. There are shows from time to time which demand prompt police action. Judgment in such cases is hardly necessary. Probably this is a case in which the verdict should be left to the sober sense of the public. The promoters claim to be highly moral if not artistic. When there is room for doubt on either head, public officials of all grades are apt to go astray. The wise men of the London County Council have lately been considering the desirability, for morality's sake, of excluding "The Three Musketeers" by DUMAS and "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" by GEORGE MEREDITH from certain public libraries. No wonder the intelligence of any community doubts the wisdom of much official meddling for morality's sake.

BEATING DIRECT PRIMARIES.

"The more it changes, the more it is the same thing." The Legislature, under the zealous leadership of Gov. GLYNN, having undertaken to "free the voters" from the despotic rule of the politicians and the convention managers by having every one vote directly at the primaries for committeemen and for candidates, the politicians are now reported to be about to run the "direct primaries" after the old fashion. The voters being "freed," the politicians propose to make it impracticable for them to exercise their freedom except in the way that suits the politicians. We are not surprised. We have ventured to predict it from the first, and have been roundly scolded for being reactionary.

The trick is not at all difficult. There will simply be an unofficial primary before the official one. At this will be selected the delegates to an unofficial convention and members of an unofficial State Committee. By these organized bodies the candidates will be chosen for whom the members of the party will vote at the legal primaries. As only enrolled voters can take part in the legal primaries, and as these can be relied on usually to carry out the unofficial plan, while the independents, scattered all over the place, unorganized, unconsolidated, imagine vain things—there you are. Thus it comes about, as rational people have long seen, that the more you increase the work of the voters the more it will fall into the hands of the professionals. After this has been demonstrated in practice, under the benevolent legislation of our sanguine Governor, we trust that he will turn his mind to the only remedy for "boss rule," the short ballot.

THE REPORT ON RAILROAD WRECKS.

"Don't whisper about the relation of union leaders to wrecks," is counsel the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to have taken in summing up the bad conditions for safety of travelers and employés on the railroads. Of 76 accidents investigated by the Commission during the last fiscal year there were 51 collisions and 25 derailments, killing 283 persons and injuring 1,880 more. The collisions inquired into caused 221 deaths and 1,174 injuries; the derailments caused 62 deaths and 706 injuries. Fifty-six of these accidents, or nearly three-fourths, "were directly caused by mistakes of employés." The Commission adds:

> These mistakes were of the same nature as those noted by the commission in its last annual report, namely, disregard of fixed signals, improper flagging, failure to obey train orders, improper checking of train register, misunderstanding of orders, occupying main track on time of superior train, block operator allowed train to enter occupied block, dispatcher gave lap order or used improper form of order, operator made mistake in copying order, switch left open in face of approaching train, excessive speed, failure to identify train that was met.

The evidence is that, while rules are usually understood, they are "habitually violated by employés "charged with responsibility for the "safe movement of trains." In many cases, too, the "operating officers are "cognizant of this habitual disregard "of rules." Why operating officials take no proper steps to correct the evil is not set forth in the Commission's report.

No one would wish to remove from the managers of a railroad the responsibility for safeguarding the lives of their passengers. Where the conditions described by the Interstate Commerce Commission exist the managers are guilty. They cannot excuse themselves on the plea that discipline has broken down on their roads because the union leaders threatened them with strikes if they should attempt rigorously to enforce their safety rules. But the Commission, which blames the managers, speaks not a word on facts easily to be discovered, that occasions of discipline have almost invariably been seized upon by the labor leaders to help them in their demands for higher pay and for a lessening of the duties allotted to the employés. Most cases of this sort are taken up at once by the unions' grievance committees, passed by them over the heads of the Division Superintendents, and used as a club in negotiations with the managers.

So long as such tactics are employed, and so long as the railway managers yield to them, why should the Interstate Commerce Commission continue to prate about "man failures" that call for the "development "and perfection of some system of "automatic train control"—so that, forsooth, the highly paid enginemen and signalmen may neglect their duty with impunity? If automatic systems could maintain themselves in good repair, if they could never get out of order, and could forestall all the consequences of negligence, there might be some point in this recommendation. As things are, the introduction of these highly allible systems would merely shift the responsibility for safety upon the lower-paid maintenance men, and wrecks would continue to occur.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Applied the Closure Injudiciously.

There is a natural and explicable, but none the less absurd, tendency to characterize as "feminine" the acts of any individual woman or any particular group of women. A good many commentators, therefore, will doubtless use that word in describing the way in which Secretary MAY and several chauffeurs, who had been invited to address the Political Study Club on street dangers, were scolded and hushed up the moment they expressed opinions with which their hearers did not agree.

Secretary MAY, who has given a lot of intelligent study to the problem of preventing the slaughter of pedestrians by automobilists, told the political students that the chief cause of these accidents was the recklessness of the—pedestrians! Now, that is a surprising statement, and one that might have excused the display of some irritation by him or her who undertook to answer it, but the "Mrs. Chairman" of the occasion—who happened to be a Miss—certainly did not show much sweet reasonableness when she "sternly" told the speaker, in effect, that two minutes more was all the time a man who said things like that could have.

She was even more injudicious when a chauffeur who had talked very sensibly about incompetent and drunken members of his tribe, explained some of the overfast driving by declaring that it was done by men so tired out by cruelly long hours of work that, when free at last, they raced home with little regard for risk to themselves or others. "Don't you say such a thing in this presence!" from the Chairwoman brought the man's really enlightening discourse to an abrupt end, and he was heard no more. Yet his assertion was entirely plausible, and it deserved discussion, not condemnation.

Had Secretary MAY been allowed fully to speak his mind he would have shown, it is to be presumed, that he had emphasized the element of contributory negligence to be found in most street accidents, simply because it is so often entirely ignored in popular denunciations of the automobilists. At any rate, both he and the chauffeur should have been answered after they had had their say, and not merely silenced. Both felt that they had been badly treated, as, indeed, they were—and discourteously treated, which is in some ways worse, since even those who do not expect women to be reasonable do expect them to be polite.

Loyalty and the Newspaper.

Is there such a thing as "loyalty to one's newspaper"? If so, in what does it consist, and is it commendable or reprehensible? These are questions that are, in a way, "begged" by the word used in formulating them, for "loyalty" is something the showing of which is by definition almost necessarily meritorious, even though its object be blameworthy. In other ways, however, the inquiries are fair enough and interesting.

They come up because one of our correspondents recently described himself as "a loyal reader of THE TIMES for forty years," and another thereupon asked him if by that he meant that for all those years he had agreed with everything THE TIMES said and allowed it to do his thinking for him on all subjects.

Of course this paper never won from anybody full agreement on every subject for as long as that; probably it never did it for a single week. As for desire or expectation of doing so—well, neither is what could accurately be called strong. There are, however, disagreements and disagreements. Some of them are quite compatible with the maintenance of mutual respect and friendly relations, while others cause an irremediable breaking off of all association and intercourse.

Loyalty to a newspaper, as we understand it, means nothing more than a continuous belief in its honesty and good intentions—a general readiness to ascribe its occasional mistakes to something else than malice or corruption—a decent appreciation of journalistic conditions and the many and great difficulties in the way of producing a perfect newspaper. This is all that any paper should, or, as a matter of fact, does, demand, and even so much must be earned, not once, but every day.

The reader who stops his subscription because he disagrees with something his paper says acts within his legal rights, but he stands convicted of unwisdom, and he inflicts appreciable injury only upon himself. Also, though he doesn't realize it, he attempts to enslave the press to its material interests, since by implication he says, "If you want my money and support you must express my views and none other, whatever your own opinions may be."

Seats Behind Theatre Posts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On two different occasions I have purchased tickets for the New York Hippodrome performance and found upon reaching the seats that they were located so directly behind a large pillar that they were useless. On another occasion I purchased seats at the Metropolitan Opera House and found them so far on the side that only a very small portion of the stage could be seen.

Is this an honest way for these houses to treat their patrons, and should the above facts not be honestly stated at the box office at the time of the purchase of the tickets? It is certainly most annoying, particularly if one has invited a guest.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

COL. GAILLARD'S SERVICES

Should Be Remembered by Congress in a Fitting Manner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, commenting on the achievements of the late Col. Du B. Gaillard in the Panama Canal work and urging suitable recognition by Congress, deserves commendation. It is probably little realized by the general public how many millions of dollars have been saved to the United States by the quality of the service that has been rendered by our engineers who have conducted the work at Panama.

Col. Gaillard was distinguished among his associates by the enthusiasm with which he worked. No college football Captain trains his team with a more eager zest than Col. Gaillard displayed in the conduct of his huge task—the largest job of excavation by far that the world has ever seen. And let me summarize in a word the results: The rock of the Culebra cut has been blasted, excavated, loaded on cars, hauled some fourteen miles and spread on the dump. The work has been carried on 2,000 miles from the base of supplies, with a plant bought at the boom prices of 1907, with skilled labor receiving the highest wages ever known, with inefficient colored labor of the tropics to perform the ordinary tasks, with the heat and rains of a tropical climate, to say nothing of constantly recurring slides and floods. Under all these conditions, the cost per cubic yard of the Culebra cut excavation has been only some two-thirds the cost of the rock excavation on the Chicago Drainage Canal, built in the '90's, where the rock was merely dumped in a pile on the bank beside the canal.

I sincerely trust that Congress will suitably recognize Col. Gaillard's service, not alone because such recognition is peculiarly deserved where a man yields up his life in his country's service, but because such recognition is necessary to counteract the oft-repeated charge that republics are ungrateful. Such devoted public service as Col. Gaillard gave is needed everywhere; and the country can well afford to deal generously with those who give their lives in such service.

CHARLES WHITING BAKER,
Editor in Chief, Engineering News.
New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

HIGH FINES FOR SPEEDING.

Owner Who Was Arrested Complains of Court's Severity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment entitled "His Grievance Will Get No Sympathy" is unfair and founded on false premises. You say that the fact that the persons arrested for violation of the speed laws pay their fines vindicates their arrest. As one of the individuals who was recently fined $50, I wish to state that I paid the fine in order to get out of court and attend to urgent engagements, but with deep indignation at the treatment I received at the hands of the Judge. During the five years that I have owned an automobile in New York neither I nor any of my chauffeurs has been arrested.

While replying to an urgent call on Sunday evening, when it was too dark to see the reading on my speedometer, when the street was fairly free from traffic, and when traveling no faster than I have been going on Fifth Avenue with the approval of the traffic police, I was suddenly detained by a motor cycle policeman and ordered to appear in court. The Judge gave me the maximum fine, which I understood was intended only for habitual offenders or for reckless driving. The charge was that I was traveling twenty-three miles an hour.

If our traffic squad would be more active in preventing people going east and west from driving across the north and south streets at a high speed; if they would keep teams and other slowly moving traffic to the right-hand curb, something that for instance in Park Avenue is almost never done; if they would make all automobiles go around corners at a slow speed, they would do more to protect the public than they will ever accomplish by arresting people for going in an open street at twenty-three miles an hour.

I would like to say that my treatment at the hands of the police was extremely courteous and reasonable.

ROWLAND G. FREEMAN.
New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

Ladies' Plumes a Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a cross, crabbed old bachelor, as the following will show. I smoke, I pollute the air around me to a degree that would poison Dr. Pease, but I have a complaint to make which I really think is much more serious than that of the Anti-Tobacco League, and it is this:

There was a block in the Subway this morning, and the cars were crowded even more than they usually are. I do not mind standing, but I do seriously object to being tickled in both ears and the back of my neck at the same time with the overhanging plumes of ladies' millinery.

These feathers are bound to be unsanitary, particularly when they are not disinfected with tobacco smoke, and I wish you would endeavor to compile some figures as to the number of cases of eye disease transmitted by millinery plumes being poked into eyes.

I am not so crabbed as to object to being touched by some ones I know, but I do seriously object to having a feather stuffed in my mouth when I do not know where the feather has been.

CRANK.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

Columbia's Crew Coach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Columbia has gracefully let her hockey coach go to Yale, probably realizing that it will be a more suitable field for his endeavors. Why doesn't she turn Coach Rice of the crew over to Yale also, and thus help the good work along? Yale needs a crew coach even more than she needs a hockey coach, and Columbia can get along just as well without Rice as without Tom Howard. Neither of them could be expected to turn out a winning aggregation without either the material or the proper spirit behind them.

Heaven only knows Yale needs a real crew! The Yale-Harvard affairs have been parodies on real rowing for so many years that, in the interests of humanity, something ought to be done. Rice could turn out a crew at Yale that would give Harvard all she wanted, if not more, and make the Thames regatta really worth seeing. Rice is too good a man to be wasted on Columbia.

COLUMBIA ALUMNUS.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

Organizing a Haeckel Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the coming celebration in honor of Ernst Haeckel, the great German biologist and monist, I wish to say that I am organizing the Haeckel Advanced Monist Club, with branches throughout the city. The dues are merely nominal, and the purpose is to study psychological and biological problems, and to form a friendly association for the mutual discussion of these and related questions. Only monists and advanced thinkers are eligible. Wage-workers and all are welcome. The applicant for membership must supply two character references.

Thinking men and women who desire to join this club are invited to communicate with the undersigned for further particulars.

FREDERICK, MILLER.

1,661 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, Dec. 19, 1913.

Photographers Deserve Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my admiration for the pictures of the American "Girl of Today" in your Sunday edition. A number of readers of THE TIMES have said much in praise of the pictures, but I have not noticed one compliment for the photographers who made the negatives, for these are the "artists" who made the art pictures. The second step is the reproduction for the press. This is a marvelous success for THE TIMES. Every picture as a picture is good for mounting in a frame. It would be interesting reading if you described in your paper the process of making your rotogravure pictures.

J. H. BRAUTH.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

EFFECTIVE MOTOR LAWS.

Commissioners of Seven States Are Now Drafting Uniform Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting the letter in your columns under the title "Unfit Motor Drivers," by Job H. Lippincott, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for New Jersey, also your editorial article referring same to Gov. Glynn, I beg to request that hasty action in this matter be not recommended.

As you must know, Commissioners representing the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland are now conferring with a view to drawing up a uniform bill to be presented to their respective Legislatures covering all such subjects as those treated in Mr. Lippincott's letter.

It was intended when these Commissioners were appointed to have them act conjointly and harmoniously, and aside from any value that Mr. Lippincott's views may possess it would seem better judgment to wait until the Commissioners have drafted their bill and let the general public be heard upon it before any minor recommendations are offered for legislative enactment. The trouble has been that too many special automobile laws have been put on the statute books. The Commissioners are trying to simplify them by cutting out a mass of superfluous specifics and permitting our old therapeutic friend, Common Sense, to write into the law one of his effective prescriptions.

S. W. TAYLOR,
Chairman Motor Vehicle Legislation Commission's Conference.
New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

UNDERPAID NEGRO TEACHERS.

Dr. Washington Asks Gifts That Will Bring Them Christmas Cheer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In making a trip through the South a few weeks ago I discovered cases where colored teachers are not receiving more than $10 a month for their service in teaching a public school. This indicates the sacrifice that many colored teachers are making throughout the South in order to give the negro children some education.

It is for teachers and pupils of this class that for a number of years I have made an appeal to the public for Christmas cards, books, or any other gift that will remind these people, who are doing the nation's work under such difficulties, of the Christmas season. It is most helpful for them to be reminded that there is somebody on the outside who is thinking of them and cares for them.

I should be very glad to serve as a medium for forwarding to such persons whatever gift may be sent to me at the address given below.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dec. 18, 1913.

MONTREAL'S BACKWARD STATE

Poor Streets, Crowded Cars, and No Public Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What's the matter with old Montreal? I am a frequent visitor to this city and am able to take in a few things. Montreal is within walking distance of the States, and one Canadian has told me that it is richer per capita than any city on this continent. Yet this city, built on hills, with a perfect natural drainage, and the "metropolis of Canada," has old-fashioned, narrow streets, old, run-down office buildings, and planked sidewalks that emit rotten smells. There are no Sunday newspapers, for the law forbids them. A marriage license costs $8. A Judge will fine a man $10 for speeding his horse to death. The Judge's explanation is that the horse was a valuable one and that the owner had suffered enough. There is no recall here for Judges—they enjoy a life tenure. There is a boulevard for autos, with a speed limit of seven miles per hour, and such crowded tramways that even a New York straphanger would have unusual difficulties with a double fare after midnight.

Liquor laws compel Saturday closing at 6 P. M., with the result that many an automobile punctured on Sunday is due to broken flasks thrown away indiscriminately. There is not a public library and very few places to go to. It would appear that the people walk the streets at night, and for a rest try a moving-picture exhibit.

How can the feeling of a New Yorker and an American be other than "platonic" when the question is asked, How do you like Montreal?

H. A. GRISWOLD.

Montreal, Canada, Dec. 20, 1913.

GEORGIA'S LITTLE "CRACKERS."

Appeal for Southern Children Who Have Never Known Christmas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I appeal to your readers to send some of their overflow of Christmas spirit South, to make a first Christmas celebration for 150 children of Georgia "crackers"? The people of the North who know nothing of these desolate folk, who live on the ridges around Mt. Airy, cannot realize what a Christmas celebration would mean to these children. They have never known a Christmas. Perhaps you will realize their life a little if I could tell you that few among them have ever tasted candy, but they know well enough how to manipulate a quid of tobacco. Babies who have never seen a toy will drink deep of fiery corn whisky. Look inside one of these wretched cabins that house fifteen or twenty persons, half-naked children crawling on the floor dipping snuff, chewing tobacco, or sucking clay. From the rafters hang Revolutionary muskets; outside, the ugly hounds and the razorbacks, all lean and diseased, keep up a continual howling.

These are the Georgia "crackers," and it is into these lives that we are trying to bring a little warmth and comfort, and a gleam of something higher and better. Will you send something to help? Candy, clothing, fruit, nuts, toys—anything to make the Christmas tree beautiful? Every dollar has the power of making half a dozen of those bleak souls happy. Send contributions to me at Mt. Airy, Ga. MAY HARBIN FLINT.

Mt. Airy, Georgia, Dec. 18, 1913.

Ancient Babylon Up-to-Date.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, recently delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on the subject of medical methods in ancient Babylon, which shows that the Babylon on the Euphrates was not so very different in this regard from the Babylon of Long Island. The newspaper report says:

> Where a man was "seized with a pain in his head" certain drugs were recommended and the physician was instructed to strike the patient seven times on the cheek, roll him on the ground, and "tell the stomach to be good."

In the modern Babylon, my friends the medical men often prescribe "certain druge," and then send the patient to me, in my capacity of boxing teacher and physical culture instructor, for the remainder of the treatment. While rolling the patient on the ground and striking him on the cheek are not practiced by modern physical culturists, I have no doubt they did the victim a lot of good. The practice of "telling the stomach to be good" proves that the ancient Babylonians realized that most "pain in the head" is due to digestive disturbances.

MAC LEVY.

Babylon, L. I., Dec. 18, 1913.

EQUAL START IN LIFE.

That for All Is the Proposal Mr. Babson Makes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of various incomplete published reports of my address before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, a few days ago, I wish to state that I am thoroughly opposed to the paternal legislation of to-day. I believe that Government control or interference with wages, prices, or commodities is sure to result in disaster; and that neither the working classes nor consumers can gain anything in the long run by attempting to interfere with natural economic laws, such as the laws of supply and demand, reward and punishment. If so, the legislation now being enacted will not succeed in "distributing prosperity," as the politicians use the term. These are the points which I emphasize, and are the only things that especially interest me at the moment.

When, however, I am asked what can ever be done for the working classes other than along educational lines, I must reply: The only thing which the masses can possibly consider an injustice is that one boy receives a million to start with and another boy not even a cent. In short, the only real service the State can ever perform for people is to see that so far as possible all have an equal start in the race of life, and that the same rules are applied to all who run. All other advantages must be acquired by each individual runner through personal training, industry, and self-sacrifice.

If you ask what can ever be done toward giving all persons an equal start in life, I would say, after the educational system is developed to a point where the State stands ready to provide for every one until of age, then the only other thing it could do would be to divide among the native-born voters becoming of age in a given year a sum equal to that which might be given away or bequeathed by all persons the preceding year, which division perhaps would amount to about $2,500 for each new voter. Moreover, within a hundred years, *after all else fails*, my studies leave me to believe that something along these lines may be tried.

Let me further add that if we financial interests are wise, I believe that we will endeavor to direct the masses toward this or some other solution of the "redistribution struggle," in order to avoid the wicked conflicts which the I. W. W., Socialists and others will surely *otherwise* force. Of course, to make such a plan work, gifts must, of necessity, be prohibited, although a wife would *each year* receive by law a certain proportion of her husband's income, and the State would be obliged to provide for and educate any child to the fullest extent. These last two developments, however, are rapidly coming about independently of any changes in the inheritance laws.

ROGER W. BABSON.

Wellesley Hills Mass., Dec. 19, 1913.

McCORMICK GIFT TO CHINA.

Widow of Harvester Head to Finance Mission Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—With the departure yesterday for China of William K. Fellows of the firm of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, architects, it became known that Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Sr., widow of the founder of the corporation now known as the International Harvester Company, of which her son is the President, was to finance a large portion of the construction of a group of new buildings for the Shantung Christian University at Tsinan, Shantung, and another group of buildings for the University of Nanking, at Nanking. Mrs. McCormick gave the central buildings for each of these universities. The universities are supported by the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The total cost of the buildings is placed at $750,000.

The Shantung Christian University group will contain nineteen buildings when the present plan is worked out. Nine of these buildings will be started at once. These are a central building, a chapel, a Y. M. C. A. building, two science halls, and four dormitories. Three colleges located in Shantung will be combined in the new niversity. It is expected that the university will open with 600 students.

Six new buildings for the University of Nanking will be started at once under the supervision of Mr. Fellows.

RUSH TO JOIN THE ARMY.

5,000 Applications Last Month Break the Record for Peace Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There has been a tremendous increase recently in the number of young men offering themselves to the army recruiting offices for military service. Last month there were 5,000 applications, 2,000 more than ever before recorded in time of peace.

There is no longer any apprehension on the part of the army officers as to the possibility of obtaining all the recruits needed to fill the ranks to the authorized strength.

Homely People "More Sensible."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to J. A. Brown's query in THE TIMES as to why homely people require more fresh air than good-looking people, permit me to state that they do not require more fresh air; they desire it because they are sensible enough to appreciate its importance. Homely people, as we all know, are more sensible than good-looking people. They are also more fastidious, as can be seen in any restaurant. The very thought of breathing air that is not pure and fresh and clean is abhorrent to them.

If J. A. Brown will look at the homely people out on the deck more carefully he will see that they are better looking at close range. They have bright eyes, clear skins, and a color that won't rub off, all of which contribute as largely to good looks as handsome features, which can be fashioned by almost any one out of clay or mud.

I. B. WHITE.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

YUDOU SHOPPERLI.

Yudou Shopperli—may the tribe increase—
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, like Christmas trees in bloom,
St. Nicholas writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Shopperli bold,
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,
And, with a look made of good-cheer accord,
Answered: "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Youdo. "Nay, not so,"
Replied St. Nicholas. Youdo spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellowmen."
St. Nicholas wrote and vanished. The next night
He came again, with a great wakening light
And showed the names of those whom love of God had blessed—
And lo, Shopperli's name led all the rest.

W. J. LAMPTON.

FIND DISPENSARIES ARE INEFFICIENT

Investigating Committee Calls on Board of Estimate to Compel a Reform of System Here.

DOCTORS ARE CARELESS

And Patients with Contagious Diseases Are Not Isolated—Poor Told to "See a Doctor."

The "inefficient treatment of patients" and the "wasted effort" found generally in the hospital dispensaries throughout this city have been called to the attention of the Board of Estimate in a report made by the Hospital Investigation Committee, of which Borough President George McAneny is Chairman. The report recommends a complete reorganization of the hospital dispensary as it is usually conducted in this city.

As typical of the dispensaries which the committee found inadequate, the report cites the one maintained at Gouverneur Hospital. In the dispensary there an investigator saw 162 patients treated by two physicians in the women's clinic in one hour and thirty minutes. It was found that persons suffering from contagious and communicable diseases were allowed to mingle with other patients in the waiting room before they were examined, and that many of them, after they had been examined, were told to "go to a doctor," notwithstanding the fact that most of them were unable to pay a physician's fee. Borough President McAneny said of the investigation yesterday:

"The Hospital Investigation Committee has made a constructive investigation to find out if possible whether conditions could be improved if an appropriation was made for their improvement, or whether bad conditions resulted from lack of management. The committee did not start out to find fault, but to improve conditions."

In the first report the treatment of "out-patients" is said to be "hasty and unsatisfactory." But the report adds:

"This is owing, no doubt, in a measure, to the cramped quarters in which the Out-Patient Department is operated, but with the new building which is now being planned it is hoped to obviate many of the shortcomings herein noted."

Then the report says:

> The first 1,000 cases that came to the Gouverneur Out-Patient Department during the first two weeks in January, 1913, were taken in order from the registers of the children's, general medical, gynecological, and nose, throat and ear clinics. Every one of these patients was visited at the address given in the books and information gathered regarding the home and financial conditions, number of visits to Gouverneur Out-Patient Department, result of treatment, and subsequent disposition of the case. Several days at intervals during a period covering three months were spent in observing the conditions in the dispensary itself.
>
> Many patients are admitted to a clinic room at the same time, and when the room is thus crowded the physician in such instances makes no attempt to examine the patients, but only prescribes some medication on the basis of their reply to his question: "What's the matter with you?" On March 15, 1913, an investigator saw 162 patients treated by two physicians in the female medical clinic in one hour and thirty minutes. In the room used as a children's clinic 1,144 square feet in area, the investigator counted 36 patients being treated at one time.
>
> Of the fifty-three doctors and physicians comprising the staff of the Gouverneur Out-Patient Department, 55 per cent. have their private offices located within the immediate neighborhood of Gouverneur. These private patients are drawn, in the main, from the same district as the dispensary patients.
>
> In 14.1 per cent. of the cases the patients when questioned in their homes, stated they no physical examination was given them. The greatest percentage was in the general medical clinic, where 22.6 per cent. of the cases had not been examined; in the gynecological clinic 16.3 per cent. of the patients were not examined.
>
> In 28.6 per cent. of the cases visited, the patients, dissatisfied with the treatment at Gouverneur, had gone to other dispensaries or to private physicians. In 22.5 per cent. of these cases, the patients stated that the private physicians found the disease to be different from the diagnosis of the Gouverneur doctors. These alleged wrong diagnoses involved cases of pneumonia, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

The committee has submitted suggestions for the reorganization of these Out-Patient Departments of the hospitals to the Board of Estimate.

HOSPITAL NEEDS MORE ROOM

Jewish Maternity Institution Will Try to Raise $75,000.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway, was held yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Philip Jaches presided. It was brought out at the meeting that the hospital is greatly in need of more room for patients

JAY GOULD'S COROT VALUED AT $80,000

Edwin Gould Takes It as His Share of Personalty Left by His Father.

DIVISION LONG DELAYED

W. A. Clark's Purchase of a Corot for $85,000 Is the Record Price —Appraisers Disagree.

The painting by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, entitled "Une Danse Antique," owned by the late Jay Gould, was recently appraised by experts in this city to be worth anywhere from $80,000 to more than $100,000. The story of its present value came out recently with reports of the appraisal of the personal estate left by Jay Gould at the country seat of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, known as Lyndhurst. The picture was one of the last painted by the famous artist. It was exhibited shortly after his death in 1875 at the Salon, and about a year later it was bought by Mr. Gould for about $30,000. It was brought here and hung on the wall at Lyndhurst. From the first it attracted general admiration.

The picture represents a landscape, and in the middle ground are three female figures, dancing in a wood. All about them are the dim, sombre tints of evening. Mr. Gould had altogether about 135 pictures of one sort or another, but this was the best of them. Edwin Gould didn't know what it was worth, except what his father paid for it. He liked the picture so much, however, that he said he would be willing to take it as his share of the personal estate. Finally, he got it with this understanding.

A clause in Mr. Gould's will provided that his daughter Helen should have the use of Lynnhurst "free of all taxes, and of all the furniture, books, paintings, and household contents therein," and also the sum of $16,000 a month until his youngest child should come of age. Mr. Gould explained that this provision was made with the expectation that his minor children, Anna and Frank J., as well as Howard, would make their home with their sister Helen.

Frank J. Gould became of age in 1899, but nothing was said about any division of the personal estate. It was said that the whole matter had escaped the attention of the members of the family until Miss Helen Gould was about to be married to Finley J. Shepard. Then the will was read again and the division was prepared for by the employment of experts. The "Antique Dance" also came in for appraisal. The first appraisal was said to fix the value of the picture at about $40,000, another appraiser said it was worth $60,000, and other appraisals lifted this value to more than $100,000. It was said, however, that the value was permitted to remain, for the purposes of the appraisal, at $80,000.

It was also said that this was more than Edwin Gould was entitled to as his share, and that he had the option of returning the picture for disposal, so that an equitable division could be made or its value over to the other heirs the excess value of the picture. It was said that he kept the picture and adjusted the matter afterward with his brothers and sisters.

In the general division Mrs. Shepard got all of the religious books, to the number of several hundred. These were all of small value. The most valuable of them were three missals said to be worth about $125 each. The Princess Susan (Miss Anna Gould) got two volumes of Audubon, worth about $2,000, while a number of volumes on Lyndehurst were taken by one of the sons.

An expert appraiser said that if the Corot mentioned in the Gould collection was worth more than $85,000 it was the most valuable Corot in existence. He said he was familiar with the picture.

"It is about five feet by four in size," he said, "and is very beautiful. One of the Corot pictures was bought by the French Government for the Louvre in 1911 for $30,000. The public did not bid against the Government, which accounts for the low price for which it sold. This picture came from the Dolfus collection and was called the 'Woman with Pearls.' Another Corot, the 'Orpheus Leading the Trees,' was sold to an American in 1911 by M. Arnold, a dealer, for $62,000. The French appraised this picture at $10,000, and the American appraisal was $67,000. The latter figure, I think, is nearer the right value.

"W. A. Clark owns two Corots. One is called 'Solitude,' which he bought at the sale of the Marquand collection in 1912 for $77,000, and the other, 'Lake Nemi,' which he paid $85,000 for in the same year. The latter price was the record up to that time."

D. H. Taylor of the law firm of Taylor, Knowles & Hack, one of George J. Gould's attorneys, was asked about the appraisal of Gould personal estate at Lyndhurst. He expressed surprise that anything was known about it, but would not give any other facts about the division of the personal property.

Mr. Mackay in New Home.

Clarence H. Mackay, the little Misses Katherine and Ellin Mackay, and Master John W. Mackay have moved into 1 East Sixty-second Street, the John R. Drexel house, which Mr. Mackay has leased on a yearly rental.

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BALL OF THE FINE ARTS.

Beaux Arts Architects to Give First Dance at the Astor.

Architects, painters, musicians, authors, and those who have won distinction in the drama and the dance will take part in the Ball of the Fine Arts, which will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Feb. 20, under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. The society, which is composed of American architects who studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, is planning to make this the most artistic entertainment of the kind ever given in New York.

Under the direction of Lloyd Warren and a committee composed of many leading architects of the city, elaborate plans are being made for a Venetian fête, which will mark the climax of the ball at midnight. There will be a pageant in which various groups of artists will march to the stage bearing floats symbolic of the culture of Venice during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This will be followed by a tableau, "Venice Enthroned," after the painting of that name by Paul Veronese, now in the Doge's Palace, Venice.

This is the first ball that the Society of Beaux Arts Architects has ever given, and 1,500 invitations will be issued. All the boxes will be decorated to represent Venetian loggias, and the loggia of honor will be set aside for the President and Mrs. Wilson, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, and the Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel.

The entire ballroom will be decorated in Venetian style, under the direction of a committee, of which James Monroe Hewlett is Chairman, and Louis Tiffany, Albert Herter, and John W. Alexander are members.

The committee in charge of the costumes for the ball is composed of William N. Taylor, Chairman; Joseph Howland Hunt, and Donn Barber. The Pageant Committee consists of George S. Chappell, Chairman; Lloyd Warren, Henry Hornbostel, and Arthur Ware.

The object of the ball is to raise funds for the society's educational activities.

MISS LOUISE CAREY ENGAGED

Baltimore Society Girl to Marry Dr. Rosett, a Socialist.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Miss Louise Carey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis King Carey, leaders in the most exclusive circles of Baltimore society, and Dr. Joshua Rosett, a radical Socialist physician, will be married in January. Miss Carey's father, while declining to make any statement, did not deny that the engagement would soon be announced. The honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Miss Carey and Dr. Rosett have been thrown into each other's company continuously during the last two years through their activities in social work, and it has been observed that Dr. Rosett's attentions to Miss Carey have gradually become less impersonal and more romantic.

By virtue of the high position in society which her family occupies and her own attractions of person and character, Miss Carey has been greatly admired. Both she and her sister, Miss Margaret Carey, have displayed great interest in social betterment work, and have taken a prominent part in it, not only in this city, but in New York and elsewhere.

Dr. Rosett is 38 years old and is divorced from his first wife. The custody of his children was given to the wife.

CENTURY OPERA PLANS.

Milton Aborn Explains How the Extension Will Work Out.

Milton Aborn, co-manager of the Century Opera Company with his brother, Sargent Aborn, said last night that a misunderstanding of the purposes of the opera company had arisen, following its announcement that the plan would be extended to Philadelphia to provide for that city a duplicate of the Century Opera Company.

"The working out of the scheme," said Mr. Aborn, "will not at all prejudice the interests of the Century Opera House, but will advance them. Instead of making the task twice as hard, it will in reality make it twice as easy. Say, for instance, that one company is giving a performance this week in New York of 'Aida' and another in Philadelphia of 'Faust.' Now, we can bring the Philadelphia company to New York and send the New York company to Philadelphia the following week, and each company will be ready for the second week with very little rehearsing.

"Under the present plan the New York company would have to be rehearsing 'Faust' while it was presenting 'Aida,' and the new plan will relieve every one of this strain, with most of our energy concentrated on the opera that is being presented, because there are two weeks to rehearse a new opera in instead of one. Moreover, we do not expect to extend to any other city than Philadelphia next season, but will confine our work to New York and that city. We expect the new plan to be a decided benefit to the Century Opera House in New York."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—Miss R. F. Allison, E. L. Baker, Mrs. L. C. de Belmont, S. D. Blandon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne, Lloyd Chipman, A. H. Cobden, Mrs. W. E. Corey, A. W. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Davis, J. G. Dudley, J. A. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gunther Gardner, Mr and Mrs. Jean Gerardy, F. H. Glover, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, H. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Jenkins, Miss E. L. Tamahoe, Mrs. Price Collier, C. A. Pope, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Levy, Major and Mrs. Clarke S. Smith, W. H. Stanley, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, and Mrs. T. Wolf Tone.

PRETORIA (Hamburg)—Miss A. Carter, J. W. Hammer, Miss K. Oswald, Dr. R. Pettit, Mrs. Lotti Post, and Mrs. C. Webster.

LORRAINE (Havre)—W. A. Edgar, V. R. M. Green, M. Hatch, Mrs. J. Jocelyn, W. Notman, Mrs. W. J. Stearns, F. C. Belhand, and Mrs. A. English.

Dinner to Welcome Judge Cullen.

A dinner to welcome the return to Brooklyn of Edgar M. Cullen, retiring Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, was given on Saturday night by St. Clair McKelway at his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. The other guests were Bishop Greer, Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge-elect Willard Bartlett, Oscar S. Straus, Seth Low, President John H. Finley of the State Board of Education, George McAneny, Dr. Talcott Williams, the Rev. J. H. Melish, Col. William Hester, S. W. Boocock, Frederick P. Bellamy, William N. Dykman, Oswald Garrison Villard, R. C. E. Brown, and Dr. A. J. McCorkle. On Dec. 20, 1908, Dr. McKelway gave a dinner to Chief Judge Cullen on the eve of assuming his duties.

The People's Choral Union.

The People's Choral Union, which had not appeared in public for several years, gave a performance last evening of Handel's "Messiah," under the direction of Edward J. Marquard in Carnegie Hall. There are memories of this organization's singing in previous years, not only with enthusiasm and vigor, but also with precise knowledge and adequate mastery of its music. Once it gave a really superb performance of "Elijah." There was enthusiasm in last evening's performance, but it did not in the other respects reach the standard that the People's Choral Union has established for itself. The more difficult choruses were not very creditably sung. The solo quartet was made up of Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, Mme. Giesca Nichols, Mr. Frank Ormsby, and Mr. Clifford Cairns. There was an orchestra of fifty, whose powers were not equal to the task set before it, and Frank L. Sealy played the organ.

Wagner-Tschaikowsky Programme.

A Wagner-Tschaikowsky programme was given by the Philharmonic Society at Madison Square Garden last night at a concert, in which it had the assistance of Leo Slezak, tenor, and the chorus of the Liederkranz Society, of which Arthur Claassen is director. The concert was given by The Evening Mail in conjunction with the Wage Earners' Theatre League and Theatre Centre for Schools. Mr. Slezak sang two numbers, including the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" and the "Narrative" from "Lohengrin." The Liederkranz chorus sang the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin" and another from "Die Meistersinger." The orchestra played the overtures to "Rienzi" and "Tannhäuser" and the Ride of the Valkyrles from "Die Walküre" of Wagner. Of Tschaikowsky's works it performed the "Marche Slave," the second number of the Fifth Symphony, and the Overture, "1812."

BROOKLYN WELCOME A SURPRISE TO TAFT

Crowd in Street Calls Loudly for Speech and He Talks from Automobile.

PRAISE FOR Y. M. C. A. WORK

Politicians Have Been Quick to Take Advantage of New Spirit of Brotherhood, He Says.

Ex-President William Howard Taft went over to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to talk before the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and found himself in the midst of conditions which usually prevail at a political rally. Mr. Taft had expected to slip quietly in a side door, deliver his lecture on the "Worldwide Influence of the Young Men's Christian Association," and hurry back to Manhattan for supper. His Brooklyn hosts, however, had different plans arranged for him.

The auditorium of the association building seats about 700 persons, and it was filled early by those who held tickets. Outside the building a crowd of more than 1,500 blocked traffic in Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, and as Mr. Taft's automobile appeared he got a rousing cheer. Despite the best efforts of the Headquarters detectives under Acting Capt. Coughlan, who were sent there as an escort, the crowd surrounded the automobile and called upon the ex-President lustily to address the overflow meeting. After his first surprise at the reception, Mr. Taft seemed to enjoy the situation immensely. With a smile he signaled the crowd to be quiet, and then gave a ten-minute talk.

To the crowd in the auditorium Mr. Taft talked earnestly for an hour and a half about the Y. M. C. A. work here and abroad and of the great brotherhood of man movement, which he believed was growing steadily. Then with the most apparent good nature he let slip a remark which many in the audience thought was directed at Col. Roosevelt. It was, of course, impossible, he said, to have the spirit of universal brotherhood animate the people without politicians seizing upon it and making themselves the leaders of the movement.

"You see," said Mr. Taft as the crowd broke into laughter, "I have been a politician myself and I know about these things."

Early in his address Mr. Taft also caused some amusement by asserting that all men must learn the practical lessons of life by bitter experience. Those who assumed the head of Government for the first time, he added good naturedly, could learn their lessons only in one way, by the bitter experience which was sure to be their lot.

Mr. Taft praised the Y. M. C. A. work abroad as one of the most potent aids in the general missionary work of the day.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Taft, "we are in the midst of a great movement, and in the last decade there has been a great growth in the spirit of brotherhood among men. For years we have been in the chase for the dollar at such a pace that many of us have become hard hearted and not bothered about the fellow who was left behind. Now a feeling of shame is coming over us in this chase.

"Examples of effective work have come to me in communities where men who enjoyed the benefits of the Y. M. C. A. were far away from home," he said. "It is true that the country boy coming to the city, where temptations lie everywhere for young men, needs just such surroundings as are provided. But when you go into the Orient, far away even from the neighborhood influence, the temptations and immorralities and the general looseness of life, trip a man up. There is nothing to restrain him and then he is gone. I have seen so many of these cases in the Philipines that I feel that anything I can do for the Y. M. C. A. I should do."

Large sums had been raised in Manila for the Y. M. C. A. work, said Mr. Taft, because the business men knew that the Y. M. C. A. was helping their business by making the men they hired moral and forceful.

"And why do the railroads have their Y. M. C. A. buildings? Are they not soulless corporations?" he asked. "It is because they keep the men better men for their purposes, as well as better men for society.

"When we went to the Isthmus we put 50,000 men there. You can't do that and just let them settle. You have got to furnish them churches, clubs, and other helpful influences. It is well known that this Government is separated from the church, but some times the Government's money has been spent for churches just in the Government's interests. When we did it on the Isthmus there were some who got excited and said that we were spending money in a way that would result in our impeachment."

Y. M. C. A. secretaries, said Mr. Taft, had been placed in charge of the clubs provided on the Isthmus because they were men experienced in the work of keeping men from falling the victim of the temptations.

"I respect the profession of the Y. M. C. A. secretary as I do any great profession which helps men to be better in life," he said.

One great feature of the Y. M. C. A., said Mr. Taft, was the impression it made on non-Christians.

"I dedicated a building in Shanghai," he said, "and much of the money to build it was taken from the pockets of the Chinese mandarins who are not Christians. But they had seen the influence for good of the association work on the Oriental boys.

"The work in foreign countries by the Y. M. C. A. is in the nature of missionary work and it has some great advantages. It does not cause the question sometimes asked of missionaries: 'If you are all brothers in Christianity, why are there so many denominations and why is there often so much trouble between you?'

Mr. Taft said that he was a great believer in foreign missions and said that to his mind the number of converts reported in statistical reports by no means represented the good accomplished. It was the impression left wherever the missionaries went that "there was some good in those foreign devils, after all." In China, he said, the missionary work was having a profound effect and the Chinese were responding to the influence. He knew, he said, of several occasions when the Bishops of different churches had been called into consultation by high State officials in China.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

needs money for Christmas comforts and its general work. A Christmas gift of Fifty Dollars enables the Society to rescue some poor, homeless waif and provide a good family home for it in the country. Contributions are solicited for this purpose, as well as to provide the thousands of poor children who attend the Industrial Schools and the homeless boys and girls in our lodging houses with Christmas dinners, toys, shoes, and clothing, &c.

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MIMI AGUGLIA ARRIVES.

Italian Actress and Her Company Will Play in Tragedy Here.

Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress, arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires on the Lamport & Holt steamship Verdi with her company, which included eighteen grown persons, three children, and seven monkeys. On her previous visit to New York, five years ago, Signora Aguglia said her company was called "the Sicilian Players," and they performed in the Sicilian dialect.

"This time we are Italian players," she said, "and we shall appear in tragedies like 'Salome' and 'Electra.'"

The first appearance of the company will be to-night at the Comedy Theatre in "Salome," which will be given as a curtain-raiser to "The Marriage Game."

When the Verdi arrived at her pier in Brooklyn yesterday aftrenoon a delegation of 100 Italians was waiting to greet the players. Gustavo Cechini, the advance agent, who left the company in Buenos Aires six weeks ago, was on the pier to welcome his wife, a sister of Mimi Aguglia, and their baby boy, who is a month old.

As soon as the gangway to the pier had been made fast the nurse led the company of players from the ship bearing the baby on a pink silk pillow trimmed with ribbons of all colors, and hanging tassels. The father was so anxious to see his baby that he climbed under the ropes, and took the infant and pillow from the nurse, and carried it up the pier amid the cheers of his countrymen. Cechini's joyous parade was checked by the immigration officials, who made him bring the baby back to the Verdi while he proved that he was the legal husband of Teresa, who is a member of the company.

Mimi Aguglia, according to her countrymen on the pier, is one of the most fiery actresses on the Italian stage. "When Mimi has finished a tragedy," said one of them, "there is no one left alive but the prompter."

In her absence from America the actress says she has learned to speak English, and she will give a performance of "Salome" before leaving New York, supported by American actors.

STRAUSS AT CENTURY.

"Der Rosenkavalier" Suite Given at Regular Sunday Concert.

A suite of numbers from Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" was the novelty heard last night at the Century Opera House conecrt. Alfred Szendrei conducted. The suite is largely made up of the waltz numbers from Strauss's work and did not contain much of the music that was a big task for the Metropolitan orchestra to perform at the recent performances. There was something the matter last night with the celesta that is supposed to make the striking effect when the motive of the rose is sounded, and in the transposition the real effect was lost. But Mr. Szendrei obtained an acceptable performance of the work and had evidently studied carefully its inner voices.

The management is evidently finding that the presentation of whole scenes and acts from operas meets with favor, for, with the exception of the orchestral numbers, the whole programme was made up of them last night. The prison scene from "Il Trovatore" was given by Ivy Scott, Walter Wheatley, Morton Adkins, and Jayne Herbert, and the third act of "The Tales of Hoffmann," with John Bardsley, Beatrice La Palme, Jayne Herbert, Morton Adkins, William Schuster, Frank Phillips, and Florence Coughlan. Morgan Kingston and Phoebe Crosby sang the Bridal Scene from "Lohengrin." The orchestral numbers, besides Strauss's suite, were the hymn and march from "Aida" and the "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre." Carlo Nicosia and Josef Pasternack also conducted.

FRITZ KREISLER PLAYS.

Violinist Heard in Wienianski Concerto at Metropolitan Concert.

Fritz Kreisler was the principal soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night. He played Wieniawski's Conecrto No. 2, with accompaniment of the orchestra, and a group of other compositions to piano accompaniment. Anna Case, Paul Althouse, and Dinh Gilly of the opert company sang, and the orchestra was under the direction of Richard Hageman. Mr. Kreisler was at his best, and the audience responded to his playing with the greatest enthusiasm. As usual, he gave no cause for abating the superlatives that are customarily used when commenting on his playing. He is that kind of artist who can make, and did make last night, an event out of the performance of the Wieniawski concerto, for which there is not the greatest depths of musical feeling.

His smaller numbers were a Chanson and Meditation by Cottenet, full of charm on account of the always unexpected course of the melodic line; his own Caprice Viennois," which there are double stops of real meaning, and Tartini's famous "Variations." The violinist was compelled to repeat the caprice, and added two encores at the end of the group.

Mr. Gilly sang the "Eri tu" aria from "Un Ballo in Maschera" and two songs. Miss Case sang "Charmant Oiseau," with flute obligato by Giuseppe Brugnoli, and three songs, and Mr. Althouse sang "Che gelida manina" from "La Bohème." The orchestra had several numbers, and Mr. Hageman is to be credited with a good accompaniment to the concerto.

METROPOLITAN EXPLAINS.

Only Minor Interior Alterations at Opera House Being Considered.

Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, said last night that the structural changes considered for the Opera House were only of minor importance, involving the interior of the building solely, and did not affect the exterior, as reported yesterday. Mr. Kahn's statement read as follows:

"The published reports as to alterations to the Metropolitan Opera House are untrue. Consideration has been given for some time to the question of the desirability and practicability of certain minor modifications, but these only concern the inside of the house. Moreover, nothing whatever has as yet been decided, either on the part of the Metropolitan Opera Company as to whether it would recommend such modifications if found practicable, or on the part of the owners of the house, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, as to whether they would desire them to be made."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thirty couples have entered in the prize waltz contest for the Sebastian trophy and the Mae Murray prize to be awarded at the Jardin de Danse on the New York Theatre roof to-night.

The annual Christmas entertainment for the benefit of the Stage Children's Fund will take place on Sunday night at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

John McGhie, who has been the musical director for "Sweethearts," has been engaged by H. H. Frazee to conduct "Iole," the new musical comedy made from Robert W. Chambers's story of the same name by the novelist and Ben Teal. It will be presented at the Longacre Theatre on Monday night.

A souvenir portfolio of photographs of Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson will be presented to every one attending that actor's performance of "Othello" to-night at the Shubert Theatre.

Taylor Holmes of the "Oh, I Say!" company is to be the guest of honor at the meeting of the Theatre Club to-morrow at the Hotel Astor. The topic to be discussed at the meeting is "Farce."

A moving picture play called "Sixty Years a Queen," conducting many of the important events during the reign of the late Queen Victoria of England, was shown yesterday afternoon to an invited audience in the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

The annual meeting, to be followed by a supper and entertainment, of the Theatre Treasurers' Club of America will be held next Saturday night at Reisenweber's Hotel.

There will be a Christmas entertainment on the stage of Wallack's Theatre Christmas afternoon following the matinee there for the children playing "General John Regan" at the Hudson Theatre.

A theatre party will be held to-night at the Palace Theatre in honor of Lai Mon Kim, the Chinese tenor. The Chinese Consul-General of New York, the Secretary of the Chinese Legation, Washington, and all the leading New York Chinese merchants will make up the party. After the performance a dinner will be given in honor of the singer.

Lydia Kyasht, the Russian dancer, who will soon be seen in New York at one of the Shubert theatres, in "The Spectre of the Rose," "Harlequin," and "Bluebird," sailed from Liverpool on the Campania on Saturday and is due here in New York next Saturday or Sunday.

GASQUET REPLIES TO REV. DR. STIRES

Discusses Second Phase of the Reformation After Challenge from Pulpit.

ASKS THAT FACTS BE FACED

Otherwise, He Says, Prayers for Christian Unity Will Have Force Only of Sentimental Utterances.

Abbot Dom Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines, said in his sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday that those who pray for Christian unity should face the facts frankly if their prayer is to be anything more than sentiment. It was the last of his series of four sermons on the English Reformation.

"The main lines of departure from the Catholic faith along which the Reformation moved," he said, "were those which I have indicated. A return can only be contemplated by frankly facing the issues. To-day we find men of the highest intelligence and good faith claiming to have the same Christian sacrifice and the same sacrificing priests as the Catholic Church, and they are using a communion service from which of set purpose every notion of oblation and sacrifice has been ruthlessly removed, and their ministers are ordained by an ordinal which designedly was composed to express the rejection of the sacrificial character of the Christian priest. The prayer for Christian unity must go up from every heart, but if it is to be something more than sentiment, the facts must be faced frankly and with courage.

"Mainly there were only three principles of the Catholic Church which were attacked by the upholders of the Reformation doctrines. The Papal supremacy over the Church, the safeguard of unity of faith and a mark of the Church Christ established in this world; the Christian Sacrifice of the Mass, attacked and swept away by the reformers, and the priesthood in its sacrificial character, which was the necessary consequence of the eucharistic doctrine upheld by the German and English reformers.

"There were, of course, many minor points of Catholic belief and practice which were attacked and destroyed in the days of the Reformation; such, for example, as the devotion to the Mother of God and the Saints, and the long-established custom of blessed ashes and candles and the creeping to the Cross on Good Friday."

In a reply to one of Abbot Gasquet's sermons Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church challenged him to discuss the second phase of the Reformation at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and this was the subject for the historical part of Abbot Gasquet's sermon yesterday. He said that religious difficulties revived with Queen Mary's premature death. At first it was not generally known whether Elizabeth would remain stanch to the old religion or favor the new, although there were suspicions that she was inclined to the latter.

"She was welcomed as sovereign by all parties, Catholic as well as Protestant, and no one now, I believe, credits the silly story that she was forced into the arms of the reformers by the refusal of the Pope to recognize her as lawful Queen.

"One of the first measures proposed to Parliament at the beginning of the new reign was the act of Royal Supremacy. Its object was of course to do away with the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and substituted that of the Crown, and a stringent oath was to be required of all holding any office in the State. By this every adherent of the old faith was deliberately excluded from any and every position in the Church and State."

Abbot Gasquet said that the unfettered Church of England, the Bishops, clergy, and teaching bodies, boldly declared for the old Catholic faith, but that the power was in the hands of those who desired the "alteration of religion," and that the alteration was effected mainly by three acts of Parliament. The substitution of the communion service for the mass, he said, was passed by a majority of three votes and without the support of a single spiritual peer, the Bishops to the last remaining opposing the bill. "There can be no doubt," said the speaker, "that had not ten Sees been vacant at the time the attempt to change the religion a second time would have been defeated."

The second Parliamentary reconstruction of religion was followed by systematic attempts to root out the Catholic priesthood and by centuries of persecution in which hundreds of priests were put to death by law for having said mass.

"It was the mass that mattered," said Abbot Gasquet, quoting one of the present English Cabinet Ministers. "Looking back to those days of darkness and despair, it seems impossible to believe that any remnant of those who would not bow their knees to Baal could survive the system by which it was hoped to erush them. And when liberty of conscience was at last accorded it was more in the spirit of compassion than in any expectation that they could revive and live again that it was given. As well might the world think that the worship of Pan or of Jupiter would spring again into life as that the poor, despised dying Catholics could grow once more into a position of respect and influence, reasserting and publicly unholding the principles of the Catholic faith."

MRS. M. P. WILDER DIES.

Wife of Entertainer Passes Away In a Hospital.

Mrs. Marshall P. Wilder, wife of the noted entertainer, died late on Saturday night at the Misericordia Hospital, 531 East Eighty-sixth Street, from a complication of diseases. The two children of the couple, Marshall P., Jr., aged 7 years, and Grace Isabella, 8 years old, are in the Wilder home at Atlantic City, and had not been told of their mother's death last night.

Mrs. Wilder was Miss Sophia Cornell Hanks, a daughter of Dr. E. F. Hanks, a dentist, of 336 Sixth Avenue. She was 35 years old. She had recently written "The Golden Lotus," a book which she was dramatizing. It dealt with China, and it was understood that Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree would produce it.

HENRY LEWIS MUHS.

Wealthy Beef Packer of Paterson Dies of Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Henry Lewis Muhs, the wealthy beef packer of Paterson and Passaic, died to-day after a week's illness from pneumonia at his residence on the High Mountain Road in North Haledon.

Mr. Muhs was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1850. He came to America and started manufacturing sausages in Hackensack in 1868. He had large beef packeries at both Paterson and Passaic. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

HERBERT GARDNER, Eastern Pennsylvania salesman for the American Steel and Wire Company, and for fifteen years with that concern, died yesterday of kidney trouble at the German Hospital, in this city. He was well known in the steel and wire trade in Pennsylvania. He was born thirty-nine years ago in Mafawan, N. J., and lived in Orange, N. J.

State Representative BENJAMIN F. SULLIVAN of Boston, Mass., a leader in legislation providing for the East Boston tunnel, died yesterday.

FRANK S. HULL, one of the publishers of The Newburg Journal, died on Saturday at his home, 602 West 155th Street.

JOHN ROBERT GRAINGER of 305 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday following an operation for intestinal trouble. He was born in Plymouth, England, but passed most of his life in Brooklyn. During the civil war he served as Chief Gunner on several of the Union ships.

CORNELIA PETTY WHITE, wife of the Rev. Isaac B. White, died at Oakhurst, N. J., on Saturday of spinal meningitis. She was 74 years old.

CHARLES H. STALLMAN, President of the City Bank of York, Penn.; Controller of the city, and head of a wholesale tobacco firm, died at his home in York yesterday. He was 73 years old.

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OFFERS BATAILLE PLAY.

French Drama Society Gives Dress Rehearsal of "La Vierge Folle."

The French Drama Society gave a dress rehearsal before an invited audience last night at the Harris Theatre of "La Vierge Folle," by Henry Bataille, and "Le Passant," by François Coppée. The plays, which will be given at a regular public performance this afternoon, were presented by a company of Parisian actors and actresses under the direction of Mme. Yorska, the pupil of Sarah Bernhardt. She was assisted by Beverly Sitgreaves, the American actress. Others in the company included Marie Horton, Georgette Passedoit, Nane Defrance, Marie de la Motte, Alda de Ancheritz, Ernest Perrin, José Rubin, and M. Vernedl.

Mme. Yorska is the daughter of a former Russian Ambassador, and was born in this city. Under her direction the French Drama Society of New York will present a series of French plays this season. The society has the support of many persons prominent in society, and last night's dress rehearsal was largely attended.

The society was founded by Lucien L. Bonheur. The plays to be presented include "La Rafale," by Henri Bernstein; "La Visite de Noces," by Alexander Dumas, fils; "Andromaque," by Jean Racine; "Le Baiser," by Theodore de Banville; "L'Instinct," by Henry Kisemackers, and "Vingt Minutes à New York," by William Harlette.

MRS. DE ZAYAS DIES.

Wife of Wealthy Cuban Stricken at Table at Hotel Wolcott.

Mrs. Leocadie de Zayas, wife of Gen. José de Zayas, a wealthy retired Cuban merchant, died suddenly at the breakfast table yesterday morning in the Hotel Wolcott. According to her son, O. A. Zayas of the brokerage firm of Keane, Zayas & Potts, at 15 Broad Street, his mother's death was caused by heart disease. She was 71 years old. Her husband is now in Cuba, having sailed a week ago last Saturday to visit his mother, who is seriously ill. Word was sent to him yesterday of his wife's death here.

Gen. and Mrs. de Zayas had been accustomed for several years past to spend the Summers in Paris and the Winters in this city. It was in Paris last Summer that Mrs. de Zayas first complained of heart trouble. Recently she seemed so much better that her husband had no anxiety in leaving her while he visited his mother in Cuba.

Besides her husband and son, O. A. Zayas, she is survived by another son, H. Zayas. Neither son uses the "de" in spelling his name, although the parents in Spanish form. Interment will be made in this country, although plans for the funeral have not yet been decided upon.

Frederick Potter Thorp.

Frederick Potter Thorp, a consulting engineer, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital after a week's illness from peritonitis. Mr. Thorp was New York representative for the Power and Mining Machinery Company, with offices at 115 Broadway, and the Westinghouse, Church & Kerr Company, engineers, with offices at 37 Wall Street. His home was at 400 Riverside Drive.

He was born in Wyandotte, Mich., in 1868, and was the nephew of O. W. Potter of Chicago and brother-in-law of Frank E. Kirby, the shipbuilder of Detroit. Mr. Thorp was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Engineers' Club. He is survived by his wife and a 14-year-old son.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BROSEN.—Dec. 18, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. Brosen, a son.
EPSTEIN.—Dec. 16, 550 West 147th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Epstein, a daughter.
HORWITZ.—Dec. 19, 926 Southern Boulevard, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Horwitz, a daughter.
LIVINGSTON.—Dec. 18, 1,864 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Livingston, a son.
ROSENBERG.—Dec. 19, 472 East 79th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenberg, a son.
ROSENSCHEIN.—Dec. 14, 220 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenschein, a son.
SIEGEL.—Dec. 16, 101 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Siegel, a son.
STRAUSS.—Dec. 17, 601 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Strauss, a son.

Engaged.

AMEL—HIRSH.—Tillie Hirsh to Louis W. Amel.
BOCK—BLOCH.—Emelie Bloch to Alfred Bock.
CASSLER—POLLACK.—Leah Pollack to George J. Cassler.
DUSCHNES—FALK.—Olga Falk to William Duschnes.
FALK—BAEHR.—Sadie Baehr to Jack P. Falk of Chicago.
FISCHMAN—GROCH.—Fannie Groch to Jacob Fischman.
GOTTLIEB—LASKER.—Rosalind Lasker to Dr. Mark J Gottlieb.
GROSSMAN—DAVIDSON.—Lillian Davidson to Isadore Grossman.
HEYMANN—SCHMID.—Celia Schmid to Ralph Heymann.
IGNATOFF—RADNITZ.—Minnie Radnitz to David Ignatoff.
JACOB—LEVY.—Ruth Levy to Sydney Jacob.
KALM—RAIVES.—Hazel Raives to George Kalm.
KIMMELSTEIL—POLLATSCHEK.—Irene S. Pollatschek to Julien Kimmelstell.
KLEE—WOLDER.—Ray Wolder to Milton Klee.
LEVEEN — ROSENBLATT.—Hannah Rosenblatt to Elias F. Leveen.
LIEBERMANN—TAUBER.—Matilda Tauber to Leo Liebermann.
NUSSBAUM — NUSSBAUM.—Amalie Nussbaum to David Nussbaum.
PELL—MEYERS.—Rae D. Meyers to Harry Pell.
SCHARFF—SPIRO.—Clara Spiro to Isaac E. Scharff.
SCHOTTENFELS — DINKELSPIEL.—Daisy Dinkelspiel to Clarence Schottenfels.
SIMON—MENDOZA.—Henrietta Mendoza to Samuel Simon.
SONBERG—ZWEIGEL.—Lena Zweigel to Samuel Sonberg.
SPIER—NATHAN.—Bertha Nathan to Benjamin Spier.
WELS—WEINSTEIN.—Fannie Weinstein to Harry Wels.
WOLFF—MAZUR.—Sylvia Mazur to Dr. Charles Wolff.

Married.

FOX—MORER.—Daniel Fox to Bertha Morer, Sunday, Dec. 21st, Paulist Fathers' Rectory, by Rev. Father Sorier.

ARCHER—HEDDEN.—Dec. 17, Alice B. Hedden to Lester R. Archer.
COPER—THORMAN.—Dec. 14, Helen Thorman to Herbert Coper.
HARRIS—SMITH.—Dec. 14

ASSAILS MONROEISM BEFORE ROOSEVELT

Dr. Martinez Rouses Ex-President at Chilean Capital by Styling Doctrine a Dead Issue.

COLONEL HAS SHARP REPLY

Incident Excites the More Attention Because Both Speeches Had Been Read by the Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Members of the diplomatic corps, especially representatives from the South American countries, were greatly interested in a report reaching Washington to-day that ex-President Roosevelt and Dr. Marchal Martinez, formerly Chilean Minister to the United States, had clashed in Santiago de Chile on account of divergent views on the Monroe Doctrine. The Chilean is reported to have dissented strongly from the Roosevelt view that the much-discussed doctrine is still a vital issue.

The debate attracted unusual interest here because both of the speeches were reviewed befor delivery by the Chilean Foreign Office. Dr. Martinez, it was said to-night at the Chilean Legation, was selected as spokesman of the Chilean Government at the reception given to the American visitor recently at the University of Santiago because of his friendship for the United States. He is one of the oldest of Chilean diplomatists and made many friends here during his tenure as Minister.

In his address at the Roosevelt reception Dr. Martinez called the Monroe Doctrine a dead issue, and argued that the conditions which gave rise to its promulgation by President Monroe in 1823 have almost disappeared. This statement is said to have aroused the ire of Col. Roosevelt, who replied with some heat, holding that the Monroe Doctrine was still a vital principle of the foreign policy of the United States. He is said to have suggested to Dr. Martinez that it was ill advised to start a controversy on such an occasion.

Then Col. Roosevelt, according to report, stated that before leaving the United States the texts of the addresses he proposed to deliver in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile had been submitted to the diplomatic representatives of those nations in Washington, to avoid the inclusion of anything that might prove offensive to his hosts. To this Dr. Martinez is said to have answered that his own address had been submitted to the Chilean Foreign Office three days before Col. Roosevelt's arrival, and that as no objection had been raised in that quarter he could see no reason why the discussion of the Monroe Doctrine should be avoided as a dangerous issue.

Nothing official has reached the Chilean Legation here concerning what diplomats are inclined to think a delicate situation.

"It is true that the legation passed upon Col. Roosevelt's Santiago speech," said the Chilean Minister Señor Suarez, to-night. "After reading the speech I had it translated into Spanish and forwarded to the Foreign Minister, Señor Enrique Villejas. I understood that Col. Roosevelt's speeches in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires were likewise submitted to the Brazilian and Argentine Foreign Offices, as those addresses and the one delivered in Santiago were to be his principal utterances during the South American tour. I cannot understand how an issue could be raised between Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Martinez, since the latter was selected to speak in behalf of the Chilean people on account of his well-known sympathy with the ideals of the United States."

It is said that at the close of the Roosevelt reception a demonstration was made against the American visitor by a small clique of Central American students. The story goes that as the Colonel left the building these students shouted, "Viva Colombia!" This incident, it is understood, did not represent the general feeling of the populace.

NEW RAILWAY POSTAL PLAN.

Publishers' Mail to be Separated by Routes to Save Car Space.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart, made public to-day, disclosed the fact that the Post Office Department expects to reduce the increased expenditures for railway car service by establishing railway terminal post offices and requiring the mail of publishers to be separated by routes.

Last year, says the report, a large account of additional car space was required on mail trains because of the establishment of the parcel post system. The extension of the service caused an increase of $451,072.69 in the annual expenditure for car rental from Jan. 1 to Nov. 29, 1913. Mr. Stewart expects, however, to reduce this by instituting the changes.

Considerable space in the report is given to a discussion of the transportation of the newspaper and periodical mail matter. Mr. Stewart says that this method of transportation has been generally satisfactory to publishers, "as in most cases it has been practicable to overcome the slower movement in the freight trains by advancing the date of delivery to the Post Office at the point of origin."

Consideration is being given to the question of additional compensation for the transportation of the mails, and a report will be made to Congress by the commission appointed to conduct the inquiry on or before March 4, 1914.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Discharges. B. Maser, G. E. Hayward, A. Sanders, H. Driesbold, Favorite Co, G. E. Cowley & Co, E. Kohn, M. Kaufman, G. & W. A. Wolff. Under objections: J. Wiener, F. A. Heimont, L. Eartel, S. Horowitz, R. Basch, H. Kantor, M. Gottesfeld, P. Scanlon, Frankel & Steinbacker, S. P. & H. J. Levy. Adjourned cases. A. Sagor, S. Cohen, M. Wiener, L. Braunschweiger. Involuntary cases. Petition—N Y State Const Co. Petition—F. K. Newfeld. Motions. Henry Blatz & Co, Julius Bros & Co, Michaud Catering Co, Northern Leather Co, I. Schechter, M. Ettenberg, N. Misel, Oregon Apartment Co, Levitt, Miller & Brown, H. Liebowitz, J. C. Hopkins & Co., C. J. & V. L. Leonard, Maxwell Bros, C. Weiss, H. J. Dietz, J. Forsyth, N. S. V. Auerbach, Guzy Bros, Tobias Greenthal & M., S. B. Stein, J. Silbert, Mizell V. Elmore, &c, Co, American Trim & Braid Co, J. Kofald, A. Kosofsky, S. Herschdorfter, B. Line Furniture Co, Post & Davis Co, C. A. & H. J. Nones, I. Grossman, W. Wolfson, J. Kiely, Bestd Cafe, J. R. Williams, A. & W. C. Rickards, F. Altheimer & Co., A. Goldschlag, Walzer & Brosow, B. Moss, T. W. Butts, Great Western Import Co, Nevada-Utah Mines Co, W. T. Stearns, T. Schisgal, Silberstein & Jacoby, Hollins & Co., (4.) N. G. R. E. Security Co, Emanuel & Loeffelholz, J. Forsythe, Corcoran & Fox, Composite Board Co, A. Rafsky, J. M. Fisk & Co, W. Nadel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 39—McCahan Sugar Ref Co v. SS Julia Luckenback. 109—Willcox v. Am Smelt & Refg Co. 70—Knickerbocker Ice Co v. Transportboat Maine, &c. 79—B'klyn & Man Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c. 108—B & O R R v. Penn R R. 116—Rugge v. tug Roselle. 119—Cohen v. barge Josephine. 123—Gildersleeve v. tug Eli H Conine. 114—Boyce v. tug T W Wellington. 147—Parker v. tug Robert Palmer. 195—Barrett v. SS Oceana.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 49, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R. 171—Hughes v. N Y, O & W R R. 173—Haas v. Stewart.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 142—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 143—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 105—Macbeth Evans Co v. Young. 166—Rogers v. Reynolds Elec Flasher Mfg Co. 176—Bentley v. Young. 189—Moore v. De Mille.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Troop Av. 2—Gibson v. City of N Y. 3—Kennedy v. Freyhan. 4—Holophane v. Mygatt. 5—Matter of Thompson. 6—Matter of Giordano, Gruger & Co. 7—Kline v. N Y, O & W Ry Co. 8—Sakson v. same. 9—Kimmel v. Sternfeld. 10—Matter of Kirwin, (McHugh.) 11—Markowitz v. Reliance Trading Co. 12—Goldstein v. City of N Y. 13—Coleman v. Reisse. 14—Equitable Life Assn Socy v. Hertz. 15—Loewenthal v. Levy. 16—Fuchs v. Freydberg. 17—Westervelt v. Levy. 18—Same v. same. 19—Same v. same. 20—Same v. same. 21—Feldman v. Denebrink. 22—Matter of Woods. 23—Ratz v. Minden. 24—Weinshank v. Gershowitz. 25—Dynes v. Gimbel Bros. 26—American Conditments Co v. Audit Co of N Y. 27—Calkins v. Mayor, &c. 28—Carby Commission Co v. Gillam. 29—Kayser v. Miller. 30—Platt v. Platt. 31—Wilcox v. McClellan. 32—Harper v. Babcock. 33—Dizik v. Gould Embroidery Wks. 34—Matter of Reiss & Lange. 35—Correll v. Con Realty Co. 36—Vogel Cabinet Co v. Mecca Realty Co. 37—Matter of Scerbo. 38—Same v. same. 39—Matter of Post. 40—Matter of Steele. (Jamaica Estates.) 41—Equitable Life Assn Socy v. Merritt. 42—Linton & Slawson Co v. Wm Pflene Sons Co. 43—Zipkin v. Zipkin. 44—Chykin v. Chykin. 45—Zigler v. Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corp. 46—Unger v. Amber & Son. 47—Matter of Armand Durante. 48—Hart v. Coleman. 49—Dreher v. Alley. 50—McGovern v. McGovern. 51—Felix v. Josephthal. 52—Hevenor v. Hevenor. 53—Mezny v. City of N Y. 54—Heinze v. Allison. 55—Matter of Johnson. (Cruger v.) 56—Orchiero v. Dougherty. 57—Heinze v. Allison. 58—Thompson v. Thompson. 59—Apfel v. Harris. 60—Holman v. Patten. 61—Equitable Trust Co v. Goldberg. 62—Lundin v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 63—Gough v. Gough. 64—American Steelenberg Print & Pub Co v. Hageman Const Co. 65—Matter of Borsum. 66—Baldwin v. Van Wagonen. 67—Brush v. N J Portland Cement Co. 68—Same v. same. 69—Kirsch v. Kirsch. 70—Murphy v. Bishop. 71—Zwister v. Zwister. 72—Darmstadt v. Browning. 73—Del Bello v. Bastone. 74—Muldoon v. Carmana Realty Co. 75—Knight v. Review of Reviews Co. 76—Same v. same. 77—Hogg v. Rosen. 78—Pines v. Van Tuyl. 79—Pittel v. Pittel. 80—Gen Electric Co v. Gold. 81—M McGirr's Sons Co v. City of N Y. 82—Nobbe v. Nobbe. 83—Schultz v. Schultz. 84—Darr v. Fargo. 85—Schenck v. Savoy Glass Co. 86—Lyttle v. Wilson. 87—R Hoe & Co v. N Y C & H R R R. 88—Carlton House Co v. Shenherd. 89—Glover v. Nat Bank of Commerce. 90—Menser v. Kirschbaum. 91—Same v. Schenbeck. 92—Cohen v. Harper. 93—Thurber v. Tyrell. 94—Same v. same. 95—Matter of Cain. 96—Foley v. Foley. 97—Jackson v. Beninessa. 98—Cirrite v. Weil. 99—Matter of Davega. 100—Castelli v. Burns. 101—Kohn v. Armour & Co. 102—Waterman v. Lester Realty Co. 103—Murphy v. Bow. 104—Title Guar. &c. Co v. Asbestos Shingle, &c. Co. 105—Middleton v. 5th Ave Coach Co. 106—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co v. Richmond. 107—Same v. same. 108—Supply Co v. Herman. 109—Stewart Iron Works v. Ocean View Cemetery. 109—Matter of N Y Westchester, &c, Ry. 110—Earley v. Earley. 111—Tucker v. Tucker. 112—Whalen v. Whalen. 113—Matter of Scerbo. 114—Leslie v. International Merc Marine Co. 115—Gallneer v. Camner. 116—Joseph v. Joseph. 117—Tamila v. Di Pasquale. 118—Matter of Cons Fire Alarm Co. 119—Stockell v. Mining Realty & Dev Co. 120—Musmeci v. Wilson & Son. 121—Matter of J. Stoll Co. 122—Matter of Elfin Enoch & Co. 123—Carbon Steel Co v. Robinson. 124—Matter of Ashley. 125—Turner v. Ryback. 126—Altman v. Bungay Co. 127—Same v. McKeon. 128—Matter of Ashley. 129—Solomon v. McDermott. 130—Matter of Schieffelin. 131—Matter of John F Walsh. 132—West v. Guaranty Trust Co. 133—Comforte v. Ocean Coaster Co. 134—City of N Y v. Martiniano. 135—Erber v. Huston & Speaker Co. 136—Tearle v. Tearle. 137—Hevenor v. Hevenor. 138—Lotos Adv Co v. Material Chemical Co. 139—People ex rel Burke v. Harburger. 140—Hecht v. Biological Research Film Corp. 141—T J Buckley Eng Co v. McCall. 142—Blind v. Doradowsky. 143—Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg Co v. Holman. 144—Matter of Thacher. 145—Same v. same. 146—Same v. same. 147—Same v. same. 148—Same v. same. 149—Same v. same. 150—Same v. same. 151—Same v. same. 152—Same v. same. 153—Same v. same. 154—Same v. same. 155—Same v. same. 156—Same v. same. 157—Same v. same.

BRANDEIS NOT FAIR IN TRUST ATTACKS

Investment Bankers Insist His Excoriation of Them as a Class Is Unwarranted.

NONE IN THE MONEY TRUST

Through Counsel They Protest They Have No Part in Corporate Evils He Criticises.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America, through its counsel, Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, has taken exception to the excoriation of "investment bankers" by Louis D. Brandeis in a series of articles in Harper's Weekly. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of Mr. Brandeis's contention that the centre of the "Money Trust" lies in certain financial firms which also carry on the business of investment bankers, it objects to having the impression given that investment bankers generally are engaged in the operations condemned.

The lawyers for the association wrote to Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, a short time ago, saying that they had noticed in Mr. Brandeis's articles "a somewhat persistent repetition of the term 'investment banker,' and what would almost seem to be a special effort to link investment bankers as a class with the various financial and corporate evils" which he was discussing.

"This is hardly fair to the conservative and independent investment banking houses of the country, to whom the term 'investment banker' more particularly applies than it does to the large financial powers which Mr. Brandeis is really criticising," they continued. "We could not object, of course, to his criticising any particular investment banking house as such, if it falls within the field of his article, but we do object to his linking the investment banker as a class with the acts of the individual he is discussing. Mr. Brandeis is too intelligent a man not to realize the unfairness of this attitude and its injustice, once the matter is called to his attention.

"The Investment Bankers' Association at its recent convention in Chicago evidenced in many ways the independence and conservatism of the majority of its members. It is neither partial to the abuses that exist in the financial world nor opposed to constructive reforms. Its feeling is one of friendliness toward those who are seeking genuine improvement in our laws, as it believes the business of its members richly conducted is a business of service and a part of the general welfare. It may not agree with Mr. Brandeis as to methods, but its ideals are those which he pursues to advance.

"Though Mr. Brandies is a lawyer, the association will not hold the legal profession responsible for his mistakes."

To this Mr. Hapgood replied, asking:

"Are not J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and others mentioned by Mr. Brandeis among the leading and most honored investment bankers? And, if so, is it not fair to judge the propriety of the practice of this profession from the practices of the recognized leaders?"

"Mr. Brandeis insists that existing evils are due in large measure to the practice of interlocking Directorates, and officials being interested in both sides of the transaction, and to failure to make public the understanding and other commissions. Has the Investment Bankers' Association of America ever taken action to put an end to those practices? If so, what?"

"Mr. Brandeis has always insisted that many of the investment bankers were themselves victims of the system, and, as he expressed it, they were perhaps most in need of the new freedom.

"You will see from what Mr. Brandeis says in his article in connection with the New Haven that he believes the Money Trust has been so potent as practically to deprive bankers of the right of free speech in some cases."

Caldwell, Masslich & Reed thereupon again wrote to Mr. Hapgood, saying:

"We do not seem to have made clear to you the sole point of our letter, which was that the term 'investment bankers' applies in ordinary usage to dealers in investment securities throughout the country whose business has nothing to do with the practices discussed by Mr. Brandeis. Upon reflection, you will realize that, acting as counsel for the association, we can hardly express an opinion as to the character and position of particular banking houses.

"Our point is that the houses named, with respect to the matters discussed by Mr. Brandeis, are in a class by themselves, a class which does not include the ordinary 'investment banker.' The practices criticised by Mr. Brandeis are in substance those of large financial powers and their subsidiary organizations controlling banks and railroads, and are not and could not be the practices of ordinary investment bankers as a profession.

"Answering the latter part of your first inquiry specifically, we would say that it is not for us to judge the propriety of the practice of the profession of investment banking from the practices, actual or alleged, of any particular banking house, and this in the present instance for the conclusive reason that the practices referred to are entirely outside of the ordinary business of the profession itself. This is the distinction which we have tried to make clear to you.

"The Investment Bankers' Association has taken no action to put an end to the practices mentioned by you. They are not within the field of the ordinary investment dealer, and the authorized activities of the association and its officers are limited to matters within that field. It is probable that a large majority of its members disapprove heartily of these practices.

"We have not been able to read all of Mr. Brandeis's articles, and we are not concerned with their details. The only matter that has been called to our attention or that we are calling to your attention is that he misuses the term 'investment banker.' He should, we think, be glad to correct this error, as it has no necessary connection with his article, its only effect being to mislead the public into a false impression of the character and methods of the investment banking business. It would seem to be of no importance to Mr. Brandeis or to your magazine, except as a matter of ethics and policy, but it is of importance to this association.

"We again urge upon you the propriety and need of correcting the injustice already done."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday, cloudy, light variable winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday, cloudy, probably rain; light variable winds.

Florida—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably rain in north and central portions Tuesday; moderate east winds.

Alabama—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably followed by rain at night and on Tuesday; east winds.

Mississippi—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Monday. Tuesday, rain; moderate east winds.

Louisiana—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate east winds.

Eastern Texas—Rain Monday, except probably snow in northwest portion. Tuesday, fair; moderate east winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy in south, snow, followed by clearing in north portion Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Utah—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably snow at night or on Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Fair in northwest, cloudy, with probably snow in south portion Monday. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Cloudy Monday, probably rain in south portion. Tuesday fair.

Tennessee—Cloudy Monday, probably followed by rain at night. Tuesday fair.

Ohio and Indiana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

South Dakota—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

Nebraska—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Kansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled

STRUGGLE OVER TEA TEST.

Importers Protest Against the Present Methods of Customs Officers.

The attempt of the Treasury Department, through the medium of the so-called Read test, to exclude from this country artificially colored or "faced" teas bids fair to precipitate another bitter and long drawn out controversy between the Government and importers. The annual report of Supervising Tea Examiner Mitchell to Secretary McAdoo the past week, together with a formal protest by attorneys representing Carter, Macy & Co. of this city against the continuance of the present method of detecting impurities in teas, taken in connection with the generally hostile attitude of importers, has convinced the customs authorities that another struggle is at hand.

The Read test consists practically of rubbing a sample of tea between two pieces of white paper. If colored specks or other matter result the teas are held to have been subjected to some artificial process for the purpose of hiding their inferiority. Importers dissatisfied with the results attained by the present test propose to bring pressure to bear on Treasury Department to relinquish its right to pass upon the question of the purity of teas, and turn over the examination of the product to the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with the enforcement of the pure food law. Failing in this, certain importers threaten to go directly to Congress for relief.

At the hearing before Assistant Secretary Hamlin in Washington the head of the Customs Division was told that the present test was not only ruining the protests firm's business but was having the same effect on other houses handling teas. It was urged that the whole matter of the admittance of teas into this country be placed in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. Importers interested in accomplishing the transfer deny the charge made in some quarters that the change is sought in the hope that the Agricultural Department may be less severe in admitting importations than has been the case under the Treasury Department. The present activity of tea importers is said to be explained by the fact that the Tea Board appointed annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to test teas and set official standards for the ensuing year is scheduled to meet here early in February.

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Dec. 20, with price changes, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,060	Br.-A. Tob...	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅝
100	Br.-A. T., new	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
955	Con. R. Tire...	41	36	40½	+ 1⅝
242	C. R. Tire pf.	109	105	107¼	+ 2¼
100	Maxwell Mot...	3	2½	3	..
150	Max. M. 1st pf.	19⅝	18⅝	19½	— ⅛
200	Max. M. 2d...	7¼	6½	7	— ⅛
400	Pueblo S. & R.	2	2	2	— ⅛
500	Tob. Pr. M...	85½	85	85½	+ ½
15,000	U. Cig. S. w.i.	94½	91⅝	95	+ 2¾
110	U. Cigar St. pf. w. i.	113	111	113	..
60	U. S. L. & H., new...	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
25	Wilcox Oil...	59	59	59	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

8,200	A.-A. Oil, new	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅛
180	Atlantic Ref.	735	700	731	+ 21
110	Buckeye P. L.	163	162	162½	+ ½
161	Con. Oil	212	207	210	— 10
70	Crescent P. L.	55½	54½	55½	..
122	Indiana P. L.	156	154	155	..
275	National Trans.	39	38	39	— 1
1,605	Ohio Oil	141	138	140	— 3
376	Prair. O. & G.	435	405	422	— 14
30	South. P. L.	443	441	441	..
60	Solar Ref'g.	315	309	309	— 11
5	Sal.-S. O.	157	157	157	..
1,555	Stan. Oil, Cal.	257	224	239	— 14
17	Stan. O., Ind.	409	405½	406	— 2
1,025	Stan. O., N. Y.	172	161	169	— 2
400	Stan. O., N. J.	399	397	397	..
295	Stan. O., Ohio	224	224	224	— 31
7	Stan. O., Kan.	615	611	612	..
150	So. Penn. O.	283	272	280	— 10
40	Swan & F. Co.	290	280	280	..
200	Union T., new	88	86	86	..
169	Vacuum Oil	193	189	190	..
75	Washington O.	41	40	41	..
10	Standard Oil, Ky., new	208	208	208	..

RAILROADS.

6,300	Can. Pac. rts.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— 1-16
12,240	Man. Transit.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅜

MINING.

400	B.-King Dev...	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝	+ ⅛
3,400	Beaver Con.	32	31	32	+ 1
675	Boston Mont.	2⅝	2	2⅝	— ⅛
3,600	Braden Copper	17¼	16	17	— ¼
270	B. Col. Cop.	23⅜	21⅜	23⅜	— 1
1300	Buff. Mines.	2	1⅞	2	..
11,100	Can. Gold-S.	14	11	14	— 2
19,200	Caribou C.	72	62	69	..
1500	Con. Ariz. S.	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
270	Con. Cop. Min.	2⅜	2 1-16	2⅜	— ⅛
275	Dome Mines.	15½	15	15	— ¾
600	El Paso new...	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1,500	Ely Central.	2	2	2	..
23,600	Ely Cons...	1¼	1	1	..
10,775	Gold H. Con.	20	17	18	..
3610	Goldfield Con.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— 1-16
203	G. Con., new.	29	28½	29	— ⅛
1,000	G. C. M. & S.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
200	Hal. Ton...	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	..
3,000	Jumbo Ext...	9½	9	9	— ⅛
2,800	Kerr Lake	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16	— 1-16
1,000	*King Edward.	1	1	1	— 1-16
12,200	Lake Shore.	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16	+ 1-16
100	Mason V., new	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1,000	McKinley-D.	1 3-16	1	1 1-16	— 3-16
1,300	*Nevada Hills.	45	45	45	..
200	New Y. L.	41	41	41	— 4
2,500	Ohio Mines.	7⅞	7½	7⅞	..
600	Standard S. L.	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	..
3,550	Stewart Min.	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	..
24,400	Ton. Merger.	52	48	51	..
2,700	Tonopah Ext.	2 7-16	1⅞	1 15-32	— 1-32
2,000	U. S. Ant New.	6 5-16	6⅛	6 5-16	— 3-16
1,575	Tularosa	2	1⅞	2	..
500	United Con.	1	1	1	..
1,000	West R. Con.	1⅞	1 7-32	1 7-32	— 1-32
1,122,475	Yukon G.	5	4	5	+ 1

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$36,000	Can. P. 4% n.	101½	101	101⅜	— ⅛
17,000	Con. R. T. 6s.	95	95	95	..
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960..	99	99	99	— 3-16
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962..	99	99	99	— 3-16
755,000	N. Y. State 4s, w. i....	105¾	104⅝	104⅝	..

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	....	....	.90½	.88⅞
Dec. 16	....	....	.89¾	.88⅛
Dec. 17	....	....	.89⅝	.88
Dec. 18	....	....	.90⅝	.89⅛
Dec. 19	....	....	.89⅞	.88⅛
Dec. 20	....	....	.90⅜	.89
Week's range			.90½	.88⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec.— High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.	July.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dec. 16	89⅜	87¾	92⅜	91¼	89	88¼
Dec. 17	89⅛	87⅝	92⅜	91¼	89	88¼
Dec. 18	88⅞	87⅝	91⅝	90⅝	88⅜	87⅜
Dec. 19	88¾	87⅛	91⅜	90⅝	88¼	87⅛
Dec. 20	88⅜	88⅛	91⅛	90⅜	88	87⅜
Week's range	89⅜	87⅛	92⅜	90⅝	89¼	87⅛

CORN.

	Dec.— High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.	July.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	69⅜	69	69⅝	69⅛	69	68⅝
Dec. 16	70⅛	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	68⅞
Dec. 17	70⅜	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛	69⅝	69⅛
Dec. 18	70⅜	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	69⅜	68⅞
Dec. 19	70⅜	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	69⅜	68⅞
Dec. 20	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞	69⅝	68⅞
Week's range	70⅝	69	70⅝	69¼	69⅝	68⅝

OATS.

	Dec.— High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.	July.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	39⅜	38¾	43⅞	41⅝	41	40¾
Dec. 16	39⅝	39⅛	42¾	41⅝	41⅜	40⅝
Dec. 17	39⅝	39⅛	42¾	41⅝	41⅜	40⅝
Dec. 18	39⅜	39	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
Dec. 19	39⅜	39	42⅛	41⅛	41¼	41
Dec. 20	39⅜	39⅛	42⅛	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛
Week's range	39⅝	38¾	42⅞	41⅛	41⅜	40⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan.— High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	10.70	10.65	11.02	10.95
Dec. 16	10.72	10.65	11.05	10.95
Dec. 17	10.75	10.67	11.05	10.97
Dec. 18	10.70	10.67	11.07	11.00
Dec. 19	10.67	10.62	11.02	10.97
Dec. 20	10.62	10.62	10.95	10.95
Week's range	10.75	10.62	11.07	10.95

RIBS.

	Jan.— High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	10.85	10.80	11.10	11.02
Dec. 16	10.82	10.77	11.10	11.05
Dec. 17	10.80	10.77	11.10	11.07
Dec. 18	10.87	10.77	11.12	11.07
Dec. 19	10.77	10.77	11.07	11.05
Dec. 20	....	....	11.05	11.02
Week's range	10.87	10.77	11.12	11.02

PORK.

	Jan.— High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	20.72	20.70	20.99	20.77
Dec. 16	20.90	20.67	21.02	20.82
Dec. 17	....	....	20.97	20.80
Dec. 18	....	....	21.02	20.85
Dec. 19	....	....	20.90	20.87
Dec. 20	20.60	20.47	20.80	20.72
Week's range	20.90	20.47	21.02	20.72

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.	May.— High.	Low.
Dec. 15	12.81	12.40	12.78	12.60	12.76	12.58
Dec. 16	12.79	12.54	12.77	12.72	12.70	12.50
Dec. 17	12.65	12.40	12.70	12.48	12.67	12.45
Dec. 18	12.55	12.46	12.61	12.50	12.61	12.49
Dec. 19	12.53	12.42	12.60	12.48	12.62	12.48
Dec. 20	12.86	12.17	12.84	12.14	12.35	12.14
Week's range	12.81	12.17	12.78	12.14	12.76	12.14

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Rotary Food Chopper on Market.

A local firm is marketing what is called a "rotary food chopper," that is said to be comparatively inexpensive. The article referred to is made on the principle of the wheel, and although only 2¾ by 3 inches in size, 40 inches of cutting edge, it is said, pass through the food at every revolution of the chopper. It is made of a series of horizontal blades set between two steel disks, the edges of which are also sharpened. In addition, a stationary blade inside the chopper cuts up all the larger pieces and also serves to keep the other blades clean for the next cut. It is said that the machine is adapted to the rapid cutting of all meats and vegetables, and that it is also useful for preparing salads, parsley dressing, mint sauce, and other recipes requiring finely chopped ingredients.

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Travelers' Association Named.

The name "Associated Commercial Travelers of America" was adopted at the first meeting, held Saturday afternoon, of an association that was formed by about fifty commercial travelers at the Hotel Claridge last Thursday evening. The membership of the association is limited to traveling men who cover territories in the Central and Eastern States. At the meeting Thursday night a Board of Directors and Incorporators was named to draw up a constitution and by-laws to further the interests of traveling men, dealing with rates and getting concessions from railroad and steamboat lines, transfer companies, and hotels. It was said that 3,000 men signed the request for such an organization. The first annual meeting of this association will be held in Madison Square Garden in February.

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Must Pay Full Duty on Scrap.

A possibility of trouble for the cigar manufacturer under the bonded factory law is suggested in connection with the problem of tobacco scrap. It is understood that the Treasury Department will make no concession in the matter of the duty on scrap, and that scrap produced in the bonded factories must pay the full duty prescribed on leaf tobacco. This is bound to occur, according the The Tobacco Leaf, under the present plan of treating a bale of tobacco as a unit, for customs purposes, when it enters the bonded factory. The bonded factory law provides that duty shall be paid on the tobacco used. The question of the scrap produced in such factories will be permitted. Although it has not yet been decided, it is understood that the department will allow the withdrawal of scrap for consumption or for transfer to a domestic factory for use in making short-filler cigars.

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New Effects in Spring Skirts.

The skirt styles for Spring will show a number of effects comprising the old grandmother styles, according to Phil S. Gill, a local manufacturer of waists and dresses, but those that will appeal especially to the American woman are ruffled skirts. Modified minarets and double tunics will also be worn. The materials that are expected to prove most popular are chiffon, changeable taffeta, flowered crepe de chine, crepe meteor, and poplin. All-wool challies and plain and crinkled crepes will also be in demand. The prevailing colors will be blue, taupe, yellow, burned orange, and black. Skirts will be cut narrow at the bottom, with slits in front. Regarding the tariff, Mr. Gill said that buyers would gain nothing by holding back Spring fabric orders because the materials on which reductions would be made would not include the goods on which most of the business would be booked.

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Commerce Bureau to Have Exhibit.

Ralph M. Odell, Special Agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has just returned from an extensive trip to the markets of the Red Sea district and South Africa, where he has been studying conditions in the cotton goods trade with a view to assisting American manufacturers to obtain a wider outlet for their products, will make a tour of the principal cities of the country to meet cotton manufacturers and exporters. Mr. Odell's itinerary includes cities in eleven Southern States and two New England States, in addition to New York and Pennsylvania. He is scheduled to arrive in this city on Jan. 26, and will make his headquarters during the entire week at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House, where he will exhibit a number of samples that he has collected in order to show the character of goods that are in demand in the markets investigated.

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Now the Tango Rubber.

That dancers are demanding special pumps and slippers for the new styles of dancing is shown by the various lines of shoes and slippers on the market. While many of these specialties differ mainly from other pumps and slippers in the matter of design and style, others have for their recommendation the principle of non-slipping when worn by those tripping the new dances. For the more or less gymnastic dances, according to The Boot and Shoe Recorder, an ingenious inventor has devised a rubber which can be placed over the shoe sole for the tango and removed for the waltz or schottische. The rubber weighs less than an ounce, being little more than a thin rubber sole, with just enough upper to surround the edge of the sole to form a cap over the toe. It is secured in a novel manner by a ball and socket fastener. The ball is inserted by means of a simple tool at the instep of the dancing shoe. The socket secures the rubber, which is put on in an instant, and as quickly removed.

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The Outlook for Overcoatings.

The early isolated openings of a few lines of overcoatings doubtless threw the men's wear market into a state of chaos and led to certain extravagant predictions about the extremes to which it would be necessary to go to obtain business. According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, the further openings last week have somewhat allayed this feeling, but still it is appreciated that next Fall will be a season of small margins, so far as overcoatings are concerned, and that competition, not only from abroad, but also from the domestic producers, will be difficult to meet. Reports regarding the attitude of aloofness on the part of the trade are more or less disquieting, and have caused delays in openings which sellers had expected to announce before this. Buyers are evidently going to be unusually discriminating, but it would seem that fabrics that possess a proper degree of intrinsic merit will find a market in competition with either foreign or domestic lines which may depend solely upon price as a selling argument.

PUSHES MISSOURI CLAIMS.

State Attorney to File More Suits Despite Federal Rate Decree.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 21.—Notwithstanding the fact that Judge McPherson, in the Federal Court at Kansas City, yesterday afternoon suspended his decree of the morning ordering the dismissal of the railroad's Injunction suits to restrain the State from filing restitution suits, Attorney General Barker announced to-day he would proceed to sue all the railroads in the State to recover excess passenger and freight rates paid during the time the laws were tied up in court.

The Attorney General contends that he will not be in contempt of court, because the mandate issued by the Supreme Court of the United States disposed of the case and dissolved the injunctions against him. Actions similar to that filed against the Missouri Pacific yesterday will be filed against the other roads to-morrow morning.

FOR FINANCING SHIPMENTS.

Information Given About Exporting Underwear to Argentina.

Information regarding the best method of financing shipments of underwear to Argentina, supplied, it is said, by two of the largest local firms doing a South American business, is contained in to-day's bulletin of the Merchants' Association. The suggestions of one of those firms is as follows:

"We assume that such shipments would at first be for rather limited amounts, and would suggest that in this case it would probably be more convenient for the shipper to draw a sight draft on the consignee in dollars for the amount of the invoice. He could then send the same to his bankers, either for collection or, in case his standing were sufficiently good, for sale and immediate remittance. Shipping documents would be attached to the draft, to be delivered on payments. Shipping documents would be attached to the draft, to be delivered on payments. Should the consignee be unwilling to pay until after the arrival of the goods, the shipper might draw at ninety days' sight documents against payment, and the draft could be taken up at any time before maturity under discount.

"When larger shipments are involved it would probably be advantageous for the shippers to have a credit opened in their favor either in London or New York, so that they could negotiate their bills on the reimbursing bank immediately upon delivery of the documents evidencing shipment.

"The customary charge for collections on South American points is one-fourth of 1 per cent., plus whatever charges may be incurred abroad. The rates for discounting vary with the standing of the sellers and the length of time the draft has to run. The usual charge for opening a credit, which is borne by the consignee, is from one-fourth to one-half of 1 per cent. for sight and up to 1 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' credit."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Asbestos Fabrics Pay 25 Per Cent. —Decision on Spindle Bonding.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has settled a controversy between the Government and the Grasselli Chemical Company regarding the classification of asbestos fabrics in favor of the importers. Duty was taken by the Collector at New York at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 462, act of 1909, as woven fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of asbestos. The importers said the goods were dutiable under the same paragraph at 25 per cent. as manufactures of asbestos. Judge McClelland, in his decision upholding the contention of the importing firm, says that the goods are more than fabrics in the piece, and in fact consist of completed articles.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co. won a contention relating to tape-like articles used for the transmission of power from the cylinder to the spindle in worsted and twisting machinery. In some instances duty was taken by the Collector at Philadelphia at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff as braid or belting, and in other cases at 10 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem as spindle banding under Paragraph 330. The protestants said the goods were dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as belting for machinery, or at the lower rate at which some of the merchandise was assessed. Judge Cooper finds that practically all of the goods should have been returned for duty at 10 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

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In this simple interpretation of the provisions of the law affecting bond holders we have tried to tell the average man briefly just what he should do to comply with the law. We will enclose this Digest with our general bond circular for the month of December.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A good deal of pessimism was put to rout by the conditions which prevailed in the stock market at the close of last week. Early in the week the scattered but somewhat heavy liquidation which was induced by the passing of the New Haven dividend came practically to an end and after a sharp decline the market began to rise slowly but stubbornly. It needed only the passage of the Currency bill by the Senate; some fresh intimation that the chance of the railroads obtaining an increase in their rates was good, and the news of an agreement between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Government to give more life to the market than it had shown in months, a revivification which was manifested not only in an expansion of buying but in a rise in prices which in some directions was noteworthy. There can be no question that the liquidation which came from New England first because of the New Haven's difficulties and later on account of apprehension caused by antitrust action against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and by the proposal for Government ownership of the telephone lines contributed to an unsettlement of investment sentiment which was having other consequences than the direct declines in New Haven and in American Telephone & Telegraph stock. The sturdy resistance which many of the more active issues showed to the adverse influence of weakness in these stocks and others affected by special influences indicated pretty definitely that the market as a whole had discounted the trade reaction which is now going on and that in fact the market as a whole had reached an oversold condition. What was feared by those who otherwise took a hopeful view of the outlook was that liquidation continuing in stocks already under pressure of breaking out in others which might come under similar adverse influences would eventually lead to enough general selling to break down the resistance which the more actively traded in stocks were showing. The chance of that happening was regarded as greatly lessened by the developments of last week.

These included a number of indications that the Administration is taking serious cognizance of the decline in trade and of such unsettlement as has manifested itself among investors, and that responsible figures in the Government have been casting about for ways and means to counteract so much of prevailing business uneasiness as could be contributed to apprehension over Governmental policies. Much was made in Wall Street in this connection of a visit to Washington of the head of one of New York's banking houses, and there is reason to believe that some men very close to the Administration have sought or accepted suggestions from other bankers here who show a disposition to cooperate with the Administration in carrying forward such measures as bear directly on business and finance. It has been suggested urgently to the Administration that the railroads should be granted an increase in rates, and that, with the tariff and currency laws enacted, the Administration should make plain its purpose to follow a constructive policy in dealing with the business interests of the country. The assurances which were given in connection with the settlement of the American Telephone and Telegraph case that it was desired to enforce the Sherman law with as little resort as possible to litigation, the intimation that came from Washington that the request of the railroads for an increase in rates was being more and more favorably regarded, and the report that the President will make the signing of the Currency bill the occasion for a reassuring statement to the country at large, all indicated very definitely that the suggestions which directly or indirectly have been made to the Administration by more than one of its friends among bankers were accepted in the spirit in which they were made and are being or are likely to be acted upon. It has at no time seemed really probable that the Government would pursue so reckless a course as some felt that it would, but the fears which were entertained in this respect naturally colored the inferences which were being drawn from the recession in business which is now and has for some time been under way. These fears will now be greatly lessened, and it is not too much to expect that this change will lead to a calmer view being taken of the probable outlook for business.

The change which has been made in the tariff better fits this country to obtain its fair share of the world's trade, and the very strong position which we have already obtained in our relations with other markets are two important factors in the fundamental trade position which are apparently not given full weight in many of the views of the future which presume a long decline in trade in this country. It is too early to foresee what next year's harvest will be, but it is clear from the December report of the Department of Agriculture that a good beginning has been made with the Winter crops. The outlook, so far as revealed in that report, is best in some of the sections which suffered most in this year's drought. The size and value of our agricultural yield next year will have much to do with the volume and profits of business, and yet in recent discussion of probable trade reaction little has been said about the crops or other similar fundamental factors. The fact is that misgivings have been too freely indulged in and mere foreboding has been allowed in many instances to take the place of reasoning based upon known facts and upon probabilities. Adverse possibilities have been given more weight than favorable probabilities. It is true of the present time that it is a period of readjustment in matters of large importance, and readjustments naturally induce caution. The country is adjusting itself, for one thing, to the conditions established by a new tariff policy, and is aobut to adjust itself to a new banking and currency system. The working of the tariff so far has brought much less inconvenience than many foresaw, and it may be expected that the establishment of the new currency and banking scheme will not cause as much friction as has been assumed in the more extreme of the views which recently have been expressed in banking circles. It is worth while for New York, for one thing, to bear in mind the fact that its position as financial centre of the country has not been established by statute, but by natural laws, which will continue to make themselves felt under the new system as under the old.

The events of the past week, including the sharp upturn in prices on Friday and Saturday, have laid the foundation for improved sentiment, and this may be expected to bear important fruit. There has been too much disposition in Wall Street to assume the worst, which is neither patriotic nor businesslike. The mere assumption does harm. The wise and more profitable course is to meet conditions as they arise, making the best of what is favorable in the situation and correcting as far as possible the elements which are unfavorable. In this latter effort, and this applies with much force to the coming establishment of the new banking system, a spirit of co-operation on the part of all elements in the community is greatly to be desired. Opposition between business and Government is bad for both, but it must be recognized that the remedy lies not wholly with either. The inference drawn from the American Telephone and Telegraph settlement that Government and business were finding common ground in dealing with such problems as arise under the application of the Sherman law was an important factor in the favorable change in sentiment which occurred at the week's close.

FLOOD OF LOANS IN LONDON.

New Issues Check Stock Speculation—Underwriters Hard Hit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The stock markets last week were unable to escape the influence of events in France, and a renewed fall of consols, together with a break in Canadian Pacifics, helped to depress them. There was much liquidation, especially from Paris. The continued rush of new issues is adversely affecting the Stock Exchange, the public choosing to invest in good securities rather than to speculate. Scarcely a day passes without a million or two sterling of new stock being issued, but the underwriters are left with enormous amounts. No less than 75 per cent. of the recent Port of London loan was left on their hands. There is talk of further issues pending. It is stated that Canada still needs $500,000,000 for railway, municipal, and other loans.

The week-end saw a decided turn for the better with an all-around advance in prices, chiefly due to more satisfactory Paris advices. The outlook, on the whole, is much more hopeful.

DEPRESSION IN PARIS.

Heavy Slumps in Mexican Nationals and Rio Tintos.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Bourse for the entire week was irregular and depressed in every department. At the beginning the settlement question made necessary a certain amount of liquidation. The market was also adversely affected by another cloud on the political horizon—the German military mission to Constantinople and the protest against it on the part of the Triple Entente—and by the news that the Minister of Finance intended to put a new tax on wealth to cover the military expenditures for three years.

Rentes dropped one-third of a point at the opening and another two-thirds later in the week. Mexican Nationals slumped twenty-two points on the first day and thirty the next, closing eleven points down; there was another slump of twenty points on Thursday. Rio Tintos also had a disastrous week, dropping seventeen, six, one, and thirty-one points on successive days. The weakest feature of the week was Russian industrials on account of the Near Eastern situation. Rentes became firmer on Friday, and the situation was more cheerful at the close.

HOLIDAY LULL IN BERLIN.

Coming Account Also Causes Reserve —Flurry of Canadian Pacifics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The approach of the holidays and monthly settlement caused the Boerse to maintain reserve in the past week's operations. It was hoped that the upward tendency manifested in New York toward the close of the week might react favorably in Berlin, but though prices here closed firm the anticipated buoyancy did not materialize.

The only flurry of activity yesterday came consequent upon a temporary advance on Canadian Pacifics. Industrials were depressed on a rumor that the Phoenix Works were about to issue a report showing a decrease from last year's business.

One of the features of the week was a forecast of an impending amalgamation of the Berlin traction systems.

The holiday merchandise trade is said to be highly unsatisfactory.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Dec. 15	3 @4	4	5¼@5¾	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 16	3¾@4	3½	5¼@5½	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 17	3¼@4	3½	5¼@5½	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 18	3 @3½	3½	5¼@5½	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 19	3 @3½	3½	5¼@5½	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 20	3½	3½	5¼@5½	5@5¼	4¾@5

Week's Range.—On call, 3@4; renewal rate, 3½; sixty days, 5¼@5¾; ninety days, 5@5¼; six months, 4¾@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3½@5½; renewal rate, 4½; sixty days, 5@5¾; ninety days, 5¾@6¼; six months, 5¼@6.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2¼@6; ninety days, 3¼@6; six months, 3¾@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@20; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@8; ninety days, 2½@7½c; six months, 3@8¾.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Dec. 15	4¼@5	4 13-16	4½	3½
Dec. 16	4¼@5	4 13-16	4½	3½
Dec. 17	5	4½	4½	3½
Dec. 18	5	4½	4½	3½
Dec. 19	5	4½	4½	3½
Dec. 20	5	4½	4½	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 12, 1913
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	5½	Nov. 27, 1913
Bank of Italy	5	Oct. 31, 1913
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 0, 1904
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 18, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Cable. Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cables. Close.
Dec. 15	$4.8545	$4.8505	$4.8535	$4.8115	$4.8585
Dec. 16	4.8580	4.8525	4.8825	4.8115	4.8580
Dec. 17	4.8580	4.8525	4.8580	4.8100	4.8590
Dec. 18	4.8530	4.8525	4.8530	4.8110	4.8595
Dec. 19	4.8530	4.8525	4.8530	4.8125	4.8585
Dec. 20	4.8540	4.8540	4.8540	4.8125	4.8605

Week's range—Demand, $4.8525@$4.8540; 60 days, $4.8145@$4.8125; 90 days, $4.8580@$4.8605.
Same week last year—Demand, $4.8530@$4.8555; 60 days, $4.8090@$4.81; 90 days, $4.8690@$4.8620.
Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8480@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8020@$4.8370; cable, $4.85@$4.8805.
Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8456@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8025@$4.8486; cable, $4.8515@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 15	Par	*10c	*5c	*40c
Dec. 16	Par	*10c	*10c	*20c
Dec. 17	Par	*10c	75c	*40c
Dec. 18	Par	*5c	15c	*40c
Dec. 19	Par	†5c	*5c	*30c
Dec. 20	Par	†5c	*5c	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Dec. 15	25 32	20 48
Dec. 16	25 32½	20 48½
Dec. 17	25 32	20 48
Dec. 18	25 32	20 40½
Dec. 19	25 32	20 40½
Dec. 20	25 32	20 40½

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Dec. 15	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
Dec. 16	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
Dec. 17	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
Dec. 18	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
Dec. 19	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
Dec. 20	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Dec. 15	0.40	20.00
Dec. 16	0.45	20.00
Dec. 17	0.30	20.00
Dec. 18	0.05	20.00
Dec. 19	0.70	20.00
Dec. 20	0.70	20.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Hus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Dec. 15	71⅛	85f 90c	75	89	86½
Dec. 16	71 9-16	84f 90c	75	89	86½
Dec. 17	71 5-16	84f 90c	75	89	86½
Dec. 18	71 5-16	85f 15c	75	89	86½
Dec. 19	71 1-16	85f 40c	75	88½	86½
Dec. 20	71⅛	85f 47½c	75	89	86½

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve decreased	£1,415,000
Notes reserved decreased	1,214,000
Notes in circulation increased	216,000
Public deposits increased	189,000
Other deposits decreased	2,050,000
Government securities increased	0,000
Other securities decreased	498,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£35,420,649	£32,473,897	£34,140,322
Reserve	25,075,000	22,189,932	23,304,322
Notes res'e	25,898,000	21,102,380	22,359,805
Res. to liab.	55⅛%	43%	49⅝%
Circulation	28,795,000	28,753,845	29,285,980
Public dep.	8,028,000	11,300,121	15,207,002
Other dep.	37,483,000	40,240,594	40,839,755
Gov. securi's.	11,193,000	13,034,865	15,271,183
Other securi's	27,018,000	34,157,826	35,218,933

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£35,420,649	£25,075,000	£27,018,000
1912	32,473,897	22,189,932	34,157,826
1911	34,140,322	23,304,432	35,218,933
1910	32,863,883	22,670,288	28,084,800
1909	34,509,728	24,054,238	23,068,248
1908	31,017,486	22,321,236	29,542,714
1907	33,076,729	22,250,244	29,883,717
1906	29,995,744	19,712,354	33,857,258
1905	29,974,832	19,275,802	38,502,017
1904	29,096,499	19,741,094	30,122,393
1903	30,427,914	20,474,479	24,847,288
1902	31,148,749	20,525,805	27,047,772
1901	34,302,129	22,508,384	27,781,868
1900	30,132,263	18,275,578	28,703,972
1899	29,295,617	17,335,927	35,235,242
1898	30,590,507	19,970,417	27,980,882
1897	31,757,748	21,319,713	30,114,125
1896	33,223,691	26,001,241	27,137,935
1895	44,576,535	35,058,415	26,482,785
1894	33,362,389	24,837,284	18,697,220
1893	25,001,479	16,149,764	24,584,998

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55⅛	1908	48¾
1912	43	1902	44
1911	49¾	1901	45
1910	46⅝	1900	40¼
1909	54⅜	1899	57½
1908	45⅛	1898	48
1907	45⅛	1897	46
1906	38½	1896	52⅞
1905	36½	1895	60⅝
1904	41⅞	1894	63%

Bank of France.

	Increase. Francs.
Gold holdings	4,692,000
Silver holdings	10,468,000
Notes in circulation	*2,800,000
General deposits	6,325,000
Bills discounted	39,100,000
Treasury deposits	*1,950,000
Advances	*5,650,000

*Decrease.

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,524,607,000	3,206,825,000	3,212,000,000
Silver	650,825,000	726,200,000	806,225,000
Circ'n	5,697,038,000	5,537,217,840	5,225,748,310
Gov. dep.	621,547,000	691,001,685	535,999,866
Bills dis.	1,472,351,000	1,635,805,609	1,203,363,807
Trs. dep.	202,894,000	216,278,179	293,872,637
Adv'ces.	751,028,000	725,544,657	889,201,733

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows, in francs:

	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.
1910	3,286,400,000	827,175,000	5,192,225,245
1909	3,535,950,000	898,150,000	5,188,473,970
1908	3,442,532,000	891,709,000	4,909,789,073
1907	2,698,917,000	927,043,000	4,805,710,430

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	7,371,000
Gold and silver increased	15,999,000
Notes in circulation decreased	22,378,000
Treasury bills decreased	15,428,000
Deposits inergased	75,542,000
Loans increased	15,511,000
Discounts increased	21,598,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver	1,495,920,000	1,087,900,000	1,076,200,000
Loans and discounts	943,129,000	1,589,220,000	1,344,620,000
Circulation	1,929,866,000	1,939,120,000	1,701,960,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,008,580,000 marks; in 1909, 985,640,000; in 1908, 1,073,540,000; in 1907, 701,550,000.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
...	...	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
...	...	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½ Oct. 17
...	...	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47 May 16
...	30	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33 Nov. 12
1¼	5	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	5 May 13
...	...	Granby Consol.	74½ Nov. 11
...	...	Green Bay & West. pf.	85 Mar. 24
...	...	Manhattan Beach	... Oct. 8
...	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25 Sept. 8
...	...	N. O. Ry. & Light. pf.	24½ Sept. 22
01	88	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85 Sept. 16
...	...	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	121 Oct. 16
...	...	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92 June 21
...	...	Rubber Gds. Mfg. pf.	105 Nov. 12
...	...	Rutland pf.	53 June 18

*Less than 100 shares.

MONEY BILL SUITS STOCK EXCHANGE

Nothing Discriminatory or Mischievous in It, Writes W. C. Van Antwerp.

MEMBERS LOYAL TO WILSON

New Law in Its Operation Will Serve to Correct False Opinions of the Stock Market.

The Banking and Currency bill in the form in which it passed the Senate will not work to impair the prestige or usefulness of the New York Stock Exchange, according to one of the leading members of the Exchange who has made a study of the forces which moulded the measure. In behalf of the board members, William C. Van Antwerp says in the December number of The Trust Companies' Magazine that it would be unworthy of them to search between the lines of a bill so honorably framed for covert evidence of prejudice and narrowness.

"There is not now, and there never has been, the slightest ground for suspecting anything false, mischievous or discriminatory in this bill," he writes. "The Stock Exchange is a unit in this opinion; it is a unit, too, in its loyalty to President Wilson and to all his constructive policies. I say this as the result of daily personal contact with the best sentiment of members.

"While under the proposed measure as it stands to-day, bank loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral cannot be used for rediscount with a Federal reserve bank, and, accordingly, will not be valid as a basis for issuing Federal reserve notes, banks are permitted to secure Federal reserve notes by the hypothecation of mercantile paper. Notes thus obtained will be used presumably for crop-moving purposes and for other excessive demands from the interior and elsewhere, thus releasing such funds as may be necessary for stock market purposes or for similar requirements. The bill certainly leaves in circulation all the currency we have to-day, and it adds to that fund a quasi-emergency currency through the rediscount features above outlined.

"How is New York City to suffer under such a plan? How is the Stock Exchange to suffer? Loanable funds used for stock market purposes are always and everywhere funds not in urgent use elsewhere. If the time ever comes when stock market borrowers seek to divert from more important channels of industry funds required for those purposes, brokers will richly merit legislation designed to control such an obvious evil. But this has never yet happened; it is the essence of sound banking that it shall not happen.

"Indeed, the Stock Exchange from any point of view gains enormously under the proposed measure in that it will henceforth be relieved of such criticism as that which grew out of the episode of 1907. In that panic, as everyone knows, the New York stock market was the only market in America where material wealth could be instantly converted into cash. It was a market in which high rates were bid in order to attract money from abroad, which money when it reached these shores went to supply the needs of the South and West at 6 per cent. Yet nothing but hostile criticism resulted. Hence, I say that even though the bill actually contained measures inimical to the Stock Exchange, the benefit resulting from a cessation of this unfair criticism will prove to be an ample compensation.

"The Stock Exchange has not been the only one to suffer from the mischievous effects of the criticism growing out of the panic, for in America the interests of one are the interests of all, and any economic fallacy given wide credence works harm to the community no less than to the immediate object of its rancor. This measure clearly will go far to prevent a recurrence of the panic of 1907, when perfectly solvent banks and trust companies closed their doors through the legally inelastic nature of the assets which choked their vaults, and that fact assures us of better times and clearer thinking for the whole community. Anything that prevents the hardships attendant on a great disturbance of prices is a boon to mankind. Anything that prevents dogmatic criticism and puts an end to class feeling is a genuine blessing.

"While it is not the province of this paper to discuss the forces that enter into stock market borrowing, it is essential that we should understand them. The mere fact that rumors of discrimination in the Currency bill against the stock market have found credence shows the public temper and reveals the popular ignorance of the object of this alleged discrimination. What is the nature and extent of stock market borrowings? What do such borrowings accomplish?

"Broadly speaking, the popular way of putting it—which is the wrong way—is this: Speculation is harmful; loans to stockholders are funds employed in speculation; therefore such loans should be restricted—a perfectly good syllogism except for its major premise, which is unsound. John Stuart Mill felt that 'speculators have a highly useful office in the economy of society.' Leroy-Beaulieu was of the opinion that 'the evils which speculation prevents are greater than those it causes.' The present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, radical though he may be, expresses himself as unalterably opposed to any interference with a free speculation. The United States Supreme Court has expressed a similar view.

"The Pujo Committee expressed distress that the facilities of the banks should be extended to stockbrokers. But why? It is conceded that the loaning of bank funds to merchants and manufacturers is the principal business of banks. That is what banks are for. Stockbrokers are merchants, dealing in commodities (securities) that form the very core of industry. The only difference between loans made to stockbrokers and those made to merchants is that stockbrokers deposit collateral and other merchants do not, a difference that makes this class of loans the safest business on a bank's books. More than that, the funds thus employed by the banks in call loans are funds that under the existing system should not be employed in any other way. They constitute the bank's secondary reserves (i. e., its assets over and above its 25 per cent. cash reserves) which under the system the pending measure is designed to reform constitute the main element of elasticity. The point cannot be too often repeated that these loans were not made to facilitate speculation, but to help the banks themselves and to provide them, as stated, with an elastic realizable asset. No part of a bank's business is safer that Stock Exchange loans, and none so elastic."

Grain Traffic Near Record.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The amount of grain passing through this port for the season just closed came near to record figures. The total was 192,000,000 bushels, an increase of 25,000,000 over last year. The previous high record was 221,000,000 bushels in 1898. Of this year's total 22,000,000 was Canadian grain.

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The Company reports net earnings equal to about **four times** fixed charges.

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The New York Times
ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
Vol. 2, No. 49 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1913 10 Cents

THE MICAWBER IDEA IN CREDIT
A Preposterous Inflation Mounting to $4,500,000,000 Provided For in the Currency Bill as It Passed the United States Senate Last Week
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Other Contents:

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DELUSIONS OF A COMPETITIVE TARIFF.—Disappointment of Those Who Expected a Decline in the Cost of Living
SABOTAGE—The New Weapon in Class Warfare Which a French Writer Scientifically Defines and Attempts to Justify on a Basis of Proletarian Morality
THE HUGE DEMANDS UPON FRENCH MONEY—Loans in View Aggregating Over Nine Billion Francs
THE NORTHWEST THINKS OR FEELING BLUE—It Is Not Pessimistic Yet Because Things Are Going Very Well, But Wonders If It Must Get in Line
WITHOUT THE AID OF SPECULATORS—A Demand On the Curb That Oil Shares Be Now Submitted to an Open Market
IN THE FIGHT FOR THE WORLD'S OIL TRADE—The Dutch-Shell Group Has Raised More Capital, But Standard Oil Has Outwitted It in California
LOOKING ASKANCE AT CANADIAN PACIFIC—The English, Who Have Put in So Much, Criticise the Note Issue as Costly Financing

The Annalist Barometrics on Page 783

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NOTICE.

To holders of special improvement bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Pensacola, Florida, on November 3, 1913, that said City of Pensacola has decided to redeem at par and accrued interest, on the first day of January, 1914, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, in the City and State of New York, certain Special Improvement Bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, in accordance with the option specially reserved therein, and pursuant to the law and ordinance authorizing their issue.

The Bonds referred to, and to be redeemed, as aforesaid, are Special Improvement Bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, of the denomination of five hundred dollars ($500.00) each, designated Series B, Group 1, numbered consecutively 201 to 204, inclusive, dated July 1, 1912, and maturing on July 1, 1914.

All persons owning, or holding, any of the above described Bonds, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby notified that each and all of said above mentioned bonds are hereby required to be presented for redemption and payment at the time, place and manner herein above stated.

THE CITY OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.
By A. GREENHUT, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. C. WARD, Comptroller.
(Seal.)

Local corporation with over $200,000 net quick assets desires $150,000 loan, secured by contract orders more than sufficient to pay loan, for one year, will establish sinking fund to liquidate loan at maturity. Address Counsel, Post Office Box, 246, New York.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHOE LASTS.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 20, 1913. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., December 26, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at Boston Depot, for the quartermaster Corps 10,000 pairs Shoe Lasts. Information upon application. M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Q. M.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 12, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing steel masts, bolster, etc., on tender Mayflower. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass.

POWER OF NEW YORK BANKS

State Institutions Represent One-Sixth of Nation's Total.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—There are 914 institutions of the various classes of the State Banking Department, with aggregate resources of $4,223,218,462, under the supervision of Supt. Van Tuyl, Jr. In his annual report Supt. Van Tuyl will show that on Sept. 30, 1913, there were 196 banks of deposit and discount, with total deposits of $523,041,335; 140 savings banks, with deposits of $1,724,607,279, and 80 trust companies, with deposits of $1,310,789,477. Other institutions include the following: 45 safe deposit companies, 10 mortgage loan and investment companies, 2 security companies, 237 co-operative savings and loan associations, one building lot association, 17 personal loan associations, 158 branch banks, 7 branches of trust companies in Europe, and 21 foreign bank agencies.

"It is interesting to note," said Supt. Van Tuyl to-day, "that the New York State banks, trust companies, and savings banks represent over one-sixth of the banking power of the country. The assets of the same institutions are equal to over one-third of those of all the national banks in the United States. The deposits in our savings banks are equal to about one-quarter of the savings deposits in all banks in the country. The deposits of banks, trust companies, and savings banks under our supervision are equal to almost one-half of the deposits in all national banks in this country.

"During the year commencing Oct. 1, 1912, the Woodhaven Bank, Woodhaven; the Empire Savings and Loan Association, Syracuse, and the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America, New York City, were placed in charge of the Liquidation Bureau. Under its supervision the liquidation of twenty-three institutions, with total assets of $13,323,054.72, and with approximately 35,000 creditors, is at the present time being conducted. Among them are the following New York City banks:

Institution and Date of Closing.	Dividends Paid, p.c.
Lafayette Trust Company, Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1908	55
Williamsburgh Co-operative Savings and Loan Company, Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1909	..
Borough Bank of Brooklyn, April 7, 1910	10
European-American Bank, New York, Aug. 6, 1910	61
Washington Savings Bank, New York, Dec. 28, 1910	58
Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Company, New York, May 20, 1911	40
Newmark Dwinsker Co-operative Savings and Loan Company, Brooklyn, July 13, 1911	..
Afro-American Investment and Building Company, Brooklyn, July 13, 1911	18
Greenpoint Polish Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, Brooklyn Sept. 2, 1911	32
Carnegie Safe Deposit Company, New York, Sept. 22, 1911	50
State Savings Bank of the City of New York, Dec. 1, 1911	40
Excelsior Building and Loan Association, New York, Jan. 30, 1912	*
Universal Trust Company, New York, Feb. 10, 1912	..
Popular Banking Savings and Loan Association, New York, March 29, 1912	..
Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America, New York, Dec. 27, 1912	..
Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association, New York, March 18, 1909	9.36
Nineteenth Ward Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, New York, July 15, 1909	62.69

*General creditors paid in full.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Dec. 20, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G.&E ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 14	$70	$72
Do pf ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$45	$47
Am P & L t	5,631,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	63	66
Do 6% cu pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	76	78
Do op war	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Deb 5 nos '21	2,190,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pref	2,180,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Artz Power	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asheville & P 1st s.f 5s '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au & Syr El R R, tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Auc.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s '35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Bal Co. Wat. & El 5s '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir. R. L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
Do ref ex2s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
Buf Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff G El 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
Buff & L. E. 6s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B & Lockp. 1st 5s '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B & N Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	96
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf	600,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	70	75
Capital Tr	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	111	111¾
Do 1st 5s '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¾	107¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C C M L & P pf	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,13	55	65
Do 6s 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C L H & P 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl Ry 1st 5s, '81	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	08½	..
Co R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do com	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do pref	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
C G., E L & P (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C T of N. J. 5s	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	73	74
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100½
Consum Po (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
C P (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	92
El. R. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½b	99b
Cr. L. & P 1st mtg 5s, '56	1,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El Utl. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	Sep 30, 13	23	27
Do pf	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Ev Sngs W. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. pf	4,750,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	70	73
Ft Smith L. & T pf	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft Worth P. & L 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	94
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int Ry of B. B. Div. 5s '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B & N Y. El. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	65
J C., H. & E 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Jeff'n & Pitt. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf	9,107,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	30	35
Do 1st 1.r.5s	10,200,000	3	S	M. & N.	85	90
K C. R. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¾	102
K C. R. 4s '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	74	77
K C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
K. & W. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88½
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	97
Do 5s of '52	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	..
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s '16	1,676,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr.	49,634,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	*38	40
Mus. G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do ref. 5s, '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
N. West'n L G M 4s, 2000	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	77
N I & Mont Pow 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	60
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	99	102
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,760,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	13½	15½
Do pf	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	67	69
N. Y. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	75
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	97
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s '24	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	95
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	103	103½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Rich Ry & L. 5s tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	68	72
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '39	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90½	93
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton El 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do con 5s '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 5s	7,411,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,321,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Sierra-Pac. Pow. 1st 5s	5,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
So. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	26	29
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 31	1,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$8½	$7½
Do pf ($50)	11,624,500	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$24½	$25½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do pf	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	56	58½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	77½	78½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	91
Unit. Ed	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	30
Do pf	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½b	101b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Utica & M'k'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	2½c	Q	Dec 1, 13	85	88
Do pf	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	87	87½
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	79¾	80

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Dec. 20, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	18
Do 6% cum pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	47½	49
West. St. G & E	3,500,000	4	..	Jun 30,12	35	45
Do pf	1,900,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.
c—Including 1% extra.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 13	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	195	205
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Oct 31, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Jun 30,13	200	260
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($20)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 13	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	190	200
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	600	625
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,225,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	168	173
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	135	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 1, 14	300	330
Citiz Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	182
City (Nat'l.)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	330	340
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 14	160	166
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	280	300
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	165	168
Corn. Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	300	302
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 1, 14	900	930
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	165	170
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30, 13	220	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	130	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	410
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	..
Greenwich	500,000	5½	Q	Jan 1, 14	280	290
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	275	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	495	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	177	183
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	600	625
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	325	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 13	310	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	240	255
Mechanic's & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 11,13	214	218
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	170	178
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 13	140	150
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 14	180	190
Mutual	500,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	280	305
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	180	190
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1 11	82	88
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	215	..
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	385	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	20	S	Jan 2, 14	850	..
NY. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	160	166
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	S	Nov 1, 13	250	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	350	360
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	230	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	425	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	395	..
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	..	120
Sherman Nat	250,000	5	S	Oct. 1913	145	155
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	190	200
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	110	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	145	155
Wash. Hts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,13	390	400
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	450	490
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	570	600

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. Quarterly dividend of 3% and 5% special payable on First Security Co. Jan. 2.
b—Incl. 8% extra. c—Incl. 3% extra payable Dec. 23.
d—Incl. 5% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	..	Q	Nov 1, 13	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	..	Q	Jan 2, 14	410	417
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	154
Brooklyn	1,000,000	c	Q	Jan 2, 14	470	490
Col. and Knick.	2,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,13	430	445
Central	3,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	980	1000
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	135	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	78	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,13	445	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1100	1140
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	9b	Q	Dec 31,13	510	525
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	S	Jul 15, 01	105	112
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	137
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	575	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	142	152
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	117	122
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	340	360
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	135	145
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	128	135
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,13	580	605
N.Y.L. & T.	10,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Dec 1, 13	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,13	395	400
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 14	365	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	..	415
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1030	1045
Wash'ton Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	343	365

b—Incl. 2% extra c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 10% extra.
e—Also a Christmas div. of 3%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	160	167
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	278	295
City of N.Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 14	..	190
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	290	310
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	890
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	257	265
First Mg Gu.	500,000	8	S	July 1, 13	100	115
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	295
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	300	325
Germ'la Life	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	180	195
Home Fire	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	390	396
Home Life	125,000	6	S	M. & S.	275	..
La'y's Mtg. Co	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,13	175	185
Manh'tn Life	100,000	213	S	J. & J.	340	360
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	8½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,13	86	93
Nas. & Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Aug 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	162	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	..	160
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	330
No. River ($25)	250,000	5	S	Oct. 1913	145	155
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	Y	525	600
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5a	S	Jan 15,14	110	120
St'yv'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	135
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	190	200
U. S. Life	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	10	S	Aug. 1, 13	80	90
Westchester	2,000,000	20	S	Aug 1, 13	550	600
Westc'r (City	600,000	6	S	Aug 1, 13	150	200

a—Including 2% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$3,733,000	10	..	Jul 15, 13	12	12½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	730	735
Borne-Scry't.	200

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 20

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 20	1,533,414	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 20	$11,390,500
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 13	1,480,542	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 13	9,088,000
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, 1912	3,150,681	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, 1912	9,282,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	80,479,903	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	484,524,420
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	129,555,809	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	663,837,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Alaska Gold Mines, Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. ‡Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ¶Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. **On account of accumulated dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 20, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	110	Dec. 6	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	90	91	90	91	..	+ ¼	91	100	110
..	..	21⅜	Oct. 2	18	Nov. 22	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	20	21½	19⅝	21¼	..	+ ¼	8	8⅝	500
..	..	8¼	Nov. 13	7⅝	Dec. 15	19,258,200	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	7⅜	8⅝	7⅜	8⅛	..	+ ¼	8	8⅝	500
..	..	42½	Dec. 5	40	Nov. 14	13,700,700	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	42½	42½	40½	40½	..	+ ¾	41	43	400
92¾	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	69¼	71¾	68¾	71⅝	76½	+ 1⅞	71½	71⅝	97,700
63⅜	54½	57	Jan. 3	41¾	Sep. 5	18,330,900	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	..	..	..	44¼	56	..	43	47	.....
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	96⅞	..	88	92½	.....
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	19⅜	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	22¼	23½	22¼	23½	52	+ ½	23¼	23½	2,050
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90¼	..	71	73	.....
107¾	91½	96¾	Jan. 4	80½	Oct. 27	4,600,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	90	90	90	90	97¼	+ ½	86¼	95	100
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	122¾	Nov. 5	8,500,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	128	..	125	128	.....
47⅝	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	26¼	29¼	25⅞	28⅝	31½	+ 2¼	28½	28⅝	25,250
126¼	90¾	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,253,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	87⅝	88½	86¾	88¼	116½	+ 2	88	88½	1,740
63⅜	49⅜	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	13¼	44¼	43	44	48½	+ ½	44½	44½	1,800
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	+ ⅞	110	113	100
60⅝	30¾	48¾	Jan.	6	33¼	July	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	..	..	38	40	.....
84⅝	75½	78½	Jan.	2	60¼	June 28	20,555,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	82½	— ⅛	63¾	63⅞	100
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 13	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	..	..	..	..	75	..	75	100	.....
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	..	80	..	81	84	.....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan.	15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	105	..	99	103	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan.	2	33½	June 12	20,257,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	35½	37½	35	37½	57	+ 2	36½	37½	1,510
99¼	95	98	May	6	92¼	Sep.	2	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	97	..	92¼	94	.....
220	160	166	Feb.	6	95	Dec.	18	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	103	103	95	102	174	— 4	102	105	825
7¼	3	5¼	Jan.	8	3½	July	9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	..	— ½	4	4½	300
34	20	28¼	Feb.	10	15⅞	June	10	12,548,900	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	21	21¾	21	21¾	24⅜	— 1¼	22	22½	1,100
106⅞	18	27¾	Apr.	4	17	June	10	19,645,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	21⅜	22⅞	21½	22⅞	18⅞	+ 1½	22½	23	1,400
177⅜	94	124¼	Nov.	1	67⅜	June	10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	10¾	10⅝	10¼	10¼	11½	— ⅛	10	10½	300
42	30	33⅜	Nov.	1	20	Oct.	17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	27⅝	28½	27½	28½	..	— ⅞	28	29	350
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan.	2	27	June	10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	28⅛	29½	28⅜	29¼	43	— ⅞	29¼	29⅞	1,800
110½	103	106¾	Jan.	2	94	Oct.	10	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	98	98	98	98	106⅝	— ⅜	95½	98½	410
19¼	4¾	13	Jan.	3	5¼	Oct.	17	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	6¼	..	8	8	.....
63½	42	61½	Jan.	3	41⅞	Oct.	22	8,838,900	Nov. 3, '12	2	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	43½	43¼	42¾	43¼	42¾	— ¼	42	44	310
91	66¾	74¾	Jan.	30	58½	June	10	50,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100	60⅝	62¾	60⅜	62¾	72⅞	+ 2⅜	62½	62¾	3,100
109⅝	102⅜	107	Feb.	7	97	June	6	50,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	97½	98	97½	97¼	104⅞	— ⅛	98½	98⅝	350
89¼	84	86	Jan.	9	79½	June	12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	81½	81½	81½	81½	..	+ ½	80½	82	140
203½	123	193	Jan.	22	150	July	9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	158	160	158	160	192	+ 1	155	162	240
105	99	105	Jan.	22	100	June	6	3,940,300	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	..	100	..	98¾	101½	.....
44⅜	28	40¼	Feb.	3	25	June	9	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	..	..	..	..	25	..	24½	26½	.....
133½	113¼	118	Jan.	31	90⅞	Dec.	9	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	101½	107	101½	107	118¾	+ 5	106½	107	2,050
124	115½	116⅜	Jan.	28	110⅛	June	12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	112½	..	117	118	.....
78	66	74⅞	Jan.	30	53	Mar.	26	14,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	..	..	..	..	60	..	66	66	.....
140¼	137⅜	140	Jan.	3	110	Dec.	15	344,612,500	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	114¾	124¼	110	122⅜	140	+ 7¼	122½	122⅞	96,404
82¼	24¼	241¼	294¾	Jan.	10	200	June	6	40,242,400	Dec. 1, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	215	248¾	243	248	278½	+ 4	246	248	2,000
109	102	106	Apr.	26	98	July	18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	98¾	..	..	..	.....
106⅜	102½	106¼	Jan.	27	96	July	11	51,700,600	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	102	102	101½	101½	102¾	+ ¾	100¾	102¼	524
99⅛	97½	99	Jan.	4	95	May	23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	99	..	.....
31	18	23½	Sept.	27	15	Dec.	..	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	13½	..	21⅜	18	.....
94½	79	82	Sep.	27	70	July	7	40,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	77¼	77½	77½	77½	83¾	+ 1	77½	78	100
140¼	137⅝	140	Jan.	3	110	Dec.	15	344,612,500	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	114¾	124¼	110	122⅜	140	+ 7¼	122½	122⅞	96,404
82¼	24¼	241¼	294¾	Jan.	10	200	June	6	40,242,400	Dec. 1, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	215	248¾	243	248	278½	+ 4	246	248	2,000
109	102	106	Apr.	26	98	July	18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	98¾	..	..	..	.....
106⅜	102½	106¼	Jan.	27	96	July	11	51,700,600	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	102	102	101½	101½	102¾	+ ¾	100¾	102¼	524
99⅛	97½	99	Jan.	4	95	May	23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	99	..	.....
31	18	23½	Sept.	27	15	Dec.	..	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	13½	..	21⅜	18	.....
94½	79	82	Sep.	27	70	July	7	40,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	77¼	77½	77½	77½	83¾	+ 1	77½	78	100
41⅜	23¾	22¼	Jan.	2	11⅞	Nov.	14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	34	34⅞	33¾	34⅜	39½	+ ⅝	34⅜	35	3,360
48	34	41½	Jan.	2	30⅞	June	10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	29	31	29	30	123	..	26	30	800
127½	116¾	120	Jan.	7	29	Dec.	15	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	.....
104½	102½	95	Oct.	22	95	Oct.	22	4,488,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	.....
47	41⅝	43¼	Feb.	19	42¼	Jan.	30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	.....
111⅜	103¼	106⅞	Jan.	6	90¼	Nov.	10	194,531,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	92¾	94¼	92	94¼	106	+ 1⅜	94	94½	12,500
104½	101⅜	102¼	Jan.	23	96	July	11	114,195,500	July 10, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	98⅛	98⅝	98	98¼	102	+ 2⅛	98¼	98½	1,032
148½	130⅜	137⅜	Jan.	3	112	June	11	67,557,100	July 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	118	119	115	116⅜	132	+ 2⅜	116⅜	116⅜	2,300
60¾	49	53½	Jan.	..	..	..	..	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	39	39½	39	39¼	52	+ 3	38	39½	450
103¾	102⅜	103½	June	6	100¼	June	25	20,000,000	July 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	100½	100½	100½	100½	104⅜	..	100¼	..	20
111⅞	101¼	106⅞	Jan.	22	90⅜	June	10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	91¾	92⅞	90¾	92⅞	104⅝	— ⅛	92¾	93	5,150
91	86½	88	Jan.	10	77¼	June	18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80	80	80	80	87	+ ¾	79⅞	80⅞	100
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan.	17	1	Jan.	14	8,893,987	Dec. 31, '07	12½	c	Batopilas Mining	20	..	..	..	..	1¼	..	1⅛	1⅜	1,000
51⅜	27¾	41½	Jan.	9	25	June	10	14,982,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	28⅛	30⅜	28⅛	30⅜	37½	+ 1¼	30¼	31	1,000
80	56¼	74	Aug.	12	62¼	June	10	14,908,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	67¼	68⅝	67¼	68⅛	86	+ 1⅜	68¼	69	1,600
94½	76¾	92¾	May	26	83¾	June	10	57,139,050	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	86⅞	87⅝	85¾	87⅝	88⅝	+ 1⅜	87½	87¾	3,600
140	137½	137¾	Jan.	27	120	Oct.	17	17,999,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	125	125	124¼	124¼	137	+ 1½	121½	123	200
11¾	7⅝	8¾	Mar.	18	6¼	June	6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry Sec.Co	100	..	..	..	..	8	..	6¼	8	.....
119½	105	116	Jan.	30	100½	June	9	16,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	108	115¾	105⅜	112	.....
130	130	116¼	Dec.	8	116¼	Dec.	8	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	116¼	..	115	135	.....
40½	28	31	Feb.	8	25	June	27	14,647,200	Dec. 1, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	..	26	29¼	..	25¼	27¼	.....
72½	49½	56½	Feb.	3	16	Oct.	22	14,872,300	July 1, '13	1¼	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	16⅜	16½	16¼	16½	54½	— 1⅝	16	17	330
93¾	84	86	Jan.	30	45	Oct.	1	12,450,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	..	..	..	..	45	..	50½	..	.....
67⅜	65	63	Feb.	13	58¼	May	13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1¼	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	60	..	65	..	.....
283	226½	266¾	Jan.	9	208½	July	9	240,295,100	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	220	220⅜	212	218¼	260⅜	— 3¾	218½	218⅝	98,050
..	..	239	Apr.	17	203	July	9	.....	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	..	..	..	..	214½	..	..	..	.....
101½	90⅜	103⅝	Feb.	6	91	Oct.	16	11,439,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Threshing M. pf.	100	91¼	91¼	90¼	91	99⅞	— ⅛	90	93½	300
160	130	136⅝	Jan.	6	122¾	Nov.	5	8,500,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	..	128	135¼	125	128	.....
..	..	16⅝	Jan.	6	14	Feb.	4	6,000,000	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	23½	26¾	23¼	26½	29	+ 2¼	26⅜	26½	15,500
100¼	80	97¼	Mar.	23	88	June	10	32,277,900	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	92⅝	94	92¼	93	93¼	+ 1	93	93½	1,140
305	305	362	Jan.	13	275	June	11	27,438,800	Nov. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey.	100	285	285	285	285	360	+ 5	300	320	125
121½	114½	116	Apr.	17	100	Dec.	8	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	100	..	98	100	.....
85¼	68¾	80	Jan.	2	51¼	July	11	62,735,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	56¼	58¾	55⅜	58¾	79	+ 1⅜	55¼	58½	3,300
24¼	17	18	Jan.	2	7¼	July	11	17,537,800	Feb. 15, '13	1	..	Chicago & Alton	100	..	..	..	..	15	..	9⅝	15	.....
46	25	25⅜	Jan.	25	17¼	Aug.	21	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	..	20½	..	12	40	.....
20⅜	15⅝	17⅞	Jan.	9	10⅜	June	4	45,155,900	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	11⅜	11½	11	11⅜	17	..	11⅜	11⅞	400
39½	30⅜	35	Jan.	9	23	June	10	43,234,900	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	27½	28	27¼	27½	31½	— ½	28	28¼	611
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan.	9	56⅞	Nov.	10	116,318,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100	97⅜	100¼	96⅜	100	112	+ 2⅜	100	100⅛	11,910
146	130½	145	Jan.	30	131½	Nov.	10	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	100	131⅞	135	131⅞	135	139	+ 3¼	135	136	375
145	134½	138	Jan.	6	123	Dec.	1	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	124½	126	124½	126	137	+ 1⅜	126¼	126¾	1,170
198	188	188	Mar.	3	171⅜	Nov.	10	22,725,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	171½	..	165	170	.....
..	..	65	Oct.	25	65	Oct.	25	74,877,200	Sep. 20, '13	1½	Q	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	100	..	..	..	..	65	..	130	118	125	10
144	126	125	Mar.	5	119¼	Aug.	25	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., R. I. & Minn. & O.	100	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	130	..	118	125	10
135	150	150½	Jan.	21	130½	Oct.	17	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	131	..	130	140	.....
50⅜	25	47⅝	Jan.	2	30¾	June	10	4,302,700	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	36¾	38¼	36⅝	37⅜	44	+ ¾	37⅜	38	11,300
62¼	45½	54	Jan.	2	34⅞	Aug.	26	47,056,300	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	36	36	36	36	..	+ 1	..	40	100
101¼	95	94¾	Jan	16	60	Oct.	16	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1¼	..	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	62	62	61¾	61¾	95	— ½	62½	63	200
43¾	23½	41½	Feb.	3	24½	June	10	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	26	27¾	26	27¾	33¾	+ 1	28⅝	28½	1,100
140	106	155	Feb.	3	120	Jan.	25	8,000,000	July 1, '13	4	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	153	..	130	140	.....
45	32¾	33	Jan.	9	23¾	Aug.	4	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Colorado Southern	100	28	28½	28	28	..	— ⅛	27½	28	550
76¾	72	69	Mar.	4	64	Aug.	4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	64	..	60	64	.....
71	66½	65¼	Apr.	1	55	July	1	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	60	..	50	70	.....
102	102	102¼	Feb.	25	102¼	Feb.	25	16,247,000	Oct. 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	.....
149¼	137⅜	142¾	Jan.	9	125¼	June	10	99,816,500	Dec. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	126¼	129¼	126¼	129¼	141	+ 2¾	129	129½	1,370
22¾	10	17¾	Jan.	31	8¾	July	3	49,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	8⅝	9¼	8¾	9¼	14¼	+ ⅛	9	9⅜	2,550
85½	75	79¼	Jan.	31	64½	June	10	29,852,900	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	62½	63½	62⅞	63⅛	74	+ 1½	63¼	64	600
86	70	77	Feb.	11	77	July	3	12,267,800	Dec. 15, '13	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	84	..	65	80	.....
94	92	90	Feb.	4	90	Feb.	4	7,893,800	Dec. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	85	84	.....
100¾	99⅜	100½	Jan.	16	92	Dec.	19	37,828,500	Dec. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & Co. pf.	100	93⅜	93⅜	92	93	99⅞	— ½	92	95	620
173½	162	167	Jan.	8	147¼	June	11	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '13	2¼	Q	Delaware & Hudson.	100	151	151⅝	151	151½	164	+ ½	151	152	610
597	530	445	Jan.	13	384⅞	Dec.	10	30,277,000	Dec. 22, '13	10	Ex	Del., Lack. & Western.	100	..	..	..	..	385	580	..	372	390
..	..	420	Feb.	4	380	Apr.	9	.....	.....	..	..	D., L. & W. sub rcts 50% pd.	100	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	.....
24	18½	23⅛	Jan.	9	13⅜	June	11	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	20¾	+ ⅝	17⅛	18	100
48¼	34¾	41	Jan.	10	23	June	11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	26⅝	27½	26⅞	27¼	39⅞	+ ¼	27	28	525
100	100	90	June	11	90	June	11	950,000	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	64¼	45	46
76¾	61¼	85¾	Feb.	4	67½	June	3	12,500,000	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	..	70⅝	72¼	..	68	75
36¼	20	21⅜	Jan.	2	9¾	June	10	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	15½	19⅝	15	19⅛	21½	+ 2½	19	19¼	9,383
11⅜	8	8½	Jan.	2	4	Dec.	19	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	4	4

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Christmas week weather will be unsettled over much of the United States, the Weather Bureau experts say, and frequent rains are predicted for the Pacific coast. Temperatures will be near or below the seasonal average generally, and the skies will be overcast almost entirely throughout the week.

"A disturbance now developing in the Southwest," the weekly bulletin said tonight, "will advance Northeastward, attended by rains and snows, and cross the Great Central valleys about Tuesday and the Eastern States Wednesday or Thursday.

Temperatures have fallen in the region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and they remain much below normal in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

With the exception of unsettled weather and probable rains in the Gulf States and the Pacific States and snows in the Plateau and Rocky Mountain region the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country.

There are at present no indications of a severe cold wave during the week.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England.—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair; light variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey.—Fair and somewhat colder Monday; Tuesday fair; light variable winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	34	42	4 P. M.	41	50
6 A. M.	33	42	6 P. M.	38	49
9 A. M.	35	40	9 P. M.	33	46
12 M.	49	43	12 P. M.	31	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:25—39 West 135th St.; G. A. Crandill & Co. $300

1:30—54 East 11th St.; Define Raincoat Company ..... Unknown

5:25—466 East 115th St.; F. Dosto.. Trifling

4:10—130th St. and Madison Av.; Tent Ward Company ..... Trifling

6:25—205 West 62d St.; M. Guttenberg.. Trifling

9:00—Pier 32, N. R.; J. Wheelsedos.... Unknown

P.M.

12:25—282 St. Ann's Av.; V. Duisesso. Trifling

1:00—89 Chrystie St.; O. Friedlander. Trifling

1:50—6 West 115th St.; E. Stosanovitch.. Trifling

2:15—108 East 107th St.; Pauline Meyers. Trifling

2:40—52 Pike St.; I. Sacks..... Trifling

3:45—115 East 115th St.; K. Sarkan.. Trifling

3:45—217 7th St.; J. Weeshaw..... Trifling

4:05—129 Thompson St.; H. Jurle..... $500

6:15—811 In Nest Av.; P. Iptolito..... $100

6:00—189th St. and Boscobel Av.; unknown ..... Trifling

6:00—247 West 61st St.; J. Yarde.... Trifling

6:20—357 East 68th St.; W. Johnson. Trifling

7:16—18th and Marginal Sts.; Carroll Box and Lumber Co..... $100

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St.; principals only apply. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Washington Heights.

GOING TO EUROPE!!
MUST SELL!!!
Four-story and basement dwelling in the seventies near Riverside Drive; strictly high class; no reasonable offer refused. Milton Hart, Attorney, 140 Nassau St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.
Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 20 minutes to 59th St.; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House, Box 83 Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 301 W. 96.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

For Sale—Two hundred and forty-six acres of land, within 15 minutes' ride of Washington, D. C.; will sell cheap. Write to or call 1384 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes, and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

Mortgages.—Wanted, for my client, a loan of $7,500 on second mortgage or $25,000 on first mortgage on magnificent suburban estate; commission will be paid to brokers. Room 407, 59 Wall St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

FACTORY LOFTS.
45x85; all light; rent, $900 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

41 EAST 41ST ST.
Modern 5-story building; plate glass store front; all or part. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

An Elegant West 74th St. Residence for Sale

at a bargain to a quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 539, Madison Square Branch.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

RENT FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
A strictly modern, 11-room house, gentleman's home, 1¼ acres of land. Beautiful ground, finest location in New Rochelle. Large garage with living quarters. Present tenant desires to sublet.
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARTISTIC FRENCH VILLA,

Very pretty, south shore, containing parlor, dining room, pantry, kitchen, four bedrooms, tile bath, pergola porch, open fire place, sun parlor, gas and electric fixtures, laundry, hot water heat, etc., white enamel finish upstairs, hard floor, everything artistic, elegant water view, bathing, boating, 166 ft. street front; $350 cash, $20 month. OWNERS, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

$50 will put you in possession of a beautifully built seven room cottage; modern improvements; plenty of garden ground; conveniently situated to any part of city; several plots for bungalows; $25 down; $3 monthly; start the new year right; write at once. SURPRISE, Box 37 Times.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE

delightfully situated, for sale at a bargain to quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

Lost

50 cents a line.

LOST—Stationery case, dark gray suede, containing letters, papers of vital importance to owners, cards with owner's name inscribed; on the following route: 14th St., 5th Av., Central Park, Lenox Av., 149th St., Bridge, Grand Concourse, Jerome Av., Bainbridge Av., Central Av. Return to Griffith, 122 West 14th St.; generous reward.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst brooch, Dec. 14, afternoon, en route to museum via McDonough, Fulton, and New York Av. to Eastern Parkway. Liberal reward for return, E. F. G., 364 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Dec. 21, while automobiling, chamois bag containing jewelry, somewhere between Rye, N. Y., and 136th and Riverside Drive; liberal reward for return. Address, Apartment 15, 610 West 136th.

LOST—In the Sans Souci on evening of Dec. 18, large single oval diamond ring, platinum setting. $500 reward and no questions asked if returned to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Purple pocketbook containing money and ring on 5th Av. between 42d and 50th Sts. Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to C. M. Haley, 451 West End Av.

LOST—Diamond brooch, Sunday afternoon, between 8th Av., at 136th St. and 125th St. Subway Stations, or in the Subway; liberal reward. A 102 Times.

LOST—Sunday night, gold watch fob with Jade setting, monogram "F. J. S.," attached to silk ribbon; $5 reward. Return to 165 Broadway, room 1,417.

LOST.—Silver eyeglass case, marked K. C. S., Wednesday, 17th, 6 P. M., in Subway or on Broadway, between 103d and 105th Sts.; reward. Z 232 Times.

LOST—Vicinity Park Av. and 89th St., gold watch fob with fraternity pin on locket. Return to F. B. Dow, 1,229 Madison Av., and receive reward.

LOST.—Diamond monogram brooch, initials M. S. D., 99th to 130th St. or Amsterdam Av. car., Dec. 14; reward. 162 West 130th St.

LOST—Gold watch, monogramed "H. M.-B.," Bronx Park; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return office Hotel Endicott.

LOST.—Dec. 18, cluster breastpin, black pearl, surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward. Neumoegen, 251 West 31st St.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$75 REWARD for ring set with sapphires and diamonds; lost on surface car or vicinity McCreery's. Return to office Hotel Colonial, West 81st St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Blue gray Pomeranian about two years old; answers name "Bobby," from 730 Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Weber, Apartment 8C.

LOST—Dec. 18, small collie bitch, 1 year old, light brown with white breast and legs; answers name Girlie; reward. A. Pinchot, 1,021 Park Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 87 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Musical.

30 cents a line.

EXPERT TEACHERS
will give strictly private instruction; Tango, Trot, Boston and all modern dances; during cold and inclement weather automobile transportation to and from, free. Phone 6444 Bedford. 477-479 Green Av. and Nostrand. Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FEW CHOICE LOFTS
In the centre of the
LACE & NECKWEAR TRADES,
99-101 Fifth Ave.,
Between 17th and 18th Streets.
Modern fireproof loft building.
Size 60 ft. x 100 ft.
45c. to 60c. Per Ft.
Apply to agent on premises
Or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
Modern Elevator Apartments
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms 14x19
Bedrooms 14x16

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Hotel Blackstone

A New Fireproof
Exclusive Apartment
Hotel
58th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs.
Located in Best Residential Section.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
Suites of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms with Bath;
ALL LARGE AND LIGHT.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Manager on Premises or
Bing & Bing, 505 Fifth Av.

3 ROOMS & BATH
with all improvements; continuous elevator and phone service; $50. Apply Superintendent, **54 EAST 59TH ST.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

3 Rooms and Bath
$2.00 PER DAY
or 66c per Room
at
61-65 E. 59th St.
Same locality as the Plaza, Savoy and Netherlands.
Hotel Service
THE MANHASET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Exceptional Opportunity.

$400 per month will rent one of the finest furnished ten room apartments in New York. Apply suite 1701 Fuller Building.

All sorts of quaint books, rare prints, odd volumes to make up a set, and a hundred other things dear to the collector, met with in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. Every Sunday.—Adv.

Business Opportunities.

50 cents a line.

Manufacturer of ladies' hats, owning four-story brick factory, needs $15,000 additional capital for going concern; right party can take an active interest in business, which, with owner, will stand strictest investigation; an unusual opportunity, which would not be presented were not owner's money tied up in outside real estate. T 164 Times.

FOR RENT.
Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

GOING TO PANAMA.
Business man, 40, speaking Spanish, Italian, German fluently wishes to represent good firm for Panama and other Latin-American countries. Highest references. M. R., Box 12 Times.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits, or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished; reasonable price. Will also sublet loft, Pearlbey, 104 West 25th St.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 82, Wellsburg, West Va.

Chemist has valuable discovery, cheap; non-inflammable substitute for celluloid, films, waterproofing; want backer with ready cash. A. D., 190 Times.

Complete furnishings, good will, 7 high-class apartments; profits $160 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Wanted—Active partner with $5,000 in established business; particulars by interview only. Address M 58 Times.

Business Loans.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

50 cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 623. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 60 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY, 114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

Vacuum Cleaning

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 36th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L," and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

351 West 71st, 221 W. 71st, 238 West 75th.—Finest location in city between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished large and small rooms, $4.00 to $10.00 weekly; private bath, kitchenette if desired; $1.00 to $2.00 daily; immediate possession. 'Phone 10133 Schuyler.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

To Sublet.—Modern apartment at 45 East 82d St., furnished or unfurnished; 7 light rooms, two baths; all conveniences; immediate possession. Telephone 4757 Lenox or inspect.

TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST, AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at liberal reduction.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

93d and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment; elevator; every modern convenience; immediate possession. D 10 Times.

THREE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; TELEPHONE. THOMPSON, 17 WEST 35TH.

95th St., 380 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 23.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 127 WEST 68TH ST.

East Side.

45th, 19 East.—Comfortable, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65-$85.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

East Side.

Attractive small apartment, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; elevator; telephone; two minutes from "L" and Subway; rent $30 per month. Apply 142 East 27th St. Telephone 4480 Madison.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

50 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

SIXTY typewriters visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up; selling them out. Store, 427 Broadway, near Howard.

SIXTY TYPEWRITERS.
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up. Selling out store. 393 Broadway.

Lease, furniture, 4-room apartment; going West. "Alabama," 550 Riverside. Apt. 4B.

Lighting Fixtures.

Electric and gas lighting fixtures; buy direct from manufacturer and save 50%; hundreds of latest designs. Phone Stuyvesant 4592. Crown Chandelier Co., 103 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

30 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds. Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Pianos and Organs.

50 cents a line.

XMAS BARGAINS.
USED UPRIGHTS.....$75, $125, $150
USED PLAYER PIANOS....$350, $400, $450
NEW PLAYER PIANOS.....$400 to $750
Call and see the smallest player piano made. Baby Grand Pianos—used and new.
Examine our stock before you decide.
Terms to suit; music rolls, benches gratis.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, MFRS.,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Phone 5424 Stuyvesant. Established 1860.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Ready Selection

A companion with exceptional qualifications was desired for five-year-old child whose mother inserted the following advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of December 14th:

COMPANION.—Refined young woman, under 21, to come in by the day as companion to little girl; must be well educated; write for appointment. * * * 15 W. 81st.

Many suitable applicants responded, and the mother readily made a selection.

Boarders Wanted

20 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

38TH, 37 EAST.
Large room; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57th, 411 West 102d, 253 West. THE LA GRANGE
Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

57TH, 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor; corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

65TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mohegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 136 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonbeur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; abundant heat; generous table; every improvement; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

82D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive sunny small rooms; board; table guests accommodated; high class.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; first-class cuisine; "L" express; reference.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large corner room, private bath; suitable for two. Grossman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Private family having attractively furnished home, will accept two or three discriminating guests for Winter.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Furnished Rooms

50 cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 187 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; Subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large, sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,325, (93d St.)—Two handsome, large furnished rooms; all modern improvements; phone.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references; 4627—Sty.

19TH ST., 49 WEST.—Elegant rooms, bath; heat; $8; meals a la carte. Castle Cafe.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

43D, 231 WEST.—Neat room; near Subway; bath and steam beat. Mrs. Hannon.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor large rooms; references.

49TH, 119 WEST.—Large, sunny room, nicely furnished; private bath; reasonable; permanent.

49TH, 167 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; young men or couple; every convenience.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 68 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam heated, large room; private bath; smaller room; references.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; private bath, kitchenette, phone; Subway, "L."

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

65TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; comfortable and home-like; must be seen to be appreciated; very desirable neighborhood; reasonable; all conveniences; references.

69TH ST., 145 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front parlor; first-class apartment; other rooms. Manning.

Furnished Rooms

50 cents a line.

West Side.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; private bath; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable rooms; bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; 'phone.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Rooms single and en suite; running water; electricity; 72d express.

71ST, 308 WEST. — Newly furnished front; suitable two; $6; Subway. 9987 Columbus

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large front room; electric light, steam heat. Col. 3085.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished; large rooms, with and without private bath; continuous hot water, telephone; Subway express.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 102 West.—Two large, light, comfortably furnished adjoining rooms. Apartment 25.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Beautiful connecting front parlor, suite; suitable doctor; single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Telephone 9068 Col.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Newly decorated and newly furnished house; elegant large, sunny rooms, $6 to $12; meals if desired; first class; baths; 'phone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms; running water; parquet floor; Subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large front room; newly decorated; private house; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; reasonable.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Comfortable large room, private bath; medium room; reasonable; telephone.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished; newly decorated rooms; telephone; every comfort; reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Unusually warm, comfortable rooms; continuous hot water; coin telephone.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; all conveniences. Finan.

88TH ST., 60 WEST.—Two rooms suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water, piano and telephone. D'Eglise.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath. $8.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, small rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two elegant sunny rooms; suits; private bath; improvements. 7296 Riverside.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Two Doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

103D ST., 129 WEST.—Large front, also small rooms; 'phone; gentlemen. Meyer.

106TH ST., 121 WEST.—Double, single, sunny rooms; reasonable; kitchen privileges.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

112TH ST., 522 WEST.—Furnished room; electricity, telephone; Broadway subway; reasonable. Mack.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway. Apt. 2M.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

131ST ST., (2,138 8th Av.)—Week free; housekeeping rooms; running water; all conveniences; $2.50 up.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL,
123d St., 519 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms, $2 weekly up; dining room; excellent accommodations for travelers.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,122.—Furnished room, electricity, telephone, shower; Broadway Subway. Elken.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway, Morningside 4834. White.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Most convenient location in New York. Gives greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $13; with board, $33-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $33-$35 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 759.—Furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable; all conveniences.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable room, steam heated; board optional.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 56th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 a day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan board.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

TWO steam-heated rooms, main floor preferred, near 145th, about $25-$30. M 46 Times.

Schools.

TUTOR.—Doctor of Philosophy with fifteen years' teaching experience, will tutor in elementary college preparatory subjects. J 60 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, for Contract 110, for furnishing, delivering, and installing where required, gauging, metering, and other reservoir and aqueduct apparatus.

The points of delivery or installation are along or near the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced girl wanted for bookkeeper in cloak and suit house. 126 West 20th St.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; city references and previous experience absolutely essential. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., or after 7:30 P. M., 318 West 100th St., Apartment 8E.

NURSE.—Wanted immediately, a refined German nurse girl, experienced, for baby six weeks old. Telephone Melrose 4287. Schumann.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY: STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

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at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with successful daily newspaper experience on school or resort advertising or both wanted; excellent opportunity for permanent employment and advancement on important daily newspaper; state experience fully and minimum salary to start. Application will be considered strictly confidential if so desired. Box D 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, double entry, trial balance, typist, quick and accurate at figures, all-around office man, willing and industrious, to take charge; references and bond required. Address, own handwriting, salary expected, &c., B. D., 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

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We would like to communicate with shirt salesmen desirous of taking as a side line our samples of gray blue, and khaki FLANNEL SHIRTS in the Western and Middle States. Our line, CONGRESS BRAND, has been favorably known for fifty years. Samples easily carried. Commission only. Write giving details to Jacob Dreyfus & Sons, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN. — Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

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SALESMAN.—Lace

SHOW VICE MOVIES AIDED BY INJUNCTION

Managers of White Slave Pictures Get Order Restraining Police from Interfering.

THEATRE EMPLOYES HELD

Cases Sent to Chief Magistrate's Court—Five Audiences See the Film Pictures.

Advertised by the police as immoral and indecent, highly praised by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont as teaching a great moral lesson, and protected by an injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Ford, the vice films purporting to portray the real inside facts about the white slave traffic were shown to five audiences at the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night. There were a few women at each of the performances.

The injunction to prevent the police from interfering with the exhibition of the films was obtained by the managers of the picture show late Saturday night, following the arrest of one woman and four men employes of the theatre in the afternoon. The injunction was made returnable before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan Wednesday morning.

Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger was served with the injunction in the West Side Court yesterday morning, when the cases of the theatre employes were called. The Deputy Commissioner said he would pay no attention to the restraining order, as it was made out to Police Commissioner Waldo, and that he would continue to raid the show if the pictures were offered again.

Immediately steps were taken to serve the restraining order on Police Commissioner Waldo, and at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was found at his home and the papers were handed to him. Shortly afterward Inspector Dwyer announced that he had been ordered not to interfere with the pictures, and the theatre was opened at 2 o'clock for the first exhibition. At that hour a large crowd had assembled in front of the house in anticipation of trouble, but the two policemen who were on hand merely smiled, and most of the men in the crowd bought tickets and went inside. Several of Inspector Dwyer's detectives took seats in the audience, but made no attempt to interfere with the exhibition.

Theatre Employes Held.

The four men arrested Saturday were Henry C. Bohm, the manager of the Park Theatre; William Hurley, one of the operators of the film machine; Max Frick, his assistant, and Benjamin Nussbaum, another employe of the theatre. The woman was Francea M. Pierce of 230 West Fifteenth Street, the ticket seller.

When arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Appleton, all were held in $500 bail for examination before Magistrate Murphy in the Chief Magistrate's Court to-morrow morning. The charge was violating Section 1,530, subdivision 2, of the Penal Code, in that they assisted in giving an indecent exhibition. Bail was immediately furnished.

Mr. Newburger appeared in court to press the charges against the five defendants, and it was in compliance with his request that the case was set for the Chief Magistrates' Court.

Frederick Goldsmith, attorney for the five theatre employes, attempted to have the cases dismissed on the grounds that the management of the pictures had been in court on Dec. 16 before Magistrate Ten Eyck who ruled that the films were not immoral.

In refusing to grant Attorney Goldsmith's request Magistrate Appleton stated the law, which states that a case may be transferred to another court, and said that he was going to send it for decision to the Chief Magistrate's court. He said that he had seen the films, and that what he took exception to was the scene which showed a physician and a cadet in a police court using their influence with the Magistrate to have the cadet discharged.

Objects to Court Scene.

"If you people are running this thing for reasons of uplifting the morals of the public," said the Magistrate, "let it be a true representation. If there is a case in this city where Magistrates are influenced by politicians I do not know of it. If that scene is not changed I shall issue a warrant for libel."

Mr. Goldsmith then said that the scene referred to had been greatly changed and practically eliminated.

Valerie H. Robinson, President of the Biological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, gave out the following statement last night relative to the injunction that restrained the police from interfering with the production of the motion pictures:

"I am extremely gratified that an injunction has been secured restraining the police, and I believe that out of the opposition to this picture there will grow to be a regular Board of Censors to pass on pictures and plays of a sociological nature. We are going to make every effort through official channels to have such a board appointed.

"Those who have backed us in our belief in the educational value of the film are determined that it shall go on, and I am sure that the police themselves are coming to realize the value of such pictures being shown. Acting on the statement of the owners of the picture I requested that no males under 21 and no females under 18 be admitted, which request was immediately granted."

VICE PLAYS HARMFUL.

Dr. Wise Calls on Stage People to Protest Against Them.

Speaking on "The Drama of To-day" yesterday morning at the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise said:

"Objection should not be raised to the frank and serious discussion of sex problems, but the trouble is that we have had very much frankness and very little seriousness. It is conceivable that the white slave problem could be presented in such a way as to be salutary and serviceable, but we have had white-slave plays which do nothing more than stimulate an unwholesome and morbid curiosity instead of driving home a moral lesson.

"We shall have no bettering of conditions of the drama until the men and women of the stage begin to protest against the indignity which is offered them in that they are compelled to waste their gifts upon the inane and unclean things which the modern stage too often gives us. That actors and actresses may do much to elevate the status of the drama is shown forth by the example of their distinguished fellow-artist, Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, to whom rich reward has come because he has taken his high calling seriously and been true to its finest ideals. It was said of him not long ago that he is not only an actor, but a moralist, not only an artistic satisfaction, but a spiritual influence.

"I do not agree with a distinguished critic who condemns the 'present system of ignorant and conscienceless commercial management.' But it must be pointed out not only that the theatre has been too completely commercialized, but that the control of the theatres of the land has been overcentralized, an overcentralization which has made the theatres throughout the land dependent upon Broadway's theatrical sewers.

"Three things must be moralized if the play is to come to its own again: First, the stage and the drama itself, including the players; second, authors and managers, and, third, the public."

THEATRE SOCIETY MEETS.

Vice Plays Praised as Powerful Factors for Social Betterment.

The National Federation of Theatre Clubs held a public meeting at the Playhouse last night, which was largely attended. During the progress of the entertainment part of the programme several speakers were called upon by Sydney Rosenfeld, the President of the organization, to discuss the present-day vice plays.

Among the speakers was Miss Winifred Harper Cooley, who argued at length that many of the plays condemned by the police and the critics were powerful factors for good and that their presentation on the stage was for the good of the city. Hans voon Kaltenborn, dramatic editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, replied by attempting to point out why such plays were harmful, which brought out another reply from Miss Cooley. To her remarks Mr. voon Kaltenborn again replied, but further discussion was cut short by Mr. Rosenfeld.

Seven Gunners Tie at Traps.

Nineteen trap shooters took part yesterday in the weekly shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and in the five matches decided full scores were plentiful, the weather conditions being ideal for the sport. No less than seven men tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the Monthly Cup. They were J. L. Henderson, H. S. Bullock, B. R. Stoddard, J. P. Donovan, D. Zuriat, C. C. Moore, and J. H. Mahlstedt. The scores go to their credit for the month. Neaf Apger, a professional, won the 15-"bird" scratch contest, also one at 25 "birds."

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NEW RESTAURANT
48th STREET, BROADWAY & 7th AVENUE
OPENS TOMORROW EVENING
FEATURES—
The most palatial Restaurant in the world.
A Cabaret that will introduce "All Stars."
A Symphony Orchestra—direct from Russia.
Ball Room De Luxe—Largest in New York.
A daily Thés Dansant—4 p. m. to 7 p. m.
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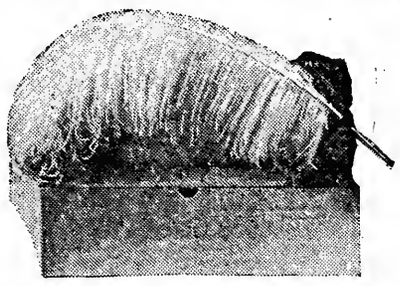

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$7.50—A beautiful guaranteed Cawston Plume of standard quality suitable for any size or style of hat.

$10.00—Made of selected ostrich feathers and guaranteed. Full and Fluffy. It wins immediate favor.

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Christmas Ostrich Feather Fans in all colors at the special price—75c. each.

Christmas Plumes, Fans and Feather Goods packed in beautiful Christmas boxes tied with ribbons.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly. Open Evenings.

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Farm—South Pasadena, Cal.

SPECIAL FOR CHRISTMAS!

American Beauty Roses..... $9 per dozen
4 feet in length—extra large buds. Sold Elsewhere at $18 per dozen.

Pink Killarney Roses..... $2 per dozen
18 inches to 22 inches in length. 3 dozen for $5.

Double Pink Killarney Roses.. $3.50 per dozen
24 inches to 30 inches in length. 3 dozen for $10.

Phone and Mail Orders Accepted and Filled in Rotation as Received. Delivered Where and When You Suggest.

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6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev'g. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Trucks.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:20. Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat., 2:20
The PLEASURE SEEKERS All-Star Cast.
Tickets All Agencies. Box Office Prices.

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Souvenirs Tonight
TO-NIGHT AT 8. OTHELLO (SOUVENIRS)
Tues. .....Merchant of Venice
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($1.50 to 25 Schools and Public.)
Wed. Ev.....Passing of 3d Floor Back and Sacrament of Judas
Thurs.....Mice and Men
Fri.....Light That Failed
Sat. Mat....Passing 3d Floor Back
Sat. Eve.....Othello
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert THEA., 44th W. of B'way

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:05. Mats. To-m'w, Xmas, Sat. 2:30.
To-night at 8:05 sharp.
DOUBLE GALA BILL
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
The MARRIAGE GAME
and Mimi Aguglia in Salome

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. 'Phone 2628 Bryant.
To-night at 8:30
The Things That Count
"A clean, beautiful play, full of surprises and not a dull moment in it."—*Grace Hazeltine C. King.*
Mats. This Week: Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., E. of B'way. Bell 'Phone 1393 Murray Hill. WED. EVE.
WE ARE SEVEN Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat.
A Whimsical Farce by ELEANOR GATES.

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LEW FIELDS.....Proprietor
LAST WEEK EVA TANGUAY AND HER OWN CO.
Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and up.

44th St. Theatre—Seats To-day
For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production.
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat. HIGH JINKS

Booth Thea., 45th, w. of B'way. Mats. Xmas & Sat., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC *Prunella* with Marguerite Clark.
"Delightful."—Press.

LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. DEC. 30 Beginning TUESDAY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE PHILANDERER By BERNARD SHAW

CASINO B'way & 29th. Evs. 8:20. Last Week Mats. Xmas and Sat. Oh, I Say!
WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY. ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Xmas and Sat. AT BAY Extra Mat. Xmas.

48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY
Extra Popular Prices Matinee Friday, Dec. 26th. Best Seats $1.50.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:30.
Five Sensational One-Act Plays.
"EN DESHABILLE," "PAPI-KARI," "THE BLACK MASK," "THE BRIDE," "TRUSSIA."
Special Matinee Christmas and Friday of next week. "HIS LITTLE CHRISTINA," "Bill" Filled Kerl," "En Deshabille" and "The Bride."

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MATINEE EVERY DAY BEGINNING WED.
BEST SEATS $1.00
EVES. 8 MATS. 2
BIG XMAS SPECTACLE
HOP O' MY THUMB WITH DE WOLF HOPPER
COMPANY OF 300
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
SEE THE GARDEN OF LIVING STATUES

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THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.

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Special Rates by the Month and Season.
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BOARD $10.50 PER WEEK.
We also cater for dinner parties.
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"Dixie Room"
Palate tickling, toothsome dishes of "The Old South"—prepared by real Southern Cooks—you can get them all at the Dixie Room. Ever taste chicken okra soup, hoe cake, Southern waffles? Just as delicious and as welcome to the epicures of the "Blue" as the "Gray"
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84th & 85th Performances by this Society
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DEC. 26 and 27
Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. Frederic Martin.
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
Orchestra of N. Y. Symphony Society
Dec. 26 2:15 Carnegie Hall Dec. 27, 8:15.
Seats 75c to $2. at Box Office or J. W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Ebel Music Co.
Seats for Beethoven's "Mass in D," March 22, now on sale

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
Within the Law with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

Longacre 48th St. W. of B'way. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
Last Week at This Theatre
NEXT WEEK AT THE HARRIS THEATRE.
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Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. Tel. Plaza 812.
2 LOTS IN THE BRONX
Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.

BRONX Opera House, 149 St., Brook Ave. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
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SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS

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MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
"The House Beautiful," W. 42d St., Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
JUST TWO JOYFUL MATINEES THIS WEEK XMAS (THURSDAY) AND SATURDAY
The best Christmas present that old Santa Claus has brought this year is "The Little Cafe." So long as "The Little Cafe" remains, just so long will the true, cheery spirit of Christmas be among us. Santa Claus has wisely abandoned his pack for the sign of "The Little Cafe" because it does not burden but makes light all cares and troubles, while in their place come joy and merriment. To-night, to-morrow night, and all nights bring Christmas to guests of this delightful "Little Cafe." They do not have to wait for Christmas to come—Christmas comes to them!
THIS FESTIVE NIGHT SEMI-CENTENNIAL PERFORMANCE AT THIS THEATRE!
What care we for the troubles of to-morrow? Santa brings the sign that banishes all sorrow!

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
MON., JAN. 5—Seats Xmas Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA

LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat., 2:15.
XMAS (THURS.) NIGHT Seats Now.
Miss Billie Burke
In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham.
THE LAND OF PROMISE

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Special Performance To-day, To-morrow, Wed., Fri. & Sun. Afts. at 3; SUN. EVE., 8:30.
Cut This Coupon Out, Take it to the Box Office With 25c. It Entitles You to the Best 50c. Seat, Any Performance.

GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre, To-day, To-morrow, Wed., Fri. & Sun. Afts. at 3. Sun. Eve. 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama, THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)

FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. POPULAR MATS. XMAS & FRIDAY.

The Misleading Lady Regular Matinee Saturday

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thur. & Sat. (Wednesday Matinee at Popular Prices.)
"What Bunty Did for the Scotch
GEN. JOHN REGAN
Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Xmas, Sat. & N. Year's, 2:25
A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. NEXT MON.
DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE.
ADELE
ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION INTACT
Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead. Including New Year's Eve & Matinee.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
3 MATS. THIS WEEK—WED., THURS. & SAT.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mats. Wed. & Fri.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
4 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
MON., JAN. 5—Seats Xmas Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA

LIBERTY W. 42d St. LAST 2 WEEKS
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season, SWEETHEARTS
Mats. this week—Thurs. (Xmas) and Sat.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Xmas & Saturday.
TO-NIGHT—DIRECT FROM THE LYCEUM
ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's lowan comedy, The Strange Woman

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING AT 8:15. FRANCES STARR in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GLOBE B'way & 46th. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess

HARRIS, W. 42 St. FRENCH DRAMA SOC. Mat. Mon., Dec. 22, & Fri., Dec. 26, LA VIERGE FOLLE & LE PASSANT. Sat. Mat. & Eve., Dec. 27, with MME. YORKA in title role.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Mats. This Week—Xmas & Sat. (No Wed. Mat.)
—LAST 2 WEEKS.—
FANNIE WARD in Madam President
"WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—*American.*

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Popular Mats Wed., 2:15.
3 MATS. THIS WEEK—WED., THURS. & SAT.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND, 23 St., 3 Ave. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5TH AVE. B'way 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 60c.
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A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices.
12 BIG ACTS

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To-night at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri., Holiday Mat. at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Haensel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.
Fri. at 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Bertz.
Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well, Jorn. Cond., Hertz.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, JAN. 1, MAT. AT 1. PARSIFAL
SEAT SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING AT 9. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 3. DEC. 27
YSAYE
First Recital. Program Includes Fauré, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saëns, Wieniawski, Bach.
Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

JARDIN de DANSE 8:30 to 1
Dancing & High Class Cabaret Teas 3 to 6:30
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
TO-NIGHT—PRIZE WALTZ CONTEST.
NEW YEAR'S EVE. RESERVATIONS—NOW.

REPUBLIC Theatre, 42d St., nr. B'way. David Belasco Sole Lessee.
4 Shows Daily—2-4-7 & 9—25c & 50c.
"TRAFFIC in SOULS" Photo drama on the White Slave evil.

Academy 14 St., Irving Pl. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c
Stock Co. in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c Anna Held's Daughter, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Avon Comedy 4, others.
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PALACE B'way and 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c Bert Williams, Morris Cronin, Chas. Grapewin, Odiva, Vanderbilt & Moore, Florence Tempest.
PARK B'way & 59th St. ALSO BIJOU B'way, 30th St. 5 Times Daily—2, 8:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
Inside OF THE White Slave Traffic
Prices 25c & 50c. None under 18 admitted.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. at 2.
TO-NIGHT—"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."
Tues. and Bal. of Week—"CARMEN."
CHRISTMAS MAT. — "INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."

Opera and Theatre Tickets Choice seats all operas and theatres. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'y & 28 St. Phone Gramercy 3026-7. Subscriptions bought & exch'g'd

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 28, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL
MME. JEANNE Jomelli Soprano. | Mr. WILLIAM Hinshaw Baritone.
Seats at Box Office. Popular Program & Prices.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, 2:30.
KREISLER
Tis. 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Dainty Marie, Belle Storey, Avon Comedy 4, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey & Co. & 12 Others

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Bargain Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25c. & 50c. Xmas Mat. & Ev'g.s Prices, 25c. to $1. Nxt. W'k—Julia Dean in "Her Own Money."

MAJESTIC Matinees Xmas Friday & Saturday.
THE FAMILY CUPBOARD
Next Week ..... "OH, I SAY."

Order Today—
Ready Xmas Eve

$25 A suit or overcoat that last week sold for $40 to $50 can be bought today for $25. Our finest imported woolens have been reduced. There is added pleasure to a new suit for Xmas. $25
Combination Full Dress Suit and Tuxedo, silk lined, $62.

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Hampton Shops
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Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by to-night or to-morrow; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,422. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OSBORNE MAY GO UNLESS HE ACTS

Gov. Glynn Says He Has in Mind Another Man to Take Investigator's Place.

HE WANTS NO CONTROVERSY

But He Thinks Whitman Seeks a Monopoly in Prosecution.

WHITMAN EXPLAINS OFFER

His Proposal to Osborne Was Not a "Request," He Says — Bond Writes Defending Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—"District Attorney Whitman is seeking to make himself a political prosecuting octopus," Gov. Martin H. Glynn said to-day after he read the interview which Whitman gave, when he asserted that James W. Osborne sought him and expressed fear that his State-wide graft investigation would "blow up."

The expression also in a measure was provoked by the report that Whitman, prosecuting his John Doe inquiry and his special Grand Jury investigation, would continue to call up-State contractors as witnesses.

Turning to the controversy regarding the proposed appointment of Whitman as a Deputy Attorney General, Gov. Glynn said: "Osborne and Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner & Quinlan Company, presented the matter to me, and they said the suggestion came from Mr. Whitman."

Gov. Glynn added that he had received a letter from a Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District which, he said, contained this phrase in support of the request for Mr. Whitman's appointment:

"The District Attorney has been to see me and explained the situation."

Gov. Glynn would say nothing further about the contents of the letter. He would not reveal the writer's name.

"From these sources I think I was justified in believing that the appointment was desired by Mr. Whitman," said Gov. Glynn. "I chose a course between a negative reply and an affirmative one by giving out my reasons for acting as I did. From the matter as it is before me I am led to the conclusion that Mr. Whitman desired the appointment."

Gov. Glynn then said that he would not enter into a controversy with Whitman.

Gov. Glynn shows evidence of displeasure over the manner in which Osborne is prosecuting his inquiry. He said to-night that if Osborne did not go on before long with his inquiry that he would displace him with a man he had in mind.

"Is that man Whitman?" Gov. Glynn was asked.

To this Gov. Glynn made no reply.

When he was asked if he had heard rumors that it was Mr. Whitman's purpose to collect material for use by a Republican Assembly investigating committee, Gov. Glynn replied that he was not concerned about that.

"If he cares to discredit the up-State District Attorneys in that manner," he said, "there is nothing I can do to prevent it."

Gov. Glynn also repeated his invitation to Mr. Whitman to submit any facts that may have come to his attention respecting wrongdoing in any part of the State outside of his jurisdiction. Such facts, he said, should be laid before the proper District Attorneys direct.

Gov. Glynn said he had received no answer to his request that the authorities of Erie County postpone a suit in which James W. Osborne is engaged. He explained that he had in mind the appointment of a second Commissioner who would have joint powers with Osborne, and could conduct the inquiry alone if Osborne was compelled to be absent.

It is understood that Saturday the Osborne investigation will be adjourned until early in January, when it is expected it will proceed without interruption.

WHITMAN MADE OVERTURE

But Says It Was No "Request" and Osborne So Understood.

James W. Osborne, Special Commissioner appointed by Gov. Glynn to conduct a State-wide graft inquiry, was a storm centre all day yesterday. Gov. Glynn in his formal statement issued on Sunday, setting forth the reasons which led him to refuse to make District Attorney Whitman a Special Deputy Attorney General, had asserted that Mr. Whitman, through Mr. Osborne, had made a "request" that he be appointed.

The storm which raged about Mr. Osborne arose over this assertion on the part of Gov. Glynn, for the Executive assailed the District Attorney's motives in "seeking" the appointment and flew to the defense of District Attorneys in other counties.

Gov. Glynn hinted that Whitman was playing politics. Friends of Mr. Whitman, rushing to his defense, asserted that he had made made no "request" that he be appointed, and it was understood that the District Attorney considered that he had been misrepresented.

Both Osborne and the District Attorney became very active early in yesterday's business day. All the controversy early in the day was over the question whether Whitman or Osborne first made the suggestion.

Toward evening the controversy so far as it affected the District Attorney and Mr. Osborne had lost much of its heat. While differing in some ways, both agreed that the suggestion, after all, had been made time and again in the newspapers.

Osborne, asserting that the whole matter was a tempest in a tea pot, insisted that Whitman had asked him to speak to Gov. Glynn about the appointment. The District Attorney, on the other hand, said that he was willing to acknowledge that he had been the first to suggest the idea but denied that his "purpose" in conferring with Mr. Osborne was to seek his aid in the matter of an appointment.

"I did not consider that I was making a request of Mr. Osborne to do something for me," Whitman said in setting himself right, "and I am certain that at that time that he didn't so consider it. Assuming, however, that he did, or that others do, there certainly was nothing improper or illegal in my so doing."

Gov. Glynn's statement caused much

Continued on Page 2.

$1,000,000 IN GIFTS.

Chicago Banks and Corporations Generous to Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—At least $1,000,000 will be distributed within the next few days by the banks and big industrial corporations having their headquarters in this city, as Christmas gifts to employes. While many firms and banks will adhere to the time-honored custom of presenting turkeys and gold pieces of varying denominations there is a noticeable increase in the number of corporations substituting profit-sharing plans organized on a systematic basis of remuneration for length of service. The banks pretty generally are sticking to the gold dollar distribution of yore, the sums given ranging from $10 to $10 for each employe.

Swift & Co., the packers, will give each employe $5 in gold, while the Commonwealth Edison Company will give each of its 4,000 employes a turkey, and 4,000 employes of the People's Gas Company will receive a similar present.

Montgomery Ward & Co. will give each of their 7,500 employes in Chicago, New York, and other cities where they maintain branches a Christmas dinner and basket containing a turkey and other incidentals.

Morris & Co. will make no personal gifts to employes, but will follow their usual custom and donate $25,000 to the employes' pension fund and $15,000 to a sick benefit association.

The Crane Company will distribute bonuses. Each employe will receive a sum equal to one-tenth of his annual salary. The total amount to be distributed will approach $600,000.

Armour & Co. will pay a bonus to employes based on the length of service with the company at the close of its fiscal year, Nov. 30.

Butler Brothers of New York and Chicago, the International Harvester Company, and other corporations will dispense large sums on the profit-sharing or pension basis.

$25,000 FOR MILL WORKERS.

Employes Get Christmas Presents of $2 to $10 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, Dec. 22.—Five thousand employes of the Botany Mills received Christmas presents to-day of money to the amount of $25,000 from the firm. No employe received less than $2, and some of them got as much as $10, according to the length of time they had been in the service of the company.

The presents were a surprise to them all, as the firm had given no intimation that it contemplated making any Christmas presents.

BANKS PLAY SANTA CLAUS.

Bonuses for Christmas Announced in Financial District.

The employes of several banking institutions in the financial district were given a foretaste of Christmas cheer yesterday in notifications of bonuses.

The Corn Exchange Bank announced that it would distribute among its men in the main office on William Street and in the numerous branches a total of $38,000. The basis of distribution was not made known.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank informed its employes that the custom of twenty years would not be broken this Christmas, and that the same gratuities paid last year would be given.

The Transatlantic Trust Company voted a gift of 7½ per cent. of their salaries to officers and clerks.

NOT ALARMED FOR KARLUK.

Even in Crush Those Aboard Could Escape, Stefansson Told Friends.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 22.—Notwithstanding statements that Vilhjalmur Stefansson's arctic ship Karluk, under command of Capt. Robert Bartlett, must be lost, Stefansson's friends on the coast are not alarmed. When the expedition sailed Stefansson hoped the Karluk would not be clutched by the ice until a considerable distance northeast of Point Barrow. He found ice close to the Point, however, and entered a lead with the intention of being frozen in.

The ship was frozen in, and is supposed to be drifting with the ice. The danger always present in a lead is that its sides will close and crush the boat. The Karluk is not built to withstand a squeeze by the ice. Steransson, however, told friends before leaving that the Karluk's crew and scientists would be safe even if the ship were crushed, as they were prepared to take to the ice.

Herschel Island, near the south of the Mackenzie River, is the Winter rendezvous of whalers and explorers in the arctic. It is supposed that the Karluk will send a messenger thither with mail and that Stefansson himself, who was before hunting when the ice carried the Karluk out of sight, will make his way to the island. He knows every foot of the arctic shore between Point Barrow and the Mackenzie River, and has personal acquaintance with the Eskimos. Mail from Herschel Island should arrive at Dawson about Jan. 1, carried by the Canadian Mounted Police.

SAY WOMEN STOLE IN STORE

Ex-Senator Spooner Appears at Station to Aid Prisoners.

Two well-dressed women, who refused to disclose their identity, were arrested late yesterday afternoon in a Fifth Avenue department store on a charge of stealing articles valued at $34.75. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where the older woman described herself as Mrs. Alice Benson and said the other prisoner was her daughter, Edith. They refused to give an address.

The women were permitted to send for counsel, and shortly after that ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner, who now is practising law in this city, visited the station house. An attempt was made to arrange for bail, but Mr. Spooner was informed that the case would have to come up in the Night Court. Then he went away.

When the women were arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Night Court they said they desired an adjournment until 7 o'clock this evening, and bail was fixed at $500. Ex-Senator Spooner did not appear in the court. The younger woman wore a gown of corduroy velvet trimmed with black fox fur and carried a set of furs. There was a large diamond ring on her right hand.

The arrests were made by Store Detective Larkin. He said that the younger woman took the articles stolen from the counter and passed them through a big muff to her companion, who had paper ready to wrap the articles in. He also said that they had told him they came here from Wisconsin about three years ago. The article which it is alleged were stolen included a hairpin set with brilliants, several pairs of silk stockings, and five yards of silk.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED—SS Westerdyk, at Rotterdam; SS Kandahar, at Hongkong; SS Bloemfontein, at Kurrachee; SS Cleveland, at Naples, Dec. 10.

SAILED—SS Pennsylvania, from Hamburg; SS Bristol City, from Swansea; SS Parima, from St. Thomas.

BY WIRELESS—SS Kroonland was 193 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 9:35 P. M.; due this forenoon.

SS Franconia was 1,310 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.; due Friday forenoon.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. New York store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

MRS. BLAKE WINS SEPARATION SUIT

Referee Larremore Submits Report in Favor of Wife of Noted Surgeon.

AGREEMENT FOR ALIMONY

Estimated at $10,000 a Year—Only Two Witnesses Examined by the Referee.

Mrs. Catharine K. Blake has won her suit for separation from her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the famous surgeon. Referee Wilbur Larremore reported in her favor yesterday, and his findings, without doubt, will be confirmed by the court. The question of alimony and counsel fees was eliminated from the testimony, and the referee closed his report by announcing that this matter had been amicably arranged between the lawyers representing Dr. Blake and his wife.

Besides her action for a separation Mrs. Blake began a suit for $1,000,000 damages against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, charging alienation of her husband's affections. In her answer to this suit Mrs. Mackay declared that the Blakes had been separated long before she met Dr. Blake, and entered a general denial of the charges. This suit was dropped.

A short time ago Russell H. Landale of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, Mrs. Blake's lawyers, said that Dr. Blake was willing to supply his wife with enough money to maintain her properly and educate Francis, her twelve-year-old son. Joseph A. Blake, Jr., the elder boy, is at Yale, and as he has reached his majority he is out of the reckoning as far as alimony is concerned. Mr. Landale did not think that Mrs. Blake would get as much as $15,000 a year, the sum she asked for when the suit was begun. He was rather of the opinion that it would be at least one-third less. Besides the alimony, Mrs. Blake will probably receive a sum sufficient to pay all the bills she has contracted since the beginning of the suit. These would amount to about $3,000, it was said.

Only Two Examined.

Accompanying the referee's report is a full transcript of the testimony taken. It is recited that Dr. Blake and his wife were married in Connecticut on Dec. 17, 1892, and that they lived together until about three years ago. Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Katharine Bernhard, who is employed to look after the boy Francis, were the only persons examined.

Mrs. Blake said that she lived with her husband at 601 Madison Avenue. She spent the Summer of 1910 at Litchfield, Conn., while her husband was in Europe. In the Fall of that year they lived at the Great Northern Hotel for three weeks. They had three rooms on the eighth floor, while her husband's apartments were on the third floor. Mr. Almuth C. Vandiver of counsel for Mrs. Blake asked:

"Was this arrangement with your consent?"

"It was not," replied Mrs. Blake.

"Had you ever theretofore lived separate and apart from him?"

"No, I had not."

Leaving the Great Northern Hotel with the consent of her husband, Mrs. Blake says she moved to the Plaza Hotel, and remained there until December, when she moved to 601 Madison Avenue, although the workmen were still there and it was in a "terrible condition." Her husband, Mrs. Blake said, lived in the adjoining house, 603 Madison Avenue. She said that when her husband bought this house he had had doors cut through on each floor. The locks were on her side, but her husband, she said, then had bolts put on his side of the doors, and these bolts were always locked. Mrs. Blake was asked when these bolts were put on. She replied that she did not know exactly, she saw the men when they were putting them on.

"When did you see them for the first time?" asked Mr. Vandiver.

"Why, it must have been around Christmas time," Mrs. Blake replied.

Mrs. Blake said that the two houses were entirely and absolutely separate. She was asked:

"On the first day of January, 1911, had you asked Dr. Blake to live separate and apart from you?"

"I never asked him to live separate and apart from me," replied Mrs. Blake. "On the contrary, I begged him not to."

Cornelius J. Sullivan, Dr. Blake's counsel, then asked:

"Up to the time you went to the Great Northern had you always conducted yourself toward your husband as a faithful and obedient wife?"

This question was objected to and ruled out by the referee.

Moved on June 1, 1912.

In answer to questions by her own counsel, Mrs. Blake said she left 601 Madison Avenue on June 1, 1912, and moved to 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, where she is living now. Asked under what circumstances she left the Madison Avenue house, she replied:

"I was notified he wished to use the property in a different way."

"And the notification came from Dr. Blake's attorneys to your attorneys?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Blake next said that she had a talk with her husband about her support and about his further residence with her. She was asked:

"Did Dr. Blake tell you at any time that he would not live with you?"

"Oh, yes," she replied.

"Where did he tell you that?"

"At the Plaza in December, 1910."

Asked to repeat the conversation Mrs. Blake said:

"Well, Dr. Blake demanded that I should allow my youngest boy to go down and spend the week end, as he had been doing right along, from Friday to Monday, with people that I objected to very strongly."

Then, after discussing the question of the visits of Francis, Mrs. Blake was asked if she had some conversation with her husband about his future relations with her. She replied:

"No. He made a statement about something that he had been told I had said to some one, and he said for that and for my objecting to the child making these visits that he would leave me and not have anything more to do with me. Then he started to go toward the door, but came back and said, 'After all, it is not for those reasons, but because of your bad temper that I am leaving you.'"

Mr. Sullivan asked Mrs. Blake if she knew whether Dr. Russell had apartments with her husband. She replied that she knew nothing whatever of Dr. Russell's affairs.

PICKS ROSES IN HIS YARD.

Tarrytown Man Has Sixteen December Blossoms.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 22.—To welcome Winter in a new way, Irving Devore of Spruce Street went out in his yard today and from one bush picked sixteen roses. Devore challenged any one to equal his record, and so far no one has done so.

Devore has the roses in a vase in his home and he proudly exhibited them to all his callers to-day.

GILBEY'S "SPEY ROYAL"
Is a rich Scotch and a rare one—a smooth Scotch and a real one. All wine merchants.—Adv.

Is the College Student a Joke?
Discussed by a member of the Faculty of one of our universities.

The President's Vision, Is It True or an Illusion?
Discussed by Col. George Harvey, editor of The North American Review.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

E. K. BAIRD LEAVES CENTURY OPERA CO.

Resigns as President After Debt of $18,000 Is Adjusted.

Edward Kellogg Baird, President of the Century Opera Company since its inauguration, handed in his resignation from that office to the Directors of the institution last week, following the adjustment of a debt of about $18,000 which had accumulated against him in the running of the weekly publication which he carried on in connection with the opera performances. Mr. Baird has gone to Bermuda, where he is now resting.

Those associated with Mr. Baird all agree that his difficulties were caused by nothing which reflects on his personal or business honor, but were simply the result of lack of experience in the field he attempted to cover on a large scale.

As soon as the season of opera in English started at the Century Opera House Mr. Baird began the publication of a weekly magazine called The Century Opera Weekly. This at first contained the programmes of the operas, and was the only programme given out. Later it was issued independently and the name changed to The Opera. A few weeks ago it was announced that the publication hereafter would be issued only once a month.

The Century Publishing Company, which was controlled by Mr. Baird, also leased the libretto and programme privileges from the Century Opera Company, with which it had no connection. For the two privileges Mr. Baird was to pay the opera company a sum supposed to have been fixed at about $1,000 a month.

When Mr. Baird proposed the independent issue of the Century Opera Weekly he was warned by several persons connected with the institution that he was treading on dangerous ground. Persons familiar with the publishing business did not see how the magazine he intended to issue could do anything but create a substantial deficit. Some of the Directors even mentioned this belief to him, but he did not take the warning, replying that even if a deficit arose he would be able to take care of it.

About four weeks ago the Publishers' Printing Company, which printed Mr. Baird's publications, laid certain facts before the Directors of the Century Opera Company through the printing company's attorney, Charles Brodek of 44 Cedar Street, who also represented some minor creditors.

It was brought to the attention of the Century Directors that the Publishers' Printing Company had advanced to Mr. Baird sums that then amounted to about $18,000. This money had been advanced on the advertising contracts as security. The printers called upon the Century Directors for relief.

After investigating the matter the Directors informed Mr. Baird that he must liquidate the debts or cease his connection with the institution. They pointed out that the public would not understand that the publishing ventures were not carried on by the Century Opera Company, but would blame that institution if it became known that its President had contracted for the publishing company large debts which were not paid.

The final basis of settlement with the Publishers' Printing Company was agreed upon in the following form: Mr. Baird turned over to these creditors his privileges of publishing the programmes and librettos. A new corporation called the Operatic Programme and Libretto Company was incorporated last week for the purpose of carrying on this work. This corporation will continue the publications and collect the amounts due for advertising. The Century Opera Company still has a claim of several thousand dollars for payments on the programme and libretto concessions.

Mr. Baird dissolved his company last week and dismissed his office force. His resignation had been placed in the hands of the Directors, and he sailed last Tuesday for Bermuda. The resignation has not yet been acted upon by the Directors, and it is not known what course they will take.

Otto H. Kahn is the Vice President of the Century Opera Company and Chairman of its Board of Directors, and the other Directors include, besides Mr. Baird, Edmund L. Baylies, William R. Cornwell, Andreas Dippel, Edward R. Finch, Alvin W. Krech, Thomas W. Lamont, Philip M. Lydig, Clarence H. Mackay, George McAneny, Frank A. Vanderlip, Paul M. Warburg, Harry Payne Whitney, and Henry W. Winthrop.

Mr. Baird has been identified with the popular opera movement from the start. He was Chairman of the City Club's Committee on Popular Opera when the agitation which resulted finally in the formation of the Century Opera Company began, and was put forward to take active steps in furthering the plan and incorporating the company. He was elected President of the company at the first meeting of the Directors, which was held on May 15, 1913. He is a lawyer with offices at 32 Nassau Street.

MEMBERS DIG FOR CHURCH.

Find They Can Put In Foundations and Save Time.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Dec. 22.—Work was begun to-day on the foundation of the new Presbyterian Church here, which is to cost $15,000. All day Saturday and again this morning the deacons, elders, and Trustees of the church with its members and other townspeople, including rich and poor, worked side by side in excavating for the foundation. By their efforts the church saved $500.

Nearly all of the foundation of the church, which will stand near the residence of Robert M. Catlin, is carved out of solid rock. As nearly all the parishioners and church officials are either good miners or mining engineers, and with the mining machinery of the New Jersey Zinc Company, of which Mr. Catlin is Superintendent, at their disposal, it was decided that excavating and building the foundation could be done quicker than by outside contractors.

Over ten thousand English Physicians have for years recommended WINCARNIS as a tonic and builder. Leading dealers.—Adv.

DE VILLIERS SLAIN IN VIEW OF EX-WIFE

Former Boer Leader Shot at Los Angeles by Roy L. Glover, Her New Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—Daniel De Villiers, a Boer commander, who distinguished himself in the war against the British, was shot and killed to-day by Roy L. Glover, a well-to-do land agent, who came here two months ago with the former Mrs. De Villiers and her two children, a girl of 6 and a boy of 4.

Mrs. Jean Glover, the daughter of a New York broker, who says that in 1904 she held the woman's golf championship of New Jersey, was married to De Villiers several years ago, and lived with him in San Antonio.

She told the police that she first met Glover two years ago, when he chastised De Villiers for beating her. After that, she said, she obtained a divorce, spent a year with her family in New York, and then married Glover. They came here in October last.

"Yesterday a boy came with a note and a ring," she said. "I noticed at once that it was De Villiers's ring, and sent it back and told him to let me alone. I telephoned Roy, and he came home, and within fifteen minutes De Villiers and the boy returned. As De Villiers stepped toward the door, Roy went out, and De Villiers grappled with him instantly. They struggled for a few moments, and then Roy got his hand free and began shooting. He fired five times, and De Villiers fell dead. He ought to be killed. He had no right to annoy me."

Glover is now in jail, being held without bonds. The District Attorney says he will file a charge of murder against him.

Mrs. Roy L. Glover, divorced wife of Daniel De Villiers, is the daughter of H. G. Campbell, a Wall Street broker. She married De Villiers in this city in 1907, after her divorce from a man named Lewis of Paterson, N. J. The De Villiers then went to Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas, where De Villiers had bought a small ranch. Mrs. De Villiers obtained a divorce from her husband in San Antonio in 1911. It is said, however, that after this divorce Mrs. De Villiers assisted her former husband financially in his activities against President Madero of Mexico which led to De Villier's arrest in El Paso in 1911 for complicity in a plot to kill Madero.

Daniel De Villiers came of a well-known Cape Colony family, several members of which have been knighted. During the late Boer war he commanded a body of scouts attached to a Boer column operating in West Griqualand and the Orange Free State.

De Villiers came to this country in 1904 with a mixed contingent of Afrikanders and Englishmen who appeared in the Boer war show at the St. Louis Exposition. Most of his youth was spent along the Zambesi River as a hunter of big game, where at one time he was attached to the staff of Frederick Courtney Selous, the famous hunter, who was a member of Theodore Roosevelt's hunting party in Africa in 1909. In 1912 De Villiers was identified with the campaign of Gov. Oscar Colquitt of Texas.

Henry G. Campbell, Jr., of 119 West Seventy-first Street, Treasurer and Secretary of the Gramercy Company at 11 Wall Street, said last night that he had received a telegram from Los Angeles telling him that his sister's former husband had been shot. He said, however, that he knew none of the circumstances.

Henry G. Campbell, the father of Mrs. De Villiers, is a broker at 11 Wall Street and lives in Paterson, N. J.

WILSON SINGS 'OLD NASSAU.'

Joins in Chorus at Performance of Princeton Triangle Club.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President Wilson stood in a box in a local theatre to-day and with uplifted hand joined in the chorus of "Old Nassau," the alma mater song of Princeton. It was at the conclusion of the performance of the Princeton University Triangle Club. The entire audience rose and all the Princeton alumni present joined with Mr. Wilson in the chorus.

The play, "The Pursuit of Priscilla," a musical comedy written by the students, was attended by Washington society in general. Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Vice President, and the ladies of the Cabinet and Supreme Court circle occupied boxes, as did members of the diplomatic corps. A son and a nephew of Mr. Justice Pitney of the United States Supreme Court took part in the performance. The students gave the President a "locomotive cheer," as he left the theatre. He was accompanied by his youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor Wilson.

The President welcomed the club at the White House this morning.

CASHIER GONE, $14,500 ALSO

Morgan, 60, and Long Trusted by Bank, Never Known as Speculator.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Edward Morgan, cashier of the First National Bank of Jamestown, is missing, and so is $14,500 of the bank's money. Morgan had been cashier of the bank for twenty-six years. He was a clerk and assistant cashier for some years before that. He was never known to speculate, and the bank officers and his friends cannot account for the present situation.

Morgan is 60 years old, and his family is prominent in the social life of the city. He was traced to Buffalo Saturday, and to Cleveland Sunday, but nothing further has been learned as to his whereabouts.

TALKS WITH EIFFEL TOWER.

Atlantic City Amateur Tells of Wireless Feat.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 22.—Nicholas Jeffries, 20 years old, a wealthy amateur wireless operator, said to his friends and others to-day that he had talked with the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, from his wireless plant here last night.

The plant is on the roof of the home of his parents and young Jeffries says it was between 8 and 8:15 o'clock last night when he was in communication with the wireless operator of the Tower.

Holiday Writing Paper Half Price.
Tremendous stock of fine papers must go this week half price.
TOWER MFG. & NOVELTY CO., 326 Broadway, 16 East 34th St.—Adv.

LAWYER HID WOMAN IN OFFICE 3 YEARS

Couch Dies Suddenly There and His Wife Finds Miss Brance in Secret Room.

OUT ONCE IN LAST YEAR

Lawyer Lived There, Too, but Dined with Family Every Sunday—Illicit Companions for Fifteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Esther Gobseck of Balzac's fiction, transplanted from the romantic Parisian setting of the early nineteenth century, came to life here yesterday, and the improbable creature of the novelist's imaginary world stood forth as a reality amid the humdrum surroundings of this very practical New York village. Like her fictional prototype, she had immured herself for the concealment of an illicit affection, and, rarely stirring from her voluntary imprisonment, had preserved for many years the absolute secrecy of her position.

The story came to light only yesterday morning, (but was kept from the public for twenty-four hours,) when Melvin H. Couch was found dead in the law offices he had long occupied in the Masonic Building. Members of his family, entering for the first time the inner room he had always guarded so carefully from intrusion, found hidden there a frightened, tearful woman—a stranger to them all. Yet this woman—Adelaide M. Brance—had lived in that inner room for three years.

If the woman went out at all it was late in the night, when all the village was asleep, and if any "nighthawk" ever chanced upon a strange woman slipping out of the Masonic Building the story never reached the village gossips. For three years she had endured her voluntary imprisonment for the sake of being the secret companion of this man, and so successfully was her presence there concealed by the man himself that the members of his own family never even guessed it.

Out Once in Last Year.

Dread of discovery grew with the passing of every month, and in the last year she had ventured out of the office only once until early yesterday morning, shortly after 6 o'clock, when she ran from the building to the office of the nearest doctor—J. F. Curlette. It was chance that the nearest doctor happened to be the brother of Mrs. Couch. His household was sleeping when the furious ringing of the doorbell came before dawn, and the doctor himself came down, to find a woman weeping hysterically at his front door. She was clad only in a filmy wrapper and her hair was flying.

Hurriedly she told him that Couch was dying, that she had heard his groans, that there was no time to lose. The doctor eyed her curiously, but asked no questions. He picked up his professional kit and started for the Masonic Building.

He found his brother-in-law lying in his night gown on the bed couch in the outer room of the law offices. He was dead. He had died only a moment before the doctor entered the room.

The doctor looked around to question the woman who had summoned him, but she was gne. He may have hoped that the story of this strange woman who had figured in the close of the old lawyer's life would not get into the village and so up the hill to the Couch home. He went out to send the news of the death to the family.

But the strange woman had not fled, and the one who discovered her again was Mrs. Couch. Her brother already had sent the undertaker and the undertaker's assistant to the office to take charge of the body, and they were finishing their work there when Mrs. Couch, without her brother's knowledge, hurried to the Masonic Building.

The body had been prepared for removal, and the men were ready to carry it out, when Mrs. Couch went to the door of the inner office she had never entered and tried the knob. The door was unlocked. She peered in, but found that there was still another door for her to pass, a door leading through a seven-foot partition shutting off the greater part of the room. She tried that door; it was unlocked. She wanted to know what was behind it. The undertaker said he did not know; but, as she still stood looking at it curiously, his assistant agreed to climb over and report what he could see.

Halted by a Woman's Cry.

As he gave a running jump to mount the partition he was halted by a woman's voice that came from the darkness beyond. It was a voice raised in a pleading cry:

"I'll come out if you won't hurt me."

These outside the secret room were all too surprised to speak. They just stood waiting while the sound of some one moving came to them, and then the sound of a key turning in a lock. The door swung open and a woman came out—a woman of 40 or more, with the hair beginning to turn gray at the temples. She was sobbing and shaking, and she did not raise her eyes to look at Mrs. Couch. She dropped into a chair and waited, while the word was sent that brought District Attorney Cooke and Sheriff Frank Kinnie from breakfast.

A little later those abread at that hour stared curiously at the sight of the Sheriff and the District Attorney leading a strange woman through the streets to the county jail. Those who saw did not dream whence she had come. For more than twenty-four hours the authorities did their best to continue the secrecy which Couch had maintained for so many years.

In the jail, after she had grown calmer, she told her story. She said that she had known Mr. Couch for fifteen years. Her home was in Goshen, and one day she had come to Monticello canvassing for subscriptions to a book, a life of Dewey, for that was back in 1898, when the whole country was tingling with the news of Manila and the Admiral was the biggest man in the United States.

She had gone to the office of Mr. Couch and had tried to sell him the book. That was their first meeting and the relation which followed began then. For years it was a matter of an occasional visit. Business would seem to bring her to Monticello and she would manage to spend some time with the lawyer.

Under Cover of Darkness.

The visits became more and more frequent, and more and more they tended to stretch from a night at a time to a week at a time. It was three years ago that the two decided there was no reason why the secrecy they had been able to maintain for a week could not be maintained for a year or for a lifetime.

The woman told Couch she would come to Monticello, take up her quarters in the inner office, and never step out in the daylight again. It would be bondage, but she accepted it willingly.

An oil stove, a table, some chairs and an iron bed were put into the inner room. Miss Brance came there under cover of darkness. Couch announced at his home that he had become so crippled with rheumatism—trouble returning to a foot from an injury he received while run-

Continued on Page 8.

CZAREVITCH WELL AGAIN.

Czar Sends Photographs to Empress Dowager Proving Boy's Recovery.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—A special messenger from Livadia arrived to-day with dispatches from the Czar to his mother, Empress Dowager Marie.

The Czar said in these dispatches that his son had now completely recovered from his illness that began last year and was now playing as any other boy.

The imperial messenger brought several photographs from the Czar showing the Czarevitch playing golf, riding, and walking without assistance or the aid of sticks.

The Dowager Empress left Denmark to-day.

ROSTOCK, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 22.—An explosion occurred on a Russian royal special train at the railway station here just before the arrival of the Dowager Empress Marie of Russia, who left Copenhagen to-day for St. Petersburg. Seven members of the train crew were injured.

According to the official account the explosion was caused by a defect in the lighting apparatus.

WORK FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Might Warn Persons of Track Danger, Says Head of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A way in which Boy Scouts may be of great assistance in minimizing railroad casualties is suggested in a letter from James Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to Colin H. Livingston of this city, President of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Rea points out that 399 trespassers were killed on the lines of the Pennsylvania system during a period of six years, and he urges the scouts to be of value to communities wherein they are organized, by influencing and warning persons of the danger in walking on railroad tracks.

WYMAN OUT OF HARVARD.

Professor's Resignation Accepted Following New Haven Inquiry.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 22.—The resignation of Prof. Bruce Wyman from the Faculty of the Harvard Law School was accepted to-day by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Prof. Wyman tendered his resignation Saturday, explaining that he was prompted a desire to relieve the law school from embarrassment due to his connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Under examination before the Public Service Commission last week Prof. Wyman, who has written and lectured frequently on transportation affairs, stated that he had received from the former management of the New Haven road a salary for legal services.

RIVAL PINKERTONS AT WAR.

One Detective Agency Sues Another, Asks $150,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—William A. and Allan Pinkerton, comprising the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, are named as defendants in a suit filed in the Circuit Court this afternoon by Pinkerton & Co.'s United States Detective Agency, in which damages of $150,000 for "business" libel are asked.

Watt Sherman, a bank depositor, and R. R. Pinkerton are the members of the plaintiff company. Although of the same name, they are not related to William A. and Allan Pinkerton. In their complaint Pinkerton & Co. allege the defendants circulated a letter in which they asserted that the plaintiff company was using the other detective agency's name and attempting to obtain business fraudulently.

JOY FOR NEWPORT TEACHERS

"Santa Claus" Lends $5,700 to the City So They Can Get Their Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 22.—A benefactor who concealed his identity came to the assistance of the public school teachers to-day by lending $5,700 to the City of Newport, so they could have their full month's pay. The State did not have the money ready to pay them, although the Aldermen voted to pay the teachers half their salaries.

Some one called on Mayor William MacLeod to-day and handed over $5,700, so the teachers could receive their full pay for Christmas.

The Mayor refused to disclose the person's identity. "Just say it was Santa Claus," was all he would say.

ZELAYA IS GOING TO SPAIN.

Arrested Here on Thanksgiving Eve, He Sails Christmas Eve.

José Santos Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, will sail for Europe on the Lorraine to-morrow morning, he announced last night through his secretary, Joaquin Mazias. The latter was emphatic in asserting that Zelaya was leaving at his volition and at a date set by himself, and that he had received no message from the Department of State urging him to hasten.

The ex-President's departure is in accordance with an agreement between his counsel and the Nicaraguan Government, which caused his arrest on Thanksgiving Eve on the charge of murdering two of his countrymen in Nicaragua in 1909. The Nicaraguan administration consented to drop the attempt to have Zelaya extradited on condition that he went to Spain and would never return to Nicaragua nor engage again in Central American politics.

Zelaya said last night that he would proceed at his estate in Spain and reside there permanently.

FOYE PLEADS GUILTY.

New York Bank Clerk Who Obtained $230,000 to be Sentenced Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Judge Patterson, in Quarter Sessions Court to-day, postponed sentence until next Tuesday on James C. Foye, formerly a $75-a-month clerk in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, who pleaded guilty to obtaining $20,000 by false pretenses from Charles D. Brown & Co., brokers, of this city.

Foye obtained loans which were negotiated through Brown & Co., amounting to $230,000 less commissions from local banking concerns. All the money has been recovered except $32,700. Foye has not disclosed the whereabouts of this sum, of which $25,000 was in currency and the balance in miscellaneous checks.

MR. BRYAN DRINKS NO GRAPE-JUICE
At a diplomatic supper:
In his temper and his tipple
He is Altogether Rubber!
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

MONEY BILL GOES TO WILSON TO-DAY

House Accepts the Conference Report and Senate Will Vote This Afternoon.

35 REPUBLICANS FOR IT

Two Democrats Against It in House, Where Final Vote Was 298 to 60.

SENATE CHANGES UNLIKELY

Agreement That Guarantee of Bank Deposits Will Be Made Subject of Separate Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—By the overwhelming vote of 298 to 60 the House of Representatives shortly before 11 o'clock to-night adopted the conference agreement on the Currency bill. The Senate remained in session until the conference report was received from the House and then adjourned until to-morrow morning under an arrangement to vote on the bill as agreed to by the conferees not later than 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

It now appears to be certain that the currency measure will become a law by President Wilson's signature to-morrow night.

The new law will go into effect immediately upon approval, but it will not become operative until after an organization committee, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the Currency, have drafted and promulgated a plan of procedure. That it

ere successful in forcing it out of the ill. The House conferees insisted that e retention of the Senate guarantee of nk deposits provision would have de- ed, if not defeated, a real guarantee deposits."

Mr. Glass said it was very reluctantly at the House conferees had yielded to e Senate managers regarding the de- sit of Government funds with the gional reserve banks.

"The House bill would have required e Secretary of the Treasury to de- sit the funds of the United States in e Federal reserve banks and consti- te those banks as fiscal agencies of e Government. The Senate adopted an endment making it optional with the cretary of the Treasury to make such posits. It was not until 3 o'clock this rning that the House conferees yield- l on this point."

Mr. Glass, with evident pride, ex- ined the changes made in conference those sections of the bill relating to ividual bank reserves in the country, erve and central reserve cities. He id that the amendment of the Senate, retained in conference, would have terially loosened up the reserves, in ct, "to an alarming extent, even of sitive inflation, and without requiring of the reserve to be kept in the nks."

The conference compromise by which e section dealing with the retirement the 2 per cent. Government bonds, hich are used as security for national nk circulating notes, was praised by r. Glass, who insisted that the Senate ovision would only have provided for an inappreciable retirement of the per cent. bonds."

Mr. Glass asserted that the compro- se agreement on the bond provision s a measurable gain for the conten- ons of the House members.

"There is," said Mr. Glass, "under is bond and national bank note re- ement section as it now stands s obable retirement of $300,000,000 worth these Government bonds in twenty ars and a possible redemption of 00,000,000 of them as well as the sub- tution therefor of a gold reserve se- red currency."

Following his detailed review of the nference agreement Mr. Glass, who is vigorously applauded by his Demo- atic colleagues, replied to Senator ot and other critics of the bill, es- cially their contentions that it was "inflation" measure.

No Danger of Inflation.

"The House bill was bitterly as- iled in the Senate," he said, "and e charge vehemently made by a Sen- or that it would involve a vast ount of inflation. But it is easy to emonstrate that the House bill im- olved less inflation than did the Senate ill, and approximately less inflation than e Conference bill.

"The President of the largest bank in the Western Hemisphere also went n and down the country charging that he note provision constituted fiat oney, and a Senator (Senator Root) n his speech in the Senate gave the eight of the great reputation and influ- ce to that charge and to the repetition of it. There is not anywhere in the vilized world any Governmnt issue or ny banknote issue that is comparable in its security to the notes provided for n the bill as it passed this House. As matter of fact the President of the ity National Bank of New York City as been unable to produce a single nancial record to justify his characterization of these notes as fiat money.

"See what the security for them will e: First, there will be a gold reserve of 0 per cent.; then there will be a reserve f 1,000 per cent. of commercial paper; next there will be behind them a first en on all assets of the regional reserve anks; and in addition to that, there will e behind these notes the double liabil- ty of the stockholding banks; finally, here will be behind them the banking discretion of the officers of the member anks, the regional banks, the Federal eserve Board, and superadded to that is the faith and honor and the tax- ng power of a nation of 95,000,000 peo- le."

Hayes's Objections.

Representative Hayes of California, he ranking Republican conferee of the House, criticised the conference agree- ment, and voted against its adoption. He said that the conferees had not seen fit to remove the provision that makes the Government primarily liable for the Federal reserve notes to be issued.

"The people of the country," said Mr. Hayes, "suppose that these are to be banknotes. In reality they are to be Government and not bank notes. The people will hold the Democratic Party to account for this sort of a currency. It is unsound. It will rise to plague the Democratic Party hereafter as the free silver idea once did. Having lent the credit of the Government to the bank- ers for their purposes, how will the Democrats now be able to resist the demands of farmers and cotton grow- ers that they be granted the right to borrow on the credit of the Federal Government to enable them to market their products? I deny that the Repub- licans are responsible for any of this. If I had my way I would provide for the redemption of these notes by the banks. The burden of redeeming them ought to rest on the banks."

Several Republicans wanted to know from Mr. Hayes whether the Repub- lican conferees had participated in the conference. Mr. Hayes answered that the Republican managers for the House had been freely consulted by the Demo- cratic managers for the House before the joint session of the conference was held. He said the Republican conferees were not admitted to yesterday's all-day and all-night session, at which the agree- ment on the bill was reached, but were called in this afternoon after the Demo- crats had adjusted the bill to their own sweet will.

Mr. Glass interrupted to say that after the Republicans had been called in they, of their own volition this afternoon, had walked out of the conference be- fore it was over.

"The members of the minority," said Mr. Hayes, "felt that they had not only been spit upon by the Democrats but that the latter had rubbed it in. After they had written their conference re- port they asked us in. It was a mere farce."

Mr. Hayes insisted that the farm loan provision was defective, and would prove a disappointment to the agricul- turalists who were clamoring for it.

"It is only a gold brick, and the farm- ers will soon discover that fact," said Mr. Hayes. "Any banker—a commercial banker, would not be fit to hold office in such a bank if he were to loan out funds on farm mortgages on five years' time. Furthermore, the provision is not man- datory but only permissive. It's a gold brick to make the farmers think they are getting something. The conference report ripped out of the bill the provis- ions which allowed country banks to have savings departments. If that sec- tion had been retained in the bill hun- dreds of millions would have been avail- able for long time loans on farm mort- gages."

Mr. Hayes also severely condemned the bond refunding provision of the con- ference bill.

"It throws the burden of refunding these 2 per cent. bonds chiefly on the regional reserve banks, which I thought were to be established to help the busi- ness of the country. Yet the Demo- cratic conferees propose now to allow the Federal Reserve Board to require the regional banks to take over $25,000,- 000 worth of these bonds annually for twenty years.

"I predict that much of the funds of these regional banks will be swallowed up by the refunding of these low value government bonds and this will greatly weaken the new Federal reserve system. It means also the taking away of the circulation from the national banks and transferring it to the regional reserve banks."

Objects to Federal Board.

Representative Guernsey of Maine, an- other Republican member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, also condemned the conference bill because, he thought, it delegated too much power to a political Federal Reserve Board. Unless this board gained control over a majority of the country through the Federal reserve system he predicted that it would be a failure, and if it had such power it would be enor- mous.

"This is an inflation bill," said Mr. Guernsey, "the only question being the extent of the inflation."

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, a Republican, announced his intention to vote for the bill.

"I think the conference bill an im- provement over both the House and

CURRENCY BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Creates Reservoirs of Reserves to Relieve Stringency and Protect Solvent Banks in Time of Stress, and Creates a Federal Board of Supervision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The new bill affecting the currency, banking, and finances of the country is one of the most far-reaching measures relating to finance that has been enacted in many years.

Generally speaking, the first steps to be taken to bring into operation the nation's new financial system will be through an organization committee of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secre- tary of Agriculture, and Controller of the Currency. Banks have sixty days within which to file their applications for membership in the new system, and one year's time is allowed before the Government will compel the dissolution of any national bank that refuses to join.

The new law will make little direct change in the operation of the present national banks, except to allow them to loan a certain amount of their funds upon farm mortgages. Its chief pur- pose is to add a new piece of machin- ery to the banking system that will "take up the slack" during the chang- ing business conditions of each year; that will give the banks a place to con- vert quickly their assets into cash in time of need, and that will bring out new Federal currency when it is need- ed, and retire it when money becomes cheap.

Banks are new required to keep a certain percentage of their deposits as reserves, part in cash in their own vaults and parts redeposited in the banks of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other designated cities. In times of sudden financial demands, when banks have loaned up to the full limit of their resources, these reserves fur- nish little relief, because if they are paid out to meet demands the banks are left in a precarious condition.

The basic principle of the new law is to get these reserve funds out into circulation when necessary, without lessening the safety of any banl and to provide a place to which local banks may rush in a crisis and get cash for the prime commercial paper they hold in their vaults.

Reservoirs of Reserves.

This is to be accomplished through a chain of regional reserve banks, or "reservoirs of reserves," in which all banks shall deposit a stated part of the money they are required to hold as re- serves. Under the new system, when a financial flurry comes, the banks can taire commercial paper, such as notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, to these "reservoirs," and secure the use of their own reserves, or if necessary even the reserves of other banks, by depositing this security.

The new regional banks will receive about one-half of the bank reserves of the country. They, in turn, will be per- mitted to loan back to the banks all but 35 per cent. of these reserves, so that in case of emergency millions of cash can be brought out into circulation quickly. The banks will have to pay for these loans, however, as indi- viduals have to pay for a loan from any local bank, and this charge is ex- pected to prevent the too free use of the reserves held by the regional banks.

A new form of paper currency is also provided for, to come out in case of emergency, and is expected to go back into the hands of the Government which times are normal. These "Treasury notes" will be printed by the Govern- ment and issued through each regional reserve bank, and will be the guar- antee both of the regional bank and the Government.

If the demand for currency in any section of the country exceeds the sup- ply of circulating money, a regional bank can secure this new money from the Government and put it into circula- tion; but a gold reserve of 40 per cent. and commercial paper equal to the full value of the note must be held as a re- serve behind each note so issued. This provision is expected to be the influence that will drive the new money back into retirement when it is no longer needed.

Analysis of the Bill.

The following analysis presents the de- tails of the new law without adhering closely to the technical division or lan- guage of the measure:

At the head of the system will stand a Federal Reserve Board at Washington, appointed by the President, and to con- sist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and five other members. Two of these shall be expert bankers, but none shall have banking affiliations or own bank stock during his service. This board will exercise general control over the entire system.

The temporary "organization commit- tee," or the Federal Reserve Board, will select from eight to twelve cities where regional reserve banks shall be located, and will divide the entire country geo- graphically with these cities as the cen- tres of districts. All national banks in a district will be required to subscribe for the stock of the regional reserve bank in that district, and to keep a por- tion of their reserves there.

Local banks will be known as "mem- ber banks," because they will own the stock of the regional reserve bank of their district. Each member bank will be required to take capital stock of the regional reserve bank equal to 6 per cent. of the member bank's capital and surplus. The capital of the regional bank will increase or decrease so that it always represents 6 per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of all the banks of the district that have joined the system.

National banks are compelled to join, and State banks are permitted to if they bring their reserve requirements up to the standard set for national banks, and submit to national examina- tions.

Public ownership of the stock of the regional reserve banks is permitted only in case enough banks do not join in any district to provide a capital stock of $4,000,000. In such event the public may purchase the stock in quantities limited to $25,000 for each individual; but the voting of this stock will be placed in the hands of Government representa- tives on the Board of Directors of the regional rescrve bank.

Restricts Business with Public.

The regional reserve banks may do business only with their member banks, not with the public, except that certain "open market operations," such as the purchase and sale of gold, Government or municipal bonds, and certain forms of bills of exchange, are permitted. These banks will make their earnings from the loans made to member banks, and from the purchase and sale of bonds and foreign bills of exchange.

Member banks will be compelled to put up in cash only one-half of their subscription to the captial of the new banks; the rest can be called for if needed by the regional bank. Divi- dends of 6 per cent. will be paid on this stock of the member banks, and the stock will be non-taxable. After these dividends are paid, one-half of the surplus net earnings goes to create a regional surplus fund, and when this has reached 40 per cent. of the regional bank's paid-in capital, these earnings are to go into the United States Treas- ury. The balance of the net earnings is to be paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

With the machinery thus created for a new banking system that is supple- mentary to the commercial banks of the country, the law provides for a grad- ual transfer of part of the bank re- serves to these new "reservoir" banks. In order not to disturb business con- ditions, or to withdraw too suddenly the heavy deposits of country banks in the large cities, the law provides that three years may be consumed in shift- ing these balances, and then one-fifth- sary part of the reserves transfered to the regional banks may consist of commercial paper.

Reserve Requirements

The amount of reserve required from every bank under the new law, and the place where it must be kept, are as follows:

COUNTRY BANKS—Total reserve re- quired, 12 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits. Five- twelfths must be held in the bank's own vaults for two years, and four-twelfths after that time. For the first year two- twelfths must be kept in the regional bank, increasing one-twelfth each six months thereafter until it reaches five-twelfths of the total reserve. For three years the un- allotted part of the reserves must be kept in the banks of reserve cities after that time it must be kept either in the country banks' vaults or in the regional reserve bank.

RESERVE CITY BANKS—Total reserve required, 15 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent of time deposits. Six-fifteenths must be kept in the banks' vaults for the first two years and five-fifteenths after that time. Three-fifteenths must be kept in the regional reserve bank for the first year, increasing one-fifteenth every six months thereafter until it reaches six-fifteenths. For three years the unallotted portion of the reserve may be kept in other banks, in its own vaults, or in the regional bank; after that time in one of the latter two places.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANKS (New York, Chicago, and St. Louis)—Total reserve re- quired, 18 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent of time deposits. Six eighteenths must be kept in the bank's own vaults, seven-eighteenths in the regional reserve banks, and the remaining five-eighteenths in either place the bank may choose.

These immense funds of reserves from "member banks," together with Gov- ernment moneys, will make up the de- posits of the regional reserve banks. Each of these banks will be admin- istered by a board of nine Directors, six of whom will be elected by the banks, and three appointed by the Federal Re- serve Board.

Discounting Commercial Paper.

The regional reserve banks may re- discount—that is, buy at a discount from its members banks—"prime commercial paper," when the member banks desire to convert these assets into money. The exact terms of this important provision as to the character of paper upon which the regional reserve banks may furnish cash are as follows:

Upon the indorsement of any of its mem- ber banks, with a waiver of demand notices and protest by such bank, any Federal (regional) reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions—that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securi- ties, except bonds and notes of the Gov- ernment of the United States.

Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to dis- count under the terms of this paragraph must have a msturity at the time of dis- count of not more than ninety days: pro- vided, that notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the Federal (regional) re- serve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

The regional banks may also discount "acceptances" based on the importation or exportation of goods.

Issue of Treasury Notes.

The new Treasury notes, which are to furnish the "elastic" element in the currency system and to add to the coun- try's circulating money in time of need, will come into use in the following way:

The notes will be printed by the Gov- ernment, with a distinctive style for each regional reserve bank. One of the three Directors named by the Federal Reserve Board for each regional bank will be known as the "Federal Reserve Agent" for that bank, and a supply of the notes will be placed in his custody.

Should a regional bnak desire to pay out more money than its cash resources will permit, the law provides that it may put some of its rediscounted com- mercial paper into the hands of the "Federal Reserve Agent," and receive in return the new Treasury notes. For each note that it puts out into circula- tion the regional reserve bank must set aside in gold 40 per cent. of the value of the note as a guarantee for its redemption. This gold, with the com- mercial paper held by the "Federal Re- serve Agent," is the protection behind the new money; but these notes will also be guaranteed by the Government, and may be redeemed in gold at the United States Treasury.

Each regional bank, under the act, must keep a reserve of 35 per cent. of the deposits it has received, besides the 40 per cent. gold reserve behind the Treasury notes it issues. If the gold re- serve behind the notes falls below 40 per cent., a tax is imposed on the bank, which in turn adds the tax to the rate it charges member banks for rediscounts. This was designed to stop an overexpansion of currency. In times of sudden stress, the Federal Reserve Board can suspend these reserve pro- visions, in order to furnish quick relief to any community.

One regional bank cannot again pay out the notes of another, except under a heavy tax. These notes are expected to return to the regional banks and be withdrawn from circulation when the need for their use passes.

Only Bank Currency Disturbed.

None of the existing forms of cur- rency, except the national bank notes, will be disturbed by the new law. The United States bonds, now used to se- cure the issue of national bank notes, are to be taken up at the rate of $25,- 000,000 a year by the regional reserve banks and new treasury notes, or short- term 3 per cent. bonds will take their place. National bank currency is ex- pected gradually to retire.

The Federal Reserve Board will ex- ercise final control over the entire op- eration of the system. It can compel one regional bank to loan to another in time of need; can suspend all restrictions surrounding the reserves which regional banks must hold; and can remove Di- rectors of regional reserve banks when- ever it is believed necessary.

While the banks retain control of the boards of the regional reserve banks, their connection with the Federal Re- serve Board is only through an Ad- visory Council, made up of a representative from each Federal reserve dis- trict. This council will meet in Wash- ington, to confer with the Federal Re- serve Board "on general business con- ditions," and to make recommendations and suggestions concerning discount rates, note issues, and reserve condi- tions.

An important change in national banking methods, embraced in the new law, will permit all national banks ex- cept those in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, to make direct loans on five- year farm mortgages, up to 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus, or up to one-third of their time deposits. An- other provision in the law permits national banks having a capital of $1,000,000 or more, to open foreign branches. Similar authority is given to the regional reserve banks, the purpose being to facilitate the development of American trade abroad.

CHANGES MADE IN THE BILL.

House Conferees Restore Controller to Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Glass, author of the Currency bill in its original shaps, made the follow- ing statement to-night of the important agreements reached by the conferees:

The House conferees restored the Sec- retary of Agriculture and Controller of Currency to the organization committee. The House conferees restored the Con- troller of the Currency to the Federal Reserve Board, giving th President pow- er to appoint five members with ten- year terms instead of six with six-year terms. The House conferees struck out the provision from the Senate bill au- thorizing domestic acceptances.

The House conferees threw out the so-called insurance-of-deposit provi- sion and the Senate provision permitting Federal reserve notes to be used as re- serves in the individual banks.

The House inserted a provision requir- ing that the net earnings going to the Government should be applied to the gold redemption fund or to the reduc- tion of the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

The House inserted a provision re- quiring that branch banks be operated by a board of seven Directors, having the same qualifications as Directors of the Federal reserve banks, four to be appointed by the parent bank and three by the Federal Reserve Board.

The House altered the Senate reserve features so as to extend the transition period from two to three years, as was provided in the House bill. The House so altered the Senate reserve provision as to require that at least one-third of the reserves of country banks should be held in the vaults of the local bank, whereas the Senate provision permitted all the reserves to be held in the vaults of the reserve bank.

The House conferees practically re- stored the collection at par on checks and exchanges.

A new section on bank examinations was written, omitting some of the ob- jectionable provisions put in by the Senate. The House conferees so amend- ed the Senate bond provision as to re- quire the retirement over a period of twenty years of about $300,000,000 of the bond-secured national banknotes, where- as the Senate amendment did not pro- vide for the retirement of more than $125,000,000.

The House conferees threw out the provision prohibiting Directors of the Federal reserve banks, Class C, from being stockholders of any bank and practically restored the House provi- sion requiring Directors of this class to be selected from the list supplied by the Federal Reserve Board.

The House conferees practically re- stored the House restriction in the mat- ter of requiring one Federal reserve bank to re-discount for another Federal reserve bank.

The House conferees limited the de- nominations of the notes to be issued to $5 minimum, striking out the $1 and $2 provision of the Senate, which, it was contended, would cause inflation.

The Senate provision fixing the num- ber of banks at not less than eight or more than twelve stands as against the House provision making the number not less than twelve.

There was a compromise on the mini- mum capital, the Senate bill requiring $3,000,000 and the House bill $5,000,000. The capital was finally fixed at $4,000,- 000.

The Senate provision striking the Sec- retary of Agriculture off the Federal Reserve Board rtands.

The Senate method of balloting for Directors was retained.

The increase of gold reserva beyond the net issues to 40 per cent., with a tax of 1 per cent. on all amounts be- tween 40 and 35, stands.

The method of raising the capital of the Federal reverse banks on capital and surplus of member banks, instead of on capital alone, was retained in the Senate amendment.

The increase of salaries of members of the Federal Reserve Board from $10,000 to $12,000 is retained.

There were several hundred alter- ations of the text of the Senate amend- ment.

WILLIAMS FOR CONTROLLER.

Assistant Secretary's Nomination May Go to Senate To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—That John Skelton Williams, of Virginia, former President of the Seaboard Air Line and now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Con- troller of the Currency seems to be as- sured as a result of the inclusion in the Currency Bill of a provision making the Controller a member of the Federal Re- serve Board, and increasing his salary to $12,000 a year.

The office of Controller has been va- cant since last April, and it has been the understanding in official circles that the place was being held open for Mr. Williams, who has been practically ex- ercising supervision over the Control- ler's office.

The delay in filling the vacancy was due to the intention to await the out- come of the currency legislation, with the purpose of appointing Mr. Williams if membership on the Federal Reserve Board was given to the Controller. It is the understanding that Mr. Williams will be the executive officer of the new banking and currency system, and as such a powerful factor in national fi- nance.

It was said to-night that Mr. Will- iams's nomination for Controller would go to the Senate to-morrow. Already there is talk of opposition. Mr. Will- iams has been accused of being the Nemesis of the National City Bank of New York. Recently he has been critic- ised for his part in the deposit of $1,000,000 in national banks in Wash- ington for the benefit of the Munsey Trust Compay in connection with its purchase of the United States Trust Company, upon which a run had been started. Mr. Williams's brother is President of the Munsey Trust Company of Washington.

Few names have been mentioned so far for appointment on the Federal Re- serve Board. The foremost of these is James J. Hill of St. Paul. Close offi- cial friends of the President have been urging him to ask Mr. Hill to accept membership, and it is believed that the Administration is anxious to have him. Mr. Hill has indicated that he could not accept the office.

BANKS EAGER TO ENTER.

Many Applications to Join Reserve System Received by Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—What Treas- ury officials regarded as an indication of how financial circles will receive the new Federal currency system came to- day in a message to Secretary McAdoo from the National Shawmut Bank, Bos- ton, one of the largest institutions in New England. The message said that the Executive Committee of the bank had voted unanimously to advise its Directors to accept the new law and enter the system.

Receipts at the Treasury of scores of informal applications from all parts of the country has led Mr. McAdoo to be- lieve that there can be no question now that a large part of the national banks intend to come into the system. There are about 7,500 national banks in the United States. A few hundred have already wired their intention to apply for membership in the Federal system, but a rush of applications is expected as soon as the bill is signed by President Wilson. Many of the banks, realizing that they cannot get in the first appli- cation, and not caring particularly about the relative position they may obtain, are understood to be waiting the signing of the bill.

Applications to-day came from Water- loo, Iowa; Boston, Omaha, Westfield, N. J.; Chattanooga, Madison, Wis.; Lynch- burg, Va.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Wilming- ton, Del.; Bloomington and Springfield, Ill.; Marion, Ind.; Columbia and Se- dalia, Mo.; St. Johns, Ore.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Topeka and Parsons, Kan.

VAN TUYL APPROVES BILL.

Deserves a Good Trial and Won't Hurt Banks, Says Banking Head.

Supt. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, when asked his opinion of the new Currency bill yes- terday, said that as yet he could see nothing in it that would in any way be a disadvantage to any institution under national charter.

"There are many portions of it that seem to call for quite a change from present banking methods," he continued. "I am confident that should the opera- tion of the bill prove detrimental to the banking business the Administration will be anxious to make the necessary rec- ommendations to correct defects. Were I a national banker, I would imme- diately file my application to join the Federal Reserve Association, and I think that almost every national bank of im- portance will pursue the same course.

"The bill is a modern and progres- sive measure deserving a good, sub- stantial trial, and, with everybody work- ing in the right direction, it will be a benefit to all business interests.

"If all bankers and business men would pay proper attention to develop- ing our industrial, commercial and agri- cultural enterprises and give the utmost support to our national banking system, the uncertainty that now seems to exist would immediately pass away and the year 1914 be looked upon as a good, sub- stantial business year."

Drives the Curious from Night Court

Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy cleared the Woman's Night Court last night of persons who he said came there in search of amusement. Handsomely gowned women, with their men escorts, were ordered to depart, and when the first case was called there was no one in the room but the court officers, news- paper reporters, and prisoners.

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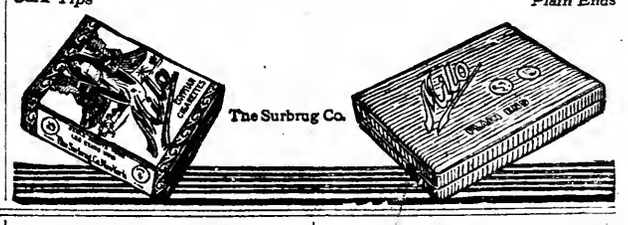

The Surbrug Co.

SAYS WHITMAN GRASPS FOR ALL

Continued from Page 1.

hostile criticism at the Criminal Court building. It was asserted by friends of Whitman that the Execu- tive had gone far out of his way to start a controversy and that Gov. Glynn rather than Whitman had been worsted in the affair.

Reports from up-State District Attor- neys came to Mr. Whitman. They were not hostile, but encouraging, and leaned to the view that the Association of New York State District Attorneys would be pleased to have Whitman empowered to make a systematic, Statewide inves- tigation of graft conditions.

It was learned that Gov. Glynn had in his office when he made his state- ment public a letter from one of the highest legal authorities in the State recommending the appointment of Whitman.

Osborne Writes to Whitman.

Osborne late in the afternoon sent a letter to Whitman, in which he tried to set himself right in the controversy. This is the letter:

Law Offices of
OSBORNE, LAMB & GARVAN,
115 Broadway, New York.

The Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Criminal Court Building, New York City.

My Dear Judge: It does seem to me that it was entirely unnecessary that there should be an apparent misunderstanding between us. The only difference seems to be as to who first thought of the idea that you be made Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York.

If it was your idea, it was greatly to your credit, because it is manifest that such a thought would evince a desire on your part to pursue criminals wherever found, and to thus enlarge the powers of an extremely capable and successful Dis- trict Attorney.

When the idea was suggested to me by you, as you know, I took it up enthusi- astically, and I stated to you that I did not have a staff of trained assistants, nor a corps of detectives, all of which you have, and that you and I, by co-operating to- gether could save money for the State and accomplish a great deal of good. It was with this spirit that I submitted the matter to Gov. Glynn.

It would give me the greatest pleasure to say that I took the initiative in this mat- ter if I could truthfully do so, and the only reason why the matter becomes of importance to me is because I went to Gov. Glynn and told him that I came from you and that it was your idea. After it was published in the public press that the idea was mine, I was compelled to tell the exact facts to Gov. Glynn.

It seems to me that the more you desire the position of Deputy Attorney General, the greater it is to your credit.

I do think, as far as you can, you ought to correct the impression which has gone out to the public that I initiated this idea, whereas, as you know, I simply fell in with great enthusiasm with your idea and with the ideas of others whose opinions are of great value to me.

I therefore think you should at once write a letter to the Governor and to the press, stating the following facts: That you sent for me to come to your house, and that I came to your house at your invita- tion, and that, while I was there, you suggested to me this idea, and that your purpose in sending for me was to suggest this idea.

It seems to me that the idea does you so much credit that you ought to rush to wel- some the opportunity to tell the public that you originated it, and that you wanted to be made Deputy Attorney General not because you desired more power, but be- cause you believed the ends of public justice required it.

The fact that you did suggest the idea is so apparent to the Governor that it is use- less for us to have a conflict about it. Firstly, you spoke to certain officials who have communicated with the Governor and stated to him that you communicated with them; secondly, you made a request that Mr. Rubino go to see the Governor, and he did so. He stated to the Governor that he came at your request. Lastly, you re- quested me to see the Governor, and I did do so.

Will you please let me hear from you this afternoon, because it becomes absolutely necessary for me to set the public right about this matter.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES W. OSBORNE.

I would not care a hang except that I told the Governor that I came from you. I would be only too glad to father the idea.

In an interview supplementing his let- ter Mr. Osborne explained that it was his belief that Mr. Whitman, as a Re- publican, and he, as a Democrat, would make a good "combination" for the cleaning up of the State. When he pre- sented the matter to the Governor, he said, the point of law involved had not occurred to him. It was his understand- ing, he said, that an opinion of the At- torney General was on record opposing the appointment of a District Attorney as a general deputy attorney to try cases in a county other than his own.

"But, after all," Osborne added, "this whole matter is merely one of tempest in a teapot so far as Whitman and I are concerned."

No Politics, Says Whitman.

After the District Attorney received Osborne's letter he gave out a formal statement setting forth his side of the case, and answering Osborne on some points. Mr. Whitman pointed out that it was not reasonable to believe that a Democratic Attorney who had just been re-elected unanimously would be "im- pelled" to seek "official prominence by such a designation." This is Mr. Whitman's statement:

To any one familiar with the inquiry being carried on under the direction of this office into the charges, publicly made, of graft and official corruption, the suggestion that matters of politics have influenced my assistants or myself, the Magistratee or the Grand Jury, must seem most amazing. Had we not begun such an investigation, we certainly would have failed in our duty.

Mr. Hennessy's declaration that he could supply evidence justifying criminal prose- cution has been abundantly verified. There is no evidence in my possession at the present moment of wrongdoing on the part of public officials which cannot be prose- cuted in this county. Crimes or the acts or effects thereof (in the language of the statute) committed in various counties of the State, partly here and partly else- where, have been alleged, and we are in- vestigating them as conscientiously and laboriously as we are able. And it is a serious and tedious task.

I have been, as Mr. James W. Osborne, the Governor's Commissioner, knows, at all times willing to render him any possible assistance. He came to my office not a great while ago. I gave him the names of one or two witnesses whom I thought might be helpful to him and a transcript of the records here, assuring him that he or his representative should have full ac- cess to everything that might come to this office for such disposition as he desired.

He has several times asked my assist- ance, and has telephoned and conferred with me from time to time, and I am sure that he has never had even a suspicion that there has been the least unwillingness to co-operate with him and aid him in his work in any possible way. I think he is right in his statement that it was my sug- gestion last Wednesday, when he was in conversation with me about the general situation, that I could best help him and there would be less likelihood of duplicat- ing the work if I could be designated by the Attorney General, at the Governor's re- quest, as adviser to Mr. Osborne, who is a State officer, and that possibly, in the event of indictments, it would be wise that such designation should be continued.

The details of the matter were not thor- oughly discussed, but this general arrange- ment has been suggested in the public press over and over again during the last month, and Mr. Osborne seemed enthusias- tically in favor of it.

Had Talked with Justices.

I did talk with several of the Justices of the Supreme Court, both before and after conferring with Mr. Osborne, as I usually have done in connection with important matters affecting the administration of the criminal law in this county. During the conversation with Mr. Osborne the ques- tion of the support of the bench came up, and we both agreed that it was very desir- able and that undoubtedly it would be given.

I did not consider that I was making a request of Mr. Osborne to do something for me, and I am perfectly sure that at that time he did not consider it so. Assum- ing, however, that he did or that others do, there certainly was nothing improper or illegal in my so doing.

As far as any political advantage which might accrue to me from the prominence obtained by being temporarily designated as a deputy to assist a Commissioner, I think it will occur to any reasonable man that one who has been unanimously re- elected District Attorney of this county would hardly be impelled to seek official prominence by such a designation.

We have been actuated in everything that we have done in connection with the so-called graft investigation with a sin- cere desire to carry out the truth and honestly to enforce the law, and by no other motive whatever.

Discusses the Graft Inquiry.

The District Attorney, after issuing his statement, discussed the graft in- quiry for the purpose of showing that he had not sought to make the investi- gation, as had been charged, for politi- cal reasons, but that it had been thrust upon him. Witnesses, he pointed out, had given evidence tending to show that there was a definite "plan" whereby State contractors were mulcted for "campaign contributions" for the Dem- ocratic State Committee.

"As a result of the investigation thus far," said Whitman, "five indictments have been found. The evidence on which these indictments were based was sub- mitted to the Grand Jury only after careful examination of the law, and the facts convinced me that the courts in New York County had jurisdiction over the offenses charged.

"The District Attorney of New York County plans to continue this investiga- tion until its completion and to prose- cute every person who has committed a crime, any part of which, or any act essential to which has been committed in the County of New York."

This was taken to mean that Mr. Whitman would proceed immediately, not only with the trial of Arthur A. Mc- Lean, Democratic State Treasurer for the last sixteen years, but also with the trials of Everett Fowler and James K. McGuire.

George H. Bond is the District Attor- ney of Onondaga County. He is a Re- publican.

Henry A. Rubino, who was named by Gov. Glynn as one of two men who sug- gested to him the advisability of making Whitman a special Deputy Attorney General, called on the District Attorney yesterday. Rubino recently laid charges against State Highway Commissioner Carlisle and John A. Hennessy before James W. Osborne. He is now a special Deputy Assistant District Attorney in this county and is assigned to the graft investigation.

Rubino after his talk with Whitman said:

"Last week during one of my confer- ences with Mr. Whitman he mentioned the fact that Mr. Osborne intended to speak to the Governor to have him ap- pointed as a special Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Whitman said, 'If you care to do so you have my permission to speak to the Governor also.'

"I did so at the same time with Mr. Osborne. The Governor at first said that he did not think it was possible to make such appointments under the law. I told him that in my opinion it was easily possible. He then said he did not think it would be in keeping with the spirit of the law and that such appointment would be a reflection on the ability of every district attorney of the State of New York."

BOND SUPPORTS WHITMAN.

Onondaga's District Attorney Tells Glynn He Differs with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 22.—The following letter was sent to Gov. Glynn to-night by George H. Bond, District Attorney of Onondaga and the last President of the State Association of District At- torneys:

I acknowledge receipt of your com- munication in regard to the attitude of District Attorney Whitman in con- nection with the Osborne investiga- tion, the substance of which appeared in the local papers. I am sorry to be unable to agree with you as to the promises stated and the conclusions reached by you.

It so happened that I was familiar with some important details of this matter before it became a subject of controversy between your Excellency and the District Attorney. As you are aware John Doe proceedings in New York have shown widespread irregu- larity, which concerns almost every county in the State, including Onon- daga County.

On this account I called upon Mr. Whitman last week in New York and had a conference with him relative to matters which his investigation showed had occurred in Onondaga County. At that time Mr. Whitman told me that James W. Osborne, your appointee, had also made a request for aid and co-operation, and represented that he did not have adequate ma- chinery for running down the charges which had been made.

He also represented that in order to give the District Attorney legal stand- ing before him, he (Mr. Osborne) would secure Mr. Whitman's designation as a Deputy Attorney General, solely for the purpose of aiding the investigation at Albany.

Mr. Whitman told me that he had stated to Mr. Osborne that notwith- standing the numerous and important tasks before him he would co-operate to any extent and in any capacity that would please the Governor, and that his personal services and the aid of his office were at the disposal of the investigators. His attitude at that time was certainly not that of a self- seeker.

With the tenor of your statement, which seems to charge the District Attorney with an attempt to usurp the powers of the prosecuting officers throughout the State, in order to serve some imaginary ambition, I cannot agree.

During District Attorney Whitman's term of four years he was a member of the State Association of District At- torneys, of which I was President part of the time. The District Attor- neys of the State have had the pleas- ure of listening to his views and have had the benefit of his advice, which has always been given unpreten- tiously.

I am constrained to believe that your statement does him an injustice and that he is not anxious to usurp the power of any of his friends, the District Attorneys of the State, who are members of that organization.

Yours truly, GEORGE H. BOND.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Gov. Glynn would say nothing to-night regarding the let- ter from District Attorney Bond.

SAYS TARGET IS LOST TO SIGHT

Storm Over Whitman, Writer Asserts, Has Hidden It from View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of this awful storm in the political teapot, occasioned by the worry of our worthy Governor over the terrible political ambitions of the District At- torney of New York County, has it oc- curred to any one to ask whether, not- withstanding the awful insult offered the learned and able District Attorneys of various counties, still the appoint- ment of Mr. Whitman as eDputy Attor- ney General might not, after all, be the most effective way of reaching the grafters. H. W. BRIDGES.

St. George, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1913.

ASK ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

Collins-Fitzgerald Counsel Question Proof and Jurisdiction of Court.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—At- torneys for C. V. Collins, ex-Superin- tendent of Prisons, and Michael Fitz- gerald, a contractor, on trial here charged with grand larceny in connec- tion with the installation of the Great Meadow prison water system, moved to-day that the court advise the jury to acquit the defendants. Justice Borst will render a decision on the motion to-morrow.

The motion sets forth that the acts performed are not within the jurisdic- tion of the court. It says there is no evidence before the court to show that Fitzgerald failed to complete his con- tract or evidence of any intent of Fitz- gerald or Collins to commit larceny or of any attempt by Collins to aid and abet Fitzgerald in committing larceny.

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Relieves Capital Institutions from Paying Checks for Twelve Days.

CRASH SEEMS IMMINENT

Business Men Foresee Bankruptcy —Most Americans Have Withdrawn Their Deposits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—The financial situation reached a crisis to-day when the London and Mexico Bank failed to open until noon. The opening followed the issuance of a Presidential decree proclaiming that a legal bank holiday existed from this date until Jan. 2. This merely means that the banks are not obliged to pay checks, letters of credit, or other drafts upon their funds, since these cannot be protested, and it will be impossible to make their non-payment within the period fixed a question of litigation or damages.

The managers of the London and Mexico Bank said that their action in closing was not due to their inability to meet their obligations, but to the fact that the public was hoarding bills on their bank, which would be relieved on the first of the year by the arrival of a considerable shipment of new banknotes with which they could meet all necessary payments.

Bank Lent Huerta $1,000,000.

It was authoritatively stated today that President Huerta's action was taken in fulfilment of the promise of the Government to protect the bank since it advanced 2,000,000 pesos ($1,000,000) to the Government on Saturday.

It was learned to-day that several American and other foreign banking institutions and business concerns made heavy withdrawals from the London and Mexico on Saturday, closing their accounts there. The managers of the bank denied that it was insolvent, admitting, however, that notes for 24,000,000 pesos were outstanding.

A run on the bank took place today, but supported by the Presidential sanction, the officials refused to pay checks of more than 200 pesos—a concession which they considered sufficient to enable depositors to meet their urgent needs. Small depositors, who furnish the greater part of the bank's business, are planning to withdraw this sum until their deposits are exhausted.

Business Men Pessimistic.

Business men here generally consider this the beginning of the general bankruptcy of the country, since it is impossible with money which is merely fiat currency to maintain the credit of these banks. The manager of the London and Mexico Bank today told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the National Bank and other concession banks were laboring under the same difficulties as his own.

Much unrest was noted on the part of the public to-day, although there were no signs of a panic. Most Americans have already withdrawn the greater part of their balances from Mexican banks and deposited them in foreign institutions.

Reports received here that Mexico had obtained a loan in Europe caused no surprise, since it has been generally understood that England, through diplomatic channels, was working to this end. Sir Lionel Carden is reported to have interested himself to bring this to pass. It is semi-officially admitted, however, that the receipt of this money will not assist President Huerta to continue his campaign against the rebels, as the bankers have practically subscribed simply the sum necessary to cover the amounts due foreign investors. It is stated that the interest on the National Railways debt, including that on notes outstanding, will be met, as well as the interest on the national debt.

Persons well posted on happenings here said to-day that President Huerta would find other ways of meeting the army pay rolls and other necessary expenses of the Government, which would enable him to continue his military operation. It is suggested that forced loans are impending, in which foreign firms will doubtless be involved. It is expected that these loans will take the form of direct taxes on all real property. Such taxes have already been levied in several States, and diplomatic protests against them have been unavailing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Dec. 23.—The officers of the branch here of the London and Mexico Bank state that they will take advantage of the new law allowing the banks to close their doors during the year-end holidays to draw up balances.

The battleships Kansas and Connecticut will arrive here to-morrow.

$7,000,000 Withdrawn in a Week.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—With the possible exception of one other institution, it is believed that no other bank than the Bank of London and Mexico will take advantage of the official edict which authorizes financial institutions to do as little or as much business as they desire during what is regarded as a financial crisis.

The approximate amount withdrawn from the banks since depositors began demanding their money several days ago is said to exceed 17,000,000 pesos. Of this amount 14,000,000 pesos ($7,000,000) has been withdrawn since last Tuesday.

The Bank of London and Mexico has in the various States twelve branches, four of which were closed some time ago on account of local conditions. These were at Monterey, Torreon, Matatlan, and Durango. On a minor scale, the condition of the remaining branches is similar to that of the parent institution, but all are taking advantage of President Huerta's decree, which has been telegraphed to the various points where the branches are located.

FEDERALS RELEASE AMERICAN.

William Krause, Accused of Plotting, Freed at Our Request.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Word came to the State Department to-day from Mexico City that at the instance of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, the Federal Government had ordered the unconditional release of William Krause, an American who had become involved in some of the plotting incident to the present revolution. Krause is now with his family in the Mexican capital.

A report of a small skirmish near the town of Aldama, about twenty-five miles northwest of Tampico, claimed as a Federal victory, was the only war news received to-day.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 22.—A. Wallace, an American mining man, arrested for debt at Agua Prieta, Sonora, last Friday, was released to-day after a hearing at Fronteras, whither he had been taken on Sunday from Agua Prieta. Wallace said he had settled the bill of $1,300 alleged to have been due Ramon Bolanda, a Mexican, for work in Wallace's mine in Sonora.

TOKIO LIONIZES DE LA BARRA.

Army and Navy Officers in the Crowd That Cheers His Arrival.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico, and now acting as special envoy to Japan to thank her for her participation in the Mexican centennial, was greeted with enthusiasm by many hundreds of people, among them officers of the army and navy and prominent business men. A big crowd outside the railroad station formed lines and cheered the Mexican diplomat as he was driven to his hotel in a Court carriage. Another crowd welcomed him on his arrival at the hotel.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for his entertainment, and the Emperor of Japan is to give a banquet in his honor on Christmas Day.

A group of agitators and members of Parliament met this evening and passed a resolution expressing regret that no members of the Japanese Cabinet had gone to the railroad station to receive Señor de la Barra, the guest of the nation. The same group is making arrangements for the holding of a mass meeting and a lantern procession in honor of the visitor, to whom the newspapers devote much space.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—Of all the foreign warships which have arrived in Mexican waters it appears probable that the Japanese cruiser Idzumo will be the first to be represented by its marines and bluejackets in the Mexican capital. The Idzumo reached Manzanillo to-day, and it was announced at the National Palace that a contingent of Japancse would start for Mexico City this week.

SKIRMISHING NEAR TAMPICO.

German Cruiser Sails to the Oil Port—Run on Vera Cruz Bank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 22.—The German cruiser Bremen sailed this morning for Tampico, in the neighborhood of which the rebels and Federals are skirmishing.

The new Italian Minister, Signor Cambiago, arrived on the Corcovado and departed for Mexico City to-night.

Much excitement was caused here to-day by a run on the branch Bank of London and Mexico. Although it was hard pushed to meet the demands of depositors, the officials say they will be better prepared for all emergencies in the morning. This confidence is not shared by the public.

FORESEES HUERTA'S FALL.

London Daily News Thinks the Bank Crisis Portends It.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—The Daily News, in an editorial on the Mexican situation, mentions the suspension of cash payments by the banks as indicative of the approaching collapse of the Huerta régime, and gives credit to President Wilson's "steadfast policy for preventing Mexico from falling under the heel of another dangerous military despotism."

It hopes that no sanction will be given to more of Huerta's financial schemes.

BIG CROWD AT FLEURY SALE

$10,000 Given for a Necklace That Belonged to the Dead Actress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The sale of goods that belonged to Pierrette Fleury, the actress who died from an overdose of cocaine, and of M. Deperdussin, the aeroplane inventor and financier who recently failed and was arrested, attracted a large fashionable crowd today.

Mlle. Fleury's effects realized $25,000, including $10,000 for a pearl necklace. M. Deperdussin's goods brought $4,600 for the day's sale.

At a sale at the Hôtel Drouot today of pictures from the "Château R" a total of $12,000 was realized. A small portrait of the Duc de Penthièvre by Nattier sold for $4,000, and a "Village Fête" by Jan Steen for $2,120.

N. Y. U. LAUNCHES A NEW COLLEGE

Chancellor Brown's Plan for Reorganizing Washington Sq. Division Is Approved.

SPECIAL COMMERCE WORK

Course to Combine Cultural with Vocational Training—Complete Faculty Organization.

The Council of New York University at a meeting yesterday afternoon approved a plan of Chancellor E. E. Brown to reorganize the Washington Square Collegiate Division of the university as a college, with a complete Faculty organization, for the purpose of serving the educational needs of the city more effectively. Chancellor Brown was appointed the Acting Dean of the college and Benjamin P. De Witt the acting Secretary.

The new college, to which the name Washington Square College has been given, will offer, in addition to regular four years' courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees, a special four years' course which will combine two years of cultural training with two years of specialized training in commerce and other vocational studies. The courses will be given in the afternoon and evening, as well as during the morning, so as to make it possible for men and women engaged in business during the day to attend. Although the change goes into effect Jan. 1, 1914, no changes will be made in the curriculum until the academic year 1914-15.

The new college might be said to have had its inception in 1903-04 in the collegiate extension courses organized by the University Council. This organization then was known as the Washington Square Collegiate Division. Its control was vested in two bodies—a Committee of Management, consisting of the Secretary of the university college, Secretary of the School of Pedagogy, and the University Syndic, and an Advisory Committee, consisting of all the instructors offering courses in the collegiate division.

The original purpose was to furnish courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science for the graduates of normal schools, and was first given only in the junior and senior years of the college curriculum. In 1907 a sophomore class was organized to furnish three years of college instruction for graduates of recognized schools of law, medicine, theology, and commerce. In 1911 the work was extended to a full four years' course. For the past two years the division has been giving the full four years of college courses, and since 1904 it has been recommending candidates for the baccalaureate degree. The number of students in the school has increased from 133 in 1904 to 449 at the present date.

When Dr. Brown became Chancellor in 1911 one of the striking needs of the university, as he saw it, was that of replacing the machinery of control of the old collegiate division with a thoroughly organized Faculty. He regarded it from the first as a virtual college, having the number of students and the proper outline of courses that a regular college should have. It needed just the name.

TRIES TO BRIBE LAWMAKER.

Boston Man Offers $1,500 to Peters for a Consular Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Representative Peters of Massachusetts received a letter from a Boston business man to-day offering $500 to him if he would have the writer designated for examination for a consular post and $1,000 additional if he received the appointment. Mr. Peters turned the letter over to the State Department with the request that if the man applied for examination the application be rejected. What further steps may be taken in the matter have not been determined.

Mr. Peters declined to give the name of the man. The would-be briber is said to be of Italian birth or descent. He was here recently, making inquiries as to the method of obtaining a consular appointment.

The offer to Mr. Peters was written on paper bearing the man's business letter head.

GEN. J. G. WILSON ILL.

Author and Soldier a Patient in St. Luke's Hospital.

Gen. James Grant Wilson is seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital. He was taken there on Dec. 18, and the physicians say that while he shows improvement his condition is grave.

Gen. Wilson has had the good fortune during his eighty-one years of life to know personally Dickens, Thackeray, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Lincoln, Douglas, King, Edward, Gladston, Fitz-Greene Halleck and other famous men. He was born in Scotland, a son of William W. Wilson, a Scotch poet and publisher, who removed to Ponghkeepsie in his youth. In 1857 Gen. Wilson went to Chicago and founded The Chicago Record, the first literary journal in that section. In 1862 he was commissioned Major in the Fiftesnth Illinois Cavalry, becoming Colonel soon afterward. He was brevetted Brigadier General in 1865 and returned to New York, where he has since resided.

His first wife was Miss Jane Cogswell of New Brunswick, N. J., whom he married in 1869. His second was Mrs. Mary H. Nicholson, widow of Rear Admiral John W. A. Nicholson, whom he married in this city in 1907. Gen. Wilson is President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He is the author of many historical and biographical works.

MRS. S. P. READ ARRESTED.

Widow of American Consul in Trouble with London Hotels.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A woman who gave the name of Mrs. Hannah Gordon Watson, but who, it was learned later, is the widow of Sheridan Pitt Read of New York, who was formerly American Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, and who died from heart disease in London on Oct. 31, 1912, was charged to-day at the Bow Street Police Court with obtaining by false pretenses credit to the amount of $40 from a London hotel.

It was said that other similar charges were pending against her.

J. Arthur Barratt, an American barrister practising in London, appeared on behalf of the United States Embassy and explained to the magistrate that Mrs. Read said she was expecting a remittance from America. The magistrate thereupon ordered that the defendant be remanded for a week and admitted her to bail on a surety of $250.

Mrs. Read, who comes from New Hampshire, has resided in Europe for some time.

The testimony showed that Mrs. Read went to the hotel last week with four children and brought with her two valises. When she was asked to pay her current bill she departed, ostensibly to cash a draft. Later in the day she sent a man for the two valises, saying she wished to have her initials put on them. She was arrested on Saturday and to-day appeal to the American Embassy for assistance.

Sheridan Pitt Read was a relative of John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.

AUTO YEGGMEN'S BIG HAUL.

They Wreck Lawrence P. O. Safe, Getting $4,250 in Loot.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, L. I., Dec. 22.—Automobile yeggmen visited Lawrence early this morning and blew open the safe in the Post Office. They stole $2,000 worth of stamps, $2,000 worth of postal bank certificates and $250 in cash. They carelessly overlooked a bundle contalning 500 stamps of various denominations.

As usual, the Long Island Railroad's bloodhounds were borrowed from Chief Robert E. Kerkam of the railroad, but the dogs were unable to get a scent because the yeggmen used an automobile. The railroad has decided, it is said, to train a pack of gasoline hounds to follow the smell of bandits' cars. Post Office Inspectors are also busy on the trail.

The Post Office faces the railroad station, and there are dwellings within 150 feet, but the yeggmen were not heard. When they blew open the safe they muffled the explosion with mail bags. J. E. Morgan Dodge, the new Postmaster, discovered the robbery as soon as he opened his office. The theft of the stamps left his supply short, and many residents who wished to dispatch Christmas gifts had to wait until a new supply could be obtained.

The Post Office clock, it was found, had stopped at 2:05 A. M., the probable hour of the explosion.

FIND LEEHAN DRUNK IN SUBWAY HERE

Man Acquitted of Murder by Mrs. Lynch's Efforts Reprimanded by Magistrate.

WON'T DRINK AGAIN, HE SAYS

Sponsor Supposed Man She Befriended Was with His Family in New Hampshire.

William J. Leehan, who was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner in Toms River on last Saturday, after the evidence in the case had shown that he had been addicted to drink, was arrested yesterday afternoon hopelessly intoxicated in the Manhattan Street station of the subway. When arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Men's Night Court last night Leehan was very penitent and assured the Court that he did not intend to return to the habits which brought him into disfavor before the murder. The Magistrate discharged him with a reprimand.

Some one telephoned to the West 125th Street police station yesterday afternoon that a man was intoxicated in the Manhattan Street subway station. Patrolman Connors went to the station and found Leehan there. In the police station Leehan gave his right name and an address in Toms River. When arraigned in court Magistrate Marsh asked him if he had ever been arrested before and he replied that he had been arrested in New Jersey for drunkenness.

"Have you ever been arrested for anything else?" asked the Magistrate.

"I have," Leehan replied, "but please, your Honor, don't ask me about that; I don't want to talk about it. And I'm sorry that I got drunk, and won't do it again. But I've had so much trouble and was so worried I wasn't responsible."

Several newspaper reporters who had attended Leehan's trial in Toms River and knew him waited for him in the hall, and, when he saw them, he made no further effort to hide his identity. He begged them to "be easy" with him, saying that he had come to New York on Saturday night after eight months in prison and was so unnerved that he had taken several drinks without realizing the consequences.

He had about $25 when arrested, and told the police that he had had $50 when he went to sleep in the Subway station. The money was in two pockets, he said, and he asserted that some one must have picked one of his pockets in the Subway station.

Mrs. Jasper Lynch, through whose efforts W. J. Leehan was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Turner, said last night over the telephone to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that she could not believe that the man arrested in Harlem was Leehan. He had started on Saturday with his uncle and aunt and her agent for his home in Manchester, N. H., she asserted. If he had returned to New York, she said, she thought he would have to have made quick railroad connections.

"My responsibility for Leehan has ended," she said. "I never had confidence in his ability to leave drink alone. I did not defend him from drinking. I defended him from a charge of murder. I don't think he has been reformed from drinking, though I had hoped for better things from him."

GET TWO OF 'ARSON SQUAD.'

Police Arrest Badly Wanted Suffragettes—Mrs. Pankhurst Sails.

CHELTENHAM, Dec. 22.—"Miss Red" and "Miss Black," two members of a militant suffragette "arson squad," who had eluded the police on many occasions, were brought up at the Police Court here to-day on a charge of setting fire yesterday to Alstone Lawn, a large mansion on the outskirts of this city.

The women, who have been renamed for police court purposes, they refused to reveal their true names, were seen in the neighborhood of the burned building, and when arrested their stockings were found to be soaked with kerosene, which had overflowed from the cans they emptied on the woodwork of the mansion. They appeared in the prisoners' inclosure barefooted. They were remanded.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Pankhurst left London yesterday for Paris on the way to Switzerland to recuperate from weakness brought about by "hunger and thirst strike" in Holloway Jail from which she was released on Dec. 17. Her departure was not accompanied by any of the usual demonstrations.

Rumors were in circulation to-day that relations were strained between Sylvia and Christabal Pankhurst, the two daughters of the militant leader, in consequence of Sylvia's determination to concentrate her campaign in the East End of London and in efforts to co-operate with the members of the Labor Party. Christabal disapproves of this scheme and is said to be withholding funds.

EMPLOYES HONOR McANENY.

More Than 1,000 Hold a Dinner for Borough President.

Employes of the city departments which come under the jurisdiction of the Borough President gave a dinner in honor of Borough President McAneny at Terrace Garden last night. A handsome bronze figure representing "Duty" was presented to Mr. McAneny by the employes of the Department of Public Works. There were more than 1,000 at the dinner, and the Borough President was cheered repeatedly. Henry J. Case presided. At the guest table were Julian B. Beatty, D. K. R. Patterson, E. V. Frothingham, Leo Arnstein, Louis V. Graves, E. P. Goodrich and Rudolph P. Miller.

A number of songs written for the occasion and sung to popular airs made the dinner a lively affair.

Mr. McAneny thanked the men of his department when called on. He said he was against any reduction in salaries of city employes unless the men deserved it, and such cases he thought so few as to be hardly worth mentioning.

ONTARIO PREMIER ILL HERE.

Sir James Whitney Came to New York for a Rest.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, has been ill at the Hotel Manhattan for a week, it was learned last night, but is now slowly improving, according to Dr. Pyne, his private physician, who has traveled with him since he left Ontario. Dr. Pyne said last night that Sir James had left Ontario for a rest. He had suffered from nervous strain and overwork, and since coming to the United States, said the doctor, he had slowly improved and was expected to be able to return to Ontario within a short time.

"But there's no hurry," Dr. Pyne added. "What Sir James needs is a rest, and he will stay here or in some other congenial place until he has thoroughly regained his strength. His condition is not at all grave. I can say that he is better to-day than he has been for some time."

TO BOLT ASSEMBLY CAUCUS.

Independents Fail to Indorse a Candidate for Speaker.

The Speakership situation and the Assembly rules were topics of discussion at a conference held late yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Brevoort by independent Assemblymen-elect, grouped together to devise ways and means to keep the next Assembly free from boss rule. There were twenty present, fourteen Progressives, four Republicans, and two Democrats.

The conferees failed to unite on a candidate for Speaker, though its committee, of which S. Clinton Crane is Chairman, indorsed Clinton T. Horton of Erie. It was decided to hold another meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany on Jan. 5, two days before the new Assembly must organize, and to invite all the members of the Assembly, regardless of party, to join. Steps were taken to have all the Assemblymen-elect in the entire State interviewed by some member of the conference prior to this meeting, with a view of having them pledge themselves to remain out of their party caucus.

Benedict C. Dunlop of Rockland said it was essential that those opposed to Barnes's continued domination should stay out of the Republican caucus, because he was certain Mr. Barnes would control a majority of the Republican Assemblymen-elect.

"Where did the gentleman get his information? It differs from mine," said Mr. Crosby, who declared that he understood the Republican organization could control only thirty-two of the seventy-nine new members listed as Republicans.

Those who attended the meeting were Murray, Sufrin, Bleecker, Schaap, Findlater and Meyer of New York; Ittleman, McRoberts, and Scheidemann of Kings; Henschel and Patton from the Bronx, Dunlop of Rockland, Weed of Nassau, and Garrison of Dutchess, all Progressives. The Republicans were Crane and Nelson of New York, Eadie of Queens, and Law of Westchester, and the Democrats were Walker of New York and Martin of Westchester. Knapp, Republican, of Chemung, and Fish, Progressive, of Putnma, sent word that they were in full accord with the purposes and views of the conference.

Albert G. Farr, Banker, Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Albert G. Farr, Vice President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, died suddenly of pneumonia at his home to-day. He was 62 years old. Mr. Farr became a partner in the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, in 1891. He was a large stockholder in the Michigan Stats Telephone Company and the Terre Haute Water Works Company. Mr. Farr was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1851, and was graduated from the high school at Columbus, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1882. He left the law to become a banker.

TELLS OF TORTURE IN WHITE SLAVERY

Helen Willoughby's Pitiful Story Followed by Arrest of Frank Pezzella.

BURNED WITH HOT POKER

Police Find Man Smoking Opium in His West Thirty-seventh Street Apartment.

A seventeen-year-old girl stopped a policeman on West Thirty-seventh Street on Saturday night and said she wanted to be taken to her home at 525 West Fiftieth Street. The policeman took the girl to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where she told her story to Matron Sheridan.

She said she was Helen Willoughby, and told of meeting a young man named Frank Pezzella at a dance on Thanksgiving night, and making an engagement to meet him the following day. He took her, she said, to 258 West Thirty-seventh Street, where he said he was going to introduce her to his parents. Inside the place she found herself locked alone with him in an apartment. When she pleaded to be permitted to leave, according to her story, he attacked her and told her that he would kill her unless she remained with him.

Under constant threats of death she did what he bade her, she said, until last Saturday night. Then she rebelled against the life he compelled her to lead, she said, and he stabbed her with a knife, and then tied her to a chair. Then he heated a poker and burned her three times on the left arm, after which he ordered her out to the street, with the threat that he would kill her if she did not return and bring him money.

She was still suffering intense pain from the burns when she met the policemen, and told her story at the station. Detectives Dolan, Mahoney, and Finn were assigned to the case. On Sunday they found the apartment where Pezzella had kept the girl, and last night they hid outside of his rooms on the fire escape.

When Pezzella returned to his flat last night, he was admitted by another girl. The first thing that he asked was where the Willoughby girl was. When he was told that she had not returned, he lay down on the bed, took an opium pipe from under it, and prepared some of the drug for smoking.

When he was partly under the influence of the drug, Detective Finn broke into the room. Pezzella staggered to his feet and made a lunge at him with a knife, but was soon beaten into submission.

Pezzella was then taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where the knife was identified by the girl as the one with which he had stabbed her. The prisoner was locked up on several serious charges, including abduction, felonious assault, and having possession of an opium layout.

The girl was allowed to return to her home, at 525 West Fiftieth Street, where she lived with her married sister.

FINDS A HOMELY WIFE.

Girl Offers to Wed Printer Who Prefers Wealth to Beauty.

Ralphe Herman of 19 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, who advertised a few days ago for a homely wife with money who could set him up in business as a printer, and who has since received about twenty-five answers, said last night that he believed he had found the woman he wanted in Miss Rose Beckman, 29 years old, of Westchester, N. Y. Writing of her looks, she said:

"I think you will agree with me that my homeliness is incomparable." Herman left Yonkers last night to have a conference with the young woman.

BARON DE FREYNE RETURNS.

Lost Heir to Irish Estates Is at His Home in Roscommon.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—Baron De Freyne, the mystery of whose whereabouts was revived when he succeeded to the title three months ago, returned to his ancestral seat, French Park, County Roscommon, yesterday, according to The Daily Sketch.

The Baron, it will be recalled, is reported to have served in the United States Army in the Philippines as Sergt. French.

DECIDES ON CUBAN LOAN.

Government Will Award It to Bankers Offering the Best Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—President Menocal and the Cabinet are determined to call for bids for a $10,000,000 loan between Jan. 15 and 20. Bidders will be invited to send sealed tenders under assurance that the loan will be awarded to the bankers making the best bid.

Assurances are again given that the Government does not expect to respect the claim of Speyer & Co.

NEW AMBRIM DISASTERS.

Further Eruptions Cause Loss of Life—Steamers Rescue 1,300.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Fresh eruptions have caused further destruction of life among the natives of the Island of Ambrim in the New Hebrides, according to a report received to-day at the Ministry of Marine from the Captain of the French gunboat Kersaint on his arrival at Noumea, New Caledonia.

Dip Point, on the western coast of the island, has been buried beneath a heavy fall of cinders. Many of the inhabitants are missing. Two local steamers rescued 1,300 natives.

No European or American has been hurt.

W. A. CHANLER OPERATED ON

Hospital Authorities Now Say His Injury Is a Fractured Knee.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—William Astor Chanler to-day underwent an operation for a fractured knee. It was successfully performed by Dr. C. W. du Bouchet, who removed a clot of blood. The patient was slightly feverish afterward, but there was no other adverse symptom.

It had been reported on Dec. 8 that Mr. Chanler was lying seriously ill at the American hospital at Neuilly, as a result of an automobile accident or a bullet wound. The hospital authorities refused to define the injury until to-day.

ROOSEVELT SUCCESSFUL.

Has Begun the Collection of Zoological Specimens.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 22.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has arrived at Fazenada Palmerias, in the State of Matto Grosso. He has already begun the collection of zoological specimens.

Reports reaching here state that the trip so far has been satisfactory in every particular.

Witzel's Estate $66,741.

Joseph Witzel, proprietor of Witzel's Point Grove on Long Island Sound, who died at College Point on Oct. 25, left an estate valued at $66,741, according to the affidavit filed yesterday with Transfer Tax Appraiser Philip Frank of Queens. Witzel began his career in this country as a cobbler. The ground on which the grove stands was not owned by Mr. Witzel. His estate consisted of cash in banks and mortgages and stocks.

Steinways' Dinner Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Steinway gave a dinner dance for 200 guests last night at Sherry's in the tapestry rooms, and after dinner additional guests came in for dancing in the small ballroom. A supper was served at 1:30. The decorations were Christmas greens, holly, and mistletoe. The guests were mostly young married people.

LAWYER HID WOMAN IN OFFICE 3 YEARS

Continued from Page 1.

ning as a boy—that it would be out of the question for him to mount every day the long hill leading to his home. Hereafter, he said, he would live at the office, sleep at the office, eat at the office.

Monticello used to laugh at the sight of the veteran lawyer—grown crochety, the village thought, with advancing years—stumping off to his office, with a bundle of groceries tucked under his arm.

Monticello, however, looked upon Couch as one of the big men of Sullivan County. He had been District Attorney in his day, and once had been associated in a law case with no less a personage than Alton B. Parker. So, proud of his renown, Monticello accepted his eccentricities indulgently.

Dined at Home Every Sunday.

Once a week, with the coming of Sunday noon, he had walked laboriously up the hill to the Couch home and dined in state with Mrs. Couch. So that made it possible for him to live at his office, and to take things from the grocer's and butcher's to his office without arousing the gossips of the town to any suspicion of the truth.

He made it a custom to keep that inner door always shut and clients who came there to see him never sought to look beyond it. In fact it never puzzled them at all, for of late years the story of his bachelor quarters in the Masonic Building had become village property, and they guessed that that was where the old lawyer did his cooking.

Once a visitor did glance into that inner room; that was several years ago. Mr. Couch, it was known, had ordered some new furniture, and the wife of another lawyer with an office in the Masonic Building dropped in to look it over. She glanced about, and, seeing none of it, asked where it was. From behind his desk the lawyer told her gruffly that his new purchases were in the next room and that he did not have time to show them to her. Whereat, before he could interfere, she tripped over to the door and tried the knob.

The door had been left unlocked. She half opened it and then dropped back scandalized, for what she had seen was a woman lying half dressed upon a couch. The lawyer was furious. He raced around the corner of his desk, took his visitor by the shoulders, and conducted her into the hall. That story went no further at the time. What pressure, if any, Couch brought to keep it secret is not known.

She Did His Typewriting.

In his later years Couch kept no clerk and no stenographer. Monticello assumed that, in an effort at economy, he had decided to do his own clerical work and to do his own typewriting, but Miss Brance did that work for him. On Sundays, when the Masonic Building was deserted, and at nights, when all but Couch's office was dark, she would take work at his dictation and attend to all the task of keeping his papers orderly and his correspondence up-to-date.

District Attorney Cooke, whose offices are just below Couch's, sometimes heard the steady clatter of the typewriter above him late at night when work on some important case would call him to his desk, but he thought it was Couch writing and, while thinking it was queer of him to work that way, would argue with himself that a man who made his home in his office might turn night into day and day into night as the spirit moved him.

With all the precautions it is regarded as little short of marvelous that this secret could have been preserved with almost every moment offering the risk of discovery. For the Masonic Building in Court Square is in the heart of the village, and ten other lawyers have their offices in the building. Only constant vigilance, the determination of the woman herself never to pass a window where she could be seen from the street, and never to go to the street except when all the village was asleep made possible the keeping of this secret.

It was the death of the man himself that broke the vigilance down. And even then she had her chance to see that the story should never be told, and Dr. Curlette, without once guessing the full truth, had supposed she would take that chance. But when he had gone she came out of her hiding in the hallway and went back once more into her prison. When it came to running away from this man just dead, she found she did not have the courage. She tried to but could not, and crept back to the hiding she had known so long.

Efforts to Cover Up the Story.

After the discovery Mrs. Couch, Dr. Curlette, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the undertaker, and the undertaker's assistant all agreed that the story should not come out. All day Sunday the secret was kept, and even when bits of the story as to the identity of the woman began to filter through the village every effort was made to spread the notion that this woman had just chanced to be with Couch on the night of his death.

But stories like this fly fast in a village, and by this morning nothing else was talked about from one end of Monticello to the other. The authorities did not dare to hurry the woman out of town, for it dawned on them that Couch might have been murdered. Seemingly to hold her, she was accused of having stolen $3 from his pocketbook and, it was asserted, was suspected of having taken more, for Couch was wont to carry large sums and only a dollar was found in his clothing.

An autopsy was performed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Sheriff, the District Attorney, and Dr. Curlette were present. It was determined that Couch had died from the breaking of a blood vessel. The authorities are now satisfied that there can be no ground for holding the woman further, and probably she will be freed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when she is arraigned before Judge Niven.

With this matter out of the way a new search was made of the offices. The little partitioned apartment that the woman had was furnished with the simplest requisites. Tacked on the wall was a picture post card from her brother. It had been sent from a town in Ohio, Aug. 15, 1913, and it asked her to come home.

Of Seeming Refinement.

There, too, were found clothing of a costly quality and some jewels. The few possessions she had accumulated indicated, as did her speech and manner during the trying examination at the jail, that she was a woman of education and refinement. It is known that she was graduated from the Oswego Normal School.

The village is speculating to-night over the future of the woman. It is said that she holds mortgages amounting to $600, one in her own name and others assigned to her by Couch. She has $8 in cash, and she has the dresses which she made herself in her secret room and in the long hours of her solitude, ornamented with elaborate care.

It is not known to what extent she has communicated with her people, and the friends she had before she came to live in Couch's office. Her mail came directed to South Falisburg, where Chester Couch, the dead man's brother, is Postmaster.

Miss Brance says that the reason she returned to the office at all after summoning Dr. Curlette was to see if she could find enough money to take her far from Monticello. It was after she was back in the room that her courage deserted her.

Couch's daughter, Louisa, is a teacher at Livingston Manor. In the old days he was a close friend and lieutenant of Gov. Odell, and when Odell ruled at Albany Couch was his representative in Sullivan County.

For six years he was District Attorney, and during his term he prosecuted Jack Allen, the county's most famous murderer and the last man to be hanged within its borders. It was Allen who tied the knot when the Sheriff faltered nervously at the task and who, when the trap was ready, cried out, "It is five minutes to twelve, and I want to be in hell in time for dinner." This is a favorite story hereabout, and always is told in any informal biography of Melvin Couch.

ONCE LIVED IN GOSHEN, N. Y.

Miss Brance, as Late as September, 1912, Attended a Wedding There.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Adelaide M. Brance is known to the older families in this village. She made her headquarters here for a time, coming here first in April, 1900. At first she boarded at the home of Mrs. Susan M. Ostrom. She made frequent trips from here, but never gave her destination or her business. She was secretive and mysterious about her private affairs, and never informed her friends here as to her home or other personal matters. She gave out the impression that she was a school teacher and had taught a district school near South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, about five miles from Monticello.

The last time she was seen in this village was in September, 1912, when she attended the wedding of Mrs. Ostrom's daughter. Mrs. Ostrom is now visiting this daughter at Fairfield, Conn. Miss Brance was well educated and was an expert typist and stenographer. She took part in social activities while a resident of this village, although seemingly of a quiet, retiring nature. It is said that she was very cautious about her correspondence while here and invariably would mail her letters on the railroad postal car instead of depositing them in the local Post Office.

HOW YOU CAN MAKE THE NEEDY HAPPY

Your Christmas gladness will not be complete unless you share it with hearts that otherwise will remain cheerless.

Here are a few suggestions:

$1.00 will fill a child's stocking with gifts useful and entertaining.

2.00 will provide a reading lamp for a home where there are school children.

2.50 will buy a sweater and roller skates, or a pair of shoes and a new sled for a boy, a sweater and doll for a girl, a warm school dress or suit, and a Winter cap for a girl or boy.

5.00 will send Santa Claus to a needy home with a Christmas dinner for a family and a gift for each child.

5.00 will buy a Winter coat for a working girl supporting a family in misfortune.

7.50 will send a half ton of coal and a Christmas dinner to a needy family.

10.00 will buy a warm Overcoat for a convalescent man.

15.00 will pay the January rent for a family in need because of the illness or death of the father.

Is there any better way in which you can be that which the spirit of Christmas ordains?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE on every box. For Colds, Coughs, La Grippe. 25c.—Adv.

1914 Evening Clothes for New Year's Eve

REPRESENTING the point from which Broadway and Fifth avenue start on a new twelvemonth career of style.

* *

A man wearing a Weber and Heilbroner dress suit is as well groomed as if he were turned out at 6 P. M., December 31, by the most expensive tailor in New York.

* *

Beginning at $35, with a de luxe edition at $55. A suit bought in the morning is ready for you in the afternoon, if required.

* *

Evening shirts which the exclusive shirtmakers cannot surpass—largest assortment in America, $2 up.

Fine tucked bosoms or imported pique—or the newest silk dress shirts—$3 to $12.50.

An unusually good tucked shirt, with French cuffs at $3.

* *

Dress waistcoats—many exclusive things—$3.50 to $15—including the new tucked waistcoats.

Tucked ties to match, $1.

* *

Imported dress gloves, $1.50 $2 and $2.50.

And the famous Weber and Heilbroner silk hat, French block, at $6 and $8.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 349 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1183 Broadway 58 Nassau 180 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd & Fifth Ave. Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42d & 5th Av.

Get your Evening Clothes at Saks'

¶ We do not mean to be peremptory, but—*get your evening clothes at Saks'!*

¶ If we appear abrupt it is due to the intensity of our convictions—*get your evening clothes at Saks'!*

¶ We feel that we ow

THE TURK'S HEAD BUILDING
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

It was finished by us away back last May from the plans of Messrs. Howells and Stokes, the well known Architects; and the only reason for referring to it now is that something in the Owner's letter accompanying the final payment a few weeks ago strikes us as worthy of publication:

"In making this final payment I beg to offer my appreciation of your good services as contractors in this matter and thank you for all the courtesies and patience which have been extended to us from time to time."

Of course, the Owner generously overlooks that "courtesies and patience" were really part of the contract, and in any event we gave nothing more than we got.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CHRISTMAS
DIAMONDS
PRECIOUS STONES
WATCHES
JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
CLOCKS
NOVELTIES

Honest representation, superior quality, and absolute guarantee, combined with prices more reasonable than Uptown, are the keynotes of our success for sixty-eight years.

"Being in Business Since 1845—Means Something"

Open Evenings Until 6:30

GEO. W. WELSH'S SON
256 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

The Wonderful Little
Ensignette
Vest Pocket
Camera
Only
$7.50
"Fits the Christmas Stocking."

Ensign Cameras

A most complete assortment of these beautiful Imported Models. Fitting Holiday Gifts for all.

From $2.25 Up

VICTOR N. NUNES CO.
OPTICIAN. Open Evenings.
34 East 42d Street

FOR the children's Christmas stockings you should have jars of Stuyler hard stick candy and drops, as well as Stuyler cream peppermints and others of Stuyler many varieties. The best is not too good for the children.

Stuyler's

Sold by Leading Druggists Everywhere

26 Stuyler Stores in Greater New York

SHAPIRO AND ARONSON
OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK

LIGHTING FIXTURES

An infinite variety of novel and beautiful effects See our large display before purchasing elsewhere

This Week A big lot of odd display samples at Cost Prices

SHOWROOMS 20 WARREN ST.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES
Bronchitis
Nothing better for the cough of bronchitis and asthma, hoarseness and throat irritation. Used over fifty years. 25c., 50c., $1.00. Sample Free.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

SAYS PARLIAMENT MUST ORDER EXHIBIT

London Daily Chronicle Amazed at Government's Boycott of the Fair.

A "LACK OF IMAGINATION"

Liberal Paper Declares It Confidently Looks to the House to Retrieve the Situation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—"We refuse to accept the decision as final. From the Cabinet an appeal must be made to the House of Commons, which is its master. We confidently look to the House to retrieve the situation caused by a lamentably defective sense of proportion."

Thus speaks The Daily Chronicle, one of the Government's stanchest supporters, in an editorial article on the Cabinet's boycott of the San Francisco exhibition.

The Chronicle maintains that the Government's decision has nothing to do with Germany or with the canal tolls question, but that it is due to "lack of imagination, aggravated for the moment by lack of pence." It proceeds:

"Concern about the growth of national expenditure becomes the Cabinet, but it is not economy, it is shortsighted parsimony that refuses to spend £100,000 ($500,000) on an official British exhibit at San Francisco. We squander money by millions on armaments. We grudge £100,000 to promote the arts of peace and to celebrate the conquests of industrial enterprise.

"Our ties of kinship and language with the American people, which are such as to classify the two countries in a category of their own, give us a fraternal interest in completing this great American undertaking. At the present time when the canal tolls problem remains unsolved and when the United States has a very thorny problem to handle in Mexico, it is specially incumbent on the British Government to show in a marked manner in its policy that warm regard for the United States which every thinking man in this country cherishes in his heart.

"When we add that next year will be signalized the joint efforts on both sides of the Atlantic to commemorate 100 years of peace between two countries the case for official British representation at San Francisco becomes overpowering and irresistible, yet the Cabinet, for reasons quite unfathomable, has decided against representation.

"There has never been in power in this country a braver or more capable Administration than that over which Mr. Asquith is presiding with so much ability. That fact makes this adverse decision the more inexplicable. The case for representation is so overwhelming that we are totally unable to comprehend what can have induced the Cabinet to declare against it."

The Morning Post, the only paper so far approving the Government's decision, says in regard to the argument that the decision against official representation at San Francisco will give offense to the United States:

"We do not feel that this is a consideration which should be decisive. In the past there has been a tendency in this country to assume that Great Britain must always be prepared to make concessions and sacrifices for the sake of preserving the friendship of the United States.

"We do not believe that this habit of truckling to the demands of the United States has really promoted good feeling between the two countries. It has neither placated the hostile elements among the American people nor won their respect, while it has encouraged them in the belief that they could safely push any claims against Great Britain.

"Thus each act of concession simply led to fresh aggression and so to renewed controversy. A friendship which can only be kept alive by continual sacrifices on one side is of no real value, and could never be counted on to stand the slightest strain."

The Morning Post's editorial article is based on a long letter which it publishes signed "Rhadamarthus" on the subject of Anglo-American relations. The writer, in a bitter anti-American mood, outlines the history of Anglo-American treaty negotiations from the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. He declares that Great Britain in every case got the worst of the argument owing to her settled axiom that all disputes with the United States must be settled amicably at whatever cost, and adds:

"The history of British diplomatic relations with the United States has been marked by conciliation and generosity on the one hand, aggression on the other.

"There is a very considerable body of British opinion which considers that the attitude adopted by the United States Government over the Panama Canal tolls in plain disregard of treaty obligations is sufficient reason for refusing to take part in an exhibition designed to show the triumph of United States policy, and that British policy would have been better served if the Government had decided on that ground alone.

"It is somewhat singular to expect the British Government to take part in celebrating the completion of a canal brought into being by one of the most flagrant outrages on Government's rights when it is the intention of the United States Government to discriminate by way of tolls against British vessels."

A WARNING FROM FRANCE.

Amendment of Kahn Act Might Change Representation Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and told Acting Secretary Moore that the proposed amendment of the Kahn act granting patent and copyright protection to foreign exhibitors at the San Francisco Exposition might cause the French Government to modify its plans for representation at the Exposition.

Mr. Moore assured M. Jusserand that the State Department was on record as opposed to any change, and recalled that Secretary Bryan appeared before the House Patents Committee to voice his opposition.

SWALLOWS A BIG DIAMOND.

Man Accused of Theft in Vienna May Be a New Yorker.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The identity of a man giving the name of Charles Wallingford, who has been arrested charged with the theft of diamond earrings worth $4,000 belonging to a dealer here named Schlesinger, has not been definitely established, but a police search of his flat to-night resulted in the discovery of several picture postcards not yet addressed and signed "E. Schumacher," while there were numerous letter address to S. Erich, 110 West 126th Street, New York, written in English and German on the subject of situations. Tables were also found which, the prisoner declared, he used in teaching French on the "Erich color teaching system."

The prisoner, when arrested, swallowed a large diamond and became seriously ill. Various means of recovering the stone were employed, and the doctors are awaiting the results of these before proceeding to remove the appendix.

CHILD ALONE ON LINER.

Crosses from Boston to Queenstown with Label to Identify Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Wearing a label giving his name and other facts about him, Thomas L. Murphy, aged 4½ years, landed at Queenstown to-night from the liner Arabic from Boston. He had been placed on board the Arabic by his father at Boston. The label attached to the child's coat read:

"My name is Thomas Murphy. I come from Lawrence, Mass. I am going to my grandparents. I am in charge of the matron."

There was nobody to meet the boy on his arrival, but the local agents of the steamship line looked after him until his grandparents arrived an hour later from Castle Island, County Kerry.

Bedford Continues to Sell Land.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Following upon the sale of the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate for a sum approaching $15,000,000 comes the announcement that various blocks of his Bloomsbury estate have been disposed of to various purchasers for amounts totaling $1,500,000. This includes $300,000 for the site acquired by the Shakespeare Memorial Committee for a national theatre.

VATICAN ROBBED OF SECRET DOCUMENTS

Not Only Rampolla's Will Missing, but Very Important Diplomatic Papers.

SOME TURN UP OUTSIDE

The Cardinal Left Careful Directions as to Where His Will Was to be Found, but It Has Vanished.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Consternation has been caused at the Vatican, not only by the mysterious disappearance of Cardinal Rampolla's will, but also by the abstraction of diplomatic documents of extreme importance.

Since the late Cardinal left the State apartments at the Papal Palace at the outset of the present Pontificate, in 1903, a number of confidential papers have found their way into the possession of persons outside the Curial circle. Not long before his death, Cardinal Rampolla was amazed at seeing a famous "letta" addressed to Cardinal Galimberti published textually in a volume of lay memoirs dealing with the political affairs of the late Pope.

As for the missing will, only an old one, drawn up twenty-six years ago, has been found, disposing of the Cardinal's personal fortune of $50,000 among Pope Leo XIII, various Cardinals, members of the Rampolla family, and domestic servants, nearly all of whom have long been dead.

While Cardinal Rampolla evidently attached no further value to this will, which came to light among a heap of discarded odds and ends, he carefully left in his writing desk a small key with a label affixed, on which it was stated in the Cardinal's handwriting that the key was that of a black box inside a wardrobe in his bedroom containing his last will.

Since the Cardinal's death his villa has been ransacked in vain for the will.

SEA WIRELESS PROBLEMS.

One That Must Be Solved Is the Adoption of Standard Time.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—In view of the rules which will, it is expected, be laid down by the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, says The Times, much careful thought is now being given by shipowners to the question of wireless telegraphy.

It is believed that the present proposal of the conference is that wireless telegraphy shall be made compulsory for certain classes of vessels, to be defined by the number of persons carried, the distance between ports, or the speed of the ships.

When these international rules are prepared it will be necessary for owners to decide in which of the three classes laid down by the International Radio-telegraph Convention of last year they will place their ships.

Licenses will be granted by Governments, according to class. The first-class includes ships having a continuous service, the second class those having limited working hours, with "watchers" during the first ten minutes of other hours, and the third class ships having no regular working hours.

The Times points out that the definition of the second class presents certain important problems which may not yet be fully realized. The Radio-telegraph Convention lays down that when an operator is not on duty in a vessel of this class there must be a watcher during the first ten minutes of every hour. It would therefore seem necessary that all maritime nations should first agree upon the adoption of some standard time for the purpose; otherwise, as every degree of longitude represents a difference of time of four minutes, ships distant from each other by only comparatively a few miles would, if ship's time were adopted, be working during different periods.

It is felt among owners that no occasion would exist for the services of a second expert operator on a watcher if a system were perfected whereby on receipt of an urgent distress call a bell could be sounded and an alarm given, but though experiments in this direction have been made for some time past the difficulty still exists of obtaining vibrations of sufficient length and power to set an alarm bell ringing.

What to give a man is not more of a problem than where to buy it. Any Young Hat Shop offers a solution.

If you want him to select his own gift buy an "Order on Young" for any amount you wish to spend.

Young's Hats

Broadway, near Dey St. | Broadway, at 20th St. | Nassau St., near Liberty
Broadway, near Park Pl. | Broadway, near 28th St. | Woolworth Building.
Broadway, at Houston St. | Broadway, near 30th St. | Outer Brooklyn store,
Broadway, near 14th St. | Broadway, near Beaver St. | 371 Fulton st., cor. Ole Hall

DEWAR'S
White Label

SUPERIOR QUALITY

Remarkable Savings on Umbrellas & Canes For Christmas

Deal direct with the Leading Downtown Manufacturer AND SAVE 40%

Our $2, $3, & $5 Ladies' & Gentlemen's Umbrellas are the Best Values in New York. Our $1.50, $2, $3 & $5 Canes are Positively the Best Values.

A LARGE VARIETY TO SELECT FROM.

Full satisfaction or money refunded.

MAX STEINSCHNEIDER
102 Fulton St. Cor. William St.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY
PEARLS DIAMONDS
WATCHES CLOCKS
LAMPS SILVERWARE
BRONZES CHINA

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

A Wonderfully Attractive Gift
A Clever and Original Idea

THE RYTE-ME (Write-Me) Correspondence CALENDAR

with cards that come back to you

Send it to those friends who have promised to write you.

—4 Styles—
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"Everybody's Going to The Big Store"

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK. TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) WE CLOSE AT 7.

DELIVERY ANNOUNCEMENT
All purchases made up to store-closing time tomorrow will be delivered Christmas Day to all points within our wagon delivery limits.

Hurry, But Don't Worry

A Word to "Eleventh Hour" Shoppers

Perhaps for some reason or another you have been unable to follow our wholesome advice to "Do your Christmas shopping early."

But The Big Store is your friend. You'll find it always ready to help you—always ready to lessen your shopping difficulties.

The last days before Christmas find our two mammoth and magnificent buildings splendidly filled with Holiday stocks.

Our prices, as you know (quality for quality), are the lowest in New York.

Among the thousands of sales for today you will find these specials:

Complimentary 2¢ Stamps FREE, Today

As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Premium Parlor, GREENHUT Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

(IN OUR MAIN BUILDING)

$8.50 MESH BAGS—at $6.50
$10.50 MESH BAGS—at $8.50
$2 ALUMETTE HAIR BARETTES—at $1.25
$4.50 ALUMETTE HAIR BARETTES—at $2.50
$2 TO $6 ALUMETTE COMBS—at $1.50 to $4
SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RINGS—reduced; now specially priced at $7.75 to $195
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS—reduced prices, $5 to $249
DIAMOND BAR PINS—at $25 to $105
DIAMOND BROOCHES—at $7.50 to $325
DIAMOND LOCKETS—at $5 to $175
DIAMOND LA VALLIERES—at $6.50 to $375
$100 "CEYLONA" PEARL NECKLACES—diamond snaps; at $50
$20 "CEYLONA" PEARL NECKLACES—at $10
$2 SOLID GOLD TIE CLASPS—at $1.25
$2.75 TIE CLASPS—at $1.75
$50 DIAMOND-SET BRACELETS—at $35
$25 DIAMOND-SET BRACELETS—at $18
$15 STERLING SILVER WATCH BRACELETS—canean shape; at $10.50
(Same style, gold-filled, at $12.50)

$25 DIAMOND-SET LA VALLIERES—at $15
$25 HAND-ENGRAVED BRACELETS—at $16
$60 to $75 STERLING SILVER VANITY CASES—at $45
$8 VANITY CASES—at $5.50
$15 VANITY CASES—at $9.50
$3 VANITY CASES—at $1.50
$4.25 VANITY CASES—at $2.95
MEN'S GOLD POCKET KNIVES—set with small diamond; at $6.50
$3.50 CIGAR CUTTERS—at $2.25
$7.50 GOLD-FILLED WATCHES—at $5
$3.50 SANDWICH TRAYS—at $2.50
$3.75 FERN DISHES—at $2.75
STERLING SILVER PICTURE FRAMES—at 75c and 98c
Others, up to $22
$3.50 JEWEL CASES—at $2.25
$5 STERLING SILVER MANICURE SETS—at $3.95
40-INCH ROSE VASES—silver base; at 98c
STERLING SILVER MILITARY SETS—reduced from $7.50 to $5
$5 SILVER-PLATED BREAD TRAYS—at $2.95
$35 STERLING SILVER TOILET SETS—at $25.50

Gloves for Men, Women and Children

Gloves of all kinds—from the daintiest for evening wear (which we import direct from Paris) to the heaviest fur-lined kinds for motoring.

No other store in New York can match our assortments. As for prices, we have, as you know, led in creating economies for more than 17 years.

Our Glove Store was never more attractive than during the Christmas season.

WOMEN'S $3 WATCH BAGS—pin Persian leather; fitted with excellent timepiece; at $1.85
$10 FRENCH ARTILLERY SABRES—fine for decorative purposes; at $1.45
UNION SILK UMBRELLAS—for men and for women; at $1.95
(Other Umbrellas at $1 to $25)

IMMENSE SALES, TODAY, OF LEATHER GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SPORTING GOODS, STATIONERY, DRESS AND SILK PATTERNS, DAINTIEST NECKWEAR, AND ALL OTHER LINES THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS SEASONABLE.

Men's and Youths' Winter Suits and Overcoats; $12, $15, $18 and Even $20 Values, Today, at $9.75

MEN'S FUR and FUR-LINED OVERCOATS—values to $35; at $25
MEN'S SEAL PLUSH-LINED COATS—$25 and $30 values; at $20
MEN'S HOUSE COATS, SMOKING JACKETS and MACKINAWS—values to $10; at $6.95
Values to $7.50; at $3.95
MEN'S FANCY VESTS—broken assortments; values to $3; at 85c
$4 to $5 "KINGLY" TROUSERS—dress and business grades; at $2.95
MEN'S $2 and $2.50 SLIPPERS—"Opera," "Everett," "Romeo" and "Faust" styles; a pair $1.49
MEN'S $4.50 "STORM KING" RUBBER BOOTS—pair $3.95
MEN'S $3.50 SHORT BOOTS—pair $2.95
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S 65c CROCHET SLIPPERS—at 45c
BOYS' $3.50 "STORM KING" BOOTS—pair $2.95
BEAUTIFUL SINGING CANARIES—at $2.25 to $3.75
SPECIALS IN CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, TURKEYS, FRUITS, ETC.

(IN OUR GREENHUT BUILDING)

$150 EXQUISITE THREE-PIECE GOLD SUITES—consisting of armchair, settee and reception chair; at $97.50
$80 TO $165 GOLD TABLES—at $60 to $100
$66 and $80 GOLD MUSIC CABINETS—at $54 and $62.50
$25.00 GOLD RECEPTION CHAIRS $19
$15 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS $11.50
$10.50 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS $8.50
$12.50 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS $10
$31.50 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS $26
$50 GOLD DIVANS $39
$125 GOLD CURIO CABINETS $90
$125 Value $80 | $235 Value $110
$95 Value $72.50 | $165 Value $125
$1.50 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—a pair 98c
CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—full size; deep brilliant cutting; at $3.45
$6.50 HAND-PAINTED BERRY AND CAKE SETS—seven pieces; at $3.95
$32.50 and $35.50 SEAMLESS WILTON RUGS—at $25.50 & $27.50
95c INLAID LINOLEUM—a sq. yd. 69c
ELECTRIC TREE OUTFITS—8-light outfits; assorted colored bulbs, with socket, ready for use; at $2.25
(Other electric light outfits at $3 and $4)
CYLINDER OIL HEATERS—3-qt. oil tank; at $3
7-PIECE COASTER SETS—at 85c
CRETONNE SERVING TRAYS 98c
ELECTRIC IRONS—ready for use; fully guaranteed; 5 ft. of insulated wire; at $1.85
15-PIECE CEREAL SETS—at $4.45
5 O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES—nickel or brass; at $1.65

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

LEWIS OPENS FIGHT FOR U. S. TELEPHONES

Maryland Member Puts Total Cost of a Government-Owned System at $900,000,000.

SUGGESTS 50-YEAR BONDS

Opposes Purchase of Telegraph Lines, Believing the Telephone Wires Can Be Put to Double Use.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Government ownership of the nation's telephone lines would cost less than $900,000,000, and would present no greater difficulties of financing than did the Panama Canal, Representative Lewis of Maryland told the House to-day in an exhaustive analysis of his proposal to have those lines operated by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Lewis, who took a leading part in the establishment of the parcel post, and has made a study with Post Office officials of Government ownership of the electrical lines of communication, does not propose to have the Government take over the telegraph companies. His plan is to have the Government first own the telephone lines of the country, operate some of the lines as telegraph lines, and have the Government system compete with the private telegraph companies at the outset in the same proportion as the parcel post now competes with the express companies.

"The perversion of the laws of public and private financiering," said Mr. Lewis, "by which public Governments have been disinherited of their normal functions, has led to such corruption and demoralization that cities like New York, with its street railways, Philadelphia with its gas works, and San Francisco with its telephones, have shamed the schools of Roman corruption in their most dishonorable days.

High Telegraph Rates.

"Investigation discloses that our telegraphic rates are the highest among twenty countries. The result of these abnormal rates is that we rank but ninth as telegraph users. Against these conditions it appears that our postal rates average lower than other countries, and that the number of letters here is the highest in the world.

"The telegraph companies seem to be lacking in institutional economy or efficiency. The operation of sending a telegram is loaded down with seventy-four incidental services and processes, not less than fifty of which would be replaced by affixing the postage stamp. The American inefficiency is further exaggerated by the duplication of telegraph offices in all the important towns and cities, and the denial of the service at many thousands of necessary points.

"A striking feature is the discovery that the telegraph service is a relatively declining institution, and that it would be unwise now to postalize it alone and as a single service. To take over the telegraph lines alone and operate them merely as telegraph lines might result in postal bankruptcy.

"But our toll and long-distance rates compare with those of other countries even less favorably than do our telegraph rates. It is not unfair or inaccurate to say that the American interurban telephone rates are the scandal of public service rates the world over. The American telephone monopoly takes the thirteenth place among seventeen countries with regard to the lowness of these rates.

"The local rates of the Bell telephone monopoly are just twice the average charge in other countries. While our postal rates give us the first rank in lowness of charges, this company ranks but fourteenth among sixteen countries with its local charges, and we are one of three countries where the charge per local call exceeds the letter postage rate, the other thirteen countries giving a much lower per phone call than their letter rates.

New York an Example.

"The subscribers' rates in American cities compared with Continental cities are about three times as high. For example, New York, where 5,400 calls, about 15 per day, under a measured service tariff, cost more than the four unlimited yearly rates of London, Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm together.

"For like service Baltimore people pay more than the rates for London and Paris combined and Washington pays as much as the five cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Auckland, Tokio, and Copenhagen combined. In postal-telephone countries the local toll tariffs tend to run about one-half the charge for a letter, while here it runs with the street-car fare, and sometimes exceeds it, when it is three times the letter rate.

"While competition does not supply a remedy because it divides the service and necessitates the payment for two 'phones, yet it throws an interesting sidelight on the tendency of a private monopoly to jack up the rates. Thus of sixty of the great American cities, twenty-four, averaging 342,486 in population, pay an average annual 'phone rate of $53 under competition; while the other thirty-six cities, averaging but 188,629 in population, without competition, pay an average rate of $81. Since competition can only augment the total cost of operation, it is apparent how private monopoly and high rates go hand in hand.

"It will be unnecessary to take over the telegraph lines, (capitalized at $240,000,000,) as both kinds of communication can be handled on the telephone wires, which exceed the telegraph wires in mileage and geographical distribution.

"The cost of acquiring the telephone networks is indicated as something less than $900,000,000, for which it is proposed to issue 3 per cent. bonds, payable in fifty years. It is calculated that the postal system, by superimposing the telegraph service on the telephone lines at half present telegraph rates, may net some $50,000,000 annually from that traffic alone, which, with the present profits of the telephones, and after the deduction of interest on the bonds and depreciation, would supply the department with a large surplus for extensions and so forth.

Objects to Half-Way Measure.

"The suggestion that the interurban and long-distance lines alone be postalized and the telephone exchanges be left to the municipalities is found to be unsound. The postal system can finance and operate the exchanges the more economically and efficiently, and the divorcement of the exchanges from the interurban and long-distance lines would necessitate the maintenance of two personnels at substantially increased cost. It would be like divorcing the local Post Offices from the Post Office Department and turning them over to the Mayors to run. The towns and cities have enough to do if they give proper attention to those utilities which are distinctly local. Moreover, the farms and countryside villages which are without local administrative governments would not be reached by a municipal service.

"The financing of the acquisition and the valuations of the properties would cover several years; and while the properties should be taken at one time with their personnel and systematized, the payments for them would have to await the final valuations by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Treasurer paying the owners 4 per cent. interest quarterly during the interim. The financing would thus be decentralized into as many payments as there are distinct legal ownerships. It is not thought this financing would involve difficulties seriously greater than those of the Panama Canal.

"With respect to management, it is found that our postal system is highly efficient. It ranks next to the highest—Belgium—among sixteen countries, and perhaps is actually in advance of her. Our product per average postal employe in 1912 was over 60,000 mail pieces per man, as compared with Germany at 37,000 and France at 34,000, countries which rank eighth and tenth, respectively, in postal efficiency. In the matter of telegrams handled per employe, our companies are outranked by New Zealand, notwithstanding the concentration of the telegraph business in a relatively few offices here. The Bell telephone monopoly ranks but ninth in operative efficiency among sixteen countries. In 1912 it handled 58,000 telephone calls per employe, as against 149,000 per employe in Norway. This is mainly because its abnormal rates condemn the operative plant to comparative idleness—its interurban lines show but 8 per cent. of utilization, as against 19 per cent. in Germany—while the number of operators engaged in maintenance and other services remain the same whether the phones are actively or but sparingly used.

"The postal system with normal rates might easily double the Bell efficiency in number of calls per employe, and the independents do better it by nearly 50 per cent. on account of their lower rates and consequent higher utilization of plant and personnel. With the number of calls thus doubled, the expense per call would be practically reduced one-half, and it may thus be seen what the postal motive could accomplish in rate reduction without substantial increase of expense. This illustrates the natural infirmities of private monopoly, which is without a motive to double the service, even where expenses and profits will remain the same."

BURLESON WON'T PRESS IT.

Evasive on Public Ownership After a Talk with Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Although Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report favored the principle of Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, President Wilson has not taken a position on the question.

The Postmaster General had a long conference with the President to-day and it is understood that was one of the subjects under discussion.

After the conference Mr. Burleson manifested an indisposition to discuss the subject.

"It will take some time," he said "to work out the problem, to get facts and figures on it."

The Postmaster General indicated that he was in no hurry to press his recommendations and that he would make a complete survey of the subject before further expressing himself on it. It is certain, however, that the subject will not be pressed by the Administration at this time, and the President's desire not to take a position on it was taken to mean that he did not consider it of immediate importance.

FOOTWEAR WAGES RISE.

Shoe and Hosiery Workers Also Work Fewer Hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — Wage data covering the earnings and hours of employment of more than 15,000 people engaged in the boot, shoe, hosiery and knit goods industries were made public to-day by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the boot and shoe business, wage rates per hour in 1912 were 0.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, although there was a reduction in the number of working hours of 1.5 per cent.

In the hosiery and knit goods industry, the rates of wages per hour in 1912 were 5.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, despite a reduction of 1.7 per cent. in the actual time of employment.

TELEPHONE CO. CAN'T GIVE PROFITS IN CITY

Records Asked For by Public Service Commission Are Not Produced.

LONG DELAY IS SOUGHT

Complainants Object to Proposal for a State Auditor or a Physical Valuation.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District continued its hearings yesterday in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building on complaints against the charges of the New York Telephone Company. At the outset of the hearing Chairman Martin S. Decker of the commission expressed his annoyance at the failure of the telephone interests to produce statements for which the commission had asked. On Nov. 8 the commission asked for statements of the company's gross receipts for New York City, its expenses and net profits, as well as the amount of capital invested in its New York City plants. The company had until Nov. 23 to comply and then obtained an extension of time until yesterday.

When the session of the commission opened the statements asked for were not forthcoming. John L. Swayze of 15 Dey Street, the telephone company's lawyer, offered excuses which Chairman Decker, who was sitting with Commissioner James E. Sague, received curtly. Mr. Swayze said that the company's books were kept in such a manner that the figures requested by the commission could not be supplied. He said that receipts for Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island were pooled with the general Long Island account, and that Manhattan and Bronx receipts and expenses were similarly entangled with the Westchester account. He made the suggestion that the commission assign an auditor to help the company to prepare the tables asked for by the commission.

Attorneys for those who contended that the company's rates for New York City were kept at an exorbitant figure in order to finance the company's battles against the independents up-State and in New Jersey, objected to this proposal as an excuse for delay, under which the company might maintain its present rates for at least a year or two, and also because the proposal meant a large expenditure by the State.

Chairman Decker frowned on this proposal. He asked sharply:

"Do you mean to say that you cannot tell this commission what your yearly income is in New York City?"

Accounts are Involved.

Attorney Swayze entered into a long argument that it would be necessary for the company to divide this income, and that income from this expense and that expense and so on through a long category of receipts and expenditures. Chairman Decker listened patiently and asked abruptly, when Mr. Swayze had finished:

"Then you don't know whether you are making money in New York or not?"

Mr. Swayze said he did not.

Then Commissioner Decker said:

"This commission wants to know how much money your company takes in and how much it takes out. It is not interested primarily in the amount of money you make."

M. H. Winkler, a lawyer of 90 Wall Street, who is the chief complainant, rose to answer Mr. Swayze. He said that the company had auditors in every city and subdivision of a city in which it operated. He said that simply by combining their reports, a definite statement, such as required by the commission, was easy of compilation. He said it was not the fault of the public or the commission if the telephone company kept its books in a manner to render the segregation of its accounts apparently difficult. He asked why the company could not furnish a statement of its bank deposits and withdrawals of a period of three years as an approximate test of its earnings and expenses. He pointed out that large corporations banked all their receipts and issued vouchers for all their expenditures.

In other parts of the hearing it appeared that the commission might be compelled to undertake a physical valuation of the company's property. There was opposition to this, however, on the part of the petitioners, who saw in this another opportunity for delay and an enjoyment for at least two years by the telephone company of the present rates to which objections were made. The advantage of delay to the telephone company appeared from the argument of Mr. Winkler, who pointed out that even in case the Chicago rates of 5 per cent. lower than New York rates were adopted, the company would suffer a loss of $1,500,000 a year. In Chicago the contracts call for 800 calls for $40 a year, as against New York contracts which begin at $48 for 600 calls. Attorneys for petitioners asserted that physical valuation was unnecessary and unduly expensive.

At the afternoon session Commissioner Curtis Douglass sat with Chairman Decker. Commissioner Sague sat on an Erie Railroad case in another room. During the day, representatives of civic bodies expressed themselves on the issues before the commission.

More Representatives Talk.

Minor Marks of the Midwood Park Property Owners' Association said that a lower message rate was essential. Edwin F. Grant of the North Side Board of Trade said that a recent meeting of his organization had declared in favor of a five-cent maximum rate for all New York City, with a graduated minimum rate for district calls.

A. J. Sisson of the Richmond Hill organizations complained against the 10-cent rate to Manhattan assessed against subscribers in that section.

P. A. Davis of the Staten Island Civic League, a resident of Tottenville, attacked the 15-cent rate to Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx.

M. C. Crisco, Financial Secretary of the United Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn, said that it was unjust to tax citizens of Brooklyn 10 cents to reach lower Manhattan by telephone. This, he said, was a particular burden on Brooklyn grocers, as most of the wholesalers were in the lower west side of Manhattan.

B. G. Bauley of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, criticised the way the telephone company dealt with apartment house owners. These, he said, got such bad terms that they lost money supplying hall boys to answer telephone calls and supply revenue to the company.

M. F. Gleason and G. E. Reynolds of the Builders' Association of Brooklyn assailed the company for its treatment of Brooklyn builders. Mr. Reynolds was particularly bitter.

T. W. Wasson of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners, also complained of the company's treatment of apartment house owners, and recommended that apartment house owners combine to fight the telephone company should the commission decide against the petitions before it on the present hearings.

Andrew J. Kenney of the Rockaway Board of Trade attacked the discrimination against the Far Rockaway and Hammels stations, which, he said, should get the same rate as the rest of Brooklyn and Queens.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to give Mr. Swayze a chance to bring Union M. Bethel, President of the telephone company, for examination by Mr. Winkler.

SPRING-RICE SEES WILSON.

Presents Address from Chelsea, Birthplace of President's Mother.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on President Wilson to-day for the first time since last Spring. The Ambassador has only recently recovered from a long illness. He presented a copy of an embossed address to the President from the people of Chelsea, England, a suburb of London, where the mother of the President was born and where, from 1820 to 1835, the President's grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, was pastor of the Congregational Church.

Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, introduced to the President the new military attache of the French Embassy, Capt. De Bertier de Sauvigny.

MISS KELLER'S NEW HONOR.

Badge Passing Her Through Fire Lines Given to Blind Girl.

Helen Keller has received a badge from Fire Commissioner Johnson permitting her to pass the fire lines. It came as a complete surprise to Miss Keller, and she wrote a letter yesterday thanking him. In it she said:

From this day I belong to the fellowship of firemen—the bravest and most self-forgetful body of men in our public service.

Other women who have these badges are Mss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard.

WILSON IS HOPEFUL OF TRUST SITUATION

Tells Callers There's a General Disposition of Corporations to Meet the Law's Demands.

MORE DISSOLUTIONS SOON

President's Set Policy Is to Meet Big Business Half Way in All Friendly Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The information contained in a Washington dispatch, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, that other great commercial combinations were preparing to follow the example of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in arranging for voluntary dissolution, in accordance with plans approved by the Government, was confirmed by President Wilson to-day. To callers at the White House the President said there was a general disposition on the part of such combinations to confer with the Department of Justice with a view to so arranging their affairs that Government prosecution under the Sherman law would be obviated, and the future conduct of these organizations kept within lines to which the Federal authorities could not take exception.

Although the President was unwilling to say that corporate combinations already had made overtures to the Attorney General, he admitted that he had the names of some in mind that had taken the initial steps toward that end. It is the understanding in official circles that the negotiations between Attorney General McReynolds and Howard Elliott, executive head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, are rapidly approaching a point where a plan of voluntary dissolution of the New Haven mergers will be submitted for the approval of the Attorney General, and that action in the case of the American Sugar Refining Company will follow soon thereafter.

It is evident that the Wilson Administration had adopted as a set policy the effort to bring about adjustments of Government suits under the anti-trust law, without court proceedings other than the filing of a final decree in each case to bind the dissolving corporation to carry out its agreement. All that was said by the President to-day showed that the Government would meet corporations half way in any negotiations they might care to initiate.

President Wilson believs that corporations are very generally anixous to meet the views of the Government with respect to what they sould do to make them immune from prosecution. This points to the accomplishment of the long-distance proposal that the Government should define the boundaries of what constitutes a trust, both with respect to its combination and the conduct of its business. Apparently Mr. McReynolds is now willing to lay down general rulea for observance in this connection, and it is known his chief ambition is to bring about reorganization of many great accomadations without resorting to court proceedings.

In this desire the Attorney General has met with much encouragement recently. Even the President was willing to admit that a wish appeared to be prevalent in the business world to obey the spirit let alone the letter of the Anti-trust law.

The importance of these statements cannot be overlooked by corporations which have been confused as to the course they should pursue in conducting their affairs. While what the President said was entirely informal, it was intended to be taken by the business world as in the nature of an official utterance, in fact a direct invitation to corporate combinations to take counsel with the Department of Justice with the assurance that the Attorney General would co-operate in every way to arrange a programme for future procedure that would remove all the uncertainty surrounding the liabilities of corporations under the Sherman law.

WESTERN UNION HOPEFUL.

Vice President Brooks Says Company's Future Is Bright.

Belvidere Brooks, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sent the following message last night to all the general managers of the system:

The recent decision of the telephone company to dispose of its stock in the telegraph company in order that the two properties might be entirely independent of one another in their management, should occasion no misgivings on the part of you or your organization. There is no reason that we can see why such plant and traffic relations as have proved beneficial should not be continued. The telegraph property is, as you know, in a much improved condition. Large sums have been devoted to rebuilding its lines and rejuvenating its property and plant. The future is bright, the organization effective and loyal, and in my opinion the company is better qualified to stand upon its own feet than ever before in its existence.

Officials of the company said there had been no change in its operation because of the agreement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to dispose of its stock, and that none was in contemplation.

"We are entirely satisfied," said Vice President Newcomb Carlton, "with the way in which all the innovations that dated from the alliance with the telephone company have worked out. The introduction of reduced cable rates on a portion of the business, the day and night cable letters and week-end cable letters have greatly increased the business, and the returns are satisfactory."

Officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said the method of disposing of the stock had not yet been considered and would be settled later with the Department of Justice.

"The chief present problem," said one of them, "is that of making connections with the independent telephone companies. This will be a big job for our traffic department all over the country. There are 20,000 independent telephone companies, some large, some small. Some of them have not the right equipment and facilities for handling long distance business, even when they get their connections with our trunk lines. If a joint service is to be established, many of them will have to make material changes, as well as building up to our lines. We have only 6,000 local companies, and wherever we have none we have always permitted the independents to connect with our lines for long distance calls."

Western Union was unusually active in yesterday's stock market and was depressed to a new low record price for the year at 54⅝. In the afternoon, however, the demand began to more nearly approach the supply than in early dealings and the closing price of 57 was the best for the session. Under sales aggregating 10,500 shares a net loss of a half point was scored.

American Telephone & Telegraph advanced to 123¼ after declining to 121⅛ and left off with a half-point gain. Interest in the telephone shares appeared to have abated after the marked activity of Saturday, for the Mackay Company stocks did not open all day. The extent to which the general market was stirred up by developments in American Telephone & Telegraph affairs, and the promise of early enactment of the currency measure, was reflected in a total turnover of stocks of nearly 500,000 shares. Many recent markets have failed to bring transactions of 200,000 shares.

U. S. JOB GOES BEGGING.

$3 a Day for Mending Flags, but No One Seems to Want It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Uncle Sam has one job that apparently is going begging. The place calls for an expert needlewoman to mend tattered and historic flags at the West Point Military Academy. Thus far no one seems to have cared for the place.

The Civil Service Commission recently sent out application blanks for examinations for the vacancy, but has received no replies. The salary is $3 a day.

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Why Lakewood?

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RATES: Rooms one person, $1.50 daily & upwards. Rooms two persons, $2.00 daily & upwards.

All rooms have hot and cold Salt and Fresh water baths.

Christmas tree for all. Music and Dancing Daily. Special New Year's Eve. Ball and Supper de Luxe.

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For Men & Women
Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs.
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French Novelties

Electric Holiday Gifts
Electric Irons, $3.25
Electric Toasters, $3.00
Electric Percolators, $7.00
Chafing Dishes, $9.00
Wireless Telegraph Outfits
Christmas Tree Decorations
SIBLEY & PITMAN
Wholesale and Retail
19 and 21 West 36th Street

YOU SHOULD CHOOSE
The BEHNING PLAYER-PIANO
for your home, because first it contains a piano of unsurpassed quality, and because it is the simplest—easiest to play—and most durable of all Player Pianos. Let the Behning prove its merits to you. Judge it by the musical results you may produce with it.
BEHNING PIANO CO.
425 Fifth Ave. 3 East 38th St.
Also L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.

GIMBELS
Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

World-Famous Watches
To Grace the Wrist of Man or Woman
At $3 to $1000
Naturally, the most exquisite Watch deserves first mention, for it is a fine hand-made model of ultra design, encrusted with pure white diamonds—$1,000. The other extreme is a man's watch of nickel on a leather strap, at $3. Scores of styles at the prices between.
EXTRAORDINARY!
Women's $20 gold-filled Wrist Watches, $10.75.
Unique styles in silver, in platinum, beautifully enameled, $28 and $30. Silver tonneau shapes on moire strap, $50.
Main floor

A Christmas Gift-Offering of All
Men's Imported Raincoats
Our $15 to $18 Grades at $9.50
Our $20 to $25 Grades at $14
Our $30 to $40 Grades at $21

First, this splendid news interests every one who wishes to make the sensible Christmas gift of a Raincoat to some man who is eager for one.

Second, it will appeal to men who wish to be on the safe side, and, therefore, are going to buy Raincoats for themselves.

All our fine Imported Raincoats are included at reduced prices. They come from the best known makers in the world, as you can tell by the labels on the coats.

All are smart in style and splendidly made; in various models and colors. Materials are gabardines, and fine single textures, and some double texture English cantons and cassimeres. All sizes in one style or another. Also

Men's Separate Waistcoats Reduced
At $3.65, Were $7.50 and More. Fine Evening Dress and Dinner Waistcoats, mostly in black satin and fine silks. All sizes, in one style or another. Some Street Waistcoats included.
At $2.35, Were $4 and More. Street Waistcoats and a few Dinner and Evening styles.

Men's $60 Fur-lined Coats at $33
Of fine all-wool black broadcloth, lined with whole skins of marmot. Persian lamb collars. Splendid Coats at a remarkably low price.

Boys' Raincoats at $3.75 and $5.50
Excellently made of double texture fabrics, some with plaid backs, and guaranteed rainproof. Sizes 6 to 18 years.
Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

John Forsythe INC.
In Bankruptcy
To Adjust Matters, the Stock of
Highest Grade Men's Wear
Is Being Sold
At Great Reductions
A few selected items as follows:

25c & 50c Forsythe Collars, dozen	$2.00	$3.50 Forsythe Mushroom Shirts	$1.75
$1 & $1.50 Forsythe Scarfs	65c	$10 Forsythe Full Dress Vests	$4.50
$1.50 & $2.00 Forsythe Gloves	$1.20	$2.50 Forsythe Pajamas	$1.35
$5 & $7.50 Forsythe Terry & Flannel Bath Robes	$3.50	$3.50 Forsythe Madras Shirts	$1.75

All Sizes in the above. Assortments and sizes are still complete, throughout all departments.
We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.
Sale at One Store Only 201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.
Practical Gift Suggestions
Beautiful articles of women's apparel, which make *sensible* and *much appreciated* Christmas presents, can be purchased now at *very much less than regular prices*—
Fur Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs reduced one-half to one-third
Ultra-fashionable models, made up from the finest prime pelts.
Exquisite Wraps—greatly reduced
Stunning models, trimmed with wide bands of rich Furs—
$75 to $125 Wraps—$48. $145 to $200 Wraps—$85
$300 to $495 Elaborate Evening Wraps—$195
Equally good values at prices ranging from $65 to $265
$85 to $125 Gowns and Dresses—$48
Street, Afternoon and Evening styles; also *Misses' Dance Frocks.*
$110 to $195 Fur-trimmed Suits—$65 & $95
Late Winter styles, suitable for wear from now until Spring.
$65 to $95 Fur-trimmed Coats—$45 & $58
Distinctive styles for street, motor and steamer wear.

BETTER JOB NEXT YEAR Many important business men watch THE NEW YORK TIMES advertisements of situation seekers. Whether employed or not, you may get a better job next year by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES—next to last page.

JANUARY DIVIDENDS

Buy our

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Safest Investment In the World.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,500,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

DR. SHAW DEFIES A TAX COLLECTOR

National Suffrage President Will Advise All Women to Do Likewise.

GIVES THE COLONISTS' PLEA

"We Shall Make Robbery as Inconvenient as Possible," She Says, Refusing to List Property.

The Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has refused to list her property in Delaware County, Penn., for taxation on the plea that taxation without representation is tyranny. Two weeks ago the tax-gatherer sent her a pink slip to fill out with information regarding her personal property at her home in Moylan, Delaware County. She mailed a reply yesterday from the Hotel McAlpin in which she said:

"More than 100 years ago there was a seven-year bitter war fought by men and women in this country because the Colonists were taxed by the British Parliament without being permitted to have any representation in the Government.

"The shibboleth under which they fought was 'Taxation without representation is tyranny.' The Daughters of 1913 are as loyal to this principle as were their sires in 1776. I, and other women, who believe with me, will refuse to aid the Government to assess taxes upon me as long as the Government of Pennsylvania refuses us representation in the body which imposes the taxes.

"I therefore decline to fill out the bill of assessment."

A copy of the letter is now on record in the archives of the Suffrage Association at 505 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Shaw said yesterday that she was aware that the result of her refusal to give information to the assessor would be that he would place his own estimate on the property and then add a penalty of 50 per cent. to his estimate.

"Of course, I will have to pay whatever tax he demands," she said, "or lose my property, and, consequently, pay a considerable portion of the salaries of the auctioneer, the constable, and half a dozen other officials whom I did not help elect to office. This is really the baldest highway robbery. We usually give the highway robbery our watch instead of our life; but robbery as a function of government might be expected in Russia or Turkey, but not in this country.

"We shall make such robbery as inconvenient as possible, however, for I shall immediately write to suffragists all over the country and ask them to follow my example in refusing to give an account of their personal property and shall publish the same advice in the suffrage periodicals throughout the country."

Peck & Peck

FOR CHRISTMAS

Fine Silk Hosiery

Sox with Scarfs to Match

HOLIDAY PACKAGES,
$1 to $50

Peck & Peck

FOUR CONVENIENT HOSIERY SHOPS:
230 Fifth Avenue, at 27th St.
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
481 Fifth Avenue, at 41st St.
588 Fifth Avenue, at 48th St.

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

Christman Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

Send for Circular.

USUAL BARGAINS

in used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.

$100 UPWARDS

Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

INSTANT POSTUM

A palatable, nourishing food-drink.

JOSEPH T. TALBERT PARALYZED ON LINKS

Vice President of National City Bank Stricken While Playing Game of Golf.

CONFINED TO HIS LEGS

One of Wall Street's Most Robust Men—Began Life as a Cotton Picker in Mississippi.

Joseph Truit Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, was stricken with paralysis while playing golf on Saturday at the Garden City Golf Club, and was unconscious until last evening. He is being cared for at the Garden City Hotel, with a physician and a nurse in constant attendance. The banker's friends and business associates were much worried over his illness and inquiries throughout the day for hoped for indications of improvement were many and frequent. The paralysis seems to be confined to his legs.

Efforts yesterday to get into communication with members of Mr. Talbert's family were in vain. All are in the West on a Christmas visit, and the banker's apartments in the Hotel Lorraine are temporarily closed.

The banker appeared to be in his usual good health at the time he went to the golf links Saturday afternoon and started a game with A. H. Wiggin. Shortly after commencing play, however, Mr. Talbert suddenly collapsed and dropped to the ground helpless. Friends carried him to the clubhouse. Dr. Louis M. Linehart of Hempstead attended him, and had him removed to the Garden City Hotel.

Mr. Talbert is considered one of the physically strongest men in Wall Street, and is a hard worker during business hours. He became associated with the National City Bank in 1900, coming here from the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. He was born on a farm in Mississippi, where as a boy he began work as a cotton picker between seasons in the country school. He was an errand boy at San Angelo, Texas, and later a clerk in a store and a bank. He was cashier of the Commercial National Bank in Chicago, and was elected Vice President of that institution in 1897. He also served as President of the Chicago Clearing House. He is a deep student of banking and economics, and several speeches made since he came to New York have carried his name around the country. He is 48 years old.

After his entry into the banking world here he retained for some time his Directorship in the Chicago bank, but finally withdrew because he believed local men could better serve its interests.

PLAN NEW ALBANY HIKE.

Suffragists Will Carry Poll Watchers' Bill to the Capitol.

The women suffragists of New York want women watchers at the polls in 1915 when the suffrage question will be voted on and they are going to ask the next Legislature to pass a law which will bring this about.

A new army headed by the original hiking army commander, Gen. Rosalie Jones, will carry the bill to the Capitol. Col. Ira Craft will be second in command. Corporal Martha Klatschken will be a member of the force.

The army will start on its march to Albany from Yonkers on the morning of Jan. 1, and crossing the river will proceed up the west shore.

A donkey lent by Mrs. Katherine Mitchell of Ferryville, L. I., will carry supplies of liniment and court plaster. The Cold Spring Harbor Equality League will provide the hiking capes.

Commander Booth's Loss.

While hurrying to White Plains on Sunday afternoon to keep an appointment in connection with her work, Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army, whose national headquarters are at 122 West Fourteenth Street, lost from the small runabout in which she and her secretary were riding a dark gray writing case, containing some personal effects, a sum of money, some letters and her mother's wedding ring, which, she says, was left to her in the will of her father, the late Gen. William Booth. Immediately upon discovering her loss, Miss Booth advertised in the Lost and Found Column of THE TIMES, and she says that she will be glad to give a liberal reward for the return of the papers and ring alone.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES in response to an appeal for the 100 neediest cases of charity organizations: $2 from "some pupils of Clover High School," $1 from Miss Adele H. for the Bowery Mission, $28 from "Stammtish at Trogers" for Case No. 12.

PORT LAWS FAVOR CITY.

Dock Commissioner Smith Denies His Predecessor's Charges.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith vigorously denied yesterday the charge made by former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins that laws have been changed recently in favor of special interests who are trying to use the Port of New York for their own benefit and that there is danger to the future development of the port because of a lack of funds to do the necessary organizing. Mr. Tomkins made the charges recently in a speech at a meeting of the National Association of Port Authorities at New Orleans.

"If Mr. Tomkins said this it would indicate that he has not familiarized himself with recent legislation," said Mr. Smith. "So far as the legal department of the city can ascertain, any recent legislation has all been for the profit of the city and for the working out of organization of the port. When there is so much real work to be done it seems unfortunate that any one has to spend any time in explaning situations caused by misstatements such as these.

"The danger to the prestige of the port in the lack of proper treatment of oranization has been removed. It never was as great a danger or anything like the menace to our national port as is the danger confronting it which is made by the attitude of theorists and individual plan creators whose work usually begins and ends on paper and in the papers.

"It has been suggested that, inasmuch as several of the men identified with the National Association of Port Authorities are actually considered as authorities on the science of port organization and one of them is prominently identified with the activities of Boston, the meeting at New Orleans was used as a vehicle to help belittle New York for the benefit of Boston, but I know the men who are considered authorities and I do not believe that they would willingly lend themselves to any such exploitation."

DOG SCARES COMMUTERS.

Policeman Pursues and Kills Animal Running Wild in White Plains.

Commuters and Christmas shoppers fled on Central Avenue, White Plains, at dusk last evening, when a coach dog, supposed to be mad, appeared there. The dog bit two dogs belonging to F. O. Wright of 11 Mamaroneck Avenue. Wright chased the coach dog, which turned into Central Avenue. Hundreds of women and children and many men were on the sidewalk, and when the cry "Mad dog!" was heard they all ran into the nearest stores and closed the doors.

The dog ran down the street frothing at the mouth, pursued by Mounted Policeman Callahan. As his horse galloped by the dog, Callahan swung himself clear of the saddle, and, without making an effort to check the horse, threw himself squarely in front of the dog, his pistol in his hand. As the dog jumped at him the policeman fired, and the dog fell to the ground, dead.

To Discuss Need of New Charter.

The luncheon of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor, at which George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen will speak on the topic, "Why New York Needs a New Charter," will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 12:15 o'clock. Mr. McAneny has made a study of the question, and will present arguments to show that a model charter would promote economy and efficiency in the government of the city.

UNCLE SAM PROTECTS YOU

HE puts the guarantee of his Customs Stamp on Jose Vila Cigars because they are made in a U. S. Bonded Factory. Thus you get real Havana Cigars—made by Spanish method—at a saving of 25%. Further, it protects you from adulterations that may be injurious to health.

For sale at leading stores
BERRIMAN BROS., Makers, Tampa, Fla.
NEW YORK OFFICE—1170 BROADWAY.

JOSÉ VILA

CHRISTMAS SHIPS BRING MANY HOME

The Duke of Manchester Says Ulster's 100,000 Men Are Ready to Fight.

OPPOSED TO HOME RULE

Duchess de Chaulnes and Miss Shonts Among Arrivals—Big Santa Claus Mail.

The last of the big eastbound mail-carrying Christmas ships arrived yesterday, the George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line, from Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg, and the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, from Rotterdam via Boulogne. Both came in well crowded with passengers coming home for the Christmas holidays, and together they brought a total of between 2,500 and 3,000 sacks of mail, exclusive of parcel post.

Also, both had among their passengers many well-known people, among them the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess de Chaulnes and her little son, the Duc de Chaulnes; Charles H. Graves, the American Minister to Sweden, and Mrs. Graves; the Countess Rene de Montmejla, Jonkheer R. de Mareen van Swinden, the Netherlands Minister to England, and Mrs. van Swinderen; Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Maldwyn Drummond and the latter's children by her first marriage, Marshall and Henry Field and Miss Gwendolyn Field.

The Duke of Manchester and the Duchess, who is a daughter of Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, came over to spend the holidays as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt met them at the pier. The Manchester children remained at home, in Ireland. The Duke is among those who are opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, and his sympathies are all of the Ulster sort. He says there surely will be a fight if the bill passes, and Ulster is included in its home rule provisions.

"In Ulster there are 100,000 fighting men," the Duke said, "and of these 80,000 are trained veterans of the British Army. They are all equipped, and if the occasion develops they will know how to fight. In my opinion there is certain to be a lot of trouble if the bill passes. I think that there will have to be a compromise of some sort if we are to have a peaceful solution of this long-agitated problem. As for myself, I am opposed to Home Rule and want Ireland to stay with the Government, and I still hope that will be the outcome and that the home rule fever in Ireland, outside of Ulster, will soon spend itself.

The Duchess de Chaulnes, who is a daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, was met by her father. She came over with her sister, Miss Marguerite Shonts, and will remain in New York several weeks, it was said.

All of the others mentioned came to America because of a desire to spend the holidays on this side.

Of the mail consignments, 1,500 bags came from Germany, all of them in the George Washington, and on the Rotterdam came 1,000 from the Netherlands and France.

GIFTS FOR CITY'S SICK.

Mrs. Brady Distributes Presents to Sufferers on Blackwell's Island.

Heading a Social Relief Fund Committee, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady of 989 Fifth Avenue, daughter-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, accompanied by seven large automobiles filled with parcels of all sizes, visited the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon and presented to each patient a Christmas gift.

This was made possible by the visit to the hospital several days ago of a committee headed by E. J. Kennedy to discover what the patients desired. After the presents had been distributed a vaudeville show was given for the entertainment of the sufferers.

CHRISTMAS GEMS STOLEN.

Jewelry Worth $5,000 Lost by Mrs. Payson McL. Merrill.

Mrs. Payson McLane Merrill, whose husband is a real estate dealer at 481 Fifth Avenue, noticed pieces of torn paper scattered over the lawn of her residence in Newman Street, Woodmere, L. I., yesterday morning. When she picked one up she found that they were fragments of wrapping paper used by a New York jeweler from whom she had bought several articles for Christmas gifts.

Mrs. Merrill then hurried to her room and found that a burglar, who must have entered the night before, had stolen the jewels that she had recently bought and a number of others which had been kept in a desk and bureau. One of these was her engagement ring, worth $2,000. The total value of the stolen jewels was about $5,000. It is believed that the burglar entered by means of a ladder when the family was at dinner on Sunday night.

ADMITS HE KILLED BOY.

But Jury Returns Verdict of Guilty of Assault and Battery.

Bernard Fagan confessed on the witness stand in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Jersey City last night that on the night of Oct. 21 he shot and killed eight-year-old Joseph Crowley.

Fagan had pleaded not guilty, and it was believed that he would fight the case to the end, but when he took the stand at the night session last night he said:

"I shot the boy. I have been sorely grieved ever since. I owned valuable property in the neighborhood of Tenth and Erie Streets, where the boys were building a bonfire, and I had suffered heavy loss through the pranks of several boys.

"When I saw the bonfire that night I was afraid that the fire would reach one of my houses and I shot. At the time I believed that I fired into the air. I had no idea that the bullet would strike the boy.

"I denied the shooting at the time because of fear and grief, and I continued to deny until now. It is no use denying it any longer."

The defense put on no further witnesses, after his confession, and a plea from counsel was in at 10 o'clock. At 12:15 this morning the jury returned with the verdict of assault and battery. Judge Tennant thought this must be a mistake, and had the verdict repeated by the foreman. He then said:

"I never heard of such a ridiculous verdict. How twelve intelligent men could come to such a conclusion is beyond me. It is a travesty on justice. The jury is discharged without the thanks of the court."

The maximum penalty for assault and battery is three years.

JUROR FIGHTS TO SERVE.

Sheriff Contends That He Had the Right to Remove Burke.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan heard arguments yesterday in the proceeding begun by William G. Burke for reinstatement as foreman of the Third Panel of the Sheriff's Jury. Alfred J. Talley appeared for Mr. Burke. Sheriff Harburger was represented by Emanuel Blumenstell. Justice Gavegan reserved decision.

Mr. Talley said it is a badge of honor to serve as a Sheriff's juror, and that Section 605 of the Judiciary Law fixed the period of service at one year. He said no juror could be legally removed before the expiration of this term. Mr. Blumenstell said that the Sheriff had the power to remove any one of his jurors whenever he pleased, and because a successor had been named to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Burke's removal the papers in the case would have to be amended in order to make this new juror a party to the action.

TIES UP GRAY'S PROPERTY.

Wife Gets Court Order Against Broker to Secure Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan granted yesterday morning the motion made on behalf of Mrs. Justine S. Gray, wife of John Boyd Gray, the broker, for the sequestration of her husband's property to secure payment to her of $2,700 alimony and counsel fees alleged to be due under a motion granted while recent divorce proceedings were pending.

Justice Gavegan said that the defense put in by Mr. Gray, that he had already sent sums of money on his wife in excess of the amount due, since the order for alimony was granted, showed no convincing proof that the money was given in pursuance of the order. Therefore, he was constrained, he said, to grant the motion for sequestration.

$2,500,000 NOTES, NO BIDS.

Boston & Maine Subsidiary's Offer Finds No Takers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Vice President Hobbs of the Boston & Maine, who in his capacity as Controller of the Vermont Valley Railroad asked some time ago for bids to be onened to-day for its offering of $2,300,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes, to take up indebtedness for constructing the Brattleboro extension and asquiring the Montpelier and Wells River, Barre & Barre Branch roads, announces that no bids have been received.

The failure to elicit bids reflects the great difficulty of marketing any securities connnected with the Boston & Maine. These notes were guaranteed by the Connecticut River Railroad, a leased line of the Boston & Maine.

Pittsburgh to Get Foster's Home.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 22.—The birthplace of Stephen Collins Foster, author of many famous songs, including "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River," and "My Old Kentucky Home," will be given to the City of Pittsburgh as a Christmas gift. To-day formal offer of the old Foster home in Penn Avenue was made to Mayor W. A. Magee by James H. Peck. It is expected that the City Council will accept the gift at to-morrow's meeting. Subscriptions raised by lovers of Foster's melodies here and in the South will be used to fit up the old homestead as a memorial museum.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $875 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.

$726,564 INCREASE

In the sale of W.L.Douglas shoes the past year.

CALL at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 which has made this large increase in business.

You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W.L.Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking-in, are worn the world over.

The best $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing you how to order by mail.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.)
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 130th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Founded 1827 — Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Last Minute Specials for Gift Seekers

Women's Gloves

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—20 button length; first quality; white only.
Box 6 pairs, 2.95 pair. Box 3 pairs, 3.05 pair.
Regularly $4.50 pair. Single pair, **3.15**

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button length; first quality; white only.
Box 6 pairs, 2.00 pair. Box 3 pairs, 2.05 pair.
Regularly $3.25 pair. Single pair, **2.15**

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—12 button length.
Box 6 pairs, 1.85 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.90 pair.
Regularly $2.50 pair. Single pair, **1.95**

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—1 clasp; white only.
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **95c**

WOMEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 clasp; all white or with black stitching.
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **1.15**

Men's Gloves

MEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new English tans.
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **95c**

MEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 button.
Box 6 pairs, 1.30 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.35 pair.
Regularly $2.00 pair. Single pair, **1.40**

MEN'S WOOL KNIT—In the new grey shades; also black.
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **95c**

Women's Silk Stockings

Special holiday selections.

BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight; double lisle sole and top. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 3 pairs for $2.25. *Pair* **78c**

BLACK OR WHITE THREAD SILK—Embroidered insteps or Paris openwork effects. *Regularly $3.50 pair* 3 pairs for $6.50. *Pair* **2.25**

FRENCH BLACK SILK—Insteps elaborately embroidered in self or colors. *Regularly $4.25, $4.75 pr.* 3 pairs for $8.50. *Pair* **3.00**

Fur Muffs and Scarfs

Of very superior grades.

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS *Values $5.00, $9.00, $20.00.* **3.00 6.75 14.00**

PERSIAN PAW MUFFS—*Values $9.00 and $11.00* **6.00 7.00**

CARACUL SCARFS—*Values $9.00 and $15.00* **6.00 8.00**

CARACUL MUFFS—*Value $11.00* **7.00**

For Women

ROYAL COTES SATEEN UMBRELLAS—All silk, bright finished fabric that has a reputation for good service. Long sterling and novelty trimmed handles. *Regularly $6.00 to $7.50* **3.95**

PURE SILK TAFFETA UMBRELLAS—Unusually fine grade and an excellent variety of fine high grade handles. *Regularly $4.00, $4.50, $5.00* **2.95**

FITTED TOILET ROLLS—Compact and completely fitted rolls and cases. All special qualities and many are exclusive with us. *Regularly $5.00 to $20.00* **3.50 to 14.50**

SEWING BASKETS AND MANICURE SETS—All the better grades of imported and finest domestic makes. *Regularly $8.50 to $16.50* **6.00 to 12.00**

JERSEY SILK PETTICOATS—Newest model plaid taffeta plaiting. *Value $7.50* **5.50**

For Men

HIGH GRADE NECKWEAR—Without doubt this is the finest collection of strictly fine cravats we have ever offered. All entirely new. *Regularly $1.50, $2.00* **1.00**

WIDE KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—Positively the newest shapes and colorings. All with wide spaced stripes of two tone and multi colors. *Regularly $1.00* **50c**

COMBINATION BOXED SETS—Comprising silk tie, silk handkerchief and silk hose. All matched and boxed. *Regularly $1.50* **1.00**

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Best value of all our silk shirt sales. Only the best grades in this lot. Neat satin stripes. *Regularly $5.00, $6.00* **3.25**

MEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS—Fancy and sterling trimmed handles with a serviceable, good weight silk covering. 8 rib Paragon frame; 28 in. size. *Regularly $4.50, $5.00* **3.15**

Special Models in Women's and Misses' Dressy Waists and Blouses

ALL-OVER LACE BLOUSES—Over net fancy frills; vestee of fancy lace.
CREAM LACE BLOUSES—Over flesh colored lining; silk collars.
CREAM NET BLOUSES—Lace trimmed; made over flesh and cream lining.
WHITE NET BLOUSES—With cream lace trimming; black silk at neck.
5.00 *Regularly $6.75*

CHIFFON CLOTH WAISTS—In white and colors; semi-tailored model.
LINGERIE BLOUSES—("Hand made"), embroidered and lace trimmed
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Over fancy lining; lace collar and cuffs.
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—Trimmed with chiffon and fancy silk.
7.50 *Regularly $9.75*

Broadway & 19th Street

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Exclusive Holiday Goods

Box of Handkerchiefs,	$1.50
Lace Dresser Tray,	2.75
Dozen Lace Doilies,	6.00
Lace Bureau Cover,	7.50
Lace Pillow Cover,	10.50
Silk Knitted Scarf,	15.00

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32nd St.

Give Him a Gillette for Christmas

At all Dealers—Gillette Safety Razors and Combination Sets, $5 to $50.
Packets of Gillette Blades, 50c. and $1.00.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTED BY 'NEEDIEST CASES'

Homer Folks Says List Published in The Times Has Revealed State of Poor Here.

ENCOURAGED BY RESPONSE

Answer to Christmas Appeal Has Been Hearty, but Charity Organizations Need More Aid.

The charity organizations which are appealing for Christmas cheer for "100 Neediest Cases" through THE NEW YORK TIMES reported yesterday that in addition to letters inclosing checks, bundles of clothing and toys, more than a thousand letters of inquiry have been received which indicate that further help will be forthcoming.

"It was a happy thought on the part of THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, "to publish a detailed statement of the neediest families in New York City. If we continue to receive responses until Christmas Day at the present rate, not only will every one of our thirty needy families have a joyful Christmas, but many of them will be provided for for some time to come.

The Charity Organization Society has received for the relief of these cases in cash and pledges $1,168, of which $100 was received yesterday. Up to and including Saturday the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received $1,529. Yesterday it received $1,266 from 83 persons, making a total of $2,795 from 221 persons. The State Charities Aid Association has received $610.

If some one wants to bring Christmas happiness to a deserving boy he will send at once a suit of clothes to Otis Wilder, whose case is No. 87 on the list. Otis has been overlooked in the giving, and yesterday Miss Sophie Van S. Theis of the State Charities Aid Association received this letter from the lad's boarding mother:

He is a smart boy and his teacher wants him to take part in the Christmas exercises. Of course if he does not get a suit before that time he will be unable to take part, which will be a disappointment to the boy and to the teacher.

As the result of the work of a sewing circle composed of girls from 6 to 12 years old, one little girl on the list will receive a complete outfit of clothing for a Christmas present.

Little Rachael Emery, whose wants are described in Case No. 87, is going to a good home. Her Christmas present came yesterday; a warm, comfortable coat. The little girl jumped for joy and clapped her hands when she saw it. As Miss Theis explained, the gift changed the child's entire outlook upon life. It has dawned upon her that though poor some one does love her after all. Affectionate little Ruth Sargent is going to have a real holiday in the country, thanks to a new-found friend. For a few weeks she will be taken away from tenement house walls and their sordid atmosphere out into the open air, the fields, and sunshine.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received a letter yesterday, the envelope of which was marked, "From Santa, for Case 17." It contained this letter from a boy who signed himself "Johnny":

Fur de feller dot lost his leg. It's only a little, but I'm a charity one, too, but I'll divy up with the young feller thirty cents.

Later the money arrived: thirty pennies in a matchbox. A box was received on the cover of which was written: "From a young girl for Agnes in Case 29. The box contained thirteen small packages each containing twenty-five pennies representing penny bank savings. Officers of the association pointed to the self-sacrifice behind a donation of $10 in dimes, an amount saved probably a dime at a time. Those in need will be happier this Christmas for this letter:

The picture in the magazine section of THE SUNDAY TIMES presents a pitiful situation, and as father of a "bunch" of six—for whom I have been able always, thank God! to provide a Christmas—I enclose $10 for your Christmas charities and wish I were possible to give much more.

The pupils of the Julia Richman High School have assisted the Charity Organization Society in alleviating immediate wants. Principal Wolfson spoke to the girls regarding the "100 Neediest Cases." A "Christmas Giving Club" was started almost immediately with Miss Pearl Chelsetz as the moving spirit. Several barrels of food have been collected, and many orders for meat have been received.

Frank Persons, director of the organization, said that gifts are coming from other cities, showing how widely the appeal was circulated. A woman in Boston sent a check, another came from Bedford, N. Y., another from Lenox, Mass., and several have come from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and other nearby places. One letter enclosed $100 for the cases of greatest need; another brought $5 for "any one, and I wish it was $500"; another $10 for any needy case; $39 came in an envelope alone, and one check for $15 was sent to be divided, $10 to Case 92 and $5 to Case 97.

Persons wishing to contribute gifts or make enquiry should bear in mind that they must communicate with the organization reporting that particular case. The cases are divided as follows:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street—Cases 1 to 35 inclusive.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street—Cases 36 to 70 inclusive.

The New York State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue—Cases 71 to 100 inclusive.

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

NEW YORK'S NEEDIEST CASES AT CHRISTMASTIDE

Selected for The New York Times by the State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue.

The stories of the "100 Neediest Cases" were first told in the Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 14. The interest was widespread, immediate, and hearty, and to answer some of the many questions asked the hundred stories of trouble are being told again.

The first thirty-five were reported last Saturday. The next thirty-five appeared in yesterday's New York Times.

With two more days before the dawn of Christmas morning, the last of the hundred cases are given here, the selections of the State Charities Aid Association, and aid to reach any one of them by Christmas Day should be sent to the association at 289 Fourth Avenue.

Case 71—

WANTED—A HOME.

Billy was only a few weeks old when his father deserted his mother, and the frail, nervous baby had grown to a frail, nervous boy of 5 last Spring, when the mother died. In the good boarding home that has been found for him, the timidity is going, and special care is serving slowly to correct the defect in his speech. But Billy cannot stay in the home he now has unless money comes from somewhere to pay his board.

Case 72—

A "DIFFICULT" CASE.

Aid for this little girl has come in abundance. She is to have proper care till the right home is found.

Case 73—

BOY SICK FROM NEGLECT.

Richard is a homely little ten-year-older whose father drinks too much, and whose mother is in an asylum for the insane. He is not sick enough to be in a hospital, but there is not an orphan asylum in the land that could give to any one child the gentle care this boy needs to redeem him patiently from the condition builded by ten years of neglect. The right sort of home for Richard would make all the difference in the world.

Case 74—

FOUND—A HOME.

This ten-year-old girl has found the home for which she was looking.

Case 75—

A GIRL IN NEED.

Ever since she was abandoned as a baby by her father and mother, a girl who is now 16 has known little except life inside a big institution. When her chance for adoption came the path ahead of her seemed to brighten, but just then she was touched with tuberculosis, and so it was institutionalism again. Now her lungs are well, but if she were turned loose to fight her own way there would be small chance of their staying well. She needs another year or two in the convalescent home, but she has already stayed the maximum of time allowed there to a free patient. That is the problem of this girl's Christmas.

Case 76—

A DESERTED CHILD.

Mildred's troubles began ten years ago, when, a girl of 5, her mother brought her to an institution. For a few weeks the mother visited the little girl and paid the board regularly. Then abruptly she stopped, and has never been heard from since. The child, high strung, spirited, capable, "difficult," has been tried in home after home, always to be found "unmanageable." At last she is in a school where she is understood, and she is doing well there. But without financial help she cannot stay.

Case 77—

MOTHER INSANE.

The association is looking for a home for a sunny little girl of 12 whose mother is insane and whose father has not been heard from for years. The girl was in an institution once and all she asks now is not to be sent back to it. But in the period of waiting for the right home to open to her, the question of clothes constitutes a real problem.

Case 78—

BOY CRUELLY ABUSED.

Cruelly abused by his father and mother, Rudolph has come to the age of 14 with so many handicaps that now his best hope lies in the treatment he could get at the State School for Backward Children. But there is no vacancy there now and while he waits his turn, he needs real care.

Case 79—

WANTS A TRADE FOR XMAS.

Death and misfortune have so wrecked a family that there is literally no one left to care for a lame boy of 11 and his 13-year-old brother. Both boys are handsome and bright and to see them is to know that they came of "good people." The lame boy's big, deep-set eyes are very serious these days because he sees things are going to be hard for him and, knowing that he is handicapped, he wants to learn bookkeeping so that he can care for himself some day. All that he asks of the world is just this training.

Case 80—

ALONE IN THE WORLD AT FIVE.

This boy's Christmas gift has come to him—the assurance of the months in the country that will make him sturdy.

Case 81—

BACKWARD GIRL'S NEED.

Janet's father and mother are dead, and no one seems to want to take their place, for, at 10 years, she is backward. Special care and special treatment might solve her problem, but they take time—and money.

Case 82—

DISTRUSTED AT 5.

Every one agrees that Edwin is a charmer. At 5 he has captivated every one who has ever seen him, and he has bloomed under very stray petting he has had since his mother deserted him when he was a tiny baby. But he carries this burden: His five older brothers and sisters have not turned out well, and, fearing that it is a streak in the family, men and women looking for children to adopt have passed him by regretfully. So, for all his charms, he is without a home as Christmas approaches.

Case 83—

GERMAN BOY NEEDS HELP.

A fine, brown-eyed, German boy of 10 has come out from an institution to squeeze into the little home of his sister, who has just married. It is a problem to make both ends meet in this household, and if the boy is to remain a part of it he needs a little help just at a time when he yearns for big meals and is healthily hard on such clothes as he possesses.

Case 84—

IN NEED OF THE COUNTRY.

Gordon is such a likable boy of 9 that there will be no trouble finding a permanent home for him once he is entirely well. He has been operated on for tubercular glands, and his chances would be bright if only he could have the assurance of a few more months in the country. The course of his whole life seems to hang on this immediate need.

Case 85—

WANTS CHANCE TO GET WELL.

In a hospital a thin, worn little boy of 9 is having his adenoids removed, and his chance of future sturdiness depends on the finding of a place where he can have intelligent care and good food for a little while. The places are easy enough to find, but it is a question of money to pay his board.

Case 86—

FOUND—A HOME.

This girl has, like her brother, found a new home and her life starts over again.

Case 87—

BOY NEEDS EVERYTHING.

It will take a lot of Christmas cheer to make amends to this boy for the twelve years of most cruel abuse he knew before he was forcibly taken from his father and mother. The story of that cruelty can be read in his wratched sickliness, in the laziness that is just a lack of the physical energy to do anything. He needs everything—a home, good food, clothes, and something to cheer him up a little. He needs half a chance.

Case 88—

FOUND—A HOME.

This little girl is already with the father and mother she wanted for Christmas.

Case 89—

DESERTED IN BABYHOOD.

Deserted by his mother when he was a baby, Amos, a little colored boy, is now 12 years old, and a home is yet to be found for him. The family that did take him in once found him "unmanageable." He was forever running off to play in the streets and that is why he is now being trained in a boarding home. The right home for him will be found some day, but just now the problem of board and clothes for the boy is unsolved.

Case 90—

A BUNDLE OF NERVES.

Bright, quick and sensitive, Elsie is a homeless girl of 8. She is a tiny bundle of nerves and there is need of some clothing and a little money to help in the work of leading her patiently to health. Her board is paid.

Case 91—

THE NEED OF A FAIR START.

Gloria is a tiny black baby—black hair, black eyes, satiny black skin—all black save for the very white, very starched, very long dress. Her mother is a girl of 17, and all she asks is a chance to work for that baby. But if the young, unmarried mother and the baby are to have any sort of a fair start the mother must have two weeks of convalescent care, and the money for this must come from somewhere.

Case 92—

A SCOTCH GIRL'S TROUBLE.

Far from her home in Scotland, a young girl has a new baby to care for, and it is a real problem, for she is not strong enough. She needs a little money to supplement what she can earn by her sewing, embroidery, and knitting. Enough money would make possible a "house matron" who could care for the baby of this girl and of other working mothers.

Case 93—

A LOSING BATTLE.

The father of four little girls deserted them shortly after bringing his family to America, and since then the mother has battled fiercely to make a home for them. With the money she managed to save she has taken a furnished room house and reclaimed her babies from the institution to which three of them had been intrusted at first. They all live in the kitchen. The mother has lost her youth, her prettiness, her cheeriness. Her eyes are sunken from night work and worry. She is tired and none the less heartsick because she realizes that only a few dollars would turn the tide of her losing battle.

Case 94—

UNWELCOME AND SICK.

A baby, who came unwelcome a year ago to a working mother, has known only sickness and the alternation between hospital and boarding home. She is dying for the want of the special care and the mother love her own mother can neither give nor buy.

Case 95—

NEEDS CHANCE TO GET WELL.

After seven years of hard work a mother broke down, and now, fresh from a month in a hospital, she needs two months of rest and care if she is to pick up her burdens again and carry them until such time as her two boys can lift them from her shoulders.

Case 96—

NEEDS HELP AT THE START.

A New England woman, high-strung and rebellious, could earn a substantial living as a dressmaker if she were not handicapped by a 6-months-old baby born to her out of wedlock. She needs work under a sympathetic supervision. She needs a little financial help to set her on her feet.

Case 97—

DESERTED AND ILL.

Once a maid to a grand lady in St. Petersburg, a Russian woman was brought here by her husband, who then deserted her in a land of strangers. She had left two children behind her in Russia, a boy was born to her here. Frail and disheartened, she struggled along in the hope of earning enough as governess to send for the two children, but when the news came by cable that her first-born son had died she gave way completely. There is a cousin teaching in Canada and her chances of making a fresh start depend on her getting the carfare that would send her to him.

Case 98—

WANTS A FRESH START.

A German widow needs a little capital if she is to piece together the life that began to break up when her husband went mad. There were four years of his insanity, and then he died, leaving her to care for two boys. Tempted by the offer of high wages, she took a position without them and it was after this that a new baby came. "Right or wrong," the association reports, "she has assumed the entire blame, shielded the wife and children of the man, and taken her illegitimate baby home," if she could get a fresh start out of town she could do laundry work and support the three children.

Case 99—

THE EXILE.

Just the help she needed is now assured to this unhappy Italian woman—found practically starving in exile.

Case 100—

A SICK GIRL'S NEED.

After a hard struggle to keep her home, a Swedish widow has given up, and she must now earn her living in the home of strangers. One by one, the sons who used to help her have married and have families of their own to care for. To-day her greatest problem is not for herself, but her fourteen-year-old girl, who is frail, and for whom she has not the money to buy the sorely needed special food and special care.

Send Gifts for the Above Cases to the State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue.

FOOD FOR THE NEEDY AT CHRISTMAS TREE

Madison Square Celebration This Year Will Include Sausages and Coffee.

SALVATION ARMY IN CHARGE

Fire Department Ceremonies To-day —City Hall Park Will Have Another Entertainment.

The big, illuminated tree in Madison Square will be but one of the features of the celebration there on Christmas night. Plans were perfected yesterday to serve 10,000 hot sausages and 10,000 cups of coffee in order that none of the throng of homeless men who come to view the tree need go away hungry. The Salvation Army will have charge of the distribution of the food, which will be provided by Arthur Iselin, Walter E. Maynard, and Bishop David H. Greer.

Fire Commissioner Johnson has arranged to hand out some official presents this afternoon at Fire Headquarters. A large platform, banked with Christmas greens and festooned with American flags, has been set up, and from this platform, in the presence of city officials and friends of the department, the presents will be given out.

To the city the Fire Commissioner will give a wireless telegraph service, for communicating between the fireboats and headquarters.

Another useful present for the city will be a new type of fire alarm box, invented by two members of the Fire Department which, if adopted, will save the city a substantial sum. This box will be demonstrated to-morrow as part of the celebration.

Three men long in the department, Battalion Chief John P. Howe, Capt. Malachi Donohue, and Engineer Moses Morgan, will receive presents in the form of retirement at their own request, after many years of splendid service in the department.

The arrangements for the Christmas party to be given on Christmas Eve by Mayor Kline and The New York American in City Hall Park were completed yesterday. The entertainment will open with selections by the Police Department Band, and other features will be singing by the United Singers of New York and the Boss Bakers' Singing Association, an address by the Mayor, and solos by Miss Henrietta Wakefield, the contralto. There will be an exhibition of wood cutting at 7 o'clock, before the programme begins, by Jackson and McLaren, the Australian wood-choppers, who are appearing at the Hippodrome. Moving pictures will be shown on screens at two points in the park.

A number of refreshment wagons will eb set up about the park and packages of sandwiches, and cake, and cups of coffee will be distributed to the homeless and hungry men.

Brooklyn Has Needy Families Also

Here is one separate instance

Family W

A little boy of 10 has both legs paralyzed. His condition could be helped greatly if a special brace, costing $14, could be obtained. He also needs good, nourishing food. His brother, eight years old, suffers from acute heart condition. He also needs special food and complete rest. The mother has just been confined and she needs good food and rest. The whole family need special nursing care in their home.

We know 2,839 other unfortunate families in Brooklyn who can turn to no other society for aid. Each needs some definite assistance.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
69 Schermerhorn St.

EDWIN P. MAYNARD, Treas. A. T. WHITE, Pres.

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It is nature's own remedy for Constipation.
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For the last days of this Sale, we have assembled a finer assortment of world-renowned pianos and player pianos than has ever been shown.
KNABE CHICKERING STEINWAY
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Including a Number of
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in case designs not catalogued.
The opportunity is afforded the discerning buyer to secure an instrument guaranteed by our 76 years' experience as piano specialists at a PRICE FAR BELOW anything ever offered before.
Only a few of these bargains are mentioned here:

UPRIGHTS
PRINCE; Mahogany.. $250 $45
WING; upright; Mahogany; fine shape.... 275 75
WHEELER; Mahogany; little used..... 300 110
CHICKERING; Rosewood; good tone; good condition 325 180
HARDMAN; Mahogany; excellent shape.. 375 210
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany; slightly used only 350 255
HAINES BROS.; Oak case; splendid tone... 375 265
HAZELTON; Mahogany; large size; like new 375 290
STEINWAY; Rosewood; perfect shape.. 500 295
STEINWAY; Rosewood; like new..... 550 330
MASON & HAMLIN; elegant case and tone. 500 330
KNABE; Mahogany; fine sample case; perfect 500 350
KNABE; Mahogany; latest design; perfect shape 500 390
KNABE; White Mahogany; beautiful condition 600 395
KNABE; Circassian Walnut; sample..... 650 440

GRANDS
WEBER; Rosewood; in fine shape..... $800 $300
WEBER; Ebonized; good shape..... 800 310
CHICKERING; Parlor Grand; mahogany; like new 950 385
EVERETT; Mahogany; perfect shape..... 800 410
STEINWAY; Rosewood; parlor..... 950 410
HARDMAN; Baby; Rosewood; dull finish.. 650 425
CHICKERING; Baby; Mahogany; like new..... 750 440
KNABE; remodelled; Baby; Rosewood 850 460
KNABE; Mignon; Rosewood 750 575
KNABE; Mignonette; Mahogany; a beauty; excellent condition.... 700 610
KNABE; Baby; Mahogany; slightly used; fine shape 950 550
KNABE; Mignon; Mahogany; perfect shape 800 595
KNABE; Baby; Mahogany; practically new 950 700
KNABE; old English; art case; sample design 1,850 1050

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HAINES BROS.; De Luxe 700 530
HAINES BROS.; Circassian walnut..... 750 640
KNABE; Mahogany; player; demonstration used 950 710
KNABE; De Luxe; Mahogany; just like new.. 950 740
KNABE-ANGELUS; a beauty; demonstration used 1,000 785
KNABE-ANGELUS; a beauty..... 1,000 840
KNABE-ANGELUS; excellent condition.... 1,000 850
KNABE-ANGELUS; Circassian walnut; sample case..... 1,150 910
KNABE-ANGELUS; Grand; demonstration used 1,650 1450

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Interwoven TOE and HEEL

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Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Lawn Mowers For Christmas

Christmas is irritating to two classes of people; those who *have* bought their gifts; and those who have *not*.

The Gift selected at the "eleventh hour" often betrays the hurried choice. We call to your attention the individual who received a lawn mower for Christmas.

Every vessel brings bright, fresh wares from our English factories. They are prominently displayed and easy of access. We have enacted special legislation for late buying.

The eleventh hour purchase becomes a five minute pleasure.

It's never too late to spend.

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Chas. G. Rosewall, 83 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Oberselter, 136 Greenpoint Ave.
Geo. S. Unips, 117 Court St.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1913.

THE AMENDED BANKING ACT.

The Banking and Currency bill became better and sounder every time it was sent from one end of the Capitol to the other. The House bill was severely and justly criticised and condemned for some of its unsafe provisions. It went to the Senate and there through long examination in committee and the taking of much testimony and by the process of debate it was made more effective as a reform measure, more workable, by great number of amendments. Sent back to the House, and then to conference, it was further bettered by striking out some of the ill-advised provisions inserted by the Senate. Most important of these are the elimination of the use of the new notes

reserves by member banks and dropping of the section providing the creation out of earnings of fund for the guarantee or insurance of bank deposits. Both of these actions were just, both were contrary to the fundamental principles of sound banking and the use of the new notes in the reserves of member banks would be a constant source of danger. It is a great gain for the bill have got rid of these two sections. The increase in the minimum capitalization of the reserve banks' to or millions is a move in the right direction, and something is gained, too, by the acceptance of the Senate amendment fixing the number of reserve banks at not less than eight or more than twelve. It is to be hoped that the lower limit will satisfy the organizers of the system, although eight reserve banks are too many. The danger is, of course, that through the influences exerted by cities ambitious of distinction the number will very soon be increased. The system demonstrably stronger with a small number of banks. Very fortunately, the increase of the gold reserve against outstanding notes to 10 per cent. has been accepted by the Conference Committee. That is the direct result of Mr. Root's speech.

At every stage of its progress, indeed, the bill has been changed for the better by the influence of public opinion very directly exerted upon Congress. We have talked about the form of banking and currency laws for many years, and finally when the measure was under consideration the bankers and the public had come to understand what reform meant. In both Houses of Congress there was a perilous tendency to shape the bill in accordance with the views of that ill very considerable number of democratic statesmen who think that the money of the people should be cheap money, and that the way to prosperity lies through inflation. No orthodox theologian ever had a surer scent for heresy than the public showed for these false principles when they were smuggled into the bill. The public and the bankers now accept the bill hopefully, not because they have in any way changed their attitude toward it, but because the bill itself has been changed, in a multitude of ways, and immensely, for the better. In the hands of inexperienced or unwise administrators the system can still be made to do mischief, and that is the chief objection to it. But it is unreasonable, a mere counsel of pessimism, to assume that the members of the Federal Reserve Board will be crazy inflationists or incompetents. Just as Congress worked under public supervision in making the bill, so the acts of the members of the board will every day be subject to scrutiny, and against any flagrant departure from sound principle the public protest will be instant and emphatic as to compel a return to the safe path.

PROVIDING FOR THE CHILDLESS.

Fitting the homeless child to the childless family means salvation for the child and a new joy, previously unknown, for the family. Few acts of charity are at once so mutually gratifying and beneficial to both giver and taker.

In sixty years the Children's Aid Society of this city has rescued 29,500 such children in this way. Left to drift for themselves, through the death or desertion of their parents, these children would have been destined to an uncertain future. Vice and crime would have claimed some, judging from the records of children's courts. Others no doubt would have succeeded in spite of their handicap. These would have been few, however. The method of the society is to take the children away from the city and place them in the family of some benevolent farmer in the West.

Of the children placed in this way, it is estimated by the society that 87 per cent. are doing well, 8 per cent. were returned to New York, 2 per cent. died, one-quarter of 1 per cent. committed petty crimes and were arrested, and 2¾ per cent. left their homes and disappeared. A real home for a homeless child is a good suggestion for a Christmas gift. Fifty dollars will provide one. Persons interested should send checks to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

PINEAPPLE JUICE.

We infer that Mr. BRYAN, in seeking a substitute for intoxicating liquor, was not anxious to obtain an imitation which might deceive the eye. On the contrary, the very color of the grape juice in his glass lent emphasis to his implacable hostility to stimulants. It might be reasonably argued that water would have served this purpose better, as nobody would ever have suspected him of drinking wine glasses full of gin or kümmel, which are the only potential intoxicants which resemble it in their lack of color. But if Mr. BRYAN likes the taste of grape juice and finds it an aid to digestion he is within his right to have his glass filled with it at state dinners. The Washington hostess who substituted the juice of pineapple for the official State Department beverage, when she had the Secretary to dinner, was obviously thinking more of the scenic effect of her table than of the eminent statesman's implacable hostility to champagne. The eyes of the company might have been deceived, but pineapple juice at its best cannot be much of a drink, and Mr. BRYAN was placed in the position of compromising with Satan.

The hostess may have pretended that her guest of honor, like her other guests, was drinking champagne. The imagination of DICKENS'S Marchioness enabled her, when she shut her eyes and made believe very hard, to pretend that water with a bit of orange peel in it tasted like wine. Mr. BRYAN would never let his imagination work that way. He does not want his drink to taste like wine. The commercial article called grape juice has no such taste. Neither, we venture to guess, has the artistic combination of pineapple juice and carbonic water. Of the two, if forced to choose between them, we should take the grape juice. We believe that Mr. BRYAN in the future will stick to grape juice or else shun all show of compromise and drink what his ancestor ADAM drank in Eden, if he was ever thirsty.

CHRISTMAS AT ALBANY.

Peace on earth, good will toward Mr. WHITMAN, is not the message contained in Gov. GLYNN'S attack on the District Attorney of this county for venturing to say, "My whole office is at his [the Governor's] service." Attorney General CARMODY, too, seizes this occasion of universal good cheer to cudgel Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Director of the New York Zoological Society, who is held in high public esteem, for his efforts to keep the pothunters from exterminating game birds.

While all the world is rejoicing, the high officials at Albany seem to be in the gall of bitterness. Gov. GLYNN fears that Mr. WHITMAN, if clothed with powers to prosecute cases of blackmail and extortion for which indictments have been found in nearly twenty counties of this State, and to follow lines of evidence radiating from New York County that implicate State officials and powerful politicians, will gain thereby great political advantage. That is the burden of the Governor's statement refusing to urge the appointment of Mr. WHITMAN as Special Deputy Attorney General in the prosecution of the highway and canal cases. He fails to see that, by taking Mr. WHITMAN into camp, the District Attorney would thenceforth be fighting under his banner, and the glory of WHITMAN would be the glory of GLYNN. Instead, the Governor refuses to enlarge the District Attorney's duties after the State's special investigator, Mr. OSBORNE, has told him that without Mr. WHITMAN'S powerful aid his mission will be fruitless. If, nevertheless, the exposure of men in high places shall follow as a result of Mr. WHITMAN'S efforts, the public will recall this hostile statement of the Governor and it will inquire what may be his motive in making it.

The Governor says he could not appoint Mr. WHITMAN a Deputy Attorney General, and he would not if he could. Technically, the Attorney General does the appointing, but the Governor's influence in grave matters that call for the superseding of local District Attorneys is great. If Gov. GLYNN had the will, he would find the way to place Mr. WHITMAN in charge of the State-wide round-up of conspirators to blackmail the State contractors. There are justifying precedents.

Instead, Mr. GLYNN champions the cause of the local District Attorneys in the several counties charged with the prosecution of cases in behalf of the people. He believes, it would seem, that the case of JAMES K. MCGUIRE, the powerful boss of Onondaga County, would be as efficiently prosecuted by home talent as by Mr. WHITMAN. He does not believe that the social and political affiliations of the local attorneys in nearly a score of other counties would hinder the efficient prosecution of the band of conspirators who have operated in those districts. He does not think that a concerted effort under the powerful leadership which New York's District Attorney could give is needed to overthrow the conspiracy which constantly crosses county lines and has its roots in Tammany Hall. He points with pride to the conviction of BART DUNN in Rockland County, ignoring the fact that this comes as a direct result of the State investigation conducted by Mr. HENNESSY and that it is not the achievement of a local officer.

When District Attorney WIDENER of Monroe County protested against the action of Gov. HUGHES in obtaining the appointment of a Special Deputy Attorney General to push the election fraud cases in 1910, Mr. HUGHES interrupted with the remark: "The real point is, What should be done to bring out a vigorous prosecution of election frauds?" Gov. GLYNN in his diatribe against Mr. WHITMAN seems to forget that the desire of the people of this State is to prosecute vigorously the canal and highway conspiracy. The Governor has blundered in this matter.

MONA LISA'S TRIUMPH.

It is a significant fact that the fame of LEONARDO DA VINCI'S portrait of the wife of GIOCONDO is greater by far to-day than at any other time in the 400-odd years of its existence. Enormous crowds assemble wherever it is exhibited. All the history and legend associated with the painting have become subjects of common talk the world over. Women in Italy are trying to imitate the mysterious smile of Mona Lisa and cosmetics are employed to reproduce her sallow complexion on the faces of the living. Variously gifted LEONARDO enjoyed much fame in his lifetime and has been held in high repute among the initiate ever since, but never was he so famous as the theft and recovery of his greatest work have made him, 395 years after his death. How much more may be said of the increased fame of that almost unknown Florentine woman whom LEONARDO made the subject of his ever-living picture! In spirit she travels in state through Italy and France and the multitude assembles to do her honor. Florence, Rome, and Paris strive to outdo each other in rejoicing over the emergence of the counterfeit presentment of Mona Lisa from its hiding place.

It might be impertinent to inquire what all this emotional excitement has to do with appreciation of the fine arts, how much of it is due to the prodigious advertisement of the large money value of the picture, how much to sheer curiosity, how much to the tendency of the multitude to follow common impulses, of crowds to swell crowds. In the case of the Mona Lisa all this does not signify so much. That painted panel holds the very image of life. The vitality of the portrait surpasses all the other merits the critics of many ages of art criticism have discovered in it. That semblance of life must impress all who look upon the painting, however ignorant they may be of the principles of art. The Mona Lisa is assuredly worthy of the tributes lately paid to it. There are few other pictures in the world so worthy.

A SUBWAY CROSSROADS PRECEDENT.

The situation regarding subway stations is similar at Broadway and Forty-second Street in Manhattan and at Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue in Brooklyn. In both places there is a junction of subway, surface, and elevated roads, in all directions, such as is not duplicated elsewhere in either borough. In both places there has been a difference of opinion between the public and the Public Service Commission as to whether the stops on the subway should be local or express. In both places the Public Service Commission placed local stops, and in both places the public rebelled. But there the likeness ends. In Brooklyn the public has had its way over the Public Service Commission, which has surrendered at discretion and has substituted, or rather has added, an express stop at the crossroads. It will cost $130,000 to alter the plans, but that is a mere nothing compared with getting the maximum of service from transit facilities which will cost several hundred millions. To build bridges at a cost of a score of millions apiece, and to build subways at a cost of hundreds of millions, and not provide facilities for interchange of traffic where they meet and not allow riders to reach focal centres without an unnecessary and irritating change of cars is merely to provide an example of how little public officials appreciate public sentiment. Never would such a blunder of planning have been made in Brooklyn if the officials had been spending their own money and had felt under the necessity of attracting traffic to sustain the cost of operation, and provide the profit, if any there is to be. The Brooklyn precedent shows what ought to be done in Manhattan in such similar circumstances. The added cost of $130,000 in Brooklyn will be multiplied ten or twenty times in Manhattan if the change is delayed. The added loss of income if the change is not made will be increased in like ratio.

Brooklyn has been fortunate in another case of the same sort. The Columbia Heights district has seen its tax valuations droop and rentals suffer because rapid transit facilities have carried population past its doors. The public and private loss has been so serious that the plans which did not provide for a station nearer than the existing Borough Hall station have been modified to place one on Montague Street. But Brooklyn is fortunate in knowing what it wants and in asking for it plainly. Brooklyn wants a station nearer to the river, where there are no transit facilities of any sort, and has provided engineering talent to show the public engineers both that it can be done and how it can be done. It would seem that further pressure on the vulnerable point might and should carry a further victory. To run through such a residential region as the Columbia Heights district without stopping, if it can be done, may be engineering, but certainly is not accommodating the public.

In all these cases it is remarkable how slight are the reasons for not doing what the public wants. For example, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, Manhattan, it is objected that an express stop cannot be made because the route is obstructed by the Forty-second Street shuttle line, which turns a corner there. To block several trunk lines for the sake of a shuttle line is not reasonable. It is particularly unreasonable because the new trunk lines are being built for the express purpose of making the shuttle line less necessary or useful. To show how preposterous is this argument it is only necessary to imagine that the trunk lines were running with the express stops where they ought to be. In that case the proposal to convert the express stops into locals for the sake of building the shuttle line or accommodating the shuttle traffic would be laughed at. It is just as ridiculous to persist in building stations wrong as it would be to alter them wrongly after they were built rightly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Believes in Cure by Radium.

Commenting on the latest announcement as to the curing of cancer by means of radium, The New York Medical Journal says that had it come from men less eminent in their profession than Drs. KELLY and ASSE, the positiveness of the statements made would have "inspired suspicion." That means, presumably, that these are men so competent and of such a character that they would not have spoken as they did until careful and prolonged tests had verified the hopes that have been widely held for some time as to the efficacy of radium as a weapon against the most dreadful of human scourges.

Confidence is the better justified, according to The Journal, because the observations of the American surgeons are supported by those already made in several of the European centres of medical science. There even greater claims are made in behalf of radium than Drs. KELLY and ASSE formulated, and its power over practically any accessible neoplasms is asserted.

The Journal reminds its readers, however, and the public should not forget, that though radium will cure in many cases, if properly used, no less than before is it the part of wisdom to use the knife in the first stages of the disease whenever possible. Done early enough, surgical removal is completely successful, and for some time to come—probably for a long time to come—there will not be enough radium at any price to cure anything like all cancers.

That mesothorium will serve the same purpose is now reported, but not on such high authority, and it, too, is extremely scarce and expensive. "It is becoming increasingly evident," The Journal adds in conclusion, "that successful results can be expected only when the operator is possessed of sufficient radium to obtain good results, and provided he has the considerable experience required to use it judiciously."

Ugliness No Sign of Wisdom.

A correspondent, presumably himself not a habitual competitor in beauty contests, credits another who had noted the liking of "homely" people for fresh air with accuracy of observation, but charges him with fallacy of deduction. The unfavored of nature, declares the critic, have not, as stated, greater need than others for fresh air, but, being more sensible than the others, they better realize its benefits and seek it more persistently.

Passing over the lamentable, but probably irremediable, misuse of the word "homely" by both of these disputants, one turns with interest to the interesting question whether the unbeautiful are or are not more intelligent than the beautiful.

That there exists, and always has existed, a somewhat widespread, almost general, impression or belief of that sort is true, but perhaps it rests on nothing better than the fact that, the more or less ugly folk vastly outnumbering the really good looking, they have blown their own horns longer and louder than the minority, and half convinced the latter, as well as themselves, that they—the ugly ones—have a consolatory superiority. Perhaps, again, stern necessity has compelled the ugly, to get along at all, to cultivate brain more assiduously than it has been necessary for the beautiful to do.

Theoretically, however, beauty is the result of and dependent on so much more than a mere superficial accident—is so much more than skin deep, as the silly proverb says—that doubt as to the correctness of the common supposition is fully justified. Beauty means health and lineage properly called good. It therefore deserves all the admiration it receives, and those who make derogatory remarks about beauty and its possessors would every one be glad to accept it, with all its risks, if they could.

Crowding Into the Army.

There has been what is described as a "tremendous" increase in the number of young men eager to enlist in the United States Army, and the recruiting officers, instead of finding it necessary, as in the past, to resort to all sorts of persuasive devices to get needed soldiers, now find themselves sufficiently busy in picking out the best of the many applicants.

As neither army life nor army pay ordinarily makes much of an appeal to the average American citizen, there must be some special reason or reasons for this change. Two are at once suggested—the impression that the army may soon have more exciting work to do than garrison duty and the difficulty of finding other employment. The first explanation is at least as good as the second, for only from a few of the larger cities has any notable lack of work been reported, and even in these the situation is not much different from what it is at the beginning of most Winters.

As for the possibility of active service, of course it exists but it is not clear or large, and one might have expected, after all the recent talk against militarism, especially in labor circles, such a possibility to decrease enlistments rather than to increase them. Curiously enough, however, the prospect of undergoing the hardships, sufferings, and dangers of war retains its mysterious attractiveness for a considerable part of humanity and makes the filling of company ranks far easier than does that of comfort, safety—and tedium—in time of peace. Apparently men are not very much or even at all, afraid of getting killed or wounded in battle, and they will risk both for less of monetary reward than they insist on getting in any of the humdrum occupations.

In this case there is little or no appeal to love of country, for the national defense is not involved, and certainly there is no play of racial animosity in action, for while Mexicans are not much loved in the narrow strip of territory where frontier frictions take place, the rest of the country has no grievances to avenge upon them. For some cause or other, however, there has been a sudden realization of the fact that, everything considered, soldiering has its advantages, even though the pay is small. The expenses are next to nothing, should one choose to make them so, and there are few other trades where ability can advance so fast or so far.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS

Would Not Be Efficient or Profitable at Present Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials on the question of Government ownership of the telegraphs must have been read with interest by those familiar with the telegraph business here and abroad. What is all this agitation for Government ownership for? If it is for political patronage purposes, it is an excellent thing. If for the benefit of the public, there is nothing to it. I doubt very much whether the Government could conduct the telegraph business of this country to-day as well as it is being conducted at the existing tariffs and make a profit. Government ownership of telegraphs would mean a step backward for the progress of this country.

For the last twenty-five years there has been no business conducted in this country where competition has been keener than in the telegraph business, and nobody kows it better than the editors of the big papers, who depend so much on the telegraph for gathering quickly the news of the doings all over the world. Should the telegraphs of this country pass to the Government, no doubt this Government would be a party to the deliberations of the International Convention, which at the present time represents more than fifty sovereign States. The rules and regulations laid down by the International Convention are drawn very fine, and they are lived up to and respected the world over.

Some people speak of Government efficiency. We know all about it, and I do not think that the business public wants it applied to the telegraph business. If you would know what real efficiency is, witness the restoration of telegraphic means of communication at the time of the San Francisco disaster, the recent floods in the West, or during any of our severe Winters, with their blizzards and sleet storms which carry down lines by the mile. MANAGER.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent proposal of the Postmaster General to increase the work of his department has had at least one good result. Those who in their simplicity have been supposing that the Government might make the profits the private companies have made are now aware that all experience is against their hopes. Four or five million dollars of deficit must be made up yearly by the English Government on telegraph service, and the service is poor in comparison with ours. The lamp of experience must be kept burning more brightly for the people, the prey of all designing persons with new devices in government. The only reason the people want the new toy is because of the profits; a snowball in sheol has as good a chance as profits under Government ownership. Let there be more light. R. P. GA

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

INCOME TAX AMBIGUITY.

Does Text of Law Allow Married Couple Two Exemptions?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting with interest what F. C. Wandmacher, C. P. A., has to say responsively on "Married Couples' Incomes," I now beg leave to correct his evident misapprehension of my object in citing the law. I quoted it, as I stated, for the "benefit (to me) of his further enlightening comment." As a matter of fact I was pleased with his interpretation, and was so expressing myself to associates in my office when one of them laid the text of the law before me and "stumped" me by asking what that concluding proviso meant if it did not mean what it said, "That only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together." What has me guessing on that is the introduction of "aggregate" and "both" as a limiting condition with respect to the $4,000 deduction.

What does it mean, anyway? I am quite prepared to believe that each one of a married couple possessed of sufficient independent income to render each taxable is entitled each to a separate deduction of $3,000 as a taxable individual, and I am also disposed to believe that because of the contingency of family (children) one or the other should be entitled to a deduction of the additional $1,000; but, as I say, the letter of the law leaves me "in the air" on that point.

If that proviso had been shaped to read, "That only one deduction of $1,000 additional shall be made," &c., all would have been clear, and I would have remained satisfied of the correctness of Mr. Wandmacher's interpretation. Even as it is, I hope he will be proved right, despite the fact that my circumstances leave me free from worry on the subject. E.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

JUDGE RYAN'S RECORD.

Mayor Urged to Reappoint Him to the Children's Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most important offices that Mayor Mitchel will have the power to fill on the first of January is that of Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, because the term of office of Judge Morgan M. L. Ryan expires at the end of this year. Judge Ryan has been assigned to the Children's Courts for the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and has impressed every one who has come in contact with his work—by his tact, his kindliness of spirit, his sympathy, his patience and his fearlessness—as one of the best "Children's Judges" in the country. The Children's Court, as a factor for good, is one of the most important courts in our entire judicial system. Yet, neither the man nor his work nor the office seems to have engaged even a passing interest at the hands of the metropolitan press, or at the hands of the job pilots.

The significance of this appointment lies in the fact that it will determine, as no other appointment can determine, whether the new Mayor will carry out the pledge so positively and persistently made to be guided by merit alone in making appointments, or whether the unclean political hand shall reach the bench and tear from it one of its best ornaments. L. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1913.

ANTIDOTE FOR SOCIALISM.

Radical Thinker Finds It in the Columns of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the vast assemblage of young college graduates of our country who are given to radical thinking, therefore predisposed to Socialistic doctrines. Having a mite of philosophy in my make-up, I realize, though, that a too steady diet of radical literature will lead one to fanaticism and fol-de-rol. I have long been a daily reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, partly because of your splendid news accuracy and its completeness, but largely because of an instinctive impetus to imbibe daily from the fountain of conservatism—in order to maintain a sane mental balance, and employ an effective antidote for dangerous Socialistic acidity.

I am led to address these few words to you after digesting the leading editorial in to-day's issue of your paper: "Hence, Loathed Melancholy," wherein you mildly castigate big business; which, indeed, as charged by our Socialistic-Democratic brethren at Washington, is in danger of trying out some nefarious calamity-howling for mere political capital. (This sort of "capitalistic expansion" is a hundredfold more dangerous than the currency expansion decried by Mr. Root, et al.)

You close your editorial by saying: "There is nothing in the way [of prosperity] but the visions conjured up by disordered imaginations." Had I the necessary money for the purpose I would pamphletize this editorial and put a copy into the hands of every Republican in the country—especially the employers.

R. E. SCHAEFFER.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

POISONOUS BICHLORIDE.

Why Not Use Harmless Antiseptics in Its Place?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no reason under the sun why bichloride of mercury tablets should have a place on the family medicine shelf. There are many household remedies, such as boric acid, peroxide of hydrogen, alcohol, and common table salt, which are almost equally efficacious as antiseptics and quite harmless. This old and time-honored drug is not a safe household antiseptic, as it may cause poisoning by absorption when used locally. It is not a convenient household remedy, as it corrodes all metals with which it comes in contact and renders indelible any stains in fabrics.

Physicians and nurses, I regret to say, are in a large measure responsible for the widespread use of this corrosive poison as a local antiseptic, and as a result the deadly tablets are placed side by side with headache remedies, soda mint tablets, laxative pills, boric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and other tablets or drugs for household uses. Any child can walk into a drug store and buy the life-destroying drug, whereas it requires a physician's prescription to obtain even a small amount of carbolic acid. The law requires merely that a poison label be placed upon the container. No record of the sale is necessary, and no physician's prescription is required.

B. WALLACE HAMILTON, M. D.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

SHOULD HEAR CHAUFFEURS.

Rebuke for the Woman Who Silenced Opposing Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for so correctly reporting what was said and done at the ladies' mass meeting held at the Berkeley Theatre on Dec. 19, 1913. I feel sure that the most casual reader of your article must realize that these ladies are misguided and are refusing assistance from a class that could be of great aid. Ninety thousand organized women were represented, we were told, and yet a voice to speak the opinions of 300,000 who drive automobiles was silenced, with a promise of ten minutes' time at the next meeting.

Why not hear everything every one has to offer that may help reduce the accidents?

May the ladies be moved to a broader view of how to get at facts before they are allowed even to suggest legislation. Ten years of speed laws have failed to be of efficient help along the lines of reducing accidents. What can be done? Perhaps the motorist can suggest a remedy; anyway the opportunity should at least be allowed him.

GEORGE STROBRIDGE.

Chief Examiner of Chauffeurs State of New York.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

FALSE PICTURE OF BRAZIL.

Account of Racial Differences Said to be Untrue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called by several of my countrymen, and also by various firms engaged in business with Brazil, to a paragraph in your esteemed paper under the caption of "Money Tight in Brazil," in which a Mr. W. E. Carson airs his "views" as to racial differences in Brazil.

Mr. Carson has been absolutely and utterly misinformed, if we may put it thus mildly, but we certainly think he might have corroborated his information before giving it public expression. Any one who states that the population of Rio is half colored, and that the people of Pernambuco and Para are almost pure negro, utters a contemptible, dangerous, and stupid untruth. No man can make an opinion as to racial differences from the few boatmen and laborers he sees on the quays of any port. Supposing a stranger arrived in New York, and did not go beyond Battery Place, he might say the population of this city was Syrian or Greek.

JOSE MARCAL.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

WOMEN OVERBURDENED.

Mrs. Blatch Says Suffrage Will Help Them Cut Out Drudgery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the ideas expressed by Prof. Shaw in his letter to THE TIMES specifying excess of suffrage activity and undue physical exercise as being detrimental to the health of women, permit me to point out these facts. That excess of mental work, excess of play, excess of drudgery, in short excess of every kind, is bad for human beings—or for animals, for that matter—irrespective of sex.

Nature does not permit men any more than women to overwork or overplay with impunity. It may be true that women can do less work than men. It may be true that they cannot play so violently, but the fact remains that most of the drudgery of the world is left, under man-made laws, for women to perform, and it is with the idea of cutting out some of this excessive drudgery that women propose to have their opinions in regard to the world registered in our laws and our social customs.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

President Women's Political Union.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

CHRISTMAS GUESTS.

The Spirit of Mercy is here!
She came on the wing of the breeze.
Over the desert land drear.
Over the turbulent seas.

The Soul of the Loving is here.
It came from the far distant plain
Breathing devotion and cheer.
Soothing the bosom of pain.

The Joy of the Giver is here.
It leaped o'er the white, glistening snow,
Blessing the world far and near.
Lessening sorrow and woe.

The Treasure of Nations is here.
Sweetly it gleams in our eyes!
Peace! How it came, precious, dear.
Down from the gray of the skies!

LURANA SHELDON

"THE WISCONSIN IDEA"

Reaches Climax in New Eugenic Marriage Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The eugenic law at present in force in the State of Wisconsin is an immoral law, for it is a well-known sociological fact that whatever interferes with legal marriage tends to increase immorality, vice, and disease. Besides, it tends to increase that class of matrimonial excursions that consist in marriages that are consummated but not solemnized, thereby destroying any eugenic effect it might have even if it were capable of enforcement in its present form.

The law provides for the payment of a fee of but $5 for the physician making the examinations. How easy it would be for all of us to make out a lot of certificates in blank, leave them in the hands of our office girls, to be passed out to any one applying, provided they paid the $5. The certificates would be just as valuable if distributed in that way, as far as any eugenic result is concerned, as though an attempt had been made under the provisions of the eugenic law for an examination. Some unscrupulous medical men might take in a great deal of money in these circumstances.

The true reason why the medical men refuse to make these certificates is that the examination, according to the demand of the bill, for "physical examination and by the application of recognized clinical and laboratory tests of scientific search," would involve in the search for syphilis at least four Wassermann tests extending over four months, each of which would absolutely cost, if properly done, from $19 to $15, after which a Noguchi test would be necessary; and even if both of these tests were found negative it would still be necessary to puncture the spinal cord, draw out some of the spinal fluid and make a test of that, as it is done by Fordyce and Swift at the Rockefeller Institute, and by Wechselmann at the Virchow Hospital in Berlin. This test being negative, if the physician went to the limit of scientific "search," he would be obliged to make a hole in the skull of the applicant, remove a portion of his brain, smear it upon a glass slide, stain it and examine it microscopically for the treponema pallida, which is the cause of the malady feared. (Thomachewski.)

Besides this, all spinal reflexes would have to be tested, all bones of the body examined, as well as the joints. The liver, eyes, and throat must undergo a severe and careful examination, and if all this were done it would require at least six months to do it, and it would be impossible even then for the most skillful physician to state positively that the applicant was entirely free from the disease.

In the case of another disease, for the occurrence of which an examination is required, this would involve a series of microscopical and other tests of unusual skill during a period of at least three months.

You will readily see, then, that no "male person making application for license to marry," and applying to be examined, could possibly obtain, in the present circumstances, a certificate that would be worth the paper it is printed upon.

The State of Wisconsin has been for the last four or five years dazed in a state of intellectual ecstacy by a continued contemplation of a thing which is called "the Wisconsin idea." What the Wisconsin idea may really be neither the wisdom of the Scribes nor the cleverness of the Pharisees has been able to explain; but it seems in some way to be a scheme, by enactment of statutes, to give everybody "equal opportunity," provided always that that opportunity has first been prescribed by a commission or by the Legislature. The climax of these prescriptions has been reached in the eugenic law.

HORACE M. BROWN, M. D.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 20, 1913.

BUY CHINESE PORCELAIN.

Gen. Ives and Mr. Widener Purchase from Davies Collection.

A number of collectors living in the West and the curators of several museums have requested that the Davies collection of old Chinese porcelain, on exhibition at the Dreicer Gallery, remain until Jan. 10 instead of closing, as originally announced, on Dec. 31.

A number of the finer pieces, which Mr. Altman had intended to acquire for his own collection, have passed into the hands of other American collectors and will remain in this country. The magnificent incense burner and the fire cloud vase have become the property of Mr. Widener of Philadelphia, and a splendid specimen of apple-green glaze, also a specimen of the yellow with a dragon design, superb in color and form, are among those bought by Gen. Brayton Ives.

The remaining pieces are to be taken back to England at the close of the exhibition, and there will probably be no other collection of equal importance brought here again from that country. The entire group, including the pieces now dispersed, is valued at $600,000.

PRINCETON'S BIGGEST YEAR.

1,599 Students the Largest Enrollment in University's History.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The largest enrollment in the history of the university is shown by the publication of the annual catalogue to-day. The total of those that registered in all of the various departments is given as 1,599, which is an increase of thirty-one over a year ago.

The registration of the senior class shows a falling off of from 312 to 264, but this loss is made up in the gain of forty in the junior class. The freshman enrollment is 428, or a gain of nineteen over last year's entering class.

In the geographical representation New York State leads the list with 352 of her sons registered, while curiously Pennsylvania and New Jersey are tied for second place with 340 each. Twelve foreign countries are represented in addition to practically all of the States.

BURKE ESTATE $2,000,000.

Shipowner Gave Property to Found a Convalescents' Home.

The residuary estate of John M. Burke, the ship owner, who died in December, 1910, will amount to some $2,000,000, according to an accounting of the estate filed by the executors yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The residuary estate was left to the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, a corporation organized to aid needy convalescents, and named after Mr. Burke's mother.

The foundation is now building a home. The executors, who ask the Surrogate to settle their accounts, are Frank K. Sturgis, William H. White, and Francis B. Clark.

Asks $500,000 for East River Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Goulden of New York introduced today a bill to appropriate $500,000 for commencing the improvement of the East River, and removal of ledges and shoals there, and to authorize the Secretary of War to make continuing contracts to carry out the War Department's $13,000,000 project for New York Harbor.

CHURCHILL MAY HAVE NO RIVAL TO FIGHT

Re-election as President of the Board of Education Apparently Is Assured.

SAY 35 MEMBERS FAVOR

Opposition Was Discouraged by Mitchel's Support — Martin Urges Adoption of a Policy of Harmony.

It is very likely that no rival candidate will be nominated to oppose the re-election of Thomas W. Churchill as President of the Board of Education in February next. The report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday that Mr. Churchill would be re-elected was confirmed yesterday by Commissioners who are regarded as opponents of some of his policies. Mr. Churchill, it is asserted, has a great majority of the board on his side.

There are forty-six Commissioners. It is practically acknowledged that thirty-five, at least, of them favor Mr. Churchill's re-election. Among those whose names have been mentioned as possible candidates in the event of a contest for the office are former President of the Board, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College; Nicholas J. Barrett, who was head of the Committee on Supplies in the Winthrop administrations, but is now without a Chairmanship; John Martin and Abraham Flexner, recently appointed Commissioner by Mayor Kline, his term of office beginning next month.

Mr. Winthrop, it has all along been thought, would not consent to be a candidate unless he was convinced beforehand that he was certain of a majority of the votes of the members. He could have polled practically the full strength of the old Democratic party at the election in February last, but he saw that he could not win, and he accordingly announced that he would not run against Mr. Churchill. Mr. Winthrop is regarded as one of the strongest supporters Supt. Maxwell has in the board, as at present constituted.

Besides this, all spinal reflexes would have to be tested, all bones of the body examined, as well as the joints. The liver, eyes, and throat must undergo a severe and careful examination, and if all this were done it would require at least six months to do it, and it would be impossible even then for the most skillful physician to state positively that the applicant was entirely free from the disease.

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HORACE M. BROWN, M. D.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 20, 1913.

Mr. Barrett is not so active in the board as he was when Mr. Winthrop was President. There have been several occasions, however, when he has taken a decided stand against measures favored by the so-called progressive party. One of these was the forced retirement of Associate City Superintendent Thomas S. O'Brien after long years of service in the Department of Education. Dr. Maxwell and Mr. Barrett both desired his reappointment, but when it was seen that Dr. O'Brien would have to consent to retirement or be dropped from the service, Mr. Barrett chose the lesser of what he believed to be two evils, and reluctantly agreed to the principle of retirement. He has only recently spoken of it as a clear violation of civil service principles.

John Martin has done most of the criticising at board meetings of measures advocated by the progressives, but not approved by himself. The Commissioners of those who urged that the Legislature should not censure Dr. Maxwell for his refusal to carry out certain [illegible] of President Churchill [illegible] most recent attack on the [illegible] policy was in regard to [illegible] of study. He spoke up [illegible] against its adoption, [illegible] it really did not affect any changes, and did not include any recommendations made by

MUCH TO PLEASE IN THE NEW HENRIETTA

An Agreeable Blend of Comedy Drama Made from Bronson Howard's Old Play.

CRANE RENEWS MEMORIES

And Douglas Fairbanks Wins Merited Success in Admirable Performance of Bertie the Lamb.

THE NEW HENRIETTA, a play in four acts, (founded on Bronson Howard's comedy,) by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes; at the Knickerbocker Theatre.
Nicholas Van Alstyne.....William H. Crane
Bertie.....Douglas Fairbanks
Mark Turner.....Lyster Chambers
The Rev. Murray Hilton.....Hallett A. Brown
Watson Flint.....Edward Poland
Dr. George Wainwright.....Arthur S. Hull
Musgrave.....Malcolm Bradley
Hutchins.....J. H. Hunter
Edward.....Boyd Woodthorpe
Mrs. Cornelia Opdyke.....Amelia Bingham
Rose Turner.....Eileen Errol
Agnes Gates.....Patricia Collinge
Hattie.....Zeffie Tilbury

With an omission of the tragic finale to one act and the introduction of much that is fresh in lines and situations, "The New Henrietta," though still retaining much of the original Bronson Howard fabric, provides capital entertainment. The higher cost of living has resulted in a million-dollar check, where once Bertie and his bride-to-be were obliged to content themselves with a miserly $500,000. And so Bertie can now splurge in many wedding rings, thus bringing an amusing added passage. Also, the scenes between Van Alstine and the widow have been changed in many details. So that, though the fun wears thin at times and the plausibilities seem occasionally outraged, the effect of the new play, as of the old, is to create a wholly genial mood.

Once old Nicholas has ingratiated himself, and young Bertie proclaimed himself the ass, who minds the blindness of the one or the Quixotic self-sacrifice of the other?

Both are something more than human. But with William H. Crane renewing memories as the elder Van Alstine, and Douglas Fairbanks's exceeding pleasant expectation as the younger, the piece provides really refreshing entertainment. Bertie's shouldering of his brother's guilt—especially with so exquisitely lovely a little bride-to-be as Miss Patricia Collinge left "waiting at the church"—isn't exactly a convincing situation. But it is very delightful to meet Bertie in that first scene, where he confesses his goodness after trying to breakfast all over the place and decides that business is "easy," after Agnes has explained that it means going to the Exchange at 10 o'clock and coming home at 3. And very heartwarming it is to see him come to the old gentleman's insistence upon that name "Henrietta," which in Bertie's ears has come to be associated only with unpleasant memories.

And when one speaks of these things as pleasant, it must be understood that not a little of the sensation comes from a renewal of acquaintance with the original "Old Nick," Mr. William H. Crane, whose clean-cut, incisive, dry, and definite method is as perfectly suited to the conveyance of this particular type as it ever was, and just as sure-fire in effect. Mr. Crane has been acting now something over fifty years. And that, in face of this spry performance, must mean that he began at a very tender age. Curiosity was centred very largely in what Mr. Douglas Fairbanks would do with Bertie, heretofore closely associated in the minds of playgoers with the eccentric personality and the lisp of Stuart Robson. It was a delightful figure, too, as that actor delivered it. But it is no reflection on the original to say that Mr. Fairbanks now makes the part very much his own, and he does succeed most admirably in eliminating the sense of his own very virile, positive personality, so as to give Bertie that quality of mental stutter which is the keynote of the part. In real life Bertie would probably be an awful pest. Here, somehow, you rather love him and want to see a lot of him. Miss Bingham plays excellently the widow, originally acted by Sekna Petter. She is labeled on the programme as "fashionable," so one is inclined to let it go at that. Miss Collinge is a really adorable-looking little Agnes. The others are not brilliant, though that well-trained actress, Miss Zeffie Tilbury, provides momentary satisfaction.

Certainly the work of bringing the late Bronson Howard's play into general harmony with the changed conditions of the present-day theatre has been admirably done by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. And at a time when theatrical fare of a comparatively simple, wholesome type is conspicuous chiefly by its absence, the new old-play is doubly welcome.

BATAILLE PLAY IN FRENCH.

Mme. Yorska and Drama Society Produce "La Vierge Folle."

LA VIERGE FOLLE de Henry Bataille.
Diane de Charance...Mme. Cegrette Passedoit
Ketty.....Mme. Marie de la Motte
Marcel Amaury.....M. Ernest Perrin
Gaston de Charance.....M.-Jose Ruben
Duc de Charance.....M. Henri Verneuil
Abbe Roux.....M. Rene Wildenauer
Fabien.....M. Adrien Grevin
Le Role de Fanny Armaury...Mme. Yorska

IL PASSANT, Comedie en une acte en vers de Francois Coppee.
Sylvia.....Mrs. Beverly Sitgreaves
Lanetto.....Mme. Yorska
Harris Theatre.

"He would never leave me for that woman," remarked Mrs. Patrick Campbell during the rehearsals of the English version of "La Vierge Folle," which we suffered some seasons ago. It was the personal, histrionic discovery of a fault in connection with the production. Also, as far as it went, it was correct. But like most things personal it didn't go far enough.

The performance of the play by the French Drama Society, whatever it may leave to be desired, provides no such loophole for intruding criticism. Here one gets, to say the least, some sense of the way Bataille meant his play to be presented, and without the disconcerting variations in personality which so often defeat attempts to make a foreign play seem foreign if offered in another tongue.

To your true Parisian, possibly, there may be intruding provincialisms in the speech of the French players in this cast, just as in an English production one gets the disillusionizing Western Rs, and other indications of a local habitation and a dialect. But in the ears of the average English visitor to the French theatre all accents sound alike.

Wherefore, and quite apart from other important considerations, the sense of a French environment is here suggested, and the French play, minus those violent contrasts which make for artificiality, takes on a quality of realism rarely achieved in adaptation. Moreover, the personalities of the principal women are well suited to the rôles. And there seems less cause to wonder, as did Mrs. Campbell, why Armaury turned to the other woman.

This, by the way, means no disparagement of Mme. Yorska's charms. The difference is that in the English version the Diane was a woman of a peculiarly cold type, least calculated, according to conventional ideas, to break up an otherwise happy home. Mme. Yorska, playing in her own tongue, minus the disconcerting effects of a burlesque support, as when she was last seen here in an act from "Camille" in English, reveals a considerable richness of personal appeal and a pliant, varied suggestion of power and of pathos. And Mme. Passedoit touches the rôle o' Diane with a good deal of charm. Also, there is excellence in M. Perrin's Armaury. And the other rôles are commendably handled.

Nor is a review of the French Society's effort complete without an allusion to Mrs. Sitgreaves's excellent accomplishment in Coppee's one-act play in verse, "Le Passant," in which Mme. Yorska and M. Verneuil appeared.

DANCE FOR MISS EMERY.

Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson Also Gives Dinner for Debutante Daughter.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson gave a large dinner dance at the Ritz-Carlton last evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Alexandra Emery. Miss Emery being Mrs. Anson's daughter by her first husband, the late J. J. Emery.

There were about 250 guests for the dinner in the banquet room. The tables were arranged so that there were two tables at each end of the room with one large one in the centre and many small tables arranged around the central one. The large tables had fern trees as centres with pink lilies placed as though growing from the trees; the small tables had long-stemmed cut glass vases filled with orchids and pink lilies.

Palms and ferns were placed about the stairways and ballroom entrance.

After the dinner, for which the guests were asked to come at 8:30, they went to the ballroom, and many more guests came in for the dancing, there being 600 invitations issued for the dance. The large dining room was screened off from the public after the dinner hour and a continuous buffet supper was served from midnight on.

Mrs. Anson, in blue and silver brocade, Miss Emery, in white with touches of silver, and the Hon. Alfred Anson greeted the guests as they entered.

The guests asked for dinner included Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, the Prince and Princess Aymon de Faucigny-Lucinge, Lord and Lady Decies, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. Henry V. Higgins and Cecil Higgins of London, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Leishman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

The Duke of Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Count Széchényi, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, J. Frederick Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren.

Also Mrs. J. Russell Soley, Mrs. James Henry Smith, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. William P. Douglas, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. J. H. Kidder, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, and Mrs. William Post.

The Misses Mary C. Alexander, Augusta Bishop, Beatrice Burrill, Angelica Brown, Grace Bigelow, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Maude Coster, Maria de Barril, Elsie de Wolfe, Elaine Denegrem, Janet Fish, Mabel Berry, Bebe B. Gurnee, Miriam Harriman, Dorothy King, Margaret Knapp, Alida Livingston, Eleanor Lawrence, Edith Starr Miller, Gertrude Mali, Augusta McCagg, Isabel May, Mary Pyne, Margaret Perine, Katharine W. Porter, Frieda Pearson, Julia Robbins, Mimi Scott, E. Louise Sands, Susan B. Sturgis, Ruth V. Twombly, Marie Tailer, Alice Van Rensselaer, Edie Williams, Muriel Winthrop, Anna Wright, and Gabrielle Warren.

Also the Hon. William Anson, T. Sandford Beaty, Frederick H. Baldwin, E. R. Bacon, P. T. Barker, Constantine Brun, J. W. Barney, William P. Burden, Percy Chubb, Harry Phelps Case, F. R. Coudert, Jr., Harry T. Eldredge, Stephen B. Elkins, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Eliot Gregory, Madison Grant, Murray Hoffman, Phoenix Ingraham, and Lord Robert Innes-Ker.

Tea Dance for Miss Morgan.

Mrs. Lancaster Morgan gave a tea dance yesterday at her home, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, for her daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan, who will not come out until next Winter. The decorations were Christmas greens with holly and mistletoe, and there was music throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Morgan and her daughter had receiving with them among others the Misses Caryl Hackstaff, Elizabeth Thacher, Lillan Talmage, Marie de Tours Boynton, and Alexandra Bowen.

Mrs. George E. Ide and Mrs. Edward Wilkin presided at the tea table. The guests included a few of the older girls and men, but the majority of the guests were college boys home for the holidays and the younger girls. There were about 200 guests.

Singer Gets Bankruptcy Discharge.

Charlotte Christine Nielsen Lefler, a well-known singer, who resided at the Hotel Belmont, received a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday from Judge Hand in the United States District Court. She filed a voluntary petition on Aug. 20 last, with liabilities at $3,231 and no assets.

DUKE AND DUCHESS GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt Entertains for the Manchesters at the Ritz-Carlton.

ROSES THE DECORATIONS

Duchess de Chaulnes and Lady Lister-Kaye Among Guests— Southern Yachting Trip In the Warrior.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon yesterday in the Pall Mall Room at the Ritz-Carlton for the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who arrived earlier in the day from England on the George Washington. Mrs. Vanderbilt meeting them at the pier.

The tables were decorated with pink, yellow, and American Beauty roses brought from the hostess's conservatories at her country home, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Among the guests, besides Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and the Duke and Duchess, were the Duchess de Chaulnes and her sister, Miss Marguerite Shonts, who arrived on the same steamer with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Prince and Princess Aymon de Faucigny, (Mrs. Stickney,) Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Lord Innes-Kerr, Phoenix Ingraham, Moncure Robinson, Baron von Kuhlman, and Lord Faulkner.

In a few days Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will start on a Southern yachting trip in their yacht Warrior, with the Duke and Duchess among their guests. They plan to spend New Year's Day in Charleston, S. C., and will then continue south to Panama and South America.

SON TO EDWARD R. THOMAS.

Mrs. Thomas Was Elizabeth R. Finley—Heir Born in Paris.

The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas has been announced. The child was born on Oct. 2 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas in Paris, where they have been residing since their marriage on Nov. 5, 1912, in Newport.

Mrs. Thomas was Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Finley, daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Finley of 225 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, and her marriage to Mr. Thomas was celebrated at the Newport home of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, the Rev. E. S. Straight, a retired Baptist minister, performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Lee Thomas was Mr. Thomas's first wife, and she obtained a final decree in her divorce from him on Oct. 26, 1912. Ten days later Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Finley. Mrs. Lee Thomas makes her home in this city and is active in society.

Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning.

Mr. Bagby's two hundred and eighth Musical Morning yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria brought as its artists Mme. Teresa Carreno, Miss Alma Gluck, and Giovanni Martinelli, with Mr. Rosenstein at the piano. Miss Gluck sang "Bel Raggio," from Semiramide; "Fruhlingsglied," by Rubinstein; "Chimes," by Worwell; "Chevaux de Bois," by Charpentier, and with Mr. Martinelli she closed the programme with the duet from "Rigoletto."

Mme. Carreno played Beethoven's Andante Favori, Schubert's Impromtu, Op. 90, No. 3; MacDowell's Hexentanz, and three selections from Liszt, the Sonetto del Petrarca, in E flat, and the Rhapsodie Hongroise. Mr. Martinelli sang "Ridi Pagliaccio," Pergolesi's "Tre Giorni son che Nina," Tosti's "Baciami," and Gus Galtaldon's "Musica Proibita."

Miss Ada Phipps Gives a Dinner.

Miss Ada Phipps of 279 Lexington Avenue gave a dinner last night at her home in honor of the birthday of her niece, Miss Alice G. Kortright. The guests later attended the dance of Mrs. Alfred Anson at the Ritz-Carlton. Some of those present were the Misses Evelyn Witherbee, Laura V. Webb, Eleanor Burrill, Agnes Landon, and Francis O. French, Jorge Andre, Henry C. Emmet, Henry Stanton Leverich, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris.

Sons of Israel Entertainment.

The Sons of Israel of the Bronx will give an entertainment and dance on Christmas night at the Hunt's Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard. The proceeds will be devoted to the building of a temple for the Jewish residents of the Tremont and West Farms section. The committee in charge includes Maurice J. Dix, William Bloom, Morris Berkowitz, Leon Rosenthal, and Henry Berkowitz. Prominent vaudeville artists are to appear in the entertainment.

SCHIEFFELIN WEDDING PLANS

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin to Wed F. H. Osborn.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, and Frederick Henry Osborn, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, on the afternoon of Jan. 10 in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church have been completed.

Miss Schieffelin will have her sister, Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, as maid of honor, and the eight bridesmaids will be the Misses Mary Pyne, Louise B. Kessel, Louise Alida Livingston, Gertrude Mali, Mary C. Bishop, Alice Appleton, Augusta McCagg, and Helen Hunt.

Mr. Osborn will have his brother, Earl Dodge Osborn, as best man, and his ushers will include another brother, William H. Osborn; William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., and John Jay Schieffelin, brother of the bride; Cleveland Earl Dodge and Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., cousins of Mr. Osborn, and also F. Bayard Rives, William Scott Pyle, Henry Barlow Farr, James Boyd of Harrisburg, Penn.; Robert R. Meigs of Wayne, Penn.; Matthew Gault of Baltimore, Md., and Donald Dodge of Cambridge, Mass.

A reception will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Miss Schieffelin is a greatgranddaughter of William H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Osborn is the greatgrandson of William Earl Dodge, the philanthropist.

Last year Mr. Osborn's sister, Miss Aileen Osborn, married Vanderbilt Webb, a grandson of William H. Vanderbilt.

MISS RYAN'S WEDDING.

Daughter of Late Police Captain Ryan to Marry Matthew P. Halpin.

Mrs. Mary T. Ryan of 806 Lexington Avenue has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Louise Ryan, to Matthew P. Halpin of this city, which is to take place on Monday, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Ryan is the daughter of the late Police Captain Thomas M. Ryan, and is a sister of the Rev. Dr. Edwin J. Ryan of St. Joseph's Seminary.

Mr. Halpin is well known in athletic circles. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and was manager of the American Olympic teams to Athens, London and Stockholm.

Owing to the recent death of his mother, the wedding will be attended only by the immediate families. The Rev. Dr. Ryan will officiate, and Austin F. Ryan, another brother, will give Miss Ryan in marriage. Miss Margaret Ryan will be her sister's only attendant. Paul Pilgrim is to be best man, and Dr. John M. Breen and Charles Hatfield will serve as ushers.

BARNARD STUDENT WEDS.

Miss Manock Married to Jeremiah Devlin by Bridegroom's Brother.

The wedding of Miss Margery Manock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Manock of Pittsfield, Mass., to Edward Foster Devlin, youngest son of the late Jeremiah Devlin and Mrs. Devlin, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the rectory of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Devlin, brother of the bridegroom, in the presence of the immediate families.

Miss M. Grace Daschbach was the bride's only attendant and Dr. Joseph A. Devlin, another brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The bride is a student at Barnard, and after a short honeymoon in the South she will resume her studies. Mr. Devlin is in business in this city.

Valpy-Holme Wedding in London.

Edward Valpy, a member of the University and Calumet Clubs of this city and the only son of the late Rev. Arthur Bird Valpy and Mrs. Valpy of Stanford Dingley, Berkshire, England, married on last Friday Mrs. Katharine Hilda Isabel Holme, widow of Robert Francis Lyon Holme of Reading, England, and youngest daughter of the late Charles and Mrs. Trask of Nortoft-sub-Hamdon, Somersetshire, England. The wedding took place in St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, and was performed by the Rev. Harold Trask, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. Algernon Lawley, rector of St. Peter's. Only the immediate relatives were present.

Kip-Corwin Wedding on Jan. 21.

The wedding of William Ruloff Kip and Miss Mildred Frothingham Corwin, a daughter of Mrs. George F. Corwin of Long Island, will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the Miss Corwin's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Smithers, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Wilson of Bayonne will officiate.

Miss Corwin will have Miss Caroline Davey of East Orange as her maid of honor. Little Miss Carola Kip, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, will be the flower girl, and William Bergh Kip, the son of Henry Spies Kip, and Austin Leonard Smithers, a cousin of Miss Corwin, will be the pages.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Robert A. Sands is giving a dinner for her daughter, Miss Katherine S. Sands, at Sherry's on Friday evening, taking her guests afterward to Mrs. Walter Watson's dance.

Mrs. George Ide Malcom of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a dinner this evening for her daughter, Miss Hope Malcom.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness is giving a party for young people on Saturday afternoon at her house, in North Washington Square, when her children will present a play.

Moncure Robinson is giving a dinner for forty this evening at the St. Regis.

Col. Robert C. Clowry and his daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook, of Tarrytown, N. Y., are at the Plaza for a visit.

Mrs. J. Amory Haskell of 130 East Sixty-first Street will give a theatre party on Jan. 30, followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's.

Mrs. James A. Blair of Oyster Bay, L. I., is giving a dance at Sherry's on Jan. 16 for her granddaughter, Miss Penelope Sears, one of the season's débutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Minturn of Syosset, L. I., are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter.

Mrs. Franklin Ferris and Miss Ferris of 258 Riverside Drive are spending the Christmas holidays in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kirwin of 924 President Street, Brooklyn, have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Florence Marie Kirwin, to Alfred Cutler B. McNevin, which is to take place on Jan. 7 in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn. A wedding breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Jonathan Peterson and Miss Marion B. Peterson will be at home today from 4 to 7 at 764 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. George Rathbone Dyer is giving a dance and supper this evening at the Ritz-Carlton for her niece, Miss Evelyn Scott.

Mrs. James H. Kidder is to give a Christmas party for children in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon.

Among other entertainments to-day and this evening will be Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert's dinner and theatre party, Miss Ada Bryce Gray's luncheon for girls at the Colony Club, Mrs. Keene Taylor's tea dance for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Taylor, and a dinner to be given by Gen. Horace Porter at his home in Madison Avenue.

Mrs. J. Herbert Washington of 134 East Eightieth Street will give a dinner and theatre party to-night for Miss Elizabeth Burrill.

The Misses Drake-Smith will give a tea to-day at their Englewood (N. J.) home for Miss Henrietta L. Cofer.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman of 725 Fifth Avenue is to give a dance this evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Oakman.

Miss Elsie Park, the débutante daughter of Mrs. William Gray Park, has just returned from Philadelphia, where she was the guest of Miss Rose Dolan.

Mrs. Robert Reutter gave a luncheon on Saturday at Sherry's, followed by a theatre party, for her young daughter, Miss Gertrude Reutter, who is still a schoolgirl, and some of her girl friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alexandre arrived on the George Washington from abroad.

Mrs. George D. Yeomans of 20 Fifth Avenue will give a luncheon next Tuesday for her daughter, Miss Yeomans, who is home for the holidays from the Marquand Seminary.

"MAGIC FLUTE" REPEATED.

Mme. Gadski, Pamina, and Jorn, Tamino, for First Time This Season.

The sixth week of the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House was begun last night with the performance of Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte." The distinguishing feature of last night's performance was that in it Mme. Gadski appeared for the first time this season as Pamina and Carl Jörn for the first time as Tamino, otherwise the cast was the usual one. Carl Braun was again the Sarastro, and Frieda Hempel the Queen of the Night, while Otto Goritz and Bella Alten were the Papageno and Papagena.

The others were the Messrs. Reiss, Griswold, Murphy, Schlegel, and Bayer, and Mmes. Curtis, Eubank, Robeson, Sparkes, Cox and Mattfeld. Mr. Hertz conducted.

Theatre Party for Miss Gilford.

Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp of 247 Fifth Avenue gave a theatre party and a supper at Sherry's last night for Miss Lentilhon Gilford. After the play the party were taken in busses to Sherry's. The twenty-four guests included the Misses Margaret and Louise Trevor, Kathryn Steele, Dorothy Hollister, Baroness Vera de Ropp, Margaret Clarkson Henderson, Adelle Hatch, Julia Edey, Constance Peabody, Margaret Seton Porter; also Frederic Alexandre, Lester Armour, Irving Pardee, Averell Clark, Van Horne Kemp, George McCook, Danforth Miller, John O'Rourke, and Richard Babcock.

Three Dances Begin at Plaza.

The first of the Winter the Three Dances was held in the Plaza ballroom last night, the guests being asked for 9 o'clock. A buffet supper was served after midnight. The patronesses this year are Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Charles Tiffany Frank, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mrs. McAlpin, Mrs. William H. Parsons, Mrs. William L. Rice, Mrs. Rowland A. Robbins, and Mrs. Charles Romeyn, most of them received. Among the members of the class are the Misses Gladys Robbins, Mary and Laura Parsons, Elinor Lapham, Mildred G. Rice, Jeannette and Harriette McAlpin, Louise Tiffany Frank, Estelle Romeyn, and Dorothy, and Flora McAlpin.

Veteran Artillery Corps's Dinner.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York will hold its annual mess dinner at Delmonico's on Jan. 8, being the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The Mayor-elect, John P. Mitchel, and the heads of the army and navy and the National Guard have been invited to attend. The Veteran Corps is the oldest military organization in this State.

Morosco Stages 'Pretty Miss Smith.'

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22.—At the Burbank Theatre here to-night Oliver Morosco produced for the first time a new comedy with music called "Pretty Miss Smith," with Kitty Gordon in the title rôle. The play is by Elmer Harris and Harry James. The piece will be seen in New York in March.

REV. DR. J. T. McFARLAND.

Editor of Sunday School Publications of Methodist Church Dies.

The Rev. Dr. John Thomas McFarland, editor of the Sunday School publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1904, with headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday morning at his home in Windsor Place, Maplewood, N. J.

He was born in Mount Vernon, Ind., on Jan. 2, 1851, and was educated at Iowa Wesleyan University, Simpson College, Iowa, and the Boston University School of Theology. He later received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Southern California and LL. D. from Simpson College in 1894.

From 1882 to 1884 Dr. McFarland was Vice President, and from 1884 to 1891 President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. In 1891 he became pastor of Grace Church, Jacksonville, Ill., leaving there in 1897 to go to the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. From there he went to First Church, Topeka, Kan.

The present system of graded instruction in use in the Sunday Schools in the evangelical churches is due to his leadership. He was one of the founders of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the General Conference at Baltimore in 1908.

Dr. McFarland is survived by his wife and three children.

Rev. Dr. Josiah E. Kittredge.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Edwards Kittredge, associate pastor for the last seven years of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday in a Rochester hospital, in his seventy-eighth year. Dr. Kittredge received his education at Yale University and at the Union and Andover Theological Seminaries. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1869 and held pastorates at Glastonbury, Conn., at the American Church in Berlin, Germany; at the American Church in Florence, Italy, and at Geneseo, N. Y.

TOM ANDERSON DEAD.

Professional Golfer of Montclair Club Was a Pioneer in the Sport.

Tom Anderson, professional of the Montclair Golf Club, died early yesterday morning after a short attack of pneumonia contracted when he came to New York two weeks ago to see his son, Tom, off for a Christmas visit to his mother and sisters, who now live in London.

"Old Tom," as he was affectionately known to thousands of golfers, was born in North Berwick, Scotland, and learned to play golf when a boy. He came to this country in 1898, to lay out the course of the Montclair Golf Club, and had been employed by the organization since that time. He was one of the notable characters of American golf. As a greens keeper, familiar with the raising of grass, required on a golf course, he was in the first rank.

When golf was in its infancy in this country "Old Tom" was quick to see the broader opportunities offered, and was soon established as a leader among the Scotch professionals. Tom's son, Willie, who won the American open championship several times, and was for several years in a class practically by himself, was the pride of the old Scotchman's heart. A few years ago, when Willie died, the old golfer grieved over his loss.

Tom Anderson was married thirty-five years ago in London to Miss Jennie Low, who is expected home from Europe on the steamship Majestic, due in New York to-morrow. Besides his wife he is survived by a son, Thomas J. Anderson, and four daughters, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. John Johnson, Miss Ruby Anderson, and Miss Dina Anderson.

Dr. Edgar M. Hermance.

Dr. Edgar Martindale Hermance, a prominent physician in Yonkers, who had practiced there thirty-four years, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 217 Warburton Avenue. Dr. Hermance was born in New York City fifty-nine years ago and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was the first Commissioner of Public Safety after Yonkers became a second-class city, and he had served on the Board of Education and as President of the Board of Health.

Dr. Hermance was a member of the State Medical Association, Westchester County Medical Society, and New York Academy of Medicine. For many years he had been a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Hermance is survived by his wife and two sons and a brother, the Rev. Dr. Fields Hermance, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Irvington-on-Hudson.

Representative Irvin S. Pepper.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 22.—Representative Irvin S. Pepper of the Second Iowa Congressional District died in this city to-day, following an operation yesterday for peritonitis. Mr. Pepper was born on June 10, 1876, in Davis County, Iowa. In 1903 he went to Washington as secretary to Congressman Martin J. Wade. While at the Capitol he attended the law school of the George Washington University, and after graduating came to Muscatine, Iowa, entering a law firm. In 1910 he was elected to Congress, and two years later was re-elected. Mr. Pepper was the secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and had planned to enter the contest for United States Senator in Iowa against Senator Cummins.

Rev. William A. Brothers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 22.—The Rev. William A. Brothers, rector of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception here, died suddenly this afternoon from heart disease while sitting in an armchair in his study. He had been in poor health since last Spring. Father Brothers was born in Orange forty-five years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Major AMOS B. SHATTUCK, U. S. A., Fifteenth Infantry, died Sunday at Camp Gregg, Bayambang, Philippine Islands. It is thought that Major Shattuck's death was indirectly due to a fall from a horse, through which he received internal injuries more than a year ago. He was born in New Hampshire and was graduated from West Point in 1885.

GEORGE W. GRAY, founder of the Forward Settlement, Chicago, and active in sociological work for many years, died in that city yesterday. He was 78 years old. Prior to establishing the settlement Dr. Gray was Field Secretary of the Freedman Aid Work of the Methodist Church and at one time was the General Secretary of the American University.

Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, wife of James J. Cunningham, Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, died Sunday at her home, 837 Park Place, Brooklyn. She is survived by Mrs. Cunningham is survived by her husband and son.

WILLIAM SHEA, Mayor of Quincy from 1908 to 1912, died in Quincy, Mass., yesterday after an illness of nearly a year, aged 57 years. He was a road-building contractor.

Col. CHARLES A. CLARK, one of Iowa's leading attorneys and former Commander of the G. A. R. of Iowa, died at his home in Cedar Rapids yesterday. Clark received a medal for bravery in the civil war.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. FOBES, 86 years old, a retired Congregational minister, who held pastorates for forty years in many of the small places of New England, died yesterday in his home at Lake View, Mass., from paralysis, brought on by a fall he suffered Friday. He was a graduate of Amherst College and Bangor Theological Seminary.

Mrs. HOWARD COGSWELL FURMAN, daughter of Philo Remington, rifle and typewriter manufacturer, died yesterday at her home in Ilion, N. Y. Her first husband, Elijah Prieste Green of Amsterdam, N. Y., died in 1876. In 1884 she married Mr. Furman, and they lived in New York until eight years ago.

CHARLES DAVIS, a member of the State Water Supply Commission from its creation in 1905 until 1911 died in Saurgerties Sunday, aged 60 years. Mr. Davis served two terms as State Senator from the Ulster-Greene district and was Surrogate of Ulster County from 1899 to 1908.

Mrs. GRACE DENNETT JAMES, wife of William T. James, President of the Queens County Savings Bank in Flushing, died yesterday at her home in 120 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, of pneumonia. Mrs. James was 57 years old. She was born in Flushing and was the daughter of A. K. P. Dennett. Besides her husband she is survived by two daughters, Miss Louise James and Mrs. Leslie H. Nash, both of Flushing.

WILLIAM KRON, for sixteen years with the Post Office Department in Long Island City and during the last four years Superintendent of the Astoria Post Office, died at his home in 546 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday of pneumonia, aged 40 years.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL, a lifelong resident of Tompkinsville, S. I., died last night at his home, 48 Brook Street, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Driscoll had been retired for more than fifteen years. Three daughters and two sons survive.

The Rev. PAOLINO SAPIENZA, rector of St. Rosalia's Roman Catholic Church, at Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, died at the rectory of that church on Sunday night. Father Sapienza was born in Palermo, Italy, fifty-six years ago. He had been a priest for more than twenty years. Father Sapienza came to Brooklyn fifteen years ago, and for ten years had been rector of St. Rosalia's Church.

CANICE CASSIN, an Inspector in the office of Fire Marshal Thomas F. Brophy, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 468 Lorimer Street, that borough, on Sunday. He was born in Ireland seventy-three years ago. In 1886 he joined the old Brooklyn Fire Department, and two years later was made an Inspector.

MELVIN SMITH CONDIT, for many years a resident of Morris County, N. J., died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday. He was in his eightieth year. Mr. Condit was Clerk of Morris County from 1878 to 1888.

PATRICK W. VALLELY, for many years proprietor of a furniture business bearing his name at 160 William Street, is dead at his home, at 410 West 148th Street. Mr. Vallely, who died in his sixty-fifth year, was long prominent in the Knights of Columbus.

Mrs. FREDERICK McCULLY, wife of the Rev. Edgar I. McCully, pastor of the Reformed Church at Oradell, N. J., died on Sunday night, after a long illness.

*Marriage and death notices int

BASEBALL NEWS OF A DAY---BOXING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN---ATHLETICS---AUTO NEWS

TINKER WILL NOT HOLD OUT ON EBBETS

Brooklyn Offer Enticing, but Old Cub Player Is Now Posing a Little.

The official release of Joseph Faversham Tinker from the Cincinnati team to the Brooklyn Club was received at National League headquarters in this city yesterday. That proves that the news is true. Secretary John A. Heydler got the document, but he had no band out and there was no demonstration of any kind.

But, mind you, Tinker hasn't signed with the Brooklyn Club yet, even if he has been released. There is a strong suspicion in many quarters that Mr. Tinker is posing. He gets $10,000 right off the reel when he signs with Brooklyn, and there isn't a chance that he will miss such a great Santa Claus opportunity. And yet Mr. Tinker hesitates. Why? Just because he is trying to make an unsuspecting public believe that as a ball player his value is akin to that of a flock of Kimberley diamonds.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club returned from Cincinnati yesterday, wearing a broad smile. The reason for said smile is because he expects to sign Joe Tinker within a few days. Mr. Ebbets said that he was willing to give Tinker a three years' contract to play with Brooklyn, but he would not consider giving him anything like the salary he received for managing the Cincinnati Club. Mr. Ebbets argues that Tinker is only a regular ball player now and should be paid accordingly.

The offer of Mr. Ebbets to Tinker is this: He is willing to pay him the same salary he received when he was a member of the Chicago Cubs, at the time when they were winning world's championships. It is stated that Tinker's salary with Chicago was between $4,000 and $5,000, and Mr. Ebbets is willing to pay him this money. Baseball men believe that Tinker will grab the chance and consider himself lucky, and yet he is fooling the public by hesitating, trying to make the impression that he is worth more than he really is. Tinker has seen his best days in baseball.

President Ebbets also stated yesterday that Manager Robinson had visited Catcher Otto Miller in Indianapolis Sunday and talked with him about next season. Miller has been approached by the Federal League. He was one of the players who pledged himself not to sign a contract until the Players' Fraternity had stated their case to the National Commission on Jan. 6. Manager Robinson has given Mr. Ebbets assurance that Miller would be with Brooklyn next year.

Mr. Ebbets also had something to say about the Federal League. He said that if any of the Brooklyn players violated the reserve clause in their contracts he would immediately get out an injunction and restrain them from playing anywhere.

Speaking about Joe Tinker, Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants stated yesterday that the famous short stop had been offered to the Giants some time ago by August Herrmann, and he was informed that the Giants did not want him. Mr. Foster says that Tinker would not be of much value to the Giants, so they turned him down flat. He believed, however, that he would strengthen the Brooklyn team, and he hoped that the Dodgers would land in the first division next year. Merry Christmas!

One of the surprises of yesterday's baseball gossip was the position taken by the new National League President, John K. Tener, in relation to the staff of umpires. Ex-President Tom Lynch got into trouble because he backed up his umpires so forcefully. And now President Tener comes out and says that he understands that the staff is the "best ever," and that he will make no changes, which is a pretty fair tribute to Mr. Lynch's choice of indicator holders.

President Tener says: "Bright baseball men tell me that the umpires in the National League are the best in the business. Such men as Fred Clarke, Miller Huggins, and George Stallings have told me that the officials in the league last year were good and so long as the men actively engaged in the game on the field are satisfied that is some assurance that the staff is nearly competent. Of course, I shall aim to become better acquainted with the umpires myself and endeavor to pair them off in a manner to render the most good."

So according to this sentiment, the umpire question in the National League is settled for next season. The umpires now on the staff are Bill Klem, Hank O'Day, Bill Brennan, Charley Rigler, Mal Eason, Al Orth, Lord Byron, Bob Emslie, and Bill Quigley.

Secretary John B. Foster allowed himself yesterday to enthuse about the pitching ability of the Cuban, Emilio Palmero, who is going to join the Giants' pitching staff in the Spring. Palmero is only 18 years old and is an idol in Havana, so much so, in fact, that word came from Havana yesterday that the city had decided to take a holiday on the day when Palmero sails from Havana for New Orleans next February.

Mr. Foster says the real reason that the Giants signed him was because they had been tipped off that he has a "raise" ball. No pitcher that the Giants have had since Joe McGinnity, the Iron Man, has been able to start the ball low and have it break up around the batsman's shoulder. Palmero can do it. During the last few months, he defeated the Brooklyn Club three times. Once he gave them one hit, then two hits, and, in the third game, five hits. Palmero defeated the Birmingham Barons of the Southern League twice and in the last game shut them out without a hit.

Palmero was born at Guanabacoa, which is across the harbor from Havana. This season he is playing with the Havana Club and his catcher is Miguel Angel Gonzalez, who caught last season for the Long Branch team.

Dick Kinsella, the Giants' scout, has informed the club that he has discovered the greatest "dark horse" pitcher that has ever been imposed upon the baseball world. This player hails from a town called Weir, Kan., a place nobody ever heard of. His name is Jesse Spencer, and he throws with his right hand. Kinsella says he has been watching the youth for two years and the time is now ripe for him to go forth into the world and make a name for himself. He has never played professional ball, but just plays for fun in Weir, where they have a semi-professional team. Spencer can throw a ball so fast that no catcher in Weir could hold him, so they had to import a catcher from another town to handle the boy's speed.

Kinsella has seen so many young pitchers come and go that he is quite conservative about lauding young twirlers, but he does not hesitate to say that Spencer is the most promising youth he has seen for several years. Spencer will go to Marlin in February under Kinsella guidance.

"Cactus" Cravath of the Phillies, who was the top-notch home run slugger in the National League last season, is listening to the tempting voice of the Federal League. Cravath is spending the Winter in Los Angeles and he has been approached by George Stovall, who is said to be the official recruiter of the new league. Cravath says that if the Phillies do not give him a big raise next season he will jump to the outlaws.

Walter Johnson, the crack pitcher of the Washington Club, will rank with Manager McGraw of the Giants as being the highest insured baseball individual in the world. The Washington Club, realizing Johnson's great value as a pitcher, has decided to take out a $100,000 policy against accident, illness and death. The Washington Club insured several of its best players, including Johnson, for small amounts, but this year Johnson's policies have been boosted to the above amount. Several of the Chicago players, including Evers, are insured under $50,000 policies.

President John K. Tener of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League have been in communication about the proposed welcome to the Giants and Chicago White Sox world's tourists when they return from their trip on March 21. Both executives are much interested in the world's tour, and they have stated their approval of the big demonstration. The celebration will conclude with a big public banquet for the ball players in this city.

Pitcher Packard in Pulpit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—"Well boys, I'm not used to pitching out of a box like this," Eugene Packard, left-handed pitcher for the Cincinnati National League baseball club said, when he substituted for the pastor at the Oakhurst M. E. Church here last night. Packard, who lives in Kansas City, occupied the pulpit at a gathering to interest young men in an anti-saloon campaign. "You boys may have some idea about baseball," Packard said. "I know I did. You boys may never be major leaguers, but if you have an ideal in life and a determination to leave liquor and cigarettes alone, you'll be a success in some business."

Federal Cuts Into Big Leagues.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Thirty big league players have been signed to play next season with the Federal League, President James A. Gilmore of the Federals said here today. Full plans of the league for next year will be given in a detailed statement next Monday, said Gilmore.

"Several deals are incomplete and I don't want to make the announcement prematurely," he declared. "I will only say now that we will have new parks in Chicago and Cleveland next Spring. Cleveland is in the league to stay. Chicago will be managed by one of the best-known big league players. I don't wish to give his name just now, further than to say that it is not Mordecai Brown."

Pitcher Dickson Goes to Minors.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Walter R. Dickson of Greenville, Texas, pitcher for the Boston Nationals for the past two years, was released to-day to the Rochester team of the International League. The Boston team has seventeen pitching candidates left.

New Yorker Buys Indianapolis Club

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Indianapolis Baseball Club was sold by Sol Meyer, the owner, to J. C. McGill of Denver and William Smith of New York City late to-day for $150,000. The purchase price was paid to Sol. Kiser, Mr. Meyer's representative, at a meeting in Chicago.

KENNEY DEFEATS PUTNAM.

Holiday Week Affects Tennis at Seventh Regiment Armory.

Little progress was made in the scratch and handicap tennis tournament yesterday of the Seventh Regiment on the Armory courts, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Christmas week brought few players to the Armory and as a result only three matches were played. In the second round of the scratch singles H. Barker, the West Side Tennis Club crack, scored an easy victory over F. J. Kinney in straight sets. The winner held the uppper hand throughout, and won 6—3, 6—2.

Although Kinney was beaten in the scratch event he won in the handicap, in which he was placed at plus half fifteen. He defeated R. F. Putnam, minus half fifteen, after a hard battle of three sets. The first went to vantage before Kinney by a sharp rally won out 8—6. Putnam played a slashing game in the second set and gathered in six points while his opponent tallied a single ace. With the sets one all Kinney, with his handicap, drew away from Putnam and qualified for the third round. R. E. Tomlin, jr., scored a straight set victory over E. C. Poillon. The winner had a slight advantage in the handicap. The summary:

Seventh Regiment Scratch Singles.—First Round—H. Parker defeated F. J. Kenney, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—R. K. Tomlin, jr., (minus half 40,) defeated E. C. Poillon, (minus half 30,) 6—2, 6—0; F. J. Kenney (plus half 15) defeated R. F. Putnam, (minus half 15,) 8—6, 1—6, 6—3.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. GAMES.

Weber Team Wins Half-Mile Relay Race from Scratch.

The final closed meet at the West Side Y. M. C. A. was held last night with the half-mile five-man team relay race as the feature event. The relay was a close, exciting race, and was won by the "Weber" team, running from scratch. The runners were W. Weber, H. Schellenberg, S. Buchanan, T. Dorems, and J. Canning. The "Donahue" team, which finished second, being beaten in the last rush for the finish, had a handicap of 20 yards.

The 880-yard handicap was won by A. H. Dolder, who started from scratch. He started at a fast clip, and before the race was half run was up among the leaders, and beat them out in the sprint. The three-mile handicap was won by J. Hickok from scratch. His time was 17:16. The summaries follow:

20-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by G. Sullivan; P. Teed, second; S. Stalder, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

20-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by C. W. Bergman; C. A. Underhill, second; W. A. Willer, third. Time—0:03.

352-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. A. Weber, (7 yards;) E. G. Grant, (5 yards,) second; A. Dolder, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:43 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by H. Davis; T. Buchanan, second; S. Stalder, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (scratch;) J. J. Caning, (13 yards,) second; J. Franklin, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:07 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Hickok, (scratch;) H. Harrington, (30 yards,) second; T. Grossman, (90 yards,) third. Time—17:16.

Half-Mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by W. Weber, H. Schellenberg, S. Buchanan, T. Dorems, and J. Caning, (scratch;) S. Donohue, H. Knoepfle, J. Wheaton, C. Underhill, and J. Botjer, (20 yards,) second. Time—1:47.

LEVINSKY DEFEATS COFFEY AT GARDEN

New York Boxer Outpoints the Dublin Giant—Rodel and Fox Also Win.

Battling Levinsky of New York defeated Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant; George Rodel of South Africa outpointed Jim Flynn, and Young Fox of England gained the honors over Joe Mooney of the west side in the three ten-round bouts at Madison Square Garden last night. All three victories were by fair margins, but in each instance the loser was strong all the way, and only one knockdown was registered. Levinsky took the drop to the canvas in the sixth round of the second bout, but was on his feet again before Referee Joh could begin his count.

Levinsky, as has been the rule in practically all his bouts here, gave away considerable weight. The ringside figures were 170½ pounds for the New Yorker against 198½ pounds for Coffey. The latter had every physical advantage, standing several inches taller and with a much longer reach. But he lacked the fighting spirit of the east sider and this turned victory in favor of Levinsky. Coffey showed himself a powerful puncher at rare intervals during the bout, but did not follow up his advantages like an experienced boxer. Even in the sixth round after he had dropped Levinsky to the canvas with a right to the jaw, closely following a left swing to the stomach, Coffey backed away and let Levinsky make the next move.

In the early rounds Levinsky showed extreme caution and backed around the ring continually, forcing Coffey to follow him. Coffey did plenty of feinting while Levinsky was backing away and then stood still while Levinsky would shoot in a left hook and jar the Irishman. After the fifth round Levinsky became more aggressive and once he started to set the pace Coffey ran a poor second to his lighter opponent. The sixth round, the best that Coffey showed, was followed up by a steady onslaught against the Irishman. His face was badly cut and bruised when he left the ring, while Levinsky finished without a mark.

The Rodel-Flynn bout was put on last, the main event being advanced to conform with the 10 o'clock rule. Between the two heavyweight contests the crowd was entertained with a speech by Bob Fitzsimmons, who had received a great ovation when introduced. Fitz eagerly seized the opportunity to say something when calls were made for a speech, and his talk was very flattering to the present crop of white hopes. The ex-champion declared that he has looked over the entire field and has come to the conclusion that he can defeat any one in the lot. Waving a piece of paper above his head Fitz declared that he had called Jeffries' bluff for $1,000 which he would post as soon as any of the present-day heavyweights cared to do battle with him. He closed with a boost for his son, Robert, jr., whom he regards as a possible heavyweight champion.

The final bout resulted in a rather easy victory for Rodel, but the Boer did not show any impressive punching power or boxing ability. Flynn put up his usual wide-open battle, walking in with little effort to check his opponent's punches, while he sought an opportunity to put one over himself. The veteran was badly battered by the Boer, and he ran second in almost every one of the ten rounds. Now and then Jim came to life long enough to shoot over a swing to the head or body, and when he landed Rodel was glad to get under cover. In the ninth round Flynn startled the crowd with a burst of speed which drove Rodel around the ring, but he faded quickly, and the round ended with the Boer driving in punches about as often as he pleased. Rodel showed better footwork than in his previous bouts here, but the hardest punches that he could shoot over had little effect on Flynn.

Young Fox of England, who aspires for Digger Stanley's bantamweight title, made his American debut in the opening ten-round bout and made a most impressive showing. Fox's opponent was Joe Mooney of the west side and the Briton excelled most of the way. He has a snappy left jab and this punch did most of the damage to Mooney. The west sider cut loose now and then and led in fast exchanges but Fox was the better boxer and led by a good margin at the finish.

FINE ATHLETIC ENTRY.

New York A. C. Men Expected to Win Junior Championships.

There is every indication that the New York Athletic Club will be strongly represented in the junior track and field championships which will be decided in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment on Jan. 3. The Winged Foot will have about thirty men in competition, a number of whom stand out as probable winners. It is anticipated by Paul Pilgrim, the Captain of the club, that twenty-five points will constitute a winning team score, and he seems bright for his men to annex at least that number in the race for the honors.

In the 220 yards' race Tommy Lennon will be the principal factor for the club, while Val Wilkie and Drew Valentine are expected to hold their ends up in the 600 yards' event. Harold Thompson, the lad who showed so well in the recent Twenty-third Regiment games, will be the club's standby in the 1,000 yards, and promises to give a good account of himself.

John R. Kilpatrick, the former Yale athlete and all-around performer, will take part in the shot-put, and B. Randall and Aleck Moffatt, the Harvard high jumpers, are expected to take care of all others in their specialty. A. Hodgson will be the club's nomination in the standing high and standing broad jumps. Jim Ross and H. Potter, the Yale hurdler, will endeavor to take care of the hurdle events.

The club is particularly strong in the distance runs, and will have a tryout during the coming week, with eight men as contenders for places in the two-mile run. Dave Noble is said to have recently run the distance in 9:45, while J. Longfield, formerly of Cornell, is probably just as speedy.

$200,000 IN AUTO PRIZES.

Indianapolis Speedway Leads in Purse Money, with $50,000.

With a total prize list for automobile road and track contests aggregating nearly $200,000, the Indianapolis Speedway will contribute one-fourth of this amount. The 500-mile international sweepstakes will be worth $50,000, while Seattle will come next in order with $30,000. The amounts are graded to $5,000, which will be offered by Galveston for the beach races. The actual amount now in sight is $197,700, but with various minor events, such as the San Diego road race and dirt track meets over the country, $200,000 is easily attained. Europe, with all its multiplicity of contests, does not offer one-fourth as much. In point of sheer financial worth, therefore, the sport of motor car racing may be said to be more strongly entrenched in the United States than anywhere else in the world.

A résumé of the table of purses shows events west of the Rockies slightly to outrank those east of them in actual cash produced. Here Indianapolis again comes to the rescue with an additional accessory prize list, not shown, of $20,000. This reserve swells the Atlantic side of the balance roughly to $110,000 as against $107,700 for the Pacific.

Considered from the angle of prestige, the East is held still to outrank the West by far, with the possible exception of Santa Monica, purely by virtue of successful performance. The Indianapolis speedway is thus in a class by itself, while the Elgin, through its four seasons of successful racing, is also entitled to first division. Vanderbilt and Grand Prize have been bumped about from pillar to post too long to occupy their former position. Santa Monica is generally considered the West's best bet, judged from the international viewpoint.

Ranged in the order of their numerical strength, purses now in sight are, as follows: Indianapolis, $50,000; Seattle, $30,000; Sioux City, $25,000; Vanderbilt and Grand Prize, $18,000; Los Angeles—Sacramento, $,500; Corona, $11,000; Tacoma, $10,500; Santa Monica, $10,000; Elgin, $10,000; Los Angeles—Phoenix, $9,500; El Paso—Phoenix, $6,400; Galveston, $5,000; total, $197,700.

S. A. E. SEEKS COLLEGE MEN.

Advantages of Auto Engineering to be Presented—Racers at Salon.

Automobile engineering as a career will be made the subject of a series of talks before the engineering societies of various colleges, according to a plan formed by the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The need of trained men is constantly felt in the automobile industry, and it is believed that it properly devolves upon the S. A. E. to assist in attracting the attention of undergraduates to this field. The plan is an incident to the more comprehensive campaign of education, which has for its primary object the increasing of the membership of the section, but which also involves the getting of new members for the parent society, for the reason that only S. A. E. members are eligible for admission to the local body. The Membership Committee is now making a vigorous drive under the Chairmanship of Morris R. Machol. The other members of the committee are Roger B. Whitman, C. W. Fletcher, E. R. Waterman, H. V. R. Scheel, Harold W. Slauson, W. J. Sommers, Lloyd G. Busby, Austin M. Wolf, F. C. Wulf, and H. G. McComb.

One of the features of the Importers' Automobile Salon which opens at the Astor a week from Friday will be the exhibits of racing cars. Among these will be the Peugeot, with which Goux won the 1913 Indianapolis 500-mile race. Another will be one of the three Mercedes written in E. C. Patterson of Chicago has entered in the same event next Decoration Day. Two of Mr. Patterson's entries will be driven at Indianapolis by Pilette and Guyot, and, while the third driver has not yet been named, it is understood that an American will be chosen.

Lewis Wins Uphill Billiard Game.

Claude R. Lewis defeated L. A. Servatius last night in the opening game of a match game between Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 170. The contest throughout was close, and required sixty-five innings before the winning point was tallied. Servatius played well at the beginning of the match, and up to within fifteen innings of the finish maintained apparently safe lead. The fiftieth frame Servatius made his best continuous run, tallying forty-one points before missing a shot. This excellent run brought his total up to 146 to 109 for Lewis. The latter, however, played an excellent game from this stage until the final frame, and gradually overcame his opponent's lead. Lewis made high runs of 19 and 17, and averaged 3 5-65. Servatius's best two runs were 17 and 11, with an average of 2 40-65.

This evening George T. Moon, jr., and Frank W. Boyd will be opponents in the second game.

Class B Billiards at Daly's.

The 18-inch balk-line billiard tournament for class B amateurs will commence at Maurice Daly's room Jan. 5, 1914. It will be held under the auspices of the National Amateur Billiard Players' Association. The entry list comprises some of the best players in the class. The silver cup at present held by H. A. Coleman will be for competition, besides a number of other prizes presented by Maurice Daly.

Smith Wins Disappointing Bout.

Billy Smith outpointed Eddie Clifford in the main ten-round bout at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem last night. The bout was disappointing throughout, and although each weighed in at 188 pounds, Smith far outclassed his opponent in ring experience and made Clifford look like the rawest novice. Smith was the aggressor throughout, and did what little fighting was done, as his opponent did not appear at all willing to mix matters at any stage of the bout.

The semi-final bout, which was scheduled to go ten rounds, furnished the large crowd with considerable action while it lasted. The contestants in this bout were Billy Meyers and Andy Collins, and although the latter was game, he took a severe beating for eight rounds, when the referee intervened. Collins had an advantage of seven and one-half pounds in weight, but this handicap did not deter Meyers, who was after his opponent from the tap of the first gong until the referee stopped proceedings in the eighth round when it appeared that Collins was unable to protect himself from a knockout.

NEGRO'S SUPREMACY IN RING NEAR END

Johnson, Langford, McVea, and Jeannette Are Deteriorating Rapidly as Boxers.

The supremacy of the negro in pugilism, which has not been disputed since Jack Johnson won the heavyweight title from Tommy Burns at Sydney five years ago, unless by those who took hope in Jeffries's return to the ring, seems to be at an end. Numerous elimination tournaments among the white heavyweights have failed to bring out any such leader as Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Corbett, or Sullivan, and have shown little except the punching ability of Gunboat Smith, now regarded as the premier of the white heavyweights. The negro Big Four, made up of Jack Johnson, Sam Langford, Sam McVea, and Joe Jeannette, have not been unusually busy, but they have at last reached the stage where all four have ceased to inspire terror among the whites.

Johnson's miserable showing against his namesake, "Battling" Jim Johnson, at Paris a few night ago, verified the suspicions which many close followers of the game have had for some time. Jeffries could not come back, and the feeling was general that Johnson could not maintain his former strength and skill without real action in the ring—something that the dusky champion did not have. Only two fights in four years and two months was the extent of Jack Johnson's activity up to the time he climbed into the ring with "Battling" Jim Johnson at Paris, and the long rest exacted its toll. Johnson's mode of living did not work to his interests, either. Close students of boxing have said that the first good heavyweight to face Johnson in the ring would climb through the ropes with the title the negro has carried for five years. Jim Johnson does not come up to this class standard, but he nearly won the title last week when he had Jack Johnson groggy in his bout.

As for the pew Johnson—new to fame through his bout with Jack Johnson, but not new to the boxing game—he is getting no consideration whatever as a possible champion. The result of the Paris bout is regarded more from the standpoint of Jack's weakness than for showing unusual strength in the other Johnson. Jim has been in the ring for several years, and never showed up beyond the mediocre stage. Certain it is that he has not developed into a champion-killing ring worker, as he has done in the last few years. If he is better than Jack Johnson to-day Jack has retrograded beyond hope of recovery.

Langford completely eliminated Sam McVea before he left Australia, and Big Sam has not been heard of since that time. His almost seven years since McVea last appeared in America, and he met with considerable success for a time in France, England, and Australia. He got one decision over Langford two years ago, but three bouts which followed showed McVea on the loser's end. The last bout resulting in a knockout in eleven rounds. This defeat put an end to McVea's pretensions as a heavyweight star.

Jeannette's showing against Langford at Paris the night after the two Johnsons got together just about ends Joe's claims. It was by the narrowest of margins that the Hoboken negro escaped being knocked out in the thirteenth round, in which he was floored three times, and the final bell found him very groggy and on the ropes. In his recent bout here with Langford Jeannette won on points, but gave unmistakable traces that he was going back as a fighter, a hitter and a mixer. Only Langford's lack of condition enabled the Hoboken negro to win, as Sam was clearly overweight. At that the Bostonian showed himself the better hitter.

Langford got his quietus from Gunboat Smith in a twelve-round bout at Boston recently. Langford realized that the tide was going against him, and tried hard, the only time he has been really extended by a white boxer in several years, but the old skill was lacking. He had trained hard, according to reports, yet he had been unable to get down to his old fighting weight. The success of the Gunner did much to drive away the trepidation which white heavyweights had felt in regard to Langford for some years. It was the general impression up to the time of the Smith bout that Langford was the class among all heavyweights, white or black, but Gunboat furnished a surprise.

Now the doubt about Jack Johnson has been removed, and Jeannette goes back among the also-rans within a few hours. Langford had already been tamed, and McVea got his quietus several months before. The black heavyweight dynasty is almost at an end, and with a big field of fairly good white heavyweights "coming along," it seems only a matter of a short time before the white race will furnish an undisputed heavyweight champion.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Battling Lavinsky and Jack Driscoll of Brooklyn will be the main attraction on Christmas Day at the Ironsides Athletic Club. The bout will be ten-rounds. In the second contest Willie Jones and Harry Condon will also box ten rounds.

The National Sporting Club of America is dickering with Ad Wolgast and Willie Ritchie for three fights, to occur during the month of January. One of them to be with the winner of the Joe Shugrue-Cy Smith bout, which is scheduled for Tuesday night at this club, in which they are the main attraction. The winner to box Ad Wolgast, would give him the best line on Ritchie they could get.

For the special show at the Dexter Park A. C. on Christmas afternoon Battling Larry Ryan of Yorkville and Tommy Madden of Brooklyn will furnish the windup. Joe Palmer and Tommy Carr are also slated for ten rounds, and the usual six and four round preliminaries will be staged.

Butler Wins at Doyle's.

In last night's game of the handicap English billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy, Thomas Butler, handicaped at 50 points, defeated William Marchant, (175,) by the score of 300 to 274. The highest run of the game was made by Butler, who tallied a break of 27 points.

N.Y.U. DOWNS GEORGETOWN

Southern Collegians Lose Basket Ball Game by Score 36 to 15.

The Georgetown University basketball team proved easy for the fast playing of the New York University quintet in their annual game last night on the University Heights court, and the home collegians won by the one-sided score of 36 to 15. The local team displayed excellent form and excelled their opponents in passing and shooting. This is the fifth game that the New York University team has won, and the second time they have defeated the Georgetown aggregation.

With the exception of a few minutes in the opening half the local contingent always maintained a safe lead over their opponents. The Georgetown players gained the lead at the start of the game, as the representatives of New York University showed up poorly during the first ten minutes of play. After this, however, they played a fast game and executed many difficult passes, and at the end of the first twenty minutes the home team was in the lead by the score of 17 to 9.

The local five opened the second half with a burst of speed and throughout this period kept the ball continually in their opponents' territory. When the Georgetown players worked the sphere to the local team's basket the excellent guard work of Cummings prevented the materializing of many attempts at scoring. The individual star of the contest was Tyler, who caged six goals from the field and ten from foul, out of sixteen attempts. During the last few minutes of play the New York University manager substituted practically the entire scrub team. The line-up and score:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Georgetown.
Tyler	Right forward	Kelly
Levy	Left forward	Walsh
White	Centre	Tormey
Cummings	Right guard	Doherty
Kearney	Left guard	Foley

Substitutions—For New York University, De Simone for Tyler, Wadine for Levy, Phillips for Cummings, Scott for Kearney; for Georgetown, Shugrue for Walsh, King for Doherty. Goals from the field—Tyler (6,) Levy (5,) White, Cummings, Kelly (2,) Walsh, Doherty. Goals from foul—Tyler (10,) Tormey (7.) Referee—J. H. Deering. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MORE BASKET BALL TROUBLE

New York University Five Invokes Discipline for Playing St. Lawrence.

Through their playing with an unregistered and disqualified team, the St. Lawrence University five, last Saturday night the basketball team of New York University has paved the way for its disqualification by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., which has yet to take action on the case.

St. Lawrence was suspended from further competition with registered teams on Dec. 9 by order of the chairman of the committee, who warned all clubs and teams aligned with the Union that by their participation with such teams they would open themselves to disqualification.

The feeling of many teams in the district has been shown to be extremely hostile, and it has been suggested by the Registration Committee that the Metropolitan Association give over its supervision of the game. Surprise is manifest in athletic quarters because of the laxity of action by the Registration Committee in such cases, and it has been suggested that the President of the association place someone in command who can handle the situation along the lines laid down by the union's rules.

De La Salle Wins at Basket Ball.

The De La Salle Institute basket ball team defeated the La Salle Academy quintet in a closely contested game yesterday afternoon, on the former's court, by the score of 24 to 18. The feature of the game was the accurate shooting of Capt. Kuser of De La Salle. He caged the ball six times from the field and as many times from foul, for a total of eighteen points. Martin played an excellent guard game, and prevented the scoring of many goals. The line-up:

De La Salle.	Positions.	La Salle.
McCrorken	Right forward	Prendergast
Barker	Left forward	Horan
Kuser	Centre	Mangan
Martin	Right guard	Newman
Keogh	Left guard	Lauria

Substitution—For De La Sale, Goggin for Barker. Goals from the field—Kuser, 6; Baker, 1; Prendergast, 1; Horan, 2; Mangan, 1; Newman, 1; Lauria, 3. Goals from foul—Kuser, 6; Prendergast, 2. Referee—Mr. Kuser. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

English Chickens Here for Show.

Two hundred of the finest chickens in England, some of them worth as high as $125 each, arrived in New York on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka from London yesterday afternoon. In the consignment was one lot of seventy-three Orpingtons from the famous British poultry yards of William H. Cook. Of the other fowl most of them are owned by Clement Watson, and comprise Indian games, pit games, old English game bantams, Brahmas, Creve Coeurs, Buff Cochins, and a dozen prize winning red, light, and speckled Sussex fowl. The Watson consignment alone was said to be worth $5,000.

Both Mr. Cook and Mr. Watson were passengers on the Minnetonka, and will remain in New York until the close of the Poultry Show in Madison Square, at which show all the birds which arrived yesterday will be exhibited.

Amherst to Play Hockey Here.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 22.—Humphrey F. Redfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Secretary of Commerce Redfield, was elected manager of the hockey team to-day. The following schedule has been arranged: June 7—Harvard, at Boston Arena; Jan. 10—Trinity, at Amherst; Jan. 17—Tufts, at Amherst; Jan. 24—Williams, at Amherst; Jan. 31—M. A. C., at Amherst; Feb. 7—Springfield Training School, at Amherst; Feb. 13—West Point, at West Point; Feb. 14—Williams, at Williamstown. The team will also play at the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City.

Kammerer's Portrait for N. Y. A. C.

At the annual meeting of the Huckleberry Indians at the New York Athletic Club last night a portrait of the late Robert K. Kammerer, painted by H. Irving Marlatt, was presented to the club by the Huckleberry Indians, of which organization Mr. Kammerer was Waumpum Keeper. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the members to be forwarded to the deceased member's family.

COLLEGE CHESS MEN PLAY FIRST ROUND

Harvard and Princeton Victors Over the Columbia and Yale Teams.

Harvard and Princeton carried off the honors of the first round of the twenty-second annual intercollegiate chess tournament with Columbia and Yale, begun at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Columbia's players, who won the championship a year ago, made a poor start, losing to Harvard, with whom they are tied in the matter of total tournaments won to date, by the score of three games to one. Princeton furnished the surprise of the first day's play by winning from Yale by 2½ to 1½ points, in spite of the fact that the New Haven men have been steadily engaged in team match play for the last two months. The Tigers, however, have had the benefit of two visits from United States champion Marshall recently, and this experience told in their favor yesterday.

By a coincidence of the play, the two Captains in the Harvard-Columbia match both lost their games. Winkelman of Harvard being worsted by Leede, the former Curtis High School player at the top board, while J. M. Bird, the Columbia leader, lowered his colors at the fourth table to Washburn.

Play will be continued in the second round at 9 o'clock this morning, when Columbia will play Yale, and Harvard will be pitted against Princeton. The summary:

HARVARD VERSUS COLUMBIA.

HARVARD.	Boards.	COLUMBIA.
1—B. Winkelman	0	H. E. Leede 1
2—F. M. Currier	1	D. E. Ebrlich 0
3—D. M. Beers	1	E. F. Korkus 0
4—W. M. Washburn	1	J. M. Bird 0
Total	3	Total 1

YALE VERSUS PRINCETON.

YALE.	Boards.	PRINCETON.
5—R. Besch	1	K. E. Stockton 0
6—D. A. Quarles	0	G. W. Jarman, Jr. 1
7—G. G. Job	½	E. S. Carter ½
8—T. A. Lightner	0	W. B. Chamberlin 1
Total	1½	Total 2½

BOUIN TO RACE HERE.

Frenchman and World's Record Holder to Compete Next Summer.

Jean Bouin, the holder of the world's record for running one hour, has written Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committe of the New York A. C., to the effect that it will be impossible for him to visit the United States this Winter. In his communication the wonderful French runner speaks of his non-acquaintance with board floor racing, which he states would put him at a disadvantage with such men as Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish pedestrian, who has created such a furors since his arrival here.

Bouin further states that he will visit the United States next Summer, when he hopes that Kolehmainen and the other stars will be in form similar to that attested by their competitive efforts this past season. The Frenchman will be the guest of the New York Athletic Club during his stay here, and will make Travers Island the scene of his training work.

Bouin is a distance man who ran Hannes Kolehmainen to a half yard in the 5,000 meters race at the Stockholm Olympics in the really wonderful time of 14:38 3-5. It was said that the first three miles of this race was run in 14:06 3-5, which would better the existing world's record at the distance, held by Alfred Shrubb of England, by 10 2-5 seconds.

Ryan Demands His Release.

The recent announcement that Pat Ryan, the world's record holder with the sixteen-pound hammer, had resigned from the Irish-American A. C. has been further added to by the demand by Ryan for his release from the organization. Ryan states that the story that he intended to go to Chicago was manufactured by his fellow-athletes here, and that he has no intention of leaving New York. The hammer thrower states that he will not compete for the I.-A. A. C. again.

Gossip of the Golfers.

Frederick S. Wheeler, former President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, and H. S. Haynes have been appointed as Captains of Teams A and B, respectively, the members to be selected and take part in a team match over the links of the Apawamis Club on New Year's Day. The losers will entertain the winners at dinner, the match ending at the nineteenth hole." If the weather is not favorable, the opponents may compete at any form of indoor sport.

Francis Ouimet, the national open champion; John G. Anderson, the runner-up in the national amateur, and Heinrich Schmidt, the Worcester schoolboy who made such a remarkable showing in the British amateur championship, will be among the special guests at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Golf Association on Friday evening, Jan. 16, at the Exchange Club, Boston.

SYRACUSE TO APPEAL.

Rowing Authorities Want Forestry Students Eligible for Crews.

The Board of Directors of the Syracuse University Athletic Association plans to enter an appeal from the ruling of the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association which they made last year barring students in forestry courses from participating in the annual regattas at Poughkeepsie.

The rapid growth of the State forestry courses at Syracuse has brought there a large number of students, many of whom are on the various athletic teams. According to the rules of the university they are eligible for all teams, including the crew, but Jim Ten Eyck, the coach of the Orange, asked for a ruling last Winter as to whether the forestry student is to be eligible to row at Poughkeepsie.

After debating the matter the stewards, Morton G. Bogue, Thomas Reath of Pennsylvania, and Judge Frank Irvine of Cornell, decided that the forestry students did not conform to the eligibility requirement of the association, and therefore could not row. This was a hard blow to the Syracuse management, because the number of students reporting for the crew from other departments of the university had fallen off. This year the material available from the university courses outside of the school of forestry is limited, and for that reason the appeal for reconsideration of the ruling is to be made.

The organization of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association is peculiar in that it is composed only of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, and governed by representatives of these institutions. All other crews rowing at Poughkeepsie do so on the invitation of the Board of Stewards. Syracuse is the only university not a member of the association which has won the 'Varsity race at Poughkeepsie.

CUP DEFENDER'S KEEL.

Thirteen Tons of Lead to be Added to Vanderbilt Syndicate Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 22.—A radical change in the original plans of the cup sloop designed by Nat Herreshoff for the Vanderbilt syndicate has been made whereby the craft will have added to the upper surface of the keel nearly thirteen tons more lead with provision to have no inside lead ballast. The disrupting of the plans formed at first by Designer Herreshoff entails considerable more cost of construction, but it is understood the syndicate is willing and urgent for the change.

The big bronze keel castings and other metal forms molded as part of the material of construction are to be cast aside, as under the new plan they would not fit. New plans will be made for other parts of the hull fabric as the work of changing advances and there will be, it is related, about two weeks' delay altogether.

The butts or parts of the steel frames to connect with the keel are to be

SCHUMANN-HEINK SUES FOR DIVORCE

Grand Opera Star Files an Action in Chicago Charging Wm. Rapp, Jr., with Desertion.

HE IS HER THIRD HUSBAND

Expects Her Eight Children, All by Former Marriages, to be with Her at Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the grand opera star, who for more than a year has been residing at 3,672 Michigan Boulevard, today began an action in the Superior Court for a divorce from William Rapp, Jr., a former Chicago newspaper man, now residing in New York. Mme. Schumann-Heink charges desertion, and her close friends assert that Mr. Rapp will not contest the action.

The suit was not unexpected among Mme. Schumann-Heink's acquaintances. Her marriage to Mr. Rapp on May 27, 1905, her third matrimonial venture, it was known had not turned out happily. There were temperamental difficulties between the opera singer and her husband, which culminated in a separation on or about Dec. 10, 1911. At that time Mme. Schumann-Heink was residing in New Jersey. Subsequently she removed to Chicago.

"Their differences were temperamental and monetary," her attorney, Elias Mayer, said to-day. "Mr. Rapp met her in this city when he was on a committee that invited her to sing at some benefit performance at the Auditorium.

"They were married in 1905 in Chicago. Mr. Rapp traveled with her from then on and lived where she did. Two years ago, when they were living at her home at Caldwell, N. J., he left her, and has never returned.

"Mr. Rapp is now living in New York. Mme. Schumann-Heink will not ask for alimony, and there will be no opposition to the bill, I am sure."

Mr. Rapp is 40 years old, and his wife is about ten years older. Mme. Schumann-Heink says her marriage to Mr. Rapp was her third and last. Her other husbands died. She has eight children by her first two marriages. Differences between Mr. Rapp and his wife's sons have been mentioned as among the causes of the separation, but this is denied by the singer.

Much of the trouble between the two is said to have been caused by Mme. Schumann-Heink's love for her children and her indulgence of their whims and fancies. However, Mr. Mayer said today that the "Heink boys" had not influenced their mother's matrimonial affairs.

Mme. Schumann-Heink herself gave comparatively little thought to-day to her divorce plans. She was at home carolling Christmas songs.

"It will be Christmas soon," said her daughter Elizabeth, "and my mother begs to be excused from discussing an unpleasant subject."

The daughter added that all of the eight children expected to be at home for Christmas. Plans for the annual visit of Kris Kringle at the Schumann-Heink home have not been affected in the least by the divorce proceeding. There is to be a brilliantly lighted Christmas tree, around which the family will gather. The pantry shelves are weighted down with all the Christmas dainties that Madame herself has prepared with her own hands.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will make her first appearance of the season with the Chicago Grand Opera Company in "Il Trovatore" on Christmas night.

Dinner to Commissioner Thompson.

The men in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity gave a beefsteak dinner at Healy's restaurant, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last night in honor of Commissioner Henry S. Thompson. Among the guests who wore aprons and paper caps were Mayor Kline, Robert Adamson, the Mayor's Secretary; Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards and Fire Commissioner Johnson. A silver service was presented to Mr. Thompson in the course of the feast.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

At the theatres where the attractions are changed weekly the following performances are being offered this week: "Excuse Me" is at the Royal, "Damaged Goods" is back at the Grand Opera House, "Mutt and Jeff in Panama" is at the Bronx Opera House, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is at the Academy of Music, "The Arm of the Law" is at the Prospect, "My Wife's Gone to the Country" is at Cecil Spooner's, "The Girls From Maryland," are at Curtis & Seamon's new theatre on 125th Street, "Star and Garter" is at Miner's People's Theatre, Sam Howe and his "Lovemakers" are at the Columbia, "The Gay New Yorkers" are at the Murray Hill, and Al Reeve's "Big Beauty Show" is at Miner's in the Bronx.

Bert Williams, the colored comedian, tops the bill at the Palace Theatre this week in a new act. Others on the programme are Charley Grapewin and Anna Chance, Odiva and her trained sea lions, Lai Mon Kim, a Chinese tenor, who is appearing there this week. There were more than 500 in the party, including the Chinese Consul General at New York, Mr. Young, and his secretary and many prominent Chinese merchants.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Alexander, John Ardery, Mrs. S. D. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, James V. Baker, B. R. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bevan, Mrs. C. J. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. John Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burchard, John Butler, Harry Channon, Dr. J. Sheldon Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Colwell, Miss Katherine Day, Mrs. John S. Durham, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Ehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fell, Mrs. C. R. Genton, J. D. Hazard, Dr. Carl Herzog, Mrs. R. H. Holland, the Rev. R. J. Horton, Miss Julia Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Jackson, Dr. Richard H. Keep, Mrs. James A. Kirk, James J. Mack, James McCallum, Count Emanuel Malynski, Oran McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Grant McDonald, Mrs. C. C. Mullen, E. L. Nelson, Mrs. F. B. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Foss, R. J. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ranson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Reed, Mrs. George H. Stone, Charles H. Strauss, Mrs. John C. Van Cleef, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Weber, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Whiteley, John T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Wormser, Mrs. A. S. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Heney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williken.

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Theodore S. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Benet, Mrs. Henry Bispham, Miss Yvette Borup, Mrs. Charles A. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Ethel Capehart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson, J. A. Chard, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Coster, F. S. Crowthers, William Dawson, H. H. Day, Mrs. L. M. Fletcher, Mrs. B. Morrison Fuller, George C. Goodnow, Mr. and Mrs. Andre Dreux, B. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hamilton, W. J. Harkness, Mrs. J. Hartley, Charles G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hutchins, Clarkson Lindley, Major Frederick A. Mahan, Walter McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McLean, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Miller, Countess Rene de Montmejs, F. E. Morton, Frank A. Paddock, Charles N. Parsons, C. C. Pierce, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Prevost, Mrs. Charles Ranson, Mrs. C. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rusling, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Tyler, Major Ira Vaughan, Mrs. B. H. Warburton, and Mrs. P. L. Schlapp.

OUTSALOMES ALL SALOMES.

Mimi Aguglia Gives Surprise in Italian Version of Wilde's Tragedy.

MIMI AGUGLIA in SALOME, Oscar Wilde's Tragic Drama, in Italian Verse, at the Comedy Theatre.

Salome	Mimi Aguglia
Erodiade	T. Angeloni
Erode Antipa	G. Sterzi
Johnaan	C. Dondini
Il Giovin	M. Patroni
Tigellino	G. Cecchini
Un Cappadociano	C. Zoppetti
Un Kubiano	A. Aldi
Primo Soldato	O. Seragnoli
Secondo Soldato	R. Bongini
Il Paggio	T. Sechini
Uno Schiavo	F. Gregolin
Kaamau	G. Ferrini
Primo Ebreo	A. Arista
Secondo Ebreo	L. Aguglia
Un Nazzarebo	A. Migliari

For the better part of an hour last night Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress, who has just returned to this country after an absence of five years, outSalomed all other Salomes at the Comedy Theatre. Mme. Aguglia and her company presented a condensed version of Oscar Wilde's tragedy, done into Italian verse, preceding the regular performance of "The Marriage Game" at the same theatre. There were many Italians in the audience who understood and appreciated the performance. There were many more Americans who did not begin to sit up and take notice until Salome discarded her outer clothing and danced the Dance of the Seven Veils. From then on there was no one in the theatre who did not understand the reminder of the entertainment.

Mimi Aguglia was supported by a large company of Italian actors. The scene of the play, which is in one act, as in Wilde's original version, is laid in Judea at the Court of Herod. The King, after seeing Salome dance, grants her request for the head of John the Baptist. Securing the trophy, Mme. Aguglia writhed over it on the stage as no other Salome has ever writhed before, until she was finally beaten to death under the shields of the soldiers at the order of the King.

Big Theatre Party of Chinese.

The largest theatre party made up exclusively of Chinese that has ever been seen in this city attended the performance at the Palace Theatre last night in honor of Lai Mon Kim, a Chinese tenor, who is appearing there this week. There were more than 500 in the party, including the Chinese Consul General at New York, Mr. Young, and his secretary and many prominent Chinese merchants.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on the George Washington and Rotterdam.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Alexander, John Ardery, Mrs. S. D. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, James V. Baker, B. R. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bevan, Mrs. C. J. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. John Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burchard, John Butler, Harry Channon, Dr. J. Sheldon Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Colwell, Miss Katherine Day, Mrs. John S. Durham, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Ehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fell, Mrs. C. R. Genton, J. D. Hazard, Dr. Carl Herzog, Mrs. R. H. Holland, the Rev. R. J. Horton, Miss Julia Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Jackson, Dr. Richard H. Keep, Mrs. James A. Kirk, James J. Mack, James McCallum, Count Emanuel Malynski, Oran McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Grant McDonald, Mrs. C. C. Mullen, E. L. Nelson, Mrs. F. B. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Foss, R. J. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ranson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Reed, Mrs. George H. Stone, Charles H. Strauss, Mrs. John C. Van Cleef, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Weber, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Whiteley, John T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Wormser, Mrs. A. S. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Heney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williken.

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Theodore S. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Benet, Mrs. Henry Bispham, Miss Yvette Borup, Mrs. Charles A. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Ethel Capehart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson, J. A. Chard, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Coster, F. S. Crowthers, William Dawson, H. H. Day, Mrs. L. M. Fletcher, Mrs. B. Morrison Fuller, George C. Goodnow, Mr. and Mrs. Andre Dreux, B. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hamilton, W. J. Harkness, Mrs. J. Hartley, Charles G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hutchins, Clarkson Lindley, Major Frederick A. Mahan, Walter McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McLean, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Miller, Countess Rene de Montmejs, F. E. Morton, Frank A. Paddock, Charles N. Parsons, C. C. Pierce, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Prevost, Mrs. Charles Ranson, Mrs. C. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rusling, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Tyler, Major Ira Vaughan, Mrs. B. H. Warburton, and Mrs. P. L. Schlapp.

A persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit

National Biscuit Company is inspired by a persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit and to deliver them in perfect condition.

The accomplishment of this purpose has resulted in the building of modern bakeries, in the invention of new machinery, in the exercise of unceasing care, in the selection of finest ingredients.

The perfect products of the National Biscuit Company are delivered to you in perfect condition—some in packages with the famous Inner-seal Trade Mark, some in attractive small tins and some from the familiar glass-front cans.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

DR. JELLIFFE SAYS SCHMIDT IS INSANE

Priest Told Alienist He Often Played His Violin in the Bathtub.

TRIED TO WORK MIRACLES

Murderer Justified His Immoral Life by Saying He Acted Under Divine Inspiration.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, the first alienist called by the defense, testified yesterday before Judge Foster, in Part V. of General Sessions, that he believed Hans Schmidt, the priest on trial for the murder of Anna Aumuller, to be insane. Before Dr. Jelliffe was through testifying an adjournment was taken, in order to permit the defense to frame a hypothetical question to be answered by the alienists. It was believed yesterday that night sessions would be ordered in the Schmidt case, in order to complete the trial before the expiration of the term of Judge Foster, who retires from the bench on Dec. 31.

Dr. Jelliffe read to the jury a report of his first conversation with Schmidt in the Tombs on Nov. 12, during which the priest had described in detail the life he had led for years. Testimony of a similar character at the previous session of the trial was so revolting that most of the women who had followed the trial from day to day left the courtroom. Yesterday there were very few women present to hear Dr. Jelliffe's testimony.

In a second interview Schmidt told Dr. Jelliffe of his efforts to perform miraculous cures by the application of sand and saliva to sick persons. Schmidt said that the treatment was effective only at times when he was in communion with God. Schmidt admitted to the alienist that he had forged university degrees and sold them at Munich, but he denied that there was any wrong in this and said that he was above the law.

"I did not have to copy handwriting," Schmidt said, "in order to learn how to imitate the signature of the professor. I was able to enter the personality of the professor. I became the professor, so that I could sign his name.

"Did you ever play the violin in a bathtub?" Dr. Jelliffe asked.

"Yes, I did," replied Schmidt, "but it was nobody's business. I felt like playing a violin when I bathed, and so I did it. What an inspired man does heaven wishes him to do."

Dr. Jelliffe said that in trying to repeat figures given to him in series of six or more Schmidt was always wrong as to one or two of them.

Schmidt denied that any guilt attached to him for the bad life he had led, because he acted under inspiration and had Divine permission to do as he wished. Schmidt told Dr. Jelliffe that he had suffered in his youth from frequent and severe headaches and that he was by no means free from them at present.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ex-President Taft and several friends attended the performance of "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Astor Theatre last night, occupying seats in the orchestra.

The final dress rehearsal of Henry W. Savage's production of "Sari" takes place at the Garden Theatre to-day, and to-morrow the company will go to Atlantic City, where the operetta will be given its first performance Christmas night.

There will be a meeting of the Theatre Club, of which Mrs. J. Christopher Marks is President, at the Hotel Astor this afternoon, when farce will be the subject of discussion.

A. H. Woods yesterday announced that the new Michael Morton play, "The Yellow Ticket," which is now in rehearsal at the Cohan Theatre, will open Jan. 6 at the Hilting Theatre instead of on an earlier date as previously announced.

Mrs. Bronson Howard, widow of the author of "The Henriettta," occupied a box at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, witnessing the performance of the new version of the play. With her were several relatives of the late dramatist.

Additions to the cast which will present "Don't Weaken" in New York after the holidays, are Renea Kelly, Wallace Worsley, A. Hylton Allen, Robert Kelly, and Marion Lorne. "Don't Weaken" is by Walter Hackett and will be presented by William A. Brady and George Broadhurst.

William Hammerstein and Elizabeth Murray have adjusted their temperamental differences and Miss Murray is to remain with the cast of "High Jinks." Yesterday she signed a five years' contract with Hammerstein, by which for three years to be starred next season in a new musical comedy, by Otto Hauerbach and Rudolph Friml.

Granville Barker's company, which is to present "The Philanderer" at the Little Theatre next Tuesday night, arrived here yesterday on the George Washington. Mary Lawton, the only American member of the organization, has been here several days. The members of the company who arrived yesterday were Charles Maude, Reginald Besant, Arnita Laecelles, W. R. Stavely, Reginald Dance, Muriel Reddall, and E. J. Balentine.

To-morrow morning at the American Theatre Richard Harding Davis and Augustus Thomas will give a private exhibition of the moving picture play, "Soldiers of Fortune," recently made in Cuba.

Twenty-six Cornell students, who are home for the holidays, will take part in the football game played in the spectacle "America" on the stage of the Hippodrome. The students represent the classes of 1915, '16, and '17.

Fannie Ward and the members of her company will give a professional matinee of "Madame President" at the Garrick Theatre this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Brooklyn Amusements.

This week at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, is "The Family Cupboard," the Owen Davis drama which has been at William A. Brady's Playhouse since August. After Brooklyn the play will go on tour, embracing the larger cities of the East and Middle West.

"The Whip" is at the De Kalb Theatre for a week's engagement.

Rube Marquard and Blossom Seeley are at the Orpheum Theatre this week, and other acts are "The Green Beetle," "The Purple Lady," "The Girl from Milwaukee," Harris Belland and Holtz in "Three in One," Cooper and Robinson, the Four Harveys, Clark and Verdi, and The Three Ledders.

The magicians, Le Roy, Talma and Bosco, top the bill at the Bushwick Theatre, and others are Valerie Bergere and company in "A Bowery Camille," Jack E. Gardner, the Bison City Four, Lanoton, Lucier and company; Mary Elizabeth, Two Jonleys, Fred Watson and Rena Santos, and Lo-Ve and Wilbur.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Robert Frazer, Jr., American Consul at Malaga, Spain, will be in New York Jan. 5, 6, and 7 to confer with merchants and manufacturers who are interested in Spanish trade. Mr. Frazer will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 337 in the Custom House.

Imports of feathers at New York last week were valued at $432,000, a gain of $382,000 over the previous week. This is the largest weekly total since the enactment of the new tariff law, which prohibits the importation of practically all ornamental feathers, save ostrich.

J. P. Baumann & Sons, manufacturers of waists and dresses, will move their offices and salesrooms to the eighth floor of the building at 131 West Thirty-fifth Street about Jan. 1. They are now at 6 West Twentieth Street.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Forecasts:

N. Carolina—Rain Tues., prob. Wed.; mod. e. winds.

S. Carolina—Rain Tues., Wed. clear; mod. e. w.

Ga.—Rain Tues., Wed. clear, cool; mod. s. winds.

Fla.—Rain Tues., except fair in extreme s. part; colder in N. W. part; Wed. fair, cool in peninsula; mod. var. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy, cold Tues., preceded by rain; Wed. fair; mod. N. W. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Tues., colder in S. E. part; Wed. fair; mod. w. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues., cold in S. E. part; Wed. fair, lt. mod. w. winds.

PAYEE CANNOT HOLD BANK.

Appellate Division Rules Against Brill Brothers in Unusual Case.

The payee of a protested note which is held by a bank cannot hold the bank liable for the default and release of an indorser if he himself has failed to forward to the indorser a notice of protest sent him by the bank, which is in ignorance of the indorser's address. Enunciating this principle, which has hitherto not been defined, the Appellate Division has reversed a verdict of $1,248.08 in favor of Brill Brothers against the Jefferson Bank. The court in a unanimous opinion, written by Justice Clarke, said:

"Brill Brothers were depositors in the Jefferson Bank and deposited therein two promissory notes, for $600 each, payable in four months, drawn by Henry C. Squires's son, G. Harry Squires, and indorsed Grace H. Squires, Brill Brothers. Mrs. Squires was the wife of G. Harry Squires. The notes were not paid when due and were protested. This action against the bank is based upon allegations of the complaint setting forth that the bank did not give due notice to Grace H. Squires.

"The bank's notary did not know the address of Mrs. Squires. He sent notice to her care of Henry Squires's Son, 30 Church Street, the maker. It is conceded that this would not constitute due notice to her or reasonable diligence to satisfy the obligation of the bank. He also sent a notice addressed to Mrs. Squires, with the address blank and a two cent stamp attached thereto, inclosed in the envelope addressed to Brill Brothers, 47 Cortlandt Street, which contained the notice of protest addressed to them.

"Brill Brothers had the same time within which to give notice to the antecedent indorser that the holder had after the dishonoree, they failed to forward the notice to their indorser. It is conceded that Mrs. Squires did not reside or have a place of business in the city of New York. The notary does not appear to have been negligent. He did what the law required; that is he sent a copy of the notice addressed to Mrs. Squires to Brill Brothers. It seems to us that if they have been unable to collect from her by reason of negligence in notifying her of the dishonor it was their negligence and not that of the bank."

JUDGE DEFENDS IMPORTERS.

Takes Issue with Treasury Dept. Regarding "Fictitious" Protests.

Local importers are getting a good deal of satisfaction from statements made by Judge Cooper in his concurring opinion in the protest fee test case decided recently by the Board of United States General Appraisers, in which he took issue with a statement contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that fully half of the importers' protests filed with the board were "fictitious." In his opinion Judge Cooper said:

"It is apparent from the face of the report and the records of this office that the report was loosely drawn and based upon inaccurate information. Evidently the opinion that one-half of the protests filed are 'fictitious' was derived from the fact that thousands of cases are abandoned, defaulted, or submitted without evidence before the board each year. There is no reason, however, for stating that such protests are 'fictitious,' for a great number and possibly the majority of these protests have been abandoned, defaulted, or submitted without evidence after a test case involving the same issue had been decided adversely to the importers' contention by the United States Court of Customs Appeals. It cannot be said that a protest is fictitious when there is sufficient merit in the issue to carry it to the court of last resort.

"When an issue is first presented to the board a test case is usually made up for trial, and, after a decision by the board, either party may appeal to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the law and facts involved. Several months usually elapse before the issue is finally decided, and, in the meantime, the importers file a similar protest on each incoming importation of the same class of goods in order to protect their rights and interests. These protests are all held on the suspended files of the board until the test case is decided. If the test case is adverse to the importer's contention, the suspended protests are abandoned, defaulted, or submitted without evidence. I do not consider such protests 'fictitious.'"

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office, in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,202. AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CYCLES, AND MOTOR BOATS.—A member of a large business firm in a European country informs an American Consul that he will be in the United States from Jan. 3 to 10, 1914, and that he will be pleased to meet American manufacturers of automobiles and parts, motor cycles, and motor boats who are desirous of selling their goods in the country in which his firm is located. Correspondence with this person may be in English.

12,203. VASELINE AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS.—An American consular officer reports that a German firm desires to purchase from firms in the United States vaselins and similar products, and he would like to come into direct contact with producers.

12,204. DONGOLA LEATHER FOR SHOES.—A report from an American consular officer in Spain states that a resident of his district desires to be put in communication with manufacturers in the United States of dongola leather for shoes. He is willing to buy on his own account or act as representative for the entire country. Correspondence is preferred in French or Spanish, but English may be used if desired.

12,205. DRUG PRODUCTS AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce writes that a firm of importing druggists in a South American country desires to extend its relations with American manufacturers of drug products and proprietary preparations. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

12,206. STOVES AND RANGES.—American manufacturers of stoves and ranges wishing to place an agency for the sale of their goods in Spain are requested to communicate with two concerns whose names are furnished by an American consulate. Correspondence must be in Spanish. Catalogues should be in the same language. Prices must be quoted in gold pesetas c. i. f. some Spanish port. Weights and measures should be in the metric system.

12,207. CANNED GOODS.—A report from one of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce states that one of the leading houses doing a general importing business in a Latin American city is desirous of extending its business relations with American exporters in canned goods of all kinds. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

12,208. CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.—An important wholesale and retail firm in a European country informs an American consulate that it desires to be put in touch with exporters of California dried and evaporated fruits. Correspondence, preferably in French, is desired with American growers and shippers at the earliest possible date.

12,209. SANITARY APPLIANCES.—Two business firms doing an extensive wholesale and retail business throughout a foreign country in porcelain enameled washbowls, bathtubs, sitz baths, and all kinds of bathroom appliances, wish catalogues and price lists of similar articles of American manufacture. The Consul who forwarded this information states that correspondence and catalogues must be in Spanish. Weights and measures should be in the metric system, and prices must be quoted in gold pesetas c. i. f. in the country of destination.

12,210. BOOTS AND SHOES.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is in receipt of a communication from a European business firm stating that it is about to enlarge its business and intends to engage on a large scale in the sale of American boots and shoes. Correspondence is desired with first-class American shoot and shoe manufacturers.

12,211. CIDER MAKING MACHINERY.—A business firm in Australia informs an American consulate that it is desirous of receiving catalogues and price lists of the latest and best machinery used in the United States for crushing and pressing apples in cider making.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Export business in domestics and cotton ducks last week was quieter than for some time. China covered current needs only, and the ordering was confined principally to small lots. Trading with the West Indies was fair in spots.

Indications point to a continuance of the vogue of light laces. Novelty embroidered nets are favored for Spring, and a number of new effects in flouncings are shown in these goods.

It is said that the heads of several local clothing manufacturing concerns have instructed their buyers to wait until there is a general display of Fall, 1914, fabrics before making their selections. This may account for the present quiet in the fabric field.

The local cutting-up trade, it is said, has been placing re-orders for Spring dress goods somewhat more freely in the last week. It is now thought in some quarters that nothing will be gained by waiting for the reduction of woolen goods duties on Jan. 1.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Invents a Device for Corsets.

A patent has been granted to a local corset manufacturer covering a device for the quick removal of corsets. The loosening of a snap and a pull on a tape frees all the hooks from the staples at once, and the thing is done.

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Can Still Buy Lancaster Fabrics.

Any fear the jobbing trade may have had of the inability of the Lancaster mills to supply their usual quota of fabrics, as a result of the success of their venture into the garmentmaking field, was dispelled yesterday by an announcement of Amory, Browne & Co., their local selling agents. This announcement said that the mills would continue to furnish piece goods to the trade, and also made known that the quick selling up of Spring lines of aprons and rompers made by them had resulted in a largely increased capacity for the manufacture of these goods for the Fall, 1914, season.

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Christmas Boxes in Big Demand.

Reports of business depression that have reached this city from practically all parts of the country have not been reflected here in sales of the ornamental paper boxes used as carriers of Christmas gifts. "People have now reached a point where they consider the box a present is sent in as a part of the gift," said the manager of a local manufacturing concern yesterday, "which is a good thing for this business. Practically all kinds of paper boxes have been in better demand this year than ever, but those best suited for sending handkerchiefs, gloves, and neckties have had far and away the largest sale. The newest boxes have gotten away from holly paper, being for the most part made of bright red paper with holly ornamentation and gold border lines. This paper is finished in pebble surface and is not glazed."

***

How to Eliminate Shoe Sales.

A prominent out-of-town shoe retailer has evolved a scheme for doing away with semi-annual sales, which, he says, are one of the worst features of the business. He outlines the scheme as follows: "Nearly everybody in the retail line advertises week-end 'specials,' but every merchant does not make it a point to put only broken lines in his offerings. My policy is to advertise each week, at slightly reduced prices, the shoes which make up the 'left-overs' from the various lines which are not to be re-ordered. In this way I offer only legitimate bargains, with a real reason for offering them, and I also avoid the sacrifice of practically my whole stock on the bargain tables twice a year. It has been my experience that many persons who come in to look at the special lots and find nothing in them to suit buy 'regular' shoes at 'regular' prices."

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Customs Men Between Two Fires.

The announcements that a textile bureau to prevent undervaluations and an importers' association bent upon securing a liberal interpretation of the tariff law will take the field early in the new year are received in local customs circles with feelings of apprehension. The American Protective Tariff League, committed for many years to the high protectionist conception, has steadfastly goaded officials toward higher classifications and values on imported merchandise, and now, the officials say, they are confronted with two other organizations, each demanding exactly opposite treatment of imported goods at the hands of the customs men. How to obey the instructions of the Treasury Department regarding the classification and valuation of merchandise and at the same time satisfy the demands of the new associations is a problem for which the officials seems unable to see a solution at the moment.

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Local Clothiers Are Guessing.

In view of the acquiescence of the local manufacturers of men's clothing to the demands of the union for a working week of fifty-two hours after Jan. 1, instead of a fifty-three-hour week, as at present, a report from Rochester to the effect that the clothing workers in that city would be given a fifty-hour week after May 1 was received here with considerable interest. Some of the manufacturers of lines competing with Rochester garments apparently did not know whether to feel elated over the advantage the extra two hours a week would give the New York producers in the way of lower production costs, or to begin worrying whether the local workers would make a demand for a working week of similar length. Some were inclined to shudder at the thought of the latter, for in more than one case there is speculation as to how the manufacturers will make out with an hour's production cut off every week, as it will be after the first of the year. Thirteen prominent firms are involved in the Rochester reduction.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

A permanent exhibition of world products will be established shortly in the Museum of Manufactures of the Uruguayan National School of Commerce, according to a notice sent to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Ministry requests that the contents of this notice be made known here, in order that American manufacturers may have an opportunity to contribute to the exposition.

Imports of drugs and medical supplies into Afghanistan, through Baluchistan, now amount to about $30,000 a year. Those brought through the Khyber Pass reach a value of $2,500.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Holiday Show Pieces Not Toys—Decision on Cochineal.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that elaborate show pieces for holiday display in store windows are not toys within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909. Raphael Weill & Co., Inc., San Francisco, imported a show piece valued at 2,000 francs. It consisted of 145 different pieces representing human beings, animals, furniture, scenery, pictures, plates, &c., the whole when arranged forming a miniature scene. Testimony was to the effect that the piece was imported for display purposes only, and not for sale as a plaything for children.

After the piece had been on exhibition a sufficient length of time, the dolls, animals and other figures were sold, while the scenery, plates and other articles which were not salable were destroyed. The Collector held the outfit dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 332, as a manufacture in chief value of cotton. The importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 431, as a toy. Judge Cooper held that the article was properly assessed as an entirety under the cotton schedule, and could not be regarded as a toy in the generally accepted sense of that word.

La Manna, Azema & Farnan, New York, won in a contention dealing with the classification under the old tariff of cochineal of insect origen used exclusively for coloring various food products. Duty was exacted at the rate of 30 per cent. under Paragraph 56, as a color. Several claims for lower duty were made by the importers, among them one that the product was an unenumerated manufactured article dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 480. Following decisions under the act of 1897, Judge McClelland sustained the protest, and directed a reliquidation.

MODIFIES POTATO EMBARGO.

Secretary Houston Orders Exemption of Countries Free from Disease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Houston to-day issued an order continuing the quarantine put temporarily into effect on Sept. 20, forbidding potato importations from the British Isles, Canada, and all Continental Europe. This action has been modified, however, by a second order under which the quarantine may be raised under proper regulation and inspection from foreign countries or districts which can show that they are free from potato wart and powdery scab, the two diseases which the Department of Agriculture aims to keep out of the country. The first order will become effective on Dec. 24, but until Jan. 15 potatoes covered by Consular invoices issued on or before next Wednesday will be admitted. The second will become effective on Jan. 15.

Representatives of various countries affected appeared at hearings recently held and protested against the quarantine.

In the case of certain provinces in Canada and certain countries and districts of Europe, the officials here believe that the absolute prohibition can be lifted in time to allow the movement of the present year's crop, under regulation and inspection, which under the Secretary's order are similar to those for nursery stock.

In a statement accompanying the orders the department announced that "the present potato excitement is apparently due to a misunderstanding of the yield of this year." The department experts estimate the crop at 331,525,000 bushels, which, the statement says, "is considerably above the ten-year average and exceeds the annual food and planting consumption of potatoes in the United States." The present supply in farmers' hands is large.

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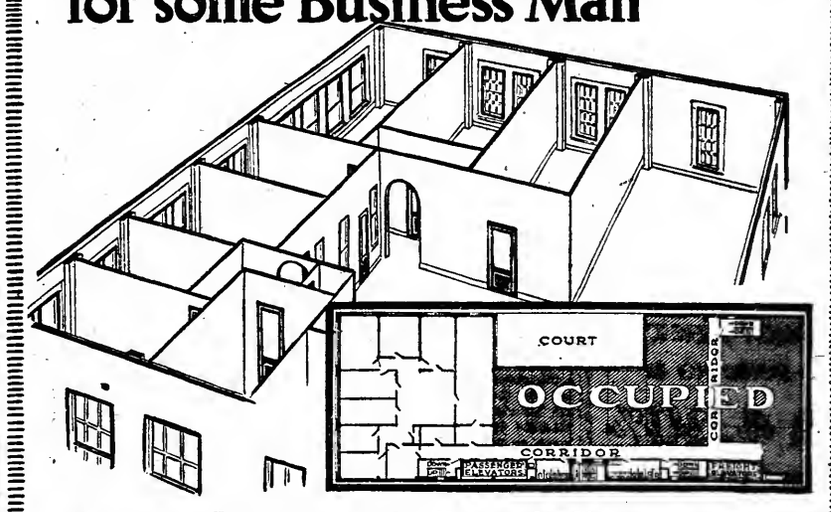

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For General Office Headquarters—For High Class Show Rooms.

One of those rare opportunities constantly sought by business men—a complete business home in a distinctive building—unrivalled in location, easy of access, and reasonable in rental.

The Cuyler Building, 116-120 West 32nd St.

Floor space is commodious and exceptional in its efficient arrangement. The building itself is right in the centre of the city's uptown business, retail, hotel and transit activities. Perfect lighting and ventilation. Low insurance rates. Experienced, liberal management. Every convenience and facility.

A truly exceptional opportunity for some one.

We are prepared to consider a lease for a term of years with individuals or firms who are open for an eminently high class proposition of this character.

Loton H. Slawson Company,
17 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Pierrepont.
BOSTON.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; V. P. Ring, dresses, furs; A. C. Smith, infants', children's coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; C. O. Cooper, coats, suits; S. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. Fisher, men's, boys' clothing, hats; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Mullen, silk petticoats; 55 White.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. C. Roberts, linens, white goods; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—F. Vogel & Sons; I. Vogel, linens, white goods; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O. Farrell, black goods, cloths, dress goods, silks; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; W. F. Pierre, dress, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—L. Singer & Co.; B. Rosenthal, silk, satin coats; 40 W. 17th.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; F. Leboeky, jobs coats; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. W. Jones, dress goods; 104 Worth.
COLUMBUS—W. J. Dwyer Co.; E. F. Dwyer, rugs; Grand.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Bros.; I. N. Cox, furn. goods; W. S. Cox, furn. goods; Herald Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Strawn, linens, wash goods; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Eskind & Greenspan; J. Eskind, notions, ladies', men's furn. goods; Hermitage.
NASHVILLE—R. & A. Cohen; R. Cohen, hats; Longacre.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Nagle, waists; Miss Schreiber, suits; Miss Atkinson, dresses; Miss Wilkinson, skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Mi

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Payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by five important railroads.

Safety and marketability are combined in this investment.

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Pine Street, Cor. William

NEW YORK

Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

A Simple Digest of the Income Tax Law as it Affects Bond Holders

In this simple interpretation of the provisions of the law affecting bond holders we have tried to tell the average man briefly just what he should do to comply with the law. We will enclose this Digest with our general bond circular for the month of December.

The circular contains a carefully selected list of bonds free from the normal 1% Income Tax and yielding from 4½% to 6%.

Sent upon Request for List AG-21.

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

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Exempt from Income Tax

Municipal Bonds

Yielding from 4% to 4.90%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Go Higher Despite Foreign Selling and Local Profit Taking—Trading Large.

The liquidation which the stock market had to encounter yesterday after the sharp rise of the preceding two sessions included a good deal of selling from abroad which was most felt in Canadian Pacific, but which was not confined to that stock. The forward movement which at the close of last week received much stimulus from the expected passage of the money bill, from the increased hope of an advance in freight rates and from the reassuring statements by the Administration regarding its attitude in respect to the enforcement of the Sherman law, still had sufficient vigor yesterday to carry it through this selling for home and foreign account and to establish further gains in many parts of the list. Nearly all stocks showed some improvement and in a number the gains exceeded a full point.

This was a noteworthy showing coming so soon after the depression under which Wall Street was laboring, but from the expressions one hears in the financial district the sentiment in banking circles has improved far less than the stock market itself. But there is less unanimity of misgiving and there is more disposition at least to measure the good elements in the situation against the bad instead of laying stress almost exclusively as Wall Street, as a whole, had for so long done on adverse possibilities. The foreign selling here reflected renewed unsettlement in some of the foreign markets, particularly at Paris. Evidently more reserve is felt abroad regarding the position of the markets at the year-end than has been felt here during the last few days. The foreign money markets, however, gave no indications of any untoward movement in interest rates in connection with the year-end needs.

The question naturally arises in connection with our own stock market, running as it did yesterday, very close to the five-hundred share mark, whether buying on the scale indicated by this volume of transactions calls for more extensive financing of stock exchange positions than the banks can comfortably provide during the closing ten days of December. The views which have recently been expressed, and which still being expressed yesterday, to the effect that the turn of the year would witness considerably less tension in money than accompanied the Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 payments, included no allowance for a large expansion in stock exchange requirements for money. While the payment of rates much higher than those now commanded by call loans would not deter the individual trader from enlarging his stock market commitments, the possible sequel of extensive calling of loans at the very end of the year when the money which had gone into the stock market had to be recalled suggests itself as a practical obstacle in the way of largely increased stock exchange dealings at this time. Yesterday, at least however no sign whatever was presented that the buying of the last few days, including a considerable amount of short covering, had put any appreciable additional tax upon the money market. Call money did not go above 3½ per cent. and the time division of the money market was easier.

With the enactment of the currency bill, important practical problems present themselves to the attention of the banking community, and it is to be presumed that while bankers are making up their minds just how the new plan will work, they will be disposed to hold themselves in readiness to adjust themselves to changing conditions. But the tendency seems so unmistakably toward increased ease in interest rates that there is no present ground for assuming that the necessary adjustments between the old system and the new will put an additional tax on borrowers. One of the questions which presents itself for consideration has to do with the position which the New York Clearing House will take in respect to the reserves of its member banks in view of the change which is being made in the national banking law. No provision has yet been made for formal consideration of this question by the Clearing House Association, but from the discussion of the matter which is now going on in banking circles, it seems very likely that the reserve requirements of the Clearing Hous will be reduced from 25 per cent. to 18 per cent., the figure fixed in the new currency measure for the banks in cities now designated as central reserve points. There are a number of other important questions which will call for practical answer in connection with the application of the new law. Much has been said from time to time of the difficulties which might attend the possible withdrawal of a large amount of bank deposits from this city upon the establishment of a new system. In this connection due consideration must be given to the fact that interior banks are not only depositors here, but also borrowers here, and to a considerable extent a withdrawal of deposits would be accompanied by a cancellation of loans. Two banks which hold a very large amount of deposits of interior banks estimated yesterday, that directly or indirectly the loans to interior banks amount to anywhere from one-third to one-half of the amount of interior bank's deposits in New York.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Following is the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston with comparisons:

	Increase. Dec. 20, '13.	for Week.	Dec. 21, '12.
Loans	$225,244,000	$3,639,000	$216,489,000
Circulation	9,771,000	40,000	7,209,000
Deposits	179,766,000	8,916,000	181,782,000
Due banks	73,411,000	1,542,000	73,345,000
U. S. dep	1,587,000	*52,000	914,000
Res. agts	29,774,000	674,000	30,267,000
Exc. cig	12,833,000	857,000	15,414,000
Due from banks	27,789,000	*1,009,000	29,407,000
5 p. c. fund	497,000	.....	372,500
Leg. tender	3,878,000	*75,000	4,246,000
Specie	23,778,000	1,971,000	22,983,000
Surplus	1,821,371	1,190,858	1,722,090
Sur., N. Y.	3,939,571	*31,142	4,760,286

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...March, 1963	102⅝	103	102⅜	102⅞
4½s...May, 1957	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s...Nov., 1957	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s...May, 1917	101¼	102	101	102
4½s...Nov., 1917	*101¼	102	101	102
4½s...March, 1930-60	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4½s...March, 1962	98½	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4½s...Sept., 1960	98½	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s ...May, 1930	95½	96	95½	96
4s ...Nov., 1958	95½	96	95½	96
4s ...May, 1957	95½	96	95½	96
4s ...Nov., 1956	93½	95	93½	95
4s ...Nov., 1955	83½	85	93½	95
4s ...Nov., 1936	93	96½	95	96½
4s ...1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99½
3½s...Nov., 1954-5	83½	84	83	84
3½s...May, 1954	83¼	84	83	84
3½s...1950-1964	83	84½	83	84½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One More Bad Month.

The Baltimore & Ohio, which is the first large system to put out its earnings statement each month, reported a showing for November which cast a temporary shadow on the stock market yesterday. In a general way, the New York Central and Pennsylvania statements are usually expected to reflect similar business conditions, all three lines being big carriers of coal. However, the Baltimore & Ohio's November transportation costs were affected seriously by a severe snowstorm which visited the Mountain and Central West territory on Nov. 9 and 10. Such a storm is not of common occurrence in the B. & O. field, and it was a full week before the immediate difficulties left by the blizzard were overcome. Telegraph lines were wrecked for hundreds of miles, and have not yet been fully restored. The month's revenues were $7,926,000, a loss of $1,114,000. A reduction of $163,000 was accomplished in maintenance, but the saving in operating costs of all kinds was only $18,815, so that the net earnings for the month lost $1,132,000 in comparison with the previous November. Up to the end of the fourth month the Baltimore & Ohio was a little ahead in gross earnings, and about even in net with the results obtained in the record year closed last June, but the November additions have left a decrease of $597,000 in gross earnings for the period, and a loss of $1,220,000 in the net.

***

Litigation or No Litigation?

Inquiries in the financial district yesterday, after President Wilson was quoted as saying that other corporations besides the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were showing a disposition to conform with the Sherman law, failed to reveal any concrete examples. Officers of companies against whom suits have been filed, including the Steel Corporation, American Can Company, and Corn Products Refining Company, did not care to discuss possibilities of an amicable agreement. It was said in quarters close to the Can and Corn Products concerns that statements previously made that they were not afraid of a test at law still held good. The intimation was given in the case of the Can Company that overtures had not been made, and would not be made, to the Department of Justice for the avoidance of litigation.

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Brokerage Business Good.

After passing through the worst year most of them have ever known it begins to look as though the members of the Stock Exchange would have a merry Christmas. The market activity showed signs of playing out yesterday noon, but that was only because customers having the price of a good luncheon again, were away from the ticker for an hour or more. The total sales were 486,815, the largest since Oct. 21. In between, the Street experienced the smallest day's trading since July 3, 1888. The market opened fairly active and maintained that gait for an hour, after which it relapsed into dullness, to be stimulated again in the afternoon to a fresh burst of activity. Reading, Union Pacific, Steel common, Canadian Pacific, American Can, Southern Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Telephone were all very active. At the close, stocks had made an average gain of about one-half point. Yesterday made the seventh consecutive day in which stocks have advanced. They are now up 2⅝ points from the close of the previous Monday. Bonds also were active and strong.

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Lake Shore Still Highly Valued.

For the first time in nearly half a year there was a sale on the Stock Exchange of a full 100-share lot of Lake Shore stock yesterday. At $485 a share the one purchase involved nearly $50,000. Early in the year odd lots sold at $500, but the last 100-share lot went for $490 with $6 in dividends included in the price, so that yesterday's transaction represents an advance of one point.

***

Plenty of Beara Left.

The quick response made by stocks in Saturday's market to the Senate's action on the Currency bill and the agreement between the Government and the telephone combination did not by any means convert all the bear traders into bulls. Yesterday's rise was made in the face of fairly continuous selling, which was said on the board room floor to represent in large part an output of short sales. London fed good-sized blocks of the leading issues into the market at times, the balance of transactions for foreign account being estimated at 30,000 shares on the selling side. Canadian Pacific descended nearly 4 points below the opening price, but was able to swing back to the initial quotation at the end of the day. There were numerous chronic bears in the Street who were willing to concede that recent developments had cleared the atmosphere somewhat for corporation activities, but they said they had not yet been convinced that the time had come for them to change their position. A supposition that the bullish element outweighed them in material demonstration of opinion might be gathered from the price list at the end of the day, as nearly everything had scored an advance. Reasoning of this sort would have to be based, however, on the assumption that professional operations had supplied the bulk of business. The Street contained close observers of the market who said they saw considerable accumulation of stocks going on.

***

Some Steel Works Busy.

Advices from the Youngstown district received yesterday said that various steel mills have a presaure of orders sufficiently great to make the usual Christmas cessation of work a short one. The Republic Iron and Steel Company will have its blast furnaces and tube mill at Hazleton in commission, closing down for only a day or two. Several mills of the Carnegie Steel Company will be operated until Wednesday night and will then close for the remainder of the week. At other centres of the steel industry it is expected, however, that some departments will be closed for several weeks, owing to lack of orders and to make needed repairs.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday continued dullness was shown, with commodities on a parity with last Friday's closing, with the exception of tin, which was down ¼c.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	..	14.15	..	14.25
December	..	14.05	..	14.20
January	..	14.05	..	14.20
February	..	14.05	..	14.15
March	..	14.05	..	14.12½
Lead	3.95	4.05	3.95	4.05
Spelter	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Zinc	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Tin	36.62½	37.00	36.87½	37.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Friday, follow:

	Mondsy. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	64 3 9	63 15 0
Copper, futures	64 12 6	63 17 6
Pig tin, spot	168 5 0	169 0 0
Pig tin, futures	169 15 0	170 10 0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead £17 15s, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £21 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s, unchanged.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advances in the Oil Stocks the Feature of the Curb Market.

The Standard Oil stocks were the feature of the outside security market, and several issues in that group made sharp advances, the most notable of which was that in Atlantic Refining, which amounted to 19 points. Standard Oil of California ended the day 13 points higher, Standard Oil of New York 6 points higher, and Prairie Oil and Gas 8 points higher. The tobacco issues were moderately active, with United Cigar Stores unchanged at the close, while Tobacco Products preferred was down a point. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 104⅜ to 104½, and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101⅛ to 101¼. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Br.-Am. Tob	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Br.-Am.T., new	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝
205	Con. Rub. Tire	40	40½	39	40⅝
1,550	Man. Transit.	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
120	Max. Mo. 1st pf.	19½	20	19½	19¾
310	Pue. Sm. & Ifg.	2¼	2½	2	2⅛
500	Tob. Prod. pf.	82¾	84¾	82	83½
3,500	U. C. St. Co. of Am	94⅞	95⅜	94¾	95

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	24¼	24¼	24¼
800	Anglo-Am. Oil, new	12¾	12¼	12⅝
85	Atlantic Refining	733	728	750
55	Buckeye Pipe Line	164	163	164
40	Indiana Pipe Line	136	135	130
20	New York Transit	328	326	328
175	Ohio Oil	142	140	141
60	Prairie Oil & Gas	432	423	430
45	Solar Refining	280	276	280
728	Standard Oil of Cal	262	250	262
60	Standard Oil of Ind	414	408	414
4	Standard Oil of Kan	445	430	448
409	Standard Oil of N. Y.	176½	170	175
70	Standard Oil of N. J.	393	387	399
100	Union Tank Line	89¼	87	83¾
30	Vacuum Oil	194	190	193

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Boston Mont.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	Braden Copper	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	†Buf. Min.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
4,200	*Can. G. Sil.	11	12	10	12
1,500	*Caribou Cob.	68	68	66	67
1,000	*Ely Central	2	2	2	2
1,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝	1⅝
100	Halifax Tono.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
800	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16
500	La Rose Con.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
500	McKin.-Dar.	1	1	1	1
1,000	*New Hills	45	45	45	45
100	*N. U. Ling.	41	41	41	41
500	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Standard S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1 9-16	1½	1½
5,000	*Tono. Merg.	50	52	50	51
850	Tono. Mining.	6 5-16	6 9-16	6 5-16	6 9-16
600	Tularosa	½	½	7-16	7-16
500	*W. E. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	W. E. Ext.	4	5	4	5

BONDS.

$85,000	Can. Pac 6% notes	101⅛	101⅓	101⅛	101¼
150,000	Stan. Oil 4½s, w. i.	104⅜	104⅝	104 11-16	104⅞
10,000	West. Pac. 5s	74½	74½	74	74

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

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Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Rub. Tire pf	108	108	107½	109
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf	50	59	59	64
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7¼	8	7¼	8
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of Am.	3¼	4	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors	3	3¼	3	3¼
Maxwell Motor, 2d pf	7¼	7¾	7½	7¾
Mays Oil	16	18	16	18
United C. Stores Co. of Am., pf	110	112	110	112
U. S. Light & Heat	5	6	5	6
Willys Overland	59	61	58	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Cons.	31	32	30	32
B. C. Copper	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Butte-New York	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	5	6	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Cop. M. Con.	2	2⅜	2	2⅛
Davis-Daly Cop.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Dome Mines	14⅜	15¼	14½	15¼
El Paso Con.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
First National	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Florence	21	23	20	23
Gold Hill	17	19	17	19
Greene-Cananea	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
Greene-Cananea, new	29	30	28	30
Greenwater	5½	6	5½	6
Hollinger	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Iron Blossom	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Mason Valley	4	4¼	4	4
Mines of America	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	96	98	96	98
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
United Copper, pfd.	3	7	5	7
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer Silver M's	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	140	148	142	147
Chicago Elevated 5s	94	96	92	94
Con. Rub. Tire 4s	65	66	65	66
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98⅜	99	98⅜	99

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12½	12	12½	
Atlantic Refining	750	755	735	
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	162	165	162	164
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	675	655	670
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	217	220	215	220
Crescent Pipe Line	53	57	54	57
Cumberland P. Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	173	177	173	177
Galena-Signal Oil, pf.	134	137	134	137
Indiana Pipe Lines	132	135	133	137
National Transit	39	41	38	40
New York Transit	320	330	320	330
Northern Pipe Line	106	109	106	110
Ohio Oil	140	142	139	141
Prairie Oil & Gas	430	435	420	425
Solar Refining	315	325	310	315
Southern Pipe Line	241	244	240	244
South Penn. Oil	275	280	275	280
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	149	153	149	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	259	262	248	251
Standard Oil (Ind.)	410	415	405	409
Standard Oil (Kan.)	445	455	430	430
Standard Oil (Ky.)	610	620	610	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	345	360	335	355
Standard Oil (N. J.)	397	399	395	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	175	177	168	170
Standard Oil (Ohio)	322	327	322	327
Swan & Finch	270	280	270	280
Union Tank Line	87	89	85	87
Vacuum Oil	194	197	189	191
Washington Oil	39	42	39	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	90	92	88	92
British-American	23¾	23½	23½	25⅝
British-Am., new	23⅜	23½	23½	24¼
Conley Foil	280	295	290	293
Johnson Tin & M	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F	182	190	182	192
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am., 6% scrip	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf	85	85	84	88
United Cigar Stores	95	95¼	94¾	95¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$714,707	$15,403,823	$152,501,601
Internal rev., ordinary	1,865,458	20,563,511	157,213,530
Corporat'n tax	6,529	102,372	2,764,373
Miscellaneous	154,589	2,849,598	24,436,682
Total rec'pts	2,741,284	38,919,304	336,936,188
Expenditures	1,851,283	42,161,849	348,924,834
Surplus	890,001		
Deficit	.....	3,242,545	11,988,645

Income Tax Signatures Modified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—On request from financial institutions in New York the Treasury Department to-day issued a ruling that certificates of ownership executed in connection with the income tax may bear the usual business signature and need not be signed with the full Christian names of owners or agents.

Santa Fe Million Overcharge Suit.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 22.—Attorney General Barker filed suit here to-day to recover from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad $1,000,000 collected while the two-cent passenger and maximum freight laws were in litigation.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Bank of Commerce	31½	31½	31½
95	Consol. Power	104½	104½	104½
10	First Nat. Bank	147½	147½	147½
13	Maryland Casualty	85	83	85
14	Northern Central	106½	106¼	106½
105	Penn. W. & P.	65¾	65⅜	65½
18	Seaboard Air Line	17½	17⅜	17¾
98	United Ry. & Elec.	25	24¾	25
30	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	179¾	179¾	179¾

BONDS.

$2,000	City B. 3½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
8,000	City B. 4s, '57, F.H.	95½	95½	95½
8,000	Elkhorn Fuel	93¼	93	93
7,000	Mt. V. W. C. D. 5s	52¾	51½	51½
1,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	47	47	47
2,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼
1,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 5s	85½	85½	85½
666	U. Ry. & E. ifg. 5s, small	88¼	86¼	86¼
2,000	West. Nor. Car. 6s	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,115	Alaska Gold	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
1,391	Amalgamated	72	70⅞	72
155	American Zinc	18½	18½	18½
100	Anaconda	34¾	34¾	34¾
2,295	Ariz. Com.	4⅞	4	4
250	Bonanza	62c	62c	62c
60	Buttel-Bal.	3⅞	3½	3½
1,395	Butte & Sup.	30¾	30	30¾
369	Calumet & Ariz.	63¾	62½	63¼
10	Calumet & Hecla	410	405	410
105	Centennial	14	13½	14
206	Copper Range	34¾	34	34
5	Chino	38	38	38
205	East Butte	11	11	11
10	Franklin	23¾	23¼	23¾
245	Granby	72	71⅞	72
20	Hancock	15	15	15
15	Indiana	4½	4½	4½
10	Island Creek pf.	83½	83½	83½
50	Isle Royale	19½	19	19
25	Ker Lake	4½	4½	4½
220	Lake	7½	7	7
110	La Salle	3⅝	3½	3½
210	Mason Valley	3¾	3½	3½
50	Mohawk	42	41½	42
270	Nevada Cons.	15½	14¾	15
26	Nipissing	8	7⅞	8
1,767	North Butte	28½	27½	28⅜
95	Old Colony	4¾	4	4¼
10	Osceola	72	72	72
70	Pond Creek	19	18⅝	19
2	Quincy	56	56	58
30	Ray Cons	18	18	18
155	Santa Fe	2	1½	2
75	Shannon	6	6	6
80	Shattuck	26¾	26½	26⅝
335	Sup. & Boston	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
40	Superior Copper	25¼	24	25¼
75	Trinity	4	4	4
1,100	Tuolumne	57c	56c	57c
405	U. S. Smelting	39¾	38⅝	40
45	do. pf.	48	48	48
60	Utah Cons.	8½	8½	8½
75	Utah Copper	49	48½	49
45	Wolverine	43¾	43	43¾

RAILROADS.

56	Boston & Albany	184	183¼	183¼
36	Boston Elevated	87	86	87
267	Boston & Maine	43	41	43
10	do. pf	53	53	53
10	Chi. Jct. & S.Y. pf.	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78
60	Maine Central	91	91	91
15	Mass. Electric pf.	64½	63½	63½
103	do. pf. fract.	15	15	15
1,627	N. Y. N. H. & H.	72½	70¼	72½
2,368	do. rights	90c.	80c.	85c.
5	Old Colony	156	156	156
81	West End St. R.R.	68	67½	67½

TELEPHONES.

2,712	American	123¾	123½	123⅞
25	New England	135	132	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	46	45¼	46
18	do. pf.	90	89½	90
97	Amoskeag	60	60	60
100	Am. Pneu Ser. pf.	17	17	17
248	Am. Sugar	106	106⅜	107¼
112	Am. Sugar pf.	112	112	112
182	Am. Woolen pf.	78¾	78	78¾
100	Atl. Gulf & W.I. pf	16	15	16
351	Edison	242	238½	241½
2,131	Edison rights	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
63	General Electric	139½	139½	139½
115	Mass. Gas	90	89½	90
50	Mass. Gas pf.	90	89¾	89¾
10	Mergenthaler	211	211	211
150	Pullman	150½	149	150½
30	Reece Buttonhole	16½	16½	16½
10	Swift & Co.	103¼	102¾	103¼
45	United Fruit	162	160¾	162
2,654	United Shoe Mach.	54	62¾	53¾
68	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28	27¾	28
1,748	U. S. Steel	59½	58	59½
17	do. pf.	105¼	105	105

BONDS.

$13,600	Am. T. & T. c. 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
5,000	Atchison 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
12,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	63	62	63
1,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	94	94	94
2,000	K. C., F.S. & M. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾
2,000	Mass. G. 4½s, 1920	95¼	95¼	95¼
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	100	100	100
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	104	104	104
5,000	Western Tel. 5s	93	92¼	93

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. G.	20	21	Hollinger	17	17½
Begole	75

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Bank Note Pfd. Stock
25 American District Tel. of N. J. Stock
25 American Gas & Electric Pfd. Stock
100 Anglo-American Oil (New) Stock
50 Atlantic Dock Stock
75 Automatic Electric Stock
25 Bank of Manhattan Co. Stock
25 Borne-Scrymser Stock
10 Buckeye Pipe Line Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
5 Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co. Stock
10 Colonial Oil Stock
100 Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stock
25 Continental Cot. Oil Pfd. & Com. Stock
25 Continental Oil Stock
100 Crex Carpet Stock
200 Cuban Telephone Stock
25 DuPont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Durham Dup. Razor Pfd. & Com. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
10 Eureka Pipe Line Stock
10 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
25 Georgia Railway & Elec. Com. Stock
100 George W. Helme Com. Stock
10 German-American Insurance Stock
100 Gray National Telautograph Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
200 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
50 International Salt (Old) Stock
15 International Elevating Stock
50 Kings County Elec. Lt. & Power Stock
25 Mississippi River Power Com. Stock
100 Moline Plow Pfd. Stock
25 Nat. Gas, E. L. & P. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 National Silk Dyeing Pfd. Stock
25 New York Curtain Stock
50 New York Railways Stock
200 New York State Railways Com. Stock
100 Old Dominion S. S. Stock
100 Plume & Atwood Mfg. Stock
100 Pyrene Manufacturing Stock
50 Royal Baking Powder Com. Stock
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
10 Standard Oil Cloth Pfd. Stock
50 Texas & Pacific Coal Stock
25 Union American Cigar Com. Stock
10 Union Trust Stock
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd. Stock
500 Ward Baking Com. Stock
100 Western Pacific Railway Stock
25 Weyman-Bruton Com. Stock
Weyman-Bruton Scrip
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

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10 Atlantic Refining
50 Ohio Oil
25 S. O. of Calif'nia
10 S. O. of Kansas
25 S. O. of New York
50 Union Tank Line
25 Vacuum Oil

WILL SELL
20 Buckeye Pipe Line
25 Indiana Pipe Line
15 New York Transit
5 Solar Refining
25 South Penn Oil
25 S. O. of Indiana
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WANT NEW COUNSEL IN FRISCO SUITS

Niles's Attorneys Object to Priest and Evans Being Allowed to Prosecute Claims.

LIGHT ON THE RECEIVERSHIP

Henry S. Priest, Now Counsel for the Receivers, Admits He Acted on Yoakum's Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—At a hearing before Judge Sanborn to-day on the application of William W. Niles of New York to sue officers and Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, who were members of syndicates that built feeder lines and sold them to the Frisco, it developed that the chief point of dispute was the propriety of Attorney Henry S. Priest, counsel for the receivers, and E. F. Evans, counsel for the railroad, to prosecute restoration suits. The hearing also disclosed how the Frisco officials arranged the friendly receivership.

Judge Sanborn took the case under advisement. He refused to consider the evidence produced before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as suggested by J. D. Johnson, Mr. Niles's attorney, but said he would decide from the briefs and arguments as in the case of a demurrer.

Mr. Johnson said bonds of the Frisco had been sold at a loss of $32,000,000 to buy feeder lines, and he proposed to sue the officers and Directors who participated in the profits of the sale to recover that sum. He asserted that while the action of the Directors in selling these bonds to purchase feeder lines did not necessarily indicate moral turpitude, yet the officers and Directors were liable for negligence.

To-day's hearing disclosed the fact that at the same time Mr. Johnson filed an amended petition withdrawing the allegation Mr. Priest had drafted the petition for the receivership sought by the North American Company.

In explaining his connection with the receivership, Mr. Priest said:

"About May 1 last I was called to New York by Mr. Yoakum and was told that the Frisco was in financial straits. A friendly receivership proceeding was determined on, and the question arose as to who should be the mover.

"The North American Company was the creditor of the Frisco to the extent of $400,000, and Mr. Campbell consented to act as petitioner for the receivership. I did sketch the receivership petition, or bill of complaint, which was signed by the counsel for the North American Company, filed by its local counsel.

"I did not know at the time that any action had been taken which rendered the Directors liable to the stockholders for misfeasance or malfeasance in office. If I had been asked whether the stockholders had any such cause of action, I would have said off-hand that they had not."

After Mr. Priest made his statement, Mr. Johnson said he was ready to concede that some of the statements in Mr. Niles's petition went too far, but that he had undisputed facts to show that Mr. Priest was not the proper person to represent the stockholders in claims against the Directors.

"Judge Priest," he said, "admits he has been adviser to Mr. Yoakum in his financial embarrassments. Is it reasonable to suppose that he would be able to 'preste change' and prosecute vigorously the man he had advised? And in Mr. Evans's case he probably owes his position as counsel for the Frisco to Mr. Yoakum and other men named as defendants in this suit. We are not opposed to the receivers bringing this suit, but we contend that the counsel to prosecute should be named by the most interested—the stockholders."

The deal for the New Iberia & Northern Railroad, one of the subsidiaries sold to the Frisco, was not completed said Mr. Niles, counsel until two months before the Frisco receivership, and he insisted the Directors of the Frisco undoubtedly knew at the time that the road must go into the hands of receivers.

"Mr. Yoakum," continued the attorney, "before the road was completed sold his New Iberia stock to the Frisco and was paid for it."

He further said that the Frisco Directors had violated the Constitution of Missouri in selling Frisco bonds below par.

West Virginia's Coal Record.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 22.—One death from accident for every 700,000 tons of coal mined in six of the coal-producing counties of West Virginia in the first eleven months of 1913 was shown in the report of Earl Henry, chief of the Bureau of Mines, made public to-day. In ten coal counties there were no deaths from mine accidents. Total deaths in the mines of the State numbered 300, compared with 340 for the same period last year. The number of miners employed increased approximately 5,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Julia	.04
Alpha Con	.02	Justice	.06
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con	.04
Belcher	.48	Mexican	1.15
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.20	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	1.55	Overman	.34
Challar	.02	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.02	Savage	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Sag. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.01
Crown Point	.39	Union Con	.12
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.07	Yellow Jacket	.38

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	C. O. D.	.02
Jim Butler	.69	Comb. Fraction	.05
McNamara	.07	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Midway	.36	Florence	.22
Mizpah Exten.	.24	G'field Con. M.	1.37½
Montana	.95	G'field Merger	.09
North Star	.38	Jumbo Exten.	.10
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.50	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.51	Vernal	.04
West End	1.22½	Nevada Hills	.44
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.08
Atlanta	.11	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.01	Manhattan Con.	.08
		Man. Big Four	.07

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6½	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	51¾	52	McKinney	57	58
El Paso	240	290	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	1	2	Portland	100	102
Gold Dol.	6¾	7½	Vindicator	82	84
Isabella	10	11	R. B. H.	3¾	4¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 22, 1913	$2,192,000
Same day last year	1,259,500
Total year to date	486,716,420
Same period last year	665,096,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.94 +.12
Same day last year	91.40 —.04
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.45 Dec. 18

Jap Govt 4½s, sterling loan		Chic Gt Wn 4s		1,000	88
5,000	88	1,000s20f	70¼	L S & Mich 6o 4s, 1028	
2d Series		1,000	70¼	5,000	89
2,000	87½	4,000	70¾	1931	
500	87	Chic, M & St P 4s, 1934		5,000s6f	88¾
500	86¾	3,000	88½	1,000	88⅝
N Y City 3½s, 1954		Chic M & St P conv 4½s		Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	
2,000	83½	12,000	100½	1,000	100¼
N Y City 4s, 1959		5,000	100⅝	Liggett & M 5s	
10,000	95⅞	500	101	2,000	98½
N Y City 4½s, 1960		20,000	100⅝	Lorillard Co 5s	
1,000	99⅞	7,000	100⅞	1,000	98⅝
N Y City 4½s, May, 1957		1,000	101	Manhat con 4s	
5,000	103	Chic, R I & Pac gen 4s		2,000	87¾
N Y City 4½s, May, 1917		10,000s20f	83¾	Mil & N ext 4½s	
1,000	101⅞	Chic, R I & Pac Ry ref 4s		1,000	99¾
N Y City 4½s, 1963		12,000	71½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
5,000	102⅝	Chic, R I & Pac R R 4s		2,000	87
30,000	102⅞	6,000	51	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
6,000	103	22,000	51¼	3,000	73½
Adams Exp 4s		4,000	51⅜	M, K & T of 4½s	
500	73	10,000	51	2,000	82¼
500	73	7,000	50¾	2,000	82¼
Alb & Susq 3½s		20,000	50½	Mo, K & T 1st & ref 4s	
5,000	84	7,000	50⅜	1,000	68
Am Agr Chem conv 5s		7,000	50¼	Mo Pac 3s, 1917	
3,000	97½	8,000	50⅛	4,000	95
Am Sm Secur 6s		25,000	50⅜	Mo Pac conv 5s	
2,000	103⅞	1,000	50⅛	2,000	70
500	102¾	20,000	50¼	M & E con 7s	
Am T & T col 4s		C, C C & St L, Cairo Div 4s		6,000	103¼
4,000	85	1,000	86¼	Nash, Chat & St L 1st con 5s	
Am T & T col 4s		Col & So ref & ext 4½s		1,000	105
1,000	92	1,000	91½	N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s	
5,000	91⅞	Del & Hud deb 4s, 1916		1,000	105¾
5,000	92	3,000	97¼	N Y Air Brake 1st conv deb 6s	
500	92	3,000	97½	4,000	105¾
adj 4s, atpd	⅝	5,000	97⅝	1,000	105½
500	84½	5,000	97⅞	N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	
500	84½	Den & R G 1st & ref 5s		1,000	63⅜
conv 4s, 1955		1,000	67¾	2,000	63¾
3,000	84	4,000	67½	N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s, when issued	
conv 4s, 1960		Den & R G con 4s		40,000	102½
15,000	94¾	1,000	81¾	50,000	102⅝
1,000	94⅞	Det Edison 5s		20,000	102¼
1,000	95	1,000	100¼	20,000	102⅝
Atl Coast L 4s		Det United Ry con 4½s		10,000	102½
1,000	90½	1,000	68¼	5,000	102⅝
3,000	90¾	Dis Sec Corp 5s		1,000	102¼
Atl Coast L, L & N col 4s		1,000	63	10,000	102⅝
2,000	86¾	3,000	63⅜	28,000	102⅜
1,000	86	3,000	64	43,000	102⅞
5,000	85⅝	3,000	64¼	3,000	103
Baldwin Loco 5s		2,000	64½	N Y Rys ref 4s	
5,000	102⅛	27,000	65	10,000	73½
Balt & O gold 4s		4,000	65¼	2,000	73¼
13,000	90¾	1,000	65⅜	adj 5s	
11,000	90⅝	20,000	65¾	10,000	53¾
8,000	90½	1,000	65⅝	20,000	53⅞
5,000	90⅝	1,000	65¾	2,000	55⅞
conv 4½s		4,000	65⅝	15,000	56
21,000	91	10,000	65¾	8,000	55⅞
1,000	90⅞	1,000	64½	25,000	56
63,000	91	Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s		5,000	56⅛
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s		2,000	86	13,000	56¼
2,000	78¾	Erie 1st con 4s		10,000	56⅜
Beth Steel 5s		1,000	83	15,000	56⅝
1,000	92¾	Erie 1st gen 4½s		10,000	56¾
2,000	93⅞	12,000	71½	10,000	56⅞
B'klyn Rap Tran gold 5s		Erie conv 4s, Series A		1,000	56⅞
8,000	93¼	2,000	72¾	4,000	56⅜
1,000	99	8,000s20f	72⅞	5,000	56⅛
5s, 1918		10,000	73	N Y Tel 4½s	
3,000	96¾	3,000	73¼	2,000	94¼
rfdg conv 4s		Series B		6,000	94
1,100	87⅛	7,000s20f	71¼	Norf & W con 4s	
2,000	87⅜	11,000	71¾	2,000	93¼
5,000	87½	12,000	71¾	500	93
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		Fla C & Pen 1st con 5s		Norf & W cv 4½s	
5,000	102½	1,000	101¾	10,000	103⅜
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s		Gen Elec deb 5s		6,000	104
1,000	85	10,000s20f	102½	10,000	104¼
Cent Leather 5s		Gen Motors 6s		6,000	104½
18,000	96	5,000	95¼	Norf & Wn divis 1st 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Gt Northern ref 4½s		2,000	87
1,000	90½	3,000	98¼	Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
5,000	90	Hend Bdge 6s		3,000	68
2,000s20f	90¼	3,000	105	North Pac 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		Indiana Steel 5s		4,000	82
5,000	90⅝	2,000	98	500	91¾
Ches & O conv 4½s		Inter-Met 4½s		2,000	82¼
8,000	78	5,000	74⅝	North Pac 5s	
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s		55,000	74⅜	4,000	64
10,000	88¼	16,000	74⅞	500	63¾
Chic & Alt 3½s		62,000	75	Ore S L 1st 6s	
1,000	54½	16,000	75¼	1,000	109¼
C, B & Q gen 4s		10,000	75	Ore S L gtd ref 4s	
6,000	90	10,000	74⅞	11,000	88½
15,000	89⅞	Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s		Penn conv 3½s	
Chic, Bur & Qy joint 4s		47,000	96¾	22,000	97¼
6,000	94½	20,000	96⅞	Penn gtd 4½s	
12,000	94	2,000	63	13,000	100
6,000	94⅛	Internat Paper 6s		Penn 4s, 1948	
Neb ext 4s		2,000	101⅝	5,000	98¾
2,000	94½	Int Steam P 5s		3,000	98⅝
L S & M So 8½s		2,000	62¼	Public Serv Corp stmk fund 5s	
1,000	105⅛	1,000s20f	62¾	2,000	88¼
2,000	105	1,000	63¼	1,000	88⅝
Rdg gen 4s		3,000	63	Ray Consol 1st 6s	
4,000	91½	1,000	63	2,000	106
1,000	91¾				
5,000	91¾				
24,000	92				
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940					
5,000	90				
St L & I M & So unify & ref 4s					
1,000	74				
2,000	74¼				
St L & S F R R gen 5s					
1,000	52½				
2,000	52				
6,000	51¼				
ref 4s					
3,000	69⅜				
1,000	69⅜				
11,000	70				
St L S W 1st 4s					
1,000	83¼				
5,000	83½				
con 4s					
1,000	75¼				
Seab Air L adjust 5s					
1,000	73				
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s					
2,000	96¾				
2,000	97				
So Pac conv 4s					
6,000	85				
5,000	85¼				
13,000	85				
1,000	85¼				
1,000	85¼				
4,000	85¾				
4,000	85¾				
So Pac 1st ref 4s					
2,000	86¼				
7,000	86⅜				
1,000	86⅝				
2,000	86¾				
So Ry gen 4s					
6,000	72⅝				
M & O col 4s					
12,000	73¾				
Tenn Coal, I & R Birm Div 6s					
5,000	100¾				
Tex Co conv 6s					
20,000	99				
Tex & P 1st 5s					
1,000	99½				
Third Av ref 4s					
1,000	80¼				
1,000	80⅜				
2,000	80¼				
Third Av adj 5s					
5,000	75¼				
5,000	75¼				
23,000	75⅝				
Tol, St L & Wn 4s					
2,000	56½				
Un Pac 1st 4s					
22,000	95				
Un Pac conv 4s					
3,000	91½				
21,000	91⅝				
5,000	91½				
7,000	91⅝				
2,000	91⅝				
8,000	91⅝				
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s					
1,000	80¼				
1,000	80				
U S Rubber 6s					
1,000	101¼				
3,000	101¼				
2,000	101½				
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s					
8,000	99¾				
15,000	99⅞				
4,000	100				
registered					
500	99⅝				
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s					
1,000	91¾				
Va & W con 5s					
5,000	89½				
2,000	90				
Va Ry 1st 5s					
1,000s20f	97¼				
Wab, Tol & C 4s					
2,000	70				
Wabash 1st 5s					
1,000s6f	101⅝				
Wabash 2d 5s					
1,000	93⅝				
Wash R R ref & ext 4s					
5,000	43½				
4,000	43⅝				
Wab, Pitts Term 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs					
1,000	11⅞				
1,000	11¾				
1,000	11⅝				
7,000	11¾				
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st 4s, Colum Tr ctfs for Cent Tr ctfs					
1,000	11⅞				
1,000	100¼				
5,000	100				
W Md 4s					
1,000	75⅛				
Wn N Y & Penn 1st 5s					
2,000	103				
West Shore 4s					
1,000	91				
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s					
5,000	88¼				

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98¾	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	..	Pan 3s, r, 1941	99¼	100¼
3s, r, 1918	102¾	103	Pan 3s, c, 1961	99½	..
3s, c, 1918	102¾	103			
4s, r, 1925	110¾	111¾			
4s, c, 1925	111	112			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	90	100			
Allis-Chal.	8	8¼	C, C & C	34	40
Do pf	41	43	Do pf	62½	75
Am Ag C	43	47	Col F & I		
Do pf	89½	91	pf	..	190
A B S pf	71	74	Col & So., 2d	27	28
A B S & Fdy.	86¼	93	Do 1st pf	60	64
Do pf	125	127½	Do 2d pf	50	70
A C & F pf	110	118	Crex Carp.	65	80
Am Cities	36	38	Cub-Am S.	9	10
Do pf, ex div.	60	80¾	D & R G	17½	17¾
Am Coal	75	110	D M & Ft Dodge	1½	5
Am C Fr	81	84	Del & Hud	156	..
Do pf	99	103	Do pf	85	..
Am C O pf	90	..	Det U R	68	78
A H & L	4	4½	D, S S & A	4	10
Am L pf	28½	29½	Am Malt	8	8¼
Am Malt	8	8	Do pf	8½	9¾
Do pf	42	44	Du P De N Pow pf	83½	..
Am S pf	80½	82½	F M & S	10	14
A S & R pf	88	98¾	Do pf	22½	35
Am Snuff	158	162	Gen Ch	177	183
Do pf	98¾	101½	Do pf	107	109½
Am St Fd	25	26½	Gen Mot	35	36¼
A T & C	55	60	Do pf	76½	77½
Am Wool	16	18	Hav R	76	..
Am Wr Pa pf	13½	15	Do pf	90	92
Ann Arbor	10	30	Heime (G W) Co	145	180
Do pf	80	70	Do pf	107	111
Bald L pf	101	106	Hock Val	124	126
B & O pf	79¾	80½	Homest'ka	114	118
Bishop M	7	1¼	Inger-R	120	..
B Un Gas	121½	123	Do pf	101	..
Bruns Ter	6½	8	Int Agric.	4	9
B, R & P	105¾	113	Do pf	35	40
Do pf	115	125	Int Paper	8¾	8¾
Butte Co	25¼	27¼	Do pf	80	85
Calif Pet	16¾	17	Int St P	5½	6¼
Do pf	47	49	Do pf	16½	25
Canada So	58	60	Iowa Cent	8	12
C R I & P	12	18	Do pf	12	18
Do pf	300	320	K C, Ft S & M pf	57	70
C & S A	101	106	Kan C So pf	57¼	59
Cal & Ari	99½	101	Kayser (J) & Co, ex div.	77	80
Do pf	12	30	Do 1st pf	100	109
C. I. & L pf	50	80	K & D M	5	..
C, M & St Paul pf	125	136	Do pf	42	..
C & N W pf	165	170	Kresge (S S) Co	38	41
Chi, St P, M & Om	118	126	Do pf	94	101
Lack Steel	27	34	Fr St Car	82	93
L E & W pf	16	20	Quicksilver	1¾	2
L & M pf	110	115	Do pf	2¾	4
Long Isl'd	27	35	R R Sec I		78
L-W Bls	28	32	C stk c	94	97½
Do 1st pf	95	105	Ry St Spr pf	84	86
Do 2d pf	91	..	Rumely (M) Co	14	16
Lorill Co. pf	106½	110	St L & S Fran	4	4¼
M'Kay Cos.	77¾	79	Do 1st pf	14	17¾
Do pf	93	99½	Do 2d pf	6¾	7½
Man Elev	125	130	St L S W	8½	9
M Dep Bds	85¾	86	pf	55	58
Do pf	97	108	Seab Ir	17	17¼
Mer Mar	8¼	8½	Sears-R pf	120¾	..
Mex P pf	79	90	S-S S & I pf	86	89
Mich Cent	..	190	Do pf	85	65
M & St L	..	..	So P R S	..	106
pf	25	38	Do pf	..	..
M St P & S M pf	155	150	So R, M & O	75	77
Do 1st pf	81	85	Stand M	32	35
M P 1st pf	100	..	Studeb Co	12	13
N C & St L	184½	141	Do pf	85	86
Nat Bis	121½	124	Sugar Ref	117½	118
Do pf	117½	119	Do pf	115	116
Nat Enam	10¾	12	Tenn C & I	24	25
Do pf	73	83	T P L Tr	94	100
Nat Lead	44	45¼	T, St L & West	8	9
Do pf	103½	106	Do pf	17¾	21
Nat Rys of Mex 1st pf	32	33	T C I	104¾	106
Do 2d pf	10¾	10¾	Do pf	128¼	..
N Cent C	40	60	Und Type	81	85
N O, M & C pf	..	..	Do pf	105	107
N Y Air B	60	65	Un Bag & P	6¾	8
N Y, C & St L	49	50	Do pf	97	103
Do 1st pf	87	88	Un Cig M	44½	46
Do 2d pf	25	30	Do pf	99	100
N York	25	30	Un Dry G	90	95
Norf So	33¾	39¾	U Rys In	18¼	21
N & W pf	85	88¾	U S C I Pipe pf	40	41½
N O T & Light	54	58	U S Ind A	28	29
Ont Min	2½	2¾	Do pf	93	95
Pabst B pf	102	105	Vand R R	..	85½
Pac Coast	75	85	Va-Car C	95	97½
Do 1st pf	75	86	Va C & Coke	37	43
Do 2d pf	105	110	Va R & P	25	56
Pac Mail	23¾	24	Do pf	98	104
P T & Tel pf	82	87	Vul Detin	13	14
Pac & So	6	11	Do pf	35	44
Patt-Mull	21	25	W Md pf	54	60
Do 1st pf	80	86	W E & M pf	35	37
Phelps-D	183	..	Do 1st pf	110	116
Phila Co	78	85	Wstg-H-S	230	275
P, C & St L pf	..	117¾	Do pf	108	120
Pitts S pf	89	94	W & L E	4	4¼
			Wstg (F W) pf	17	17
				110¾	111

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ernst & Ernst, certified public accountants of this city, have opened an office in St. Louis to render an audit and system service to their Western clients.

R. H. Morgan, Jr., has been elected Treasurer of the United States Express Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 22, 1913	486,815
Same day last year	274,018
Total year to date	80,956,718
Same period last year	130,229,827
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.94 +.49
Same day last year	78.47 —.47

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 22, 1913	3½	3¼	3½	$4.8585	$4.8530	$4.8585
Same day last year. 6	4¾	4¾		4.8550	4.8540	4.8550
Range year to date. 10	1	...		4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r. 20	1¾	...		4.8785	4.8440	.....

| Closing. Bid. | Ask

FINANCIAL.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

To the Holders of
Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York therefor;
General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company therefor;
Coupons from General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds due December 1, 1909;
Certificates of Indebtedness of the Receivers of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, issued under Order of Court dated February 24, 1908; and
Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds and any Certificates of Deposit that may have been issued therefor:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Plan and Agreement dated December 15, 1913, for the reorganization of the property of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company as an entirety has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The New York Trust Company as Depositary thereunder.

Participation in the said Plan and Agreement on the part of the holders of the above mentioned securities is conditional upon their becoming parties thereto in the manner provided in said Plan and Agreement, references to which is hereby made, and copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

In the judgment of the Committee, the necessity for immediate reorganization requires that no further opportunity be offered to security holders to participate in the Plan except within the time therein stated, without extension.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Chairman;
OTTO T. BANNARD,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Reorganization Committee.
HARRY FORSYTH, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
HENRY V. POOR,
Counsel.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company

OHIO SOUTHERN DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, representing Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit Southern Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated April 14, 1913, heretofore prepared and adopted by it, by approving and adopting, as a modification of said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Committee.
F. E. MOWLE, Secretary,
28 Nassau Street, New York.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

GENERAL LIEN AND DIVISIONAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, representing General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 3, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with The New York Trust Company, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated June 3, 1913.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman;
SIDNEY C. BORG,
PHILIP J. GOODHART,
BRADLEY MARTIN, JR.,
HARRY T. HARMON,
Committee.
WM. R. BRITTON, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.

IDAHO-OREGON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

New York, December 5, 1913.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for First and Refunding Bonds, Consolidated First and Refunding Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Above Company Issued in Behalf of the Undersigned Committee:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Eighth and Ninth clauses and to other provisions of the Deposit Agreement of May 1, 1913, this Committee has terminated the said agreement and abandoned the plan therein set forth. Depositors of First and Refunding Bonds, who have received advances of the amounts of their April first coupons, will be entitled to the delivery of such bonds upon surrender of their certificates and payment of the amounts of such advances, together with interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum from the date of the respective advances to the date of withdrawal. All other depositors may withdraw their securities upon surrender of their certificates, without payment of any kind.

Certificates must be surrendered to the depositary which issued them, must be duly indorsed in blank by those whose names appear upon the faces thereof, and signatures must be witnessed. Corporations should attach seals.

All depositors desiring so to do may leave their securities with us for the present, whereupon we will hold them subject to their orders, except that, in the case of depositors of First and Refunding Bonds who have received advances, such advances must be paid with interest, at the time of delivery.

SAMUEL L. FULLER, Chairman;
CHARLES E. BOCKUS,
A. B. FRANKENTHAL,
WILLIAM MAINLAND,
HOMER W. McCOY,
DANIEL E. POMEROY,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
Committee.
N. D. PUTNAM, Jr., Secretary, 140 Broadway.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 20th, 1914, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $21,561.84, the sum now available for the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M., January 6th, 1914.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1913.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1913.

FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENDED 5% BONDS of the
STEUBENVILLE and INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
which mature January 1, 1914,
will be paid on and after January 2, 1914, by The National City Bank of New York upon presentation of the bonds with transfer powers attached, executed by the registered owner with the name of the transferee in blank.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 67977 for 10 shares, in the name of Miss Emma C. Harrington. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.

Miss EMMA C. HARRINGTON.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Local corporation with over $300,000 net quick assets desires $150,000 loan, secured by contract orders more than sufficient to pay loan, for one year; will establish sinking fund to liquidate loan at maturity. Address Counsel, Post Office Box, 248, New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Ideal Mfg. Co. and Gratz, Kohn & Sperber.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and trading under the style of Ideal Mfg. Co. and Gratz, Kohn & Sperber, at No. 15 East 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and by limitation. The liabilities of said firm have been assumed by the undersigned William Gratz and Joseph Kohn. Dated Dec. 15, 1913.

WILLIAM GRATZ,
JOSEPH KOHN,
JACOB SPERBER.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE THAT the copartnership firm of ALBERT & MANDEL of 45 East 8th Street, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on Dec. 17, 1913. Sylvester Albert, Frank Mandel.

DIVIDENDS.

260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 10th, 1913.
189TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, 1914. WALTER TRIMBLE, President.

LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

National Properties Company

15 Wall St. New York City, Dec. 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 5, 1914. The Transfer Books on the Preferred Shares will reopen on January 16.

The Board of Directors have recommended that Dividends on the Preferred Stock of the Company hereafter be paid quarterly.

ALFRED H. NEWBURGER, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York, December 18, 1913.

The seventy-sixth semi-annual DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) on the capital stock of the Company has this day been declared out of the earnings by the Board of Directors, payable December 31st, 1913, to the stockholders of record at 12 M., December 20th, 1913.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 12 M. December 20th to 12 M. December 31st, 1913, inclusive.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 18th, 1913.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1913. The transfer books to close December 22d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) payable February 10th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20th, 1914. The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 20th, 1914, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on February 11th, 1914. Cheques will be mailed to stockholders who have given PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS AT THIS OFFICE.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 58

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record January 8th, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 4, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 2, 1914, to the registered holders of December 9, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and will be reopened December 15, 1913. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Office of International Silver Company.

Meriden, Conn., December 22, 1913.

Coupons No. 22 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank New York.

New York, December 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., December 22nd, 1913, to 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

State Investing Co. of New Jersey.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three (3%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26, 1913.

W. AVERELL BROWN, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of MOFFAT, YARD & CO. is hereby called for December 31st, 1913, at the office of the company, No. 120 West 32nd St., New York City, 12 o'clock noon. The object of the meeting is to take action in regard to a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company by an issue of preferred stock not to exceed $75,000.

J. H. COIT, V. P.
S. D. PRESTON, Sec.

Dec. 17th, 1913.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 12, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

BANK OF EUROPE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the BANK OF EUROPE will be held at its banking rooms, No. 1,429 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK A. SOVAK, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

ARTHUR W. OILBART, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Atlantic Building, NOS. 49 AND 51 WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from January 1st, 1914, to February 3d, 1914, inclusive.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Emerson Company will be held at its office, 30 Church Street, New York City, on the seventeenth day of January, 1914, at 10 A. M.

E. J. MEEREN, Secretary.

WASH THEIR SMOKE TO KILL NUISANCE

Edison Company Now Catches Cinders in a Big Tank of Water.

TESTS SHOW MUCH SUCCESS

Experiments Continued Nearly 3 Years and Cost $500,000—Other Concerns Adopt New Invention.

After nearly three years of experimentation the New York Edison Company has perfected an apparatus which practically eliminates the smoke and cinder nuisance at its Waterside Stations in this city. Arthur Williams, General Inspecter of the plants, spoke of it yesterday as one of the most important inventions in many years.

The apparatus, known as a wet cleaner, is simple in construction and operation. The smoke coming from the fires which heat the huge boilers, laden with cinders, is driven at high speed through a sheet of water. By this process practically all of the material which constituted a nuisance is deposited in the big water tank. The inventors of the apparatus, C. B. Grady, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, and E. B. Ricketts, testing engineer of the Edison plants, in describing the experiments, said: "Results of a number of tests show an average efficiency of 95 per cent."

A number of the officials of the company, including Thomas E. Murray and John W. Lieb, Vice Presidents; John P. Sparrow, Chief Engineer; H. W. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Waterside Stations; Mr. Williams, and the inventors made an inspection of the apparatus yesterday afternoon.

The importance of an invention of this kind is perhaps best illustrated when it is known that 1 per cent. of the coal used passes out as solid material in the gases from the boiler fires. At Waterside Stations Nos. 1 and 2 of the Edison Company, at the foot of East Thirty-ninth Street, 2,400 tons of coal are burned on what is known as a "maximum day," and at times when the plant is going full blast three tons of coal a minute are burned. Thus a great amount of solid material has been thrown out in the past from the fires under the fifty-six boilers in the plants. The water cleaning apparatus has been attached to seventy-one of the boilers, and the work of equipping others is in progress. It has been estimated that the present equipment reduces the amount of material discharged by the boilers on the streets in that district by 75 per cent. In a few months it is expected that the nuisance practically will be abated.

The experiments have cost the company more than $500,000, as tests were made with dry-cleaning apparatus before the experiments with a water-cleaning appliance were taken up. The inventions have been issued patents, but the engineers explained yesterday that, if other industries adopt the invention, the initial cost of installation would be small. The operating expenses are also nominal.

Since the apparatus has been in operation, it was explained yesterday, the complaints about the "smoke nuisance" in that part of the city have been few. It was explained that the treatment does not cleanse the smoke completely or remove all of its color, but it does remove all materials which would soil the streets or have any harmful effect.

The boilers in the Brooklyn Edison Company's plant and those of the United Electric Light & Power Company also have been equipped with the apparatus. The engineers give this explanation of the invention:

"The first experimental wet cleaning apparatus consisted of a curved baffle-plate placed just beyond the boiler outlet, so as to deflect the gases in a downward direction, and a water tank below to catch the cinders. The next step was to increase the distance traveled by the gases in a downward direction, and also materially increase the velocity so that the solid particles would be driven toward the water with a higher velocity and thus trap a larger percentage of cinders.

The next step was to place an inclined baffle in the flue and maintain a sheet of water flowing over the upper surface of the baffle so that the gases would tend to drive the solid particles against the sheet of water. The next move was to combine this idea with the former and let a sheet of water flow down along the inclined duct into the water tank below, so that the gases in entering and going through the duct would drive a portion of the cinders into this sheet of water. About seventy-five gallons of water a minute for each boiler were circulated."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHILDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Childs Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for such transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated December 13th, 1913.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 223 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Parker Process Company for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1914, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 31 Washington Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARKER PROCESS CO.,
G. H. KNIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Public Bank of New York City.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Public Bank of New York City for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at its Banking House, 89 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the banking house, No. 139 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the banking rooms, 135 William Street, Tuesday, January 13, 1914, from 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.

Dec. 9, 1913. FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company of Allegany County.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, Dec. 4th, 1913.

The annual election for Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be held at the Company's office, No. 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, the 26th of December, 1913, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will not be closed.

H. B. WALBRIDGE, Sec'y.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.

December 12th, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, for Contract 110, for furnishing, delivering, and installing where required, gaging, metering, and other reservoir and aqueduct apparatus.

The points of delivery or installation are along or near the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

Net 1,588,513 2,721,429 2,227,374
5 mos. gross.. 44,744,039 44,146,241 39,734,190
Net 12,479,670 13,699,750 12,778,891

The foregoing does not include outside operations, which as estimated will show a deficit in net in November, 1913, of $72,000, compared with a deficit of $61,639 for November, 1912.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for November—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	982,363	950,330	881,244
Net after tax.	362,703	354,038	275,729
5 mos. gross..	4,515,352	4,593,763	4,033,549
Net after tax.	1,553,099	1,648,832	1,250,425

LONDON UNDERGROUND—

Met. District:			
Week ended Dec. 6.....	£13,020		£202
Jan. 1-Dec. 6.....	636,328		17,945
London Electric Railway:			
Week ended Dec. 6.....	14,725		245
Jan. 1-Dec. 6.....	668,270		970
London General Bus:			
Week ended Dec. 6.....	58,958		3,851
Jan. 1-Dec. 6.....	3,028,628		599,524

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Second week December..	$1,349,375		$11,554
July 1-Dec. 14.....	32,402,167		733,293

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY CO for November—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	$100,791	$100,776	$15
Net after tax.	35,370	41,893	*6,524
Surp. aft. chgs.	23,583	27,530	*3,947
12 mos. gross.	1,279,595	1,235,219	44,376
Net after tax.	489,020	540,451	*51,405
Surp. aft. chgs.	320,663	364,901	*44,338
Bal. after pfd. dividends ...	245,563	289,901	*44,338

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY for November—

Gross	51,754	47,844	3,950
Net after tax.	16,958	16,638	320
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,621	2,233	*612
12 mos. gross.	672,493	615,746	56,747
Net after tax.	249,009	228,077	21,532
Surp. aft. chgs.	70,972	54,956	16,016
Bal. after pfd. dividends	34,972	18,956	16,018

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for November—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	672,332	714,826	696,708
Net	242,453	238,137	219,824
5 mos. gross..	3,905,683	3,761,657	3,458,540
Net	1,247,649	1,421,030	1,288,174

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Net profits....	£2,151,836	£1,981,159	£170,677
Preferred divs..	110,680	105,000	11,680
Balance	2,035,156	1,876,159	58,997
Ord. share div.	1,282,135	978,234	303,901
Surplus	753,021	897,925	*144,904
Prev. surplus..	1,458,685	1,291,106	397,579
Profit and loss surplus	2,411,706	2,159,030	252,676

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT for November—

Gross	$86,798	$49,458	$17,340
Net after tax..	36,373	25,283	11,090
Sur. after chg.	29,460	19,692	9,768
12 mos. gross..	648,970	504,030	144,920
Net after tax..	278,715	246,122	122,592
Sur. after chg.	198,098	155,727	112,361
Bal. after pfd. dividends	246,180	142,327	103,853

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY for the year ended Nov. 30—

Gross	3,885,354	2,048,125	1,235,429
Net after tax..	1,960,026	1,284,669	675,357
Sur. after chg.	749,195	481,539	267,656
Bal. after pfd. dividends	180,598	$2,846	97,752

ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY, LIGHT, HEAT & POWER for November—

Gross	140,092	100,787	9,305
Net after tax..	59,214	46,292	3,922
Sur. after chg.	29,983	26,582	3,401
12 mos. gross..	1,245,949	1,170,366	75,583
Net after tax..	530,898	502,750	33,948
Sur. after chg.	295,817	266,692	29,125
Bal. after pfd. dividends ...	217,817	188,692	29,125

*Decrease.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat declined ½c a bushel under slow selling and corn was weak with net losses extending from ½c to a cent early in the day. A late rally left prices ⅛ to ⅛c off. Oats receded from ⅛ to ¼c. Cotton sold down rapidly and final quotations showed a decline of from 8 to 20 points with January contracts well under 12 cents. Provisions were firm and cotton oil was heavy.

WHEAT.

Prices were easy during the greater part of the day, but rallied at the close and final quotations were ⅛c net lower. The foreign markets were generally easy in absence of demand, and influenced by world's exports of 13,024,000 bushels, compared with 11,008,000 last week, and 10,480,000 last year. The foreign news was not of a character to attract confidence, and in the main was more confusing than otherwise. The Argentine advices were conflicting. Armour & Co. estimated the Russian wheat crop at 720,000,000 bushels, or 290,000,000 less than the recent estimate by the Russian Government, but the International Agricultural Institute of Rome placed the world's crops at 3,560,000,000 or 8.9 per cent. larger than last year.

Receipts at Northwestern points were larger than anticipated, and the visible supply of native wheat in the United States was 1,427,009,000; bonded grains, 1,487,000, and the Canadian visible increased 4,333,000. Export sales for the day amounted to about 20 loads of Manitoba.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99c, elevator, domestic and 1.00½, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98½, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December.	..	..	97	97¼	95⅜
May 97 15-16		97⅜	97⅞	98¼	97⅜
July	..	..	94⅛	95⅜	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December.	85¼	87⅜	87⅞	88	80⅝
May	91¼	90⅜	91	91¼	91⅞
July	87⅝	87½	87¾	87⅝	88⅜

CORN.

The corn market was under pressure of increasing supplies and prices declined sharply early in the day, December losing a cent a bushel while other positions were ⅜ to ½c lower. Late in the session there was a partial rally, but final quotations were ⅛c to ⅜c lower. Receipts were again heavy at interior points and there was little evidence of improvement in the cash demand. Visible supply 3,070,000 bushels, compared with 3,707,000 last week and 5,551,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 73⅝c c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	69⅝	68⅝	69	69¼	48½
May	69⅛	68	69¼	69¼	49
July	68⅞	68⅛	68¾	68⅞	49⅜

OATS.

The oats market was easier in sympathy with corn, but commission houses were fairly good buyers, and final prices were ⅛@¼c net lower. The visible supply decreased 731,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,161,000 last year.

The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 45¾@46¼c; No. 2, 46½@47c; No. 3, 45¼@46c; No. 4, 44½@45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45@46¾c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...39¼		39⅛	39½	39⅜	32⅞
May 41⅜		41⅛	41⅝	41⅜	38½
July 41		40⅞	40⅞	41⅛	33⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was slightly higher in response to smaller receipts of hogs than estimated and higher prices at the yards. The volume of trading was not active, however, and the undertone was barely steady owing to a slow cash demand and evidences of increasing stocks. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000; estimated for Tuesday, 25,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 3,100.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January ...10.67		10.65	10.65	10.62	9.92½
May 11.05		10.97	10.97	10.97	9.97½
Ribs—					
January ...10.80		10.77	10.77	10.77	9.77½
May 11.10		11.07	11.07	11.05	9.77½
Pork—					
January		....	10.55	20.52	17.92½
May 20.87		20.80	11.82	20.75	18.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was under pressure of offerings and prices were easy, closing 4 to 7 points net lower. The near positions were relatively lower than the late months and were influenced by tenders of about 1,000 barrels on December contracts and in the expectation of very heavy tenders on January next week. Crude oil was about unchanged.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.75	6.60
December	..	..	6.66@6.72	6.67
January	6.72	6.68	6.69@6.71	6.76
February 6.88		6.85	6.84@6.85	6.90
March 6.98		6.95	6.95@6.96	7.01
April 7.07		7.05	7.04@7.07	7.00
May 7.17		7.15	7.16@7.18	7.13
June	..	..	7.20@7.22	7.23
July 7.28		7.28	7.25@7.27	7.29

COTTON.

Another big break carried yesterday's cotton market into new low ground for the season, with January contracts selling at 11.74, or $7.30 per bale below the high level of ten days ago, and about $10.50 per bale under the high records of last October. The close was steady, but within a point or two of the lowest, and from 8 to 20 points under the closing figures of Saturday.

This decline reflected a renewal of Saturday's selling movement. There appeared to be no special feature in the day's news to create fresh bearish sentiment, but the trade was evidently under the influence of the increased spot views inspired by Saturday's heavy ginning figures, combined with a continued gloomy view of the general business outlook.

There were heavy over-night selling orders around the ring at the opening, and first prices were easy at a decline of 7@10 points.

Most of the Southern advices received during the day reported that the South was still holding relatively firm with reference to spot cotton. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 7-16c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 12.50 for middling upland; delivered on contract, 4,500 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December 12.18		12.01	12.02@12.03	12.20
January 11.92		11.74	11.76@11.77	11.92
February	..	..	11.80@11.82	11.95
March 12.19		11.99	12.00@12.02	12.20
April	..	..	11.99@12.01	12.19
May 12.17		11.98	11.99@12.01	12.19
June	..	..	11.99@12.01	12.17
July 12.17		11.99	12.01@12.02	12.17
August 11.90		11.89	11.80@11.81	11.90
September	..	..	11.52@11.54	11.60
October 11.50		11.44	11.49@11.41	11

WILSON CENSURE OF CARABAO DINERS

President Directs "a Very Serious Reprimand" for Dinner Committee.

IMPUTES LACK OF LOYALTY

Says Offenders Violated Some of the Most "Sacred Traditions of the Service."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Thirteen officers of the army, the navy and the Marine Corps, two of them of the highest present grades, were severely reprimanded to-day by President Wilson and the Secretaries of War and the Navy for their part in the entertainment of the Military Order of the Carabao at its annual dinner in this city on Dec. 11. It was this entertainment, which embraced the singing of the old campaigning song "Damn, Damn, Damn, the Insurrectos!" and a display of floats showing "the Chautauqua Circus Tent," and the "U. S. S. Piffle," that gave offense to President Wilson and caused him to order an official investigation into what took place at the dinner and the responsibility for it.

Dinner Committee Responsible.

A stinging rebuke, couched in general terms, but without mention of names, was administered to the officers who had charge of the dinner and all those who sanctioned the productions that the President found so objectionable. Acting under the President's instructions Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels decided that the responsible officers were the members of the Dinner Committee, and to each of these a copy of the President's strictures will be sent with the information that it applies particularly to that officer. The President's communication may also be entered on the records of all the officers concerned.

The Dinner Committee included several officers who have splendid records, all of whom saw active service in the Philippines during the period of hostilities between the Filipino forces and United States soldiers, sailors, and marines. This is the list of the Dinner Committee:

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N., (Chairman;) Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U. S. M. C.; Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U. S. A; Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U. S. A.; Capt. William R. Shoemaker, U. S. N.; Surgeon Frank E. McCullough, U. S. N.; Major Edgar Russell, U. S. A.; Major Lawson M. Fuller, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. Commander Frank E. Ridgely, U. S. N.; Paymaster Victor S. Jackson, U. S. N.; Major Francis J. Koester, U. S. A.; Capt. Warren Dean, U. S. A.; Capt. Frank T. Hines, U. S. A., and Major Joseph M. Heller, U. S. V. Major Heller, who is a practicing physician in Washington, is now in the United States service.

In his letter to Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels, President Wilson expressed his condemnation of the conduct of those officers who were responsible for the dinner programme, and asked that they receive "a very serious reprimand."

Orders "Very Serious Reprimand."

The letter to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy follows:

White House, Dec. 22, 1913.

My Dear Sirs: Allow me to thank you for your report on the action of certain officers of the army and navy at the recent dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao. The officers who were responsible for the programme of the evening are certainly deserving of a very serious reprimand, which I hereby request be administered; and I cannot rid myself of a feeling of great disappointment that the general body of officers assembled at the dinner should have greeted the carrying out of such a programme with apparent indifference to the fact that it violated some of the most dignified and sacred traditions of the service.

I am told that the songs and other amusements of the evening were intended and regarded as "fun." What are we to think of officers of the army and navy of the United States who think it "fun" to bring their official superiors into ridicule and the policies of the Government which they are sworn to serve with unquestioning loyalty into contempt?

If this is their idea of fun, what is their ideal of duty? If they do not hold their loyalty above all silly effervescences of childish wit, what about their profession do they hold sacred?

My purpose, therefore, in administering this reprimand is to recall the men who are responsible for this lowering of standards to their ideals; to remind them of the high conscience with which they ought to put duty above personal indulgence and to think of themselves as responsible men and trusted soldiers, even while they are amusing themselves as diners-out.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels held a conference as soon as the President's letter reached them and discussed the form which the reprimand should take. It was decided to send a copy of the President's letter to each officer of the Dinner Committee, and the question whether this reprimand should be placed on the efficiency records of individual officers was left to be passed upon later. Secretary Garrison, after consultation with Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Gen. Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, prepared the following order, and directed the Chief of Staff to send it with a copy of the President's letter to each officer on the committee:

War Department, Washington, Dec. 22, 1913.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

It is hereby ordered that the officers of the United States Army who were on the Dinner Committee and were, therefore, responsible for the programme of entertainment at the recent dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao, held Dec. 11, 1913, be reprimanded in pursuance with the communication of the President to me, dated Dec. 22, 1913, copy herewith.

The form that the reprimand should take should be to furnish to such of said officers a copy of the letter from the President. LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Sympathy Felt for Officers.

There was plenty of excitement in the War and Navy Departments today when the text of the President's letter to the two Secretaries became known. Sympathy was everywhere expressed for the particular officers of the Carabao dinner committee who had been selected for censure by the President.

To the question whether the fact of the reprimand would be placed on the records of the individual officers, Mr. Garrison replied that this was a question that had not been decided and he would not undertake now to discuss it.

Many questions incidental to the criticism of the character of the entertainment at the Carabao dinner and the action taken by the President were brought up in to-day's conferences of the two Secretaries and their advisers. Secretary Daniels talked the matter over with Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske, Capt. Russell, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and others. One point discussed was as to the precise legal effect under military law of a reprimand by the President. By some it was held that a reprimand must follow a finding of a court of inquiry or a court martial, to be legally effective under existing law. This was, however, denied by both Gen. Crowder and Capt. Russell.

It was, however, agreed that any officer who held that an injustice had been done him might demand a court of inquiry and have an opportunity to appear in person or by counsel to defend his name from the reproach involved in the President's reprimand. There were several officers on the Dinner Committee who had no part in preparing the programme, and some who did not go to the dinner. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who is a member of the committee, was in New York the night of the dinner and knew nothing of the various parts of the programme except as he learned of them afterward in the newspapers. Gen. McIntyre served on a committee with Major Gen. Aleshire and Rear Admiral Howard, representing the Dinner Committee, to furnish the two Secretaries the data required in their investigation of the affair as directed by the President.

Officers Will Pocket Reprimand.

There is little chance, however, of any officer trying to vindicate himself from the President's criticism. No officer of either service would have the temerity, it was said, to ask a court of inquiry because of a reprimand from the Commander in Chief. The general disposition among the officers involved is to quietly accept the censure that has been visited upon them and allow the incident to die out and be forgotten just as soon as possible. Probably the most distinct consequence of the President's action will be the complete disappearance of the annual Carabao dinner from the social activities of the two services most directly concerned.

It is not likely that the President's letter or the orders of reprimand will be issued in general orders to the army or the navy. Neither Secretary Garrison nor Secretary Daniels took the ground that either service was collectively involved in the incident. There are many "cerrals" in the Military Order of the Carabao—one in Manila, one at Fort Leavenworth, one in San Francisco, and others where there is any considerable number of troops. These various members of the order will not be officially notified of the President's action, but will be left to take note of the fact through the newspapers and the general gossip of the two services.

POSTAL SAVINGS ECONOMY.

Dockery Wants People Taught—Deposits Now Total $33,818,870.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Difficulties experienced in teaching the people to "save and economize" are set forth by Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery in his annual report, made public to-night. Mr. Dockery recommends a campaign of education by which the people may be brought into closer touch with the Postal Savings Service—to create a "spontaneous desire to save and economize" Already the department has called upon its depository Postmasters to further such a movement.

At the close of the first six months of the service there were 11,918 depositors, with $677,145 to their credit. On June 30, 1913, at the close of two and a half years, there were 331,006 depositors, with $33,818,870 to their credit.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensions—(Surg. Certif.)—Sergs. J. F. Higgins, 36 Prect., $875 a yr; appt. May, 1894; Hugh Reynolds, 155 Prect., $875, Dec., 1889. Patrol—Frank McGowan, 5 Prect., $565, Oct., 1897; A. D. Ford, 12 Prect., $700, Nov., 1896; Chas. McMorrow, 47 Prect., at $630, Jan., 1896; M. R. Sheehan, 33 Prect., $700, Dec. 2, 1889; P. B. Dealing, 65 Prect., $610, Aug., 1896; Ignatz Hoffmeister, 69 Prect., $700, June, 1892; J. J. Donnelly, 14 Prect., $700, Nov. 27, 1893; F. E. Stemp, 149 Prect., $700, Oct., 1893; J. H. Liddy, 170 Prect., $700, Oct., 1893; M. J. Morrisey, 274 Prect., $420, Dec., 1901; D. R. McDonald, 279 Prect., $565, Dec., 1897; P. J. Hunt, 282 Prect., $700, Dec., 1893; Geo. Johnston, Traf. Subdiv. C, $700, Oct., 1893; Thos. McDonough, Traf. Subdiv. D, $700 Jan., 1890.

Transfers.—Patrol—Jos. Digillo, 14 Prect., to Det. Div., as Act. Det. Sers; W. H. Roy, 21 Prect., to P. Clerk as Act. Det. Sergs.—O. J. Carney, 13 to 162 Prect.; Daniel Shine, 162 to 13 Prect.

Suspended without Pay—J. C. Pritchard, 150 Prect.

Death Reported—Patrol. J. E. Roche, P. Clerk's off., Dec. 20.

Fire Department.

Fined—E. J. Orpheus, H. & L. 121, influence of liquor, 5 days; G. J. Daly, Eng. 262, absence, no leave, 1 day; H. J. Gallagher, Eng. 275, influence of liquor, 5 days.

Transferred—M. S. Marina, Dept. of Docks, to Eng. 87.

J. V. O'Donnell, Eng. 259, an Act. Lt.

Transfers to H. & L.—Capt. T. J. Reynolds, Lieut. D. J. Curley; Firemen (first grade) J. Block, J. A. O'Connor, W. J. Silbernagel, M. J. Moynahan, F. Lehman, T. F. J. Brady, J. P. Sweeney, H. Fredenberg, F. Schneider; Fireman (third grade) J. W. McMahon.

Ch. Batl. P. J. Graham, No. 1, to charge of Hosp. and Tr. Stables.

Retired—Capt. H. J. Fallesen, Eng. 268, $1,250 a year; J. T. Heffernan, Eng. 278, $700 a year, both on med. certs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., or asst. in Jan., Feb., March, 8 visits a mo. to the Crucible Steel Co., Harrison, N. J., and L. G. Johnson Co., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

A board, Majs. R. G. Paxton, Q. M. C.; R. F. Metcalfe, Med. Corps, and Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Q. M. C., to meet in this city to examine J. P. Megrew, late Capt. 11th Ind. Inf., for appt. as Supt. of a nat. cemetery.

Maj. E. M. Johnson, Jr., inf., to Trenton, asst. the reorg. of militia.

Maj. W. A. Phillips, Ord. Dept., 4 visits each mo., Jan., Feb., March, to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington.

Maj. J. J. Morrow, Engrs., to Army Serv. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth.

Orders Dec. 3, abt. 1st Lt. V. E. Clark, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. F. D. Schultz, 1st Inf., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Maj. A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., detached.

Maj. L. M. Koehler, cav., is relieved as Lt. Col. of Porto Rico reg. inf. and assigned to 15th Cav., vice Maj. C. A. Hedekin, transf. to detached. Col. Koehler succeeded by Maj. A. W. Brewster.

Leaves: Capt. R. P. Wilbur, C. A. C., 10 days ext.

Navy Orders.

Lt. S. C. Loomis, the S. Dak., to the Maryland as 1st Lt.

Lt. J. Downes, Fourth Div.; to aid on staff, 1st Div. Atl. Flt.

Jr. Lt. R. F. Gross, Truxton; to N. Dept.

Jr. Lt. E. Guthrie, Whipple; to com. Truxton.

Jr. Lt. T. M. Tipton, S. Dak., to Whipple.

Ens. N. B. Chase, Great Lakes, Ill.; to the Ga.

Ens. H. M. Hovell, same; to the Minn.

Ens. J. A. L. Zenor, Pac. Res. Flt; to Albany.

Ens. W. Perkins S. Dak.; to the Denver.

Ens. J. H. Cuhn, same; to temp. duty, Intrepid.

Ensigns R. Pfaff W. Cochran, W. O. Henry, E. H. Quinlan, S. N. Moore, and R. B. Daughtrey, the S. Dak.; to temp. duty, the Cleveland.

Gun. J. J. Clausey, Puget Sound; to temp. duty the Albany.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Raleigh, at San Blas, Mex.; Cassin, at Dry Tortugas; Delaware, Vermont, Sonoma, and the Lebanon, at Norfolk; Eagle, at Guantanamo; California, at San Diego; Ohio, at Charleston, S. C.; Birmingham, at St. Thomas, D. W. I.; Annapolis, at Acapulco; Rainbow, at Shanghai; Pittsburgh, at Topolobampo; Wheeling and Chester, at Tampico.

Sailed—Ozark, Guantanamo, for Hampt. Rds.; Orion, Hampt. Rds., for Boston; Dolphin, Port Au Prince, and Petrel, Puerto Plata, both for Santiago de Cuba; Justin, San Francisco, for San Diego.

Jason will leave Hampt. Rds. Dec. 26 to Guantanamo with coal, Arethusa, same, for Port Arthur on Jan. 2 instead of Dec. 28.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission received recently a letter from Philip J. Barry, 1,397 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, saying that he declined appointment as rodman on account of temporary inability, which declination was approved by the Commission on Dec. 10, 1913. He requested permission to withdraw the declination and make as a reason for not accepting that his appointment its "localitis." The request was refused.

The Commission has approved the declination of appointment to the places specified of the following named persons for the reasons given:

Edward Hoffer, patrolman; illness.

William Maercker, stenographer and typewriter, preferred list; declined on account of illness.

Anthony B. Usarorica, typewriting copyist; employed temporary by the Board of Estimate.

Miss E. L. Fish, typewriting copyist; declined appointment on account of illness.

George C. Lanteime, patrolman; is employed in the Fire Department.

Cornelius B. Titus, clerk, 2d grade; is in Europe.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission has extended the time for receipt of applications for the open competitive examination for senior land appraiser, Interstate Commerce Commission, to Jan. 19, and has decided to admit to the examination persons who have not passed their sixty-fifth birthday. Each applicant more than 60 years of age must furnish, however, the medical certificate provided in application form 1312, and any applicant, though otherwise eligible, who may be found to be physically disqualified, will be rejected.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The storm that was over the Rio Grande Valley Sunday night has moved to the Lower Mississippi Valley, attended by general rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and snow in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Texas Panhandle.

The Pacific Coast storm has diminished in intensity, but has caused general rains in the Pacific States and snows in the plateau region.

Temperatures have fallen somewhat in the Atlantic States, and they are much below the seasonal average in the West Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the Mississippi Valley storm will move northeastwardly and be attended by rains Tuesday in the East Gulf, South and Middle Atlantic States, and Tennessee, and rain or snow in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, probably extending to the lake region and North Atlantic States Tuesday night and on Wednesday. Rains will continue Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley.

There will be snows Tuesday and Wednesday over the Rocky Mountain regions, while the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday over the plains States and Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley.

No important temperature changes are indicated except in the Southeast, where the weather will be colder Tuesday and Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northerly to easterly; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk easterly; South Atlantic Coast, brisk easterly and southeasterly.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by rain on coast and rain or snow in interior Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by rain Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, Tuesday; Wednesday rain; moderate easterly winds.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by snow or rain Tuesday night and Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, followed by rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion Tuesday night and Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	30	42	4 P. M.	35	41
6 A. M.	29	42	6 P. M.	33	37
9 A. M.	31	41	9 P. M.	31	37
12 M.	36	42	11 P. M.	30	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41 at 8 P. M it was 37. Maximum temperature 43 degrees at 2:40 P. M., minimum 35 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity 85 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.35 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:00—614 E. 15th St.; Thos. Tramp. Not given
3:55—234 W. 52d St.; Ella Scheffner...Trifl
4:10—16-20 W. 32d St.; H. Jaeckel & Son. $500
8:30—Amsterdam Av. and 63d St.; Univ. Motor Co.....No damage
9:40—409 E. 6th St.; Nathan Debraff.....$50
10:05—188 Rivington St.; Ida Brown.....$25
10:15—551 Fox St.; Herman Aldrich.....$5
12:55—421 W. 121 St.; R. H. Macy & Co. Trifl. P. M.
1:20—234 W. 22 St.; Matilda Hobson...Trifl.
3:55—122 E. 111 St.; S. Ceabeo.....Trifl
6:45—84 Ludlow St.; Rebecca Silver. Trifling
7:10—600 W. 40th St.; Strauss & Adler...$200
7:10—600 W. 40 St.; Strauss & Adler....$200
7:15—965 E. 176th St.; Frank Digillio, to Eng. 87. Trifling
7:18—189 West End Av.; S. Calese...Trifling
8:40—Foot Gansevoort St.; Lighter Erickson.....Trifling
9:10—447 W. 40th St.; Welz & Co. Trifling
9:25—90 Prince St.; Kindeel Waist Co. $5,000
10:20—304 Willis Av.; J. Schloss.....Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

Associate City Supt. John H. Haaren, who is now in charge of the evening schools, has authorized the formation in Evening School 3, Tillary and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, of a lip-reading class for the deaf. Registration will begin at 7:45 P. M. on Jan. 5.

The Christmas tree celebration in the Brooklyn Adelphi's kindergarten yesterday was attended by more than 100 children.

Print facilities will be closed to-morrow for the Christmas holidays, and will be reopened on Jan. 5.

All of the public schools will be closed to-morrow afternoon, and will not be reopened until Jan. 5.

It is probable that at to-day's meeting of the Board of Education the report of City Supt. Maxwell on the relative efficiency of married and unmarried women teachers will be submitted.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:21 | Sun sets..4:36 | Moon rises..3:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:34	4:07	10:10	10:07
Governors Island	4:05	4:30	10:42	10:48
Hell Gate	5:55	6:20	12:22	12:26

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 22.

SS George Washington, Bremen, Dec. 13.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 13.
SS Minnetonka, London, Dec. 13.
SS Narragansett, London, Dec. 7.
SS Conrad Mohr, Hull, Nov. 29.
SS Cienfuegs, Marseilles, Nov. 28.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Dec. 17.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Dec. 17.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 20.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Dec. 20.
SS Hawaiian, Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 30.
SS Marianne, Malaga, Dec. 5.
SS Ogeeche, Galveston, Dec. —.
SS Obidense, Kingston, Dec. 16.
SS Yaquez, San Juan, Dec. 11.
SS Pastores, Kingston, Dec. 18.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 19.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, Dec. 12.
SS Seguranca, Vera Cruz, Dec. 11.
SS Dakotan, Puerto Mexico, Dec. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 2
Canadian	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Louisiane	Bilbao	Dec. 7
Lutetian	Rouen	Dec. 8
Socony	Port Arthur	Dec. 14
Kroonland	Antwerp	Dec. 13
Flandre	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Dec. 13
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Honduras	Havre	Dec. 6
Cleveland	Naples	Dec. 13
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Dec. 13
Chicago	Havre	Dec. 13
Exeter City	Dublin	Dec. 9
American	Antwerp	Dec. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 20
Alliance	Cristobal	Dec. 17
Carl Schurz	Kingston	Dec. 18
Denver	Galveston	Dec. 17
El Mundo	Galveston	Dec. 18
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

President Grant	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Czar	Libau	Dec. 9
Athinai	Palermo	Dec. 11
Marengo	Hull	Dec. 10
Saxoleine	Shields	Dec. 10
Dakotan	Puerto Mexico	Dec. 16
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Nueces	Mobile	Dec. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 21
El Norte	Galveston	Dec. 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Majestic	Southampton	Dec. 17
Cassell	Bremen	Dec. 10
Lancastrian	Antwerp	Dec. 12
Fornebo	Huelva	Dec. 9
Croydon	Rotterdam	Dec. 14
Metapan	Swansea	Dec. 17
Caracas	Curacao	Dec. 17
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 23
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 20
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Francoria	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Laura	Algiers	Dec. 12
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Ancon	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 13
Delphine	Lisbon	Dec. 13
Paul Paix	Hull	Dec. 12
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 23
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Minnesota, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Lusitania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Indian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Catharina, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Berwind, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comos, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:00 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Pretoria, Hamburg	——	5:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para	——	7:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Bremen, Bremen	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gulana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Czar, Rotterdam	——	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 22.

SS Cleveland, Naples to New York, was 224 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon.
Hamburg-American Line.
SS Czar, Libau to New York, signaled; distance not given; due 23d, forenoon. Russian-American Line.
SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 777 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 24th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 360 miles E. at noon; due 23d, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.
SS Canadian, Liverpool to New York, was 230 miles E. at noon; due to-day.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, Baton Rouge to New York, crossed the Mississippi Bar at 9:45 A. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 85 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was, 85 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 662 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 11 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 103 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 165 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 378 miles S. at noon.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 740 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 135 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mauretania, at Fishguard, Dec. 22.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Cherbourg, Dec. 22.
SS Lapland, at Antwerp, Dec. 22.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Dec. 22.
SS Trent, at Southampton, Dec. 22.
SS Vestris, at Montevideo, Dec. 21.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, at Amsterdam, Dec. 20.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
SS Carpathia, at Naples, Dec. 22.
SS Canova, at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18.
SS Colomba, at Barcelona, Dec. 19.
SS Niagara, at Havre, Dec. 20.
SS Kristianfjord, at Christiania, Dec. 22.
SS Laconia, at Fiume, Dec. 19.
SS Stampalia, at Naples, Dec. 24.
SS Cincinnati, at Naples, Dec. 22.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Bremen, Dec. 22.
SS Calliope, at La Plata, Dec. 22.
SS Capac, at Punta Arenas, Dec. 22.
SS Mataonia, at Punta Arenas, Dec. 22.
SS Curaca, at Port Madryn, Dec. 22.
SS Santa Cecilia, at Santos, Dec. 22.

Sailed.

SS Roma, from Marseilles, Dec. 20.
SS Costante, from Lisbon, Dec. 20.
SS Gregory, from Para, Dec. 20.
SS Holrye, from Cardiff, Dec. 20.
SS Broodmayne, from Dartmouth, Dec. 22.
SS Christopher, from Barbados, Dec. 19.
SS Belgrano, from Montevideo, Dec. 19.
SS Barbarossa, from Bremen, Dec. 22.

Passed.

SS Kura, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Barenfels, Calcutta for New York, passed Perim.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, New York for Stockholm, passed Dsunt Head.
SS Crofton Hall, Rio de Janeiro for New York, passed Fernando Noronha.
SS Brinkburn, from New York, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 23, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Persia.....Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota.....Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAUM, HERMAN, (died Dec. 13, 1912;) net estate, $57,483.89; manufacturing business at 90 William Street, $59,806.14; personal effects, $100.

JACKSON, MARIA I., (died Feb. 13, 1912;) net estate, $7,828.96; equity in 328 and 330 West Nineteenth Street and 409 West Eighteenth Street, $8,066.67.

LEHECKA, ANNA, (died Oct. 16, 1913;) net estate, $6,856.70; cash, $300; bank accounts, $6,949.79; money due, $135; insurance, $1,215; undertaking business at 1,440 First Avenue.

MANNHEIMER, SARAH, (died July 15, 1913;) net estate, $34,143.95; bank accounts, $4,760.38; bonds and mortgages with accrued interest, $31,311.29; jewelry, $200.

PAYNE, EDWARD F., (died Oct. 17, 1910;) net estate in New York, $3,404.73; stock, $4,116; 75 shares New York, Auburn & Lansing R. R., 20 shares American Gas & Electric Co. preferred, 3 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co., 19 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

ESTATES FOR PROBATE.

BROWN, ISAAC T., (died Dec. 16;) left estate of unknown value to William S. Brown, his uncle.

HAYDEN, CATHERINE, (died Dec. 9;) left more than $10,000 realty and $5,000 personalty; specific bequests to Anna Eloine Reid and Agnes Rebecca Hayden, her daughter; James Alexander Hayden, her son, and Katherine Rochester and Eliza Carter, her granddaughters; $5,000 to James A. Hayden; residuary to James A. and Agnes Rebecca Hayden.

HIRSCHLAFF, WILLIAM S., (died Nov. 29;) left less than $1,200 personalty; $1,100 to Rosa Hirschlaff, his wife; $2,000 to Gertie Hirsch; $5,000 to Joseph H. Kaufmann; bequests of Kaufmantown value to the Jewish Maternity Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, and the Tuberculosis Home for Hebrews.

LOEW, SOPHIE, (died Nov. 18;) left about $10,000 personalty, in equal shares, to Osmond and Viola Loew, her children.

TAYLOR, CATHERINE A. V., (died Dec. 16;) left $625 personalty; $370 to Annie Maston, her friend; $125 to John Foy, her friend; $120 to Annie Slater, her sister.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

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DOUBT THAT BURKE IS FEDERAL EMPLOYE

Attorney General Likely to Rule That He Is in Service of Panama Railroad.

STATE STATUTE MAY APPLY

In Any Case Commissary Manager Will Be Dismissed Summarily If Charges Are Sustained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the absence of Attorney General McReynolds in Tennessee for the holiday season, there is no prospect of a legal opinion as to the action that can be taken in the case of John Burke or any others in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company charged with receiving gratuities in connection with the purchase of supplies for the company.

Major Hobbs, the chief of the Washington office of the Panama Canal Commission, called at the Department of Justice to-day and conferred with William Wallace, Jr., th eAssistant Attorney General, who has charge of the legal question referred to the Attorney General by Secretary of War Garrison.

Major Hobbs was tol dinformally that the facts seemed to show that Burke was not a Federal employe, but was in the employ of the Panama Railroad, which is a private corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and in that case he was not amenable to the Federal statute applicable to the offense with which he is charged, and which is now under investigation by officials of the War Department.

After making an examination of the law and receiving preliminary reports from the Panama Canal officials as to Mr. Burke's status and duties, Secretary Garrison expressed the opinion that the Attorney General would in all probability concur in the conclusions reached by Mr. Wallace. In that event, the next step will be to examine the New York statute in regard to the acceptance of bribes or gratuities by employes of firms and corporations entering into contracts where employes can be affected by gifts or may levy contributions from bidders.

There are many legal complications in the case, one of which is as to the place where the act forbidden by law was accomplished, whether in the Isthmus or in the State of New York. If completed through the use of the United States mails or through the agency of other intermediary parties, it is believed that a prosecution can be made.

The Secretary of War said to-day that he had received no further information from those who are conducting the investigation into the charges against Burke, and he has not been advised when he may expect their report. The Secretary stated positively that if the charges were sustained in any degree Burke would be summarily dismissed from the employ of the Panama Railway Commission, without regard to whether he could be legally prosecuted.

Asks Jerome for Thaw Records.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 22.—Certified copies of all records of the Matteawan Insane Hospital relating to Harry K. Thaw since his commitment to that institution have been requested of William Travers Jerome, Special Deputy Attorney General of New York in the legal battle to secure Thaw's return to the New York jurisdiction. The request was made to-day by the commission appointed by the Federal Court to determine whether Thaw's mental condition would make his release on bail a menace to public safety.

INCORPORATE WELLS HAWKS

Friends of Writer Send Him Into the Mountains to Write.

Copies of the articles fo incorporation of Wells Hawks, Incorporated, which were approved by the Secretary of State on Dec. 18, were filed yesterday afternoon with the New York County Clerk.

The objection of the corporation is to send Wells Hawks, a writer best known by his stories of circus life, into the mountains to write. Wells Hawks, Incorporated, has been capitalized at $1,000. One hundred shares have been issued at $10 a share, and the subscription has been limited to his personal friends. Will J. Jones, Secretary of the corporation, said yesterday that more than $600 had been subscribed. Invitations were sent to a list of many well-known writers and theatrical men, and more than sixty of them, including George Ade and Arthur Brisbane, have purchased stock. The stock yesterday was selling at par.

The friends of Mr. Hawks who took up the idea of incorporating him say that his literary output has been diminished. Mr. Hawks approved of the plan and consented to be incorporated. The concern will have a life of one year. The stockholders are guaranteed a return of their original capital and a dividend of 6 per cent. It is provided that the first $1,750 earned by the writer while he is maintained at a retreat in the mountains by the capital of $1,000 shall be distributed among the stockholders. Mr. Hawks will be permitted to keep what he earns over $1,750.

Accompanied by his brother and a friend, Mr. Hawks left this city yesterday, under orders from the Board of Directors, for "Restville," near Baltimore, Md., where he will remain a month.

The Directors are Glenmore Davis, Halley Muirhead Crawford of Brookline, Mass.; William K. Semple, Blanch S. Jones, John N. Trump, Lucille Rogers Kleinecke of Washington, D. C., and Will J. Jones.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Following are the Supreme Court orders, issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

41 and 42—Daniel W. Baker, plaintiff in error, vs. Brainard H. Warner.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

105—John Hagon, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Paulin et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

61—Phoenix Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lee H. Landis.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest, and cause remanded.

98—The Pullman Company, appellant, vs. W. V. Knott, Controller of the State of Florida; and

158—The Pullman Company, appellant, vs. J. W. Knott and J. C. Lunning, as Treasurer of the State of Florida.—Order of substitution made at the former term vacated, and appeals dismissed, with costs, and cases remanded.

101—Seattle, Renton & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Washington et al.—Motion of G. G. Linhoff.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

3—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. John T. Moore, administrator of John A. Salgue.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

47—The Prudential Insurance Company of America, petitioner, vs. John T. Moore.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for a new trial.

93—J. W. Springer and Co. et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Crawfordsville State Bank.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

3, Original.—The People of the State of New York, complainant, vs. State of New Jersey and Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission.—Ordered that the sum of $5,000 be allowed to James D. Maher, for services rendered as Commissioner, one-half to be paid by complainant and one-half by the defendants.

Original.—Ex parte in the matter of Jonas Jones, petitioner.—Motion for petition for writ of habeas corpus denied.

179—The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel Charles S. Deneen, Governor, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Economy Light and Power Company.—Motion to substitute Edward F. Dunne, Governor, and Patrick J. Lucey, Attorney General, as the parties plaintiffs in error herein granted.

179—The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel Edward F. Dunne, Governor, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Economy Light and Power Company.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

357—Frank J. Willoughby et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Chicago.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

813—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, petitioner, vs. The Wolf Brothers & Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

662—Malinda Thurston, appellant, vs. the United States et al.—Submitted.

800—Clarence B. Wood, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

179—The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel Edward F. Dunne, Governor et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Economy Light and Power Company.—Passed, to be restored to the call per stipulation of counsel.

507—The City of New York, petitioner, vs. William Sage, Jr.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

Original.—James M. Cockins, petitioner, vs. Adelaide Miller Blick and Horace J. Miller.—Petition for a writ of error submitted.

195—Charles S. Intermeala, &c., petitioner, vs. David Perkins.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

816—Annie Myers, petitioner, vs. Pittsburgh Coal Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

680—Fred W. Lake and H. H. Snow, plaintiffs in error, vs. Mary A. Bonynge and W. A. Bonynge, and

681—Fred W. Lake et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Kern.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

806—Louis W. Prenica, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. May Bulger.—Motion to amend writ of error submitted for plaintiffs in support of motion.

140—Hanover Star Milling Company, petitioner, vs. D. C. Metcalf.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

449—Parker-Washington Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Harold Cramer, a minor, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

615—New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. National Rice Milling Company.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until Jan. 5.

The day call for Jan. 5: Nos. 548, 415, 64 (and 65, 66, 67, 73, 74, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, and 642), (and 643), 640, 710, 727, (and 728 and 729,) 760, 750, 458, 585, 555, 707, 639, 787, and 798.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 109—Wilcox v. Am Smelt & Refg Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 86—Stewart v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 171—Hughes v. N. Y. O. & W. R. R. 173—Haas v. Stewart.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 186—Macbeth Evans G Co v. Young. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Flasher Mfg Co. 176—Bentley v. Young.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Cooper v. A S Realty Co. 2—People ex rel Smith v. Waldo. 3—Webber v. Farley. 4—Olaus v. Glass. 5—Podalsky v. Weinberg. 6—Greenblatt v. Tiger. 7—Tepersisky v. Wari Bread Co. 8—Fuchs v. Freyberg. 9—Lipner v. Spiro. 10—Same v. Same. 11—Matter of Paradies. 12—Best v. Asaro Realty Co. 13—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 14—Clausen v. Title Guar & Surety Co. 15—Johnston v. Strassburger. 16—Little v. Lee Lash Studios. 17—Brown v. Simon. 18—Nicolin v. Victor. 19—Griffin v. N. Y. Telephone Co. 20—Aspenliter v. Terry & Tench Co. 21—Schonzeit v. Monness. 22—Thomasky v. Mitchell Motor Co. 23—Same v. Same. 24—Pierce v. Banks. 25—Same v. Same. 26—Neudrich v. Ehrlich. 27—Matter of Brown, (Haas.) 28—Peterson v. Walker. 29—Same v. Same. 30—Same v. Same. 31—Fredk Starr Cont Co v. Wardell. 32—Starnes v. Farrell. 33—Herrmann v. Camerer. 34—Same v. Same. 35—Campbell v. City of N Y. 36—Kirscher v. Same. 37—Auerbach v. Geo Vassars Sons & Co. 38—Wagner v. H. Clausen & Son Brew Co. 39—Littenberg v. Reichman. 40—F J Lennon Co v. City of N Y. 41—People Surety Co v. Commercial Adv Assn. 42—Same v. Same. 43—Berg v. Gen Reduction Co. 44—Cusumano v. Rieger. 45—Same v. Same. 46—Escovar v. United Fruit Co. 47—Kunz v. Moeller. 48—First Nat Bank v. Gilman. 49—Matter of Chalone. 50—Printograph Sales Co v. American Addressing & Mailing Co. 51—Kwilecki v. Dzikowska. 52—Titus v. Cent Park, N & E R R Co. 53—City of N Y v. Hersey. 54—Same v. McEnerys. 55—Doubleday, Page Co v. Simpson-Crawford Co. 56—Wachter v. Jessen. 57—Matter of Ball-Cooley Eng Co. 58—Matter of Harlem Brass Wks. 59—Ayres v. Flicke. 60—Gibbs v. Conroy Bros. 61—Lenox Const Co v. N Y Tel Co. 62—Wood v. Cohen. 63—Kastner v. Seaver. 64—Gaines v. Gaines. 65—Hirling v. Frishman. 66—Kolb v. Mortimer. 67—Altman v. Bungay Co. 68—Same v. McKeon. 69—Matter of Solomon. 70—Himmel v. Webb. 71—Mayner v. Jaffee. 72—Same v. Same. 73—Kreuder v. Bloom. 74—Gurland v. C W L Realty Co. 75—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 76—Colton v. Frankel. 77—Duffy v. City of N Y. 78—Conwell v. Dachschlager Co. 79—Steinfeld v. Tuoyzo. 80—Brill v. Brill. 81—Bolles v. Scheer. 82—Stein v. Warren. 83—Cooper v. A & F Realty Co. 84—Durr v. Durr. 85—Gallagher v. A O of H. 86—Same v. same. 87—Same v. same. 88—Pisani v. Pisani. 89—Solomon v. Int R T Co. 90—Norwalk v. same. 91—Glass v. Glass. 92—Frahrenbach v. Goldner. 93—Mitchell v. Van Wyck. 94—Cooperman v. Smolensky. 95—O'Brien v. Casolaro-Fasany Co. 96—Wissman v. Treffurth. 97—Alexander v. Penn R R Co. 98—Lerico v. Bloomberg. 99—Shrady v. Lamaura Const Co. 100—Matter of Farley. 101—Zach v. Zach. 102—Goodard v. Yerkes. 103—Harris v. Brownell. 104—Levitsky v. Brown. 105—Muller v. Nelson. 106—Da Konco v. Camera. 107—Sater v. Stanley. 108—Kahn Bros v. same. 109—United Distillers Co v. Johnson. 110—Zipser v. Rupp. 111—Perissi v. Hebbard. 112—Ortman v. Belley. 113—Stevens v. Tainter. 114—N Y Coop Bldg and Loan Assn v. Carroll. 115—Wallace v. Kearns. 116—Same v. same. 117—Buttner v. Buttner. 118—McWhirter v. McWhirter. 119—Reynolds v. Reynolds. 120—Riberman v. Neuberger. 121—Same v. same. 122—Robson v. Shay. 123—Matter of McDonald. (McDonald v. Beaver Eng and Cont Co.) 124—Kohn v. Schmidt. 125—Ettinger v. Ettinger. 126—People v. Townsend. 127—Ratz v. Minden. 128—Matter of Steele. (Jamaica Estates.) 129—Title Guar and Trust Co v. Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Co. 130—Tucker Co v. Tucker. 131—Joseph v. Joseph. 132—Nechter v. Sociological Research Film Corp. 133—Druckerv. Josephson. 134—Same v. same. 135—May v. Hamburg-Am Line. 136—Murphy v. N Y Press Co. 137—Greenberger v. Greenberger. 138—Heath v. Grimwood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Preferred cause: 1486—Farmers L & T Co v. Huntington. General calendar: 932—Keating Co v. City of N. Y. 1208—Van Voen v. Strauss. 880—Levering & Garrigues Co v. Century Holding Co. 743—Palhowitz v. Eisner. 1262—Owen v. Boehringer. 824—Fay v. Fay. 787—Simms v. Simms. 1271—Bamberger v. Cantor. 707—Frank v. Frank. 1150—Hill v. Carroll. 1105—Murtaugh Elevator Co v. Murtaugh. 1134—Eneman v. Eneman. 718—Dossenbach v. Dossenbach. 734—Kamma v. Kamma. 858—Estates Development v. Gallagher. 709—Cavallaro v. Frugone B & P Printing Co. 765—Goldberg v. Philadelphoplh Hospital. 1213—Rosenthal v. Greenberg. 751—Schirano v. Schirano. 593—Alsop v. MacHugh. 1253—McCloskey v. McCloskey. 1259—Cohen v. Cohen. 346—New v. Burnett. 1227—Baruch v. Young. 1245—N Y Life Ins Co v. Young. 238—Grassi v. City of N Y. 586—Tax Lien Co v. Durrell. 1237—Dubell v. Dubell. 463—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 672—Minziak v. Hendrick. 326—Friedgen v. Ernst. 1208—Charles v. Abbe Engineering Co. 1182—Van Arsdale v. Mayer. 161—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless. 1588—Soukos v. Realty Estates of Linden. 1137—Chelsea Ex Bank v. Simon. 1120—Talamini v. Donna. 1127—Same v. J P Donna Title Co. 1384—Uebol v. Judge. 1208—Van Hofe v. Classon. 1412—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 1416—Brown v. McNulty. 1418—Schnitzler v. Distler. 1431—Berger v. Berger. 1433—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 1447—Swiller v. Swiller. 1455—Rothenberg v. Pines. 1467—Ingraham v. Hughes. 1483—Schnatz v. Jackson. 1488—Erb v. Hudson Trust Co. 1492—Reinert v. Schmidt. 1494—Berstal v. Plaza. 1506—Eidlitz v. Manhattan Wrecking & C Co. 1272—Malcolm v. Hoyt. 726—Greenberger v. Greenberger. 132—Koch v. Fox. 493—First Oleszycer Aid Socy v. Adolph. 739—Weinstein Bros Co v. Co-Free Realty Co. 833—Arlington Estates v. Brown-Weiss Realties. 1156—Rees v. U S Oxygen Co. 1269—Katz v. Straus. 1185—Cohen v. Alvord. 1212—Nat Reserve Bank v. Lesk Realty Co. 123—Hall v. Hall. 1442—Steinfeld v. Tuozzo. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Part V., Giegerich, J. Adjourned for term. Part VI., Blanchard, J. Clear. Part VII., Cohalan, J. Case on. Part VIII., Philbin, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2903—Monmouth Co Farmers' Exchange v. Gillespie. 2533—Buzzell v. Gilbreth. 639—Ann C. Co v. Barrett. 2850—Balke v. Balke. 2839—Stewart v. Nat Surety Co. 2893—Barry v. Griot. 2878—Donelan v. Smith. 2160—Young v. Smith. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. 882—Whitack v. Holswasser & Co. 1785—Tearle v. Hill. 1946—Wieseleitler v. Stern. 5505—Eagan v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1784—Denton v. Martin. 1866—Gochman v. Welz & Berweck Co.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Weeks, J. 1825—Goldberg v. City of N Y. 1816—P Sanders v. N Y Edison Co. 1817—J Sanders v. same. 1811—Joseph v. Pilgrim Spring Water Co. 1813—Guttman v. Forest Box & Lumber Co. 1655—Kalish v. Cab Transit Co. 1831—Kindelman v. Int R T. Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J.—1666—Garner v. N Y Rys. 2003—Belovsky v. Kraus. 2068—Littenberg v. Reichman. 1864—Seewald v. Hedden Const Co. 1836—Sprainartis v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1709—Fingerman v. Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term — Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term — Part VIII.—Whitaker, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. 1768—Glasser v. C I & Bklyn R R. 1765—Cushman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1770—Cushman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1771—Stello v. N Y Wire & Spring Co. 1772—Rabahy v. Nassau Elec R R. 702—Cohen v. Keating. 1729—Gottlieb v. City Boroughs Realty Co. 367—Slessinger v. Nassau Elec R R. 1180—Benderman v. Glassberg. 1596—Quinn v. Garden Taxi Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 5302—Heeney v. Hotel Operating Ass'n. 1735—Partridge v. Bernstein. 148—Friedman v. Dimen. 4725—Schaefer v. Mayor Lane & Co. 4802—Schaefer v. Morgan Steam Laundry Co. 5028—Schaefer v. Ludin. 365—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 4669—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. 1262—Pappas v. N Y Rys. 1574—Cassel v. City of N Y. 4854—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 888—Romer v. N Y C & H R R R. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 586—Rosenver v. Relief Ass'n of Ekaterinoslav. 219—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 2342—Ingleson v. Clark. 1404—Rosenbaum v. Sun Print & Pub Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT— Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1643—Abraham v. Cohen. 1738—Larocque v. Com Adv Assn. 375—Greene v. Bklyn Union El R R. 1830—Gavan v. City N Y. 1674—Doady v. H C & A I Piercy Const Co. 1766—Hubert v. Bender. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Donnelly, J. 2559—Ball v. Tapliff-Ely Co. 1718—Krish v. Day. 506—Cohen v. Bean. 700—Rosenblatt v. Brunnerschenkel. 570—N Y C & H R R R v. Peoples Surety Co. 854½—Andrew J Robinson Co v. Security Mutual Life Ins Co. 835—Karp v. Lehigh Valley R R. 708—Master v. F R Jones Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Erlanger, J. Inquest 682—Landren v. Serfting. 1001—Goebel v. Comet Film Co. 574—Keller v. Hay. 2915—Farley v. 226 Mulberry St (Darbano.) 2819—Wait v. Gilbreth. 1045—Schafransky v. Speno. 1070—Farley v. Liquors Seized at 184 Stanton St. 402—Vick v. Federal Biscuit Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. 963—Sigl v. Wolff. 2930—Salmon v. A Klipstein Co. 1062—Jacobs v. Heinze. 599—Lamson Con Store Service Co v. Billings. 243—Pfaelzer v. Beach Fur Co. 100—Leopoldstadt v. Kann. 378—Oriental Bank v. Bernstein. 1—Stolwein v. Schreiber. 273—Connolly Auction Co v. Rae. 60—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 250—Margolies v. Arizona Turquoise Mining Co. 1057—Hirsch v. Freedman Bros Co. 361—Cregan v. Ferslon. 1070—Geist v. Isaacs. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on. Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Gustave A Carls, Jacob Liebowitz, Rocco M Marasco, James Galligan, Albert Diosy, Caroline G Ewen, Clark W Dunlop, Charles W Raymond, Jacob Mayer, Jacob Crawford, Carl Schloss, Chehoe, William P King, Eliza Schwarz, Augusta Hyatt, Anna M Claus, &c, Mary F Toue, Isabelle Smith, Bella Katz, Consuelo De Polo, Myerowich, infants; Mary Healy, Sarah Diamant, Morris Stern, Richard Cullen, Elizabeth Cullen, Andrew Casazza, Giovanni Diprete, Martin Ozuk, Giuseppe Pumilia, Louis Finkelstein, Paul W Erdtmann, Francesco Natale, Katherine Gallagher, Florence Halliday, Della Joanescu, Catherine McNally, &c, Teresa Pasztor, Josef Pasztor, Joseph Rogers, Mary Friely, Sarah Douglas, Mary Walsh, Edward Leissner, Frances La Considine, Victoria Osborn, Edward Brush, Frank D Kane, Edward M Smith, Maria A Wilson, Rocco M Marasco, Fanny Holden, Gustav Kahrs, Franziska Rohmann, Joseph Horwitz, &c, Samuel J Garland, Mary Kern, &c, Charles Sickel, Mary Shakter, Peter Hartman, Ann Egan, Isaac M Sontheimer, John B Doerr, Alice C Frazier, Isabella McGrew, Lulu A Matteson, John Krell, Henry T Bennecke, Thomas P Lownds, Mary Jane Kersey, Julia Bendell, Andrew Lynott, Patrick Murphy, Katherine P Blagden, Philip Leisenhelmer, Annie Farrell, Joseph Muller, &c, Edward Murrell, Patrick Goodman, Catherine F Sellan, Oren Root, John Rhinelander, Sr, and R & Offley, Benjamin L Glaessel, Henrietta M Rottmann, Amelia J Harris, William Foster, Edward C de Zeng, Caroline D Seward, George L F Poggenburg, William Flemming, John Wakefield, Mary J Kelly, J George Laffargue, Edwin Hawley, Theodore Schumacher, M Emeline McMillan, Estate of Frederick Mohlenkamp, issue of fact; Estate of Rachmiel Finkel, issue of fact; Estate of Francis Fitch, issue of fact. Wills for probate. Mary Frawley, Herman C Van Post, Peter Dunn, Margaret G Philipse, Mary Higgins, Thomas J McGrath, Edward A Le Roy, Rose Cullen, Sam Frohman, Solomon Lee, Somerborn, Isaac Tuch, Margaret May, William Fajen, Maria Farrell, Emma Sachs.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills. 3080—Horatio A. Tiemann. 3067—Caroline G. Ewen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.: Part II., Lynch, J.: Part III., Luce, J.: Part IV., Finelite, J.: Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., Seavey, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in trial term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 5263—Schmidt v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 5232—Galvin v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 5283—Levy Co. v. Libman Cont Co. 5330—Ekelchich v. Khasan. 4156—Storkovich v. Kiss. 5309—Kaplan v. N Y Rys. 5314—Puritz v. same. 5318½—Godt v. Henigson. 5322—Boturinch v. N Y Rys. 5323—Pomerantz v. same. 5327—Goodheit v. Siegman. 5328—Millman v. N Y Rys. 5329—Gershelmer v. same. 5345—Rogers v. N Y Rys. 5346—Husband v. same. 5347—Same v. Union Rys. 5653—Holman v. Patten. 3644—Schiff v. Royal Feather Co. 4633—Bowen v. Nevins. 5287—Noyes v. Curtis Blaisdell Co. 5289—Mckenna v. Goldenberg. 5290—Leoni v. B'klyn H'ts R R. 5319½—Elias v. Krause. 12046½—Croddich v. Sammins. 4707—O'Reilly v. Ebling Brew Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.,—Lynch, J. 6540—Pressman v. McCloskey. 6498—The Met Printing Co v. Dalton. 6532—Treat v. Busom. 6327—Frank v. Peterson. 6328—Covins v. same. 6159—Knauth v. Black. 6451—Black v. Alderdice. 6377—Jones v. Pike. 6411—Schatz v. Claman. 6457—Fried v. Doyle. 6465—Yockel v. Mercury Realty Co. 6466—Same v. Brenner. 6549—Majestic Hotel Co v. Momand. 6350—Bachman v. Wolfert. 6355—Cooper v. Neuman. 6558—Fox v. Payton. 6559—Dent Realty Co v. Lewis. 6563—Genaler v. Jeambey. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. The Autocar Co v. Simon—Maurice B Blumenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Nicholas Selara Holding Co—Manton W Wyvell, Ripley v. Guaranty Trust Co—Bronson Winthrop, Pines v. Johnson—Edward Royher, Grahling v. Grahling—Charles O Maas, Witschliben v. Glynn—Henry Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Matter of West 231st St—Benjamin M Day. Matter of Tibbett & Corlear Co—Benjamin M Day.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Adelaide K Thomas v. Lottie Belden—Sidney Bernstein. Wilson M Powell v. Esther Bonner—Frank W Tappan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Theodore H Mulch v. Joseph Sandorf—Theodore H Mulch and Hugo Kiel. Morris Yanowitz v. Samuel Silverman et al—Morris Yanowitz.

CITY COURT—Smith, J. Frank Robiing v. Albert E Meyer—Ralph Wheeler.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Rubin Koffler v. Max Kahn—Wm J Rosenthal.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term — Humphrey, J. 3890—People v. Casimo Casmano. 3891—People v. Casimo Casmano. 3892—People v. Casimo Casmano.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J.—Litigated motions. —Zirinsky c. Rosemon and others. 2—Woolley v. Strauss & Co. 3—Shtilman v. Goetze. 4—Matter of Fosdick Av. 5—Dickey v. Gortner. 6—Ettlinger v. Upp et al. 7—Matter of Utica Avenue Tenants. 8—Sugar Bank v. Reynolds. 9—Matter of Church Av., (Junghaus.) 10—Kramer and another v. Internat Typesetting Mach Co. 11—People ex rel Board of Education v. Board of Supervisors, Nassau County. 12—Halperin and another v. Maryland Casualty Co., &c. 13—McLaughlin v. Wood and others. 14—Richmond Assets Collecting Co. v. Bache and others. 15—Lindsey v. Lindsey. 16—Sacks v. Island View Corp. 17—Le Conte and others v. N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co. 18—Terbell v. Dunton Lodge R Co and others. 19—Bailey v. Jones and others. 20—Siegel v. Rosen and others. 21—Albertson v. Wanamaker. 22—Teed Adee Co. v. Gifford. 23—Matter of Boerum St. 24—Cohen v. Cohen. 25—Conran v. Draper. 26—Matter of Catlin, (award.) 27—Scott v. Scott. 28—Connolly v. Blake. 29—Stapleton v. Stapleton. 30—Tarsky v. Tanzi. 31—Caroline Blair v. Charles Blair. 32—Matter of Hall, (Curdy.) 33—Singer v. Sbames and others.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S.—Wills of Adam Rothar, Jans Bellanny, Elsie Softy, Sarah Green, Adeline Perdue, John Horn, and Elsie Bosch. Accountings of Ferdinanda Jung, Amelia D. Fiecese, L. M. Little, Sidney E. Smith, W. J. Nelson, Magdelena Walsz, Augustus Ramppen, Levi Cohen, J. J. O'Neil, Charles Bacignupo, Amelia Dillingham, Frederick Hauck, and Julia M. Higgins. Estates of Catherine Fitzpatrick and Martha Radershatt. Contested calendar: Will of Caroline Neubert.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Studio Apartment on Washington Heights Sold for Investment—West Side Dwelling Purchase Opposite Schwab Mansion—R. J. Collier Sells on East Side — Buyers in the Bronx.

In a light realty market the Washington Heights district yesterday furnished the sale for investment of a studio apartment house erected about three years ago on the southeast corner of Broadway and 153d Street. The structure is a six-story building known as the Trinity Studios, and was sold by Daniel B. Freedman, who erected the house, to the Dickinson estate for investment. It occupies a plot 25 feet on Broadway by 100 feet on the street. The deal was an all-cash transaction. B. Crosby was the broker who negotiated the transaction. It is stated that Mr. Freedman, in view of the success of the apartment just sold, will erect a similar building in the immediate vicinity in the near future.

Buys Opposite Schwab Mansion.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 323 West Seventy-fourth Street has ben sold by Pease & Elliman for Samuel McMillan to a client for occupancy. The residence covers a plot 30 by 80 feet adjoining the northeast corner of Riverside Drive, and is directly opposite the Schwab mansion.

R. J. Collier Sells on East Side.

Robert J. Collier and his wife have sold the two four-story buildings at 159 and 161 East Fourth Street, between First Aveneu and Avenue A, a plot 50 by 96.2 feet, to the Nassau-Beekman Investing Company. Title passed yesterday, and the new owners have obtained from the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company a mortgage of $30,000 on the property.

Tenements for Investment.

An investor has purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager 236 and 238 East Eighteen Street, a six-story flat on a plot 40 by 102.2 by irregular, located between Second and Third Avenues.

Bronx Borough.

Sutera & Villone have sold for a client the northeast corner of 187th Street and Beaumont Avenue to Giovanni Lordi. The buyer gave as part payment ten lots at Burlington, N. J. The transaction amounted to about $75,000.

The Delafield estate has sold at Fieldston to George D. Strayer, a professor of Teachers College, Columbia University, a plot on the northerly side of West 246th Street, 190 feet east of Fieldston Road. Prof. Strayer is to erect a modern dwelling for his own use on this site.

Frederick Ashton de Peyster and others have sold to Isabella Weeks the block front on the north side of 165th Street, between Sherman and Sheridan Avenues. The property fronts 200.31 feet on 165th Street, 105.22 feet on Sherman Avenue and 94 feet on Sheridan Avenue. The property will be improved with apartment houses. J. Clarence Davies negotiated the sale.

New Brooklyn Apartments.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a six-story high-class apartment house, to be erected at 220 and 222 West Street, Brooklyn, on a plot 47 by 100 feet, for Jacob Siris of Manhattan, as owner.

The structure will cost $50,000. The same owner has just completed the six-story apartment house at the corner of Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street.

Long Island.

A. Cantore has sold at Astoria 29 Willow Street, a six-family brick house, for Mary Richmond to Antonio Marcantonio; also 960 Boulevard, a three-story brick house, on a plot 100 by 100 feet, to Luigi Moltini.

Westchester County.

Cahn & Cahn sold for H. W. Helfer 629 South Fifth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, to Isaac Hall, a two and a-half story stucco dwelling on a lot 37.6 by 100 feet. This is one of the row of houses which were recently built by Phelan Brothers' Construction Company.

Commerical Leases.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased the store at 348 Fourth Avenue, for a term of years, for the Robert Goelet estate, to the Standard Lunch Company.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased the store at 816 Church Street, for Soloman Hecht, to H. D. Werblum; lofts at 14 and 16 Waverley Place for William Lauterbach, to H. Frankel and S. & I. Amdur & Goodman; three lofts at 499 Broadway, for Francis Bannerman, to the Sanitary Cloth'ng Company, and the store at 187 and 189 Mercer Street, for the Chesebrough Estate to the Barbers' Antiseptic Sterilizing Company.

Richard S. Scobie has leased for Dr. Ernest McNeill, for a long term of years, the store and basement at 345 East 149th Street, to James L. Sullivan, for a restaurant and lunchroom.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $10,000 on the plot of four lots, size 100 by 130, situate on the east side of Eagle Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of 161st Street.

Real Estate Notes.

Charles Golden took title yesterday from Georgianna Brower to the dwelling at 323 West Ninetieth Street, plot 17.6 by 100.8, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

James M. Woods was the broker in the sale of the dwelling at 29 West Ninety-fourth Street by the Edward Mitchell estate to Pauline Frank.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold its annual dinner at the Brooklyn Club on Saturday, Jan. 24. Christopher C. Holenhahn, the newly elected President, will preside. The dinner committee is composed of F. B. Snow, chairman; E. J. Grant, G. H. Gray, A. B. Gutman, Charles L. Gilbert, W. J. T. Lynch, and A. H. Waterman.

The entire square block, bounded by Post Avenue, Dyckman Street, Academy Street and Naegle Avenue, will be sold at public action on Thursday, Jan 15, at the Exchange Salesroom, by Joseph P. Day.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday either in Manhattan or the Bronx.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

94th St, 341-343 East, n s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.2, six-story tenement and stores; Milton Stern against W. M. Moore and others; A. Stern, attorney; H. A. Friedman, referee; amount due, $37,12; prior mortgage, $27,000; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings In the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Greenwich St, 547-549, s e corner of Charlton St, 50x75, six-story loft and store build ing; W. C. Lane et al, executors, against Charlton-Greenwich

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

GOING TO EUROPE! !
MUST SELL! ! !
Four-story and basement dwelling in the seventies near Riverside Drive; strictly high class; no reasonable offer refused. Milton Hart, Attorney, 140 Nassau St.

Bargain.—Four-story well furnished house, 20x70; offer of some cash; over $20,000. Mortgage considered; filled with tenants; excellent business proposition to quick buyer; owner on premises, 162 East 37th.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.
Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House, Box 83 Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful tract of land in Westchester County; one of the highest elevations; several hundred acres, with buildings and other ideal conditions for a golf club. Address Mount Kisco, V 20 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good. 801 W. 9th.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Country Houses Wanted.

Young couple wishes to rent house or part of house in suburban New York, within easy commuting distance. V 38 Times.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchen cabs, and refrigerators, must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

FACTORY LOFTS.
45x85; all light; rent, $960 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

Loft, 5,600 square feet, for light manufacturing purposes; light as day. Apply Brockett Realty Co., 122 East 25th St.

Broadway, 1,544. (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to sublet for three or four months office not smaller than 12x15, preferably furnished; central location; state rental. D 83 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
200 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A few left for select tenants, two rooms and bath; fully furnished; full hotel service; private phones, &c.; respectable, quiet and clean; only $12.50 monthly; two single with bath, only $25. See manager, "The Crampton," 182 St. Nicholas Av., (119th St.)

84th St., 269 West. (Two Doors from Broadway.)—One and two large rooms, suites, with kitchenette; gas, laundry, and maid service included; $2 to $7 weekly; immediate possession; also other apartments; inquire all day.

THE NEVADA.
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

To Sublet.—Modern apartment at 45 East 88th St., furnished or unfurnished; 7 light rooms, two baths; all conveniences; immediate possession. Telephone 4751 Lenox or inspect.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths, Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

93d and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment; elevator; every modern convenience; immediate possession. D 140 Times.

THREE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; TELEPHONE. THOMPSON, 17 WEST 85TH.

95th St., 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 23.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 127 WEST 58TH ST.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST, AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at liberal reduction.

45th, 10 East.—Comfortable, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$55.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Responsible, literary couple will care for apartment; pay moderate rent. V 82 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $23.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
111 WEST 43D ST.,
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2867 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3652 or 3053 Riverside.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

SIXTY TYPEWRITERS.
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up. Selling out store. 393 Broadway.

Lighting Fixtures.

Electric and gas lighting fixtures; buy direct from manufacturer and save 50%; hundreds of latest designs. Phone Stuyvesant 4592. Crown Chandelier Co., 103 4th Av.

Pianos and Organs.

30 cents a line.

XMAS BARGAINS.
USED UPRIGHTS.....$75, $125, $150
USED PLAYER PIANOS....$350, $400, $450
NEW PLAYER PIANOS.....$400 to $750
Call and see the smallest player piano made, Baby Grand Pianos—used and new.
Examine our stock before you decide.
Terms to suit; music rolls, benches gratis.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM., MFRS.,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Phone 5424 Stuyvesant. Established 1860.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

30 cents a line.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Lost

30 cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN,
$100 REWARD.
Ford No. 196503, touring, 1913, N. Y. license 34510, all wheels 30x3½, stolen Dec. 21, about 8 P. M., from Dr. Jesse G. M. Bullowa, 62 West 57th St., New York; communicate confidential. E. R. HOPWOOD, 55 John St., New York. Telephone John 3796.

LOST—Stationery case, dark-gray suede, containing important papers and sum of money, personal property of Commander Booth of the Salvation Army, en route to White Plains via 5th Av., Central Park, Lenox Av., 149th, St. Bridge, Grand Concourse, Jerome, Bainbridge, and Central Avs. Liberal reward over and above money contents for return of papers intact to 122 West 14th St. No questions asked.

LOST—In Brooklyn, between hours of 10 A. M. and 12:30, family 60-trip ticket Penn. R. R. for use between N. Y. and Hightstown, N. J.; reward. R. W. Sweland, Hightstown, N. J.

LOST—A DIAMOND BRACELET, in the vicinity of the Colonial Theatre or the Hotel Ansonia; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. M. D. Weingarten, 47 West 34th St.

LOST—Purple pocketbook containing money and ring on 5th Av. between 42d and 50th Sts. Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to C. M. Haley, 451 West End Av.

LOST—On St. John's car, Atlantic Av. Subway station, or subway, lady's gold watch, initials "M. R." on back; suitable reward. T. J. Harton, 591 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday evening, at 12:30, in taxi, Vanderbilt Hotel to Brooklyn, an open-face gold watch; liberal reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob, black ribbon, gold monogram, Friday night; suitable reward. I. H. Lehman, 111 Broadway.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST—In Plaza Hotel or neighborhood, a bloodstone ring; reward to finder. L. C. Albro, 7 West 44th.

LOST—Gent's gold watch, stairway uptown 18th St. "L" station; photo on face; reward. Return to Schwartz, 12 John St.

LOST—Gold Seventh Regiment watch fob, Subway, Saturday; reward. D 333 Times Downtown.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$150 REWARD.

Diamond link bracelet, lost Monday morning between 58th St. and Tyson's, 25th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Ave. and 48th St.

$10 REWARD.

Gold watch fob, with jade setting, monogram "F. J. S.," attached to silk ribbon, lost Sunday night. Return to 165 Broadway, Room 1,417.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Blue gray Pomeranian about two years old; answers name "Bobby," from 730 Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Weber, Apartment 8C.

LOST—Dec. 18, small collie bitch, 1 year old, light brown with white breast and legs; answers name Girlie; reward. A. Pinchot, 1,021 Park Av.

Business Opportunities.

30 cents a line.

CLEANSING AND DYEING
BUSINESS WANTED
with several stores in New York and Brooklyn; must be a concern doing a fair amount of work and with good buildings at works; reply by letter with full particulars; those answering ad. last week please reply again. H. P. 56 Times.

FOR RENT.
Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

GOING TO PANAMA.
Business man, 40, speaking Spanish, Italian, German fluently wishes to represent good firm for Panama and other Latin-American countries. Highest references. M. R., Box 12 Times.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits, or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished; reasonable price. Will also sublet loft, Fearlbey, 164 West 25th St.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 82, Welisburg, West Va.

Chemist has valuable discovery, cheap; non-inflammable substitute for celluloid, films, waterproofing; want backer with ready cash. A. D., 190 Times.

Partner to well-established dress manufacturing business; must have $3,000 to $5,000; with or without services. D 31 Times.

Wanted—Active partner with $5,000 in established business; particulars by interview only. Address M 58 Times.

WILL invest $5,000 to $10,000 in established paying business needing additional capital. V 31 Times.

Want profitable business; can invest $8,500 with services. Write details. T 69 Times.

Business Loans.

30 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

30 cents a line.

Multigraph letters; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 8350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

FAC-SIMILE multigraph letters, prompt service, perfect work; reasonable rates. Weiss Duplicating Co., 3 East 17th; phone, Sty 594.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY,
114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

34TH, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor; corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

East Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (128d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

63TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mohegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 186 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

70TH ST., 114 AND 152 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; abundant heat; generous table; every improvement; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

82D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive sunny small room; board; table guests accommodated; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large front room; electric light; excellent table; references required.

97TH, 255 WEST.—Large corner room, private bath; suitable for two. Grossman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Private family having attractively furnished home, will accept two or three discriminating guests for Winter.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 580 West 113th.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

West Side.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Table board that is not surpassed. Service quiet and efficient.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 544 WEST, (the Audubon.)—Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside near by; those appreciating a bright, clean, cozy room and delicious food make this your home; every comfort; rates $8 to $12, one; $14 to $20, two. Tel. 2757—Audubon.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.
Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American Southern woman with beautiful apartment, offers large front room with board; suitable for two, to whom a refined home will be appreciated; references required. Tel. 6660 Audubon, Apt. 7 C, or write D 24 Times.

WEST END AV., 870.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; references.

Table Boarders

94TH, 148 WEST.—Table board; wholesome, fresh food; reasonable rates; double rooms. Moses.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 110 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without private baths; gentlemen, references.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway, elevated.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references; 4627—Sty.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; $4.50.

39TH, 253 WEST.—Furnished rooms, first floor, east; steam heat; very convenient.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor large rooms; references.

52D, 252 West, Near Broadway.—Rooms; newly furnished; clean house; electric light; running water; bath on floor; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam heated, large room; private bath; smaller room; references.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; private bath, kitchenette, phone; Subway, "L."

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

68TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; comfortable and home-like; must be seen to be appreciated; very desirable neighborhood; reasonable; all conveniences; references.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable rooms; bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Rooms single and en suite; running water; electricity; 72d express.

71ST, 306 WEST. — Newly furnished front; suitable two; $6; Subway. 9987 Columbus

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, with and without private bath; continuous hot water, telephone; Subway express.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 162 West.—Two large, light, comfortably furnished adjoining rooms. Apartment 25.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Beautiful connecting front parlor, suite; suitable doctor; single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Telephone 9658 Col.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms; running water; parquet floor; Subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 182 WEST.—Large front room; newly decorated; private house; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Hastings.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; reasonable.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished; newly decorated rooms; telephone; every comfort; reasonable.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Comfortable large room; single, double beds; medium room reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Unusually warm, comfortable rooms; continuous hot water; coin telephone.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; all conveniences. Finon.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two rooms suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water, piano and telephone. D'Eglise.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath, $8.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, small rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 171 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; steam heat; hot water; table guests; references. Apply Blake.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $4 to $7. The Ludington.

103D ST., 216 WEST.—Dentist, doctor, or studio; 100 ft. from Subway; suitable for two; tiled bath; telephone; piano; save this advertisement; don't fail to call. Cecil Klein.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

115TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

115TH ST., (Riverside Drive and Broadway.)—Desirably furnished large, light room; private lavatory; modern apartment; $6 weekly. 1351 Morningside.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RESTAURANT; ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE; ELEVATOR APARTMENT. FORT.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway. Apt. 2M.

120TH ST., 305 WEST.—Neat single room, private German family; $2; gentleman. Trulwasser.

121ST ST., 501 and 519 WEST, opposite Columbia University.—Light, attractive, double, single; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity; near Broadway subway; parlor for callers; $3.50 to $7 week. Mrs. M. S. Young.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

ADVERTISER, owning elegant home, will rent gentleman large room, adjoining bath, $35-$40 monthly; breakfast. Address Cleanliness, 2,029 Broadway.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway. Morningside 4834. White.

FURNISHED ROOM—Electricity, telephone; near Subway and "L." D 1,050 Amsterdam Ave.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 58th Street.
Most convenient location in a New York.
Gives greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $33-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 58th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suits of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $33-$35 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 58th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 27th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; varies every evening, $1.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 58th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 a day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 58th Street.
Rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan board.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AVE. & 38TH ST.,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED

UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN.

PERMANENT POSITION TO THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO WAITING ON THE BEST PATRONAGE. APPLY SUPT'S. OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

SALESWOMEN

FOR WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUITS, COATS, & DRESSES. APPLY SUPT'S OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

CANVASSER.—A refined woman, without experience, can add substantially to income either as wholesale agent or canvasser for exclusive territory; commission. Apply quick, Patents Introducing Co., 507 5th Av., Suite 1,006.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Refined girl, (not colored,) who lives in vicinity and can like at home; references required. Call or write before Saturday, Apartment 2A, 454 Riverside Drive.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for care of three little girls, 4, 7, and 9 years; must speak French and English, be willing to travel, furnish best of references. Apply Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway, Tuesday, between 10 and 11. Mrs. Richard Bennett.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young lady; must be refined, pretty; some education; good manners. Address Box 81, Hollywood, N. J.

SPECIAL WORK.—A well-educated woman who has had experience in book work for a special position on our new publication, "The Story of Music." Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only: stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

BARBER.—Young man; first-class; German. Apply 25 Rose Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, double entry, trial balance, typist, quick and accurate at figures, all-around office man, willing and industrious, to take charge; references and bond required. Address, own handwriting, salary expected, &c., B. D., 219 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE MAN WANTED TO SUPERINTEND RENTING AND MAKING REPAIRS IN LARGE NUMBER OF APARTMENT AND SINGLE HOUSES; MUST HAVE REAL ESTATE EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED, L 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER, &c.—Services of young engineer or salesman, familiar with construction work, to interview architects, engineers, contractors; liberal allowance to right party; state age, references, &c., V 35 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by well-known manufacturer; excellent opportunity for big calibre commission man with knowledge of factory systems and operations. Apply P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED.
To sell drawing materials in New York; must have thorough knowledge of lines and personal acquaintance with architects, engineers, and draughtsmen; salary. P. O. Box 1,283, N. Y. City.

SALESMAN, high grade, with good following, to carry as side line high grade line of ladies' waists and dresses; larger cities, from Cleveland to Omaha; established trade; commission basis; expenses advanced. Address T. R., 153 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity with well known manufacturer for junior salesman to learn high grade specialty work. Commission basis. Apply P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN wanted for the South by specialty muslin underwear house with established trade in this territory; commission and drawing account. D 32 Times.

SALESMAN, having ribbon, silk, and velvet trade, can connect with new concern; interest given to proper party. S. Matz, 65 East 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—President large corporation, in Long Island City, wishes capable male (head) stenographer; rapid, accurate, and absolutely dependable as to habits; long hours and trying work at times, but good salary and future for right man; give full particulars. Address L 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in mail order department; must have thorough knowledge of mail order business. X 377 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 30, solicitor, advertising; neighboring city; commission only; should earn $40 weekly. L 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, for general work in office and to assist housekeeper. Address, stating salary and experience, V 54 Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.

AGENT.—A refined man, without experience, can add substantially to income, either as wholesale agent or canvasser for exclusive territory; commission. Apply quick, Patents Introducing Co., 507 5th Av., Suite 1,006.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

30 cents a line.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 13th St., 4th Stuyvesant.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; capable, clean-cut, alert; $6. B., 989 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; 4 years' experience; best references; salary, $15. Miss Davis, 1,855 Park Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography; six years' experience; trial balance; best reference. V 80 Times.

DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.
Woman writer, experienced in merchandising and publicity work, wishes new connection; capable manager of advertising and compiler of catalogues or booklets; salary moderate. Write Successful, 408 West 150th St., (Apartment 76.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position at once; refined young American business couple, gentlemen; full charge; suburbs preferred; references. D 140 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 treatment; ladies' residences. Professional, 2237 8th Av., (120th.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—16, public school graduate, good penman; does not care for high salary, but good opportunity for chance. A. B., 111 E. Houston St. Phone 8277 Orchard.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable beginner; anxious to advance; willing to work hard; moderate salary. Evelyn Schubert, 606 Madison Av. 'Phone 2983 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (16,) bright, neat American girl; beginner, plain writer; office assistant; no agency; $6. C 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, wishes position where earnest and conscientious work is appreciated. Capable, L 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; academic education, technical dictation, charge correspondence, office; confidential. B 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, ambitious beginner; graduate good business school; $6. L 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — American; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; excellent memory; $12. B 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, experienced, takes notes accurately, tranecribes correctly; willing; $10. B 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid and reliable; understands office work; $10. L 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assisting bookkeeper; good mathematician, grammarian; quick comprehension; $8. L 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; good grammarian; conscientious; $6-$8. B 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, fluent correspondent, high school graduate; 6 years' experience; $12. L 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar office routine; good character; $6. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; clean cut; $10. L 260 Times Downtown.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Mme. Domilian, 19 West 103d St., dressmaker; perfect fitting gowns; telephone.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Male.

AA1 AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references. C 173 Times Downtown.

ABLE ASSISTANT
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $2, long experience commercial, artistic, technical lines; can make himself invaluable anywhere. High Degree, V 2 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER.
YOUNG MAN, 33 YEARS OF AGE, MARRIED, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, EIGHT YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ALL BRANCHES OF MODERN ACCOUNTING METHODS WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH BUSINESS OFFERING A FUTURE. ADDRESS BOX 238 TIMES, 15 BEEKMAN ST., CITY.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1885.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 879 Broadway, Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 182 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2705.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets investigations. Auditor, 82 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 0676 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, formerly with public accountants, bookkeeping experience, desires similar connection; permanent; references. Edward, 517 Chester St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentanglements; arrangements; $2.50 weekly.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, (23;) A1 bookkeeper, correspondent, and detail man; executive ability; six years' experience in responsible position; salary $20. C 47 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' experience, capable taking complete charge, desires responsible position; reference. C. S., 2,128 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. — Long, varied experience; cost, corporation accounts; financial statements. "Reliable," A 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (24,) now employed, wants responsible position with textile or dry goods manufacturing firm. Z 242 Times.

BOY, 16; bright, honest, American; intelligent, clean boy. L 247 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE MAN, POSSESSING EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND ALL NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGER, ASSISTANT, OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE; EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS; SALARY, $5,000. V 36 TIMES.

CLERK. — Technical school graduate, 26, three years in operating department gas company, seeks clerical position with firm dealing in public utility securities. D 331 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, cashier, and office manager; thoroughly trained in every branch; fifteen years' experience; big house and small house; fair salary; A1 references; seeks permanent position. L 212 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS' LINES WANTED
FOR PACIFIC COAST BY SALESMAN WITH BIG TRADE IN NECKWEAR, FANCY GOODS, AND SIMILAR LINES. V 25 TIMES.

EAST SIDERS GIVE DINNER TO WALDO

Jacob H. Schiff Among Speakers Who Urge Police Commissioner's Reappointment.

PRAISES HIS COURAGE

Commissioner, Banker Asserts, Found Department Demoralized and Made It Efficient.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo was boomed for reappointment under the Mitchel administration at a dinner given in his honor last night at the Café Boulevard by prominent men of the east side. Jacob H. Schiff, who made the principal address, praised Mr. Waldo highly for the way in which he had run the Police Department, and told the guests at the dinner that they should do everything in their power to have him continued in office. His words were received with hearty cheers, especially when he pictured the Commissioner as facing courageously the criticism which had been leveled against him.

L. E. Miller presided, and the speakers, in addition to Mr. Schiff, were Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Joseph Barondess, Louis N. Hammerling, Herman Ridder, Aaron J. Levy, and Herman Bernstein. In seats near the Commissioner were his four deputies—Douglas I. McKay, George H. Dougherty, James E. Dillon, and Harry H. Newburger. In his address Mr. Schiff said:

Mr. Schiff's Address.

"I consider it much of a privilege and an honor to take part in this tribute to Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who, as far as we know, is about to terminate his tenure of office as Police Commissioner of this great city, which he has held for four years.

"I believe it will go unchallenged if I say there is no office in our municipality of greater and graver responsibility—none that requires closer attention and efficiency, none that needs more tact and discretion, none that is subject more often to just and as often to unjust criticism, than the Police Commissionership. Under the old regime, in the time of the Deverys and their type, with responsibility recognized to no one except the Hall, the Police Commissioner had easy sailing, and so had the thugs, the gamblers, the gangs and wrongdoers of every kind, if they only had a sufficiency of loose cash and some influence with the district leader or the men still higher up.

"The sufferer was mainly the poor and lowly individual, who, mostly without any intention to violate the law, was made the victim of merciless oppression and ruthless persecution under a system which had illegal enrichment and political corruption for its principal aim. Unfortunately it cannot be said that this deep-seated evil ceased to exist entirely with the new era, which was first ushered in by Gen. Bingham, and continued with vigor and efficiency by Commissioner Waldo—our guest of honor to-night.

Task Which Confronted Waldo.

"When Rhinelander Waldo was called to office by the late Mayor Gaynor—whose memory will always remain sacred within and beyond this metropolis as perhaps the ablest and most courageous Chief Magistrate New York ever had—the Police Department had during the interim management to which Waldo succeeded, relapsed into a state of inefficiency and 'laissez-aller' condition, with the existence of which it was but natural that those of the staff inclined to graft had no difficulty in securing illegal advantage from their position. Such was the state of affairs I believe, Commissioner Waldo found and to the correction of which—backed by Mayor Gaynor—he at once set himself intelligently and courageously.

"But to effect such a reorganization and eradication of existing evils as was necessary takes time, and is not surprising that even while this was under way the people of New York found themselves one fine day face to face with cold-blooded murder, committed at the instance of members of the police force in order to prevent disclosures which they feared. From this resulted—no doubt justifiedly—a state of indignation and hysteria, which threatened to sweep out of office Commissioner Waldo and all who were associated with him as the responsible heads of the departments within the organization.

"It was then that the rare courage and power of dissection of the late Mayor Gaynor showed itself at its greatest. He promptly recognized that nothing could be gained, but much lost by precipitate action, and that Commissioner Waldo and his aids were better qualified than any new and untried men would be who might be selected under the pressure of the public clamor, which had but naturally arisen. Mayor Gaynor at once saw that the deplorable Rosenthal murder could be made an incident from which the man at the helm, and whom he felt he could trust, might greatly profit, and while a weaker man than the present Commissioner probably would have cowed under this public clamor and have laid down his office in disgust and discouragement, Rhinelander Waldo fully understood what he owed to the people, if not to the Mayor and to himself.

Praises Commissioner's Courage.

"Ignoring the storm that had broken loose, he courageously faced it and all the cutting criticism it brought upon him, called good citizens to his aid, and resolutely set himself to work to burn out and eradicate unmercifully the cancerous growths which had been laid bare in his department, and which, without the occurrences of which I have just spoken, would likely have further extended and have continued to undermine the efficiency of the police force and the public safety. What has since been done and accomplished is so recent and so well understood that I hardly need here speak of the great improvement which has been made in the Police Department—the new spirit and better 'esprit de corps' that has got into the force, the cleaning-out process of evil and vice in every form—which has made such steady progress, and the ready support and co-operation which the Police Commissioner and his lieutenants have shown themselves prepared, nay, eager, to lend to every effort on the part of good citizens to make this a better and morally cleaner community.

"I do not know whether the Mayor-elect has decided to replace Commissioner Waldo or to retain him, which latter, in my humble opinion, would be most desirable, but be that as it may, whosoever is selected as successor to Commissioner Waldo will, we know, have much easier sailing in the great and responsible office than the present Commissioner had, because of the work of rehabilitation the Commissioner has, under most difficult and harassing circumstances, succeeded in performing.

Finds Moral Conditions Improved.

"We, ourselves, have come here to-night to make a demonstration of confidence and of good will to a public officer, whose services we have had the opportunity to closely observe and to judge by their effect, in districts in which some of those assembled here live, and in which others, who are with us, are deeply interested. The people of no other section of the city are possibly better able to judge of the great improvement that has taken place in moral conditions—how largely vice and crime have become reduced—than those whom we find around these tables here this evening, for no section has up to recent times had to suffer more from the non-enforcement of law and order.

"Because of this, this spontaneous expression of acknowledgment of what well performed, of good will and confidence, should be particularly gratifying to the Commissioner, and should the Mayor-elect, in his own wisdom, call some other man to the head of the Police Department, we freely assure Commissioner Waldo, that the people of New York willingly accord to him the acknowledgment he deserves, and that we here, who, as I have just explained, understand perhaps better than many others, what Commissioner Waldo has accomplished, unstintedly render him the praise which is his due, and wish him every success in whatever path the future may lead him into."

Some four hundred of Mr. Waldo's friends crowded into the dining room to cheer him. Among those present were Winfield R. Sheehan, Mr. Waldo's secretary, and Robert Kennedy.

LEAVE MAN DEAD IN ROAD.

Police Seek Autoists Who Killed Sanders and Abandoned the Body.

Patrolman Charles Murphy was on duty at Fulton Street and Kaplan Avenue, in Jamaica, at 7:30 o'clock last night when he stumbled over the body of a well-dressed man, which was propped up against a telephone pole. He called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. Dr. Quaglia, who responded, said that the man had suffered a fractured skull. He was dead. Cards and letters were found which identified the man as Thomas Sanders, a molder, living at Cumberland Street and Globe Avenue, Jamaica.

Detectives were sent out to find the motorman and conductor of a B. R. T. trolley car, who a boy said, had carried the injured man across the road. Then Emile Loutenbach got into communication with the police. He said that he was on a trolley car with his wife going to his home at 539 Cottage Avenue, Richmond Hill. As the car neared Kaplan Avenue, he said, the conductor cried out that there was a body in the road. Loutenbach got out and with the aid of the conductor carried the body to the side of the road, and propped it against the pole. He recognized the man as a friend. He hurried home with his wife, and then notified Sander's family and the police.

After an investigation, Detective Killane said last night that he was satisfied that Sanders had been killed by an automobile. He found the imprint of an automobile tire on the right sleeve of the man's coat.

CAPT. TAPPIN REINSTATED.

Waldo Takes Back Under New Ordinance Officer Dismissed by Cropsey.

Capt. John F. Tappin, who was dismissed from the Police Department by ex-Police Commissioner Cropsey for making false official statements to him while in charge of the Morrisania Station on Dec. 3, 1910, was reinstated yesterday by Commissioner Waldo, and assigned to the Traffic Squad.

The charges against Tappin were made by patrolmen who alleged that he showed favoritism and had warned all of them not to write letters to the Commissioner under penalty of being dealt with severely. Tappin denied this charge, but he was found guilty when tried. Three policemen, Fry, Brady, and Walsh, were dismissed as a result of the trial.

Tappin was first reinstated by Mr. Waldo in October, 1912, but a court action, started by the Citizens' Union, tied up his pay and that of thirteen other officers reinstated with him. Commissioner Waldo acted yesterday under an ordinance passed a month ago by the Aldermen giving him power to reinstate any dismissed member of the department.

Glynn Foregoes Holiday Trip.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Pressure of official business, including the preparation of his annual message to the 1914 Legislature, will prevent Gov. Glynn from spending his Christmas holiday out of town. He had planned to leave to-morrow with Mrs. Glynn for Lynn, Mass.

STOLE FROM MME. KALICH.

Actress Loses Jewelry and Former Maid Confesses.

Helen Mullaney, 32 years old, was arrested last night at 133 West Eighty-third Street on a charge of having stolen jewelry valued at $1,000 from the home of Mme. Bertha Kalich, the actress, at 251 West Eighty-ninth Street. The Mullaney woman was employed as a maid in the Kalich home until a week ago, when she was dismissed following the loss of several small pieces of jewelry belonging to the actress. After the maid had gone Mme. Kalich discovered that many valuable pieces of jewelry also were missing and the police were notified.

The police took the maid to the West 100th Street Station last night. They say that she confessed stealing the articles missed by Mme. Kalich.

Helen Mullaney was engaged as a lady's maid by Mme. Kalich four months ago. She had letters of recommendation purporting to be from Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Robert J. Collier, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and said that she had been employed in those families.

RECEPTION TO DOM GASQUET

Cardinal Farley Introduces Noted Student of the Reformation.

Cardinal Farley presided last night at a reception given at the Catholic Club in honor of the Right Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, who is Abbot-President of the English Congregation of Benedictines.

Cardinal Farley, in introducing Father Gasquet, whom he called the "Lord Abbot," said that the Abbot was a man of facts and not of attacks. Abbot Gasquet has just finished a series of lectures in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the causes that led up to the Reformation, and is the author of several books on the Reformation.

"Some of Abbot Gasquet's books have been used at Columbia for many years," said Cardinal Farley. "The accuracy with which he treats the subject of the Reformation leads one to believe that that is what led the Holy Father to choose him for the responsible work of collecting manuscripts for the revision of our Latin vulgate."

CITY BREVITIES.

The Equal Franchise Society will hold meetings at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street on Jan. 6, 12, 20, and 27 to discuss "Meaning of the Ballot," "The 1915 Campaign and How to Win," "Side Lights on the Government of New York," and "What Is the Ignorant Vote? What Is the Immoral Vote?"

Police Commissioner Waldo, his deputies, the chaplains of the department, and other officials will attend a special Hanoucah (Feast of Maccabees) service at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 11 A. M.

Mrs. Lena Schneider, 45 years old, a maid employed by Mrs. Charles Becker of 3,239 Olinville Avenue, the Bronx, wife of the convicted Police Lieutenant, died yesterday in the Fordham Hospital, having swallowed sixty grains of bichloride of mercury on Dec. 12.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL — DAILY MAT. 25c — Anna Held's Daughter, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Avon Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA — DAILY MAT. 25c — Stone & Kellss, Robt. T. Haines & Co., Clark & Verdi, Henry Lewis, others
PALACE — B'way and 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c — Bert Williams, Morris Cronin, Chas. Grapewin, Odiva, Vaederbilt & Moore, Florence Tempest.
CARNEGIE HALL. | Saturday Aft. at 3. | DEC. 27
YSAYE
First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston
REPUBLIC Theatre, 42d St., nr. B'way. David Belasco Sole Lessee. 4 Shows Daily—2-4-7 & 9—25c & 50c. 'TRAFFIC in SOULS' Photo drama on the White Slave evil.
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c. White Slave Photo Drama. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. Next Monday. Also Jan. 5th at 3. Seats Now. ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES KITTY Cheatham
Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 3rd, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER
Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Nights at 8. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. at 2. This Week Mon. Night. CARMEN. CHRISTMAS MAT. — "INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."
JARDIN de DANSE — Dancing & High Class Cabaret — Carnival of Dancing Stars. — 8:30 to 1 — Teas 3 to 6:30 — Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NEW YEAR'S EVE. RESERVATIONS NOW.
PARK B'way & 59 St. 6 Times To-day. 2, 3:15, 4:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30. | BIJOU B'way, 30th St. First Perf. 11 A.M. Inside OF THE White Slave Traffic All Seats 25c. None under 18 admitted.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day. SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS
Opera & THEATRE TICKETS — Choice seats all operas and theatres. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 38th Street. Phone, Greeley 3026-7. Subscriptions bought and exchanged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Just what I'll get him"—

You'd be surprised at the number of men who are going to give hat orders on Truly Warner as gifts this holiday. It's a gift that no man would not appreciate. Of course, besides the great showing of smart derby and soft hats, there are rich fur caps, dandy auto caps, silk and opera hats, and even smart gloves. Why not give him a Truly Warner gift certificate and let him make his own selection? You can get this certificate at any of Truly Warner's stores. Mail order charges prepaid.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. Song Recital — Alma Gluck — Seats 75c. to $2, at Box Office. Management Wolfsohn Bureau. KNABE PIANO.
MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE — People's (B'y & Spring St.) Star and Garter Show — Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.) Alexander's Beauty Show
HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Dainty Marie, Belle Storey, Avon Comedy 4, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey & Co. & 12 Others

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor.
The Messiah
Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. Frederic Martin. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Dec. 26 2:15 — Carnegie Hall — Dec. 27 8:15
Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Ebel Music Co.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri., Holiday Mat. at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Haensel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.
Fri. at 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well, Jorn. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 30, at 8. Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Walter Damrosch Conductor. Subscriptions Eight Sun. Aftern'ns Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL.
Soloists: Frieda Hemoel, Fritz Kreisler, Carl Flesch, George Harrere, Wilhelm Bachaus, Florence Hinkle, Ada Sassoli, Katharine Goodson, Jacques Renard, Oscar Seagle.

Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:15
Titta Ruffo
ASSISTING ARTISTS AND NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra.
Prices 75c. to $3. Mngt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tues., Thur. Er., KASERNENLUFT; Fri., FAUST.

What Shall I Give Him.

This advertisement is addressed to women.

WE know that "What shall I give him" is a question very vexing indeed.

Men are *so* hard to please, and while all of them appreciate the *spirit* that prompts the gift, it is nice to know that the *gift* is appreciated too.

Ours are men's stores exclusively, full of things men like, so if you want to be sure of your gift come to our nearest store.

Here is a list to help you make yours:

Sweaters, $2.00 to $8.50
Gloves, lined or unlined, $1.00 to $10.00
Shirts, $1.00 to $10.00
Half Hose, .25 to $2.50
Underwear, .50 to $7.50
Cuff Links, .50 to $5.00
Scarf Pins, .50 to $5.00
Fobs, $1.00 to $5.00
Suspenders, .50 to $3.00
Neckwear, .50 to $5.00
Handkerchiefs, .25 up
Pajamas, $1.00 to $5.00
Knitted Silk Reefers, $1.50 to $10.00
Umbrellas and Canes, $1.00 to $15.00
Combination Cane and Umbrella, $5.00
Bath Robes, $3.50 to $20.00
Waist-coats, $2.50 to $10.00
Traveling Bags, $5.00 up
Leather Suit Cases, $5.00 up

Belts, .50 to $3.00
Wallach Hats, $2.00 to $3.00
Stetson Hats, $3.50 to $12.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 to $7.00
Opera Hats, $5.00
Fancy Caps, .50 to $1.50
Fur Caps, $1.50 to $12.00

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
Suits, $18.00 to $50.00
Overcoats, $18.00 to $75.00
Full Dress Suits, $35.00, $42.00, $52.00
Tuxedo Suits, $33.00, $40.00, $50.00
Separate garments if you wish.
Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, $25.00 to $30.00
Separate Trousers, $5.00 to $12.00
Or get a merchandise order and let him select what he wants.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 647 Eighth Ave. (All Stores Open Evenings till Xmas) Broadway at 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St.

CAMMEYER SHOES

Christmas Sales at the World's Largest Shoe Store

Gifts of the real sensible kind are here in this store marked at most reasonable prices. You cannot err in purchasing the CAMMEYER offerings—they will give happiness for months to the recipient.

Men's Slippers — Alligator, Kid, Seal and Goat. All colors. Prices $1.75 to $4.00

Infants' Booties — Booties in Christmas Boxes. Specially priced from 65c. to $2.00

Boudoir Slippers — Satin, Silk, Kid, Felt and Worsted, Including many decided novelty effects. $1.00 to $3.50

Special Christmas Buckles in Fancy Boxes From $1.00 to $25.00.
Including many Imported Cut Steel and Rhinestone designs.

THE STORE OF A THOUSAND STYLES.

Santa Claus Is Here and will remain with us until Christmas.
Bring the Children. He has a present for each of them.
OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6TH Ave & 20TH St.

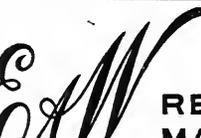
"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning B K King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
Shop Early---and Often

So far as we are concerned we shall be glad to have you do your Christmas shopping Early.
But there are sure to be late-comers, and if you should happen to be one of them, be assured your wants will not be neglected.
In a word, you may shop as Early and as Often as you please here, and you will never wholly exhaust the beautiful assortment of goods for Gifts that we have provided for this season.
Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys and Furnishings and Furbishings in a wonderful variety.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, near 32nd Street.
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Make an unusual but precious gift to your business friend who spends many weary hours looking through news files for news of bygone subjects of importance which can be found almost immediately in THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Write or telephone for particulars. THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

E&W RED MAN BRAND



THE HIT OF THE SEASON
SATEEN MADRAS 2 FOR 25c
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

Semi-Annual Sale
$40 to $50 Suits, Now $25

$25 — Previous to stock taking, January 1st, we reduce the prices of all woolens. $40 to $50 materials are now $25. Suits of this character would cost $60 to $80 at any custom tailor's. Ready-made clothes of similar materials would cost more than we originally asked. Have a suit or overcoat made now, the value is extraordinary. Combination Full Dress Suit and Tuxedo, silk lined, $62. — $25

Broadway & Ninth Street
Arnheim

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." West 42d Street. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
JUST TWO JOYFUL MATINEES THIS WEEK XMAS (THURSDAY) AND SATURDAY
A WHOLE WEEK OF CHRISTMAS!
Though Santa Claus usually does not believe in signs, there is one in which he has a firm belief—and that is the sign of "The Little Cafe." It is an allurement so irresistible as to cause one to leave his own fireside at Yuletide because it is even brighter and cheerier than the brightest, cheeriest home. "Christmas comes but once a year"—Christmas is with us all this week at the beautiful New Amsterdam Theatre, and at every performance the chimes ring out melodious peals of mirth and joy. And any night lived within the charmed walls of this particular "Little Cafe" is a night to be lived in memory over and over again, with always recurring thoughts of its myriad pleasures and delights!
HAS THE GOOD SAINT BEEN GENEROUS TO YOU THIS CHRISTMAS AND PUT IN YOUR STOCKING TICKETS FOR "THE LITTLE CAFE"?
NEXT WEEK, 3 JOYFUL MATS., WED., THURS. & SAT.

WINTER GARDEN
Broadway & 50th. Phone 9260 Columbus. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. at 2:20.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE
Pleasure Seekers
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES THIS WEEK
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
500 Orchestra Seats $1.00
NEXT WEEK
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND A SPECIAL MIDNIGHT MATINEE
New Year's Eve
Doors Open 11:30 P.M. Curtain 11:59 P.M.
A MONSTER PROGRAM OF 20—HEADLINERS—20 & NOVELTY HOLIDAY FEATURES.
THERE WILL BE NO ADVANCE IN THE REGULAR HOUSE PRICES FOR ANY OF THE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES, AND OWING TO ITS TREMENDOUS CAPACITY THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS STILL ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d & 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON — LAST WEEKS
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, Merchant of Venice
Wed. Mat., Hamlet ($1.50 to 25c, Schools & Public.)
Wed. Eve., Passing of 3d Floor Back
Thurs. Mat., Mice and Men
Fri., Light That Failed
Sat. Mat., Passing 3d Floor Back
Sat. Eve., Othello
All Next W'k—Mats. Thur. & Sat. Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra."
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert THEA.; 44th W. of B'way.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:10. DOUBLE GALA BILL — ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in The MARRIAGE GAME and Mimi Aguglia in Salome

PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat., 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. Mats This Week: Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

Maxine Elliott's Thea. T'M'W EVE. Beg. WE ARE SEVEN Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat. A Whimsical Farce by ELEANOR GATES.

44th St. Music Hall Cor. of B'way. LEW FIELDS, Proprietor. LAST WEEK EVA TANGUAY AND HER OWN CO. Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and up.

44th St. Theatre—Seats on Sale For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production. THE GIRL ON THE FILM. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat. HIGH JINKS

Booth Thea., 45th w. of B'way. Mats. Xmas & Sat., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark. "Delightful."—Press.

LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Beginning TUESDAY, DEC. 30. SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE PHILANDERER By BERNARD SHAW

CASINO B'way & 39th. Eves. 8:20. Last Week Mats. Xmas and Sat. Oh, I Say! WEEK MON., DEC. 29, TWICE DAILY. ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Xmas and Sat. AT BAY Extra Mat. Xmas.

48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY. EXTRA POPULAR PRICES MATINEE FRIDAY, DEC. 26TH. BEST SEATS $1.50.
Evs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30. PRINCESS (Theatre of Thrills) 39th, nr. B'way
"En Deshabille," "Harj-Kari," "The Black Mask," "The Bride," "Russia."
Special Matinees Christmas and Friday only. "Ib and Little Christina," (with Mr. Blinn.)

PUBLIC XMAS TREE CELEBRATION BY COMPANY AFTER WEDNESDAY MATINEE
MATINEE EVERY DAY BEGINNING WED. BEST SEATS $1.00 EVES. 8 MATS. 2
BIG XMAS SPECTACLE — HOP O'MY THUMB WITH DE WOLF HOPPER — COMPANY OF 300
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34TH ST. AND 8TH AVE. SEE THE GARDEN OF LIVING STATUES

WEST END Beginning THE LURE Xmas Matinee DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tmw., Xmas & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Xmas & Sat., 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Within the Law with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
Longacre 48th St. W. of B'way. Last Week at This Theatre. Mats. Wed., Thrs. & Sat. ADELE. STARTING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now.
IOLE A New Musical Comedy with FRANK LALOR
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza 812. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX. Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149 St., Brook Ave. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. "MUTT & JEFF IN PANAMA"

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES: 5TH AVE. 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c. CLARK & HAMILTON, RALPH HERZ, "The Willow Pattern Plate," BOBT. L. DAILEY & CO., 7 Others. ADELE RITCHIE
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. A cosy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE WHIP." Bargain Mats. Wed. and Sat., 26c. & 50c. Special Matinee Friday, 25 & 50 cts. Xmas Mat. & Ev'g. Prices, 25c. to $1. Nxt. W'k—Julia Dean in "Her Own Money."
MAJESTIC Matinees Xmas Friday & Saturday. THE FAMILY CUPBOARD. Next Week ..... "OH, I SAY."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel. MON., JAN. 5—Seats Xmas Day. MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat., 2:15. XMAS (THURS.) NIGHT Seats Now. Miss Billie Burke In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maughan. THE LAND OF PROMISE
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. THE MISLEADING LADY POPULAR MATS. XMAS & FRI. REGULAR MAT SATURDAY.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat. 3 Mats. This Week—Tmw., Thur. & Sat. (Wednesday Matinee at Popular Prices.) "What Bunty Did for the Scotch" GEN. JOHN REGAN Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. T'm'w, Xmas, Sat. N. Year's, 2:25. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
HARRIS W. 42D ST. NEXT MON. DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE. ADELE. CONTINUING ITS 12 MONTHS' RUN. ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION INTACT. Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead. Including New Year's Eve & Matinee.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—T'M'W, THURS. & SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE. A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:10. MATS. THIS WEEK THURS. (XMAS) & SAT. WM. H. CRANE and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS. With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
NEW AMSTERDAM (To-day, Wed., Fri., Sun. & THEATRE—Special, Mon. Aft. 3; Sun Ev. 8:30. ORGAN RECITAL AND LIFE OF RICHARD WAGNER. In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25 and 50c.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. nr B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season. SWEETHEARTS. Mats. this week—Thurs. (Xmas) and Sat.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Xmas & Saturday. ELSIE FERGUSON. In Wm. Hurlbut's Iowa comedy, The Strange Woman
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Fr. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 FRANCES STARR in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Xmas & Sat. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. T'm'w & Fri. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 COHAN'S BEST PLAY KEYS TO BALDPATE. 4 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Mats. This Week—Xmas & Sat. (No Wed. Mat.) LAST 2 WEEKS. FANNIE WARD in Madam President. SPHINX LAUGH."—American.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat. Popular Mat. T'm'w, 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—T'M'W, THUR. & SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE
GRAND, 23 St., 8 Av. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
Broadway at 32d and 33d Sts. NEW YORK
A Special Christmas Dinner
will be served in the Louis XV. Dining Room from twelve to three and from six to nine o'clock on Christmas Day, at $1.50.
Instrumental Music in the afternoon. Concert by the Gregorian Quartette and Wright D. Holmes Orchestra in the evening.
Table reservations can now be made.

"Paris—in New York"
CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
"Where the Discriminating Dine"
72 to 80 West 40th St.
Le Petit Caporal
Daily Variety of Specialties. A la Carte.
Ten-Course Dinner, 6 to 9 P. M., $1.50.
Whether it's luncheon, dinner or supper in the Art Room, Grill, Parisian Cafe, or a gathering in private, there's nothing lacking to make your visit memorable. Business and Shopping Luncheon—different from other Restaurants—served in the Grill Room. 75c.
Under sole management of LOUIS BUSTANOBY. No connection with any other restaurant.

HOTEL BERKLEY
170 W. 74th St.
CORNER OF AMSTERDAM AV.
APARTMENTS
Unfurnished by the year.
RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

Hotel Endicott
Columbus Ave. and 81st St. New York City
Pretty Rooms, One Dollar With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

The Only High Class Scandinavian Restaurant in New York.
HENRY'S
69 West 36th St. Telephone, 4782—Greeley
"A Cozy Retreat for Lovers of Good Food and Music."

Lüchow
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MARBURY HALL
164 AND 166 WEST 74TH ST.
Unusually attractive residential hotel for refined folks, near Riverside Drive. Harmonious furnishings; very comfort. Handsome suites and single rooms, with bath. Prices moderate. Doctor's Office to sublet. C. E. Sefton, Proprietor.

HOTEL NEWTON,
Broadway, between 94th and 95th Sts. High class family fireproof hotel; one block from Subway. RESTAURANT AMERICAN PLAN. Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. CHAS. G. JUDSON, Mgr.

"Centre of New York's Activities"
HOTEL CONTINENTAL
BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST
After seventeen months' work and the expenditure of half a million dollars, the doors of the Hotel Continental are now open to the traveling and hotel patronizing public.
The Hotel Continental unites under one roof all

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; brisk west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,423. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

REOPENS FIGHT ON CANAL TOLLS

Adamson Asks Congress to Order Uniform Rates for All Vessels for Two Years.

A TRYOUT FOR REVENUE

President Then, If Advisable, and Subject to Diplomatic Adjustment, Could Exempt Coastwise Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Panama Canal tolls question is again fairly before Congress in the form of a challenge to those who believe in discriminatory tolls in favor of American shippers. Representative Adamson of Georgia, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has control over the formulation of Panama Canal Zone legislation, introduced to-day his long-expected resolution providing that all ships passing through the canal shall pay the same rates.

The Adamson resolution developed great interest to-day, and there was considerable speculation as to whether it represents the Administration view of the situation, to be fought out as such in the Senate and the House. In actual practice the resolution provides for an experimental stage, but according to the friends of the policy of no exemption of Panama tolls for ships of the coastwise trade the Adamson measure is the first gun in the fight for a toll rate in which "no special interest is to be subsidized." It provides:

That the operation and enforcement of the following provision, "No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," which provision is the second sentence in Section 5 of the act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Opening, Maintenance, and Operation of the Panama Canal, and the Sanitation and Government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, shall be and are hereby suspended subject to the following conditions:

At any time after the Panama Canal shall have been opened and successfully operated for two years, if, in the judgment of the President, the revenues derived from tolls of vessels other than those engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States shall be sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining and operating the canal and the expense of government and sanitation of the Canal Zone and all diplomatic questions touching the treatment of vessels as to conditions or charges of traffic of the canal shall have been adjusted, then the President is authorized to issue an executive order declaring such suspended exemption of full force and effect. From the date of such executive order such exemption shall be allowed and enforced, but until such executive order shall have been issued the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States shall pay the same tolls required of other vessels.

Speaking of his resolution Representative Adamson said:

"This does not involve the principle or policy of granting a subsidy to a special interest, but it does afford an opportunity to try out and test the contention of both sides of the two other questions and ought to be approved by all.

"Those who advocated uniform tolls rested their cause largely upon the contention that the tolls would be needed to operate the canal. The most of those who advocated exemption for the coastwise trade professed that if the Government really needed the tolls to operate the canal they would not insist on the exemption, but they contended that there would be a surplus of tolls from other vessels, and that the exemption could well be afforded considering the plethora of revenue.

"On the other proposition, the advocates of uniform tolls, while it was still a domestic proposition, and before England had been heard from at all, considered the treaty stipulations and sought to avoid violation of them. The advocates of exemption, insisting that there was no violation of treaties, asserted that they would not consent to violate a treaty, and that if it really was a violation of a treaty they would not insist on the exemption. Their leading exponent on the floor of the House suggested that the exemption be made and that if England objected that a case be made for determination at The Hague. Since that exemption was made that gentleman and others of his associates object to arbitration at all.

"This resolution proposes two things: First, an experimental test to demonstrate whether or not the tolls will pay the expenses of operating the canal exclusive of the tolls of the coastwise trade; second, to afford opportunity to adjust all questions of diplomacy touching the tolls. Assuming that the advocates of exemption were sincere in their contention on these two propositions, it should not prove embarrassing to them at all nor be regarded as any abandonment of their position to pass this resolution to test the correctness of the contentions on the two propositions.

"If it is demonstrated that the tolls are sufficient to spare the tolls to the coastwise trade, the State Department will have time to adjust questions growing out of the treaty stipulations, and if the advocates of exemption are found to have been correct in their contention as to a sufficiency of revenue and the diplomatic questions are settled in their favor, an executive order will then put the exemption into force."

PLEASED AT RESOLUTION.

London Times Says It Shows President Is as Good as His Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.—The Times, commenting this morning on the Adamson resolution introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, says:

"Its introduction recognizes by implication the force of the British standpoint, that discrimination in favor of American shipping would be incompatible with the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty whereby Great Britain surrendered her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in return for equal treatment in the Panama Canal.

"There seems to be no reason to apprehend the rejection of the resolution which, in itself, affords further gratifying proof that President Wilson is as good as his word."

New Panama-Pacific Commissioners

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Gov. Glynn to-night signed the bill adding three memmbers to the New York State Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission.

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA. 3 Ltd. Trains daily. All Steel, Electric Lighted Pullmans. Atlantic Coast Line, 1,218 B'way. —Adv.

UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE

Lifesavers and Revenue Cutter Leave Norfolk, Va., to Aid Vessel.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 23.—An unknown steamer is ashore half a mile below Little Island. Lifesavers and the revenue cutter Onondaga have gone to her assistance.

Lifesavers have been unable to identify the vessel on account of a dense fog.

PRESIDENT OFF FOR A REST.

Plans to Do No Work While He Is at Pass Christian, Miss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Wilson left Washington at 10:45 o'clock for Pass Christian, Miss., where he will rest for three weeks. He plans to return to Washington on or about Jan. 13, the day after Congress reassembles.

Accompanying the President are Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Eleaner Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Passed Assistant Surgeon Grayson, U. S. N., the President's physician; Charles M. Swem, the President's personal stenographer; Secret Service Operatives Sloan, Wheeler, Murphy, and Jarvis, and some newspaper men.

The special car in which the President and the ladies of the party are traveling is attached to a regular train of the Southern Railway. Dr. Grayson and the others accompanying the President are in another car. The train is scheduled to arrive at Pass Christian on Christmas morning.

The President does not intend to do any work while he is away except in writing or answering such personal letters as may be necessary. Arrangements have been made at Pass Christian for giving the President every protection from annoyance or interruption, and Dr. Grayson has gone along to see that he has a complete rest.

Every policeman stationed at the White House, every messenger connected with the White House offices, every workman in the White House grounds, and every domestic servant in the White House, received a Christmas turkey to-day, with President Wilson's compliments.

One hundred and thirty turkeys were distributed. They ranged in weight from nine to twelve pounds, the average being about ten pounds. With turkeys selling in the local markets at 30 cents a pound this feature of the President's Christmas expenditures it supposed to have cost him about $400.

SALARY TOO BIG—HALDANE.

Lord Chancellor Thinks $25,000 Is Enough for Any One—Gets $50,000.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Lord Chancellor Haldane has expressed the opinion that he is not worth his salary. A Blue Book containing the evidence obtained by the Royal Commission on the Delay in the Law Courts, issued today, publishes this interesting fact.

In a discussion of the subject of Judges' pensions, Lord Haldane, replying to questions from Samuel Roberts, M. P., said he thought, generally speaking, £5,000 ($25,000) a year a very good salary to pay to anybody for public services.

Mr. Roberts—You think nobody is worth more than that?

Lord Haldane—I am inclined to think no one is worth more than that.

Mr. Roberts—Not even the Lord Chancellor?

Lord Haldane—I make no exception.

Lord Haldane as Lord Chancellor receives £10,000 a year and is entitled to £5,000 a year when he goes out of office with the resignation or defeat of the Government or when he retires.

POKES FUN AT BRYAN.

London Paper's Comment on the Pineapple Juice Innovation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 23. — "'Wishy Washington' is still going through a process of adaptation to its environment," says The Pall Mall Gazette in commenting on Secretary of State Bryan's reported abandonment of grape juice in favor of pineapple juice because the latter, resembling champagne in appearance, will harmonize with the color scheme at diplomatic dinner tables. The paper adds:

"To assume a vice if you have it not is thus enrolled among the obligations of a Secretary of State."

RUSSO-AMERICAN WIRELESS.

St. Petersburg Government Said to Plan a Direct System.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—According to a St. Petersburg report, the Russian Government has decided to establish direct wireless connection with America.

Negotiations with a Norwegian wireless company have been nearly completed, it is added.

TOOK MERCURY, SAVED.

Mrs. Browning Was Deranged by Baby's Illness, Physician Says.

Mrs. Mary Browning, 26 years old, of 1,654 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday afternoon, charged with having attempted suicide on Nov. 15 last by taking thirty grains of bichloride of mercury. She had just been discharged from the Fordham Hospital, the doctors having saved her life by scraping her kidneys.

Magistrate Breen received a letter from her family physician, Dr. J. B. Talmadge, of 1,359 Prospect Avenue, who stated that the young woman at the time she took the bichloride was temporarily deranged on account of the illness of her three-months-old baby. She had begun attending to her household duties, the physician said, before she should have and was not responsible for her actions when she attempted suicide.

Magistrate Breen asked her why she took the poison, and she said she made a mistake. She was discharged and went home to her child.

It's a Short Trip to Golden California.

California seems far away? Realize how near it has been brought in time by "GOLDEN STATE LIMITED" via Rock Island Lines. California is less than 3 days from Chicago or St. Louis by this luxurious train. Direct route of lowest altitudes. All-steel Pullman equipment. Interesting information from K. E. Palmer, 1,238 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

GIFTS TO EMPLOYES THE NATION OVER

Extra Pay and a Share in Profits to Mark the Christmas Season.

ST. LOUIS VERY GENEROUS

Unusual Gifts This Year — Pittsburgh Drops the Custom—Boston Bank Distributes $11,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—Nearly all banks and large corporations in St. Louis are making unusually large Christmas gifts to their employes this year. The State National Bank to-day voted a month's extra pay to every member of the staff, from President down to office boys, and among the other financial institutions which have voted from a week's to a month's extra pay are the Boatmen's, Franklin, German Savings, International, Merchants-Laclede, National Bank of Commerce, Third National, American Trust, Commonwealth, Mercantile, Mississippi Valley Trust, and the St. Louis Union Trust.

Five of the largest department stores have taken similar action, and the several hundred members of the Associated Retailers' Association this year, for the first time, made the giving of Christmas presents to employes a general movement.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company is dividing $96,000 among the brewery workers, the total equaling a week's extra pay for each.

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, with a profit-sharing plan, is distributing the equivalent of a month's salary to employes, aside from an interest in an industrial farm where they spend Summer vacations without expense.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—The First National Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank have given their employes half a month's salary each.

The Milwaukee Gas Light Company has given its employes 10 per cent of their annual salary. The International Harvester is giving each employe a week's pay, and the Illinois Steel Company is giving its office employes and Superintendents and foremen a week's pay each.

The Trostel Tannery has inaugurated as a Christmas gift a system of profit-sharing on a small scale, to be continued as a permanent part of the company's operations.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—There have been no announcements by Detroit corporations or financial institutions of Christmas gifts to employes. Extra dividends have been declared by some of the banks and by Parke Davis & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The Emporium, the largest department store aera, has given 10 per cent. of a year's salary to every one who has been in its employ longer than a year, and it gives a percentage of the year's profits to heads of the departments.

Rose Brothers, a large clothing and furnishing goods store gives away this Christmas $171,000 in paid-up Equitable Life policies. Those who have been with the firm for more than a year or less than three get $150; more than three years and less than five, $500; for five years or more, $1,000 to be made payable to desgnated beneficiaries so long as the man or woman insured remains in their employ.

Many banks and business concerns give cash Christmas gifts amounting to a week's salary or a percentage of the year's salary.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—The First National Bank of this city distributed to-day about $11,000 among its employes as Christmas gifts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—While no definite figures are obtainable concerning the aggregate of Christmas bonuses distributed among employes by the various large corporations, banks, and manufacturing concerns of this city, it is estimated that the gifts will fall a little short of the total of last year, while many brokerage offices will cut down their gifts materially.

A cash distribution out of its profits for the first time was made by the Miller Lock Company to its employes. The distribtion, in the form of dividends on earnings, was graduated on a basis of years of service and ranged from $200 down to $2.50 a person. Every employe received a Christmas token aside from the general dividend fund.

Six thousand dollars was distributed among the members of the Notaseme Company Operative and Beneficial Association, employes of the Notaseme Hosiery Company. This sum represented a year's contribution to a fund by the members of the association, and a like amount turned over by the company for the Christmas distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 23.—Corporations and banks here have discontinued gifts and the sharing of funds at Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Few of the Baltimore banks and corporations have as yet announced their Christmas favors to employes. The Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank, the largest in the city, will give 5 per cent. of annual salaries to officials and five-dollar gold pieces to the clerks. The Citizens' National Bank will present all employes with 10 per cent. of salary, and the Commercial Credit Company will give 5 per cent. Several other trust and banking corporations will give five and ten dollar gold pieces to clerks and 5 per cent. of salaries to officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—Employes of a number of the larger firms and corporations in New Orleans will receive many thousands of dollars in gifts and Christmas gratuities. For several years past most of the larger banks have discontinued the practice, although the Hibernia, Whitney Central, and the Canal Louisiana still keep it up on a limited scale.

The fund raised by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Members for Christmas gratuities this year approximates $800. This should give each of the regular employes about $80. A similar practice is

Continued on Page 3.

WINCARNIS IS just pure wine combined with beef and malt in palatable form. Leading dealers. —Adv.

The Passing of New Year's Customs.
Time was when the first of January was a day of much formality and joyous celebration.

Discourtesy Costly to Business.

Is the College Student a Joke?
Three articles you should read IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

TELLS OF AMERICAN PLOT FOR A THRONE

Countess Eulalia, Formerly Mrs. J. B. Stetson, Wanted to be Portugal's Queen, Says Coan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Asserting that he had been retained to help place Countess Santa Eulalia, formerly Mrs. John B. Stetson, wife of a famous hat manufacturer, on the throne of Portugal as its Queen, M. Blair Coan, chief investigator of the Illinois Senate White Slave Committee and a former Philadelphia newspaper man, has brought suit against G. Henry Stetson, son of the Countess, for $40,000 alleged to be due him for services in the "cause." The attorney for Coan caused a summons to be issued to-day against Mr. Stetson.

Before Mr. Coan left for his home in Chicago to-night he told the story of his claim against Mr. Stetson. He said he had been in Washington to sound the Taft Administration and the Senate as to its attitude in case an American should be placed on the throne of Portugal, following a successful revolution. He asserted that those he interviewed gave joyful assent, but he declined to divulge names.

Mr. Coan said the Countess sent $150,000 a year to the Count, who divides his time between Breslau, Germany, and Paris, to finance the prospective revolution. He declared further that the Count was on the point of coming to this city to consult his wife with a view to organizing an army on a large scale, when the Titanic sank and he grew fearful of the ocean and declined to trust himself on the sea.

Detailing what he alleged to be the facts to be told when his case came to trial, Mr. Coan said:

"In December, 1911, Mr. Stetson had control of a publication known as American Suburbs. W. S. Pearce was the business manager and represented Mr. Stetson. Mr. Stetson signed some papers, and, when it was too late, realized that American Suburbs had been consolidated with The House Beautiful, a publication of similar character, that a mortgage for $100,000 at 6 per cent. had been placed on the property, and that he was a minority stockholder only. Herbert Stone had been placed in full charge of the properties.

"Subsequently J. Lee Patton, a lawyer here, went to Chicago, where he saw me and I agreed to take a hand in the matter. In consequence, Mr. Stetson received $25,000 in cash and $100,000 in stock of the publishing company, which, however, has died since then. It was clearly understood that I was to receive one-third of whatever Mr. Stetson got back in return for my services in the matter and for going to Washington to sound sentiment in regard to the overthrow of the Portugal Republic, with the object of placing the Countess Eulalia on the throne as Queen. I have the affidavits of a number of persons who heard Mr. Stetson make the agreement to give me one-third of whatever he received from the settlement of the dispute with Pearce and the latter's associates.

"Mr. Stetson was the first to broach the subject of fomenting a revolt in Portugal. He told me that his mother was sending $150,000 a year to the Count, his stepfather, to finance the revolution, and that the Count's forces had actually had one unsuccessful battle in the Summer of 1912. It was arranged that the Count should come to this country to map out a plan of campaign, and that his wife would supply any amount of money necessary. But just then the Titanic sank and the Count got 'cold feet,' and declined to trust himself to the ocean.

"Mr. Stetson, in addition to the one-third, agreed to pay me $50 a week and expenses while I was in Washington in his mother's behalf, and he did so for a few weeks. Then came silence, and after repeated failures to receive replies to my letters I came here and consulted a lawyer."

Mr. Coan said Count Eulalia actually was a scion of the Braganzas of Portugal, the deposed royal family. He said nothing as to ex-King Manuel's sentiments toward Count and Countess Eulalia.

LUCKY BOTTLE FOR PEASANT

New Yorker Aids Irishman Who Picked Up Message Dropped Into Sea

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Canon Hannay (George A. Birmingham) tells the story of how an Irish family named O'Flaherty are to be benefited by the proprietor of New York magazine.

The magazine proprietor was traveling with his little daughter across the Atlantic. The girl wrote her name and address on a piece of paper, put it in a bottle, and threw it into the sea in midocean.

The bottle was picked up on the coast of Ireland by a peasant named O'Flaherty, who sent a letter to the magazine proprietor asking for help owing to his poverty. Canon Hannay at the request of the New Yorker investigated and confirmed O'Flaherty's story, so to-morrow morning the peasant, who is still unaware of his good luck, will receive a substantial gift of money from the New Yorker.

LANDIS BLACK HAND PREY.

Judge Has Had 20 Letters Threatening Blow-Up in Five Years.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Twenty "Black Hand" letters threatening to blow up his home have been received by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States Court in the last five years. This was made known yesterday when the Judge was hearing a case against John Folie, charged with writing three such letters.

"I just sent the letters to scare him," pleaded the prisoner.

"That's all the Black Hand letter writer ever does," remarked the Judge. "In the last five years I have had from a dozen to twenty such cases as this, and they all pleaded they never meant to carry out the threat, and I know they never meant to. How do I know? Because I have myself received more such letters than all that have come up in my court. However, I gave them the maximum sentence."

Folie pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

GILBEY'S "INVALID" PORT. The pure tonic wine—recommended by leading English doctors. At best wine merchants. —Adv.

MAY RETAIN WALDO; FEW WANT HIS PLACE

Mayor Mitchel Likely to Keep the Police Commissioner for a Time, Anyway.

Police Commissioner Waldo is to retain his office, at least for a month or two, according to the report that was current about the City Hall yesterday. It is well known that Mayor-elect Mitchel has had great difficulty in selecting a man to succeed Mr. Waldo. It was said yesterday that Mr. Mitchel had not been able to make up his mind on a Police Commissioner, and that in the meantime he was willing to allow Commissioner Waldo to serve.

The Police Commissionership has been a thorn to Mr. Mitchel ever since he has been considering his Cabinet, and the fact that there has been a dearth of applicants has given him considerable concern. During the last two weeks a number of prominent citizens have asked Mr. Mitchel to retain Commissioner Waldo.

The fact that Commissioner Waldo had a conference with Mr. Mitchel yesterday, and that several prominent citizens, including Jacob H. Schiff, argued at the dinner to the Commissioner on Monday night that he be retained, is said to have had some effect with Mr. Mitchel.

Mr. Mitchel would make no comment yesterday upon his slate. He said that he had gone over the names that had been submitted for Commissioners carefully and that he would announce his appointments by Dec. 31. He said that he would not be able to talk with any more applicants for positions, as he had spent a week or two with individuals who wanted appointments and that he had arrived at no conclusion as to whom he would appoint.

"I want to say," said Mr. Mitchel yesterday, "that I have been busy during the past week or two considering applications. There have been so many that I have been unable to see all the applicants. From now on I intend to confine myself to those whom I have picked out for consideration and want to talk to personally. In other words, I intend to make my own selections and from now on I will only have time to consider those whom I have made appointments with."

Among those who were at Mr. Mitchel's office yesterday were Oscar S. Straus and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Both waited in an ante room for more than half an hour before Mr. Mitchel could see them. When they came out they said that they had not seen Mr. Mitchel regarding appointments, but on personal business.

"I appreciate," said Mr. Rockefeller, "that Mr. Mitchel is very busy with his appointees, but I am one who did not come to see him about a job. I came to see him only on personal matters."

Mr. Straus said the same and Mr. Mitchel, later, said that he had talked with both Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Straus on personal matters. Others who saw Mr. Mitchel during the afternoon were Raymond B. Fosdick, ex-Commissioner of Accounts, and R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner. Mr. Fosdick has been mentioned for Police Commissioner, but he said most emphatically, a few days ago, that he would not take the job. Commissioner Smith is to be retained in his present position.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Mitchel had asked certain individuals to accept his mother's behalf, and he did so for a few weeks. Then came silence, and after repeated failures to receive replies to my letters I came here and consulted a lawyer."

Mr. Coan said Count Eulalia actually was a scion of the Braganzas of Portugal, the deposed royal family. He said nothing as to ex-King Manuel's sentiments toward Count and Countess Eulalia.

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GILBEY'S "INVALID" PORT. The pure tonic wine—recommended by leading English doctors. At best wine merchants. —Adv.

WILSON SIGNS THE CURRENCY BILL; PROMISES FRIENDLY AID TO BUSINESS

Affixes His Signature at 6:02 P. M., Using Four Gold Pens.

LAUDS GLASS AND OWEN

President Writes to Leaders Congratulating Them on Their Achievement.

SENATE ADOPTS MEASURE

By Vote of 43 to 25, Majority Including Three Republicans and One Progressive.

BRISTOW ACCUSES OWEN

Charges That Bill Will Benefit Leader as Banker, Which Owen Denies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Wilson signed the Currency bill at 6:02 o'clock this evening, following the passage of the conference report by the Senate in the afternoon by a vote of 43 to 25, and the House's approval of that report last night.

Afterward the President took occasion to make a ten-minute speech couched in a conciliatory vein, evidently intended to assure business interests of his confidence that with the enactment of the measure conditions would improve throughout the country.

The signing of the bill, which was attended with considerable ceremony, took place in the President's oval-shaped room in the Executive office building. The President was surrounded by members of his family, most of his Cabinet officers, members of the Banking and Currency Committees of both houses, other Senators and Representatives, prominent officers of the Government, and newspaper men.

To the right of the President's desk stood Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Eleanor Wilson, and with them Miss Bones, a cousin of Mrs. Wilson and her personal secretary, while nearby were Miss Jeffries, the housekeeper of the White House, and Miss McAdoo, the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury. Grouped behind the President were the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and the Postmaster General, as well as Speaker Clark, Senator Robert W. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency; Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and Representative Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the House.

Christmas Spirit Prevails.

The Christmas spirit pervaded the gathering. While the ceremony was a little less impressive than that of the signing of the Tariff act on Oct. 3 last in the same room, the spectators were much more enthusiastic and seized every occasion to applaud. It was a happy group, but happiness was most apparent in the face of the President's wife. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Miss Bones were attired in street costume. Miss Eleanor Wilson removed her hat in order to give a better opportunity for witnessing the signing to Edward T. Brown of Atlanta, Ga., her mother's cousin, who stood directly behind her with his hands resting affectionately on Miss Eleanor's shoulders.

When the company had all assembled, the President sat down at the big mahogany flat-top desk, while Rudolph Forster, the executive clerk of the White House, placed before him the engrossed copy of the bill, printed on parchment, with the last page folded over for his signature. In addition to three plain gold pens purchased by the President with which to attach his signature, Senator Chilton of West Virginia had presented another gold pen, which he asked the President also to use.

With Senator Chilton's pen President Wilson wrote the words "Approved, 23, December, 1913," remarking as he did so: "I'll do the deed first, and then I'll have something to say." Then he took up one of the plain gold pens and wrote his first name, "Woodrow," with it. With the second of the plain gold pens he wrote the first syllable of his last name, and finished his signature with the other pen. "I'm using a series of pens," explained the President to the gathering. In response came the deep voice of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois: "The bill came forth in installments."

Everybody laughed at this, of course, and there was another laugh when the President, as he reached for the fourth pen, remarked: "I'm drawing on the gold reserve."

Pens to Glass, Owen, and McAdoo.

The signing completed, the President rose, and, while the company surrounding him applauded with vigor, he handed one of his own gold pens to Representative Glass, another to Senator Owen, and the third to Secretary McAdoo, these three comprising the group that had drafted the currency measure in its original shape at the instance of the President.

Senator Owen had made arrangements for another souvenir of this important occasion. He had obtained a fac-simile of the engrossed copy of the bill printed on parchment, and before the President left the room he accommodatingly attached his signature to this document. So that Senator Owen has what to all intents and purposes appears to be the official draft of the currency act as enacted by Congress and approved by the President.

Turning to the men and women grouped around him, President Wilson began to speak slowly and distinctly in a conversational tone, with just a trace of hesitancy, suggesting diffidence. The President wore a gray business suit. In spite of his recent attack of the grip, he looked well, and it was plain to the spectators that the enactment of the currency law had buoyed up his spirits wonderfully.

There was frequent applause to punctuate what the President had to say in the course of his ten minute speech. Secretary McAdoo, who stood just behind the President, frequently nodded his head in approval. Chairman Owen looked grave, but Mr. Glass and Mr. Underwood fairly beamed.

After the speech nearly all those present shook hands with the President, congratulated him on the accomplishment of his currency legislation, and wished him a Merry Christmas.

In addition to those named, the company that witnessed the ceremony included Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Senator Kern, floor leader of the Senate; Senators Pomerene, Shafroth and James; John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is regarded as slated for the important post of Controller of the Currency; Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Controller of the Currency; Senator Gore; Representatives Townsend, McCoy and Walsh of New Jersey, Heflin of Alabama, Korbly of Indiana, Phelan of Massachusetts, and Logue of Pennsylvania, and Byron O. Newton and Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Seretaries of the Treasury.

Tributes to Authors of Bill.

The President sent the following letters to Chairman Glass and Chairman Owen of the House and the Senate Banking and Currency Committees:

The White House, Washington, Dec. 23, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Glass:

May I not express my admiration for the way in which you have carried the fight for the Currency bill to an extraordinarily successful issue?

I hope and believe that the whole country appreciates the work you have done at something like its real value, and I rejoice that you have so established yourself in its confidence.

With sincere admiration,
Cordially yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Carter Glass, House of Representatives.

The White House, Washington, Dec. 23, 1913.

My Dear Senator:

Now, that the fight has come to a successful issue, may I not extend to you my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and also to you how sincerely I admire the way in which you have conducted a very difficult and trying piece of business?

The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude and admiration. It has been a pleasure to be associated with you in so great a piece of constructive legislation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Robert L. Owen, United States Senate.

Senate Adopts Bill 43 to 25.

After debate that began at 10 o'clock and lasted until 2:30 the Senate adopted the conference report by a vote of 43 to 25. All Democrats present, three Republicans and the only Progressive in the Senate voted for the report.

Mr. Perkins of California, and Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, both Republicans, who had voted for the final passage of the bill on Friday, voted against the report to-day, presumably because of the elimination of the insurance of bank deposits. Mr. Crawford of South Dakota, a Republican, of the Banking and Currency Committee, who voted for the bill on Friday, was not in town to-day. The moral effect of these losses was somewhat offset by the announcement that Mr. Fall of Arizona, a Republican, would have voted for the report had he been present. The Republicans who did so were Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, Mr. Norris of Nebraska, and Mr. Jones of Washington. The one Progressive was Mr. Poindexter of Washington. Mr. Ashurst of Arizona and Mr. Thomas of Colorado—both Democrats—criticised the elimination of deposit insurance, but finally voted for the report.

The vote on the adoption of the bill was as follows:

FOR ADOPTION.

DEMOCRATS.	DEMOCRATS.
Ashurst,	Rsnadell,
Bacon,	Reed,
Bankhead,	Robinson,
Bryan,	Shafroth,
Chamberlain,	Sheppard,
Chilton,	Shively,
Gore,	Simmons,
Hitchcock,	Smith of Arizona,
Hollis,	Smith of Georgia,
James	Smith of So. Carolina,
John	Swanson,
Kern,	Thomas,
Lane,	Thompson,
Lea,	Vardaman,
Lewis,	Williams.
Martin,	Total—39.
Martine,	REPUBLICANS.
Newlands,	Jones,
Norris,	Norris,
O'Gorman,	Weeks,
Overman,	Total—3.
Owen,	PROGRESSIVE.
Pittman,	Poindexter.
Pomerene,	Total—1.

AGAINST ADOPTION.

REPUBLICANS.	
Borah,	La Follette,
Bradley,	McCumber,
Brady,	Nelson,
Brandegee,	Page.
Bristow,	Perkins,
Burton,	Root,
Catron,	Sherman,
Clapp,	Smoot,
Dillingham,	Sutherland,
Gallinger,	Townsend,
Gallagher,	Warren,
Gronna,	Works.
Kenyon,	Total—23.

The debate was largely made up of attacks from Republican Senators on the exclusion of Republican conferees from working sessions of the Conference Committee. Mr. Weeks, however, though he finally supported the conference report, assailed its provisions regarding the make-up of the organization committee of the proposed new system and the elimination of the profits of country banks arising from the collection of out-of-town checks.

Mr. Weeks denounced the Organization Committee's personnel as the worst piece of partisan legislation of many years. While both sides had disclaimed any intention of making political gains out of the system, he said, the Organiza-

Continued on Page 2.

POLAND WATER IS PREFERRED for the table wherever the Best is sought.—Adv.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

New Legislation Aims to "Organize Our Peace," He Says.

PROSPERITY TO BE FREE

Through Machinery for Untrammeled Credits for Merchants and Manufacturers.

NOT A PARTISAN MEASURE

But a Step Toward Those Business Readjustments Which the Country Has Decreed.

WILL HELP EVERY CLASS

And Be Serviceable to All the People, as the Party Intends its Legislation Shall Be.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—After signing the Currency bill to-night President Wilson made a short speech to the little company that witnessed the ceremony.

In this address he made the expected reference to the Administration's attitude toward big business, his most tangible and decisive statement being that the new law, instead of being hostile to business interests as some of the critics had said, was "friendly and serviceable exactly what we intended it to be and what we shall intend all our legislation to be."

His speech in full was as follows:

"Gentlemen, I need not tell you that I feel a very deep gratification at being able to sign this bill, and I feel that I ought to express very heartily the admiration I have for the men who have made it possible for me to sign this bill. There have been currents and counter-currents, but the stream has moved forward.

"I think that we owe special admiration to the patience and the leadership and the skill and the force of the Chairmen of the two committees, and behind them have stood the committees themselves, exercising a degree of scrutiny and of careful thought in this matter which undoubtedly has redounded to the benefit of the bill itself.

"Then there has grown, as we have advanced with this business and the great piece of business which preceded it, evidences of team work that to my mind have been very notable indeed. Only constructive action, only the action which accomplishes something, fills men with the enthusiasm of co-operation, and I think that at this session of Congress we have witnessed an accumulating pleasure and enthusiasm on the part of membership of both houses in seeing substantial and lasting things accomplished.

"It is a matter of real gratification to me that in the case of this bill there should have been so considerable a number of Republican votes cast for it. All great measures under our system of Government are of necessity party measures, for the party of the majority is responsible for their origination and their passage, but this cannot be called a partisan measure. It has been relieved of all intimation of that sort by the cordial co-operation of men on the other side of the two houses, who have acted with us and have given very substantial reasons and very intelligent reasons for acting with us. So that I think we can go home with the feeling that we are in better spirits for public service than we were even when we convened in April.

First Constructive Measure.

"As for the bill itself, I feel that we can say that it is the first of a series of constructive measures by which the Democratic Party will show that it knows how to serve the country.

"In calling it the first of a series of constructive measures, I need not say that I am not casting any reflections on the great Tariff bill which preceded it. The Tariff bill was meant to remove those impediments to American industry and prosperity which had so long stood in their way. It was a great piece of preparation for the achievements of American commerce and American industry which are certainly to follow.

"Then there came upon the heels of it this bill, which furnishes the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credits, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in fifty years.

"I was refreshing my memory on the passage of the National Bank act, which came in two pieces, as you know, in February of 1863 and in June of 1864; it is just fifty years ago since that measure, suitable for that time, was passed, and it has taken us more than a generation and a half to come to an understanding as to the readjustments which were necessary for our own time. But we have reached those readjustments.

"I, myself, have always felt when the Democratic Party was criticised as not knowing how to serve the business interests of the country, that there was no use of replying to that in words. The only satisfactory reply was in action. We have written the first chapter of that reply.

To Organize Our Peace.

"We are greatly favored by the circumstances of our time. We come at the end of a day of contest, at the end of a day when we have been scrutinizing the processes of our business, scrutiniz-

THE POOR MAN, HE HAS SIMPLE J

ing them with critical, and sometimes with hostile eye. We have slowly been coming to this time which has now, happily, arrived, when there is a common recognition of the things that it is undesirable should be done in business, and the things that it is desirable should be done.

"What we are proceedig to do now is to organize our peace. is to make our prosperity not only stable but free to have an unimpeded momentum.

"It is obvious that it ought not need to be stated that nothing can be good for the country which is not good for all of the country. Nothing can be for the interest of the country which is not in the interest of everybody; therefore, the day of accommodation and of concession and of common understanding is the day of peace and achievement of necessity.

"We have come to the beginning of that day Men are no longer resisting the conclusions, which the nation has arrived at, as to the necessity of readjustments of its business. Business men of all sorts are showing their willingness to come into this arrangement, which I venture to characterize as the constitution of peace. So that by common counsel and by the accumulating force of o-operation we are going to seek more and more to serve the country.

A Measure to Serve All Classes.

"I have been surprised at the sudden acceptance of this measure by public opinion everywhere. I say surprised, because it seems as if it had suddenly become obvious to men who had looked at it with too critical an eye that it was really meant in their interest. They have opened their eyes to see a thing which they had supposed to be hostile to be friendly and serviceable—exactly what we intended it to be, and what we shall intend all our legislation to be.

"The men, who have fought for this measure, have fought nobody. They have simply fought for those accommodations which are going to secure us in prosperity and in peace.

"Nobody can be the friend of any class in America in the sense of being the enemy of any other class. You can only be the friend of one class by showing it the lines by which it can accommodate itself to the other class. The lines of help are always the lines of accommodation.

"It is in this spirit, therefore, that we rejoice together to-night, and I cannot say with what deep emotions of gratitude that I feel that I have had a part in completing a work which I think will be of lasting benefit to the business of the country."

Immediately after the Senate had voted on the measure a bill for the guarantee of bank deposits, a feature eliminated from the currency act, was introduced by Senator Williams, Democrat, and was sent to the Banking Committee, where it will be taken up after the holiday recess.

HITCH IN NAMING CONTROLLER

Senators Want J. Skelton Williams's Bank Connections Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A hitch has occurred in the effort to carry out the desire of President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo to have John Skelton Williams, now assistant Secretary of the Treasury, appointed to the office of the Controller of the Currency, whose responsibility and authority have been greatly increased by the new currency law which went into effect to-night.

Evidently at the instance of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to which the nomination of the Controller would be referred, made inquiries to-day among fellow Senators to ascertain whether the nomination of Mr. Williams could be confirmed immediately if it was sent to the Senate this afternoon. He learned that enough opposition would develop to prevent any quick action.

It was said to-night that Senator Simmons had been told by at least three Republican Senators that they did not intend to consent to the confirmation of Mr. Williams's nomination until his previous banking and railroad connections had been inquired into carefully, and an equally careful scrutiny made of his official acts as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, particularly in connection with the deposit of $1,000,000 of Government funds with the Munsey Trust Company of Washington at the time this company purchased the United States Trust Company, which was in difficulties. As far as can be ascertained, no definite charges were made against Mr. Williams.

This attitude on the part of Senators seems to account for the fact that the nomination of Mr. Williams was not sent to the Senate by President Wilson to-day. A strong necessity exists for the appointment of a Controller, not merely because the office has been vacant for eight months, but on account of the important part the Controller will play in the organization of the new banking and currency system.

The new currency law provides that the system shall be put into execution by an organization committee to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the Currency. It was the intention to have a preliminary meeting of these officials to-morrow, and to devote much of the holiday recess to perfecting the plans for inaugurating the new system. But this programme has apparently met with a serious obstacle in the failure of the President to appoint a Controller at once. Constructively the Senate is still in session, and on that account it will be constitutionally impossible for the President to issue an ad interim or recess commission to Mr. Williams or any other person.

Although no plans had been perfected to-night for establishing the new banking and currency system, it is likely that Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston, constituting a majority of the Organization Committee, will have a conference on the subject to-morrow. Mr. Williams and Thomas P. Kane, the Deputy and Acting Controller of the Currency, will probably meet with them. The organization work can, of course, be mapped out informally by the two Cabinet officers and Mr. Williams.

The Federal Reserve Board created by the currency law is to consist of seven members, namely, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, both of whom shall be members ex officio, and five others to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each of the latter is to be selected from a Federal reserve district, with due regard to a fair representation of the different commercial, industrial, and geographical divisions of the country.

The five appointive members are to give their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board. Their salary is based at $12,000 a year. The Currency Controller is to receive $5,000 additional salary for his services on the board. The new law provides that two of the appointive five members must be experienced in banking and finance. The terms of service on the board of the five members are to be two, four, six, eight, and ten years, respectively. Thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ten years, unless removed by the President. One of them is to be designated by the President as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who will act as the active executive officer, and another as Vice Governor.

The measure also enacts that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any position in any member bank.

No member of the Federal Reserve Board can be an officer or Director of any bank, trust company, or Federal reserve bank, nor hold stock in any banking institution.

TEST FOR FEDERAL BOARD.

Success of New System Depends on Its Personnel, Is Chicago View.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—John V. Farwell, President of the National Civic League, formed to conduct a campaign of education on the subject of the currency, considers the new law a good one. The league includes some of the best-known men in the United States and has one director from forty-two out of the forty-eight States. J. Lawrence Laughlin, financial expert and economist, is its Secretary.

"While the bill does not contain many of the provisions which the bankers and business men advised," said Mr. Farwell, "and includes some things they disapproved, it is much better than they hoped for.

"Such broad direct and contingent powers are given to the Federal Reserve Board that the success of the system will depend to a largs extent on the personnel of that body. The first great requisite for one member of the board is that he should be a man of international reputation as a financier, so that confidence in the system will be world wide. The other appointed members should naturally be men of national reputation, and I believe we can trust the President to select the right ones."

Many of Chicago's National and State banks were preparing to come under the Federal reserve bank system in accordance with the terms of the new law. The matter will come before the stockholders at their meetings early in January.

Bankers, State and National, are all agreed that the new system should have a trial and no financier appears disposed to be too critical.

John K. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said.

"I feel we all should help to make it a success. If it is to be of any advantage to the State banks, of course, they will come in. The new system will not be of any particular advantage to our bank, as we do not carry large country balances or do much of a discount business. We will go in to help make a success of the business."

Chicago bankers are inclined to take an optimistic view of business now that the currency question is out of the way. They are practically unanimous in the belief that there will be marked improvement in conditions following the holidays.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 23.—Denver bankers are almost unanimous in the belief that the new Currency bill will be of great benefit to the business community, especially to the banking institutions, in spite of the fact that all of them regard the establishment of a central reserve bank as the best solution of the problem.

"I should say that the new law is 80 per cent. good," said John C. Mitchell, President of the Denver National Bank, "though I do not entirely agree with some of its provisions. If it is carried out according to its terms, we shall never have another panic, and its signing by President Wilson will do a great deal toward the restoration of confidence in financial circles and toward the stimulation of general business."

Charles S. Haughemut of the First National Bank said:

"The primary object of the bill is to diminish the chances of contraction in the money movement, and I believe that it will have that effect."

James S. Burger of the Hamilton National Bank said:

"I am a believer in the good effect the law will have in the banking business, and that it will give a greater flexibility to our circulating medium—something that we have needed for many years."

CURRENCY LAW HITS PRIVATE BANKERS

They Will Not Be Eligible to Membership in National Bank Boards.

INCREASED LOANING POWER

$500,000,000 Additional Available in New York Banks Alone—Law Approved Here.

While general satisfaction with the Currency bill as finally passed was expressed here yesterday, one provision of it caused much discussion among bankers, who thought it calculated to make necessary the withdrawal from the Directorates of national banks of members who were partners in private banking houses. This would mean a considerable reorganization of the boards of many of the larger banks. The clause in question reads as follows:

"Other than the usual salary or Director's fee paid to any officer, Director, or employe of a member bank and other than a reasonable fee paid by said bank to such officer, Director, or employe for services rendered to such bank, no officer, Director, employe, or attorney of a member bank shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of the bank.

Private banking houses which bring out issues of securities frequently sell them at a profit to banks, which are large purchasers, especially of short-term notes. Any member of the private banking firm would receive, as his share of the profits of the business, a "consideration in connection with the business of the bank," it was reasoned, and this would make him ineligible as a Director of the bank.

Provision Designedly Inserted.

This provision, like many others, went through several metamorphoses during the progress of the bill through the two houses and the conference committee, and its seeming effect in this regard was brought to the attention of the members of the Administration most largely interested in the legislation. According to the information of local bankers yesterday, those who brought up the point were informed that it was not only open to this interpretation, but that it was the intention of the Administration so to interpret it; in other words, that the provision was there with a distinct purpose to compel the retirement of private bankers from national bank boards.

The matter had received attention by the private bankers of Boston, the local bankers said, and members of several houses there expected to terminate their official connection with national banks in the near future. One such member, it was said, had already presented his resignation from the boards of banks of which he was a Director.

With the Currency bill finally passed and uncertainties as to particular provisions ended, bankers in this city were disposed yesterday to drop their criticisms and to turn their attention to points involved in the practical establishment of the system. Some time ago a special committee was appointed by the Clearing House to study the practical workings of the bill, but after considerable investigation had been done changes in the bill became so frequent that the committee postponed indefinitely the conclusion of its labors and its report to the Clearing House Association. It is expected that this committee will now finish its work on the basis of the actual provisions of the law, and that a full meeting of the association will be called to discuss the points involved. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Chairman of the Committee, and his recent return from California, it is believed, will expedite the formulation of the report.

It has been apparent for some time that most of the national banks here would become members of the Federal reserve system, and this attitude has been strengthened by the changes made in the bill by the conference committee.

Jacob H. Schiff Is Gratified.

Jacob H. Schiff, who was one of the first to regard the bill with a kindly eye, said yesterday:

"I am very much pleased that the Currency bill is passed."

One of the practical points that came in for consideration yesterday was the reduction of the reserves required of banks in central reserve cities. Under the national banking law they are required to keep a reserve of 25 per cent. in cash in their own vaults. Under the new law they will have to keep only 18 per cent. of their demand deposits, including all deposits payable in thirty days or less, and 5 per cent. of time deposits running more than thirty days. Of this only a third need be kept in their own vaults. Seven-twelfths is to be kept on deposit in the Federal reserve bank, and the other five-twelfths may be kept either in vault or in the reserve bank.

There is little doubt that by the time the new system is in operation the reserve requirements of the New York Clearing House will have been modified to conform to the law. At present the requirement is 25 per cent. of the net deposits, and this provision was directly based upon the National Banking act. It was adopted soon after the enactment of that law. The records of the Clearing House do not show that any requirement on its part existed before that time. By mere analogy it is to be expected that the Clearing House will now reduce the requirements, just as they will be reduced by law, but aside from that the New York banks will want to take advantage of the increased loaning power given to them.

The aggregate net deposits of all bank members of the Clearing House at the end of last week were $1,281,530,000. On the present 25 per cent. oasis, the required reserve was $320,389,750. No statistics are available of the amount of time deposits held by the banks, but they do not constitute a very large factor in either the national or State banks, as they do with the trust companies. Disregarding the reduction to 5 per cent. in the case of these deposits, the same reserve of $320,389,750 would suffice on a basis of 18 per cent., for deposits of $1,779,943,000, or $498,384,000 more than they had. In other words, it would make it possible for the banks to loan in deposit form practically $500,000,000 additional. This situation would, of course, be materially modified by withdrawals of deposits by interior banks, made necessary by changes in their own reserve requirements.

Increases Reserve Requirements.

As against this reduction there is an immediate effect in the direction of increasing the reserve requirements, or rather of reducing the extent to which their present funds may be counted as reserves. This is in respect to the fund now maintained in the Treasury Department for the redemption af national bank notes, which amounts to 5 per cent. of the circulation outstanding. Under the national banking act this 5 per cent. fund could be counted as part of a bank's reserve, but the new act specifically provides that this shall not be done hereafter. This clause takes immediate effect, and the result will be that the New York City banks cannot count as reserve the redemption funds maintained by them, which at the end of last week amounted to $2,338,000, and were included in their reserves. For the whole country the amount so removed from reserves, on the basis of the last reports to the Controller of the currency on Oct. 21, is $35,808,000.

The distinction between demand and time deposits in the reserve requirements is likely, in the view of some bankers, to bring about a conversion of some portion of the deposits held by the banks, in order to take advantage of the reduction from 25 per cent. to a 5 per cent. reserve.

"Corporations that keep large accounts," said one banker, "might enter into agreements with their banks that they would not withdraw, say, 50 per cent. of their customary balances without more than thirty days' notice, which would make that 50 per cent. practically a time deposit. The bank could pay interest on this portion, for it could well afford to do so in view of the release of four-fifths of the cash now held against it. Commercial houses that borrow from banks on their paper often make agreements to leave some part of the proceeds—for instance, 20 per cent.—on deposit, and these balances could readily be put in the form of time deposits, with the advantage of a lower reserve."

It probably will be necessary, under the new rules, for the Clearing House to accept checks on the Federal reserve bank in payment of debit balances at the Clearing House, as the amount of cash the banks will be required to keep in vault may at times be insufficient for the purpose in the case of those institutions that handle large transfers of funds at various times. It is not unusual for a bank with $100,000,000 deposits to have a balance of $10,000,000 against it after the day's clearings. It would be required to have only $6,000,000 cash in vault, and, if it had no more than required, would fall far short of enough cash to meet the debit at the Clearing House. It would have at least $7,000,000 in the Federal reserve bank, however, and could draw on this by check.

EXPECTS BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Irving T. Bush Sees the Beginning of a Cycle of Prosperity.

Certainty that the new currency law will result in a healthy revival of business and, in general, work great good to the country's international relations was expressed last night by President Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company. He returned from an extensive trip through Europe on Monday, where he studied the financial and commercial situation. Mr. Bush, who headed the currency agitation of the Merchants' Association and was associated with other bodies in similar movements, says that he has unlimited faith in President Wilson's ability to steady every wavering prop in the commercial and economic structure.

"With the signing of the Currency bill by President Wilson I become an optimist," said Mr. Bush. "This does not mean that we may expect a great expansion of American business to-morrow or next week, but it does mark, in my opinion, the beginning of the next cycle of national prosperity. Tariff uncertainty is over, and the currency measure, after the proper establishment of the system, will put this country in a position to take its place as an international money power and will give us a financial machine which will make us as nearly independent of foreign countries as it is possible for any nation to be.

"We do not want a boom here, but we hope for a restoration of normal conditions and an opportunity for American industry to expand. President Wilson has given the country what it has clamored for—a real revision of its tariff laws—and has been the first President to appreciate the vital importance to the future prosperity of this country of an adequate banking and currency system. A man who has carried through in less than ten months these two great measures can be trusted to inaugurate a sane and intelligent general legislative programme which will not injure legitimate business."

The bookkeeper who secured a good position by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of many successful advertisers. See next to last page of this issue.

WILSON SIGNS CURRENCY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

tion Committee would be composed only of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Agriculture and the Controller of the Currency—all Democrats. These men would have the right to designate regional districts to suit themselves and to leave on the new system a deep partisan mark.

Bristow Accuses Owen.

Mr. Townsend of Michigan took the same view, but the excitement of the session came when Mr. Bristow of Kansas, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and the most radical Republican in the Senate, denounced Senator Owen for voting in conference as a banker to increase his private fortune. Republicans had been excluded from conference, he said, because the Democratic leaders feared they could not control all the Democratic conferees and wished to prevent a merger of disaffected Democrats with the Republicans. Some of the decisions of the conference would have been different, said Mr. Bristow, if the Republicans had been in attendance.

"The Senator from Oklahoma," (Mr. Owen) Mr. Bristow charged, "has accepted the most vicious provisions of the Aldrich plan and covered them with a mask to mislead the people. I charge that the bill has been drawn in the interests of the banks, and that the Senator from Oklahoma is interested in banks. He has voted to increase his personal fortune. The Senate conferees under Mr. Owen's leadership have consented to increasing the dividends payable to member banks from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. The committee's actions in favor of the banks would have made Alexander Hamilton blush."

"The Senator's remarks," replied Mr. Owen, "are in violation of the rules, but I do not wish to dignify them by invoking the rules. The Senator knows that for years I have advocated the guarantee of bank deposits. The House committee now is drafting a measure

Continued on Page 2.

that will treat the subject much more thoroughly than did the provisions dropped from the pending bill. Twenty-four years ago I owned stock in a little bank in Oklahoma, but the charge that I am acting to increase my own fortune is ridiculous and false."

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, the ranking Republican of the Banking and Currency Committee, bitterly assailed the Democratic handling of the conference and the injection of partisanship into the organization committee.

"I have seen two Democratic Administrations come and go in the course of my public service," continued he. "Now I have seen a third Administration come. I expect to see it go."

Mr. Owen did not succeed in his attempt to convince the Senate that after the Democrats in preliminary session had completed a draft of the report the Republicans could have participated in a "full and free conference."

Harassed by Republicans.

The Republican Senators continued to harass Mr. Owen with the statement that the admission of Republicans to the conference would have effected changes improving the report until, in what seemed a fit of anger, Mr. Owen said the measure was a party question, and had to be passed by party discipline.

"I did my best in committee," Senator Owen said, "to avoid making the bill a party measure. But I found it was impossible. The Republicans made it a party measure first, lining up solidly on one side with a single Democrat. When I saw that as a non-partisan measure nothing could be accomplished, I did the only thing left to do: I made it a party measure, and the results have justified me. In conference, if Democrats had joined with Republicans to vote down their colleagues, I would have considered it an act of party perfidy."

The vote was taken at 2:30 when Mr. Owen ended, and the engrossed bill was rushed to the House for the Speaker's signature. Before it returned the Senate had agreed to the House resolution providing a recess until noon of Jan. 12, and had gone into executive session.

The bill was received in secret session and the Vice President signed it before the doors were open. Adjournment was taken with the doors still closed, and when they were thrown open it was found that only four Senators remained on the floor. Most of them had already caught trains for home. Speaker Clark placed his signature to the enrolled parchment copy of the Currency bill at 13 minutes to 3 o'clock, in the presence of the House.

After its late session of last night the House had taken an adjournment until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to await the acceptance of the conference report by the Senate. When it met the action of the Senate had not been "messaged" over to the House and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock. While the House was in recess the bill, in its final enrolled form, bearing the signature of Vice President Marshall, was received at 13 minutes to 3 o'clock. As the House had recessed until 3 o'clock orders were given to employes to turn the hands of the clock over the Speaker's desk forward twelve minutes, to make the time 3 o'clock, and the enrolled copy of the bill was then signed.

Clark Congratulates Country.

Speaker Clark, after signing the bill, issued a statement as follows:

"Most assuredly the country is to be congratulated on the fact that, at last, the Currency bill is upon the statute books; for in such matters of great pith and moment, it is the uncertainty that hurts—even where a bill might be the sum total of human wisdom on any particular subject. Now, all men of intelligence will know very soon what the Currency bill contains and what it means, and can conduct their affairs accordingly.

"My own judgment is that it will be satisfactory to the country in a high degree—at least I hope so. The fact that a large number of Republicans and Progressives voted for our bill is proof positive that the country is well pleased with the bill.

"So many of them so voted that it may not improperly be denominated a non-partisan law. We certainly have ample cause for self-congratulation that in nine months we have passed a bill revising all the tariff schedules and a bill thoroughly revising and overhauling our currency system—presenting bills so fair and so wise that even political partisanship gave way to such an extent that many Republicans and Progressives voted with us.

"Our two bills are excellent samples of constructive legislation. The tariff bill is working well, and now that the uncertainty as to the Currency bill is removed, I hope and believe that the country is entering upon a long period of prosperity.

"Everybody in any way responsible for these two bills is to be congratulated on the results."

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OWEN-GLASS BILL FRUIT OF 1907 PANIC

Aldrich Bill a Forerunner, but Its Authorship Helped Its Defeat.

WILSON CARRIED HIS POINT

Was Insistent Upon Government Control of Reserve Board, and Bankers Acquiesced.

The movement for banking and currency reform, which has now borne fruit in the enactment of the Owen-Glass bill, really had its inception in the panic of 1907 and the period of financial dislocation that followed it.

With a few exceptions the banks had managed to weather that storm, so far as the difficulties of an inelastic currency were concerned, by means of Clearing House loan certificates. These certificates, which had been resorted to in earlier times of stress, were based upon the assets of the banks that were in trouble, consisting largely of commercial paper, and this recourse, under the necessity that knows no law, has been instrumental in leading up to a point where commercial paper is to be made the basis of a national currency. This development has only followed the line of European experience, and the system is similar in principle to that of England, Germany, and France.

The point at which the present currency system broke down in 1907 was in the requirement that Government bonds must be deposited with the Treasuhy in order to obtain banknotes. There are just so many Government bonds at a given time, and the supply does not instantaneously increase the moment there is a stringency of currency. When the depositors of the banks demanded the return of their funds in the dark days of 1907, the banks were unable to oblige them.

Unrealizable Assets in 1907.

They were not insolvent. They had plenty of good assets, including millions of dollars' worth of commercial paper, most of it not yet due. There was no commercial paper market outside of the banks themselves, and their depositors would not accept these obligations of others, no matter how good they might be at maturity, in lieu of the currency to which they were entitled. It was impossible to turn the assets of the banks into currency, but the strain was relieved to some extent by agreement among the banks to take a sort of currency based upon these assets in settlement among themselves.

At the end of each day's clearings some banks have credit balances and others debit balances, which offset each other. Those banks on which demands were heaviest, or of which the reserves had been drawn down to the lowest point, were enabled by agreement to take their paper to the Clearing House and obtain on its security Clearing House certificates, an ample margin of safety being retained, and all the paper being passed on by a committee of the shrewdest bankers in town. These certificates were made good in settlement of debit balances at the Clearing House and passed current among the banks, but not among the public.

Following the panic there was a widespread demand among bankers and business men for a reform of the system in such a way as to give elasticity to the currency by making it possible for the banks, without resort to extra-legal methods, such as the issue of Clearing House certificates, to obtain currency on the security of their short-term assets. Even before the panic, in the early months of 1907, efforts at legislation had begun with the introduction of the Aldrich and Fowler bills, but the country was not ready then or for a long time afterward to give its serious attention to the problem.

In the Winter after the panic Senator Aldrich again sought remedial legislation, while in the lower house proposals of a radically different nature were brought forward. It proved impossible in the state of public opinion at that time to make any thorough-going reform, and in the end only an emergency measure was passed, and that after a bitter fight and a long deadlock. It was in the effort to defeat this Aldrich-Vreeland bill that Senator La Follette made a new record for a filibustering speech that covered parts of several days.

Vreeland Bill a Dead Letter.

The Aldrich-Vreeland bill, which was afterwards re-enacted, is still on the statute books, but has never been put to use, partly because no such crisis as that of 1907 has since arisen, and partly because its machinery is cumbersome and its restrictions rigid. In a general way, it was intended to provide the element of elasticity that was lacking in the national bank note currency. There was no effort to displace that currency, but to superimpose an additional element which should be elastic in the fullest sense—that should come into being when occasion arose, and that should automatically be canceled through the imposition of a tax which should prevent it from being kept out after the need had passed.

This was followed up by provision for the appointment of a National Monetary Commission to make a comprehensive study of European systems and to test the theories of experts in this country and abroad with a view to devising an entirely new system. With the Aldrich-Vreeland act as a safety valve in case of a sudden crisis, the plan adopted was to proceed calmly and at leisure to formulate the best possible scheme. It was also recognized that a great part of the work of the commission would be to arouse an intelligent public interest in the subject and to obtain the support of the business men of the country, who were the greatest sufferers on the panic.

Many months were spent in investigations, many volumes of information were published, and much was done through public meetings and the press to cultivate public sentiment. Senator Aldrich was Chairman of this commission and continued in that capacity after his retirement from the Senate. It was his avowed ambition to become the father of a modern banking and currency system for this country.

The Aldrich Bill Killed.

The report was finaly submitted to Congress with proposed legislation which took the name of the Aldrich bill. This in itself was unfortunate for the cause of currency reform, inasmuch as Senator Aldrich was regarded as the very flower of that school of political thought against which the tide of progressivism had already for some time been rising. The bill was fought, regardless of its merits, because it was the Aldrich bill. It was fought also on its merits because of its proposal for a central bank, against which were raked up all the sins of the first and second banks of the United States and the abuse of power for political ends with which their names were connected.

The thing above all others that killed the Aldrich bill was the pronounced sentiment of the public against not only a central bank, but a central bank managed and operated by the bankers of the country. It was also attacked as unsound because it permitted the banks to hold as reserve money the very notes that were to be issued against their assets.

The American Bankers' Association, which later was to fight the Owen-Glass bill so hard, unanimously indorsed the Aldrich bill at its annual convention, but the country would have none of it. More than a year ago it became patent even to its sponsors that it was as dead as Julius Caesar.

Then came the national election of 1912, and the Republican Party, which had favored the bill to some extent, was swept out of power. The triumphant Democracy had been elected on a platform drawn by William J. Bryan, which specifically denounced the Aldrich bill and the plan for a central bank. It recognized, however, the necessity for currency reform and the existence of a public sentiment for it, which had been fostered and developed by the National Monetary Commission, if it had accomplished nothing else. In fact, the ground was prepared by the commission for the legislation that has just been enacted, and the Owen-Glass bill contains some of the principal features of the Aldrich bill, described in part in almost the same language.

Wilson's Call for Currency Reform.

President Wilson was not slow to emphasize the duty of the Democratic Party in the direction of currency reform and made it, with tariff revision, the function of a special session of Congress which he called to meet on April 15. The two subjects were interrelated not only by the pressing demand for both, but by the President's conviction that the need of an elastic currency was quite likely to make itself felt upon the enactment of a new tariff which might unsettle business conditions, at least in some industries.

The leading bankers, feeling that their association had shared in the unpopularity accorded to the Aldrich bill, decided to remain discreetly in the background until the Administration should have formulated its ideas, and the Executive Committee at its meeting at Briarcliff last Spring contented itself with offering its services to Congress and declaring for legislation concurrent with that on the tariff. The Currency Commission of the association held no meeting in the meantime, and it was not until the bankers individually had been asked by a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee to submit their views in answer to a series of questions that the commission was called together at Atlantic City early in the Summer.

It so happened that while the commission was in session a draft of the Glass bill, which had been prepared in private, was published. It provided, as the Aldrich bill had, for currency based on commercial paper, and this in the eyes of the bankers was good. But instead of a central bank it provided for a series of regional banks, loosely bound together by a Federal Reserve Board, thus diluting the concentration of reserves which was felt to be a strong safeguard against panic. This Federal Reserve Board, while in a sense a central bank under another name, was distinct from that provided for by the Aldrich bill in that the board had no bank to operate and no mechanism to bring and keep the central organization in active touch with the banking functions of the country. Instead of being under the control of bankers, as in the Aldrich plan, it was to be constituted of political appointees, three members of the Cabinet, and the other four named by the President, only one of whom was required to be a man of banking experience.

Bankers Fought the Glass Bill.

While the banking principles of the bill were similar to those of the Aldrich plan, these changes were strongly resisted first by the Currency Commission, then by a conference of bankers from all parts of the country, and finally by the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Boston in October.

The Administration stood firm, however, on the principle of Governmental control, and the bankers came to see that it was useless to oppose this feature. They continued their objections, however, to a purely political board, to the compulsion on the national banks of joining the system and subscribing capital of the reserve banks or ceasing to be national banks, and to the issue of the new notes "purporting to be Treasury notes" and redeemable by the Government. Many other provisions that were considered unsound from an abstract banking standpoint were also attacked, and these a good many have been corrected.

No heed was paid to the more general objections, and the opposition of the bankers in the last few weeks had become listless because hopeless. While the bill was under consideration in the Senate something of a sensation was occasioned by the presentation of an entirely new plan by Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank. This called for a central bank under full Govermental control, owned by the public through subscription to its stock. Despite the support it gained, the suggestion came too late, and President Wilson let it be known that the Owen-Glass bill, in its structural features, would not be changed.

Banks Accept the Inevitable.

There was a change in banking sentiment, too, after the Boston convention, and many bankers said privately that they would be content to accept the bill as having good features, far outweighing the bad ones, to which exception had been taken. Some of the banks that had fought the bill hardest, seeing that it was foreordained by the Administration, stopped talking of taking out State charters and said, though not publicly, that they were ready to join, if not to lead, the procession into the Federal reserve system.

MANY CITIES SEEK TO BE BANK CENTRES

Applications Far Exceed the Number of Regional Districts Named by Currency Law.

COMMITTEE'S FIRST TASK

Its Selections Likely to Include New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. — The first duty of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, which is to consist of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, and the new Controller of the Currency, will be to designate the Federal reserve cities. Under the law there are to be not less than eight or more than twelve of them.

At the same time the Reserve Bank Organization Committee must divide the continental territory of the United States into districts. Each of these districts is to contain only one Federal reserve bank. The number of such districts will therefore correspond to the number of Federal reserve banks to be organized.

There is considerable speculation here as to the probable location of these Federal reserve banks. The number of large cities in which movements are being organized with a view to having them designated as banking centres is greater already than the maximum number of reserve districts and reserve cities named under the law.

All national banks are required by the law to become members of the Federal reserve banking system or surrender their charters. Each of these banks is required to subscribe 6 per cent. of its paid-up capital stock and surplus. If all national banks enter the system and subscribe this 6 per cent. of capital, the latter being $1,056,345,784, and of their surplus, which is $723,333,629, their subscriptions will aggregate $106,000,764.

The banks would pay one-sixth in cash, one-sixth in three months, and one-sixth in six months. This would give a paid-up capital of $53,450,382, to which would be added about $150,000,000 of Government funds, deposited with the Federal reserve banks, making a total of $203,450,382 cash, of which two-thirds could be used for discounting. The relative proportion of subscription to the Federal reserve banks to be subscribed by the national banks, if all enter the system, will be 55 per cent. for the country banks, 26 per cent. for the reserve city banks, and 19 per cent. for the central reserve city banks.

The capital and surplus of banks entering the system, and the relative aggregate of the capital and surplus of prospective member banks in financial centres throughout the country, will be carefully considered by the reserve bank organization committee. The new currency law makes it mandatory upon this organization committee to apportion the districts with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business, but these districts are not necessarily to be coterminous with any State or States.

The only cities in which the capital and surplus of national banks are in excess of $25,000,000, with the approximate capital and surplus of such banks located in them, are as follows:

Boston, over $45,000,000; New York City, over $249,000,000; Philadelphia, over $65,000,000; Pittsburgh, over $53,000,000; Chicago, over $69,000,000; St. Louis, over $32,000,000, and San Francisco, over $43,000,000.

If these seven cities were chosen the number selected would be one less than the minimum and five less than the maximum allowable under the new law.

The next largest national banking centres, according to the aggregate capital and surplus in their national banks last year, were:

Baltimore, $20,000,000; Washington, $10,000,000; New Orleans, $8,00,000; Louisville, $8,000,000; Cincinnati, $20,000,000; Cleveland, $13,000,00; Indianapolis, $8,000,000; Detroit, $6,000,000; Milwaukee, $9,000,000; Minneapolis and St. Paul, $19,000,000; Kansas City, $11,000,000; Omaha, $6,000,000; Denver, $7,000,000; Los Angeles, $8,000,000; Seattle, $5,500,000, and Portland, $5,800,000.

In this second list there are sixteen cities which, with the seven metropolitan national bank centres enumerated above, would give a total of twenty-three national banking centres. There is fifteen more than the minimum and eleven more than the minimum number of Federal reserve cities that may be designated. Consequently, with this list before them, the members of the Organization Committee will have to throw out not less than eleven and not more than fifteen.

There is no doubt here that New York and Chicago will be designated as regional centres. Pittsburgh, Boston, and St. Louis are also regarded as practically certain to be chosen.

Other selections to be made will be naturally influenced by the fact as to whether the Organization Committee is going to establish teight reserve cities or twelve in the beginning. It is believed here that the number of reserve cities between eight and twelve will depend somewhat upon the application of banks throughout the country for admission into the new system. While all national banks are required to subscribe stock in the regional banks or go out of the National Banking System,, all State banks and trust companies will also be eligible, and many of the latter are expected to join the reserve system.

Philadelphia is a strong candidate for selection as a regional reserve city, and can show that the aggregate capital and surplus of that city's national banks are almost as large as the capital and surplus of the national banks of Chicago. In this respect Philadelphia ranks third among the country cities, being next to New York and Chicago. Baltimore and Washington bankers are also desirous that their cities be made regional reserve centres. Some members of Congress believed that Washington would be made a regional centre because the Federal Reserve Board would be at the seat of Government, but the aggregate capital and surplus of Washington's national banks is only $10,000,000.

Many Western men have contended that there should be two regional cities on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco would undoubtedly be one of them, but there would be keen rivalry between Portland and Seattle. Others believe that Minneapolis or St. Paul should be chosen as a regional centre to accommodate the region between Chicago and the Paacific Coast. The combined capital and surplus of the national banks of Minneapolis and St. Paul is over $19,000,000, and this is practically that of the capital and surplus of the national banks of Baltimore or Cincinnati.

Southern men have been rather confident that New Orleans would be chosen as a regional centre. While the capital and surplus of the national banks of New Orleans are only $8,000,000, that city is the greatest of Southern ports, and it is pointed out that the law requires that the districts should be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business.

While every list of probable cities is, of course, wholly speculative, there is much reason here as to the probabilities of the situation. One list of twelve cities, from which eight to twelve regional reserve centres will be chosen, embraces New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, St. Paul, St. Louis, Washington, and Louisville. Another list substitutes Cincinnati for Louisville.

BANK APPLICATIONS POUR IN.

City Institutions Race to be Among the First to Enter System.

After the Currency bill had passe both houses and was ready for t President's signature yesterday ther was a race on the part of some ban to be the first to give their adhesion the new order. One of these was th National Reserve Bank of this city which sent a telegram to President Wilson at 5:50 P. M., eleven minutes befo he signed the bill, saying that it wis to become a member of the system, a hoped it would be an entire success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—National banks all over the country are notifying the Treasury Department by letter or telegraph that they desire to comply with all the requirements of the Glass-Owen Currency bill. The Batavian National Bank of La Crosse, Wis., was the first to make application for membership in the Federal reserve organization, its notice to the Secretary of the Treasury having been sent on Dec. 5.

The first New York City banks to apply so far in their applications to do this. They are the National Reserve Bank, the Gotham National Bank, and the Harriman National Bank.

The Second National of Philadelphia is the first bank of that city to apply. The greater number of banks that have so far made applications are located in the West and South.

St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Seattle, and Philadelphia were represented by one or more applications. Three trust companies, one in St. Louis, one in Baltimore and Washington were among the applicants.

The Clearing House Associations of Kansas City, Mo., and Atlanta expressed approval of the law, and their intention to recommend to member tanks the desirability of entering the new system.

George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago telegraphed that he expected to recommend entrance into the system to the shareholders.

Among other cities which sent applications were Savannah, Ga.; Houston, Texas; Birmingham, Ala., and Norfolk, Va.

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BANK RUNS GO ON DESPITE HUERTA

Mexico City Business Men Doubt If Bank Reserves Are Sufficient to Meet Note Issues.

TWO PAPERS SUSPENDED

Government Said to Have Feared Publication of Bad News—A Military Train Blown Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.—Despite the efforts of the Government to establish confidence in business and financial circles, the banking situation continued critical to-day.

All the local banks suffered from runs of considerable size. They paid out only such amounts as they thought wise, and these did not exceed 200 pesos except in rare cases. The banks have notified their depositors that they will not accept checks on account, these being held for collection if on local institutions and not accepted at all if on State banks.

Considerable uneasiness is evident in business circles, where some doubt exists as to the existence of sufficient bank reserves to cover the issues of notes. Several small establishments posted notices to-day that they would not accept bills, as they were unable to make change. When bills are pressed on them the accounts of customers are generally charged, as the merchants are unwilling to let their silver go.

La Tribuna, an afternoon daily and former organ of Gen. Felix Diaz, was suspended by the Government to-day. Following the forced suspension yesterday of La Nacion, the Catholic organ, this caused much adverse comment by the public. It is believed that both papers had sensational news which the Government feared would be printed.

The rebels are reported to have dynamited a military train escorting a passenger train, at Charcos, north of San Luis Potosi. The passenger train returned to Venado, where a small garrison went out to meet the rebels. They are reported to have been defeated and practically annihilated, the Federal dead being estimated at more than 100.

Huerta Holds a Reception.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.—All the banks in the capital opened their doors to-day in accordance with the agreement made with the Clearing House last night. Only limited amounts were paid out by the Bank of London and Mexico to the many depositors who applied.

It was thought that the announcement made in the morning papers that the Clearing House would handle checks might serve to direct into that channel the efforts of depositors to obtain their money, but confidence has been so much disturbed that the public generally adheres to its open method of making personal efforts to obtain the return of its deposits.

The heaviest depositors of the Bank of London and Mexico are placing their accounts with various banks for collection as was expected by bankers here.

Provisional President Huerta revived to-day the custom which prevailed under the régime of Porfirio Diaz, of celebrating with formality the birth of the chief executive. He was born on Dec. 23, 1854.

Before daylight this morning, military bands from the regiments which have their headquarters in the Federal capital marched up and down in front of the palace and serenaded the Provisional President, who afterward received the congratulations of committees representing all departments of the Government.

The final event in the day's celebration was a reception of the Diplomatic Corps at which all the foreign representatives were present, including Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Charge. The Spanish Minister, Jacinto de Cologan y Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, made an address to Gen. Huerta congratulating him in the name of his colleagues.

Following the reception Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, was warmly applauded by the crowd in front of the palace as he left the building. The Japanese Minister also was cordially greeted.

Feeble efforts have been made to arrange holiday festivities in Mexico City this year.

Gov. Corona of the Federal district enlisted a few of the fashionable women to help hold a kermess in one of the parks, but even this show of holiday spirit is half apologetic, it being announced that the proceeds are to go toward buying clothing for the poor.

The marines and bluejackets from the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, which arrived at Manzanillo yesterday, are coming to the Federal capital merely on a visit of several days' duration.

The rebels are showing great strength on the west coast, near Acapulco, according to consular advices received here.

A forced loan for the support of the Federal troops has been levied on Spaniards at Acapulco, the reports say. The construction of the railroad out of Acapulco has been stopped, and the Americans who were building it are on their way to the capital.

Can Meet Bond Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Mexican Legation here to-day announces that the Mexican Government has deposited with bankers abroad sums sufficient to meet the interest due in January on the Government bonds.

LIND SEES FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Thinks Huerta More Concerned About Money Than About Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 23.—It is understood that John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, thinks that the Huerta Government is now much more concerned about the financial question than about the rebels' operations.

The French cruiser Conde started for Tampico this afternoon, in response to urgent orders from the Paris Government. The Captain will make observations of the situation at the oil port.

The United States battleships Kansas and Connecticut arrived off this port to-day, relieving the Louisiana and the New Hampshire, which soon afterward sailed for Norfolk.

TRYING TO CUT OFF VILLA.

Federals from Ojinaga Destroy Telegraph Lines Below Juarez.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 23.—A flying wedge of Federal troops swept into rebel territory to-day and began destroying railroad bridges and telegraph lines. Their first act was to cut telegraphic communication between Gen. Francisco Villa's 6,000 rebels at Chihuahua and the rebel base here.

The band went out from Ojinega and is believed to be commanded by Gen. Yenez Salazar. It is believed by the rebels that the Federals will not be able to halt Villa's southward campaign.

The latest report from Villa was that he was sending men and supplies toward Torreon in preparation for an attack on that city.

COWLES VISITS CULIACAN.

Admiral Escorted by Rebel Officers to Sinaloa Capital.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Dec. 23.—Rear Admiral Cowles and the Captain of the cruiser Pittsburgh arrived to-day at Culiacan on a special train with Felipe Riveros, Constitutionalist Governor of Sinaloa, and insurgent army officers.

It is not made clear what business the American Rear Admiral had with the Constitutionalist officers, although yesterday it was reported the visit was in connection with the State Department's inquiry into the safety of W. S. Windham and J. M. Dunn, Americans, who had been reported to be held prisoners by the Constitutionalists.

This is the first time that Rear Admiral Cowles has visited any interior point held by insurgents.

ARMS TO HUERTA INDIRECTLY

American Weapons via Hamburg, Also Discarded Japanese Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—American arms and ammunition for Huerta, which cannot be directly exported to Mexico, are being shipped from the United States to Hamburg, and re-shipped to Mexico. This became known to officials here today when it was found that a large shipment recenty had been made by that route.

In connection with an order for arms for the Hureta Government in Japan, advices here say the munitions are rifles recently discarded by the Japanese army in favor of a new type. Although manufactured in the imperial Japanese armories, like the old Springfield muskets and the Krags which followed them in this country the arms were disposed of by the Government to private dealers and it is understood that in this way the Mexican Government has been able to obtain them.

It was stated at the State Department to-day that contracts for the delivery of the guns were made in April, before the United States Government announced its policy of refusing recognition of the Hureta Government, and that there was no warrant for protest against the deliveries now.

SAYS MEXICO CITY WILL FALL.

Monsen Believes Constitutionalists Will Respect American Rights.

The policy of the Administration at Washington in not recognizing Huerta and his followers in Mexico was indorsed heartily by Frederick Imman Monsen, the explorer, in a speech last night on "Mexico and Her People," at the monthly meeting of the American Geographical Society in the Engineering Societies' Building in West Thirty-ninth Street. The real cause, he said, of the continual strife in Mexico was feudalism—the Mexican practice of making slaves of the Indians who comprise twelve of the fifteen millions of people in the country.

"Enslaving the Indians; stealing their lands, and robbing them of their liberty," he said, "has not helped the Mexican to restore peace in his land."

Mr. Monsen expressed the belief that the Constitutionalists would take Mexico City before many months had passed.

"Not a doubt of it," he added, "but let us not have intervention. The longer we stay out of Mexico the better for the Mexicans and ourselves."

Lord Cowdray Denies a Rumor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Lord Cowdray authorizes a denial of the New York report that he is trying to induce President Huerta to resign on Jan. 1 on the stipulation that England shall have the naming of his successor.

GETS STOWELL ESTATE.

Husband of Actress Makes a Settlement for $40,000.

Samuel H. Wandell, a lawyer of 2 Rector Street, announced yesterday that Charles Schofield, 80 years old, had accepted a settlement by which he received $40,000, approximately one-half of the estate left by his wife, Mrs. Lillian Schofield, also known as Lillian Austin, an actress who was at one time a well-known figure in New York.

Mrs. Schofield came in the early seventies from England to this country and was known as Libby Stowell. In 1873 she went to California and there went upon the stage. She made a small success as an actress, but by investing in stocks she built up a fortune of $85,000 on the Pacific Coast.

On her return to this city she undertook to produce the "Passion Play," but lost a large sum of money that she had invested in it because the authorities would not consent to its production. It was shortly after this that she was married to Charles Schofield, who had made a fortune in the construction of a part of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Their marriage life was more or less happy until Mrs. Schofield's name began to be associated with that of Nathaniel W. Hatch, a well-known Wall Street broker. On May 15, 1888, Hathc's body was found in the court underneath the Schofield apartments, and it was learned that Hatch had jumped through the window when he heard Schofield entering the apartment.

After that Schofield left his wife, and they were separated until her death in Los Angeles in 1912. Relatives of Mrs. Schofield claimed the estate. Mr. Wandell asserted the rights of Mr. Schofield on the technical ground that he had not deserted his wife, inasmuch as the place where the husband lives is assumed to be the domicile of the family. Mr. Schofield laid claim to the whole estate, but since he was 80 years old it was decided to make a settlement rather than consume further time in litigation.

WHY HE QUIT DE FOREST CO.

Radio Assets Were Being Wasted, James D. Smith Testifies.

James Dunlap Smith, the former President of the Fiscal Agency Company, took the stand yesterday in his own behalf at the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of himself, Lee De Forest, Elmer E. Burlingame, and Samuel E. Darby on the charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of the stock of the Radio Telephone Company. He spoke of the trip of De Forest to Europe in 1908 and the encouragement he derived as to the prospects of wireless telephony from the inventor's letters.

A number of these were put in evidence, in one of which, dated April, 1908, De Forest wrote: "Next year the world will see the greatest year radio has ever known." In another he stated that the British Navy had sent a message by wireless telephone for sixty miles.

"Did you feel encouraged by these letters," the witness was asked.

"Most assuredly," he replied.

"Did you keep anything under cover?"

"No; everything was wide open."

Smith said he was averse to mentioning Government contracts in advertising circulars, but declared that he had implicit belief in De Forest's statement that he would soon be able to communicate by wireless telephone across the Atlantic from the Metropolitan Tower.

He denied that a cent of the Radio Telephone Company money had been spent on his own trip to Europe, and said he decided to resign from connection with the Radio Telephone Company when he returned.

"I found," he said, "that the assets of the company were being wasted."

"How?" he was asked.

"When they built the tower at Albany," was his reply, "I could not stand it."

The trial was then adjourned over Christmas until Monday morning.

WHITMAN WILL SEEK A GRAFTER ROUND-UP

"Full Steam Ahead" Is His Order Now, Ignoring the Glynn Incident.

FOLLOWS HASSETT TRAIL

State Official, as Witness, Weeps Bitterly Under Hot Questioning Before the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Whitman dismissed the Glynn-Whitman-Osborne controversy yesterday as "ancient history" and then went to work in earnest in his hunt for the grafters who, it is asserted, looted the State. The chase grew so warm that the special Supreme Court Grand Jury did not adjourn until nearly 7 o'clock last night. When the Grand Jurors filed out they seemed to be satisfied with the day's work.

A hint of the importance of the proceedings was given at 6 o'clock when Charles P. Dillon, former Secretary of the Highway Commission and now Deputy Commissioner of the Adirondack Division of the State Highway Department, was led out of the Grand Jury room by one of Mr. Whitman's assistants. Dillon was taken out of doors to get the air.

It was learned that Dillon broke down in the Grand Jury room and wept bitterly. He impressed the jurors greatly.

The testimony of Dillon, it is understood, related to the case of Thomas Hassett, former secretary to State Engineer John A. Bensel, and former Secretary of the Board of Water Supply. Hassett has been accused under oath of taking a $1,500 bribe from Madison R. Aldrich, a Poughkeepsie road contractor, for expediting the payment of $17,000 due Aldrich on a State road contract. Hassett also has been accused under oath of attempting to get $50,000 from Anthony C. Douglass of Niagara Falls, the lowest bidder on work advertised by the Board of Water Supply. Douglass testified that he did not pay the $50,000 and that he did not get the contract. The contract went to the T. A. Gillespie Company at an estimate nearly $217,000 above Douglass's bid.

Dillon, it seems, was employed in the office of the Highway Department on March 28, 1912, when Contractor Aldrich made one of his many trips to the department seeking the money due him. The Grand Jury, it is understood, wanted to know what Dillon knew about Aldrich's conversations with C. Gordon Reel, the Commissioner of Highways at that time, and with Charles R. Foley, the Deputy Commissioner of Highways in charge of the Bureau of Repairs. Aldrich had testified that Reel and Foley had promised to help him but that the $17,000 due him was not paid by the State until a few days after he gave Hassett $1,500.

The final approval of Aldrich's bill against the State, according to the rules of the Highway Department, had to be given by the Highway Commission, of which C. Gordon Reel, John A. Bensel, and Duncan W. Peck were the members.

Breaks Down in Jury Room.

The Grand Jurors, it is understood, wanted to learn from Dillon what he knew about the final approval of the bill.

When he was pressed too hard Dillon gave way to his emotions. His health is not good. After a respite, Dillon was recalled, but even then, it is understood, he did not tell what the Grand Jurors wanted to hear from him.

After the hearing Dillon had a talk with Mr. Whitman in the District Attorney's office, and then he went to his hotel, where he and his family will spend Christmas. It is expected that he will be recalled when the Grand Jury reconvenes on Tuesday next.

Other witnesses who were heard were John F. Galvin, a warm friend of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, and Charles N. Chadwick. Mr. Galvin and Mr. Chadwick are Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply. The third member and President of the board is Charles Strauss. Commissioner Strauss testified before the Grand Jury on Friday last, and told why the Hudson River syphon contract was awarded to the T. A. Gillespie Company. It is understood that the Grand Jury got the views of the other Commissioners yesterday.

It was considered significant that Thomas Hassett should figure in the testimony of all three of yesterday's witnesses. Dillon's testimony concerned Hassett's activities in matters relating to State contracts, and Commissioner Chadwick's and Commissioner Galvin's testimony had reference to Hassett and city contracts.

Hassett, apparently for a time, was the busiest politician in the State. He appeared where the contracts were thickest. The $690,000 contract awarded by the Board of Water Supply, on which he now is engaged, calls for the construction of forty miles of roads around the Ashokan Reservoir. Hassett has not been seen in public much since his return from a business trip to Santo Domingo a few weeks ago. He had expected to make a fortune in contracts on the island.

Whitman Goes "Full Steam Ahead."

District Attorney Whitman seemed to be pleased at the close of the long day's work, and said without reserve that he would go "full steam" ahead with his plans already outlined. There will be not even a temporary lull in the investigation. The John Doe inquiry will be continued before Chief Magistrate McAdoo on Monday, and will be followed on the next day by a Grand Jury hearing. It is expected that more indictments will be voted before the year closes.

District Attorney Whitman, it is known, would not be displeased to end his first term as District Attorney of New York County with a sweeping blanket indictment of State officials, ex-officials, and high Tammany politicians.

The controversy with Gov. Glynn, his friends assert, has helped him materially and has shown him that the people of the State generally are in sympathy with his hunt for the grafters.

"The Governor has said that you are a 'political prosecuting octopus,'" said a reporter to the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman laughed and said that was a "new one on him."

"The incident is ended," he said. "It is ancient history now."

PRODS OSBORNE AGAIN.

Gov. Glynn Says That Commissioner Must Investigate or Vacate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Gov. Glynn was inclined this morning to answer with a formal statement the adverse criticism which had followed his refusal to make District Attorney Whitman a Deputy Attorney General with State-wide power to hunt for graft, but this evening he changed his mind and said that the incident was closed for the present at least.

Albert F. Warner, James W. Osborne's assistant in the State graft inquiry, called at the Executive Chamber to-day, but Gov. Glynn did not see him. In reference to the Osborne-Whitman incident, and Osborne's letter to Whitman, Gov. Glynn said this afternoon:

"Mr. Osborne says in substance what I held. Mr. Whitman asked to be made Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. Rubino and others brought the request to me. I cannot do what Mr. Whitman and the New York papers ask of me. Mr. Whitman is a good lawyer and must know that.

"Mr. Osborne must either investigate or vacate, either by his own volition or by my persuasion. He was appointed to do some work. He has not completed the work. If he doesn't do it I will get some one who will."

When Osborne returns here it is said that he will have some information regarding Capitol reconstruction. The Appropriation bill carries an item of $25,000 for the Osborne investigation.

James W. Osborne apparently was unconcerned yesterday when he heard of Gov. Glynn's dissatisfaction with his graft investigation.

"I haven't read anything about that yet," he said, "but I'd like to when I get a little time. I'm a busy man."

Mr. Osborne has been trying cases all over the State. He has been rushing from one county to another, and has found difficulty in remaining in Albany longer than a day at a time. But he intends to resume the graft investigation on the day after Christmas.

"Yes, I'll get up there Friday and there'll be a hearing," he said.

"Oh, there'll be a lot of witnesses."

"The Governor says that he is ready to name six investigators if necessary."

"Well, I'm doing the best I can," replied Mr. Osborne.

COLLINS BLAMES WARE.

Testifies State Architect Was Responsible for Great Meadow Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Cornelius V. Collins, ex-State Superintendent of Prisons, who, with Michael J. Fitzgerald, is being tried here on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree, was a witness in his own behalf to-day. He testified that he left entirely to Franklin B. Ware of New York City, then State Architect, supervision of the construction of the Great Meadow prison water system by Fitzgerald in connection with which the theft of $1,200 is alleged to have been committed.

Collins said that in approving allowances to Fitzgerald for work performed, he depended entirely upon Ware's statement that the bills were proper.

Questioned as to why he had resigned as Prison Superintendent, Collins said he was requested by Gov. Dix to do so because the Governor wanted the heads of all departments to be of his own political faith. He denied that he resigned under fire, and in fear of charges being made against him.

OREGON HAS TIDAL WAVE.

Sweeps Beach for Mile, Destroying Summer Hotel and Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY CITY, Ore., Dec. 23.—The beach resort, Elmore Park, a few miles from here, was swept by a tidal wave yesterday for more than a mile. Railroad tracks were torn away for 300 yards. The foundations of cottages were undermined. The pillars on which the Elmore Park Hotel stood eight feet above the ground were torn away, leaving the building leaning on two of the pillars. The telephone line is down.

At Barview the hotel annex was destroyed. The dancing pavilion was wrecked, as were a number of bathhouses and sleeping tents. The entire wreckage was swept to sea.

Trains from the East loaded with Christmas parcels are from three to thirty-six hours late, due to the heavy snows in Eastern Oregon.

WARD ESTATE TO FAMILY.

All Except $240,000 Willed to Widow and Daughter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—All of the estate of the late A. Montgomery Ward, estimated at more than $5,000,000, will be kept in his family, according to the terms of his will, a digest of which was given out to-night. None of the property is left to charity, Mr. Ward having held, as did the late William Deering, that he had provided sufficiently for charitable purposes during his lifetime, according to attorneys who prepared the digest.

Various relatives are to receive a total of $240,000, five nephews will receive considerable blocks of stock in the business built up by Mr. Ward, two-thirds of the residue is willed to the widow, and one-third to the widow in trust for her only child, Miss Marjorie Ward. The income from the proceeds of all Mr. Ward's insurance policies also was left to Miss Ward.

The only reference to charity in the will is in the provision that, should Miss Ward die without children and without having prepared a will, her third of the estate is to be used to establish and maintain a home for worthy working girls.

The widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ward, was made sole executrix without bond.

The bequests provided were:

Hannah M. Keyser of Philadelphia, Mr. Ward's sister, $35,000.

Mrs. Cora Ward Hammond of Niles, Mich., a sister, in trust, $40,000.

Mrs. L. F. Brown of Niles, Mich., a sister, in trust, $30,000.

S. I. Ward of Northville, Mich., his brother, in trust, $30,000.

Mrs. Nancy A. Hans of South Bend, Ind., a sister, in trust, $30,000.

Twelve nephews and nieces receive various amounts, from shares in the business to $5,000 cash.

HOMELESS CROWD CITY PIER

Unsheltered Plod Through Driving Rain and Sleep in Wet Clothing.

Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Charities, and a party of friends, which included the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, visited the Municipal Lodging House Last night and, after observing conditions, went to the Charities Pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where the overflow from the lodging house is sent.

The capacity of the lodging house had been reached at the time of the visit. Shelter had been provided for 650 men, 40 women, and 9 children. Scores sent to the pier in the driving rain had to sleep in their wet clothing, and, following the usual procedure, were routed out at 3:30 o'clock this morning to be fed and sent on their way.

Mr. Drummond, after observing conditions, instructed William C. Yorke, Superintendent of the lodging house, in future to have the department wagons used to convey the homeless to the pier in bad weather.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.))—W. F. Alderson, William Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Beatty, A. S. Shirley Bean, M. P.; Mrs. Benn, Alexander Blair, Leslie Brown, T. R. Brooke, A. C. Carson, S. A. Chambers, Gilbert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Collins, Thomas Crook, T. P. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale, Capt. B. Learts Hough, James Keith, Sir Guy Granet, Prince Mirskiooff, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Molson, Dr. Maria Montessori, Arthur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Sir William Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. F. Robinson, F. Rutherford, Arthur S. Vernay, C. W. Turner, and W. C. Wade.

LORRAINE, (Havre.)—C. S. Anthony, Miss R. Armitage, Russell W. Day, Wood Foedick, J. W. Jones, Mrs. M. Lehman, E. F. Root, Gen. J. Zelaya, R. R. Thompson, and George Fred Williams, Minister to Greece.

VADERLAND, (Antwerp.)—E. Boogares, J. Boogares, Dr. M. P. Rindlaub, H. S. Schuessler, Ray Custer, Miss Catherine Burnet, H. Engel, and Mrs. J. Segers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CLEVELAND (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Allen, Miss Margaret Ames, Mrs. G. A. Johnson, and Mrs. F. A. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bew, Miss M. A. Brown, W. W. Burt, Miss M. Collins, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hess, W. C. Johnson, J. G. Love, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. McCarthy, Dr. Justus Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. P. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. G. Post, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rice, Mrs. G. M. Roper, Dr. E. H. Sperry, Capt. John D. Toppin, and Mrs. W. Whitlock.

KROONLAND, (Antwerp) — Miss C. D. Boardman, Miss F. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunaker, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Phipps, Miss Vera Phipps, Miss Kitty Phipps, Miss C. A. Weir, and Alfrd Wells.

CHICAGO (Havre)—Mrs. M. A. Bailly, Miss Grace Beacroft, Mrs. E. Charlet, Charles Fosse, Raymond Harel, E. Ledret, Miss J. L. Miller, and Robert B. Wann.

Desirable positions come to those who advertise in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Read the bookkeeper's experience on next to last page to-day.—Adv.

WON'T BACK SWEET, TOO NEAR BARNES

Anti-Organization Leaders Decide to Drop Him as Candidate for the Speakership.

SURE HINMAN CAN'T WIN

Clinton T. Horton and John Lee Sullivan Now Favored — Barnes Keeps Away from Fight.

Assemblyman Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego has been dropped as the anti-Barnes candidate for Speaker. This was learned after a conference held at an up-town hotel last night by Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the New York County Republican Committee; Congressmen Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua, James S. Parker of Washington, and ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman. The conferees constitute the "Big Four" of the anti-Barnes movement in the Republican State organization.

Mr. Sweet was selected as candidate for Speaker at an earlier conference held at the residence of Mr. Mills. No one of the four who attended the conference yesterday was willing to say anything for publication concerning the reasons for the abandonment of Mr. Sweet. It was learned, however, that the conferees came to the conclusion that Mr. Sweet and his following were too close to the "organization" to suit their purposes.

It is almost certain now that Mr. Sweet and his friends will be received with open arms by the Barnes crowd, and that Mr. Sweet himself will be selected for Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the most important Chairmanship in the lower House, in case Mr. Hinman is elected Speaker.

At the close of last night's conference, however, the positive declaration was made on behalf of the conferees that they were assured of so many votes among the Republican Assemblymen-elect as to preclude the possibility of Mr. Hinman controlling even a bare majority of the seventy-nine Republican Assemblymen elected this year.

"Neither Hinman nor any man allied with Barnes or the organization bosses will land the Speakership," said one of the conferees. "The next Speaker will be a Progressive Republican; that is certain."

Clinton T. Hornton of Erie or John Lee Sullivan of Chautauqua were the men who received most mention at yesterday's anti-Barnes conference. Congressman Hamilton said after the meeting:

"Wherever I have been around this State I find the sentiment of the Republicans to be for an up-to-date progressive organization of the Assembly. Out in Western New York the sentiment is all for Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo or John Lee Sullivan of my county for Speaker. They are both recognized as men with good legislative records, the kind of records which must reflect credit on the Republican Party.

"What seems more important than the identity of the Speaker both to me and the Republicans I have talked to is that the organization of the Assembly should be such as to cover all the questions of the Progressives and to meet the wishes of the people for complete freedom from any one man's dictation.

"That is what I am working for and what all the men with whom I have conferred believe is the big thing for the Republican Party in this State just now. The people do not want a Speaker elected who will represent the views of one leader in the party and who will select committee Chairmen to carry out those views. What they want is an organization from Speaker down that will be able to line up with the advanced policies set forth at the recent Waldorf conference."

Dean Nelson, Republican Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-first New York district, said yesterday afternoon that at least ten of the Republican Assemblymen-elect would be out of the caucus, leaving to enter only sixty-nine—seven less than the majority needed to elect a Speaker. Their plan is to remain in the corridor outside of the caucus room, within ready call, and when summoned to come in to enter unless assured that neither Assemblyman Hinman nor any other dyed-in-the-wool organization man is sprung as the caucus candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Barnes was not at Republican State headquarters yesterday. It was said there that he was keeping his hands off of the Speakership fight, and was determined that no charge of undue interference should lie against him in connection with it. In the organization camp there is great activity, the plan being to get as many Republican Assemblymen-elect as possible tied up to local "favorite sons," and thus keep them from being corralled by the anti-Barnes faction.

GIFTS TO EMPLOYES THE NATION OVER

Continued from Page 1.

followed on the local Stock Exchange, where the pro rata will be around $50. Most of the big cotton firms are liberal. H. & B. Beer will give each man $25, and Hayward & York will give $10 each.

Officials of the New Orleans Railways Company are said to have decided on a plan to make Wednesday "keep the change" day for conductors, the passengers to provide the change. In addition it is said the company will give each man a percentage of the fares he collects.

INSURES EACH EMPLOYE'S LIFE

Robert Gair Company Makes Group Christmas Present of $1,250,000.

The Robert Gair Company of Brooklyn presented a Christmas gift to employes in the sum of $1,250,000 of group life insurance. Each employe has been insured for one year's salary with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Announcement was made yesterday on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the business by Robert Gair, President.

The Equitable Life waived medical examinations and accepted the employes on the full group plan, each employe being given an individual certificate covering one year's salary so long as he remains with the firm. In making this announcement the Robert Gair Company issued this statement to its employes:

"In commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary the company desires by some further act to express its good-will and has decided that it would be a fitting remembrance to aid in safeguarding the families of its employes against financial need should their support be taken from them. Each employe is, therefore, presented with a life insurance policy, which, by its liberal terms, provides for a full year's salary to his or her beneficiary so long as the individual insured remains in the service of the company. It affords us pleasure to make this gift of insurance to all our employes without regard of rank or position, and we trust that the pleasant unison existing will strengthen and keep pace with our general progress."

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Metropolitan Life Votes Distribution of $6,334,000.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company met yesterday and voted bonuses to holders of certain industrial policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1907, amounting to $6,334,000. This amount is to be distributed in 1914 in addition to dividends declared last month which amounted to more than $1,500,000. As these bonuses are over and above the policy contracts they will come as a substantial Christmas gift.

The bonuses are of two kinds, premium and mortuary bonuses, the amount on individual policies depending on the time each has been in force. The mortuary bonuses are additions to policies when they become claims, and amount to from 5 per cent. of the face value on policies which have been in force five years, to 30 per cent. where death occurs after the policy has been in force thirty years. The premium bonuses run from premiums from five to fifty-two weeks.

The company's estimate is that the following are the amounts of distribution for the leading cities of the country: New York, $1,000,000; Chicago, $210,000; Philadelphia, $420,000; St. Louis, $260,000; Boston, $240,000; Baltimore, $240,000; Pittsburgh, $115,000; Cincinnati, $150,000; Newark, $180,000; Washington, $100,000; Jersey City, $150,000.

INCREASES FOR BUS MEN.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company's Holiday Present.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company announced yesterday that it would give Christmas presents this year to its drivers and conductors in the form of a bonus in wages. President Richard W. Meade of the Coach Company said that the new schedules would go into effect about Jan. 1, and that the increase in wages was the company's way of recognizing good work on the part of the men.

Conductors who are at present receiving 22½ cents an hour, regardless of length of service, will, after the first year of service, receive 24 cents an hour and 25 cents an hour during the third and subsequent years of service. Bus drivers who are at present receiving 27½ cents an hour during their first year and 30 cents an hour thereafter will have additional advances to 31 cents an hour in their third year, 32 cents an hour in the fourth year, and 33 cents an hour in the fifth year and thereafter.

MALKAN'S BOOKS
New York's Largest Booksters
42 BROADWAY
Large Stock Varied Assortment Expert Service
MAKES EASY SHOPPING.

THAW FACES COMMISSION.

Members Begin Inquiry Relative to His Release on Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23.—Harry K. Thaw spent the greater part of to-day before the members of the commission to which Judge Aldrich has delegated the duty of ascertaining whether his admission to bail would prove a menace to the community. The commission, consisting of Frank S. Streeter of this city, Dr. Morton Prince of Boston, Dr. George A. Blumer of Providence, and Dr. Charles P. Bancroft of this city, met at the home of Gen. Streeter at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

The preparations for the conference were conducted with the strictest regard for secrecy, and not until an automobile drove up to the Eagle Hotel to convey Thaw to the Streeter residence did any one know that the out-of-town members of the commission had arrived.

Thaw was accompanied to the conference by his custodian, "Del" Stevens, and by Sheriff Drew, who had been summoned from his home in Berlin, N. H.

Gen. Streeter said at the conclusion of the morning session, which lasted until 1 o'clock, that many questions had been put to Thaw, all of which he had readily answered. Gen. Streeter also said that Thaw had related many incidents presumably since the homicide, to which the commission had listened attentively. The sessions of this afternoon and evening were much the same as this morning—more for the purpose of becoming well acquainted all around than for actual technical examination.

Gen. Streeter has received word from William Travers Jerome, to whom he applied for the complete hospital records relating to Thaw's case, that they will be forwarded without delay.

The holding of three conferences today led to the belief that the commission would finish its labors as expeditiously as possible, but at the very earliest it does not seem to be possible to complete the work in less than two weeks, as the commission will undoubtedly call a number of witnesses after having gone carefully over the mass of evidence which will come in the shape of the seven years' report from Matteawan.

The commission will endeavor to differentiate carefully between the abstract question of insanity or mental unsoundness which it is called upon to decide and the question of public safety which it is their duty to pass upon.

FIELD BOYS NOT BRITISHERS

Grandsons of Late Chicago Merchant Plan to Manage Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—That the grandsons of the late Marshall Field will not abandon the country of their birth and live henceforth in England, but expect ultimately to take charge of the vast estate of their grandfather, was indicated to-day when Marshall Field, 3d, upon arriving in Chicago, made this statement:

"Some day I hope to manage the great business founded by my grandfather. I'll never be anything but a citizen of the United States."

Marshall Field, 3d, who is now 18 years old and has entered Cambridge University, was accompanied to Chicago by his brother Henry, 16 years old, who is a pupil at Eton; his sister Gwendolin, his mother, now Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, and her husband, Capt. Drummond. They plan to remain here over the Christmas holidays and to sail for England from New York on Jan. 14. The only explanation of the sudden visit of the family vouchsafed by Mrs. Drummond was "business affairs" and the opportunity of running "home" for Christmas.

"I say, but I'm glad to be back here," said Marshall Field, 3d. "If I didn't know I was in Chicago I would never have recognized the city. I like English life, with its sports and all that, but the first chance I get I'm coming back to make my home in Chicago. I know it has been said I intend to become an English subject, but the thought never entered my mind. I hope to spend my last year of college in this country."

"So do I," added Henry. "Everything seems to be so much faster here than it does in England. The city bristles with life, and I'm jolly well glad to be here."

"The boys are Americans, this is their country, and they will certainly return to the United States if I have my way," said Mrs. Drummond.

HINMAN LEFT $220,000.

Former Indian Fighter Bequeathed Entire Estate to Wife.

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, at one time a well-known Indian fighter in the regular army, who died on Aug. 16, 1912, at his home in Flushing, left an estate valued at $85,022 in personal property and $135,500 in real property, according to an accounting filed yesterday with Philip Frank, Tax Appraiser for Queens, at his office in Long Island City.

Capt. Hinman left his entire estate without reservation to his wife, Carrie Hinman. The personal property consisted of New York City bonds to the amount of $12,000; shares in the Norfolk National Bank, valued at $20,500; shares in the Norfolk Savings Bank, valued at $2,500; 100 shares in the Chemical National Bank of New York, 135 shares in the Fourth National Bank of New York, and 150 shares in the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York City. There were also a number of bonds and mortgages and considerable improved real estate in Flushing.

BAR 'HIDDEN WOMAN' AT COUCH FUNERAL

"I Am Chief Mourner," Miss Brance Cries—Faints as the Meagre Cortege Passes Jail.

FREE TO LEAVE, BUT STAYS

Has No Friend to Turn To and Dreads Gaze of the Curious—Couch Died After a Quarrel with Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Melvin H. Couch, the lawyer whose sudden death Sunday morning brought with it the revelation that for three years Miss Adelaide M. Brance had lived secretly in the inner room of his office in the heart of this village, was buried to-day. The carriages that took the few mourners out to Rock Ridge Cemetery drove through a snow storm. Mr. Couch's wife and daughter went to the graveside. Miss Brance did not.

She had begged to be allowed to go. When, in the middle of the morning, she was awakened from the first sleep—a fitful sleep—she had known since she was hurried, Sunday, through the streets of the village to the county jail, she dragged from the trained nurse with her the knowledge that the funeral was to be held to-day and, weak though she was, she was anxious to go.

"I am the chief mourner," she told the Sheriff, but the Sheriff shook his head. When the funeral vehicles, moving along the snow-covered streets, passed beneath the windows of the hospital in the jail she saw them and fainted.

The hysteria of last night and the storm of weeping that came to-day with the growing realization of her position had changed to-night to raving. She flung herself on her knees before the nurse and begged her for the poison that would open the way to escape.

All day she had been free to go her way, but to-night her condition was such that the authorities would not listen to any talk of departure. Indeed, she does not want to go. When, secretly, Monday night the Judge, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney went to the jail, held a hearing, and dismissed the tentative larceny charge that had been made to hold her until after an investigation could be made, she was told that she was free to go, but she begged to be allowed to stay in the jail.

Dreads Gaze of the Curious.

The long imprisonment she had endured in Couch's office had broken all her connections with the world outside, and she did not know which way to turn. A horror of going through the streets under the eyes of the curious villagers possessed her, and she asked no greater favor than permission to hide in the jail. It is probable that she will remain in this pseudo confinement until the week is out; possibly she will stay longer.

Besides the loss, the shock, and the perplexity, Miss

THERE IS A
BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
HOUSE AT
11 EAST 68TH STREET

We know, because we built it, and whilst we are not in the renting business, we take this opportunity to commend it to your attention as an excuse for talking about ourselves.

The fact is, the Architect who designed this apartment building is Mr. Herbert Lucas, and it is the third building we have constructed for Mr. Lucas in this city.

Obviously, Mr. Lucas has had plenty of time to find us out, and the fact that he has employed us three times should be sufficient to induce any Owner to employ us once.

Incidentally, this building is of a superb character, ideal in all of those respects which make a city residence desirable, and we believe there are still a few apartments vacant. Let us suggest that you take a look at them.

THOMPSON-STARRETT
COMPANY
Building Construction

SYNOL

XMAS
SOAP

There is no gift more valuable than good health. There is no soap on earth better adapted for the preserving of good health than SYNOL liquid soap, because it kills germs, wards off infectious diseases and keeps the skin clean and beautiful.

GOOD FOR THE SCALP
GOOD FOR THE TEETH
GOOD FOR THE FACE
GOOD FOR THE HANDS
GOOD FOR THE FEET
GOOD FOR THE BATH

At All Druggists
In All Nations

Johnson & Johnson

Makers of Surgical and Medical Supplies
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

DEFENDS SABRE RULE IN ZABERN AFFAIR

Dr. von Jagow, Berlin's Police President, Raises a New Storm by an Untimely Letter.

LOUD CALLS FOR A REBUKE

Alsace Is Angry at His Characterization of the Province as "Almost an Enemy's Country."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Popular feeling over the Zabern affair, which had almost died out, has been revived by what even the semi-official Cologne Gazette calls the "utterly incomprehensible" action of Dr. von Jagow, the Berlin Police President, in publicly criticising the "illegality" of Lieut. von Forstner's conviction and proclaiming the sanctity of "sabre rule."

Dr. von Jagow's letter to the Kreuz-Zeitung, signed in his private capacity of "Doctor of Jurisprudence," has provoked an outburst of indignation in Liberal, Radical, and Democratic quarters almost as violent as that which was caused by the Zabern events themselves. Dispatches report that Alsace-Lorraine feels outraged at von Jagow's description of the provinces as "almost an enemy's country."

There is a general demand that he be sharply and promptly rebuked, either by the Imperial Chancellor or his immediate superior, the Prussian Home Secretary, for "gross insubordination." The general opinion voiced by von Jagow's critics, whose name is already legion, is summarized by the Tageblatt, which says:

"Von Jagow's action is simply incredible. He intervenes in imperial affairs with nothing short of brutal ruthlessness. The Zabern episode was bad enough. Not only the Reichstag but also the Kaiser, and to a certain extent the Chancellor, did his utmost to wipe out the painful impression caused by sabre dictatorship in Alsace. Now the President of the Berlin police, an official charged with the preservation of law and order in the capital of the empire, comes along and opens all the wounds afresh and at one stroke nullifies the attempts at conciliation which have been going on for a month. Von Jagow has thrown down the imperial gauntlet to Alsace-Lorraine and on overwhelming majority of the Reichstag."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"Von Jagow has violated the principle that criticism of legal proceedings should be withheld while sub judice. He has not only cast suspicion on the righteousness of the verdict by the court-martial, but has also done something designed to reinflame the passions of Alsace-Lorraine. We must wait in the assurance that his superiors will express themselves in regard to his unnecessary action and order him to confine his words and deeds to his own jurisdiction, which goes far enough."

The Police President's friends assert that he only spoke in his "private capacity," thereby exercising the right of any citizen.

Inquiries in army circles indicate that the impression is general that when Lieut. von Forstner's sentence is reviewed by the military court of appeals and the supreme military court of the empire, his conviction is likely to be revoked.

AGREE OVER TOLSTOY MSS.

Novelist's Wife and Daughter Will Put Them in a Museum.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—The dispute between Count Tolstoy's widow and his daughter over the possession of the author's manuscripts, says the Novoe Vremya, is about to be settled amicably out of court.

At the suggestion of the daughter, photographic copies of the manuscripts will be made, one for each claimant, while the manuscripts will be deposited in a museum.

GETTING FRENCH EXHIBITS.

Commissioner General Active—Pavilion to be Copy of Old Building.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Alexandre Tirman, the newly appointed Commissioner-General for France of the San Francisco Exposition, has opened headquarters at the Ministry of Commerce. He is very active in organizing committees, making personal visits to possible exhibitors, and setting on foot propaganda throughout France to make the exposition known.

M. Tirman and the architects advising him have not yet decided definitely upon plans for the French pavilion, except that it is to be a copy of some historic building in France of either the seventeenth or the eighteenth century.

The Commissioner-General will devote about eight months to the organization in France, and then he will go to San Francisco to take up the work there.

DR. MONTESSORI LIKES US.

Italian Woman Educator, Sailing Away, Praises American Mothers.

Just before sailing on the Cunarder Lusitania at 1 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, Dr. Maria Montessori said that she had enjoyed her brief visit to the United States very much, and hoped to see more of New York on her next visit.

"Your wonderful country is one of the hopes of the civilized world," she said. "The feel of youth is in the air and soil. You will rear here the greatest race the world has ever known. It is in your blood. The mixing of the peoples of the earth will produce a great posterity. No country has the heritage to leave to its children like the heritage of the American people like the heritage of the American people like

"America is glorious! Glorious because of its achievements, of course, but more than that, glorious because of the thought it has taken for its children. And I must bow with humility to the American mother. She is one of the greatest wonders of your growing men."

Among those who were at the pier to see the Italian teacher away were S. S. McClure and a committee from the Montessori Educational Association, who filled the educator's cabin with baskets of flowers and fruit.

The Women's Cosmopolitan Club held a reception last evening in their new club rooms in honor of Dr. Montessori. President William S. Churchill of the Board of Education and Mrs. William Adams Brown, the President of the Cosmopolitan Club, welcomed the guest of honor and in behalf of the city, tendered Godspeed to her on her journey.

Borden Again Refuses a Title.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 23.—A London cable to The Journal says that Premier Borden has again declined New Year's honors. Mr. Borden is democratic in his tastes and prefers to follow the example of Balfour, Chamberlain, Gladstone, and Bright, each of whom refused to accept a title.

LAUREATE'S FIRST POEM FOR THE KING

Robert Bridges Writes Verses on Christmas, Reviving an Ancient Custom.

FORM IS A VERY OLD ONE

May Have Been Used by the First English Poet Laureate — London Times Praises the Poem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.—The Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, has revived an ancient custom, like a remote predecessor, assuming the functions of "Versificator Regis." He has availed himself of the right to address the sovereign not only on State occasions, but at the time of a Christian festival. He has sent a poem which is the first fruit of his official appointment to the King, and The Times publishes it this morning at his Majesty's express desire.

The Times in a foreword says:

"To the period of his first predecessor, whom we hear of at least as early as 1340, Mr. Bridges appears to have reverted with much grace and felicity for the form in which the poem is cast. It is not improbable that a Court minstrel of the early fourteenth century would have used the same Germanic rhythm based upon alliteration and central pause, which is best known to us now from 'The Vision of Piers Plowman.'

"Mr. Bridges therefore sought one of the earliest founts of English inspiration, and has attested the continuity both of the inspiration and the office."

The poem, which is entitled "Christmas Eve. Pax Hominibus Bonae Voluntatis," follows:

A frosty Christmas Eve, when the stars were shining,
Fared I forth alone, where westward falls the hill,
And from many a village, in the water'd valley,
Distant music reached me, peals of bells a-ringing:
The constellated sounds, ran sprinkling on earth's floor
As the dark vault above, with stars was spangled o'er.

Then sped my thought to keep, that first Christmas of all
When the shepherds watching, by their folds ere the dawn
Heard music in the fields, and marveling could not tell
Whether it were angels, or the bright stars singing.

Now blessed be the towers, that crown England so fair,
That stand up strong in prayer, unto God for our soule:
Blessed be their founders (said I,) and our countrytolk,
Who are ringing for Christ, in the belfries to-night
With arms lifted to clutch, the rattling ropes that race
Into the dark above, and the mad romping din.

But to me heard afar, it was heavenly music,
Angels' song comforting, as the comfort of Christ
When He spake tenderly, to His sorrowful flock:
The old words came to me, by the riches of time
Mellow'd and transfigured, as I stood on the hill
Hark'ning in the aspect, of the eternal silence.

MERCHANTS SWEEP STREETS

Leading Citizens of Leeds Aid in Fight Against Strikers.

LEEDS, Dec. 23.—Sixty prominent professional and business men, comprising doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and merchants, acted as street sweepers here today and gave a practical demonstration of the determination of the citizens of Leeds not to yield to the employes of the municipal services who are on strike because the city would not grant what it considered the men's inordinate demands.

The streets had not been swept nor the garbage cans emptied during the past ten days, so a Citizens' League was formed of volunteers willing to keep the public works in operation.

Many of the volunteers drove to the place of assembly in their own automobiles at midnight. They were soon equipped with brooms and shovels and supplied with garbage trucks, and they worked steadily for six hours, cleaning the streets under a police guard.

Volleys of stones and pieces of metal were thrown by strikers at the volunteers at several points, but they stuck manfully to their task until the middle of the city had been cleaned.

Another body of private citizens at the same time manned the municipal gas, electric, and water works.

The struggle is attracting considerable attention, as the municipal workers in other cities are known to be waiting to strike in case the employes in Leeds should be successful.

FREES ZELIE EMERSON.

Magistrate Accepts Her Word, Saying Suffragettes Are Truthful.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A Police Magistrate to-day dismissed the charges of assaulting and obstructing the police brought against Zelie Emerson, the militant suffragette of Jackson, Mich., in connection with a disturbance on Dec. 15 in the Bow District of the East End of London. The American woman was thereupon liberated and walked out of court accompanied by her friends with all the honors of war.

Miss Emerson when called to the witness stand testified that the statement of the policeman that she had deliberately struck him and smashed his helmet was untrue, although, she said, she might have done so accidentally.

The Magistrate paid a tribute to the general truthfulness of the militant suffragettes, remarking: "If Miss Emerson intentionally hit the policeman she would have said so."

Queen of Montenegro Very Ill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Dec. 23.—The Queen of Montenegro is dangerously ill at Cettinje, and Dr. Genhart of Zurich, who was telegraphed for, left there for Cettinje last night. The Queen had been ill for several weeks, and suddenly dangerous symptoms developed.

American Drowned at Guadeloupe.

BASSE TERRE, Gradeloupe, Dec. 23.—Mr. Engleton, an American tobacco curer at Pointe-à-Pitre, was drowned on Sunday night, when a rowboat in which he was proceeding with his wife to the French steamer Perou was run down by a tug belonging to the French Transatlantic Company. Mrs. Engleton was rescued, but is in a critical condition.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality

GERMANY TO BUILD CHINESE RAILWAYS

Agreement for the Construction of Two New Lines Signed Yesterday in Peking.

FINANCING TO BE GERMAN

Also the Materials — Amount Involved Estimated at $20,000,000, but Sum May Be Much Greater.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The Chinese Foreign Minister and the German Minister to China signed at Peking to-day an agreement for the construction in China of two railways to be undertaken by German engineers, who are to utilize purely German materials and the capital for which is to be provided by German financiers.

The cost of the two undertakings is estimated at from $17,500,000 to $20,000,000, but the Disconto Gesellschaft estimates the financial requirements at a much higher figure.

It is as yet uncertain when the loan is to be offered, but a considerable time must elapse before the amount can be definitely known.

The first line is to run from Kaomi, near Kiao-Chow, on the Shan-Tung Railway, southward to Han-Chwang, where the Tien-Tsin—Pukow Railway crosses the Grand Canal.

The second line is to extend the Shan-Tung Railway from its terminus at Tsi-Nan to Shun-Teh on the Han-Kow Railway.

A mixed commission of Germans and Chinese is to settle the routes to be followed between the terminal points of the lines, and it is hoped that this will be done within three months, so that conatruction may begin in 1914.

The railways are to form part of the Chinese State system under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, but a German chief engineer is to remain in charge as manager until the loans have been repaid.

The lines will form valuable feeders to the German harbor of Tsing-Tau, which, aided by the Shan-Tung Railway, has jumped from the twenty-sixth to the sixth degree of importance among the Chinese ports since 1900.

The railroads will have little strategic influence, but will open up great districts now dependent upon caravans and river traffic. The second line particularly will divert traffic from Southern Pe-chi-Li and Shan-Si, which has hitherto passed through Peking to Tien-Tsin, and will open up the Shan-Si mining region, which is the richest in China.

The Kaomi line concession was granted in the Kiao-Chow treaty of 1898, but never undertaken.

WANTS TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

China's Request to the Powers Not Likely to be Granted.

PEKING, Dec. 23.—The Chinese Government to-day cabled to its representatives abroad instructions to urge the powers to agree to Russia's proposal that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the Province of Pe-chi-Li, including the legation guards, the regiments at Tien-Tsin, and the troops guarding the railway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The proposal for the withdrawal of the international forces from China has at no time met with favor among officials here. When Minister Reinsch recently conveyed to the State Department Russia's proposal for the withdrawal of the troops, the officials took the ground that absolute assurance of the maintenance of order in Pe-chi-Li Province would be the first condition of acquiescence.

No such assurance, however, has been forthcoming, and, on the contrary, the officials observe with some apprehension recent uprisings and plottings against Yuan Shih-kai's Government.

Meanwhile Minister Reinsch has been sounding his diplomatic colleagues in Peking on the stand of the other Governments on the proposal. Some officials here believe that Russia's plan, now apparently agreed to by China, would be acceptable only to those two nations and possibly to Japan. Great Britain, Germany, and France, it is said, may be disposed to increase the forces which guard the interests of their nationals instead of removing them.

MALAYS KILL A BOTANIST.

Charles B. Robinson Was Formerly in Botanical Gardens Here.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Charles Budd Robinson, the United States Government botanist killed by natives of Amboyna Island in the Malay Archipelago, was the only son of C. B. Robinson of Pictou, Nova Scotia, one of the oldest working telegraphers in Canada. News of his death arrived to-day via Manila.

Robinson was graduated at Dalhousie University in 1892. He taught for several years, and then, having made a study of the botany of Eastern Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the lower St. Lawrence, he spent several years at Harvard University. Later he was connected with the Botanical Gardens in New York. At the time of his death he was employed by the Bureau of Science of the Department of the Interior of the Philippines to study the flora of Amboyna Island. He was 41 years old.

Drop Neustadl Case.

The Government assented yesterday through Assistant District Attorney Carstarphan to the dismissal of the complaint it had made against Victor Neustadl, President of Victor Neustadl, Inc., of 202 Franklin Street, and William Meyer. They were charged with having entered into a conspiracy lasting several years to defraud the Government of duties on imported beer.

Concert for Orthopaedic Hospital.

Mme. Emma Eames and Emilio de Gogorza will be the artists at the concert on Jan. 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital. Tickets and boxes can be had from Miss F. V. Doane, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

"First aid" to eleventh hour Xmas shoppers, buy an "Order On Young," any amount you wish.

The recipient can select for himself a handsome Umbrella or Cane, a pair of Gloves or a Young Hat—all are acceptable and will do the giver credit.

Young's Hats

Broadway, near Dey St. | Broadway, at 20th St. | Nassau St., near Liberty. Woolworth Building.
Broadway, near Park Place. | Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, at Houston St. | Broadway, near 36th St. | Only Brooklyn Store.
Broadway, near 14th St. | Broadway, nr. Beaver St. 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Peck & Peck

FOR CHRISTMAS

Fine Silk Hosiery

Sox with Scarfs to Match

HOLIDAY PACKAGES,
$1 to $50

Peck & Peck

FOUR CONVENIENT HOSIERY SHOPS:
230 Fifth Avenue, at 27th St.
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
481 Fifth Avenue, at 41st St.
588 Fifth Avenue, at 48th St.

Goupil & Co.

Gifts: Water Color of Paris
Fac-Similes.
Etchings
Engravings
Photogravures
in Black & White and in Color.
Fine Art Books

MANZI, JOYANT & CO.
Successors to Goupil & Co. of Paris
58 W. 45th St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

VIOLINS Largest collection, rare Cremone, French and German, and other makers. Gold and Silver mounted bows. Italian strings. Superior repairing, cases, etc.
Victor S. Flechter, 500 Fifth Av. cor. 42d St.

BE A SPUG

Men *always* prefer Useful Gifts—no man or boy ever had enough Scarfs, Silk Shirts, Silk Socks and the like—*give him* FINE ONES for Christmas

Silk & Knitted Neckwear
50c to $3.50
Wide and cut silk and knitted scarfs. New and Exclusive Designs. Our assortment is double just at this time of the year to give you a wide range of colors and color combinations to choose from.

Shirts
at $1.00
Fine woven and corded madras; plain and plaited bosoms, with stiff cuffs. Best shirt value in town.

Bath and Lounging Robes
Comfort? yes, solid comfort for the man coming home at night. It would mean a whole lot to him—one of these fine Wool Blanket Robes with Cord Girdle. Nothing could please more.
$2.95 $5.00 $7.50 $10.00

Other Xmas Suggestions:
Scarf Pins, 50c to $1.50
Vest Chains, $1.50
Cuff Links, $1.00 to $3.00
Tie Clasps, 25c to $3.00
Tuxedo Sets, $2.50 to $8.00
Hosiery, 25c to $3.50
Cravat Holders, $1.00 and $1.50
Umbrellas, $1.00 to $10.00
Walkingsticks, $1.00 to $5.00
Handkerchiefs, up to $1.00
Full Dress Sets, $2.00 to $8.00
Gloves, $1.00 to $6.50
House Coats, $5.00 to $18.00
Folding Slippers, $1.50 to $2.50
Dress Vests, $3.50 to $12.00
Suspenders, 50c and $1.00
Mackinaw Coats, $10.00
Collar Bags, $1.00 to $2.50
Safety Razors, $2.50 and $5.00
Suit Cases, $5.00 to $20.00
H'dkerc'f Holders, $1.00 & $1.50
Mufflers, $3.50 to $12.00

Gloves
$1 to $6.50
A wide assortment for dress, street, driving and auto wear. Gloves are always acceptable presents.

$4, $5 and $6
Sweaters
at $2.95
We guarantee this lot to be the regular $4, $5 and $6 values—all colors—large and small mesh—pockets woven at side. Choice shawl collar, "V" or roll neck models. The greatest bargain of the season.

Christmas Gifts in Clothing

Suits and Overcoats $14
Suits and Overcoats $17
Suits and Overcoats $24
Suits and Overcoats $29

We Manufacture Our Own Clothing and Save You Wholesalers' Profits

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.
4 STORES
BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Store, Brooklyn, Open Until 8 P. M., Saturdays 9 P. M.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Open This Evening Until 7 o'Clock

HOLIDAY GOODS REDUCED

Here's the Best Opportunity of the Entire Christmas Shopping Season to Reduce

The High Cost of Giving

A sweeping one-day dispersal in which we totally disregard original cost or prevailing values.

The one idea we had in mind in re-pricing these goods was a thorough clearance.

All "odd" lots and broken assortments of "Christmas Goods" in both buildings will be assembled and attractively displayed for double-quick distribution.

There is every reason to believe that this announcement will receive a record response. The list of bargains gathered is, by a very considerable margin, the biggest we have ever assembled for the last shopping days before Christmas. A few of the many departments which will contribute to this most welcome economy occasion are printed below:

COME EARLY, PLEASE.

MAIN BUILDING

Where you will find Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, etc.

Toys, Dolls and Games
Jewelry of all kinds
Gold, Silver and Metal Mesh Bags
Gloves for Everybody
Leather Goods of all kinds
Traveling Rugs
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
Handkerchiefs of every sort
Fancy Articles
Women's Neckwear
Pierced Brass Ware
Musical Instruments
Hat-and-Muff Sets
Fur Coats, Sets and Separate Pieces
Lingerie and Petticoats
Silk and Lace Waists
Children's Outer Garments
Girls' and Misses' Wear
Men's and Boys' Wear
Men's Furnishings
Fine Footwear
Toilet Articles and Perfumes
Books and Stationery
Pyrographic Wares
Sporting Goods

Candies in Bulk for Schools, Churches and Institutions Promptly Delivered

GREENHUT BUILDING

Where you will find "Everything for the Home."

Cut Glass and Crystal Sets
Lamps and Candelabra
Statuary and Bric-a-Brac
Silver Table Wares
Brass and Copper Table Wares
Novelty House Wares
Japanese China Wares
Gift Furniture
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Portieres
Sofa Pillows
Oil Paintings
Table Laces
Framed Pictures

MAIN BUILDING

OTHER SALES FOR TODAY INCLUDE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS IN:

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS—$15, $18 and $20 grades; at $9.75.
MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S and YOUTHS' $10 MACKINAW COATS AT $7.95.
MEN'S HOUSE COATS AND SMOKING JACKETS—values to $6.50, at $3.95; values to $10, at $6.50.
MEN'S FUR COATS—values to $35, at $20. MEN'S $2 and $2.50 SLIPPERS AT $1.49
IMMENSE SALES OF CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, TURKEYS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC., IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST GROCERY.
The last day before Christmas is always a day full of bargain surprises in The Big Store.

Delivery Announcement
All purchases made up to store-closing time today will be delivered to-morrow (Christmas Day) to all points within our wagon delivery limits.

Complimentary 2½% Stamps FREE, Today
As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Ladies' Parlor, MAIN Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

The Big Store A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double 2½% Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

CHRISTMAS CAROLS AT ST. PAUL'S TO-DAY

Special Service Will Open the Celebration to be Taken Up in Other Places.

BIG TREE TO BLAZE TO-NIGHT

Madison Square Festivities Will Last a Week—Plans for the Day's Charities.

A procession will form in the churchyard of St. Paul's at noon to-day, and move, singing carols, to the chapel doors. On Broadway, in front of the church, a company of Boy Scouts attached to St. Paul's will distribute copies of the carols and invitations to the services. A simple carol service in anticipation of Christmas Day will be held within the chapel during the noon hour.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Sunday school children in marching order will enter Old Trinity with their choir and clergy. After a brief service the classes will form in the aisles, and with banners spread and two trumpeters leading the way, will pay a visit to the manger which is arranged in the main entrance to the church. This service has been a Christmas custom, and every year scores of mothers bring their children to it.

At 3 o'clock in the morning of Christmas Day, St. Paul's Chapel, beautifully decorated with greens, will be thrown open for the night workers' service. For the past two years the chapel has been filled during this service with the hungry and homeless of lower Manhattan.

On Christmas morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, a procession of Sunday school children and parishioners of the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and West 158th Street, will form in front of the chapel and march with banners and trumpets to Trinity Cemetery, at Broadway and 155th Street, where Clement C. Moore, author of "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," lies buried. A fresh wreath will be placed over the grave while the procession sings carols.

Catholic services for night workers will be held at 3:15 o'clock on Christmas morning at St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place. Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Luke J. Evers.

With the first note of the Parsifal Call, blazed by a squad of trumpeters, the Star in the East will burst forth to-night at the top of the big Christmas tree in Madison Square Park. Then will follow the illumination of the tree itself by thousands of many colored lights as the chorus of the Oratorio Society sings its Yuletide song. This year those who have had the preparation of the programme in hand have arranged an elaborate celebration extending to New Year's Eve, when Jacob A. Riis and a group of his friends purpose to hold their celebration around the gigantic tree.

The programme begins formally at the call of the trumpets at 5:30 o'clock, but twenty minutes before this the chimes of churches near the park will send forth their welcome, and these will be followed by the chimes from the Metropolitan Tower. A splendid musical programme will then be given, including numbers by the Negro Choral Society, the Ghent Welsh Male Choir, and a quartet of prominent singers. The entertainment will last until midnight.

The musical programme will continue to-morrow night, and during intermissions the Salvation Army will distribute hot sausages and cups of coffee among the homeless men and needy women who come to see the tree. The food has been provided by Arthur Iselin, Walter E. Maynard, and Bishop David H. Greer. A feature of the programme on Saturday will be the lighting of the tree from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and a concert during that time by 500 public school children, 300 Camp Fire Girls, and 150 children from the Colored Orphan Asylum at Kingsbridge. The United German Singing Societies and Bands have volunteered for Tuesday night.

At 5:30 o'clock this evening Mayor Ardolph L. Kline will press the button that lights the big Christmas tree, seventy feet high, and begins the Christmas Eve celebration provided by W. R. Hearst in City Hall Park. Christmas pictures will flash on screens at both ends of the park, while music is played by the Police Department Band at its full strength.

Mayor Kline with Secretary Adamson and a few other members of his cabinet will occupy a box in front of the City Hall steps. Behind them will be grouped the choruses of the United Singers of New York and the Boss Bakers' Singing Association of Brooklyn with their orchestra. The programme will begin at 5:30 with a selection by the Police Department Band and will be followed with a Christmas chorus by the singers. Miss Henrietta Wakefield, the contralto, who was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will sing twice. Jackson and McLaren, the Australian champions, will give a wood-chopping exhibition. During the evening free luncheons of sandwiches, cake, and coffee will be served.

The Bowery was pleased last night by the news that the Timothy D. Sullivan Association at 250 Bowery would give away Christmas baskets to-night, according to the custom of "Big Tim" Sullivan, while he lived. Hundreds of invitations were distributed yesterday to poor families and residents in lodging houses along the Bowery to come to-night to the feast at the association's headquarters. It was announced also last night that the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, which was recently incorporated, had for its object the carrying out of the benevolent work of the late "Big Tim."

Harry M. Applebaum, former secretary to Timothy D. Sullivan, said last night that every Christmas basket given away to-night would contain turkey, chicken, cranberry sauce, mince pie, a briar pipe, and a package of tobacco. Cards will be distributed entitling the holder to a pair of shoes to be given away at a future date.

FOR THE SPUGS' PARTY.

More Funds Are Needed for the Big Celebration.

With many protestations that no "hold-up game" was intended, Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, Vice President of the Spugs, announced last night that the Spugs were in great need of more funds with which to carry out the Christmas party at Grand Central Palace. Contributions, she said, had lately not been coming in, and there were "frightful expenses."

The Spug Christmas party is to include a merry-go-round and a wiggle-woggle for children, joys that have never been included in Santa's pack; dancing, motion pictures, music by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, singing by 500 Camp-fire Girls in costume, and singing by the Musical Arts Society. All the music, Miss Robinson-Smith said, has been volunteered, and the services of the band have been donated through a friend of the Spugs.

"But there are sandwiches, chocolates, and 4,000 boxes of candy to be distributed to the children," said Miss Smith, "and all these are expensive. New members will therefore come in very handy. The membership dues are ten cents a year, which entitles each member to a Spug pin and as many tickets as he or she desires. The children will get red tickets, entitling them to a box of candy each; and grown-ups will get green tickets. Of course, we do not accept only the ten cent dues, for some of our friends have given as much as $10, $50, or $100. But please point out that this is not a direct appeal or a hold-up game. We do not like to ask for gifts."

AT THE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Santa Claus Pays an Early Visit to Its 150 Wards.

The 150 children now in the custody of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had their annual Christmas festivities last night at the headquarters, 297 Fourth Avenue.

The 150 wards of the society assembled on the third floor of the building at 7 o'clock. The entire floor was decorated with holly and strings of paper links made by the children. A big Christmas tree stood in the main hall, illuminated by hundreds of tiny electric bulbs and loaded with presents.

Prof. Kreigher gave an exhibition of sleight-of-hand work that kept his audience breathless for half an hour. Then there was a Punch and Judy show, and after that Arthur Behim sang many popular songs, the children joining in the choruses.

Last came Santa Claus, bending under the weight of an enormous pack full of toys of all kinds. When the last present had been given out Santa and the children sat down to a supper of ice cream, cake, cookies, and many other Christmas dainties. Folksongs and dances given by the children completed the festivities.

HOTELS IN HOLIDAY DRESS.

Special Music and Entertainments Will Mark Christmas.

All of the hotels in the city are prepared to provide entertainment in keeping with the season for their guests on Christmas day. In some the features will be of the nature of public attractions, while in others the aim of the management will be to offer opportunities to the guests for as much of a home-like Christmas as is possible away from home.

Among the hotels that offer public attractions is the Hotel McAlpin, in the main dining-room of which a fourteen foot Christmas tree has been put up. The ornaments are colored electric lights, imitation ice and snow in profusion, and souvenirs for the women and children. An attempt to transplant a real German Christmas tree to the hotel has been made, and the decorations and favors are of German make or character. German cookies, candies and cakes have been made at the hotel in large quantities, and, beginning to-night, will be given to the children. The tree will stand until after Christmas.

At the Hotel Vanderbilt a special concert in the dining room is being arranged. Many tables have been reserved for private dinner parties, for which the hotel will provide the musical entertainment. The other hotels are following this general plan, the Ritz-Carlton, Plaza, Belmont, Martinique, Manhattan, Knickerbocker, St. Regis, Breslin and Astor being among those that have arranged for elaborate musical and other entertainments for their Christmas day guests. In many souvenirs will be given to the women and children.

At the Waldorf-Astoria there will probably be much gayety, but the management has planned only an elaboration of the usual musical entertainment.

The hotels generally described as "family hotels," such as the Gotham, Holland House, Wolcott, and Netherland, will be more quiet. They, too, will have extra attractions of music, and tables are being reserved for Christmas dinners.

At the Hotel Imperial th feature of the day will be the Christmas tree in the afternoon for 100 newsboys of Herald Square and Times Square. Many merchants and women guests of the hotel have donated toys, books and clothing, and each boy at the tree will receive gifts from a liberal Santa Claus. The hotel has provided a dinner, and a variety of entertainment has been arranged for.

All of the hotels are appropriately decorated for the season with holly wreaths, poinsettias and evergreens. The Christmas spirit has pervaded every lobby, and Dec. 25 is to be as notable a day in the hotels as in the homes of the city.

DINNERS FOR POOR ITALIANS.

Merchants Give Out 900 Baskets of Native Foods.

The poor among the Italians of the city were remembered yesterday by Italian merchants, whose gifts consisted of about 900 baskets containing everything necessary to make a bountiful Christmas dinner. During the day the basement of the Cesare Gonti banking house, 35 Broadway, was turned into a distributing station for them. Each basket contained a four-pound chicken, spaghetti, butter, sugar, coffee, oils, and other articles, practically all of which were imported from the donors' native land. It was the aim of the committee, so far as possible, to supply their people with a typical Italian dinner. Each basket also contained candies and toys.

The committee in charge of the distribution felt gratified that out of 600,000 Italian residents of this city and vicinity only 1,200 will find it necessary to apply for a Christmas dinner. The condition of each applicant was investigated in order to prevent undeserving ones from imposing upon the committee.

BIG MAILS, BUT NO DELAY.

One Day's Sale of Stamps Here Amounts to $174,969.

In spite of the enormous Christmas mail, Postmaster Edward M. Morgan reported yesterday that there had been no congestion, and the only delay had been caused by the gaps between the arrival and departure of trains.

To assist in the collection and distribution of parcel post packages 250 extra automobile and furniture vans have been engaged, and as most of the parcels are insured, an extra force of clerks has been hired.

The entire Post Office force is working overtime, and, under the eight-hour law, will receive extra pay for additional work. The sale of postage stamps yesterday reached the high figure of $174,969.01. Since Dec. 1 the Post Office has received for stamps $2,240,591.27. In the first twenty-three days of December last year the sale of stamps here brought in $1,774,384.26.

Insurance Given to 200.

More than 200 employes of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company in Queens received life insurance policies yesterday from the company equal to one year's salary. This plan was inaugurated last year by C. G. M. Thomas, President of the company, and in the last year the families of three of the employes who died received the monthly salary which would have been paid the employe had he lived the year out. The plan proved so successful that President Thomas decided to continue it, and a blanket insurance policy was taken out on all the employes of the company for the ensuing year.

HUNTINGTON HORSES SHOT.

Financier Didn't Want Animals to Fall Into Another's Hands.

Rather than have four of his horses which had become practically useless to him fall into another's hands, H. E. Huntington, the financier and book collector, had the animals shot on Monday by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the society, said last night that so far as he knew the four animals were perfectly sound, and that they probably would have brought $250 each if they had been placed on the market.

"We received a request from Mr. Huntington in the regular way to send an agent up to his country place at Throgs Neck, Westchester, to destroy four horses. My only understanding was that the animals were of no more use to Mr. Huntington, and that he wished to have them destroyed rather than to have them fall into the hands of some one else who would not give them the same good treatment.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals never considers an owner's motive when he asks to have a horse destroyed. It's the society's object to prevent cruelty. Consequently, if a man wants to have an animal destroyed and if he wants it done in a humane way, why a bullet in the brain of that animal is a humane way of doing it, because death is almost instantaneous."

Reporters were unable to learn from Mr. Huntington or from the caretakers at his Throgs Neck estate any further reason for his destruction of his four horses than that given by Mr. Freel

HIS PARDON PLEA BACKED BY $500,000

Tolman, Convicted Usurer, Offers to Surrender Notes for That Amount.

ENRICHED BY SALARY LOANS

Is Serving a Six Months' Sentence for Exacting 200 Per Cent. Interest.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—An application for the pardon of Daniel H. Tolman, a convicted money lender, was made to Gov. Glynn to-day. Favorable action was urged by the convict's counsel, Charles A. Towne, a former United States Senator, as a Christmas gift for his client.

Tolman was sentenced recently for a term of six months. It has now been promised in his behalf that in consideration of his pardon Tolman would surrender usurious notes amounting to $500,000, reserving his right to sue for the amounts due with only the lawful interest added.

Gov. Glynn said that he had not given the matter much attention.

Daniel H. Tolman, who had loan offices in sixty-three Canadian and American cities and headquarters in this city, said at the time of his arrest, on Aug. 1, that he had grown wealthy in the salary loan business, and that he had decided to retire, because he had during the year preceding led a hard life on account of the prosecution of himself and his agents for usury in many States.

On Aug. 1 Tolman was fined $1,000 and placed on three years' probation by Judge Gnichtel at Trenton, N. J. Twelve hours later he was arrested again in this State on a charge of usury on the complaint of Charles Schick, a laborer getting $12 a week, who borrowed $10 from Tolman in order to make a present to his parents on their golden wedding anniversary. Schick got the money on his promise to pay twelve weekly installments of $1.25. According to this arrangement, Schick was paying $5 for the use of $10 for three months, Tolman's interest charge being more than 200 per cent.

Tolman was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for this offense in the Court of Special Sessions on Oct. 9. In passing sentence Justice Zeller told Tolman that he was one of the "most contemptible usurers in his most unspeakable business."

It is believed that Tolman's imprisonment has made it impossible for his agents to collect much of the money which he has loaned recently at illegal rates.

STEFANSSON SHIPS SAFE.

Alaska and Mary Sachs in Winter Quarters—Karluk Seen Aug. 19.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—Dr. R. M. Anderson, chief anthropologist with the Stefansson expedition, reported to George J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, to-day, that all the scientists and members of the crews of the Alaska and Mary Sachs, two of the explorer's vessels, were safe and well in Winter quarters at Collinson Point, fifty miles from Flaxman Island, on the Arctic Circle.

The report arrived by mail to-day and states, in contradiction of recent dispatches from Seattle, that neither of the two vessels is damaged to any extent. The Mary Sachs was caught in the ice packs last September, but can be easily repaired.

Dr. Anderson reports last having seen the Karluk in the ice pack near Point Barrow on Aug. 19.

The mail received to-day was dispatched from Collinson Point on Oct. 13 by runner to Circle City, Alaska, and thence it was sent south by steamer.

Dr. Anderson, who was formerly Chief Anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History, says that the charts prepared by E. D. K. Leffingwell, the American explorer, were of inestimable value.

The Mary Sachs, with Kenneth Chapman, a geologist, in charge, and the Alaska reached Collinson Point on Sept. 27, and decided to Winter there.

CENSURES TRIANGLE CO.

Fire Prevention Inspector Finds It Still Disregards Regulations.

Max Blanck of Harris & Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, invited members of the Fire Prevention Bureau to come to the Triangle Company's factory, at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon to witness some experiments with a new style of lock it is proposed to install at the fire exits.

Chief Inspector John J. Kennedy of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who responded to the invitation, watched the operation of the lock for a little while, and then became so interested in other features about the factory that he dropped all interest in the lock mechanism.

He found the floor littered with cuttings from shirtwaists, while all the vast quantity of flimsy material in the place was handled in wicker baskets, just as it had been when the unfinished material caught fire in the Triangle Company's former factory in Washington Place and caused the death of 147 men and women employes.

Inspector Kennedy said he was confident that several orders had been issued to the Triangle Company to provide metal containers for the shirtwaist materials and to keep the floors free from litter. A pile of paper rubbish six feet high stood in a corner, but Mr. Blanck insisted that this represented the sweepings of the previous hour and that it was about to be collected in cans and disposed of.

Inspector Kennedy said he would have the records looked up before deciding what to do with the case. The lock he had been invited to inspect, he said, would need to be modified materially before the Fire Prevention Bureau would pass it. Its operation depended on a spring that might easily get out of order and make it impossible for employes rushing to avoid a fire to open the door at all.

The feature of the lock was that it could only be opened by breaking a glass cover, and that it would then set a bell ringing. It was meant to safeguard employers from the loss of goods through the departure of employes through fire exits instead of by way of the elevators.

LEEHAN IS IN JAIL AGAIN.

Wife Turns Him Away—He Balks at Going to a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 23.—William J. Leehan, who was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner at Lakewood, is now a prisoner in the White Plains jail. Following his release in the West Side Court in New York, where he was arraigned for intoxication, Leehan started for this village. He applied at 2:30 o'clock this morning for admission at the home of his wife, 2 South Lexington Avenue, but was sent away. Later in the day he had a talk with his wife.

"You promised," she said, "that you would not drink any more after the jury found you not guilty. I will not live with you until you make a man of yourself."

Leehan left his wife in anger and visited several saloons, where he drank heavily. When his uncle, Daniel Leehan of Manchester, N. H., arrived in town this afternoon for the purpose of taking him to his New Hampshire home, where he had promised to stay a year, Leehan balked and made a scene.

"I am a free American citizen," he said. "I will not go on any farm."

Leehan then was arrested and put in jail on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

"This is a frame-up, the same as the murder charge was against me," said Leehan. "I am going to ferret this whole thing out and find the guilty parties."

Leehan will be arraigned in court to-morrow.

AIDED BY MISS WILSON.

She Obtains Postal Job for Her Art Teacher's Widow.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, is said to have been interested in obtaining the appointment to-day of Mrs. Effie E. Anshutz as Postmistress at Fort Washington, Penn., near here.

Mrs. Anshutz is the widow of Thomas P. Anshutz, an artist, who, for thirty years, was a teacher at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Among his pupils was Miss Wilson. Mr. Anshutz died in 1912.

WHEELER PRAISES ENGLISH.

College Head, Back from Egypt, Says We Can Learn Lesson There.

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, returned to this country on Monday on the North German Lloyd Line steamer George Washington from a six months' tour of Egypt, and is stopping at the Waldorf for a few days before leaving for his home in California. Dr. Wheeler was an interested student of English rule in Egypt, and said that observations made on the ground had reversed his opinion of English colonial government.

"I went to Egypt," he said, "believing that the English were not just masters there, but after seing the results of English rule and talking with many people in Egypt, both natives and Englishmen, I have been convinced that English occupation of Egypt is most beneficial to the Egyptians. The United States can learn a valuable lesson from England for the government of the Philippines. What we need in the Philippines is a policy that does not wabble.

"Egypt is in a state of development that it has never known before. The English and the English example have meant good roads, water distribution from the Nile, railroad extension, and many other things to the country. The people are going ahead.

"I was glad to meet Lord Kitchener while on my tour," Dr. Wheeler continued, "and I found him a most remarkable man. He is doing a great work in Egypt without boasting about it, and his power is all exercised for the benefit of the country. His personality is impressive, and one recognizes him at once as an extraordinary man."

Dr. Wheeler returned several times in his conversation to the relations between this country and the Philippines as compared with those between England and Egypt. He emphasized the "firm hand" of England, the "consistence without wobbling" of the English rule, and the "slow but sure education of the Egyptians to govern themselves," and deprecated the absence of such features in the policy of the United States toward the Philippines.

Dr. Wheeler said that he had read copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES while going up the Nile, and was very interested in the home news.

"I got the papers in November," he said, "when they were fifteen days old."

FALL KILLS SCHOOLGIRL.

Frances Humphries Plunges to Death—Fellow-Pupil Discovers Body

Frances Humphries, 15 years old, a schoolgirl, of 204 Warren Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by a fall down a flight of stairs in Public School 78, at Court and Pacific Streets. No one in the school saw her fall. Her absence from the classroom caused her teacher to send a pupil after her, and her body was found lying on the concrete floor at the bottom of the stairway.

The girl was in the graduating class. She was also a monitor, and had charge of the stairway leading to her classroom on the second floor. She returned to her class shortly after 1 o'clock, and left the room immediately. It is believed that she tripped while going down the stairs, and in falling her head struck the floor at the bottom. Her skull was fractured, and it is believed that death was instantaneous.

Acknowledgments.

Contributions received by THE TIMES yesterday for "New York's 100 Neediest Cases" were: J. W. D., $10; K. M. S., $5; Miss M. H. G., $2; C. W. N., $5; A. S. A., $2; Mrs. F. D. B., $5; E. T. W., $15; H. H. K., $1.

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NEW YORK PARIS —LONDON

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Celebrate Christmas in an American way with an American wine. For the fitting observation and the making of
REAL CHRISTMAS CHEER
serve Gold Seal Champagne. The American wine that proves import duty and ocean freight to be useless waste.

You can pay more for wine than Gold Seal costs, but you cannot get a better champagne at any price.

Two Kinds: Special Dry and Brut. Order a Bottle or case Today.
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New York Office: 36 Whitehall St. Phone 3139 Broad.

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

The Store
That Spreads
Christmas Happiness

At Your Service Today Until the Very Last Minute, With Its Wonderful Resources

Stocks that glitter and twinkle with Christmas helpfulness, in spite of the great demands made upon them.

Service of unabated attention, intelligence and promptness.

Delivery—***by automobile exclusively***—which assures your gifts getting to their destination without disappointment.

The GIMBEL SPECIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE will be in operation DAY AND NIGHT until 9 P. M. on Christmas Day.

Telephone Madison Square 8200 for your last-minute needs today, or to straighten out possiblbe mistakes.

And please **shop as early in the day as you can,** so that we can get your parcels home in plenty of time!

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Advantages in Time and Price for the day before Christmas

Thanks to the convenience of exclusive made-up Apparel, the belated holiday shopper may choose, at a moment's notice, the most practical and luxurious gift in one's power to give.

A pleasant, refined place to shop, away from the confusion of hurrying crowds.

Fur Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs reduced one-half to one-third

Ultra-fashionable models, made up from the finest prime pelts.

Exquisite Wraps—greatly reduced

Stunning models, trimmed with wide bands of rich Furs—

$75 to $125 Wraps—*$48.* $145 to $200 Wraps—*$85*

$300 to $495 Elaborate Evening Wraps—*$195*

Equally good values at prices ranging from $65 to $265

Dresses, Suits, Blouses, Scarfs and French Novelties at equally attractive prices.

Advance Spring styles in charming Taffeta Dance Frocks, for Women and Misses, at $48 to $95.

ONLY 32 DAYS LEFT

HACKETT CARHART'S LAST CHRISTMAS AND CREDITORS' EXTENSION SALE

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, have only 32 days of their creditors' extension left in which to sell out their complete highest grade stocks and pay their debts, in order to retire from business honorably.

This is an unprecedented situation for an organization the size of the four Hackett, Carhart stores, and is the cause of a sale such as has never been seen before in New York or any other city.

The first consideration of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, is the satisfaction of its customers. Any merchandise purchased which is not satisfactory may be exchanged *or money will be refunded.*

LAST CHANCE for THAT OVERCOAT or SUIT AT

VALUES UP TO $30.00 **$12.75** VALUES UP TO $30.00

Overcoats

Practically every conceivable type of fabric and model is included, and every model is represented in all sizes.

The tailoring in these garments is superb, and they represent values ranging as high as $30.00.

Finest Chinchillas in all colors and models.
Black and Oxford conservative Chesterfields.
Convertible collars coats.
Storm coats in heavy fabrics.
Shawl collar coats, long and short models.
English guard coats.
Split-sleeve models in nobby fabrics.
Double breasted ulsters.

For Christmas

Winter Suits

This extraordinary lot of men's finest hand tailored suits comprises all Hackett Carhart's stocks, ranging in value from $18.50 to $30.00, and includes an assortment of models from the conservative 3-button sack to the ultra unpadded soft front English coat so popular to-day. There are sizes for every build and type of man.

Blue and Black Serges in all models.
Blue and Black Pencil Stripes.
Heather mixtures in English two and three button sacks.
Club and shepherd checks.
Cheviots in blue, black and brown.
Tweeds in semi-conservative models.
Scotch mixtures in the season's newest colorings—modish styles.

NECKWEAR
75c. and $1.00 Cut Silk Neckwear; wide open ends..... 25c
HANDKERCHIEFS
$1.50 Initial Handkerchiefs, box of 6..... 95c
PAJAMAS
$2.00 Flannel Pajamas, silk frogs..... $1.15
GLOVES
$1.50 Russian Kassan spear-point back Gloves..... $1.10

Terry and Blanket Robes
Complete assortment of Imported Terry and German Blanket Robes at tremendously reduced prices.
$3.50 and $4.00 values, now $2.95
$4.50 to $6.00 values, now $3.75
$6.50 to $8.50 values, now $4.95
$9 to $12 values, now..... $5.95
$15 to $21 values, now..... $12.75

SHIRTS
$2 and $2.50 H. C. & Co. and other brand Shirts; all sizes, soft and laundered cuffs..... 85c
$3.00 Mushroom Tucked Shirts, and also mixtures, French cuffs, all colors... 1.85

COLLARS, 60c Dozen Arrow, Redman, Frisbie, Coon and H. C. Brands. All sizes, 13½ to 20. Sold in dozen lots only at 60c.

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
154 E. 125th St., Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings

BETHELL DEFENDS TELEPHONE RATES

Tells Up-State Commission the Basis for City Tolls Is Statewide Service.

RETICENT AS TO FIGURES

President Says He Cannot Give the Value of His Company's Plant In This City.

Chairman Martin S. Decker of the up-State Public Service Commission gladdened the petitioners for a revision of New York City telephone rates yesterday, when he announced at a public hearing on the eleventh floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building that the commission's determination would be based on its findings as to the company's income and expenses in New York City territory alone. The New York Telephone Company has been fighting to have the case determined on a basis of conditions throughout the State, and including the so-called metropolitan district in New Jersey.

Union N. Bethell, President of the company, who testified at the afternoon hearing, showed feeling against those who have filed petitions for the revision of rates. He waved his hand scornfully at the small audience which braved yesterday's rain and estimated their number at "twelve, fifteen or twenty people." He said the smallness of their number showed that the complainants against the company's rates comprised "a mere bagatelle" of the company's 500,000 subscribers. He said those who objected to the company's basic rate of $48 for 600 messages were only a handful of those served.

Commissioner Decker allowed Mr. Bethell much latitude in testifying as to the company's ideas and ideals. There was a tiff when he began to pin Mr. Bethell down closely on the question as to why the company could not supply figures of its New York City receipts and expenses, which the commission desired. Mr. Bethell started to outline the difficulties of apportioning toll charges and expenses and appeared aggrieved when Commissioner Decker reminded him that he had learned about his subject from information supplied by the company in up-State rate cases.

Mr. Bethell appeared to resent Commissioner Decker's statement that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the rate of $48 for 600 messages, and said it was not among those who knew the circumstances of telephone operation. He said he had attempted to go into this question of why this rate, higher than the 5-cent rate at pay stations, was exacted when Mr. Stevens was Chairman of the commission, and that Commissioner Stevens had stopped him, saying the reason for it was so patent as not to require discussion.

One reason why the telephone company objects to having its New York rates based on the receipts and expenditures in the city proper, Mr. Bethell said, was that it had calculated its service with a broader viewpoint. He said that the company had considered that the commercial development of New York demanded that adequate service be supplied not only with the surrounding districts, but with the other cities of the State.

Mr. Bethell manifested much pride in the achievements of the company, and said that though he did not claim all the credit for himself, the company had succeeded in its ideal of making the telephone service of New York City a model for all the systems of the world. It was the admiration of telephone administrationists the earth over, he said, because of the efficiency of its service.

He said its plant was worth to-day much more than it cost and considerably more than the amount for which it was carried on the books of the company. At the time the new company was formed by the consolidation of several companies, he said, more than $7,000,000 was wiped off its property account in stocks, bonds, and notes, so that the public would not have to pay interest charges on this $7,000,000 in its rates. He said he had in mind a rate agitation such as was now going on when this $7,000,000 was wiped off. He said his object was to see to it that the investment always represented more than the book value.

Much annoyance was expressed by Mr. Bethell when M. H. Winkler, the attorney for various civic organizations confronted him with a statement he had made on behalf of the telephone company in the interborough toll-rate hearing. This included figures of the company's capital investment. Mr. Bethell said his best recollection was that on that occasion the commission had been lenient and had allowed him to put in compilations and inventories made by the company's accountants and engineers. He refused to indorse them. Mr. Bethell said he could not give, at the present time, what was the value of the telephone plant in this city, even approximately.

Mr. Bethell said he could not tell the amount of money invested in the telephone plant in the City of New York in 1911 or in 1912, and said when pressed that perhaps there might be a record from which such figures might be obtained "approximately."

"Where are the accounts which would show the investment in 1911?" demanded Mr. Winkler.

"In the City of New York alone?"

"Yes," persisted Mr. Winkler.

"I don't know. It may be possible that such figures may be obtained."

"Why is there any doubt?" pressed Mr. Winkler.

"Because we operate all through the State of New York and the rates are fixed on the average return throughout the State. We believe the commercial welfare of the city is dependent on the facilities from the surrounding country and the cities of the State."

There was a lively skirmish between Mr. Winkler and the witness about the company's bookkeeping, which ended in Mr. Bethell's declaration that the only way to get at the bottom of the matter was to have a physical valuation of the company's property made. This is the very thing that the petitioners do not want. It means an expense of several hundred thousand dollars and much delay in deciding the issues in the case.

Commissioner Decker showed a lively curiosity about President Bethell's statement that in consolidation some $7,000,000 had been wiped off the books of the new company. Mr. Decker said that when one company acquires the stock of another, the stock of the second company disappears, and he asked if some of the $7,000,000 to which President Bethell referred so often might not be accounted for in this way. President Bethell said no. Among the companies he mentioned as having been acquired either by purchases of stock or purchases of assets were the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo, the Central New York Telephone Company, the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone Company, and the Metropolitan Telephone Company.

President Bethell said these mergers had been accomplished without stifling competition, and that their sole object was better service for telephone users. Commissioner Decker [illegible] sions that when [illegible] been taken over and consolidated they had [illegible] that [illegible] affair, and explanations of how it had been revised through the years since. Chairman Decker appeared anxious to have this inventory brought before the commission, as bearing on the present case. He said he wanted to find out what had become of the original inventory. President Bethell belittled it as any conclusive proof of the company's fixed capital account.

The history of telephone development in New York City, from the old 10,000 telephone system to the present 500,000 telephone system, was described by President Bethell. He ascribed telephone growth to the message rate system, dating from the early nineties, aided by the company's plan of neighborhood rates. He said:

"I believe the rate plan in New York City is the best from the standpoint of the public that exists anywhere in the world, and that it is a better plan than any which has been proposed."

Mr. Bethell said that a flat city rate was impossible in New York, since New York was the consolidation of a number of communities and had not grown like other American cities and the great European cities from a single centre spreading out. Commissioner Decker expressed surprise when President Bethell told him that he had no knowledge that studies had been made for the company of the revenues and expenses of various classes of service within the City of New York. The Chairman showed great patience in examining Mr. Bethell, letting him answer questions in his own way and then pinning him down point by point, first winning reluctant admissions that the company's books must show what had been received in grand divisions from different classes of service in New York City, and then getting concessions that it would be possible to apportion certain expenses, which were outside expenses for city service proper.

The hearing was adjourned until Jan. 5.

GIVES NEW CUSTOMS RULES.

McAdoo Makes Public Regulations Regarding Personal Belongings.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has made public the new customs regulations regarding the admission of the personal belongings of persons entering the United States. The regulations follow:

The exact number of pieces of baggage must be stated on forms which will be furnished passengers. The declaration should be prepared and signed at least one day before the expected arrival of the vessel.

The coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and retained by the passenger and the declaration delivered to the ship's officer designated. The coupon must be presented at the Inspector's desk after the baggage is landed, and an Inspector will then examine the baggage.

Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to declarations.

Residents of the United States, returning, must declare all articles acquired abroad, whether by purchase or gift or otherwise, and whether dutiable or free. Exemption allowed on articles aggregate value of which is not more than $100 if suitable for personal or household use and whether intended for personal use or as gifts, provided the articles are not bought on commission or intended for sale. Articles so exempt, however, must be declared.

Articles belonging to one passenger cannot be included in the exemption of another.

Use of articles does not exempt from duty, but allowance will be made by appraising officers for depreciation.

Passengers must not deduct the $100 exemption in making out their declarations.

Wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken out of the United States by residents shall be admitted free of duty. If remodeled or repaired, cost of remodeling must be declared and receipted bill presented. Cost of such repair is subject to duty.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have at any time resided in this country shall be deemed residents of the United States unless they shall have abandoned their residence here and have acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country.

The residence of a wife follows that of her husband, and the residence of a minor child that of its parents.

The examination of baggage will be facilitated by presentation of receipted bills and if articles acquired abroad are packed separately.

Non-residents of the United States must declare all articles in baggage or on person which do not constitute wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, or similar personal effects. They must also declare all wearing apparel, jewelry, and similar effects when not owned by them or when intended for another person or for sale.

Household effects imported as baggage must be declared. If actually owned and used abroad not less than one year and not intended for another person, or for sale, they will be admitted free. If not so owned and used abroad duty must be paid.

Passengers over 18 years may bring in free 50 cigars or 500 cigarettes, or smoking tobacco not to exceed three pounds, if for use of passenger. The articles, however, must be declared.

Passengers not satisfied with values fixed by customs officers at pier may demand a re-examination. Application should be made to the officer in charge immediately. If this course is not practical, articles should be left in customs custody, and application made to Collector of Customs in writing within ten days.

Examination of any baggage may be postponed if passenger requests officer taking declaration to send the baggage to Appraiser's Stores.

Currency or certified checks only can be accepted in payment of duties.

The offering of gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of the law, and all parties concerned are liable to criminal prosecution.

Discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the Collector of the Custom House or other officer.

Baggage containing dutiable articles may be forwarded in bond to any other port of entry upon good reason being shown. Passengers should so indicate on their declarations, and make a request on the Inspector.

An act of Congress of 1897 as amended in 1912 forbids importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken from the Pacific Ocean.

The importation of aigrettes and other plumage is prohibited.

All persons must make a declaration of personal belongings, but this may be done by the senior member of the family for other members if desired.

TALKS OF ISLAND CRUELTY.

Convict from Sing Sing Brings Story of Juggling Books.

George L. Lewis, who is serving a term in Sing Sing for stealing $1,250 from Mrs. George H. Barrett, wife of a portrait painter, in an automobile transaction, will be brought before Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier to-day to tell of matters relating to the bookkeeping accounts of the city institutions on Blackwell's Island. Lewis at one time was confined in the island penitentiary and acted as bookkeeper. It is said that on the order of officials on Blackwell's Island Lewis juggled the accounts. He will be lodged in the Tombs over Christmas while the investigation is pending.

Members of the May Grand Jury, which has been investigating the charges of cruelty and mismanagement on the part of officials, have received notices to meet next Monday, when formal charges will be presented by Mr. Du Vivier. It is understood that several indictments for assault and others based on the mismanagement charges will be asked for.

The investigators learned yesterday from a former prisoner in the penitentiary of a boy who was severely beaten because he didn't wash as fast as his keeper wished. The boy complained to the Deputy Warden and got another drubbing. Another boy, it is said, was beaten by a keeper for no reason at all. A man who stooped to pick up a bread crumb during the meal hour was thought by a keeper to be in conversation with another prisoner. He got a blow on the back which left a welt five inches long. This case, it is charged, was brought to the attention of the Deputy Warden, but no action was taken.

WILL CURE CAR SQUEALING.

Service Board Orders Companies to Use New Remedy.

Many complaints have been received by the Public Service Commission as to the "squealing" of surface cars when the brakes are applied. Commissioner Eustis after many hearings has come to the conclusion that the "squealing" is caused by the friction of the wheel flanges against the ball of the rail, and that in this respect steel wheels are much worse offenders than cast iron wheels.

Mr. Eustis also has found that the "squealing" sound can be lessened materially by the use of an insert of lead, graphite or asphaltum in the brake shoe. This lubricates the flanges.

The Public Service Commission yesterday ordered all street car companies in the city to equip cars with brake shoes having a lubricant insert or some other device equally effective before March 1, 1915. They must submit whatever device they intend to adopt to the Commission for approval before Sept. 1 next.

Eggs as Money in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, Ark., Dec. 23.—Eggs are becoming so scarce in the mountainous section of Arkansas that they are being used as a medium of exchange. Not only are they acceptable for payment at grocery stores and mercantile establishments, but at motion picture theatres. One egg admits a minor and two one adult. The proprietors of theatres find a ready cash market for the eggs.

SETH LOW WANTS STATE POLICE FORCE

Westchester Co. Needs Protectors Like Pennsylvania Constabulary, Says Ex-Mayor.

PERIL FROM LABOR CAMPS

Nucleus for a State Organization in the Present Aqueduct Men—Must Be Mounted.

Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, who has a Summer home at Bedford Hills, Westchester County, came out yesterday in favor of a force of State police to patrol Westchester County roads. Mr. Low would have the police organized after the system of the Pennsylvania constabulary, who have become famous for their work in suppressing strike riots and keeping order in mining camps, and in the manufacturing centres where many foreigners are employed.

The special need for such a police force in Westchester County, Mr. Low holds, is due to the aqueduct, the highway improvements, and industrial plants of private companies, nearly all of which have required the maintenance of labor camps near Westchester villages. When the National Guard has been called out to restore order in these camps the result has been, according to Mr. Low, that undue notoriety has been given to the strikes, whereas if there were a force of State constabulary always on hand the strikes could be handled without much public notice.

While advocating a State force yesterday, Mr. Low criticised the local police of various Westchester communities on the grounds that they had proved "inadequate" to the demands made upon them.

"It is not that the police of the villages and towns are unworthy men," said Mr. Low, "for they are as worthy as could be found, I dare say. But they are not equal to the task of patrolling the many desolate stretches of highway, and as a result crimes of a violent character are of very common occurrence. We hear of Black Hand crimes, of burglaries, of assaults

"In the greater number of instances these outrages have involved only the members of labor camps, but a considerable number have involved American citizens. Last August, for instance, a paymaster for a contracting firm was shot at in broad daylight while riding upon a motor bicycle. Luckily he was not hit, after his refusal to halt, and so arrived at the point at which employes were waiting for their pay.

"The criminals who attempted to hold up this paymaster eluded detection, but I am confident that a force of trained State police officers could have hunted them down.

"The aqueduct police have helped us, and the suggestion naturally occurs that these aqueduct police should be made the nucleus for a force of State constabulary.

Possibly such a force is needed in several counties. I confine my statement of the need for them to Westchester County because I am familiar with Westchester conditions. The constabulary should, of course, be mounted, for it would need to have a maximum of mobility.

"In the old days when farmers and villagers alone inhabited what we call 'the country,' there was of course no need for mounted police, but we should not fail to meet the fact that our rural population has widely changed through the introduction of foreign settlements, and that we must meet this changed situation and grapple with it."

SMOKERS' PETITION FAILS.

Service Board Won't Order Cars to Accommodate Them.

Smokers are to get no increase of their facilities from the Public Service Commission. At its meeting yesterday it passed a resolution simply stating that "under the circumstances appearing, it would not be reasonable to require said street railroad corporations to operate smoking cars or cars containing smoking compartments."

So ends the great petition got up by the United Cigar Stores and signed by 70,000 smokers. This was presented to the commission after Dr. George C. Pease had won his great victory of the early Summer, which resulted in the commission solemnly reaffirming the existing ordinances with regard to smoking on street cars and elevated railroads without changing a syllable of them.

Then the smokers arose and demanded that on street car lines one car in five should be set apart for smokers and that similar limited facilities should be granted on the elevated lines. Hearings were held and Dr. Pease led the opposition. Moreover, the companies, from the operating point of view, did not favor the change. So the commission has decreed it shall not happen.

MRS. DALE SUES IN RENO.

Charges of Cruelty Dropped—Francis C. Dale Accepts Service.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Lillian Palmerson Dale of New York filed to-day in the County Clerk's office papers in a divorce suit against Francis Colgate Dale. Mrs. Dale was accompanied to Reno by her mother, Mrs. Frank N. Patterson of New York. Her son, Francis, is with her. Mr. Dale arrived here several days ago so that personal service might be obtained. When the papers were filed he accepted service and departed for San Francisco.

Mrs. Dale simply alleges failure to provide. The cruelty charges that figured in her suit for divorce in New York State are not repeated, and Mr. Dale explained that these charges had been disposed of by the New York courts.

Lillian P. Dale brought suit for separation against her husband in New York in 1911. The case was tried before Julius M. Mayer as referee. He dismissed the case, declaring the wife's charge of cruelty was without foundation. In April of the same year Mrs. Dale sued her husband to recover $680, the value of alleged wedding presents of jewelry, which she charged that her husband had taken from a safety deposit box. She won a verdict of $300.

WANTS $50,000 FOR ARREST.

Woman Brings Action Against Former Sanitarium Employe.

Dr. Frances McCulloch, who has a sanitarium at 27 East Forty-fourth Street, has begun an action for $50,000 damages in the Supreme Court against Dora Baumgarten, who, she says, caused her arrest on false charges, and is thus responsible for the loss of part of her sanitarium's patronage. Dr. McCulloch says that since her arrest she has been confined to her room with nervous prostration.

In her complaint Dr. McCulloch says that Dora Baumgarten, formerly employed at the sanitarium as manager, was dismissed for incompetency. Afterward she went to the Police Commissioner and made complaints which Dr. McCulloch says reflected upon the character of the sanitarium. Dr. McCulloch says that she then was arrested and taken by force to the police station and then to court, but within two days was honorably discharged.

Dr. McCulloch says that she has managed the sanitarium for many years at the same address, and that it always has been a thoroughly respectable place.

FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE BERKELEY HOTEL
LONDON ENGLAND

THE
BERKELEY RESTAURANT

The Most Central, Convenient, and Modern of the West End Restaurants

THE WINDOWS OF THE BERKELEY HOTEL COMMAND AN UNINTERRUPTED VIEW OF THE GREEN PARK AND BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The Only Hotel de Luxe of Moderate Size

QUIET, UNPRETENTIOUS, AND COMFORTABLE

(UNDER THE SAME PROPRIETORSHIP AS THE SAVOY HOTEL AND CLARIDGE'S HOTEL, LONDON.)

Telegraphic Address: "SYBARITE, LONDON."

FREEVILLE REPUBLIC WILL NOT BAR GIRLS

Trustees' Reply to State Board Says George Has Been Out Since 1908.

BOASTS OF EX-CITIZENS

Board Declines to Make Institutional Farm Colony Out of the Junior Republic.

The trustees of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, near Ithaca, after considering separately the ten recommendations of the special committee of the State Board of Charities which investigated conditions in the institution and requested the removal of William R. George, founder of the republic, from any connection with it, announced last night that Mr. George was in no way officially connected with the institution and had not been since 1908.

Inasmuch as the charges involving the moral conduct of Mr. George were still under investigation, the trustees declined to address to the National Association of George Junior Republics "any request that might seem to prejudice the case."

"In pointing this out to the public, with the request that they, too, withhold judgment, it is proper to state, in order that these charges may assume their relative importance, that the allegations are not new and have been known to the trustees for a number of years," reads the statement issued by the trustees to the public. "The action of the trustees regarding them will be governed entirely by the findings of the committee of which Mr. Choate is Chairman but, whatever that verdict may be, it should be kept in mind by all friends of the republic that the question involved is one that is entirely personal and has no bearing whatever upon the soundness and efficacy of the republic principles."

The public statement and the reply to the recommendations of the State Board of Charities were issued at the close of a meeting of the Trustees, which began on Monday morning and did not end until late yesterday afternoon, in the office of V. Everit Macy, the Secretary, at 68 Broad Street. Present at the meeting were Henry Burden, Acting Chairman; R. M. Schell and C. M. Heizer of Ithaca; John F. George, Jeremiah W. Jenks, E. E. Olcott, Arthur Woods, Eliot Cross, Evert Jansen Wendell, William R. Hereford, J. G. Smith, J. W. Burden, J. Arthur Brooks, and H. L. Platt, the last two representing the National Association of Junior Republics.

Acting Chairman Henry Burden was asked after the meeting last night if he personally had been convinced of any misconduct on the part of Mr. George, and he said he felt that Mr. George "had done some very foolish things" which "certain persons might have been glad to get hold of and use against him."

The letter of the Board of Trustees of the George Junior Republic to the State Board of Charities in part follows:

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

To the State Board of Charities.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your communication forwarded by your President under date of Dec. 17, 1913, and we take pleasure in submitting the following reply:

Since the founding of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., by William R. George in 1895, approximately 1,200 boys and girls have gone out from the republic. In a recent analysis of the careers of these young people the following results were discovered. In spite of the fact that during several years "general badness" was a special qualification for admission to the republic, not more than 5 per cent. may at present be regarded as failures. Fully two-thirds have achieved positive success, in that they are supporting themselves and those dependent upon them, and also in many instances do some definite work in the aid of other individuals or of the community in which they reside.

Of the remainder we can at least claim that they are neither public charges nor lawbreakers. Among the more successful ex-citizens we have lawyers, civil engineers, contractors, teachers, physicians and professional nurses, newspaper men, public office holders, mechanics, farmers, gardeners, plumbers, carpenters, printers, and we might go on almost indefinitely. A number of these successful ex-citizens had been sent to the republic from other institutions after having been given up as useless incorrigibles. Of the ex-citizens two are members of our Executive Committee and one a member of our Board of Trustees. As an indication of their "esprit de corps," it is interesting to note that the ex-citizens have formed an alumni association, and have annual reunions on founder's day at Freeville.

In view of our successful results, we feel that we cannot accede to your board's request to abandon the republic idea of self-government and turn the republic at Freeville into an institutional farm colony. We append hereto detailed answers to your recommendations.

First—Regarding your recommendation to reduce the number of Directors to nine residents of Freeville and vicinity, of whom two should be women, we would say that the direct management of the affairs of the George Junior Republic Association has for years been vested in an Executive Committee of nine members, all of whom, with one exception, have resided in the vicinity of Freeville. Upon this committee women have served, and are not only eligible, but welcomed. The desirability of wide interest and co-operation seems to us to justify fully the continuance of the larger Board of Trustees.

Second—Regarding the question of the admission of girl citizens to the Republic, the Trustees have the honor to inform you that, after an experience covering many years, during which this question has been carefully studied and its results tested in practice, it is the belief of the Trustees that the greatest educational benefit obtained from the working of the Republic and self-government principles is derived when boys and girls are trained together under the present conditions at Freeville—that is to say, where boys and girls are associated in the schools or under circumstances where supervision is relatively easy.

The isolated cases of immorality which have been given prominence out of all proportion to the number of citizens who have been in the Republic are to be attributed directly to the acceptance by the Republic in former years of citizens of immoral character or of known low moral, mental, and physical development. This condition was changed several years ago, and defectives are now excluded.

The removal of girls from the Howland Cottage to a cottage more remote from the centre of the Republic was accomplished several weeks prior to the receipt of the recommendation of the State Board of Charities that this be done.

Third—You recommend that steps be taken to withdraw girl citizens from the performance of housework in the cottages occupied by boys. A resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed Nov. 14, 1913, directed the Superintendent to withdraw the girls "from doing housework in the boys' cottages."

The Trustees announced that it was the intention of the Republic to discontinue High School training and extend vocational training, as had been recommended by the State Board of Charities. It approved of the suggestion that newcomers be required to familiarize themselves with the constitution and laws of the Republic. The recommendation for a competent resident physician was referred to a special committee. The Trustees will investigate the proposal to adopt a disciplinary cottage method, but it refused to abolish the local courts, including Grand Jury, District Attorney, and police officials, because the Trustees pointed out that the fundamental idea of the Republic was self-government, and that inasmuch as all government was law the abolition of the instrumentalities of law's enforcement would amount to the "total annihilation of the Republic itself."

It was learned from Acting Chairman Burden that the Board of Trustees had taken no action to force Mr. George to vacate his home, adjoining the Republic at Freeville. Mr. Burden said that the Trustees, even should they so desire, could not force Mr. George to leave his own premises any more than they could compel any other citizen to get out of his own home.

Mr. Burden did not know whether or not the Republic could be forced to segregate its citizens according to sex, assuming that the State Board of Charities should seek to have this done through legal channels. This matter, he said, would not be considered until the State Board or some individual should make application to that end before the Su-

HE WANTED A WAR DOG

So Little Boy Asked Garrison to Send Him One for "Crismus."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In the large pile of mail laid on the desk of Secretary of War Garrison to-day was the following letter, written with a lead pencil with studious precision:

Fordyce, Penn., Dec. 22, 1913.

Mr. Sec. of War, Washington, District of Columbia.

Dear Sir: Me and my little brother Would like to have a Dog for a crismus present. Papa says You have Plenty of war dogs. Will you send us a little Pup? A scotch colley would be best. I am 9 yeers old and my little Brother is for yeers old. Goodby. Mr. RAY G. MORRIS.

Secretary Garrison sent the following reply:

Mr. Ray G. Morris, Fordyce, Penn.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter of Dec. 22, 1913. Your papa told you the truth when he said I had war dogs, but he made a mistake when he said I had a plenty. I have some, but none to spare, and I am very sorry that I cannot send you what you ask for. Besides there is not a Scotch collie attached to the army. If I see one running loose anywhere I will try to catch him for you. I do hope you will get a dog somewhere for Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

VENNER LOSES SUIT; DENOUNCED IN COURT

Interborough Directors Justified in Voting 15,000 Shares to August Belmont for Services.

"ARTIFICER OF LITIGATION"

Justice Van Siclen Says of Plaintiff: "An Added Curse Will Work No Cure."

Clarence H. Venner suffered another defeat in litigation yesterday when Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen in Brooklyn dismissed his complaint and that of the Continental Securities Company against August Belmont and others as Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The defendants named besides Mr. Belmont were: Andrew Freedman, Walter G. Oakman, John Pierce, William A. Read, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George W. Young, Walter Luttgen, Georgia A. McDonald (widow of John B. McDonald), Emma Jourdan (widow of Gen. James Jourdan), and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The action was brought to recover $4,500,000, on allegations charging that the defendants had in 1902 at the time of the organization of the company entered into a fraudulent scheme and conspiracy to enable themselves and the firm of August Belmont & Co. to receive an extortionate and illegal bonus and profit out of its treasury, and particularly that the issue to August Belmont & Co. of 15,000 shares as compensation for services and for certain securities of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad Company, was a mere pretense and subterfuge intended to cover a gift or bonus to that firm and their nominees.

The decision handed down by Justice Van Siclen holds that the transactions complained of were free from fraud and illegality. The court refers to the fact that the plaintiffs acquired their stock many years after the transaction complained of; that the amount of such stock was comparatively trifling, and concerning the plaintiff, Venner and his activities in bringing actions against leaders in corporate enterprises and to prevent the consummation of corporate plans of a large nature, Judge Van Siclen said:

"At the outset it may be well for this court to ignore entirely the identities of the parties to this action, except possibly in considering them relative to the questions of credibility and good faith. Obviously no weight or virtue can be added to this court's memorandum by indulging in invectives or branding the plaintiff Venner, or his so-called alter ego or vehicle, the plaintiff Continental Securities Company. If heretofore the judicial record and published opinions of various State and Federal courts tend to establish that said Venner is an artificer of litigation and a menace to corporate society, an added curse will work no cure. Likewise, with reference to the individual defendants, no platitudes of this court can add to or detract from their alleged worth and high standing.

"It appears that while the action of McDonald was heroic in adopting the subway wait, still he had neither the money nor the financial standing to maintain and support it, and was compelled to look to others for the fulfillment of his contract. The defendant Belmont appeared and induced others to join with him with sufficient financial standing and faith in the enterprise to proceed with the work."

The opinion says that because of the impracticability of providing for an operating company by organization under the then existing rapid transit law it became necessary to acquire a corporation owning or operating in whole or in part a railway in the City of New York; and the opinion continues::

"It appears, also, that the charge that the Pelham Park and City Island Railroads' charters were of no value may be termed unjust criticism, although it seems that such charters were of no great value subsequently."

The opinion further declares that there was no basis whatsoever for charging that the individual Directors were the dummies or tools of Mr. Belmont, but that they were men of high standing who had been selected for the contribution of wealth, skill and influence which they could bring to further the success of the enterprise.

BREEN STAYS IN COURT.

Magistrate Has No Stage Ambitions, but His Daughter Has.

City Magistrate Matthew P. Breen was surprised last night to learn that a report was current that he was going to study grand opera and go on the stage. He insisted that he could neither sing nor dance, and that he was merely going to study domestic relations, as the first Magistrate to sit in the Domestic Relations Court of the new Bronx County, when it opens on Jan. 1.

The report, Magistrate Breen said, probably had to do with his daughter, Miss Grace Breen, who recently returned from Italy, where she had studied music, and who had made a long vaudeville engagement.

Erie Lays Off 6,000 Men.

In the last thirty days the Erie Railroad has laid off 6,000 employes in its shops, maintenance of way, and other departments, it was announced yesterday. The explanation of this cutting of forces is the closing down of certain mills and factories at various points, and the consequent decrease in the tonnage to be carried.

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW A FORERUNNER OF BETTER TIMES

WITH the passage by Congress of the Currency Bill we feel assured that the one obstacle standing between this country and a period of prosperous business has been removed.

Expansion will no longer be held in the iron bands of a restrictive monetary system, as out of date as the feudal laws of the Middle Ages.

Our currency will have an elasticity heretofore unknown in the United States, and in most desirable conformity with the practices of sister nations, who long ago pointed the way to financial progress.

It will take time, of course, to install and start the machinery of the new law.

It is not a magic wand. The good of it will not be apparent to-morrow, or next week, but in due time the good of it will become generally apparent.

IN the meantime we confidently believe the new law will deliver the business of the country from many of its most serious perils.

It promises eventually to bring about a real distribution of the nation's wealth.

It will stop its concentration.

The legitimate requirements of the borrower will, under this law, have a recognition to which he is fairly entitled.

WHEN the new monetary system gets fairly into swing there will be more work for everybody because **there will be more wages to pay out.**

More smoke will go up the factory chimneys.

Business will be livelier in the stores and there will be bigger pay rolls in the shops.

Farmers will have more to do because the products of the soil will be in livelier demand.

Everybody ought to get a piece of the coming prosperity, for prosperity is a natural condition in the United States.

Adjustment of the resources of the country to the larger possibilities of business will be made easier, safer, wider by the enactment of the new law.

PROPERLY administered the new currency system will do much to ward off disturbances of national business confidence and **panics should under this new system become effete.**

In a country like ours, where the blessings of Nature abound as nowhere on earth, and where commercial, mercantile and financial genius holds so high a place, only a cataclysm destructive of the fundamental elements of national success should ever lead to hard times.

Conditions being normal, or approximately so, in respect to the productiveness of the soil, we need only an adequate and practical monetary system to carry us over the rough places.

THIS, according to our view, is the fair promise of the new Currency Bill.

Its underlying and vital principles have had the patriotic acquiescence of statesmen and financiers of all parties and all shades of opinion.

Differences, however vigorously pressed, have been technical.

The new Currency Law, therefore, will go into effect, so far as its general terms are concerned, in as high favor with the people at large as did the Declaration of Independence one hundred and thirty-seven years ago.

The Currency Bill will benefit all of us.

THE United Cigar Stores Company says "all of us" because we believe that no business in this country touches elbows with a larger or more diversified constituency of people.

We wait on practically a million customers a day in hundreds of stores located in one hundred and eighty-two cities—all of them earners of their livings—the ultimate consumers, whose well or ill being represents as fairly as any other body of people can the state of the Nation.

It is because our interests and theirs are mutual that this appeal for confidence in what has been done in Washington is hopefully addressed to them at this the most gladsome time of the year.

Let us accept the new Currency Bill as a Christmas gift of universal import and application and resolve to take it in the spirit in which it comes.

This announcement appears to-day in the leading newspapers of the principal cities of the United States.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

BEGIN DISTRIBUTION TO THE 'NEEDIEST'

Two Charity Societies Have Received $5,400 from Times Readers for "100 Cases."

CHRISTMAS JOY FOR YOUNG

"Billy" Is to be Cared For—Special Appeal for Worn-out Mother —Education for Cripple.

The response to the Christmas appeal for the "100 Neediest Cases" printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 14, has been most liberal. Besides the money gifts, large quantities of clothing, food, and toys, have accumulated in the rooms of the charity organizations interested, and the work of distribution was begun yesterday.

Up to noon the Charity Organization Society had received 132 cash gifts, amounting to $2,139, for bringing Christmas gladness. The interest shown by the many generous givers of small means is illustrated by a letter received yesterday morning. It said:

A little Xmas for some of these. Divide this up as you see fit.

The letter was signed with the initials of thirteen persons. They sent $8.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $3,313 from 251 persons. The State Charities Aid Association has also received substantial help.

"Inevitably the question is asked, 'Why only 100?'" said Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. "There are, unfortunately, thousands, not hundreds, of such cases. The pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES would be too small to give the stories of all the needy families in New York, for the annals of the needy families are short and simple only in the imagination of the poet. In reality they are often exceptionally complicated, and suffering and distress unrelieved may extend over long periods of time.

"We are exceedingly grateful to THE NEW YORK TIMES for giving its readers the opportunity of taking this look into the distressing facts of even 100 needy cases. We are greatly encouraged by the assistance that has been given already and the personal interest which has been expressed by so many of the donors. To be the means through which such generosity finds those in distress is indeed a privilege."

Three ragged lads, Richard Wells, Rudolph Post, and Ralph Peters, whose case is not among the "100 Neediest Cases," went for their first automobile ride on Monday. A woman called for them at the association's rooms. First they were taken to a store and each received a new suit of clothes. Then came a visit to a toy shop, and each one was allowed to chose the "dearest wish ot his heart." Then followed a long ride, and the day ended with a chicken dinner.

Little Otis Walker can take part in his school Christmas celebration. The suit of clothes that he so longed for came yesterday. It was the donation of two small sons of a professor. Otis also received $5 from another friend. Two little girls, sisters, living near Tarrytown, sent yesterday a box of clothing. Moved by the Christmas spirit and with the permission of "mamma" they went over their wardrobes and made a self-sacrificing selection. Herman Grim, whose case is No. 79, is to have his wish. The crippled boy is not only assured a very merry Christmas, but he is going to have a chance to learn to become a bookkeeper. Elsie Palme, the little girl who needed clothes, is going to be neatly and comfortably clad all the Winter, thanks to the generosity of friends. Two youngsters arrived at the association rooms yesterday bringing each a Christmas stocking bulging with good things. They simply had the stockings were for "two other boys."

"Wanted—A Home for Billy," was the caption on case No. 71 and in a brief paragraph it was told how Billy Gaynor's mother died last March and how the father had deserted both the boy and his mother five years ago. Billy is a shy, delicate boy who needs individual care and special instruction to help him overcome an impediment in his speech. Billy's case has aroused much sympathy for him. Now he is to have the care he requires.

Another letter breathing Christmas spirit received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society, said:

The inclosed is my mite in aid of any one of the more needy. I wish I could make it $100; but He who said "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these" knows the spirit in which I give this dollar.
GIVER.

Many contributors wishing their gifts to do the greatest possible good have requested that they be used for those who are not especially remembered by others. A letter illustrative of the group-giving tendency read:

Inclosed find check for $7, representing small purse made up by several friends, which I have been asked to transmit with the request that same be used in connection with Case No. 65, referred to in your issue of this date.

Regretting that the amount is not larger, and hoping that your good work is meeting with the generous support to which it is entitled, I am, yours respectfully,
N. H.

A special appeal is made for Mrs. Muller, the young mother who is losing her health and youth in a bitter struggle to keep her four little girls with her. Her case is No. 12. Here is the story of a battle which will be lost unless help comes in time:

When Mrs. Muller first came to us, golden-haired and brown-eyed, it was hard to believe her the mother of four rosy girls, except that they were perfect images of her. Her husband had deserted shortly after bringing his family to America. She bravely allowed the three older children to be placed in institutions and went out to service with the baby. Her wages gradually increased, and she saved, always with the idea of having her children again. Last year she leased a furnished room house and brought them home. To be sure, they started with a capital of only $5, and still live in the kitchen. To be sure, Mrs. Muller is losing her youth; her eyes are sunken with night work and worry, her teeth, that used to be so white and even need dentistry which she cannot afford. But she has her children. The pity of it is, she is fighting a losing battle which it would take only a few more dollars to win.

Here is a letter from Irvington:

I am inclosing a money order for $5 from the Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Irvington Presbyterian Church and would like to have it used in Case No. 48, or in a case with children. Would it be possible for you to put me in touch with one of these families, so that the young people could at times do a little for them. We would be very glad for anything you can tell us. Very sincerely, S. M. E.

Persons wishing to contribute gifts or make inquiry should bear in mind that they must communicate with the organization reporting that particular case. The cases are divided as follows:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Cases 1 to 35, inclusive.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Cases 36 to 70, inclusive.

The New York State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue. Cases 71 to 100, inclusive.

WILSON'S JERSEY REUNION.

Will Entertain State Friends at White House on Friday, Feb. 13.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Despite the superstition attaching to the date, a special White House reception in compliment to New Jersey will be given by the President and Mrs. Wilson on Friday, Feb. 13. Gov.-elect Fielder, Acting Gov. Taylor, Judge Hudspeth, the Democratic National Committeeman; the New Jersey delegation in Congress; the members of the Democratic State Committees, both those elected this year and those who served while Mr. Wilson was Governor; the New Jersey Presidential electors, the Democratic delegation to the Baltimore Convention and their alternates, and a group of New Jersey editors will be present. Invitations also will be sent to members of their families.

Besides the President and Mrs. Wilson, their daughters will be in the receiving line. There will be a concert by the Marine Band and a buffet supper. Secretary Tumulty is making arrangements to have the affair distinctively a reunion of New Jersey friends of the President.

WIRELESS SUCCESS IN FIREBOAT TEST

Messages Flashed from Headquarters Tell the James Duane What to Do.

WILL SAVE USELESS RUNS

New Fire Boxes Tested — Friends Give Commissioner a Silver Dinner Service.

Most of the veteran members of the Fire Department and a number of invited guests gathered at Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon to witness ceremonies incident to the inauguration of wireless telegraph service between the office of Fire Commissioner Johnson and the fireboat James Duane, the first of the Fire Department's fleet of eleven vessels to be equipped with wireless apparatus.

Besides watching the wireless apparatus splutter out messages to the James Duane and receive answers indicating that the boat was being controlled as to her movements from the Fire Commissioner's office, the firemen and their guests saw three veteran firemen retired on pensions, a number receive medals, twenty-three firemen promoted, and a new type of fire alarm box tested.

The final occurrence of the afternoon was the presentation to Commissioner Johnson by friends not connected with the Fire Department of a silver dinner service said to be worth $2,000. Commissioner Johnson, in responding to the speech of presentation, called Lloyd Willis, his secretary, forward and presented him with a diamond stickpin "as a Christmas gift to the man who more than any other has helped to make my administration a success."

The third floor of the Fire Headquarters building, where the ceremonies were held, was converted for the afternoon into a reception hall, with Christmas trees and holly wreaths.

Charles F. Murphy, who was listed as one of the invited guests, was not present, but Commissioner Johnson paid him a high tribute as "the leader of the Democratic organization who unwaveringly urged my appointment both as Deputy Commissioner and as Fire Commissioner."

The speech of presentation for the silver service was delivered, in the absence of Mayor Kline, who was scheduled to deliver it, by Dr. H. M. Archer, an honorary medical officer of the Fire Department.

Wireless to Boat in North River.

The extension of the fire-alarm signal system until it should include the wireless control of fire boats was meant to be, Mr. Johnson explained, the crowning achievement of his term as Fire Commissioner. He illustrated to the large number of guests the exact manner in which he would make use of wireless by recalling the James Duane from a trip up the North River at top speed on which the boat had been ordered automatically through the turning in of a fire alarm at West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street.

"We will suppose," he said, "that the first land company to reach the scene of the supposed fire—and invariably the land companies reach fires in advance of the boats—reports that it was merely a matter of a burning lace curtain and amounted to nothing.

"I want to stop the James Duane because I want her at her post in case a real fire occurs. Under the old plan I lost control of the boat the minute she put off from the wharf, but now I wireless her that the fire is out and she need not make the long run on which she has started. It means a much greater efficiency among our fire boats than we have heretofore known. In two instances disastrous fires have occurred on ships in the harbor while our fire boats have been away from their stations on long runs to waterfront fires that were out long before their arrival.

Mr. Johnson, to test the wireless apparatus, sent in an alarm at 3:30 o'clock to which he ordered the James Duane to respond alone. At 3:40 he sent the vessel a wireless message to the effect that the fire was out and the boat could return to her station at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street. In less than two minutes a reply was received stating that the boat was putting about and would return to her station at once.

A reporter sent a message of congratulation to the fire boat, which brought the following response:

Fire Boat James Duane,
En Route Up the Hudson River,
Dec. 23.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York:
The wireless idea is excellent, and will save the burning of a vast amount of fuel in useless runs.
Lieut. HEENAN, Commanding.

To Cover 25-Mile Radius.

The wireless apparatus at Fire Headquarters was tuned up a wave length of 600 meters, which is slightly below the standard wave length used by naval vessels in wireless communication. The apparatus was planned to reach vessels within a radius of twenty-five miles, a more powerful apparatus having been rejected on the ground that the twenty-five-mile zone would cover all the territory in which fireboats operate. It was planned to send wireless messages out to all ships in New York Harbor notifying them that in case fire breaks out aboard they can now call Fire Headquarters by wireless. Commissioner Johnson said he planned to install wireless apparatus before he retired from office upon the fireboats Zophar Mills, the New Yorker, William L. Strong, Abram S. Hewitt, George B. McClellan, Thomas Willett, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Seth Low, David A. Boody, and William J. Gayner. The annual saving in the cost of coal now consumed in useless runs, Commissioner Johnson said, would more than equal the cost of installation of the wireless apparatus.

Immediately after the demonstration of the wireless system, Commissioner Johnson invited those present to look over a new type of fire alarm box designed by Fire Department engineers with a view of breaking the monopoly of the company now manufacturing the boxes in use by the city. The new box, Commissioner Johnson estimated, would save the city $1,200,000 in the next five years if generally accepted, as the patent rights to it have been turned over to the city and the box can be manufactured at cost in city work shops if necessary.

Medals and Pensions.

The three firemen retired with pensions were Battalion Chief John P. Howe, who led the New York contingent at the great conflagration in Baltimore in 1904; Capt. Malachi Donohue, a hero of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, and Engineer of Steamer Moses Morgan, who is the oldest engineer in the Fire Department in point of continuous service.

The list of promotions read by Commissioner Johnson included these:

From Captain to Chief of Battalion—James T. Moore, Engine Company 253, and Henry Stickel, Hook and Ladder Company 11.

From Lieutenant to Captain—Daniel F. Hetherington, George T. McAleen, Patrick Murphy, Michael J. O'Donohue, James T. Farris, Frank F. Holm, John Slowey, and George Niebling.

There were a number of lower grade promotions.

Col. N. B. Thurston of the National Guard presented medals to Battalion Chief Thomas Larkin and twenty-four other officers and firemen who were winners of events in the recent Military Athletic Exhibition at Madison Square Garden.

Jerome Siegel, for many years a patron of the Fire Department, was sworn in as an honorary officer and assigned to duty on the staff of Deputy Chief Lally in Brooklyn.

Among those present at the function were Miss Anne Morgan, Simon Brentano, John B. Hassloucher, and the heads of most of the city departments.

PISTOL BESIDE DE VILLIERS.

Glover Pleads Self-Defense—Police Say Dead Boer Was Unarmed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23.—The police continued to-day their investigation of the killing of Daniel De Villiers, the Boer war veteran, who was shot here Sunday by Roy L. Glover, a Texas land agent, while he was attempting to see the former Mrs. De Villiers.

An undischarged automatic pistol of the same type that Glover used was found beside De Villiers's body as it lay in the room where the tragedy occurred, but the police say De Villiers was unarmed when he went to the residence of Glover.

Glover insists that he shot in self-defense. Charles Spielman, the messenger boy who witnessed the shooting, says he saw De Villiers leap upon Glover. Mrs. Glover asserts that she saw De Villiers draw a weapon.

The police awaited to-day some information from San Antonio and other Texas points regarding the marriage of Glover to Mrs. De Villiers. Glover told the police and his attorney, Lecompte Davis, that he married Mrs. De Villiers last October, but declined to say where. De Villiers came here evidently under the impression that his former wife, from whom he was divorced in 1911, had not remarried and the note he attempted to send to her just before he was killed was addressed to Mrs. De Villiers.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 23.—The wife of Roy L. Glover, who shot and killed Daniel De Villiers in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, was formerly the wife of Vice Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis of 576 Park Avenue, Paterson. She left him and her two small children about six years ago and they were subsequently divorced. De Villiers came here in 1906 and opened a riding school, at which the then Mrs. Lewis was a pupil. Mrs. Lewis and De Villiers went away together and were next heard from in South America, where De Villiers was said to have deserted her. She afterward went to New York and lived for a time in West 139th Street near Eighth Avenue.

HELD FOR GEM SMUGGLING.

Man and Woman Charged with Conspiracy in Hiding Pendant.

Mrs. Edna L. Alexander and Robert T. Heitemeyer, a Hoboken leather merchant, were arraigned yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt to plead to an indictment just found against them by the Federal Grand Jury for having entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Government out of the duty on a diamond and sapphire pendant worth $500. They came to the Federal Building in an automobile and were hurried to the courtroom by their attorney, Abel I. Smith, at a time when there were not likely to be many spectators about.

It appeared that Heitemeyer and Mrs. Alexander returned together on the liner La France, and she wore the pendant under her coat when she landed. She failed to make any declaration of it, but when one of her friends expressed her admiration of the jewel, she is said to have remarked in the hearing of Deputy Surveyor Bradley, "I must not let any one see it."

The pendant was then seized by the customs authorities, and Assistant United States District Attorney Frank Carstarphen procured the indictment. Judge Hunt held Mrs. Alexander and Heitemeyer in $2,500 bail for final pleading on Jan. 26. They may then stand to their tentative plea of not guilty, may demur to the indictment, or may plead guilty.

When Mrs. Helen Pelouze pleaded guilty on Nov. 25 before Judge Hunt to a similar charge he took occasion to say:

"It has been the custom in this court to impose fines in these cases. It seems that the offender merely pays the fine, motors uptown, and laughs at the Government. I am convinced that the only way to deter women of wealth from cheating the Government is to impose prison sentences. Future defendants need expect no mercy."

Mrs. Alexander was named by Mrs. Heitemeyer as co-respondent in the divorce suit she has brought against her husband.

WOMAN GETS BOMB BY MAIL.

Hears It Rattle and Throws Package from Her as It Explodes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—A peculiar rattle from the inside of what appeared to be an innocent Christmas gift alarmed Mrs. John Taranto here to-day and she flung the package from her and ran. A moment later it exploded. Somebody had sent her a bomb through the mails and she released the percussion mechanism when she removed the outer cover. She reached another room in safety, but the explosion did much damage to the house.

Mrs. Taranto told the police her suspicions as to the handwriting on the wrapper and they are looking for her husband, from whom she has been separated two years. A similar package, sent by messenger last year, Mrs. Taranto refused then to receive.

SHEPPARD KNAPP MEETING.

Abraham & Straus Bid 81 Per Cent. on Wholesale Price of Stock.

At a meeting of the creditors of Sheppard Knapp & Co., Incorporated, yesterday morning in the firm's store at 39 West Twenty-third Street bids were received for the sale of all its stock. It was agreed that the highest bid, if reasonable, should be recommended for acceptance to the receiver and to the court. It was also agreed on the motion of Mr. Helm, representing Frederick Loeser & Co., Incorporated, that the successful bidder should be assured that if the business of Sheppard Knapp & Co., Incorporated, were reorganized its name should not be used by the new company for ninety days after the sale of the stock, and that during that time the successful bidder should have the right to use the name in question.

Bids were then received from Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn; Joseph Frenkel, the J. E. Manix Company, Bloomingdale Brothers, and Frederick Loeser & Co., Incorporated, Brooklyn. Abraham & Straus bid the highest for the carpets, rugs, upholstery, and furniture, 81 per cent. of the wholesale cost. On the motion to approve this bid and to request the receiver to apply to the court for permission to accept it thirty-one creditors voted in the affirmative, and only one—Mr. Goldsmith, representing the Sherman National Bank and other creditors—in the negative.

Sheppard Knapp & Co., which was founded in 1857, was incorporated in 1897 with a capital of $500,000. When the petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 2 the liabilities were estimated at $225,000, and the current assets at $190,000. There were then orders on the firm's books on contracts for $20,000.

The misfortunes of the concern are attributed to the extension of the Jersey tunnels to the Thirty-fourth Street shopping district, and the diversion of trade uptown.

TO STAGE "BOOK OF JOB."

University of Wisconsin Dramatic Society to Present It.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23.—"The Book of Job" will be staged as a drama by the University of Wisconsin Dramatic Society this season. This probably will be the first time "Job" ever has been given on the modern stage. That it was presented by the ancient Hebrews is the contention of H. M. Kallen, instructor in philosophy at the university.

Mr. Kallen said he has not dramatized the work, but simply restored it to the form in which it was originally written for the ancient Hebrews. In its original, he says, "The Book of Job" resembles the old Greek dramas. It also has all the characteristics of a drama written by a Hebrew writer in the Greek language.

CRUDE BOMB IN PACKAGE

Left for Blacksmith Near Where Ida Anusewitz Was Killed.

A crudely constructed bomb with black powder as its explosive element was delivered yesterday morning to Patrick Collian, a blacksmith, employed in a shop at 538 West Thirty-eighth Street. It looked like a box of Christmas cigars, but Collian did not open it, for the shop is only a few doors from the bottling company's office where Ida Anusewitz was killed by a bomb on Dec. 12, and the whole neighborhood is cautious about opening strange packages.

This one came shortly after 6 o'clock, just as the postman was passing by. A helper in the shop found it left on the window sill and supposed the postman had left it there after blowing his whistle, for the wrapper had on it three canceled stamps. It took only a superficial examination, however, to show that those stamps had been canceled at different times and before having been pasted on this package.

Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said he doubted if the mechanism of the bomb would have worked with sufficient speed to catch Collian unawares even had he opened the package unsuspectingly. Collian said he could think of no one who would wish to harm him.

Calendars for Christmas

Beautiful Calendars make pleasing Holiday Gifts. All our calendars are attractive.

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Calendars make one think of Diaries. We have exceptionally nice ones. Hourly Reminders, too — sixty minute memory "Jogs"—in red morocco.

You'll wonder at these Fifth Avenue goods at Matthews' prices.

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Scotch Cream
now being introduced to America
Great Britain's Standard Whiskey for 100 years.
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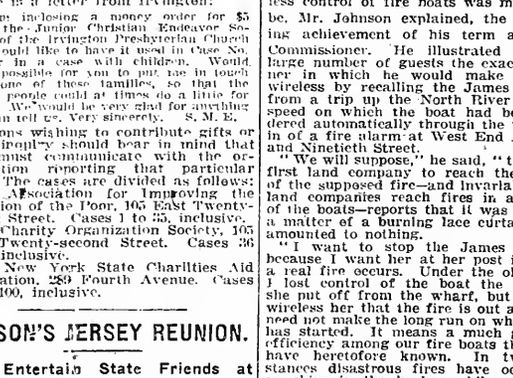

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GIANTS SPRING TRAINING TRIP GAMES---POLO AT LAKEWOOD---FOOTBALL---BOXING---CHESS

GIANTS TO PLAY 43 GAMES IN THE SOUTH

There Will Be No Let-Up in Their Work After They Return from World's Tour.

Even though several of the Giant players are on a trip around the world and will play two or three times a week until February, there will be no let-up in the strenuous training season at Marlin Springs, Texas. Secretary John B. Foster has completed the schedule of Spring games for both the first and second teams. The regular team will play twenty-one games, while the second squad will take a different route North and play twenty-two exhibition games.

The Giant recruits will assemble at Marlin about Feb. 16 in charge of Scout Dick Kinsella. The youngsters will be put through a rigid system of training and before March all the veterans who did not go on the world trip will report at Marlin. The Giants who are on the world tour will be back in New York on March 6 and with Manager McGraw they will go to Texas to join the other players.

It is expected that the players who have been on tour will be in good physical condition and will not need much preliminary work. The training camp will break up on March 19. On March 7 and 8 the second team will play two games at Dallas, returning to Marlin Springs, when the party will be divided into two squads.

The feature of the regular team's exhibition season will be a four days' visit in New Orleans, April 4 to 8. The route of the regular team is as follows: March 14 and 15, at Dallas. The team will return to Marlin until the following week, when they will play again at Dallas on March 21 and 22. On March 28, 29, 30, and 31 the Giants will play at Houston, and on April 1, 2, and 3 at Beaumont. They will play at New Orleans on April 4, 5, 6, and 7, and at Mobile on April 8.

Harry McCormick, the former Giant pinch hitter, will entertain the Giants at Chattanooga on April 9, and from there the club will jump to Baltimore, where the preliminary season will come to an end with three games with Baltimore on April 11, 12, and 13. The Giants will open the National League season in Philadelphia, probably on April 16.

The route of the second team is as follows: March 7 and 8, Dallas; March 14 to 22, Waco; March 28 and 29, Dallas; March 30, Denison; March 31, Sherman; April 1, Bonham; April 2, Paris; April 3, Texarkana; April 4 to 6, Memphis; April 7, Nashville; April 8, Knoxville; April 9, Asheville; April 10, Richmond; April 11, Portsmouth; April 12, Baltimore.

Secretary Foster has had several proposals to play both National and American League clubs throughout the South, but at the request of Manager McGraw, none of the major leagues were taken on because the New York leader believes in giving the team only easy games during the Spring season. The series between the Boston Red Sox and Pittsburgh at Hot Springs two seasons ago proved a bad experiment for both clubs, and McGraw will not let his pitchers extend themselves until the championship season arrives. McGraw did consent to play two games with the Red Sox, but the routes could not be arranged to meet with the plan.

President Dave Fultz of the Players' Fraternity will put up a strong argument before the National Commission in Cincinnati on Jan. 6 for a change in the reserve clause of the players' contracts. Baseball men say, however, that this is one feature of the players' requests which will be turned down cold. Baseball magnates who have invested all their money in the game claim that this reserve clause is the backbone of the game, and on account of the peculiarity of the baseball business, the reserve rule is absolutely essential.

Fultz is strong for the modification of the reserve rule because when he was in baseball he was one of the first players who got a contract without the reserve clause. Fultz joined the Philadelphia Athletics in 1901, signing a two years' contract with the reserve clause omitted. The season of 1902 was Fultz's best season as a big leaguer. He was then drawing $3,000 a year for his services.

According to the terms of his contract, Fultz was free to sign with any club when the time limit expired and he was offered a place with the Yankees by Manager Clark Griffith. This was in 1903 when the Yankee first came to the Hilltop. Fultz was offered $6,000 a year to play with New York. He went to Connie Mack and Ben Shibe and notified them of Griffith's offer. Both advised him to come to New York, as the Athletics at that time were not in a position to pay him as high as $6,000.

Fultz signed his New York contract and he is the only player who really profited by the non-reserve rule, which the American League put into effect when it made the raid on National League players. The reserve rule was promptly inserted in the American League contracts when the war with the National League was declared off.

When Charley Carr started his baseball college in Texas last season, the proposition was regarded rather lightly by baseball men, but the school attracted so many good minor league ball players that the baseball university is now taken seriously by club owners. Carr, an experienced player, is quick to see a youngster's shortcomings and coaches him constantly to overcome his weaknesses. The baseball school has been so successful that nearly every major league scout has been ordered to report there next Spring and look over the talent. The school, after all, may prove a big help to ambitious minor leaguers. Manager Hugh Jennings of the Tigers thinks highly of the school and he has already ordered his trainer, Harry Tuthill, to go there early in the Spring and sign any likely looking players.

President Charles Murphy of the Cubs has become so jealous of New York for winning three National League pennants and monopolizing the world's series money that in his effort to get a pennant-winning team for Chicago next season he threatens to shake up his club so thoroughly before the season opens that some of the old timers will think they have been hit by a cyclone.

Murphy did not try to make any trades or deals at the last baseball meeting here because, he said, trades of this sort never amounted to much. Murphy and Evers are going to make a visit to several major league managers after the New Year, and will be willing to buy, sell, or trade. It is stated that Murphy is disappointed in Roger Bresnahan and wants to trade him. Bresnahan took part in fourteen games last season, for which he received $10,000, the same salary Evers received as manager.

Murphy is also willing to unload a number of his pitchers, including Earl Moore, Eddie Stack, and Jimmy Lavender. Lavender looked like a wonder two seasons ago when he stopped Rube Marquard's string of nineteen straight victories, but last season his work was so poor that Murphy wants to trade him. He is also willing to part with Charley Smith. Murphy believes that in Herman Bronkie of Toledo he has an infielder who will beat Al Bridwell out of his job. Murphy has also decided to shorten the training season at Tampa. Several of the Cubs are spending the Winter in Florida, and have been ordered to keep in condition. Murphy also has several outfielders he wants to unload.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1914. Special Automobile Show Section of interest to manufacturers and owners. Illustrated story of the automobile, description of attractive automobile trips, and latest improvements. There will be a great demand for the issue containing this section. It is desirable to order it in advance.—Adv.

FEDERAL WANTS TINKER.

Outlaw League Offers Him Managership of Its Chicago Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—Joe Tinker now is more in doubt regarding his 1914 baseball job than at any time since he was deposed as manager of the Reds. The star shortstop to-day had a long talk with President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League, the result of which was that the ex-Cub was offered a three-year contract to manage the Chicago Club at a salary, Joe said, $8,000 a year more than he could hope to secure from Brooklyn. The independents not only tempted Tinker with a promise of much coin, but were ready to place the money in bank, subject to Joe's check, and in every way were willing to prove the sincerity of their offer.

The proposition so appealed to Joe that he now is wavering between a desire to remain in organized ball or accept the Federal's offer, which will enable him to perform on a Chicago diamond and thus devote more time to his business. Joe vaguely hinted that $40,000 with an opportunity to play in Chicago looked much better to him than $25,000 carrying an obligation to play in Brooklyn, but would go into no more details regarding the sum offered by the "outlaws."

Until he hears from President Ebbets, Tinker will be in a quandary. The Federals want him to align himself with their organization as soon as possible in order to start work on their 1914 team, while the shortstop does not want to act until something definite is heard from Brooklyn. Joe said yesterday that from all he could learn a $5,000 salary was the best to be expected from Brooklyn in addition to the $10,000 bonus. He has received no offer from the Dodgers, but believes Ebbets will not want to pay more than this amount. Such a salary would not be considered by the athlete, who still hopes to play before home folks. He has given up all hope of playing in a Cub uniform. Joe believes President Murphy of the Cubs is doing his best to secure him, but that Ebbets will not consent to a deal. When the Federal League offer appeared Tinker was willing to investigate it thoroughly. He will give his answer to President Gilmore before the week-end, he said to-day.

WHEN GIANTS COME HOME

There Will Be a Welcome Under Auspices of Two Major Leagues.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—That the National League will assist the American League in giving welcome to the world-touring New York Giants and Chicago White Sox upon their return to New York next March, was made known in a letter received here by President Ban B. Johnson of the American League from Gov. John K. Tener, President of the National League.

President Johnson recently announced that he would accompany a party of White Sox supporters to New York to greet the home-coming tourists. Gov. Tener requested that plans for the celebration be made jointly with the National League, and it was announced that his request will be granted.

The Chicagoans will go on a special train leaving here March 5, and arriving in New York March 6, the date the players expect to land.

Pitcher Joe Wood Married.

Joe Wood, a pitcher of the Boston Americans, and Miss Laura Teresa O'Shea of Kansas City were married at Milford, Penn., on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. L. B. McMickle officiating. The wedding was a quiet affair, the only witnesses being the bride's sister, Miss Edith O'Shea, and the bridegroom's brother, Peter Wood, a pitcher in the New England League. After the ceremony the couple went to Wood's new home at Parker's Glen.

Minnesota's Baseball Coach.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—R. G. Parsons, once a pitcher in the American Association, has been engaged as coach for the University of Minnesota baseball team, according to announcement made to-day. Parsons left the American Association to go to the Southern League. He succeeds Dennis Sullivan, who recommended Parsons for the position.

WOMEN TO PLAY SOCCER.

Five Members of One Family to Compete in Game To-morrow.

Selections were made yesterday of the players who will participate to-morrow afternoon in the first soccer football match ever played between women teams in New York, and which will be the chief attraction of the soccer programme at Manhattan Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue. The fair players, who will venture into what has always been regarded as man's domain, all belong to the women's auxiliary of the St. George's Field Club. Teams A and B will face each other when W. Tennant, Sr., the referee, blows his starting whistle at 1:30 o'clock.

Several practice games have been played, but apart from these, the women soccers have an intimate acquaintance with the rules and finer points of the game through watching their husbands, brothers and sweethearts play in games hereabout. No less than five members of one family are participants in this game. Mrs. Tennant, the wife of the referee, and a daughter, will play on Team A, and opposed to them on Team B will be two other daughters.

Announcement was made yesterday that the female contingent of the St. George's Field Club stood ready to play any other team of women in this country, and, in fact, challenged them to do so. The following will be the line-up to-morrow:

Team A.	Position.	Team B.
Mrs. W. Tennant....	Goal	Miss Budd
Mrs. Weightman...	Left back	Mrs. P. L. Johnson
Mrs. W. Newman.	Right back.....	Mrs. Hanley
Miss Kilminster....	Left half....	Miss M. Carey
Miss L. Carey....	Centre half.	Mrs. Drinkwater
Miss Tighe.....	Right half....	Miss Wilkens
Mrs. Barrett.....	Outside left.....	Miss Jennie Tennant
Mrs. Adams.....	Inside left..	Mrs. McWilliam
Mrs. Sedgwick.....	Centre.....	Mrs. Molyneaux
Miss Drinkwater..	Inside right.....	Miss Carr
Miss M. Tennant.	Outside right.....	Miss Isobel Tennant

Referee—W. Tennant, Sr. Linesman—F. C. Hyde and W. Weightman.

A game between the St. Georges and Yonkers F. C. in the first round for the St. George's Invitation Cup will follow at 2:30 o'clock.

Denver Selects Football Coach.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 23.—H. G. Buckingham of Memphis, Tenn., was to-day appointed coach of the University of Denver football team. He formerly was a coach of the University of Tennessee.

TAD JONES OPPOSES GOAL-KICKING RULE

Punt-Out Non-Competitive and Should Have No Place in Game, He Says.

Tad Jones, former star quarter back at Yale, has made a suggestion to the Football Rules Committee for consideration when that body convenes here early next year to consider the playing code. Jones's suggestion relates to the kicking of a goal after a touchdown has been made, and he advances good reasons for a change. He argues that the ball should be kicked from a spot directly in line with the place where the ball was downed when the touchdown was made. In other words, he would remove the privilege of a punt-out which is so popular when the touchdown is not made close to the goal posts.

Jones contends that the punt-out is not competitive and hence it should have no place in football. There is practically no defense for it, and it depends entirely on a very slight amount of kicking skill on one side, the other team being unable to prevent the kick or the catch. As a goal, following a touchdown, occasionally decides a game, Jones figures that the team which can put the ball behind the posts has no more chance that the team which scores near the side line, the punt-out putting the teams on even terms for the try for a goal. Thus there is no premium placed on getting the ball over the line at what should be the most objective point.

Some have advanced the radical theory that the goal kicking feature should be abolished, but Jones holds no such view. He believes in the kick, but under more difficult conditions than have ruled for several years.

The question of decreasing the value of the goal from placement or the drop kick has again been brought forward, but no change is likely to be made. The growing tendency to score in this manner led first to the value of the kick being reduced from four points to three, so two kicks would not be worth more than a touchdown and goal following. Then the value of a touchdown was raised so that two kicks would not be worth as much as one touchdown and a goal. With the scoring counting two points it would be unfair to reduce the value of a drop kick without employing fractions, as a drop kick is certainly worth more than safety, and following the same reasoning the safety is worth more than a goal after touchdown. Thus a just arrangement of the scoring possibilities would place a field goal counting three points. The present scoring system of six points for a touchdown and one point for a goal has been more popular than either the four-and-two or the five-and-one point system which preceded the present rating, and no change in this feature is desired.

That the numbering of players will again come up for discussion at the Rules Committee meeting is an assured fact. Last year the football "doctors" held a long conference on this point, and though the majority voted against making it a rule, all agreed that a test would be welcomed. Dartmouth made the first move among the big eleven of the East, and spectators at the Polo Grounds, when the Green eleven played the Indians, were most agreeably surprised at the results.

Parke Davis, Princeton's representative on the Rules Committee, spoke strongly in favor of the system at the last meeting, and is still a strong advocate of the plan. The first time in the South the plan was tried out by some of the leading elevens and the results were the same as in the case of Dartmouth in the East. The agitation in favor of numbers was so strong during the past season that it seems only a question of a year or two before the plan will be universally adopted. The Rules Committee has the task of popularizing the game even more than at present, and nothing will add more to football's popularity than the numbering system.

Football Referees' Election.

At a special meeting of the National Football Referees' Association, held yesterday in Tuxedo Hall, the resignation of W. Welsh as Secretary and Treasurer was accepted. It was then voted to separate these two offices, and the election to fill the vacancies resulted in the choice of Albert Nadel of 1,991 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, as Secretary, and W. Erskine as Treasurer. Thomas Beggall, President of the New York State League and one of the founders of the association, was elected an honorary member, an honor also conferred upon Paul Hayes, Secretary of the Metropolitan League, in recognition of his untiring efforts in behalf of the association.

N. Y. U. to Number Football Men.

Captain-elect Earl Huntley of the New York University football team announced yesterday that the team would use numbers in all games played next season. The plan has been under consideration since the close of last season, and it has the indorsement of Physical Director Frank Cann, as well as Capt. Huntley.

Gianinni to Coach Yale Youngsters.

It was definitely stated yesterday by those in a position to know the facts in connection with the rowing situation at Yale that Eugene J. Gianinni will take charge Jan. 15 as coach, with Guy Nickalls of England. The latter will have charge of the further development of the men of the 1912 crew who are still in college, while Gianinni will centre his attention on the younger men of the university who desire to get some idea of watermanship, and the proper methods of sweep rowing as pursued in America.

New York Motor Boat Club Dinner.

The New York Motor Boat Club will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Marseille on Jan. 3. A number of visiting yachtsmen are expected to be present to join the members in congratulating Commodore Chapman and his fellow officers on the successful season recently closed.

National Bouts Postponed.

Owing to the rain the boxing bouts arranged for last night at the National Sporting Club were postponed until Friday night. This was agreed upon at a conference between Tom O'Rourke, manager of the club, and the managers of Joe Shugrue and Cy Smith, the principals in the main bout. The entire card, as arranged for last night, will be put on Friday night.

The bouts at Brown's Gymnasium were also postponed until Friday evening on account of rain.

HYDE TO LEAD NEW YORK A.C.

Nominating Committee Selects Candidate for President of Athletic Club

The prospects of a balloting conflict at the coming election of the New York Athletic Club were made manifest yesterday, when it became known that the present incumbent of the office of President, William H. Page, had not been selected by those in charge of the regular nominations to succeed himself.

It developed that the work of the Nominating Committee had resulted in their centring on James W. Hyde as the man who would be best calculated to fill the position of President for the next year. Hyde has been a member of the Winged Foot organization for a number of years, and served as a member of the Board of Governors for about a year. He is said to be interested in track and field sports and to have competed as an oarsman during the late 70's.

The other men slated to be running mates to Mr. Hyde are George Montgomery, as Vice President; Fred K. Fortmeyer, Secretary, and Martin S. Baine, Treasurer, while it seem assured that Paul Pilgrim, as Captain, as well as the pair previously named, will succeed themselves as the present incumbents.

No reason is given for the sidetracking of the present leader of the club, whose work has been generally commended. It will be pointed out by his adherents, in case that he is chosen to head an opposition ticket, that the club will show by the next Treasurer's report a credit over 1912 of $90,000, which is said to be a sum which will stand out as against the returns which have been made in recent years by outgoing officers.

The Nominating Committee has until Friday at midnight as the time limit for the posting of their selections for the various offices, and it is anticipated that between now and that time they will disclose the names of those they have chosen as prospective members of the Board of Governors. It is said that opposition has developed against certain members whose terms of office expire this year and that they will not be renominated.

NOTRE DAME TO PLAY YALE.

Indiana Collegians Will Come to New Haven for Football Oct. 17.

Yale's football schedule for 1914, which has been tentatively decided upon, though not officially announced, will include some important changes from the schedule of the past season, the most notable being the addition of Notre Dame to the list. It is several years since the Elis have figured in an intersectional battle with a Western eleven, but the unusual expenses next season, due to the opening of the Yale Bowl, have led to an invitation to Notre Dame, and the Indiana university has about decided to accept. The game, according to present plans, will be played at New Haven on Oct. 17.

The showing of the Hoosiers in their game at West Point in the past season brought the Notre Dame eleven considerable prestige in Eastern football circles, hence the choice of the Elis for what they hope to make another "big" game of the home schedule.

The Yale management is still negotiating for a team to take the place of Wesleyan for the opening game of the season. The Middletown university has declined to fill the place it has held on the Yale schedule for many years, and there is a possibility that this mid-week game in late September will be dropped from the Eli schedule. Two other teams which played at New Haven last season will be missing next year. Lafayette has declined an invitation to play again and Cross will probably be dropped. Besides Notre Dame, the University of Virginia team will make its first appearance at New Haven next season. This game is scheduled for Oct. 3, according to present plans, with Maine playing the previous Saturday, and Lehigh, Notre Dame, Washington and Jefferson, Colgate, Brown, Princeton, and Harvard following Virginia in the order named. If a successor to Wesleyan is found the game will be played on Sept. 23, three days before the Maine game. All the games will be played at home except the game at Princeton on Nov. 15.

Boyd Wins Billiard Game.

Frank W. Boyd defeated George T. Moon, Jr., last night in the second game of the amateur class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 162. Moon started off in the lead and maintained an advantage up to the twelfth inning, when the score was 43 to 36 in favor of Moon. Boyd then began to gradually decrease his opponent's lead until at the twenty-second frame he was leading with a three point advantage. The twenty-seventh inning the players were separated by twenty-four points, with Boyd still leading, the score then being 134 to 110. Moon decreased his opponent's advantage from then until the thirty-fourth frame, at which stage he was only six points in the rear, the score being 171 to 161. Boyd tallied five points in his next turn at the table, while Moon made one point. Boyd completed his string in eight innings with an unfinished run of twenty-four points. He also had runs of 17 and 14, with an average of 5.20-36. Moon's highest runs were 16, 15, and 14, with an average of 4.18-36.

Brooklyn College Games.

Eleven events are scheduled for the second annual games of Brooklyn College, to be held at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Jan. 31, 1914. Five races are open to all registered A. A. U. athletes, three to members of the Catholic Athletic League, and an equal number of special events, the feature of the latter being a scratch college relay at one mile. In addition to individual prizes, a bronze trophy will be awarded to the club scoring the largest number of points. Entries close Jan. 24, with Ralph J. Illmann, Brooklyn College, and Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, New York City. The events follow:

Open to All Registered Athletes—70-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; three-mile run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice.

Closed to Members of the Catholic Athletic League—70-yard dash, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile relay, handicap, four-man team, each man to run 440 yards.)

Special Events—Three-mile bicycle race, (scratch.) N. C. A. rules to govern; one-mile invitation college relay, scratch, (four-man tem, each man to run 440 yards;) one-mile open interscholastic relay, handicap, (four-boy team, each boy to run 440 yards.)

FOUR COLLEGES IN HOCKEY FOR TITLE

Princeton to Open Season with Cornell in New York on January 10.

Although there will be no regularly organized schedule of games for the intercollegiate hockey championship series this year, seven games with Princeton, Cornell, Harvard, and Yale as the contenders was announced yesterday on which will probably hang the title. The first match is to be played at the St. Nicholas Rink on Jan. 10, by Princeton and Cornell. The final match comes on Saturday, Feb. 21, and will be played only in the event of a tie in which Yale, Harvard, and Princeton may figure.

Yale and Princeton are scheduled for their first game in the new rink at New Haven on Jan. 28. If there is no ice at New Haven on that date, however, the match will be played in the St. Nicholas Rink in this city. Neither Columbia nor Dartmouth, the teams which, with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, comprise the Intercollegiate Hockey League, have a part in the announced series. Columbia is to play Dartmouth at the Dartmouth ice carnival on Feb. 12, and the Blue and White will probably also have two games with Cornell. No contests have been announced, however, for Dartmouth except the one with Columbia. The schedule of college championship games follows:

Jan. 10, Princeton vs. Cornell at New York; Jan. 24, Harvard vs. Princeton at Boston; Jan. 28, Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven; Jan. 31, Yale vs. Princeton at New York; Feb. 14, Harvard vs. Princeton at New York; Feb. 18, Harvard vs. Princeton at New York in case of a tie; Feb. 21, Yale vs. Harvard at New York or Yale vs. Princeton at New York in case of a tie.

WANDERERS WIN ON ICE.

New York Hockey Team Defeats Pilgrims of Boston, 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—New York scored a victory in the intercity hockey match at the Arena this evening, the Wanderers defeating Pilgrim A. A., 5 to 4. The game was played in three fifteen-minute periods, and in the early stages it was a runaway for the New Yorkers, who gathered in four goals. The home team finally tied the score, but were unable to hold the Wanderers in the pinch. MacDonnell of the visitors was knocked out in the first period, but recovered before the second round and played to the finish. The summary:

Wanderers.	Position.	Pilgrim A. A.
Kear.....	Goal	N. McKinnon
Kinsella.....	Point	King
Aumond.....	Cocer point	Whitten
MacDonnell.....	Left wing	Dunn
Patten.....	Centre	Fritz
Claffy.....	Rover	Fynan
Smith.....	Right wing ...	A. McKinnon

Goals—By Smith, (3,) Fynan, (3,) MacDonnell, Paton, Whitten. Referee—A. Winsor. Assistant referee—J. Fennell. Umpires—W. Carlton and E. Hartle. Substitute—Pilgrim A. A.: Schriber for Dunn. Time—Three fifteen-minute periods.

TIGERS LEAD AT CHESS.

Princeton Defeats Harvard in Second Round of College Tourney.

Princeton, by defeating Harvard in the second round of the twenty-second annual intercollegiate chess tournament at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning and afternoon, wrested the lead from the Cambridge players, and, having Columbia to play in the final round to-day, bids fair to repeat the success of 1908. Harvard was beaten by the score of 2½ to 1½—the score by which the Tigers defeated Yale on the opening day. Princeton's grand total was increased to 5, whereas that of Harvard is only 4½. The success of old Nassau's representatives was due in a large measure to a win by Carter at a moment when his supporters had given up his game as lost.

Columbia's team made amends to some extent for the indifferent showing against Harvard in the first round by beating Yale by 2½ to 1½ points. Ehrlich and Kerkus both won their games, the latter's victory being particularly fortunate in winning a game when a draw would have been very agreeable to his side. Yale scored at the fourth board and drew at the first.

Columbia, with 3½ points, is third in the race, and Yale, with 3 points, brings up the rear, though still in striking distance.

COLUMBIA VERSUS YALE.

COLUMBIA.		YALE.	
Boards.			
1—H. E. Leede....	½	R. Beach	½
2—D. E. Ehrlich...1		D. A. Quarles.....0	
3—E. F. Kerkus...1		G. C. Job.....0	
4—J. M. Bird.....0		T. A. Lightner....1	
Total.....	2½	Total.....	1½

Columbia played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez; 2, King's gambit; 3, Glueco piano; 4, Queen's pawn.

HARVARD VERSUS PRINCETON.

HARVARD.		PRINCETON.	
Boards.			
5—B. Winkelman ..	½	K. Stockton.....	½
6—F. M. Currier..1		G. W. Jarman, Jr.0	
7—D. M. Beers....0		B. S. Carter.....1	
8—W. M. Washburn.0		W. B. Chamberlin.1	
Total.....	1½	Total.....	2½

Princeton played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 5, Scotch gambit; 6, French defense; 7 Evans gambit; 8, four knights opening.

THE RECORDS TO DATE.

PRINCETON.	Won.	Lost.	HARVARD.	Won.	Lost.
Stockton	½	1	Winkelman ..	½	1½
Jarman 1		1	Currier 2		0
Carter 1½		...	Beers 1		1
Chamberlin .2		0	Washburn ...1		1
Total.....5		3	Total.....	4½	3½
COLUMBIA.			YALE.		
Leede 1½		½	Beach 1½		½
Ehrlich 1		1	Quarles 0		2
Keskus 1		1	Job	½	1½
Bird 0		2	Lightner 1		1
Total.....	3½		Total.....	4½	5

Referees—H. Helms and J. Finn.

In the final round to-day Columbia will play Princeton and Yale will meet Harvard.

EMPIRE A. C. PASSES OUT.

Athletic Commission Cancels License to Make Way for New Club.

The license of the Empire Athletic Club, which staged boxing shows at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, was canceled yesterday by the State Athletic Commission. The lease held by the McMahon brothers for this club has expired and another club is planning to put on bouts at the Casino. The commission has declined three times to grant another license owing to the one held by the McMahons being in force. The action yesterday paves the way for the new club and it is expected that a license will be granted at the next meeting.

Inspector P. D. Donnelly of the New Polo A. A. entered complaint with the commission that he has been interfered with several times in the performance of his duties at the Harlem clubhouse. The interference consisted principally with the weighing in of boxers. William McDonald, manager of the club, also appeared at the meeting, and the commission ordered some minor changes so the Inspector could do his work as prescribed by the rules.

Licenses were granted to the Hudson A. C. of Hudson and the Capitol A. C. of Albany.

KLAUS KNOCKED OUT.

George Chip Scores Winning Blow in Fifth Round at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23.—Frank Klaus of East Pittsburgh, claimant of the middleweight championship, was knocked out in the fifth round of his fight with George Chip of Madison, Penn., here to-night. Chip outfought Klaus in the first round, held his more experienced opponent even in the next three rounds, and knocked him down for the count in the fifth round. It was the second time in three months Chip knocked Klaus out.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

The next boxing show at Madison Square Garden will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 5. Manager Billy Gibson is now planning a good card, and it is likely that lightweights will hold the leading place on the bill.

"Sapper" O'Neill and Young Fox, the English boxers who showed up strongly in their American try-outs, have been signed for the matinee show of the Fairmont A. C. on New Year's Day. O'Neill is booked for ten rounds with Johnny Harvey in the main event and Fox will go the same route with Battling Reddy in the semi-final.

Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion, will have several pounds advantage over Johnny Dundee when the pair come together at New Orleans on New Year's Day. When it seemed that the match would be called off because of failure to agree on the weight, Welsh was allowed to come in at catchweights. He will probably weigh about 137 pounds, while Dundee will not go above 130 pounds.

Kid Williams of Baltimore and Eddie Campi, the California bantamweight, have signed articles for a twenty-round bout at Tom McCarey's Vernon arena on Feb. 12. Williams will receive a guarantee of $3,000 for his services. This is the second bout for the pair, Williams having won the other engagement.

The longest fight held in the East in several years has been arranged for Monday night at New Haven, Conn. The contestants will be Jess Willard and George Rodel, and a permit has been secured for a twenty-round contest. A number of New York boxing followers are planning to attend the bout.

Three new boxing clubs are to be opened in New York after the holidays. Jess and Ed McMahon, who have been promoting big matches here during the past few seasons are planning to open a club at the Harlem River Casino or the New Star Casino. Gil Boag expects to manage a club at the Manhattan Casino, and Dick Curley is arranging for another club, which will also be located in Harlem.

Jimmy Clabby and Jack Dillon, two of the leading contenders for middleweight honors, have been matched for a twenty-round bout at Vernon, Cal., on Jan. 15.

Bob Fitzsimmons's defi to all white hopes, backed by a certified check for $1,000, is not likely to get any consideration from local managers despite the fact that the veteran is evidently sincere in his challenge. The State Athletic Commission decided several months ago that bouts in which the odd-timers figure are not desired and if necessary a rule will be adopted to prevent such contests. At the same time there is no disputing that Bob Fitz of a few years ago would have the easiest kind of a time going through the present array of white heavyweights.

Harry Stone, the American welterweight, who has made a pronounced hit in Australia by his victories over Johnny Summers and Matt Wells, expects to return to America in February.

An all-colored show of three ten-round bouts has been arranged for Friday night at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. The contestants will be Sailing Lee vs. Mark Spencer of Boston, John Lester Johnson vs. George Robinson of Boston, and Bob Lee vs. Young Jack Johnson, who recently arrived from Texas.

Johnny Coulon, the bantamweight champion, is getting in condition for his return to the ring after an absence of almost a year, due to sickness. Coulon announces that after a few workouts with mediocre boxers he will sign for a return engagement with Kid Williams in the hope of erasing the popular decision which the Baltimore bantamweight gained at the Garden in October, 1912.

The amateur boxing tournements at the New York Athletic Club will be continued next month. The first to be held Jan. 8 and 10 and the second Jan. 22 and 24. The classes for Jan. 8 and 10 will be 115, 125, 135, and 158 pounds, besides a special bout between William Spengler of the Union Settlement A. C. and Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, and Frank Shanley, metropolitan 108-pound champion, and Bert Well, St. Bartholomew A. C., 108-pound New York State champion. The classes for Jan. 22 and 24 will be 110, 120, 130, and 140 pounds. Entry blanks and other information can be had at the New York Athletic Club, Central Park South, New York City, and the Amateur Athletic Union, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

A bantamweight elimination contest will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club. Six good boys have been signed for the bouts. Eddie Coulon, champion of the South, and Eddie Doyle of Pennsylvania will furnish the windup. The other bouts will be between Johnny Keyes and Johnny Daly and Pinkey Burns and Kid Murphy.

Irving Schnoll and Young Astey are the latest members of the A. A. U. to turn "pro." Both of these youngsters recently won honors in the various local A. A. U. tournaments, and will be pitted against each other at the New Polo A. A. on Friday night in one of the two ten-round bouts. The principals in the main event will be Eddie Morrissey of Yorkville and Battling Champ. Four six and four four round affairs will open the programme.

GEORGIAN COURT FOR POLO PRACTICE

Preliminary Work for International Matches to Begin at Lakewood.

George Gould's Georgian Court polo fields will be the scene of the preliminary practice of the American players who aspire to positions on the team which will aid in the defense of the International Polo Cup, which is to be competed for next year between June 1 and 30, at Meadow Brook, Long Island.

This was determined upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Polo Association, which met at the Whitehall building, with the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, presiding. Others who took part in the conclave were Major John C. Groome, of Philadelphia; Harry Payne Whitney, the three time captain of victorious American teams; R. L. Agassiz, of Boston; Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia, and William A. Hazard, the Secretary.

It is anticipated that the practice will begin, as was the case last season, about April 1, of next year. Last Spring fifteen men turned out in their efforts to make the team, and it is expected that this number will be greatly augmented by the players who will aspire to positions for the next international event.

A Polo Pony Committee was nominated consisting of Louis E. Stoddard, who made a formidable No. 1 last season; Malcolm Stevenson, one of the substitutes for the last winning team; John C. Groome, and William A. Hazard. While the newly made members of this important committee would not say anything about the prospects as to the chances of the obtaining of mounts which would match up to the top-noteers which were shown last season at Westbury, there was nothing in their manner to warrant the belief that they were worried over the situation.

Two new clubs were admitted to membership, the delegate to one of which, Edward S. Burke, Jr., is an old Princeton football player and rooter. He will stand sponsor for the Shagreen Valley Country Club, at Gates Mills, Ohio, while A. G. Miles will act in a similar capacity for the Thousand Islands Polo Club.

PLAY FOR WHITNEY CUP.

Hurlingham's Match for American Captain's Trophy.

The leading polo organization in England, the Hurlingham Club, has announced that competition for the Harry Payne Whitney trophy will begin on the grounds at Fulham, May 25, and conclude May 30, develops the keenness in regard to play abroad. This will be about the time that the English team will be shaping up for its last practice prior to the attempt to lift the International Polo Cup, won by the Big Four, captained by Mr. Whitney, and held by them since 1909.

It has been arranged to open the season May 1 and have the play run over the customary thirteen weeks. As in former years, the opening competition will be the tournament for the Social Club's Cup, which is open to teams not exceeding twenty-six points, composed of members of recognized social clubs in London or country.

Last year's Social Club trophy, which is a prize given annually, went to the Royal Automobile Club, which had never before been represented in the tournament.

This will be followed by the competition for the prize donated by the American International polo captain, which has developed into a popular event, and which is open to teams totalling not less than twenty-two points. It is played under handicap; simultaneously at Hurlingham and Roehampton, with the final to be played in the next series at Hurlingham.

Last year the holdership of the cup was gained by the Quidnunc team of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, who intends to try to recover the International Polo Cup next Summer.

Another victory of the Quidnuncs last season was in the Champion Cup tournament, which is to be played while the English team is here next Summer. The Champion Cup tournament is open to any combination of four players without restriction, but there is a proviso that teams entering as a club or regiment may play only members of that club or regiment. A new Champion Cup condition has also recently been added by the Hurlingham Polo Committee to the effect that no pony shall be played in two teams in the same tournament.

Ties of the inter-regimental tournament, which is the most popular competition of the season, will be played at Hurlingham between June 22 and 25, with the semi-finals on June 30 and July 1, the finals for July 4, and it is expected by close observers of the game that the Fifteenth Hussars, who last season won their first home inter-regimental, will again prove successful.

Other regiments which will be seen in action next year at Hurlingham are the Fourth Dragoon Guards, Fifth Dragoon Guards, Ninth Lancers, Eleventh Hussars, and Twelfth Lancers.

On Saturday, June 6, the annual show of polo ponies will be held on the club grounds, and on the same afternoon the third annual match for the Century Challenge Cup, presented by the Spanish Marquis of Villavieja, will be played.

According to the conditions, the senior team (chosen by the Marquis of Villavieja) must total more than 200 years in age, while the combined ages of the juniors, who are to be chosen by Hurlingham, must be less than 100 years.

Peculiar interest attaches to the next annual inter-Varsity match, which is to be played Saturday, June 20, the same afternoon as the Champion Cup final, for Oxford's victory last season made the record of successes even, each university having won seventeen of the thirty-four matches played to date.

An important fixture, which only appears every other year in the Hurlingham list, for it is played alternately in Dublin and London, is the annual Patriotic Cup match between England and Ireland. The next match will be decided June 27, at Hurlingham, and will mark the twelfth of the series, nine of which have been won by England. Last year's match was won by Ireland by six goals to four.

GEORGIAN COURT FOR POLO PRACTICE

Preliminary Work for International Matches to Begin at Lakewood.

George Gould's Georgian Court polo fields will be the scene of the preliminary practice of the American players who aspire to positions on the team which will aid in the defense of the International Polo Cup, which is to be competed for next year between June 1 and 30, at Meadow Brook, Long Island.

This was determined upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Polo Association, which met at the Whitehall building, with the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, presiding. Others who took part in the conclave were Major John C. Groome, of Philadelphia; Harry Payne Whitney, the three time captain of victor

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THE NATION'S UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

The report of Secretary of the Interior LANE is worth anybody's reading, and should be read in full by all business men. It is easy reading, for it has little detail, and is written in a spirit of constructive optimism. He attributes the deadlock in the development of the national resources to the fact that no substitute has been found for the system of exploitation of public resources for private benefit which the nation has resolved shall end. The Secretary thinks that a beginning should be made by ceasing to regard all acres as alike and disposing of Government land with respect to its suitable use. Farm lands should be sold to farmers, so that the nation should not be defrauded by not getting homesteaders when it sold homesteads. Forests should be sold to lumbermen who would develop them, rather than withhold them for a rise in prices due to scarcity. Grass land should be sold to stock raisers, and riparian lands with a view to utility for irrigation or power, and so on.

The Secretary's suggestions regarding Alaska are much more elaborate. He proposes a commission government for the Territory. That is to say he would have Alaska delivered to a Board of Directors who should administer all its assets primarily for the development of the Territory. Congress should indicate only the broad lines of policy, and the new Board of Directors should have nothing to do with Territorial politics. The duty of the board would be restricted to dealing with the property of the nation's territory as an entirety, with a separate budget, and on a co-ordinated scheme which should relate each undertaking to every other. Thus the States would be relieved of the burden of developing Alaska, and would profit by its self-development. The Secretary knows no better way of developing railways for Alaska than the time-honored method of granting alternate sections to the builders, so that the increase of value by the construction of the railway would be saved to the ungranted sections retained in Government ownership. The Secretary would allow private railways beside the public railways, subject to the Government's right of purchase. Rates he would fix rather with regard to the development of the country than regard to operation profits, and he would not apply the principle of the commodities clause so highly esteemed by many railway reformers among ourselves.

The Secretary would develop the coal lands in two ways. The mineral which is not suitable for transportation he would convert into power and transmit it by electricity, and he would grant to operators leases long enough to repay them for their costs of development, including building of railways in suitable cases. Time is of the essence of the contract in the case of Alaska, and what is done is doubled in value by expedition.

The Secretary is of another opinion regarding the development of the coal lands in the States. No less than 56,000,000 acres of coal lands are included in 60,000,000 acres of lands withdrawn from private development under the defective laws. The Secretary thinks that it is not for the public interest that these lands should be opened rapidly or ruthlessly. Neither should the lands be held idle from fears of exhaustion, since science now knows how to convert rain and snow into heat and light in competition with coal, or in substitution for it. A royalty basis, with precaution against waste in mining, is his suggestion, with a fair compromise between the needs of the present and the rights of posterity. In the development of oil lands the Secretary fears lest the present methods are defective in "not sufficiently rewarding the pioneer," and he proposes rewards for prospectors upon lands now withheld from development, with a royalty agreed upon beforehand for all discoveries.

The reclamation service has not given satisfaction, through excess of optimism on the part of both the Government and the farmers who bought irrigated lands. The ten years given for payment should be doubled, to allow them to earn themselves out of their troubles, by cumulating their earnings of the earlier years into investments for greater profits in the extended period. The Secretary thinks that $100,000,000 more can well be used in this manner, and he suggests that the work should be done in co-operation with the States benefited by the development of resources within their boundaries.

Mr. LANE has written what is almost a prospectus for the development of the national resources. He is an optimist as a speculator in futures, and he is cautious as a conservationist. Thus there is in his report a rare mingling of the methods of wealthy malefactors and of reformers more rabid than he. He balances his proposals as our recent President balanced his literary periods. In the pages of his report the oil and water are made to mix alluringly. Practical men will find some things to their liking, and those who think that conservation is more important than use will find something to their dislike.

A STATE CONSTABULARY.

The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the National Guard, in its report recently adopted by the Chamber, recommended the establishment of a State Constabulary. The experiment has been tried in other States, notably in Pennsylvania, with success. State police relieve the National Guard from the task of guarding property in labor strikes, and the committee argued that such a body of trained men would be capable of quick expansion if the National Guard should be called for war service.

In a published statement Mr. SETH Low now presents a strong and comprehensive argument in favor of the formation of a body of State police. Mr. Low speaks primarily as the owner of a Summer home in Westchester, a county which has suffered much of late from the activities of thieves and outlaws with whom the village police have been unable to cope. In the neighborhood of the new aqueduct the temporarily organized Aqueduct Police, an efficient body, has performed excellent service, sufficient to indicate the utility of a permanent organization of mounted men.

Pennsylvania's constabulary, Mr. Low says, has been maintained on an economical basis, and he believes that the same methods could be adopted in this State, but he holds that the cost of the establishment should be a secondary consideration. His argument is timely, and we trust that the new Permanent Committee on the National Guard of the Chamber of Commerce will take up the matter. For the quelling of strike riots alone the need of a State Constabulary is obvious. An exaggerated importance is frequently given to such outbreaks by the ordering out of the National Guard. Moreover, there is abundant proof that the efficient development of the Guard is hindered by the chance that the citizen soldiery may be called upon at any time to bear arms against strikers. The riotous spirit, often aroused by misunderstanding, should be quelled as far as possible without the use of the military.

THE BANKING ACT.

As soon as the President shall have appointed a Controller of the Currency the work of organizing the new banking system under the act signed by him last night will begin. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the Currency, acting as the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, will designate the reserve districts, not less than eight nor more than twelve, in which the Federal Reserve Banks will be organized. Two members of this Organization Committee will have authority to act, but it is expected that a Controller of the Currency will be immediately appointed. The reserve districts having been established, all national banks will be required within thirty days to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank in their respective districts, and banks and trust companies not in the national system may also signify their acceptance of the terms of the act and become member banks.

Very great interest will naturally attach to the appointments the President will make of members of the Federal Reserve Board, which will be the executive and controlling head of the new system. The board will consist of seven members. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency will be ex-officio members, and the other five will be appointed by the President, one for two, one for four, one for six, one for eight, and one for ten years, and thereafter the term of each member will be ten years. The annual salary will be $12,000, and the Controller of the Currency will receive $5,000 in addition to the present salary attached to that office.

When the reserve banks have been organized and after the member banks have paid the required installments of their subscriptions to the capital stock, equal to 6 per cent. of paid-up capital and surplus of each bank, the next step presumably will be the transfer of the prescribed proportion of the member banks' reserves to the reserve banks. Federal Treasury deposits also will be made with the reserve banks. The process of transferring the reserves is to be gradual. Of the 12 per cent. required of country banks, the greater part must be kept in their own vaults and with the reserve bank, the option being given for a time to keep the small remaining balance in a national bank in a Reserve or Central Reserve City, as is now the practice. After three years the entire balance of a country bank must be held either in its own vaults or with a Federal Reserve Bank. The same rule applies to the 15 per cent. reserves of banks in Reserve Cities, which after three years must keep in their own vaults all of their reserves not deposited with a reserve bank. Banks in Central Reserve Cities will maintain reserves of 18 per cent., of which one-third will remain in their own vaults, seven-eighteenths will be deposited with the reserve bank, and as to the balance they have the option of transfer to the reserve bank or of retention in their own vaults.

This transfer provision will obviously cause a very considerable cash movement, but if the work of the organizers is performed with care and wisdom there should be no disturbance in the credit market. There is a very great probability that the large banks in the Central Reserve and Reserve Cities will, as a matter of prudent banking, maintain reserves in excess of those required by the act. It is practically certain, too, that the country banks will continue to maintain large balances in this city and in other money centres. It is one of the purposes of the act to take away from the City of New York the very large balances now held here, the belief being widespread that this money is employed exclusively in stock gambling, a form of wickedness abhorrent to many of the country's statesmen. No righteous man can have any objection to a provision of law intended to diminish gambling, but inasmuch as bank balances have been kept here not exclusively or chiefly for Stock Exchange use, but for other legitimate business purposes, the banks of the country will undoubtedly continue to have on balance here very considerable sums. It would be very difficult to draw up and enact a law that would keep money from going where there is a demand for its profitable use.

THE QUESTION OF WORLD'S FAIRS

What the purpose may be of The London Morning Post in striving continually to stir up ill-feeling between Great Britain and the United States would be hard to determine. Lately one of its American correspondents has been insisting, without a particle of evidence that we have been able to discover, that Americans were greatly incensed by the remarks of the British Ambassador in Mexico and the English attitude toward President WILSON'S Mexican policy. Now The Morning Post declares that if the canal tolls matter was not the reason for the British Cabinet's refusal to authorize British representation at the San Francisco Fair, it ought to have been. Much more trustworthy is the assertion of The Daily Chronicle, a loyal Government supporter, that the Cabinet was influenced neither by an agreement with Germany nor by the discrimination by Congress in favor of some American ships, and that its action was due "to lack of imagination, "aggravated for the moment by a "lack of pence." There is little room for doubt that The Chronicle's condemnation of the Cabinet's policy as "short-sighted parsimony" exactly expresses the view of the British people. We still strongly hope that both Great Britain and Germany will be fitly represented in the Panama Exhibition.

The ample testimony we have had, however, of the disposition of European countries to discountenance world's fairs in general hereafter should be borne in mind. Let the great exposition at San Francisco be the last in this country for many years, until circumstances lend a new impetus to international displays of that sort. There is much talk already of the celebration in 1920 of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. No historical anniversary could be worthier of celebration, but the idea of a world's fair should be abandoned. The foundation of New England can be remembered in some other way just as appropriately. The descendants of the Pilgrims have plenty of time to arrange for a great national festival worthy of the occasion and the country, but there is not the slightest reason why it should take the form of a fair.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE SPOILS RAIDS.

We fear that President WILSON does not quite perceive the powerful tendency among the representatives of his party in the National Legislature toward the undermining of the merit system and the gradual re-establishment of the old, bad spoils system. If he does perceive some of the evidences of this tendency, he hardly realizes the lengths to which it will go if unchecked and the progressive difficulty in checking it if it be allowed to go on. In several important instances he has failed to use the influence he undoubtedly possesses to defeat the plans of the spoilsmen.

The attempts of the spoilsmen have been made in connection with the Tariff bill, the General Deficiency bill, and the Currency bill. Each has been worse in principle and will be worse in consequences than the preceding. At first the Deputy Collectors to be employed in the collection of the income tax were exempted from the rules, that is from competitive test. Then the employés of the Collectors and Marshals were exempted in like manner. Finally, in the currency law, all the appointees of the Federal Board are exempted from competitive tests. In the first instances the President explained his course by saying that his powers over the appointments remained unimpaired, but added that he did not think the exempted places were intended to be included under the law. That point, however, had been decided by the law officer of the Treasury, and decided the other way. In any case, it would obviously have been much better if the vicious practice of making exemptions from the merit system had been stopped at the outset.

In the latest case, the exemption of the banking force, it is extremely doubtful if the President can prevent its being carried out. It would therefore have been very much better had the amendment been directly defeated. This, we are confident, the President could have accomplished had he appreciated the need of it. The amendment was made in the Senate. The exemption was not in the bill as it came from the House. It was thoroughly debated in the Senate and was warmly opposed by some of the more enlightened Democrats. It was finally passed by the vote of the Vice President, who came to the rescue at the last moment—in itself an exercise of his legislative power that was, to say the least, of dubious taste and worse judgment. In the previous cases the change of a half-dozen votes, in the latest the change of one, would have defeated the mischievous provisions. It would be ludicrous to say that this was beyond the influence of the President, had he chosen to exercise it.

We wish very earnestly that he had so chosen. We believe that the enforcement of the principle of the merit system is absolutely necessary to the attainment of good administration, such as we have no doubt the President sincerely desires. That doctrine is clearly and emphatically stated in the platform of the Democratic Party, which Mr. WILSON only lately informed us was the authoritative chart by which his action would be guided. Here is its declaration:

The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party.

We venture to appeal to the loyalty, the good sense, the practical judgment of affairs of the President to stop this dangerous and demoralizing tendency of his party in Congress before it becomes too strong.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Impossible, But It Did Happen.

All fiction would be searched in vain for a more audacious test of the human power to believe than is provided by the dispatches which tell the story of the old lawyer, COUCH, up in the little village of Monticello. Alive, he seemed in perfect accord with his prosaic surroundings—a typical country attorney, who had been an office-holder and something of a politician, but for long a subject of reminiscent anecdote rather than of expectations, and about the last man in his county to be the hero of a great romance, the victim of a grand passion. Now that he is dead it is possible, of course, to see in him merely an unfaithful husband, carrying on with a wicked woman a base intrigue, but few minds will really be content with a judgment as summary and harsh as that.

It was no ordinary thing that this man and his associate in the amazing adventure did—no sudden and familiar yielding to impulse, with subsequent weariness, if not subsequent regret, as they came to realize the consequences and costs of their action. Year after year they accepted those costs and consequences, and, to whatever else they were unfaithful, they remained loyal to each other.

As usual, the woman carried the heavier burden and made the cruelest sacrifices. She willingly became, and in apparent contentment remained, a prisoner more closely confined than the criminals in any jail. In making an estimate of her quality it should be remembered that when death effected a separation at last, she showed the same forgetfulness of self. She had a chance to escape unseen, but without hesitation she summoned the useless aid for her companion, though she knew that thus she would be overwhelmed by the scandal so long and so successfully avoided. There was in this a certain courage that touches on nobility.

A dozen elements of the story are impossible, yet there is no excuse for doubting any of it. And, when human beings have done certain things, there is no use in saying that those are things which human beings would not do.

At Least a Help to Sincerity.

Presumably as a result of the almost general feeling that Christmas giving had shown a tendency to degenerate into an orgy of blackmail and extravaganee, looked forward to with dread and back at with something much like angry disgust, the English fashion of distributing seasonal cards, bearing an individual name and appropriate greetings, has now come into wide use.

That the receipt of these, even if they are beautiful and expensive, ever excites emotions at all deep can safely be doubted. Too obviously for that they are a convenient substitute for a real Christmas present of the older sort. But they do express and convey the kindly remembrance which is all that anybody sincerely has for acquaintances, as distinguished from relatives and close friends. Certainly they are better in every way than a perfunctory, compelled, and begrudged exchange of more or less costly—and more than less useless—gifts between people who give them only because not to do so would create an embarrassing debt.

There has been, and still is, indeed, far too much of that, and it explains why the phrase, "Christmas comes but once a year," is uttered so much oftener with heartfelt satisfaction than with the regret it was invented to voice. The—to us—new sort of Christmas card will serve a commendable, almost holy, purpose should it enable us, as it may, to bring the anniversary back to its proper place, to free it of its terrors, and to gain the moral courage required for giving only with sense and willingness. Whoever has ever given otherwise has had only himself or herself to blame, but with the blame has gone the excuse that what everybody does everybody is almost forced to do.

A card is not a Christmas present, but it is a Christmas greeting, and for those with no right to expect more it is quite enough.

A Hundred Cases But a Beginning.

This year, as last, the presentation by THE TIMES of a hundred "neediest cases" of misfortune and need has evoked a generous response, and to every one of these suffering people there will go the adequate help which is, after all, the only real help. It should not be forgotten, however, that there are in the city more cases, and lamentably many, almost or quite as needy, that have not come to the attention of the various organized philanthropies, and that the general duty has not been paid, the general duty done, when the misery of the hundred cases has been relieved.

That these cases have all been investigated, and that the generosity they excite will not be misused or wasted, is a fact full of suggestion for those who are able and willing to go still further in helpfulness, but from the emphasis laid on the word "deserving" some of us shrink a little, inclining as we do to think that society owes something also to those who would be called undeserving, and might well do something for or about them, if only as a measure of protection for itself.

The greatest of all misfortunes, perhaps, is to be vicious, and to be ignorant or foolish is one hardly less. Between the so-called deserving and the so-called undeserving there is, of course, a difference, but it is a difference of social treatment rather than of social responsibility. Pauperism is the enemy, and feeding the poor will not conquer it, ever.

A Helpless Slave of "Habit."

That a man who had been brought by drink to the very steps of the gallows should have "celebrated" his narrow escape from a shameful death by getting drunk is not as surprising as it seems to those who have not acquired the modern and scientific view of alcoholic excesses and still consider them as moral and deliberate lapses.

They are, of course, physiological and pathological. The man LEEHAN knew the evils of intemperance as well before he was charged with murder as he did after he was acquitted of it, and his present promises to abstain are in all probability worthless unless he receives and responds to the medical treatment which is often effective in cases seemingly like his.

What he needs is intelligent psychotherapy, with or without the help of certain drugs. Without it he will never be able to refuse the clamor of his shaken and deteriorated nerves for the temporary peace that alcohol gives them.

TOWN NOT GIVEN AWAY.

Only Part of Florham Park Presented to Mrs. Cole.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the first page of Sunday's TIMES appears a news item under the following captions: "Mansion as a Gift—Florham Park, at Madison, N. J., for Mrs. Howard Cole of St. Louis." As THE TIMES has a record for accuracy of statement, the following will doubtless be welcome. Back in 1899, chiefly through the efforts of the late Hamilton McK. Twombly and Dr. Leslie D. Ward, the Borough of Florham Park, N. J., was incorporated, and it is to this day one of the most beautiful, as it is one of the wealthiest, among the boroughs of Morris, the gem county of Northern New Jersey.

Without a dollar of bonded indebtedness, and with the lowest tax rate in Morris County, Florham Park, by reason also of its great area, fine roads, and beautiful scenery, remains one of the very few points within twenty-six miles of New York where city folks may still find room to build houses. Within the Borough of Florham Park is the great estate, "Florham Farms," of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, covering 1,000 acres, and also the beautiful estate of the late Dr. Leslie D. Ward, comprising more than 500 acres of meadow, upland, and lakes. It is this latter estate that has gone into Mrs. Cole's Christmas stocking, and not the entire Borough of Florham Park.

It may interest some to know that Florham Park's name was coined from the first syllables of the given names of Mr. and Mrs. Twombley, thus: Flor-ence and Ham-ilton—Florham, and with park added, the incorporated borough became Florham Park in 1899.

C. T. R.

Florham Park, N. J., Dec. 22, 1913.

Hens to Blame for Egg Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many people in this town, far from producing centres, entertain dark suspicions against dealers and cold-storagists in the prevailing dearth of eggs and the consequent high prices of that estimable edible. Possibly these purveyors have something to do with it, but the hens are not doing their duty, and if the hens refuse to produce there is bound to be an egg deficit which no human ingenuity can prevent.

Let me quote a bit from a letter just received from a section where eggs are ordinarily a drug in the market. It is from a lady who writes thus:

I am glad I haven't a chicken farm. One here has 500 hens, been feeding all the season and gets from four to five eggs a day. A neighbor of ours has twenty hens and gets from one to two eggs a week. She told me so and showed me the eggs. Every one around here who went into the chicken business has broken up. One man was so in debt his home and all were sold and he now rents a small house in town. Two years ago this man wanted us to take his place, and I am very glad now that we did not.

This is wholly unbiased testimony, taken on the spot, and consumers who are paying all sorts of crazy prices for eggs should at least visit a portion of their wrath upon the hens who are not attending to their duties properly.

W. J. L.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Trust Products Poorly Made?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although a believer in big business and the possibilities open to firms that have unlimited capital, &c., this question continually comes to my mind as a user of hardware: Why is it that greater effort is not made by the producers of ordinary steel products, the Steel Trust, to improve the quality of its products? It seems the only thing they can do is to increase prices.

My experience, and I believe that of every other consumer, is that it is quite impossible to buy ordinary hardware, for example wire and nails, which are to be compared with that produced twenty years ago. In other words, standard hardware is so poor as to be almost useless for any purpose. I should like to have a steel man explain.

QUESTIONER.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1913.

Carabao Rebuke Too Severe?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret the Carabao dinner incident. The action which aroused the President's umbrage was insubordinate and should have been reproved, but as it was quite unintentionally so, I am sorry the punishment is so severe. It was foolish for the army officers to have perpetrated this burlesque. They surrender all possibilities of that mode of expression when they accept their commissions, of should do so. However, it is a serious and regrettable thing for the President of the United States to administer such a stinging rebuke to men who have served the country so well in the past.

ARMY.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

PARCEL POST PRAISED.

Transmits Goods from Abroad Both Promptly and Cheaply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago I ordered some goods from Paris, total value $10. They were sent by Pitt & Scott Express instead of by mail, as specially ordered.

The following charges were made: Duty, $5.81; public store expense, 63 cents; cartage, 50 cents, (please note this latter is for city delivery,) and entry, $1.50, making a total of $2.63 besides duty. More than one-quarter of the total value was thus spent in express charges. There were three weeks' delay in the delivery.

On the other hand, in the last two years I have received from Japan by parcel post a richly embroidered dress length and an expensive Mandarin coat. The sub-station notified me of their arrival, stating amount of duty to be paid. I sent around the corner, paid the duty, and received the package in perfect order without delay or bother of any kind.

I have constantly received parcel post packages from Europe and the East and have never known either delay or trouble when the contents were plainly marked. The Post Office and Custom House seem to work quickly and intelligently together—the express companies and Custom House certainly do not. What is the reason?

INQUIRER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

BALLOT A HINDRANCE.

Red Cross Woman Can Do Better Work Without It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all disinterested public work these women who seek to maintain a non-partisan attitude toward humanity play a prominent part. This is particularly true of the American Red Cross Society.

It is interesting to hear what an efficient woman of great experience in organized work has to say as to the desirability of the vote for a woman with a "mission." Miss Mabel Boardman, whose work as practical head of the Red Cross Society in America has given her a wide experience with public men and affairs, national and international, declares that neither her sex nor her want of a ballot has ever hindered her from obtaining a fair hearing, or accomplishing a definite purpose. The fact of being a non-voter, she says, has, on the contrary, been an advantage, placing her as it does in a non-partisan attitude, enabling her to deal readily with men of any party or opinion. Whereas, if she were affiliated by a vote to a faction, many public men would be obliged to oppose her on account of party lines.

Miss Emily P. Bissell, who writes under the name of Priscilla Leonard, is the woman who introduced the Red Cross Christmas seals into this country. She recently succeeded in establishing Hope Farm, the new $90,000 sanitarium for consumptives. Miss Bissell, who is President of the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society, succeeded in getting the bill for the appropriation for the new building through the Legislature. Had she come as a Republican, Democrat, or Progressive instead of a woman who served humanity, the passage of this splendid bill would have been beset by a thousand and one difficulties other than those with which she had to cope.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN,
President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Punishing the Militants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with increasing interest your editorial comments on the English militants and their hunger striking. Most people whom I have heard express their views on the subject marvel at the patience of the Government in dealing with the militants—one friend suggests that the punishment for militancy ought to be a public spanking, adding that that is the way he treats his young daughters when they kick, scratch, and are stubborn! Few people seem to consider that perhaps the Government looks upon a two weeks' hunger strike as equivalent in punishment to, say, a two months' simple incarceration.

I have an idea that most of us, if it came to an alternative between two weeks' starvation and two months in jail, might prefer the jail sentence; certainly the actual physical effects of the period of starvation are much more severe and more permanent. Do the militants ever consider this view of the situation?

STANLEY SHAW.

South Hanson, Mass., Dec. 20, 1913.

Carnegie Library for Montreal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Observing in THE TIMES that H. C. Griswold in a letter from Montreal on the backward condition of that city says that there is not one public library in Montreal, I should like to inquire how in thunder Mr. Carnegie ever happened to overlook a town of that size. Mr. Griswold says the people there have plenty of money, and it must be backward indeed if they would not put up half the cost and secure one of the well-known Carnegie libraries which adorn and uplift so many cities, towns, and villages, here and elsewhere. Ate not the Canadians sufficiently English to have a taste for 'arf 'n' 'aff, or have they outgrown that national characteristic?

W. J.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

Policeman Terry's Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Friday at noon, during the busy part of the day, I lost a purse containing $19 at the crossing at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway and Sixth Avenue. It was picked up by William V. Terry, Shield 5,387, and returned to me after I identified it at the police station.

The amount may not be much, but to me it meant considerable, especially at this time of the year.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Who Are "Advanced Thinkers"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the proposed foundation of a "Haeckel advanced monist club," to which, as the founder, Mr. Frederick Miller, says, "only monists and advanced thinkers are eligible," I want to know, first, what is an "advanced thinker," and, second, why "advanced thinkers" are required for a Haeckel monist club?

ANDREW PROUT.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1913.

A Short Christmas Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the almanac, that highly recommended and hitherto reliable guide, that Dec. 21 is the shortest day in the year, but if this Santa Claus business continues it seems to me that Dec. 25 will butt the brevity clean out of the 21st and shake my confidence in the almanac to an alarming extent.

L. J. W.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

I've tied my good man's present up,
The children's, too, thanks be!
Sleds, dolls, books, skates, and hockey sticks,
Compactly as can be.
For cook and maid nice gifts are planned,
The milk boy has one, too,
But, oh, dear me! I've not one thing
To give to Cousin Sue!

Parents and relatives-in-law
Are, one and all, supplied,
And I shall give some little waifs
A Christmas tree, besides!
The family proteges will get
Their flannels warm and new—
I've thought of every one, it seems,
Excepting Cousin Sue!

The Christmas litter, mistletoe,
And rolls of ribbon red,
Sprigs of fresh holly, tinsel cord,
Add to my guest-room bed.
But, tying packages, I tax
My weary brain anew,
Trying to find among the lot
Some gift for Cousin Sue!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

THE WILD BIRDS ACT.

Mr. Carmody's Opinion Was of the Horse-Back Variety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The friendly interest of THE TIMES in the Federal protection of migratory birds has been widely appreciated. The Camp Fire Club has been collecting ammunition to aid in the defense of the Weeks-McLean act, and many readers who avoid in general the muddlements of the law may be interested in an outline of the questions involved.

The regulation of wild animals and birds is a feature of the so-called police powers of Government. The police power is so largely taken up with local affairs that it was thought of in earlier times as belonging to the several States rather than to the Federal Government. No distinction had been made in the court decisions between migratory birds and other wild life, and it is thus easy to assume that the control of such birds belongs to the States. It is no difficult matter to obtain horse-back opinions to that effect from Attorney General Carmody and other luminaries of the law; but when this act comes before a competent court it will receive a more thorough consideration on broader grounds. The development of interstate relations has made central regulation a matter of necessity, and there is now abundant authority for the view that the Federal Government possesses police power of its own.

In this, as in other matters, regulation was left to local Legislatures until it became necessary for Congress to intervene. Congress superseded the futile system of State control in order to save birds from extermination; or rather to save the staple crops of the nation from extermination. The present annual damage to crops and forests from insect pests is estimated at a billion dollars—a stack of dollars in the same class with the bonded debt of the United States or the annual appropriations of Congress. The bird organism is a machine developed by nature for the express purpose of keeping these infernal pests in check. Birds occupy a place in the balance of nature which could not be filled by any other agency, and a further reduction in the numbers of insectivorous birds would result in ruinous destruction of crops and forests.

The police power is based upon the maxim that every one must so use his own property as not to injure another. This rule needs enforcement when birds of economic value to the citizens of one State are wantonly slaughtered in another State.

The restriction upon Federal police activity is that it must be within the scope of powers delegated expressly or impliedly. Among these is the power of controlling property, and the protection of interstate birds is the affirmation of a right which long ago devolved upon the Federal Government through its general ownership of the national possessions. The protection of such birds is within several of the specifically enumerated powers of Congress, one of which empowers Congress to take necessary measures for the national safety. No nation is safe unless the food supplies of its armies and people are provided for in advance. Game birds furnish a food supply in themselves, and insectivorous birds protect the staple crops which form the basis of the national food supply. It must also suggest itself that the control of migratory birds comes within the power to regulate commerce. That power as now construed covers all the incidents of movement back and forth between the several States, and all interchanges based upon mutual rights and duties. In the nature of things the interest in migratory wild life is general and not local, and legislative control within the nation should coincide with the extent of the migrations.

Lovers of birds need not fear that the interests of these clients will be neglected. Many organizations and individuals will offer such aid as may be acceptable to the Federal Attorneys in upholding the constitutional validity of the act. The writer is authorized by the officers of the Camp Fire Club and by the Chairman of its Committee on Conservation to say that when the case comes to court representatives of this club will be among those present. If the enemies of the act carry its problems to the Supreme Court, this club will be camping on their trail.

EDWIN W. SANBORN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

NEW DIPLOMATS NAMED.

Senate Confirms Some Appointments—Opposition to Denison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President to-day reappointed Judson C. Clements of Georgia for a third term as Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Mr. Clements's nomination was sent to the Senate this morning, and he was confirmed before adjournment.

In spite of the opposition of William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Greece. Mayor Stand Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, also was confirmed as Minister to Belgium.

Republican Senators, led by Senator Smoot of Utah, prevented action in the Senate upon the appointment of Winfred T. Denison of New York as a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of Interior for the island Government. This appointment was first sent in during last session, but was not acted on, and President Wilson reappointed Mr. Denison early in December. Opposition was due to charges of political activity.

President Wilson made these nominations:

Secretary of Embassy, Madrid—Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri.

Second Secretaries—Thomas Hinckley, Washington, D. C., at Vienna; Arthur Hugh Frazier, Pennsylvania, at Paris; George T. Summerlin, Louisiana, at Berlin; Henry Coleman Hay, Washington, D. C., at Tokio; Arthur Mason Jones, New York, at St. Petersburg.

Secretaries of Legation—Hugh S. Gibson, California, at Brussels; Gustave Schulle, Minnesota, at Havana; Francis Munroe Endicott, Massachusetts, at San Jose, Costa Rica; M. Marshall Langhorne, Virginia, to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; Sheldon Whitehouse, New York, at Managua; Franklin Mott Gunther, Virginia, at Christiania; James G. Bailey, Kentucky, at Lisbon; William Whiting Andrews, Ohio, at Berne; Willing Spencer, Pennsylvania, at Caracas.

Second Secretary of Legation—Frederick A. Sterling, Texas, at Peking; Maurice Endicott, Massachusetts, at San Jose, Costa Rica; M. Marshall Langhorne, Virginia, to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; Sheldon Whitehouse, New York, at Managua; Franklin Mott Gunther, Virginia, at Christiania; James G. Bailey, Kentucky, at Lisbon; William Whiting Andrews, Ohio, at Berne; Willing Spencer, Pennsylvania, at Caracas.

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Secretary of Legation and Consul General—Henry F. Tennant, New York, at San Salvador.

SCHOOLROOMS FOR PLAY.

Cleveland Woman Proposes Bowling Alleys and Billiards.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—A resolution providing for the installation in school basements of bowling alleys and pool and billiard rooms will be introduced before the new Cleveland Board of Education at its first meeting in January. Mrs. Arnold Green, board member, has announced that she will be sponsor for the resolution.

Mrs. Green also will set afoot the proper formalities for having school buildings used as social centres at night. A portion of the school report showing that 13,000 Cleveland parents made visits to the schools during 1913 is evidence, she says, that parents will be sufficiently interested to make the social centre plan work successfully.

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CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR DEBUTANTES

Bells Chime with Music at Mrs. Fisher's Dance for Miss Lentilhon Gilford at Sherry's.

MRS. G. R. DYER, HOSTESS

Gives Dance at the Ritz for Miss Evelyn Scott—Mrs. W. G. Oakman Entertains for Daughter.

Last night was gay with dances for the season's buds, and Christmas decorations and jollity reigned at all of them.

Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher was the hostess last night at a dinner and dance for Miss Lentilhon Gilford, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Parkin Gilford. Several dinners preceded the dance, including one of thirty-five covers that Mrs. Fisher gave for Miss Gilford in the foyer at Sherry's.

The dance, for which the additional guests were asked to come at 10 o'clock, was in the large ballroom, which was decorated with smilax and Christmas greens, with holly, mistletoe and red flowers, and Christmas bells in red and green suspended around the ballroom, that proved to be real bells, for they were manipulated so that they chimed with the music at midnight.

Mrs. Fisher in red, Mrs. Gilford in red, Miss Gilford in a white satin frock with the tunic heavily embroidered, and Miss Vieva Fisher in green taffeta received the guests in the rose reception room opening into the ballroom.

After midnight a supper was served in the large restaurant on the first floor, and during it singers in costume sang old ballads and familiar songs, in which many college boys and other guests joined.

Many College Boys Guests.

The guests were all debutantes and young unmarried people, including many college boys home for Christmas, the older married people being only Mr. and Mrs. Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. MacArthur.

Among the young guests out of the four hundred who accepted were the Misses Mary Alexander, Dorothy Anderton, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Louise Butler, Esther Cleveland, Star Paris, Charlotte Strong, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Anne Bradley, Elizabeth Burrill, Marion Dreier Smith, Lilda Louise Fleetmann, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Elizabeth Klapp, Christina Nichols, Caramal Carroll, Louise Chappell, Winifred and Dorothy Chisolm, Evelyn Brown, Margaret Knapp, and Gertrude Mali.

Penelope Sears, Marie Tailer, Mai Watson, Dorothy Hollister, Alice Haven, Helen Hartley Jenkins, Carol Harriman, Eleanor Hartshorne, Frances Henry, Louise Herrick, Constance and Joy Williams, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Marie L. Rodewald, Margaret Overton, Caryl Hackstaff, Margaret Porter, Dorothy Howard, Noel Johnston, Edith Farr, Amy Endicott Johnson, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Mildred Dennis, Margaret Bowers, Gwendolin Condon, Rosalie Coe, Eleanor Darlington, Dorothy Doubleday, Elise Francke, Almy Gilford, Louise Herrick, Mary Haskell, Lois Hall, Margaret Henderson, Louisa Johnson, Elizabeth Kendall, Elise Larew, Ruth Moller, Elizabeth Thompson, Lisa and Clover Todd, Eleanor Taylor, Lisa Stillman, Marianne Foote, Alice Damrosch, and Marion Drake-Smith.

Also Cooper Bryce, Swydam Cutting, James L. and Robert Breese, Percival Dodge, Shelton Farr, G. Norton Miller, Jr.; Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, Gavin Hadden, George Wagstaff, Rivington Fyne, Robert Neeser, John Morris, Edmund Baxter, Barrett Eyre, William Remsen, Schuyler Parsons, Bryce Wing, Reginald Francklyn, De Coursey Fales, Seth Barton French, Richard Emmet, Casimir de Rham, F. R. Coudert, Jr.; Gordon Hamersley, G. G. Haven, Jr.; Aymar Johnson, Robert R. Livingston, Martin Le Boutillier, Clarence Mitchell, Colles Kerry Coe, Maxwell Mitchell, Miller, Jr.; Fahys Cook, and Frederick Dennis.

Also Grafton Chapman, W. Barclay Parsons, Jr.; Joseph Walker, 3d; J. Ellis Fisher, Jr.; J. J. Stearns, Jr.; George Trevor, Oliver Wagstaff, Stuart Wing, John T. Terry, Jr.; Webster Stetson, Cleland B. Mitchell, Johnston Livingstons, Winslow S. Pierce, Jr.; Morris Pryor, W. V. C. Ruxton, Geoffrey Taylor, J. R. Keene Taylor, Arthur Suckley, F. H. Fleitmann, L. L. Delafield, Jr.; Alan Fox, Harry and Gilbert Darlington, G. M. Carnochan, Jr.; Richard Babcock, Drayton Burrill, Frederick Potter Moore, Moss Proctor, Jr., Edwin M. Post, John Le R. Glover, Francis Geer, Beverley Duer, Elliot Cobb, Harvey Ladew, Rudolph Kunhardt, Johnston Mali, George McCook, René Hoguet, Harold Hartshorne, Harvey Graham, William Dick, Charles Dickey, Wadsworth Lewis, Madison Grant, Commander Carter, and W. M. Grinnell.

Dance for Miss Evelyn Scott.

Mrs. George Rathbone Dyer of Brookville Farm, Roslyn, L. I., gave a dance at the Ritz-Carlton last evening for her débutante niece, Miss Evelyn Scott, daughter of Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer by her first husband. Last night's débutante was the flower girl at Mrs. Dyer's wedding when twelve years ago as Miss Evelyn Scott she married Col. Dyer.

Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer, Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, another aunt of the débutante, and Miss Scott, in white satin with a tulle tunic sprinkled with rhinestones, received near the ballroom entrance. The decorations were palms. A seated supper was served after midnight in the main restaurant, which was barred off from the public.

The guests invited included many married couples as well as débutantes and college boys and older girls and men. Among the several hundred asked were Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Moisha Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Murray J. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. W. Baltazzi, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hagemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Also the Misses Margaret Allen, Mary Baker, Veronica Frazier, Dorothy Anderton, Vera Cravath, Margaret Herrick, Mary Haskell, Gertrude Hoyt, Helen Du Bois, Grovene Converse, Constance Chappell, Mary Bryan, Coline Ingersoll, Betty Fitzpatrick, Elizabeth Kirlin, Eva McAdoo, Doris Mangam, Christina Nichols, Starr Paris, Mary and Laura Parsons, Mary Patten, Gay Reboul, Margaret Strong, Blanche Tyng, Gertrude Welling, Janetta Alexandre, Leonie Burrill, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Charlotte Cram, Marjorie Curtis, Elizabeth and Ruth Cutting, Mercedes de Acosta, Frances Walmwright, Beatrice Pratt, Harriette Post, Vouletti Proctor, Laura and Jean Delano, Frederica Bull, Maude and Ella Forland, Lesley Pearson, Elsie Nicoll, Louise Monroe, Mary Newbold, Justine Barbour, Emily Chauncey, Zelina Clark, Maria Chapin, Dorothy Tiffany, Frances Seton, Henrietta Thaw, Pauline Robinson, Josephine Osborn, Mary Pyne, Katharine Tweed, Susan Street, Joanna Auchincloss, Claire Bird, Civilise Alexandre, Margaret Wagstaff, Evelyn Witherbee, Joan Whitridge, Virginia Alexandre, Martha Draper, Marie Duval, Elizabeth Emmons, Maria de Baird, Charlotte, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Kate G. Willis, Gladys and Lillian Endicott, Clara Fargo, Jessie Fanshawe, Louise Frank, Florence and Gladys Waterbury, Hilah French, Bell Gurnee, Edith Gracie, Love Godwin, Hele de F. Griffin, Margaret Harris and Catherine Hamersley.

Also Amory Haskell, Nelson Doubleday, Richard Emmet, John Farr, Cass Gilbert, Jr., Donald Olyphant, Herbert G. Lord, Jr., James V. Converse, F. H. Babcock, Frederick J. Dennis, Bache Brown, Gray Bryan, Purser Adams, Burton Plumb, Julian Speyers, Ingersoll Townsend, Brenton, Charles, and Lindsay Wellins, Waldo Seller, Sidney Dillon and J. H. Ripley, Morgan Belmont, Ogden Bishop, L. F. H. Betts, Grosvenor Atterbury, Horton Ijams, James Larkin, Charles and Ernest du Vivier, J. K. Hollins, W. W. Hoffman, Hamilton Ingersoll, Oswald Jackson, A. E. Gallatin, Hamilton Fish, Jr., J. C. and H. G. Gray, Carel Tadd, Howard Phipps, Percy Pyne, 2d, Roland Redmond, Kermit Roosevelt, Roderick Terry, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., E. D. Morgan, Jr., J. K. Duer, Robert Booracm, and Frank W. Crowninshield.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman Entertains.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman gave a dinner dance last night at the Oakman residence, 725 Fifth Avenue, for her second and débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Oakman, who had her coming out tea on Dec. 8. Miss Oakman is a granddaughter of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling.

The house was decorated with quantities of Christmas greens, with holly, mistletoe, and Mexican Christmas flowers.

The dinner guests, numbering about seventy-two, were seated at six tables. They included the Misses Dorothy Anderton, Louise Butler, Beatrice Burrill, Dorothy Chisolm, Mary C. Cumnock, Louise Dixon, Alice Ely, Jeannie and Marie Louise Emmet, Lida Fleitmann, Catherine Hamersley, Miriam Harriman, Frances Henry, Jeanne King, Margaret Knapp, Alice Kortright, Sarah Manice, Eleanor Mellon, Katherine Miller, Josephine Nicoll, Elsie Park, Katharine Porter, Mimi Scott, Urling Sibley, Leslie Smith, Louise Trevor, Margaret Motley, Mrs. J. G. Blaine, R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Irving, Miss McKinzie, and Miss M. M. J. Kearney.

Also E. S. Blagden, Watson Emmet, C. Barclay Farr, Thomas Barbour, Richard Babcock, Colles Coe, Percival Dodge, Apthorpe Fuller, Harvey Graham, Paul Hammond, Levering Hill, Samuel Himekley, Murray Hoffman, C. H. Mellon, Charles Miller, S. L. M. Barlow, Chanler Davis, William Hackett, Lawrence Millett, Benjamin Moore, Henry Murray, Jr., Darragh Park, Schuyler and Livingston Parsons, John Peabody, Samuel Riker, William Ryle, R. A. Stevenson, Gaillard Thomas, John Wendell, John Wing, and Norreys O'Connor.

About 175 came in after the dinner for the dancing, to which the entire second floor was given up.

MONCURE ROBINSON'S DINNER.

His 35 Guests at the St. Regis Under a Christmas Bell.

Moncure Robinson gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis. The guests, numbering about thirty-five, sat at an oblong table, which was decorated with high gold candelabra, poinsettias, and holly, and a huge Christmas bell was suspended over the table. The gold service was used. A Hungarian band played during the dinner, which was held in the Louis XVI. banquet hall.

The guests included Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Henry V. Higgins, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Peter Hewitt, Miss Louise Sands, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Baron de Le Grange, Thomas Slidell, Baron de Bassierre, Rawlins L. Cottenet, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Lydig Hoyt, and Percy R. Pyne, 2d.

Sisterhood Dance at Hotel Astor.

The Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue of this city will give its annual ball on Saturday evening at the Hotel Astor.

Dance for Miss Muriel Crawford.

Mrs. J. W. R. Crawford of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, gave a dinner and dance at the Wykagyl Club last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Muriel Crawford. About sixty of Miss Crawford's young friends were present from this city. Mrs. Thomas Nast was among the guests, Miss Crawford being a granddaughter of Thomas Nast, the cartoonist.

Theatre Party for Miss Burrill.

Mrs. William Herbert Washington of 134 East Eighticth Street gave a small dinner and theatre party last night for Miss Elizabeth Burrill, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Burrill, the guests going afterward to different dances. The guests, besides Miss Burrill, were the Misses Elizabeth McVickar, Augusta McCagg, Mildred Mordaunt, William Remsen, Ransome Noble, G. Norton Miller, Galbraith Ward, and Bowden Washington.

Miss Ada B. Gray Gives Luncheon.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray gave a luncheon for fourteen yesterday at the Colony Club and will entertain at another in the same place next Monday. Yesterday's guests were the Misses Ruth Mollet, Susanne Warren, Margaret Trevor, Eleanor Taylor, Louisa Johnson, Elizabeth Thompson, Natalie Slocum, Genevieve Sanford, Hope Hamilton, Thelma Violett, Urling Sibley, Louise Chappell, and Elise Francke. The table was decorated with holly and red ribbons.

Tea Dance for Miss Taylor.

Mrs. Keene Taylor gave a tea dance yesterday at 863 Park Avenue for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor. The girls who received with Mrs. Taylor and her daughter were the Misses Katharine Porter, Beatrice Burrill, Margaret Seton Porter, Margaret Warren, Alida Banks, Cornelia Cammann, Dorothy Anderton, Helen de Forest Griffin, Louise Dixon, and also Margaret Erhardt and Constance Peabody, who have not yet been introduced.

Miss Stewart to Wed C. W. Niles, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart of 238 East 176th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Stewart, to Charles W. Niles, Jr., of this city and Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Niles is a graduate of Amherst, class of 1908, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. No date has been set for the wedding.

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BERNSTEIN'S POWER SEEN IN 'THE SECRET'

Climaxes Piled One Upon Another Bring Finale of Great Effect.

PLAY IS SUPERBLY ACTED

Miss Starr's Moving Pathos—Splendid Work by Marguerite Leslie and Frank Reicher.

THE SECRET. A play in three acts. By Henri Bernstein. At the Belasco Theatre.
Constant Jannelot.....Basil Gill
Charlie Ponta Tulli.....Robert Warwick
Denis Le Guen.....Frank Reicher
Joseph.....John P. Brawn
Gabrielle Jannelot.....Frances Starr
Henriette Durand.....Marguerite Leslie
Clotilde.....Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh
Maria.....Beatrice Reinhardt

M. Henri Bernstein's chief advantage when it comes to theatres outside of his own France is that his plays act so well. Also, that their effect is almost always cumulative. And, finally, though perhaps this should be first, that he has that rare faculty of building up to a seeming climax, then topping it with something bigger, stronger, more effective.

Had another playwright written "The Secret" we should probably have had a minute discussion of the peculiar pathological condition explaining Gabrielle Jannelot's most unusual case of jealousy. But M. Bernstein hardly even hints at any underlying explanation.

Gabrielle is jealous. She separates brother and sister, and so embroils them that a lawsuit results. She intrigues to bring about the marriage of her best friend, and when complete happiness is assured to the couple, it is she, Gabrielle, who upsets the matrimonial apple cart. Always she does these distressing and inexcusable things without being herself suspected of any but the finest motives.

So the facts stand, and so you and the people in the play are expected to accept them. And, though M. Bernstein must know there is an explanation, that is not the affair that most concerns him. Where M. Brieux, for instance, would have devoted himself to cause, M. Bernstein is satisfied to deal with the effect.

And so in this play "The Secret" the woman's weakness is set forth without any effort at extenuation other than the purely emotional appeal which she herself makes after ruin has been wrought. To be sure, she does say at one point, "How can you men expect to understand a woman when she cannot understand herself?" But that obviously is one of those explanations that does not explain.

But Gabrielle, though she makes others suffer horribly, suffers most herself in making them do so. That is what makes her a human figure at the last.

What precedes, however, is in large part a very clever man's exposition of the ruin that may be brought about by a sort of feminine Iago. She is unlike Iago, however, in the fact that she aims at no definite gains for herself. And, as has been pointed out, she is undoubtedly a subject for pathologists.

The events of the play are so contrived that the woman's character is only gradually revealed and her purposes masked even from those who watch. That helps to make her interesting.

To begin with, there are some graceful and amusing passages between Gabrielle and her husband—they have been more like lovers for the eleven years of their married life—and between her and her friend Henriette, who is expecting a proposal of marriage from Denis Le Guerin.

The Secret is Henriette's and only Gabrielle shares it. And now, when Denis comes to Gabrielle hinting of "ghosts" in his beloved one's past, Gabrielle "very splendidly," as she expresses it, conceals from him the fact that one Charlie Ponta Tulli had been Henriette's lover for a year or more. And that is "The Secret."

The amazing part of the affair is that once Henriette and Le Guerin are married Gabrielle contrives to have Ponta Tulli, an invited guest, at the villa where the couple are staying, sees her friend slowly but surely driven distracted by the man's presence, witnesses a hysterical outbreak on her part that amazes and confounds the husband, makes a pretense of getting the cad over to leave the place, says just enough to create doubt in the husband's mind, and has the dubious satisfaction presently of seeing the two men at each other's throats, with promise of a very pretty scandal all around.

It is about this time, too, that Ponta Tulli, to all intents the worst sort of a cad, is discovered to be only another victim of Gabrielle's peculiar mania. For in the years gone by, when he was prepared to marry Henriette, it was Gabrielle who brought information that he had changed his plans and would not carry out the bargain.

In the weaving and tearing of this tangled web deceit M. Bernstein's best theatric quality is disclosed. From step to step the various passages of this, the second act, increase in power and effect, and the general result is most engrossing.

What precedes is occasionally worth noting, as, for example, such a passage as that toward the close of the first act, in which Gabrielle, who always says too much or not enough, betrays the secret to her own husband. He, poor man, having never suspected, is shocked, of course. But he wants to hear all about it. Whereupon Gabrielle makes a general deduction about mankind.

The final act brings the scene of contrition carried out in a long speech of Gabrielle's that is eloquent of suffering. And there is, also, a reunion of Henriette and her husband—the lover having mercifully departed—and a promise of helpfulness, at least on the part of Gabrielle's husband.

But in these scenes, carried out in the conversational repetitions not uncommon to the French stage, one senses occasional tedium, for the Anglo-Saxon does not "rattle on" like the Frenchman, and the phrases seem longer on our tongue.

The acting, however, is exceptional throughout. Miss Starr's rôle is largely negative at first. Being such, it demands more repression than the individuality expects from the lank-typed figure in a cast. But Miss Starr plays discreetly, genuinely, naturally, and, as far as circumstances allow, sympathetically during the two earlier acts. Here, too, she is especially happy in hitting the occasional note that might be termed distinctly femininely feline. And in the collapse following the denouement, in the confession of her own uncomprehending wickedness and her suffering as a result of it, she is most profoundly moving.

As Henriette Miss Marguerite Leslie, a sister of Martha Hedman, provides a really most effective performance—genuine, sincere, clear-cut, and varied. There is also unusually authoritative, convincing, and appealing playing by Frank Reicher, an excellent suggestion of feeling and power by Robert Warwick, and tenderness and warmth in the rôle of the husband developed by Basil Gill. Mrs. Harris Otis Dellenbaugh touches her brief rôle admirably.

The two interior sets are splendid, the gowns models of beauty and good taste, and all the details completely satisfying. Mr. Belasco, called for the usual brief words of thanks, wished everybody a "merry Christmas and a happy New Year," and expressed regret that M. Bernstein was not present.

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'CARMEN' SUNG AT CENTURY

Miss Howard in Title Role—Pleasing Performance—Chalmers Excels.

The Century Opera Company began a weeks' engagement in "Carmen" last night, singing the work with a cast which included Morgan Kingston as Don José, Thomas Chalmers as Escamillo, Kathleen Howard as Carmen, and Beatrice La Palme as Micaela. Alfred Szendrei conducted.

The performance was one which pleased the good-sized audience assembled in spite of the rain, and will probably please the patrons for the rest of the week, though it was not to be called brilliant. Miss Howard's Carmen, a rôle which it seems difficult to get sung with distinction nowadays, was often convincing, but there were a great many times when she relied too much on the purely conventional swaggerings and posturings which make up for those satisfied with mere externals the total conception of what can be done with the part.

Thomas Chalmers, if he may be excused a break of rhythm in a very conspicuous place, may be said to have carried off the vocal honors of the evening, the good quality of his upper voice showing to advantage in the music of the toreador. Morgan Kingston was a manly, if not fervid, Don José, and had his good moments vocally. Some of the best dancing among the female voices was done by Florence Coughlan and Cornelia Latham, particularly the former, in the very brief opportunities they had. The principal fault of the performance was rhythmic uncertainty on the part of the singers, which destroyed the sense of security for sensitive ears.

Although all the singers suffered from it, Miss La Palme was the worst offender, and it came to a climax in the third act, where she sang more than a measure ahead of the orchestra for some length. By this time Mr. Szendrei was evidently a little discouraged, for he did not make the rather hopeless effort to catch up, but trusted to the first pause to do it for him. Alfred Kaufman did all that could be done with the part of Zuniga, and William Schuster and Frank Philips deserve a word for their performance of the rôles of the two smugglers.

The translation used was not a literary masterpiece, and some unfortunate crudities obtruded themselves.

FORBES-ROBERTSON PLANS.

Will Move to the Manhattan Jan. 5 for Three Weeks' Engagement.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is now in the last two weeks of his engagement at the Shubert Theatre, but will move on Monday, Jan. 5, for the last three weeks of his New York farewell to the Manhattan Opera House, which affords a larger accommodation of popular-priced seats. He will be seen there with Gertrude Elliott in all the plays in his repertoire, with the exception of Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," which will be played for the last eight times in New York at the Shubert Theatre next week.

Forbes-Robertson's last performance on the New York stage will take place at the Manhattan Opera House on Saturday night, Jan. 24. He will play in no suburban theatre.

On Monday, Jan. 26, he begins an engagement of a fortnight only at Boston, subsequently visiting Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Toronto, London, Ont., Hamilton, Kingston, and Ottawa, terminating at Montreal in the week of April 27, after which he returns to England.

CHRISTMAS PARTY ON STAGE

"General John Regan" Children and 200 Others to Celebrate at Wallack's

On the stage at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon, following the matinée performance of "Grumpy," the children who are playing in "General John Regan" at the Hudson Theatre will be given a Christmas party, to which many other stage children will be invited. Two hundred children, picked out by settlement workers, have also been invited to attend, and there will be gifts for each one.

The celebration will commence at 5:30 this afternoon with an entertainment given by the juvenile actors and actresses in "General John Regan." Lionel Pape will sing Cockney songs, Miss Margery Maude will give a recitation of "Pierrette," and Miss Marie O'Neill will sing Irish songs.

"General John Regan" is to move from the Hudson Theatre to the Liberty Theatre Jan. 5.

"The Girl on the Film" Next Monday

Instead of sending "The Girl on the Film" to New Haven and other nearby towns for a few trial performances the Shuberts last night announced that the English musical comedy would not go on the road at all, but would have its first American performance here in New York next Monday night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. On Sunday night at the Lyric Theatre "The Girl on the Film" will be given a dress rehearsal before an invited audience.

Will Omit Century Concert Sunday.

For the first time since their inauguration one of the series of Sunday night concerts will be omitted at the Century Opera House next Sunday night. This step is taken on account of the necessity for a "technical" rehearsal of "Louise," the next week's opera, to be sung for the first time in English. The scenery for this production will arrive from the Boston Opera Company Sunday morning. It will be set up on the Century stage for a series of rehearsals with the stage hands and mechanics. The orchestra will also use the extra time for the final rehearsal of the score.

R. S. HALE WEDS MILLINER.

Harvard Graduate Marries Miss Wilson, Who Won Beauty Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—Robert Sever Hale, Harvard graduate, who has made his home at the Tennis and Racquet Club, and Miss May N. Wilson of Easton were married this forenoon at the home of a relative of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle.

The bride is a daughter of John T. Wilson of the Watertown Arsenal, and has run a millinery store. Last Summer, while in Lucerne, on a buying trip, she won a prize for beauty. It was there that she and Mr. Hale became acquainted.

Mr. Hale is the son of the late George Silsbee Hale, a prominent attorney. He was graduated from Harvard in 1891, and from a special graduate course in mechanical and other lines at Cornell in 1893. He belongs to the Exchange and Racquet Clubs, and in New York to the Engineers, University, and Century Clubs. The couple left for a honeymoon trip abroad.

COLORADO HEIRESS TO WED.

Miss Gladys McMillan Engaged to Count Paul Cornet of Brussels.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 23.—Society in Colorado Springs and Denver is interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Gladys McMillan, a Colorado Springs heiress, to Count Paul Cornet of Brussels.

Miss McMillan is a member of a wealthy McMillan family at Detroit, Mich., where she was born. She came here first in 1906, following the marriage in London of her mother to Mr. Penrose, and has since resided here. She received her education in Paris and elsewhere abroad. Recently she was presented to the King and Queen in England.

The wedding will probably occur soon in London or Paris. Mr. Penrose is a native Philadelphian and a member of prominent Philadelphia and New York clubs. He is a Colorado beet sugar manufacturer and mine owner.

Van Heusen Wedding Plans Changed

A change has been made in the plans for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Van Heusen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manning Van Heusen of this city, to Arthur Gould Hamilton owing to the death of Mrs. Van Heusen's mother. The wedding will take place on Jan. 12, and instead of a large church wedding, it will be a quiet one in the chantry of Grace Church. Mr. Hamilton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton. His mother is a cousin of Mrs. George Jay Gould.

BERMUDA GAYETIES, BALLS AND DINNERS

Hops at the Hamilton and Princess Hotels Are Preceded by Entertainments.

AMATEURS ACT A COMEDY

Resort Visitors Include Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark of New York and Mrs. Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 19.—The weekly military band concert was given on the terrace of the Hamilton Hotel on Monday night last, followed by a dance in the hotel ballroom. Preceding the concert several dinners were given at the Hamilton, the largest being one for eight given by Lieut. Henriques of the Queens, whose guests were Miss Margaret Spencer and Miss Anne Spencer of Philadelphia, Miss Gladys Trott of Bermuda, Capt. P. R. B. Lawrence, Coldstream Guards; Capt. Lewis of the Queens and Mrs. Lewis, and Lieut. Lang-Browne of the Queens.

On Tuesday night the regular ball was held at the Hamilton Hotel, the dancers including Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Mona Robinson, Mrs. Graham Spencer, Miss Margaret Spencer, Miss Anne Spencer, Miss Christine Spencer, and Miss Lillian Adler, all of Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Sommer Rhodes and William M. Roach of Chester, Penn. Others included Mrs. William H. Allen, wife of the American Vice Consul; Miss Helen Allen, Miss Marjorie Salmon of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Templeton of Chicago.

The Princess gave the first of its weekly hops on Thursday last. Unfortunately, this night had been selected by the Bermuda Dramatic Society for the presentation of an amateur performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," and many, especially Bermudians, chose the unusual—for a play in Bermuda is unusual. The comedy was well acted before a good-sized audience. Preceding the dance at the Princess on this night, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby of New York entertained Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing of Newport.

On Saturday last several dinners were given at the Hamilton Hotel preceding the ball, among those to entertain being Mr. and Mrs. Irving Huntington of Philadelphia, who had as their guests the Misses Margaret and Anne Spencer of Philadelphia and Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Henriques. Others entertaining were Capt. G. H. Nugent, who had a dinner of four, and Lieut. Ross of the Queens, who had as his guests Miss Marjorie Salmon of New York, Miss Lillian Adler of Philadelphia, and Capt. Redfern of the Queens.

American Consul W. Maxwell Greene and Mrs. Greene entertained on Wednesday evening at the Hamilton.

The arrival on Monday on the steamship Bermudian of the diver and swimmer, Annette Kellermann, created quite a stir in the Bermuda colony, for the report had spread that Miss Kellermann would make an unconventional landing by diving from the stern of the liner as it warped up to the quay. The disappointment of the crowd was great when the party walked down the gangplank, for Miss Kellermann is with the troupe of a film company which is going to stage "Neptune's Daughter" here for the movies.

Recent arrivals at the Hamilton Hotel from New York are Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Knight, Mrs. W. A. Reynolds, Mrs. J. A. Mocnch, John G. Mayers, Mansfield Perry, A. Arays, F. D. Verdi, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baurmann, J. F. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Beloff, Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde, and Miss Mabel L. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Davis are registered from Brookline, Edwin P. Grosvenor and E. A. Bock from Washington, D. C.; W. B. Simpson and F. T. Hoyt from Chicago. Pennsylvanians include Robert M. Kelly, J. Wesley Bready, Jr., J. T. Murphy, and Mrs. T. J. Murphy of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wiley of Pittsburgh.

Among the arrivals from New York at the Princess are Mr. and Mrs. William Clark. Mrs. Clark was Miss Blair, daughter of C. Ledyard Blair, who has taken Soney for the Winter and will be here about the end of the year. Other New York arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sullivan, Herbert Brenon, Miss Lea Baird, William E. Shay, William J. Welsh, Lewis Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Barlatier, and John A. Peck, Jr. Other registrations include W. H. Birckhead of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Endicott of Brookline, Charles T. Conway and Mrs. L. A. Conway of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. E. L. Loomis and Miss S. A. Loomis of Maplewood, N. J.; W. H. Coleman and Mrs. N. B. Baker of Briarcliff, and Andrew Johnston of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Other arrivals on the Caribbean include Miss Celia Doyle, Mrs. John MacInnis, Miss Cecilia Garcia, Harry L. Fyn, Miss Bessie Scherer, and Dr. H. M. Whiteway, all of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Doidge, James W. Jamieson, and Mrs. Louisa M. Jamieson of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Weschler of Milwaukee.

F. W. VANDERBILTS SAIL.

Leave in Their Yacht Warrior with Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt left New York yesterday in their yacht the Warrior for a Winter cruise in Southern waters. With them as their guests were the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who were entertained at luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton by Mrs. Vanderbilt Monday afternoon. The plans of the yachting party include New Year's Day in Charleston, S. C., and visits to Bermuda, Palm Beach, Panama, and South America later.

The Duke and Duchess arrived in New York Monday on the North German Lloyd steamer George Washington, and went to the Ritz-Carlton.

Phi Gamma Delta Club's Dance.

The Phi Gamma Delta Club is to give a dance at the clubhouse, 24 West Forty-fourth Street, on Friday night, in honor of the visiting members of the fraternity who are to spend a few days at the club on their way to the national convention of the fraternity, which is to be held at Atlantic City for three days, beginning Dec. 29. Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and the Postmaster General are to attend the convention, which will be presided over by C. H. Cheney of this city.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lulu Glaser, who was compelled to cancel her vaudeville engagement in Salt Lake City on account of illness, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Mount Vernon Hospital several days ago. She is now convalescing.

The Actors' Church Alliance gave a Christmas party in the rooms of the Twelfth Night Club yesterday afternoon in honor of Forbes-Robertson, Gertrude Elliott, Cyril Maude, and Margery Maude. Many actors and actresses were present.

B. F. Keith will open his new Paradis de Danse on the roof of the Alhambra Theatre to-morrow night. Fifty dancers who are now appearing in different Keith theatres in the city will take part in the opening celebration.

Iris Hawkins, who is playing Hop in "Hop o' My Thumb" at the Manhattan Opera House, will leave that organization when the play goes on the road and will enter vaudeville in a sketch called "Leaving Dollyland," written by H. H. Van Loan, and founded on one of George Henry Smith's "Dolly" stories.

William Morris is to install a company of well-known actors as a stock company to present one-act plays as a regular feature in the New York Theatre.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Cornell University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of Jan. 2. There will be an advanced alumni sale of tickets on Dec. 29 and 30, and the general sale will be held at the Academy box office on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 and 2.

Andres Dalman, a young violinist from the Argentine Republic who has just completed a tour of the world, playing concerts in Paris, Berlin, Madrid, London, and all the South and Central American cities, has arrived in New York and is shortly to appear here in a concert under his own direction, probably early in January.

MRS. E. F. YOUNG REINSTATED

Ousted Members of Chicago School Board to Appeal to the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was this evening reinstated as Superintendent of Schools by the Chicago Board of Education by a vote of thirteen to seven, the minority of seven declining to cast a ballot. John D. Shoop, who recently was elected to succeed Mrs. Young as Superintendent, was summarily ousted from his position following one of the stormiest sessions of a public body held in Chicago in many years.

Mr. Shoop after the meeting declined to make any statement other than that his attorney, Edward Litzinger, would decide as to what future action ought to be taken. Steps toward instituting quo warranto proceedings

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slight Decline on Profit Taking —Settlement of More Anti-Trust Actions Likely.

Continued profit taking which seemed to be accompanied by fresh sales for the short account, checked the rise on the Stock Exchange, which had been proceeding at a lively gait for three days, and brought moderate net losses in a number of the more active issues. The movement, however, was not uniformly one of decline. There were a good many issues which made further advances and held enough of them to show net gains at the close of the session. A sharp decline in Missouri Pacific, to which traders' selling was said to have contributed, was one of the features of the trading. The dealings in the stock were not heavy. This movement was accompanied by a similar show of weakness in the Rock Island issues, which extended not only to the stock, but to the collateral trust bonds as well.

Europe seemed to have bought some stock on balance in contrast with the previous day's heavy selling, and the tone of the foreign markets themselves was firmer, their most noteworthy feature being a good advance in consols. The Bank of England obtained most of the $5,000,000 new gold laid down in London, and there was no suggestion in the course of interest rates or in the exchanges of any great stringency at the year's end. In our own market money was easy enough to indicate that the end of the year requirements here might be met with a minimum of inconvenience. There was not much news for the markets to consider yesterday, and such setback as occurred in prices was reasonably interpretable as nothing more than a natural sequel to the rapidity of the recent advance. The passing of the Currency bill by the Senate in the form agreed to by the conference had been fully anticipated, and hence this news was regarded as a matter of routine. The provisions of the bill are being studied with closest interest by bankers, and upon this study will depend in no small measure the decision of individual national banks regarding their entering or not entering the new system. It is now being assumed in the financial district that nearly all the national banks will join the Federal reserve bank system, but it is not yet certain that the acceptance of the new plan will be unanimous.

The financial district heard yesterday some specifications regarding corporations which are said to be seeking settlement with the Government of points raised against them under the Sherman law. It seems probable that before long there will be other important announcements similar to that which has already been made in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company case. In this connection sight is not being lost of the fact that the way for such settlements has been made smoother by the stand which has recently been taken by the Administration, and which was publicly expressed by the President and by the Attorney General when the agreement with the Telephone Company was announced. Such settlements of proposed anti-trust actions against corporations will be regarded by the financial community in a two-fold light. They will be considered on one hand as relieving the companies affected from harassing litigation, and on the other hand they will be thought of as giving practical illustration of what is believed to be the very strong desire of the Administration at this time to turn business sentiment into more hopeful channels. Wall Street was awaiting with much interest yesterday the message to the business men of the country which the President was expected to voice at the signing of the Currency bill, which was expected to be ready for his signature not many hours after Wall Street ceased business for the day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@5½ per cent. for thirty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $361,139,668; balances, $20,132,270; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $888,915.

The local banks have lost $1,964,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 15-16 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent; Paris, 3⅞ per cent. Money was 4@4½ per cent. in London, and 3¼ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 33⅛c.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand, sterling, high, $4.8535; low, $4.8525; last, $4.8535.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8595.
Paris—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21¼ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 93 13-16 plus 1-32; check, 93 11-16 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ less 3-64; check, 5.21⅞.
Holland—Cable, 40.09; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.24⅜ plus 1-32; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.81¼; ninety days, $4.79¼.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.81; ninety days, $4.79.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.25; ninety days, 5.26¼.
Paris — Commercial, sixty days, 5.25 1-16; ninety days, 5.26⅞.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94; ninety days, 93¾.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 93⅞ less 1-32; ninety days, 93½ plus 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, sixty days, 39.70; ninety days, 39.55.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16d lower in London, at 26⅝d per ounce, and ⅜c lower in New York, at 57½c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was steady at an improvement of ¼c. Tin was a shade higher.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	—Tuesday—		—Monday—	
Stand. copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	...	14.37½	...	14.15
December	...	14.37½	...	14.05
January	...	14.37½	...	14.05
February	...	14.25	...	14.05
March	...	14.25	...	14.05
Lead	3.95	4.05	3.95	4.05
Spelter	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Zinc	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Tin	36.65	36.80	36.62½	37.00

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	64	5 0	64	3 9
Copper, futures	64	15 0	64	12 6
Pig tin, spot	167	7 6	168	5 0
Pig tin, futures	169	5 0	169	15 0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead £17 15s., unchanged. Speller, £21 10s., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s. 1½d., up 1½d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Future of Exchange Seats.

When two or more Stock Exchange members get together for a chat it is fairly certain that they will discuss the stock market and general business conditions for a time and then contemplate the market for seats on the board. Most of them, naturally, are bullish on Exchange memberships, particularly those who paid a high price for their own, but some can be found who are apprehensive about quotations for the next two years. Few let their imaginations run along further than this period, for it is realized that probably it will require more than a year to put the Currency law into full operation, and its effect on speculation possibly will not be felt for some time afterward. One member, however, predicted yesterday that the recent low price of $37,000 would be the minimum figure in the present generation, and he added that the present quotation of about $40,000 would before long be considered very cheap. He said that it might never again be possible for a new member to pay for his seat by the profits of six months' business, as had been done in big markets, but he thought that a steady business would spring up on the Exchange when this year's inertia had been broken, which would bring a return of 25 per cent. a year on an investment of $40,000.

***

Copper Prices Improve.

A betterment of copper metal conditions was considered in some quarters as the chief reason for the upturn of Amalgamated. The shares left off with a greater net advance than was scored by any other issue. The declaration of the usual dividend by the Anaconda Company, from which the Amalgamated Company gets a substantial portion of its income, undoubtedly encouraged buying of the parent concern's stock, but most attention was paid to the reported hardening of quotations for the metal. Europe has been accumulating copper steadily day by day for nearly a fortnight, and the indifference of domestic consumers has not, in consequence, troubled refiners as much as it would if foreign buyers also were cautious. Producers do not expect to see any material awakening of purchases on this side of the water before the end of the year, but apparently they believe that if the price is maintained close to the 15-cent level until the end of December a marked improvement will come soon after. It is argued that as American consumers have kept persistently out of the market for the last three months, substantial buying cannot be held off much longer unless general business suffers further depression.

***

Brokers' Christmas Gifts.

Since business in stocks began to improve last Saturday it has been reported that several brokerage houses which had decided not to give their clerks a bonus this Christmas would after all distribute small gifts in order to keep up the old custom. It, however, is no secret in the Street that many houses previously generous in Christmas distributions will not give anything, simply because they cannot afford to do so. The year's business has been poor, and a spurt of activity in the closing weeks will not go far toward making up the prifits which were lacking for long months. The usual collection taken up on the Curb for disbursement among employes amounted to $200, as compared with $1,000 collected last year.

***

New Home for Mr. Delano.

It will be a novel experience for Frederick A. Delano, after his trying service as the head of a railroad company for a long time potentially bankrupt and now actually in the hands of the courts, to manage a prosperous road, with money and credit for the purchase of needed equipment. It is true that the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville is only 617 miles long, whereas the Wabash operates 2,515 miles, but the Monon has been earning and paying dividends and no one remembers when the Gould road was not pressed for money with which to make repairs. Mr. Delano has learned to economize in a hard school, and his friends feel that he has earned the opportunity to work with new tools.

***

A Man of Many Friends.

If there is any medicinal power in good wishes Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, will not be long away from his desk. No man in the financial district has made more friends than Mr. Talbert in the comparatively short time that he has been in New York. Persons with no especial claim upon his patience have always felt free to interrupt him whenever they wanted advice or information.

***

Southern Pacific Financing Later.

The fact that the Southern Pacific Company has an issue of $20,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes maturing on June 15, 1914, probably was responsible for a rumor yesterday that the road would announce new financing in January. The Directors have considered the matter, but will not attempt to reach a decision until late in the Spring, when benefit can be taken of any improvement which may appear in the bond market. It was said yesterday that it was unlikely that the road would sell convertible bonds while the stock was below par, and that it might be decided to extend the maturing notes.

***

A Bad Day for Gould Roads.

The suits brought by the Attorney General to recover overcharges from Southwestern roads under the recent decision upholding lower rates, which President Bush of the Missouri Pacific says mean much less than might appear, were responsible partially for a decided slump in Gould stocks yesterday. Missouri Pacific, after selling to a new low record at 21¼, recovered a point, but closed with a loss of 2¼. Denver & Rio Grande common sold off 2 points, to 15⅛, and the preferred 2¼, to 25. Wabash common lost another ⅝, closing at 2⅝, while the preferred sold down to 7⅜, or ⅝ under its previous close. Mr. Bush telegraphed from St. Louis to say that the court had consented to withhold its order without prejudice until Jan. 10 to hear arguments in behalf of the roads' contentions that the recoveries cannot exceed the limit of the bonds exacted when the case was brought before the court. The roads put up bonds of only $10,000 each.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Semi-annual installments of interest on the 5 per cent. adjustment mortgage bonds of the Seaboard Air Line will be paid on Feb. 1 by Blair & Co.

Ogden D. Budd & Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, will be at 50 Broad Street after Dec. 29.

The five-year coupon notes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid by the Chase National Bank at maturity.

The syndicate which purchased $10,000,000 State of Louisiana bonds recently announces that they all have been sold.

F. T. Bedford will resign as President of the Corn Products Company at the close of the current month to give more time to other interests.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Most of the Day's Interest Centres in the Oil and Tobacco Issues.

Further advances in the oil stocks marked yesterday's trading in the outside security market. Practically all the issues in the Standard Oil group closed with gains, which extended from 1 to 4 points, with Atlantic Refining scoring the sharpest rise. Among the tobacco shares United Cigar Stores closed unchanged on fairly large trading, while Tobacco Products preferred was off half a point. On small sales Maxwell Motors first preferred rose 1¼ points. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 104⅞, and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101⅛ to 100⅞. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
100..	Br.-Am. T. new.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
2..	L. Val. C.S.Co.	188	188	188	188
2,050..	Man. Transit..	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200..	Mar. of Am..	4	4	4	4
125..	Max. Mot. 1 pf.	19½	21	19½	21
375..	Puebla S. & R.	2½	2¾	2½	2½
100..	Tob. Prod. pf..	83	83	83	83
5,700..	Un. C. St. Co. of Am..	94⅝	96	94⅝	95
100..	U. S. L. & H..	5½	5½	5½	5½
10..	U. S. L. & H. pf.	25	25	25	25

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

500..	Anglo-Am. Oil..	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,500..	A.-Am. Oil new..	12¾	12¾	12½
53..	Atlantic Ref...	765	750	754
90..	Buckeye P. L..	165	163½	165
7..	Continental Oil..	216	212	212
120..	Nat. Transit..	40	39½	39½
350..	Ohio Oil..	147½	141	145½
120..	Pr. Oil & Gas..	437	422	430
15..	South Penn. Oil..	278	276	277
470..	S. O. of Cal..	272	264	265
270..	S. O. of N. Y..	180	175	175
90..	S. O. of N. J..	401½	398	400
20..	Swan & Finch..	285	280	280
185..	Union T. Line..	92	89	90
85..	Vacuum Oil..	198	195	196

MINING STOCKS.

500..	*Beaver Con...	31	31	31
125..	Boston Mon....	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000..	Braden Cop....	7	7⅛	7
800..	Brit. Col. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500..	Butte-N. Y....	1	1	1
1,800..	*Can. Gold S..	10	12	10
3,700..	*Caribou Cobalt	68	69	65
200..	*Ely Central..	3	3	3
100..	Gold. Con....	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
60..	Greene-C., new	29½	30	29½
1,000..	*Greenwater...	6	6	6
100..	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
500..	La Rose Con...	2	2 1-16	2
50..	Mason Valley..	3½	3½	3½
6,000..	McK.-Dar..	1	1	1
200..	*Nevada Hills.	43	45	45
800..	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100..	Stand. Sil.-L...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500..	*Tono. Merger.	51	52	51
200..	Tono. Mining..	9 9-16	9	9 9-16
700..	Tularosa....	½	½	½
470..	*West E. Con.	1 7-32	1¼	1 7-32
2,000..	West E. Ext...	5	5	5

BONDS.

$7,500..	Can. Pac. 5% notes	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
20,000..	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i..	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 23.		Dec. 22.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Con. Rubber Tire	40	41	40	41
Con. Rub. Tire pf.	106	108	106	108
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Certs..	7¼	8	7¼	8
Maxwell Motors..	3	3¼	3	3¼
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf..	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Mays Oil	10	18	16	18
United C. Stores Co. of Am. pf.	110	112	110	112
Willys Overland	59	61	59	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Buffalo Mines	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserves	1 13-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting..	3-16	⅛	3-16	⅛
Cop. M. Con.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Davis-Daly Cop.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
First National	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Florence	22	24	22	22
Gold Hill	17	19	17	19
Greene-Cananea	5½	6½	5½	6½
Halifax-Tonopah	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Hollinger	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Iron Blossom	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	98	99	96	98
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Stewart	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
Tonopah Extension	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	9-16	⅛	⅝
United Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer Silver M'e	7	8	7	6
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	140	148	140	148
Chicago Elevated 5s.	92	94	92	94
Con. Rub. Tire 4s	65	66	65	66
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98⅝	99	98¾	99
Western Pacific 5s..	73	75	73	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Atlantic Refining	750	760	750	755
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	163	166	162	165
Cheesebrough Mfg.	670	685	655	675
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	216	219	213	217
Crescent Pipe Line	53	57	53	57
Cumberland P. Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	177	181	173	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	134	137	134	137
Indiana Pipe Line	132	135	132	135
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	320	330	320	330
Northern Pipe Line	106	109	106	109
Ohio Oil	144	146	140	142
Prairie Oil & Gas	428	432	430	433
Solar Refining	325	335	315	325
Southern Pipe Line	241	244	241	244
South Penn. Oil	277	281	275	280
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	149	153	149	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	264	268	260	262
Standard Oil (Ind.)	410	414	410	415
Standard Oil (Kan.)	460	470	445	455
Standard Oil (Ky.)	610	620	610	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	345	360	345	360
Standard Oil (N. J.)	399	401	397	399
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	174	176	175	177
Standard Oil (Ohio)	325	330	322	327
Swan & Finch	270	280	270	280
Union Tank Line	89	91	87	89
Vacuum Oil	194	197	194	197
Washington Oil	39	42	39	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	90	92	90	92
British-Am., new	23½	23¾	23½	23½
British-Am., new	23¾	24	23⅝	23¾
Conley Foil	285	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	83	84½	83	85
United Cigar Stores	94¾	95	95	95¾
United Cig. Stores pf.	110	114	110	115

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 22.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$433,808	$15,839,631	$152,937,400
Internal rev., ordinary	491,160	21,054,672	157,704,601
Corpn. tax	598	102,970	2,764,071
Miscellaneous	190,210	3,039,807	24,646,863
Total receipts	1,115,777	40,037,082	335,053,988
Expenditures	7,369,916	45,861,765	352,624,750
Deficit	2,582,138	5,824,683	14,570,783

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1963	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s, May, 1957	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s, Nov., 1957	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s, May, 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4¼s, March, 1930-60	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s, March, 1962	98¼	98⅞	98¼	98¾
4½s, Sept., 1960	98⅛	98⅞	98¼	98¾
4s, May, 1959	95½	96¼	95½	96
4s, Nov., 1958	95½	96¼	95½	96
4s, May, 1957	95½	96¼	95½	96
4s, Nov., 1956	94	95	93¾	95
4s, Nov., 1955	94	95	93½	95
4s, Nov., 1936	95	96½	95½	96½
4s, 1918-1919	98½	99¼	98¼	99¼
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	83¼	84	83¼	84
3½s, May, 1954	83¼	84	83¼	84
3½s, 1950-1954	83	84½	83	84½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	First Nat. Bank	147½	147½	147½
10..	Merch.-Mech. Bank.	33½	33½	33½
120..	United Ry. & Elec..	24⅞	24¾	24⅞

BONDS.

$200..	A. C. L. con. 4s	91	91	91
1,000..	Consol. Coal 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000..	M. & St. P. jt. 4s	100½	100½	100½
80,000..	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.	51	46	47½
3,000..	N. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	82	82	82
14,000..	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	61¾	61½	61¾
2,000..	Wash., B. & A. 5s.	80	80	80

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5..	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,315..	Alaska Gold	21¾	21	21
5..	Algomah	90c.	90c.	90c.
5..	Allouez	34½	34½	34½
1,722..	Amalgamated	73¼	72	72¾
1,620..	American Zinc	19	18¼	18½
20..	Anaconda	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
150..	Arizona Commercial	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,000..	Bonanza	65c.	63c.	65c.
10..	Butte-Bal	3½	3½	3½
4,082..	Butte & Sup	32	30¾	31
205..	Calumet & Ariz.	63¼	63	63
8..	Calumet & Hecla	410	410	410
75..	Centennial	14¾	14	14⅜
125..	Chino	38½	38¼	38¼
378..	Copper Range	34½	34	34⅛
365..	East Butte	11½	11¼	11¼
50..	Franklin	2¾	2¾	2¾
128..	Granby	72½	72	72¼
118..	Greene-Cananea	30	29¼	30
10..	Hancock	15½	15	15⅞
12..	Island Creek	48	47	47
165..	Isle Royale	19½	19	19¼
200..	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16
675..	Lake	7½	7	7½
20..	La Salle	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50..	Miami	21¾	21½	21¾
30..	Mohawk	41¾	41¾	41¾
110..	Nevada Con	15¾	15¾	15¾
145..	Nipissing	7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
2,065..	North Butte	29	28	29
25..	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼
65..	Old Dominion	49½	49½	49½
85..	Osceola	74	73	73
5..	Quincy	57	57	57
15..	Ray Con	18¾	18	18¾
20..	Santa Fe	2	2	2
40..	Shannon	6	5⅞	6
70..	Shattuck	26½	26¼	26¾
125..	Superior & Bost.	2¾	2¾	2¾
255..	Superior Copper	26¾	25½	26
85..	Tamarack	30	29½	30
65..	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
420..	U. S. Smelting	40¾	40	40
111..	U. S. Smelt. pf.	48¾	47¾	47¾
65..	Utah Con	9	8¾	9
70..	Utah Copper	49	48¾	49
30..	Wolverine	44	43½	44

RAILROADS.

10..	Atchison	94½	94½	94½
10..	Boston & Albany	193½	193	193
60..	Boston Elevated	87	86½	86½
234..	Boston & Maine	43	41	41½
12..	Boston & Maine pf.	56	56	56
12..	C. N. & T. pf.	104	104	104
1..	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75
4..	Manchester & L.	125	125	125
5..	Mass. Electric pf.	64	64	64
1..	North. New Hamp.	100	100	100
25..	New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,218..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	73¾	72¾	72¾
4,525..	N. Y., N. H. & H. r.	1	95c.	95c.
25..	Southern Pacific	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
25..	Southern Railway	23¾	23½	23½
10..	Union Pacific	155½	155½	155¾
7..	West End St. R. R.	68½	68¼	68¼

TELEPHONES.

1,228..	American	123⅜	122½	122⅝
27..	New England	133	132	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

59..	Am. Agr. Chem.	46¼	46	46
24..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
25..	Am. Smelting	64⅛	64¼	64¼
193..	Am. Sugar	106¾	106½	106½
16..	Am. Sugar pf.	112	112	112
54..	Am. Woolen pf.	76¾	76¾	76⅞
10..	Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	16	16	16
30..	Edison	242½	241½	242
4,736..	Edison rights	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
92..	General Elec	140⅝	140	140
248..	Mass. Gas	90¼	90	90¼
15..	Pullman	151½	151	151½
23..	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
49..	Torrington	29	27½	28
42..	United Fruit	163	162	163
838..	United Shoe Mach.	54	53	53¾
10..	United S. Mach. pf.	27½	27½	27½
1,365..	U. S. Steel	59½	58⅝	58⅝
7..	U. S. Steel pf.	106	105⅝	106
5..	Western Union	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
100..	Westingh. Elec.	32¾	32¾	32¾

BONDS.

$2,000..	Am. T. & T.

Rising Prices

When, after a protracted slump, the prices of standard securities display a strong upward tendency, some investors who had intended putting the revenue from January dividends and interest into securities are apt to postpone action through comparing present quotations with the lower ones of two months ago.

With a number of the most vexing business problems disposed of and the prospect of further solution ahead, the conservative investor should remember that, on the basis of present prices, investment yields remain abnormally high.

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FRISCO SUIT TO HOLD TERMINAL INTEREST

Failed to Meet $140,000 Charges on Joint Ownership in New Orleans.

$20,000,000 CORPORATION

Southern Railway Declared Half Interest of Bankrupt Road Forfeited for Debt.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan heard arguments yesterday in a suit for the $20,000,000 New Orleans Terminal Company. The suit was brought by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad against the Southern Railway Company. During the court proceedings it came out that in 1903 the two railroad companies secretly organized the terminal company for the purpose of managing and developing transit facilities in New Orleans.

For the purposes of this organization the capitalization was placed at the high figure and the stock was afterward divided between the two transportation companies and deposited in the old Standard Trust Company. Each one of the railroad companies agreed to pay half of the rental charges on the properties.

There was no trouble for ten years, and then the Frisco company met with financial disaster. Among the many obligations it could not meet was the $140,000 charges of the terminal company. Under the agreement the Southern Railway Company declared the 'Frisco's half interest in the terminal company forfeited.

A. B. Pollak, for the Frisco company, asked the court to grant an injunction requiring the Southern Railway to credit the half interest of the 'Frisco against its $140,000 debt. He said that the St. Louis and San Francisco Company feared the confiscation of its half interest. He wanted some arrangement made by which his clients would have a chance to redeem their securities.

Francis Lynde Stetson, on behalf of the Southern Railway Company, objected to any such proceeding. He said that under the agreement the half interest of the 'Frisco company in the terminal company was forfeited to the Southern Railway Company.

"You cannot take from us all the securities and hold us for the whole debt," said Mr. Pollak. "Our securities should be credited on our debts. Take the securities, if you want to, but credit them on the debt we owe the trustees, or return our securities under a redemption agreement."

Mr. Stetson said that neither proposition could be accepted.

"This is the most outrageous piece of effrontery I have ever met," he said. "It is a case of plain repudiation, and in sporting parlance what Mr. Pollak asks is a plain case of 'welching.'"

Mr. Stetson told Justice Gavegan that another $140,000 payment would be due on Jan. 1. The Justice said he would render a decision at an early date.

La Follette, Tenn., Enterprises Fail.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 23.—The La Follette State Bank, La Follette Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the La Follette Co-operative Store Company were forced into receiverships to-day by general creditors' bills filed against them. All the corporations are located at La Follette, Tenn., and are headed by H. M. La Follette, who has been an active promoter of industrial developments in this section for eighteen years. The combined assets were said to total more than the liabilities, which were set at about $4,000,000.

CENTRAL LEATHER DIVIDEND

Directors Order 2 Per Cent. First Payment on Common Stock.

Directors of the Central Leather Company declared yesterday a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, the first dividend to be voted for the junior shares. Payment will be made on Feb. 2 to stockholders of record on Jan. 12. It was announced that the disbursement was decided upon because the present condition of earnings and surplus warranted a return to owners of the common shares.

A sub-committee of Directors and officers, it was learned, has been appointed to consider ways and means for establishing a sinking fund from earnings to retire outstanding bonds in yearly lots. There are $36,764,000 first lien 5 per cent. bonds, and it is expected that plans will be made to retire the greater part of them through the sinking fund before the issue matures in 1925.

Half Pay for Retiring Chairman.

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange held a special meeting yesterday to accept the resignation of B. G. Talbert as Chairman. Mr. Talbert, affectionately known as "Uncle Ben," is 82 years old, and has held his seat on the exchange since 1873. The Governors voted to abolish the office of Chairman and to continue the last incumbent on half pay for the rest of his life.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was broad and active, particularly early in the day, when prices were rising. There was a decrease in the volume in the afternoon when reactionary tendencies were displayed. Transactions of 36,470 shares were distributed among forty-eight different stocks. Reports that President Wilson would make the signing of the Currency bill the occasion for a reassuring statement to business interests exerted a stimulating effect upon the market in the early dealings. There was very heavy profit taking on the advance, which checked the upward movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Amal. Copper.	71⅞	73⅛	71⅞	72¼
40	Am. Beet Sug.	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
990	Am. Can	30⅜	30½	29½	29½
10	Am. Ice Sec..	23½	23½	23½	23½
50	Am. Loco	80½	80½	80½	80½
200	Am. Smelt ..	63⅜	64⅛	63⅜	63½
30	Am. Sugar ..	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
60	Am. T. & T..	123	123½	122⅝	122⅝
60	Anaconda Cop	35	35⅛	35	35⅛
130	At., T. & S. F.	93⅞	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝
40	Balt. & Ohio.	92½	92⅜	92⅛	92½
50	Beth. Steel ..	81½	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
180	Brook. R. T..	87⅛	88¼	87⅞	87⅞
860	Can. Pacific..	215¼	216½	209⅝	210⅜
180	Can. Pac. rts.	4	4¼	4	4¼
520	Cent. Leather.	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio.	58⅜	59½	58⅞	59½
510	C., M. & St. P.	100½	100	100	100
20	Chino Copper.	38½	38½	38½	38½
60	Corn Products	9½	9½	9½	9½
10	D. & R. G. pf	27	27	27	27
270	Erie	28⅞	29¼	28⅜	28½
170	Gt. North. pf.	127	127	126½	126½
190	Inter.-Met....	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
1,020	Inter.-Met. pf.	60¼	61	59¾	60¼
450	Lehigh Valley.	153½	154¼	153½	153⅝
1,890	Mo. Pacific..	24⅝	24⅜	23½	23⅝
100	N. Y. Central.	92¾	92¾	91⅞	91⅞
470	N.Y., N.H. & H.	73⅝	73½	71⅞	71⅞
110	Northern Pac.	107⅝	108	106⅝	106⅝
180	Pacific Mail..	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24⅛
240	Pennsylvania..	109¼	109½	109	109⅛
30	Ray Copper....	18	18	18	18
8,700	Reading	166½	167¼	166⅝	166½
60	Rock Island..	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	Rock Isl. pf..	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞
1,220	Southern Pac.	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	89½
10	Southern Ry..	23	23	23	23
40	Tenn. Copper.	30⅛	30⅝	30½	30½
570	Third Ave	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛
5,690	Union Pac	155⅜	156	154⅝	155
80	U. S. Rubber.	56	56¼	56	56¼
9,450	U. S. Steel....	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝
20	Utah Copper..	49	49	49	49
10	Wabash	3	3	3	3
20	Wabash pf.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
20	West U. Tel.	55⅜	56½	55⅜	56½
20	Westing. El..	65½	65½	65½	65½
80,470					

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.10½	.11	.10½	.11
400	Jim Butler..	.71	.71	.71	.71
1,100	Jumbo Ext...	.11¼	.12	.11¼	.12
500	Kewanas	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
400	Mexican	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15
300	North Star....	.38	.38	.38	.38
110	Tono. Mining.	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½
500	Tono. Merg...	.50¼	.52	.50¼	.52
350	West End....	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½
5,360					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 23, 1913	$2,542,500
Same day last year	1,460,500
Total year to date	489,258,920
Same period last year	666,557,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	86.02 +.08
Same day last year	91.54 +.14
	High. — Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 — 85.45 Dec. 18

Panama 3s, coup		1,000	100	1,000s20f	90¼	8,000	75½	Peop Gas & C of Chi ref 5s			
	1,000	100		3,000	90¾	4,000	75¾	2,000	96⅛		
Jap Gov 4½s, ster I				Cent Vermont 4s		27,000	75½	P, C, C & St L			
	500	85½		1,000	83	registered		1,000f20f	74¾		
	3,000	85¾		C & O conv 4½s		1,000f20f	91¾	I R T 1st & ref 5s			
	1,000	83⅝		1,000	78½	2,000	93½	1,000	83⅜		
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs				R & A Div 1st con 4s		Int Stm Pump 5s		Reading gen 4s			
	11,000	53		3,000	87½	K C, Ft S & M 4s		6,000	92		
	1,000	53½		C, B & Q gen 4s		1,000f20f	71½	6,000	92¼		
	12,000	55		15,000	89⅞	1,000	71¾	1,000	92¼		
N Y City 3½s, 1954				6,000	90	7,000	72	1,000	92⅝		
	1,000	83¾		5,000	90½	Lack Steel 5s, 1923		Jer C col 4s			
	2,000	83⅞		Joint 4s		2,000	91½	2,000	91½		
4s, 1958				2,000	94½	Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928		R & Danv con 6s			
	2,000	96		6,000	94	8,000	59	1,000	100¾		
4½s, May, 1957				Ill Div 3½s				St L, Ir M & So gen 5s			
	7,000	103		3,000	81¾	Leh Val R R 4½s, reg		1,000	101¼		
4½s, May, 1917				Chi Gt Westn 4s		2,000	100	1,000	101		
	2,000	101⅞		4,000	70¼	Leh Val N Y gtd 4½s, reg		St L & San Fran R R ref 4s			
4½s, 1963				5,000	70¾	4,000	100	66,000	70		
	13,000	103		Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s		Leh Val R R 4½s		gen 5s			
4½s, 1960				2,000	100¾	1,000	100	4,000	96½		
	1000	99⅞		7,000	101	Lorillard Co 5s		Lorillard Co 5s			
	4,000	100		conv 4½s		2,000	96¼	2,000	96¼		
				5,000	101	2,000	96⅝				
Adams Expr 4s				24,000	100¾						
	1,000	73¾		Dubuque 6s							
	500	73¾		C, M & P 5d 4s							
Alb & Susq 3½s				8,000	88						
	3,000	83¾		C & P Wn 5s							
Am Cot Oil 5s				10,000	102¾						
	4,000	89½		C, B & Q gen 4s							
Am Sm Secur 5s				2,000	94						
	7,000	103½		gen 3½s							
Am T & T col 4s				2,000	80¼						
	28,000	85		Chi, Rock I & P ref 4s							
	1,000	90⅝		5,000f20f	71½						
conv 4½s				C, R I & P gen 4s							
	6,000	96⅞		1,000f20f	83¼						
	89,000	96⅝		C, R I & P R R 4s							
	20,000	96⅝		12,000	50¼						
	20,000	96¾		5,000	50⅜						
	6,000	96¾		5,000	76½						
Am Wr Paper 5s				12,000	50¼						
	3,000	71⅜		5,000f20f	50¼						
Armour & Co 4½s				17,000	50¼						
	6,000	89½		3,000	50¼						
A, T & S F gen 4s				5,000	50¼						
	10,000	92½		2,000	50¼						
	1,000s20f	92		3,000	50¼						
	5,000	92¼		2,000	50¼						
adj 4s, stpd				18,000	50¼						
	9,000	84		1,000	49¾						
conv 4s, 1955				14,000	49¾						
	4,000	94½		2,000	49¾						
	14,000	94¾		2,000	49¾						
A, T & S Fe 5s				22,000	49¾						
	1,000	93⅞		Colo Industrial 5s							
B & O p lien 3½s				1,000	75½						
	500	90		2,000	75½						
	8,000	90		Comstk Tun 1st 4s							
gold 4s				1,000s5f	5						
	8,000	90⅝		Cumberld Tel 5s							
	9,000	90⅞		1,000	93						
	4,000	91		D & H deb 4s, 1918							
	2,000	90⅝		4,000	97¾						
	2,000	90⅝		1,000	94½						
conv 4½s				Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s							
	81,000	91		10,000	67⅜						
	11,000	90¾		1,000	68						
	1,000	90⅝		Dist Sec Corp 5s							
	1,000	90⅞		10,000	64½						
	10,000	90⅜		8,000	64						
	2,000	90⅞		1,000	63¾						
Beth Steel 5s				1,000	67½						
	4,000	93¼		5,000	63¾						
	5,000	93		20,000	63½						
1st & ref 5s				17,000	63½						
	1,000	78¾		Du P de N P 4½s							
	4,000	78⅝		2,000	86						
	6,000	78¾		Erie 1st con 4s							
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s				4,000	82¾						
	1,000	100½		1st gen 4s							
B R T gold 5s				10,000	71½						
	2,000	99½		15,000	71⅝						
5s, 1918				1,000	71½						
	10,000	96¾		cv 4s, Ser A							
	1,000	96		5,000	73½						
	1,000	96¾		Series B							
ref conv 4s				1,000	71⅝						
	8,000	87⅞		10,000	71¾						
	10,000	88		Pa col tr 4s							
	4,000	88¼		5,000	88½						
	4,000	88¾		Gen Elec deb 5s							
	5,000	88¾		4,000s20f	103						
	18,000	88		Gen Motors 6s							
Bklyn U El 1st 5s				2,000	98¼						
	3,000	99⅝		Gt Nor ref 4½s							
stamped				4,000	96¼						
	15,000	99⅝		Ill Steel 4½s							
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s				1,000	88						
	25,000	86		Indiana Steel 5s							
Cal G & Elec 5s				1,000	98¾						
	5,000	91¼		Insp Con Cop 6s, sub r, full pd							
Cent Leather 5s				10,000	95¼						
	13,000	96½		1,000	95⅞						
	61,000	97		Inter-Met 4½s							
C of N J gen 5s				30,000	75						
	1,000	113½		19,000	75½						
Cent Pac gtd 4s				53,000	75¼						
	2,000	91		5,000	75¾						
				6,000	75						
				1,000	75¼						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98½
2s, c, 1930	97¼	..
3s, r, 1918	102¾	103
3s, c, 1918	102¾	103
4s, r, 1925	110¾	111¼
4s, c, 1925	111	112
Pan 2s, r, 1938	....	96% ..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag C.	44½	47
Am C pf	89½	91
Am B Sug pf	71¼	73
A B S & Fdy	86	93
Do pf	126½	128
A C & F pf	110½	116
Am Cities..	36	38
Am Cot pf	60	80¾
Am Coal	75	100
Am C Pr..	81	84
Do pf	99½	103
Am Cot Oil pf	90	95
A H & L..	3¾	4½
Am Lin....	10¼	10⅝
Am Malt..	6	10
Do pf	43	55
A S pf, 80%	82½	86
Am Sn pf, 98%	101½	103
Am St Fd.	25	27
Am S Ref pf	112	114
A T pf, new	55	60
Am Wool..	15	18
Do pf, ex div	75	78
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	30	70
Bald Loc..	35½	39½
Do pf	101	..
Batop Pr..	1½	1¾
B Un G..	121½	123
Bruns Ter..	7	8
B R & P..	105¾	106
Do pf	116	125
Buff C & T..	25¾	27¼
Calif P pf	47	50
Canada So.	56	60
Case (J I) pf	85¼	91½
C R ref	800	820
C & S A Tel	100½	106
Chi & Alt..	9½	15
Do pf	12	30
Chi Gt W	11½	11⅞
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	135	136

	Bid.	Asked.
Kayser (J) & Co	77	80
Do 1st pf	100	109
K & A Man..	6	8
Do pf	43	..
Kresge(S S) Co.	80	81
Do pf	97	101
Lack Steel.	27	34
L E & W.	0	7½
Lake Shore	480	490
Ligg & M..	212	218½
Long Isl'd.	27	35
Do pf	32½	37
Do 1st pf	85	105
Do 2d pf	..	91
Lorill Co..	158	166
Do pf	106½	110
M'Kay Co	76	84
Man Elev..	125	130
M Dep Sts.	63¾	69
Do pf	97	101½
Mer M pf	15½	14
Mitch Cant.	20	130
M & St L	10	13
Do pf	25	40
M, St P & S S M 1	81	83
M K & T pf	20	20½
M P 1st pf	100	..
N C & St L	134½	141
Nat Enam.	10½	12
Do pf	72¼	84
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	22	30
N Cent C..	40	60
N O, M & C pf	..	25
N Y A B..	60	65
N Y, C & St L 2d pf	61	68
N Y Dock..	20	25
Do pf	25	30
Norf So....	38¾	39¾
North Am.	67	68
N O T & M pf	54	58
Pabst B pf	102	105
Pac Coast.	73	85
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf	75	100
P T & T..	25	27½
Do pf	84	87
Peo & E..	6	11
Pett-Mull..	21	25
Do 1st pf	80	95
Phelps-Du..	183	..
Phila Co..	76	85
P, C, C & St L pf	117½	121
Pitts S pf	89	94
Pr St Car pf	92½	98
Pub S Cor.	107½	111
Quicksilver pf	2¼	4
R R Sec 1		

	Bid.	Asked.
C stk c..	..	73
Ry St Spr pf	91	97½
Rlty 2d pf, ex div	87	88
Rumely(M) Co.	14	16
Do pf	43	55
St L & S F 2d pf	13	17½
Do 2d pf	6¾	..
St L & S F, C & H pf	15	80
St L S W..	20	20½
Do pf	55	58
Sears-R pf.	120¼	..
S-S S & L	26	29
Do pf	88	93
So P R S.	..	106
So R, M & O ctfs	65	77
Stand. M..	32	34
Do pf	32½	64
Studeb Co.	17	17¾
Do pf	65	67
Tex Pac..	13	14½
T P T..	94	100
T St L & W pf	8	9
T C R T..	106	107½
Do pf	128¾	..
Und Fire..	81	85
Do pf	105	107
U B & P pf	26½	29½
Un Cig M.	44½	48
Do pf	97	100
Un Dry G..	90	99
Do pf	96	99
U Rys Inv pf	87	87½
U S C F..	91½	94
U S Ind A..	40	45
Do pf	63	65
U S R & I	53	58
Vand R R..	83	85½
Va I, C & Coke	38	43
Va R & P..	50	56
Do pf	99¾	..
Vul Pow..	14	17
Do pf	35	44
W Md pf..	51	60
W E & M pf	25	26
Do 1st pf	114	116½
Weym-B..	220	275
Do pf	108	120
W & L E 1st pf	14	17
Do 2d pf	6	8
Wis Cent..	42¾	46½
W'w'th (F W) pf	112	113

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913. On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1913.
NOTICE.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, 1914. IN FUTURE there will be no time allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, or July 1st, or October 1st, or January 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Jan. 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $2,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after January 19th, 1914.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

BANKING INTEREST
5% INTEREST
Allowed on accounts of $10 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15th draw interest from Jan. 1st.
$100,000 on deposit with the State of N. Y.
We are entering our 74th year.
Banking by mail to meet your convenience.
Call or write for booklet. Tel. Beekman 1234
CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers
154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.) Est. 1840

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
Your Year. Under Supervision New York State Banking Department. You can open a savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet. A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHRISTMAS BONDS
$10... 5% Bonds
$100.... 6% Bonds
$200.... 7% Bond Shares
ARE ISSUED BY
New York Realty Owners
Resources - - - - $3,739,525.98
PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES:
Real Estate, Bonds, Etc.... 29%
Capital, Surplus & Reserve.. 71%
An Unbroken Dividend Record of Seventeen Years
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
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Purchase, Finance, Construct, and Operate Electric Light, Gas, Street Railway, and Water Power Properties.
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Roger W. Babson
wishes every reader
A Merry Christmas

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
60 Broadway
Fifth Av. & 34th St.
Lenox Av. & 125th St.
Third Av. & 148th St.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $200,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 25th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4%
Your Year. Under Supervision New York State Banking Department. You can open a savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet. A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Statement to the Dominion Government, November 29, 1913.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid Up	$11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,015,119.58
Dividend No. 105, Payable 1st December, 1913	346,800.00
Notes in Circulation	13,176,634.69
Deposits	138,181,088.58
Due to Other Banks	2,055,136.63
Acceptances by London Branch	990,899.59
Acceptances Under Letters of Credit	361,106.66
	$180,246,785.73

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$32,213,949.28
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	3,208,846.44
Railway and Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	14,565,300.32
Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds	19,819,689.67
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	$72,385,791.71
Loans and Discounts	102,716,658.68
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	361,106.66
Bank Premises	4,783,228.68
	$180,246,785.73

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
NEW YORK AGENCY, WILLIAM & CEDAR STS.

State of Louisiana
Bonds due January 1, 1914
The bonds of the State of Louisiana maturing January 1, 1914, will be paid when due at the office of the State Treasurer in the City of Baton Rouge or at the option of the holder at the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company or the Whitney Central National Bank, New Orleans. The coupons due January 1, 1914, will be paid by the fiscal agents in New Orleans and New York as usual.
L. E. HALL,
Governor of Louisiana and Chairman of the Board of Liquidation of the State Debt.

Referring to the above

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CENTURY BANK
of the City of New York,
Fifth Avenue and 20th St., New York City.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Century Bank of the City of New York will be held at the banking house, corner of Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. and remain open for one hour.

For the purposes of said Annual Meeting the transfer books of and for the stock of this bank will be closed on the 5th day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 15th day of January, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BARDENHEUER HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bardenheuer Hygienic Underwear Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 East 19th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that this corporation do forthwith dissolved and to transact any other business which may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 17, 1913.

RUDOLPH BARDENHEUER, President.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 31st, 1913, and will re-open at 10 A. M. on January 15th, 1914.

FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

OPPENHEIMER & TREBITSCH CO.
7 West 22d Street.
New York, December 24th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Oppenheimer & Trebitsch Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 7 West 22d Street, City of New York, New York, on the 12th day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOEL I. SHWEITZER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, the seventh day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, December 27th, 1913, and remain closed until 10 A. M., January 8th, 1914.

C. P. DONNELLY, JR., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

BRYANT PARK BANK.
New York, December 10, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the banking house, 122 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the company on the 6th day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Equitable Safe Deposit Company of New York will be held at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, Tuesday, January 6, 1914, at four P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly and properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE M. STOLL, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilsonia Operating Co., Inc., for the purpose of electing Directors for the following year will be held at the office of the company, 223 West 49th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOS. J. ISREALS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. G. SHAW BLANK BOOK CO., for the election of Trustees will be held at their offices, 265-267 CANAL ST., January 7th, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M.

WELLINGTON C. WITTKE, Secretary.

New York, December 24, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westchester Racing Association will be held at 43 Exchange Place, New York, on Thursday, January 8, 1914, at 3 P. M.

H. I. PELZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

215TH DIVIDEND
Chartered 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, December 22, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31st, 1913, free from tax, payable January 2nd, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2nd, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.

White Plains, N. Y., December 13, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on January 6th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1913.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, President and Treasurer.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record January 8th, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co., N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, December 10, 1913.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, December 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1913. HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, December 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1913. HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

NEW BANK OVERSUBSCRIBED

Hamilton Trust Co. of Boston Absorbs Two National Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The shares of the new Hamilton Trust Company, which is to open for business Jan. 1, have been oversubscribed at $200 a share. The new bank will start with about fifty stockholders. The New England National Bank and the South End National Bank, which will turn over their business to the new trust company, will be liquidated at $195 and $149 a share respectively.

The President of the new concern will be Josiah H. Goddard, now President of the South End National Bank; Treasurer, J. Arthur Benner, of the New England National Bank; Secretary, W. F. Snow, and Cashier, Frank Cornell.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Company.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid February 2nd, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business January 15, 1914, and a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the common stock will be paid March 2nd, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business February 14, 1914. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 15, 1914, and remain closed until 10 A. M. February 3, 1914, and the common stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon February 14, 1914, and remain closed until 10 A. M. March 3, 1914.

Jas. L. Ashley, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, December 16th, 1913.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid January 15, 1914.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1913, will be paid Jan. 30, 1914.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1913.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

New York, December 17, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable January 1, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 17, 1913. The transfer books will be closed from December 17, 1913, until January 2, 1914.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2nd, 1914. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

The Battery Park National Bank
of New York.
December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of December 24th, 1913.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The Semi-annual instalments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds, amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 15 and 16 for $12.50 each will be paid on and after February 2, 1914, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

Hendee Manufacturing Company.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend (No. 1) of one and three-quarters ($1¾) per cent. on the Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books will not be closed.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
Transfer Agent.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 44.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 2d, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record December 24th, 1913, and on January 15th, 1914, to Preferred Stockholders of record January 10th, 1914.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY.
165 Broadway,
New York, December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at its office on January 2, 1914, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on December 26, 1913.

GEORGE F. GUNTHER, Assistant Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York, December 3, 1913.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Six Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, payable at the close of business on that date to stockholders of record December 24, 1913.

E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY.
437 Fifth Av., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on December 23d, 1913, the 22d quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders on record of December 23d, 1913. Transfer books close December 23d, 1913, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on January 2d, 1914, at 10 A. M.

The American Seeding-Machine Company,
General Offices, Springfield, Ohio.

Quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Preferred and One Per Cent. (1%) upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company have been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1913. Transfer books remain open.

B. J. WESTCOTT, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank.
New York, December 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3%) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1914. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 18th, 1913, to Jan. 2d, 1914. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, December 23, 1913.

A dividend of $2 per share on its Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable February 2, 1914, to stockholders of record January 12, 1914.

H. RAPHAEL, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHOE LASTS.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 20, 1913. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., December 26, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the Boston Depot of the Quartermaster Corps 10,000 pairs Shoe Lasts. Information upon application. M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Q. M.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 12, 1914, and then opened, for installing steel mast, holster, etc., on tender Mayflower. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Cotton Export Trade Small.

Export business in domestic and cotton duck is quiet this week. Some orders for heavy duck have been received from Central and South America, and there has been a little better inquiry from China. The volume of business closed, however, has been small. A number of requests to hold up shipments are being received from Mexico. Current prices are a shade lower than those quoted at the first of this month, which may mean better business in the near future.

***

Status of the Umbrella Strike.

The local umbrella strike is entering into its fifteenth week, and as a result the shops in Philadelphia and Lancaster are getting practically all of the Spring business. The shops in the former city, which were shut at the same time the walk-out was called here, resumed work about three weeks ago. It was said yesterday that the local manufacturers would not concede more than a fifty-three-hour working week and a wage increase of 10 per cent. to the strikers. It was said also that most of the local shops were operating in a small way, despite the trouble.

***

Record Shipment of Hats.

The largest single shipment of hats known to the local trade left Jersey City yesterday morning on a special train bound for St. Paul, Minn. The entire shipment is consigned to one house in that city, and it is said that a ten-story building will be required to store the goods. More than 200,000 hats and caps are now heading westward on the special. They are the product of New York factories, and it is said that the territory they will be sold in will stretch from the Mississippi River to the China Sea, and from Central America to Alaska.

***

New Stamping Machine Is Offered.

A well-known manufacturing concern has recently marketed something new in stamping machines. It is said to enforce individual responsibility, giving positive information of each person handling important papers and vouchers in an office. The machine is fitted with interchangeable autograph dies, which enables any number of persons to use the same machine. The dies are said to be so small that they can be conveniently carried on a key ring. The machine is also fitted with a combination utility wheel which contains and stamps eight much used commercial terms.

***

Has Written a Lace Dictionary.

C. R. Clifford, who is well-known in local business circles as a writer of books on trade topics, has just completed a new work called "The Lace Dictionary." It contains 815 definitions of the various kinds of laces and has 225 illustrations, many of which show intricate stitches in magnified form. The book is meant to be a guide for amateur lovers of laces, as well as a text book for lace buyers. It contains an alphabetical index of all of the known laces, both hand and machine made, and divides them into seven main divisions—drawn, darned, knotted, crocheted, bobbin, needle-point and machine.

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Matelasses May Be Had Cheap.

Fashion has apparently rung down the curtain on matelasse weaves, both in all-wool and silk-and-wool fabrics. In certain quarters of the dry goods market it is now possible to buy wool matelasses at practically half of the prices asked for them at the beginning of the season, and this is said also to be true of silk and wool fabrics of this nature. There is at least one large silk house in this market which stands to lose heavily as a result of the present drop in demand and price. In view of the assertion that none of the woolen manufacturers were making goods on speculation this year, the accumulations now being disposed of are attracting unusual attention in the trade.

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Hard Coal Trade Demoralized.

"Things reached such a pass in the anthracite trade last week," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day, "that it became necessary for some of this producers to restrict operations rather sharply in order to avoid turning out more tonnage than the market could absorb. This is the first time in recent years that this action has had to be taken in December. The demand for bituminous coal continues very light in the spot market, and as the end of the year approaches the movement under contract is gradually slowing down also. Many consumers intimate that they will take their usual quantities after Jan. 1, but it is impossible to tell in advance just how general this will be."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports of wheat from New York last week dropped sharply, totaling 1,044,451 bushels. Beef exports also showed a decline, aggregating but 781 barrels and 188 tierces.

The Quint & Mann Company, hosiery jobbers, will move about Jan. 1 to 560 Broadway. They are now at 38 Walker Street.

William J. Cuddy will on Jan. 1 join the selling staff of Thomas F. Donigan & Co., cotton goods, 40 White Street.

Rosen Brothers, manufacturers of shirt waists, have taken additional space on the sixth floor of the building at 40 West Twentieth Street.

Stoll, Smitman & Prager, a new firm of cloak and suit manufacturers, will occupy the third floor at 12 West Twenty-seventh Street after Jan. 1.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.48	Mexican	1.15
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	1.40	Overman	.34
Challenge Con.	.12	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.10
Confidence	.32	Sag. Belcher	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.12
Crown Point	.11	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.02
Belmont	7.00	Comb. Frac.	.05
Jim Butler	.70	D'field Bl. B.	.01
McNamara	.07	Florence	.23
Midway	.36	G'field Con. M.	1.37½
Mizpah Exten.	.26	G'field Merger	.10
Montana	.07	Jumbo Exten.	.01
North Star	.38	Lone Star	.01
Rescue Eula	.09	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Exten.	1.57½	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.51	Nevada Hills	.44
West End	1.20	Round Mountain	.36
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.11	Manhattan Con.	.03
Booth	.01	Man. Big Four.	.07

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6½	Jackpot	5	7
Elkton	51	52½	McKinney	57	58
El Paso	290		Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	2	2¼	Portland	101¼	101
Gold Dol.	6¾	7¼	Vindicator	83	84
Isabella	10	10½	R. B. H.	3¼	4¼

THE CITY'S CASH OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Dec. 20, 1913.

CITY TREASURY.		
Balance Dec. 13, 1913		$17,926,219.98
Receipts—		
Taxes and other revenues	$1,360,352.24	
Sale of revenue bonds	3,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous	98,709.46	
Sale of revenue bills	11,323,118.10	
Sale of special revenue bonds	4,723,500.00	
Sale of corporate stock to sinking funds	500,000.00	
Sale of corporate stock notes	4,605,982.50	
		21,211,662.30
		$39,137,882.28
Payments—		
General administration	$5,575,681.56	
Repayment of revenue bonds and bills	11,137,884.38	
Redemption of city debt	24,350.00	
Interest on the city debt	193,339.29	
Redemption of corporate stock notes	6,087,472.59	
		23,027,727.83
Balance Dec. 20, 1913		$16,110,154.45
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance December 13, 1913		$6,283,638.84
Receipts		298,948.09
		$6,582,586.93
Payments		650,014.50
Balance Dec. 20, 1913		5,932,572.43
Aggregate balances Dec. 20, 1913		$22,042,726.88

RECORD COTTON CONSUMED

Home Mills Absorb 6,826,330 Bales —$53,743,977 Worth Exported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The mill consumption of cotton in the United States for 1913 and the value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported eclipsed all records, according to a Census Bureau report to-day.

With a supply of 16,225,734 running bales, the domestic consumption was 5,826,330 bales, or 35.9 per cent.; the exports were 8,800,966 bales, or 54.2 per cent., and stocks remaining at the close of the cotton year 1,598,438 bales, or 9.9 per cent. The mill consumption exceeded that of 1912, the previous largest year, by 418,747 bales, and the exports were 1,880,792 bales less than 1912. Stocks on hand Aug. 31 represented about seven weeks' supply for the American mills.

Spindles designed primarily for cotton numbered 32,149,617, a net increase of 596,938 over 1912.

Massachusetts leads all other States, having 11,075,684, or 34.5 per cent.; South Carolina ranks second with 4,536,353; North Carolina third with 3,593,999. Next in order are Rhode Island, Georgia, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, and Alabama, all of which have as many as a million spindles.

The value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported amounted to $53,743,977. Exports of cotton cloth, which amounted to 444,729,241 square yards, were valued at $30,668,234. The value of cotton goods imported amounted to $23,935,983. The United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Switzerland, in the order named, contributed the largest amounts, furnishing 95 per cent. of the total.

The world's mill consumption of cotton for the year is placed at 21,542,000 bales. The United States, with 5,786,000 bales, leads all other countries, the United Kingdom with 4,440,000 bales being second, and Germany with 1,800,000 bales third.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

F. Schumacher & Co. Win Decision on Cotton Cloth Goods.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained a protest by F. Schumacher & Co. yesterday relating to the classification of goods returned by the Appraiser at New York as tapestries and other Jacquard upholstery fabrics. The Collector exacted duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 326, Tariff act of 1909, while the importers claimed the goods were properly dutiable at the appropriate rates as countable cotton cloth under Paragraphs 315 to 320.

It was shown to the satisfaction of the board at the hearing that some of the goods carried threads forming a striped effect, while the rest were plain woven fabrics with moire or watered effects produced by coloring. The board found that none of the goods was produced on the Jacquard machine, and that the goods returned as tapestries are not in that class. The Collector was directed to reliquidate the entries under the countable cloth provisions of the law.

O. Jaffe & Pinkus were overruled in a contention regarding the classification of damask napkins in the piece. They were returned for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 358 of the old act, as damask articles made of flax. The goods were claimed to be dutiable at 30 or 35 per cent. under Paragraph 357, as plain woven fabrics of flax. The claim was denied.

A. A. Vantine & Co. failed in a protest dealing with curtains and bedspreads, which were assessed at 60 per cent. under the old law, as trimmed with lace. Duty was claimed at 45 per cent. as plain woven fabrics of cotton.

CALL OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN.

Directors of Wells Fargo & Co. Discuss Dividend Prospects.

Intimation was given after a meeting of Directors of Wells Fargo & Co. yesterday that the dividend would be reduced in the near future. After declaring the usual semi-annual payment of 5 per cent., to be made on Jan. 15, a formal statement was issued which said that earnings from the express business and from investments had been ample in the half year to cover the regular dividend payment, although the income had been cut down by competition with the parcel post and because of poor general business conditions.

"The members of the board feel it is time to inform the stockholders," read the statement, after giving reasons for the regular declaration, "that in view of the conditions facing the company in the rate reduction effective Feb. 1, the outlook for net earnings is discouraging, and in view of this the continuance of the present dividend rate is uncertain."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Incorporated to-day:

McLaughlin Bros., Freeport, printers; $1,000,000. Jas. McLaughlin, L. Maher, C. E. Miller, 899 B'way, N. Y.

Haiti Products Co., general com.; $100,000. J. P. Stearns, J. F. Nugent, S. E. Hayes, 2 E. 128 St.

Whitney Land Corp., Albany, realty; $150,000. W. Sabin, L. W. Stott, C. L. A. Whitney, Albany.

American Mailing Device Corp., foods, beverages; $300,000. C. R. Rogers, Newton McGovern, S. Olds, 280 B'way.

E. A. Patten, motor vehicles; $60,000. A. G. Theanum, Frank Disch, Russell Goldman, 1,190 Madison Av.

Park Iron Works, Bronx; $20,100. Hy. Krumhold, Barnett Brodsky, Alexis Romin, 1,190 Madison Av.

Photo Play Coupon Corp.; $50,000. M. H. Young, F. A. Turner, M. Bell, 230 Pearl St.

Novelty Stamp Co., trade stamps; $30,000. H. H. Plesen, Chas. Singer, Marcus Koenig, 235 E. 7 St.

Fitch Publishing Co.; $10,000. J. K. Fitch, F. F. Levy, H. P. Clancy, 47 Broad St.

Am Society for Fire Prevention; $10,000 C. W. Ashrams, P. W. Coleman, Bernard Glaser, 991 E. 167 St.

Henry P. Booth Securities Corp.; $100,000. W. S. Hill, G. H. Dowsey, R. F. Gracen, 60 Wall St.

Schilling Press, printing, binding; $25,000. J. H. and C. F. Schilling, Louise Hanschild, 137 E. 25 St.

Natl. Insole Co.; $10,000; E. J. Forhan, F. R. Knowlton, D. A. Cashin, 154 Nassau St.

Independent Casket Hardware Co; $10,000. Alex. Sarkozy, Mihaly Szabo, 238 E. 4 St.

Lyceum Amusement Co.; $15,000. Herbert H. Ward and Aries Purchase, Syracuse.

Authorized: Adams Newspaper Service, Chicago, $10,000; Repr., Geo. Matthews Adams, 5th Av. Bldg. Keuneke & Seltzer of West Hoboken, N. J., silks, linens, $100,000; Repr., G. T. A. Sullivan, 1,133 B'way, N. Y.

Increases in capital: Clayville Knitting Co., Clayville, $250,000 to $500,000; Home Water Co., East Hampton, $25,000 to $75,000; Am. Club Woman Publ. Co., N. Y., from $10,000 to $50,000.

Reduction.—Electrical Utilities Corp., N. Y., $10,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: David Rossman Co., N. Y.; Buffalo Union Fruit Auct. Co., Buffalo; Gotham Shop, N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 23.—Incorporated to-day:

Briscoe Motor Co., N. Y.; $500,000. L. E. Latter, N. Y.; W. J. Maloney; Herbert Latter, Wilmington.

Northwoods Mining Co. of Porcupine, Wilmington, to acquire metalliferous lands; $2,000,000. H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, O. J. Reichard, Wilmington.

DIVIDED ON NEW BILL.

Shippers Don't Want Adamson Measure, but Customs Men Do.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Saturday by Chairman Adamson of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, amending the law relating to shippers' manifests of merchandise for exportation, will, if enacted, entail much additional work in preparing the export forms filed with the customs authorities.

It was pointed out yesterday at the offices of large forwarding and express companies that under the law now in effect manifests covering all merchandise sent out of the country must be filed at Custom Houses before exportation can take place. The forms now in use provide for a description of the goods, quantities, value, foreign or domestic origin, and other data. The attitude of the steamship agents toward the bill was made plain yesterday by one of their number. Said he:

"I understand that Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce is back of Representative Adamson's bill on the assumption that more accurate description of merchandise as well as attention to quantities is desired in preparing Government statistics. In many instances it is difficult to ascertain quantities and other details as completely as might be wished. If the bill passes, it will add materially to the work of making out the manifests, not to mention the outlay for additional clerical hire."

At the Bureau of Statistics in the Custom House it was said that for a long time under the present law in manifesting outward goods the bureau has been hampered in getting accurate figures, owing to carelessness on the part of shippers in failing to give full description of merchandise. The bureau, which prepares export statistics for the Department of Commerce, has been particularly embarrassed, it was said, at the scant attention paid by shippers in the matter of accurately indicating quantities and weights. The pending bill, it is believed in Government circles, will add materially to the value of the statistics prepared and published by the Government.

Sweetzer Public Bequests $137,000.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 23.—Public bequests totaling $137,000 are contained in the will of the late Seth Sweetser of Brookline, filed for probate to-day. Institutions and societies in Boston are the principal beneficiaries. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Kindergarten for the Blind, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and American Unitarian Association each receive $25,000.

Appraisers for Morgan Estate.

The estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan will be appraised for the purpose of the transfer tax by John T. Martin. Surrogate Cohalan appointed Mr. Martin as appraiser yesterday upon the petition of Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the executors.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat sluggishly sold down yesterday for net declines, reaching from ¼ to ⅝c a bushel. Corn, at the same time, advanced from ¼ to ⅝c, and oats eased off. In the cotton market prices recovered most of the previous day's recession, gaining from 13 to 22 points net. Cotton oil was firm, while provisions sagged toward the close.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dull and heavy, closing with a slight rally, but at ¼ to ⅝c net lower. The demand was very slow, and while values doubtless felt the influence of the holiday spirit which prevailed, underlying sentiment was divided and the news of the day was against holders.

The foreign markets were dull and heavy, and prices both in Europe and here were influenced by easy weather in Argentina, where the export demand was said to be less active and where it was said that recent reductions in estimates on the exportable surplus were unwarranted.

Stocks in the Northwest continue to increase, and Bradstreet's visible supply showed a gain of 1,731,000 bushels east of the Rockies, while stocks in America in and afloat for Europe increased 6,334,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 2,710,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99¼@99½c, elevator, domestic, and $1.01, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98½c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	96⅝	97	95⅝
May	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜	97⅝	97¼
July	..	..	94⅜	94⅞	..
CHICAGO PRICES.					
December	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	86¼
May	91	90⅝	90⅝	91	91½
July	87⅝	87	87⅜	87¼	88⅜

CORN.

A steadier feeling prevailed in the corn market, owing largely to the unsettled weather over the West, which was said to have reduced country offerings, and final prices were ¼c to ⅝c net higher. Receipts at primary points were quite liberal, and Bradstreet's visible increased 2,302,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,533,000 bushels last year.

The Eastern cash demand is being supplied by Argentine corn, and it was said that about 1,000,000 bushels were expected to arrive at seaboard ports in the next two or three weeks. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¾	68⅞	69⅝	69	47¾
May	69⅝	69¼	69¼	69¼	48⅝
July	69⅛	68¾	69	68⅞	49¼

OATS.

The oats market was steady early in sympathy with corn, but eased off under commission house selling and Bradstreet's visible, which showed an increase for the week of 5,028,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 402,000 last year. The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 45¾ to 46¼c; No. 2, 46½ to 47c; No. 3, 45¼ to 46c; No. 4, 44½ to 45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 46¾c; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39¾	38⅞	39	39¼	32⅝
May	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41⅝	33
July	41⅛	40¾	41	40⅞	33¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, with small price changes, but after showing firmness during the greater part of the day prices sagged a little near the close. Receipts of hogs were smaller, but advices from the West said this was probably due to the holidays. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000, estimated for Wednesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 14,000, and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS—

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.65	10.62	10.65	10.65	9.92
May	11.00	10.97	11.00	10.97	9.97½

VOTE FRISCO ROAD STRIKE.

Telegraphers Act on Receivers' Refusal to Increase Wages.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 23.—A count of nine-tenths of the ballots cast by telegraphers in the employ of the St. Louis & Francisco Railroad on a proposition to strike as a result of the refusal of the recivers of the railroad to grant an increased wage and an eight-hour day shows 98 per cent. of the men voted for the proposition, according to a statement to-day by J. A. Newman of Chicago, Vice President of the International Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

If a strike should be called 1,200 men, including station agents, dispatchers and telegraph operators all over the Frisco system will be affected. The union has a fund of $400,000 to be used in maintaining families of idle men and keeping their children in school.

Railroad officials here refused to discuss the threatened strike. It was reported that a telephone dispatching system was being arranged.

Form Triangle Fire Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The Triangle Fire Memorial Association was incorporated to-day to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who perished in the burning of the Asch Building in New York on March 25, 1911, and to aid the surviving parents and relatives of victims. The Directors are Louis Peck, Mary Peck, Joseph Barschatsky, Joseph Rosenfeld, and Louis Adler.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Promoted to Sergts.: H. E. Kelly, 5 Prect.; J. F. McGrath, 81 Prect. to 13 Prect.

Pensioned: Lieut. David Hawkins, 31 Prect. (Surg. certif.,) $1,125 a yr.; appt. Jan., 1900. Made Prob. Patrol.: J. S. Drew, P. J. Haran, T. J. Harvey, S. O. Donahne, Jacob Wintisky, Patrick Mahar, J. P. Urinek, P. A. Nash, T. Maguire, Jr., A. G. Mayer, Philip Fitzpatrick, J. F. J. Harrington, H. J. Daum, T. E. Stroschein, A. Evereon, Geo. Chaffers, J. A. Gannon, T. P. McGrath, H. I. Rosenberg, P. Wolfelsperger, A. G. Coonley, B. J. Doyle, D. A. McAllister, J. C. Hanson, J. J. Osman, F. P. Bayer, Isaac Haspil, B. J. King, H. G. Gaisser, M. J. Moore, G. L. Reith, I. R. Van Houten, Jr., M. T. O'Connor, Wm. Stenkem, R. T. Irvin, Jr., Michael Kujath, Fred Diehl, John Grunewald, Jos. F. Nettleton, A. C. Braun, C. A. Culley, Jr., R. E. McCarthy, A. A. Beatty, M. S. Shields, Ed Nueffer, Louis Schall.

Trans.: Lieut. Frank Farrell, 18 Prect. to 282 Prect.

All prob. patrol. apptd. Dec. 22 to Sch. Rects.

Death: Sergt. E. O. Mathews, 168 Prect., Dec. 22.

Fire Department.

ORDER 76.

H. & L. 49, 1,079 Nelson Av., the Bronx, equipt Aerial American-La France H. and L. truck, with gas tractor, is organized and assigned to the 18 Batt. Eng. 288 will go into new quarters, Nos. 2,706-2,708 Myrtle Av., Queens.

Promoted: Battalion Chfs.—Capts. J. T. Moore, Hy. Stickel.

Lieuts. to Capts.—D. F. Harrington, Patrick Murphy, J. A. Slowey, J. T. Ferris, G. T. McAleer, M. J. O'Donohue, F. F. Holm, G. Nebling.

To be Lieuts.—J. F. Monaghan, Timothy Duffley, Leon Howard, J. H. Owens, J. F. Seyfarth, W. J. Quinn, M. F. McCaffrey, S. M. Rehfield, Michael Dlaney.

To be Engineers—F. P. McKenna, L. J. Easley, Madison C. Kerr, Wm. Fry, Chas. Veit, J. J. B. Cregan, Patrick Costigan, E. Y. B. Le Viness, G. J. Sammons, W. J. Gerity, F. W. Schoenhut, Patrick Hayes.

Jerome Siegel is hereby appointed as Honor Officer. Assignments: Chfs.—J. T. Moore, 36 Bat.; Hy. Stickel, 8 Bat. Capts.—D. F. Harrington, Insp. 2d; Patrick Murphy, Insp. 2d, Geo. Nebling, Insp. 2d; F. F. Holm, 2 Battalions; J. A. Slowey, H. & L. 8; G. T. McAleer, H. & L. 11; J. T. Ferris, H. & L. 39; M. J. O'Donohue, H. & L. 15. Lieuts.—J. F. Monaghan, Eng. 205; Timothy Dufficy, Eng. 78; J. F. Seyfarth, Eng. 34; Michael Dean, Eng. 74; C. E. Graff, Eng. 46; Leon Howard, Eng. 271; J. H. Owens, Eng. 32; W. J. Quinn, Eng. 216; S. M. Redfield, Eng. 262; M. F. McCaffrey, H. & L. 5; Michael Gilhney, H. & L. 20. Engs.—P. P. McKenna, Eng. 15; E. V. B. Le Viness, Eng. 216; M. C. Kerr, Eng. 153; W. Fry, Eng. 14; C. Veit, Eng. 215; J. J. B. Cregan, Eng. 3; Patrick Costigan, Eng. 80; J. Easley, Eng. 54; G. J. Sammons, Eng. 13; W. J. Gerity, Eng. 36; F. W. Schoenhut, Eng. 236; Patrick Hayes, Eng. 39.

As firemen: W. F. Carlock, F. W. Puck, J. W. McCabe, P. J. Stevens, H. J. Feeley, J. A. Gildersleeve, L. J. Sedelmeyer, W. H. Moloney, G. Hanrahan, P. J. T. O'Neill, J. A. Morgan, R. E. Tullis, A. Kenny, John Burns, C. A. Hauseman, Jos. Bauschatz, W. C. Belfield.

Transfers—Chfs. M. J. Cummings, Rel. Of., to 21 Bat.; G. E. Weber, 2 Bat., to 16 Bat.; Owen McKernan, 36 Bat., to Rel. Of., Man. Capts. D. O'Keefe, H. & L. 15, to H. & L. 114; J. F. Conway, Eng. 237, to Eng. 255; W. McCleary, Eng. 253, to Eng. 233; W. B. Nerney, H. & L. 104, to Eng. 243; L. Ludgate, Eng. 211, to H. & L. 104; F. H. McGinnis, Eng. 270, to Hose 6; F. C. Kelly, H. & L. 121, to Eng. 283. Lieuts., H. M. Siegel, H. & L. 50; C. E. Hunt, H. & L. 80, to Eng. 156; J. A. Sullivan, Eng. 41, to H. & L. 47. Engrs. Harry Knapp, Eng. 26, to Eng. 57; G. E. Rubley, Eng. 214, to Eng. 223; T. Forges, Eng. 241, to Eng. 57. Frank Downs, Eng. 3, to Eng. 78; W. W. McAllister, Eng. 15, to Eng. 86; W. A. Waltz, Eng. 13 to Eng. 74. Fireman F. W. Fitting, Eng. 33, to Eng. 77; D. J. McDonnid, Eng. 77, to Eng. 76; O. J. Bellows, Eng. 86, to Eng. 57; R. J. Thomlinson, H. & L. 6, to Eng. 77; C. P. Hearon, Eng. 228, to Eng. 66; J. J. Young, Eng. 65, to Eng. 85; F. L. Peterson, H. & L. 16, to Eng. 78; E. J. Darnley, Eng. 257, to H. & L. 123; A. J. Reed, Eng. 15, to H. & L. 117; A. W. Marius, H. & L. 8, to H. & L. 18; W. J. Vaughn, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 16; W. Larkin, H. & L. 128, to H. & L. 106; M. A. Rice, Eng. 31, to Eng. 60; C. M. Johnson, H. & L. 1, to H. & L. 70. W. J. Hennessy, Eng. 6, to H. & L. 76; J. A. Maine, Eng. 29, to Eng. 159; J. McFarland, Eng. 25, to Eng. 21.

As prob. firemen—Kurt Fuchel and C. E. McCormack.

Pension—Chf. J. P. Howe, Jan. 1900, $3,000 a yr.; Cap. Malachi Donohue, Eng. 16, June 1870, $1,066.66 a yr.; Eng. Moses Morgan, Eng. Co. 223, Sept., 1899, $1,066.66 a yr.; H. J. Gallagher, Eng. Co. 275, 20 yrs., $900 a yr.; J. H. Dunn, Eng. Co 3, 20 yrs., $700 a yr.

Transfers—T. R. Lahey, Fire Prev. Bu., to Bu. of Supl.; T. J. Bellakoff, Bu. of Fire Prev., to Div., Fire Prev. Executive.

Death—Canice Cassin, Insp. Bu. Fire Prev., Dec. 21.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLANCO, BALBINA BARREROS CASELLAS, (died Jan. 11, 1911;) net estate in New York, $1,841.05; one-fourth interest in 26 shares New York Loan and Improvement Company stock, $832; income due from estate of Manuel A. Blanco, her husband, $1,084.20; cash, $160.25.

CANNON, MOSES F., (died April 16, 1912;) net estate, $19,415.40; bank accounts $11,-665.88; jewelry, $190; personal effects, $2; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $9,107.06.

CHAPMAN, ELLEN R., (died June 1, 1913;) net estate, $18,716.74; stocks and bonds, $10,765.49; bank accounts, $9,672.02; personal effects, $984; stocks as follows: 10 shares United States Steel preferred, 20 shares Southern Pacific Company, 10 shares Union Pacific Company, 17 shares Cities Service Company preferred; bonds as follows: $2,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated, $1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $1,000 Republic of Cuba, $1,000 Gas Securities.

CUNNINGHAM, HORACE, (died Jan. 14, 1906;) net New York estate, $1,335.31; 10 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $1,383.75.

DEVOE, FREDERICK W., (died March 2, 1913;) net estate, $2,048,759.01; left $1,070,759.01 to Sarah M. Devoe, his wife; $239,000 each to Harriet E. Devoe and Sarah A. Hodson, his daughters; equity in 59 Park Avenue, $49,692; equity in lots on Horatio and Jane Streets, $18,493; leaseholds on lots on Fulton and William Streets, $25,000; equity in lots in the Bronx and Queens, $955,400; total realty, $1,108,585; bank accounts, $12,-867.73; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $85,316.15; furniture, $7,118.42; jewelry, $1,129,44.50; stocks and bonds, $855,-173.41; stocks as follows: 105 shares Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, 8,104 shares F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, 200 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company preferred, 30 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company common, 551 shares Texas and Pacific Coal Company, 980 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 250 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, 8 shares Tiffany & Co., 57 shares Central Leather Company preferred, 27 shares Central Leather Company common, 13 shares Holland Trust Company; bonds as follows: $6,000 Central Leather Company, $9,000 Rome Locomotive and Machine Works.

FAY, EDWIN R., (died Sept. 3, 1913;) net estate in New York, $31,177.40; premises 516, 518, and 520 West 157th Street, $32,000.

GERSTENBERGER, RICHARD, (died June 15, 1906;) gross estate, $562.98; bank account, $400; money received by Public Administrator, $162.98.

GRAHAM, JULIA, (died June 25, 1913;) net estate, $12,832; bank accounts, $14,110.60.

HALL, WILLIAM, (died Dec. 6, 1910;) net estate in New York, $5,433.60; 5 shares William Hall Company stock, $5,014; bank accounts, $5,271.13.

HIGGENS, JOHN E. J., (died Feb. 5, 1910;) net estate, $9,788.30; seat on Cotton Exchange, $15,000.

McELROY, JAMES, (died March 30, 1904;) net estate, $3,916.46; bank accounts, $4,-269.68; wages due, $60.

MORGANSTEIN, ELIZA, (died Aug. 2, 1895;) net estate, $5,000; personalty, $2,000.

PICKERING, CHARLES W., (died Dec. 27, 1910;) net New York estate, $2,356.38; 14 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co., $1,981; 2 shares Delaware & Hudson Co., $220; bank account, $234.18.

POWERS, CHARLES R., (died Oct. 8, 1912;) net estate, $5,141.45; bank accounts, $4,516.17; money collected, $226.06; lease of 283 and 285 Third Avenue and 203 East Twenty-second Street, $200; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $1,035.15.

RICHARDS, HARRIET M., (died July 1, 1913;) net estate, $256,703.13; bank accounts, $1,830.03; U. S. Steel Corporation dividend check, $1,800; personal effects, $254; stock, $262,520; 190 shares Girard Trust Company of Phila., $185,250; 1,040 shares United States Steel common, $54,080; 160 shares American Agricultural Chem. Co., $4,700; 200 shares Wisconsin Central Railway Co., $9,-200; 300 shares Colorado & Southern Railway Co., $9,300.

RITTER, JOHN J., (died May 5, 1913; net estate, $31,115.63; premises, 1,008 Lind Avenue, $6,848.91; bank accounts, $8,080.22; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $22,364.92; salary due, $50; money due, $290.20; jewelry, $57; personal effects, $20.

WILLIAMS, IDA M., (died Aug. 11, 1913;) gross tangible estate in New York, $4,000; three-quarter interest in house and lot on First Street, Northville, N. Y., $3,750; household effects at Northville, N. Y., $250.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The storm that was over the Lower Mississippi Valley Monday night moved rapidly northeastward and Tuesday night covered the region of the Great Lakes and the Middle Atlantic States. This storm has caused general rains in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, snow and rain in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the region of the Great Lakes, the interior of New York and New England, and high winds off the Southern New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts.

Another storm has moved from the Plateau region to the South Plains States, and has caused rains in the Pacific States and snows in the Plateau and South Rocky Mountain regions.

Temperatures remain low over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions, and are moderate in the East and South.

The storm that now covers the East will move rapidly northeastward, attended by rains and snows Wednesday in the interior of New York and New England, while the disturbance over the South Plains States will advance to the Middle Mississippi Valley during Wednesday and the Coast States Thursday or Thursday night. This disturbance by Thursday will cause rains and snows over the Great Valleys, the rains probably extending to the Middle Atlantic Coast Thursday afternoon or night.

Temperature will be lower Wednesday on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coast and over the Northwest, colder weather is also probable Thursday in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Henry to Eastport.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be high, shifting; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy on the Coast, rain or snow in interior Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, brisk west winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy, preceded by rain Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy, brisk west winds.

New Jersey—Cloudy and colder Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, probably rain or snow, light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow by night; moderate west winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Snow Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy, high shifting winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	29	37	4 P. M.	34	44
6 A. M.	28	38	6 P. M.	33	45
9 A. M.	30	41	9 P. M.	33	49
12 M.	33	47	11 P. M.	33	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 9 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent, at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—313 E. 135th St.; not given	Trifling
6:15—246 W. 52d St.; Rose Bennett	Trifling
6:55—42 Monaco St.; Mrs. Kilpatrick	Trifling
7:40—471 Mott Av.; Rogers & Haggerty	$300
9:00—15 Cannon St.; N. Firestein	Trifling
10:15—601 Eagle Av.; N. Deutsch	Trifling
10:45—348 E. 62d St.; J. Canera	Trifling
P. M.	
12:20—512 W. 150th St.; G. Atkinson	Trifling
12:30—4,062 3d Av.; F. Schererter	Trifling
1:45—3,540 Broadway; Thos. Healy	Trifling
3:20—70 West 99th St.; H. Stenser	Trifling
5:00—2,060 Prospect Av.; F. Steinhaner	Trifl.
6:40—43 W. 4 St.; M. Sawer & Co	Not given
6:50—120 Lewis St.; J. Diamond	$50
11:20—147 West 71st St.; Mrs. O. Webber	$50
11:40—829 Jackson Av.; J. Smith	Trifl.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The annual reunion of the Alumni Association of Public School 2 will be held in the City College Club's rooms, 68 West Fifty-sixth Street, at 8:30 P. M., on Friday.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Retirement Edward N. Jones, Principal of the New York Training School for Teachers, and Alice B. Woolley, Vice Principal of the Witt Clinton High School, will be retired on Feb. 1. On the same date the following elementary school teachers will be retired:

Flora B. Betker, School 170; Cassie A. Carley, (Mrs.) School 82; Annie E. Goetz, School 46; Anna T. Kenney, School 89B; Ella F. Timms, School 104; Anna C. Doering, School 10; Mary M. Lyon, School 87; Annie N. Ackerman, School 108; Ellen L. Arthur, School 78; Fannie S. Compton, School 77; Kate M. Fitzharris, School 10; Sarah J. MacGregor, School 37; Harriette A. Morey, School 128, and Jessie F. Prail, School 153.

Henry M. Leipziger was re-elected Supervisor of Lectures yesterday for a full term, of six years, completing his twenty-fourth year in that office.

Grace M. Bates, teacher of an ungraded class in Public School 26, Brooklyn, was transferred yesterday to Public School, Manhattan.

Mary E. Toy was appointed yesterday a teacher in Public School 81, Queens.

The Board of Education yesterday appointed Edith Fowler as assistant teacher of oral English in the New York Training School for Teachers, and Sarah L. Baker as an assistant teacher of English in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Ruth A. Harper was assigned yesterday as teacher at large to assist in the office of the District Superintendent in charge of vacation schools and playgrounds and recreation centres. Sabina Healy was designated to serve as teacher of drawing and paper cutting in the evening sessions of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

The Board of Education decided yesterday to establish an evening high school for men and women in Public School 186, Manhattan, on Feb. 2, to be known as the Washington Heights Evening High School. It was decided to establish a lecture centre at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Otisville, N. Y.

The Board of Education yesterday authorized Principals of elementary schools to employ additional teachers on Jan. 2 or 5 to facilitate the preparation and filing for reports for December.

Mary Reedy, a substitute additional teacher, has been reassigned to duty in the City Superintendent's office for three months, beginning Jan. 1, 1914.

A lecture centre will be established in Public School 11, Richmond.

Albert Shiels, Director of the Division of Reference and Research, was designated yesterday as the representative of the Department of Education at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 29 to Jan. 3.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HAWKINS, MARIE VIRGINIA, (died Nov. 22;) left $20,000 realty and $2,000 personalty; $500 to Emma L. Harvey; $200 each to Frederic M. and Marie Virginia Hawkins, and Rhoda Todd, her grandchildren; $100 each to Cornelia Hatch, James M. Harvey, Emma S. Harvey, her niece, Sallie Field Stevens, and Marie Virginia Field Birdsall; $50 each to Lizzie Hicks, Libbie McDonald, Nellie Reeves, and Harvey Rose; specific bequests to Mildred Hawkins Jarvis and Harriet Hawkins Todd, her daughters; Victor Hawkins, her son; Mrs. Victor Hawkins, Frederic Hawkins, Marie V. Hawkins, Rhoda Todd, and Emma S. Harvey.

LIGINGER, MARGARET, (died in April, 1913;) left $2,742 personalty to George Liginger, her husband.

McCOY, MARY, (died Dec. 10;) left $4,000 realty to Alice McCoy, her sister.

McGARRY, CATHERINE, (died May 12;) left $3,500 realty and $200 personalty in trust to Catherine McGarry, her daughter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Capt. J. H. Burns, Ord. Dept., three visits by March 31, to E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Co., Gibbstown, N. J.

1st Lt. C. T. Richardson, Ord. Dept., N. Y., to Pleatiny Arsenal.

Maj. A. L. Dade, Insp. Gen., as Insp. 2d Div., Texas City.

Boards appot. May 31, 27, 28, Oct. 8, Dec. 17 and 30, dissolved.

2d Lt. S. W. Wood, 7th Inf., and F. S. Snyder, 2d Cav., relieved from duty at Sig. Corps Aviation Sch., San Diego, to join their regts.

1st Lt. A. L. P. Sands, 6th Fld. Art., from Ft. Riley, Kan., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Bat. C, 6th Fld Art.

Leaves: 1st Lt. L. J. Ahern, Ord. Dept., one mo; Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., one mo.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. S. I. M. Major, temp. duty, Naval Intelligence.

Lts. H. H. Michael, the Ark., to the Ga.; W. H. Allen, Ga. to N. Hosp., Boston.

Ensigns M. L. Stols, Marblehead, Mass., to Naval Acd., for aviation; C. A. Lockwood, Jr., Ark., to training at., Gt. Lakes.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sonoma at N. Y., Abarenda at Shanghai, Callao at Hongkong, Orion and Celtic at Boston, Sylvia at Washington.

Sailed—Potomo Guantanamo for Key West, Eagle Guantanamo for Kingston, Paducah Lucaro, Cuba, for Kingston; Birmingham St. Thomas, D. W. I., for Phila.; Pittsburgh Topolobampo, for Altata, Mex.

Ohio leaves Charleston to-day for Dela. Breakwater. The orders to place the Montgomery out of com. at Phila. suspended, pending delivery to the N. militia of Md. The orders to place the G—s in com. at N. Y. revoked.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:36|Moon rises..4:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:30	5:02	11:00	11:00
Governors Island	5:00	5:30	11:33	11:40
Hell Gate	6:50	7:20	1:18	1:30

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp, Dec. 13.
SS Bergenstjord, Bergen, Dec. 13.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 20.
SS Alliance, Colon, Dec. 17.
SS Canadian, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
SS Czar, Libau, Dec. 8.
SS Chicago, Havre, Dec. 13.
SS Falls City, Swansea, Dec. 10.
SS Carl Schurz, Colon, Dec. 16.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 20.
SS Sabine, Brunswick, Dec. 20.
SS Denver, Galveston, Dec. 17.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur, Dec. 12.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Dec. 17.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Dec. 20.
SS Louisiane, Bilbao, Dec. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

President Grant	Hamburg	Dec. 13
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Lutetian	Rouen	Dec. 8
Flandre	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Dec. 13
Honduras	Havre	Dec. 6
American	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Athinai	Palermo	Dec. 10
Saxonia	Azores	Dec. 10
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Nueces	Mobile	Dec. 6
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 21
El Norte	Galveston	Dec. 18

DUE TO-MORROW.

Majestic	Southampton	Dec. 17
Cassell	Bremen	Dec. 10
Lancastrian	Antwerp	Dec. 12
Fornebo	Huelva	Dec. 9
Marengo	Hull	Dec. 10
Croydon	Rotterdam	Dec. 9
Metapan	Savanilla	Dec. 12
Laura	Algiers	Dec. 12
Caracas	Curacao	Dec. 17
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 23
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 20
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Franconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Ancon	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 20
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 12
Delphine	Lisbon	Dec. 15
Paul Paix	Hull	Dec. 12
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 30
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	7:00 A.M.	1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Indian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Catharina, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Berwind, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk		8:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Pretoria, Hamburg		5:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Maurits, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para		7:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Bremen, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		10:00 A.M.
Czar, Rotterdam		8:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre		8:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 23.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 1,145 miles E. at 10:55 A. M.; due 28th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SS Laura, Trieste to New York, was 440 miles E. at noon; due 25th, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 178 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 434 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 24th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Iroquois, London to New York, was 1,105 miles E. at 8:30 A. M.

SS Marengo, Hull to New York, was 434 miles E. at noon. Wilson Line.

SS Athinai, Piraeus to New York, was 700 miles E. at 6:15 A. M.; due 25th, forenoon. Greek Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Everett and Barge 89, Baton Rouge to New York, were 28 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 65 miles S. E. of Mobile Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, was 182 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.

SS Curityba, Nipe Bay to New York, was 120 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 228 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.

SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 247 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 180 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 565 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:40 P. M.

SS Nickerie, Trinidad to New York, was 1,489 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 350 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 16 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 24 miles N. of Key West at 5 P. M.

SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 430 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Madonna, at Marseilles, Dec. 19.
SS Germania, at Naples, Dec. 19.
SS Verona, at Genoa, Dec. 20.
SS River Araxas, at Trieste, Dec. 19.
SS Birma, at Rotterdam, Dec. 22.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Dec. 23.
SS Kandelfels, at Port Said, Dec. 23.
SS Manhattan, at Antwerp, Dec. 22.
SS Mira, at Savona, Dec. 21.
SS Idaho, at Hull, Dec. 22.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Bremen, Dec. 23.

Sailed.

SS Pannonia, from Naples, Dec. 23.
SS Westlands, from Huelva, Dec. 19.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Penang, Dec. 22.
SS Bjornatjerne Ijornson, from Lisbon, Dec. 16.
SS Ocean, from Amsterdam, Dec. 21.

Passed.

SS Cymbeline, New York for Rosen, passed Lizard.
SS Chicago City, New York for Bristol, passed Fastnet.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Dec. 25

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 26

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the report of its chief examiner relative to Catherine C. Rice, Cécelia R. Haggerty, and Margaret Igoe, candidates on the list of telephone operator, whose statements as to experience were found to be inaccurate through Mr. Fuld's investigation. Mr. Ireland recommends that their names be removed from the list.

The commission has also approved the communication from Mr. Labor clerk transmitting a request of the secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, for approval of the reinstatement of Daniel F. Hartnett as laborer in the Bureau of Highways.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for junior fuel engineer, for men only, on Jan. 7 and 8, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,380 to $1,500, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. A sufficient number of eligibles were obtained from the examination for this position held on Sept. 17 and 18, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. The duties will be to assist in tests of boiler and other furnaces of auxiliary equipment affecting efficiency in the use of fuels, investigation of fuel-burning methods and machinery, and the compilation of data and making reports. The examination will consist of elementary chemistry, physics, essay on a mechanical engineering subject, with sketches; mechanics and dynamics of engineering, testing of fuels, education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-second but not their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Asks $1,000,000 for Mail Highways

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An appropriation of $1,000,000 for the improvement of roads used in the rural mail service was asked of Congress to-day by Postmaster General Burleson.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Winter at NASSAU
BAHAMAS

The climate is the most equable in the world, the temperature during the Winter months averaging about 72° day and night. Frost is unknown.

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England.

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Italy.

CONTINENTAL

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 78—Knickerbocker Ice v. The Maine. 79—Bklyn Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 171—Hughes v. New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. 173—Haas v. Stewart. 45—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R. R. 187—Tanner v. Seaboard Natl Bk. 190—U S v. Rosenthal. 193—Robinson v. Johnson. 149—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley R R. 194—U S v. Marshall. 196—Canble v. Central Vermont R R. 71—Barnes v. Fireman's Fund Ins. 103—Pearsall v. Penn R R. 151—U S v. Cahill. 20—Munroe v. Trenton Oilcloth Co. 108—Halstead v. N Y, N H & H R R. 320—Sykes v. Agrate. 145—U S v. 5 Bales of Silk. 146—Meyer v. N Y, N H & H R R. 147—Seaman v. N Y, N H & H R R. 124—Carey v. Great Atl & Pac Tea Co. 156—Valentine v. Internatl Mero Co. 332—Wallen v. N Y, N H & H R R. 324—Sittenfield v. Welpen. 200—Banner v. Rubinsky. 9—Harned v. Internatl Mag Co. 126—White & Stewart. 338—Aetna Collecting Co v. Barnes, King & Co. 165—Clarke v. N Y, N H & H R R. 176—Bennett v. Ruppert. 310—Sykes v. Levison. 110—Hedden v. U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 178—Bentley v. Young.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—People ex rel Regan v. Waldo. 2—Fiuriano v. Illinois Surety Co. 3—Peirce v. Cocbrane. 4—Same v. Steel Barrel Co of Am. 5—Rappaport v. Forman. 6—City of N Y v. Lissberger. 7—Same v. same. 8—Heidelbach v. Penn Rubber Co. 9—Bernstein v. Berney. 10—Continental Asphalt Paving Co v. City of N Y. 11—Same v. same. 12—Same v. same. 13—Sabino v. same. 14—Watson v. King. 15—Holmes v. Shilling. 16—Yellow Taxi Co v. Smith. 17—City of N Y v. Hyman. 18—Pascocello v. Natl Chain Co. 19—Rein v. Peyser. 20—Rattery v. Carter. 21—Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust v. Blanche. 22—Warwick Savings Bank v. Blanche Realty Co. 23—Lowther v. Sachs. 24—Sulzberger v. Dougherty. 25—People v. Harrell. 26—Price v. Alexander. 27—Tax Lien Co v. Lindsay. 28—Narled v. Baker. 29—Pegram v. Martin. 30—Wood v. Baker. 31—Neale v. Ludlam. 32—Hale v. Triest. 33—Rosenthal v. O'Neill. 34—N Y Realizations Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 35—Thomson v. Rothschild. 36—Hall v. Galban & Co. 37—Lowenthal & Liebler & Co. 38—Clute v. Haskin Estates. 39—Weiss v. Frank. 40—O'Shea v. St Joseph Institute. 41—Trupchik v. Jump Housewrecking Co. 42—Gilon v. Gilon. 43—City of N Y v. Am Surface Contract Co. 44—Esruch v. Baruch. 45—Cartwright v. Howe. 46—N Y Life Ins Co v. Rock. 47—Union Trust Co v. Galligan. 48—Burden v. Brown. 49—Borck v. Ende. 50—Katz v. Marks. 51—Shape v. Shape. 52—Matter of Bongiorno. 53—Israel v. Buegler. 54—Stevens v. Radin. 55—Dorn v. Fumyea. 56—Hupfel v. Wesley Const Co. 57—Same v. same. 58—Darby Comm Co v. William. 59—Kaeser v. Miller. 60—Felix v. Josephthal. 61—Hogg v. Hogg. 62—Gen Electric Co v. Gold. 63—Schultz v. Schultz. 64—Thurber v. Tyrrell. 65—Same v. same. 66—Foley v. Foley. 67—Wuslien v. Whalen. 68—Turner v. Ryback. 69—Altman v. Bungay Co. 70—Same v. McKeon. 71—Buckley Eng Co v. McCall. 72—Rose Theatre Co v. Corn. 73—Fort Washington Const Co v. 180 Montague St Co. 74—Black & Boyd Mfg Co v. Frazee Realty Co. 75—Leonard v. Leonard. 76—Sugar v. Barth. 77—Meroney v. Hedden & Sons Co. 78—Mead v. Rothman. 79—Birch v. Farson. 80—Middleton v. Spreckels. 81—Same v. same. 82—Same v. Wooster. 83—Same v. same. 84—Stein v. Hellman. 85—Hennings v. Vigna. 86—Howe Amusement Co v. Maryland Casualty Co. 87—McCain v. De Winter Co. 88—Wilcox v. McClellan. 89—People v. Pece. 90—Goldstein v. Fogarty—City Real Estate Co v. Lochranck. 92—Thompson v. Thompson. 93—Herrmann v. Camerer. 94—Same v. same. 95—First Nat Bank v. Queen. 96—Matter of Chaloner. 97—Durr v. Durr. 98—Reynolds v. Reynolds—Settlement Co v. Elsinger. 100—Birch v. Farson. 101—Leiberman v. Lieberman. 102—Cuban Mahogany & Tie Co v. Duff. 103—Brown v. Brown. 104—Sociological Research Film Corp v. City of N Y. 105—Matter of Cunningham. 106—Brown v. Brown. 107—Farley v. Bernardoni. 108—McGrath v. Brink. 109—Gallagher & Shean v. Barton. 110—Myers v. Ward. 111—Pacelli v. Casarlo. 112—Jacob, 2d, v. Sternberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Undefended divorces. 1512—Copeland v. Copeland. 1526—Brown v. Brown. 1517—Morales v. Munoz. 1572—Anderson v. Anderson. Demurrer. 1573—Bandell v. Bandell. Protected cause. 834—Walter v. Walter. General calendar. 1.34—Eneman v. Eneman. 787—Simms v. Simms. 889—Levering & Garrigues Co v. Century Holding Co. 1202—Oren v. Rosenbringer. 1271—Bamberger v. Cantor. 1150—Hill v. Carroll. 709—Cavallaro v. Frugone B & P Printing Co. 593—Alsop v. MacHugh. 1259—Cohen v. Cohen. 127—Baruch v. Young. 238—Grassl v. City of N Y. 586—Tax Lien Co v. Durrell. 1257—Dubell v. Dubell. 463—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 672—Minziak v. Hendrick. 628—Friedgen v. Ernst. 1182—Van Arsdale v. Mayer. 1558—Soukos v. Realty Estates of Linden. 1157—Chelsea ex Bank v. Simon. 1384—Uebol v. Judge. 1398—Van Hofe v. Classon. 1412—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 1415—Brown v. McNulty. 1431—Berger v. Berger. 1447—Swiller v. Swiller. 1455—Rotheuberg v. Pines. 1467—Ingraham v. Hughes. 1483—Schnatz v. Jackson. 1485—Erb v. Hudson Trust Co. 1492—Reinert v. Schmidt. 1494—Berstal v. Riva. 1506—Eldlitz v. Manhattan Wrecking & C Co. 1272—Malcolm v Hcyt. 726—Greenberger v. Greenberger. 132—Koch v. Fox. 739—Weinstein Bros Co v. Co-Free Realty Co. 853—Arlington Estates v. Brown-Weiss Realties. 1156—Rees v. U S Oxygen Co. 1269—Katz v. Straus. 123—Hall v. Hall. 1442—Steinfeld v. Tuozzo. 942—Rieser v. City of N. Y. 457—Gerken v. Thomas. 944—Schley v. Coler. 1406—Price v. Alexander. 1408—Edgerton Park Co v. Coffey. 1422—Collins v. De Jorio. 1435—La Sala v. Friedman. 1436—Straiton v. Sande. 1437—Sciaballa v. Ill Surety Co. 1449—Calvert v. Calvert. 1472—Newmark v. Newmark. 1489—Tenu v. Kommell. 1490—Hagadone Con Co v. R C Ch, St Thomas. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Part V., Giegerich, J. Adjourned for term. Part VI., Blanchard, J. Clear. Part VII., Cohalan, J. Case on. Part VIII., Philbin, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2583—Buzzell v. Gilbreth. 639—Ansco Co v. Barrett. 2650—Balke v. Balke. 2839—Stewart v. Nat Surety Co. 1438—Miles v. Scallo. 2866—Liberman v. Neuberger. 1662—Northern Bank v. Bingham. 1444—N Y Assets Real Co v. Pfarzheimer. 2130—Mutual Bank v. Siedl. 2867—Hassey v. Kinney. 2863—Myers v. Ward. 2421—Watson v. Heinze. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Weeks, J. 1811—Joseph v. Pilgrim Spring Water Co. 1812—Guttman v. Forest. 252½—Schiff v. Burdick. 1066—Corcoran v. Hentzer. 1049—Blum v. Hart. 508—Graham Wood Co v. Standard Wood Co. 718—Muhlig v. Christian. 1092—Colianan v. Hastings. 1684—Bagley v. City of N Y. 1726—Roggen v. Hawkes. 1725—Ackerman v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J. Inquest. 1710—Weber v. Converse. 2003—Belovsky v. Kraus. 2068—Littenberg v. Reichman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Whittaker, J. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. Case on. Rababy v. Nassau Elec R R. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1643—Abraham v. Cohen. Greene v. Bklyn Union El R R. 852—Mecum v. Meyer. 1093—Nemez v. Am. Mfg Co. 1094—Slabeyko v. same. 1767—Tietze v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 179—McDonald v. Penn Tunnel Term Co. 310—Malloy v. Bolinger. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Donnelly, J. Case on. Krish v. Day. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. 1053—Boreas Realty Co v. Am Bonding Co. 1080—McManus v. Mertens. 1015—Heany v. Hofheimer. 2945—City of New York v. Tillotson. 2692—Same v. same. Q Co, &c., R R. 696—Sure Seal Co. v. Loeber. 698—Albert v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 870—Penn Steel Co v. City of N Y. 884—Tuttle v. Minton. 896—Ungrich v. Northern Bank. 2940—City of N Y v. Jamison. 2943—Same v. Martin. 2946—Same v. Weinstein. 2956—Same v. 3d N Y Waist House. 2465, 2488—Same v. Bklyn Alcatrees A Co. 906—Bostwick v. Burke. 2961—Lawyers Title Ins & Tr Co v. Schmitterberger. 2947—City of N Y v. Schuleinowitz. 752—Lowenstein-Weiller Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 1017—Schwartz v. Frieder. 27—Perley v. Williams. 2425—Zeltzer v. Haeberstein. 914—Baumann v. Guggenheim. 846—Bergen v. Met Dairy Co. 482½—Globe Fire Ins Co v. Pinkney Co. 53, 55—Chapman v. Fowler. 1026—Globe Fire Ins Co. v. Pinkney. 245—Humphrey v. Sanders. 89—Von Bergen v. Minimaster Mills Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Erlanger, J. 1674—Keller v. Hay. 2819—Walt v. Gilbreth. 1043—Schafransky v. Speno. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on. Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Royal L. Wescott, Alice Philpot Anna H. Seiberberg, John C. Hoffner, Isaac T. Brown, Minnie L. Leland, Eliza Hilton, Bessie Swift, John Hegetschweiler, Sophie Loew, Wm. S. Hirschlaff.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Luce, J.; Part IV., Pendleton, J.; Part V., Cowen, J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in trial term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 4925—Collins v. McMullen Snare & Triest. 5283—Levy Co v. Libman Cont Co. 5318½—Gotz v. Hirsch. 5322—Boturinch v. N Y Rys. 5323—Pomerantz v. same. 5328—Milliman v. N Y Rys. 5329—Gershelmer v. same. 5345—Rogers v. N Y Rys. 5346—Husband v. same. 5347—Same v. Union Rys. 5063—Holman v. Patten. 3644—Schiff v. Royal Feather Co. 4633—Bowen v. Nevins. 5289—McKenna v. Goldstein. 4438—Leoni v. B'klyn H'ts R R. 5319½—Elias v. Krause. 4767—O'Reilly v. Ebling Brew Co. 4684—Hibbe v. Schmidt. 5026—Adamczyk v. Int R T. 4629—Weinstein v. Fargo. 4879—Malsaco v. Sullivan & Consldine. 5002—Home Painting Co v. McNally Bldg Co. 4790—Man Commercial Co v. Lenchtenberg Co 3544—Lefrener v. Goldberg. 4772—Sulzberger v. Mossfeld Realty Company. 5138—Kasan v. Hanke. 5141—Chassner v. National Cash Register Company. 5144—Doherty v. Rice. 5168—Thornstein v. Howard Co. 5172—Ehrscott v. Hale Mfg Co. 5187—Otis Elev v. N Y Rys Co. 5191—Finsky v. Utility Car Co. 5247—Dooley v. Int R T. 5261—Russo v. Mantner. 4851—Henry v. Smoleroff. 4642—Gens v. Cohn. 4643—Same v. same. 5253—Pescia v. Clinton. 4973—Gallagher v. McNulty. 5226—Delucia v. Fargo. 5258—United Electric L P Co. v. Rugoff. 5259—Same v. Welinsky. 5260—Duffy Co v. Aland. 1207—Casper v. Nacf. 376—Rohrlich v. Kane. 416—Wolpin v. same. 4983—Metropolitan v. Prudential Life Ins Co. 5205—Goldthwait v. N Y Rys. 5312—Mandel v. same. 5326—Clemento v. Sturn. 4974—Silverson v. Roosin. 4367—Samuels v. Eisenstein. 2381—Mandelstamm v. Brill Co. 1179—Bernstein v. Taub. 5220—Glasshelm v. N Y Rys. 5295½—Siff v. Dickler. 4263—Leaf v. Monschelm. 5012—Cohn v. Siegel. 5072—Bluth v. Int R T. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Lynch, J. 6159—Knauth v. Black. 6451—Black v. Alderdice. 6411—Rahtz v. Claman. 6457—Fried v. Doyle. 6550—Bachman v. Wolferl. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Meuser v. Schierenbeck—Harold Hunniston. Murphy v. Brow—Harold P. Coffin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. William Hennings v. Michael Marrone-William J. Lynch. Alfred W. Kiddle v. Jesse Price—Frank W. Tappan. Joseph H. Schwartz v. Joseph Gartinkel—Collin H. Woodward.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. E. Coppee Thurston v. Stephen McCormick—Ignatius M. Wilkinson. Samuel Blind v. Kalman Dorsdowsky—Samuel Blind.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Hattie Heidelberger v. Margaret W. Baxton—Sol De Young.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated motions—Benedict, J. 1-2—Duffey v. Spoleri. 3—Gonzales v. Atlantic S Co. 4—Matter of Butcher, (Helser.) 5—Davis v. Davis. 6—Hertz v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 7—Weismantel v. L I R R Co. 8-9-10—Schemke v. Tyl et al. 11—Wagner v. McKinnon et al. 12—Matter of 63d St. 13—Humphrey v. C A Brandt Co. 14—Hopkins v. Jas McCreery Co. 15—Mansfield v. Fromm. 16—Mansfield, admr, &c. v. Fromm. 17—Matter of Hawthorne, (Waldo.) 18—Hertz v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 19—Hottenstein v. Hottenstein. 20—Leonard, &c., vs. Acme Foundry Co. 22—Thompson v. Bended Soundcraft Mfg Co. 23—Colwell v. Acker-Merrall-Condit Co. 24—Dougherty v. Cirker. 25—Knecht v. Molle. 26—Gallo v. Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co. 27. Currier v. Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co. 28—Sussman v. Wellbrock. 29—Mummery, adm, &c. v. Carswell and others. 30—McGarry v. McGarry. 31—Lisson v. Ruesell et al. 32—Teel v. Montague Milling Machine Co. 33—Matter of Reuch, (Ann et al.) 34—Gerebach v. Gersbach. 35—Eggers v. Edison Electric Ill Co. 36—Torpey v. Torpey. 37—Heleer v. Heleer. 38—Matter of Freel. 39—Coben v. Penner and ano. 40—Clark v. Clark. 41—Blaum v. Smith & Schillo. 42—Brungnone v. Brungnone. 43—Sahil v. Scovil. 44—Hayt v. Hayt. 45—Dime Savings Bank v. Hawley. 46—Harper and ano, exr, &c., v. Church, et al. 47—Prendergast v. Prendergast. 48—Lanonis S Fire Eng 8 v. Fire Dept Town of Newtown. 49—O'Rourke Dry Dock Co v. Caddell. 50—Bessemer Limestone Co v. Bonacci et al. 51—Duff v. Spollen. 52—Matter of Decorum St. 53—Shleman v. Spinghal. 54—Connolly v. Blake and ano. 55—Heiser v. Heiser.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Patrick Doyle, Susan Searles, and Mary Moran. Accountings in the estates of Fanny E Voorhels, Benjamin Feyer, Antonio Torrento, Catherine Smith, John H. Schroeder, Charles Wolf, Frances Gesner, Charlotte Wilson, Giuseppe Monaco, May L Beyd, William Woroner, and Antonio Torrillo. Estates of Mary L Heviland, H M Fitzsimmons, Agnes Titus, Frank Degman, Eugene Coyle, Josef Waldstein, William Fary, and Mary Ann Fyfe. Will of Mary Ann Fyfe admitted to probate.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Former Watson Estate Property in Old Silk District Sold at a Handsome Profit—Dr. Alexander Lambert Buys $100,000 East Side Residence—Harlem and Bronx Realty Active.

Genuine activity characterized the realty market yesterday, several sales of more than average importance being closed in many parts of the city. Of peculiar interest was the purchase by Charles Laue, a well known operator, of the old Watson estate property on the northeast corner of Greene and Grand Streets.

The price paid is said to have been about $187,000, which represents a profit of $20,000, to the sellers, Rosenwasser Brothers, who acquired the property a short time ago from the Watson heirs.

The property consists of three five-story business structures, fronting 75 on Grand Street and 210.6 on Greene Street, including 34 to 50 Greene Street. It was one of the parcels sold in the Watson estate sale over a year ago by Joseph P. Day and was bought in by Sarah R. Watson and other defendants for $157,000.

Later it was sold for about the same price to Rosenwasser Brothers who gave in exchange the six-story apartment at 82 and 84 West Twelfth Street, east of Sixth Avenue.

Notwithstanding the removal of many old time firms from that former dry goods centre and silk trade district, the buyers believed that the property would prove a good investment and their confidence in the future stability of the section is shown by the recent sale at a substantial profit.

Assembling East 78th Street Plot.

The assembling of a large plot evidently destined for a big improvement in the near future is shown by the purchase of the two old dwellings at 175 and 177 East Seventy-eighth Street by John R. MacArthur, from Newton G. Chase, who acquired them last May. The property is between Lexington and Third Avenue and the plot has a frontage of 37 feet, each house being 18.6 by 102.2. Mr. MacArthur own the two houses to the west at 169 and 171 while the intervening house at 173 is owned by Emma Schwarz. These properties are part of a large plot for which theatrical syndicates was negotiating over a year ago.

$100,000 Deal on 72d Street.

Dr. Alexander Lambert who recently sold 36 East Thirty-first Street has purchased from the estate of Cornelia W. Roberts, 43 East Seventy-second Street a four-story high stoop dwelling on a lot 22 by 65 by 102.

The property which is located between Madison and Park Avenues has been held at $100,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Sale on West 68th Street.

An investor has purchased the five-story brick building, 306 West Sixty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 100, between West End Avenue and the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.

The Plainfield Plumbing, Hardware and Paint Supply Company, a corporation, is the owner of record. The property has been held at $25,000.

Settlement Workers Secure Plot.

The recently organized Co-operation Social Society, of which Herbert Parsons is President, has purchased the three old tenement properties which will face the new extension of Seventh Avenue, at 27, 29, and 31 Barrow Street.

The properties were accumulated through Pepe & Brothers, who bought them for the new society from Louis Malavita and Antonio Giordano, who previously purchased them from the owners, James A. Lowe, Kate Masterson, and Luigia Ramazzotti.

The site is near Bleecker Street, and is to be improved by the society with a new building. No plans for this have been formulated. The society will do settlement work.

Harlem Tenement Resold.

The five-story double flat at 2,104 Eighth Avenue, between 118th and 119th Streets, on plot 25 by 80, has been resold by the Hensie Construction Company to an investor. It was recently taken in part payment by the sellers for a large Washington Heights corner. A. W. Miller & Co. acted as the brokers.

Sell After Long Litigation.

Having come to an agreement after thirty years of litigation, the heirs of the Irving and John Jones estates sold the vacant plot, 50.10 by 100.2 feet, on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 101 feet and 8 inches west of Second Avenue, through their holding company, the Dorvan Realty Company, and Joseph F. Day. There are about twelve heirs.

Bronx Borough.

Ernst & Cahn and F. J. Wood have sold to the Steinmetz Construction Company the five-story new law apartment known as 1,915 Marmion Avenue, being the southwest corner of Elsemere Place. The owner has taken in part payment a farm consisting of sixty acres with dwelling house and outbuildings at Callicoon, N. Y.

George F. Johnson has sold the block front on the north side of 192d Street, extending from Aqueduct Avenue to Old Croton Aqueduct, having a frontage of 230 feet on 192d Street, 107 feet on Aqueduct Avenue, and 85 feet on Old Croton Aqueduct.

The property was held at $45,000. L. M. Mosauer & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for William Malone, the plot, 40 by 94 by 40 by 100, situated on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 240 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue, to a client for investment, and has resold for Calendo & Cordi, the lot 20 by 131, north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 160 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue.

Samuel Galitzka has sold for the John E. Sullivan Company to a New York corporation who will improve, fourteen lots on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 107 feet east of Fourth Avenue, forming a plot 280 by 100.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for the Hagameyer estate, the residence, two acres, and outbuildings on Charlton Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

Charles A. Palmer has purchased the southeast corner of Market and Prince Streets, Paterson, old frame buildings on a plot 56 by 120, for $55,000, said to be a record price. The buyer will improve the site with a business building.

Big Lease Near Times Square.

A large commercial lease just west of the Times Square section has been made by N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, who have rented the thirteenth and fourteenth floors and half of the twelfth floor, a total of 30,000 square feet for Charles Scribner's Sons in the building at 311 to 319 West Forty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The lessee is the firm of Robert Teller Sons & Dorner, music publishers. They have taken the leases on a long term at an aggregate total of $150,000. This completes the renting of the building.

Jay Street Post Office Building Rented.

William A. White & Sons have leased the six-story and basement fireproof building on the northeast corner of Jay and Greenwich Streets for a long term of years to a large butter and egg house. This building had been occupied up to a year ago as a branch of the United States Post Office Department, and has been vacant since.

Real Estate Notes.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr. Company announced yesterday that the real estate and auction business of John M. Thompson will be merged with their business on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Thompson is a son of the late ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, who was Controller of the New York Life Insurance Company for many years.

John W. Ahern, who has been connected with E. H. Ludlow & Co. for many years, has severed his connection with that firm and has been appointed appraiser for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

Hugo E. Distelhurst has given the Brown-Weiss Realties a sixty-day option to purchase the church, 80 by 100 at 233 to 243 West Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Distelhurst, as second mortgagee, foreclosed his claim against the Brown-Weiss Company last week, and is giving the former owners an opportunity to recover.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Greenwich St, 547 & 549, section Charlton, 50x75, 6-story loft and store building; W. C. Lane and others, executors, against Charlton Greenwich Co. and others; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; H. M. Stevenson, referee; amount due, $88,797.92; taxes, &c., $682.53; to the plaintiff for $66,500.

18th St, 217 West, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x82, 4-story tenement and 2-story rear stable; N. Y. Savings Bank against Robert Ackerman and others; Webber & W., attorneys; S. A. Farrell, referee; amount due, $7,954.59; taxes, &c., $593.70; to James C. Foley for $12,000.

134th St, 318 West, e s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, 5-story tenement; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman and others; Gay & G., attorneys; P. C. Wolf, referee; due, $21,869.73; taxes, &c., $1,407.92; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

1st Av, 2,113 & 2,115, w s, 50.10 ft s of 109th St, 50x17.5x66.8x62.10, 1 story shop; C. F. Lener against Michele Lasco and others; Morris Eder, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; partition; to Anthony B. Thomas for $8,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

133d St, West, n s, 325 ft e of 12th Av, 125x99.11, vacant; Condonohue Estate against Dorothy Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $40,158.52; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

167th St, East, s s, 94.2 ft w of Tiffany St, 50x100, vacant; C. A. Burton against C. C. Odell and others; P. A. Hatting, attorney; Monroe Goldwater, referee; due, $5,475.87; taxes, &c., $1,562.38; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Hughes Av, 1,978, e s, 299.3 ft s of 179th, 26x95 to Belmont Av x26x95, 2-story dwelling; Beatrice Conner against A. H. Worsham and others; Eb. L. Brisach, attorney; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $3,158.05; taxes, &c., $23.83; adjourned to Jan. 6.

By Henry Brady.

176th St, 507 East, n s, 67.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x72, 2-story dwelling; S. M. Barber against Matilda Leuchtenburg and others; Harold Swain, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $1,812.21; taxes, &c., $421.11; adjourned to Dec. 30.

Delavelle Av, 150 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c. which Giovanni Platania and others had; Menken Bros., attorneys; withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings In the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Church St, e s, block front between Warren and Chambers Sts, 175.10x24.8x175.10x25, five-story loft and store building; Albany County Savings Bank against Church & Warren Co. and others; Seybel & F. attorneys; J. Z. Lowe, referee; due, $197,146.08; taxes, &c., $3,810.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 476, e s, 43.5 ft s of 29th St, 20x75, four-story and cellar and two-story extension; J. E. Britton against G. J. Humphrys and others; Ferrie & S., attorneys; Townsend Morgan, referee; due, $79,338.03; taxes, &c., $2,842.35.

7th Av, 2,304-2,306, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 50x100, five-story tenement and store; Saranac Construction Co. against Joseph Davie and others; H. B. Davie, attorney; D. C. Glover, referee; due, $5,608.29; taxes, &c., $1,050.68; subject to two first mortgages aggregating $51,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 174th St, 49.11x100, six-story tenement; I. H. Cohen against J. W. Fox and others; Dettmer, S. & J., attorneys; J. J. Ryan, referee; due, $8,537.80; taxes, &c., $1,225.87; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $51,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in Manhattan. The following were filed in the Bronx:

Melrose Av, s e corner of 162d St, for two six-story brick tenements, 48x62.5 and 52x54.7; Cedar Construction Company, Joseph J. Lese, 35 Nassau St, President; owners, Tremont Architectural Company, 440 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $105,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

216th St, n e corner of Bronx Boulevard, to a two-story brick factory, 84x140.10; Carl Lace Manufacturing Company, C. Sternbach, 149 5th Av, President; owners, W. F. Kock, 311 East 204th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 410, w s, 25x100; S. Tsber Bayles to Ethel B. Underwood, 122 West 79th St, (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 17; attorneys, Kelly & Connelly, 35 Nassau St...$100

BARROW ST, 27, e s, 37.6x80; James A. Lowe to Co-operative Social Settlement Society of City of New York, 26 Jones St. (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

BARROW ST, 29, e s, 18.9x80; Kate Masterson & another to same, (mtg $7,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, same.....$100

BARROW ST, 31, e s, 18.9x80; Luigia Ramazzotti to same, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, same.....$100

FRONT ST, 130, w s, 28.4x72.1; Isaac Newlin to Lester S. Holmes, 49 W. 56th St, (mtg $20,000,) Dec. 22; attorneye, Baldwin & H., 27 Pine St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n s, 17.5 ft w of 125d St, 18.7x75; William Young to Jennie M. Wildman & others, Winnetka, Ill., (mtg $14,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, William H. Hill, 141 Broadway.....$100

LOT 20, map of Fort Washington and B. W. Syndicates; Comfort Realty Co. to Utility Realty Co., 20 East 42d St, B. & S., Dec. 22; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,242, w s, 100.8x164.5; William W. Carman to Century Holding Co., 1,182 Broadway, Dec. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 97th St, 120.2x100; Samuel Hunt to Seventy-fourth Street Holding Co., 30 East 42d St., (mtg $29,500,) Dec. 22; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.....$100

4TH ST, 9 East, n s, 25x irregular x60x irregular; Marie Mills to Alfred Henderson, at Closter, N. J., (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, New Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred L. Anderson, of John Day, Orange, N. J., (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, same.....$100

8TH AV, 74, s e corner of Waverly Place, 01.5x30.8x irregular; 119th St, 508 East, s s, Borough St, Brooklyn; Sterling Place, 25, Brooklyn; Samuel A. & Edward Goldschmidt, trustees of Samuel B. H. Judah, to Samuel A. Goldschmidt, 89 West 73d St, and Celestine A. Burchell, 790 Riverside Drive, under deed of trust, dated June 22, 1891, on account of Celestine A. Gardner, Dec. 9; attorney, David F. Tousey, 34 Pine St.....$1

7TH ST, 270 East, 22.8x90.5; Dora Schonzelt, individually and as executrix, to David Shapiro, 366 East 8th St, (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, J. Shapiro, 63 Park Row.....$100

8TH AV, 2,374, e s, 25x80; Adolph E. Gutgsell to Minnie and Susie Hirshley and Ida Youngs, 26 W. 130th St, (mtg $7,000,) all of Nassau St.....$1

8TH AV, 2,556, e s, 25x88; Thomas Scholes to Laura Berry, 321 West 137th St, (mtg $16,000,) Dec. 19.....$1

26TH ST, 147 and 149, West, n s, 31x98.9; Ida L. Churchill to Lawrence W. Churchill, Scarsdale, N. Y., (mtg $58,000, all liens,) Dec. 23; address, 2 Rector St.....$100

30TH ST, n s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x118.11x25x115.6; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Sandrock Realty Co., 261 Broadway, all title, Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

30TH ST, 145 to 149 West, n s, 75x98.9; Karmack Realty Co. to Alfred L. Brown, 44 West 57th St, (mtg $96,057,) Dec. 15; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, 244 and 246 West, e s, 37.7x98.9; Lulu Quigg to Richard Vallender, 3,209 Park Av, all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, A. M. Clute, 156 Broadway.....$100

44TH ST, 219 to 223 East, n s, 75x100.6; Jessie Folsom to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, (mtg $22,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Thornton to Joseph P. A. O'Donnell, 500 West 143d St, (mtg $36,000) Dec. 23; attorney, same.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph F. A. O'Donnell to Frank W. Mosher, 152 East 50th St, (mtg $36,000,) Dec. 23; attorney, same.....$100

49TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Charles P. Latting to Isabella C. Latting, 37 East 49th St, B. & S., Dec. 1; address, 34 Pine St.....$100

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 48x—; Barnet House to Nathan C. House, 90 Pinehurst Av, Dec. 23; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$1

55TH ST, 339 West, 18x100.5; Hensle Construction Co. to Florence H. Lamb, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $16,500,) Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, 823 West, n s, 80x80; Robert E. Todd to 74th Street Holding Co., 306 42d St, (mtg $40,000,) July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; 74th Street Holding Co. to 323 West 74th

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

GOING TO EUROPE! !
MUST SELL! ! !

Four-story and basement dwelling in the seventies near Riverside Drive; strictly high class; no reasonable offer refused. Milton Hart, Attorney, 140 Nassau St.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St. Apply Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.
Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House, Box 83 Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful tract of land in Westchester County; one of the highest elevations; several hundred acres, with buildings and other ideal conditions for a golf club. Address Mount Kisco, V 29 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 801 W. 96.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Handsome modern dwelling to let, near Convent Av.; fine location; house worth $18,000. Will let for $75 per month until May 1, thereafter at $100 per month. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

FACTORY LOFTS.

45x85; all light; rent, $980 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

Loft, 5,000 square feet, for light manufacturing purposes; light as day. Apply Brockett Realty Co., 122 East 26th St.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

To Sublet.—Modern apartment at 45 East 82d St., furnished or unfurnished; 7 light rooms, two baths; all conveniences; immediate possession. Telephone 4757 Lenox or inspect.

934 and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment; elevator service; modern conveniences; immediate possession. D 10 Times.

THREE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; TELEPHONE. THOMPSON, 17 WEST 35TH.

95th St., 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 23.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 127 WEST 58TH ST.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST, AT THE LORRAINE, 3 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at liberal reduction.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 158th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Harlem Express Co.; up and down town; low rates. Tel. 2184 Morning.

Business Opportunities.

30 cents a line.

A SELLING FORCE

CREATED THROUGH LETTERS, FOLDERS, AND CIRCULARS. MY SYSTEM IS ABSOLUTELY INFALLIBLE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; FEES MODERATE. ADDRESS M 49 TIMES.

Capital for investment with services; a man of high standing and ability, competent to direct and control help, desires to connect himself actively with a well-established business, where he may safely and profitably invest several thousand dollars of capital; highest references given and expected; answers treated confidentially and returned if desired; brokers and go-betweens don't answer. V 41 Times.

FOR RENT.

Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

An exceptional opportunity occurs to invest in a splendidly located dance hall on a Subway station corner; money fully secured by long lease; classes already in operation. Call 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Room 1110, 145 West 45th St.; evenings, telephone Audubon 4412.

Six mortgages of $2,500 each on six dwellings to be built on Ave. M, Brooklyn. House to sell from $4,750 to $5,000. Good home, security positive; principals only. Bernard Lynch, Kings Highway & E. 12th St.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished; reasonable price. Will also sublet loft. Pearlberg, 164 West 25th St.

Wanted, financial partner with $10,000 ready cash to finance prospering concern which desires to increase already successful business; can handle checking himself; no commercial bankers wanted. Y 233 Times.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 82, Wellsburg, West Va.

Wanted—Active partner with $5,000 in established business; particulars by interview only. Address M 58 Times.

Business Loans.

30 cents a line.

Heir desires $7,400 loan on large inheritance; thoroughly secured; principals only. Z 246 Times.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

30 cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1832. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.80; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY, 114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

BONDED DETECTIVE.
Harry Martin, 110 West 96th St.

Lost

30 cents a line.

LOST—An old crochet black bag, Dec. 22, at 3d Av., between 186th and 191th Sts., dry goods store, the bag containing several beads and a small pocketbook containing $3 or $4 in silver, and a letter and some different papers. If found, kindly return to owner, Miss Josephine Ewen, 1,060 Union Av., care Mrs. Drucker; would be very thankful.

LOST.

A certificate for one share of First Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company, No. D-29277, in the name of Charles E. Baker, Pawling, N. Y., transfer of which has been stopped.
GEORGE W. CHASE, Cashier.

LOST—On 23d St., 5th Av. and Broadway, lady's blue pocketbook containing railroad ticket and cash. Finder can have cash by returning to Winston, 936 Broadway.

LOST—On St. John's car, Atlantic Av. Subway station, or subway, lady's gold watch, initials "M. R." on back; suitable reward. T. J. Harton, 591 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—On West End Av., between 85th and 100th Sts., moonstone brooch set with diamonds and pearls; liberal reward. A. Hill, 257 West 88th St.

LOST—On Saturday, Dec. 20, between Pennsylvania Station and Cedarhurst, large pearl stickpin; $200 reward; no questions asked. V 40 Times.

LOST—Lady's brown fur scarf on 145d St., between Ameterdam Av. and B'way, about 6 P. M.; liberal reward. Marcus, 810 West 150th St.

LOST—At or near Grand Central Station, small purse containing two rings; liberal reward. Chas. E. Bryant, 495 Broadway.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST—In Plaza Hotel or neighborhood, a bloodstone ring; reward to finder. L. C. Albro, 7 West 44th.

LOST—Sitka fox necktpiece, Broadway, 110th St., 5:30 Tuesday; suitable reward. Return Rogers, 248 West 105th St.

LOST—Gold Seventh Regiment watch fob, Subway, Saturday; reward. D 333 Times Downtown.

LOST—Cameo brooch, gold setting, valued as heirloom; reward. Return to 462 West 24th St.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$10 REWARD.—Lost last evening between 50 Park Place and Grand Central Station, a small roll (by mail) addressed to Leggo Bros. & Co., 32 (50) Park Place; finder will be paid $10 for return of package to above address.

$200 REWARD.

Diamond link bracelet, lost Monday morning between 58th St. and Tyson's, 25th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av and 48th St.

$10 REWARD.

Gold watch fob, with jade setting, monogram "F. J. S.," attached to silk ribbon, lost Sunday night. Return to 165 Broadway, Room 1,417.

$5 REWARD.

Black fur neckpiece lost Sunday night, taxicab from Cafe Boulevard or corner 6th Av. and 23d St. Return 33 West 92d St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—In Larchmont, on Sunday, a Yorkshire terrier, weighing about 5 pounds, curly coat, light gray with black saddle; $10 reward for return to J. G. Wilson, Larchmont, or 3 West 29th St., New York.

LOST—Dec. 18, small collie bitch, 1 year old, light brown with white breast and legs; answers name Girlie; reward. A. Pinchot, 1,021 Park Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

The Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard, 63d and 64th Sts., New York, appeals for financial support. For over twenty-four years its work has been chiefly for the poor, who would otherwise have been deprived of medical and surgical aid. The new building will be ready for service on Jan. 1st. The total expenditure last year was $143,020, the income being $120,208 short. Checks may be sent to Robert S. Brewster, Chairman Financial Committee.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

84TH, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor; corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

63TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with or without private bath; newly decorated throughout; excellent table. 4581 Columbus. Mrs. Mackey.

72D ST., 207 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; second floor; excellent table, Southern house.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mohegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 136 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two double, front, sunny rooms, with board; references exchanged.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.

The House Richards, a satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; a first-class high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; abundant heat; generous table; every improvement; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

97TH, 258 WEST.—Large corner room, private bath; suitable for two. Grossman.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath suites; homelike surroundings; select patronage; superior table.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Private house; home cooking; special attention given dinner guests.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from the roar and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, $7; en suite, $12 and $14, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American Southern woman with beautiful apartment, offers large front room with board, suitable for two, to whom a refined home will be given; selected; references required. Tel. 6680 Audubon, Apt. 7 C, or write D 24 Times.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Table Boarders

30 cents a line.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Table board that is not surpassed, reasonable; double rooms. Moses.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

53TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

38TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable ballroom; running water; bath; refined surroundings; $4.50.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private bathe; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor, large rooms; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam heated, large room; private bath; smaller room; references.

68TH, 325 WEST.—Attractive, large, single rooms; all conveniences; refined location. 2642 Columbus.

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

68TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet; suitable two gentlemen; steam heated.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable rooms; bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; electricity; steam; conveniences. 3685 Columbus.

71ST, 806 WEST. — Newly furnished front; suitable two: $6; Subway. 9987 Columbus.

72D ST., 53 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished connecting rooms; single; en suite; private bath; references.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 102 West.—Two large, light, comfortably furnished adjoining rooms. Apartment 25.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Beautiful connecting front parlor, suite; suitable doctor; single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Telephone 9658 Col.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front room; running water; parquet floor; Subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large front room; newly decorated; private house; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, parlor floor; private bath.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished; newly decorated rooms; telephone; every comfort; reasonable.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Comfortable large room; private bath; medium room reasonable; telephone.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, small rooms; board; table guests accommodated; high class.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, continuous hot water; telephone.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Two connecting bedrooms; running water; would rent singly; pleasant, clean; private family; reasonable. Rouden.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two rooms suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water, piano and telephone. D'Eglise.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; running water; housekeeping if desired; phone; $5.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath, $8.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, bath, steam; two blocks Subway elevator; $3.50 to $6.00. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

118TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

115TH ST., (Riverside Drive and Broadway.)—Desirably furnished large, light room; private lavatory; modern apartment; $8 weekly. 1351 Morningside.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway. Apt. 2M.

120TH ST., 805 WEST.—Neat single room, private; German family; $2; gentleman. Trubwasser.

121ST ST., 501 and 519 WEST, opposite Columbia University.—Light, attractive, double, single; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity; near Broadway subway; parlor for callers; $3.50 to $7 week. Mrs. M. S. Young.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway. Morningside 4884. White.

FURNISHED ROOM—Electricity, telephone; near Subway and "L." D 1,050 Amsterdam Ave.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 58th Street.
Most convenient location in New York.
Given greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $35-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 58th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $38-$36 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 58th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 27th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; varies every evening, $1.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 58th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 58th Street.
Rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan board.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 6403
356 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6358 Cortlandt.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, flat-tops, telephone booths, wardrobes; oak and mahogany. Quick & McKeans, 6 Reade St.

SIXTY typewriters visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up; selling them out. Store, 427 Broadway, near Howard.

All makes bought, repaired, sold, $10-$65. Eagle Typewriter Co., 100 Nassau.

Lighting Fixtures.

Electric and gas lighting fixtures; buy direct from manufacturer and save 50%; hundreds of latest designs. Phone Stuyvesant 4888. Crown Chandelier Co., 106 4th Av.

PROMPT EMPLOYMENT

Every one of many replies to the following advertisement in The New York Times came from a good firm or company, and the advertiser at once obtained a desirable situation:

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' experience; can take full charge or assist; thorough knowledge of controlling accounts and office details; well recommended. R 128 Times.

Clear, definite want advertisements in The New York Times yield satisfactory results.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

FIRST-CLASS TEACHER wanted immediately at Isaac Pitman shorthand and typewriting. Address full particulars to Chairman, Business School, 44 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MATRON for tubercular sanitarium in Sullivan County; patients of Jewish faith; applicants will please state experience, references, single or married. Address M 61 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for care of three little girls, 4, 7, and 9 years; must speak French and English, be willing to travel, furnish best of references. Apply Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway, Tuesday, between 10 and 11. Mrs. Richard Bennett.

OFFICE MANAGER.—A wholesale mercantile company requires the services of a woman qualified to take entire charge of office, also stock details; state age, experience, salary. T 175 Times.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

A SMART LOOKING YOUNG MAN, WITH UP TO DATE CLOTHES, TO POSE FOR ILLUSTRATIONS AND SKETCHES. ROOM 809, 1,931 BROADWAY.

BARBER.—Young man; first-class; German. Apply 25 Rose Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY, BRIGHT AMERICAN, WANTED IN OFFICE OF DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE. M 59 TIMES.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity for man who can show good sales record and unquestionable references; large concern offering extraordinary inducement to the right party. D 85 Times.

ENGINEER, &c.—Services of young engineer or salesman, familiar with construction work, to interview architects, engineers, contractors; liberal allowance to right party; state age, references, &c., V 85 Times.

MANAGER.—Competent to take care of a sanitarium in Sullivan County for tubercular patients of Jewish faith; applicants will please state age, experience, references, single or married. M 60 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct to consumer; interesting work; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN, high grade, with good following, to carry as side line high grade line of ladies' waists and dresses; larger cities, from Cleveland to Chicago; established trade, commission basis; expenses advanced. Address T. R., 153 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1501 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN, having ribbon, silk, and velvet trade, can connect with new concern; interest given to proper party. S. Matz, 65 East 12th St.

SALESMAN, experienced on mercerized thread, for the manufacturing trade; salary and commission. Y 232 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted with established trade in men's, boys', and children's headwear; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. Sager & Slotoross, 857 Greene St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens; good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 8d Av., 749 5th Av., New York City; 368 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 102 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in mail order department; must have thorough knowledge of mail order business. X 377 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 30, solicitor, advertising; neighboring city; commission only; should earn $40 weekly. L 257 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Female.

I AM UNABLE TO LEAVE HOME TO work; I can do all kinds of fine sewing, such as hemstitching and embroidery, also knitting and crocheting, being able to make many handsome original articles, guest towels, bedroom slippers, linen and crocheted bedspreads, &c.; living in a country town, there is little call for this kind of work, and I would be glad of help in this direction, as the need is most urgent. Address D 86 Times.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 58th Street.
Most convenient location in New York.
Given greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $35-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 58th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $38-$36 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 58th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 27th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; varies every evening, $1.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 58th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 58th Street.
Rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan board.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

30 cents a line.

Mme. Domilian, 19 West 108d St., dressmaker; perfect fitting gowns; telephone.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Male.

AA1 AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references. C 173 Times Downtown.

ABLE ASSISTANT OR SECRETARY.—Young man, 19, wishes position where ability is essential; excellent references. A. B., Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER. YOUNG MAN, 33 YEARS OF AGE, MARRIED, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, EIGHT YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ALL BRANCHES OF MODERN ACCOUNTING METHODS WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH BUSINESS OFFERING A FUTURE. ADDRESS BOX 238 TIMES, 15 BEEKMAN ST., CITY.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1380.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 378 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened, closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets, investigations. Auditor, 52 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, investigations; books opened, closed, written up, balanced, systematized, kept part time; terms moderate. Auditor, Room 156, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2547 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentanglements; arrangements; $2.50 weekly.

BOOKKEEPER wants responsible position; age, 25; Scotch; reliable; references. Whyte, V 89 Times.

BOY, 16; bright, honest, American; intelligent, clean boy. 244 Times Downtown.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—Young man, college graduate, desires evening employment. B 50 Times Downtown.

I WISH TO PLACE my Superintendent, who has been in my employ 9 years; an expert in butter and milk production, intensive farming, fruit and poultry; understands thoroughly all machinery, engines, &c., and can upbuild and produce a profit from any farm or ranch; is A No. 1 in every respect. Only those wishing an experienced and honest man who can take full charge of everything and willing to pay what he is worth need apply. R. Wagoner, Glenbrook, Conn.

SALESMAN-SOLICITOR, 27, married, experienced in building trades and real estate lines; able representative visiting architects and contractors; well recommended. D 332 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, competent to handle mechanical specialty; practical knowledge contractors', building, and mining equipment. L 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Traveling New York and Pennsylvania, wishes side line of shirt waists in conjunction with $9 line. Z 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Reliable American boy; beginner; good penman; rapid, accurate; $8; no agents. C 159 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER 23, expert, A1 references; thoroughly familiar bookkeeping, office work; $20. L 264 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, &c.—Young man desires position as timekeeper, payroll clerk, or other clerical position; furnish best references. Kahn, 171 St. Nicholas Av.

TYPEWRITER, correspondent, linguist, (some stenography) college graduate; $10. B 49 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced law clerk, reliable, efficient student, desires active position. Jacobus, 116 South 8d St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, neat and well educated, not afraid of work, wishes position at anything. V 37 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

30 cents a line.

Help Wanted—Domestic.

ALGONQUIN.—Efficient, thoroughly investigated servants supplied. 709 Lexington Av. (60th.) Phone 4961 Plaza.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

Call Riverside 4875 for efficient colored servants. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 90th. 1538 Riverside.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Reliable chauffeurs; references investigated. Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, (corner 92d.) Telephone 9527 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat colored girls; references. Harlem Employment Exchange, 2,149 5th Av. Harlem 751.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Pianos and Organs.

30 cents a line.

XMAS BARGAINS.

USED UPRIGHTS.....$75, $125, $150
USED PLAYER PIANOS.....$350, $400, $450
NEW PLAYER PIANOS.....$400 to $750

Call and see the smallest player piano made, Baby Player Pianos used and new.
Examine our stock before you decide.
Terms to suit; music rolls, benches gratis.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM., MFRS.,
22 EAST 14TH ST.
Phone 5424 Stuyvesant. Established 1860.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $116. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

30 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold. Silver.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum.
Estates appointed, or entire purchased.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Musical.

30 cents a line.

EXPERT TEACHERS

will give strictly private instruction; Tango, Trot, Boston and all modern dances; during cold and inclement weather automobile transportation to and from, free. Phone 6444 Bedford. 477-479 Green Av. and Nostrand, Brooklyn.

Automobile Exchange

30 cents a line.

A REAL BARGAIN IN CLOSED BODIES. NEW STOCK.
Limousine and Landaulet.
PACKARDS—1912—1911—1910.
Limousine and Landaulet for sale CHEAP.

All cars GUARANTEED first-class condition. Thorough inspection invited—DEMONSTRATORS always at your service.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
1,876 Broadway. Phone 5078, 5079 Col.

MANUFACTURERS' REBUILT CARS.
Buying cars from us is on the same basis as purchasing new ones; cars taken in exchange. Call or send for list of new and used cars. HAYES-DIFFENDERFER CO., 21 West 62d St.

One Packard, model "30," touring car, excellent condition; must be sacrificed quick. Cornish, 155 West 66th St.

Expert automobile painting, woodworking, and trimming. Edward Bros., 205 West End Av. Col. 1012.

Packard body and C. G. V. car for sale. Inquire 247 West 47th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard landaulet for rent; one of the finest looking cars in city; beautifully painted, fully equipped; positively exclusive looking; by the month to responsible party only. Telephone 7827 Bryant.

For Hire.—Packard landaulet; seven-passenger; monthly. Mulcahy, 5430 Trem

BOARD DISMISSES A MARRIED TEACHER

Mrs. Ortman-Gamse Took a Bridal Trip to Europe After Appointment.

THEN POSED AS SINGLE

Dr. Maxwell Presents Records of Women Teachers Before and After Marriage.

Mrs. Jeannette Ortman-Gamse, a teacher in Public School 4, the Bronx, was found guilty by the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday of charges of gross misconduct, in that she deceived the Board of Education by keeping her marriage secret.

The charges were preferred by District Supt. Taylor, and the teacher was dismissed from the service by a unanimous vote of all those present except Commissioner Barondess, who asked to be excused from voting. She was Miss Jeannette Ortman, and was nominated as an elementary school teacher by the Board of Superintendents on June 20, 1912, and was appointed as such by the Board of Education June 26, her appointment to date from July 14. After receiving her appointment she married and made a bridal trip to Europe.

It is said that she did not return from abroad until Sept. 26. The by-laws of the Board of Education say that a teacher who does not assume her duties within fifteen days after her term of service begins thereby loses her position. The first appointment of Miss Ortman—or Mrs. Gamse, as she now was—therefore became inoperative.

After a short lapse of time she applied for reappointment. One of the queries on the blank which she was asked to fill was whether she was married or single. This question she did not answer, but returned the blank with the other queries answered. The Board of Superintendents noticing the omission sent her a second blank to fill out. This she did not return. The Board of Superintendents, despite this fact, renominated her on Oct. 7, 1912, and she was reappointed by the Board of Education on Oct. 23 as Miss Jeannette Ortman.

It was not until Sept. 16, 1913, that the Board of Superintendents learned that she was a married woman. It was then that District Superintendent Taylor preferred his charges against her and she was suspended. The Committee on Elementary Schools, after several adjournments of the case, heard all the testimony on Dec. 9 and reported to the Board of Education yesterday in favor of her dismissal. It required twenty-four votes to bring about this result. Twenty-six members, including Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, and Mrs. Mirabeau L. Towns, were recorded in the affirmative. It was Mrs. Towns's first appearance at a Board of Education meeting since her recent appointment as Commissioner by Mayor Kline.

The board also ratified the action of the local School Board of District 40 in the matter of charges preferred against Elizabeth Curtiss, senior teacher in Public School 31, Richmond. The local board found her "physically and temperamentally unfit" to hold that position.

The report of City Supt. Maxwell relative to the absences and records of married women teachers, together with a supplemental report by Director Shiels of the Bureau of Reference and Research relative to the absences and records of teachers who are widows, was submitted. Dr. Maxwell in his report had not separated the widows from those whose husbands are living. It appears that there are about 1,300 married women teachers in the service.

Dr. Maxwell took certain married teachers who have been teaching eight years or more and compared their four years' record as single women with their four years' record as married women. These teachers numbered 94. Director Shiels found nine widows among them. Deducting these, 105 remained. Before marriage their percentages were as follows: Instruction, 92; discipline, 94. After marriage the figures were: Instruction, 96; discipline, 101. Before marriage their absences were 2,380½ days; after marriage, 3,949 days, or an average, respectively, of 23 and 28 per cent.

Dr. Wile said that in order to make the report fair and full Dr. Maxwell ought to submit another report giving statistics as to unmarried teachers who have been in the service eight years. The board decided to have him and Dr. Maxwell select a list of single women teachers for this purpose.

There was spirited discussion over the report of the Committee on Elementary Schools relative to action taken by the Board of Education on No. 26, authorizing Dr. Maxwell to assign temporarily an elementary school Principal to the supervision of classes for crippled children. Dr. Maxwell assigned Principal Henrietta R. Scheider. At its meeting on Dec. 10 the Board of Education, despite the protests of Dr. Maxwell and Dr. Wile, reconsidered its action and rescinded Principal Scheider's assignment. The reason given was that the matter was put on the supplementary calendar of the meeting of Nov. 26 and was adopted by the board without knowledge of its real character.

Commissioner Somers at yesterday's meeting said that in his opinion some one who had not fixed opinions on the subject ought to make the supervision. It was finally decided to instruct Dr. Maxwell to assign an Associate City Superintendent or a District Superintendent to this work.

The question of penmanship in the public schools was also discussed in a spirited manner. Commissioner Somers said that a certain man had been named as an instructor in penmanship. The board had not yet decided in favor of any particular system. At a critical moment in the discussion of this subject circulars had been received from a publishing house. He moved that the public school Principals be notified that the board had not yet decided on any particular system, and that they were free to select textbooks as heretofore.

Commissioner Stein read a circular from Dr. Maxwell to the school Principals asking for certain information with regard to the penmanship system followed in their schools. The first of Dr. Maxwell's questions, said Mr. Stein, was, "Is the Palmer system being used in your school?" Mr. Stein said it seemed strange that at the same time this circular was received by the Principals there also came to them advertising matter from the Palmer Company. He thought it might be worth a committee's inquiry. It seemed, he said, like opening the education door to commercialism.

Dr. Maxwell said that if Commissioner Stein intended to insinuate that the City Superintendent had planned any such arrangement with the Palme Company, he called upon him to produce his proof. In view of certain developments, Dr. Maxwell said, he would, if writing the circular to-day, couch it in language somewhat different, but for himself and for the Board of Superintendents he wished to express a deep feeling of indignation at the insinuation. That they had been actuated by any other than the highest of motives was a statement he repudiated.

Commissioner Stein said that Dr. Maxwell had constructed a man of straw only to knock it down. Mr. Stein insisted that the coincidence of the arrival of the City Superintendent's circular and the advertising matter of a publishing house, referred to in that circular, was something that should be investigated. He meant, he said, no reflections on any of the Superintendents. The board adopted Commissioner Somers's resolution.

Commissioner Man again brought forward his resolution calling on the By-Laws and Legislative Committee to inquire into and report on the truth and origin of the statement recently published in an open letter to Mayor Kline reflecting on the good faith of the Board of Education and upon the policies which it has advocated and adopted. Mr. Man offered the resolution in an amended form and the board adopted it.

President Churchill wished one and all —with emphasis on the all—a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year before adjournment of the last meeting of 1913.

CHURCHILL WANTS TO KNOW.

Demands Reasons for Many Statements in Dr. Maxwell's Report.

President Churchill yesterday, in referring to the appropriate committees of the Board of Education the recommendations in City Supt. Maxwell's fifteenth annual report, made some interesting comments.

On the subject of promotion and non-promotion of pupils he recommended that the Board of Superintendents give its reasons for not continuing last year's studies; tell why the percentage of non-promotion in the first grade is so high among the children not entering late, and tell whether or not it is now the practice to require of Principals that they ascertain and report the causes of non-promotion.

He said that Dr. Maxwell should be asked to outline a comprehensive concrete course of study, which will disclose the physiological and educational results of the shorter day plan for younger children and of the part time plan for upper grade children in congested districts.

He recommended that the High Schools Committee consider and report whether or not double sessions, such as are now held in Washington Irving High School, cannot be put into operation in the other high schools.

He said that Dr. Maxwell should be asked what concrete evidence there is, if any, that the assignment of his associates by classes of work instead of by districts produced last year better results than hitherto.

Strictures by Examiners Smith and Hervey upon the course of study, he said, should be referred to the Board of Superintendents so that if they are well founded the faults may be remedied. Needing explanation, he said, are the reasons for refusing admission to 400-odd applicants to the training school for teachers last year, the geographical distribution of those refused, the maximum size determined for classes in training schools, the specific changes in the standard of admission, &c.

Mr. Churchill said that the Board of Examiners should be asked what eligible lists are not exhausted; why larger numbers of teachers are listed than are needed, whether or not there should not be a higher passing mark, shorter lists, and, perhaps, more frequent examinations.

He thinks that the Board of Superintendents should report what evidence there is in class room work to justify the statement that there is among License No. 1 applicants "a decided failing short of general intelligence." He said that the Superintendents should report what information they have bearing upon the statement that elementary school teachers have shown in examination that "they have no broad outlook on life, no deep interest in life, no adequate knowledge of affairs," that "they are not well read, not well informed, and that the little they have read and the slight information they do possess lack the touch of a vitalizing intelligence."

BULL MOOSE IN FIST FIGHT.

Brooklyn Leaders Wrangle Over Successor to Woodruff.

Bull Moose leaders of Brooklyn, who met last night at the Johnston Building on Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to select a successor to the late Timothy L. Woodruff as Chairman of the County Committee, found such strenuous differences of opinion among themselves, but, after many bitter wrangles and one fist fight, they elected Charles S. Aronstam early this morning.

The meeting began with Charles S. Aronstam, the Vice Chairman of the County Committee, presiding. Mr. Aronstam was nominated by Charles J. Ryan of the Eleventh Assembly District to succeed Mr. Woodruff. Jesse Fuller, Jr., one of the leading Bull Moose of Queens, immediately arose, denounced Aronstam, and nominated Edward C. Dockam, leader of the Tenth Assembly District.

After that speaker after speaker arose and assailed one or other of the two candidates. A group in the middle of the hall, who had disturbed the meeting since the beginning by arguing loudly among themselves suddenly broke out into a free-for-all fight.

Mr. Aronstam rapped with all his might for order, but when he could not make himself heard he gave up the gavel to Edward W. Allen, Bull Moose leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District. Mr. Allen in his turn had to confess inability to bring the meeting to order.

The final vote was Aronstam, 271, and Dockam, 196. Mr. Childs withdrew.

BOY OF 17 A SUICIDE.

Clarence Battersby Shoots Himself —Dead When Mother Arrives.

Clarence Battersby, the seventeen-year-old son of Mrs. Flora Battersby of 501 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, committed suicide last night in his room at home. The boy left the house before suppertime, and when he returned about 11 o'clock his mother, brother, and sister were seated in the dining room. Clarence went on upstairs without looking into the dining room, and a moment later those below were startled by the sound of a shot. The boy was dead when they reached his room. He had shot himself in the right temple.

Clarence Battersby was a nephew of the late Alzamora H. Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. His family could advance no explanation of the suicide.

REFUSES COLT'S MOTION.

Justice Cohalan Declines to Dismiss $781,280 Theobald Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan said yesterday that the law that Directors would not exercise corporate powers for their private advantage was inflexible. The statement was made in connection with his refusal to grant the motion of Samuel F. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, to dismiss the suit begun by Caroline De Wolf Theobald, a stockholder, who wants Mr. Colt to return $781,280, which she says was wrongly taken from the company.

Justice Cohalan said that involved in the case were graver questions than unwise and impracticable acts by the Directors.

"The law stringently and rigorously forbids the Directors from using or disposing of the funds or assets of a corporation," he said, "for individual enterprises, and for any malfeasance or breach of trust resulting in damage to the corporation they are subject to be called to account by the corporation. These principles are based upon sound public policy and morality."

WHITE SLAVE FILMS CAUSE FRESH RAID

Pictures Which Caused Park Theatre Trouble Cut Off by Police at the Bijou.

WOMEN MADE COMPLAINT

Anti-Suffrage Leaders Seek Warrants from Magistrate Murphy —He Denounces Play.

Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger and Sergt. Quinn, with six plain clothes policemen, raided the Bijou Theatre on Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, at 10 o'clock last night, and arrested the manager of the theatre and three other employes of the place, where a moving picture, "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic," was being shown.

This film was a duplicate of the pictures which caused the raid at the Park Theatre last Saturday. When the action of the police last week caused such wide advertising of the character of the moving pictures, it became necessary to rent another theatre in order to accommodate the crowds anxious to view them, and the Bijou was pressed into service.

When the police arrived at the theatre the four persons taken into custody, one of whom was a woman, were told that they were under arrest. The last performance of the pictures for the night was being given and there were about 600 people in the theatre. The performance came to a sudden end, and about 300 of the seatholders demanded their money back.

The theatre employes declared that they could not return any money, as one of the men arrested had carried the night's receipts with him. Promises were made that the matter would be adjusted to-morrow and about half the crowd departed. The remainder, however, insisted that they would stay in the theatre all night, if necessary, to recover their money.

John J. Eageney of 765 Eighth Avenue, described by the police as the manager of the Bijou pictures; Julia Kenny, a stenographer, of 598 West 177th Street, who was acting as ticket seller; Henry C. Jewell of 31 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, the advertising agent, and William Foley of 126 West Sixty-sixth Street, the doorkeeper, were those arrested. They were taken to the West Thirtith Street police station, and later to the Night Court.

The arrests were made on warrants issued by Magistrate Murphy in the Night Court at the request of Alice Edith Abell, President of the Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League, and Marjorie Dorman, Secretary of the same organization. They went to court accompanied by Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger, and complained that the white slave pictures were immoral and indecent.

Magistrate Murphy earlier in the day had declared that he would issue warrants for the arrest of every one connected with the exhibition of such pictures. He had said this when the manager and four employes of the Park Theatre were arraigned before him in the Chamber of Chief Magistrate McAdoo at 300 Mulberry Street.

He held the defendants in $1,000 bail each for Special Sessions.

Attorneys Goldsmith and Abraham Gruber, for the five prisoners, waived examination when the cases were called, but asked that the bond in each case be reduced to $500.

"No one engaged in such an enterprise at this time," replied the Magistrate, "is entitled to any consideration. The bail must remain at $1,000."

The five persons held by Magistrate Murphy were Henry C. Bohn, manager of the Park Theatre; Benjamin Nussbaum, a ticket taker; Miss Frances Pierce, the ticket seller; William Hurley, operator of the moving picture machine, and his assistant, Max Frick. They were all arrested in a raid on the Park Theatre by the police last Saturday afternoon, when one set of white slave films was confiscated. Another set was immediately obtained by the management and the picture play has been running ever since under the protection of an injunction issued by Justice Ford on Saturday.

After holding the arrested theatre employes yesterday, Magistrate Murphy announced that the injunction against the police, which is returnable to-day, would not prevent him from issuing warrants for any of the managers of the white slave films.

"I believe that every performance of this picture play," said the Magistrate to Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger, who caused the first raid on the Park Theatre, "constitutes a separate offense, and if any citizen makes a complaint, I shall issue a warrant for the arrest of these defendants for every performance."

Mr. Gruber started to his feet in protest. "You have no right to issue a warrant except in your own jurisdiction," he said.

"You are wrong," retorted the Magistrate. "I can sit anywhere in this city, and I shall issue warrants anywhere in this city."

"But we have an injunction," replied Gruber.

"I will see whether the law can be governed by injunction," the Magistrate replied.

"I had better be governed by injunction than by the police," angrily retorted Gruber.

"In my mind," Magistrate Murphy said, "the injunction has been preventing the police from doing their duty, and, as I said before, I consider each performance a separate offense. I invite the citizens to come to me with their complaints."

"I object to this," shouted Mr. Gruber.

"I dare say you do," was the parting shot of the Magistrate, as he left the bench, "but I invite the citizens to come here just the same."

As Magistrate Murphy left the room, Mr. Gruber shouted, "This is persecution." He said that he intended to appeal to the courts.

Assisting Mr. Gruber and Mr. Goldsmith in the defense was Inez Milholland Boissevain. Deputy Commissioner Newburger and Sergt. Quinn and two police stenographers represented the department at the hearing.

SAY FILMS LIBELED THEM.

Solomon Hechter and Wife Object to White Slave View of Their Hotel.

Three suits for $100,000 each were begun yesterday in the white slave film cases. Two of them were brought by Solomon Hechter, the first against Samuel H. London, as an officer and Director of the Mural Feature Film Company, and the second against Leo C. Telier of the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn. The third suit was begun by Mrs. Hechter against Mr. London.

Mr. Hechter said in his complaint that he was proprietor of "Hechter's Oriental Restaurant," at 76 Second Avenue, and that the films, supposed to represent "The Outside of the White Slave Traffic" and "White Slave Headquarters," which had been exhibited at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, and at the Park Theatre in this borough, were pictures of his restaurant.

To prove this he declared that they contained the placards used by him to advertise his place. His business, he said, was of the most reputable character, and his customers were all respectable.

Mrs. Hechter's suit is based on the fact that in the exterior view of the restaurant she is plainly portrayed standing in the doorway. The alleged interior scenes, Mr. Hechter says, were taken somewhere else. Samuel S. Rubenstein is counsel for the plaintiffs.

MITCHEL MISSES DINNER.

Others of New Administration Speak to Foreign-Born Citizens.

The Mitchel League of Foreign-Born Citizens gave a dinner at the Café Boulevard last night, at which the guests of honor included George McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, and Controller William A. Prendergast. Mr. Mitchel, who was first on the toast list, failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. Marks, speaking of the influence of the foreign-born citizen on the government of New York, said that during his administration it was his intention to open the doors of his office from 9 to 10 o'clock each morning to those of foreign birth. He expressed a desire to have all come and see him and offer any suggestions they had for the betterment of the city.

Mr. McAneny was the first speaker introduced by Nathaniel Phillips, the President of the league. The big majority, by which stamp of approval was placed on the last Administration, he said, proved that the people would never again permit a return to the old conditions in New York. The new Administration, he said, would do all that it had promised.

Controller Prendergast said that the coming of the foreign-born citizens had raised the general standard of the country's institutions instead of altering it to their disadvantage. He was followed by Miss Anne Rhodes of the State Progressive organization, who made an appeal to the foreign-born voters to aid in the movement for equal suffrage.

One thing which made her confident that this Government would never fail, she said, was the fact that it possessed the power of self-purification whenever it became corrupt in politics or business, either by the readjustment of existing political parties or by the creation of new ones. She attributed this power to the influx of new blood through immigration.

Others on the toast list were William H. Wadhams, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Samuel S. Koenig, Bainbridge Colby, James Mason, and Herman Glauberman.

LOSES 22D CHILD.

La Forge Has Fourteen Living, Exclusive of Five by First Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen La Forge of Fair Oaks, near this city, are mourning the loss of their twenty-second child, which was born on Sunday. Mr. La Forge is 72 years old, and his wife is 46, and they fear that no more children will come to them. Fourteen of the twenty-two children born to them are living.

Mr. La Forge has been the father of twenty-seven children, having been married twice and having five children by his first wife, all of whom are grown up.

SAY SCHMIDT IS INSANE.

More Alienists Testify at Trial—A Woman Faints.

At the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest who confessed the murder of Anna Aumuller, Dr. William A. White, for ten years connected with the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, was called yesterday as an alienist for the defense. He said that he was convinced that Schmidt was suffering from a paranoiac type of dementia praecox.

"Was he responsible for his crime?" was asked.

"He had a perverted knowledge of the nature and quality of his act, but I think he believed that he did right, and that his act was a glorious sacrifice. I believe he thought he was commanded to make the blood sacrifice."

A genealogical chart, four feet by six, showing the number of suicides and cases of insanity which had occurred in recent generations of the Schmidt family, was offered in evidence by the defense. Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty objected to the chart, because he said that it traced members of Schmidt's family who had not been mentioned in the testimony. The chart was ruled out until it is amended by the defense.

Dr. Smith E. Jelliffe testified yesterday also that he considered that Schmidt was suffering from a paranoiac form of dementia praecox.

"Is it not possible that he is shamming insanity?" asked Mr. Delehanty.

"Absolutely impossible," replied Dr. Jelliffe.

Dr. Jelliffe said that Schmidt was suffering from a mental disorder of long standing and was at present showing signs of progressive mental deterioration.

Dr. Henry Cotton of the New Jersey State Hospital, the third alienist called by the defense, concurred with the two alienists who had preceded him in the opinion that Schmidt was suffering from a type of dementia praecox. He gave an account of a plan Schmidt had outlined for the rescue of Dr. Ernest A. Muret, Schmidt's confederate in counterfeiting, who was sentenced to spend seven years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. Schmidt said that he owned a gasoline yacht, and that he wished to take a party of courageous men with him to deliver Muret from prison.

One of the seven women who attended the trial yesterday fainted and had to be cared for by a physician.

AUTO KILLS AGED WOMAN.

Atlantic City Police Hunt Chauffeur Painter, Who Fled.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—Mrs. John M. Taylor, 65 years old, was killed to-night by an automobile owned by Mrs. George Hayday of Somers Point, who was in the car at the time, and who had been doing some Christmas shopping here. The chauffeur, Gustavo Painter, fled.

Police cars all over the city have been furnished with a description of the man, and railroad stations and the only automobile highway out of the city are being watched. Detectives have also been sent to Somers Point on the chance that the fugitive may go there.

The spot where Mrs. Taylor was run down, Atlantic and Virginia Avenues, is one of the busiest corners in the city.

JUDGE HOLT TO RETIRE.

Elkus Mentioned as Successor on Federal Bench.

Judge George C. Holt of the Federal District Court is expected to retire soon after he reaches the age which makes him eligible. That will be on Dec. 31, and it is presumed that he will stay on the bench after that only long enough to clear up business pending before him, which would be about Jan. 15.

He is the senior Judge in this district, although he has been on the bench only ten years, having been appointed by President Roosevelt on April 3, 1903. Before that he was a referee in bankruptcy. Abram I. Elkus has been mentioned as likely to be appointed to succeed him.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Join the University Club Wearers To-day.

The membership to the University Club is rapidly increasing. Of course we are talking about the University Club, that new, smart, droop brim derby that Truly Warner introduced recently. It's not a hat for the conservative dresser, but the fellow who wants style and snap buys a University Club, as soon as he tries it on. It's the real smart derby of the year. Get yours at the nearest Truly Warner Store. They're $2.

Buy him a gift certificate at one of my stores and let him select his own hat. Mail order charges prepaid.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'day & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.

MON., JAN. 5—Seats To-morrow MAUDE ADAMS "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA"

LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat., 2:15. TO-M'W (XMAS) NIGHT. Seats Now. Miss Billie Burke In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham. THE LAND OF PROMISE

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day, T'm'w & Sat. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—TO-DAY, T'M'W, & SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molloeux.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Sat., 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TO-M'W. FRANCES STARR in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Mats. This Week—To-m'w & Sat. (No Wed. Mat.) LAST 2 WEEKS—LAST 2 WEEKS. FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH." —American.

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. THE MISLEADING LADY REGULAR MAT. SATURDAY.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-day, To-m'w & Sat. 3 Mats. This Week—T'day, T'm'w & Sat. Popular 50c. to $1.50 Matinee To-day. "What Bunty Did" for the Scotch GEN. JOHN REGAN Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. T'day, Xmas, Sat., N. Yr's, 2:25. Popular Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. NEXT MON. DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE. ADELE

CONTINUING ITS 12 MONTHS' RUN. ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION INTACT Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead, including New Year's Eve & Matinee.

GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess

New Amsterdam, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:10. Mats. This Week To-m'w (Xmas) & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, The Little Cafe by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

NEW AMSTERDAM To-day, Fri., Sun., Mon. & THEATRE—Special, Tues. Aft. 3; Sun. Ev. 8:30. ORGAN RECITAL AND LIFE OF RICHARD WAGNER In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25 and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:10. MAT'S. THIS WEEK T'M'W (XMAS) & SAT. WM. H. DOUGLAS CRANE AND FAIRBANKS With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. LAST 2 WEEKS B'way. CHRISTIE in Greatest Light Opera MACDONALD Success of this Season, SWEETHEARTS Mats. This Week—To-morrow (Xmas) & Sat.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Extra Matinee To-m'w (Xmas.) ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy, The Strange Woman

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Popular Mat. To-day, 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—T'DAY, T'M'W & SAT. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 25th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. To-day & Fri. 4 Mats. This Week—T'day, T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrille 7 COHAN'S BEST PLAY KEYS TO BALDPATE

GRAND, 23 St., & Av. Mts. T'day, T'm'w & Sat. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Five Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

Winter Garden Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat., 2:20. Last 2 Weeks PLEASURE SEEKERS All-Star Cast. Tickets All Agencies. Box Office Prices.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON LAST WEEKS

Matinee To-day 2. HAMLET (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert ($1.50 to 25c. Schools & Public.) To-night, 8...Passing of 3d Floor Back and Sacrament of Judas. Thurs.....Mice and Men Fri.....Light That Failed Sat. Mat...Passing 3d Floor Back Sat. Eve.....Othello All next week—Mats. Thur. & Sat. Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra." THEA., 44th W. of B'way.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mts. T'm'w, Sat. & Tues., 2:10. DOUBLE GALA BILL ALEXANDRA CARLISLE The MARRIAGE GAME and Mimi Aguglia in Salome

Maxine Elliott's Thea. Reg. To-night at 8:30. WE ARE SEVEN Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. A Whimsical Farce by ELEANOR GATES.

PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. T'm'w, Fri., Sat., 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT Mats. This Week: T'm'w, Fri. & Sat.

44th St. Music Hall Cor. of B'way. Tel. Bry't 7293 NEW FIELDS.....Proprietor LAST WEEK EVA TANGUAY AND HER OWN CO. Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and up.

44th St. Theatre—NEXT MON. Seats Now For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production. THE GIRL ON THE FILM Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. HIGH JINKS with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis

Booth Thea., 45th w. of B'way. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:30. Evs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark. "Delightful."—Press.

LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Beginning TUESDAY, DEC. 30 SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE PHILANDERER By BERNARD SHAW

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Sat. Oh, I Say! Last Week WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY. ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, T'm'w and Sat. AT BAY Extra Mat. T'm'w.

48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Fri., Sat. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE FRIDAY, DEC. 26TH. BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8. Matinees at 2. Daily Matinees Begin To-day. Hop O' My Thumb, with De Wolf HOPPER

Evs. 8:20. Reg. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30. PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS! 39 St., nr. B'way. Five Sensation Plays: "En Deshabille," "Hart, Kerr," "The Black Mask," "The Bride," "Rosalie." Special Christmas and Friday Matinees: "Ib & Little Christina"

WEST END Beginning T'm'w Matinee THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:28. Mats. T'day T'm'w & Sat., 2:28. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 2d Av. Ev. 8:15 Mats. T'day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Matinee To-day at 2. Prices 25c. to $1. This Week & Next Mon. Night, "CARMEN." CHRISTMAS MAT. "INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."

Poultry Show OPENS FRIDAY MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—ADM., 50c.

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Academy 14 St., Irv. Pl. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c. Stock Co. in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Toscanini.

Thurs. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

Fri., Holiday Mat. at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Haensel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Rohsson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond., Morgenstern.

Fri. at 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Herts.

Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.

Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well. Jom. Cond., Herts.

Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues., Dec. 30, at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Herts. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 8. DEC. 27 YSAYE First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

CARNEGIE HALL { Tues. Ev., Dec. 30th. { Tues. Ev., Jan. 6th, 8:30 Dean C. Worcester THE WILD TRIBES OF THE PHILIPPINES With Wonderful Motion Pictures and Lantern Slides. Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.

Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:15 Titta Ruffo ASSISTING ARTISTS AND NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra. Prices 75c. to $2. Mngt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 28, at 3. JOINT RECITAL MME. JEANNE Jomelli Soprano. MR. WILLIAM Hinshaw Baritone. Seats at Box Office. Popular Program & Prices.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. Next Monday. Also Jan. 5th at 3. Seats Now. ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES KITTY Cheatham

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. Song Recital Alma Gluck Seats 75c. to $2, at Box Office. Management Wolfsohn Bureau. KNABE PIANO.

Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 3rd, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mat. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, 2:30. KREISLER Tickets 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE WHIP." Bargain Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25c. & 50c. Special Matinee Friday, 25 & 50 cts. Xmas Mat. & Ev'g. Prices, 25c. to $1. Nxt. W'k—Julia Dean in "Her Own Money."

MAJESTIC Matinees Xmas Friday & Saturday. THE FAMILY CUPBOARD Next Week ..... "OH, I SAY."

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—To-day, Thur. & Sat. WITHIN THE LAW

Longacre 48th St. W. of B'way. Mts. Tdy., Thur. & Sat. Last Week at This Theatre ADELE STARTING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now. IOLE A New Musical Comedy with FRANK LALOR

Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. Tel. Plaza 812. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.

BRONX Opera House, 149 St., Brook Ave. Mats. T'day, Thur., Fri. & Sat. "MUTT & JEFF IN PANAMA"

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ALHAMBRA Stone & Kalisa, Robt. T. Haines & Co., Clark & Verdi, Henry Lewis, others DAILY MAT. 25c

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, probably rain late to-day; snow or rain to-morrow; rising easterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,424. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL BANK RUSH TO JOIN NEW SYSTEM

Applications from 213 Received Up to 5 P. M., and Telegrams Still Pouring In.

18 OTHER CONCERNS APPLY

Most Banks Here Await Action of Their Stockholders—Work Begun on Plans for Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary McAdoo and other officials of the Administration are gratified at the response from the country to the enactment of the new Federal Reserve Banking law. Messages of congratulation from banking institutions in all parts of the country poured into Secretary McAdoo's office to-day, and there was a steady stream of telegrams from presidents of banks making application to become members of the new system.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour telegraphic applications were still being received, 231 institutions—national banks, State banks, savings banks and trust companies—from thirty-seven different States had applied for membership, and for the privilege of subscribing to the stock. These banks extended from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas.

The 213 national banks that applied for membership had a combined capital and surplus of $151,580,420. Here is the summary of the list:

National Banks Applying.

	National Banks.	Capital and Surplus.
Alabama	4	$3,082,500
Arkansas	1	542,500
California	9	5,963,500
Colorado	6	7,772,000
Delaware	1	175,000
District of Columbia	1	500,000
Georgia	9	9,675,000
Illinois	10	34,064,000
Indiana	4	1,010,000
Iowa	8	1,405,000
Kansas	7	1,615,500
Kentucky	5	780,200
Louisiana	3	4,725,000
Maine	2	750,000
Maryland	14	12,895,720
Masachusetts	3	17,450,000
Michigan	3	1,450,000
Minnesota	1	40,000
Mississippi	1	210,000
Missouri	11	19,025,600
Nebraska	3	472,000
New Hampshire	1	250,000
New York	5	2,460,000
New Jersey	5	1,225,000
New Mexico	1	225,000
North Carolina	4	1,750,000
North Dakota	2	180,000
Ohio	22	35,818,000
Oklahoma	5	339,000
Oregon	3	132,000
Pennsylvania	8	5,225,000
South Carolina	2	725,000
Texas	7	6,407,500
Tennessee	6	2,117,000
Utah	1	2,085,000
Washington	5	3,961,000
Wisconsin	2	730,000

Eleven trust companies, of which three are in Texas, one in Tennessee, one in Virginia, one in Maryland, two in Missouri, one in New York, one in Illinois, and one in the District of Columbia, applied. Five State banks applied of which one each is in California, South Carolina, Texas, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Two savings banks made application, and both are situated in California.

The New York Applications.

Three applications have been received from national banks in the State of New York outside of New York City. Two national banks of New York City have applied—the Harriman, with a capital and surplus of $1,000,000, and the Gotham, with a capital and surplus of $300,000. The Hudson Trust Company of New York City also telegraphed its application. The up-State banks that have applied are the First National of Syracuse, with a capital and surplus of $750,000; the First National of Cooperstown, with $250,000 capital and surplus, and the First National of Poughkeepsie, with $160,000 capital and surplus.

All the national banks of Denver, with the exception of the First National, have telegraphed applications.

Telegrams were received from all six of the national banks in Atlanta, Ga., seeking membership. The banking and commercial interests of Atlanta are understood to be anxious to have that city designated as one of the regional reserve bank cities.

The largest bank thus far applying is the Continental and Commercial National of Chicago, of which George M. Reynolds is President. Its capital and surplus total $29,500,000. The only other Chicago bank forwarding an application is the National Bank of the Republic, with $3,000,000 capital and surplus.

One national bank of New Orleans has applied—the Whitney Central, the largest bank in Louisiana, with a capital and surplus of $4,000,000.

Baltimore's Generous Response.

Eleven national banks of Baltimore have telegraphed applications, with a combined capital and surplus of $12,435,720. Five Baltimore national banks are yet to be heard from. The Munsey Trust Company of Baltimore also applied.

The second largest national bank seeking to be admitted is the Shawmut of Boston, of which William A. Gaston is President. Its capital and surplus aggregate $15,000,000.

The Grand Rapids National City Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., telegraphed congratulations to Secretary McAdoo and asked to be admitted to membership. It is the largest national bank in that part of Michigan, with a capital and surplus of $1,200,000.

All the Clearing House banks of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., applied. Four of the eight national banks of St. Louis did likewise. One of these is the Bank of Commerce, the largest national bank in St. Louis, with a capital and surplus of $12,000,000. The Mercantile National Bank of which Festus J. Wade is President, also applied. Its capital and surplus total $2,000,000. The Third National, with $4,000,000 capital and surplus, and the National Bank of Wellston of St. Louis, with $75,000 capitalization, as well as the Mercantile Trust Company and the St. Louis Union Trust and Savings Company, all of St. Louis, applied.

The First National Bank of Trenton, the largest in that city, with a capital and surplus of $800,000, asked to be included.

Big Showing from Ohio.

All the national banks of Cincinnati, which is understood to be a candidate for selection as a Federal reserve city, sought membership. Their capital and surplus aggregate $20,200,000. All of the

Continued on Page 2.

SANTA DIES ON XMAS TRIP.

Struggle Through Snow to Poor Boys' Home Fatal to Mr. Heap.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—Little crippled Wilbur Harris, 8 years old, is to have a merry Christmas, but his Santa Claus is dead. It was W. H. Heap, a philanthropist, who came to Denver from Paterson, N. J., because stricken with tuberculosis, who made possible the salvation of the Christmas myth for Wilbur.

Mr. Heap's death came yesterday because ignored his physician's order to remain in bed and walked several blocks through deep snow in the impoverished section of the city. He carried a sled, a train of toy cars, clothes, rubbers, candy, and many other presents for the destitute Harris family.

Mr. Heap learned that Mrs. Harris, in desperation, had told her little boy that there was no Santa Claus for poor children. He rose from his bed and in his automobile drove to the shopping district, where he himself made the selection of gifts for the family. The automobile could not penetrate the deep drifts of snow in the lower part of town, so Mr. Heap, staggering under his burden, walked to the Harris door, two blocks away. Leaving the gifts with the mother, he said:

"The sled will do the boy lots of good. I think if he can get out into the open, with plenty of warm clothes, he may be cured partially of his ailment. God's open air is the best thing we have, anyway."

A violent coughing spell seized the philanthropist, who was half carried to his motor car by Mrs. Harris. He was hurried home and specialists were summoned, but it was too late. He was dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 24.—W. H. Heap, Jr., whose death is reported from Denver, was 26 years old, and was a son of William H. Heap, a wealthy holder of real estate in Paterson, living at 658 East Twenty-eighth Street. He suffered from tuberculosis, and about three years ago went to Denver in the hope of regaining his health. His father left to join him on learning that he was failing rapidly, but arrived too late. The young man's wife survives him. Mr. Heap, Jr., was well known for his many acts of kindness and charity while living in Paterson.

McADOO ACTING PRESIDENT.

How Other Cabinet Officers Are Spending the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary McAdoo will be Acting President of the United States to-morrow. In the absence of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall he becomes the ranking official left in Washington for Christmas Day.

Speaker Clark, after having Christmas dinner with his family, will leave for a lecture tour in New England, which will continue until Congress reassembles on Jan. 12. Secretary Bryan is at his Winter home at Miami, Fla.; Secretary Garrison will spend Christmas Day with his brother at Merchantville, N. J., and later will spend a few days with Mrs. Garrison at Atlantic City. Secretary Daniels will dine in Washington, but will later spend a few days in Raleigh, N. C.

All other Cabinet officers will dine at their homes here with the exception of Attorney General McReynolds, who will spend Christmas Day with his mother at Elkton, Ky.

TREE CRASHES ON AUTO.

Dr. and Mrs. Beattie Have Narrow Escape When Locust Falls.

Dr. J. H. Beattie and his wife were riding in the front seat of their automobile from Hastings to Dobbs Ferry at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a locust tree sixty feet tall, which stood in a row of locusts several feet above the roadway, suddenly toppled and fell with a crash across the highway. The trunk struck the rear set of the automobile, crumpling it flat against the road and stopping the machine in its tracks.

The abrupt halt threw Dr. and Mrs. Beattie back against the rear of their seats and they were clubbed and scratched by some of the large branches, but neither was seriously hurt.

The embankment in which the locust was rooted had been undermined by the rain of Tuesday night and the tree had stood tottering through the day. Engineers were sent out late in the afternoon to make sure of the security of other locusts in the same row.

ASKS PRAYER FOR A REUNION

End of Family Differences, a Christmas Text.

An old man, upon whose face the years had left their traces, and whose manner showed the refinement of an upbringing in an old-fashioned American home, walked with rather hesitant step into THE TIMES office yesterday. With some embarrassment, he handed in a letter, explaining that he was one of the two persons referred to in it, and that he wanted to enlist the help of all the silent prayers on Christmas day to effect a reunion which, somehow, had defied his bungling human efforts throughout the many years.

The letter, written in fine but slightly tremulous handwriting, was headed "A Merry and Happy Christmas," and said:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon this, the most universally celebrated of all the days of the year—the birthday of Christ, born into this world that through His life and intercession all men should be saved—Christ is love. There are in this city two, the last of a large family of children, native citizens; one 76 years old, the other in the last decade of the eighties. They have been estranged for many years, although repeated efforts have been made by one that a reunion as of childhood days should take place. These efforts have been made in writing and by repeated calls—the last on Sunday, the 21st inst. All have failed.

Is it asking too much that churchgoers upon this Christmas in their silent prayers shall pray that family differences of all shall be forgotten? S. T. L.

The old man left the letter, thanked THE TIMES for publishing it, and walked with lighter step out of the office.

Greater Sail Area for Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 24.—The Vanderbilt yacht now building here as a candidate for the defense of America's Cup is to have a greater sail area than was at first proposed, it was learned to-night. That is said to be the reason for the change in plans already announced, by which additional ballast is to be carried on the keel, instead of inside the yacht. The extent of the proposed sail increase is not announced.

SCORES OF TRUSTS ARE SEEKING PEACE

Belief That American Sugar and Others Will Compromise with Department of Justice.

GOVERNMENT IS HOPEFUL

Wilson's Speech an Intimation That He Is Willing to Meet Big Business Half Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It is the expectation in official circles that when Attorney General McReynolds returns to Washington next week he will receive visits from officers and attorneys of big industrial combinations whose attitude has indicated that they are not unwilling to discuss with Mr. McReynolds the proposals he has in mind for a reorganization of their business affairs and the abandonment of contemplated Government prosecution of these organizations as combinations in restraint of trade and commerce.

In connection with the arrangement for the voluntary dissolution of the telephone-telegraph merger, it has become known that ever since he assumed office the Attorney General has been conferring with representatives of so-called trusts in regard to suggestions from him that they might escape prosecution through conforming to his ideas as to reorganization or dissolution. These exchanges formed the basis for statements made by President Wilson to White House visitors last Monday to the effect that there was an indication through inquiries made at the Department of Justice that many of the big corporations were anxious to conform to the wishes and views of the Government.

Tentative overtures to the Department of Justice from representatives of the American Sugar Refining Company have given ground for hope on the part of officials that this great combination will soon follow in the footsteps of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in offering to enter an arrangement with the Attorney General which will bring about a reorganization or a readjustment of its affairs that will meet the objection of Mr. McReynolds to its present administration and methods. So far, however, these overtures have not reached the stage of a direct expression of willingness on the part of the sugar company to conform to the Attorney General's views. But the prospect is regarded as encouraging, and something tangible may result when Mr. McReynolds returns to Washington.

Within the past few days there have been rumors that corporations, which have been sued by the Government under the Sherman law, or whose affairs are being investigated as a preliminary to probable prosecution, are tumbling over each other, figuratively speaking, in the effort to obtain immunity. Officers of the Department of Justice deny that this is the case. They admit that inquiries have been made, indicating that combinations are anxious to ascertain how they may conduct their business without danger of Federal prosecution, but in no case, it was stated to-night, had any corporation shown a willingness to reorganize along lines laid down by the Attorney General, or even admit that their affairs require readjustment. The New Haven Railroad is a possible exception to this condition, as the negotiations conducted between its representatives and the Attorney General have all been with a view to the reorganization of that transportation system.

At the same time, the situation from the Administration view-point is very encouraging. President Wilson intended his remarks last night to those who witnessed his approval of the new currency law to be interpreted as an expression of willingness on the part of the Administration to meet big business interests half way in any desire on their part to arrange their affairs and methods of operation so as to conform to the views of the Department of Justice. That the invitation will be accepted some officials do not doubt, but just at this time they do not feel justified in saying that the inquiries received from corporations should be taken as direct offers to meet the Government's virtual demands.

Shoe Machinery Officials Silent.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—When asked to-day concerning a report that the Government and the United Shoe Machinery Company were negotiating for a settlement of the dissolution suit against the United, Sidney W. Winslow, President of the company, said he had heard that negotiations were under way, but referred inquiries to his counsel. Charles F Choate, attorney for the company, said that he preferred not to discuss the matter.

WARRANTS OUT FOR COAN.

Countess Santa Eulalia Charges Him with Criminal Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—G. Henry Stetson and his mother, the Countess Santa Eulalia, (formerly Mrs. John E. Stetson,) have obtained warrants for the arrest of M. Blair Coan on the charge of criminal libel. This action is based upon interviews alleged to be false and malicious, given by Coan to the Philadelphia newspapers and printed this morning.

Indignant at the assertions of Coan, who is an investigator and former newspaper man of this city, that he had been employed by Mr. Stetson to foment a revolution in Portugal, so that she might become Queen of that country, the Countess entered an emphatic denial to the charges to-day.

"I am astonished that any one takes sufficient interest in this case to question me about it," said the Countess. "It is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. I should laugh at it myself if it were not that the Count is alleged to have plotted against his own country. The Count laughed and dismissed the charges when we spoke about them last night. Every one who knows him realizes that he is not the kind of man to plot for a revolution or for anything unpleasant. The Count is for peace and good order, not for a revolution against organized government.

"Personally, I am much grieved to know so much publicity has been given to the statements of that man. I know nothing whatever about my son's relations with him, if, indeed, he had any business with him, but I do not believe he would ever suggest such a thing as that man spoke of.

"The Count is interested in Portugal solely to promote its welfare and the happiness of its people."

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Four Questions Answered with Authority.

Is the President's Vision True or Illusive?
Is the Tango Harmful to Middle-aged Dancers?
Is the College Student a Joke?
What Will the New Employers' Liability Law Do?

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

'MOVE ON OJINAGA; GIVE NO QUARTER'

Villa Orders 4,200 Troopers to Attack Federals and Execute Generals.

CHIHUAHUA, Dec. 24.—Forty-two hundred rebel cavalrymen with ten cannons and six machine guns have left Chihuahua, to begin the long-delayed attack on the Federals at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas. The rebels, commanded by Gen. Ortega, have been ordered to exterminate the Federals or drive them across the United States border.

"Sweep the border clear of Federals, and do not take any prisoners," was Gen. Francisca Villa's order to Gen. Ortega. "There must not be a Federal left alive on this side of the border."

Gen. Villa said that if the Federal Genreals Orozco and Roja were captured they would be shot as traitors.

Loaded in six trains, with large supplies of ammunition, the Ojinaga expedition started from here, purposing to travel by rail as far as Hermigas and thence to march overland to Ojinaga. Gen. Villa watched the departure of his soldiers and expressed confidence over the outcome, saying the Federals would either be driven across the border or broken up into small bands.

The bottling up of the Federals in the city of Torreon 200 miles south of here, the occupation by the rebels of part of the city, and the rebel capture of Lerda and Gomez Palacio, important adjoining towns, were confirmed in reports received to-day.

The rebel dispatches said that Gen. Herrera now had Torreon practically under his control, with little loss of life, and that he would await further reinforcements before attempting a rout of the Federals. The Federal telegraph to Monterey and Saltillo has been cut, and should the garrison of Torreon he driven eastward it is said that it would have no alternative but a desperate retreat.

Torreon has been often captured or lost by either side. Its importance lies in its being a railroad centre.

Gen. Villa purposes remaining here to await the outcome of the Ojinaga campaign.

Despite Gen. Villa's statement to the United States Government that he is not detaining wives and children of men who have left the country, it is known here that he has denied them facilities for leaving the city. The demand for trains for military purposes was given as a reason for not providing means to transport the Mexican families who wished to leave.

LIND AT FLEET DINNER.

British Admiral Was Invited, but He Went Hunting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 24.—Although Admiral Cradock received an invitation to attend the Christmas banquet on the Nebraska to-night, he went with other British officers for a hunting trip in the neighborhood of Jalapa. Admiral Fletcher arrived to-day on the Rhode Island.

John Lind has advices from Tampico that the rebels have left that neighborhood, evidently for good. He was the guest of honor on the Nebraska to-night.

REBELS FEAST U. S. OFFICERS.

Applaud Admiral Cowles's Non-Intervention Speech.

CULIACAN, Sinaloa, Mexico, Dec. 24.—After being entertained here at a banquet and ball, Rear Admiral Cowles, commanding the United States Pacific Fleet, Capt. W. W. Gilmer of the cruiser Pittsburgh and five other American naval officers, left this city to-day for the coast. Felipe Riveras, Constitutionalist Governor of Sinaloa; Gen. Iturbe, insurgent commander in the State, and other Mexican officers and officials will probably visit the American ships.

At a banquet last night Admiral Cowles, answering an address by Col. Eduardo Hay, Chief of Staff to Gen. Iturbe, said that jingoism did not exist in the United States and never had existed to any extent. He said the United States wished Mexico to settle her own differences and expressed the hope that the disturbances would be regulated promptly. The Admiral also expressed good feeling for the Mexican people. The speech was applauded vigorously.

As far as was made known, Admiral Cowles's visit was purely social. He and his party went to the coast on Gov. Riveras's special train, which brought them here.

BRITISH PREPARED TO LAND.

Would Have Done So if Mexicans Had Closed Cowdray's Road.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It has been learned through official sources that the real mission of the British cruisers sent from Jamaica to the eastern coast of Mexico was not for the protection alone of British subjects in Mexico, but to enforce an agreement embraced in the concession to the Pearson Syndicate that the oil properties of the syndicate and the Tehuantepec Railroad should not be interfered with by the hostilities between the Federals and the revolutionary forces, and that it was the purpose of Great Britain to land marines, if necessary, to keep the railroad open. The Pearson Syndicate is the principal owner of the Tehuantepec Railroad, the Mexican Government having a fractional interest.

It does not appear that this Govern-

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FRIEND A SUICIDE IN GRIEF FOR COUCH

Shocked at Discovery of "Hidden Woman," Smith Ends Life with Pistol Lawyer Gave Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—With an old-fashioned revolver, which Melvin H. Couch had given him, Stanley Smith killed himself this evening. He had been deeply grieved by the revelation of Couch's secret life which was made to Monticello and to all the world when Couch died suddenly Sunday morning. When Mrs. Couch went to the office a few hours after the old lawyer died and found Adelaide M. Brance there, and when the story flew from house to house that this woman had for three years lived secretly in the inner room of that office, no one in the village was more shocked than Mr. Smith. He was a retired jeweler, who, like Couch was 65 years old, and who had been to school with the man who afterward became one of the leading lawyers in this part of the State. And he was saddened by the silmness of the group that went to the funeral and by the shortness of the file of carriages that followed the hearse out to the snow-covered cemetery.

At sundown this evening he asked his wife to do his chore—the feeding of the chickens—and while she was scattering the corn in the yard at the rear of their home in Liberty Street he went to his room and got out the old revolver. It was of a by-gone make with an extremely long barrel, and, to turn it against himself, he had to place the muzzle at his temple, steady the handle against the wall, and work the trigger with a stick. His wife found him dead on the floor.

The gun has a history. It was to Couch a souvenir of his biggest case as District Attorney of Sullivan County years ago—the murder case of Jack Allen, who was the last man to be hanged in the county. Couch, then in his prime, was the prosecutor, and when, with a nonchalance that is still a favorite story in Monticello, Allen paid the death penalty, Couch asked the Sheriff for the gun Allen had used in the murder. It was this gun which later Couch gave to Smith, and with which Smith this evening took his life.

Adelaide Brance still lies in the hospital of the county jail here. The raving of last night is over, and only melancholy remains. She knows that her brother, Herbert O. Brance, will come from Hartwick on Christmas night or the morning after. She is content to wait till he comes and to go where he advises. She stipulates only that she be sent from the jail when the streets of the village are dark, and she says she will not leave Monticello until she has paid one visit to Rock Ridge Cemetery, where Couch lies buried.

H. O. Brance, who is Postmaster at Hartwick, a village near Cooperstown, where the woman was born forty years ago, telephoned to Sheriff Kinnie to-day saying that he would be here Christmas night to protect his sister, and to give her such aid as she might need. Later in the day he telegraphed urging the Sheriff to hold his sister till his coming, and under no circumstances to let her slip away without his having seen her.

District Attorney George L. Cooke said this afternoon:

"Miss Brance has told me that she has no wish to do anything that will in any way add to the sorrows of Mrs. Couch, and that as soon as she is able she will quit Monticello for good. She is on the verge of a collapse."

Mr. Cooke said that in his opinion Miss Brance was not in the best condition mentally. He said he had heard that she had threatened to commit suicide, but added that she had said nothing to him of that sort.

BRANCE WON'T HOUSE SISTER.

Nor Will He Take Her With Him Back to Hartwick, Brother Says.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Herbert O. Brance, Postmaster at Hartwick, a brother of Adelaide M. Brance, the "hidden woman" of Monticello, said to-day:

"I will go to my sister on Christmas Day and help her to make plans for the future. I will not harbor her at my house, nor will I bring her back to Hartwick with me. I am sorry for what she has done, but I cannot allow her to live at my home. I am afraid that none of her relatives in this vicinity will shelter her. I do not know what she intends to do.

"The man Couch came to Hartwick three years ago and represented Addie in the sale of the homestead, part of which was willed to her at the death of her mother. We did not know of her whereabouts at that time, and had not heard from her until this morning, when I saw news of the case in the papers. My wife does not know anything about it yet, and I am trying to keep it from her as long as possible."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Susan C. Ostrom of Goshen, N. Y., with whom Miss Adelaide M. Brance boarded years ago, is visiting here. She refused to-day to discuss Miss Brance's life at Goshen, other than to say that she paid her board regularly and came and went as she liked. Mrs. Ostrom said she knew nothing of Miss Brance's private life.

WINCARNIS, The Wine of Life. Enriches the blood and vitalizes the nervous system. A port wine, extract of beef and extract of malt.—Adv.

CITY'S CHRISTMAS BEGINS OUTDOORS

Church Bells and Songs Usher in the Joyful Season at Two Celebrations.

SMALL BOY'S HIGH HONOR

He Touches a Button and Lights the Big Tree—Weather Man Predicts Rain for Afternoon.

When darkness settled over the city last night, and the hands of the big clock in the Metropolitan tower pointed to 5:30, a little, wide-eyed boy was singled out of the crowd already assembling in Madison Square Garden, and those who ushered him into unwonted honor told him to press a certain button. He pressed it, and, as if at a signal, there blazed forth from the top of a huge pine tree the Star of Bethlehem. Then suddenly the whole tree twinkled with a thousand lights, and, walking on air, his eyes shining, the little boy stepped back into the crowd. At the same moment, downtown on the steps of City Hall, the Mayor of New York pressed another button, and so set alight another tree, strung with myriad lamps.

So were lighted the Christmas trees for all those in New York who had no trees of their own. The pressing of the buttons by the Mayor of the city and the little boy singled out of the crowd started the celebration of Christmas Eve for all the homeless, the lonely, the folk of the hall bedrooms, the strangers in New York at Christmas time. From nightfall until midnight, the trees twinkled and for the shifting crowds that passed around them, there was music all the evening.

That tree in Madison Square Garden, which is to shine out every night throughout the Christmas holidays, was the gift of Isaac H. Homestead of Westbury, and it had been growing tall and straight for nearly half a century in the Long Island woods just for last night. It took two teams of strong horses to drag it from the woods to Madison Square.

And when the Star of the East shone out from the topmost branch and all the other lights dressed the evergreen with a wonderful radiance, the bells in the churches thereabout began to chime, and their accompaniment was the deep notes of the bells in the Metropolitan Tower.

When the chimes had been rung a squad of trumpeters stood to give the Parsifal Call, the beginning of the music in the park. The great number came at 6:30 o'clock, when the singers of the Oratorio Society gave "Holy Night" and a Christmas carol of which Judge Dwight Franklin wrote the words and Arthur Farwell wrote the music just for the tree in Madison Square Garden. After that, off and on throughout the evening, the old-time Christmas hymns were sung—the last by a hundred rich voices of the Negro Choral Society.

The music that held the crowds in City Hall Park was furnished by the Police Band, by the Boss Bakers' Singing Association of Brooklyn, and by the United Singers of New York. But this was not all. There were Australian woodchoppers making the chips fly from the big logs laid on the ground within the circle of light cast by the tree itself, there were moving-picture shows, and there were sandwiches, coffee and cakes distributed to all who asked. This Christmas party was the gift of The New York American.

Perhaps the chimes of last night might have rung out on more frosty air; perhaps these Christmas waits were not as bundled up against a nipping night wind as all true chroniclers of Christmas say they should be, but the mildness of the weather, if unseasonable, was suitable for the celebration of an open-air Christmas Eve. It was but a forerunner of to-day, for the weather man not only cannot promise a white Christmas, but he cannot promise a clear one. His predictions are for rain that will come by noon or the early afternoon, continuing to-morrow, with the possibility then of snow.

RECLUSE LEAVES $100,000.

Woman Who Lived in Poor Quarters Gives All to Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Dec. 24.—When the will of Mrs. Amelia Marks of New Brunswick is made public in about ten days, with its probate at the office of the Surrogate of Middlesex County, it will reveal a fortune of $100,000, most of it to be held in trust for charity. Mrs. Marks had lived for years as a recluse in a ramshackle building in the poorest section of New Brunswick. She died yesterday. Her husband died nine months ago, leaving a fortune of $60,000 to his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks owned some of the most valuable property in the city. They were known to have accumulated a fortune, but it was said by Abraham Levy, a nephew, that in a will drawn by Counsellor Frederick Weigel relatives were cut off.

WENMAN FILES CROSS SUIT.

Names Henry Slack as Co-respondent—Asks for Custody of Child.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—Homer S. Cummings, counsel for Byrd W. Wenman, a New York Cotton Exchange broker, whose wife, Mrs. Louise Ladew Wenman, is suing him for a divorce, filed to-day in the Superior Court a cross suit for divorce and an answer to Mrs. Wenman's complaint.

In the cross suit Mr. Wenman makes circumstantial counter-charges of infidelity, naming Henry Slack, a cotton broker of New York, as co-respondent. Mr. Wenman also charges that for more than a year his wife has been habitually intemperate. He asks for a divorce and the custody of their minor child, Byrd W. Wenman, Jr., aged 5 years.

The Wenmans were married on Nov. 2, 1904, and last Spring Mrs. Wenman began her action for divorce on the ground of cruelty, leaving her husband's house here. She has since been living with her father, John T. Williams, of 615 Madison Avenue, New York. Mrs. Wenman's family is wealthy and socially prominent.

LARKIN COMING TO AMERICA.

Will Carry on His "Fiery Cross" Mission Here, He Asserts.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—James Larkin, the leader of the Irish Transport Workers, who have been on strike here since September, is going to the United States early in the new year to carry on his "fiery cross" mission among the laboring men.

He will at the same time collect funds, he informed the strikers in a speech delivered to-day at Kilmainham, a suburb of Dublin.

PANAMA HATS ON BROADWAY

Christmas Eve Anachronism Stirs Times Square to Mirth.

Two sedate and prosperous-looking men set Times Square a-chuckling last evening by sauntering down Broadway, each with his head adorned with a wide-brimmed Panama hat.

Passersby halted, stared, thought of the roses that had been blooming out Long Island way, remembered that the air of Christmas Eve was supposed by all the rules to be white with falling snow, understood, grinned and went on their way.

CARNEGIE'S PEACE GIFTS.

He Sends Prints of a Cartoon to Bryan, Garrison, and Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Prints of a peace cartoon handsomely framed were sent by Andrew Carnegie as Christmas gifts to Secretary Bryan, Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels. The cartoon represents a soldier going to war, while his little child asks if he is going away to kill the father of some other child.

Secretary Garrison was asked to comment on the gift.

"Yes, it is a very handsome frame," he said.

Secretary Daniels was also asked to comment.

"I am glad that Mr. Carnegie was good enough to remember me at Christmas," was his response.

Secretary Bryan's cartoon is at the State Department, awaiting Mr. Bryan's return from Florida.

NO TOLMAN PARDON YET.

Glynn Won't Pass on Money Lender's Plea Until After Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Friends of Daniel H. Tolman, the convicted money lender, were at the Capitol to-day begging the Governor to pardon him, but Mr. Glynn refused to act on the application until after Christmas. Tolman is serving a six months' sentence on Hart's Island.

Tolman's attorneys yesterday brought $500,000 in notes with them to the Capitol and offered to burn them in the Executive Chamber, if the Governor would issue the pardon. However, the lawyers said Tolman desired to reserve the right to sue on some of the notes.

MRS. DE PASTOR LOSES SUIT

Court Refuses to Annul Her Marriage to Spanish Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Counsel for Louis de Pastor, Spanish Ambassador to China, announced to-night that the suit of Constance Lee de Pastor for annulment of her marriage to the diplomat had been dismissed by Justice Stafford of the District Supreme Court for lack of evidence. Court officials refused to make any statement concerning the case, the record of which was sealed after a private hearing.

Señor de Pastor formerly was attached the Spanish Legation here, and his wife was Miss Constance Lee, prominent in Washington society. Filing of the suit created astonishment in official and social circles of the capital several years ago. Mrs. de Pastor has been living in San Francisco for some time.

$150,000 GIFT TO DAUGHTER

D. W. Brown Also Gave Her a $10,000 Necklace on Her Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—"It was only a trifle, I assure you." This was the declaration of D. W. Brown on his return to-day from New York, when asked concerning his bridal gift to his daughter, Miss Hazel Bird Brown, who was married in New York City on Dec. 10 to Capt. J. W. Flanagan, U. S. A.

Mr. Brown admitted, however, that his gift had been a check for $150,000 and a necklace. He would not say what the necklace cost, but friends of the family here say they know he paid $16,000 for it.

Capt. Flanagan's gift to his bride, the father-in-law explained, was a lavalliere of the bridegroom's own design, "worth many times more than my little present."

In addition to the bridal gift, although he would not confirm or deny the rumor, Mr. Brown is said to be preparing to present the couple with a large block of Denver realty.

MESSAGE WITH LONE BABY.

"A Merry Christmas to You Who Take It," Says Note.

With her arms full of Christmas bundles, Mrs. Sarah Schechner had toiled to the seventh floor of the tenement at 57 West 117th Street, just after dark last evening, when, in the hall outside her flat, she heard a baby's cry. The sound led her to a tiny bundle of blankets in the corner on the floor, and swathed in them was a baby girl, not more than two weeks old.

Pinned to the baby's dress was this note, roughly written in lead pencil:

This baby is not christened, has no home, money or friends, and am sick myself. Hope the Lord will reward you who care for it. Am a stranger in this big city and broken hearted because I must do this. A merry Christmas to you who take it.

The note was signed "Belle," and Belle's baby is in Bellevue Hospital this morning.

Latest Shipping News.

BY WIRELESS.

SS Franconia was 520 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.; due to-morrow forenoon.

CHRISTMAS GREETING!

The ancients built themselves to Heaven
In temples to their Gods:—
No pulses of a joy within
Swayed their divining-rods;
To love your neighbor as yourself,
To them were foolish blubber:
None knew the gladness of a heart
That's altogether Rubber.
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schultz's.—Adv.

XMAS-TREE PANIC COSTS 80 LIVES

False Cry of Fire Stampedes Throng at Calumet, Mich., and Scores Die in an Instant.

56 VICTIMS ARE CHILDREN

Dead Choke the Stairway When 700 Terror-Stricken Persons Dash for Single Exit.

MAUDLIN MAN GIVES ALARM

Horror Occurs in Italian Hall as Children of Miners Line Up to Receive Gifts from Santa.

Special to The New York Times.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 24.—Eighty persons—fifty-six of whom were children—were trampled to death in a panic at a Christmas tree gathering in Italian Hall here this afternoon, when an intoxicated man staggered to the door of the little hall and shouted "Fire!"

The children were standing in the aisles waiting for a signal to move forward and receive their gifts when the fatal cry was uttered. In a fraction of a minute nearly all of the 700 persons in the hall made a dash for the single exit. The stairway was choked with dead and dying, while the building was fairly rocking with the rush of the throng and the shrieks of the terror-stricken people.

More than seventy-five dead have been accounted for, and it is estimated that there are many others who were removed to their homes by parents and friends before the authorities could gain control of the throng.

Calumet, which has been the scene of so much disorder by reason of the copper strike, is almost in a state of terror to-night as the result of the catastrophe. Every policeman and detective in this region is searching to-night for the man who gave the false alarm of fire, and if he is caught he probably will be lynched. The foreign miners of the district are enraged and grief-stricken over the disaster.

Stairway Quickly Blocked.

While several hundred miners and their wives looked on, the children pressed eagerly toward the stage to receive Christmas presents. At that instant a man put his head in at the door of the hall and yelled "Fire."

The cry was taken up by those in the hall. Every one started for the doors. The weaker were thrown to the floor, and those behind tried to climb over those in front of them.

The alarm was spread outside the hall by a few persons who had been near the door and had escaped unhurt. A crowd soon assembled, and the work of clearing the hall begun.

The principal exit was a narrow stairway at the back of the hall. When this had been cleared of the bodies that filled it to the top, and a quick accounting had been made it was found that seventy-four bodies had been piled up beside the building. It is thought that a dozen others were carried away by friends.

The dead that were piled up beside the hall included thirty-seven girls, nineteen boys, thirteen women and five men. Excited men and women stood about the building, some dazed by the sudden change from holiday festivities to tragedy, others calling hysterically for missing children, and a few even threatening violence to the rescuers for keeping them back from the long row of bodies.

Little for Doctors to Do.

There was not much work for the many doctors who hurried to the scene as soon as the alarm was spread, for those who were not killed in the first rush were held upright and safe by the very force of the onrush toward the exit. Only three injured persons were taken to hospitals and a few went home with the assistance of friends.

For many days the children of the copper mine strikers had waited expectantly for the Christmas tree exercises that had been arranged by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Western Federation of Miners. The entertainment was set for the early evening, and the hall, which is on the second floor, was soon filled to its capacity. The children selected to give Christmas recitations and sing carols had finished their part of the programme, and the man selected to play the part of Santa Claus had appeared to distribute the presents that were piled around the large illuminated tree.

The children were told to march up the aisles to the tree, so that the presents could be handed to them. The aisles were filled with the boys and girls when a large man thrust his head in at the door of the main hallway and shouted "Fire!"

Mrs. Caesar, who was near the door, realized the danger that would follow the cry, and seizing the man by the shoulders she tried to push him out. It was useless. The man wrested himself from her grasp and ran away, but the cry of "Fire!" was repeated throughout the room.

The word was shouted in several languages as parents sprang to their feet and rushed forward to get their children. Scores were trampled to death in the twinkling of an eye. Then the physical impossibility of further movement brought the panic-stricken crowd to its senses. It was realized too late that there was no fire, but most of those in the hall could not get out of the jam that they had caused.

Policemen and firemen hurried to the building to find the

visable because of the hysteria it caused among the spectators, and the bodies were carried back into the hall as soon as the crowd was out.

Whole Town There.

In an hour nearly everyone in Calumet was as near the scene as it was possible to get. The police formed a cordon about the place and kept back the crowd. After much effort a lane was opened through the crowd and the bodies of the children were carried through ranks of moaning and wailing parents to Red Jacket Village Hall. It was many hours before all the bodies were identified.

During the confusion several bodies of children were wrongly identified by mothers and taken away only to be returned later by parents, who had found their own children safe. In other cases parents ran about for some time uncertain whether their children were dead or alive. Many mothers fainted while fathers cursed all those who interfered with their mad search for lost children. For hours frantic women ran the streets calling for their little ones.

Of the 700 persons in the hall more than three-fourths were children, many of them having gone there without their parents These fathers and mothers soon rushed to the scene and added to the confusion. They did not understand what had taken place and hindered the rescuers by trying to force their way into the hall.

There was a fire escape at the rear of the building, but only those who were very near it could make any use of it until after the fatal rush was over. Probably not more than a hundred persons escaped the first rush by way of this fire escape. A score more jumped from the windows. Most of them escaped without injury because it was only a few feet from the windows to the ground.

No Sign of Fire.

An investigation showed that there was no fire in the building. Even the Christmas tree did not show any evidence of fire. It was lighted by electricity and every precaution had been taken by those in charge of the entertainment to avoid danger of just such a panic as occurred.

Mrs. Annie Clemens, President of the Women's Auxiliary in charge of the entertainment, said that she was on the stage directing the distribution of gifts when the panic started. She and other women had been intent on keeping the children in line and orderly.

Mrs. Clemens said that the boys and girls had been very patient, notwithstanding a tiresome wait, and that the women of the committee had just remarked to each other how well the youngsters behaved when the cry of fire spread through the house. She said the women in charge tried to stem the onrush and quiet the people, but their shouts had no effect on the crowd.

The grown persons trampled the children under foot and dozens of the smaller children were killed at the first onrush of the crowd. One man was seen to stoop to pick up his little girl, only to be pushed forward with such great force that he fell on her and crushed her to death. A woman who seized three small boys was crushed with them as she sought to shelter them in her arms.

One child, 5 years old, made her way to the street by way of the fire escape after all others who were free had fled. She had been knocked down by the mad rush, but no one had stepped on her, and she escaped without injury.

The main door of the hall opened on a landing, and there was a small cloakroom about ten feet square at one side of the main door. The loss of life was heavy at the small door of this room. The rush apparently turned many against the door of this room and crushed them to death within the doorway.

Stairway Packed with Dead.

The greatest number of dead in any one place, however, was at the bottom of the stairs. Those who reached the stairs first evidently were hurled to the bottom by those behind, and in this fashion the stairway was filled to the ceiling. More than half the victims were killed by suffocation.

The police and hundreds of miners are searching the town to-night for the man who caused the panic. The woman who seized him at the door when he uttered the cry is positive that she can identify him. There was much wild talk among the striking miners to-night, and some of them said they believed the man was a member of the Citizens' Alliance, recently organized to restore law and order in the mining field during the strike. This charge was quickly denied by Alliance members, hundreds of whom were early on the scene aiding in the removal of bodies and caring for the injured.

It was said by those near the door that the man came up the stairs from a saloon below and that he was intoxicated. On every hand threats of lynching are heard, and there is little doubt that trouble will follow if the man is captured. It is also feared that the excitement caused by the disaster will renew open hostility between members of the Miners' Union and the Citizens' Alliance.

The Coroner to-night began to impanel a jury to make a thorough investigation of the panic.

Holiday festivities in nearly all the homes here were suspended to-night. Many parents who had rushed out to learn details of the tragedy returned to their homes and stepped all preparations for Christmas out of respect for the stricken families of the miners.

Among the men killed in the hall was John P. Westola, Secretary of the Finnish Mutual Life Insurance Company of Calumet.

Citizens Start Relief.

Citizens of Calumet and Houghton rallied to-night to the aid of those bereaved by the panic. By 9 o'clock residents of Houghton had pledged $1,200 and a committee was appointed to take charge of additional subscriptions. The action was taken at a public meeting, at which resolutions were adopted pledging the citizens there to do all in their power to relieve the distress here.

Public meetings have been called for to-morrow afternoon by the Mayors of Red Jacket and Laurium, near-by villages. Everything possible will be done to relieve relatives of the victims.

Arrangements already are under way for a public funeral of the eighty dead and the suspension of all work in the copper mining district during the exercises is probable.

FORMER FIRE DISASTERS.

Heavy Toll of Death in Theatres and Other Structures.

The disaster at Binghamton, N. Y., in which fifty girls lost their lives either by burning or jumping from windows when fire destroyed the four-story brick factory building of the Binghamton Clothing Company on July 22 last, is the most recent disaster in the minds of the people of this State and city. The blaze that did its terrible work in the short space of twenty minutes, completely destroyed the factory building and damaged near-by structures badly.

When flames shot through the Triangle Shirt Waist Company's factory, on the eighth, ninth, and tenth flors of the supposedly fireproof Asch Building in this city, on March 25, 1911, the death of 147 girls and men resulted.

On Nov. 26, 1910, fire swept through a four-story factory building at High and Orange Streets, Newark, and twenty-five girls and women were burned to death or killed by jumping from windows. Forty more were injured.

The burning of the excursion steamer Gen. Slocum on June 15, 1904, heads the list of loss of life in any one fire accident in this city. Between one thousand and eleven hundred persons were burned to death or drowned on that occasion.

The Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago on Dec. 30, 1903, also furnished an appalling list of dead and injured. The record of known dead after three days was 582, with a missing list of 336 and 160 injured.

The burning of the North German Lloyd steamships and docks at Hoboken on June 30, 1900, resulted in a death list of 150 persons.

Thirty persons perished in the Windsor Hotel fire at Fifth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, in 1899.

At the Paris Charity Bazaar fire on May 4, 1897, the list of dead was 150.

On Feb. 7, 1892, the Hotel Royal, at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, burned to the ground and 17 bodies were recovered, while nearly 38 persons were missing.

At the Ring Theatre fire in Vienna on Dec. 8, 1881, 580 known dead were found, while 930 were reported missing.

In the Brooklyn Theatre fire on Dec. 5, 1876, 294 persons lost their lives.

During the panic caused by a false alarm of fire at St. Francis Xavier's Church in 1876 7 persons were trampled to death.

On Dec. 10, 1872, fire partially destroyed the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. Twenty-two servants who were asleep on the top floor perished.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD.
Because you have lost your watch or other valuables. Advertise your loss in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which may result in its recovery. Next to last page.—Adv.

BANKS HERE WAIT FOR FORMAL ACTION

Ready to Join, but May Delay Until Jan. 13 for Authority from Stockholders.

WARBURG SEES A NEW ERA

Calls Law a Step in Right Direction, but Says Much Depends on the Federal Reserve Board.

The disposition of the Clearing House banks yesterday was altogether favorable to joining the Federal reserve system to be established as a result of the enactment of the Owen-Glass law, but in most cases no occasion for haste was seen. The Organization Committee, it was felt, would soon provide the regular machinery for the filing of applications, and meantime telegrams sent to President Wilson or Secretary McAdoo represented only a declaration of intention.

One reason for proceeding deliberately was that the point had been raised that the consent of the stockholders of a bank might be necessary for formal action. The annual meetings of all national banks will be held on Jan. 13, which in the view of those who discussed the matter would be ample time, as the banks have sixty days within which to make application.

Keen interest was shown in the probable make-up of the Federal Reserve Board, but on this subject bankers here had little light. Many feel that the conservative operation of the new system and its consequent success will depend very largely on the composition of the governing body, and it was said that in some cases this might be a determining factor with banks that were still somewhat in doubt as to entering the system. A board composed of men of radical or heterodox views on finance would have the effect of checking the present tendency to give the new system a fair trial.

New Yorkers Mentioned for Board.

So far as the possible appointment of New Yorkers to the board was concerned, the name most prominently mentioned in speculative discussions was that of Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who for years has taken a leading part of the propaganda for a modern banking and currency system. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, and of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association; Deputy City Controller Edmund D. Fisher, Charles A. Conant, and H. P. Willis were also mentioned. The last three are financial experts who were consulted by the Congressional committees during the formative stages of the legislation.

No steps have been taken yet by the Clearing House toward the reduction of its reserve requirements to conform to those of the new law, although such action at an early date is expected. One reason for some delay is that the requirements of the State law are now being overhauled by the Van Tuyl Commission, and it is recognized that the present is a good time for bringing about a condition of uniformity. State banks are now required by law to maintain reserves of 15 per cent., but those that are members of the Clearing House have to keep 25 per cent. under its regulations. With a reduction of both legal and Clearing House requirements from 25 to 18 per cent. in the case of national banks, there is some idea that the Van Tuyl Commission may recommend an increase from 15 to 18 per cent. in the legal requirement of State banks. In any case, there is no necessity for immediate action by the Clearing House, as the provision for reduced reserves is not yet in force.

Warburg Calls for Co-operation.

Paul M. Warburg was asked yesterday to comment on the new law, and said:

"There cannot be any doubt that the enactment of this legislation will inaugurate a new era in the history of banking in the United States. While it is to be regretted that some important suggestions made by the business community could not be adopted, the fundamental thoughts, for the victory of which some of us have worked for so many years, have won out. That is to say, from now on we shall witness the gradual elimination of the bond-secured currency, of scattered reserves, of immobilized commercial paper, and of pyramiding of call loans on the Stock Exchange. The ship is headed right, and nothing will ever turn her back into her old course. This is a success of such vast importance that, no matter whether the law be perfect in many details, we have all reasons to be profoundly grateful for having progressed so far.

"As long as this legislation was a question for discussion it was incumbent upon all of us to try to be helpful by offering the freest criticism. Now that the discussion is closed and the law has gone into effect there remains only one thing for us to do, and that is for each of us cheerfully to co-operate in giving it the fairest and fullest test.

"If, after a few years of actual experience, it should be shown that the business community was wrong in its suggestions and apprehensions we shall all be satisfied. If, on the other hand, it should be shown that errors were made, I believe that the country at large and its representatives at Washington will then be perfectly willing to make the necessary amendments to the law. By that time a great many things which to-day are questions of theory will have become hard facts, and everybody will be able to judge from actual experience.

Safe Within Its Limitations.

"It is only natural that, in a matter where so many minds have to agree, concessions and compromises were necessary. By forcing the member banks to continue to keep a portion of their reserves in their own vaults, by providing for a minimum of eight Federal reserve banks instead of four, the law arrests the fullest possible concentration of reserves, and thereby restricts to a material degree the power and elasticity of the future system. If this was done as an expression of conservatism, in order to bring about a gradual development only of the system, Congress may have acted wisely; but it is sincerely to be hoped that the future board of the Federal Reserve Board will frame its policy accordingly.

"The instrument now created must not be overtaxed. Within its limitations it will be safe, if conservatively managed, but it can very gradually only lead toward perfect fluidity of credit by the creation of important discount markets. In order to reach the ultimate aim of this law it is earnestly to be hoped that the future board will not overheat the boilers up to a danger point by trying to make this delicate craft produce results which, as now designed, may be beyond her power and beyond the limits of safety, but rather, after a fair and conservative test, and as time and experience will teach us, perfect the construction."

Says Country Will Now Go Ahead.

Charles Smithers, of the firm of F. S. Smithers & Co., said:

"The passage of the Currency bill, I believe, is going to have a much greater effect on the future development of this country than is now generally realized by the business interests. We shall henceforth be able to finance our commercial operations without recourse to such a large amount of actual banking capital as was necessary before.

"It will be done on credit, backed by the mobilized power of the entire banking resources of the United States. This is going to release huge sums of capital, which will undoubtedly be employed in further developing the splendid resources of this country.

"Those unfamiliar with the European system of credit will hardly be able to realize the tremendous difference between commerce carried on with a credit instrument rather than with the aid of actual money. If the various business interests work together promptly and harmoniously, so as to secure immediately the benefits possible under the new system of banking, the change in conditions will be very shortly apparent to every one.

"My belief is that our antiquated banking system has retarded the growth of this country fully as much as did the silver craze."

CREDIT MEN PLEASED.

They Expect Business to Revive Under the Currency Law.

Prominent credit men of this city said yesterday that they expected good results to follow the enactment of the Owen-Glass currency law. J. H. Tregoe, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, said that business had been checked by the feeling of uncertainty which preceded the passage of the bill.

"The National Credit Men's Association, through its Banking and Currency Committee," he said, "has felt that one central organization, with branches, would be better for the commercial welfare than eight or twelve Federal reserve banks, held together by a Board of Control. We are convinced, though, that the measure as enacted has merits, and that it is entitled to a thorough and loyal test by the banks and by mercantile men."

E. D. Flannery, President of the New York Credit Men's Association, said that while he did not consider the bill perfect he was optimistic regarding the results of some of its provisions.

"While I am opposed to the idea of regional banks," he said, "and favor one central organization, the passage of the bill should tend to relieve somewhat the present strain on business in this country. We can hope for amendments such as may appeal to the National legislators when they discover through the law's operations its defects."

George H. Williams, Credit Manager of H. A. Caesar & Co., said he was glad that the bill had been passed and he asserted that he was sure the passage of the bill in its revised form would restore confidence in the business world.

"The country has needed such a bill for years," said Mr. Williams. "Our antiquated monetary system has been the cause of many of our periodical depressions, panics, and stringencies. Instead of piling up our reserves, as the 25,000 banks in this country have been forced to do under the old laws, curtailing bank credits and discounts, the reserve will ooze out gradually through the regional banks and take care of the particular districts that may be hard up."

Frank S. Flagg, Credit Manager of Morse & Rogers, wholesale shoe dealers, said that, regardless of party affiliations, the business men of this country had felt that the new currency law had been needed for some time.

"The uncertainty as to what form the measure would take finally," said Mr. Flagg yesterday, "had contributed considerably to holding up business in the last few months. The new law will prove to be one of the most important factors in re-establishing confidence among investors as well as among business men."

Charles Biggs, Actuary of the Hat Trade Credit Association, said that the whole country had been waiting on the action of Congress on the currency and banking measure. "The passage of the Tariff bill and the fact that the currency measure was before Congress," said Mr. Biggs yesterday, "has created a condition of unrest throughout all of the mercantile communities of this country. There has been an arrest of transactions and an unwillingness to enter into commitments for future business. The interior banks have been unwilling to renew as readily as in the past and have been calling upon their customers to reduce the discounts that have been accorded to them."

W. M. Kennard, credit manager for Graupner, Love & Lamprecht, representatives of woolen mills, believes that the law has many good points, but was unwilling to say how he thought it would affect business.

"A new currency measure," Mr. Kennard said, "was needed badly, and I think that everybody is disposed to give the new law a fair trial. The fact that the bill has been passed and uncertainty eliminated is in itself a very good thing for busines."

MARSHALL FAVORS A HALT.

Vice President Opposed to Anti-Trust Legislation at Present.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, who arrived here to-day for the holiday vacation, expressed great pleasure over the enactment of the tariff and currency laws, but said he did not believe the Democratic Party ought to undertake any further legislation at this time. He said there was no need for any anti-trust legislation at present, in view of the enactment of the Tariff and Currency acts.

"I am happy ever the things that have been accomplished," said the Vice President. "The Democratic Party has done something that it was thought impossible to do—it stood together and is still standing together, and that is why we have the two important measures, the Tariff Law Revision act and the currency law.

"My personal opinion is that this is all the Democratic Party ought to undertake now. These two new laws are enough. Let's wait and see how they work out. I believe sincerely they will prove the solution of the country's problems. If they will accomplish this end there will be no need for further important legislation. Let's watch the patient under the treatment. If these remedies do not work well, then we can change the treatment.

"There is no need for anti-trust legislation at this time, in view of the new tariff law and the new currency law. The trusts are now coming in and eating out of the hand of the Attorney General, and it is not necessary to enact new legislation on that subject now."

The Vice President was accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, and they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elder.

GLYNN USES KNIFE ON MONEY BILLS

Cuts $51,285 Out of the Appropriations Made at the Last Session.

NATIONAL GUARD LOSES

Impeachment Expenses Approved—$36,348 to Make Up a Sulzer Deficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Gov. Glynn to-day signed the bills passed by the Legislature, to wipe out the State's current indebtedness, but not until he had used the pruning knife. From the supplemental supply bill items aggregating $51,285 were excluded. Of this amount $35,682 was contained in three items for the National Guard, including $5,268 for allowances to headquarters. The Governor thought the Adjutant General has sufficient funds on hand for present requirements. It is known that the Adjutant General's Department considers that the vetoing of this item will embarrass the Guard.

Other appropriations totaling $38,284 was also cut out, the principal items being: Charles G. Armstrong, engineering work at Kings Park State Hospital, $6,800; taxes for Union Free School District No. 1, Harriettstown, used by the trustees of Cornell University for a college of forestry, $9,696 and $8,025; John Robb, $2,000 for inspecting forest lands for the Conservation Commission.

The Governor approved the bill carrying $40,000 to pay the counsel for William Sulzer, in the impeachment trial. The following to participate: D Cady Herrick, Louis Marshall, Irving G. Vann, Austen G. Fox, Harvey D. Hinman, Roger Clark and Charles J. Herrick.

Another bill approved was for $60,000 compensation of counsel for the Assembly Board of Managers, the attorneys participating being Alton B. Parker, John B. Stanchfield, Edgar Truman Brackett, Eugene Lamb Richards, Isidor J. Kresel and Hiram C. Todd; $50,000 for expenses of the Board of Managers, officers and employes; $8,500 for preparing and printing 5,000 copies of the record of the impeachment proceedings, and $2,700 for traveling and other expenses of the managers, "to be equally divided."

Another law signed appropriates $36,348 for the deficiency created in the Executive Department by William Sulzer during his incumbency.

DECREE FOR MRS. TRAVIS.

Daughter of Late Ashbel P. Fitch Gets a Divorce for 'Mental Cruelty.'

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 24.—On charges of "mental cruelty," Mrs. Doris Fitch Travis at a secret hearing Saturday received a divorce from Albert Chester Travis, a lawyer of New York City. Mrs. Travis was in court with her attorney. Mr. Travis, through his attorney, offered no defense except a general denial. No request was made for alimony, and whatever settlement was arranged was made out of court. The custody of their seven-year-old son Albert was awarded to Mrs. Travis.

Mrs. Travis has been a resident of Colorado Springs since last June. She had previously lived several years in Denver. She is the daughter of the late Ashbel P. Fitch of New York City.

NURSE TELLS ON DR. SEIDEL

Reveals Doings in His Sanitarium to Federal Authorities.

Information of importance has been given to the Government with reference to the practices in the sanitarium of Dr. Herman Seidel, at 152 East Twenty-second Street, by a young woman who is called Belle Burns or Mrs. Barron. After being held in the Tombs for several days as a material witness she decided to tell all she knew about these practices, and after doing so was released yesterday under surety by Commissioner Shields.

The charge against Dr. Seidel is that he manufactured smoking opium without a license. When his sanitarium was raided on Nov. 22 a number of opium pipes and a quantity of the drug were seized. Belle Burns acted as a nurse for the doctor and was arrested in the raid. Recently she sent for Assistant United States District Attorney Boyle and told him a startling story of what went on in the sanitarium.

So serious were her allegations that Mr. Boyle called the attention of District Attorney Whitman to the matter, and he started an investigation of alleged offenses which fall under State jurisdiction. The young woman, who says she was at one time on the stage, when asked why she had not confessed before, said that she was afraid that she might be shot. She came from East New York, and, according to Mr. Boyle, has admitted that she was addicted to the use of opium.

NATIONAL BANK RUSH TO JOIN NEW SYSTEM

Continued from Page 1.

Clearing House banks of Cleveland telegraphed to be admitted. The capital and surplus of the seven national banks applying total $14,200,000.

Two Philadelphia banks applied—the Penn National, with a capital and surplus of $1,800,000, and the Sscond National, with a capital and surplus of $805,000.

Dallas, Texas, is anxious to be designated a Federal reserve city, and all the national banks there have applied for membership.

Secretary McAdoo was about the busiest man in Washington to-day considering the preliminaries of organization. He is working in association with Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, another member of the Organization Committee. Although the law provides that the two Secretaries shall join with the Controller of the Currency in the preliminary work of reorganization, the office of Controller is vacant, and it has been decided that the two Secretaries, constituting a majority of the committee, may go ahead. Later the members of the Federal Reserve Board of seven will be named by President Wilson. The Secretary of the Treasury and the new Controller will be members and the other five will be chosen from private life. If President Wilson finally has made his selection for those five places it is not known in Washington.

Selection of Reserve Cities.

The first step to be taken by the Secretaries will be the selection of cities where Federal reserve banks, the backbone of the system, are to be located. The law provides for not less than eight and not more than twelve. The Organization Committee is empowered to employ counsel and summon witnesses and papers so as to go deeply in the location of the reserve reservoirs. Its decision is subject to review only by the Federal Reserve Board.

Cities that can hardly be kept off a tentative list would include New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans, with Denver, Atlanta, and Seattle or Portland, Ore., near the top. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, and several others are asking for designation.

Secretary McAdoo said he expected to actually begin formal work on selecting Federal reserve cities to-morrow, adding:

"We will probably outline the districts first and then choose the cities in each district where the Federal reserve bank will be located."

"I never had any doubt," said Mr. McAdoo, "that the national banks would enter the system. My experience is that after a law of this character is passed there is a patriotic acceptance of it. This law has proved an unqualified success. It is an unexampled piece of legislation. I believe it will prove the greatest thing that has happened in the country in a generation."

One suggested list which attracted attention to-day included these ten cities as probably Federal reserve centres: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco.

Some members of Congress are arguing that if Philadelphia be not designated as a Federal reserve centre it would make New York too dominant, especially if the districts were so arranged as to include Philadelphia in the Federal reserve district of which New York would be the centre. But others, notably Southern men who are anxious to have Atlanta and Dallas designated as regional reserve cities, are arguing that Philadelphia is situated too close to New York to be designated as an independent centre.

Many applications have come from individuals for positions on the Federal Reserve Board, but Mr. McAdoo indicated that they were likely to receive scant consideration.

It was stated definitely to-day in a reliable quarter that John Skelton Williams, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, would be named as the new Controller of the Currency. His nomination, it is understood, will go to the Senate when it convenes on Jan. 12. Though this information came in definite form from a man who had been actively identified with the reserve law, it could not be confirmed at the Treasury Department.

Secretary McAdoo said some announcement might be forthcoming tomorrow or Friday concerning the organization work. This will indicate in general terms the procedure. The Secretary denied that anything had been settled as to the number or location of the Federal reserve cities.

Secretary McAdoo said that the response from the banks had been such that he was without doubt as to the success of the new system.

Wants Hill and Weeks.

President Wilson is credited with being extremely anxious to have Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts serve as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. To accept, Mr. Weeks would have to resign from the Senate. He is a practical banker and a Republican. His declaration in the Senate when he voted for the Currency bill that it was 75 per cent. good, impressed the President.

The indications are strong that, in spite of his declaration that he would not accept membership on the Federal Reserve Board, an effort will be made to induce James J. Hill to become the head of that organization, a position that will carry with it the title of Governor.

FAIL TO EXONERATE GLOVER

Coroner's Jury's Verdict Keeps De Villiers's Slayer in Jail.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24.—Unable to decide who fired the shots which killed Daniel De Villiers of San Antonio during his struggle Sunday evening with Royal Glover, husband of his former wife, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict to-day that the Boer war veteran had met death at the hands of a person unknown. This verdict, according to officials, makes it necessary for Glover to present his self-defense plea at a trial in the criminal department of the Superior Court unless the District Attorney, after an investigation, declines to press the case.

Glover, confident that the Coroner's jury would exonerate him on the testimony of the former Mrs. De Villiers, had provided a diamond ring as a Christmas present to be given her the moment official action to-day had freed him from custody. But the verdict spoiled that plan, and while the woman sat weeping in the courtroom, with but a wall separating her from the body of her former husband who had died in a fight over her affections, Glover presented the gem to his wife.

Mrs. Glover testified that De Villiers, a big, powerful man, had leaped upon her husband. She said she saw him draw a pistol. After the shots were fired and De Villiers lay gasping upon the floor, she asserted that the dying man gave her his weapon, which she laid upon the floor. Afterward she gave him a drink of water and bathed his face while awaiting the arrival of a doctor.

Mrs. Glover said she married her present husband in October, a year after a final decree of divorce from De Villiers had been granted her by a court in San Antonio. The divorce, she said, was obtained on the ground of cruelty. After De Villiers had beaten her several times, once so severely that she was compelled to undergo treatment at a hospital.

After the divorce she went to New York to the home of her father, H. G. Campbell, a broker. She said De Villiers followed her there and then told her that he would kill any man who presumed to marry her and that the electric chai had no terrors for him.

TO ARBITRATE EVERYTHING.

Not Even Questions of National Honor Barred in Danish Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Administration has set the seal of its approval upon the general principle of the settlement by arbitration of all questions that may arise between nations, in the attitude it has taken in the negotiation of a general arbitration treaty with Denmark.

This convention has so far progressed toward completion as to be reduced to the form of a tentative treaty drafted by Secretary Bryan, and is now before the Danish Foreign Office awaiting its approval of certain amendments to the original text which already have been agreed upon in principle.

The new treaty makes no reservations whatever in the subjects to be submitted to arbitration; not even questions of national honor being excluded. It differs from the general arbitration conventions framed by the two preceding administrations, and which have so far failed to receive the approval of the Senate, in the inclusion of the principal features of the "peace pacts" which Secretary Bryan has already negotiated with six nations, providing for a judicial investigation of the issues in any dispute before recourse to hostilities.

NEW INCOME TAX RULE.

Collection at Source on City and County Interest Is Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary McAdoo to-night issued an additional income tax regulation dealing with the collection of taxes on certain municipal, district, or county bonds. The regulation provides that until Jan. 15, and after that date until further instructions are issued, income from such obligations is to be exempt at the source. The text of the new regulation follows:

Until Jan. 15, 1914, and thereafter until further instructions are issued, the interest obtained, in the shape of obligations, general or special, of any State, or of any county, municipality, or taxing district therein, shall be exempt from the collection of income tax at the source, whether the payment of such obligation is provided for by local or general taxation or out of a general, special, or separate fund.

THINKS BARTLETT IS LOST.

E. S. Draper, Jr., Says Stefansson's Associate Could Not Have Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Grave doubts of the safety of Capt. Robert Bartlett and the crew of the Karluk of the Stefansson arctic expedition were expressed today by Eben S. Draper, Jr., a member of the Polar Bear expedition, who has reached his home here.

Mr. Draper says that one of the worst storms ever known in the arctic raged for six days in July and that three of the seven vessels which rounded Point Barrow were wrecked. The Polar Bear, one of the ships, managed to get near shore in the midst of the storm and find a safe anchorage.

"Capt. Bartlett," said Mr. Draper, "was in charge of the Karluk. He did not have any one on board who was acquainted with the coast at that point. Therefore he could not realize the difference in ice conditions. He was caught in a pack about Aug. 15 and his ship has since disappeared. No ship has ever come through a pack, but at times some of the men have survived. Capt. Bartlett's ship rounded Point Barrow stern first, caught in the ice pack. Only one ship has done that and lived through it. He was seen last off Flaxman Island, fifteen miles from shore. Stefansson and two men were ashore hunting when the ship disappeared. I do not see any ground to hope that the Karluk and her company escaped."

KEEP LEEHAN IN JAIL.

It Is Hoped Acquitted Murderer Will Consent to Go to New Hampshire.

William J. Leehan, who was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner at Lakewood, will have to spend Christmas in the White Plains jail. After his arrest for drunkenness on Tuesday afternoon and his confinement in the jail over night Leehan was arraigned yesterday at White Plains before Police Justice Lamb, who remanded him until Friday. It is hoped that he will be willing then to go to the farm of his uncle in Manchester, N. H.

Leehan's wife visited him in jail and he promised once more that he would never drink again.

"I should think your experience would have made you try to keep away from drink," Judge Lamb said to Leehan.

"I was under such a mental strain after my trial that I couldn't help drinking," the prisoner replied as he was led away to a cell.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

CALLS AUTOIST A SWINDLER

Detectives Pursue Self-Styled Count on Singer's Complaint.

Accompanied by Detectives Trojan and Van Twistern, Miss Stella Ford, a singer, was standing at Fiftieth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon, when she singled out a fashionably dressed man in an auto as the "Count von Bromerhoff," who had made off with her diamond on the pretense of taking it to be reset. The detectives called out to the man to stop, but his answer to that was to bid his chauffeur to put on speed. The chauffeur obeyed to such good purpose that the detectives, pursuing in another auto, had a chase of four blocks before they caught the fugitive.

The prisoner gave several names. According to the police, there are several charges against him.

Bella Hill, a manicure at the Hotel Knickerbocker, identified the prisonsr last night as a man who had been known as Richard Von Weyman and "Dick" Werner. She said he told her he represented the Russian Government, and that he was here on business in connection with the aviation show, the automobile show, and the dog show. She said he admired two diamond rings worth $500 that she wore, and suggested that she have them reset. She said she let him have the rings.

Investigator De Woody Quits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Charles F. De Woody, division superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has resigned. It is understood that he intends to go into private business. The Government has asked him to remain in the service under a special arrangement to take charge of several important pending cases.

Goods purchased at this sale will not be charged until February First.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Decided Price Reductions

Friday, December 26th

Misses' and Girls' Coats

Girls' Winter Coats
Of all wool chinchills, velvet collar, wool lined; also dressy coats of imported fabrics. 6 to 14 years.
Heretofore $12.75 to $16.50 — 7.50

Girls' Chinchilla Coats
Of high grade imported chinchilla, in navy, brown or gray, with checked worsted or plain lining.
6 to 16 years. Heretofore $18.50 — 10.00

Girls' Dressy Coats
Of broadcloth in green or Copenhagen; body silk lined; collar, front and cuffs, fur trimmed.
8 to 16 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Winter Coats
Of chinchilla or wool plush, also Mannish ulsters of double faced English cloths and Scotch mixtures.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $24.50 — 13.50

Misses' Fur Collar Coats
Of wool plush or chinchilla, in navy, black, brown, mahogany or gray; silk lined; with fur collars.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 16.50

Misses' Evening Coats
Draped Coat of Broadcloth, in rose, Hague, pink or white; silk lined; warmly interlined, mouflon fur collar.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 — 22.50

Misses' and Girls' Dresses

Misses' Evening Gowns
Of chiffon taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, silk chiffon, shadow laces or nets.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 15.00

Taffeta Evening Dresses
In pink, light blue, Nile green, maize or white; bodice of shadow lace over chiffon; two tier tunic skirt.
14 to 20 years. Value $29.50 — 18.50

Girls' Wool Dresses
A collection of dresses of wool plaids, English serge, shepherd checks or wool challies. 6 to 15 years.
Heretofore $9.75 to $12.75 — 5.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Dressy models of chiffon velvet, crepe de Chine, taffeta silk, brocade silk or charmeuse.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Dressy Tailored Suits

Friday at Greatly Reduced Prices

Misses' Dressy Suits, late winter models, of broadcloth, suede velour, cheviot or velour de laine, short dressy coats, silk lined, warmly interlined with tier, draped or peg-top skirts; 14 to 20 years.
A number of models fur trimmed.
Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00 — 18.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits, "Poiret" or "Callot" models, of broadcloth, wool velour, suede cloth, diagonal cheviot or imported velveteen, silk lined, interlined, trimmed with rich furs; peg-top, tier or draped skirts; 14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

Boys' Suits and Overcoats—Reduced Prices

Norfolk Suits *extra knickerbockers.*
Of navy blue English serge, Scotch tweed or cassimere.
7 to 18 years. Heretofore $9.75 — 5.75

Norfolk Suits *extra knickerbockers.*
Of Scotch tweed, cheviot, cassimere, diagonal or navy serge.
7 to 18 years. Heretofore $12.50 — 8.50

Hand Tailored Suits *extra knickers.*
English Norfolk model, of checked cheviot, Donegal tweed, cassimere or navy serge.
7 to 18 years. Heretofore $15.75 — 10.00

Small Boys' Overcoats
Of vicuna, tweed, checks or zibeline; lined with checked worsted.
3 to 10 years. Heretofore $9.75 — 5.75

Large Boys' Overcoats
Of chinchilla, tweed, cheviot or herringbone; wool or serge lined.
10 to 18 years. Heretofore $12.50 — 8.50

Large Boys' Overcoats
Of imported chinchilla, in navy, brown or Oxford; also English mixtures and Scotch tweeds.
10 to 18 years. Heretofore $19.75 — 14.50

Women's Fur Coats and Furs

French Seal Coats
Collar of real Fitch or real Skunk.
Heretofore $75.00 — 42.50

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Light weight Caracul skins, collar, cuffs, draped revers of French seal.
Heretofore $79.50 — 57.50

Hudson Seal Coats
Of real Hudson seal, self collar.
Heretofore $125.00 — 89.50

Hudson Seal Coats
Seven-eighth or full length; Fitch, Ermine or Skunk collar.
Heretofore $195.00 — 135.00

Fur Neckpieces

9.75	Heretofore $15.00	Raccoon	Heretofore $24.50 — 15.75
9.75	Heretofore $15.00	Black Wolf	Heretofore $24.50 — 15.75
10.50	Heretofore $18.50	Civet	Heretofore $29.50 — 16.75
16.50	Heretofore $29.50	Black Fox	Heretofore $29.50 — 16.50
27.50	Heretofore $45.00	Real Skunk	Heretofore $59.50 — 35.00

Fur Muffs

Women's Coats—Reduced Prices

Winter Coats
Of chinchilla, wool plush, zibeline, wool velour or corduroy.
Heretofore $24.50 to $45.00 — 15.00

Fur Collar Coats
Of black broadcloth, wool velour, Scotch tweed or boucle eponge; collars of various furs.
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — 25.00

Seal Plush Coats
Kimono model, of Seal Plush, also black broadcloth or Persian fur cloth.
Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Dressy Evening Wraps
Of silk chiffon plush, cut plush velour, brocade velvet or fur cloth, plain or fur trimmed; also Paris model coats.
Heretofore $98.50 — 50.00

Women's Suits and Gowns

Friday at Greatly Reduced Prices

Afternoon and Evening Gowns, of charmeuse silk, crepe meteor, duvetyn or velveteen.
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 18.50

Fur Trimmed Suits, of imported fabrics, short coats, tunic or tier skirts.
Heretofore $39.50 — 18.50

Dressy Broadcloth Suits, short coat models, in green, mahogany, black or navy; fur trimmed.
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits, trimmed with rich furs.
Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50 — 35.00

DAILY CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS AS WARM AS OURS

Weather the Mildest in Many Years—Trees Bursting Into Leaf.

LONDON VERY PROSPEROUS

But Some Other Parts of the Country Suffering from Labor Troubles—Much Misery in Dublin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Christmas this year has seen a record exodus from London, especially for the Continent. It has been necessary to run boat-trains in triplicate.

Thousands are bound for Swiss resorts for the Winter sports, which are beginning under the most favorable conditions. The ice and snow are excellent everywhere, with brilliant sunshine.

The weather in England is the mildest at Christmas time in many years. Roses, poppies, raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries are reported as being picked in the open. Trees in many places are bursting into leaf.

On all sides in London there are evidences of prosperity. The shops were never more crowded, and trade never more brisk. One shop reports 240,000 sales in one department in the last fortnight, while 1,200,000 persons visited another large store in the same period. Fifty thousand dollars was taken in one day in the Christmas present department of one establishment.

Meat, poultry, and fruit are scarcer and more expensive. Imports of fruit from America have diminished, owing to the short crops, but the fruit firms at Covent Garden predict a great improvement with the opening of the Panama Canal. They say that if there is a good system of refrigerators on board the canal vessels apples from as far north as Vancouver, and California oranges ought to be sold in the English market at most reasonable figures.

Colonial beef is dear, partly, it is said, because large quantities are being diverted to America as a result of the removal of the tariff. Americans are also to a large extent responsible for the shortage in turkeys, the birds fetching eight cents a pound above the average in previous years. A London dealer told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that all the turkeys in cold storage in England were bought up two months ago and that at the present moment not a single frozen turkey was to be had.

Statistics show that there is less pauperism in London now than for twelve years past. With a long period of booming trade and steady employment, the figures for 1913 show a steady decline in pauperism as compared with those of the previous twelve months, but from other parts of the country, especially where strikes are in progress there are less favorable reports.

The poor children of Dublin are in a terrible plight. Some are going about practically naked, almost frozen with cold, and begging crusts of bread. There is also much distress in Leeds in consequence of the strike of municipal employes, but this syndicalist experiment is gradually collapsing.

Syndicalism has been holding up the Leeds Municipality with the idea of making the town uninhabitable. The strikers refused arbitration, but the citizens formed a league to defeat them. The strike thus developed into a struggle between the citizens and the strikers. The members of the public, acting as strike-breakers, are taking up the work of scavengers, gravediggers, and gas and electricity workers. Among the workers are a clergyman of the Church of England, a well-known architect, and other prominent citizens.

POPE RECEIVES CARDINALS.

They Present Their Christmas Greetings—To Spend To-day Quietly

ROME, Dec. 24.—The recent deaths in the Cardinalate have cast some gloom over the Christmas festivities at the Vatican, but the season will be observed with the usual formalities. The Pope will send his personal greetings to all the Catholic sovereigns of Europe, with the exception of the King of Italy, with whom he is supposed to hold no communication whatever.

The Cardinals residing in Rome likewise have many greetings to send, while those living abroad, including the three American Cardinals, send letters to the Holy Father, which are read personally by the Pontiff and answered by Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

To-day the Pope received the Cardinals. Cardinal Martinelli, although in a state of extreme feebleness, insisted on joining the other Cardinals and presenting his Christmas greeting to his Holiness.

Christmas Day will be a day of rest for the Pontiff, as, after celebrating early mass, he will only receive his sisters, and then pass the remainder of the time in the library.

At the Quirinal, Christmas will be very quietly observed. The sovereigns, after presenting gifts to their households, will retire to their private apartments and spend the day with their children.

SENDS GREETING TO CANADA.

American Peace Committee Gets Cordial Response from Premier.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 24.—Alton B. Parker, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop David H. Greer, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Andrew Carnegie, the American committee charged with preparations for the celebration of 100 years of peace between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, wired a Christmas message from New York to-day to Premier Borden, couched in the following terms:

Cordial Christmas greetings and respectfully ask message of approval and friendship from the Premier of our sister nation to the north, knit to us by ties of blood and relationship, by language and institutions, whose people have contributed so powerfully to the civilization, to the prosperity, and the population of the United Staes, to the end that this century of peace may be made an example to all the nations of the earth.

Mr. Borden sent the following reply:

On my return to Ottawa to-day I received with greatest pleasure and appreciation your message on behalf of the American Committee. My colleagues and I on behalf of the people of Canada send our warmest thanks and Christmas greetings. As we approach the consummation of a century of peace, which I trust will be worthily commemorated, we are profoundly thankful that the relations between our countries are of the most happy and cordial character. Neither nation ever won a nobler victory than that which is embodied in that century triumph of friendship and good will over every temporary difficulty and discord.

United by the ties of kinship, possessing like institutions and a common language and literature, inheriting like liberties, duties, and responsibilities, each nation owes not only to the other, but to itself, for the cause of civilization and humanity, the solemn duty and obligation of preserving and keeping constant that tradition of friendship and peace in the centuries to come.

CALLOUS AT GUILLOTINE.

Man Executed at Dunkirk Smokes a Cigar Before He Dies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Dec. 24.—An escaped convict named Monvoisin, who deliberately shot dead a sailor in a dance hall for accidentally colliding with him while dancing, was executed here this morning.

Monvoisin displayed the utmost callousness. He devoted his time while dressing for the scaffold to abusing his lawyer for defending him badly. After hearing mass, to which he paid little attention, he smoked a cigar while the executioner was making the final preparations.

The priest in attendance, as the condemned man passed out of the prison door, besought him not to make a scene by addressing the crowd gathered near the guillotine. "I will speak if I want to," the man fiercely replied, and then, as he was hurried toward the guillotine and caught sight of the people, he shouted at them: "You Dunkirk people are a lot of cowards!"

At that moment the executioner's assistants seized him, and ten seconds later he was dead.

$80,000 DONATELLO SHOWN.

Statue Bought by Italian Government Placed in Florence Museum.

FLORENCE, Dec. 24.—Donatello's famous statue of St. John the Baptist, which was executed for his friend and patron, Martelli, and purchased by the Italian Government for $80,000, was placed to-day in the Donatello Hall in the National Museum, after having remained virtually hidden for five centuries in the old Martelli Palace.

Large sums were offered for the statue by foreign galleries and art collectors, but the law prevented it from leaving Italy.

Giving Friedmann a Chance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—On the invitation of Budapest physicians, Dr. F. F. Friedmann during the past fortnight has been treating some 200 patients at the clinics of several well-known Professors. Shey are giving him every facility to test his remedy.

Charlton Complains of Cold Cell.

COMO, Dec. 24.—The Christmas season brings little cheer to Porter Charlton, the young American who is awaiting trial for the murder of his wife. He complained to-day especially of his cold cell, which was rendered more dismal by the prevailing fog. Possibly Christmas Day will prove more cheertul, as Charlton will be allowed to have extra dishes from the restaurant where he purchases his meals and a longer walk in the narrow courtyard where he exercises.

Proposes a de Lesseps Memorial.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, has submitted to the State Department at Washington, on the initiative of Perry Belmont of New York, a propasal that a memorial to Ferdinand de Lesseps be erected on the Isthmus of Panama on a site selected by the United States Government, as a fitting recognition of France's share in the construction of the canal.

Paris Slaughterers' Strike Ended.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The strike of the slaughterers has been settled, the men and the employers having compromised their differences. Work will be resumed on Friday in time to replenish the stocks, which have been exhausted by the Christmas demands.

WEDS FORMER SWEETHEART

J. C. Bingham of Brooklyn Marries Woman He Wooed 25 Years Ago.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—A romance of more than a quarter of a century ago was revealed to-day when James C. Bingham of Brooklyn, a real estate agent, was married here to Mrs. Phoebe J. Nelson of New York by the Rev. R. C. Denison, pastor of the United Church.

According to the story told by friends of the pair, Mr. Bingham and Mr. Nelson both sought the hand of Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Nelson being favored. Mr. Bingham later married but was divorced twenty-one years ago. Mr. Nelson died in 1908.

A few years ago Mr. Bingham and Mrs. Nelson renewed their old friendship and it culminated in their marriage to-day, arrangements for which were made a week ago.

'MOVE ON OJINAGA; GIVE NO QUARTER'

Continued from Page 1.

ment was advised of the ultimate purpose of Great Britain, but no one at the State Department to-day could throw any light on the matter. Secretary Bryan being in Florida, it could not be ascertained whether the British Government advised him of the instructions which were given Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. There is an impression at the State Department, however, that no representations referring to such a purpose were at any time made by the British Ambassador.

Rear Admiral Fletcher advised the Navy Department to-day that the battleships Michigan and Louisiana had left Vera Cruz to-day for the United States, having been relieved by the Connecticut and Kansas. The New Hampshire will go to the Norfolk yard for urgent repairs, instead of to New York, as had been heretofore announced.

It has been decided to send the battleship Minnesota, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the battleship Georgia, which is at the Boston yard, to Vera Cruz to relieve the Michigan and New Jersey. The Michigan is now at Vera Cruz and the New Jersey at Tuxpam.

Admiral Fletcher's dispatches continue to report that conditions at Tampico are orderly, and that no further movement of the revolutionary troops against the city has taken place. A dispatch from Commander Ziegemeier of the gunboat Annapolis, which is at Acapulco, announced to-day that the Constitutionalists had captured the city of San Marcos, and that their forces were overrunning the State of Guerrero.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." E. W. GROVE on box. 25c.—Adv.

BERLIN POLICE HEAD IS TO BE CENSURED

Von Jagow's Remarks About the Zabern Affair Will Result in "Corrective Measures."

MAY MEAN HIS REMOVAL

But He Has Weathered Previous Storms—Rebuke Printed in Official North German Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Dr. von Jagow, Berlin's Police President, who has reinflamed popular passions over the Zabern affair by publicly criticising the conviction of Lieut. Baron von Forstner, will be officially called to account.

To-night's North German Gazette, the organ of the Imperial Government, announces that although Dr. von Jagow wrote to the Kreuz Zeitung as a private person, "the political importance of the affair of course makes it necessary for the Prussian Government to decide whether and to what extent his free expression of opinion exceeds those limitations which are incumbent upon a public official, even in his private capacity."

It is added that when this question has been thoroughly investigated "the necessary corrective measures" will be taken. Von Jagow's official head would thus seem to be in danger, but he has weathered more than one storm in the past.

MR. GERARD'S MESSAGE.

Ambassador's Greeting is Published in a Berlin Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Christmas number of the Lokal Anzeiger will to-morrow publish the following greeting from Ambassador Gerard:

"America's Christmas celebration is a little darkened by the fact that our German cousins do not wish to participate in the San Francisco Exposition, but I sincerely hope that the incident will in no way affect the hearty relations between Germany and the United States.

"Christmas appears in Berlin to be a great family festival, which proves how much the German nation is devoted to home and fireside. As I am not to have the pleasure of celebrating it in my own home in New York, I am glad to spend Christmas in Berlin, where so much hospitality and true Christmas spirit prevail."

MOVE RECORD MAIL WITH EXTRA FORCE

Post Office Officials Had Expected a Rush and Prepared for It.

TEST OF THE PARCEL POST

Deliveries Will Be Continued All Day in the Residence Districts—Outgoing Mails Heavy.

The heaviest Christmas mail in the history of the local Post Office was handled here yesterday, owing to the fact that this is the first Christmas in which the parcel post has been used. While exceedingly heavy, however, the Christmas mail was not larger than had been expected, and ample preparations to handle it had been made by the local postal authorities. Late last night, with the Superintendent of Mails traveling through the city on tours of inspection, Assistant Superintendent of the Mails William S. McGee at the Grand Central Post Office said the Christmas mail was being dispatched in fine shape throughout the city, and that the postal authorities expected to deliver all of it to-day. In the residential district there will be deliveries all day.

An extra force of about 30 per cent. was added to handle the holiday mail, and every man employed was kept busy all day yesterday. The greatest bulk of mail was received at the Grand Central Post Office, although the volume coming in and flowing out was unprecedently heavy also at the Pennsylvania Station Post Office, the Hudson Terminal Branch, and the General Post Office on Park Row.

All four of these major stations worked in close co-operation, and whenever mail of any sort was found to be getting congested at one station large portions of it were immediately transferred to one of the three other stations. All are connected by pneumatic tubes, except the new Pennsylvania Station Post Office. Several times in the course of the day parcels post matter piling up at the Grand Central Branch was transferred to the Pennsylvania Post Office and the General Post Office, and accumulating letter mail was sent for relief to the Hudson Terminal Branch.

It was impossible yesterday to estimate even roughly the number of Christmas parcels handled by the various Post Offices here. The quantity shipped by department stores and mail order houses alone was enormous. Most of this in previous years had been shipped by express.

Andrew Carnegie's Garage Burns.

HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The garage on the country place of Andrew Carnegie near the St. Andrews Golf Club links, near this place, took fire this afternoon and was destroyed. The firemen found there was no hydrant within reaching distance and had to fight the fire with buckets. There was danger at one time that the house would take fire from the great heat. One automobile was burned in the garage.

WANTS DIVORCE ANNULLED.

Mrs. Sanborn Says It Was Obtained Without Her Knowledge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Florence Madeline Wolcott-Sanborn of Brookline, daughter of the wealthy retired shoe manufacturer, John W. Wolcott of The Elms, Natick, has petitioned the Middlesex Superior Court for an annulment of the divorce decree granted her husband, Robert C. Sanborn of New York, on May 23, 1911.

Mrs. Sanborn is only 25 years old and was married to Mr. Sanborn on Dec. 1, 1904. They spent their honeymoon touring Europe.

In the papers filed Mrs. Sanborn charged that the divorce, granted on the ground that she deserted her husband in New York in 1907, was obtained without her knowledge and while she was sick in bed. She asserts that she left him for justifiable cause, and mentions cruel and abusive treatment, non-support, and infidelity.

It is her assertion that the first she knew of her husband's divorce case was when he told that his decree had become absolute and that he had received the custody of their seven-year-old boy, Robert W. Sanborn.

According to the petition, Sanborn "farmed the boy out" to families in Maine and elderly people in South Boston, and that he was not properly cared for or schooled until his mother gained custody of him.

DR. G. S. WHITE DIVORCED.

Yonkers Physician Immediately Takes a New Wife in Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 24.—George Starr White, a physician and manufacturer of a baby food at Yonkers, N. Y., obtained a divorce to-day from Hattie A. White, whom he married in Brooklyn in December, 1889.

An hour after leaving the courtroom Dr. White obtained a license to wed Ada A. Roosman and they were married by Justice of the Peace Davis. Both gave their residence as Reno, but the bride is not known here. Dr. White is 47 years old and his bride 37.

In his divorce suit testimony Dr. White charged that his former wife insulted his customers and ruined his business; also that she gave way to outbursts of violence, in the course of which she stabbed him with a hatpin and poured ammonia over him. The case was undefended.

Share with Fall River Employes.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—The employes at the Bourne Mills received the usual semi-annual profit-sharing dividend to-day, amounting to nearly a week's extra pay for every one of them who has been in steady employment. The total amount paid out is understood to have been about $4,000.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Friday and Saturday

we shall reduce our entire stock of

Women's Evening Gowns & Evening Wraps

one-third to one-half of the original prices

Any garment purchased in this sale tomorrow or Saturday will, if necessary, be altered in time for wear on New Year's Eve—and the garment itself will be charged to January account upon request.

Gowns....that were $225 to $250....reduced to $159
Gowns....that were $175 to $225....reduced to $100
Gowns....that were $135 to $159....reduced to $85
Gowns....that were $100 to $135....reduced to $69
Gowns....that were $85 to $100....reduced to $48
Gowns....that were $40 to $50....reduced to $25
Gowns....that were $35 to $45....reduced to $21
Gowns....that were $25 to $30....reduced to $14

Wraps....that were $250 to $300....reduced to $159
Wraps....that were $175 to $200....reduced to $100
Wraps....that were $100 to $125....reduced to $69
Wraps....that were $75 to $110....reduced to $48
Wraps....that were $50 to $65....reduced to $28
Wraps....that were $30 to $45....reduced to $18
Wraps....that were $25 to $35....reduced to $15

Very special for tomorrow

98 Beaded Wraps at $38

actual values $75 to $125

Clearance of

Children's Shoes at radical reductions tomorrow

These are our regular stock button and lace models, in gun metal calf and tan Russia calf skin; and patent colt shoes in button style only. Made on broad toe, orthopaedic shapes, as well as in the more conservative models—and all Goodyear welted. Some sizes missing, but very few.

$2.00 Shoes (6 to 8) reduced to $1.35
$2.50 Shoes (8½ to 11) reduced to $1.65
$2.75 Shoes (11½ to 2) reduced to $1.95
$3.25 Shoes (2½ to 6) reduced to $2.45

News Extraordinary! tomorrow and Saturday

Every Trimmed Hat in Stock reduced to $7

(Mourning Hats alone excepted)

Left from our accumulations of

Christmas Blouses

A great assortment of broken sizes which have been re-grouped and re-priced for tomorrow!

Lingerie Blouses.....to be sold at $2.00
Lingerie Blouses.....to be sold at $2.95
Shadow Lace Blouses.....to be sold at $2.95
Shadow Lace Blouses.....to be sold at $3.95
Crepe de chine Blouses.....to be sold at $5.00
Crepe de chine Blouses.....to be sold at $5.95

The newest models—the daintiest colorings and quite extraordinary values—Third floor

Founded 1827 **Arnold Constable & Co.** Founded 1827

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Second Annual Innovation Sale

Men's High Grade Shirts

Introducing all the New Styles and Effects for 1914

7,500 strictly New Shirts in this Sale to meet all ordinary requirements—Perfect in Fit, Finish and Workmanship—All the best Foreign Ideas included in Colors and Materials.

Note the Remarkable Concessions in Prices by the Single Shirt or in Quantities of 3 or 6 Shirts.

PURE SILK CREPE SHIRTS—Scarcest and most sought for of all high grade silk shirtings—Good weight crepe with neat satin stripes woven in—Regularly $7.50 each. 6 for 4.75 ea.; 3 for 4.85 ea. Single Shirt, 4.95

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Mostly from 1914 satin striped silk shirtings. Many jacquarded and novelty effects from our own better grades. Custom workmanship throughout—Regularly $5.00 to $6.50 each. 6 for 3.45 ea.; 3 for 3.55 ea. Single Shirt, 3.65

PURE SILK SHIRTS—New crisp and lustrous shirts that are of the finest making and in the most desirable satin stripes. Serviceable qualities. Sizes, 14 to 18. Regularly $5.00 each. 6 for 3.05 ea.; 3 for 3.15 ea. Single Shirt, 3.25

PURE SILK SHIRTS—A firmly woven silk shirting in a large and complete assortment of medium and light grounds—extremely well made. Sizes, 14 to 18—Regularly $4.50 each. 6 for 2.85 ea.; 3 for 2.90 ea. Single Shirt, 2.95

COTTON CREPE SHIRTS—1914 patterns, handsomest and newest of all cotton and mercerized fabrics. An extremely neat novelty. Soft cuffs. All sizes. Regularly $2.50 each. 6 for 1.50 ea.; 3 for 1.55 ea. Single Shirt, 1.65

FLANNEL AND COTTON CREPE SHIRTS—Two most desirable shirts—Taffeta flannel in neat stripes. New 1914 crepes in handsome patterns. French cuffs. Regularly $2.50 each. 6 for 1.35 ea.; 3 for 1.40 ea. Single Shirt, 1.45

MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Pleated and plain models. The newest and choicest patterns only. Laundered cuffs—woven and printed fabrics—Regularly $2.50 each. 6 for 1.80 ea.; 3 for 1.85 ea. Single Shirt, 1.90

FANCY SHIRTS—ALL STYLES—New semi-bosom shirts, short pleated front, regular pleated negligees, plain front negligees. Mercerized shirts. All better grades—Regularly $1.50 to $2.00 each. 6 for 80c ea.; 3 for 85c ea. Single Shirt, 90c

Men's Sleeping Garments and Hosiery

Choice Assortments at Special Prices during this Sale.

FINEST MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Unusually fine quality mercerized Madras and Pongee effects. Plain and fancy. Regularly $2.50, $3.00, Per Suit, 1.95

HEAVIEST DOMET PAJAMAS—Neat patterns and exceptionally well finished. Liberal sized patterns. Regularly $2.00. Per Suit, 1.35

HEAVIEST TWILL NIGHT ROBES—None heavier or warmer. Made with collars on. Large bodies. Regularly $1.75 1.15

DOMET NIGHT ROBES—White and neat colors. Heavy soft fleecy kind. Made extra wide and long. Regularly $1.25 90c

SILK AND CASHMERE HOSE—Most comfortable and very serviceable half hose. Light in weight, with warmth. Mottled colors. Regularly 60c. 3 pairs for $1.00 pair, 35c

Special Reduction Sale of Morley's and Other English Underwear.

Complete lines of all sizes of Morley's all-wool unshrinkable full fashioned garments in Silver Grey and Natural shades. Also all odd lots and discontinued lines of the finest all-wool Merino and silk mixed underwear of different weights.—Regular prices $3.25 to $4.50 per garment. 2.65

BRETTLES' ENGLISH SILK UNDERWEAR in large and extra sizes, at less than half regular prices.

Fine Fur Coats, Muffs and Scarfs At Decided Reductions in Prices

Fashionable Furs—high grade qualities—a large range of sizes for women, and in many cases sizes for misses. The models are the very latest.

CARACUL COATS Three-quarter length. Value $70.00 55.00
CARACUL COATS Full length. Value $90.00 68.00
CARACUL COATS Full length. Value $100.00 75.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS Three-quarter length. Value $90.00 65.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS Full length. Value $100.00 72.50
HUDSON SEAL COATS Three-quarter length. Value $190.00 125.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS Three-quarter length. Value $225.00 185.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS Full length. Value $225.00 200.00

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS Values $5.00 to $20.00 3.00 to 14.00
PERSIAN PAW MUFFS Values $9.00 and $10.00 6.00 and 7.00
CARACUL SCARFS Values $9.00 and $12.00 6.00 and 8.00
CARACUL MUFFS Value $10.00 7.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS Values $35.00 to $110.00 25.00 to 80.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS Values $40.00 to $125.00 28.00 to 90.00
MOLESKIN SCARFS Values $22.00 to $110.00 16.00 to 82.00
MOLESKIN MUFFS Values $32.00 to $110.00 25.00 to 80.00

Broadway & 19th Street

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, January 4th, 1914. Special Financial Section. Reliable figures for reference, finance and commerce in 1913, and the outlook for 1914. Order in advance.—Adv.

CHISTMAS CHEERED FOR '100 NEEDIEST'

Some Measure of Happiness Brought to All Whose Cases Moved Times Readers.

ONE CHECK FOR $1,000

More Responses to the Stories of the Unfortunates Whose Plight The Times Told About.

Santa Claus, his pack bulging with gifts and his pocketbook filled, went last evening into the homes of many of the "100 Neediest Cases," for whom an appeal was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 14. Thanks to the generous response to the appeal many of those who were hopeless are happy now with their wants provided for. The children, whose cases touched many a heart, will have clothing and medical care so that in the future they can go out with healthy minds and bodies to fight the battle of life. A check for $1,000 inclosed in this letter was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

Inclosed is a check for the "100 Neediest Cases." May I ask that you have it distributed equally, unless the judgment of those who know the need should dictate otherwise? I'm sorry that the gift could not be larger when the suffering is so great.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges also the receipt of $25 from an anonymous giver.

By 8 o'clock last night the last Christmas package had been sent to the 3,200 families that are being aided by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. John A. Kingsbury, General Director, said that the response of regular and special contributors had enabled the association to give to many not only a Merry Christmas but aid that will extend well into the year. The total amount received by this organization for the "100 Neediest Cases" is $3,556 from 313 persons. This is $1,400 more than was given last year.

One visitor made an old mother very happy by providing transportation for her return to the home of her daughter. Another visitor's list of presents to some of her families will give some idea of the variety of Christmas cheer that the association's staff has distributed: Two cook stoves, two women's skirts taken out of pawn so that they can go to church on Christmas Day, one wedding ring out of pawn, two sets of teeth, one-half payment on another set of teeth, one wringer, one pair of felt slippers for an invalid, one warm wrapper for a woman just out of the hospital, ten small Christmas trees, one raincoat and rubbers for a schoolgirl, and dresses for two little girls.

The Charity Organization Society has received $2,600. In addition to this donations of clothing and promises of future help were received.

The State Charities Aid Association has received $1,106, of which $417 was received yesterday.

Ruth Sargent, the child who was deserted by her father, and whose mother is insane, is going to have a good home. A childless husband and wife have agreed to adopt her.

A friend has come forward and offered to provide a good home for a year for 5-year-old Edward Landon, whose case was No. 82. This is the little boy who never knew his father, and whose mother deserted him when he was a baby.

This letter, received yesterday, shows the impression made upon those who have read the "One Hundred Neediest Cases":

On Sunday I thought to send this to Case No. 1 because it was a case of old age in trouble, but to-day on reading THE NEW YORK TIMES I am so moved with pity for all that I cannot name any one, so I must ask you to give this to the case which receives least help from others.

A letter was received inclosing $25 "for widows and orphans." Here is another generous offer:

In response to the appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 14 for aid for the hundred neediest cases. I inclose my check for $50. Please call it a donation from a friend, and if you require it, call on me for $50 more.

Old persons in distress aroused much sympathy, as witnessed by this letter, one of many received:

Enclosed please find check for $50, which I wish divided equally between the two poor old couples you referred to in the inclosed clipping from to-day's TIMES. My heart aches for the poor persons, and I do hope that you can succeed in keeping them out of the poor house. I should like to know a little later how they are getting on.

It is unfortunate that not all cases attracted sympathy, and in consequence had it not been for those who left the bestowal of their aims to the discretion of those administering the funds there would have been some who would have had an unhappy Christmas. As it is not all have been helped sufficiently to alleviate even their present wants. Still in most of the cases the appeal brought happiness and a real Christmas.

HOSPITAL AIDS MANY.

Clothing for Children and Dinners for Their Parents.

Christmas presents were distributed to 435 boys and girls at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday, and in addition 235 poor families known to the hospital workers were provided with food for the Christmas dinner to-day. A large tree was set up in the dispensary department, decorated with the gifts for the children which were presented by a Santa Claus impersonated by one of the house physicians. Each child received a big red stocking containing woolen underwear, mittens, hat, toys, candy and other things. The dinner baskets contained chicken, pies, and other good things for the older folks.

A committee of women identified with the social work of the hospital prepared the gifts for distribution.

NEWARK HAS A TREE.

Chimes and "Waits" Usher in Municipal Celebration.

The chimes in the tower of old Trinity Church, Newark, opened a celebration last night for the city's first municipal Christmas tree. The big tree stands in Military Park, near the old church. All of the branches are illuminated with colored electric lights.

At 8 o'clock, throughout the city, "Waits" went forth from the churches into the streets singing Christmas carols. Thousands of persons gathered in the streets for the exercises. The lights on the tree were turned on by Mrs. Charles E. O. Smith.

BOY SCOUTS CARRY CHEER.

Distribute Baskets to Needy on Christmas Eve.

Boy Scouts of Troop 2, Astoria B. S. A., did a good turn on Christmas Eve by undertaking the safe delivery of Christmas baskets to families in need of assistance in the Astoria and Ravenswood sections of Long Island City. The baskets, containing material for a dinner as well as toys and candy, were provided by the Girls' Friendly Society, connected with the Church of the Redeemer, and, through the courtesy of the Health Department, were prepared and delivered from the Infants' Milk Station, 114 Fulton Avenue. The scouts, in uniform, under Scoutmaster Frederick White, assembled at 3 o'clock, and after being assigned to the different routes proceeded with the distribution of baskets in the true scout spirit of efficient and cheerful helpfulness.

Gifts for 1,000 Long Island Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEATLEY HILLS, L. I., Dec. 24.—A thousand families through this part of Long Island received Christmas gifts of clothing this afternoon from the Nassau County Association for the Relief and Care of the Sick Poor. The homes of J. Sergeant Cram, Willard D. Straight, and Frank L. Crocker were the distributing points.

TO GIVE BLIND A DINNER.

Ziegler Will Entertain Those in the Almshouse on New Year's.

About 170 blind men and women in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island will be the guests of William Ziegler, Jr., at a New Year's dinner. Mr. Ziegler, like his mother, Mrs. Matilda Ziegler, who founded the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the blind, is much interested in those afflicted in this way.

Mrs. Ziegler, on learning of her husband's intention to give the inmates of the blind ward a New Year's dinner, decided to give a feast to the ninety cripples in the ward beneath the blind.

BROADWAY HEARS ANTHEMS.

Hundreds Stop to Listen as St. Paul's Choir Sings Christmas Carols

Hundreds of persons in Broadway stopped yesterday in front of old St. Paul's Chapel at Fulton Street, when the anthem, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," was sung in the high-pillared porch of the chapel by the choir. The anthem was heard in Park Row and up and down Broadway for several blocks. Cabs and automobiles stopped while their occupants listened to the song, and the windows of near-by office buildings were opened so that the workers might hear the music.

The Christmas Eve service of the St. Paul choir may have lost some of its impressiveness from the absence of snow which covered the ground last year, but the attendance was large. Members of the company of Boy Scouts attached to the chapel passed about in the crowd distributing programmes of the meeting, and when a second anthem, "O come, all ye faithful," had been sung, the listeners flocked into the church, filling all the seats and most of the available room in the aisles.

The Rev. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's, led the indoor service, assisted by the Rev. George Benson Cox and the Rev. A. Willoughby Henzell, with Edmund Jacques, choirmaster, in charge of the singing. The service was devoted to the singing of Christmas carols, and it lasted an hour. These were the carols sung: "What Good News the Angels Bring," "The Birthday of Our King," "Sleep, Holy Babe," "Good Christian Men, Rejoice," "All This Night Bright Angels Sing," "Hush, My Dear, Lie Still and Slumber," "Ring Out the Bells," "Christmas Greeting," of which the words were written by the Bishop of Truro; "Venite Adoremus Dominum," "Silent Night," by Haydn; "Benediction Hymn," and the recessional carol, "O Little Town of Bethlehem."

At 3 o'clock this morning a service for night workers was held in St. Paul's, and early celebrations of the day were scheduled for 7 and 8 A. M., with a service at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. On Sunday another meeting for those who work at night will be held at 2:30 A. M., with holy communion at 8 o'clock and the usual services of the chapel in the afternoon, preceded by a sacred cantata at noon. On Tuesday the festival cantata, "Gloria Domini," by T. Tertius Noble, will be sung with the composer at the organ.

Friendly Sons Give $1,750.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, following its annual custom, has sent contributions amounting to $1,750 to the following institutions: Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, St. Vincent's Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Home for the Aged, St. Francis's Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Society, special works; Little Sisters of the Poor, Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, New York Association I. C. P., Sisters of the Assumption, St. John's Guild, Little Sisters of the Poor (of the Bronx:) Manhattan Eye and Ear and Throat Hospital, Sisters of the Misericordia, the Rev. Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, (Hawthorne Cancer Hospital;) Nazareth Day Nursery, Mission of the Holy Name, the Catholic Seamen's Mission, Italian Hospital, New York Foundling Hospital.

Bank Accounts for Newsboys.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24.—Christmas will bring six hundred new accounts to the banks of Los Angeles, every one of them to the credit of a newsboy. The accounts will be for one dollar each, and if the recipients show a disposition to save their pennies and deposit them to their various accounts during the coming year a second dollar will be added next Christmas. A local merchant devised this scheme to encourage the saving habit among the newsboys.

LETTERS TO SANTA REALLY ANSWERED

Direct from the North Pole Come Christmas Gifts the Kiddies Wanted.

THE PACKAGES SO MARKED

Delivered by Taxicab and Wagon and Santa Claus Association Turned Down Few Requests.

A taxicab filled with Christmas packages rolled up in front of a five-story brick tenement at 301 East Sixty-fourth Street late yesterday afternoon and a young woman who had been almost obscured by the parcels stepped to the sidewalk. She took one of the packages from the taxicab, and much to the surprise of a steadily increasing crowd of children with soiled faces and soiled clothes went to the door of the tenement and pulled the knob of the bell. The knob, long in disuse, only grated in its socket. The young woman was about to enter the darkened hallway when one of the little girls in the crowd of children, who apparently lived there, pressed close to her side and asked:

"Who do you want to see here, Miss?"

"Do you happen to know a little boy living here named Alfred Briggs?" inquired the young lady.

"The Briggses live on the third floor," replied the little girl, as she eyed with curiosity the large box covered with bright Christmas seals that the visiting young woman carried.

The young lady almost ran up the stairs with the package, though at times she had to grope her way in darkness. Reaching the third floor, she called out:

"Does Mrs. Brigge live here?"

"Yes," replied a woman's voice.

"Well, where's Alfred?" inquired the visitor as if she had known Alfred all his life.

"He's in here," was the answer of a frail-looking little woman, who thrust her head out of the door into the hall, and with visible astonishment searched the face of the young lady with the package.

"Here's a package of Christmas things that Santa Claus has sent to Alfred," explained the young lady. "Santa Claus received Alfred's letter, and when he learned that the little boy was so modest in his wishes he decided to be very generous with Alfred."

The face of a handsome little brown-eyed boy, 9 years old, suddenly popped out of the door, and the young lady with the package quickly guessed that it was Alfred.

"Alfred," she said, "Santa Claus wishes you a Merry Christmas."

"From Santa Claus, North Pole."

She handed to the lad the package on which was a red seal with his name and address written below the words: "From Santa Claus, North Pole." Below the name of the youngster was the name of Santa Claus's branch office in this city, "Santa Claus Association, 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, John D. Gluck, Secretary."

The youngster held the package tightly in his arms, while his mother held up her hands and exclaimed:

"Now, what do you think of that? Who would have thought Santa Claus would answer my little boy's letter this way?"

Inasmuch as it was Christmas Eve, Alfred was permitted to open the package. He drew from it first a pretty embroidered garment with a note pinned to it, saying it was for his mother. Then he took out a top, some dominoes, some warm little kid gauntlets, a ring game, and some story books with colored illustrations. The lad's delight was irrepressible. Santa Claus had never been to his home, he said.

Suddenly his eyes fell on a note in the bottom of the package. He turned to the end of it and there he found the signature "Santa Claus."

Alfred read the note aloud to his mother and the young lady who brought the package. Santa Claus commended the boy because he had not been extravagant in his request for Christmas toys. He also told Alfred how glad he was to read that part of his letter in which Alfred had said he tried to be "good to his mother." Santa Claus then inclosed the name and address of a "very kind lady," living in an adjoining State, who would be glad to receive a letter from the lad telling her whether he had enjoyed his Christmas box.

This Christmas package was delivered to the home of little Alfred Brigge by Miss Gertrude Whitaker, Assistant Secretary of the Santa Claus Association. It was one of about a hundred such packages that were sent to the offices of the association through a misunderstanding of the plan for distributing Christmas presents to children of the poor.

Thousands of Letters.

In all, Mr. Gluck, Secretary of the Santa Claus Association, said he received between 15,000 and 20,000 letters from children in New York writing to Santa Claus and begging him not to "forget" them as he had done before on Christmas. These requests, modest in extent and pathetic in appeal, were distributed to generous persons throughout the city, some taking as many as 100 and agreeing to send something in response to each request.

A close accounting of all the Santa Claus letters has been kept, and Mr. Gluck has hundreds of communications from donors in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and elsewhere, notifying the Santa Claus Association that the presents had been sent to the children whom Santa Claus otherwise would have forgotten.

Most of the packages sent by mistake to the offices of the Santa Claus Association were expressed or mailed to the children for whom they were intended last night. Only those with an unusual appeal, in which Miss Whitaker took a personal interest were delivered by her, and she said last night that she had undertaken to deliver those special presents simply for the delight she found in making Christmas happy for those children whom Santa Claus heretofore had overlooked. Miss Whitaker read nearly every one of the letters received by the Santa Claus Association, and it was she who finally passed on those requests that were worthy. It was learned that she had rejected only a few appeals. In order to consider all the appeals, she had to work about twenty hours a day just before Christmas. She said she had been able to continue such long hours by putting a cot in her office and sleeping there.

Miss Whitaker was assisted in the investigation of all the appeals to Santa Claus by more than a score of other young women and young men trained for that kind of work. Among them were Miss Emma H. Gunther, Miss L. Roy Baldersten, Mrs. Alma Harvey, Miss Mary E. Stoudart, Mrs. H. C. MacLean, Miss Ada G. Sykes, Miss Birdie Bloch, Miss Eleanor A. Rooney, Miss Isabel Rees Sifferlen, Lester L. Mayer, Sumner Bowman, and David S. Stember.

Mr. Gluck announced last night that the plan of taking care of all Santa Claus letters would be undertaken on a larger and even more systematic scale next Christmas. Aid has been promised to him in the enterprise by one of the leading financial institutions in the city, he said.

"The whole thing has proved a great success," said Mr. Gluck, "and, inasmuch as it has, I am not sorry to announce that the association is still a little short of funds as a result of the expense we have had in mailing answers to these 20,000 letters from the children and to the donors, in addition to express charges on the packages we had to send from this office. I believe, however, that we will receive sufficient additional contributions from persons interested in the movement to meet all our obligations."

To the children of the poor of New York City Mr. Gluck announced that Santa Claus's branch office here was to be a permanent thing.

"Boy Broker" Davis Pardoned.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Robert E. Davis, "the boy broker," serving five years for misappropriating investment funds, was pardoned to-day by the Governor and Council. He had served two and a half years. Davis was arrested in February, 1911, at Rio Janeiro, whither he had fled. He was then only 26 years old.

CHRISTMAS AT SEA IS ALWAYS MERRY

Trees and Holiday Fare on the Lusitania and the Lorraine Outward Bound.

SHIPS IN PORT CELEBRATE

On German Boats the Crew Will Dance on Deck and Compete with Their Trees.

The Cunarder Lusitania and the French liner Lorraine, which sailed yesterday for Europe, will have big Christmas trees in the first, second, and third class cabins to-day laden with toys and candies for the children. Passengers of all classes will have their Christmas fare, and the mince pie and plum pudding will be carried into the dining saloon by the stewards all ablaze when the lights have been turned down and the bands are playing "The Mistletoe Bough" and kindred seasonable melodies. All the public rooms will be decorated with holly and evergreens.

The Cunarder Campania, the American Line steamship Philadelphia, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Arcadian, the French Line steamship Savoie, the Cunarder Franconia, White Star liner Cedric, and other liners crossing to New York will celebrate to-day in the customary manner. The crews will have their dinner of turkey and plum pudding and pumpkin pie at noon, eight bells, and the Captain, doctor, and purser will visit the different messes and taste the various plum duffs, as sailors term their pudding. On American and British ships the members of the crew get a bottle of beer or ginger ale, and on the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese ships they get wine and cognac. On the German and Dutch ships beer and schnapps are served out to the crew.

On the Scandinavian ships in all parts of the world the crews have "glug," the Norseman's drink at Yuletide. It is made what yolks of eggs mixed with burned sugar and Swedish brandy, then French brandy, and burned all together, with more brandy added to make it the proper strength. All hands have their special brew of "glug," and the cat always gets his share. It is customary for the ship's cat, after indulging in "glug," to climb up to the foretop and stay there for hours addressing disrespectful remarks to the elements, according to deep sea traditions.

On ships where they have no turkeys or live fowls in the coop to regale the crew they get fresh beef or pork, and as a last resort they have salt beef or pork or soup and boulili, which is canned Australian beef, with vegetables and preserved potatoes.

Crews of ships off Cape Horn to-day will have daylight practically the whole twenty-four hours, and the cry of the penguin and the hoarse screech of the albatross, with snow and ice to remind them of Christmas at home. In Calcutta and the East Indian ports there will be warm sunshine, and in Australia and New Zealand it will be mid-Summer and the time for picnics in the country.

On the Pacific Ocean, ships bound for China and Japan which cross the 180th meridian on Dec. 24, will have no Christmas, as a jump will be made to Dec. 26, while vessels bound for American ports on the Pacific Coast coming from Japan and striking the meridian on the 24th will have two Christmas days in order that the navigation of the ship can be worked out in conformity with the Seaman's Almanac.

All ships in New York Harbor to-day will keep Christmas by giving the crew a good dinner, with liberty to invite their friends, and the German ships will have a Christmas tree in each department. At noon to-day the Captain will go around and inspect the different trees to see which is the most artistically decorated, because for this one there is a prize. In the evening he will dine with the officers in the saloon, and the men will have their dances on deck forward.

GIFTS TO BOSTON EMPLOYES.

Freeman-Cobb and Lownie Companies Distribute Cash—Profit-Sharing

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec., 24.—Employes of the Freeman-Cobb Company of 37 Wharf were pleasantly surprised this noon when each received a week's salary in gold as a Christmas gift. The concern employs more than a score of men and women and none were forgotten. This Christmas marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the firm. W. Irving Atwood, vice president of the company, made the presentation.

Employes of the Walter M. Lowney Company, of Boston and Mansfield, numbering more than 1,000, received Christmas gifts in cash from the company, as in previous years, in recognition of their service.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—The Bourne Cotton Mills Corporation paid today its forty-eighth semi-annual profit-sharing dividend to its operatives. It was 3½ per cent. on wages paid from June 2 to Nov. 29, 1913, inclusive, to operatives steadily employed. About 85 per cent. of the operatives shared in the dividend, which amounted to more than $4,000.

BILLBOARDS GIVE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Beautiful Posters of the Nativity First in a Campaign to Uplift the Children in Cities.

GIFT OF ADVERTISING MEN

Those Controlling Billboards Use Their Vacant Space to Help Uplift the Community.

Many persons in this city have noticed in the last few days in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, large and beautiful posters in twelve colors, portraying the Nativity of Christ. The large stone stable is there; the shepherds have returned from their night watches, bearing lights which are bedimmed by the radiance which emanates from the Child. The Magi are there, with their presents of frankincense and myrrh; through the open doorway can be seen their caravan with camels and servants. Mary holds the Child in her arms; its hands are extended over the coarse straw of the manger. In a stall nearby stand the ox and the ass.

Many have wondered what the big poster was meant to advertise. There was no picture of a beer or whiskey flask or soft shirt or patent leather shoes or Christmas girl shopper with fashionable slouch, to explain the picture and give it a reason. Only, in the lower left hand corner appeared the words: "Ask your Sunday School teacher to tell you the story."

Investigation yesterday brought out that the Nativity picture poster was not put up as an advertisement at all. It was traced to the office of the Van Buren and New York Bill Posting Company, which controls all billboard advertising in this city; and in the office of that firm an uncommercial tale was unfolded by Barney Link, President, and E. H. Fulton, Vice President and general manager, of the company.

According to them, in July, at the annual convention of the Poster Advertising Association held in Atlantic City, it was resolved by the association's 3,000 members—one in every town or city—to utilize the advertising space at the disposal of the association in slack seasons for conducting, free of charge, a campaign of its own for the uplift of children throughout the country.

"At times," said Mr. Link yesterday, "we are unable to fill all the space at our disposal. Accordingly, just as a theatrical manager with a good show but with some seats vacant frequently invites in a few of his friends, we determined to turn to the advantage of the youth of our country the surplus space on our hands in slack seasons. No other organization or movement is back of this; we merely want to do our share in this way to stop as best we can by illustrated lessons the disintegration that threatens the childhood of the big modern city."

The Nativity poster is the first produced with this aim. More than 7,500 posters of the sort have been distributed to the 3,000 members of the association in this country and Canada, at a cost of more than $10,000. The allotment for Manhattan and the Bronx was 200, and 200 for Brooklyn. Some towns of only 3,000 inhabitants have only two posters allotted to them. The Nativity poster is the work of Edward Volker, an artist formerly of New York, now of Cincinnati.

The second poster which the bill posters will put up in this work will appear about Jan. 15. It will tell the life story of Gen. U. S. Grant, picturing first the log cabin in which he was born, the field in which he plowed, then his work as a woodchopper, leader in command of the army, and finally as President at Washington. The poster will be inscribed "Grant's Start; Grant's Work; Grant's Reward. What one poor boy accomplished. What are YOU doing with better opportunities?" The Grant poster will be issued in the same numbers as the present one, but it will not be put up in Canada or in the South.

The third poster to be issued will deal with the Boy Scout movement, and will have as its object lesson "Chivalry, Health, and Humanity."

The fourth poster projected will be based on the Easter subject. It is now being designed along lines suggested by the Federation of Churches. The posters are put up, wherever possible, close to a school or church.

"This is our Christmas present to the communities in which we live," Mr. Link said.

COMPLAIN OF LEAN TIPS.

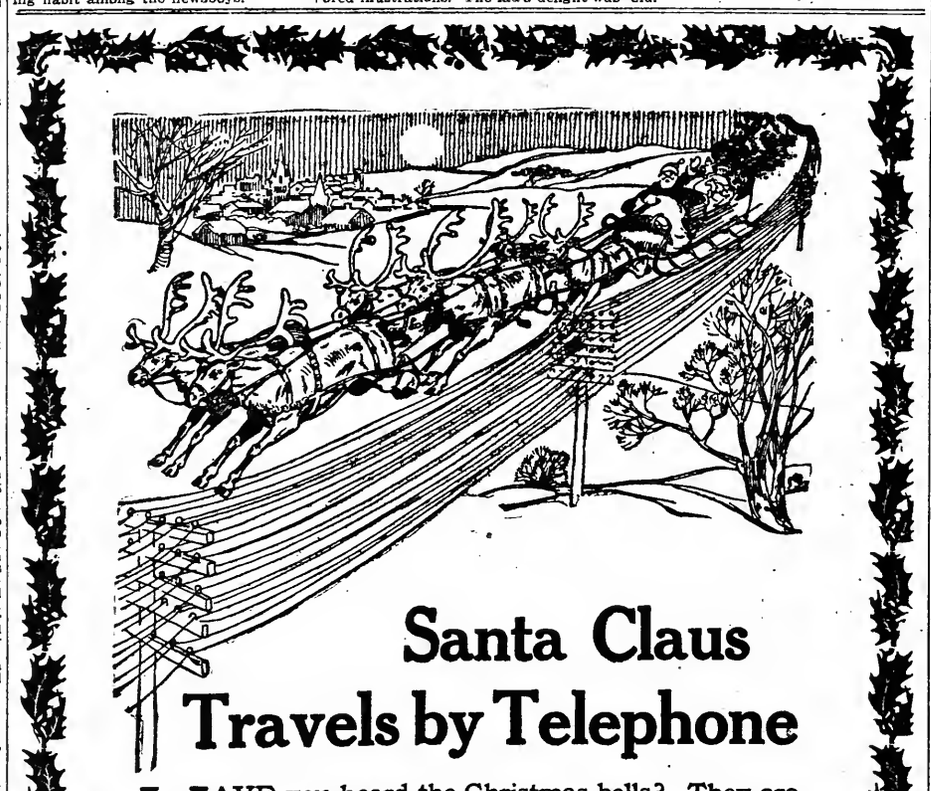
Travelers, Hotel Employes Say, Have Had Tight Purse Strings.

Employes in many of the large hotels—the bellboys, doormen, waiters, and telephone operators—complained yesterday that this had been the leanest Christmas season they ever had experienced. The gratuities usually bestowed upon attendants had been smaller and fewer this year, it was asserted, than ever before.

Investigation proved that the employes in the large hotels, where transient patronage is the general rule, were the chief complainers. In the family hotels, where the guests remain usually for six months, the employes seemed to be satisfied.

It was said at hotels which entertain many transients that holiday travel was lighter than usual, and that travelers seemed to be economizing in tips.

As Christmas Eve has been the time when hotel attendants have received most of their gifts in the past, not many were consoling themselves yesterday with anticipation of to-day.



Santa Claus Travels by Telephone

HAVE you heard the Christmas bells? They are telephone bells. And it's Santa Claus delivering the bright, cheery messages of Christmas time.

All through the holiday season friends widely separated and perhaps almost forgotten will hear "Merry Christmas" ringing out over the telephone.

Laughter, kindliness and good cheer will go speeding here, there and everywhere, for Santa Claus travels rapidly by telephone. He uses the almost limitless roadway over which the Christmas spirit can travel.

Possibly *you* know someone to whom the greeting "Merry Christmas" would mean much. Possibly you would like to share your happiness with those who may have less. Then why not pay them a visit by *telephone?* Make it a happier, brighter Christmas for yourself and others—

Just Telephone "Merry Christmas!"

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

A Merry Christmas To You From The Big Store

"Everybody came to The Big Store" and they made this the largest Holiday Business that we ever knew; so it is a very earnest and heartfelt greeting that we wish to express to our still larger family of friends of "The Big Store" this Christmas morning.

We wish also to express our warmest greetings, and our appreciation for good work well done, to Our Employees, who so faithfully and pleasantly served the greatest crowds with the largest volume of goods that we ever sold in the Christmas month.

It is significant of many things that this year should be the greatest in volume of sales of all the successful years that have come into the history of "The Big Store."

It demonstrates that we have earned and secured the CONFIDENCE of an ever-increasing number of this great public.

It establishes the fact that "The Big Store" is not only most centrally located, but it is the EASIEST STORE TO GET TO from every quarter of New York and its suburbs.

It proves the wisdom of our having devoted the GREENHUT BUILDING to merchandise exclusively for the Home—not only making it the largest building in the country devoted to the sale of "Everything for the Home," but securing a Furnishing business of such volume that it is necessary the coming year to ENLARGE THOSE DEPARTMENTS and increase our facilities by the erection of an additional new building, adjoining and in connection with our Greenhut Building.

Our MAIN BUILDING, completed eighteen years ago, when it marked a new era in Store construction, continues today to be a model of convenience and desirable store arrangement.

THE TWO BUILDINGS, in combination, provide a plant for Shopping Service that is not excelled for

Centrality of Location
Convenience to Transit Lines
Broadest Display of Stocks, and
Convenience of Shopping

We trust that its convenience and attractions will hold an even greater appeal for your interest during the coming year than they have during the one that is passing.

We assure you of our continued efforts to deserve your confidence and commendation.

May your Christmas be Merry, and the New Year Happy and Prosperous!

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

J. B. Greenhut, President

Both Sides of 6th Avenue, 18th and 19th Streets.

No Connection With Any Other Store

THE SOUTH THRONGS TO GREET WILSON

Shakes His Hand and Acclaims Him "Greatest American" at Train Stops.

HIS OLD HOME IS CLOSED

President Hears News of It from the Postmaster — Quiet Beginning of His Holiday.

ATLANTA, Dec. 24.—Christmas eve was spent quietly by President Wilson and his family on board their private car en route to Pass Christian, Miss., where they will arrive at daybreak. After an all-day journey through the Carolinas and Georgia, which brought recollections of Mr. Wilson's early residence in these parts, the family dined together, spent a short while in the observation parlor and retired early.

One member of the family circle was missing for the first time on a Christmas eve—the second daughter, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayres, who is on her honeymoon trip in Europe. Her absence was recalled especially to the group as the train stopped at Gainesville, Ga., where she, as well as the President's eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, were born, 26 and 28 years ago, respectively. The President and Mrs. Wilson stood on the car platform and pointed out the house to their daughters—the Misses Eleanor and Margaret.

"Where's Tom Haney?" asked the President of the handful of persons who had gathered at the rear of the train.

"Here he is," said a voice, as the individual referred to, a somewhat aged but vigorous-looking station master, appeared. The President and the station master shook hands warmly. Haney has been station master at Gainesville for nearly fifty years.

"Who lives in the old house?" the President asked, and the stationmaster knew by the direction of the questioner's nod that he meant the birthplace of his daughters.

"Nobody; it's closed up," said Haney. "But how are you, Mr. President? We hear you have been ill."

"I'm quite well," replied the President smilingly.

"Maybe you had better not stand out in the cold," cautioned someone in the crowd, and the President thanked him for his solicitude. The engines were changed quickly and the train started, while the handful of spectators waved good-bye.

The day's ride was a restful one. The President slept during the afternoon and did no work on his correspondence. In Atlanta, during the stop, he left the train with Dr. Grayson. This was the first time he had left the car since it started from the Capital, although during the day he had appeared on the rear platform at many stations and shaken hands with hundreds who crowded around.

Especially large crowds greeted the President along the route through North Carolina. Many of those who crowded about the train were lavish in their compliments.

"You are the greatest American, living or dead," exclaimed one.

"Thank you," smiled the President.

"Shake hands with an old North Carolina clodhopper," said a tall, long-haired man wearing high boots bespattered with mud.

"Certainly," laughed Mr. Wilson, leaning over the car-rail.

Many women brought their babies to see the President, and Mr. Wilson greeted them all. "Merry Christmas" and "A happy vacation" frequently were called out.

Representative Harrison of Mississippi, in whose district Pass Christian is situated, traveled with the party, and conferred during the day with the President regarding arrangements for isolation and quiet at the resort where Mr. Wilson will spend his vacation.

PAINTING. GIFT FOR WILSON.

President's Wife's Present "The Woodchoppers," by H. H. Nichols.

A painting which President Woodrow Wilson has long admired will be one of his Christmas gifts. The work is a landscape, "The Woodchoppers," by H. Hobart Nichols, a landscape artist, formerly of Washington, and whose studio now is at Bronxville, N. Y. Mrs. Wilson, herself an artist, is the donor.

The canvas had been on view in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, where the President had expressed his admiration for the work.

$1.50 IMPORTED FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST $10.

PERRIN GLOVES

FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER

FOR MEN FOR WOMEN

Every PERRIN is stamped in the Ace of Clubs

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

For Hoarseness

Never fail to promptly relieve loss of voice, coughs, sore throat. Invaluable to public speakers and singers. 25c., 50c., $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

MANY GIFTS FOR PRESIDENT

His Family Aids Washington Poor —Fun in Commerce Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Christmas presents by the score, intended for President Wilson and the members of his family, were delivered at the White House to-day by mail and express.

Two of the White House motor cars distributed eatables, clothing and toys at the houses of deserving poor people. These were gifts from Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Margaret and Eleanor Wilson, who had caused investigation to be made into many cases of destitution reported to them and arranged before they left Wsahington last night, to send relief where it was needed.

The Department of Commerce had a Christmas tree celebration at which Secretary Redfield was present. E. W. Libby was Santa Claus and he handed Mr. Redfield two presents from the tree. One met his desire that commercial attaches should be maintained at American embassies and legations abroad. The attaches presented to Mr. Redfield were packed in a suitcase. They were dolls attired in frock coats. A miniature motor boat was given to the Secretary also. His fad is motor boating.

Christmas really began to-day for the sixteen pages attached to the Senate when they seated themselves to a regular Christmas dinner provided by Vice President Marshall. The Vice President was not in town and Col. Edwin A. Halsey, superintendent of pages, occupied the seat at the head of the table. Each of the pages received a gift in cash from Senator Martine of New Jersey, while Senator Chilton of West Virginia, who invariably takes the pages to the circus once a year, gave each of them a knife.

Brand new five-dollar gold pieces were presented to each of the forty-six House pages as Christmas gifts by Representative Farr of Pennsylvania.

BROKERS' CHRISTMAS JINKS.

Play Hand Organs in Board Room and Give $12,666 to Employes.

Wall Street's courage triumphed over its adversities yesterday afternoon, and the Christmas spirit was so thick in the air that it got in the way of business. Trading was brisk enough on the Stock Exchange to make some of the members forget that it was the eve of a holiday.

A measure of the decrease in business in recent months was seen in the responses to appeals for the annual fund for employes. The total collected was only $6,500, as against $13,000 collected last year, but the employes were not allowed to feel the difference. A few years ago the committee collected between $25,000 and $30,000, of which only half was distributed, and from the surplus left over enough was added to yesterday's fund to bring it up to the previous standard. The 427 men and boys in the employ of the Exchange accordingly divided up $12,666, the largest proportion going to the man oldest in service, John Irwin, with a record of 45 years. Upstairs in the luncheon club a separate fund was divided among the waiters and chefs.

Brokers who saw no reason for being miserable just because they had not been making money in recent months set about banishing gloom from the portals of the Exchange by arranging for elaborate decoration of the luncheon club. A huge wassail bowl filled with champagne punch was set up, and the committee on entertainment sat in continuous session from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Downstairs a number of brokers, particularly those in the Reading and Union Pacific crowds, found themselves so busy in the late afternoon that they had little time for the festivities. At 2:30 P. M. the guards at the head of the stairs leading from the Broad Street lobby were decoyed away long enough to allow a number of the younger members to kidnap two Italian musicians and their hurdygurdies. Against all the rules and regulations, these were carried on to the floor. George B. Buchanan played monkey on the top of one of the machines and collected enough money to keep the owners in affluence for the rest of the Winter.

In their happiness the members of the Exchange did not forget "Uncle Ben" Talbert, whose resignation as Chairman of the board had been accepted the day before. Mr. Talbert, now 82 years old, is ill at his home. Charles E. Knoblauch, whom Mr. Talbert has fined in years past more than the total value of his seat for indulging in horseplay, circulated an immense sheet of parchment beautifully engrossed with resolutions regretting the ex-Chairman's absence. Upward of 500 signatures were attached. It should be remarked that Mr. Talbert invariably relented after a display of severity and remitted all fines imposed for infractions of discipline.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange raised a fund of $2,500 for its employes and another purse for the provision of a band. The Committee on Arrangements did not take kindly to the idea of making merry at the end of a poor year and vetoed plans for a celebration.

The Cotton Exchange also distributed $2,500 to its employes, and the final session before Christmas was enlivened by an orchestra loaned by Ralph Levy, a member. The Produce Exchange will follow the custom of past years and hold its celebration at New Year's.

The National Surety Company yesterday gave out gold pieces to all of its employes, and the officers and Directors presented a loving cup to William J. Joyce, the President, to commemorate the completion of ten years' service.

BOUNTY FOR THE POOR.

Salvation Army to Feed 10,000— Other Charity Plans.

Throughout the five boroughs to-day there will be the usual holiday services in the churches. Hundreds of institutions, public and private, will provide dinners and gifts for their inmates. Many individuals and societies have provided for helping the poor to Christmas cheer, and the distribution of Christmas bounty will be extended to more persons and families and over a wider territory than on any previous Christmas Day.

Arrangements were being made last night by the Salvation Army to feed 10,000 to-day. Several sections of the Salvation Army Women's Band worked late last night to make up a shortage in the funds required for feeding all who have applied for help or are expected to do so. Long double lines of men and women stood in front of the headquarters of the Army in West Fourteenth Street last night to get tickets entitling them to a Christmas dinner.

At the Ninth Regiment Armory this afternoon Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, will be Santa Claus and distribute presents to 2,000 children.

Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America and his assistants will distribute baskets of food to 5,000 persons at a meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum this morning. Chicken will be substituted for turkey this year to enable the distribution to cover as many as possible. Not more than one-third of the applications received by the organization can be provided for with the money available, said Gen. Booth.

Congressman-elect George W. Loft and Mrs. Loft will be the hosts to-day to 1,500 families in the Eighteenth Congressional District, each of whom will receive a basket of food sufficient for ten persons. The distribution will be made from the headquarters of each of the four Assembly Districts, comprising the Congressional District, 289 Hudson Street, 207 Bowery, 247 Seventh Street, and 263 Grand Street.

According to his usual custom, John D. Crimmins will provide dinners for the inmates of the Home for the Aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, at 213 East Seventieth Street.

The Christmas dinner established by the late Senator Timothy D. Sullivan will be continued to-day under the new organization incorporated by some of his friends to perpetuate this charity. The dinner will be held this year at 259 Bowery, where tickets good for a pair of shoes will be given out.

At all the prisons, homes, and asylums the inmates will have Christmas fare, and in most of them some form of entertainment.

GAYNORS REMEMBER KENNEL.

Members of Late Mayor's Family Send Gifts to His Police Attendant.

Lieut. William Kennel who has been on duty at the Mayor's office in the City Hall under a half dozen Mayors was remembered yesterday by Christmas gifts from the family of the late Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Gaynor was fond of Lieut. Kennel and Kennel took a prominent part in the funeral of the late Mayor. Mrs. Gaynor and her children sent a gold case which was inscribed:

"Lieut. Kennel, from Mrs. Gaynor and her family, in recognition of his devotion to Mayor William J. Gaynor."

The late Mayor's sisters sent a silk umbrella with a silver handle suitably inscribed. The letter accompanying the present was written by Miss Mary E. Gaynor and gave the name of the late Mayor as "William James Gaynor," although it had always been supposed that the late Mayor's name was William Jay Gaynor.

GIMBELS

Merry Christmas!

Wherever you may be, may this day of gladness bring happiness to you!

Friends to think of you, and friends for you to think of; the joy of being remembered, and the gratification of having *given.*

Speaking for ourselves, we too, are glad today; because we have been the means of bringing happiness to more people this Christmas than has ever been our privilege before.

We hope that this Christmas, our fourth in New York, has made new friends and strengthened old friendships for this Store—whose watchword has been, and shall always be, "Service"—willingly given, and in increasing measure as its opportunities increase.

We have been fortunate indeed, during this hurrying Christmas season, to possess the whole-hearted, unwavering support of a splendid body of co-workers.

And to all of you faithful five thousand, a Merry Christmas! and our warm thanks for the part that each one of you had in the smooth running of this business.

But Christmas isn't over tonight, by any means! And this shall be a Christmas Store for the pleasure of those who are visitors from out-of-town, for the children who are home from school, and for everyone else who cares to enjoy its hospitality. Notably the Christmas treat—"Fairy-Tale Land," will remain to delight the little folks.

There will be other important things that will make the Store interesting—but of those tomorrow morning; today is a day for the *home*—not for business. And so, again,

A Right Merry Christmas To One and All!

NOTE—The GIMBEL Special Telephone Service will be in operation all day today until 9 P. M. for any inquiries you may wish to make.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-Third Street

ANNUAL SALE

C. G. Gunther's Sons

FURS

20% REDUCTIONS

Commencing Friday, December the 26th

Short and Long Coats, Muffs and Neck Pieces in all the desirable Furs.

Imported Models and Evening Wraps at additional reductions.

Men's Fur Coats for Evening and Street Wear.

Chauffeur Coats, Robes, Caps and Gloves.

391 Fifth Avenue

New York

Office Papers That You Must Keep

We have separate fireproof rooms at $2, $3 and $4 per month for these.

Safes for Securities at $5 per year in burglar proof and fireproof vaults.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company

Location Most Central.

42d Street, opposite Grand Central Terminal.

Telephone, Murray Hill 5888.

The Storage of Household Furniture by a Safe Deposit Company assures careful handling.

Send for estimate.

Lincoln National Bank

Depository of the United States, State of New York, City of New York.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Invited.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, President.

WM. A. SIMONSON, Vice Pres. DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

JOHN S. SAMMIS, JR., Asst. Cash. HENRY E. STUBING, Asst. Cash.

WAIFS GUESTS OF MISS FRICK

100 Pittsburgh Youngsters to be Made Happy in Her Father's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24.—A fine, big Christmas tree was elaborately decorated to-night at Clayton, the residence of Henry Clay Frick, for the delight of 100 poor children of the Pittsburgh district to-morrow. Miss Helen Frick is the donor of the happy time which these young folk, most of whom are waifs, will enjoy in her father's home.

Each Christmas Day a portion of the mansion is turned over to the merry romping of the little guests of the daughter of the house, and all Miss Frick's immediate relatives and many of her intimate friends take part in the fun.

"Big Brothers" to Sick Boys.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.—As a result of the "Big Brother" movement in this city four prominent business men have undertaken to form an organization to look after the boys in the city tuberculosis sanitarium. Every member will look after one boy. The "Big Brothers" sent a generous supply of Christmas presents to the small brothers.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Announce, Beginning To-morrow Morning, Their

Annual December Half Price Sale

Women's, Misses' & Girls' Suits, Coats, Dresses

DURING THIS SALE NO GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL

Women's Suits

15.00

Formerly up to 49.50

Of Corduroy, Velveteen, Broadcloth, Diagonal, cut and plain Velour. Some fur trimmed.

Misses' Suits

14.50

Formerly up to 39.50

Of Velour, Broadcloth, Crepe Cheviot, some fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18.

Women's Suits
Formerly 50.00 to 200.00

Of Peau de Peche, Brocade Peau de Peche, Cashmere Velour, Peau de Souris, Duvet Brocade, Chiffon Velvet, Silk Plush, Compose Fabrics, Baby Lamb Cloth, Moire Silk, Faille Silk, Metallic Brocade.

At ½ *Price*

Misses' Suits
Formerly 45.00 to 125.00

Of Velvet, Corduroy, Peau de Peche, Peau de Souris, Duvetyn, Suede Cloth, Broadtail Cloth, Compose Materials, Velour de Laine, Cashmere Velour, Bayadere Cloth.

At ½ *Price*

Women's Coats

14.00

Formerly up to 49.50

Of Chinchilla, Novelty Melange Fabrics and Plush de Laine. Season's smartest models.

Misses' Coats

10.00

Formerly up to 25.00

Of Wool Plush, Cheviot and Novelty Cloth. Majority lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 14 to 18.

Women's Coats and Wraps
Formerly 55.00 to 500.00

Of Broche Crepe Silk, Silk Plush, Chiffon Velvet, Duvetyn, Plush de Laine, Velvet Brocades, Silver and Gold Broches, Duvet Brocades, Silk Brocatellas, Metallic Brocades, Beaded Net.

At ½ *Price*

Misses' Dressy Coats and Evening Wraps, 45.00 to 75.00

Of Velveteen, Silk Chiffon Velvet, Corduroy, Chiffon Broadcloth, Novelty Fabrics, Plush de Laine, Duvetyn, Barre, Bayadere Cloth, Suede Cloth, Peau de Peche.

At ½ *Price*

Women's Afternoon & Evening Gowns

25.00

Formerly up to 55.00

Two or three styles of a kind in Velvet, Crepe Silks, Chiffon, Lace. Many fur trimmed.

Misses' Afternoon & "Danse" Dresses

12.50

Formerly to 32.50

Of Chiffon, Crepe, Taffeta, Lace, Net: also Serge, Broadcloth and Charmeuse. Sizes 14 to 18.

Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Formerly 50.00 to 200.00

Of Silk Chiffon Velvet, Brocade Velvet Chiffon, Striped Velvet Chiffon, Taffeta and Crepe Silk, Charmeuse and Lace, Jetted and Beaded Nets, Net and Crepe Silk, Broches and Brocades, Metallic Brocades, Gold and Silver Broches.

At ½ *Price*

Misses' Evening and "Danse" Frocks, 39.50 to 85.00

Of French Taffeta, Charmeuse and Lace, Meteor and Lace, Chiffon and Net, Bugle Beaded Nets, Shadow Lace, Broche Silk, Compose Materials, Beaded Tunics, Flower Embroidered Nets.

At ½ *Price*

Women's Blouses

5.50

Formerly to 12.50

Of Shadow Lace, Colored Chiffon, Taffeta, Net, Silk Lace, in dark colors.

Little Girls' Coats

3.50

Formerly 9.75

Of Corduroy, Chinchilla, Cheviot, Boucle, in Navy Blue, Brown and Red. Sizes 2 to 5.

Women's Blouses
Formerly 10.00 to 20.00

Of Embroidered Chiffon, Chiffon and Lace, Georgette Crepe Silk, Chantilly Lace and Net, Net Over Chiffon, Embroidered Net, Fur Trimmed Waists.

At ½ *Price*

Girls' Party Dresses
Formerly 8.50 to 25.00

Of Chiffon Cloth, All-Over Lace, Crepe Meteor, Net and Lace, Silk Plaids, In Blue, Pink, Maize, Rose, Hague. Sizes 6 to 14.

At ½ *Price*

Important Sale—Greatly Reduced Prices

Fur Coats and Small Furs

Scarfs		*Muffs*
11.00	Scotch Mole	*22.50*
7.50	Natural Raccoon	*14.50*
9.50	Black Fox	*16.50*
12.50	Hudson Seal	*22.50*
16.50	Kit Fox	*21.00*
12.50	Civet Cat	*18.50*
12.50	Skunk	*32.50*
19.50	Pointed Fox	*22.50*

Caracul Coats

38.00

Formerly 75.00

45-inch long model of selected flat curl lustrous skins.

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats

95.00

Formerly 145.00

45 inches long, of French dyed muskrat skins. Collars of fitch, skunk or ermine.

Trimmed French Seal Coats
Made of dyed coney skin, skunk collars. *Formerly 75.00* **48.50**

Trimmed Caracul Coats
45 inches long, collars of chinchilla-squirrel or fitch. *Formerly 110.00* **68.00**

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Collars of skunk, chinchilla-squirrel, fitch, ermine. *Formerly 145.00* **95.00**

Scotch Mole Coats
Handsome model, perfectly matched skins. *Formerly 165.00* **125.00**

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

JANUARY DIVIDENDS

Buy our

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Safest Investment in the World.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,500,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Porto Rico Coffee

100% Pure

Is preferred by Europeans, who have previously taken almost the entire crop at a higher price than Mocha or Java.

Now for sale here by large dealers

FREE Send 4c postage for Free Sample Can of Coffee.

Government of Porto Rico Commercial Agency, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York

This Seal adopted by the Government

PORTO RICO ASSOCIATION GUARANTY

Guarantees every package

A quick, palatable sustaining lunch—

Grape-Nuts

and Cream

MITCHEL SWORN IN; DENIES KOENIG ROW

Gives Breakfast to Republican Leader, but No Fat Appointments.

HAS DECIDED UPON FEW

Name of William Williams for Water Commissioner Is Under Advisement.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel interrupted his conferences with political leaders and job seekers long enough yesterday to be sworn in as the next Mayor of New York City. The ceremony took place before Supreme Court Justice Ford shortly after noon in the Justice's chambers on the thirteenth floor of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, 51 Chambers Street. Mr. Mitchel hurried up from his office at 55 Liberty Street, pursued by an eager crowd of photographers, and when the proceedings were over he went back to the business of slate-making.

Mr. Mitchel, Borough President George McAneny, who was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, and Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect of Manhattan, appeared before Justice Goff last Sunday and took the oath of office together. Mr. Mitchel explained yesterday that they were informed that it was necessary for them to be sworn in ten days before taking office, and that they had gone through the ceremony at that time before it was discovered that none of them had received his certificate of election. This omission made their swearing in on Sunday invalid, and the process had to be gone through again.

The selection of a Police Commissioner is still giving Mr. Mitchel considerable trouble. Although he refused to comment yesterday upon the make-up of his slate, it is known that he has not yet decided upon more than two or three of his appointments, and that the Police Commissionership is not included among the number. Unless he is able to get the man for the position he desires, Mr. Mitchel, it was said, intends to keep Mr. Waldo, the present Commissioner, in office. According to Mr. Mitchel's closest advisers, Commissioner Waldo will not remain longer than a month or two at the best after the first of the year. The man the Mayor-elect has in mind for the position, however, may agree to take the office as soon as the new administration begins, and in this event Commissioner Waldo will retire on Jan. 1.

Although both Mr. Mitchel and Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, denied yesterday that there is any friction between the organization and the Mayor-elect over the question of appointments, it was learned on good authority that the Republican organization has asked for certain offices, and that if they are not forthcoming the organization and Mr. Mitchel will be at odds. It was said that Mr. Koenig had asked, in the name of the Republican organization, for either the office of City Chamberlain or that of Corporation Counsel, and that Mr. Mitchel had decided to appoint two personal friends to these positions.

It is know that Mr. Mitchel has been considering appointing his former law partner, George V. Mullan as Corporation Counsel and Henry Bruere, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, as City Chamberlain, but there are a number of other applicants for both places, and the Mayor-elect has not yet made up his mind on the subject.

"There is no truth in the story that Mr. Mitchel and I have had a row," said Chairman Koenig yesterday.

"Will the Republican organization get the offices it wants?" he was asked.

"Nothing has been settled as yet," was the reply.

Mr. Koenig and Mr. Mitchel had breakfast at Mr. Mitchel's house yesterday and this gave rise to the rumor that the Republican organization was to make the choice of the best offices at the Mayor-elect's disposal. As a matter of fact Mr. Mitchel has not yet decided just what he intends to give the Republicans. There is to be another conference between Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Koenig next Monday.

Mr. Mitchel is seriously considering appointing William Williams, former Commissioner of Immigration, as Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

"Mr. Williams is among the men who have held office and who have been prominently mentioned for the position," Mr. Mitchel admitted. "I have taken his appointment under advisement."

Mr. Mitchel said he would hold no conference and would not take any action on the make-up of his slate today.

TELLS OF PRISON ACCOUNTS

Convict Questioned About Blackwell's Island Methods.

George L. Lewis, formerly a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, who is now serving a term in Sing Sing, was brought before Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier yesterday to tell what he knew of the charges that the accounts of the Blackwell's Island institutions were juggled. Lewis acted as a bookkeeper on the island, and his disclosures are said to be of great importance in the investigation which will on Monday take the form of a Grand Jury inquiry.

Mr. Du Vivier obtained three bundles of memoranda relating to Lewis's accounts, which are expected to corroborate his story that he was ordered by officials to make false entries. Lewis was very excited yesterday, and, consequently, his interview with Mr. Du Vivier was made short. He was taken to the Tombs and will remain there the rest of the week, holding other conferences with the investigators.

Mr. Du Vivier learned yesterday of another case of a man who was sent to the "ice box," a light-proof cell, without apparent cause. This man worked in the broom factory and was reproved because the bolts on the brooms he made were not tight. It is charged that the bolts were loosened by another keeper who bore him a grudge. He was obliged to stay in the cooler forty-eight hours, it is said.

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTRE.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street. West of Fifth Avenue.

Established 1827—86 Years in Dry Goods

MAY the dawning of Christmas Day bring happiness to you, and happiness also to many more whose happiness depends on you.

May the New Year bring to you earnest, forward-looking thoughts, and may each day of it be happier than the one before.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

J.M.Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Semi-Annual Clearance

Begins Tomorrow, December 26th

Fur Coats, Sets and Small Furs

Gowns Dresses

Suits

Coats Wraps

Millinery Blouses

At Reductions of

One-Half and One-Third

Of Former Prices

No reservations, approvals, exchanges or credits.

Brooklyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co** Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Clearance Sales

Begin To-morrow (Friday), December Twenty-Sixth

Extraordinary Reductions in All Departments

Women's and Misses' Suits—*To Be Closed Out*

260 tailored and semi-dress suits, in fashionable models and materials. *Reduced from 35.00 and 40.00* — 18.00

120 high-grade suits, of broadcloth, faille de laine and imported novelty fabrics. *Reduced from 45.00 and 50.00* — 22.50

Women's and Misses' Coats and Wraps

140 coats of boucle, chinchilla, velour cheviot and wool plush; some fur-trimmed. *Reduced from 25.00 and 30.00* — 15.00

115 coats of bayadere cloth, Persian cloth, seal plush and broadcloth; silk-lined. *Reduced from 32.50 and 39.75* — 18.00

75 evening wraps of brocaded velvet, chiffon velvet, plush and satin brocade. *Reduced from 60.00 to 85.00* — 35.00

Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns

165 dresses of charmeuse, crepe, velvet and serge, in attractive models. *Reduced from 30.00 and 35.00* — 15.00

65 evening gowns in fashionable models, made of the materials now in vogue. *Heretofore 65.00 to 95.00* — 35.00

Fur Coats and Sets—*At Closing Out Prices*

Caracul Coats *Reduced from 65.00* 39.50
French Seal Coats *Reduced from 75.00* 48.00
Hudson Seal Coats *Reduced from 125.00* 85.00
Australian Seal Coats *Reduced from 95.00* 68.00
Black Skunk Scarfs *Reduced from 22.50* 15.00
Black Skunk Muffs *Reduced from 30.00* 20.00
Pointed Wolf Scarfs *Reduced from 15.00* 10.00
Pointed Wolf Muffs *Reduced from 18.00* 12.50
New Chinchilla Squirrel Scarfs *Reduced from 32.50* 20.00
New Chinchilla Squirrel Muffs *Reduced from 50.00* 30.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street

Will Close Out All Incomplete Sizes in

Women's and Misses' Footwear

About 1,200 women's and misses' pumps, oxfords and lace and button boots, of patent coltskin, gun-metal calfskin and tan Russia calfskin, in various desirable models, comprising the season's entire accumulation of incomplete sizes. *Regular Values 4.00 to 6.00* — 2.00

None Credited *None Exchanged*

To Be Closed Out (On the Third Floor)

290 Misses' Coats and Suits

175 seven-eighth and full-length coats in fashionable fabrics; half and full-lined. *Reduced from 20.00 and 27.50* — 13.75

115 misses' tailored and dressy suits, in prevailing colors and materials. *Reduced from 25.00 and 29.75* — 15.00

Clearance Sale of Girls' Coats

Girls' Coats.....Sizes 4 to 8.....*Reduced from 7.50*..... 3.95
Girls' Coats.....Sizes 4 to 8.....*Reduced from 10.50*..... 6.90
Girls' Coats.....Sizes 10 to 16.....*Reduced from 16.50*..... 9.50
Girls' Coats.....Sizes 10 to 16.....*Reduced from 27.50*..... 13.75

Boys' Suits and Overcoats—*To Be Closed Out*

Boys' Overcoats.....Sizes 2½ to 10..*Reduced from 9.75*.... 4.75
Boys' Overcoats.....Sizes 8 to 18....*Reduced from 15.00*.... 8.75
Boys' Norfolk Suits...Sizes 8 to 17....*Reduced from 7.50*.... 3.95
Extra Trouser Suits...Sizes 8 to 17....*Reduced from 8.95*.... 5.00

On Sale in the Young Men's Clothing Dep't—Third Floor

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Clearance Sale of

Young Men's Clothing

Also Suitable for Men of Medium Size

265 Winter Overcoats

Sizes 32 to 40

Semi-fitted and belted-back English models, of Shetland cloth, vicuna cheviot, chinchilla and fine fancy fabrics, with self or velvet collars.

Reduced from 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00

10.00

180 Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 40

Three- and four-button models, of fine mixtures, stripes and checks, with flap or patch pockets. Also the latest English double-breasted models.

Reduced from 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00

10.00

None Altered *None Sent on Approval*

Stewart & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 37TH STREET

Semi-Annual Clearance

Remarkable Reductions

Throughout All Departments

SPECIAL FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Decollete Gowns & Frocks

Wonderful values; some of these exquisite gowns have been marked as high as $67.50. — 18.50

Soft chiffon taffeta, satin duchesse, and chiffon; many are charmingly set off with bodices of gold lace or shadow lace, beautifully trimmed.

Fur Collar Seal Plush Coats

Former Price $45.00

Smart, stylish coats, suitable for present wear; silk lined throughout; a very unusual bargain. — 20.00

SPECIAL FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Fitch Fur Trimmed Suits

Also Suits Trimmed with Seal & Skunk Opossum

Smart short coats, interlined and lined with peau de cygne silk; newest models in skirts. A great variety of styles, fabrics and colors to select from. Former prices to $49.50. — 15.00

Stewart & Co.

Furs at Clearance prices

SPECIAL FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Closing Out 250 Fancy Fur Sets

Former Prices up to $60.00

Skunk, Pointed Fox, Mole, Hudson Seal, Black Fox, Raccoon and Civet Cat. — 25.00

Trimmed French Seal Coats

New draped model, selected foreign dyed skins, trimmed with Fitch, Leopard, Mole, Civet and Chinchilla Squirrel. — 44.50

MERELY TO HEAR

The BEHNING PLAYER PIANO

will awaken your profound admiration—to play it will convince you that it stands without a rival among Player Pianos. With the Behning you may play even the difficult compositions of the masters with the beautiful tone coloring and expression—the warm human touch of the concert pianist.

BEHNING PIANO CO.

425 Fifth Ave. 3 East 38th St.

Also Anderson & Co., Inc., 558 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILL ATTACKS HUSBAND.

Mrs. Diamond Leaves Her Estate to Charitable Institutions.

The will of Mrs. Annie Diamond, who died on Dec. 8, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office, after making bequests of several thousand dollars to charitable institutions, contained this clause in explanation of the cutting off of her husband, Max Diamond:

"The reason I do not make any provision in this, my will, for my husband, Max Diamond, is because of the ill-treatment I have received from him, and because of the brutal treatment I have suffered from his sons, which he took no steps to prevent and refused to correct."

To-morrow (Friday), Dec. 26th, and until further notice, the Store will be opened daily at 9 A. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Winter Coats and Wraps
(sizes incomplete)
at extraordinarily large price reductions.

The following will be offered to-morrow (Friday) and Saturday, in order to effect an immediate clearance:

Coats of desirable woolens and fancy materials, some trimmed with fur; originally $22.00 to 200.00,
at $10.00, 14.50, 25.00, 38.00 50.00 & 75.00

Wraps for afternoon and evening; originally $45.00 to 225.00,
at $25.00, 32.00, 50.00 & 75.00

Large Reductions have been made in the prices of Misses' and Small Women's Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats, Wraps, etc.; also Girls' School Frocks and Coats.

Women's Button Boots
(sizes incomplete), comprising all lines about to be discontinued and including a great variety of styles, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Friday), and Saturday, in the Shoe Department on the Second Floor, at per pair $3.50
(Heretofore sold in the regular stock at $5.00 to 8.00)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Removal Sale

Men's Furnishings

Negligee Shirts — Value $1.50 — $1.00

Pleated & Plain Negligee Shirts — Values $2.00 to $2.50 — $1.45

Men's Raincoats
of rubberized and English Tweeds
$12.00, $15.00 & $18.00
Formerly $18.00 to $30.00

Fownes Tan Cape & Gray Mocha Gloves — Formerly $1.50 to $2.00 — 95c

Pajamas — Plain colors. Value $1.50 — 95c

Soisette Cloth Pajamas — Plain colors, and fancy brode cloth. Values $2.00 and $2.50 — $1.35

Underwear — I. & R. Morley and other standard makes—discontinued styles—formerly $4.00 to $5.00 — $1.95

Men's Club Bags — Made of cowhide leather in black seal grain, russet and brown; hand-sewed frames and corners; leather-lined inside pockets; brass-trimmed and English style locks; sizes 16, 17, 18. Value $12.50 — $7.95

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Friday, December 26th—"The Day After Christmas"—We Begin

THE FINAL CLEARANCE OF STOCKS
Before Moving to the New Fifth Avenue Store

Entire Stock of
Suits, Coats & Wraps
Every Garment in the Sale Represents
This Season's Models and Materials
A Vast Assortment
Reduced to
$12.50 $16.50 $19.50
$25.00 $29.50 $35.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $100.00

The Balance of All the
Higher Cost Garments
Will Be Offered
At Less Than Half Price
The Entire Stock of
Women's Separate Skirts
Reduced to
$5.00 $7.50 $9.50
Heretofore $10.00 to $19.50

250 Women's Raincoats
Of double texture coatings and double texture silk canton; two distinct models; regular set-in sleeve or kimono
Value $20.00 — $9.50

Silks
Extraordinary Values

Princess Satins — 42 inches wide; in twenty-five colors, also white, ivory and black. Regular $3.50 quality — $1.95

Crepes (15,000 yards) — 40 inches wide; in all the evening and street shades; also white, ivory and black. Usually $2.50 to $3.00 per yard — $1.95

Black & Colored Dress Plush — 32 inches wide. Regular price $5.50 per yard — $2.95

Tub Wash Silks — 32 and 36 inches wide. Regular price $1.00 per yard — 68c

8,000 Yards Popular Weaves
Such as

Crinkle Crepes, Poplins, etc. — In more than 100 evening and street shades; and
Black Dress Satin — Formerly $1.65 and $1.75 per yard — $1.10

$75,000 Worth of Seasonable Dress Goods
At Half Prices and Less
A few of the items quoted below:

Imported Dress Fabrics — 42 inches wide, plain and striped effects in colors and black. Regularly $1.00 & $1.25 per yard — 58c

50 and 54 Inch Dress Goods — Many kinds for tailored suits, plain effects and Scotch mixtures. Formerly $1.25 to $2.00 per yard — 78c

Imported and Domestic Suitings — 48 to 54 inches wide, plain and mixtures. Formerly $1.50 to $2.50 per yard — 98c

Imported Broadcloths and Satin Prunella — A large range of colors; also black. Formerly $1.75 to $2.75 per yard — $1.15

Imported Wool Brocade and Tailor Mixtures — 48 and 50 inches wide, fine quality. Formerly $2.00 to $3.50 per yard — $1.28

Fine Black Austrian Broadcloths — 54 inches wide. Formerly $2.75 to $3.50 per yard — $1.88

Notice

If for any reason you wish to telephone the store to-day, an attendant will take your message till 1 o'clock P. M. Telephone Gramercy 4700.

Furniture
Closing Out the Entire Stock
At Extraordinary Price Reductions

1,000 Solid Mahogany Tea Trays
A number of designs.

$2.95 Each
Regular Price, $5.00

Walnut Bedroom Furniture

$700.00 Suite (6 pieces)	$350.00
$770.00 Louis XV Suite (5 pieces)	$400.00

Enamel Bedroom Furniture

$59.50 Chiffonier (slightly damaged)	$25.00
$80 Dresser	$40.00
$65.00 Chiffonier	$32.50
$400.00 Suite, glass tops (6 pieces)	$250.00
$900.00 Suite (10 pieces)	$450.00
$650.00 Suite (6 pieces)	$400.00
$3,500.00 Suite (10 pieces)	$1,500.00

Upholstered Furniture

$75.00 Parlor Sofa, brown panne plush	$39.50
$75.00 Virginia Sofa, denim	$45.00
$45.00 Denim Chairs or Rockers	$20.00
$150.00 Mahogany Living-Room Suite, mahogany frames (2 pieces)	$100.00
$75.00 Divans, solid mahogany frames, tapestry covers	$50.00
$70.00 Sheraton Parlor Suite, mahogany frames	$35.00
$200.00 Leather Library Suites	$125.00

Dining-Room Furniture

$140.50 Fumed Oak (3 pieces)	$100.00
$150.00 Sheraton Mahogany China Cabinet	$85.00
$875.00 Sheraton Suite (6 pieces)	$500.00
$2,100.00 Sheraton Suite (12 pieces)	$850.00
$1,945.00 Chinese Chippendale Suite (10 pieces)	$775.00
$650.00 Jacobean Suite (10 pieces)	$400.00
$255.00 Jacobean Suite (3 pieces)	$175.00
$675.00 Adam Suite (10 pieces)	$400.00
$65.00 Mahogany Dining Table, slightly damaged	$32.50
$375.00 Sheraton Suite (10 pieces)	$250.00
$500.00 Sheraton Suite (10 pieces)	$300.00

1,000 *Tea Trays*
At Greatly Reduced Prices

$4.00 Oval Trays, plain inlaid (16-inch)	$2.50
$5.00 Round Trays, inlaid (10-inch)	$2.95
$5.00 Oval Trays, plain (25-inch)	$2.95
$6.00 Oval Trays, inlaid (25-inch)	$2.95

Brass Bedsteads
$15.00, $25.00 and $45.00
Values to $25.00, $45.00 and $75.00
Enamel Bedsteads
$7.50 and $9.75
Values to $15.00 and $20.00

$350.00 *Mahogany Suite* . . $225.00

5-Piece Bed Room Suite (illustrated). Dresser 46 inches wide, with Mirror 38 inches wide. Chiffonier 36 inches wide. Toilet Table 42 inches wide, with Triplicate Mirror. Full size Bedstead.
Same suite with Twin Bedsteads $275.00

Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Portieres, Curtain Nets, Cretonnes and Upholstery Fabrics

Entire Stock of Lace Curtains
$1.90 to $24.00—Regularly $2.75 to $35.00
Bed Sets
$3.00 to $6.75—Regularly $4.25 to $10.00
Velour Portieres
$12.75—Regular value $18.00 to $25.00
Cretonnes
20c to $1.00—Regular prices 35c to $2.50
Upholstery Materials
45c to $2.00—Regularly 65c to $4.50
Also Covers, Curtain Nets, Cushions, Etc.
At Proportionate Reductions
The Assortments Throughout Are Good

Women's Shoes
The Entire Stock Offered at Big Reductions from Regular Prices
Women's Boots & Slippers
Regularly $5.00 and $8.00
$2.95 and $3.95
All Women's Low Shoes
Comprising the Smartest Styles, in Every Way Equal to the Coming Season's
$5.00 to $8.00 Shoes
$1.95 and $2.65
Misses' & Children's High & Low Shoes
All Styles and Leathers

6 to 8	8½ to 11	11½ to 2	2½ to 5½
$1.50	$1.75	$2.25	$2.75

Values $2.25 to $4.00

Oriental Rugs

Best Quality Kirmanshah Carpets
$265.00 to $395.00—Values $350.00 to $550.00
One Lot of Fine Persian Carpets, Comprising Serapis, Gorevans, Khorassans, Bijars, Tabriz; also Bokhara Carpets
$185.00 to $325.00—Values $360.00 to $500.00
Asia Minor and Muskabad Carpets
$95.00 to $225.00—Values $165.00 to $390.00
Afghan Carpets
$65.00 to $85.00—Values $115.00 to $165.00
Royal Kishan Persian Rugs
$165.00—Value $250.00
Fine Kirmanshah Rugs
$75.00 to $95.00—Values $115.00 to $140.00
Daghestan & Cabistan Rugs
$35.00, $45.00, $50.00 and $55.00
Values $45.00 to $75.00
Mosul & Kurdistan Rugs
$22.50 to $39.50—Values $32.50 to $55.00
Beluchistan Rugs
$17.50 to $25.00—Values $25.00 to $37.50
Fine Small Kirmanshah Rugs
$22.50 and $25.00—Values $32.50 to $37.50
Small Turkish & Bokhara Rugs
$8.50—Value $12.50

Fur Coats, Muffs & Scarfs
The Balance of Our Model Coats
Moleskin, Broadtail, Caracul & Persian Lamb
At Unprecedented Reductions; Also
Three-Quarter & Full Length Coats
At the Lowest Prices Quoted This Season

Black Russian Pony Coats
Value $46.50 ..... $29.50
Value $62.50 ..... $41.50
Value $100.00 ..... $62.50

Caracul Coats
Value $72.50 ..... $59.50
Value $100.00 ..... $69.50

Seal-dyed Coney Coats
Value $75.00 ..... $59.50
Value $125.00 ..... $82.50

Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats
Value $150.00 ..... $115.00
Value $185.00 ..... $145.00

Matched Fur Sets

Black Fox	Muffs,	$19.50;	Scarfs,	$16.50
Natural Raccoon	"	$17.50;	"	$14.50
Black Raccoon	"	$15.00;	"	$12.50
Skunk	"	$29.50;	"	$20.00
Seal-dyed Muskrat	"	$26.50;	"	$21.50
Silver Kitt Fox	"	$28.50;	"	$17.50
Black Wolf	"	$14.50;	"	$12.50

Women's Afternoon, Evening & Trotteur Dresses

Afternoon & Evening Dresses — Of meteor, crepe-de-chine, and light evening shades of the favored soft materials. Values $30.00 to $40.00 — $15.00 and $17.50

Dresses — Of combination plaid, plain crepe-de-chine, chiffon and lace effects, in the smartest ideas of the season; broken lots in different styles. Values $45.00 to $60.00 — $25.00 and $29.50

Handsome Dresses — Of velvet, charmeuse, and combination lace and chiffon, in afternoon and evening effects, with touches of fur and Oriental trimmings. Values $65.00 to $100.00 — $35.00 and $50.00

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1913.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

The tributes President WILSON pays to Chairman GLASS and Chairman OWEN are deserved. With zeal and unsparing labor they have for months devoted themselves to the work of preparing, amending, and carrying to enactment the banking and currency bill. The people of the country will not be less just, not less generous, than the President in recognizing the value of their labors.

But it is remarkable that Mr. WILSON, in apportioning credit for this achievement, should have passed over quite without notice the great and continuing force of public opinion, directly exerted upon the minds of the legislators at every stage of the bill's progress. Surely there is glory enough for all, and it is not to either Chairman, not to the Democratic Party alone, not to Congress itself that the entire credit should be awarded. It has seemed to us that the enactment of this measure in the form in which it received the President's assent is one of the most striking proofs in our recent history of the efficiency of representative institutions. Had this been an English statute, shaped, altered, and perfected in this way, we are sure that the story would have had the honor of a chapter in Mr. DICEY'S book, "Law and Public Opinion in England."

The President cannot for one moment imagine that this bill would have been what it is had the public let Congress alone to put in or leave out at its own will and pleasure what seemed good or unacceptable. Bankers of great experience put their knowledge at the service of the Senate Committee and of Congress; experts in banking and finance offered their criticisms and their suggestions; many associations of bankers and chambers of commerce adopted resolutions, and in some cases presented full summaries of what the bill should contain; the press discussed the bill from day to day, pointed out defects, urging amendments. By these voices of experience and through all these organs of public opinion a complete body of principles, sound banking principles, was put before Congress, emphatic protests were made against provisions not in accord therewith, and recommendations and changes were pressed with force, with patience, with iteration, and with success. Surveying the process from introduction to enactment, the result was a fundamental transformation of the bill. But for the continuing, powerful, and effective influence of public opinion, we can hardly doubt that the measure would have been so faulty that its acceptance by the banks would have been exceedingly doubtful, its success improbable.

The President says that he has "been surprised at the sudden acceptance of this measure by public opinion everywhere"; that "it seems as if it had suddenly become obvious to men who had looked at it with too critical an eye that it was really meant in their interest. They have opened their eyes to see a bill which they had supposed to be hostile to be friendly and serviceable." There was nothing sudden, nothing surprising in the acceptance by public opinion of a project of law which public opinion had made acceptable. Opposition to the bill ceased when Congress yielded to admonition and remonstrance so far as to put it in safe and workable shape. Again, it is astonishing to find the President speaking of this measure as one "which furnishes the machinery for free and elastic, uncontrolled credits put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in fifty years." Could the merchants and manufacturers of this country have brought its trade and its industries to their present stage of development if credits had been rigid and controlled against them? We have complained that our currency is inelastic because it has the artificial basis of bonds, the outstanding volume of which has no relation to business conditions. It has been quite otherwise with credit. If the President was moved by a desire to get into his brief address some allusion to the "money trust," that would explain, but hardly excuse, his singular observation about credit.

The President is right in his assumption that the bill has been accepted as workable. There is hardly any doubt that the national banks will become member banks in the new system. If there be any reservation in the minds of bankers it will relate chiefly, we suppose, to the make-up of the Federal Reserve Board. The powers of the board will be very great, its control over the business of reserve and member banks will under many provisions of the bill be very direct. The naming of the appointees, therefore, will be awaited with deep interest, not unmixed perhaps with anxiety. Current discussion of a certain appointment to the important office of Controller of the Treasury, who will ex-officio be a member of the Reserve Board, an appointment which in Washington has been considered probable, has certainly not diminished this anxiety. Criticism based upon grounds of fitness and propriety has been heard in many quarters, and its grounds have seemed to be reasonable. Nothing would go further to confirm the favorable first-hand impressions of the act and to bring within its scope a very great number of the banks in the country than the appointment by the President to the Reserve Board of men whose fitness would be at once and everywhere recognized.

RIGHTING A WRONG.

It is extremely gratifying that Mr. ADAMSON of Georgia, Chairman of the Foreign Commerce Committee in the House of Representatives, should have introduced a resolution for the practical adjustment of controversy over the exemption of American coastwise vessels from tolls on the Panama Canal. The proposal is somewhat complicated in form, but is simple enough in effect.

It provides that at any time after two years from the opening of the canal, if the President certifies that all expenses of the canal can be paid without collecting tolls from American coastwise vessels, and that all diplomatic questions arising in connection with exemption have been adjusted, then the exemption shall go into effect. Until such certification, the exemption shall be suspended. We should have much preferred the complete repeal of the exemption, not only because we regard the exemption as plainly contrary to treaty obligations, but also because the exemption is intended as a favor to a monopoly which already enjoys undue privileges. And we object to the terms of this resolution as leaving the question in a certain degree open to future resurrection at the discretion of some other President than Mr. WILSON. But we concede that the latter objection is rather theoretical, and need not receive much consideration. The essential point in the whole matter, the one that overtops all others, is the loyalty of our Government to its promises. Under this resolution, the exemption cannot go into effect until the parties to the treaties affecting the matter are satisfied. We need not construe our promises more strictly than do those to whom they are made.

It is a fair inference that the policy thus formulated by Chairman ADAMSON has the approval of the President, and The London Times takes that view. If this be the case, we may expect that the resolution will be adopted by Congress. Nothing, unless it be plain repeal, would do more to re-establish the good name of our Government, which, it is not to be denied, suffered from the action of Congress, from that of President TAFT in the premises, and from the tortuous course of the State Department in connection with it. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE WORLD'S CHRISTM .S GIFT.

The prospect of peace in comparison with a twelvemonth ago is incomparably better, and is the most welcome blessing afforded to the peoples of the world at this Christmas season. A year ago a little war lay behind, and a big war lay ahead. The Balkan hostilities cost 348,000 casualties, and £245,800,000. It is an appalling bill for five small peoples to pay, and it is a mistake to imagine that their losses will not be felt to the uttermost corners of the earth. There is no money market which will not have to contribute its share, and the withdrawal of a million men from industry has affected the prices of foodstuffs and goods wherever produced.

It is a gloomy retrospect, but a happy augury, for those who financed that war have incapacitated themselves for fighting each other. France and Germany each undertook to raise over a quarter billion dollars for war preparations, and each of them is in trouble over it. The French Government has lost office on this question, and the German Government got the funds only by a capital tax, an admission that a tax on income would not meet the necessities. In England the burden of armaments is putting the country to a choice between the abandonment of them or of the social justice expenditures which are the backbone of the present Government's policy. The approaching British budget will be double the budget when the Liberals came into power in 1905. The army will cost a trifle less, but the navy, which cost $15,000,000 more in 1913 than in 1905, will cost $25,000,000 more in 1914. But the exchequer issues for pensions, industrial insurance, labor exchanges, and such benevolences have risen from $230,000,000 in 1905 to $400,000,000 in 1913 and will be larger in the forthcoming budget.

These expenditures cannot be endured. That is the significance of the quotation of the credit of the nations named at daily lower prices. The preparations for Armageddon are such that Armageddon is impossible, or nearly so. There are billions which have been spent which must be borrowed until earned, and the borrowing is a blessed embarrassment, not in the least disguised. Still, it has been said that no war was ever prevented by inability to borrow, and the financial tangles are not the best security for the world's peace. That security rests upon the temper of the peoples who are feeling the burdens as never before, and who are disillusioned so completely that their votes cannot be commanded in the name of patriotism, or contrary to their own best interests. The significance is that just as dynastic wars have stopped, so wars between enlightened peoples will cease, perhaps have ceased. Premiers who are dubiously in control of popular majorities are in no position to approach embarrassed financiers, who must sell their issues to the same masters of both Premiers and bankers. Blood lust and racial hate may inspire undeveloped peoples to causeless and useless wars, but education and publicity are doing their perfect work among civilized and commercial nations. Only a few months ago the Government of France was sending ammunition trains to the border. But now that ministry has lost power, and the German enemy is showing a better sentiment regarding the captured provinces, with signs that the Chancellor may follow the Premier into retirement. It is a pure delight to think of these things on this day of all days in the year. The battle against war has been so nearly won, not in the Palace of Peace, but in the cottages of the taxpayers who furnish the soldiers, and who have struck with a zeal worthy of the cause, and with a unanimity among the nations which is memorable.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

We have no desire unduly to influence the mind of Mayor MITCHEL in regard to any of his appointments, but we deem it proper to say that the non-partisan movement among business men in favor of the retention of the present Civil Service City Commission is, in our judgment, well founded. Mr. MITCHEL is having his own troubles with the applicants for place, who argue that support of him at the polls deserves "recognition." He must know that such pleas are essentially those of the old spoils system, and that this will exert its subtle and baleful influence at every point in the vast civil service of the city. The strongest bulwark against it is the Civil Service Commission, which can defend the subordinate service.

To do so successfully demands ability, honesty, experience, and courage. These the present commission have shown that they possess in a remarkable degree. They have had a tough time of it in many ways. They have succeeded in impressing not only the decent citizens who know their work, but the politicians as well, with their firmness and fidelity and with their capacity to deal practically with their complex duties. They have won the cordial respect and confidence of the Civil Service Reform Association, than whom there could not be severer or better-informed critics. We are convinced that the retention of the commission would be in itself a signal act of conformity to the principle of the merit system.

THE POST OFFICE SURPLUS.

Once more the Post Office reports itself as self-sustaining, and claims a surplus on its audited accounts of $3,841,906. The Postmaster General is entitled to credit for his moderation and candor. He frankly says that his predecessors have been accustomed to state their income and expenses on the basis of the audited accounts alone. As all accounts are not audited within the year it follows that the Post Office accounts have not been accurate for any year thus calculated, there being overlappings of both debits and credits. One year would include payments for previous years, and would leave unpaid accounts for later years. This year the account includes $8,389,435 paid on account of previous years, and an estimate of $8,712,722 of outstanding obligations. Just what they are it is not possible to say.

Obviously the debit cannot include the estimated $15,000,000 of unpaid bills for the carriage of the mails, including postal parcels. Just as the capital cost of the British Government-owned telegraphs is borne as part of the consolidated debt charge, so the cost of rent, heat, and light is not charged to the Post Office. On the other hand, the Post Office takes no credit for the services it performs for nothing. The Postmaster General says that at existing rates there is a practical subsidy of $50,000,000 on second-class matter. Some uncertain millions of cost are due to the franking privilege, which, in turn, leads to millions of unnecessary printing, which would not be done if it could not be circulated for nothing.

Such accounting is not a farce. It is an invitation to a tragedy. It is now proposed to spend large sums on operation of Government telegraphs and telephones, on a scale sufficient to embarrass private operation, but without supplying complete Government service. This is a flea bite compared with the demand for Government operation of railways, because regulation has not done what was expected. Some twenty billions would be necessary because of the failure to realize promises made of results under regulation. Even the Postmaster General is misled by his enthusiasm for Governmental beneficence. He says:

> In view of the increase of postal revenues due to the operation of the postal parcel system it was determined shortly after the close of the fiscal year to give to the people the benefit of this earning power in the form of reduced rates.

How does the Postmaster General know what the earning power is? He has not paid the costs, and he has ordered that the accounts should be mingled in such manner that he cannot know either his costs or profits. Plain speaking is necessary when such ideas are proposed as those now fashionable at the Capitol.

THE BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

In the confusion of opinions as to the immediate future of the Balkan States, most of them pessimistic, it is refreshing to come across a review of the situation by a competent student who sees at least a settlement that is likely to last for this generation. Such a review is given in the current number of The Political Science Quarterly, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University for the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, an admirable periodical in an important field. The author of the review is Prof. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, of the College of the City of New York, and is the second on the Balkan situation.

Prof. DUGGAN analyzes carefully the course of events during the past year, since the opening of the Peace Conference of December, 1912—the renewal of the war between the Allies and Turkey, the successes of the former, the intervention of Austria as to Albania, with the support of Italy; the quarrel of the Allies, the entrance of Rumania upon the stage of action, the vaulting ambition of Bulgaria, the crushing defeat of that power, and the adjustment that was finally brought about. The following passage sums up the main features of the situation in a very satisfactory manner:

> The settlement of the Balkans will probably last for at least a generation, not because all the parties to the settlement are content, but because it will take at least a generation for the dissatisfied States to recuperate. Bulgaria is in far worse condition than she was before the war with Turkey. The second Balkan war, caused by her policy of greed and arrogance, destroyed 100,000 of the flower of her manhood, lost her all of Macedonia and Eastern Thrace, and increased her expenses enormously. Her total gains, whether from Turkey or from her former allies, were but eighty miles of seaboard on the Aegean, with a Thracian hinterland woefully depopulated. Even railway communication with her one new port of Dédéagatch has been denied her. Bulgaria is in despair, but full of hate. However, with a reduced population and a bankrupt treasury, she will need many years to recuperate before she can hope to upset the new arrangement. And it will be hard even to attempt that; for the status quo is founded upon the principle of a balance of power in the Balkan peninsula; and Rumania has definitely announced herself as a Balkan power. Servia, and more particularly Greece, have made acquisitions beyond their wildest dreams at the beginning of the war and have now become strong adherents of the policy of equilibrium.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Considers His Pay Too Large.

So unusual—so almost unhuman—is it for anybody to admit that his salary is too high or to oppose its elevation that every instance of such admission or opposition rises to the dignity of an "event," becomes news, and is the subject of comment. Last to win the tribute of astonishment in one of these ways is the Lord Chancellor of England, who draws for his services to the British public the decidedly comfortable wage of £10,000 a year, and will retire, when the time comes, on an annual pension of half that sum.

In testifying recently before the Royal Commission which is investigating the subject of the law's delays, that ancient grievance in Great Britain as elsewhere, Lord HALDANE expressed the opinion—seemingly irrelevant to the question at issue—that no servant of the public really earned more than £5,000 a year. When some ready-witted humorist on the commission asked if his limitation would include the Lord Chancellor, he answered, as of course he had to answer after what he had said, that it did.

It is not recorded that Lord HALDANE announced the intention of trying to get his salary reduced or of returning any of the money he thinks unearned. Apparently his contention, therefore, was purely academic, and doubtless it was taken so.

Of course, people who are not getting one of the notably big salaries have often said that they couldn't be earned by anybody. The truth of that statement, however, would seem to depend largely, perhaps wholly, on whether desired competency of any sort could be obtained for less, and certainly the results produced by the work of some of the men with big salaries are such as fully to warrant paying them even more than they get. In public as in private business it is not extent of expenditure that counts, but its relation to product or income.

Lord HALDANE'S academic opinion is hardly as interesting as was the recent refusal by our Mr. MCANENY to let the salary of the position to which he has been elected be raised from its present figure—which everybody knows to be inadequate. His reasons—that it would embarrass him in acting on other applications for increased pay, and that it would by indirection violate a tacit agreement with the voters who elected him—showed delicacy and scrupulousness of the highest sort, and almost unknown in politics.

In considering the proper pay for a given position account must be taken not only of the services it requires but of the expenses it imposes. In some cases these are very great.

Association Divided Dangerously.

In the common habit of presenting to somebody particularly interested in the passage of an important bill the pen with which was written the signature that made it law there is nothing at all mysterious. At any rate, the impulse to value and the desire to possess such pens are as easily explicable as is the common human liking for and interest in many things of little or no intrinsic worth, but precious because of what are called associations. These are what inspire the collector's ardor, when it is not mere rarity, and of the two, associations provide for collecting a far more intelligent and reasonable excuse than does rarity. Indeed, the latter, in itself, one is tempted to say, provides no excuse at all, and, when used as one, warrants the suspicion of something very much like insanity.

But the habit of preserving the pens put to notable uses is doomed should many imitate the proceedings of President WILSON in signing the Currency bill. For, in writing his name on that variously regarded, but certainly important, document the President used four pens, not one, and the four he distributed among the statesmen who have been most active and efficient in bringing the bill to the Presidential desk.

The result of that is, not that one judiciously selected man has the pen with which the bill was signed, but that none has it, since of none of the four pens can it truthfully be said that "with this pen was written the signature that made the great change in our banking system."

In other words, the "association" was rather dissipated than divided—as has happened with many another "relic" of which too many embodiments exist.

The use of four pens was hardly a "reduction to absurdity," but it was along that line and in that direction. The absurdity will be reached long before a separate pen is used for making each letter in some momentous subscription, and that is seemingly the logical outcome of this "inflation."

Interesting But a Disappointment.

There is no denying that Mr. BRIDGES'S queer Christmas poem has, besides the queerness due to its archaic form and construction, more than a little of interest and charm. Whoever reads it aloud—and skillfully—will be struck and even impressed by the musical effect of its recurring alliterations and measured pauses. As a feat of imitation the verses are certainly successful—for us. Whether they would be called so by the poets who wrote that way because it was the way of their time and race is another and probably not very important question, if for no other reason than because there is no chance of getting their opinion and nobody else can really know.

As a literary oddity the poem is all right. One wonders, however, why a laureate should devote even a little of his time and presumably talents to the production of—well, call them curios. One should hasten to admit that he might do, and that some laureates have done, worse. But that some have done better is also true, and we all had rather high expectations when we heard of Mr. BRIDGES'S selection to succeed the amiable and estimable Mr. AUSTIN.

These expectations will not be met with echoings of a remote past.

Discrediting Kindly Explanation.

If the heroine of the Monticello romance continues much longer her appeals for poison that she knows perfectly well will not be granted she will deprive herself of the belief in her mental quality which is necessary for crediting her and the man for whom she sacrificed so much with the dignity that invariably goes with a really "grand passion."

That the woman should want to follow the dead man wherever he has gone is, indeed, "in character" with the charitable theory of what they did, but there is nothing great or strong, or even sincere, in these silly clamors.

People who really want to commit suicide rarely talk about it, and never do they ask for aid in the accomplishment of a purpose which everybody is competent to attain without help.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD OARSMEN.

"Alumnus" Rebuked for Aspersions on College Crews.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first time with surprise and a second time with disgust I have read a letter in THE TIMES signed "Columbia Alumnus," saying, among other things, that Crew Coach "Rice is too good a man to be wasted on Columbia."

I am also an alumnus of Columbia, and I cannot comprehend how any self-respecting graduate of old Columbia could so frame his words as to cast slimy mud at his own Alma Mater. Needless to say, this self-styled "alumnus" can know very little about rowing methods and coaches, because no one who reads Walter Peet's description of the various crews before last season's race can deny that Columbia has given Coach Rice material as good as that of any college, and I can testify to the fact that "Columbia spirit" is not lacking either in graduates or undergraduates.

Lest "Columbia Alumnus" be tempted to make a silly reply, I want to remind him that I am entitled to speak with authority on rowing matters, and especially on coaching, as I have personally coached more winning crews than, perhaps, any other amateur in this country. I can show "Columbia Alumnus," who disgraces the name of Alumnus, over thirty gold medals, cups, and prizes of various kinds, to prove that the crews that I coached and steered as coxswain did really win.

If Columbia had a few less "alumni" of his kind the Columbia spirit would not have to contend against such odds.

E. C. DE VILLAVERDE.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

The Duration of the Earth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The little statement about the future duration of the earth, quoted from a lecture which I gave a few days ago, was by no means new, and by no meane original with me. It will be found explained in many books on astronomy, but I also pointed out that this estimate is based on the supposition that all of the energy emitted by the sun is derived from its energy of contraction. If, as seems probable, much of the energy is of an atomic nature, the past and future duration will be almost indefinitely greater than the older computations indicate, and this is in accordance with the requirements of geologists. ERIC DOOLITTLE,

Director, Flower Astronomical Observatory, University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 21, 1913.

English Telegraph Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "R. P. G.," in this day's issue states that the English telegraph service is poor in comparison with ours. My experience is that it outshines ours as the sun does the moon. On landing at Plymouth last July I wired the fact to two sets of friends 200 miles apart, at a cost of 1 cent per word. Those messages were received at my friends' homes within one hour from my dispatch. We have nothing like that here.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913. BRONXITE.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Their Use As Adornments Deprecated as Vulgar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has recently been some discussion in your columns on the merits of American horticulture as compared with European horticulture, in which I endeavored to uphold our developing superiority in that direction as compared with it abroad. There is, however, an existing condition in this country to which I want to direct attention, that I will not defend, nor is it upheld by any one possessing the slightest appreciation of living flowers and plants.

I refer to what has become a fashion among a class of "well dressers," who indulge in the substitution of the artificial for the real. Imitation jewelry is rightly regarded as suited only for the vulgar and so, may I ask, should a person adorning himself with artificial flowers be regarded as any more genteel than these who parade with cheap "jewels"? Artificial flowers or plants may serve their purpose as decorations for gaudy displays, but they should never be found on the person or in the home, or elsewhere, where people of refined sensibility congregate.

In one of the leading churches of New York City the ushers wear artificial flowers; this habit in all probability may be found to be the case in other churches. Flowers were among the first of God's creations and through the ages they have served to cheer the heart and lessen the sorrow of mankind, but today, where we should seek to find sham eliminated and the real manifested, we find the finest of all of the Creator's handiwork imitated.

Thoughtlessness is undoubtedly in many instances the chief cause of the adoption of what may be termed this false custom, although economy is the plea of many of the offenders. Manufacturers have not missed their opportunity to exploit the "advantages" of artificial flowers and their "everlasting" qualities, &c., and they have been successful in creating a fad for them. But where are our florists? If they spoke directly and forcefully they could soon put to ridicule the practice of substituting artificial, or imitation, for the real flowers.

M. C. EBEL,
Secretary National Association of Gardeners.

Madison, N. J., Dec. 23, 1913.

"ATTACKS" ON BUSINESS

Have Hurt Only Those Who Use Dishonest Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the letter of Herbert A. Scheftel on the movement to "unionize" security holders in corporations for the protection of their interests.

The poor stockholders are certainly entitled to sympathy. During the good old days, when the officers and Directors were plundering them and the public at large, they were quite content to sit back and clip their interest coupons and collect their dividends "earned" by ways and means that should have populated the jails with the men they selected to do the work. They were content to be receivers in many cases of unlawful gains so long as their share was satisfactory. Now that the tide has turned and the squeezed lemons are being thrown into their faces by their own servants they complain for protection—against whom? Against their servants who robbed them? Yes—but only incidentally.

The main attack is to be on the "political demagogues," who, as far as I have been able to learn, have been guilty of the heinous crime of doing that which the stockholders should have done long ago but were, according to Mr. Scheftel's own admission, too "apathetic" to do. If the officers and Directors of corporations "are now beginning to realize that they do not represent themselves, but the real owners, the stockholders," it is not due to any action of the stockholders, but drastic action by "political demagogues" representing the people.

There is much loose talk of interference with and attacks on business by legislators, politicians, and "political demagogues," but I defy Mr. Scheftel to name a single authentic case of a corporation conducting its business wisely, honestly, and lawfully bankrupted by this sort of "interference." On the other hand, any one who has given the matter a little study can name scores that have gone to the wall through the dishonest practices of their officers and Directors, and the stockholders can thank their lucky stars that they have escaped financial responsibility where loss has been suffered by creditors and the general public, as is often the case. J. A. .

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

DANGEROUS AIR GUNS.

Children Should Not Be Permitted to Play with Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the letter on "Dangerous Toy Guns" by one of your readers, I fully agree that it is time that steps should be taken to overcome this. It will be well for the parents of boys to profit by the timely warning about these air rifles, particularly at this time of the year, when presents are made to children of this dangerous toy.

A Sullivan law exists against the possession of firearms of any kind. It would be well if this law were extended and included air rifles, as an air rifle in the hands of a boy is a very dangerous weapon.

My specialty is that of making and fitting artificial eyes, and in the course of my twenty years' experience I have handled seventy-five cases annually where eyes have been lost through the reckless handling of air rifles, and usually it is the innocent ones who pay the penalty.

Cannot this matter be taken up seriously, so that parents may co-operate in the movement against the sale of air rifles?

PIERRE GOUGELMANN.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Ommiscience of "The People."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Temerity seems to be the watchword with some folks, and being a Bishop is no proof nor guarantee of a lack in that respect. Here we have the Right Rev. Warren Candler, Methodist Bishop of Atlanta, actually declaring that some things are not subject to popular vote, and that Americans are gone plum daft on submitting things to "the people" and a plebiscite by them.

His Grace of Atlanta says this, too, at a time when through recall, referendum, and initiative "the people" have been persuaded by various uplifters, regenerators, saviors, improvers, &c., that their verdict at any given moment is final on any question. No question of finance, law, labor, railroad management, Government ownership, nothing at all, about these demagogues, is beyond the powers of all "the people" or too hard for their mental processes to grasp and solve.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas! Herald winds of Heaven
Waft the message, ever new,
Of a brother-love unmeasured
Reaching out to me—and you.

Not alone to lord and lady,
But to each, however low,
Christmas brings its benediction,
Evergreen and mistletoe.

Christmas! and the Thought for Others
Sweeps our selfishness away—
Gracious deeds of love and kindness
Spread the spirit of the day.

Open wide your soul to sense it
And become yourself a part
Of the worldwide throb of Christmas
In Humanity's great heart.

WILLIAM LORD REED.

SERVICE BOARD TO BUY.

Larger Contracts for Subway Materials to be Let Soon.

For the first time in its history the Public Service Commission is about to go into the open market to buy steel rails, ties, ballast, and other things necessary for the equipment of the tracks of the new subways and elevated railways. Heretofore the city has let contracts for this work, and one contractor has both furnished the supplies and laid them in place.

Now, however, there is such an immense quantity of these materials to be provided that it has seemed wiser to the commission to purchase them direct from the manufacturers and to let contracts merely for placing them in position.

It is estimated that there will be 324 miles of single track in the new dual system lines, of which the city-owned lines will take 260 miles. As the specifications call for steel rails weighing 100 pounds to the yard it is calculated that the 520 miles of single rails at 100 pounds a yard will weigh 45,760 tons. This, it was reckoned yesterday, is the equivalent of all the steel used in the present elevated railroads of the city, and about twice as much as was built into the Woolworth Building. To this vast quantity, however, must be added the rails needed for sidings, and these will increase the total greatly.

It is probable that separate contracts will be advertised for the materials for each line as it approaches completion. Thus the first will probably call for rails for the Fourth Avenue Subway, Brooklyn, and the next may be for the Steinway Tunnel, the reconstruction of which is soon to be begun. The contracts, like these for construction, will be on the unit price basis, and will call for bids for open hearth rails, manganese rails, tie plates, cut spikes, screw spikes, rail braces, and so on. Each of these articles will be minutely described in the specifications, which will be made part of the contracts.

EUGENIC TEST FOR ALIENS.

Prof. Ward of Harvard Urges Its Application at American Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In the first of a series of scientific bulletins issued under the auspices of the National Geographic Society publicity was given tonight to a letter from Prof. Robert de Courcy Ward, Professor of Climatology in Harvard University, urging the application of the principles of eugenics to the American immigration problem.

Among other things Prof. Ward asserts in his letter to the Director of the Geographic Society:

"Our present laws aim to exclude some twenty-one classes of mentally, physically, morally, and economically undesirable aliens. On paper the list of the excluded classes is long and formidable and seems more than sufficient to accomplish our eugenic purposes; but the fact is that careful and unprejudiced students of immigration agree that these laws do not keep out the unfit so as to preserve the status quo, to say nothing of promoting eugenic improvement.

"We could insist that each alien, on landing here, should undergo a very thorough mental and physical examination at the hands of our Public Health and Marine Hospital Service physicians. These examinations would involve the stripping to the skin of each alien, the usual physical examinations for physical defects, mental tests, tests for contagious diseases, and similar precautions.

"It is nothing short of a crime to admit people, as often happens in a rush season, at the rate of 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000 a day at Ellis Island. We ought largely to increase the number of surgeons detailed for this work, and should enlarge the accommodations at some of our immigration stations."

MURRAY DENIES HOSTILITY.

Expresses Irritation, However, Over Lost Pearson Oil Contracts.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Americans have set up powerful competition against the English in the race for South American business, said Lord Murray of Elibank here to-day on his way from Colombia, Ecuador, and Costa Rica. Such competition was to be expected, said Lord Murray, and he regarded it as the legitimate procedure of rival business men.

"What I do object to," he said, "is the report that has gained more or less currency that the Pearsons are too hostile to American interests as a whole. That is not true. We have extensive business associations in the United States.

"If, however, in countries like Ecuador and Colombia, where no petroleum in commercial quantities has been known to exist, we are subject to belated competition after we have signed contracts following several months of negotiations for the scientific and systematic exploration of the country at great expense, our American friends must not be surprised if we have regard for the safeguarding of our own interests; or if, looking at the irritation expressed in some of the American papers, the public in England feels that there is a sentiment on this side of the water to exclude all European activities from all countries within the sphere of the Canal Zone."

REVIVES FRONTIER TRAGEDY

Suit May Reveal Secret of Mountain Meadow Massacre.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The story of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857, which has never been told to general satisfaction, may be told in the Supreme Court of the United States when the appeal from the Court of Claims of Mrs. Malinda Thurston, daughter of William Cameron, one of the victims of the tragedy, comes up for final disposition. The Indian Depredations act required claims for damages to be filed prior to 1891. Mrs. Thurston did so, but at first named only Mormons as defendants. When she corrected her complaint so as to include Indians the time set by the statute had passed, and the Court of Claims refused to hear the suit.

Mrs. Thurston's claim for $9,500 is said to be the value of livestock and other property destroyed or stolen.

WIDOW'S $225,000 UNPAID.

Asks for Citations to Dr. Morris Loeb's Executors.

Mrs. Edna K. Loeb, widow of Dr. Morris Loeb, the scientist and philanthropist, who died on Oct. 8, 1912, has filed an application in the Surrogates' Court for the issuance of citations to the other executors of Dr. Loeb's will, besides herself, to appear before the Surrogate and show cause why her claim of $225,000 against the estate should not be allowed.

Mrs. Loeb says that the money left to her by Dr. Loeb has not been paid to her because it has not been approved by the Surrogate. She asks that the citations be issued to bring this about. She agrees to renounce any further rights to her legacy under the will if she receives the $225,000.

LONG TRIP TO PAY AUTO FINE

Davis Travels from Texas to New Haven to Face Speeding Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 24.—Coming all the way from Austin, Texas, to attend a court hearing of his case, Theodore P. Davis, who was graduated from Yale last June, was fined $100 costs to-day for reckless driving of his automobile on commencement day, when the car hit Mary Reardon, injuring her severely. The hearing lasted only three minutes, after which Davis paid his fine and started back to his home in Texas.

He was driving to the shore after graduation exercises last June, when the accident occurred. The case had been postponed several times.

GEN. ZELAYA SAILS, WARNS FINANCIERS

Says His Nicaragua Bonds Are a First Lien and Cautions Investors.

NOW WILL GO TO SPAIN

Has Arranged His Personal Affairs and Hopes for an Old Age of Peace.

Gen. José Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua, sailed for Havre yesterday on the French liner Lorraine, accompanied by his secretary, Joaquin Machles. Zelaya said that he was going to Barcelona, Spain, where his family is. Gen Zelaya still hopes eventually to return to his native country and spend his last days there.

Before the Lorraine sailed, Zelaya gave out this statement.

"For seventeen years I had the honor of being President of Nicaragua, during which lengthy period there existed between my country and the United States an unbroken relation of friendship and good will. I have had the honor of offering official and personal hospitality to many Americans of distinction, and I have used such influence as I may have had to facilitate the entrance of American capital and enterprise into Nicaragua.

"Such diplomatic difficulties as arose with the United States came at the end of my long administration and were all centred about the aims and ambitions of the American financial interests which we had admitted to our country in a spirit of friendship.

"Four years ago I retired to Spain and there enjoyed a repose and tranquillity to which, at my age of 60, I would seem to be entitled. I entered upon the Presidency of Nicaragua a comparatively wealthy man, with a fortune both inherited and acquired by my own industry as a private citizen. I laid down the Presidency after seventeen years, leaving in the possession of the Republic of Nicaragua practically all my fortune. I have never removed my personal fortune from the Republic of Nicaragua. On the contrary, I have loaned the bulk of it to my country.

Put Fortune In Bonds.

"The bulk of my fortune I loaned in the spirit of patriotism to the Government of Nicaragua to help pay the cost of the war with Honduras in 1907, and to maintain the credit and financial honor of my country by paying the coupons of an English loan, and the installments of certain American claims, and received an evidence of indebtedness in the form of Government bonds which I subscribed to myself and paid for in cash on exactly the same terms as other subscribers.

"These bonds are an absolute first lien on the customs receipts of Nicaragua. Until they are redeemed by the Government of Nicaragua I would caution the American financial world to examine with care the security pledged under any subsequent bond issue.

"I would also warn the Government of the United States to beware of assuming a moral responsibility for the present and future financing of Nicaragua, when an effort is being made to ignore an obligation of the Government of Nicaragua which would be upheld by any court in the world.

"I commend this subject to the careful consideration of the United States Senate, which has under consideration a treaty under which the United States assumed responsibilities which may be for the best mutual interests of both countries, but which must primarily rest on a clean, just and honorable basis. As it is, there underlies the whole situation a nasty mess of financial and political intrigue.

Would Welcome an Inquiry.

"I personally have nothing to conceal and would welcome a most searching inquiry. I came here to the United States for the sole purpose of making an arrangement for the sale or redemption of my bonds. I was arrested immediately after my arrival here on a charge by the Nicaraguan Government so palpably false that the Department of State ordered the Government of Nicaragua to withdraw its request for my extradition.

"The request was promptly withdrawn, and I was released. I was under no agreement whatsoever to leave the United States, which assertion can be readily confirmed at the Department of State; and I wish to express my gratitude for the kindness shown me by the press and the public at the time of my imprisonment.

"I am leaving the country now because I have completed my private business, and I am glad to relieve the Department of State of any embarrassment I may cause it. The department has handled my case with the consideration and justice which was to be expected from a great and honorable Government and for which I am most grateful.

"In spite of that, however, an insidious effort has been made in the public press to blacken my reputation and spread the idea that I am forced to leave the United States under a dark and mysterious cloud. I have sold all my bonds to an American company, and sincerely hope that the intense interest aroused in certain quarters by my personal movements may now cease as suddenly as it began and leave to me in my old age the same peace which I have for the past four years enjoyed in Spain.

"J. S. ZELAYA."

LEFT FUND TO CORNELL.

Hiram L. Messenger Provided $4,000 Memorial in His Will.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—In the will of Hiram J. Messenger, actuary of the Travelers' Insurance Company, filed to-day, Cornell University is remembered, and institutions in Cortland, N. Y., his home town, will benefit. Some of his bequests were:

To his sister, Mrs. Luana Augustana Wilcox of Cortland, $4,000; to his nephew, Harry M. Wilcox of Cortland, $2,000; to his niece, Mrs. Irene Messenger Brown of New York City,

LIVE SANTA CLAUS UNLOADS HIS SLEIGH

Distributes Costly Gifts to Mrs. E. N. Breitung's Dinner Guests at the St. Regis.

TREE AT MRS. OELRICHS'S

Carols Sung and the Delights of an Old-Fashioned Christmas Eve Unfolded at Dance.

Mrs. E. N. Breitung gave a large dinner last night at the St. Regis, preceding the Christmas party at the residence of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street. The guests were seated at a large table in the Louis XVI. banquet rooms, and jonquils and mistletoe were used as decorations.

The novelty and surprise of the dinner was when at the close a live Santa Claus, drawing a large sleigh, came prancing into the banquet hall, just like jolly old St. Nick of the story books. Santa and the sleigh were covered with artificial snow, which glittered but did not melt under the dazzling lights and warmth of the room, and he distributed costly gifts from his sleigh to each guest.

Later in the evening the guests from this and several other dinners went to Mrs. Oelrichs's house for a Christmas tree celebration, where carols were sung and all the delights of an old-fashioned Christmas Eve unfolded. Dancing followed the entertainment.

The guests at Mrs. Breitung's dinner included Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sloley, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Frederic Nelson, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Louise Sands, Miss Angelica Brown, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs Harriet Alexander, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Juliet Breitung, and Miss Janet Fish.

Also Elisha Dyer, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Nils Florman, Charles M. Robinson, Frederick H. Baldwin, Dudley Carleton, Harry Black, Eliot Gregory, Count Markowski, T. Sandford Beaty, Thomas Kearney, John Barrett, Louis Hosmer, Judge Norman T. Dike, T. Chesley Richardson, Philip C. Mills, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., S. Gross Horwitz, Akfel Wickfeld, and Mr. Breitung.

GIVES CHRISTMAS DANCE.

Mrs. Henry Clinton Backus Entertains for Her Son at Sherry's.

Mrs. Henry Clinton Backus of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street gave a Christmas dance at Sherry's last night for her son, Clinton D. Backus. There was dancing in the large ballroom and a seated supper at midnight. The rooms were decorated with holly and poinsettia.

The guests included the Misses Katherine Drayton, Margaret Overton, Flora McAlpin, Cordelia Hepburn, Lois Goodnow, Dorothy Bigelow, Coline Ingersoll, Anna Bridgman, May Munro, Edith Bouvier, Barbara Shedd, Katherine Husted, Mildred Rice, Manon Vanderhoef, Emma Alexander, Dorothy Hollister, Estelle Romeyn, Louise Frank, Sylvia Holt, Blanche Tyng, and Margaret Janeway.

Also George Perkins, Jr.; Jack Wells, Beverley Duer, Edward Adriance, Charles Sabin, Sidney Dexter, George McAlpin, Benjamin Harrison McKee, James Alexander, Jr.; Drake de Kay, Robert Lovett, Jack Schuman, William Tod Heimuth, Jr.; Jack Elliott, Jack Bouvier, Eugene Hodenpyl, and R. S. Vreeland.

CELEBRATE IN VAN NESS HOME

Golden Wedding, Three Christenings, and Two Birthdays.

Combined into a celebration under one roof last night was the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Van Ness, of Boyden Avenue, Hilton, N. J.; the christening of their two great grandchildren, Helen and Roland Gutman, of Irvington, and their grandson, Carol Casey of Hilton, and the celebration of the birthday of Mr. Van Ness's brother, Eugene Van Ness of South Norwalk, Conn., who is 61 years old, and that of Mrs. Van Ness's niece, Mrs. Mary R. Grasse of New York.

The celebration was held in the old Van Ness homestead where Mr. Van Ness was born, 72 years ago, and where he has spent his life. The house was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, white marriage bells and evergreens.

The guests were received by Mrs. Grasse and Miss Ella Dean, attired in Colonial gowns which were worn by Mr. Van Ness's grandmother, who lived in the Boyden Avenue homestead 50 years ago. She was a descendant of Colonial families who took part in the Revolutionary War.

CYRIL MAUDE GIVES TOYS.

Plays Santa Claus to Settlement Children on Wallack's Stage.

Cyril Maude played Santa Claus to several hundred Settlement children on the stage of Wallack's Theatre yesterday afternoon following his matinée performance in "Grumpy," and presented each child with a toy. The youngsters were the guests of the children, appearing in "General John Regan" at the Hudson Theatre, who gave a Christmas party on the stage. The little guests, who were in charge of Miss Helen Curtis of the Greenwich Settlement House, were first taken to see the performance at the latter theatre.

After the performance of "General John Regan" the children were sent to Wallack's Theatre in buses, and there found a Christmas tree awaiting them. The "General John Regan" juvenile actors took part in a Christmas play, and there were other entertaining features. Then Mr. Maude addressed the children and distributed the presents. Refreshments were also served.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mlle. Roshanara, a dancer from India, has been engaged to appear at the Palace Theatre next week in native dances.

The company headed by Frank Lalor, which will appear in "Isle," left yesterday morning for Albany, where two performances of the musical comedy, founded on Robert W. Chambers's novel, will be given to-day. In addition to Mr. Lalor the cast will include Carl Gantvoort, Stewart Baird, Leslie Gaze, Roydon Keith, Rexford Kendrick, the Misses Ferne Rogers, Hazel Kirke, May Allison, Marta Spears, Edna Temple, Edna Pendleton, Gretchen Eastman, and Anna Vane.

Ben Greet is organizing his company for a short tour, beginning Jan. 1, when they will present W. S. Gilbert's "Palace of Truth." The cast includes, besides Mr. Greet, Roselle Knott, Viola Knott, Ruth Vivian, Mrs. Henry Ludlow, Charles Houston, Douglas Wood, Guy Cunningham, and George Hare.

The engagement of "Oh, I Say!" at the Casino Theatre will end Saturday night. The offering for next week will be Anna Held and her company, giving two performances daily, including Sunday, Jan. 4. Miss Held will appear in a one-act musical comedy, entitled "Mlle. Baby."

The one hundredth performance of "At Bay," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, will take place Saturday afternoon, Jan. 3. Souvenirs will be presented to patrons occupying orchestra or balcony seats.

Mme. Aguglia will give one performance of "Camille" at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, next Sunday evening for the benefit of the Italian Day Nursery. This will be the first time that Aguglia has been seen in New Haven, and the first time that she has portrayed Camille in this country.

Dr Erno Rapee, a musician and composer of Hungary, has been engaged by William Morris for the Thes Dansants at the Jardin de Danse, commencing to-day.

For the second attraction at the Sam S. Shubert Theatre, following Forbes-Robertson, whose engagement will be concluded Jan. 4, the Shuberts announce Percy Mackaye's Oriental drama, "A Thousand Years Ago," a play in dramatic verse.

MRS. GUGGENHEIM'S DANCE.

Debutante, Miss Benita Guggenheim, Receives with Mother at St. Regis.

Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim of 763 Fifth Avenue gave a dance last night at the St. Regis for her débutante daughter, Miss Benita Guggenheim.

Mrs. Guggenheim and her daughter received the guests, who were invited for 9 o'clock, in the Louis XVI. reception room, which was decorated with poinsettia and laurel and Christmas greens. Mrs. Guggenheim wore a white satin gown embroidered with silver and draped with tulle, and the débutante was in white satin embroidered with silver and trimmed with ermine.

The dancing took place in the marble ballroom. About midnight a seated supper was served for 250 guests.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Mrs. Gladys Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ickelheimer, Miss Helen Bernheimer, Miss Margaret Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodhart, Miss Lucille Guggenheim, Miss Ruth Morgenthau, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Guggenheim, Roger W. Straus, Nathan Straus, Jr., Robert Haas, Hans von Z. Passavant, Robert Mr. m, Horace Kenneth Horner, Bryn Freeman, James Warburg, G. Aranji, Dr. Murphy, and Mr. Guggenheim.

MISS RICHARDSON WEDS.

Smith College Graduate Married to Allen S. Hubbard—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The marriage of Harriet E. Richardson, daughter of Frank W. Richardson of Auburn, N. Y., to Allen Skinner Hubbard occurred tonight at St. Peter's Church in Auburn. Miss Richardson was graduated at Smith College in June last. Mr. Hubbard is a son of the late Rev. Dr. William H. Hubbard, Secretary of the Executive Board of the Presbyterian Church of America, was graduated at Yale in 1911, and is a member of the Scroll and Key Society and Alpha Delta Phi. He is now a student in the Harvard Law School.

The bridesmaids were Miss Shaw-Kennedy and Miss Dorothy Spencer of New York and Miss Mildred Woodruff and Miss Mollie Nye of Auburn. The matron of honor was Mrs. Hayward Bartlett of Lyons, and the maid of honor, Miss Maud Nye of Auburn. The ushers were Eugene H. Philbin, Erving Rand, and Merrill N. Gates of New York; Marshal Holcomb of Hartford, Conn.; George A. Richardson of Mexico, Hayward Bartlett of Lyons, and Jack Richardson of Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard will live in New York City.

PRIZES AT TEA DANCE.

The First Won by Miss Clara Farlo at Plaza—The Patronesses.

There was a holiday tea dance yesterday afternoon in the Plaza ballroom of the class of which Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. James Raynor Hayden, and others are the patronesses. The ballroom was gay with holly, mistletoe, and Christmas greens, and a Japanese girl in native costume was at the tea table, assisted by Japanese waiters.

The first prize, a silver vase, was won by Miss Clara Fargo, and the second, an enameled box, was won by Miss Eleanor Taylor.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Roger M. Minton, Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mrs. August Heckscher and her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Breese, the Misses Marie Tauler, Winifred Chisolm, Margaret Porter, Margaret Suckley, Rosamond Sherman, Thelma Violett, and Theresa Ingersoll; Carley Harriman, Louis de Koven, Guy Carlton, Atwood Violett, Rembrandt Peale, Reginald Lewis, W. Bache Brown, J. J. Cisco, and Robert Breese. Miss Joan Sawyer came in late in the afternoon and did some waltzes.

Miss Manice to Wed on Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Frances I. Manice, daughter of Mrs. Heaton Manice of Nineteenth and State Streets, Flushing, and Walter W. Albrecht of Hamburg, Germany, will take place at the home of the bride's mother on Saturday afternoon. Because of a serious illness in the family of the bridegroom the ceremony will be simple. The bride will be unattended. George Andre of Manhattan will be best man. Mr. Albrecht is a son of Dr. Max Albrecht.

Miss Westervelt to Wed Pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Westervelt of Tenafly, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Myrtha Westervelt, to the Rev. John W. Flynn. Mr. Flynn is the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Tenafly and is a graduate of Dickinson College and the Drew Theological Seminary. No date has been set for the wedding.

KAHN—HOLLANDER.

The marriage of George L. Kahn and Miss Beatrice Hollander, a daughter of Joseph L. Hollander, took place last night at the residence of Mr. Hollander, 804 West End Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Harris officiating. The bride, in white satin and lace, had her sister, Miss Edith Hollander, in pale blue, as her only attendant. Charles Kahn was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Lawrence Hirshfeld, Philip Cohen, Lewis Hollander, a brother of the bride, and Robert Wortman. A reception and dinner and dancing followed the ceremony.

Holiday Dances Start at Sherry's.

The first of the holiday dances for girls not yet out, managed by Miss Olyphant, took place at Sherry's last night. The small ballroom was decorated with holly and Christmas greens. The patronesses of these dances are Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. J. Herndon French, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Edwin C. Weeks. The members include Constance Chappell, Angeline Krech, Helen Ridgely Morgan, and others. Many of the college boys attended the dance.

TOOK MRS. BELMONT'S DOGS

Bartender Convicted on Complaint of Raymond Belmont's Wife.

Mrs. Ethel L. Belmont, wife of Raymond Belmont, was a witness before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday in the case of George Rickord, a bartender, who was charged with stealing two dogs belonging to her. The dogs are described in the papers as "Pickanee dogs."

It was charged that Rickord was a boarder at a rooming house at 109 East Twenty-fourth Street, run by Mrs. Camilla Bradley, who was keeping the dogs for Mrs. Belmont, and that he picked them up one morning in the hall and walked away with them. Mrs. Belmont testified that the dogs were worth $150 each.

Rickord was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree.

47 Hospitals Hang Up Their Stockings

Please send at once your share, large or small, to help insure **New York's Gift of $200,000** to 47 leading hospitals. The money is divided on the basis of the Free Work done by each for the Sick Poor. $2.00 gives one day of hospital care. Please send all you can.

CHARLES LANIER, Treas., 59 Cedar St.
HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION.
MRS. JAMES SPEYER, 257 Madison Av., Treasurer, Woman's Auxiliary.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

'WE ARE SEVEN' IS SLOW-PACED FARCE

Though It Contains Some Charming Touches, the Net Result Is Disappointing.

EFFIE ELLSLER IN CAST

And There Is Good Acting, Also, by Russ Whytal, Jane Peyton and Others.

WE ARE SEVEN, a farce, by Eleanor Gates, in three acts, at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Peter Avery	William Raymond
Philip Martin	Richard Barbee
Samuel Lawrence	W. H. Gilmore
Thaddeus Morrison	Harrison Fowler
Henry Booth	William Morran
Col. Robert Avery	Russ Whytal
Miss Lavinia Connaughton	Effie Ellsler
Diantha Kerr, (her niece)	Bessie Barriscale
Salsbury Duvol	Robert Paton Gibbs
Dr. Fanny Grant	Jane Peyton
Harriet	Florence Gerald
Fetter	Fred Powers
Officer Flynn	Joseph Henley
Officer Hayes	Norman Roberts
Lieut. Sheehan	William Crimans
Bootblack	Emmet Bradley
Officer Keith	Charles Douglas
Newsboy	Howard Stuart
Interpreter Farley	Thomas E. Jackson

There are charming touches in Miss Eleanor Gate's new play, "We Are Seven," which was seen for the first time at the Maxine Elliott Theatre last night. But, unfortunately, this so-called whimsical farce has been pretty nearly talked to death before the developments are of a sort to fix and hold attention.

"We haven't time to listen to a lecture," remarked the Police Sergeant in the last act. And Miss Gates respects his feelings in the matter. But she does not show the same consideration for her audience.

She sets out to have a little good-natured fun with the eugenists by introducing a young woman already bringing up a family of seven—she has decided on the exact number—though as yet she hasn't even met "the man." Of course he is to be a perfect specimen and the children are to take after him. And so in a pretty passage we see Miss Dianthe Kerr crooning a lullaby to an imaginary infant in her arms, while what may be termed the ultimate father of the child sits by and is charmer with the domestic picture.

This young man is a practical joker, who, after playing a trick on a lady doctor, which starts the play but really leads to nothing, engages himself as Miss Dinathe's supposed deaf-and-dumb guide to the east side, where, in the young lady's own words, she goes to study the "effect of alien immigration on the body politic."

When several of the young man's friends arrive at Dinathe's home, each pretending to be deaf and dumb, trouble is started that leads to a police station, and eventually brings about the happy ending.

It would be most unfair to say that there is not an amusing idea back of the farce, or that it is totally lacking in entertaining qualities. On the contrary, the pleasant moments are extremely pleasant, and they have a fresh, unhackneyed quality which makes them especially appealing. Such a discovery, for instance, as the fact that "he can read the lips" develops tempting opportunities for young lovers and provides a capital note of fun. And Dianthe's disclosures regarding her supposed family and what kind of a father they might not like brings another amusing passage. So, too, there is a novel and pleasing touch at the end, with the lovers united and "the seven" in shadowy promise against the window curtain.

But the action is slow-paced and ingenuity in developing complications is lacking. The net result, then, is rather disappointing.

The little piece is nicely staged and well acted, the occasion being notable for the return of Miss Effie Elliser, whose long absence from our stage does not appear to have impaired her art. As a matter of fact, she provides a splendid example of what good training and experience may do, and plays with ease and distinction. Russ Whytal is another admirable player who contributes excellencies to the cast, and Miss Barriscale is both charming and pretty. Jane Peyton, Robert Peyton Gibbs, and William Raymond are admirable, and the various bits are neatly done.

OPERA NOVELTY NEXT WEEK

"The Love of Three Kings" Friday —"Parsifal" New Year's Afternoon.

"L'Amore dei Tre Re," ("The Love of the Three Kings,") a tragic poem by Sem Benelli, set to music by Italo Montemezzi, will be presented for the first time in America by Mr. Gatti-Casazza at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday evening of next week under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. The cast will be as follows:

Archibaldo, an aged and blind Baron, Adamo Didur; Manfredo, his son, Pasquale Amato; Avito, the Italian heir to the principality, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, (his New York début;) Flora, Lucrezia Bori; Flaminio, Angelo Bada; an attendant, Mme. Jeanne Maubourg; a young girl, Sophie Braslau; an old woman, Mme. Maria Duchene, and a youth, Pietro Audisio.

"Der Rosenkavalier" will have its third performanace here on Monday night with the usual cast, including Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Case, Fornia, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Reiss, Well, and Schiegel, Mr. Hertz conducting.

Massenet's "Manon," which was postponed twice on account of Miss Farrar's illness, is announced for Wednesday evening, New Year's Eve, with Miss Farrar, Mmes. Duchene, Maubourg, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, De Segurola, Ananian, Reschiglian, and Begue. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Parsifal" will be given on New Year's afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock, with Mme. Fremstad and Messrs. Jörn, Well, Goritz, and Braun, the latter for the first time as Gurnemanz, Mr. Hertz conducting.

"La Traviata" will be sung on New Year's night by Mmes. Hempel, Maubourg, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Cristalli, Amato, Ananian, Bada, Begue, and Reschiglian, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"La Gioconda" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, with Mmes. Destinn, Ober, and Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, (for the first time here as Barnaba;) De Segurola, Begue, and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Madama Butterfly" will be given for the benefit of the Barnard College Alumni Association on Saturday night, Jan. 3, the cast including Miss Farrar and Mmes. Fornia and Mapleson, and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Begue, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

Next Sunday night's concert will be a "Verdi Night." The soloists will be Miss Anna Case, Miss Sophie Brasiau, Pasquale Amato, Italo Cristalli, and Paul Althouse. The opera orchestra will be conducted by Richard Hageman.

"Ib and Little Christina" To-day.

"Ib and Little Christina," a Christmas play in one act and three scenes by Capt. Basil Hood, founded upon one of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, will be presented among the plays at the Princess Theatre this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon only. The play was first produced in London several years ago by Holbrook Blinn, who will produce it here. Mr. Blinn will appear in the rôle of Ib. Joyce Fair will be the Little Christina, Thomas Carnahan the Little Ib, and other rôles will be played by Miss Polini and Miss Ives and Harry Mestayer and Vaughn Trevor.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PRESIDENT GRANT (Hamburg)—R. G. Binns, Dr. and Mrs. George Ernst, Mrs. H. D. Freeland, Mrs. J. D. Gilliam, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Hinck, Mrs. A. H. Hume, George Lawton, C. B. Oliver, Julius Palme, J. G. Robinson, Miss Henrietta Stanfield, Miss Zelda Stanfield, and Mrs. E. J. Tyler.

ULTONIA (Fiume)—Mrs. J. Engel, C. Gonis, Miss Vilma Hock, Miss R. Oliva D. Regina, and Miss Frances A. Whitcomb.

EX-PREMIER ESTRUP DEAD.

Danish Statesman, with King, Defied Parliament for Many Years.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 24.—Jacon Brocnum Scavenius Estrup, for many years one of the leading politicians of Denmark and for nineteen years, from 1875 to 1894, Premier and Finance Minister of the Danish Cabinet, died in this city to-day. He was born on April 26, 1825, and entered Danish politics in 1854 as a member of the lower house.

The late statesman, together with the King of Denmark, defied the Parliament for many years, when it demanded that the monarch should choose his Ministers from among the representatives of the people. On many occasions Mr. Estrup dissolved the chambers when they refused to pass his budgets, and the finances of Denmark were kept in order by means of provisional laws, since during practically all of his term the majority in Parliament was against him.

Mr. Estrup did much for the development of the Danish railroad system and for the planning of the splendid roads now found in Denmark.

An attempt to assassinate him was made on Oct. 21, 1885, and, as this was believed to have been committed by a political opponent, the Parliament was dissolved the next day. In 1900 Mr. Estrup was made a member of the upper house.

MAJ. CLINTON H. SMITH DIES

Secretary of Board of Park Commissioners and Civil War Veteran.

Major Clinton H. Smith, Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners, died last evening at his home, 50 Cathedral Parkway. With him when he died were his wife and his son, Milton G. Smith.

Major Smith became Secretary of the Park Board in January, 1910. He had previously been for thirty-one years the Assistant Secretary of the board, and had served under nearly fifty Commissioners. His office was abolished in 1900 during the McClellan administration.

It was Mayor Gaynor who put Major Smith back into the parks service. As a Major in the Seventy-first Regiment he served in the Spanish-American war. He was accused of cowardice in the battle of San Juan and Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of the State, ordered his trial before a military commission.

This resulted in his being condemned and cashiered. Gov. Roosevelt approved the findings of the commission and on June 6, 1900, Major Smith was dismissed from the service. He took his case to the courts on appeal and he was exonerated and reinstated.

Mrs. Louise H. Sage.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Louise H. Sage, widely known among New England horsemen for her interest in harness racing, and owner of Sage Park, a half mile track upon which she had expended more than $25,000 in the last two years, died at her home here to-day, aged 82 years. Mrs. Sage had owned many fast and valuable animals in other years, and there are in her stables at Sage Park some which made records on New England tracks during the last season. In spite of her advanced years she gave her personal attention to the management of the racing property and her horses.

Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, U. S. A.

Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, U. S. A., retired, well-known as an army historian and writer of poetry, died in San Antonio, Texas, on Tuesday night. He was born in Ohio in 1871. He was assigned to the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry as Second Lieutenant, and promoted to First Lieutenant in 1898. In June of that year Lieut. Hampton sailed for the Philippines. He took part in the engagements in Manila Bay and was active in the assault and capture of the city eight days later. In April, 1901, Lieut. Hampton became a Captain in the Twenty-first Infantry, also serving in the Philippines. He was retired for disability in August, 1910.

Albert James, Opera Singer, Dies.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Albert James, an old-time light opera singer, who appeared in the original Gilbert & Sullivan comic operas, died here to-day. In company with Alice Huntington James he made a tour of the United States many years ago.

Count Zaleski Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Central News telegram says that Count Zaleski, the Austrian Minister of Finance, died today at Meran, Tyrol.

Obituary Notes.

Police Sergeant EDMUND O. MATTHEWS of the Sheepshead Bay station died on Tuesday at the Kings County Hospital from a fracture of the skull received on Dec. 16 by a fall from a car. He was 42 years old, and had been on the police force since 1896. Mr. Matthews left a widow and five children.

E. W. WHITTAKER, for many years in the manufacture of neckwear, died at his apartments in the Graham Court, Seventh Avenue and 116th Street, on Tuesday. He left a widow and two children.

ROBERT M. HENDERSON, many years a traveling salesman, died at his home, 205 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 45 years old and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

GEORGE F. JUNG, for forty years a druggist in Williamsburg, died on Tuesday at his home, 41 Shaw Avenue, Union Course, L. I. He was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1847.

HENRY KUPPER, a manufacturer of varnish, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,134 Amsterdam Avenue. He was 47 years old.

HENRY FENNELL, a painter and decorator of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 59 Pulaski Street, at the age of 42.

PATRICK DUNWORTH, thirty years foreman for the New York Dock Company, died at his home, 58 State Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at the age of 64 years.

COLIN A. MARTIN, a civil war veteran, of 1,035 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, died at his home on Tuesday, at the age of 69 years. He was President of the Veterans' Association of the 139th New York Volunteers.

Major DONALD MACDONALD, a silver plater, active in Republican politics in Brooklyn many years ago, died at the age of 68 years on Tuesday at his home, 579 Fulton Street.

EDWARD S. WALTON, 52, President of the National Builders' Supply Association and Secretary and Manager of the Youngstown Ice Company, died in Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday from heart disease. He had been ill for three months.

GEORGE W. MELLEN, a veteran of the Mexican war, who was in Company K, Second United Statea Volunteers, mustered in Boston and sent to Puebla, Mexico, to reinforce Gen. Scott, died in Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, aged 83. His regiment took part in the battles before the City of Mexico and in the storming and taking of the city. Mr. Mellen had lived for fifty years in Pittsfield.

PETER J. VAN VECHTEN, one of the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, Wis., is dead at the home of his daughter in Kingston, N. Y., aged 86 years. He was born at Catskill, N. Y., but went to Milwaukee when a young man. For many ears Mr. Van Vechten was connected with the United States Secret Service and also served as Sheriff in Wisconsin.

Mrs. ELIZABETH STAFFORD, widow of Lawrence Stafford and mother of the late Right Rev. Mgr. John A. Stafford, died on Tuesday at her home, 33 Mary Street, Paterson, N. J., at the age of 83. She had been ill with paralysis nearly three years. Mrs. Stafford left four sons and a daughter.

CHARLES FRANCIS OSBORNE, professor of the history of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 59 years old and was widely known in his profession. Prof. Osborne was a member of the teaching staff at Pennsylvania for thirteen years and prior to that was for fifteen years connected with Cornell University.

ALFRED MOREHOUSE died at his home in Darien, Conn., yesterday, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a direct descendant of Dr. Moses Mather, who was carried away by the British at the time of their raid on the Middlesex Congregational Church. He served in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers during the civil war. Mr. Morehouse is survived by his widow and three children, Alfred, Jr., of Haines, Morehouse & Woodford of New York; Theodore C. of San Francisco, and Harold W. of Darien. Mr. Morehouse was for many years a member of the firm of Chaffee, Morehouse & Carmichael, commission merchants of New York, but retired in 1909.

ISAAC W. FRIEDMAN, head of the firm of I. W. Friedman & Co., dealers in diamonds, 170 Broadway, died after several weeks' illness from heart disease yesterday at his home, 68 West Sixty-ninth Street. He was born in Germany sixty-nine years ago. Mr. Friedman was a member of the Jewelers' League and the Masonic order. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

CHARLES M. TRAVIS, Minister to Brazil under President Grant and law partner of Gen. Lew Wallace, died at the Soldiers' Home in Danville, Ill., yesterday, after a long illness. He was 68 years old.

VAUDEVILLE ON THE ROOF.

Performance While Audience Dances Atop of 44th Street Theatre.

Vaudeville while you dance is to be the latest offering of the Shuberts who will open the garden on the roof of the 44th Street Theatre Building early next month. Vaudeville performers will appear on the stage of the roof theatre while the audience dances on the floor from which all of the theatre's regular seats have been removed.

The amusement features will not be in the nature of a cabaret show, but will be furnished by vaudeville performers who will give their acts as presented in regular vaudeville houses. Between dances Miss Joan Sawyer and her dancing partner Lew Quinn, will appear in special dances on the floor.

Benefit for Visiting Teachers' Fund.

A benefit performance of Anne Crawford Flexner's comedy, "The Marriage Game," will take place at the Comedy Theatre Jan. 8 under the auspices of the Visiting Teachers' Auxiliary of the Public Education Association for the benefit of the Visiting Teachers' fund. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Edward Bodman, Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Theodore Taft, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Mrs. William Bradley, Mrs. Edward Henderson, Mrs. Abraham Flexner, Miss C. L. Lowell, Mrs. Raymond B. Fosdick, Mrs. Frances C. Barlow, Miss M. L. Willard, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Graham Lusk, Mrs. David Meriwether Milton, Mrs. Frances L. Slade, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. George McAneny, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and Mrs. Marcus Marks.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, who are making their home at the Hotel Gotham this Winter, have gone to spend the Christmas holidays with Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at their estate in Shelburne, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken of 34 West Fifty-second Street have sent out unique invitations in verse, after Omar Khayam's Rubaiyat, engraved in colors, for Sunday evening, Jan. 11.

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street is giving a dinner dance on Tuesday, Dec. 30, for her young daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, taking her guests afterward to Miss Robinson's Christmas dance at Sherry's.

Louis S. Bruguiere and his mother, Mrs. Emile Bruguiere, have closed their villa at Newport, and are at the Vanderbilt for the Winter.

Ludlow Fowler, Jr., and Miss Charlotte Winthrop Cram, who are to be married on Jan. 5, visited the City Hall yesterday and took out their marriage license. Mr. Fowler is the son of Surrogate Fowler and Miss Cram is a niece of J. Sargent Cram.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are at the New Greenbrier Hotel, at White Sulphur Springs, Va., to remain until the latter part of January. Mr. Carnegie spends much of his time on the golf links.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, who live at the Plaza, are spending the Christmas holidays at their country place at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford are at the St. Regis to remain over Christmas.

Mrs. Walker Breese Smith of 27 East Sixty-second Street has purchased Mrs. Clement Cleveland's place at Newport. Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Winslow made the cottage their Summer home for many years.

The wedding of Mrs. Mary Farquharson Marvin and Horace de Camp will take place this afternoon in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson, 317 Riverside Drive. This is the only large wedding set for Christmas Day in New York.

Mrs. John Parkin Gifford will entertain at luncheon to-day for Miss Gifford and a party of young people who are going to Philadelphia.

Mme. Eames and Emilio de Gogorza are to sing at the concert on Jan. 9 for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Emlen Starr (Miss Emily D. Ayres) are here from Philadelphia to spend Christmas with Mrs. C. G. Ayres.

Mrs. Edmund Smith Bailey and Mrs. William Dingwell Stewart of 118 West Seventy-fourth Street will entertain tonight with a Virginia supper and dancing.

URLUS ILL; FINISHES OPERA.

Stricken During "Tristan und Isolde"—A Brilliant Performance.

The Christmas Eve opera at the Metropolitan last night was Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," presented for the first time this season on this occasion with Olive Fremstad and Jacques Urlus in the leading rôles and Arturo Toscanini conducting. An extraneous feature of excitement in the performance was added by the announcement from the stage before the third act that Mr. Urlus had been taken with a severe attack of indigestion, but would endeavor to finish the performance. As he was called on to do once before, Mr. Urlus finished the performance under difficulties, but this time with little apparent interference with his singing.

It was a brilliant and generally thrilling performance. The motive force that came from the conductor's stand dominated the evening and spoke the composer's intention with compelling power. This is not to deprive the singers of their rightful share in the evening's honors; it is rather to say that a vivid and living atmosphere was created for them, in which they could not fail of doing their best.

The Isolde of Mme. Fremstad was a superb performance, as moving as it ever was as a characterization, and vocally strong. Mr. Urlus again added to his laurels, and the new Brangaene of Margarete Ober will not fall by comparison with the best standards. Carl Braun as the King and Hermann Weil as Kurwenal provided their usual excellent portrayals, which may also be said of Carl Schlegel and Lambert Murphy in the lesser parts of Melot and the shepherd.

The orchestra, meeting all the demands of Mr. Toscanini readily, was a strong factor in the distinction of the performance, which, it is safe to say, has not often been excelled, nor is likely to be.

"Hop o' My Thumb" Christmas.

A Christmas entertainment for the children appearing in "Hop o' My Thumb" was held on the stage of the Manhattan Opera House yesterday afternoon, following the performance in that theatre. A scene showing a snow-laden church in a forest was set, with snow falling upon a huge cedar tree, which was lit by many electric lights and hung with presents for each of the children in the show. De Wolf Hopper in the costume of Kris Kringle distributed the presents. The Pinoline girls dressed the dolls. The fund was collected and the gifts bought by Miss Marie Andree and Miss Sylvia Saunders.

MRS. YOUNG WILL ACCEPT.

Mayor Harrison Expects Her to Resume Her Duties Next Month.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Although she did not receive the unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Education when she was reinstated yesterday as Superintendent of Chicago schools by a vote of 13 to 7, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young will accept the re-election, according to the understanding of Mayor Harrison and Peter Reinberg, President of the board.

At the annual meeting of the board two weeks ago Mrs. Young declined to stand for re-election after she failed to get a decisive majority on the first ballot. She said at that time that she did not want the post unless she could have the undivided support of the board members.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

ASINOF—ADELSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Adelstein of 110 West 86th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Adelstein, to Mr. Moe Asinof.

GOEMANN—WICKE.—Mrs. H. Wicke of 956 Rodgers Place, the Bronx, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mae A., to Mr. Hermann F. Goemann, Jr., of Grantwood, N. J.

LEVY—ASINOF.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Asinof of 73 East 90th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sadie Asinof, to Mr. Arthur A. Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Levy.

DAVIS—LOTTES.—Sadie H. Lottes to Robert F. Davis.

Married.

CASADEMONT—FARRELL.—D

BASEBALL---AUTOMOBILING---TIE IN COLLEGE CHESS---NEW FOOTBALL COACH FOR YALE

BROOKLYN TO GET CUBAN SHORTSTOP

Romanach Gathered in Before Giants Got Busy with an Offer.

The Brooklyn Club notified Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League yesterday that they had successfully completed negotiations with Tommy Romanach, the young short stop of the Almandares Club in Cuba. Brooklyn stated that the player had accepted their terms.

The Giants wanted Romanach, and wanted him badly. They cabled him about a week ago, asking for his terms. New York was willing to pay him big money just to have him report at Marlin, because he has been playing a great game in Cuba, and even if he didn't make good next year, it is stated by baseball experts, that he will be a major leaguer after a season or two of experience in the minor leagues in the States. But the Giants were beaten out in the bargain.

When the Brooklyn team was in Cuba last month Capt. Jake Daubert was very much impressed with Romanach's playing and tipped President Ebbets off about the player. Daubert was foxy and made the shortstop promise not to sign with any other club until he had heard from Brooklyn. It was this promise to Brooklyn which blocked the Giants' bid for the player. Romanach will wear a Dodger uniform next season and may make a place in the infield. He is only 18 years old and is an architect by occupation. He plays ball because he likes it, not because of the mercenary reward.

Out in Wadena, Ill., "Old Doc." Crandall, the greatest "pinch pitcher" in the major leagues, is having his Christmas turkey, surrounded by his happy family. And if Otis carries out his present intention this will probably be the last that will ever be heard of this famous "life-saving crew" of the Giants.

Otis has told his friends that he is tired of baseball and wants to settle down on his farm in Wadena and maybe become a country squire. He has been with the Giants for several seasons and while he has never had a real chance to shine as a twirler himself, he has saved the reputation of so many pitchers that he has been regarded by New York fans as one of the most unselfish and valuable players a team ever possessed.

Otis Crandall, fundamentally, never cared for New York. He is one ball player who has never seen the bright lights of Broadway. He has seen the electric glare on 125th Street and always told his friends that if Broadway was any brighter he didn't want to see it. He had more regard for his eyes.

Last season, when Chandall was sold to St. Louis, he was displeased. In fact, so much displeased that Manager McGraw bought him back. If he cannot play with New York he doesn't want to play anywhere. And after last year's experience Otis feels that the Giants are likely to make him a feature of any trade they want to make with other clubs, so he thinks that he had better retire to his farm in Wadena, Ill., and raise turkeys.

If Crandall carries out his threat and retires from baseball for the rural life, he will at least leave a record behind him. No pitcher in the universe ever "warmed up" as many times as "Doc" Crandall. At the beginning of every game at the Polo Grounds, no matter who was pitching, Crandall could be seen hurrying to deep right field, close to the exit gate, to "warm up." Doc was out there "warming up" so often that he became part of the scenery. Day after day he "warmed up." Some days it was necessary and other days it wasn't. However, when Art Fromme started a game it was always necessary for "Doc" to "warm up." One thing must be said in his favor. Manager McGraw never called upon him to go in and relieve a pitcher when he wasn't ready. He was never caught unprepared. He was always "warmed up" and prepared for the worst, and he often got it.

At times several days passed when he wasn't called upon to pitch. So Doc started to take on flesh and soon became fat. He had to wear a rubber shirt to keep down his weight. He liked to work, and when he didn't get it he was impatient. That's why he wants to get out of baseball and become a farmer. He is prosperous, Crandall is, and doesn't have to worry. The big farm at Wadena, Ill., is a paying proposition.

Josephus Tinker, the $25,000 shortstop, is still playing shuttlecock and battledore with the National League. He hasn't signed with Brooklyn yet and he now says that he is not going to. Tinker fixed his annual salary for three years at $7,500, and Brooklyn will not pay that much. No one blames Brooklyn. It is now stated by his close friends in Chicago that Tinker made the price high so that he would not have to play in Brooklyn.

On Tuesday Tinker said to a friend in Chicago: "With a few years of effort I can undoubtedly make my silverplating plant pay more per year than I can get playing ball. Furthermore, I can still be in that business fifteen or twenty years from now, but I have only a few years more on the diamond. Should I accept a good salary playing ball for the next three years away from Chicago the plant may deteriorate and perhaps close, and by the time my contract expires I will have lost my customers and be compelled to start all over again, spending the money made in Brooklyn. "Everything I have is invested in Chicago; my home is here. My friends are all here and I doubt if I will leave Chicago even though Brooklyn accepts my terms."

Both President Ebbets and the other stock holders of the club, the McKeevers, are willing to bring Tinker to Brooklyn, just to satisfy the expectations of the Brooklyn fans. So much has been said about his being a Dodger that the owners know that if he fails to meet their terms it will be a keen disappointment to the Brooklyn baseball public. Another feature of Tinkers' attitude, is, that within a few weeks it may be announced that he will play an engagement in vaudeville which will be another triumph for the press agents. Mr. Tinker's middle name is Fox.

Chubby Charley Murphy, who is President of the Cubs, as the world knows, is out with a big boost for Charley Herzog, the former Giant, who is to manage the Reds next season. "With Herzog in charge," says Murphy, "I pick the Reds to finish in the first division. Herzog will make a good manager because he graduated from the McGraw school of baseball, which has never yet turned out a 'bloomer.' I realize that the Cincinnati fans dislike to see Tinker go, but they will have no kick coming when they see Herzog's snappy and aggressive style on the field."

John Anderson, a name which is spoken of in baseball only in jest, wants to be an umpire and has applied for such a job in the Eastern Association. Anderson will never live down his reputation, because he is the man who tried to steal second base with all the bases occupied. He lives in Worcester, Mass., and says that his 17 years in baseball warrants him a place as an umpire. Anderson is also the author of the "Anderson single." If you don't happen to know what the "John Anderson single is, it may be said, that it is, a hit which comes with two out, nobody on the bases and the pitcher coming up to bat. As a hit, it is quite useless. Yes?

Lannin President of Boston Club.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Joseph J. Lannin of New York and this city was elected President of the Boston American League Baseball Club to-day. He succeeds James R. McAleer of Youngstown, Ohio, whose interests, together with those of Chicago men, he recently acquired.

A BASEBALL LANDMARK.

Jerry Connell Has Never Played with Any Club Except New Haven.

Thirteen years in professional baseball without ever having figured in a sale, trade, release, or draft! This is the record held by Jerry Connell, manager and outfielder of the New Haven team of the Eastern Association. In these days of frequent changes by club owners, it is doubtful if a ball player could be found among the thousands in the professional ranks who could boast of any such record. For the past two seasons Connell has been manager of the team on which he played as a private for eleven seasons, and he is now arranging for his fourteenth consecutive season in a New Haven uniform.

There have been numerous instances where one player remained for many years with the same club, but usually a player drifts about from one team to another in his early years as a professional or is drafted for trial by a club of higher classification, but not so with Connell. He joined the New Haven team in the Summer of 1901, when the present Eastern Association was known as the Connecticut League, coming direct from the semi-professional ranks. He never played in a league under Class B rating, which the Eastern Association has always held, and he was never picked for trial in a league above that class. Furthermore, he survived the numerous trades in his own organization and has worked under four different club owners, the New Haven franchise changing hands three times since he joined the club.

Connell has always ranked as one of the most timely hitters in the organization. He is also fast on the bases and a clever outfielder. Up to the time he assumed the management, two years ago, he played regularly in the outfield, but as leader of the team he has not done so much active work. Yet he has never caught the eye of a major league scout, and failed even to attract the agents of the Class A leagues who annually look over the smaller leagues for talent. He has been a Class B star, strong enough always to hold his position, but not good enough to get a chance in faster company.

Connell has seen hundreds of ball players come and go during his long sojourn with the one club, and the present reserve list of the organization does not contain the name of a player who has been connected with the league within five years as long as Connell. He has seen every club in the organization change ownership one or more times—his own club three times—and the League circuit change about once a year. Since Connell affixed his first signature to a New Haven contract the league that has claimed him as a steady member has sent to the major leagues a bright collection of stars, the list including Ed Walsh and Jack Collins of the White Sox, Ira Thomas, Danny Murphy, Reggie Brown, and Jimmy Walsh of the Athletics, Charley Wagner of the Red Sox, Johnny Hummel of Brooklyn, Ray Fisher and Roger Peckinpaugh of the Yankees, Lefty Leverenz of the St. Louis Browns, Mahsans of Cincinnati, High of Detroit, and numerous players who have passed out of the majors after attaining some fame. Of the latter list are Danny Hoffman, Doc Reisling, Pat Dougherty, Jack Lelivelt, Earl Gardner, Joe Casey, George Simmons, and Bob Unglaub, with dozens of others who dropped back to the minors after a short trial. With two or three exceptions, every player named above joined the Connecticut League long after Connell.

As a baseball landmark Connell holds the world's championship.

Lake Rides Fast Quarter Mile.

The Seventy-first Regiment A. A., which will stage the first series of track and field sports of the year in the armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New Year's Eve, announces that entries will close on Saturday next. The most prominent athletes in the metropolitan district have been enrolled. That the bicycle event will be of championship calibre is evidenced by the preparations being made by the king pins of the cycling world, all of whom are centring their attention on the keenest sort of training work. Alfred G. Lake, the most recent of the champions on the bicycle, rode a quarter mile in the armory last night in 31 3-5 seconds, the fastest time ever ridden on a flat floor. When Lake and Goodwin, the indoor king, meet next week it is expected that a great race will be contested.

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COLUMBIA AND YALE TIE FOR CHESS TITLE

Princeton and Harvard Vanquished in Final Round of Play.

Surprises were plentiful in the third and final round of the twenty-second intercollegiate chess tournament, played at the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city, yesterday. The meeting ended in a tie between Columbia and Yale in spite of the fact that, at the close of play on Tuesday night, these teams were third and fourth in the race, respectively. Princeton's players, who held the lead at that time, were yesterday beaten by Columbia three games to one, while Harvard, victorious on the first day over Columbia by three to one, yesterday lost to Yale 3½ games to ½. The totals of Columbia and Yale were 6½ to 5½ each. Princeton, with 6 wins and 6 lost, dropped back to third place, and Harvard, with 5 to 7, brought up the rear for the second time in the history of these tournaments.

It was the closest competition ever held under the auspices of the league, and it was the second time a tie resulted, the first being in 1909, when Harvard and Yale scored 7 points each. The Tigers, however, on that occasion were weak contenders. Following the conclusion of play, arrangements were made whereby the tie will be played off in this city on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 3 and 4. The first round will be played at Columbia University, and the second in the library of the Manhattan Chess Club.

Previous to the beginning of play, scheduled for noon yesterday, the players were the guests at a breakfast tendered to them at the Yale Club by Edward A. Caswell, Yale '60, the originator of these tournaments. The cable match and a contest with the triangular college chess league were discussed. A. S. Jameson, Chairman of the Cable Match Committee, was authorized to open negotiations with Oxford and Cambridge. In the event of the latter failing to respond, as they did last year, an effort will be made to change the deed of gift so as to make possible a cable match with one or more German universities.

A. Lazinsk, Columbia representative on the Intercollegiate Chess Committee, was empowered to enter into negotiations with the Triangular College Chess League with a view to arranging an annual match on six boards between the two organizations. Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, was suggested as the most favorable date for the first match. The question of a time limit for the Chy tourney also came up, but it was voted to retain the one now in vogue, namely, eighteen moves an hour.

In the third and final round Columbia was opposed to Princeton and Yale played Harvard, the line-up, results, and opening being as follows:

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON.

COLUMBIA.		PRINCETON.	
Boards.			
1—H. E. Leede	1	K. E. Stockton	0
2—D. E. Ehrlich	1	G. W. Jarman, Jr.	0
3—F. M. Korkus	1	E. S. Carter	0
4—J. M. Bird	0	W. B. Chamberlin	1
Total	3	Total	1

Columbia played white on boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, French defense; 2, Ruy Lopez; 3, the Knights defense; 4, King's gambit.

YALE VS. HARVARD.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
Boards.			
5—R. Beach	1	B. Winkelman	0
6—D. A. Quarles	1	P. M. Currier	0
7—G. C. Jeb	½	J. M. Beers	0
8—T. A. Lightner	½	W. M. Washburn	½
Total	3½	Total	½

Harvard played white on boards 5 and 7. The openings: 5, Queen's pawn; 6, Salvio gambit; 7, Ruy Lopez; 8; Ruy Lopez.

The summary of the entire tourney:

COLUMBIA.		YALE.	
Players.	W.	L.	
H. E. Leede	2½	½	
D. E. Ehrlich	2	1	
F. F. Korkus	2	1	
J. M. Bird	0	3	
Total	6½	5½	
PRINCETON.		HARVARD.	
Players.	W.	L.	
K. E. Stockton	½	2½	
G. W. Jar'n Jr.	1	2	
E. S. Carter	1½	1½	
W. B. Chamb'n.	3	0	
Total	6	6	

Referees—R. Helms and J. Finn. Director of play—Louis Hein.

PENN BASEBALL OUTLOOK.

Coach Thomas Finds Nine Depleted by Graduations.

With the loss of five of its best players of last season and in order to make up for this deficit, the baseball authorities of the University of Pennsylvania have decided to start indoor practice during the second week of January, which will be two weeks earlier than usual. Roy Thomas, a graduate of Pennsylvania and a former player of the National League, will again be in charge of the team. He has ordered all the members of the squad who are still in college to report in the gymnasium on Jan. 12, while a number of the freshmen players will be called out a week earlier.

The situation of the Quakers for the coming season is one which will require a lot of boistering. Not only must they build an almost new team, but they must elect a new Captain. Coleman, the star outfielder, who was selected to lead the 1914 team, has not returned to college, and a new election to fill the vacancy has been ordered. Chester Minds, shortstop and star football player, will probably get the position. This is his third year on the team, and he is easily the best of the veteran candidates. Graduation last June robbed the Red and Blue of six Varsity players, including Hamlin, ex-Captain, who joined the Phillies immediately after his graduation; Gordon, a catcher; Toomey, the star second baseman; Coryell, a third baseman, and Coleman, left fielder.

Coach Thomas is plainly worried over the present situation. Last year's freshman team contained some very good players, who, it is expected, will make good on the varsity nine this Spring.

The coming season's schedule is very much the same as that of last season. Two games each will be played with Princeton, Yale, Cornell, Michigan, Columbia and Brown. It is expected that the team will make its usual Spring training trip South. Every effort will be made during the coming season to put the sport on a self-supporting basis. According to the last report of the Athletic Association the treasurer states that the expenses last season were $2,000 more than the receipts.

News of Chess World.

In his exhibition of simultaneous chess given at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, A. Kupchik, fourth prize winner in the Havana masters' tournament, played against nineteen opponents, making a score of 15 wins, 3 drawn games and 1 loss in the remarkably fast time of one hour and a half. J. Bernstein alone won his game from the young master, the drawn games being scored by Mrs. Goldmark, S. Gouletz and E. L. Gluck. Following the exhibition Kupchik took part in a rapid transit tourney with a field of eight and won the first prize by defeating C. J. Belhoff, twin-estate champion, in the final round. Belhoff won second prize.

At the conclusion of the first half of the Brooklyn Chess Club's annual championship tournament a triple tie exists between R. T. Black, M. Schoeder, and J. H. Taft, Jr., each having scored 3 to 2. A. C. Cass was third with 3½ to 3½ and E. B. Heal fourth with 3 to 4. Four composers, D. J. Dehemore, W. C. Bixby, W. M. de Visser, and P. Richardson, have entered the problem competition of the Brooklyn Chess Club, for which a prize of $25 has been offered. It is open to members only.

In a team match of two rounds between sides of fourteen players each the Paterson Chess Club scored a decisive victory over the West Hoboken Chess Club by a total score of 16½ to 11½. In the first round only 1 point separated the totals, Paterson winning by 7½ to 6½. In the second round Paterson clinched the victory with a score of 9 to 5. At the top board, J. H. Stapfer and J. H. White, two former State champions, met, Stapfer winning both times. At Board 2 C. E. Armstrong, State champion, scored 1½

HINKEY TO COACH YALE.

Open Football Will Be Drilled Into Ells by Famous Old End.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Frank Hinkey, famous star of the '90's, will be head coach of the Yale football eleven next fall. This announcement was made to-day by Captain Nelson Talbett, who is at his home here for the Christmas holidays.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—Frank Hinkey, who has been appointed head coach of the Yale football team, succeeds Howard Jones, who during the past season began his work as Yale's first salaried football coach under a contract. Jones, it is understood, felt obliged to sever his contract in order to accept a lucrative business proposition.

Hinkey was graduated from Yale in 1895. He played end rush and Walter Camp and other football experts regard him as one of the best ends that ever wore the Blue, rivalling even such latter day stars at Yale as Shevlin, Kilpatrick and Bomeisler. For the first time in many years, Hinkey assisted in the coaching at Yale Field last fall, so he is conversant with conditions here. He is known to be an advocate of the open style of play and is a firm believer in the forward pass. It is, therefore, probable that Yale will show an attack next fall that will almost revolutionize the style of play in vogue here for several seasons past.

SOCKALEXIS DROPS DEAD.

Indian, Famous as Ball Player In 1895-6, Victim of Heart Disease.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 24.—Louis Sockalexis, a Penobscot Indian who won fame as a ball player, dropped dead of heart disease, while engaged in a logging operation in the town of Burlington to-day. His body was removed to his home in Old Town to-night.

Sockalexis was born 41 years ago. His paternal grandfather was at one time Governor of the Penobscots, and the family was prominent in the affairs of the tribe. Louis was an uncle of Andrew Sockalexis, the marathon runner.

Like his nephew, Louis Sockalexis was a natural athlete, and was able to run 100 yards in 10 seconds when at his best. He became known as a baseball player in 1895-96 when he played centre field on the Holy Cross team, his work attracting the attention of the big league scouts. In 1897 he was an outfielder of the Cleveland team of the American League. Afterward he played with the Hartford team of the Eastern League and with Lowell of the New England League, closing his baseball career with Bangor, of the Maine State League. For some seasons past he had officiated as umpire in local leagues.

MANY MEMBERS ELECTED.

New York Athletic Club Governors Pass Upon 160 Candidates.

At the special session of the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club held last night, 100 new members were elected under the provisions of the recently enacted clause which legalized the acceptance of new men upon the fee of $100 and the payment of the semi-annual dues of $30. This number, with the sixty members elected at the session a week ago, sends the list well up toward the 3,500 mark, which, when reached with the waiting list of 100, will put an end to the proposition of admitting new members at a figure less than $200, which will obtain when the maximum is reached.

The sum of money which accrues through the payment of $130 each by the 160 men elected will be an important financial factor toward the payment of the debenture bonds which fall due in 1915, which have given the management much concern recently.

The club has passed through its most prosperous season of recent years, as is expected to be made manifest by the announcement by the Treasurer that a profit of $90,000 will be shown by the year's business.

TO HONOR GIANNINI.

Banquet to be Tendered to New York Athletic Club Director.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club, held in the clubhouse in Central Park South last night, it was decided to tender to Eugene J. Giannini, the athletic director of the Winged Foot organization, a testimonial banquet on the evening of Jan. 6, at Travers Island, the country home of the club. Members will present Giannini with a silver service.

Giannini will take hold of the work of the Yale oarsmen on Jan. 15, as head coach, assisted by Guy Nickalls, an English coach. It is stated that there is nothing in Giannini's contract to preclude his affiliation with the New York Athletic Club as far as the training of the Winged Foot crews in the Summer is concerned, and that "Gene" will drill the oarsmen at Travers Island during the Summer months as heretofore. There will be no one engaged as assistant coach at the New York Athletic Club.

NAVY WINS AT BASKET BALL.

Yale Excels Middies In Second Period After Poor Start.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 24.—Securing a big lead in the first period, the Midshipmen won from Yale at basket ball this afternoon by 34 to 23, though they were outplayed in the final period. The first half ended, 22 to 6, in favor of the Midshipmen, Yale playing a loose game and often bunching all of its men down the court, which gave the Midshipmen an easy chance for a goal after a long pass.

It looked like a new team in the second half, Yale playing a fast, skillful, and aggressive game during the whole time and really outplaying the Midshipmen. Adams and Wilkes starred for the Navy, while Stackpole and Dunn did the best work for Yale. Summary and line-up:

Naval Academy.	Positions.	Yale.
Vickery	Left forward	Olsen
Smith, (Capt.)	Right forward	Stackpole
Adams	Centre	Pitt
Wilkes	Right guard	(Capt.) Dunn
Overesch	Left guard	Conway

Substitutions—Navy: Moran for Vickery, Jenkins for Moran. Yale: Weiner for Pitt, Stackpole for Weiner, Bickford for Stackpole. Goals from field—Wilkes, 6; Adams, 5; Smith, 2; Vickery, Moran, Jenks, Stackpole, 4; Dunn 2; Olsen, 2; Weiner, Bickford. Goals from foul line—Smith, 2, (six chances;) Stackpole, 2, (three chances;) Dunn, (three chances.) Referee—Mr. Sturdy, St. John's. Umpire—Mr. Lamberton, University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Rochester Defeats C. C. N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Unexcelled passing by the College of the City of New York drew no reward to-night, Rochester presenting a tight defense and swamping the Manhattan team, 35 to 13. Line-up:

Rochester.	Positions.	C. C. N. Y.
Schoen	Right forward	Southwick
Remington, Neary.		
Woodhams	Left forward	Manne
Neary, Witney	Centre	Hanley, Feldman
Lanni, Neary	Left guard	Weinfeld, Recca
Hele	Right guard	Schnelberg

Goals from the field—Schoen, 8; Remington, 8; Neary, 5; Woodhams, Manne, Feldman, Hanley, Recca. Goals from foul—Schoen, 3; Schuelberg, 5. Referee—Crawshaw. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Martin Defeats Dalton with Cue.

Charles W. Martin was an easy victor over J. Dalton last night in the third game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 200 to 150. Martin gained the lead at in start of the contest and maintained safe advantage throughout, finishing his string of 200 points in forty-six innings. This gave him an average of 4 18-46, and he made high runs of 34, 24, and 12. Dalton's best efforts were runs of 18, 17, and 16, with an average of 3 24-45. The tournament will be continued to-morrow evening.

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CYCLE CAR RACES TO BE ENCOURAGED

Contest Board of A. A. A. to Classify Vehicle and Govern Competition.

The Contest Board of the American Automobile Association has decided to recognize the cycle car for competitive events. The marked enthusiasm among the makers of the cycle cars, together with their growing popularity with the public and the relation of these self-propelled vehicles to contests in general, was the subject of an interesting discussion at the last meting of the Contest Board, and it was decided to modify the contest rules for 1914 and invite suggestions from the manufacturers of cycle cars with a view to embracing in the A. A. A. contest rules, classifications, and regulations governing contests for these vehicles.

Cycle car competitions have become very popular in Europe, where they are held in all seasons of the year. The economy and upkeep of these cars has resulted in a circuit of race meets which are increasing in number and popularity. The past three years has witnessed a growing interest in the vehicle in this country, and with the adoption of rules and regulations to govern contests it is probable that many meetings will be scheduled in the vicinity of New York City.

No application has yet been received from the Pacific Coast promoters for the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races. It was recently reported that the races would be held in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal., on Washington's Birthday, but, although seven tentative dates were assigned, including the Indianapolis 500-mile sweepstakes, no request for the two-road classics has reached the Contest Board. Chairman Schimpf of the board recently said nothing had been heard from the West regarding the races.

The Contest Board decided that inasmuch as automobile manufacturers throughout the country make up their individual schedule of the events in which they expect to have their cars compete during the year and arrange their contest plans accordingly, the attention of affiliated clubs and promoting organizations generally is called to the importance of at once fixing as closely as possible the date or dates of any contests which they might have in prospect in order that the Contest Board might co-operate with them in arranging a more or less consecutive circuit as to localities and avoid possible conflict in dates.

For the past four years all drivers of motor cars in contests have been required to register annually with the Contest Board. Registry cars have been issued to drivers, which cards may be required to be exhibited to the referee or starter upon demand at any sanctioned event. Under the present rules in all road races and in beach, speedway, or dirt track meets fifty miles or more in length, or in practice therefor, the crew of a car must consist of the driver and mechanician, and for the first time the coming year all mechanicians will be required to be registered with the Contest Board.

The fee for registration of drivers has been increased from $2 to $3, and in addition to the usual registry card drivers will be issued a lapel button, embracing the well-known wheel design of the A. A. A. and bearing the words "Registered Racing Driver," with the driver's registry number. The yearly registry fee for mechanicians will be $2, and they will be issued somewhat similar registry cards and lapel buttons.

Blank forms of applications for registry of both drivers and mechanicians may be secured from the Contest Board of its various representatives throughout the country upon request.

Requests for assignments of 1914 dates for motor car contests were approved and tentative dates were assigned contingent upon proper completion of all preliminary conditions prescribed by the contest rules. The assignment of dates follows:

Indianapolis Motor Speedway, 500-mile race, May 30; Sioux City Auto Club and Speedway Association, 300-mile race, July 4; Tacoma Carnival Association, road races, July 3 and 4; Seattle Speedway, July 13 and 14; Chicago Automobile Club, Elgin road races, Aug. 28 and 29; Corona Auto Association, road race, Sept. 9; El Paso Auto Club, Phoenix road race, November.

CANADIANS HOCKEY HERE.

University Teams Will Compete for Trophy at St. Nicholas Rink.

Canadian 'Varsity hockey teams in a series of games to decide the Canadian college championship for an American trophy, and played in an American rink, will be a novelty for local hockey enthusiasts. A series has been arranged between Queens University of Kingston, Ontario; Toronto University of Toronto, and the University of Ottawa, to be played next week for a silver trophy offered for yearly competition by Cornelius Fellowes.

The first game will be played on next Tuesday, Dec. 30, between Queens and Ottawa, and on the following night the winner of the above game will cross sticks with the Toronto 'Varsity team. Both games will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink, and the event has already created considerable interest in local Canadian circles. These teams are composed of the best there is in amateur Canadian hockey experts, and while the games will be keenly contested, the novelty of such an event will enhance greater interest in it.

Should Enforce Tennis Rules.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—Wallace F. Johnson, who was a member of the American tennis team which won the Davis Cup competition in England last Summer, in discussing the changes in the tennis rules proposed by the English authorities, declared that he believes the rules regarding service and foot faults should be rigidly enforced. He had been taught, he said, to keep both feet on or back of the service until the ball is struck.

"A man who adheres closely to the back court game rarely has a foot fault called," said Johnson. "There are, however, many men of national reputation who would suffer if the rules already on the statute books were rigidly enforced. Rigid rules will in no way embarrass the man who has a faultless service."

"DOC" TANNER RETIRES.

E. A. Tipton Will Have Charge of Mr. Billings's New Stock Farm.

The retirement of Dr. Charles Tanner from the management of C. K. G. Billings's stable of trotters and pacers removes from the light harness world one of its most notable figures. For the past two years Dr. Tanner has been in poor health and has repeatedly requested Mr. Billings to release him from the management of the former's trotting interests.

When Mr. Billings purchased Curlsneck Farm at Cotman, Va., on the James River, from Charles A. Lempff, Dr. Tanner renewed his request to Mr. Billings and the latter reluctantly consented, but asked Dr. Tanner to remain in charge until satisfactory arrangements could be made for his successor. Mr. Billings selected Edward A. Tipton, the head of the Fasig-Tipton Company, as general Superintendent of the stock farm, and Mr. Tipton will take charge of the horse department of the farm early in the new year.

It is the intention of Mr. Billings to make Curlsneck Farm the headquarters of the trotting breeding industry in the United States. He will remove all his stallions and brood mares from Lexington, Memphis, and New York and begin breeding on an extensive scale. Among the famous horses to be stationed on the farm are Uhlan, Lou Dillon, and The Harvester. Uhlan, the world's champion trotter, has been located at Curlsneck for nearly two weeks. It was expected that Mr. Billings would use Uhlan as a saddle horse in New York, but the transfer of the champion to Virginia indicates that he will be kept on the farm.

Curlsneck Farm is to be improved and new stables built. It will shortly be the greatest show place of its kind in the country. It contains 5,000 acres and is located about fifteen miles from Richmond. The dock extending into the James River will be used by Mr. Billings for his yacht, as the water is twenty-four feet deep. The cost of the stock and farm is estimated to be $750,000.

The Russian Government recently offered Mr. Billings $100,000 for The Harvester, and Mr. Billings also refused large offers for Lou Dillon and Uhlan.

HOLTZMAN WINS IN RING.

Outpoints Hughie Roden in Ten-Round Bout in Brooklyn.

Sammy Holtzman had his work cut out last night in outpointing Hughie Roden in the main event of ten rounds at the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn. Roden had an advantage of four and one-half pounds after having agreed to make 121 pounds. Holtzman also weighed 121. The superior cleverness and ring generalship of Holtzman stood him in good stead, and when Roden, a rough and ready boxer, essayed to mix matters Holtzman managed to elude him many times. From three rounds, the beginning, Holtzman kept his man at bay with a series of left jabs and uppercuts, but after the fourth round he changed his style, using his right many times, but was not as successful in scoring.

Roden's best work was at close range, and in the clinches he did more effective work than Holtzman. Roden's right eye began to bleed in the eighth round and was puffed out, causing him considerable annoyance toward the end. Holtzman made a sensational finish, and was all over his man in the last two sessions, clearly outpointing him and setting aside any doubt as to his superiority.

In the semi-final scheduled for six rounds Charlie Smith, a clever negro lightweight, disposed of Kid White, a Manhattanite, in the third period after some unusually fast work. A right flush on the jaw put White down, and he had to be assisted to his corner, where it required several minutes to revive him.

WILLIE LEWIS IN A DRAW.

American Middleweight Boxes Marcel Moreau Twenty Rounds In Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Willie Lewis, the American middleweight pugilist, and Marcel Moreau, the French middleweight, fought twenty rounds to a draw to-night. The men were apparently evenly matched, and the contest was witnessed by a large crowd.

In their previous fight last March Lewis defeated Moreau on points.

Bantams at Atlantic Garden A. C.

Three ten-round bouts will be staged this afternoon at the Atlantic Garden A. C., which will bring together six clever bantams. Eddie Coulon of New Orleans will hook up with Eddie Doyle of Philadelphia in the main event. In the second bout Johnny Daly, the clever Irish boxer, and Johnny Keyes will be seen in action, and in the opening ten-rounder Pinkey Burns will face Kid Murphy. The management of the club will present a gold watch to the most popular of the six boxers engaged.

Levinsky to Box Driscoll.

Battling Levinsky does not believe in remaining idle, and he will be seen in action again this afternoon at the Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn, where he will box Jim Driscoll ten rounds in the main event of the holiday bill. The ten-round semi-final will bring together Willie Jones of Brooklyn and Harry Condon. Several good preliminary bouts have been scheduled.

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN.

Sweep Everything Before Them In Athletics In New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—A private cable received to-day reports that the team of four American athletes visiting the Antipodes is sweeping everything before it. In the meet held Saturday at Invercargill, N. Z., Templeton, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Keddell, the champion of Australia, in the 120 yards high hurdles, covering the distance in 16 seconds flat.

James Powers of the Boston A. A. ran a dead heat with Forrester, giving him a handicap of 225 yards in the mile. The cable merely says that Powers's time was better than 4 minutes 25 seconds.

Caughey, of Ukiah, Cal., a high school lad, put the shot 42 feet 4½ inches, which was 8½ inches better than the New Zealand record. For some reason unexplained Parker of the Olympic Club was unable to compete.

In the meet held on the Wednesday previous, the cable says, Americans made a clean sweep of all events.

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AUTO CLUB WANTS STREETS TO BE SAFE

Indianapolis Organization Begins Campaign of Education—Shorter Atlantic City Route.

The Hoosier Motor Club of Indianapolis has started a campaign with the object in view of making city streets safer. It has made an appeal which says in part:

"We appeal to you to begin right now and exercise more caution in the use of the city thoroughfares, whether you are the driver of a vehicle or a pedestrian. This appeal is to every user of the streets. Make the effort for just one month and let every user of the street, whether pedestrian, motorist or the driver of horse-drawn vehicles, drop the veneer of stubbornness and indifference toward the safety of others and try by courteous treatment to facilitate progress and prevent accidents. Here are a few suggestions:

"Motorist—Drive slowly and more carefully, give the pedestrian right of way at crossings; a few seconds more will not delay you. Do not leave your car at night on the left hand side of the street with the headlights glaring in the eyes of approaching traffic. Drivers or horse-drawn vehicles—Keep well to the right, look behind you and raise your arm before you attempt to turn, help the motorist to make things easier for you. Pedestrians—Please do not cross the streets anywhere but at crossings and then look both ways before doing so. You have the right of way at crossings but not elsewhere. Suggest to your children that they play on the smooth side streets that are not generally used by vehicles."

***

Upon the completion of the construction of a bridge across Barnegat Bay, from Seaside Park to Island Heights, an additional stretch of the New Jersey Ocean Boulevard will be opened to through travel. The distance and running time from New York and North Jersey coast points to Atlantic City and Cape May will be lessened considerably.

***

The sales arrangement between the Reo Motor Car Company and R. M. Owen & Co. of this city ended this week. Hereafter the sales department will be under control of the manufacturing company at Lansing, Mich. Mr. Owen proposes to devote his time to an electric transmission which he has been perfecting under the Entz patent. The claim is made for this device that it does away with the shifting of gears, the gears themselves, the flywheel, lighting and starting systems, for all of which it is a substitute. Two models containing the device will be on view at the coming automobile show.

GARDEN POULTRY SHOW.

Rare Birds and Jungle Fowl to be Exhibited To-morrow.

Supt. Cleveland, the new Superintendent of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, with an army of workingmen, has possession of the Garden and is covering the floor space in the arena and first balcony not required for aisles with benches to hold the cages for poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, varied from present indications the event will surpass any previous one of its kind ever held.

The tournament this year will be under the supervision of a detachment of United States Army officers, who will act as judges for the National Rifle Association. The competition, on account of the large entry, will be divided into three classes, arranged alphabetically, consisting of classes A, B, and C. Last year the championship honors were won by West Virginia University.

Harvard and Princeton occupy places in the first division against other prominent institutions, including the present champions—Michigan, Massachusetts Agricultural, and the University of California. In the second division for Class B teams the prominent entries are those of Dartmouth, Cornell, Columbia, and the United States Naval Academy. The following is the complete entry list according to classes:

Class A—Massachusetts Agricultural College, Harvard University, Iowa State University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, University of West Virginia, Princeton University, Michigan Agricultural College, Purdue University, Norwich University, North Georgia Agricultural College, and University of California.

Class B—Cornell University, University of Wisconsin, U. S. Naval Academy, Dartmouth College, Columbia University, University of Vermont, Washington State College, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Maine, Lehigh University, Kansas University and Louisiana State University.

Class C—Clemson Agricultural College, University of Missouri, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, University of Illinois, Oregon Agricultural College, Notre Dame University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Arizona,

CUSTOMS EXPERT ON LACES TO QUIT?

Report That Karl Kaufman, in Charge of Swiss Embroideries, Is to Resign.

FRICTION WITH IMPORTERS

Treasury Department Commission to Investigate Confidential Agent Sailed Last Week.

Embroidery and customs circles in this city were interested yesterday in a well-authenticated report that Karl Kaufman, the Treasury Department's confidential agent at St. Gall, Switzerland, had resigned his post after fifteen years' service. Mr. Kaufman was charged with the preparation and publishing of the so-called stitch-rate schedule, which forms the basis for the computation of duties by the American customs officials, and in this capacity became well known to importers of embroideries in this country.

Strength was given to the reports of Kaufman's retirement when it became known yesterday that William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, had sent a commission abroad to investigate conditions in the Swiss embroidery centre. The commission, consisting of Supervising Special Treasury Agent Wheatley and Special Agent Esterbrook, sailed from New York last week. Importers have been complaining of the high percentage addition, as covered by the schedule promulgated by the Treasury Department a few months ago. Assistant Secretary Hamlin, in charge of the customs, after hearing the grievances of the importers, decided to send the special agents to St. Gall, with a view to eliminating the friction resulting from Kaufman's stitch-rate schedule.

The impression prevailed in well informed circles that Kaufman, learning of the departure of the commission, lost no time in filing his resignation. It is now assumed that the real purpose of sending the agents abroad was to investigate Kaufman's conduct of affairs, the matter of high percentages being of secondary importance.

The inquiry about to be begun is the latest episode in a long series of controversies and investigations centring around the Swiss embroidery industry in its relation to cost of production and other manufacturing details as a basis for the assessment of duty by the customs officials in this country. Up to 1898 constant warfare existed between the Government here and importers regarding the rates of duty to accrue on Swiss embroideries, the importations of which to this country now aggregate between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 annually.

In that year George W. Whitehead, a special Treasury agent, evolved the stitch count of the goods as a basis for estimating the American duties. The plan was adopted by the Treasury Department, and Karl Kaufman, a retired Swiss manufacturer of embroideries, put in charge. Since that time much of the friction between the Government and importers has been eliminated, but complaints have been numerous regarding the manner in which Kaufman handled his official duties. Some of the complaints came from former competitors in the Swiss industry, while importers have at times criticised the former manufacturer's administration.

It was said yesterday on excellent authority that the Treasury Department has been seriously embarrassed for more than two years by friction between Kaufman and Dominic J. Murphy, the American Consul stationed at St. Gall. Report is that Consul Murphy complained to the Department of State that Kaufman invaded the prerogatives of the Consul's office in the matter of consulating invoices, and in other ways assumed jurisdiction properly lodged in the Consulate.

It also came out that the Treasury Department has been preparing for some time for just such a situation as the present. Last year Charles Spach, formerly an examiner of Syrian and other Eastern laces at the local Appraiser's Stores, was sent to St. Gall ostensibly to work with Mr. Kaufman as an assistant, but actually to learn the details of Kaufman's work, with a view to assuming complete charge of affairs should occasion require. The belief was expressed that whatever turn the present investigation takes, Spach will succeed Kaufman in charge of the preparation of the stitch-rate schedule.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, who was Appraiser of the Port in 1898, when the present method of assessing duties on embroideries was put into effect, said yesterday that the stitch-rate method of determining duties was absolutely contrary to law. Others, however, pointed out that it had proved the only workable method ever adopted.

ST. GALL MAN SENT TO TOMBS.

Swiss Consul Says Lessor Defrauded Embroidery Maker.

Joseph A. Lessor of St. Gall, Switzerland, was arrested yesterday at 258 Riverside Drive by Deputy Marshal Kuml on the complaint of the Swiss Government and was committed to the Tombs by Commissioner Shields without bail for examination on Jan. 7 in extradition proceedings.

In his complaint the Swiss Consul, Louis H. Junod, said that Lessor in 1910 and 1911, with intent to defraud Henri Failletaz, a Swiss manufacturer of embroideries, out of $30,000, represented to him that the stock of the St. Gallen Manufacturing Company of 476 Broadway was valuable. He then deposited certain blocks of the stock of this concern as security and obtained loans, which, it is alleged, he has since refused to repay.

The Swiss authorities say that the St. Gallen Company was already in financial straits when the transaction took place, and soon after the loans were made went into bankruptcy as the result of the collapse of M. G. Samuels & Co., importers and dealers in hats, of 16 West Third Street. The Consul made his complaint to the Federal authorities on the receipt of a cablegram from the Swiss Department of Justice and police, which said that Lessor was being prosecuted by the District Attorney of Zurich.

Henri Failletaz has also had personal interviews with the Consul, accompanied by his attorney, George W. Whiteside of 27 William Street. Before Commissioner Shields, Lawson R. Jones represented the Swiss Government and William H. Byrne appeared for Lessor.

FROM PERU TO BUY SEED.

Cotton Planter Looks for Big Development with the Canal.

From Lima, Peru, to Galveston, Texas, is a long distance for a farmer to come to buy seed, but Amador del Solar, a Peruvian planter, who arrived at the Waldorf yesterday after a trip through part of the American Cotton Belt, says that after five or six years cotton in Peru changes its characteristics, and he prefers every once in a while to import seed from this country.

"I have been planting cotton for twenty years," said Senor del Solar, "and raise about 5,000 bales a year. There are about 100 planters in Peru, and our total production runs to about 100,000 bales a year. We prefer to deal with upland cotton. Some of our long staple comes to this country, but our upland cotton goes largely to Europe. However, we now have several cotton factories in Peru, mainly at Lima, Arequipa and Ica. Their output is principally plain muslins.

"I was in this country ten years ago, and made a trip through the Cotton Belt, and this time I noticed tremendous improvement. I bought seed in Dallas, and at Yazoo, Miss. Cotton may be raised in Peru anywhere along the coast, and there is a tremendous lot of land to be had down there which is available for cotton growing. On my plantation I have a mill in which I use up my cotton seed, pressing out the oil and making soap, and then I ship the dry seed cakes to Europe.

"We have great hopes that one effect of the Panama Canal will be to develop our cotton industry, and, of course, with the coming removal of the tariff from sugar in this country, we anticipate the investment of considerable money in sugar cane growing in Peru. Already large areas are being prepared for bananas, which we will export to the United States in large quantities after the opening of the Canal. Another line of productivity which the new American tariff bill and the opening of the Canal is expected to develop is cattle raising. We understand that beef is very high in the United States, and it can be grown very cheaply in Peru. What we need in Peru is the advent of Americans with means and with brains to develop our agricultural resources.

"Already an American company has invested $50,000,000 in the development of the copper industry in our country, and it employs 1,500 Americans. There is room for many more."

Questions

Is the President's Vision True or Illusive?

Col. George Harvey answers it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Is the Tango Harmful for the Middle Aged?

The journal of the American Medical Association sounds a note of warning. Read about it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Is the College Student a Joke?

Frank Andrews Fall, Burser of New York University, answers this interesting query

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Are All the Dishes on a Menu Ordered?

Or are they only there to boast of the prowess of the chef? A hotel manager tells

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

What Will the New Liability Law Do?

Alfred J. Talley, counsel for the State Superintendent of Insurance, writes of this

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Should the City Combine the Police and Health Departments?

They should at least be closely co-operative for effectively solving the crime problem, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order Next Sunday's Times To-day.
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SCHMIDT PLANNED MURDER.

Alienists Tell of Priest's Stories About a Divine Command.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the first alienist for the prosecution in the trial of Hans Schmidt for the murder of Anna Aumuller, took the stand at yesterday's session before Judge Foster in Part V. of General Sessions. He quoted Schmidt as saying:

"You would not understand if I told you the reason why I killed her. I know and so does God. Now, they can kill me, and the sooner the better."

Schmidt told Dr. MacDonald that he felt relieved for a time after the murder. It was the relief, he said, of a person who had accomplished a required act or command.

It was apparent that the prosecution intends to emphasize the fact that Schmidt, according to his statements, received the "divine command" to kill Anna Aumuller several weeks before the crime was committed, and that his reluctance to act indicated that he understood the nature of the deed he was contemplating.

Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, the last alienist to be called by the defense, said that he believed Schmidt was so obsessed with the thought of making a sacrifice that he had for the time lost the power to understand the character of his act. Dr. Gregory said, however, that if any one had been present to interrupt him, Schmidt would have been startled into a recognition of the fact that he was committing a crime.

The amended chart showing traces of mental disease in several branches of Schmidt's family was admitted in evidence, and explained by Dr. Jelliffe, one of the alienists for the defense. Different marks and colors on the chart indicate in Schmidt's relatives cases of insanity, suicide, delirium tremens, suicidal attempts, and cures in cases of mental trouble.

PAVLOWA ASKS DAMAGES.

Dancer Says Suits Are Intended Only to Injure Her Tour.

Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, who is at present touring in this country with her own troupe and scenery as the Pavlowa Ballet, Incorporated, brought suit yesterday through her attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, in the Federal District Court against Ben H. Atwell, a theatrical man, and Simon O. Pollock, his lawyer.

She is asking for damages for more than $4,000 and an injunction restraining the respondents from prosecuting certain suits which they have brought against her in the courts of the District of Columbia and Cleveland. Her costumes and scenery have been attached in these cases. The dancer declares that she is in no way indebted to Atwell and Pollock, and their only motive in starting actions against her is "to harass, oppress, and annoy complainant; to vex and molest her with false and fraudulent claims; to interfere with her engagements and performances throughout the United States in an endeavor to make her fail therein, and to injure and ruin her in her reputation and ability as an artist and dancer by means of any such anticipated failures."

She asks that Atwell and Pollock be restrained from prosecuting the actions they have begun in the other courts, and that they be compelled to litigate any alleged claims against her in the Federal District Court here.

MANY STEEL MILLS IDLE.

Holiday Shutdowns to be for Longer Periods Than Usual.

Prospects of a Christmas shutdown of many steel mills for a period longer than in any preceding year are discussed in trade journals this week. The Iron Age says:

The holiday shutdown of iron and steel works which began Wednesday night has probably not been equaled in length or in the number of plants involved. The Steel Corporation has closed down practically all of its Northern steel works and rolling mills and they will remain idle until Jan. 2. Most of its blast furnaces in the Central West and in the Chicago district will be banked for the same time. Steel companies generally are making a similar curtailment. In some cases the shutdown began Dec. 20 and will last until Jan. 5.

The finished steel market has grown quieter and little is expected from the last week of the year. At the same time inquiries are not wanting, and certain classes of manufacturing consumers have been sounding sellers as to the contract basis for the first half of 1914.

Reports are not all one way as to the attitude of the steel companies. In the chief tonnage group of bars, plates, and shapes no contracting for the first half of 1914 is reported and very little for the first quarter. Buyers do not consider 1.20c Pittsburgh attractive, but rarely has a lower price been made except for early delivery.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The iron trade fully shares the greater cheerfulness of the business world which has developed recently on account of the passage of the Currency bill and the disposition of the National Administration to co-operate with legitimate business rather than fight it. Buyers throughout the country are showing more disposition to contract for finished materials and even are willing to buy further into the future than the mills are willing to sell.

An extremely interesting development is the announcement that the Steel Corporation will be an active competitor in the American market of German and English makers of ferro-manganese. The corporation has already made a sale at about $2 below prevailing prices.

Dinner to the Sheriff-Elect.

Friends of Max S. Grifenhagen, the Sheriff-elect, will give a dinner to him on Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Louis Stern will be toastmaster. Among the invited guests are many of the city officials, besides Job E. Hedges, John D. Archbold, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., O. H. Harriman, Louis Mann, P. G. Greenhut, and Samuel S. Koenig.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Incorporated to-day: Jos. Jonasson & Co., ladies clothing; $200,000. H. M. and Jos. Jonasson, Chas. Solomon; 19 W. 21st St.

Am. Shoe Repairing Co.; $100,000. Herman Weiss, Benj. Beekman, Fred. Zorn; 170 B'way.

Lowe Publishing Co.; $20,000. W. B. Devoe, H. S. Bracken, Werner Heldeick; 80 Maiden Lane.

Buffalo By-Product Coke Corp.; $12,000. W. J. Lynch, T. R. Ladler, E. P. Bigelow; 30 Church St., Buffalo.

William J. Burns International Films; $15,000. Wm. Abramson, Geo. Fitzgerald, Max Tahl; 309 Macon St., Bklyn.

Holcomb Cigar Co.; $25,000. M. C. and O. L. Holcomb, C. T. Logan; Binghamton.

Horace Sague & Son, garage, autos, &c.; $35,000. Horace, J. E. and Clarence Sague; Poughkeepsie.

McCord & Mabe, clothing, haberdashery; $10,000. P. F. McCord, Merce De Caln, L. J. Kersburg; 111 B'way.

Institution Supply Co. of America, textiles; $10,000. Walter McMichael, P. J. Leahon, G. E. McMichaels; 411 E. 240th St.

Pittsburgh Importing Co. of N. Y., food products and beverages; $10,000. Jos. Rossi, J. E. Demartini, Antonio Fazzino; 1,016 Simpson St., Bronx.

Chenowith Courcelle Revetment Co., B'klyn, realty, stocks, bonds; $10,000. A. S. Chenowith, W. G. Friest, Fred. Snare; 233 B'way.

Kraal Terrace Realty Co.; $12,500. Hy. Greenfield, Sam'l Muchin, Sam'l McKibel; 1,879 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Capital increases: Clark Textile Co., Saratoga Springs, $200,000 to $1,000,000; Howell Book Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000; Mason, Hilton & Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $83,000.

Vol. dissolution: Freehold & E. Windham Tel. Co., Jewett.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Dec. 2, and Yokohama, Dec. 3—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M. Dec. 19, and mails dated Manila, Dec. 1; Hongkong, Dec. 4; Shanghai, Dec. 6, and Yokohama, Dec. 12, which arrived at Seattle per steamer Asia, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Dec. 21, and mails dated Hongkong, Nov. 24; Manila, Nov. 27; Shanghai, Nov. 29; Yokohama, Dec. 6, and Honolulu, Dec. 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Dec. 23. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Wednesday, Dec. 24; Friday, Dec. 26, and Sunday, Dec. 28, respectively.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Dec. 28

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 26

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:36|Moon rises..5:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:22	6:00	11:55	11:53
Governors Island	5:52	6:27	12:51	12:00
Hell Gate	7:45	8:20	2:11	1:40

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 24.

SS President Grant, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
SS Ultonia, Naples, Dec. 8.
SS Lutetian, Rouen, Dec. 6.
SS Loveland, Belize, Dec. 16.
SS Ruperra, St. Lucia, Dec. 14.
SS Spiral, Nipe, Dec. 18.
SS Santa Clara, Charleston, Dec. 21.
SS Sacony, Port Arthur, Dec. 14.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
SS Strathgyle, Barry, Dec. 5.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Dec. 23.
SS Diana, Matanzas, Dec. 18.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Dec. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Majestic	Southampton	Dec. 17
Athinai	Palermo	Dec. 11
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Cassell	Bremen	Dec. 10
Fornebo	Huelva	Dec. 9
Marengo	Hull	Dec. 10
Croydon	Rotterdam	Dec. 9
Metapan	Savanilla	Dec. 14
Laura	Algiers	Dec. 12
Caracas	Curacao	Dec. 17
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 23
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 20
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Franconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Ancon	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 23
Delphine	Galveston	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 12
Delphine	Nassau	Dec. 13
Paul Paix	Hull	Dec. 12
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 20
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Pretoria, Hamburg	———	5:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para	———	7:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Bremen, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	———	10:00 A.M.
Czar, Rotterdam	———	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 24.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 830 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 27th, forenoon.
White Star Line.
SS Marengo, Hull to New York, was 180 miles E. at noon; due 25th, forenoon.
Wilson Line.
SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 322 miles E. at noon; due 25th, forenoon.
White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 450 miles S. at noon.
SS Aroon, Chesapeake to New York, was 735 miles S. at noon.
SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, was 35 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 A. M.
SS City of Everett, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 18 miles N. W. of Egmont Key at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 781 miles S. at noon.
SS Curityba, Nipe Bay to New York, was 365 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 11 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Nickerie, Trinidad to New York, was 1,240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 119 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 54 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 85 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 298 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Matapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 118 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS France, at Havre, Dec. 23.
SS Howick Hall, at Coquimbo, Dec. 22.
SS Egremont Castle, at Manila, Dec. 23.
SS Wapello, at Manchester, Dec. 23.
SS Kura, at Antwerp, Dec. 23.
SS City of Edinburgh, at Suez, Dec. 23.
SS Splendor, at Algiers, Dec. 19.
SS Mohican, at Copenhagen, Dec. 20.
SS Schildurn, at Batavia, Dec. 21.
SS City of Durham, at Singapore, Dec. 23.
SS Perugia, at Leghorn, Dec. 19.
SS Germania, at Marseilles, Dec. 21.
SS Carpathia, at Patras, Dec. 24.
SS Liguria, at Palermo, Dec. 17.
SS Sant' Anna, at Naples, Dec. 24.
SS Aragonia, at Malta, Dec. 24.
SS Baron Minto, at St. Vincent, C. V.
SS Chicago City, at Bristol, Dec. 24.
SS Purus, at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 24.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Naples, Dec. 23.
SS New York, from Southampton, Dec. 24.
SS Georgic, from Liverpool, Dec. 24.
SS Elatree Grange, from Barbados, Dec. 22.
SS Siam, from Rosario, Dec. 17.
SS Drachenfels, from Colombo, Dec. 21.
SS Bellagio, from River Plate, Dec. 22.
SS Woodfield, from Las Palmas, Dec. 22.
SS Denbigh Hall, from Oran, Dec. 23.
SS Minneapolis, from London, Dec. 24.

Passed.

SS Prins Willem V., New York for Havre, passed St. Michaels.
SS Dalmere, Calcutta to New York, passed Perim.
SS Ioannina, New York for Piraeus, passed Sagres.
SS Russia, New York for Libau, passed Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

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ROME

AUTOS CORRUPT FARMERS.

Ex-Gov. Brown of Maryland Points to a Cause of High Prices.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, of Maryland, who was widely known and equally popular as the "Farmer Governor" when he was the Executive of that State, reported times as "tight" in Baltimore when he arrived at the Waldorf yesterday. He added that in his opinion that same condition was prevalent over much of the East, and for it he blamed the automobile.

"The automobile," said Gov. Brown, "has taken the farmer away from his fields and therefore diminished his production of foods. Of course it was only natural that when automobiles got cheap and the agriculturist saw the banker and the merchant riding about in their cars he should feel that he could get a lot of pleasure out of doing likewise. Therefore he proceeded to invest in a machine himself, in many cases putting a mortgage on his place to do so.

"Instead of quitting work at sundown, as had been his custom, he took to leaving off at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to give his family a joy ride. Then, instead of getting up in the morning at 5 o'clock to milk the cows, he began to lie abed. He decided that he must have a 'hired man' to do all such work, now regarded by him as menial, and naturally the market for farm labor being limited and the price continually going up the expense of running his farm increased. He began to raise less grain, as a natural consequence, and then he found cattle raising too much trouble to look after, and he gave that up. Therefore he, with the rest of us, has had to buy beef at an extravagant price.

"On every possible occasion he has got into the habit of making an excuse for taking a holiday, and he welcomes the chance of taking his family (and himself) away for a little change of air. When I was a youngster, for a farmer to stop work during harvest time was considered little short of a crime. Last Summer, during the early part of July, I had occasion to make a business trip through Frederick County, Maryland, long one of the most prosperous agricultural sections to be found everywhere. Everywhere I found threshing machines standing idle in the fields and the wheat standing, drying up, while its owners were away holiday-making. Farmers throughout the county had seized the occasion of the celebration at Gettysburg for holiday-making, and they had packed themselves into their automobiles and gone up there on Saturday afternoon, and most of them remained until the following Wednesday, at what ought to have been their very busiest season. And, of course, their crops suffered as a result."

SURPLUS FOR GAYNOR FUND

Adamson Dinner Committee Turns Over $294 for Memorial.

The Executive Committee which had charge of the recent dinner given in honor of Robert Adamson held a meeting yesterday, and, to the surprise of the members, it was found there was an unexpended balance amounting to $294.40. Usually a dinner of this character winds up with a deficit. The members of the committee who attended the meeting, Luther B. Little, Thomas O. McGill, John W. McDonald, Stuard Hirschman, Charles Steckler, and David Ferguson, were puzzled for some time as to what disposition to make of the surplus.

Mr. McGill finally suggested that the money be sent to the Gaynor Memorial Committee, which proposes to erect an enduring monument in memory of the late Mayor Gaynor at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. This suggestion was adopted, and Mr. Hirschman, the Treasurer of the committee, forthwith sent a check for $294.40 to James Speyer, the Treasurer of the Gaynor Memorial Committee, in view of Mr. Adamson's long association with the late Mayor Gaynor this disposition of the money was regarded as peculiarly appropriate.

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†Barbarossa ..... Jan. 10
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*Plymouth, Bremen. ..... Jan. 31
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rise in Stocks Proceeds Again Briskly—Reading Company Rumors Exert Effect.

Although held in check for a time by further profit taking, the stock market became stronger yesterday as the session advanced, and closed with a noteworthy show of strength in a number of issues. There were some contrary movements, but the declines were not numerous enough to offer any large offset to the gains which were made by the great majority of stocks. The factor which exerted the largest influence on prices was a report that the Reading Company was one of the concerns negotiating with the Department of Justice, and that as a step to bring it within the law as interpreted by the Attorney General's office, some form of segregation of its property would be resorted to, an incidental effect of which would be to give valuable rights to the company's shareholders.

This was a revival of a rumor which had often exerted important market effect, as it did yesterday, and it was not altogether clear whether or not any more basis exists now than in the past for these reports. They were given sufficient credence, however, to cause an advance of practically four points in the company's common and second preferred stocks. The advance in the latter was based on the familiar theory that the retirement of this stock would precede any distribution which might be resorted to to separate the properties now under the Reading Company's control. In another direction a similar report dealing with the Pennsylvania and the Norfolk & Western had directly opposite effect. On the theory that if the Pennsylvania disposed of the Norfolk & Western, as it was rumored it would do, the supply of that stock would be largely increased, the price broke to close to par. It rallied, but showed a net loss of over two points. Pennsylvania was not perceptibly affected by this rumor. It made a small net gain, which was nothing more than a movement in keeping with the favorable temper of the market as a whole.

These were the more important of the specific factors bearing on the movement of prices, but there were some more general considerations which contributed to the favorable showing made. One of these was the continued comfortable position of the money market, despite the fact that only four more money market days remained before the close of the year. The increasing likelihood of most of the national banks entering the new banking and currency system was also an influence, although in this matter reserve was expressed in more than one important quarter, on the ground that very much depends upon the character of the Board which is to be appointed to carry out the law which has just been enacted. There is a very general disposition to go along in the establishment and trying-out of the new system, although more than one financial leader expressed the view yesterday that the new system cannot command the confidence which it ought to command unless the personality of the membership of the Federal Reserve Board is such as to leave no doubt that the system will be administered fairly and wisely.

The strength which the market showed could hardly be attributed in any important measure to what the President had to say at the time of signing the currency bill, for there was more or less disappointment voiced in the financial district over more than one phase of the President's remarks. The statement to which most reference was made was that which expressed the President's view that now for the first time in fifty years the machinery for free and uncontrolled credits was put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of the country. Perhaps Wall Street's inferences were carried far beyond anything which the President intended to express in this passage of his statement, but these inferences had at least the effect of keeping open the uncertainty which is felt in some quarters regarding the manner in which the new banking machinery will be operated, uncertainty which is fringed with uneasiness lest the inflationary possibilities of the law be availed of.

The trade news of the day was by no means unimportant, but the stock market having itself turned from the great depression into which it fell some weeks ago is more or less disposed to take the present recession in trade for granted and to assume that the upturn from this condition will not be over-long delayed. Whether or not that viewpoint be justified the fact that it is entertained by many people who have been convinced by the recent movement in the stock market that their previous misgivings were ill-founded causes less importance to be attached to current trade news. The prospect that an unusually large number of steel mills will be closed down for an abnormally long period over the holidays is suggestive of the present slackness in that important industry. Figures of more general application were applied in the fortnightly bulletin of the Railway Association, which showed that between Dec. 1 and Dec. 15 the number of idle freight cars increased from 57,000 to 101,000. A reduction in demand for freight cars is not unusual at this season, but the extent of the decline this year is larger than normal. The smallness of the anthracite coal movement and the dullness in the steel trade are contributing very importantly to the railways' showing. Reports indicate, however, that in many lines of trade production is much closer to normal than in the case of the steel trade.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet. Copper was steady. Lead was up 5 points in the bid, and tin was up ⅛c in the asking price. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper—			Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Spot	14.37½	..	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
December	14.37½	..	64 15 0	64 5 0
January	14.37½	..	64 15 0	64 15 0
February	14.37½	..	107 10 0	107 7 6
March	14.37½	..	108 5 0	108 5 0
Lead	4.05	4.05		
Spelter	5.15	5.25		
Zinc	5.15	5.25		
Tin	38.65	37.00	38.65	38.80

London prices yesterday, for copper and pig tin, compared with Tuesday, follow:

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead £17 15s., unchanged. Spelter £21 7s. 0d., down 2s. 6d.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German 3s	75	76
German 3½s	84½	85
Prussian 4s	97⅛	98
Amsterdam 4s	95	98½
Bavarian Government 4s	97⅛	98
Bremen 3½s	82⅝	83¼
Hamburg 3s	77⅛	78¼
Saxony 3s	75½	76⅝
Berlin 4s	96¾	97
Cologne 4s	93⅝	95
Dresden 4s	93⅝	97⅛
Leipsic 4s	93⅝	95⅛
Prussian 4s	97⅛	98
Saxon Rente 3½s	87½	88
Wurtemberg 4s	91½	93

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Central Pacific's Position.

It had been taken for granted that among the four railroads and five industrial companies said to be suing for peace at Washington the Southern Pacific was in the front rank, but it developed yesterday that this company was not likely to reach an understanding with the Attorney General. Mr. McReynolds has not actually brought suit to compel Southern Pacific to sell Central Pacific, but he has promised that he would. Julius Kruttschnitt has let it be known that the best legal advice obtainable holds that the Southern Pacific need not rid itself of its Ogden line. It was pointed out yesterday that the Central Pacific was such an integral part of the Southern Pacific system that the Directors would not feel free to make any provision for its sale without the approval of the stockholders. The inference drawn from Mr. Kruttschnitt's remarks is that the Southern Pacific is preparing, not for a compromise, but for a long legal battle in the courts.

***

Union Pacific Patient.

If the Southern Pacific had to sell Central Pacific the logical buyer would be the Union Pacific. In the efforts to untangle the Harriman merger, the conferees worked for a long time on the theory that Union ought to own its connection west from Ogden, but the attempts to reach an agreement on the terms failed, despite Mr. McReynolds's support. Union Pacific officials said yesterday that, so far as their company might be concerned in negotiations with the Department of Justice, it would be in no more advantageous position for the purchase of Central Pacific next week than two years from now. The Central Pacific is there, and is expected to be there for some time to come.

***

Not Much for Charity Kettles.

Never before since the plan was hit upon had the financial district contributed so little change to the iron camp kettles and miniature chimneys set up by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America each year as had been turned in up to Tuesday night. Yesterday a woman's band played around the kettles, with more enthusiasm than musical talent, to an admiring throng, and the contributions poured in at a pleasing rate.

***

Activity Hinders Horseplay.

Between three and four times as many shares changed hands yesterday as on the day before Christmas last year, and one result of the pressure of business was a curtailment of the usual Christmas Eve horseplay on the floor of the Exchange. In the last half hour of yesterday's market the crowd around the Reading and Union Pacific posts seethed back and forth with all the vigor of some of the big days of 1906. Clouds of confetti and torn order slips were showered by their less busy colleagues on the brokers at these centres of activity without diverting their attention until the closing gong rang. The better tone of numerous stocks and the expansion of trading in many directions sent the Exchange members about their holiday making in a cheerful frame of mind. A lot of them realized that the year so far had been an exceedingly lean one, but the promise of increased interest in the market during the last few days was a sustaining factor in contemplating the future.

***

Yesterday and a Year Ago.

Of a list of sixteen prominent stocks only one at the close of yesterday's trading stood above the final quotation of the corresponding day last year. This one was Reading, and only the unusual strength of the shares, as displayed in a rise of nearly 4 points, enabled it to stand as an exception to the others. Here is the list and the comparative prices:

	1913.	1912.
Atchison	94	105½
Baltimore & Ohio	92½	104⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	38⅝	92¼
Erie	28⅞	51¼
Great Northern pf	126⅜	130⅝
Lehigh Valley	155½	171⅜
New York Central	107⅝	107⅝
Northern Pacific	109⅜	120⅞
St. Paul	100⅝	115½
Southern Pacific	90	105
Reading	170¼	167¼
Union Pacific	156⅜	179⅞
Copper	78⅛	75½
Smelters	63⅝	72½
United States Steel	59⅜	67⅞
Consolidated Gas	130¼	140½

While prices of these shares were for the most part substantially under those of a year ago, several that have been particularly lively in recent operations were within striking distance of their former record.

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Holiday Affects London Trading.

Participation by London in the local market was small, amounting to no more than 5,000 shares. The aggregate turnover was great enough to bring a balance of at least 30,000 shares for foreign account if trading conditions had been normal on the other side. But the London Christmas holiday includes three business days, the tendency was for traders to stay out of the market for a fresh start after the recess.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3¾ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for thirty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty and ninety days and four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾ @6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $295,076,411; balances, $15,561,515; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $660,418.

The local banks have lost $2,393,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 15-16 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4@4½ per cent. in London, and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 33c.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand, sterling—High, $4.8526; low, $4.8510; last, $4.8510.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8590; demand, $4.8510.

Paris—Cable, 5.21¼; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94 11-16 plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 5-64; check, 5.21¼ less 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.03.

Belgium—Cable, 5.24⅜; check, 5.24⅜ plus 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¾; 90 days, $4.79½.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79¼.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25 less 1-16; 90 days, 5.26¼.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25⅝; 90 days, 5.26⅞ less 1-16.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 98⅞ less 1-32; 90 days, 99⅛.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.67; 90 days, 39.52.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 40⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 26 11-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 57⅛c per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Fairly Active and Most Issues Close the Day with Net Gains.

The outside security market was fairly active yesterday and generally strong. Atlantic Refining was again the feature of the oil group, advancing 13 points. United Cigar Stores rose ¾ of a point on moderate trading. Maxwell Motors first preferred closed with a net gain of 2 points. New York State 4½s when issued sold at 104⅞ to 105, and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 100⅞.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob.	25½	26⅛	25½	25½
200	B.-A. T., new	26⅝	26½	25⅝	25⅝
10	C. Rub. T. pf.	107	107	107	107
630	Manhattan Tr.	15½	15⅝	15½	15 9-16
250	Maxwell Motors 3½	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
250	Max. M. 1st pf.	21½	23	21½	23
100	Max. M. 2d pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,000	*Mays Oil	18	18	18	18
570	Pueblo S. & R.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
1,500	Riker-Hegeman	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	83	83
3,000	U. C. S. C., A.	94⅜	95¾	94⅜	95¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	A.-A. Oil, new.	..	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
40	Atlantic Refin.	..	775	750	772
50	Buckeye P. L.	..	166	164	165
60	Indiana P. L.	..	158	156	157
20	Nat. Transit	..	40	40	40
5	N. Y. Transit	..	326½	326½	326½
175	Ohio Oil	..	147	145	145
10	Prairie O. & G.	..	428	428	428
228	St. Oil of Cal.	..	265	261	264
70	St. Oil of Ind.	..	418	410	418
24	St. Oil of Kan.	..	497	490	495
200	St. Oil of N.Y.	..	178	173	175
110	St. Oil of N. J.	..	401	400	400
70	Union Tank L.	..	91	90	94

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Beaver Con.	32	32	32	32
100	Boston Mont.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Braden Copper	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,100	*Cal. Hill.	12	12	12	12
600	*Caribou Cob.	68	68	68	68
200	*Ely Central	3	3	3	3
10	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,300	*Gold Hill	15	16	14½	16
25	Gr.-Cana. new	30	30	30	30
1,000	*Greenwater	6	6	6	6
200	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4½	4 7-16	4⅝
860	La Rose Con.	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
100	McK.-Dar.	1	1	1	1
300	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	8	7¾	8
500	Stewart	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
3,500	Ton. Exten.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	*Ton. Merger.	51	51	51	51
100	Ton. Mining	6½	6⅞	6½	6¾
920	*West R. Con.	1¼	1¼	1 7-32	1¼
3,000	West E. Ext.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$100,000	Can Pac. 6 p. c. notes	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
15,000	N. Y. State 4½s w. i.	104⅝	105	104⅝	105

*Sell cents per share. †Ex div.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Con Rubber Tire	39	40	40	41
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Lehigh V. Coal Co.	190	195	190	195
Marconi of America	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
United C. Stores Co. of Am. pf	110	112	110	112
U. S. L. & H. pf	5	6	5	6
U. S. L. & H. 2d pf	20	25	20	25
Willys Overland	59	61	59	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
British Co. Copper	2½	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜
Buffalo Mines	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte-Ne	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1⅞
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Cop. M. Con	2	2¼	2	2¼
Davis-Daly Cop	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Dome Mines	14½	15½	14½	15½
El Paso Con	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
First National	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Florence	21	23	21	24
Greene-Cananea	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Hollinger	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Iron Blossom	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Mason Valley	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Mines of America	2	2⅛	2	2¼
Mispah Extension	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah	96	98	96	98
Nevada Hills	44	46	44	46
Ohio Cumpr	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Standard Silver-Lead	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1 11-16
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	¾	1	¾	9-16
United Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
United Copper, pfd.	5	7	5	7
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer Silver M's	5	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅜	2	2⅜

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	140	148	140	148
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
Con. Rub. Tire 4s	85	88	85	90
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
Western Pacific 6s	73	75	73	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Atlantic Refining	770	780	750	760
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	165	167	163	166
Chesebrough Mfg	670	685	670	685
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	210	215	212	218
Crescent Pipe Line	55	57	55	57
Cumberland P. Line	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	175	177	181	183
Galena-Signal Oil pf	134	137	134	137
Indiana Pipe Lines	130	132	135	137
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	320	330	320	330
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	106	109
Ohio Oil	146	144	144	148
Prairie Oil & Gas	426	430	426	432
Solar Refining	325	335	325	335
Southern Pipe Line	238	242	241	244
South Penn. Oil	278	282	277	281
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	153	160	149	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	264	266	264	268
Standard Oil (Ind.)	414	419	410	414
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	490	460	470
Standard Oil (Ky.)	610	625	610	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	345	360	345	360
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	402	399	401
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	176	178	174	176
Standard Oil (Ohio)	332	337	325	330
Swan & Finch	275	285	270	280
Union Tank Line	91	94	89	91
Vacuum Oil	194	197	194	197
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	91	92	90	92
British-American	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23¾
British-Am., new	23½	24	23½	24
Conley Foil	285	295	285	295
Johnson Tin & M	145	155	165	185
J. S. Young	140	150	140	140
MacAndrews & F	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	225	235	225	235
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	240	250	245	255
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	101	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84½	83	84½
United Cigar Stores	93¼	95¾	94⅝	95
United Cig. Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	334	337
Am. Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
Am. Gas & Electric	65	68
Am. Gas & Electric pf	45	47
Am. Power & Light	56	60
*Am. Power & Light pf	74	76
Am. Public Utilities	42	46
Am. Public Utilities pf	70	72
Appalachian Power Company	8	10
Appalachian Power Company pf	26	28
Cities Service	79	81
Cities Service pf	65	67
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	73½	77½
Denver Gas & Elec. Co.	90	97
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	100
Electric Bond Deposit pf	54	60
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	23	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	90	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	30
Montana Power Co.	37	39
Montana Power Co. pf	94	96
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	59	63
Northern States Power	78	80
Northern States Power pf	97	99
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	84	85
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	69
Southern California Edison	83½	85½
Southern California Edison pf	94	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6	7½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	24½	26
United Light & Rys.	79	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74½	76½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	20	30
United Utilities Co.	23	30
*United Utilities Co. pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	13	17
Utilities Improvement	32	41
Utilities Improvement pf	65	67
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf	47	49

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Indemnity Ins.	47½	47	47½
20	Baltimore Elec. pf.	43½	43½	43½
85	Con. Power	104	104	104
22	Con. Power pf.	108	108	108
160	First Nat. Bank	147½	147½	147½
12	Merch.-Mech. Bank	33½	33½	33½
10	United Ry. & Elec.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	City of Baltimore 4s, '31	95½	95½	95½
200	City of Baltimore 4s, G. B. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	City & Sub. Balt. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	Davis Chemical 6s	98	98	98
100,000	Mt. V.-W.C. Duck 8s	47	44½	46
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. Inc. 4s	61⅝	61½	61½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
37	Alinneek	265	265	265
1,050	Alaska Gold	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
290	Allouez	37½	35	37½
820	Amalgamated	73⅞	72½	73⅝
1,007	American Zinc	20	18⅝	19⅞
285	Anaconda	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
95	Arizona Com.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
430	Butte & Bal.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
685	Butte & Superior	31⅝	30¾	31⅛
135	Calumet & Arizona	69½	68¾	69½
11	Calumet & Hecla	420	415	416
100	Centennial	15	15	15
26	Chino	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝
475	Copper Range	36	34½	36
88	East Butte	11¾	11¼	11½
100	Franklin	8	8	8
180	Granby	78½	75	75½
21	Greene-Cananea	29½	29½	29½
60	Hancock	16	15⅝	16
25	Indiana	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Island Creek	46	44	46
10	Isle Royale	20	19⅝	19⅝
15	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16
130	Lake	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
210	La Salle	8⅝	8½	8 9-16
140	Mass. Consol.	2½	2¼	2⅜
280	Mayflower	73	71½	72
50	Miami	22½	21⅞	22½
100	Michigan	1	1	1
60	Mohawk	44½	42½	44½
1,065	North Butte	28⅝	28	28⅝
280	North Lake	1⅝	1½	1⅝
432	Old Colony	41½	41	41½
515	Old Dominion	50½	49½	50¼
20	Osceola	74	73½	74
30	Pond Creek	18⅝	18½	18⅝
10	Quincy	59	58	58
85	Ray Consol.	18⅝	18	18
150	Santa Fe	1⅝	1½	1⅝
125	Shattuck	28	26⅝	28
605	St. Mary's Land	33½	32½	32½
825	Superior & Boston	2 13-16	2⅝	2 13-16
440	Superior Copper	27⅛	26	27⅛
181	Tamarack	31½	29	31½
5	Trinity	4	4	4
2,138	U. S. Smelting	41⅞	40	41⅜
20	U. S. Smelting pf.	47½	47½	47½
1	Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Utah Consol.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1,400	Utah Copper	49¾	49¼	49¾
115	Winona	2	1⅞	1⅞
28	Wolverine	45½	45	45½

RAILROADS.

28	Boston & Albany	184	181	184
20	Boston Elevated	87	86½	87
185	Boston & Maine	44	42½	43
18	Boston & Lowell	155	155	155
35	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104
4	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75
50	Maine Central	91	91	91
85	Mass. Electric	12¾	11	12¾
3,000	Mass. Electric pf.	62	62	63¼
770	N. Y., N. H. & H.	73	72½	73
1,378	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	1	950	1
5	Old Colony	155	155	155
20	Union Pacific	156⅝	156½	156⅜
54	West End St. R. R.	68	68	68

TELEPHONES.

1,366	American	124¼	123¼	123⅝
70	New England	133	132	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	46¼	46	46¼
20	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90½	90½	90½
60	Am. Sugar	107	106¾	107
64	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115
27	Am. Woolen pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼
40	A. G. & W. I. pf.	16	16	16
50	East Boston Land	11	11	11
52	Edison	242	241½	241½
1,100	Edison rights	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
78	General Elect

FIRE LOSSES

Audits and examinations of Accounts. Appraisals of values of Land, Buildings and Machinery. Reports and recommendations on economies in Factory operations. Financial and Cost Systems of Account.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Auditing, Appraising, Efficiency, Systems, 165 Broadway. 39 So. La Salle St., New York. Chicago.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.

E. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PANFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

124th Semi-Annual Dividend

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after January 19th, 1914.

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Atlantic Building,
NOS. 49 AND 51 WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from January 1st, 1914, to February 5d, 1914, inclusive.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803

221st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York,

42 WALL STREET.

December 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

215TH DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, December 22, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31st, 1913, free from tax, payable January 2nd, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 28th, 1913. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2nd, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,

233 and 235 Canal St.

December 18th, 1913.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1913. The transfer books to close December 22d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2nd, 1914. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 58

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Hendee Manufacturing Company.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend (No. 1) of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books will not be closed.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,
Transfer Agent.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

49-51 West 33d Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held December 11th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 22d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND,
Vice President and Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank

230 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

REALTY AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
30 Church St.,
New York City, Dec. 16, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Realty and Commercial Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Church St., New York City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1914, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANK M. HILL, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED THACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 4, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 2, 1914, to the registered holders of December 9, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened December 15, 1913. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Friday, Jan. 2, 1914. A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

INTERBOROUGH EARNS MORE

November Income $85,912 Above Figures for a Year Ago.

A considerable falling off in operating expenses is a feature of the report issued yesterday by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the month of November and the five months ending on Nov. 30. These expenses in November were $1,041,755.90, a decrease of $47,845.96 from the operating expenses for November, 1912, which were $1,089,601.86. In the same way for the first five months of the present fiscal year there was a cut of $140,877.22 in operating expenses, the figures for 1913 being $5,175,973.39, as compared with $5,316,850.61 in 1912.

At the same time there was a satisfactory increase in the gross operating revenue. This in the month of November was $9,973.34—from $2,811,521.86 in 1912 to $2,821,495.20 this year, and in the five months ending Nov. 30 there was a rise in gross operating revenue of $189,382.63—from $12,774,340.61 in 1912 to $12,963,723.24 this year. The result is that the net corporate income for this November was $742,584.79, as compared with $656,672.16 last year, or an increase of $85,912.63, and for the five months ending Nov. 30 the net corporate income was $2,428,669.25, as compared with $2,107,057.62 for the same period in 1912, or an increase of $321,611.64.

50,000 SHARES TO EMPLOYES

Steel Corporation Offers Them at $93,750 Under Present Prices.

Employes of the United States Steel Corporation will be afforded the opportunity in January of subscribing to the corporation's common stock at $57 a share and the preferred at $105 a share under the profit-sharing plan put into effect several years ago. The stock may be paid for in instalments.

The corporation has set aside 25,000 shares of each class of stock for subscription, but it was said at the Steel offices yesterday that this does not mean that the men will be limited to these amounts. This year the corporation sold 34,551 shares of preferred and 25,793 of common to its workers at $96 for the common and $109 for the preferred.

The price to be asked next January for the common shares was $2.75 a share under the closing quotation for Steel yesterday while the preferred will be distributed at a figure $1 a share under the last price quoted yesterday.

101,545 IDLE CARS.

Freight Surplus Has Increased 44,311 Since Dec. 1.

The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association, issued yesterday, shows there was a net surplus of idle cars on lines of the United States and Canada on Dec. 15 of 101,545, an increase of 44,311 cars since Dec. 1. In the two weeks the net surplus of box cars increased from 22,492 to 40,417, while the coal car surplus rose from 12,526 to 34,140.

The reports issued during the past two months have shown a steady increase in idle cars. The railroads are approaching the new year with a much greater number of cars unemployed than at the beginning of 1913.

Delay Granted in Anti-Trust Suits.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The time within which the American Can Company and other defendants were required to file answer to the Government's anti-trust suit entered here Nov. 20 last, for the dissolution of the company, has been extended until Jan. 31, 1914, Judge John C. Rose, in the United States District Court, signed the order to that effect to-day, stipulating, however, that those defendants availing themselves of the extension must answer by that time on the merits of the case.

Sebastian Quits Rock Island Jan. 1.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The resignation of John Sebastian as third Vice President of the Rock Island Lines, reports of which were confirmed to-day, will become effective Jan. 1. Mr. Sebastian, who is 66 years of age, retires because of impaired health.

READING UP, NORFOLK DOWN

Reports of Anti-Trust Conferences Affect Them Oppositely.

Wall Street was greatly interested yesterday in reports that official of the Reading Company and of the Pennsylvania Railroad had been holding conferences with Attorney General McReynolds with a view to getting into tune with the Sherman Anti-Trust law by making concessions similar to those recently made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Pennsylvania holds $62,000,000 of Norfolk & Western stock, or about 42 per cent. of the total. While the Government has made no attempt to prove a restraint of trade through control of the smaller road, it would prefer to have the Norfolk & Western independent again, and it is understood that the Pennsylvania management is quite willing to reach a friendly understanding with the Department of Justice.

The financial district took the reported conferences seriously, and, in fear of the effect on the market of an enforced sale of Norfolk & Western, the stock turned very weak, selling down to 100½, or 3½ points below Tuesday's close. At the end of the session it was off 2½.

Reading, on the other hand, was active and very strong on the reported conferences, more than 146,000 shares changing hands, with an advance of 3½ points. Reading's strength was based on the expectation of an enforced distribution of assets in the event of an agreement to dispose of the coal properties or of its control of the Jersey Central.

Despite a report that the Southern Pacific was endeavoring to forestall Mr. McReynold's promised suit to compel a separation from the Central Pacific, interests close to the company said yesterday that there were so many considerations involved that the matter would be pressed to a determination in the courts if the Attorney General persisted in his views that the Southern Pacific could not legally retain the Central Pacific. Reports that negotiations for a compromise were under way were denied.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reading was the great feature of the day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It changed hands to the amount of 19,040 shares, with the commission houses handling a large business in it. Bearing upon its advance there was a revival of "segregation" rumors, it being said that the company was likely to perfect plans acceptable to the Department of Justice. The whole market joined in the upward movement. At the start of the day there had been some hesitation. It looked as if some recent buyers were taking Christmas profits. There was a reflection of realizing sales, but offerings were well absorbed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,650	Amal. Copper.	72½	74	72½	74
40	Am. Beet S...	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
1,050	Am. Can.....	29⅞	30⅛	29¾	30⅛
50	Am. Ice Sec..	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅜
140	Am. Smelting.	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63⅞
30	Am. T. & T..	122⅜	122½	122½	122½
80	Am. Tob. Co...	35	35½	35	35½
200	A., T. & S. F.	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
60	Balt. & Ohio..	92	92¼	92	92¼
60	B'klyn R. T...	88	88	88	88
1,240	Can. Pacific..	210⅜	211½	208¾	211¼
140	Can. Pac. rts.	4	4½	4	4½
190	Cent. Leather.	27½	27⅞	26⅝	27
160	Ches. & Ohio..	58⅞	60⅝	58⅞	60⅝
140	C., M. & St. P.	100⅝	100⅝	99¾	100⅝
30	Chino Con.....	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
10	Con. Gas	129⅝	129⅞	129⅝	129⅞
220	Erie	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
50	Gt. Nor. pf...	126½	126½	126½	126½
40	Gt.Nor.ore cfs.	34	34	34	34
20	Inter.-Met. ...	15	15	15	15
230	Inter.-Met. pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾
480	Lehigh Val....	153½	155¾	153½	155¾
10	Mex. Pet.....	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	Miami Cop....	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
20	Mo., K. & T..	19½	19½	19½	19½
880	Mo. Pacific...	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾
40	Nevada Con...	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	N. Y. Cent....	92⅞	92⅞	91⅞	92⅛
280	N. Y. N. H. & Hartford..	72½	73¼	71⅞	73¼
50	Northern Pac.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
300	Pennsylvania.	100	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
19,040	Reading	166⅜	170⅜	166⅜	170⅜
60	Rock Island...	13½	13½	13½	13¼
820	Southern Pac.	89½	90	89¼	90
50	Southern Ry..	23	23	23	23
10	Tenn. Copper.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
20	Third Av.....	41½	41½	41½	41½
6,230	Union Pacific.	155	156⅛	154½	156
20	U. S. Rubber.	56½	56½	56¼	56¼
7,580	U. S. Steel...	58⅞	59⅜	58⅝	59⅛
40	Utah Copper..	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
20	West. Un. Tr..	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝
44,470					

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Belcher	.43	.43	.43	.43
50	Goldfield Con.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
500	Gold. Merger..	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Jim Butler...	.70	.70	.70	.70
500	Jumbo Ext....	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	North Star....	.38½	.38½	.38½	.38½
200	Ophir	.23½	.23½	.23½	.23½
200	Portland	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
300	Tono. Merger.	.51¼	.51¼	.51¼	.51¼
3,050					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 24, 1913	$1,859,000
Same day last year	Holiday.
Total year to date	491,117,920
Same period last year	666,557,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.17 +.15
Same day last year	Holiday.

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

*Previous day's close, 91.54.

N Y City 4s, 1958		conv 4½s		5s, 1917	
4,000	95¼	500	101¼	2,000	95
4½s, 1960		10,000	100⅝	conv 5s	
2,000	100	gen 4½s		6,000	67
6,000	100	2,000	101	6,000	70
4½s, May, 1917		C, R I & P gen 4s		N Y Cent. Lake S col 3½s	
1,000	101⅛	3,000	83	4,000	78¾
4½s, May, 1957		Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s		5,000	77
5,000	103	7,000	71⅝	N Y & E 2d ext 5s	
4½s, 1963		2,000	71½	1,000	101
5,000	102⅞	1,000 s2nf	71½	N Y, O, E L, H & Pow col tr 5s	
26,000	103	2,000 s2nf	71⅝	1,000	101⅛
Adams Express 4s		C, R I & P R 4s		2,000	101¾
1,000	74	1,000	49¾	N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	
Am Sm Secur 6s		1,000	49¾	1,000	106⅞
5,000	103⅜	4,000	49¼	1,000	107
5,000	104	3,000	49	cv deb 6s, w i	
Am T & T cv 4½s		1,000	49¼	58,000	102⅞
5,000	96½	10,000	49⅝	1,000	103
1,000	96¾	3,000	49⅝	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Am Wr Paper 5s		1,000	49⅝	1,000	84
5,000	71½	1,000	50	N Y Susq ref 4s	
10,000	71	Chi, St P, M & O deb 6s		3,000	74½
Armour & Co 4½s		3,000	100	1,000	74⅞
1,000	89¼	Colo Industrial 5s		1,000	74½
A, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	75½	2,000	74¾
15,000	92½	900	75	2,000	74⅞
5,000	92¾	Col & So 1st 4s		10,000	74⅞
10,000	92⅝	3,000	89¾	5,000	74⅞
1,000	92¾	ref & ext 4½s		2,000	74⅞
10,000s20f	92⅛	5,000	91½	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
conv 4s, 1960		Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931		3,000	102
2,000	94¾	2,000	93½	gen 4s	
1,000	94¼	Det U Ry con 4½s		2,000	72½
A, T & S F 5s		1,000	67¾	1,000	72¾
1,000	93⅞	Dist Sec Corp 5s		M & O col 4s	
All Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s		1,000	63⅞	1,000	79¾
6,000	86	1,640	63¼	Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s	
5,000	86½	12,000	63	1,000	99¼
5,000	86¾	1,000	62¾	Texas Co conv 6s	
5,000	87¼	10,000	62½	2,000	99
B & O gold 4s		2,000	63	5,000	99½
1,000	90⅞	13,000	63½	Third Av ref 4s	
1,000	91	Du P de N P 4½s		11,000	80⅝
registered		5,000	86½	4,000	80¾
1,000	89½	10,000	86¾	7,000	80⅝
conv 4½s		Erie 1st con 4s, registered		10,000	80⅝
27,000	90⅜	1,000	80	9,000	81
500	91	1st gen 4s		adj 5s	
5,000	90½	11,000	71⅜	4,000	75½
5,000	90⅞	Erie cv 4s, Ser A		1,000	75⅝
Beth S 1st & ref 5s		5,000	73¾	Tol & O C 1st 5s	
1,000	79¾	5,000	73½	1,000	103¾
1,000	79	5,000	73⅝	Union Pac 1st 4s	
B R T gold 5s		Series B		1,000	95¼
4,000	99¼	8,000	71½	conv 4s	
10,000	96¼	Gen Motors 6s		1,000	92½
Cal G & Elec 5s		2,000	98⅜	500	92¾
5,000s5f	91¼	Ill Steel 4½s		2,000	92¾
5,000	91½	5,000	83¾	U S Rubber 6s	
Canada So con 5s, Series A		Indiana Steel 5s		1,000	101¼
1,000	103¾	2,000	98⅝	U S Steel C s f 5s	
Canfield & Ohio 5s		Inter-Met 4½s		7,000	89⅞
1,000	96½	10,000	75¾	73,000	100
2,000	95	5,000	75⅜	2,000	100¼
Cent Leather 5s		4,000	75½	27,000	100
2,000	97	I R T 1st & ref 5s		1,000	99⅞
1,000	96⅜	1,000	98⅛	4,000	100
2,000	96⅞	Iowa Cent ref 4s		2,000	99⅞
20,000	97	9,000	50	5,000	100
9,000	97½	Lack Steel 5s, 1950		16,000	99⅞
C of N J gen 5s		1,000	72	Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	
5,000	113¼	Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928		8,000	91½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		5,000	89	Virgn Ry 1st 5s	
7,000s20f	91	1931		2,000	97¼
gtd 4s		5,000	88¾	5,000	97¾
6,000	90⅜	6,000	88	5,000	97½
2,000	91	Lgg & Myers 6s		Wabash 2d 5s	
C & O gen 4½s		3,000s10f	91	8,000	64½
3,000s10f	91	conv 4½s	96¾	Wabash R R ref & ext 4s	
conv 4½s		L & N unitd 4s		5,000	48¼
5,000	78⅝	1,000	92¼	1,000	48¾
11,000	78½	Mil, Spart & N Wn 1st 4s		Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs	
C, I & Q gen 4s		1,000	90¾	25,000	11
1,000	90½	Mo, K & E 1st 5s		Westn Electric 5s	
10,000	90¾	2,000	103	5,000	100
18,000	94	Mo, K & T 2d 4s			
Ill Div 3½s		1,000	74		
2,000	81½	Mo, K & T of T 5s			
Chi Gt Westn 4s		1,000	93		
3,000s20f	70	Mo P 1st con 6s			
5,000	70½	10,000	103		
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A		10,000	102¼		
2,000	91½				

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1913.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total sales Dec. 24, 1913	403,029
Same day last year	Holiday.
Total year to date	81,728,642
Same period last year	130,348,887
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.19 +.44
Same day last year	Holiday.

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 19
Same period last year	85.83 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1

*Previous day's close, 78.47.

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 24, 1913	4	3¼	3½	$4.8525	$4.8510	$4.8510
Same day last year.	Holiday.				Holiday.	
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21½	21⅝	700	Alaska Gold Mines...	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
8¼	8⅝	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	38,000	Amal. Copper.....	72¼	74	72⅝	73⅞	+1⅝
30½	30⅝	8,910	American Can.....	29⅞	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+1
90	90½	700	Amer. Can pf.....	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90¼	+ ¾
36	38	100	American Cities.....	36	36	36	36	...
59	60¾	100	Amer. Cities pf.....	60¾	60¾	60⅝	60¾	— ⅛
23¼	23⅝	300	Amer. Ice Securities.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
42½	43⅛	300	Amer. Malt pf.....	42	42	42	42	— ¾
63⅜	63⅞	1,220	Amer. Sm. & Ref....	62⅜	63¼	62⅜	63¼	+ ⅞
106½	107	600	Amer. Sugar Ref....	107	107	106½	106⅞	+ ⅛
123	123½	2,500	Amer. Tel. & Tel....	122⅜	123⅜	122½	123⅜	+ ¼
247	248	300	Amer. Tobacco.....	245½	248½	245½	248½	+2⅝
35½	35¼	3,075	Anaconda Copper....	35	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
93⅞	94	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. Fe..	94	94¼	93⅝	94	+ ⅛
98½	98⅞		Atch., T. & S. Fe pf..	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	...
39½	39⅝	100	Baldwin Locom.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
92¾	93	1,200	Balt. & Ohio.....	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅛
80	80¾	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.....	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	31	600	Bethlehem Steel.....	30	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅜
68	69	100	Bethlehem Steel pf..	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
88¼	88½	200	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	27¼	100	Butterock Co.....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
211	211½	14,830	Canadian Pacific....	211	211½	208⅞	211¼	+1
...	91½	100	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf..	91	91	91	91	...
27	27	3,600	Cent. Leather.....	27	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
94½	94⅝	100	Cent. Leather pf....	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
60¼	60½	2,000	Ches. & Ohio.....	58⅞	60⅝	58⅞	60⅝	+1⅝
11½	12¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	...
27½	28⅝	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
100¾	101	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P....	100¾	100⅝	99¾	100⅜	+ ⅛
135¼	139	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	+ ½
123½	125	500	Chi. & Northern....	126	126½	125⅞	126½	+ ⅞
39½	39¼	2,500	Chino Copper.....	38¾	39½	38⅞	39⅞	+ ⅞
26½	27	300	Colorado Southern....	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1½
130	131	200	Consolidated Gas....	130	130½	130	130¾	+ ⅝
9⅝	9⅞	500	Corn Products Ref...	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	...
150	151¼	300	Del. & Hudson.....	151¼	151½	151½	151½	...
18½	18⅝	425	Distillers' Secur.....	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
28¾	29	4,100	Erie.....	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Erie 1st pf.....	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
139	140½	200	General Electric....	140	140	140	140	...
35	36½	100	General Motors.....	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅝
19⅞	20⅞	2,800	Goodrich, (B. F.)....	19	21¼	19	19⅝	+1¼
77½	78⅝	700	Goodrich pf.....	78	79	78	79	+1¼
126⅞	127¼	900	Gt. Northern pf.....	126⅜	127½	126⅝	126⅜	+ ⅜
128	129	100	Gt. N. pf. cfs. 80% pd.	128	128	128	128	+ ⅜
34¼	35	250	Gt. N. cts. for ore pr.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
45	45⅝	20	Guggenheim Expl. ..	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	...
15	15½	1,000	Inspiration Copper...	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
15	15¼	2,200	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	1,700	Int.-Met. pf.....	60⅛	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ½
...	60	200	Int. Agricultural pf..	26	26	26	26	—4¼
103¾	103⅞	400	Int. Harvester, N. J..	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	...
...	...	300	Internat. Paper.....	8¾	9	8¾	9	+1
...	...	650	Inter. Paper pf.....	38	38½	38	38½	+1
...	...	100	Int. Steam Pump pf..	18	18	18	18	+2⅛
...	...	100	Kan. City Southern..	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Kansas (S. G.) Co....	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅛
80	80½	7,720	Lehigh Valley.....	153¾	155½	153½	155½	+1⅝
75	84	100	Mackay Cos.....	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	—1½
65	65½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
45½	46	700	Mex. Petroleu	45½	46	45½	46	+ ½
21⅝	22¼	1,800	Miami Copper	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
13	14	450	Minn. & St. Louis..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
125	126	660	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	125⅞	124¾	125⅞	+ ⅞
110	112	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	19¼	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
84	84	5,100	Missouri Pacific....	22	23⅜	21½	23	+ ⅜
10	11	10	Nat. En. & St. Co....	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	...
94	95	400	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	1,600	Nevada Con. Copper..	15½	15⅝	15	15¼	...
91⅜	92	2,600	N. Y. Central.....	91¾	92½	91¼	92½	+ ¼
72⅞	73⅛	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H...	72⅝	73¾	72⅝	73¼	+1⅛
27	28	100	N. Y., O & W.....	27	27	27	27	...
103¼	102½	6,850	Norfolk & Western..	103¼	103¼	100¼	102½	—2⅛
68	68	100	North American	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
109	109⅝	1,000	Northern Pacific	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	+ ⅝
24¼	24¾	100	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	...
27½	28¼	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel..	27½	27½	27½	27½	+2½
108⅞	109⅜	2,300	Penn. R. R.....	108

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silk Muslin Goods Pay $3 a Pound —American Express Co. Loses.

The Board of United States General Appraisers denied yesterday a contention raised by William H. Stiner & Son regarding the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of silk muslin goods. Appraiser Higgins returned the goods as all-silk woven fabrics in the piece, yarn dyed, not weighted. The Collector at New York assessed the importations at $3 a pound, but not less than 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 390. The importers asserted that duty should have been taken at $2.45 a pound under the same paragraph, as woven silk fabrics "in the gum." Judge Howell held that the testimony of the importers' witnesses was not convincing.

The American Express Company failed in a contention dealing with rates of duty on so-called tapestry boxes and baskets, which were assessed by the Collector at Boston under Paragraphs 349 and 402 of the old tariff and at 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 179. The importer contended the duty was 45 per cent. under Paragraph 352, as manufactures in chief value of cotton, or at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 326, as Jacquard figured goods. The express company asked for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of witnesses in France. The application was denied on the ground that the importers had been dilatory in bringing the case to trial.

Konig Brothers & Co., New York, imported merchandise which was returned for duty under the old act, at 4 cents a pound, as wool of the third class. The importers said that the merchandise was not wool, but hair, for which free entry was provided in Paragraph 683. The protest was sustained and the Collector ordered to reliquidate the entries on the basis of free entry.

Rowan Litigation Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 24.—With the consent of counsel for the petitioners the Supreme Court dismissed to-day the suit brought against Eugene S. Willey of Broad Street Park by Manuel Kline, Jr., of this city and Mrs. Mary B. Parker of Philadelphia. Kline and rMs. Parker alleged that Willey was virtually holding as a prisoner Andrew Kinsey Rowan, a wealthy man to whom they claimed relationship. Rowan denounced them as impostors and denied that Willey was detaining him.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LANGE BROS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lange Bros., Inc., wholesale dealers in Italian and Spanish products at 68 Gansevoort Street, by these creditors: A. Lange, $1,000, on foreign drafts; Jacob A. Kirsch & Co., $116, and Yohalem & Diamand, $50. It was alleged that on Dec. 15 the corporation acknowledged its inability to pay the above foreign drafts, and transferred a large amount of stocks and the proceeds thereof. The business was started in 1871, and was incorporated on Feb. 7, 1906, with capital stock of $125,000, but had no rating in Bradstreets. Liabilities are said to be $25,000 and assets $15,000.

HAEBLER & CO., INC., general commission merchants and selling agents at 79 Wall Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $69,004 and assets of $62,-. Schedules of stock, $8,825; accounts, $9,109; claims, $40,363; notes, $620; office furniture, $220; cash in bank, $562, and 17 shares of stock of the Corbin Banking Company, $1,713. Among the creditors are the Cuba Company, $5,000; the Manhattan Company, $2,250, secured; Latham & Co., $2,565, secured, and Johannes Nossum of Freundheim, Germany, $3,300, secured. The troubles of the corporation are attributed to going short of the market on evaporated apples. Of the liabilities $48,600 are claims for default in delivery and inability to make deliveries of evaporated apples to purchases in Europe. The business was started in 1885 as a firm, and was incorporated on Jan. 18, 1912, with capital stock of $125,000. Paul Haebler is Secretary and Treasurer.

F. D. HOMANS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against F. D. Homans, Incorporated, dealer in automobiles, at 239 West Fifty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Jerome C. Kraus, $306; Nathan M. Guinsburg, $72, and Arthur W. Chatfield, $350. It was alleged that the concern was insolvent, had made preferential payments of $4,000, had transferred merchandise and accounts $3,000, and removed a large part of its property. Judge Holt appointed Irving M. Dittenhoefer receiver on application of Williams & Hamburger, and his bond was fixed at $4,000. Assets are said to be $7,500.— In automobiles $5,000, and in accounts $2,500. It was asserted that on Tuesday night twenty-five automobiles were removed from the premises and stored in various garages. The corporation was incorporated on Aug. 7, 1913, with capital stock of $2,000. Frank D. Homans is President.

SAMUEL SANDBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Sandberg, manufacturer of ostrich plumes, at 7 Great Jones Street, by these creditors: Santare & Fortney, $252; Frank E. Karelsen, Jr., $975, and Israel J. Schwartz, $108. Judge Holt appointed Leonard Bronner receiver. Liabilities are $11,000 and assets over $2,500.

L. FANTEL & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against L. Fantel & Co., manufacturers of furs, at 15 West Twenty-ninth Street, by these creditors: Michael Shapiro, $218; Bernard S. Klein, $218, and Moses W. Scheinholz, $150. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets unknown.

M. S. GLOBE & SON, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. S. Globe & Son, Incorporated, wholesale dealers in candy and tobacco, at 505 East 171st Street, by these creditors: Massachusetts Chocolate Company, $139; Boston Confectionery Company, $107; Stop Chocolate Company, $96; Auto Sale Gum and Chocolate Company, $75, and Marfeid Chocolate and Cocoa Company, $61. Judge Holt appointed John V. Lewin receiver, under $1,000 bond. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets about $6,200.

MORRIS SEIDEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Seidel, manufacturing furrier, of 29 East Tenth Street, by these creditors: S. Michael Cohen, $200; D. E. Horowitz, $247, and E. S. Wheeler, $400, all on assigned claims. Seidel had been in this line of business since 1902, was a partner in two firms, and has been in business alone since October, 1913. Judge Holt appointed Alfred D. Bleisten receiver. Liabilities are $7,500, and assets $2,000.

MRS. C. E. STONE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lucille Stone, doing business as Mrs. C. E. Stone, dealer in shoes at 32 Cathedral Parkway, by these creditors: F. H. McElwan Company, $424; Merritt, Elliott & Co., $298, and Powell Shoe Company, $45. Liabilities are $1,100 and assets are said to be $50.

EDITH HABER, clothing dealer in Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,392 and assets $1,433.

CHARLES COOPER, salesman, of 502 Vendovi Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,534 and no assets.

HIRSHHORN & BRAUNSTEIN. — David Hirshhorn and Harris Braunstein, composing the firm of Hirshhorn & Braunstein, manufacturers of women's dresses, formerly at 5 East Fourteenth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,428 and assets $2 cash.

WILLIAM F. HAMBLIN & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William F. Hamblin & Co., (corporation,) advertising agents, of 200 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $23,443 and assets $8,406, consisting of stock, $1,648; accounts, $6,225; office fixtures, $500, and cash in bank, $33. There are nearly 500 newspapers throughout the United States which are creditors.

ALBERT BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Albert Brothers, clothing manufacturers, of 161 Lafayette Street, show liabilities $47,918 and assets $22,561, consisting of cash in bank, $11,649; accounts, $5,912; debtors and remnants, $1,802; proceeds of sale of stock and machinery, $1,828; goods on memorandum at Portland, Ore., $600; equity in accounts, $400; claim, $1,440, and cash in bank, $310.

ABRAHAM M. ROSENTHAL. — Schedules in bankruptcy of Abraham M. Rosenthal, manufacturer of muslin underwear at 129 West Twenty-seventh Street, show liabilities $7,193 and assets $7,002, consisting of stock, $1,500; machinery and fixtures, $2,000, and accounts, $5,502.

PETER ADLER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Peter Adler, manufacturers of quilts at 31 Walker Street, show liabilities $3,582 and assets $2,013, consisting of accounts, $1,013, and cash in bank, $100.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Berger, Max and Carl, and G. H. Fischer—Charles Abresch & Son, $3,727.
Brener, Samuel, and Oval Construction Co., Inc.—P. Yockel, $1,354.
Creighton, William S.—J. Anderson, $227.
Crabtree, John H.—Bayside Automobile Co., $114.
Coyne, Thomas J.—E. F. Mundy, $527.
Brukker, Roy—The Ansonia, costs, $123.
Brukker, Paul—Same, costs, $123.

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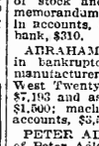

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

The approaching holiday tended to restrict business in all the markets, except cotton. Wheat was inactive and practically unchanged at the close. Corn and oats declined fractionally. After early advances were scored, pressure was developed great enough to have declines of 3 points in several options. Provisions and cotton oil were irregular.

WHEAT.

The Christmas spirit pervaded the wheat market and there was a very small volume of business, while prices moved within a narrow range. The news of the day was not conclusive either way.

Liverpool and Paris will remain closed for the balance of the week, and the other Continental markets and Winnipeg will be closed on Thursday and Friday. Prices abroad were rather heavy owing to favorable reports from the Argentine, as well as more liberal offerings of native wheat in Europe, and there was little in the domestic situation to attract buyers.

The cash demand was light in all the markets, and very few export orders were in evidence, although this inactivity may be partially attributed to the season of the year. Receipts at Northwestern points were quite liberal, and stocks at Minneapolis showed an increase of 600,000 bushels the last four days. The Winnipeg movement was much smaller, however, and this seemed to have some influence on sentiment.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99½c elevator, domestic, and $1.01 f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98⅛c f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	96¾	96¾	..
May	97 11-16	97½	97⅝	97⅝	..
July	..	..	94⅝	94⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	..
May	90⅞	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	..
July	87⅞	87	87	87⅜	..

CORN.

Trading in the corn market was moderately active, and prices were firmer early in the day, owing to covering on account of continued unsettled weather in portions of the West and reports that farmers were not willing to sell at present prices. Receipts at interior points were heavy, however, and offerings increased on the advance, resulting in a late decline, which left prices at the bottom, with net losses of ¼c to ⅝c.

In the local cash market new No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70	69¼	69½	69⅝	..
May	69⅝	69¼	69¼	69½	..
July	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69	..

OATS.

The oats market was inactive with small price changes but late in the day there was a partial decline under moderate liquidation and in sympathy with corn and final quotations were ⅛ to ⅜c net lower. The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 45¾ to 45¾c; No. 2, 46½ to 47c; No. 3, 45¼ to 46c; No. 4, 44½ to 45¾c; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	39	..
May	41⅞	41¼	41¼	41½	..
July	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	41	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, with small price changes, but the undertone was steady, and values were slightly higher in most cases, owing to an absence of selling pressure and influenced by a firmer tone to the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Friday, 30,000; Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha, 7,700.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.05	..
May	11.02	11.02	11.02	11.00	..
Ribs—					
January	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.77	..
May	11.12	11.07	11.07	11.07	..
Pork—					
January	20.50	20.45	20.45	20.45	..
May	20.95	20.87	20.87	20.87	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market felt the influence of the holiday spirit which pervaded all the other markets and the volume of business was very small and price changes were narrow. The spot demand was quiet, but some authorities were inclined to take a more optimistic view of the situation owing to the recent decline in values.

The range of contract prices in the local market were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.90	6.60
December	..	..	6.68@6.75	6.69
January	6.72	6.71	6.70@6.72	6.70
February	6.86	6.86	6.85@6.86	6.86
March	..	..	6.97@6.98	6.98
April	..	..	7.07@7.10	7.07
May	7.20	7.19	7.17@7.19	7.18
June	..	..	7.22@7.25	7.22
July	7.30	7.28	7.27@7.29	7.27

COTTON.

For the day before a holiday cotton showed unusual activity and a considerable price movement. The market opened firm, and 3 to 10 points higher, reflecting the strength of Liverpool, where prices were about 5 points better than due at the time of the local opening. Further commission house buying was a feature of the first hour here, in addition to support credited to spot houses and moderate covering by local short interest. Prices responded quite readily to this buying, and at one time were 10 to 11 points over the previous night. A renewal of buying power in the last hour carried the market up again 5 to 6 points from the lowest of the day, and the close was quite steady at a partial decline of 3 points.

Houses with Liverpool connections bought January and March here during the forenoon, supposed to be further undoing of straddles, but were sellers of May. For the day, Southern spot markets were unchanged, to ¼c higher, and it was the opinion of bull traders that spot cotton showed an unusual response to any upward tendency in the futures market. It was estimated that the week's into sight would be around 510,000 bales, against 488,000 last week, and 442,000 a year ago. Over the entire belt rain was forecasted for Thursday, and fair but generally colder weather over the western belt. It will be a holiday in all markets on Thursday, and Liverpool will, in addition, remain closed until Monday morning.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at 12.60 for middling upland; sales, none; delivered on contract, 400 bales. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.28	12.11	12.12@12.15	12.15
January	12.10	11.90	11.94@11.95	11.97
February	12.10	12.10	11.99@12.03	12.01
March	12.34	12.16	12.21@	12.22
April	..	..	12.16@12.20	12.18
May	12.29	12.13	12.16@12.17	12.18
June	12.27	12.27	12.16@12.18	12.18
July	12.30	12.13	12.18@12.19	12.19
August	12.10	12.00	11.98@12.00	11.98
September	..	..	11.70@11.75	11.71
October	11.70	11.61	11.59@11.61	11.59

COFFEE.

The coffee market ruled quiet, total sales for two days aggregating 37,750 bags. The Sao Paulo movement for the day showed considerable falling off. The Hamburg market was closed for the holiday, but Havre, after opening at a decline of ¼ to ½ franc, developed a steadier tone, and closed net unchanged to ¼ lower. Prices in the Brazilian spot markets were unchanged both at Rio and Santos, and, owing to the election, there was no futures market in Santos. The cost and freight markets Santos 4s were quoted at 11.45@11.75; 4s and 5s, 11.25; 5s, 11.05; 6s, 10.95, and Rio 7s, 9.00@9.10.

Local spot prices were unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	9.09@ 9.10	9.03
January	..	..	9.11@ 9.13	9.05
February	..	..	9.25@ 9.27	9.19
March	9.38	9.30	9.39@ 9.40	9.33
April	..	..	9.52@ 9.53	9.46
May	9.65	9.59	9.65@ 9.66	9.60
June	..	..	9.76@ 9.77	9.70
July	9.85	9.81	9.86@ 9.87	9.80
August	..	..	9.94@ 9.96	9.88
September	10.02	10.00	10.02@ ..	9.97
October	..	..	10.09@10.10	10.04
November	..	..	10.13@10.14	10.09

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,977 packages. The shortage of yesterday was relieved, but there was fair trading, and prices well sustained, especially on the higher grades. Creamery, extras, 36½@37½c; firats, 23@34c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; held, extras, 32@33c; firats, 27½@31c; seconds, 23½@26½c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime 26@30c; common to fair, 20@23c; process extras, 24@25c; firats, 23@23½c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firats, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 20@22c; current make, firats, 21@21½c; seconds, 19¼@20c; thirds, 18@19c; packing stock, held, 19½@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 1, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 1,822 boxes. Market generally firm on whole milk cheese, with inquiry for both medium grades and top qualities. Skims dull. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17c; average fancy, 16½@16¾c; State, whole milk, fresh specials, 16@16¼c; average fancy, 16¾c; undergrades, 13@15½c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16¾@16¾c; twins and flats, 16¼c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13¾c; held, good to choice, 11@12½c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 6@10c; skims, full skims, or badly defective, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,754 cases, domestic; imports, 225 cases, from Europe, 120 dozen to the case. Fresh gathered eggs are quieter. Storage in good demand. Nearby white eggs scarce. Foreign limed and refrigerator in fair demand. Fresh gathered; extras, dozen, 36c; extra firats, 34½@35c; firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@30c; dirties, 25@27c; checks, 22@26c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 30½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 26@29c; lower grades, 23@27½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 44@45c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 43@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fair to good, 40@42c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 35@38c; Western gathered white, 35@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery brown, 36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@35c; fresh fancy, 120 dozen cases, fair to prime, 27@31c; held, fresh, 120 dozen cases, poor to fair, 24@26c; refrigerator, 120 dozen cases, poor to good, 24@26c; limed, 120 dozen cases, fair to prime, 23@24½c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no changes yesterday.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged, on a basis of $4.10 to $4.15 for fine granulated. The raw sugar market also unchanged, with centrifugal quoted at $3.12, muscovado at $2.62, and molasses sugar at $2.37. The London beet sugar market was quoted at 8s 11½d for December and January and 9s 4½d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a fair demand for grocery grades of molasses, and prices were firm. The demand for syrups was light, and prices were unchanged.

RICE.—There was only a hand-to-mouth inquiry for rice, and prices were nominally unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was dull and prices were nominal.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was quiet, and prices showed no change. Rosin was steady, at previous prices, and tar was dull and unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Arthur Curtiss James Takes Title To Fifth Avenue Apartment Subject To $1,400,000 Mortgage—Madison Avenue Flats In the Deal—Bronx Corner Sold—Suburban Transactions.

In the announcement yesterday by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company of the sale of the five five-story flats at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, being 1,242 Madison Avenue and 17 to 23 East Eighty-ninth Street, there was a reminder of the deal made a short time ago in which Arthur Curtis James purchased the twelve-story apartment on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first Street from the Century Holding Company, composed of Lee & Fleischman. In addition to the four flats on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, which were mentioned at that time as given by Commodore James in part payment, the Madison Avenue corner plot also figured in the deal, being another portion of the James holdings given in part payment for the Fifth Avenue apartment.

Title has just been passed to the Madison Avenue corner, 100.8 feet on the avenue by 104.5 on Eighty-ninth Street, and the Century Holding Company has given back a mortgage of $125,000.

Mr. James also took title yesterday to the Fifth Avenue apartment, a plot 102.2 by 125 feet, subject to a mortgage of $1,400,000.

Sale in East Harlem.

Edgar T. Kingsley has sold for Philip Reilly to Mary Healy the three-story brick dwelling at 101 East 101st Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, on a lot 16.6 by 75 feet. Mr. Reilly purchased the property through the same broker in 1909.

Builder Buys Bronx Corner.

A builder has purchased from Hugh N. Camp, Jr., the one-story taxpayer, occupying a plot 70 by 115 feet, on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and 177th Street. The property has been held at $100,000, and will be improved with a four-story structure. Robert E. L. Mordecai negotiated the transaction.

Brooklyn.

Joseph Metzger & Co. sold for Siris & Malzman, operators, 109, 111, and 115 South Ninth Street, three four-story flats. The buyer, T. Siegel, is an investor.

The United Congregational Church at Lee Avenue and Hooper Street, has voted to sell its property and unite the Central Congregational Church, of which Dr. S. Parkes Cadman is pastor. The United Churches property is valued at from $65,000 to $70,000. Several offers, it is said, have been made for the property, one being from a Hebrew congregation for a synagogue.

Trades Farm for Kew Residence.

Mrs. Mary Gagin of Warwick, N. Y., has sold a large farm at that place to J. T. Gavigan of Kew Gardens, L. I., taking from the latter in exchange a residence at Kew Gardens. The aggregate value of the properties in the deal is about $60,000. The Boston Farm Agency negotiated the deal.

$127,000 New Jersey Deal.

One of the largest recent deals in Bergen County, N. J., was consummated yesterday at Hackensack in the office of the Bergen Realty Company, when former Mayor John Karl of Garfield, N. J., traded one modern apartment house, six two-family houses, and a brick tenement in Passaic to Harry Tompkins of Warren Point, Bergen County, for 125 acres of land, upon which are a number of buildings at Warren Point. The deal involves $127,000. It is understood that the buyer intends to subdivide the acreage and develop it.

Westchester County.

J. C. Gleason & Son have sold a plot of land on the corner of Centre and Crescent Avenues, New Rochelle, having a frontage on the New Haven Railroad of 123 feet, and on Centre Avenue of 100 feet, to a client for James S. Haviland. The property was held at $5,000, and was sold to Mr. Haviland by the same firm a very short time since.

Old Cafe Boulevard Leased.

The Café Boulevard, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, has been leased by the Rosenfeld Realty Company, of which I. H. Rosenfeld is President, to Clinton M. Hall and Troy Alexander for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $200,000.

The name of the restaurant will be changed and extensive alterations will be made. Lewis H. May & Co. negotiated the lease.

Leases.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for the Columbus Arcade Realty Company for a term of years the store in the Thoroughfare Building, at 241 West Fifty-seventh Street, to L. A. VanPatten, New York agent for the Saxon Motor Car Company.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for Pauline Chapin Hodges the five-story American basement dwelling, on plot 27 by 100, at 10 East Forty-ninth Street to a client for a term of years.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with A. J. Robertson, have leased the entire sixth floor at 15 East Forty-seventh Stret for Amos R. E. Pinchot to the Kraemer Art Galleries of Paris.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for installing a ballroom on the second floor of the five-story restaurant and office building at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street for the Chelsea Hotel Company at a cost of $7,000. S. B. Eisendrath is the architect.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday in an action to foreclose four mortgages aggregating $448,575 on the property at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Stret, a plot 100.5 by 100. George C., Charles E., and William H. Hall, as executors of William H. Hall, are the plaintiffs. The Oregon Apartments Company, Henry Bergquist and Joseph A. Burdeau, as committee of the estate of Henry Bergquist, are the defendants.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Church St, s e, block front between Warren and Chambers Sts, 176.10x24.8x175.10x25, five-story loft and store building; Albany County Savings Bank against Church & Warren Co. and others; Seybel & F., attorneys; J. Z. Lowe, referee; due, $197,146.08; taxes, &c., $3,810.90; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 476, e s, 43.5 ft e of 29th St, 20x75, four-story tenement and store, two-story extension; E. Britton against G. J. Humphreys and others; Ferries & S., attorneys; Townsend Morgan, referee; due, $79,333.03; taxes, &c., $2,842.35; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

7th Av, 2,304-2,306, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 50x100, five-story tenement and store; Saranac Construction Co. against Joseph Davis and others; H. B. Davis, attorney; D. C. Glover, referee; due, $5,008.29; taxes, &c., $1,050.68; subject to two first mortgages aggregating $54,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 147th St, 49.11x100, six-story tenement; L. H. Cohen against J. W. Fox and others; Gettner, S. & A., attorneys; J. J. Frank, referee; due, $6,537.99; taxes, &c., $1,225.37; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $51,000; to the plaintiff for $39,241.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

15th St, 512½, for a one-story store, 10x25.9; T. J. Dennis, 512 West 15th St, owner; O. Melin, 176 Wooster St, architect; cost, $150.

Dudley Av, n s, 75 ft w of Mayflower Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.6x49; Fritz Gaertner, 771 Trinity Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, s w corner of 50th St, to a five-story restaurant and office building; Chelsea Hotel Co., owners; Henry S. B. Eisendrath, 500 5th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, e s, 146.4 ft n of Stanton St, 22.2x85; Max M. Bernstein to Frederick C. Calkins, 115 Maiden Lane, quitclaim, Dec. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$180

AVENUE D, 107-9, s w corner of 8th St, 60x50; Morris Shapiro to Moses A. Horowitz, 156 East 84th St, Nov. 7, (mtg $69,000;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & S., 52 Nassau St.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 242 and 244, n s, 50x75; Esther Langer to Annie Schneidin, 487 18th Av, Newark, N. J., and Healey and others to Taxpayers Realty Co., 1,109 Forest Av, (mtg $9,500,) Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 258.8 ft n of 168th St, 98.11x181.3; Emil S. Levi to Bellmil Realty Corporation, 22 West 19th St, Dec. 22, (mtg $86,000;) attorneys, Fleischmann & F., 32 Liberty St.....$1

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 31x—; Alfred C. Bachman to Elizabeth Van Alst, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 24, 1910; attorney, M. D. Townsend, 52 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA AV, e s, 119.11 ft s of 183d St, 24.2x42; Mona Specialty Co. to William B. Murphy, 817 East 181st St, Dec. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CRUGER AV, e s, 515 ft n of Morris Park, runs n 55x w 5x s 55x e 5; Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Church Exclusion Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Diocese of New York to City of New York

NEW BENEFIT PLAN FOR 3,000 EMPLOYES

Prudential Insurance Company Announces Its Plan of Disability Allowances.

AFFECTS ALL ONE-YEAR MEN

Full Pay for Two Weeks and Lesser Allowances for Longer Periods —Retirement Rules Also.

President Forrest F. Dryden announced yesterday the Prudential Insurance Company's new plan of service disability allowances for the home office force in Newark. More than 3,000 persons will be affected.

The plan provides that an employe who has been in the service of the Prudential for one full year shall, if sick or disabled, be paid in full for two weeks' absence, and in addition 35 per cent. of his weekly salary for an additional two months, if his disability continues that long. The length of time for which the disability allowance will be made increases with years of service. At the end of five years the allowance will be as follows: Six weeks' full salary for disability end 35 per cent. of salary for seven months, if disability continues that long.

This scale will be increased from year to year until the thirty-fourth year, when the company will pay full salaries for twenty-six weeks for disabilities and 35 per cent. of salary for five years, if the disability continues that long.

Employes who become disabled after twenty-five years of service will receive special consideration. Women employes disabled at the age of 60 and men at 65 may retire under the company's service retirement plan, by which he or she will receive an allowance of from $30 to $100 a month for the rest of life, according to years of service and salary average.

Under the plan the company will not allow a man who has been sick to return to work until his convalescence is complete. The company has specially provided that tuberculous employes, after three years of service, shall receive treatment, with traveling expenses, at the nearest sanitarium for twenty-six weeks. President Dryden said last night:

"The adoption of these plans gains for the Prudential, so far as we know, the honor of being the first life insurance company to put into effect systematic and comprehensive plans for the care of employes during temporary and permanent disablement."

INSURES ITS EMPLOYES.

National Bank of Commerce Adopts a Welfare Plan.

All clerical employes of the National Bank of Commerce in New York will benefit by a Christmas greeting in the form of a complete welfare plan, including group life insurance, group disability insurance, and pensions. Under this arrangement every officer and clerical employe of the bank is insured by the Equitable Life for the amount of one year's salary.

The disability plan provides payment of full salary in the event of disability arising from any cause during the first month, and 80 per cent. of the salary during the following twelve months, with the further agreement that thereafter 60 per cent. of the salary will be paid without limit during lifetime, conditioned upon continued disability.

Pensions are to be payable to all employes reaching the age of 65. The amount of the pension is 2 per cent. of the aggregate wage received during continuous service with the bank. The plans are broad in scope, and have been stated by actuarial authorities to be more complete than any yet adopted by any financial institution for the care and protection of its workers. The life insurance goes into effect on the full group plan without medical examination, and every bank employe receives a certificate to such effect.

Pensions are in the form of service annuities, and are unique in providing pension benefits to every such employe who reaches the retiring age. This means that there is no required term of service, such as ten, fifteen or twenty years in order to qualify for a pension.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell announces that persons who desire to serve in the evening schools in the season of 1914-1915, and who hold day elementary or high or vocational school licenses, and whose records are satisfactory, may have their names put on an evening school eligible list. Applications may be made at the Board of Education Hall, any day before March 1, 1914. Each applicant must agree to serve, if appointed, for the entire season, or for such part thereof as his or her services may be required, unless prevented by illness or other serious disability.

The name of James F. Driscoll, with a rating of 95 per cent., has been replaced on the eligible list of persons holding License No. 1. The name of Maurice Bellew of Lenterhire, N. Y., has been put on the same list.

Dr. Maxwell announces the following eligible list for teacher of sewing in the elementary schools, and the respective ratings: Elsie Herz, 87.5; Louise Klingsburg, 84.75; Aliph G. Smith, 84; Mary S. Ferrigan, 81.25; Irene L. Nightingale, 80.75; M. Evelyn Pratt, 78.75; Alma M. Richter, 78.5; Madeleine Lee, 78; Jessica M. Eagleson, 76.75; Edith B. Brower, 76.75; Margaret A. Kiernan, 75.5; Rose Sternglanz, 75.5; Albina J. Wygant 74.5; Marguerite A. Curry, 73.25; Mary T. Fagan, 73; Catherine M. O'Donnell, 72.75; Violet Haver, 71.

The Board of Education has requested the issue of $500,000 corporate stock to bring the artificial illumination in the public school buildings to the proper standard of efficiency.

A class will be organized in the building of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 Fourt Avenue. It will be an annex to Public School 50, Manhattan.

It has been decided to keep open the evening recreation centre in Public School 164, Manhattan, on two evenings a week, to establish a recreation centre in Public School 10, Manhattan, and to keep open the evening recreation centre in Public School 146, Brooklyn, on additional evening each week.

Permission has been granted to the Principals of Public School 100, Brooklyn, and Public School 32, Queens, to hold graduating exercises in buildings not under the Board of Education's jurisdiction.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for Inspector of Iron and Steel will be held on Dec. 31. Fifty-four candidates have been notified to appear.

The receipt of applications for statistician was begun yesterday and will be ended on Jan. 9. Applications for interpreter of Yiddish will be received from Jan. 6 to Jan. 20. Applications for interpreter of Italian will be received from Jan. 8 to Jan. 22.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for Jan. 5 an open competitive examination for copperplate map engraver, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at from $3 a day when actually employed to $1,600 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. As no applications were filed for the examination for this position announced for Nov. 10, 1913, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. It will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination. They will be rated upon the character and degree of excellence of the samples of engraving which must be submitted with examination Form 1,800 and special form. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The storm that was over the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday has passed northeastward to sea attended by rains Tuesday night in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley and snow and rain in New York and New England. It caused heavy snowy in Northern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley.

The southwest storm of Tuesday was central Wednesday night near the mouth of the Mississippi River, whence it will move northeastward with rapidly increasing intensity, in anticipation of which storm warnings were displayed.

This storm has already caused rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and general though light snows in the Plains States.

Another storm of marked intensity is approaching the North Pacific Coast, where it is causing rains and high winds.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly over the Plains States and have changed little elsewhere.

The southern storm will advance northeastward and be attended by general rains during the next thirty-six hours in the Atlantic States and snows and rains in the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley. Snows are also probable Thursday in the Mississippi Valley. Over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, while west of the Rocky Mountains there will be general rains and snows.

Temperatures will be considerably lower Thursday in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States, and Friday throughout the East. They will rise Thursday and Friday in the Northwest.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming east to Thursday night and increasing; Middle Atlantic Coast, increasing east and southeast, becoming high; South Atlantic Coast, high southeast and south, shifting to northwest Thursday night.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably followed by rain Thursday afternoon or night; Friday rain or snow, moderate variable winds becoming cast and increasing.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Thursday; Friday clearing and colder, increasing east winds.

Western New York—Snow or rain Thursday; Friday snow and colder, increasing east winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday, probably followed by snow by night; Friday, rain or snow; moderate variable winds, becoming high east Thursday night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	26	49	4 P. M.	27	48
6 A. M.	26	39	6 P. M.	28	46
9 A. M.	26	40	9 P. M.	28	44
12 M.	24	48	11 P. M.	26	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29. 93 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—368 W. 50 St.; Wm. Helub	Trifling
1:00—Front 142 W. 44 St.; Yellow Taxicab Co.	Not given
4:15—Foot E. 40 St.; Daly & Ires	$2,000
7:53—30 E. 21 St.; Suffolk Engraving Co.	$300
8:15—227 Riverside Dr.; Central Realty Co.	$50
10:00—203 Greenwich St.; Smith & McNeil's	$25
P. M.	
1:15—54 Cherry St.; not given	Trifling
2:30—444 Broadway; not given	Trifling
3:22—1 West 133d St.	Trifling
6:20—265 7th Ave.; H. Mandel	$500
6:35—50 W. 17th St.; Rohenwitz Bros.	Trifling
8:00—692 10th Ave.; not given	Trif.
9:05—149 W. 100th St.; J. Kolnick	Trif.
9:45—451 Claremont Pky.; J. Scherber	$10

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Desig. as Act. Det. Serg. and assign. Mayor's off., Owen J. Carney. Reinstatement, Patrol. J. E. J. Scully. Trans., Serg. E. P. O'Hara, 22 Prect. to 155 Prect.; Patrol. J. H. Hunter, Com. Off. to 21 Prect. Det. Div., Act. Serg. D. F. Hallihan, 65 Prect. to 12 Prect. Approved, Act. Det. Sergs. Herman Meyer and F. A. Buddemeyer, for pay from Nov. 24 to Dec. 1.

Fire Department.

Adv. in Grade.—To 3d Grade—M. A. Rice, C. M. Cacley, J. J. Lewis, C. E. Christman, S. A. McCutcheon, J. E. McCann, W. C. Hansen, J. A. Johnson, W. R. Allen, H. B. Levy, W. F. Schultz, H. H. Kolbenheyer, J. P. Lyons, William Echtermeyer, C. J. Whately, J. J. Martin, E. J. Lynch, C. C. Roggenkamp, F. M. Fallon, H. J. Mullen, Fred Gentsch, P. J. O'Brien, V. J. Davis, Jos. Dubois, S. E. Mendelson, J. T. Tenely, A. M. McLaughlin, D. J. Calaghan, J. J. Dornseif, Andrew Dunn, Chester Crockett, C. A. Grimm, Arch Snyder.

To 1st Grade—J. E. Gunn, J. J. Sweeney, John Steffens, W. F. Muller, F. C. Dellert, J. J. Kelly, Jr., T. F. O'Leary, W. L. J. Coffey, W. F. O'Connell, E. J. Kelly, J. F. Crane, E. Fred Rattles, Cornelius Coyne, John Carmody, J. T. Maguire, E. A. Allen, T. J. Brennan, 1st, C. J. Blummert, Sam'l Felman, T. F. Haley, W. J. Neill, M. A. O'Connor, E. A. Dammeyer, M. S. Loughlin, David Bliss, F. G. Kleinklaus, V. E. Shakespeare, J. J. Norton, Frank Manney, J. R. Meares, J. F. Zeigler, J. A. Yost, Wm. Levy, P. E. Moore, W. P. Steinmetz, W. H. McGrath, M. J. Dowd, Jr., Jacob Anschutz, A. B. Wygant, H. Dorder, J. A. Walsh, 2d, E. N. McKay, Louis Pineck, Jr., A. B. Wiggelman, G. J. Daly, F. J. Havemeyer, C. A. Ilmschler, 2d, J. A. Stack.

The following-named members of the department will report at Col. Jos. Armory for practice: J. T. Foote, T. S. Richards, Wm. Clancy, C. W. Rae, Jr., E. A. Dammeyer, L. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.), Marion Ferguson, W. A. Walsh, F. Erganzinger, Frank Munn, J. J. O'Keefe, Ralph Bertholz, I. W. Chattaway, Chas. Charous, Jos. Stack, C. A. Widmer, Jr., W. F. Gallagher, Ernest Bernsen, A. J. Muir, E. S. Clements, J. A. Unrath, A. M. Forster, W. H. Breuer, Jos. Miller, No. 8, R. J. Bruno, A. T. Cole, Alex. Ungerer, C. E. Brown.

Transfer: Chief Bat. C. R. Griffiths, Bel. Off., to 2d Batl.

Detail: Walter Mitchel, Eng. 243, to Deputy. Chf. 12 Div., as driver; Francis Blessing, Eng. 93; J. E. Kavanagh, Eng. 67; R. A. Sweeney, H. & L. 45, as chauffeurs; Lieut. J. F. Finnell, Eng. 90, to Hqutr.

Retired: Lieut. H. M. Walsh, H. & L. 129, 20 yrs., pen. $1,050 a yr.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BECKERT, PAUL R., (died Nov. 29;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $1,000 to Elizabeth C. Bussert, his sister; $500 each to Adrian C. Beckert, his brother, and Martha F. Lorenz, his sister; residuary to Arthur P Beckert, his son.

CHOPAK, ADOLPH, (died Dec. 15;) left about $3,750 realty and $3,000 personalty; $800 to Lottie Tishler, his niece; $200 to Mary Tishler, his sister-in-law; $1,000 each to Paul and Jacob Chopak, brothers, and Esther Finger, his sister.

DIAMOND, ANNIE, (died Dec. 9;) left less than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $1,050 to the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, $500 to Talmud Thorah School, $500 each to the Yeshibath Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Society, Betsy and Louis Wallowitz and Fanny Greenberg, her nieces; life interest and contingent remainder in $500 to Jennie Wallowitz, niece; $250 each to Rose Simpson and Ettie Silver, nieces; $200 each to the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, Beth Israel Hospital, the Noshim Raehmonioth Society, the Chesed Shell Emeth Society, and the Yeshivath Ez Chaim School; $150 each to Harry Levy, nephew, and Mrs. Tessie Hurwitz, cousin; $100 to Fannie Yeamans, cousin; $25 each to Albert Kruger and Joshua Samuel Solomon, friends; $25 each to Mendel Levy, Jacob Wallowitz, Bernard A. Greenberg, nephews, and Esther Kaufman and Sarah Wallowitz, nieces; $275 and an interest in the residuary to Sarah Rebecca Discount, niece; one share in the Jewish Colonial Bank of England to Leon Silver, nephew.

HIRSHBERG, ANNA, (died Dec. 19;) left more than $50,000 personalty; $1,000 each to Laura Reiche and Auguste Bischofswerder; $7,500 in trust to Constance Coleman, residuary to Arthur Hirshberg, his son.

HUERSTEL, JULIA, (died Dec. 11;) left more than $1,000 personalty; $500 to Woodlawn Cemetery; bequests of unknown value to Leonie Huerstel Scott, Clarence Arthur, Edwin Francis T., and Percival Arnold Huerstel, his children.

KENNEDY, MARGARET, (died Dec. 7;) left $7,000 realty and $3,100 personalty; $3,000 to Anna Kennedy, her cousin; $1,500 each to St. Rose of Lima's Roman Catholic Church and Jennie Russell, her cousin; $1,000 each to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Fordham Heights, the Cancer Hospital for Incurables, the Little Sisters of the Poor, and to Minnie Kennedy, her cousin; $500 each to the Purgatorian Societies of the Church of the Redemption, the Paulist Church, the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin; $250 each to Sister Casimir and Sister Rose Winifred; $150 to St. Raymond's Cemetery, $15 to Margaret O'Keefe, specific legacies to Margaret O'Keefe, Alice Merchant, and Celia Gray.

KNUEPFER, HELENE, (died Aug. 29;) left $550 personalty; $5 to August Knuepfer; residuary to Marie Knuepfer, her daughter.

MARTIN, JAMES, (died Dec. 8;) left more than $5,000 realty and about $900 personalty, in equal shares to Ella M. Kennedy, Stanley D. Martin, Flora Lawrence, his children; $750 is to be deducted from the share received by Flora Lawrence.

ROSENHAUPT, JOSEPH, (died Dec. 16;) left about $607 to Theresa Rosenhaupt, his wife.

SCHWANAWEDE, HENRY, (died Nov. 7;) left $12,000 personalty to Caroline Schwanawede, his wife.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DETWEILER, JOHN, (died April 2, 1913;) gross estate, $4,231.89; equity in 2,132 La Fontaine Avenue, $3,956.94; bank account, $274.45.

GRAY, JENNIE L., (died March 3, 1913;) net estate, $2,911.90; bank accounts, $1,846.91; cash, $600; promissory notes with interest, $773; jewelry, $10; furniture, $100.

GUTMANN, EMIL, (died Aug. 24, 1911;) net estate, $25,874.70; two violins, $250; 4 shares Adelaide Realty Company stock, $16,-051.85; interest in co-partnership of Frank & Gutman at 550 Broadway, $11,510.59.

HEFFERT, EMMA, (died Oct. 1, 1913;) gross estate, $1,963.63; bank accounts, $1,-823.63; jewelry, $140.

HERMANN, FERDINAND, (died Sept. 23, 1912;) gross estate, $2,016,883.14; net estate, $1,480,760.55; left $2,500 each to the United Hebrew Charities, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Visiting Guild for Crippled Children, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, and the New York Society for Ethical Culture; $2,000 each to the St. John's Guild and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; residue to relatives; total realty, $175,941.35; premises 22 East Eighty-eighth Street, $76,600; the "Williams Place" in Tarrytown, N. Y., $20,017.50; the "Hermann Cottage" in Tarrytown, $52,416.85; lots at Long Beach, $18,000; "Hill Crest" property in Tarrytown, $10,900; other property in Tarrytown, $26,875; deposit with Speyer & Co. with accrued interest, $1,072,898.29; other bank accounts, $2,054.42; jewelry, $1,655; automobiles, wagons, &c., $3,817; promissory notes, claims, &c., $65,059.91; insurance, $1,-803; stocks and bonds, $601,946.04; stocks as follows: Five shares Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company preferred, 400 shares Indianapolis & Ohio Railway Company, 115 shares General Chemical Company common, 800 shares Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, 300 shares Lackawanna Steel Company, 300 shares National Railways of Mexico, 500 shares Pittsburgh Steel Company, 300 shares M. Rumely & Co., 187 shares Ray Consolidated Copper Company, 200 shares the Studebaker Corporation, 150 shares the Woolworth Company, 1,000 shares British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, 500 shares Kerr Lake Mining Company, 500 shares Crocker Wheeler Company, 250 shares Hudson Companies preferred, 5 shares New German Theatre, 160 shares Prometheus Electric Company, 155 shares Poly Phase Ignition System Company, 60 shares Motor Tally-Ho Company, 1 share American Newsboys Company preferred, 500 shares Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Limited, 15,785 certificates Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Limited, 100 shares Brazil Railway Company, 20 shares Metropolitan District Railway, 135 shares Banco Territorial de la Isla de Cuba, 80 shares Societe Financiere Franco American, 500 shares Banco Mexicano de Comercio E. Industria, 60 shares Maison Royale. Bonds as follows: $30,000 Lackawanna Steel Company, $20,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, $10,000 Virginia debt certificate receipts, $5,000 Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, $20,000 Provident Loan Society of New York, $5,000 Freundschaft Society of the City of New York, $1,500 Century Country Club, $5,000 Poly Phase Ignition System Company, $8,000 Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Limited, $2,000 Brazil Railway Company, $2,000 Nicaragua, $30,000 Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company; share in profits of Speyer & Co., bankers, $90,-399.44; box at Metropolitan Opera House, $1,518; unexpired premiums on insurance policies, $323.19; uncashed check, $74.50.

KINDBERG, EDWARD O., (died March 30, 1909;) gross estate, $77,617.75; premises 132 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, $7,500; premises 291 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, $6,000; premises 80 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, $9,000; premises 820 President Street, Brooklyn, $5,625; premises 214 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, $10,500; total realty, $38,625; bank accounts, $7,630.37; rebates, $2; bonds and mortgages with accrued interest, $23,-393.07; judgment, $6,296.81; personal effects, $1,720.56; two shares Norwegian News Company stock, $50.

LANE, EDWARD, (died Feb. 20, 1911;) net estate in New York, $6,121.10; 100 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock, $3,137.73; thirty shares American Telephone & Telegraph Company, $4,880.

LEWIS, MARY WILHELMINA, (died Jan. 9, 1913;) net estate, $82,398.70; bank account, $80.49; personal effects, $263.35; bonds and mortgages with accrued interest, $20,-211.66; accumulated salary, $12,857.14; money due, $167.68; refunds, $57.11; conditional bequest under will of Anna M. Moore, $320.

LIGUORI, ANTONIO, (died Aug. 9, 1911;) net estate, $5,423.82; one-half interest in 427 East 115th Street, $2,000; equity in one-half interest in 2,263 Second Avenue, $1,000; equity in lots in Suffolk County and in New York, $3,041.22; total realty, $6,041.22; bank account, $363.56; jewelry, $54.

KITTREDGE, ABBOTT E., (died Dec. 17, 1912;) net estate, $39,430.88; bank accounts, $2,542.02; stocks, $35,090; bonds, $20,811.88; insurance, $4,903.65; books and pictures, $330; stocks as follows: 50 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 20 shares American Brake & Shoe Foundry Company, 15 shares United States Rubber Company, 25 shares Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, 10 shares Northern Texas Electric Company, 10 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 20 shares United States Steel preferred, 20 shares Great Northern Railway, 20 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, 30 shares Union Pacific Railway, 1 share Seabright Golf Club, 13 shares Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company; bonds as follows: $10,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $2,000 Michigan State Telephone Company, $2,000 American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, $2,000 New Orleans Terminal Company, $1,000 Northern Pacific Railway, $3,000 Pekin Union Railway Company, $1,000

GRAFT 'FIXER' TOOK TOLL ON CONTRACTS

Whitman's Search Reveals New Figure in the Highway Looting Ring.

HAS 20 NEW WITNESSES

Seeks Indictments Before Year Ends —Ex-Inspector Tells How "Albany" Overruled His Decisions.

District Attorney Whitman, pursuing with grim energy his search for grafters in campaign contributions and State highway and barge canal contracts, yesterday discovered a "fixer" for contractors. His existence had before not been suspected. This "fixer," it is asserted, had headquarters in Albany, and bled contractors who had been unable to get final payments due them from the State for work done.

Twenty new witnesses have been found by District Attorney Whitman and his investigators to support the charge that politicians, through the medium of dishonest officials in State departments, robbed the State of hundreds of thousands of dollars in recent years.

The controversy which arose over the proposed appointment of Whitman as a Deputy Attorney General, with Statewide power, apparently has stirred the District Attorney to greater energy than ever. Gov. Glynn's refusal to make the appointment merely acted as a spur to Whitman. He was busy all day yesterday in matters relating to the graft inquiry.

Two of the new witnesses conferred with Whitman yesterday. John A. Hennessy accompanied them and they remained for a long time. One of them was an ex-Inspector of highways. Ten minutes after they had gone two special process servers were sent up-State with subpoenas. It was clear that Whitman was not going to let up-State contractors rest even on Christmas Day. It was intimated that the information was so important that no time could be wasted.

The new information, it is understood, concerns an ex-official in the Highway Department and an Albany contractor. It was this contractor who was known as the "fixer." This "fixer," it was asserted, bled contractors on a business basis. Contractors had to come to him, it was said, to get an order for the final payments due them for work done for the State. He charged then 10 per cent. of the amount due and then passed the "O.K." as it was known to an official in the Highway Department.

Whitman, it is understood, has traced thousands of dollars to this "fixer." The ex-Inspector who called on the District Attorney yesterday, it was said, explained how work which he regarded as "rotten," which he refused to approve, was approved over his head by orders from Albany.

The more important witnesses, it is expected, will tell their stories directly to the Grand Jury when it reconvenes on Tuesday. Seven of the witnesses, however, have been subpoenaed to testify at the John Doe inquiry on Monday.

Charles P. Dilion, who was Secretary of the Highway Commission under C. Gordon Reel, is at the Grand Union Hotel awaiting another call from the Grand Jury. Dilion collapsed when questioned on Tuesday and was not able to give all his testimony. Dilion is regarded as one of "Murphy's men." He passed on payrolls, signed important papers, and had supervision of many matters in the Highway Commission. Duncan W. Peck and John A. Bensel served on this commission with Reel. Dillon was present when these Commissioners held their meetings.

It was said on good authority yesterday that Whitman would ask for indictments "before the year ends." This means that they will be sought on Tuesday or Wednesday, the last days in the year on which the Grand Jury will sit. These days will mark the close of the first Whitman administration. Whitman has sought one particular indictment for the last five months. He would regard it as a fitting close to his first term, it was said, to bring before the bar the man he has in mind. He is convinced that this man could, if he would, tell enough to convict the whole highway and barge canal graft ring.

EXPECT OSBORNE TO QUIT.

State Graft Investigator Is Likely to Abandon the Task.

James W. Osborne, appointed by Gov. Glynn to make a State-wide search for graft, was asked yesterday to confirm or deny a report that he had resigned his commission. Mr. Osborne was informed that a report had gained wide circulation that he had sent a letter to Gov. Glynn, in which he said that he would conclude such inquiries as he had begun, but that when that work was done he desired to quit.

"If these reports say that Gov. Glynn received my resignation you'll have to see Gov. Glynn about it," Mr. Osborne said.

That was as far as Mr. Osborne would go. Color was lent to the report because of the recent controversy in which Osborne, District Attorney Whitman, and Gov. Glynn participated.

Friends of Osborne were quite confident last night that his refusal to confirm or deny the report of his resignation was a pretty good indication that either he had abandoned the job or intended to do so. It was said by these friends that Osborne, personally, had desired to have Whitman made a Deputy Attorney General and was disappointed at the reception which his "plan" received when it was proposed to Gov. Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—When Gov. Glynn was asked about the report that Mr. Osborne had resigned he said that Osborne would be here on Friday to resume his investigation. Gov. Glynn said he had received this assurance from Osborne.

Gov. Glynn, it was asserted later by his secretary, had received no letter of resignation from Osborne.

What Gov. Glynn described as his "last word in the Whitman case" was issued to-day from the Executive Chamber in the form of this statement:

"Neither the Governor nor the Attorney General has power to appoint a Deputy Attorney with such blanket powers as Mr. Whitman asked. There is nothing in the law to give the Governor or the Attorney General such authority, and there is nothing in the Constitution conferring such authority. In the whole history of the State no Governor has tried to exercise such blanket powers, and no man ever has asked the Governor until Mr. Whitman asked me.

"In my position in this matter I stand with my feet on the bedrock of law. No clamor nor criticism will drive me from it. I was asked to do a legal impossibility, and I refused to do it. Now, that is my final word on the Whitman case."

The statement was issued after the Governor had been advised regarding the law by Attorney General Carmody.

FITZGERALD DENIES ALL.

Says Meadow Prison Contract Was Carried Out Honestly.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 24.—At the resumption to-day of the trial of former Prison Supt. C. V. Collins and Michael J. Fitzgerald, charged with grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the contract for the Great Meadow Prison water system, Fitzgerald, who had the contract for the work, was sworn by the defense.

Fitzgerald denied that he had any intimation from Collins or any other State official as to what the amount of the other bids for the work might be and had no understanding with the other bidders as to what figure he should give.

Witness said that all of his work was done under the personal supervision of David R. Lee, the resident engineer; that Lee refused to certify to his claims on parts of the work until he had made them conform with Lee's interpretation of the plans and specifications; that every part of the job was carried out according to contract and that no money was collected from the State that was not actually earned.

George Coutie of Troy, master mechanic of the State Prison Department, swore that he recommended the pipe used on the job to Collins before the purchase was made.

Adjournment was taken until Monday.

Puts Off Dunn's Sentence.

NEWBURG, Dec. 24.—The sentencing of Bart Dunn and Joseph G. Fogarty was postponed to-day by Judge Tompkins until next Monday at New City. The men were found guilty by a Rockland County jury of fraud in constructing State highways.

Work on State Capitol Stopped.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Work on the burned section of the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the State Capitol stopped to-day on the recommendation of a subcommittee which has been investigating the contract. The rebuilding has been under investigation for some time in an effort to determine whether it was being done as economically as possible. The contractors were working on a percentage basis. John A. Hennessy inquired into the contract for Gov. Sulzer and recommended that the work be finished under percentage. Hennessy's assertion was that too many men were being employed.

SHOW FILMS UNDER NEW COURT ORDER

Theatres Exhibit White Slave Pictures Under Justice Ford's Injunction.

WALDO HEARS FROM MAYOR

Police Warned to Obey Court's Instructions—Attorney Threatens Contempt Proceedings.

Under the protection of a new injunction, the white slave films were shown to big crowds at the Park and Bijou Theatres last night. The Bijou, where there was a raid on Tuesday night, did not open yesterday afternoon, the management awaiting the outcome of the hearing of the Park Theatre's injunction proceedings before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan. When word came that the hearing had been put over until to-morrow, the Bijou Theatre exhibitors announced that they would give the show at 7 o'clock.

The new injunction was obtained by the exhibitors of the films at the Bijou Theatre, and was issued by Justice Ford yesterday afternoon. It was Justice Ford who issued the order restraining the police from interfering with the pictures at the Park Theatre after the raid there last Saturday. The new injunction was made returnable next Monday before Justice Gavegan.

The four employes of the Bijou Theatre who were arrested in the raid on Tuesday night waived examination before Magistrate Murphy yesterday afternoon. They were represented by Frederick E. Goldsmith.

Magistrate Murphy said that Sergt. Quinn, who took part in both of the raids, had an unexecuted warrant which he would serve just as soon as he could catch the man it called for. The name of the man was not made public, but it is understood that he is a person interested in the manufacture of the films.

When the hearing on the temporary injunction obtained by the management of the Park Theatre last Saturday came up before Justice Gavegan yesterday morning Robert L. Turk, attorney for the Sociological Research Film Corporation, said that he would try to bring contempt proceedings against Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger, Police Sergt. Quinn, and others who took part in Tuesday night's raids. He also said that he might proceed against Magistrate Murphy who issued the Bijou Theatre warrants after the first injunction had been granted. Mr. Turk said that the injunction obtained by the Park Theatre on last Saturday restrained the police from interfering with the white slave films wherever shown. He asked that the hearing on the injunction be adjourned until to-morrow and Justice Gavegan granted the request. Mr. Turk said that he would ask Justice Ford to-morrow for an order compelling the police officials who took part in the Bijou raid to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Police Commissioner Waldo was asked yesterday if it was true that he had received a letter from Mayor Kline regarding the raid by the police on the Bijou Theatre.

"I received word from the Mayor's secretary," he said, "for the police to observe the court's injunction, and of course the police will do that."

Samuel H. London, the former white slave investigator, who wrote the moving picture play which has caused all of the trouble, issued a statement last night in which he said that many attempts had been made without success to get the city authorities to pass upon the pictures.

Mr. London said that he resigned yesterday from the office of President of the Moral Feature Film Company, the concern which took the pictures. He said that neither he nor that company had any part in the presentation of the pictures.

"Unless the managers of theatres desist from using my name," said Mr. London, "except as the author of the scenario, I will have them enjoined."

TWO DAYS IN CISTERN.

Woman Rescued from Five Feet of Water, Her Fingers Frozen.

CALIFON, N. J., Dec. 24.—After having been in five feet of water in a cistern for two days, Mrs. Elizabeth Crotsley, the widow of John C. Crotsley of Fairmount, was rescued to-day in a semi-conscious condition, with the tips of her fingers frozen. Passing the Crotsley home to-day on their way to town, Mrs. Casper Covert and her son heard moans issuing from the cistern, which was near the dirt road on which they were driving.

They found Mrs. Crotsley with her fingers practically frozen into the crevices on the side of the cistern, at which she had clutched to keep her head above water. She has been unable to tell a coherent story. It is thought she was walking across the top of the cistern, when the planking gave way.

Thaw Commission Takes a Recess.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 24.—The commission appointed by the Federal Court to determine the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw in connection with his application to be released on bail held a brief session to-day and adjourned until next week.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-day and Sat., 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW
Longacre 48th St. W. of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Last Week at This Theatre
STARTING NEXT MONDAY, Seats Now.
IOLE A New Musical Comedy with FRANK LALOR
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. Tel. Plaza 812.
2 LOTS IN THE BRONX
Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149 St. & Brook Ave.
Mat. To-day Mutt & Jeff in Panama
Next Week—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL Anna Held's Daughter, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Avon Comedy 4, others.
DAILY MAT. 25c
ALHAMBRA Stone & Kalisz, Rohr. T. Haines & Co., Clark & Verdi, Renzy Lewis, others
DAILY MAT. 25c
Palace BERT WILLIAMS, Morris Cronin, Charles Grapewin & Co., Odiva & Her Seals, Vanderbilt & Moore, Florence Tempest, others.
B'way & 47th St. Evs. 25c to $1.00. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c.
REPUBLIC Theatre, 42d St., nr. B'way. David Belasco Sole Lessee. UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. PRESENTS
'TRAFFIC in SOULS' 4 Shows Daily 2-4-7-9 P. M. 25c
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 8 P. M. 25c
White Slave Photo Drama. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN—ADM., 50c Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West 57th St. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M. NOT OPEN TO-NIGHT (CHRISTMAS).
POSITIVELY SHOWN AT BOTH THEATRES.
PARK B'way & 59 St. 5 Times To-day. 2, 3:15, 4:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30. | BIJOU B'way, 30th St. First Perf. 11 A.M.
Inside OF THE White Slave Traffic
Holiday Prices. None under 18 admitted.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-day Mat., ASCHENBRODEL; To-night, KASERNENLUFT; Fri., Sat. Ev., FAUST.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS
MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (B'way & Spring St.) Star and Garter Show
Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.) Al. Reeve's Beauty Show
Opera TICKET OFFICE CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS. 1,431 BROADWAY. Entrance on 40th St., one door west. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. Bought.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON LAST WEEKS
To-night at 8:15, Fri. Light That Failed
Sat. Mat. Passing 3d Floor Back
Sat. Eve. Othello
All next week—Mats. Thur. & Sat. Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra."
MICE & MEN (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert
THEA., 44th W. of B'way.
COMEDY, Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:10.
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in The Marriage Game and MIMI AGUGLIA in SALOME
Maxine Elliott's THEA., 39 St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
WE ARE SEVEN Mats. To-day. T'm'w & Sat.
A Whimsical Farce by ELEANOR GATES.
PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
The Things That Count Mats. To-day, Tmw. & Sat., 2:30.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
Popular Price Matinee To-morrow $1.50—No Higher
44th St. Music Hall Cor. of B'way. Tel. Bry't 7292
LEW FIELDS Proprietor
LAST WEEK EVA TANGUAY AND HER OWN CO.
Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and up.
44th St. Theatre—NEXT MON. Seats Now
For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production.
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c, $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15.
Mats. To-day. T'm'w & Sat. HIGH JINKS with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis
Booth Thea., 45th w. of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark.
"Delightful."—Press.
LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Beginning TUESDAY, DEC. 30
SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE PHILANDERER By BERNARD SHAW
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day and Sat. Oh, I Say!
Last Week
WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY.
ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY
88TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2:20. AT BAY Extra Mat. To-day.
Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.
48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. T'day, Tmw., Sat.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TO-MORROW. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8.
Daily Matinees at 2.
Hop O' My Thumb, with De Wolf HOPPER
PRINCESS THEATRE
39 St. nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Rec. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
TO-DAY AT 2:30 "IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA" with Special Bill.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. THE FAMOUS FIVE SENSATION-DRAMAS: "Eo Deshabille," "Hari-Kari," "The Black Mask," "The Bride," "Russia."
WEST END Beginning To-Day Matinee
THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 blk. fm 149 St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15 Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
MON. JAN. 5—Seats New Year's Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Miss Billie Burke
In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham.
THE LAND OF PROMISE
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day & Sat., 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY FRANCES STARR in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
XMAS MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST 2 WEEKS—
FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—American.
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. POPULAR MATS. TO-DAY & FRI.
THE MISLEADING LADY REGULAR MAT. SATURDAY.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day & Sat.
EXTRA (XMAS) MATINEE TO-DAY.
"What Bunty Did for the Scotch
GEN. JOHN REGAN
Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. T'day, Sat. & N. Year's, 2:25.
Special Matinee To-day, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2.
A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. NEXT MON.
DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE. ADELE
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Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead, including New Year's Eve & Matinee.
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XMAS MAT. TO-DAY. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy,
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WM. H. CRANE AND DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
LIBERTY W. 42d St. o'r B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS
XMAS MAT. TO-DAY. Reg. Mat. Sat.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season. SWEETHEARTS
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Extra Xmas Mat. To-day, 2:30.
ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy, The Strange Woman
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
XMAS MAT. TO-DAY. Reg. Mat. Sat.
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Fri. at 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Verdi Night. Case, Braslau; Amato, Althouse, Cristalli. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well. Jorn. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 30, at 8. Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
The Messiah
Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. Frederic Martin, N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
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Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Ehel Music Co.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Subscriptions Eight Sun. Aftern'as Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL.
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CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 3. DEC. 27
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First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston
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MME. JEANNE Jomelli | Mr. WILLIAM Hinshaw
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LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. Next Monday. Also Jan. 5th at 3. Seats Now. ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES KITTY Cheatham
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Matinee To-day at 2—"INTERNATIONAL BALLET," with "HANSEL and GRETEL." To-night, bal. of week and next Mon., "CARMEN."
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SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES THIS WEEK
To-day, To-morrow and Saturday
500 Orchestra Seats $1.00
NEXT WEEK
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday & Sat. AND A SPECIAL
MIDNIGHT MATINEE
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Doors Open 11:30 P.M. Curtain 11:59 P.M.
A MONSTER PROGRAM OF 20—HEADLINERS—20
& NOVELTY HOLIDAY FEATURES. THERE WILL BE NO ADVANCE IN THE REGULAR HOUSE PRICES FOR ANY OF THE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES, AND OWING TO ITS TREMENDOUS CAPACITY THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS STILL ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES.
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25TH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowls, Exhibition Yards, &c.
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Friday, December 26. Open All Night
Professional Dancing Contest
Three Silver Cups and other Prizes for
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Nightly in the BALLROOM beginning Sat., Dec. 27
Beginning New Year's Day, TANGO TEA Daily; including Sunday, 4 to 7. Direction of Mr. Sloane and Miss Field.
DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING
Special Christmas Dinner $1.00 From Noon until 9 P. M. Dancing
Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak DINNER $1.25 Every Evg. in the Grill
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Special Christmas Day Dinner, $1.
Reservations now being made.
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CELERY OLIVES
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Vermont Turkey
Chestnut Dressing Cranberry Sauce
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Pretty Rooms, One Dollar
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Unusually attractive residential hotel for refined folks, near Riverside Drive. Harmonious furnishings; every comfort. Handsome suites and single rooms, with bath; prices moderate. Doctor's Office to sublet.
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Beginning to-morrow, December the 26th, and until further notice, this store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

ON SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOMEN'S FINE FURS

Persian Lamb Coats,—45 inches long	value 225.00,	165.00
Black Lynx Muffs	value 35.00,	25.00
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FINE EMBROIDERIES

For Spring, 1914

New Importations of Fine Ecru Batiste Embroideries, also a large variety of new designs in Edges, Insertions, Bands, Galloons, Allovers and Flouncings in Nainsook, Cambric, Swiss, Batiste, Voile and Organdy.

The new stock comprises many exclusive designs and combinations of Embroidery and Net, Organdy and Crepe, and Organdy Batiste and Net, in White or Ecru.

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5,000 Sample Strips, recent Importation, of Nainook, Cambric and Swiss Edges representing the finest St. Gall makes; large variety of dainty patterns, 4½ yards long. value 45c to 3.00, **25c. 35c. 50c to 1.45** per strip

10,000 Yards of Embroideries, from regular stock, including edges and insertions, flouncings and allovers, at one-half former prices.

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Hand-embroidered Linen Robes,—natural colors.... **9.75** to **25.00** each

Dainty Embroidered White Voile or Batiste Robes in combinations of new colors. **9.75** to **16.75** each

Washable Tunics of Voile, Crepe or Batiste,—embroidered or lace-trimmed. White and Colors..... **18.75** to **25.00** each

Embroidered Robes of Crepe or Voile combined with Net and Organdy; many novel designs. **18.75** to **23.75** each

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Fine Mull Robes, handsomely embroidered and hemstitched. value 6.00 to 10.00, **3.95** to **5.75** each

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SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

For Misses and Small Women

125 Suits in the most desirable models and materials. formerly 25.00 to 35.00, **16.50** and **22.50**

150 Coats in various materials and models..... formerly 18.50 to 27.50, **12.75** and **15.00**

98 Dresses for afternoon or evening wear; several models and materials. formerly 19.50 to 25.00, **12.50** and **16.50**

75 Dresses of Serge and various Wool Fabrics,—smart models. formerly 9.75 to 16.50, **6.50** and **10.75**

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75 Juniors' Suits in various styles and materials. formerly 19.50 to 29.50, **14.00** and **18.00**

65 Juniors' Coats of Cheviot, Boucle, Mannish Mixtures or Chinchilla. formerly 14.75 to 22.50, **9.75** and **15.00**

75 Girls' Coats in serviceable fabrics; full length, button-to-neck models. formerly 10.50 to 16.50, **6.75** and **9.75**

145 Girls' Wool Dresses,—large assortment models, including the Russian Blouse..... **2.95** and **4.95** formerly 3.75 to 7.50

BOYS' CLOTHING

At Greatly Reduced Prices

90 Hand-tailored Suits,—English, Norfolk or single-breasted models with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers. Made of Imported Fabrics in Checks or Stripes, also in Gray, Brown or Navy Blue Serge or Cheviot. Size, 8 to 18 years. value 12.50, Special **8.50**

76 Suits, Norfolk or single-breasted model, with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers. Made of Fancy Cheviot or Tweed. Size 7 to 17 years. value 9.00, Special **6.50**

To Close Out

64 Overcoats, double-breasted model with convertible collar. Made of Imported Cheviot or Tweed. Size, 10 to 18 years. value 14.50, Special **8.50**

57 Polo Overcoats with convertible collar. Made of Chinchilla or Fancy Cheviot or Tweed. Size, 3 to 9 years. value 10.50, Special **7.50**

Hats of Velour, Plush, Corduroy or Beaver in a variety of styles and colors. formerly 2.50 to 3.75, Special **1.50**

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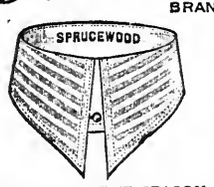

THE HIT OF THE SEASON

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain to-day, colder to-night; fair, colder to-morrow; shifting gales.
☞For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,425. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

MAJOR HAGADORN BEFORE ARMY COURT

Report of Adverse Decision for Disobedience, with Recommendation for Reprimand.

CLIMATE RUINED HIS HEALTH

Permission to Quit St. Petersburg Post Granted and Revoked as He Was Leaving—To be Reprimanded.

It became known yesterday that a courtmartial, the calling of which, by order of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the Chief of the General Staff, caused more genuine regret in the army than had any similar proceeding in years, convened on Governors Island last week for the purpose of trying Major Charles B. Hagadorn, military attaché of the American Embassy in St. Petersburg, for disobedience of orders. There is no better known officer of his rank in the army than Major Hagadorn, and there are few whose records of service in this and foreign countries is more enviable.

The findings of the court were filed with Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Division of the army, on Wednesday, and it is believed that the verdict will be made public today. It is reported that the court found that Major Hagadorn "had failed to obey an order" and that it has recommended that he be reprimanded by the Commanding General of the division. The findings, it is understood, have been approved by Gen. Barry.

The case has attracted much attention throughout the army, not only because of the personal popularity of Major Hagadorn, but also because of the fact that the place of military attaché in St. Petersburg ranks in importance with the London, Paris and Berlin appointments. Major Hagadorn was one of the first officers to be honored with a foreign appointment by President Wilson. But the St. Petersburg climate proved to be one that Major Hagadorn could not endure, and within the very first month of his service, which was September last, he lost thirty pounds, and half as much more in the following month. Being a man of great physical strength, Major Hagadorn became greatly worried as a result of his rapid and unexpected decline, and the matter so preyed upon his mind that he seemed, as an officer put it yesterday, "to lose his grip on himself."

Asked to be Relieved.

About six weeks ago Major Hagadorn cabled to the War Department that his health was giving way under the strain of the rigorous climate of the Russian capital, and asked that he be relieved from duty as Military Attaché and be permitted to return to the United States at his own expense. Major Hagadorn explained that his physical condition was such that he felt that he could no longer discharge his important duties without seriously and perhaps permanently impairing his health. The War Department cabled back, granting the request, and Major Hagadorn packed up preparatory to leaving St. Petersburg.

His baggage was checked to Berlin, his railway transportation arranged, and the Attaché was on his way to the station when he got another cablegram from the War Department, this one telling him to remain in St. Petersburg and to make his application for relief through the Embassy. The cablegram stated that this was the course to be followed unless he had "already started."

The sick officer decided that as he had already checked his baggage to Berlin, had bought his ticket, and had his money transferred, he was technically started, and that was the interpretation he gave to the second cablegram. He continued on his way, and three weeks later he walked into the War Department and reported to the Chief of Staff. Gen. Wood was taken entirely by surprise. Major Hagadorn gave his side of the case, and his appearance bore out his statement that his health had failed to an alarming extent during his absence in Russia.

Court-Martial Ordered.

Gen. Wood, however, had but one action that he could take, and that was to order Gen. Barry to try Major Hagadorn for disobedience of orders in that he left his post after having received orders to remain there from his superiors in Washington. Gen. Barry accordingly named the court and appointed Col. Samuel E. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding Fort Hamilton, as its President, and Capt. James J. Mayes of the Twenty-ninth Infantry as Judge Advocate. Major Gordon G. Heiner of the Coast Artillery Corps acted as counsel for Major Hagadorn.

The court concluded its hearings on Saturday and on Wednesday its findings and recommendations were filed with Col. William Hahn, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division on Governors Island. Col. Haan in turn handed the papers to Gen. Barry who approved the findings, it is believed, and in accordance with the recommendations of the court, wrote the reprimand, which is understood to be in many respects a mild one, owing to the fact that there can be no doubt but Major Hagadorn's physical breakdown was a serious one and that he has not yet fully recovered from it. It is also quite probable that Gen. Barry took into consideration the splendid record of Major Hagadorn in the course of an active career of nearly twenty-five years.

Major Hagadorn is a native of New York the home of his family being in Binghamton. He entered West Point in 1885 and was graduated four years later, among his classmates being Major James E. Normoyle of the Quartermaster's Corps and Major Sydney A. Cloman of the Infantry, the last named being a former Military Attaché to the Embassy in London. Major Hagadorn began his service as a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry and with the exception of two short tours of duty with the Seventeenth and Twelfth Regiments his entire field service has been with that command. He was also for several years assistant professor of drawing at West Point. He was the commanding officer at Laredo, Tex., opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, during the Madero Revolution, and was on duty with his regiment in Texas City when President Wilson appointed him Military Attaché to St. Petersburg. He has served in Cuba and the Philippines. After Major Hagadorn is informed of the verdict in his case, it is understood, he will then be ordered to rejoin his old regiment, the Twenty-third, in Texas City.

The Reputation of Deerfoot Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest pork sausage made. They contain the best parts of the pig, flavored with choicest spices. New York store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

MAVERICK DIVIDES MILLION.

Christmas Gift to the Five Children at a Family Reunion.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 25.—William Maverick, Sr., the oldest living native San Antonian and one of the richest men in this section, as a Christmas gift to-day divided properties valued at $1,000,000, giving about $200,000 each to his three sons, daughter, and a daughter-in-law the widow of Dr. Augustus Maverick who was killed last August while defending his home from a negro. Mr. Maverick retained only enough of his fortune to keep him in comfort for the rest of his life.

The sons are William Maverick, Jr., Robert Maverick, and Lewis Maverick, the daughter, Mrs. Carl Hahn of New York. All five beneficiaries were present at a Christmas reunion at the family home here. The property distributed includes the Soledad block, the University block and the Crockett block, office building properties, besides other city property and tracts of land outside the city.

BLIND SANTA STRICKEN.

Peddler Falls to the Street While Bearing Gifts to Children.

Boys who had received presents of candy and toys on previous Christmas Days from William Delt, a blind peddler, went yesterday to his stand at the foot of the stairs of the Lackawanna Station at Harrison, N. J., to wish him a merry Christmas. Delt was not there, and when some of the boys went to his house they found that he had suffered a paralytic stroke.

The blind man, who weighed 250 pounds, fell to the street while he was crossing the car tracks in front of his home on Railroad Avenue as he started out with the stock of Christmas gifts for the children. He was carried inside by the street car crew, and a physician who was summoned said that there was little chance for his recovery.

MAN KILLED IN BREAD RIOT.

Five Policemen Hurt in Fight with Unemployed at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—Rafael Adames, a Mexican, was killed and five policemen were injured to-day in a riot at the Plaza, when the policemen strove to break up a meeting of several hundred unemployed and hungry men. Twenty of the rioters were arrested.

When the police arrived on the scene and began to clear the streets, stones were thrown and clubs used by the men who had been listening to speeches. Adames was one of the leaders in resisting, and was shot by a policeman.

Although the rioters fought vigorously, none was armed, and the police suffered injuries from clubs and stones only. The Plaza finally was cleared, and the disturbance ended.

DEAD UNDER WRECKED CAR.

Police Think Motorman May Have Expired Before Accident.

Henry Fricke, a motorman, was killed yesterday morning when his Bay Ridge car jumped the track at Sixty-ninth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. When the man's body was taken from under the car it was found the only apparent injury he had suffered was a cut on the left side of his cheek. Because of this there is reason, the police say, for the belief that he died while his car was coming down the incline at that point, and he was thrown under the car when, in taking the curve, it jumped the track.

Fricke was bringing his car from the Sixty-fifth Street loop to Ulmer Park. In rounding the turn at Sixty-ninth Street and Thirteenth Avenue it jumped the track, ran up on the sidewalk, and smashed in the front windows of a saloon on the corner. Fricke was 59 years old, and lived at 356 Second Street, Brooklyn.

SEWS UP A MAN'S HEART.

Patient Is Conscious for an Hour and a Half Under Remarkable Operation.

Two men who were walking along Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night at De Graw Street found a man unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the breast. The man, identified as Vincenzo Lauro of 240 Degraw Street, was taken to the Holy Family Hospital.

Dr. Frederick Dillenuth decided that he had received a knife wound in the heart, and that the only thing that could save him was the heroic operation of sewing up the heart.

Dr. Raymond Sullivan, a visiting surgeon, was called. He decided upon the operation, and enlisted the assistance of Drs. Edwin Fiske and Dillenuth. The man was put on the operating table at 8 o'clock. Cocaine was used as an anaesthetic, because a patient succumbs peacefully to its influence.

The cocaine, which was injected, deadened Lauro's nerves without taking away his consciousness. A blindfold was placed over his eyes, but he remained in possession of his senses throughout the operation, which lasted an hour and a half.

After an incision had been made in Lauro's left side it was found that the knife had pierced the left lung and entered the heart at the left ventricle. The lung first was drained. It was left to heal of itself, and the surgeon then, according to the report given at the hospital, drew up the wound in the walls of the heart with six stitches. He used six more stitches in sewing up the pericardium or outside covering of the heart. Then the incision in Lauro's side was closed.

Lauro had remained conscious all this time, although he was restrained so that he could not move any of his limbs. After the operation was completed the bandage was taken from his eyes, and one of the physicians asked:

"How are you feeling?"

"Much better," said Lauro.

The physicians were much encouraged over the condition of the patient and they hope that he will recover.

TUGBOAT CAPTAIN KILLED.

Expires from Shock After Failing Into the East River.

John Anderson, a tugboat Captain well known in this harbor, died last evening at the foot of Fourth Street, Long Island City. He brought a railroad float down the river and tied up for the night at Long Island City. In going ashore he fell overboard.

Capt. Anderson wore a heavy overcoat, but he managed to keep afloat until a boat was lowered. He died from shock while Dr. Brooks of St. James's Hospital was working over him.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL," 27th Season of Florida's Finest Train, 12:38 noon, effective Jan. 5. 3 other Ltd. Trains Daily: 9:15 A.M., 8:34, 9:30 P.M. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

LONG ACRE CO. SEEKS $5,000,000 DAMAGES

Will Name Edison Co., A. N. Brady Estate, and Consolidated Gas Co. as Defendants.

PAPERS BEING DRAWN UP

Complaints Will Aver That It Has Been Kept Out of Business for Years by Various Pretexts.

Papers in damage suits for sums aggregating several millions of dollars are being prepared by lawyers for the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company against the New York Edison Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the estate of Anthony N. Brady. The claims for damages are based on the general allegation that for about five years the Edison Company, with all of its allied interests, prevented the Long Acre Company from doing business and so deprived it of profits to which it was entitled and which it reasonably could have expected to earn.

The complaints will set forth that every legal and commercial artifice was resorted to by the interests threatened by the Long Acre Company to keep the latter concern out of the business field which it had a right to enter and that some of the acts resorted to were in direct opposition to public policy and against the public interests. It also will be asserted that all the time it was fighting for its existence in the courts the rights and interests of the Long Acre Company were constantly threatened and jeopardized by the Edison Company and its business connections, and that if it had not been for the unfair means adopted by the Edison Company the Long Acre Company would now be a well-established and prosperous concern.

John C. Sheehan, speaking for the Long Acre Company, said yesterday:

"The men interested in the Long Acre Company are of the opinion that their interests havo been damaged to the extent of at least $5,000,000 by the antagonism of the Edison Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and by the late Anthony N. Brady and his associates, who fought the Long Acre Company under his direction and the direction of the Directors of various companies largely, if not wholly, controlled by him.

"The decision of the Court of Appeals last week in favor of the Long Acre Company made it plain that from the first we had a right to enter the electric lighting and power field, and that we would surely have done so if the interests threatened by the new company had not prevented us. Now we shall try to make these powerful corporations pay us for the loss we have sustained.

"There is not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Brady was especially active in preventing us from beginning business. While plans for financing the Long Acre Company were under way Mr. Brady directed the Central Trust Company to buy up a big block of bonds of the Long Acre Company on which the interest had not been paid. These were fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds. Mr. Brady agreed to refund the money spent for the purchase of the bonds together with interest. I say there is no doubt about this, because Mr. Brady himself admitted that the bonds were bought for him. At the time he was either President of the Edison Company or Chairman of its Board of Directors.

"Mr. Brady paid 132 for the bonds. The market price was only 70. Having procured the bonds, the Central Trust Company—still acting, I believe, for Mr. Brady—directed the Metropolitan Trust Company to bring foreclosure suit against the Long Acre Company. This suit was tried last Spring before Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court. In August permission to foreclose was denied. The Long Acre Company paid to the court about $100,000 for back interest on the bonds.

"A contract was made by Harvey Fisk & Sons to finance the Long Acre Company. As soon as this became known Frank A. McIntyre, who owned a few shares of the Manhattan Transit Company, brought suit to set aside the contract made with Fisk & Sons. That action is still pending. And this was the way it went from the very beginning of our effort to enter the field against the Edison Company.

"As long ago as 1907 the Court of Appeals affirmed the right of the Long Acre Company to use the conduits of the Consolidated Subway and Telegraph Company, for running its wires. The Long Acre Company was ready to begin work when the public service law was enacted, and we had to gain permission of that commission to issue additional bonds for improvements. Permission was denied, and then we began a fight in the courts where the decision of the commission was overturned.

"The Edison Company always appeared as the enemy of the Long Acre Company. The Consolidated Subway Company is owned by the Edison Company, and so we had a hard fight because we were fighting against several powerful companies. All the power and influence of these various concerns were joined against the Long Acre Company."

Asked when the suits against the two companies and the estate of Mr. Brady would be ready to file Mr. Sheehan said:

"As soon as the lawyers can get the papers ready. I hope it will be only a matter of a few days. The Edison Company and the Consolidated Gas Company will find that they are now fighting a company that already has won its biggest legal battles, and that as a result of these victories all the money we want and all the help we need is at hand. The real struggle is over. We are very hopeful of compelling the Edison Company and its allied interests to pay into the treasury of the Long Acre Company the money that would surely have been earned if those interests had not kept us out of business."

BOY KILLS PLAYMATE.

Pastor's Son Shoots Another Lad Accidentally with a Rifle.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 25.—While playing with a rifle at noon to-day Monroe Kniskern, 13 years old, a son of the Rev. E. M. Kniskern, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, shot and killed a playmate, Edward Webb, 14 years old, accidentally. The bullet struck Webb in the back of the head and penetrated his brain.

Monroe Kniskern was prostrated by the death of his playmate, and a physician was called to attend him.

Four Questions Answered With Authority.

Is the President's Vision True or Illusive?
Is the Tango Harmful to Middle-aged Dancers?
Is the College Student a Joke?
What Will the New Compensation Law Do?

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WANTS U. S. INQUIRY IN CALUMET HORROR

Moyer, Head of Miners' Federation, Lays It to Strikers' Foes and Telegraphs to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 25.—A complete list of the victims of last night's panic in Italian Hall, when a false alarm of fire stampeded a crowd of 700 persons at a Christmas celebration, places the total number of dead at seventy-two. The disaster has plunged this strike-ridden community into such a state of gloom that all the holiday spirit has vanished, and instead of celebrating the whole mining district has turned to with a will to console and aid the scores of stricken families.

The search for the man who is said to have uttered the cry of fire which caused the panic is being pursued relentlessly in every nook and cranny of the copper region, but so far it has been futile. Half a dozen versions of the cause of the panic are afloat, but the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and members of the local unions hold to the theory that a man ran up the stairs and uttered the fatal cry.

It became known here to-day that Charles H. Moyer, President of the Miners' Federation, had telegraphed to President Wilson and Secretary of Labor Wilson demanding a Federal investigation of the cause of the disaster, and this became one of the chief topics of public discussion.

Mr. Moyer is outspoken in his expressions regarding the cause of the panic, and he says if it had occurred at a meeting of members of Citizens' Alliance families the Alliance would have gone out en masse and murdered hundreds of strikers, while the strikers attempted no reprisals, although he insists he had difficulty in restraining them. It is feared that, as a result of his statements and the various vague rumors that a Citizens' Alliance member was responsible for the panic, the conditions of lawlessness which existed a few weeks ago will be renewed. Hundreds of deputies who had been laid off by the Sheriff are being put to work again to prevent any disturbance. Moyer says he can produce five witnesses who will swear that the man who spread the alarm wore a Citizens' Alliance button.

"Many of our people have been arrested in the last few months for nothing, but there has not been a single arrest in this affair," said Moyer.

Gov. Ferris this afternoon sent this telegram to Moyer:

"I am at your command for rendering all possible assistance to those stricken down in last night's awful disaster. All Michigan is in sorrow."

Detectives Fix No Blame.

Detectives from three agencies have been running down vague clues regarding the cause of the calamity, but they have had no more success in fixing the blame for the disaster than have the police, the Sheriff's deputies, and the miners' committees. They have the testimony of two women, a Mrs. Caesar and Mrs. Jacob Lustig, who say they sad near a man in the middle of the hall who first raised the cry of fire. Mrs. Lustig said she attempted to quiet the man, who was greatly excited. The women are able to give only vague descriptions of the man. Mak Saari, a striker, who stood at the doorway of the hall with his two small boys, says that no one ran up the stairs crying "Fire!" as is charged by many others who were present. Saari attempted to escape when the stampede started, but was caught in the rush with his two children. One of the children was killed and the other was badly injured.

A great mass meeting of Calumet citizens was held this afternoon to express sympathy and devise ways and means to ameliorate the sufferings of those on whom death had fallen so heavily. A committee of twelve was appointed to visit each individual home of the bereaved families and ascertain what financial assistance was necessary. Unlimited funds are assured and no outside aid will be necessary.

"With the kindest feeling for those who offered it, we ask no outside help," says the resolutions of sympathy adopted at the meeting. "These are our own people, and this is our sacred privilege to care for our dead and to comfort the living."

Mr. Moyer's statement that no benefits from the citizens would be accepted was disregarded. The strikers also met this afternoon and appointed a committee comprising representatives of the nationalities of the victims to call on the stricken relatives and learn their wishes regarding the funerals. This committee will meet to-morrow morning to make arrangements for the services.

Five injured persons are in the hospitals. Three little girls in the Calumet and Hecla Hospital were able to-day to be up and about, and they romped around the Christmas tree set up for the patients of the hospital, unaware of the grief of their sisters and the father of one of them. A boy of 7 or 8 years of age who was taken to one of the morgues showed signs of life soon afterward, but no restoratives and no physician were immediately available, and he died. One couple entered the Town Hall, where all the bodies had been gathered, to look for their missing child. Their hopes ran high when they had looked at seventy of the bodies and failed to find their loved one, but the last body they viewed, the seventy-first, was that of the missing one.

Many Heroic Acts.

Members of the Fire Department relate many instances of heroic attempts to rescue the panic-stricken people in the hall. Patrick Ryan arrived at the hall a few minutes after the crush occurred at the foot of the stairway. He estimated that there were about one hundred persons piled on top of each other when he reached the entrance of the building. The pile of crushed and smothering humanity reached to about half the height of the stairway. They were wedged in so tightly that it was impossible to extricate any from the foot of the stairs. A small boy caught hold of Mr. Ryan's hands and begged to be rescued. The fireman succeeded in pulling the boy part way out, but he was unable to extricate the little fellow's legs. The human mass kept pressing down and it was impossible to save the boy, and he died while the fireman was trying to drag him out. A girl of eight or nine grasped the hands of Angelo Curto, another fireman, kissed them, and implored him to save

Continued on Page 2.

MUSICIANS WON'T AID HAMMERSTEIN

Retiring Union President Thinks Well of Suggested Mediation, Other Members Don't.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 110 of the American Federation of Musicians is not likely to accept a suggestion made to its President that influence be brought to bear on the Metropolitan Opera House Company to induce that company to cease its opposition to Oscar Hammerstein's plans to open a rival opera house. James Beggs, President of Union No. 110, who lives at 3,032 Surf Avenue, Coney Island, said to a TIMES reporter last night:

Says Union Might Mediate.

"Mr. Hammerstein came to me a few days ago and reminded me that he had always been very fair to the organization. He said that if he were allowed to give opera in this city he would give employment to seventy-five union musicians. He argued that the action of the Metropolitan Opera House Company in getting an injunction to prevent him from opening his new opera house was injurious to our members, and that consequently we ought to take an interest in the matter. He suggested that it was my duty in looking out for the welfare of our members to see if something could not be done through the union to make the Metropolitan Opera House Company recede from its position.

"The relations of our union with the Metropolitan Opera House always have been most friendly, and I do not believe there is any possibility that they will be disturbed because of Mr. Hammerstein's proposal. We have only the friendliest feelings toward both parties. It occurred to me that possibly something might be done by us in the way of mediation, so that these seventy-five men whom Mr. Hammerstein wantcd to employ might be put to work.

"I thought that perhaps it might be suggested to the Metropolitan authorities that because of the disagreement with Mr. Hammerstein the musicians, an innocent party, were being made to suffer. I believe that some such proposal as this might be made:

"Let the injunction be dropped so that Mr. Hammerstein may open his opera house and employ our members, and take proceedings against Mr. Hammerstein for money damages if it be determined that he has broken a contract to remain out of the opera business in this city.

Suggestion, Not Demand.

"No official steps have been taken by any officer of the union for the communication of this proposal. Should it be made it will not be in the form of a demand, but merely as a suggestion. Consequently you can dismiss any thought of a possible strike from your mind. The Metropolitan Orchestra could not strike without the union's approval."

Mr. Beggs retires as President of the union on Jan. 1, and will be succeeded by Edward Porter.

In his most recent published statements Mr. Hammerstein said that he had entirely disposed of his interests in the company he had organized, and that, not being bound by the injunction against him, it would proceed to give opera. The idea that the Metropolitan orchestra, composed of men most of whom have been long in its service and who get in some cases double the union scale of wages, might be drawn into a controversy was flouted at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Members of the orchestra seen last night during an intermission in the concert said that they had not heard of any such proposal, and that Mr. Hammerstein's difficulties were of no interest to them, and verified Mr. Beggs's statement that they could not take strike action without the consent of the union.

Anthony Abarno, the incoming Vice President of the union, who will succeed Nicholas Sanna in that office on Jan. 1, said:

Union Can't Act, Vice President Says

"No such mediation project has been brought before the union, and if it were it would be promptly squelched. We would be in hot water all the time if we mingled in the controversies of outsiders. If we established such a precedent in the Hammerstein matter, we would be drawn into controversies between managers everywhere.

"Such mediation on the part of any officer of the union is entirely outside the scope of his duties, and for an officer to undertake such a thing without specific authorization at a special meeting of the whole union would subject him to prompt rebuke.

"There is plenty of work for members of our union, and I am sure the offer of seventy-five positions would not influence our organization to be the instrument of pulling Mr. Hammerstein's chestnuts from the fire, however highly we appreciate fair dealing on his part in the past."

Walter Gordon Merritt of 115 Broadway, a lawyer with much experience in labor cases, called attention to a somewhat similar practice by which employers have been able to use agreements with unions for the defeat of decrees of the courts. He said:

"An ingenious device for the mutual advantage of the employers and the unions in the local building trades is a clause existing in many agreements to the effect that if, through the bankruptcy or insolvency of any owner or builder, the mechanics or contractors have any unpaid claims for material or labor supplied in connection with any uncompleted building, then none of the employers connected with that trade and none of the members of the union will be allowed to work on that building until such claims are fully paid. On account of such provisions as these, which prevail in a number of branches of the building trades, many buildings have long remained unfinished because some owner or builder, who acquired the buildings in a foreclosure sale, free and clear of all encumbrances, was unwilling to pay the debts of the former bankrupt owner or builder. The property is as completely encumbered with the debts of the former operator as if there had been no decree of sale pursuant to order of court, the object of the law in decreeing the foreclosure sale so that the building may be sold without encumbrances is defeated, and we are confronted with a new kind of lien, created by force in defiance of law."

GLYNN OVERTURES TO MR. WHITMAN

Convinced of His Error, Would Now Like District Attorney's Aid in Graft Prosecutions.

WHITMAN LIKELY TO REFUSE

Probable Compromise on the Selection of One of Mr. Whitman's Assistants for the Task.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—It became known in Albnay to-night that Gov. Glynn has reached the conclusion that he has been in error in his attitude toward District Attorney Whitman and that the District Attorney would after all probably be the right man to run down the leads from New York City into the various sections of the State for the punishment of grafters in highway work.

When Gov. Glynn, with a considerable display of temper, assailed the proposition to make District Attorney Whitman a Special Deputy Attorney General, with State-wide powers, to conduct his graft inquiries into the several counties where conviction of guilty parties could be secured, the newspapers throughout the State took the side of Mr. Whitman. This set the Governor to thinking hard, and the longer he thought the more he became convinced that he had made a mistake.

He also appreciated the fact that the desultory manner in which James W. Osborne, his Special Investigator, was carrying on an inquiry which was well nigh a farce, was also harming him in the eyes of the citizens of the State, and it was learned to-night that he began immediately to mend his fences.

Despite the harsh words Gov. Glynn had to say about Mr. Whitman relative to the plan to make him a State-wide investigator, the Governor turned to him in his predicament, and made overtures to Mr. Whitman to take up the special investigation which Mr. Osborne has made such dismal failure of.

It was said here to-night that the Governor had anticipated that Mr. Whitman would not undertake the Statewide work, though several of the men against whom he has evidence in his John Doe proceedings must be proceeded against in other counties.

Should the overtures to Mr. Whitman fail the Governor, it is said, will ask that one of Mr. Whitman's assistants or somebody satisfactory to Mr. Whitman be recommended to him for designation as a special Deputy Attorney General.

This plan would be agreeable to Mr. Whitman, it is understood, and such a designation is likely to be announced by the Governor in the immediate future.

Mr. Osborne was expected back to Albany to-night in order to be prepared to go on with his inquiry to-morrow, but did not come. His assistant, Arthur Warner, after a talk with Gov. Glynn late yesterday afternoon, left town, and it is believed that he went to New York.

It is the belief here to-night that Mr. Osborne is through and that his resignation will reach the Governor to-morrow.

Gov. Glynn remained at the Executive Mansion all day, where he entertained a houseful of relatives and gave a few hours to the preparation of his annual message to the Legislature on Jan. 7.

TOLMAN WOULD FREE 25,000

Money Lender's Son to Cancel $500,000 in Notes for Pardon.

Elmer E. Tolman, son and business successor of Daniel H. Tolman, the money lender now serving a term in prison of six months, has renewed his offer to surrender without reserve notes amounting to $500,000 and go out of business to secure a pardon for his father, according to Benjamin F. Spellman, counsel for the Tolmans. Application for a pardon for Tolman was made to Gov. Glynn on Tuesday.

Mr. Spellman said last night that Elmer E. Tolman was willing to meet any condition which the Attorney General might wish to impose. In addition to surrendering the notes without reserve of any kind, he is prepared to have the State Attorney draw up the papers in the case should those which he had submitted fail to meet his approval. Mr. Tolman, Jr., moreover, engages to close as many of his places of business as possible by Jan. 1, and all of them by May 1, 1914.

Should further evidence of good faith be desired the applicant would be willing to have the pardon made conditional upon the performance of all promises made.

The notes in question affect 25,000 people, it is said, and most of them represent loans of about $20. This indebtedness would be canceled in each instance.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Gov. Glynn reiterated to-night his decision to announce nothing in the matter of the application for a pardon for Daniel H. Tolman. The Governor's attitude toward the proposition of Tolman's attorneys is understood to be unfavorable. When Elmer E. Tolman appeared before him yesterday and made the promise to destroy the notes the Governor remarked that the concession was not enough. Attorney General Carmody could not be seen to-night.

PRISONER HOME FOR XMAS.

Secret Service Officer Stands Good for Westcott's Return to Jail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—In order that a gray-haired father, confined in the County Jail, might celebrate Christmas at home with his eight children, Capt. Thomas L. Porter of the United States Secret Service to-day gave up the pleasure of a Christmas at home. He went to the County Jail and gave his personal word to the jailer for the safe return of Edward Westcott, arrested yesterday on the charge of making counterfeit bills. The Secret Service agent accompanied the prisoner to his home and spent the day with the family, returning Westcott to his cell in the evening.

The sight of a Christmas tree and numerous presents while searching the Westcott home for hidden counterfeit money impressed Capt. Porter.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS San Fraterno, Sheerness to New York, was 450 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8:50 P. M.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, for samples and prices.—Adv.

COUNTESS A NURSE.

Was a Cab Driver and Then a Barber—Now in a Dogs' Hospital.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Countess de la Guerivière, who in 1907 appeared as the first woman cab driver in the streets of Paris, has since then twice changed her "profession."

After a brief success as a "cabby," the Countess, who at one time was very wealthy, but is now forced to earn a living, became a barber's assistant. She then opened a barber's shop on her own account, but this venture did not last long. A few months ago a third change took place and the Countess became a nurse in a Paris hospital for dogs, cats, and birds.

BORN FACE TO FACE.

"Siamese" Girl Twins in Paris to be Separated by Operation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—"Siamese" twin girls, a month old, who are joined face to face by a strip of flesh more than an inch thick between their stomachs, have been brought to Paris to be separated by a surgical operation.

A radiograph examination suggests that the twins have no vital organs in common. They are so vigorous that they have been clothed in woolen vests inside which their arms are imprisoned to prevent possible injury to one or the other by their movements.

AIR FEATS ABOVE PARIS.

Guillaux "Loops the Loop"—Police May Proceed Against Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—This afternoon Parisians saw an airman "looping the loop" above the city.

The airman was Guillaux, who was recently suspended as a duly qualified airman by the French Aero Club for ten years.

Twice over the Grand Palace, where the Aero Salon is closing, once over the Bourse, and again over the main boulevards, Guillaux "looped the loop." His performance was the more remarkable because he had only twice before attempted the feat.

It is likely that the police will take action against Guillaux for his latest exploit.

BEACHEY'S 5-LOOP RECORD.

Also Outdoes Pegoud by Double Loop in Aeroplane Near Ground.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Lincoln Beachey celebrated Christmas to-day by breaking a world's record, looping the loop five consecutive times in an aeroplane from a height of 750 feet and landing in a narrow street on the Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds.

Beachey turned a double loop at a height of 300 feet, which he says is a record in itself, as Pegoud, the originator of this particular freak of aviation, always has performed from a great height.

LIKE 'FATHER AND SON' IDEA.

Many Cities Take Up Movement Started by a Cleveland Man.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—Queries received by Secretary Robert E. Lewis, of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association, regarding the "Father and Son" movement launched here indicate that the idea is taking root in many cities.

Washington, Harrisburg, Charleston, West Va., Mansfield, Ohio, and other points as far East as Bangor, Me., and as far West as Denver, have declared their intention of spreading the movement. Civic bodies, and in the case of Harrisburg and Charleston city executives, ask details for carrying out the plan.

Mayor Newton D. Baker, the first of 500 American Mayors asked to issue a proclamation urging fathers and sons to begin the new year with a resolve to be more intimate and companionable, to-day complied with the request in a 300-word document, closing with the words:

"If we can begin the new year with the resolve that our sons shall be more our companions and our fathers more our comrades it will add both to the sweetness of our private life and to the value of our citizenship."

INDIANS HELD AS COINERS.

Arrest of Three Follows Discovery of Counterfeit Plant.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 25.—Frank Walton, Cleveland Jackson, and Linley Fowler, all Indians, were arrested last night at Tahola, capital of the Quinialt Reservation, charged with counterfeiting. They were brought here to-day, and bound over by a United States Commissioner, bail being fixed at $10,000 for each. They were taken to Tacoma to-night to await trial.

The Indians, it is alleged by Federal officials, had a counterfeiting plant in a shed, and were manufacturing silver dollars of fair quality.

CUTTER HURRIES TO RESCUE

The Seminole Goes to Relief of Schooner in Distress at Sea.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.—The revenue cutter Seminole put to sea this afternoon for Diamond Shoals in response to a wireless report that a schooner was in distress there.

The identity of the vessel is not known here.

CRASH INTO TRAIN GATES.

Wrecking of Auto Saves It from Running into a Train.

Two men in an auto missed death by a few seconds only this evening, when their motor crashed through the gates of the Central Railroad at the Elizabeth Avenue crossing as an express train was approaching. The gates wrecked the auto and kept it from running into the path of the train. Alexander Witheral, who was operating the automobile, told the police that the auto became unmanageable as it got to the railroad crossing.

Those in the auto were cut and bruised about the head and face and were removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

No New Year's dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious appetizer and tonic.—Adv.

HOW BANK LAW WILL WORK OUT

Easier for Country Banks Than for Those of Reserve and Central Reserve Cities.

BULKLEY'S IMPOSING TABLES

Country Banks' Old Reserves Will Pay the New and Leave Surplus of $40,000,000.

CITIES MUST REDISCOUNT

This in Present Reserve Cities Amounts to $44,816,000; in Central Reserve Cities, $126,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The probable operation of the bank reserve provision of the currency law was indicated to-night by Congressman Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

It is his opinion that, thirty-six months after the new act is in effect, assuming that all national banks enter the system, and basing his calculations on the status of national banks as reported to the Controller of the Currency on Aug. 3, the combined Federal reserve banks would have total assets in cash of $450,215,000 and loans of $171,556,000, or $621,771,000, while their capital would be $53,445,000 and the deposits $568,326,000, totaling the same amount, assuming also that $140,000,000 of Government deposits will be withdrawn from the Treasury and put into the banks.

Mr. Bulkley found this result upon the assumption that the national banks will deposit with the Federal reserve banks the least possible amount—that is, the minimum prescribed under the law.

If all the banks were to enter the system and were to deposit with the Federal reserve bank the maximum amount as reserves in the Federal reserve bank, the total cash and deposits of the Federal reserve banks would be about $100,000,000 greater, or in the neighborhood of $730,000,000. Mr. Bulkley is inclined to believe, figuring only on the national banks in the system, that the amount would be somewhere between these two figures of $621,771,000 and $730,000,000, because it is likely, in his opinion, that the banks would not restrict deposits to the least minimum authorized or keep quite as much of their reserves with these banks as they might under the law.

The final form of the bank reserve section of the currency law, as compromised in conference, was based on computations made by Mr. Bulkley.

The Senate made material changes in this section, and the compromise effected necessitated elaborate calculations to enable the conferees to obtain some conception of the probable effect of the changes as now embraced in the completed law.

Legislators and bankers have been keenly interested in the question how this bank reserve section would work without disturbing business. At the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Mr. Bulkley prepared a table showing this in a general way after the final readjustment of reserves thirty-six months after the Secretary of the Treasury announces the establishment of a Federal reserve bank. His calculations are based on the only known factor, the total number and condition of national banks as reported recently. The table shows the probable transfers of funds required, supposing that member banks deposit with the regional reserve bank only what the currency law requires:

Country Banks.

Net deposits Aug. 9, 1913	$3,595,707,000
Deposit of 5 per cent. in Federal reserve banks	$179,785,000
Capital and surplus, $385,359,000, 3 per cent. subscription	29,565,000
United States deposits Aug. 9, 1913	25,144,000
	$234,494,000
One per cent. withdrawal from reserve agents to go into vault	35,957,000
	$270,451,000
Withdrawals would be:	
Two-fifths from central reserve banks	$108,180,000
Three-fifths from reserve banks	162,271,000
	$270,451,000
Present balances with reserve agents	$309,385,000
Withdrawals	270,451,000
Leaving a balance of	$38,942,000

Reserve City Banks.

Net deposits Aug. 9, 1913	$1,881,647,000
Less country bank withdrawals	162,271,

country banks	108,180,000
	$386,703,000
Cash holdings, Aug. 9.....	$407,518,000
New requirement, 11 per cent...	147,555,000
Release	$259,963,000
PAYMENT FOR FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.	
Cash	$259,963,000
Rediscounts	126,740,000
Total	$386,703,000

The figures in this table, as explained by Representative Bulkley, represent what would happen if the national banks carried with the new regional banks the minimum amount required.

Payments by Country Banks.

The country banks on Aug. 9, 1913, had net deposits subject to reserve requirements of $3,595,707,000. Five per cent. is the minimum reserve-member banks are required to carry with the regional reserve banks. It amounts to $179,785,000. The capital of the country banks is $985,559,000, of which they would be required to make 6 per cent. subscriptions to the stock of the Federal reserve banks, half, or 3 per cent., in cash. Therefore, the payment of $20,665,000 is added in the above table. United States deposits would be withdrawn from the regional banks and deposited in the regional reserve banks. Consequently, the country banks, Mr. Bulkley asserted, would have to make a payment of the total amount of Government deposits which they have, and these on Aug. 9 last amounted to $25,144,000.

Adding these to the other payments, the country banks would have to make indicates that they would probably have to pay over about $234,494,000 to the reserve banks. Country banks are now required to carry 6 per cent. reserve against deposits in their own vaults. The new law would permit them to carry as much as 7 per cent. and count it as reserve. In his computations Mr. Bulkley, therefore, added 1 per cent. and assumed that they would withdraw this from their reserve agents and put it in their own vaults as reserve.

This $35,507,000 is 1 per cent. of their deposits subject to reserve requirements and is added to the amount they would have to pay to the Federal reserve banks, according to Mr. Bulkley's computation, making a total withdrawal from reserve agents of $270,451,000.

The balances of all the country banks with reserve agents on Aug. 9 amounted to $309,393,000, and this is accepted by those responsible for the bill as indicating that the country banks could make all the payments required by the new Federal Reserve act by drawing against their reserve agents and still allow $38,942,000, or about one-tenth of their balances, to remain on deposit with their agents.

Statistics furnished to Mr. Bulkley by the Controller of the Currency showed the balances carried by country banks with reserve agents to be about two-fifths in the central reserve banks in Chicago, St. Louis, and New York City and about three-fifths in the reserve banks in the other forty-seven reserve cities. This, Mr. Bulkley thought, shows that about $108,180,000 would be withdrawn by the country banks from central reserve cities, and about $162,271,000 from the reserve cities.

Condition of Reserve City Banks.

The above table also gives an analysis of the probable situation of the reserve city banks under the operation of the reserve section of the currency law. Their deposits on Aug. 9, 1913, were $1,881,647,000, and if $162,271,000 were withdrawn by the country banks that, Mr. Bulkley asserted, would leave so much less subject to reserve requirements, and, therefore, they would have only $1,719,376,000 deposits, of which they would be required to deposit 6 per cent. with the reserve banks, or $103,158,000.

The capital and surplus of the reserve city banks on Aug. 9, 1913, was $448,623,000, of which they would have to pay in 3 per cent. as one-half of their capital stock subscription. They would also have to give up their Government deposits, and these on Aug. 9, 1913, amounted to $21,883,000.

Mr. Bulkley points out that, under his calculation, the country banks will have withdrawn from the reserve city banks $162,271,000, which, with the payment of about $138,390,000 to be made on account of the reserve city banks, would withdraw $300,661,000 which the latter would have to pay over to the new Federal reserve banks.

Their cash holdings on Aug. 9 last aggregated $240,946,000. If they have deposited, under the new law, when in full operation thirty-six months hence, 6 per cent. of their aggregate deposits in the Federal reserve banks, they would have to keep 9 per cent. in their own vaults, making the total of 15 per cent. required. This 9 per cent. cash reserve would be $154,737,000, releasing $86,209,000 which they now hold in their own vaults.

Balances with Central Banks.

The balances of the reserve city banks with the central reserve banks in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis aggregated $226,527,000 on Aug. 9 last. In order to make his table and computation conservative, Mr. Bulkley estimated that these banks, in spite of the fact that they are not now allowed to count that money as reserve, would still desire to keep about one-fourth of the present balances with these central reserve banks for purposes of exchange and business reasons.

If this should be the practical result, then it would release from the balances with the central reserve banks, which they would be free to draw down, about $169,745,000. Mr. Bulkley estimates that reserve city banks would, under his calculation, have to pay a total of $300,770,000 to the new Federal reserve banks.

According to his computation, the reserve city banks would be able to pay $88,209,000 of this amount in cash and $169,745,000 by draft on their central reserve agents, and the rest of the $300,770,000 would have to be paid by re-discounts with the Federal reserve banks. Therefore, Mr. Bulkley has estimated that the reserve city banks would have to rediscount about $44,816,000 with the Federal reserve banks.

The central reserve city banks on Aug. 9, 1913, had net deposits of $1,619,335,000 from which the withdrawals mentioned above would have to be deducted. The table prepared by Mr. Bulkley indicates that they would withdraw $108,180,000 from the central reserve cities and that the reserve city banks would withdraw $169,745,000. This would indicate a total withdrawal on the part of the correspondent banks of $277,925,000, leaving $1,341,410,000 net deposits subject to reserve requirements.

Against this the central reserve city banks would deposit 7 per cent. with the new Federal reserve banks, approximating about $93,898,000; the Government deposits amounted to $4,458,000 in the central reserve city banks on Aug. 9, and the 3 per cent. subscription on capital stock and surplus would be $10,422,000, making a total of $108,778,000 which the central reserve city banks of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis would have to pay to the new Federal reserve banks for their own account. The payments which the reserve city banks would be required to make on behalf of banks would be about $138,390,000, and the country banks would draw against them for $108,180,000, making $386,703,000 in the aggregate that the central reserve city banks would have to pay over to the new Federal reserve banks.

Cash of Reserve City Banks.

The cash holdings of the three central reserve city banks on Aug. 9 aggregated $407,518,000, and the amount of the reserve required under the new bill, if they deposited 7 per cent. with the Federal reserve banks, would be 11 per cent., which they would have to carry in their own vaults, and this is expected to approximate $417,555,000. That, Mr. Bulkley calculates, would release $259,963,000 of cash, and he asserts that the central reserve city banks could therefore pay to the new Federal reserve banks that sum and they would then probably have to rediscount to the extent of $126,740,000, making a total payment which they would have to make of $386,703,000.

Mr. Bulkley made this recapitulation, showing the situation after these changes were accomplished:

	Bank. Country	Capital. Reserve.	U. S. Dep.
	$29,565,000	$179,785,000	$25,144,000
Reserve	13,458,000	103,158,000	21,883,000
Cent. reserve	10,422,000	93,898,000	4,458,000
Total....	$53,445,000	$376,841,000	$51,485,000

The total for country banks would be $234,494,000; of reserve city banks, $138,390,000, and of central reserve city banks, $108,778,000. The grand total would be $481,771,000.

The recapitulation shows that the country banks would pay $29,565,000 of capital, the reserve city banks, $13,458,000, and the central reserve city banks, $10,422,000, a total of $53,445,000, this being 3 per cent., or one-half of their 6 per cent. subscriptions to stock in the Federal reserve banks, based on the capital and surplus of the member banks.

They would have to put up reserves of $179,785,000 as country banks, $103,158,000 as reserve city banks, and $93,898,000 as central reserve city banks, making a total of $376,841,000, and they would have to give up United States deposits aggregating $25,144,000 held by the country banks, $21,883,000 held by the reserve city banks, and $4,458,000 held by the central reserve city banks, aggregating $51,485,000, making a total of $481,771,000.

Mr. Bulkley indicates how this would be paid as follows:

Bank.	Cash.	Rediscounts.
Country	$35,957,000	.....
Reserve	86,209,000	$44,816,000
Central reserve.....	259,963,000	126,740,000
Total.....	$310,215,000	$310,215,000
Banks.	Draft on Reserve.	Draft on Cent. Reserve.
Country	$162,271,000	$108,180,000
Reserve	.....	169,745,000
Central reserve ...	.....	.....
Total	$171,556,000	$277,925,000

Mr. Bulkley estimates that the country banks, so far from paying any cash, would actually draw cash away and put it in their vaults, and, therefore, the $35,957,000 indicated as "cash" for the country banks is a "minus" quantity. The country banks would, Mr. Bulkley believes, under this calculation, draw on the reserve banks $162,272,000, and on the central reserve agents $108,180,000. The total of these two figures minus their cash withdrawal would be the amount the country banks would be required to pay—$234,494,000. Similarly the reserve banks would put up in cash $86,209,000, would rediscount $44,816,000, and would draw on the central reserve agents for $169,745,000. The central reserve banks would put up in cash $259,963,000, and would rediscount, according to Mr. Bulkley's estimate, to the extent of $126,740,000.

Assuming that $140,000,000 of Government deposits were withdrawn from the United States Treasury and put in the banks, this being approximately the amount carried in the Treasury from day to day, and would under the new system be deposited in the regional reserve banks, it would, according to Mr. Bulkley's estimate, give the combined Federal reserve banks total assets in cash of $450,215,000 and loans of $171,556,000, or a total of $621,771,000, while it would give them a capital of $53,445,000 and deposits of $568,326,000, making a total of $621,771,000.

More Banks Apply.

Though this was a legal holiday and the Treasury was closed, telegrams continued to pour into the office of Secretary McAdoo making application from banks for membership in the new Federal reserve banking system or urging that certain cities be chosen for their location.

Twenty more banks applied to-day for membership, all national except the State Bank of Seattle. The applicants included the Merchants' Bank of Boston, one of the largest there, and the Lincoln National of Rochester, N. Y., the largest national bank in that city.

The banking institutions of Seattle, which city is an active candidate for designation as one of the regional reserve cities, continued to manifest their interest in the new banking system. Many telegrams were received from Seattle and the surrounding territory urging that that city be designated. Two more national banks of Seattle filed applications by telegraph for membership, namely, the Dexter Horton National, and the Mercantile National. There are six national banks in Seattle, and all have now applied.

Secretary McAdoo received a telegram from James Speyer, the New York banker, tendering congratulations on the passage of the new currency bill.

George M. Reynolds of Chicago, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of that city, telegraphed Secretary McAdoo that the Executive Committee of that bank had passed a resolution recommending the stockholders to sanction the entrance of the institution into the new Federal Reserve system.

The contest of Dallas, Atlanta, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Seattle, St. Paul, and Kansas City for selection as Federal reserve cities is becoming strikingly localized. Scores of telegrams from business men and bankers, not only in these cities, but in the States in which the cities are situated, and in several instances from neighboring States, are being received, urging the selection of these cities. Many bankers throughout Minnesota are telegraphing to Secretary McAdoo, urging that St. Paul be designated as a regional reserve centre.

It was expected that Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, the two members of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, would consider to-day the preliminaries of settling up the new banking system, but the conference was postponed until to-morrow. A statement on the matter will probably be issued by Secretary McAdoo on Saturday night.

ALDERMEN SERVE HOBOES.

Novel Christmas Dinner to 1,500 Tramps in How's St. Louis Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—In the reading room of James Eads How, the wealthy tramp in the old Four Courts Building, 1,500 hoboes this evening entertained the members of the House of Delegates, who in turn paid the bills. Soup, sauerkraut, pigs' knuckles, snouts and tails, potatoes, bread and coffee made up the Christmas menu. Five hundred were served at a time from paper platters with tin knives and cups, the city Aldermen serving as waiters and "bus" boys.

Mayor Kiel donated a barrel of apples and all of the other officials made contributions, one giving 2,000 sacks of smoking tobacco. Robert M. Wilson of West Virginia, known as the "King of the Hoboes," told of his experiences as a tramp during the last twenty-three years, closing with the remark that "as long as you treat a hobo as a human being, just so long will he remain human."

A cabaret followed the dinner, and, after the hoboes had displayed considerable talent, social uplift was preached until one old tramp interrupted with: "Cut out the Christmas cheer talk and give us some more coffee."

Christmas dinners for 1,500 persons were provided by philanthropists at the Coliseum, and the newsboys came in for a feast at Father Dunn's Newsboys' Home, where society women served as waitresses. Mrs. Charles Cummins Collins, a leader in society, opened her Lenox Place mansion to thirty little negro orphans.

Swimmers Brave Coney Island Surf.

Many persons took advantage of the mild weather yesterday to visit Coney Island. Some of them ventured into the sea in the morning. At one bathhouse near the Coney Island-Brighton Beach bridge there were in the water at one time, including Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, Deputy Fire Commissioner George W. Olvany, Elaine Golden, a professional swimmer, and members of the winter swimming clubs, the "Polar Bears," "Snow Birds," and the "Arctics."

Mrs. Shepard Gives Gold Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Finley J Shepard and John D. Rockefeller made the employes at the railroad station happy to-day. Mrs. Shepard also gave gold pieces to the station men at Irvington. To the telegraph operator she gave $10, and the same to the managers of the telephone offices in Irvington and Tarrytown. To the eleven telephone girls she gave $5 gold pieces. The men on her estate received turkeys and potatoes. John D. Rockefeller distributed $10 gold pieces among the telegraph operators and telephone girls.

DINNER FOR 5,000 IN BIG TIM'S MEMORY

Christmas Feast for Bowery "Down and Outs," Just as in Other Years.

60,000 OF CITY'S POOR FED

Salvation Army Gives Away Meals for 33,000—Sullivan's Successor Distributes 1,500 Yuletide Baskets.

More than 5,000 of the Bowery's "down and out" army ate their Christmas dinner in memory of Big Tim Sullivan yesterday. It was just such a dinner as the famous "Big Fellow" used to give in the days when his word was law south of Fourteenth Street, but it was not the merry feast of the olden days. There was a touch of sadness in the air in what was formerly only a merry gathering, for the dead chieftain was in everybody's mind, and all the talk was of him and the things he used to do to make life more bearable for the Bowery's host of the unfortunate. There were scores of other dinners for the poor throughout the five boroughs, and Christmas baskets to feed 39,000 persons were distributed by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America. In all not less than 60,000 men, women and children enjoyed Yuletide feasts provided by public and private philanthropy.

This year it was Patrick H. Sullivan, only surviving full brother, and Lawrence Mulligan, the dead man's half brother and most intimate friend and political associate, who provided the Sullivan Christmas dinner. As was the custom of other years, tickets were distributed which at a later date will entitle the holder to a pair of new shoes and a pair of warm woolen socks. A pipe and tobacco for every man was also a part of the memorial dinner to the late Tammany leader.

Dinners to Continue.

"As long as Paddy and I have a cent," said "Larry" Mulligan, "just so long will we continue to give this Christmas dinner in memory of Tim. It was his desire that the dinner should always be provided for the poor chaps of the Bowery, and we intend to see to it that his wishes are carried out."

The dinner was served in the club rooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, at 259 Bowery, in the same big room where Big Tim's body had rested in state a few months ago, and where practically every man of the 5,000 who partook of yesterday's feast had looked for the last time upon the dead man's features. Harry Appelbaum, who was Big Tim's secretary, had charge of the arrangements for the dinner, and his instructions were to make it the best that had ever been served along the Bowery. Of turkey alone there was more than 5,000 pounds, and there was a mince pie for every diner, not to mention all the celery, potatoes, cranberry sauce, a thousand loaves of bread, and enough coffee, as one of the old-time beneficiaries put it, "to float a ferryboat."

There was an orchestra of six pieces, and at 10 A. M., when the doors were thrown open for the first relay of Christmas dinners, there was a line of ragged men waiting that extended from the club doors a block and a half in either direction, and from then until 5 P. M., when the dinner ended, there was never a time when the line was not at least half a block long.

Greetings for the Diners.

The "down and out" friends of Big Tim were greeted as they filed into the big room, where the three long tables were piled high with food, by Patrick Sullivan, Mr. Mulligan, Timothy D. Sullivan, son of Patrick and one of Big Tim's favorite nephews; Harry Oxford, "Col." Mike Padden, Baker Calvert, Denny Sullivan, Carmino Maresco, Henry Duckett, Sam Jackson, Charles Saladino, Mike Camino, and a dozen or more of the old time friends of Big Tim. To every man was given a hearty "Merry Christmas."

The crowd was fed in relays of 500 each, and "Sarsaparilla" Riley, who knows everybody along the Bowery, stood at the door and kept tab on all who partook of the Sullivan bounty, so as to reduce to a minimum the number of those who like to eat twice and sometimes three dinners within as many hours.

The first to enter the clubhouse were the physically afflicted, those who were lame, those whose systems were racked with tuberculosis, the blind, and the half paralyzed.

Many of those who entered the clubrooms acted as if they were going to a funeral instead of to a big Christmas dinner. One of the relays, it was about the third, was perhaps more solemn than all the others, and so it was that a few minutes before the signal to vacate was given an old man in ragged coat and patched shoes arose in his seat and asked those at the tables to repeat in unison, "God bless the soul of Big Tim Sullivan," and the response was as genuine as it was unanimous.

At 4:30 o'clock it was announced that all those to whom tickets for the dinner had been issued had been fed, and that to each had been given a ticket that entitled him to a pair of shoes and a pair of socks. There still remained much of the dinner when the ticket holders had been satisfied, and Mulligan ordered the doors thrown wide open to all who cared to come in. The result was that half an hour later there was not a pound of turkey, not a spoonful of cranberry sauce, or a cup of coffee left, and the first memorial dinner in honor of Big Tim Sullivan had passed into history.

Loft Gives Away 1,500 Baskets.

Congressman George W. Loft of the Thirteenth Congressional District, who succeeded "Big Tim" Sullivan as the representative from that district, gave away 1,500 Christmas baskets to the needy families resident in his district.

The distribution was made from five stations. District leaders of Tammany Hall had charge. At 263 Grand Street Christopher Sullivan was in charge; at 240 Hudson Street, David L. Finn; at 47 Seventh Avenue, David Lazarus; at 4 Second Avenue, Dr. Sol Goldenkrantz; at 207 Bowery, Alderman John White.

Each basket, which provided enough food for a family of five adults, contained a two-pound chicken, a peck of potatoes, a can of peas, six oranges, turnips, cranberries, a can of beans, a package of macaroni, a loaf of bread, a can of corn, coffee and salt.

One little girl wrote to Mr. Loft asking that a ticket be sent her. She said her father was dead and her mother was poor. She had earned a nickel, and 4 cents of it she spent to send the letter and enclose a return postage stamp. The little girl got the ticket which entitled her to a basket of food.

60,000 FED BY CHARITY.

Salvation Army and Volunteers Give Away 39,000 Christmas Dinners.

Sixty thousand poor people in the greater city were fed yesterday by public and private philanthropy. The Christmas spirit spread a broad mantle of charity and generosity from one end to the other of the five boroughs, and few unfortunates were left hungry. Never before were so many of the city's needy ones taken care of at Christmas. There were scores of feasts, and all day the good things were dealt out with open hand. The work of providing general Yuletide cheer continued at some points until late last night.

The Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America were hosts to the largest throngs of Christmas guests. It was estimated that dinners were given to 39,000 persons by these two organizations. In addition to this, the children of the poor got presents and the day was made one of special delight for them.

In the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, the Salvation Army distributed 4,500 baskets of food, each sufficient to feed six persons. At the two Brooklyn branches of the organization another 1,000 baskets were distributed. This was all paid for from the pennies, nickels, dimes, and money collected in the "kettles" on the street corners—some of the contributions the gift of the poor themselves—and in all amounting to $7,000.

Before the opening of the doors of the armory at 10 A. M., dinner seekers were lined up two abreast for two blocks. They were mostly women, some with babies in their arms, others with little children to aid in carrying away the gifts, and nearly all hatless and scantily clad. The line did not decrease when the rain began to fall.

Armory Opened to Crowd.

Although the big armory was then well crowded with the first comers and the baskets were being given out as rapidly as 100 pairs of hands could do it, Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, ordered that all the doors be opened and as many of the women and children as could crowd into the remaining space be admitted. The women and children living at a distance were provided with carfare to return home with their gifts. A few received clothing.

In the afternoon 3,500 boys and girls received presents, which were distributed by twenty Santa Clauses, while the Salvation Army band gave a concert in the balcony. The decorations of the armory included two gigantic Christmas trees on each side of the platform from which the presents were given, each composed of 200 small trees built upon scaffolding sixty feet high.

At the Murray Hill Lyceum, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America and his assistants distributed 800 baskets of food, each containing dinners for six persons. In addition, 200 baskets of food were sent to families unable to call for them.

At the Bowery Mission.

More than 2,000 hungry men received Christmas boxes of food at the Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery, last night, when that mission held its annual Christmas festivities. The boxes contained a turkey and a ham sandwich, three crullers, one generous slice of apple pie and a pint of boiling hot coffee.

The donation of the boxes of food did not interfere with the bread lines. At 1:30 o'clock Christmas morn 1,000 men received rolls and a pint of coffee, and early this morning the mission performed the same service.

One feature of last night's exercises was the presentation of a Christmas tree by the converts of the mission to James Terry Hunt, 1½ years old. Master Hunt is the son of James Hunt, the general manager of the mission. Mrs. Hunt died three weeks ago.

"Santa Claus and His Factory," a cantata by forty children of Public School District 18, was given at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when families chosen by the inspectors of the mission assembled in the main hall to see Santa Claus give toys and books and goodies right and left to the children present. The cantata was staged and directed by Mrs. Caroline Blain.

Seventy little boys and girls from families that have felt the influence of the Bellevue Hospital Social Service were the guests of graduate nurses and young women in the social service work in Osborn Hall, the home for graduate nurses, in 426 East Twenty-sixth Street last night. Mrs. William Church Osborn, donor of the hall, was present and assisted the young women, headed by the Misses Slaton, Graham, Brockman, and Kunze, in the task of distributing dolls to the girls and drums and drums and games to the boys.

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Elks Give Away 1,500 Baskets.

Many poor families enjoyed dinners supplied to them by the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. The Elks gave out 1,500 baskets filled with good things to eat

The chief event with the poor "kiddies" of Brooklyn was the Sittig Christmas tree entertainment, held in the afternoon at the De Kalb Theatre, De Kalb Avenue, near Broadway. About 3,500 children from all parts of the borough were in attendance. The youngsters were taken to and from the theatre free of charge by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. There was a vaudeville performance, after which the youngsters marched up to the stage, where there was a huge Christmas tree. Each received a package of gifts from Santa Claus, otherwise, in this case, John Kupat. The gifts included books, toys, candy, and fruit. This was the twenty-fourth entertainment given by the Christmas tree organization. The founder, Mrs. Frank Sittig, died last August. Congressman William M. Calder, Justin McCarthy, and others, who made brief addresses, told the little ones of Mrs. Sittig's work for them and other poor children.

The bluejackets of the war vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard had a day of ease and enjoyment. They had Christmas dinners of turkey, plum duff, ice cream, and other "fixings" aboard the ships and at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and unusual privileges were granted for the day. The fighting craft at the yard include the battleships Wyoming, Utah, Florida and Arkansas; the receiving ship Washington; the Dixie and Ontario, and half a dozen torpedo boat destroyers. The celebration of the day at the yard began at dawn, when "A merry Christmas to all" was signaled from the Wyoming. One after another the warships displayed similar groups of flags. The quarters of the vessels were decorated with evergreens. In the morning the men of the fleet attended divine service on the ships. The choir of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart visited the receiving ship Washington and sang for the men. At sunset the signal flags were lowered and the day's celebration ended.

HOTELS HAD A QUIET DAY.

Times Square Newsboys Christmas Guests at the Imperial.

There were more employes than guests in every hotel in the city yesterday, and activity only began toward the evening, when the dinner parties started. The decorations in the hotels, however, were plentiful and in season. All lobbies were softened with flowers and evergreens, and in many dining rooms were Christmas trees.

Every table in the main dining room of the Belmont bore a sugar-candy ornament made up in brilliant colors. The candy Santa Clauses, flower baskets, and animals were executed with exactness. In the McAlpin, Martinique, Manhattan, and several other hotels, large Christmas trees from which souvenirs were distributed stood in the centre of the dining rooms.

At the Imperial the feature of the day was the newsboys' Christmas tree in the afternoon. One hundred newsboys from Herald and Times Squares were invited, and a real Santa Claus gave each boy a toy, a book, and several articles of clothing. The hotel provided a bountiful dinner and a vaudeville show. The women of the hotel acted as hostesses, and they, with several merchants, donated the toys, books, and clothing.

Presents were distributed among the employes in many of the hotels. In the McAlpin, A. H. Palmer, office manager, presented each of the men under him with a silver pencil and each of the women received a pound of candy and a corsage bouquet. The office force reciprocated by giving Mr. Palmer a heavy gold watch chain with pencil attached. Messrs. Merry and Boomer, the managers, posted printed cards about the office on which they thanked the hotel employes for "individual service" in making the hotel a success during the first year of its existence. The notice said: "From the smallest page on upward to the top of the ladder each has performed his duties faithfully."

The heads of departments and employes in the Hotel Vanderbilt enjoyed a Christmas luncheon and entertainment given by the manager, Walton H. Marshall, on behalf of the directors. Mr. Marshall's native town is Orange, Va., and the chief courses of the menu were Virginia turkey with cranberry sauce, Virginia ham, and delicacies giving a suggestion of the State.

NASSAU COUNTY'S DAY.

Good Fellow Committee Acts as Santa Claus to 500 Families.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 25.—The exclusive Nassau County Association, through its Good Fellow Committee, dispensed Christmas cheer to-day to some 500 needy families. The association was formed about a year ago, and this is the first opportunity it has had to paly Santa Claus to Nassau County. Among those who made the distribution possible were Mrs. August Belmont, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Crocker, Dr. C. W. Davenport, Mrs. H. I. Nicholas, the Rev. Richard D. Pope, Frank M. Doubleday, Clarence H. Mackay, Julian A. Ripley, Mrs. Charles C. Runnesey, Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Samuel Mortimer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. John T. Platt, and John Alberton.

Three weeks ago the Good Fellow Committee was formed. Several thousand dollars was subscribed, and since that time the committee has been busy gathering together toys, clothing, shoes, groceries, and candies. As the goods were purchased they were stored in the homes of the different members. Mrs. Straight's drawing room was one cache and the ballroom of Mrs. Cram another. Miss Mary Malcome, the committee's agent, went around the county and found those in need or whose means would not allow them to have a regular Christmas time.

DINNERS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Christmas Feasts Spread for Thousands in Pacific Coast Cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Nobody out of work need have gone hungry in San Francisco on Christmas Day. At the Co-operative Bureau of Employment the tables were set for all that would come, and thousands did. Ten cooks were busy from 3 o'clock this morning until noon.

Many churches are throwing open their doors, to give the homeless sleeping places. "All who apply will receive food and shelter," said Mayor Rolph. "Every man can have a roof over his head and plenty to eat until Monday, when the Supervisors will announce a plan to provide employment."

The number of idle men is estimated at 20,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25.—Two thousand destitute men were guests of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company at dinner on board the river steamer Hassalo.

The first relay of guests sat down at 9:45 this morning. Long before that hour the dock where the Hassalo was tied up had become thronged. The way to the steamer led beneath a great American flag. As they passed under nearly all the men doffed their hats.

The guests were fed in relays of 200. Some stood in line several hours awaiting their turn. As the men left the table after eating a pipe and a pouch of tobacco were given to each one.

SANTA IN TRAGEDY HOME.

Fills Children's Stockings Despite the Fact That Their Father Is Slain.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Ignorant of the fact that their stepfather was in jail accused of having murdered their father, the two small children of Daniel De Villiers, who was shot and killed here in a struggle with Roy L. Glover, a land agent of San Antonio, Texas, delightedly emptied their stockings this morning of gifts placed there by Santa Claus, as impersonated by their sorrowing mother.

Glover was arraigned to-day on the charge of murder. While the warrant was read to him, Mrs. Glover, who formerly was Mrs. De Villiers, was out in the thickest of the final Christmas shopping rush, purchasing gifts for the children.

Glover's preliminary hearing was set for Jan. 2. His wife probably will be the chief witness for him. She says De Villiers had made threats against Glover and forced himself into the Glover home, where the tragedy occurred.

SET FREE FOR THE HOLIDAY.

Forty-five Utah Industrial School Inmates Go Home on Leave.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 25.—With their promise to return the only pledge, forty-five boys and young men serving terms at the Utah State Industrial School were released to-day by Supt. E. G. Gowans, after a special ruling by the Board of Trustees. They were all able to reach their homes in time to eat Christmas dinner, and will not return to the State School until Dec. 29.

WHITE CHRISTMAS IN SOUTH

Snow and Cold Furnish Season's Traditional Atmosphere.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—A "white Christmas" greeted the early risers in a radius of 100 miles of Memphis to-day. Snow began falling shortly after midnight and continued throughout the morning, reaching a depth of two inches in Memphis.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Dec. 25.—With the temperature near the freezing point, snow began falling this morning over a large section of northwestern Mississippi.

MARINERS ENJOY CHRISTMAS AT SEA

Standing Rule on Board Ship Is That Only Necessary Work Shall Be Done on That Day.

TALES OF NOTED CAPTAINS

Capt. Roberts Saw Cook Washed Overboard—A Yuletide Strike—Marines Had Fun with Dow.

In the opinion of nautical experts, Christmas is more widely observed by mariners at sea than any other holiday on the calendar. The Christmas spirit invades the cabin and forecastle of the tramp steamer beating across the Atlantic and the windjammer under close-reefed topsails trying to weather Cape Horn quite as much as it does the spacious saloons of the most luxurious liner.

The standing rule on board ship is to wash down decks early in the morning and then only necessary work is done on board ship Christmas Day.

Capt. E. J. Roberts, marine superintendent of the Cunard Line, said yesterday that he had spent fifteen Christmas days at sea and three of them were off Cape Horn. In his opinion, every Captain afloat, no matter how tough he might be at other seasons of the year, had a bit of Christmas in his heart tucked away in some odd corner.

Capt. David Dow of the Lusitania said before he sailed Wednesday morning that the most eventful Christmas of the twenty he had spent at sea was in 1903, when he was serving as Lieutenant on board the British cruiser Porpoise on the China station.

"The men are allowed the deck to themselves on Christmas day," he said, and the officers lock themselves in their cabins, so as not to interfere with their sports. Two of our marines, both six feet six inches tall, came and knocked at my cabin and said that I would have to take part in the parade. As I hesitated, the gigantic marines started to take the door off its hinges, so I unlocked it and went on deck. I was thrown into a canvas sheet and carried around the decks by four marines while the men sang old-time sea songs."

Capt. Roberts of the American Line steamship New York said his most memorable Christmas was in 1876, off Cape Horn, when he was an apprentice in the clipper ship Strathearn.

"It was blowing a howling against strong westerly gales," he said, "on Christmas Day we were just eighty miles astern of our position on Dec. 4. We lost our foretopmas, and jibboom, and during the three weeks the crew never had their sea boots off except to drain the water out of them. To add a finishing touch, she shipped a big sea over the bows on Christmas morning and washed the plum duff and all the galley gear over the side, and the cook with them. The skipper saw the cook go overboard with the cabin coffee pot in his hand, and as the man was struggling for his life in the big green seas he roared through his speaking trumpet, 'Hold on to the pot, man, hold on to the pot.' From what I remember, the doctor, the nickname for the cook of a sailing ship, held on to the coffee pot until he was rescued by the jolly boat's crew, but lost the lid, and the old man docked him twenty-five cents for it."

Capt. Arthur R. Mills of the American Line steamship Philadelphia, which is now nearing New York, has spent twenty-five Christmas Days at sea in all parts of the world, the majority being on the Atlantic. He says that his most interesting Christmas was spent in Tamatave, Madagascar, when he was second mate of the Black Adder.

"Tamatave was a quaint place in those days," said Capt. Mills, reminiscently, when he was there four weeks ago. "The few streets through the village were illuminated with tiny oil lamps. The Malagash used to dig sandpits in the middle of the road, and the stranger always found one as he walked along at night. Our crew struck work on Christmas Day because the Captain had been feeding them every day on pheasants and partridges, which were very cheap in Tamatave, and they wanted salt beef. All hands went ashore, and the Captain hired the local police force to bring them back on board.

"H'Hi Hi, the Police Commissioner, was distinguished by wearing a royal purple sock on his right foot, and he carried a long pipe in his hand. The natives entertained the crew with special brews of toddy made from the cocoanut palms, and the police slept on the sand outside the huts after drinking their share until a move was made to the next Malagash hut. It lasted a week."

Capt. Richard Hayes of the Royal Mail steam packet Orotava has spent twenty-four Yuletide seasons at sea, from the Persian Gulf to the Bering Sea.

"Plum duff was more of a rarity," he says, "in my sailing ship days than it is now, when able-bodied seamen are fed on jam and marmalade and sleep on feather mattresses and go ashore in white shirts. Plum duff depends upon the amount of fruit put into it, and can be made fit for a Prince or for nothing.

"When I was third mate of the old Shannon, in the Calcutta trade, we had a steward that was so mean he would put the duff tin with the flour by the galley door and then go aft to throw the plums in. One Christmas Day we were off the Cape of Good Hope in a strong northwest gale, with heaving sea, and the second mate and myself had dinner with the Old Man, while the mate walked the poop, as it was his watch on deck. When the plum duff was brought to the c

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PLEA FOR BRITISH EXHIBIT AT FAIR

London Economist Remarks That It Would Cost No More Than a Fifth-Rate Cruiser.

DECLINATION IS A MYSTERY

It Is Stated That the Apparent Anglo-German Agreement Cannot Be Due to the 1912 Convention.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26.—In its current issue The Economist protests against the Cabinet's decision in regard to the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. It says:

"The best thing that has happened to British commerce in a very long time is the enormous reduction in the American tariff, for which we have to thank President Wilson. The trouble about the Panama Canal tolls is, by comparison, the merest trifle, and it is well known, moreover, that in this matter the President will do his utmost to secure a fair and satisfactory settlement.

"What, then, in the name of common sense, can be the object of annoying American public opinion by refusing official participation in the Panama Exhibition? Surely a friendly act to the American people, which would be appreciated throughout the United States, is worth as much as a fifth-rate cruiser."

The Economist says it fails entirely to understand how the Foreign Office "can have the face," after the expenditure of public money on "missions" and the efforts of diplomacy to push the trade of leading British armament firms in all parts of the world, "to turn around and refuse to a great nation of customers a bare act of courtesy which is obviously desired by men of business throughout the country."

In reference to a letter from Sir Henry Trueman Wood in The Times suggesting that the declination of the German and British Governments to participate in the Panama exhibition might be due to an agreement reached at the Berlin Exhibitions Conference in 1912, William Goode, Secretary of the British Committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, writes to The Times stating that he has received a cablegram from an authoritative source in the United States pointing out that the San Francisco Exposition is especially exempted from the operation of this agreement, and that the United States, while represented at the conference, was not a party to the proceedings. Mr. Goode adds:

"It would, therefore, appear that one must go further afield than the Berlin conference to discover the basis for the alleged 'moral obligation to England' mentioned in the Reichstag as preventing Germany from officially participating at San Francisco.

"With reference to the Berlin convention quoted by Sir Trueman Wood it is instructive to note that eight out of the sixteen signatory nations have already made appropriations for Government participation in the Panama Exposition, and that at least four other nations are likely to follow suit."

AS BAD AS PUTUMAYO.

English Observer Says Rubber Slavery Is General in South America.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 1.—Stories of ill-treatment of natives that rival the Putumayo atrocities are told by J. F. Woodroffe, who has just returned to his home in Manchester, after spending eight years in South America.

"Slavery is as much a custom in certain States of South America as drinking coffee or taking one's morning meal," said Mr. Woodroffe, who is about to describe his experiences of the peonage system in the South American rubber trade in a book which is nearing completion. The natives, he alleges, suffer fearful treatment at the hands of the rubber exploiters.

"Deluded by specious promises," he said, "they leave their villages, and after being taken 1,000 or even 2,000 miles away, they find that the cost of their transport is to be deducted from their wages. By means of this and other methods they are kept continually in the debt of the rubber company."

With regard to the atrocities which he alleges against the officials, Mr. Woodroffe said that in one instance a number of natives, sick with fever, received medicine for a few days at a trading station and were then told by the manager that he could not afford to keep them any longer. They were placed on a rock in the middle of the rapidly rising Amazon and left there, and not one of them was ever seen again. The captain of a trading ship, who appeared to be either a Turk or a Syrian, frankly owned to him, Mr. Woodroffe declared, that for $75 he had bought "One boa constrictor's skin, two mummified Indian heads and two Indian girls, aged seven and three respectively." The children were sold to an old woman farmer, but died from fright and starvation.

One man, continued Mr. Woodroffe, for a very slight offense, was thrown into a deserted hut, with his wrists bound very tightly behind him and cords fastened round his shoulders. Mortification set in, and the man, though he struggled back to life, lost one arm and part of another. These atrocities, Mr. Woodroffe said, occurred chiefly in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia. Brazil appeared to be making a genuine attempt to suppress the evil. So long as the native Indians were unorganized, unarmed and unprotected, Mr. Woodroffe thought, these abuses were bound to continue.

Cruel British Parents Jailed.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 23.—"This is the worst case of cruelty to children and willful neglect that has come before me during the sixteen years I have been a magistrate. The parents will have to go to prison for three months with hard labor." It was with these words that Alderman Heath yesterday sentenced a miner named George Dawson and his wife for neglecting their eight children. This extraordinary testimony was given by several witnesses: That all the children were terribly neglected; that three dogs of Dawson's were well fed and cared for; that Dawson had died his eldest daughter, Eliza, aged 13, to the bed-post by a dog collar round her neck. "The male prisoner," added counsel, "cared more about his prize dogs than his children."

MANY GET KAISER'S COINS.

He Distributes Money on His Christmas Eve Walk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The most interesting present under the Kaiser's own Christmas tree at Postdam last evening was a pair of giant antlers of an ancient Irish elk found near Dublin. They measure between eleven and twelve feet. The Emperor was delighted with the gift, which, it is understood, was from one of the directors of the Deutsche Bank.

Christmas was ushered in by sunshine, but by noon the skies were overcast again, as they have been for a month past. It was an uncompromisingly green Christmas, and many thousands of Berliners fled from their own springlike climate to the Winter sports of the Black Forest and Switzerland.

Despite the slush and sleet, the Kaiser refused to abandon his habit of taking a walk on Christmas Eve around the royal park at Potsdam, casually making gifts of money to keepers, gardeners, &c. Each year a number of persons endeavor to waylay him on his rounds in the hope of sharing the traditional benefactions, which, however, are probably not quite so accidental as they are sometimes reported to be.

The Kaiser began the afternoon by handing five-mark pieces ($1.25) to about a hundred estate gardeners, and then, during his walk through the park, some veterans and widows with children who awaited him were similarly remembered. A military patrol returning from the butts did, however, come in for an accidental donation. The Kaiser stopped them to ask their names and gave each 10 marks, ($2.50.)

BRITISH ROYALTIES' FUN.

Merry Family Gathering at Sandringham Observes Old Customs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The royal family spent Christmas at Sandringham, where all the old customs on which the late King Edward insisted were observed. It was just a homely gathering, their Majesties being surrounded by all their children except Prince Albert, who is with the Mediterranean fleet.

For dinner every famous Christmas dish appeared, including turkeys, of which no fewer than fifty were roasted in the Sandringham kitchens —and a roast baron of beef. The plum pudding for the royal table was an enormous one. It made almost a state entrance between two footmen with powdered wigs, scarlet gold coats, white satin breeches, and pink silk stockings.

The afternoon was taken up with games, in which Princess Victoria took a leading part. After tea the children's Christmas tree was lighted up and stripped.

FRENCH VOTING REFORM.

Bill Not Hampered by the Change of Ministry.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Although the Barthou Ministry fell purely on the question of taxing the new rentes during a debate on the Income Tax bill in the Chamber, it was nevertheless reported that the new Cabinet would, for a time, shelve all financial bills and would have the business of the Chamber devoted wholly to the measure for proportional representation. This will not exactly be the attitude of the new Government. Although the question of a loan will not be brought up at once, it is believed that the Government will press the passage of the Income Tax bill now before both houses and will then hasten the passage through the Senate of the bill for proportional representation.

The last measure has been described in part many times, but its thousand and one ramifications make it very difficult of comprehension, even by the Deputies. The main purpose of the bill is not to prevent the rule of the majority in Parliament, or to limit it in any way, but to prevent this majority, outside of Parliament, from securing every local office and exercising a tyrannical sway over the minorities in the departments.

Prof. Houdt's system, which was adopted by the Government, is applied in the following manner: Taking the case of a department returning six Deputies, suppose that there are candidates representing four political creeds —(A) Radical-Socialist, (B) Nationalist, (C) Unified Socialist, and (D) Labor. Suppose also that each party runs six candidates, and that the aggregate votes cast are as follows for the respective parties:

A List	331,798 Votes.
B List	212,512 Votes.
C List	156,926 Votes.
D List	99,650 Votes.

These totals are, according to the new scheme, each divided by 2, by 3, and by 4 (and, if necessary, by 5 and 6.) The six highest quotients produced by this process apportion the seats. Thus: A List, divided by 2, by 3, and by 4, produces the figures 165,899, 110,599, and 82,949; B List, divided by 2 and by 3, gives the figures 106,256 and 70,837; and C List, divided by 2, gives 77,965. These are the six highest quotients. D's total, with 2 as divisor, only yields 49,825, and can be disregarded. The proportion is, therefore, three seats to A, two to B, and one to C.

This system is open to the objection that if minorities B and C get seats, minority D does not, but it is not arithmetically entitled to one, and the only thing it can do is to work hard and increase its vote. No system can be so perfect as to represent everybody, and as a seat cannot be split into fractions list D must be barred. If it could be given a half of a seat it would be very well, but Deputies are indivisible, and if it cannot be given the seventenths it might be entitled to. At any rate, B and C have three Deputies between them, whereas under the present system they would have none, and A would sweep the board.

Another immense advantage of this system is that it does away with second ballots and "partial" or by-elections. As soon as a Deputy dies or vacates his seat the next best scorer in the preceding general election fills it.

CHRISTMAS WORK KILLS HIM

Letter Carrier Dies While on Duty in Newark Post Office.

Patrick McGee, a letter carrier in Newark, whose work since the Christmas holidays began has been arduous, collapsed under the strain in the Post Office yesterday. When the ambulance arrived he was dead. County Physician McKensey said that his death was due to apoplexy.

McGee was 56 years old and lived at 127 Tichenor Street. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters. One of his daughters is Mrs. Lillian Garry, whose husband died a week after her marriage.

OFFICIALS SEAL UP RAMPOLLA'S ROOMS

Sensational Developments Expected Owing to the Loss of the Cardinal's Will.

BLACK BOX IS FOUND EMPTY

Cardinal Merry del Val Anxious About Documents of Interest to Church—Old Will Not Probated.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26.—A telegram from Rome to The Daily News says that sensational developments are expected to result from the mysterious disappearance of Cardinal Rampolla's will.

Efforts to hush up the scandal have failed, and the full particulars are now available.

The only will found is one dated 1889. Under it the late Cardinal's sister is entitled to the entire estate, valued at about $200,000. She accordingly made the necessary arrangements to enter into possession, but Princess Altieri, wife of the late Cardinal's nephew, the Duke of Campobello, threatened legal proceedings unless a thorough search was made for the missing box in which, it was understood, Cardinal Rampolla's last will was deposited.

The Princess, who is separated from her husband and is the guardian of their two sons, declared that Cardinal Rampolla assured her that his will amply provided for the two boys. She is convinced that a later will existed.

The Treasurer of St. Peter's Basilica instructed a notary to affix seals on the late Cardinal's apartment, where a search was made for the missing black box in which it was supposed that the will was deposited. On Wednesday it was found, but it contained no testamentary document.

It is stated that Cardinal Rampolla told friends that he had disinherited his nephew, and there are suspicions that the will has been interferred with by an interested person. The police are secretly investigating the case and collecting evidence before further action is taken. In the meanwhile the Cardinal's old will has not been admitted to probate.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The apartments occupied by the late Cardinal Rampolla have been sealed up in consequence of a request made by Mgr. di Bisogno, Administrator of St. Peter's.

This step was urged by Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, in order to guarantee the safety of documents of great interest to the church, the possible loss of which was suggested by persistent reports regarding the disappearance of Cardinal Rampolla's last testament.

No claim has yet been set up by anyone that he has suffered by the loss of the will. The authorities, therefore, are not in a position to take action, because, according to the Italian law in such cases, prosecution is possible only after some interested party has officially submitted charges.

HELD FOR 'VOODOO' MURDER

Accused Negroes Had Parents' Permission to Draw Blood, It Is Said.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—The murder of the 6-year-old white girl, Eugenia Hernandez, on Nov. 25 at Artemisa, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, in connection with the practice of "Voodooism," is attributed to two negroes, Jose de la Cruz and Eugenio Cardenas, now under arrest.

According to those who investigated the crime, the negroes obtained permission of the parents to draw blood from the child's body for the purpose of curing a sick woman named Salvadora Arjona. They went through the usual weird ceremonies in the presence of the parents, preparatory to taking the blood.

The little girl was seized, but managed to free herself and ran to her mother, clinging to her skirts. This was repeated each time she saw the knife in the "wizard's" hand. The negroes then decided to wound the girl by an explosion of powder, but the explosion proved so violent that it killed the child.

RESEARCH SHIP WRECKED.

Records of Danish Vessel's Work in the West Indies Are Lost.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Dec. 25.—The Danish research ship Margrethe, which had been on a surveying expedition in the West Indies for many months, lies a total wreck on the Anegada Reef, the most northerly of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies. Capt. Hansen and the crew were all rescued and arrived here to-day.

The records of the expedition, however, went down with the vessel.

FIREWORKS KILL FOURTEEN.

Many More Dead Probably in Ruins of Factory Near Naples.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The explosion of a fireworks factory to-day at Torre Annunziata, in the Province of Naples, resulted in the death of many persons. The buildings collapsed, burying the victims in the wreckage.

Fourteen dead and five injured were taken from the ruins, and it is believed that many other bodies are covered by the débris.

Dublin Strike Collapsing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 25.—The transport workers' strike shows signs of collapsing. It is understood that a large number of men will return to work next Monday.

Son of Dutch Premier Killed.

GRONINGEN, Holland, Dec. 25.—A son of Premier Cort van der Linden and four other passengers were killed and twelve were injured to-day in the wreck of a holiday train which jumped the track near this city.

Bishop McDowell Operated Upon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Bishop W. F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is confined to the Evanston Hospital, where he underwent an operation for gallstones yesterday. He was resting comfortably to-day and is believed to be out of danger.

AGED CROOK A SUICIDE.

Reed Kills Himself by Poison After Robbing a Bank in Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Dec. 25.—Mystery surrounds the death of an old man with a wooden leg who fell dead in a street here just after being accused of stealing a bundle of bank notes to the value of $1,200 that had been missed from a bank a moment before. A post-mortem examination showed that the man comitted suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium, but the missing notes were not found on him.

The cripple's identity has since been established. He was named Jasper Reed, and was born in Montreal in 1838. His leg was amputated in prison here while he was undergoing a sentence for the theft of $2,400 in another Antwerp bank in circumstances almost identical. Tattooing on his arm and five gold teeth made the identification complete. In the cavity of his wooden leg a phial of poison was discovered.

Reed is believed to have been a prominent member of an international gang of thieves. In 1897 the gang made an unsuccessful attempt from London to obtain his release, offering if he were set free to return the stolen notes.

FLIES ACROSS THE ALPS.

Oscar Bider, a Swiss Airman, Successful Despite Dense Fog.

BERNE, Dec. 25.—Oscar Bider, a Swiss aviator, made a successful flight across the Alps to-day, though for several hours he was unable to see his way because of the heavy fog which hung over the mountains.

The airman arrived here at 2:15 this afternoon after a journey from Buc, from which place he started at 9 A. M.

Bider said that after leaving the French aerodrome he was forced to maintain an altitude of 6,500 feet almost constantly in order to avoid the fog. He passed over the Jura, the chain of mountains separating France from Switzerland, without being able to see any landmark, but recovered his bearings on sighting the Jungfrau about half an hour before he came to Berne.

AEROPLANE WITH CABINS.

Giant Machine Successfully Tested by Russian Inventor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The airman Sikorsky, the designer of a giant aeroplane which was constructed some time ago to carry eleven persons, has successfully tested an aeroplane half as large again.

According to The Bourse Gazette the new aeroplane weighs 3½ tons and is propelled by four 100 horsepower motors. There are cabins with sleeping accommodation for a number of passengers.

The machine rose after a run of 100 yards and circled the aerodrome without a hitch.

AVIATORS AND WAR OFFICE.

French Government Objects to Signs That May Be Used by Spies.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A Gilbertian quarrel, which, however, may have a serious outcome for aviation in France, has just broken out between the Aero Club of France and the War Office, by the latter interdicting the proposal to paint the names of towns on the roofs of railway stations for the guidance of aviators owing to the belief of the military authorities that the aerial craft of foreign spies might thus obtain "the most precise information."

One of the members of the Aero Club has pointed out that logic would also demand the abolition of the sign posts that inform motorists of their whereabouts, while the sign boards giving the names of stations should also be eliminated. Above all, continues the critic, the maps issued by the General Staff should not be at the disposition of every one who can afford to buy them.

"If a militsry aviator belonging to a hostile force," says this critic of the War Minister, "who is in possession of a map which he can buy of the first bookseller he comes across, is unable to find his way, he cannot know the alphabet of his métier."

The Aero Club has announced that if this prohibition should stand, they will adopt a system of painting on housetops numbers and symbols corresponding with those on the maps of the General Staff.

FREEZE THE CANAL SLIDES.

Steamship Smoke Room Talk Evokes Queer Ideas on Panama.

Panama Canal sightseers from the United States are often depressed by the sight of the baffling slides in the Culebra Cut in the great new waterway, although the engineers from the highest to the lowest express confidence that these difficulties will all be overcome long before the date set for the opening.

They were talking it all over in the smoke room of an incoming steamer one evening last week. The Chief Engineer praised the magnitude of the work, but was sure that sooner or later the 167 square miles of Gatun Lake water must seep down to the volcanic fires below, when the resultant explosion would blow the canal to the stars. He was an Englishman.

A German manufacturer from the cabin de luxe announced his regretful conviction that the fresh water vegetation in the lake must soon form an impassable barrier.

But the talk turned over back to the slides as a present reality, especially the aggravating Cucuracha, which in English, by the way, means cockroach.

One traveler, who used to sell refrigerating machines, suggested that the apparently hopeless oozing might be stopped by freezing the moving mass at the bank of the canal. Quicksand, he pointed out, had been mined by this plan, the shifting material being simply wetted down and then frozen into chunks by an ice plant on the borders of the pit.

Neither the Chief Engineer nor the German manufacturer could see any merit in this particular Yankee notion.

Celebrates Her 100th Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Abigail F. Miller, at her home in Germantown, celebrated her one hundredth birthday to-day by a reception. She carries her age well, is keen mentally, and ascribes her longevity to natural living.

Richard Storrs Barnes Dead.

Richard Storrs Barnes, Treasurer of the Barnes Real Estate Association, at 261 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday, in his sixtieth year, at his home, 316 West Seventy-fifth Street. He was a Director of the American Book Company, and Treasurer of the Automatic Fire Alarm Company and Braunsworth & Co.

Speaker Clark on Lecture Tour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Speaker Clark left to-day for New York and New England for a week's lecture tour, during the recess of the House. It is the first time the Speaker has left Washington to lecture during the last two sessions.

ARCHDUKE TO BUILD MUSEUM IN VIENNA

Emperor's Cousin Will Enshrine the Famous Albertina Collection in a Fine Structure.

INCLUDES 18,000 DRAWINGS

Engravings Number 220,000—Archduke Frederick, the Donor, Richest Member of Imperial Family.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—The Archduke Frederick, cousin of the Emperor and the richest member of the Austrian imperial family, made the nation a magnificent Christmas gift today. He has purchased the ancient Augustine Monastery next door to his place and intends to build a museum on the site, which is the finest and most valuable in Vienna.

The Archduke has long considered a scheme for building a suitable museum for the far-famed Albertina collection, and, having obtained the Emperor's consent to the project, he now intends to spend many thousands of dollars on his pet scheme.

The Albertina collection contains original drawings by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Watteau, Boucher, Dürer, and Klinger, and over 200,000 of the finest engravings in the world, with a library of many rare manuscripts.

The collection, which is now housed in the monastery, was in great danger of destruction two years ago, when the Archduke's palace was on fire.

Were it only for the Dürer drawings and engravings that it contains, the most extensive and finest in the world, the Albertina collection would be notable, but it is also famous in many other ways. It has 147 drawings by Rembrandt, the largest collection in existence; fifty drawings by Raphael; over fifty drawings by Rubens, and many other sketches by old masters. Among the 150 drawings by Dürer are his portrait of the Emperor Maximilian and various well-known studies of flowers and animals. The drawings by Raphael include the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia, sent as a present to Dürer in 1515.

Altogether there are about 18,000 drawings, while the engravings number 220,000. The collection was founded by Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen, who died in 1822, and was enlarged by the Archdukes Charles and Albert. It is now the property of the Archduke Frederick.

There are 50,000 volumes in the library, including many fine incunabula and illustrated books of the Renaissance. Altogether, the collection is one of the most valuable in Europe.

ADMIRAL DEWEY 76 TO-DAY.

Hero of Manila Bay Hale and Hearty and Absorbed in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Hale and hearty, Admiral George Dewey will celebrate his seventy-sixth birthday at his home here to-morrow, when, following custom, many old friends will pay their respects to the hero of Manila Bay and congratulate him.

Admiral Dewey is in better health than he has been for several years since he returned to the United States in 1899 from his triumphs in the Philippines. He takes an enthusiastic interest in everything pertaining to the navy, especially as President of the Naval General Board. Under the Act of Congress reviving the rank of Admiral for his benefit, he remains on the active list, although to-morrow will mark his fourteenth year beyond the legal age of retirement.

DRIVEN OUT BY FIRE.

Tenants of Harlem Apartment House Face Rain Scantily Clad.

Nearly all of the twenty families in the apartment house at 269 West 154th Street, near Eighth Avenue, were driven from their rooms to the fire escapes at 11:30 o'clock last night by flames that burned out the dumbwaiter shaft to the third floor and destroyed parts of several kitchens adjoining the shaft. Most of the tenants were in bed when aroused by the fire, and they fled in their night clothing and were exposed to the rain and cold until rescued and taken in by neighbors from the fire escapes in the rear and front of the building.

While Frederick Wagner, who lives on the third floor, was carrying his two young daughters down the smoke-filled stairways, his wife fainted. She was saved by two tenants. Arthur Alexander of 262 West 154th Street was hit by an extension ladder while the firemen were rescuing the women and children on the fireescapes. He suffered a scalp wound. He was attended by Dr. Roehan of Harlem Hospital. The fire started from live coals in ashes sent down the shaft by a tenant early in the evening.

FINED FOR PUBLIC KISSING.

Man and Woman Arrested in Yonkers—Spend Night in Custody.

Hereafter when Joseph Bush, 28 years old, and Miss Anna Wood, also 28, wish to kiss in the public highway they will probably not select Yonkers. They were unmindful of the crowd in Warburton Avenue Christmas Eve as they stood in the street with their arms about each other's neck and kissed a half dozen times. Policeman Fitzgerald came up and arrested the pair.

They were taken to Police Headquarters and charged with disorderly conduct. They spent the night in the place, and yesterday were arraigned over the telephone before Police Judge Beall. The Judge was not feeling well, and as this was the only case in court he heard the case over the telephone, remaining at his home, and then fined the couple $3 each. They paid the fine, and then hurried away from the courtroom.

KILLED FOR A LAUGH.

William Standel Shot by Man He'd Been Drinking With.

William Stendel of 295 Warren Street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed about midnight last night in the saloon of Benjamin Krauss, 187 Smith Street. Stendel went in the saloon with another man and while standing at the bar the pair got into an argument on wrestling. Stendel, to demonstrate his skill, grabbed his companion and twice threw him to the floor.

Witnesses say the affair was apparently friendly until Stendel laughed as he turned away after throwing the other man the second time. The latter got to his feet, shot Stendel four times, and fled. Stendel was 41 years old.

ABANDON TAMPICO TO TAKE MONTEREY

Rebels Who Besieged the Oil Port Reported Marching Upon Capital of Nuevo Leon.

NORTHERNERS CO-OPERATE

Five Thousand Start from Matamoras to Effect a Junction with the Southern Forces.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 25.—The attack on the Mexican Gulf port of Tampico has been abandoned, and the Constitutionalist force which has been operating in the oil regions near there will invest Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, after the first of the year.

This was the official announcement from the Matamoras headquarters of the Constitutionalists to-day.

Since Tuesday six troop trains have left Matamoras for Ramones, about forty miles north of Monterey. These forces are said to be part of 5,000 men en route to Ramones, where the army which has been investing Tampico also will rendezvous. From Ramones to Monterey is expected to be a week's journey owing to rough overland traveling.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales, military commander of the Constitutionalists in the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon; Col. Ernesto Santos Coy, and Col. Davila Sanchez were with the troops leaving Matamoras. Their equipment included six cannon recently captured at Victoria and taken to Matamoras for repairs, a number of machine guns and rifles, and corresponding supplies.

The Mexican consulate here was informed to-day that a battle was in progress at Zacate, midway between Matamoras and Monterey. This was denied by Constitutionalists, who said that there were no Federals between Matamoras and points twenty miles from Monterey.

REBELS RENEW ACTIVITIES.

Mexico City Expects More Fighting in the Oil Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day was marked by a renewal of rebel activity throughout the country. Official advices received here assert the Constitutionalists are again moving against Tampico, and that fighting is in progress between the Federal outposts at Altamira and the advancing rebels. Insurgents from the Tuxpam district are reported between there and Tampico; the Federals are leaving Tuxpam to attack them. Reports here indicate doubt in Federal circles as to whether these rebels intend to attack Tampico or create a diversion at Tuxpam.

Fighting is reported south of Saltillo, where several trains have been dynamited in the last few days, despite the increased vigilance on the part of the Federals, due to the necessity of transporting cotton from the Laguna district around Torreon. The rebels are said to have been surprised several times and prevented from dynamiting trains through the action of the Federal garrison's going out when the telegraph lines were cut.

Rebel activity is reported in the States of Morelos, Mexico, the Federal District, and Puebla, where the brother of Emiliano Zapata was driven from his stronghold yesterday. Other large bands of rebels are reported to be in the mountains between Morelos and Mexico on the edge of the Federal District.

CARRANZA TO JOIN VILLA.

Both Expect to March on Mexico City After Torreon Has Fallen.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 25.—The commander of the Constitutionalist garrison in Juarez was advised to-day that Gen. Carranza was coming over from Hermissillo, Sonora, to join Gen. Villa's army, with which he expects to march to Mexico City as soon as Torreon is wrested from the Federals. The Juarez garrison was instructed to proceed against any body of troops that might approach Juarez from the west.

Col. E. P. Calles will lead the Sonora division of Villa's army on the march south. Villa is still calling for ammunition from Juarez, and a train has been sent to him at a point near Torreon with 400,000 rounds of Mauser seven-millimeter cartridges on board.

Villa has not yet started upon his task of eliminating the Federal forces commanded by Gen. Valasco at Torreon, advices at Juarez military headquarters say, but he intends to drive Velasco to Mexico City ahead of him.

His announced plans for a campaign against Ojinaga, with 4,200 troops, ten cannon and six machine guns, is believed to be a bluff in order to keep the Federals in the Rio Grande town out of the field until Torreon is taken. The plan of taking Ojinaga as announced, is not accepted as authentic even in Jaurez, although news of Villa's movements is strictly censored.

K. Fujita, Acting Japanese Consul, is still in communication with the Japanese Foreign Office by cable and with Washington and Mexico City. He is here to care for the Japanese refugees who are expected to leave Chihuahua State and City for the border because of Villa's antagonism. Fujita said to-day that at least 250 of his countrymen would come out at once, and more would follow as soon as they could be summoned from the outlying lumber and mining camps, where they are employed as cooks and servants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Official reports from Mexico received here to-day were meagre. Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American squadron in gulf waters, reported his departure on the flagship Rhode Island from Tampico for Vera Cruz. As his recent laconic dispatches from Tampico have told repeatedly of the restoration of order in that lately disturbed section, it is believed he has gone to Vera Cruz to assign to their proper stations the battleships just arrived there to relieve the vessels about to return to home waters. As Admiral Fletcher is directing the battleship manœuvres in his own discretion, officials think he may return without notice to Tampico, where further hostilities may ensue as a result of rebel determination to gain control of a port of entry on the Gulf coast.

While reports of Francisco de la Barra's cordial reception at the Japanese Court were received with interest here, officials were inclined to believe that the Emperor was merely according to Gen. Huerta's special ambassador such courtesies as are customary in the return of international visits.

SPANISH CRUISER WELCOMED.

Huerta Sends Envoy to Invite Officers and Crew to Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 25.—John Lind, after partaking of Christmas cheer on board the Nebraska last evening, accepted an invitation from the German Consul, who entertained in honor of the day.

The Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V. was enthusiastically received this morning. A special envoy from President Huerta arrived from Mexico City and went aboard to invite the commander and his officers and crew to be guests of the Government in Mexico City.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 25.—Many American children were the guests to-night of Capt. Niblack on board the battleship Michigan, where he had provided a big Christmas tree and a Santa Claus to distribute the gifts. Christmas parties were also held on the other warships.

DE LA BARRA DECORATED.

Mikado Confers an Order Upon Huerta's Representative.

TOKIO, Dec. 25.—Francisco de la Barra, the former Provisional President of Mexico, who is here at the head of a special Mexican mission, to-day took luncheon at the Imperial Palace, and later presented to Emperor Yoshihito a letter from Provisional President Huerta thanking his Majesty for Japan's participation in Mexico's centenary celebration. After the presentation of the letter the Emperor decorated the Mexican Special Envoy with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Paulownia.

As Señor de la Barra entered the carriage which took him to the palace, he was cheered by a crowd which had gathered about the hotel.

In an interview the Mexican diplomat said there was no secrecy attached to his mission, and that his visit to Japan was purely ceremonious. The Japanese newspapers, commenting to-day on Señor de la Barra's mission, said that it would tend to promote friendship between Japan and Mexico.

CLASSIC DRAMAS IN SCHOOLS

Theatre Centre to Offer Plays at from Three to Five Cents.

Early in the new year classic dramas are to be presented in the public schools of the city several times each week under the direction of the committee of the Department of Education connected with the Theatre Centre for Schools, a branch of the Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues. This organization is now giving concerts in the schools both in the afternoons and evenings. Under the new plan well-known plays will be offered the schoolchildren and their parents, with the price of tickets at from three to five cents each.

Ben Greet will be associated with the work. The idea of the league is to carry on a systematic propaganda along musical and dramatic lines, in addition to the orchestral concerts. The plays will also be presented in man yeducational centres.

AGED TWINS CELEBRATE.

Fifty Descendants of Muncy Brothers Greet Them on 95th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 25.—The Muncy twins, William and Samuel, 95 years old, celebrated their birthday this afternoon. Fifty of their descendants, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren spent the day with them. Both men are widowers.

For years it has been the custom of the twins to eat their Christmas dinner at the home of one and then have their New Year's celebration at the home of the other. To-day the family party assembled at the home of William Muncy, in the south country road. On New Year's Day the party will be at the home of Samuel, the other twin, which is not far from the home of his brother.

SUFFOCATED IN A FIRE.

Woman and Daughter Succumb to Smoke in Burning House.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Margaret Dailey, 68 years old, and her granddaughter, Miss Margaret Murphy, 15 years old, were suffocated in a fire in the home of Martin M. Murphy on Sheldon street early to-day.

The bodies were discovered by firemen who had forced an entrance through the dense smoke. The fire damage was slight.

Blaze in City Chemical Building.

Patrolman Singer of the West 125th Street Station noticed smoke at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon coming from the rear basement window of the City Chemical Building, 140th Street and Convent Avenue. He sent in a still alarm to Engine Company 80, which was half a block away. The battalion found a blaze in a pile of paper in a storeroom, and extinguished it with trifling damage. Had the blaze made any further headway before it was discovered it would have threatened a laboratory in which a large quantity of combustibles was stored.

Buying Blindly

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Hardly, we think, and yet does one exercise the same care in selecting investments?

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A MINE FOR THE HISTORIAN.

Valuable Records in Mexican Archives Bearing on American History.

Notwithstanding the turbulent conditions in Mexico, the official documents of the Government are carefully stored in the building of the Foreign Relations Department, in Mexico City. In olden days such documents were neglected, according to Prof. William R. Manning of the University of Texas, who recently explored the Mexican archives.

"Most of the manuscripts I desired," he said, "being of an early date, were stored in a room some distance from the other rooms and not regularly unlocked and not occupied by any of the archival force. During the first few days the archivist or one of his assistants remained constantly in the room, but thereafter, apparently convinced that no improper use would be made of the privilege, perfectly free and unsupervised access was given."

In describing these rooms to the Pan-American Union Prof. Manning said that they were shelved much like a grocery store. These shelves were filled with boxes eight inches deep and large enough to allow an ordinary manuscript to lie unfolded. Within these boxes most of the manuscripts are arranged in bundles. Each bundle bears a label giving the date and the end of the box has a card indicating in a general way the nature of the contents. The most obvious classification is geographical.

"The scheme of arrangement would be fairly satisfactory if it had ever been completely and consistently worked out and had been left undisturbed," said Prof. Manning. "But many of the boxes bear no labels, and in them the papers have never apparently been classified. Hundreds of unrelated letters of widely varying sources and dates are here mingled together in utter disregard of any order. There is no way of telling what may be found except by patiently turning over a sheet at a time and examining their contents.

"This unfortunate condition arises partially from the fact that such free use of the manuscripts has been permitted. No matter how carefully they are handled it is impossible to keep unbound manuscripts in any fixed order. For this reason a guide to the materials for American history in the archives of Mexico, prepared by Prof. H. E. Bolton under the direction of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Library at Washington, is partly out of date so far as the archives of the Foreign Office are concerned, although it has not yet thrown the press. Since it was prepared certain portions of the archives have been transferred to other depositories.

"Manuscripts of later dates, especially those bearing on issues of the present day, are more carefully arranged and are preserved in better order. In the general archives kept in the National Palace many of the manuscripts are neatly and permanently bound, and in some other archives, as those of the Fomento, they are temporarily bound in such a way as to prevent their being disarranged and to make them easily consulted.

"Students of the history of the United States find in the Mexican Foreign Office not only the correspondence between that Government and their own, but in addition they may find documents dealing with regions formerly parts of Mexico, but now constituting the southwestern States of their own country.

"Of course, some documents have been lost or destroyed or pilfered, but most are preserved and constitute an almost exhaustless and as yet scarcely touched treasure house for investigators in American, and especially southwestern and Spanish-American history. The investigator's difficulties in these archives arise not from lack of material, but from the necessity of selecting from the great mass of material that he must go over the small portion that he can afford time or money to copy or use."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Patrick Leehan, a track inspector for the McAdoo tunnels, was run over by two cars in the south tunnel. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where it was said he would not recover. Leehan stood with his back to the train trying to relight his lantern.

JERSEY CITY.—Frank Zandreski, a contractor, of 20 East Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, was hit and fatally injured by the automobile of J. D. Sears, on Jersey City Heights. Sears is a nephew of Assistant Postmaster Edward Woolly of Jersey City.

ORANGE.—The will of Thomas Weir, who died here on Dec. 12, makes bequests to four grandchildren, and the rest of the estate is given to the widow of his son, Thomas Weir, the testator, saying: "She has been more than a daughter to me in my old age." The grandchildren, Anna, Thomas, William, and Charles Weir, get $1,000 in trust until they become of age. Their mother, the residuary legatee, who lives at 8 Lindsley Place, is made executrix, without bonds.

RED BANK.—After alighting from a trolley car in Monmouth Street Mrs. Libbie Drake was struck by an automobile owned and driven by William Mears, a florist, of Rumson. She was taken, unconscious, to the Long Branch Hospital, where she is not expected to recover. She is suffering from severe lacerations about the head and internal injuries.

BRANCHVILLE.—The Board of Education learns that, acting upon its complaint, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners has worked out an arrangement whereby the forty-eight children transported

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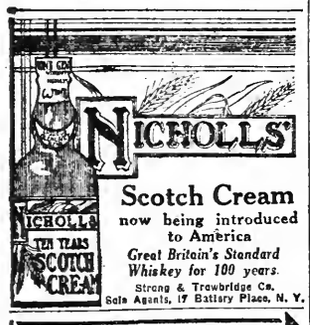

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in soups, sauces, and salads prepared by foreign chefs—you've often noticed it. They use
MAGGI ESSENCE
(prepared in Switzerland)
—A teaspoonful gives weak soup that nourishing, meaty taste that you have tried so hard to get. A few drops in the sauce or the salad dressing gives them "body." It's hard to describe the exact taste, but you can't get it without Maggi Essence. A small bottle lasts a long time.
AS NECESSARY AS SALT
Supplied by all first-class grocers and druggists.
Importers, James P. Smith & Co., New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1914. Special Automobile Show Section of paramount interest to manufacturers and dealers. Illustrated story of the automobile, descriptions of attractive automobile trips, and latest improvements. There will be a great demand for the issue containing this section. It is desirable to order it in advance.—Adv.

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Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**
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CARABAO ORDER HAS HIGH STANDARDS

Formed in 1900 to Perpetuate Memories and Associations in Philippines.

ITS AIM TO FOSTER DUTY

Year Book Just Published Gives Its Songs, Its History, and Roll of 2,000 Members.

An interesting and tastefully gotten up little book entitled "The Military Order of the Carabao, 1912-1913," has just been published. Copies have been sent to each of the 2,000 members of the order, and yesterday the Carabaos of Governors Island got theirs. It is rumored, but the report is not verified, that all the honorary Carabaos, and these include President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, have also been remembered, and that each will soon receive a copy of the history of the organization, whose annual dinner in Washington the other day caused every Carabao of both the army and the navy to "lay low," so to speak, until the "Damn, damn, damn the Insurrectos" song has passed into history, along with Admiral Coghlan's "Hoch der Kaiser" and Capt. George Steunenberg's "German trained army of the Turks."

Were it not for that the fact that the Military Order of the Carabao has been so extensively advertised since that dinner the other day, the peaceful looking little document, that was shown to a TIMES reporter yesterday, would not be of any great interest to anybody outside the order. But when such well-known Carabaos as Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N., the newly designated Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet; M. or Gen. William O. Biddle, commanding officer of the Marine Corps; Col. H. O. S. Heistand of the Adjutant General's Department; Capt. William Shoemaker, U. S. N., Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet during the Schroeder regime, and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U. S. A., are publicly censured for being on the Dinner Committee that permitted the "Damn, damn, damn, the Insurrectos" song to be rendered, and furthermore, did not prevent the display of floats representing such a famous craft as the "U. S. S. Piffle," people everywhere are asking "Who are these Carabaos, any way, and what is this organization" that has so upset the authorities in Washington? The little book answers both these questions.

The other question, "What is a Carabao?" is answered in the Standard Dictionary, which prints a picture of a carabao hauling a load with a native sitting on his back, and gives this definition:

Carabao, (P. I.) A water buffalo used as a draught animal. It is found wild in certain parts of the Malay Archipelago.

"The carabao is very dependent on his daily mud bath and will seldom work without it for more than a couple of hours."—Dean C. Worcester.

"The Military Order of the Carabao," reads the document seen on Governors Island yesterday, "was organized at Manila, P. I., in November, 1900, for the purpose of fostering a high standard of military and social duty and to perpetuate the memories and associations of military service in the Philippines during the early days of American occupation.

"The origin of the order grew out of an idea conceived at a dinner at the Officers' Club in Manila shortly after the return of troops from China in 1900. The name was suggested by Major George L. Byram, U. S. A., in recognition of the services rendered to the Aerican forces by the faithful carabao, the principal beast of burden in the Philippines. The Carabao, the patron saint of the order, has ever since been praised in song and verse by every soldier of the Philippine campaigns in honor of his indispensable services rendered in the absence of the army mules.

"The founders of the order had no idea that the organization would ever attain its present proportions. Its growth, however, has been rapid and continuous, and its roll at the present time contains nearly two thousand names, among which may be found nearly all of the prominent army and navy officers who served during the early campaigns in the Philippines."

The book then states that the first regular meeting of the Military Order of the Carabao was held on April 1, 1901, at the quarters of the then Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, now a Brigadier General and the Chief of the Signal Corps. At that meeting Lieut. Col. Charles A. Woodruff was elected Grand Paramount Carabao; Major B. H. Randolph, Grand Patriarch of the Herd; Major C. B. Sears, Esteemed Lead Carabao; Major R. H. Stevens, Esteemed Wheel Carabao; Capt. W. M. Wright, Main Guy; Lieut. Col. Scriven, Chief Winder of the Horn; Capt. Lyman W. Kennon, Principal Caratonero; Capt. Charles E. Stanton, Veterinario; Capt. W. E. Craighill, Chief Vaquero; Major John Biddle Porter, Chief Herder, and Capt. John R. M. Taylor, Main Guard.

In June, 1901, a committee was appointed to direct the organization of branch "Corrals" in the United States, all owing allegiance to the "Main Corral" in Manila. The dinner in Washington was that of all the "Corrals" in the United States.

At the present time the principal Corrals are those in San Francisco, San Antonio, Fort Monroe, and Washington. The present Grand Paramount Carabao is Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. A., retired. It may also be of interest to describe the insignia of the order. It is an equilateral triangle of bronze, one and one-half inches at the base line, point upward, and on the face of the triangle in gold relief the head of the carabao, and at the apex of the triangle in relief, a rustic monogram of the letters "M. O. C." The insignia is worn as a pendant from a bronze bar by a khaki colored ribbon, edged with a strip of dark blue. The bar is inscribed with the legend "Military Order of the Carabao" in relief, surmounting it a sea and rising therefrom a volcano.

Then of course there are the songs of the Carabao, and not for a moment must it be thought that "Damn, Damn, Damn the Insurrectos" is typical of Carabao songs, for it is not. As a matter of fact most of the songs could be sung at a church festival and nobody's sense of propriety would be injured.

The very first song in the "Carabao Hymnal" is such a song. It is the most popular of all Carabao songs and the writer of it was the late Major Archibald Willingham Butt, U. S. A., military aide to President Taft, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster. This is "The Carabao" as it was written by Major Butt:

Oh! Carabao, Old Carabao,
Before they e'er could strike a blow,
Invading armies must await
Upon thy slow and measured gait.

For who can say that in his hand
Abides the power at thy command?
'Tis in thy mighty force to wield
The fate of armies in the field.

Oh! Carabao, Old Carabao,
Great monarch of the road art thou!
Thy value rests in merit plain,
Old toiler through the mud and rain.

Well bearest thou thy lowly part,
No weakness knows thy giant heart;
With thy broad horn a single blow
Well couldst thou lay thy master low.

Yet all thy strength thou bindest still,
To slave and suffer at his will;
And steady draw the weary load,
Till death o'ertakes thee on the road.

Oh! Carabao, Old Carabao,
Well could we place upon thy brow
A laurel wreath for work well done
In driving storm and scorching sun.

Then there is another of the popular songs, a version written to the tune of "Benny Havens," the song of the cadets at West Point. Like the song of Major Butt, it is a tribute to the carabao, and this is the way it goes:

Come, fill your glasses, fellows,
To the days of the long ago,
When the "Americano" soldier
Treed the wily "amigo."
Let us drink upto the ladies,
Of Luneta's giddy show,
And con our reminiscences
Of the old, old Carabao.

CHORUS:
Of the old Carabao,
Of the old Carabao,
We'll con our reminiscences
Of the old, old Carabao.

To our Bombinero witty,
We'll drink before we go,
He waters off the thirsty herd
In liquors nor malo.
We'll pledge our friends in memory,
The army toast—"Here's how!"
And ever hold allegiance to
The old, old Carabao.

CHORUS:
Of the old, old Carabao,
Of the old, old Carabao,
And ever hold allegiance to
The old, old Carabao.

Then, of course, there is the famous "Governor General" song that President Taft used to listen to and enjoy when he was Governor General in Manila:

Oh, I've been having a h—l of a time since I came to the Philippines;
I'd rather drive a bobtail car and live on pork and beans.
They call me Governor General—I'm the hero of the day—
But I have troubles of my own, and often have to say:

Chorus.
Oh, am I the boss, or am I the tool?
Am I the Governor General or a hobo?
I'd like to know who's the boss of this show—
Is it me or Emilio Aguinaldo?

The rebels up at old Tarlac, four men to every gun—
I think the trouble is at an end; they think it's just begun;
My men go out to have a fight; the rebels fade away;
I cable home the trouble's o'er, but to myself I say.—Chorus.

Now, Gen. MacArthur, I have no doubt, can run the whole concern
All right; I'll pack my trunk and go, and he can take his turn;
But when the papers "cuss him out," and lay him on the shelf,
I only ask the privilege of saying to myself:

Closing Chorus.
Oh, is Mac the boss, or is Mac the tool?
Is Mac the Governor General or a hobo?
I'd like to know who'll be boss of this show—
Will it be Mac or Emilio Aguinaldo?

Naturally, everybody would like to hear "If Wilson Were Here To-night," one of the new songs rendered at the now famous Washington dinner. This is what the President would have heard had he been there:

Echo From Texas.
Now if Wilson were here to-night,
He would give us a spiel that's right,
On "How to Preserve the Army's Good Name."
"How to Play the Mexican Game."
But we'd ask him a thing or two,
Policy that we should pursue,
If he'd found it hard replyin',
He'd ask William Jennings Bryan,
Who would sing him "Lead, Kindly Light."

Then, of course, there is "Aguinaldo's Ragtime Band" and the trouble-making Insurrecto song. The book ends with the roll of members living and dead. On it are the names of at least four-fifths of the best known officers of the Army and Navy of the last twelve years.

GIRL VICTIM MAY DIE.

Struck Down While Carrying Christmas Tree—Five Men in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 25.—Mary Franconka, 17 years old, a pretty Hungarian girl of Cliffside, left the home of a friend in Hoffman Lane, Cliffside, shortly after midnight this morning, carrying a small Christmas tree and decorations. Half an hour later members of her family become worried because she was out so late and started along Hoffman Lane for the house where she had been visiting. They stumbled across the girl lying unconscious in the roadway and bleeding from a gash over the right temple. She was later taken to the North Hudson Hospital, where she was reported to be suffering from a fracture of the skull and in a critical condition.

County Detective Blauvelt arrested Henry Groboskie and Patrick O'Brien and took them to the Hackensack Jail on the charge of striking down the girl with a paving stone. Michael Kolsenisky, Leietri Pterinsky, and John N. Trippovic were locked up as material witnesses. One theory is that the men attacked the girl, and another is that they accidentally struck her with the stone while fighting among themselves.

BANDIT "READY TO HANG."

Bostick, Who Killed Montague in Train Hold-Up, Will Plead Guilty.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—"I have no friends. I will plead guilty. I am ready to hang."

John Bostick, confessed train robber and slayer of Horace E. Montague, a Southern Pacific traveling passenger agent, made this statement soon after he arrived here to-day from San Francisco in custody of Sheriff Hammell. Bostick held up the Sunset Limited near El Monte Dec. 1 and killed Montague, who was a passenger.

Sheriff Hammell said that on the way from San Francisco, where the prisoner was captured Tuesday, Bostick made a complete confession not only of the El Monte murder and robbery but also of a hold-up Nov. 24, near Richmond, Cal. Since he killed Montague, Bostick says he has been haunted by the crime.

"I have not had a single night's rest since," he told the Sheriff.

BUGGY RIDE STIRS A TOWN.

Young Man Takes Mother's Horse and She Calls Out the Vigilantes.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 25.—When Charles C. Gibbs decided to take a girl buggy-riding the other day he didn't think he'd stir up the neighboring village of Hope. He just went into the stable of his mother, Mrs. Martin Gibbs, took the family horse, handed the young woman aboard, and drove off.

Mrs. Gibbs found the horse gone a few hours later, and, concluding it had been stolen, notified Harrison Blair, Secretary of the Hope, Knowlton, and Blairstown Horse Protection Society. Mr. Blair summoned the vigilantes, and twenty-four horsemen and six men in automobiles searched the country from Hope to Newton and back without finding any trace of the missing animal.

Along toward sundown on Tuesday evening, three days after he departed, young Gibbs came jogging home, put the horse up, and asked his mother if supper was ready. Secretary Blair figured out how much the search had cost, and sent Mrs. Gibbs a bill for $72.30 yesterday. She says she won't pay it.

MAN CHASED, FALLS DEAD.

Heart Disease Overcomes Keicher, Who Flees After a Fight.

After a man whom he had struck had chased him through the streets, Theodore Keicher, 18 years old, a machinist of 4,519 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead on the fourth-floor landing of 255 Forty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The surgeon who examined the body said there was no sign of any wound and that death was due probably to heart disease.

Keicher's parents, with whom he lived, denied last night that he was subject to heart disease, and they said they believed that he was killed. An autopsy will be held to-day.

Frank O'Connor, who lives at 4,717 Third Avenue, said he saw Keicher standing at Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue arguing with a man he did not know. Keicher struck the other man and fled, pursued by the man he had attacked. The man caught Keicher at the entrance of the tenement into which he ran to escape. O'Connor told the police that he ran in after the two men to watch the fight and found Keicher lying dead on the landing of the fourth floor, but saw no trace of the other man.

Drama League to Entertain Children

The Drama League of America will hold a holiday entertainment for children at the Liberty Theatre next Tuesday afternoon. The programme will include an address, "The Child's Place in the Drama League," by Lillian Lathrop; Act I. of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Little Princess," played by members of the Educational Dramatic League; the story of the second and third acts told by Miss Lathrop, and children's songs by John A. Carpenter, sung by Tom Dobson.

PRESIDENT WILSON SPENDS HAPPY DAY

Strolls About Pass Christian and Is Greeted by the Townspeople.

CHILDREN GRASP HIS HAND

Plans to Spend His Vacation Golfing and Motoring, with Quiet, Restful Evenings at Home.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 25.—President Wilson's Christmas Day was spent pleasantly in walking, making, quite informally and casually, the acquaintance of sundry inhabitants of the city, from the Mayor to a number of little children, and in celebrating quietly with his party in the "Winter White House," a spacious cottage fronting on the Gulf of Mexico.

To the townspeople this Christmas will be memorable not only because of the President's presence among them, but also because it has been about the coldest day in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. This was a matter of no small concern to each and all of them, for the thermometer at 40 degrees, following rain early in the morning, belied the place's reputation for balminess of temperature. Indeed, the unseemly behavior of the weather seemed to strike them as being something in the nature of a breathe of hospitality. Mayor Saucier and others were very earnest in their assurances of the unusual and temporary nature of these conditions.

Although the President's special train reached here before sunrise, the party remained on board until 8 o'clock. Mayor Saucier boarded the train and welcomed President Wilson.

"I see you have had a storm here," said the President, looking at the wet ground.

"Yes, that's true," replied the Mayor, "but is was merely to get things nicely washed up for your arrival."

This made the President laugh.

Mr. Wilson was assured by the Mayor that care had been taken to insure for the President complete quiet and isolation during his vacation here. The President expressed his gratitude, and introduced Mayor Saucier to the members of his party.

Crowd Shouts Christmas Greeting.

As the President and his party left the special train for the waiting White House automobiles, shipped here in advance, there was a hearty cheer from a group of villagers who had waited in the chill since dawn to greet the head of the nation.

"Merry Christmas, Mr. President!" they shouted, and, doffing his hat, the President smilingly responded, "Thank you. I wish you the same."

During the morning the President and Mrs. Wilson issued from the house and went for a short walk on the beach road that runs for several miles along the Gulf coast. They also took a motor ride to Gulfport, the nearest city.

In the afternoon Mr. Wilson, accompanied by Dr. Carey N. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician, walked to the Post Office, which was closed in observance of the holiday. Some one set off immediately to the home of Mrs. Annette Simpson, the Postmistress, to inform her that the President was waiting. She came quickly, followed by two little daughters, one of them attired for the occasion in a mortar board hat of the collegiate type.

"Merry Christmas; I did not expect you," said Mrs. Simpson.

"Oh, I didn't think there would be any one over here, but I thought I'd try," said the President. "It's very kind of you to come over."

The President bought two twenty-five-cent books of stamps, and in her confusion the Postmistress forgot to give him fifty cents change. This, however, will be dispatched to him to-morrow.

As the President stood at the door of the Post Office several little children walked shyly up to him and grasped his hand. Mr. Wilson playfully asked their names and wished them a merry Christmas. His attention soon was arrested by the arrival of the town mail carrier, who drew up proudly with his sacks of mail, climbing out of a small canvas-covered cart, attached to which was a peculiar-looking animal of shaggy limbs, in color a reddish brown.

"It's part dog," volunteered somebody in the crowd, and the President smiled at the diminutive horse. Originally, the villager said, it was a well-groomed Shetland pony, but since carrying Uncle Sam's mail the animal has gown a thick, unkempt fuzz and boasts a hesitating gait in keeping with the frequent stops of his daily route.

Happy Family Dinner Party.

The President continued his walking for a while, and then went "home" in apparent enjoyment of his stroll. The rest of the day was spent indoors, where the party read scores of holiday greetings that came by telegraph and mail, and sat down to-night to a Christmas dinner, a happy family party.

The natives are heeding the President's desire for rest and isolation by keeping loiterers and idlers from the vicinity of his house.

The cottage is only one of a number that dot the shore of the Mississippi Sound, the entrance to which, named Pass Christian after the Spanish discoverer, Christiano, lies a few miles due south from the President's house. The original settlers were Spanish and French, the language of the latter still being spoken by many of the inhabitants. Some of the quaint old dwellings remain, but for the most part the shore is dotted by big bungalows and cottages.

The President's plans for his vacation are much the same as on his trips to Cornish, N. H., the Summer capital—golf in the morning, at the course thirteen miles away, a motor ride in the afternoon, and a quiet evening at home, with absolutely no social diversions or political callers.

Mrs. Wilson Plans to Visit Mobile.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 25.—While President Wilson is driving a golf ball around the links at Pass Christian, Miss., early next week Mrs. Wilson and her daughters, Eleanor and Margaret, will come to Mobile to do a little shopping. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters also will visit their cousins, Misses Lucy and Mary Smith, in New Orleans.

"B&G"

THE FINEST OLIVE OIL PROCURABLE

COSTS NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OIL

THE STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

VOLCANOES AFFECT CLIMATE

Dust Decreases Sun's Radiation 20 Per Cent., C. G. Abbott Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—In a communication to the National Geographic Society C. G. Abbott, Director of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, advances the theory that volcanic explosions affect the climate.

"Certainly," he says in his communication, "an agency capable of sending vast clouds of dust to a height of twenty miles in the air, there to be distributed to the winds all over the world and to remain in suspension for months or years, causing the decrease of the direct radiation of the sun by as much as 20 per cent., is a climatic influence not to be ignored."

While making measurements on the quantity of heat coming from the sun at Bassour, Algeria, shortly after the eruption of Mount Katmai, in Alaska, Mr. Abbot noted streaks resembling smoke lying along the horizon, which in the course of a day or so developed into such a haze that work was practically impossible. This condition lasted for nearly three months. The dust resulting from the Alaskan eruption had traveled at a rate of from 25 to 40 miles an hour.

"It seems to me that there can be little question that the volcanic haze has very appreciably influenced the march of temperature in the United States," Mr. Abbott says. "When we take the march of temperature for the whole world the apparent difference is not so striking, but in the case of Mount Katmai there are so many conflicting influences at work that it is perhaps too much to expect so good an agreement. In view of this slight preliminary study of temperature, it seems to me that the question of the effect of volcanic haze on terrestrial temperature is well worth serious consideration."

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Father, After Mother's Plea to Stop Drinking, Shoots Before Daughter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.—In the presence of their twelve-year-old daughter Laura, James T. Karney, 52 years old, shot and killed his wife today, and then, putting a shotgun to his neck, pulled the trigger, blowing off the side of his head.

Mrs. Karney was pleading with her husband to refrain from drinking, especially on Christmas Day, when he turned upon her and killed her.

Assemblyman Madden, City Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Dec. 25.—Mayor James T. Lennon will appoint Assemblyman Tracy P. Madden Acting City Judge of Yonkers on Jan. 1, to succeed Col. Matthew S. Ellis, who died on Nov. 30. Mr. Madden has been in the Assembly two years. He was one of the Sulzer impeachment managers, and declined a renomination this Fall.

POISON KILLS YOUNG BABE.

Mother Gives It Lysol, Thinking It Is Harmless Medicine.

Mrs. Bertha Wolf of 212 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, by accident yesterday afternoon gave John, her five weeks' old baby, lysol instead of a medicine which the child had been accustomed to take. The child died at 6:30 o'clock last night in the Lincoln Hospital.

The baby had been ill, the police say, and Mrs. Wolf went to a chest to get some medicine. She took the bottle which she thought contained medicine and gave the infant a small quantity. The child soon became very ill. The mother then discovered that the bottle contained the poison.

John Forsythe INC.

In Bankruptcy

To Adjust Matters, the Stock of

Highest Grade Men's Wear

Is Being Closed Out

At Great Reductions

A few selected items as follows:

25c & 50c *Forsythe* Collars, *dozen*	$2.00	$3.50 *Forsythe* Mushroom Dress Shirts	$1.75
$1 & $1.50 *Forsythe* Scarfs	65c	$3.50 *Forsythe* Dress Shirts	$1.65
$1.50 & $2.00 *Forsythe* Street & Dress Gloves	$1.20	$10 *Forsythe* Full Dress Vests	$4.50
$3.50 *Forsythe* Madras Shirts	$1.75	$2.50 *Forsythe* Pajamas	$1.35

Every Requisite for correct full dress wear, except Hats, Clothing or Shoes; sizes and assortments still complete.

We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.

Sale at One Store Only **201 Broadway** Near Fulton St.

Important Sales TODAY At Loeser's

Christmas has dropped behind the horizon and today Loeser's turns to a new usefulness in a series of great merchandise events, specially planned, notable in magnitude and

Unprecedented in Low Pricing

This morning's word is brief, but important. In the Store you will find good reason to justify your visit and save your money. Here are bulletins of some of the sales that BEGIN TODAY.

Hosiery and Knit Underwear
Immense Stocks and Extraordinary Values

A carefully prepared event that includes vast quantities of practically every staple sort of Hosiery and knit Underwear for men, women and children.

Prices are the lowest in our history. Sale on special second floor tables, on main floor, and in basement.

A Remarkable Offering of Waists

Briefly bulletining some of the extraordinary values ready today, we list:

50c and 75c Percale Waists at 25c Each.
75c to $1.50 Lingerie and Tailored Waists, 50c.
Tailored and Voile Waists, Values to $2.50, at 98c.
Lace and Silk Waists, Values to $5, at $1.98.

Clearance of Winter Apparel for
Women, Misses and Children

The most radical sale of the sort ever begun at Loeser's. Over 1500 Garments, including Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts for all ages from 6 years up.

They are in the mode. They are of fine quality and workmanship. The prices in many instances will hardly cover the cost of the materials.

Loeser Fur Clearance This Morning

Every piece in our own stocks as well as some lots we have taken to go into this Sale at new prices which in most instances mean a third to half saving.

Hundreds of Fur Coats at a Third to Half Less.
Hundreds of Muffs at a Third to Half Less.
Hundreds of Scarfs at a Third to Half Less.

Almost every kind of Fur and every style of Fur is included in the Sale at the reductions quoted.

Also These Special Features:

Men's $20 to $25 Suits and Overcoats at $14.50.
Men's Shirts, Pajamas, Nightgowns at Special Prices.
Clearance of White Dress Cottons.
After-Christmas Clearance of Hurt Books.
12½c to 50c Soiled Handkerchiefs at 5c to 25c.

Foreword: White Sale Next Monday

This is to be our greatest under price offering of Undermuslins, Waists, Household Linens, White Frocks for Spring, Men's Shirts, etc.

No woman will be fair to herself who fails to keep the date open and to reserve her purchasing until she has a chance to inspect what we have prepared for this occasion.

Livingston Street
Elm Place

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Fulton Street
Bond Street

PLANS FOOT WALKS UNDER TIMES SQUARE

Harwood's Arrangement Would Provide Safe Crossings Beneath Street Traffic.

UNITE SUBWAY STATIONS

But Gates Are Arranged So That Those Not Wishing to Take Trains May Use Mezzanine Floor.

In the revised plans for the Times Square Subway stations, George A. Harwood, chief engineer of the electric zone of the New York Central Railroad, has provided the most extensive mezzanine arrangement designed so far. He has taken the sub-grade connections between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough stations provided both in the Opdycke plan and the tentative design of the Public Service Commission, and has added to both.

The result is that he has suggested now the introduction of a second level for foot traffic under the entire Times Square region stretching from Forty-fifth Street, at the junction of Seventh Avenue and Broadway, on the east side of the thoroughfare, running down to the east of the Times Building as far as Fortieth Street and Broadway, and broadening out through the Times Building so as to reach down Seventh Avenue to Fortieth Street. Then he would provide underground connections under Forty-first Street and Fortieth Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

No one who has seen this plan has any doubt of the great convenience that it would be to the public. It would connect with the sidewalks at so many corners that it would be unnecessary for any one who intended to take a Subway train to cross any of the streets, and it would be so extensive that it would be possible to arrange the gates to the trains in such a way that persons who feared street traffic, but had no intention of taking a Subway train, could use it to cross Times Square in many directions.

Moreover, it would provide ample means of communication between the three services of the Interborough, the Seventh Avenue west side line, the shuttle trains to the Grand Central, and the Steinway Tunnel route; the B. R. T.'s Broadway-Seventh Avenue line, and, when it is constructed, the Subway which Malcolm R. McAdoo has suggested should be built under Forty-second Street and the North River to Hoboken, Paterson and Passaic.

The chief criticism of this mezzanine plan has been based on the expense, as it exceeds greatly the cost of the sub-grade communications proposed by Mr. Craven and Mr. Opdycke, who have looked simply to the need of providing adequate facilities for the interchange of passengers between the B. R. T. and the Interborough's Forty-second Street stations. Moreover, in order to extend the mezzanine to the eastern side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, as far north as Forty-fifth Street, it has been necessary for Mr. Harwood to depress both of the present crosstown tracks of the Interborough, to which it is by no means certain that that company would assent.

According to the present plan, the Interborough's Seventh Avenue express station will extend down that avenue from Forty-second Street to Fortieth Street. It would have two small mezzanines, one at the southern end and another at the northern end, and from the second one arm would be thrown out so as to give a sub-grade walk to the northwestern corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, near the Victoria Theatre, and another would give connection around the Heidelberg Building, with the northern end of the B. R. T.'s Broadway station, and the Steinway Tunnel and shuttle service stations.

Mr. Craven, in designing merely a local B. R. T. station for Forty-second Street, has run it down as far as Fortieth Street. He provides no mezzanine at all in Times Square. He has suggested that along either Forty-first or Fortieth Street a sub-grade communication should be tunneled out to connect with the Interborough in Seventh Avenue. This is a very much more restricted plan than Mr. Harwood's. This engineer would have a mezzanine over the whole of both the B. R. T. and the Interborough stations, and would provide the connecting passageways under both Forty-first and Fortieth Streets. Moreover, he would hollow out the whole of Forty-second Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, so as to provide access to Mr. McAdoo's projected line.

Since Mr. Opdycke's plan puts the B. R. T. station north of Forty-second Street, it does not provide for any passageways in Forty-first and Fortieth Streets. He has, however, an extensive mezzanine to the north and east of the Times Building over the B. R. T. express station, which he has designed to run from Forty-second Street to Forty-fourth Street. This would be on practically the same level as the present platform of the Times Square station, and would give ample means of communication around and through the lower floor of the Times Building with the Interborough's station in Seventh Avenue. It would, moreover, permit of easy extension under Forty-second Street to the west of Seventh Avenue, to meet any demands made on it in the future by the proposed New Jersey line.

It will rest entirely with the Public Service Commission to decide the limits and uses to which the Times Square mezzanine shall be put. Every plan suggested so far has made use of some form of inter-communication below the level of the street between the B. R. T. and the Interborough stations. The Broadway Association and other interests have now exhausted the possibilities in showing that it is feasible to construct an express station for the B. R. T. under Times Square north of Forty-second Street, and it is left for the commission to decide whether it will modify its tentative plans to meet the popular demand for this station and for the commission's engineering force to work out the best possible plan.

SUBWAY TRAFFIC BOOMS.

Times Square Station Shows Big Gains Over Last Year.

In the great rush of passengers, which the Subway has been carrying this month, Times Square has more than kept its lead. Experience has shown that Monday is a favorite day for shoppers, and on every Monday in December this year Times Square showed a considerable increase over the number of passengers who used it as compared with the corresponding Monday of last year. Here are the figures:

1913.		1912.	
Dec. 1	44,581	Dec. 2	41,327
Dec. 8	45,402	Dec. 9	42,620
Dec. 15	46,153	Dec. 16	43,160
Dec. 22	44,879	Dec. 23	44,350

Since Times Square is the centre of the theatre and hotel district, it naturally follows that Saturday should be one of its big days, when other Subway stations show a falling off. The records for December Saturdays in this year and the last tell the same tale of steady growth as do the Mondays. Here are the figures:

1913.		1912.	
Dec. 6	54,759	Dec. 7	51,850
Dec. 13	53,641	Dec. 14	51,710
Dec. 20	53,810	Dec. 21	53,680

In analyzing the holiday traffic over the entire Subway and elevated systems run by the Interborough, it appears that there were more passengers riding last Monday than on any other day in the entire history of the company. It handled without serious accident 2,333,057 passengers, or 24,353 more than on the Monday before Christmas last year. Of these 1,265,621 journeyed over the Subway, which was designed originally to carry only 400,000 a day, and 1,067,426 on the elevated lines.

Only once before have more tickets been sold by the Interborough in a single twenty-four hours. That was last Spring on the day on which it gave 5 per cent. of all receipts to the Ohio sufferers. It is not, however, fair to compare the receipts of that day with Monday's, because then a number of persons bought large strings of tickets, so as to swell the contribution they were making indirectly to the relief fund.

RADIUM WON'T CURE CANCER

Its Value Confined to Superficial Growths, American Society Says.

A warning was issued yesterday by the American Society for the Control of Cancer against putting too much hope in the beneficial results of the treatment of cancer by radium. The society expressed the fear that exaggerated ideas of the power of radium in such cases would lead to deeper despair on the failure of the expected cure after the patients had been put to heavy expense. In its warning bulletin, the society says:

"The curative effects of radium are limited to-day to superficial cancers of the skin, to superficial growths of mucous membrane which are not true cancers, and to some deeper lying tumors of bone, which are not very malignant. The problem of the constitutional treatment of advanced, inoperable cancer is still untouched by any method yet devised or likely to be devised for administering radium. Even among the so-called radium cures, it still remains to be determined in many cases whether the favorable result is permanent or is to be followed sooner or later by the usual recurrence. The most competent surgeons do not dare to pronounce a case cured until five years have elapsed after an apparently successful operation. The same test must be applied before we can finally determine the real value of radium.

"It should be emphasized especially that radium cannot at present exert any permanent benefit on generalized cancer, and since cancer, in a very large proportion of cases, is widely disseminated in the body early in the course of the disease, this entire group of cases can expect no important relief from radium. Another large group of cancers is comparatively inaccessible to the application of radium, so that the ultimate course of the disease is not affected, although certain portions of the tumor may be reduced in size. Again, many forms of cancer, although localized and accessible to radium, grow rapidly and resist the curative action of this agent, so that no real benefit can be expected from its use.

"The best results of radium therapy can be secured only when comparatively large amounts are available for use, and the present limited world's supply of this metal places it out of reach of the great majority of patients. It is to be feared that much harm may result from undue reliance upon small quantities of low-grade radium when other methods of treatment would be more effective.

"Evidence of the possible extent of popular misconception on this subject is found in a pathetic letter recently received at the New York Health Department from a sufferer in California who had somehow obtained the impression that the United States Government was about to purchase large quantities of radium from abroad. Assuming that the New York City physician would have a plentiful supply, the writer asked that some be sent to him C. O. D. without delaying to advise him as to the cost.

"Under the term 'cancer' are commonly grouped several diseases which differ widely in nature, causation, and courses, and in their response to radium. It requires both skill and experience to determine just what type of cancer one has to deal with, as well as the advisability of using radium. Hence, it is extremely difficult to formulate an accurate statement of the true position of radium therapy, but it is quite clear that the exploitation of this remedy as a cure for cancer in general is to be deprecated."

Prof. Friedlaender to Lecture.

Prof. Israel Friedlaender of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America will deliver a lecture to-night under the auspices of Young Israel at the Norfolk Street Synagogue, Norfolk, near Grand Street. The next speaker to lecture under the auspices of Young Israel will be the Rev. Dr. Hildesheimer of Germany, who will speak at the Pike Street Synagogue early next month.

STAPLETON FERRY PROTEST

Staten Islanders Object to Losing Its Service on Dec. 31.

Members of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and a delegation of prominent Staten Island citizens will appear before Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith at Pier A, Manhattan, at 9 o'clock this morning to make protest against the discontinuance of the Stapleton Municipal Ferry on Dec. 31. The order for discontinuing the ferry service was issued for the reason that no provision for its continuance in 1914 was made by the Board of Estimate.

Staten Islanders are greatly wrought up over the threat to close down the Stapleton service. Truckmen and others who use the ferry assert that it would be an outrage to end the service now. Many poor families have used the ferry for the reason that it costs them only five cents from Stapleton to Manhattan, whereas from Stapleton to Manhattan by the St. George Ferry the fare is ten cents.

SLEPT ON TRACK, RUN OVER.

Jefferson Collapsed While Crossing Street—Car Fractures His Skull.

Henry Jefferson, a stationary fireman, 21 years old, of 510 Amsterdam Avenue, after a round of Christmas visits, was in Broadway between 117th Street and 118th Street at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was overcome with drowsiness while crossing the street, and lay down on the northbound car track, instantly dropping off to sleep.

A street car, with Motorman Matthew Ryan at the brakes, approached the spot a few seconds later. In the semi-darkness the motorman was not able to recognize the object on the tracks until it was too late to stop the car. Jefferson was picked up from under the wheels suffering from a fractured skull and other injuries. He was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital as a prisoner on a charge of intoxication.

GIMBELS---Beginning This Morning!

1913 — 1914

The YEAR-END SALE

With Its Stirring, Store-Wide Savings

Now we begin to get the store ready to turn a bright face to the New Year.

In every section of its ten selling floors, the yard and broken lots left from a tremendous Christmas business are swept out by the broom of lowered prices.

These Will Be Fine Re-Investment Days for Your Christmas Money!

Things for your own use, and for your family's—things for the home—vast variety, and far too much to be told of here in detail. Everything at a greatly lowered price. Come early today to get the pick of the Offerings!

An Important Outgoing of Untrimmed Hats & Trimmings

As our millinery is keyed up to the minute with the correct styles of Paris, and as our output is tremendous, it is obvious that this disposal presents modish millinery at much lowered prices.

Untrimmed Velvet and Plush Hats At $1 and $1.50, Were $2 to $3 and More

Although Black Hats are in the majority, there are some in the smart tones of seal brown, dark green, blue and wine color. *Petite* and medium shapes.

$1.25 to $5 Ostrich Fantaisies at 75c to $3.50

Tango, Empire, rose and King's blue, as well as sombre tones and black.

50c to $2 Fancy Feathers at 25c to $1

50c to $3.50 Fur Ornaments at 25c to $1.75

The No-Charge Trimming Service presents another worth-while economy. Our milliners will trim, without additional charge, any of the hats in the Sale (or in our other collections) if the trimmings are also purchased in our Millinery Shop, Third Floor.

$1.50 to $6 Lingerie At $1, $1.25, $2 and $3.75

About 1,800 Nightgowns, Combinations, Princess Slips and Petticoats have been called from our stock, because sizes were incomplete, or because they were slightly mussed. At their former prices they were excellent values, for we have a high standard of quality and progressive ideas about styles.

Also, a hundred or so $2 to $18.75 Nightgowns, at $1.25 to $10.75.
Second Floor

Marbles, Bronzes and Terra Cottas Reduced 30 to 50 Per Cent.

Many beautiful specimens from our well chosen collection of Art Objects are included in the year-end Sale. Many fine opportunities for investing Christmas money for the permanent beautifying of drawing room, conservatory or garden.

Marble Busts, Figures and Groups

Prices range from $26 for a Bust of Joan of Arc, usually $40, to $375 for a superb figure in Carrara Marble, usually $600.

Real and Art Bronze Statuary

Various subjects, charmingly executed, in real Vienna and French Art Bronze at $16.50 to $275, usually $20 to $450.

Terra Cotta and Marble Garden Ornaments

Benches, Tables and Vases of Carrara Marble, some richly carved, some elaborately carved at $32.50 to $150, were $55 to $250.

Charming Ferneries, Jadinieres and Window Boxes of Italian terra cotta, artistic in design and colorings at $9.50 to $27.00, formerly $15 to $47.50.
Fifth Floor

$4 to $50 English Silver Plated Ware at $3.50 to $28

The present vogue for this charming Tableware brought such a large Christmas demand that our collection is considerably depleted. Therefore, we shall close out these remaining

$4 to $5.50 Butter Dishes at $3.50.
$20 to $30 Double Vegetable Dishes at $15.
$35 to $50 Tea Sets with Trays at $28. Main Floor

A Year-End Discontinuance Of Beauvais Axminster Rugs

These splendidly wearing Rugs are simply crowded out by the approach of new patterns, to which they are not a bit inferior in designs or colorings. Handsome Oriental and self-toned effects. These sizes and prices:

Seamless

22½ x 36 in. at $1.15, from $1.50
27 x 54 in. at $1.65, from $2.25
36 x 70 in. at $2.95, from $4
36 x 36 in. at $1.50, from $2.25
9 x 12 ft. at $21.50, from $30
4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. at $5.75, from $7.75
6 x 9 ft. at $10.75, from $15
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. at $18.75, from $26.50

Seamed

9 x 12 ft. at $18.75, from $25
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. at $22.50, from $30.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. at $23.50, from $33.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. at $30, from $40

Hall Runners

3 x 9 ft. at $4.75, from $6.75
3 x 12 ft. at $5.75, from $8.50
Sixth Floor

Men's $6 and $8 Imported Velour Hats, Year-End Price, at $4.50

Fine Austrian Velour in the small and much-desired shapes. These came to GIMBELS from one of the celebrated European houses, whose hats are noted for their high lustrous beauty and silky finish. Of course, the sizes are incomplete, but in the assortment are greens, black, browns and grays, and most men may be fitted. This is a very seasonable event and they will sell quickly.

$4 French Coney Fur Caps at $2

Two models, the "Driver" and the "Detroit," selected skins, satin-lined, excellent for motoring.

$7 Pieced Seal Caps at $5

Genuine Alaska Seal and match pieces together, handsome and very serviceable. Fourth Floor

Radical Reductions Bring Women's Suits, Coats And Dresses to the Lowest Prices of the Season

To constantly have new styles is our rule, and incidently the reason why we have not had to make sweeping reductions on women's apparel until now, the turning point of the season.

As we have progressed with Fashion, the styles in this disposal are what the best dressed women will wear until Spring arrives.

Today we start this dispersal movement with these important collections:

Women's Suits

$35 to $55 Models in Velveteen, at $23.50 and $33.50
$55 to $67.50 Breitschwanz and Velveteen Models, at $43.50
$75 to $95 Models in Chiffon Velvet and Plush, at $52.50

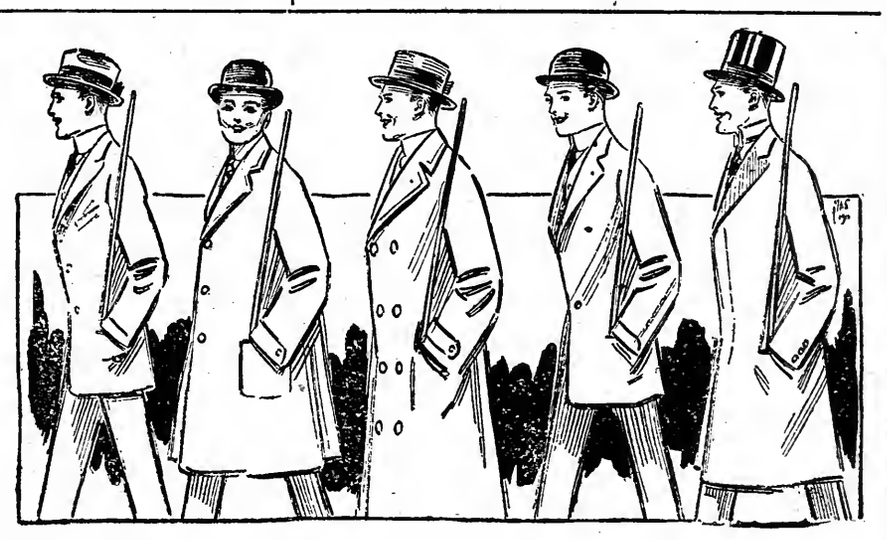
The majority of Suits are trimmed with the fashionable furs. Black and the dominating colors of the season—green, seal brown and navy.

Women's Coats

$28.50 to $45 Imported Models of "Radyne" at $15, $19.50 and $25
$42.50 Fur-trimmed Wraps of Silk-and-Wool Matelasse at $25

Women's Dresses

$75 to $100 Imported Afternoon and Evening Models at $50
$15 to $19.75 Silk and Serge Dresses at $12.75 Third Floor



Year-End Sale—Extraordinary In Scope and Savings—Of 3,200

Men's $22 to $28 Suits And Overcoats at $16.50

Never have we been able to present such a rich field for economy in this always eagerly expected Year-End Sale of Men's Clothing.

Nearly twice the number of garments are involved, two-thirds of them from our regular stock; the other third special purchases of clothing that met our ideas as to quality. All the famous wholesale tailors who make for us regularly are represented by Suits and Overcoats that are new and desirable in every way. In brief, there are

Suits in Snug-fitting Styles with Soft Roll Lapels
Suits Conservative in Cut, Soft or Straight Lapels

Hundreds of the Suits in plain blues and black, from neat unfinished worsteds, to smart, rough, wide-wale cheviots. Also plain browns and grays, pin stripes and mixtures, in profusion.

Chinchilla Ulsters, Double-Breasted, Quarter Silk-Lined
Three-Quarter Length Chesterfields with Velvet Collars
Overcoats in a Variety of Fancy Styles

The Chinchilla Overcoats are in plain blue or gray, and of the type at present in highest demand. The Chesterfields are in plain black or Oxford gray; the fancy Overcoats in plain colors and mixtures.

All Sizes, 33 to 48, in each Group

Special preparations, and experienced salesmen, to make the service in this Sale as satisfactory as the wonderful merchandise. Fourth Floor

Incomplete Sizes

Lower the Prices of Fine Corsets To $1 and $4.50

Every Corset in this sale is a model of the current season and was made to our special order. It is simply a case of having to adjust our stocks, for the sizes in these collections are broken—nevertheless all sizes from 19 to 27 are included at every price.

$6 Royal Duchess Corsets, at $3.50, in models to give the corsetless effect, others with medium low bust which are not so extreme.

$6 La Markette Corsets, at $4.50, white and pink brocade, with either very low or medium bust; all to give long straight lines to the hips.

$1.50 La Markette Corsets, at $1; these with low bust and long hips. White coutil.
Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor

Men's $1.50 Silk Hosiery, $1

Underpriced away below value during this yearly clearing of the Store.

Men's two-toned, all-Silk Hose in various colors with embroidered clock. Year-end price, $1 pair; regularly $1.50.

Men's Silk Hose with lisle tops in black, tan and navy. Year-end price, 70c pair; regularly $1. Main Floor

$1.35 Storm Serge, 90c yard

The usual sturdy, dust-shedding Storm Serge in navy and black will be placed among the Year-end groups of dress goods. Former price, $1.35 a yard—Year-end price, 90c yard. Second Floor

Shadow Laces

In Blouse and Corsage Lengths

Very lovely designs in web and floral effect among the Shadow Laces, grouped together irrespective of value, for the Year-end Sale at 15c to $1.50 each; former prices, 25c to $3.50.

NET-TOP LACE AND VENISE BANDING in many designs, grouped for the Year-end Sale at 25c to 35c; former prices, 35c to 50c. Main Floor.

$7.50 to $15 Chiffon Beaded Tunics $5 to $10

Very lovely models of fine quality Chiffon. Beautifully embroidered in crystal beads. Colors are all the delicate evening shades, including pink, blue, yellow and other popular shades. Former prices $7.50 to $15. Year-end prices $5, $7.50 and $10. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Year-End Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing in the Subway Store Begins This Morning

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE. 46th & 47th STS.

BEGINNING TODAY

Semi-Annual Clearance

Fur Coats, Sets and Small Furs,

Gowns, Dresses, Suits,

Coats, Wraps, Blouses,

Millinery

At Reductions of

One-half and One-third

of former prices

No reservations, approvals, exchanges or credits.

FAMINE THREATENS NOW IN BULGARIA

Thousands of Families Starving and Appeal Is Made to America for Aid.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN PLEAD

Country Needs Them, Miss Abbott Says, but They Will Die of Hunger This Winter Unless Assisted.

Thousands of women and children in Bulgaria are facing starvation this Winter, according to Miss Inez L. Abbott, missionary of the Woman's Board of the Interior of the Congregational Church and Principal of the American Girls' Boarding School in Samokov, Bulgaria. Miss Abbott has come to this country to raise funds for the relief of 7,000 destitute families in the Samokov district.

The suffering and want in Bulgaria, Miss Abbott said yesterday, was much greater than last year. She explained that the crops were gathered last year before the mobilization of the armies. With all the oxen, carts and men at the front with the armies practically no crops were planted this year, and such as were cultivated could not be properly harvested because of lack of labor and facilities.

"For months many Bulgarians haven't known what it is to satisfy their hunger," said Miss Abbott. "In the cities and valleys around Samokov families are in direst need. We can keep a family of five from starvation with 20 cents a day by providing them with bread twice daily. We cannot satisfy their hunger, but at least we can keep them alive.

"The Queen of Bulgaria is devoting all of her time and thought to relief work among her suffering people. Recently she said to me: 'If relief funds not only for suffering but for the orphans should come from the United States, I would feel very grateful.' The fact is that the Bulgarians would be more grateful for assistance from the United States than from any other country. They do not fear any political entanglement such as they think may result when any European country advances assistance for them.

"Recenty a Macedonian school teacher, a young woman of twenty-five, came to me and asked for work in my school. She said she was willing to work for almost anything, explaining that all the schools had been closed in the district where she was teaching. She was forced to flee with her mother, and their only subsistence was the small portion of bread they received daily from the Government. The young woman pleaded with me that she would not be able to face the Winter without food, clothing, light or fuel. There was nothing I could do for her. I received countless appeals of this sort.

"In Bulgaria to-day there are 100,000 other refugees just as disheartened as this school teacher. A little orphan girl was brought to me by a Bulgarian family from just over the Macedonian line who fled to Samokov from the territory temporarily occupied by the Greeks. The little girl's father and mother both had perished in the war, and she had become a burden to the destitute family who had undertaken to care for her. It was a privilege to be able to place her in an orphanage in Samokov. There are more than 140,000 fatherless, and many of them motherless, children in Bulgaria who have not been thus provided for. Their country will need them in the years to come, but they may die this Winter for lack of food and care, which can be supplied only if funds are forthcoming immediately."

Miss Abbott, through an appeal last Winter, raised funds in this country with which she greatly assisted in the relief of the poverty-stricken people of Samokov. Much of the money was used to buy raw materials with which the women made garments. Some of it was also used to prepare small farms around Samokov for cultivation and to buy the seeds for planting. With additional funds the Relief Committee of Samokov hopes to develop a general truck garden for the city's poor.

"The Relief Committee desires to provide Samokov's needy inhabitants with work rather than with direct gifts, or even with food or flour," Miss Abbott said. "But the old people and the mothers of little children cannot be furnished with much work at a time when all the ordinary activities of life are so nearly at a standstill. There is a large percentage of Jews among the sufferers in Bulgaria, where members of the Jewish race are recognized by the Government as thrifty and desirable citizens. In Bulgaria the Jews enjoy to the fullest life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the same as any other citizens. We intend to use whatever relief funds we may be able to raise for the relief of Jews as well as Christians, without discrimination, wherever there is need.

"The assistance we have received from the United States already has brought results moral and spiritual, not only in Samokov, but throughout Bulgaria. The Bulgarians have expressed a deep gratitude to the Americans who remembered their Bulgarian brothers and sisters in their extremity. We Americans in Bulgaria are trying to interpret to those brave, progressive people a real vital Christianity, and our fellow-countrymen have here an opportunity to prove that we sincerely believe that an interpretation of such a Christianity demands our heartfelt interest in everything pertaining to the true welfare of the Bulgarian people.

"After the press of Europe and of the United States has been full of accounts of Bulgaria, you ask can I conscientiously appeal to American friends for funds for the relief of Bulgarians? Without hesitation I answer 'Yes,' because the American public recognizes the fact that no country on the face of the earth ever has waged war without committing atrocities of one kind or another. We keenly regret that atrocities should have been committed anywhere, and we seek no excuse for them, but Bulgarian atrocities have been greatly exaggerated.

"The estimate of Bulgarian character which was generally accepted, at least for a time, was given to the world by that country's enemies, when five of them fell upon her at the same time, after having cut her off from all postal and telegraphic communication with the outside world, so that she could make no answer to the charges against her. The Bulgarians should be judged not for what they have done in times of war, but for what they have done and are still trying to do in times of peace. Bulgaria is suffering from some of her own serious mistakes, but in a large measure she is the victim of the jealousies of the little powers and of the intrigues of the great powers. With these facts in mind, who can say that Bulgaria is not worthy of the very utmost that can be done for her?"

Miss Abbott, who is beginning the seventh year of her work in Samokov, is a native of Lansing, Mich., where she intends very soon to visit her relatives. She was graduated from the Lansing High School, and later received the degrees A. B. and A. M. from the University of Michigan. Subsequently she attended the American School for Classical Studies in Rome. She has been decorated with a medal of honor of the Red Cross by Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria.

While in the United States Miss Abbott will organize an American committee for the relief of starving Bulgarians, but for the present she has arranged to have contributions sent to the American Board of the Committee on Foreign Missions, United Charities Building, 287 Fourth Avenue. Such funds as are received will be forwarded immediately to Queen Eleanora, and acknowledgement of them will be made from the Royal Palace in Sofia.

WRIT FOR MRS. LEVENTHAL.

Counsel Fighting to Free Woman Convicted of Vice Charge.

Following the release from the Queens Jail at Long Island City of Mrs. Marie Garcia, who had been convicted of conducting a disorderly resort, an effort is to be made to-day to obtain the freedom of Mrs. Jennie Leventhal, 48 years old, whose former address was 240 Delancey Street, Manhattan. She will be produced before Justice Van Siclen in the Supreme Court in Kings County this morning by Warden Henry Schlett of the Queens jail, under a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted late Wednesday afternoon to her attorney, Morris H. Gottlieb, of 60 Wall Street.

The woman was convicted of a charge of conducting a disorderly resort before Magistrate Barlow, and on Nov. 17 was sentenced to six months in the workhouse at Blackwell's Island. Owing to repairs that are being made there she was, on Nov. 20, transferred to Long Island City by orders from the Department of Correction. In the application for her release both her conviction and the right to confine Manhattan prisoners in Queens County will be attacked.

While District Attorney Mathew J. Smith of Queens County has been notified of the securing of the writ, he has referred the matter to District Attorney Whitman of this county, owing to the criticism that followed the release of Mrs. Garcia. It is understood that a representative of Mr. Whitman will oppose the application for the release of the prisoner.

WON A RUBY RING AT SEA

But Spanish Dancer Had to Pay Duty on It When She Got Here.

There was a dance at sea on the White Star liner Majestic on Christmas Eve, and during its progress Inez Borrero, a Spanish dancer from Barcelena, tiptoed her way into the affections of Pampilio Xavier, a young Brazilian student, who was on his way to enter the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. As a token of his admiration and esteem, Mr. Xavier presented to Senorita Borrero a handsome ruby ring.

The Majestic got in yesterday, one day late, owing to bad weather, and loaded down with 7,092 sacks of Christmas mail. When the customs Inspectors came to examine Senorita Borrero's personal effects they found that she had not declared the ruby ring, and, notwithstanding her protest that it was an engagement ring, she was compelled to pay duty on it.

Eugene Boissevain, husband of Inez Milholland Boissevain, came home on the Majestic and was met at the pier by his wife.

TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN A CLOSED LAND

Visitor Takes His Life in His Hands in Afghanistan, Consul Baker Says.

CHRISTIANS ARE EXECUTED

This Law Applies Alike to Visitors and to Natives Who Become Christians.

A report on industrial and living conditions in Afghanistan, which a Christian enters on pain of death, has been made to the Department of Commerce by United States Consul Henry D. Baker, on special commercial service in the Far East.

Mr. Baker calls Afghanistan the buffer State between British India and the Russian possessions in Asia. It has an area of 200,000 square miles and a population estimated at 5,000,000, though no census has ever been taken. Its inhabitants are without exception Mohammedans, and, save only Thibet, it is the largest closed country in the world, presenting the anachronism of a nation in the twentieth century which forbids the entrance into its territory of the foreign missionaries either of religion or commerce, as well as making the profession of Christianity among its subjects punishable by death.

"If any person particularly wishes to visit Afghanistan, he can get into the country only by interesting the Amir personally in the object of his visit, which, however, it may be found very difficult to do," Mr. Baker says. "No commercial traveler can get into Afghanistan unless the Amir might be induced to take an interest in his particular line of business. Even then it would not be found convenient or advantageous to undertake a trip into Afghanistan unless the Amir would personally guarantee one's comfort and safety and provide a military escort to Kabul or Kandahar or wherever else it was desired to go. In fact, unless the Afghanistan Government itself assumed all expenses of such a trip and gave a guaranty as to a certain amount of profitable business it would probably never pay for any American business or manufacturing firm to send a representative into the country, as the expense of travel and of transport of personal supplies would be so great as to offset any profits which might be expected.

"After application has been made to the Amir for a permit, or firman, to visit Afghanistan—and by having advanced some particularly potent argument the firman may perhaps be granted—the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, if he deems it wise, will then grant permission to cross the frontier at the traveler's own risk.

"A regulation letter granting such permission to a representative of a business house in Bombay, of which I have a copy, reads as follows:

> With reference to your letter dated ——, I am directed to inform you that the honorable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the Northwest Frontier Province is being directed to allow Mr. ——, of your firm, to cross the frontier, subject to the production by him of His Majesty the Amir's firman and the political agent in the Khyber Pass being satisfied that the Afghan Government has made arrangements for Mr. ——'s escort and transport.
>
> I am to add that the Government of India accepts no responsibility whatever in connection with the object of Mr. ——'s journey to or stay in Afghanistan, and that he proceeds there at his own risk.

"About the only instances in which Europeans or Americans have ever been allowed to travel into Afghanistan is when machinery or other articles have been required by the Amir or his Government, or special medical assistance needed at the court. At present there are understood to be six Europeans and two Americans residing in the country. Among the very few European persons who have for any length of time sojourned in Afghanistan within recent years may be mentioned Mr. E. T. Thornton, who established a Government leather and boot and shoe factory at Kabul, and wrote, in 1909, a book entitled 'Leaves from an Afghan Scrapbook'; Dr. J. A. Gray, who was private physician to the late Amir, and wrote, in 1901, a book entitled 'My Residence at the Court of the Amir,' and Mrs. Kate Daly, physician to the Amir's harem, who wrote, in 1905, a book entitled 'Eight Years Among the Afghans.'"

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay.

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds. Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $640,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

—a SALE in the old-fashioned sense of the word offering fresh Fall and Winter shoes from our regular stock at substantial reductions from former prices. Thousands of fine shoes for men, women and children—surplus stock no longer required—are marked at prices ensuring quick disposal. They are not "sale" shoes. None was bought for this sale. None will be. The lines are unusually complete—the sales force adequate. Our regular guarantee of satisfactory service with each purchase.

20% TO 40% REDUCTION

MEN'S SHOES formerly $4 to $8	$2.85 TO $5.75
WOMEN'S BOOTS formerly $4 to $6	$2.75 TO $4.75
WOMEN'S SLIPPERS formerly $4 to $7	$2.75 TO $4.75
CHILDREN'S SHOES formerly $2.50 to $3.50	$1.75 TO $2.45

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

We Give Surety Stamps Free With All Purchases and Redeem Them in Our Own Merchandise

In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street.

Friday and Saturday are Two of the Biggest Days of the Whole Year at

O'Neill's Big Store for Dad & the Boys

A Great Two-Day Clearance Sale That Cuts Deeply Into Usual Prices of About $30,000 Worth of Regular and Specially Purchased Stocks.

Everything is of Correct New Style

Most of these lots are clearance items—too limited in quantities to advertise—those will be seen on special counters—but we will mention some of the big, new lots, purchased and reserved for this great sale. These are merely indicative of the character of the entire stock involved.

Correct Evening Dress Accessories are Included

An Enormous Special Purchase of Absolutely New

$1.00 & $1.25 Shirts at 59c. Each

Over 12,000 (1,000 dozen) in a newly manufactured lot and a big collection of odd lots and limited assortments from our own regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Shirts.

Made of fine quality Garner's fast color percales and other high grade shirtings, in smart hair-line, fancy or cluster stripes, on light and medium color grounds. All new color effects. Tailored exactly on the lines of custom-made shirts, assuring a faultless fit, correct widths and lengths, and a snug, firmly fitted collar. Plain and pleated bosoms, with heavy pearl buttons. Coat models, with cuffs attached.

Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Knitted Underwear at 79c

Some of the finest qualities of mercerized ribbed Balbriggan, Wool and Merino in various colors, together with some of the best grades of medium weight Natural Wool garments; also Derby Ribbed Union Suits.

Boys' 75c. Derby Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear at 45c.

Extra fine quality Boys' Derby Ribbed Shirts and Drawers; shirts are French neck and trimmed with silk front and pearl buttons; drawers have pearl buttons and double gussets.

Men's $1.00 Pure Thread Silk Socks at 69c.

Men's extra fine quality Thread Silk Socks, reinforced soles, heels, and toes, in various colors.

Men's $1.50 Pure Thread Silk Socks at $1.00

Men's extra fine quality of heavy Thread Silk Socks, reinforced soles, heels and toes, in a large assortment of colors.

50c. Men's Silk Socks, 23c.

Better really than the usual 50c. grades. Two-tones and plain colors; double soles, heels and toes.

Men's $1.00 to $2.00 Gloves, 79c.

Manufacturers' Samples of Men's Gloves—cape skins, mochas and chamois, in all the shades of tan and gray—Pique or prix seam.

Men's Reg. $2.50 Madras Pajamas at $1.95

Made of very fine jacquard madras with neat stripes and soisette in plain colors. They are well made—surplice neck—nicely trimmed with double silk loops and fine pearl buttons. All sizes.

Men's $6.50 to $7.50 Silk Shirts at $4.45

Made of fine imported all silk shirtings—good, heavy weight—not light, flimsy kind; faultlessly tailored; equal in fit and finish to the finest custom made. Plain negligee style with French turn-back cuffs; light and medium grounds with neat stripes in all the newest colorings.

Men's $2.00 Walking Gloves, $1.45

Cape skin in all the shades of tan.

Men's $6.50 Coat Sweaters at $4.95

Full, regular made, of all wool yarns, hand finished; collar; in medium, heavy and jumbo stitch. Sizes 34 to 46.

Men's $3.50 Coat Sweaters, $1.65

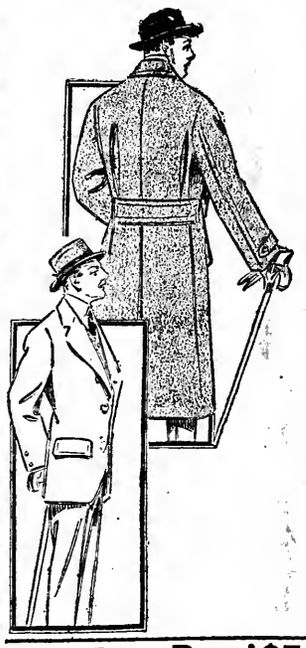
Men's Shaker Knit Sweaters of fine quality wool yarn, full length, large shawl collar, two pockets, reinforced button holes; in Oxford gray, navy and maroon. Sizes 34 to 44.

Men's $4.00 Blanket Robes, $1.83

Made of fine, soft blankets; cut full length, good and roomy; three pockets, circular collar, with heavy neck cords and girdles to match. All sizes.

New $18 to $25 Overcoats and Suits

An Array of Over 100 New Styles Suitable for Every Man and Every Occasion.



Overcoats at $12.50

In the conservative, regulation 46-inch-long style, with velvet collar or self collar, button-through or fly front, in black and Oxford Kersey. Also fancy mixtures and plain color overcoatings, plain or plaid back, full or shoulder lined. Ulsterettes in fancies, made full 50 inches long, D. B. and convertible collars. And the belted coat, cut short, inverted plait. Sizes 34 to 42.

Evening Dress Overcoats at $12.50

Black Thibet, white or black satin lining, velvet collar and cuffs; 46 inches long. Have you ever seen a well made overcoat lined throughout with satin for less than $25.00?

Morning Coats and Vests, $12.50

Of undressed Vicuna in shades of Gray, also Black. Ideal for walking and calling. Well styled at one-half the tailor's price.

At

$12.50

Values $18.00 to $25.00

Rain Coat of Twilled Cassimere at $12.50

Heavy material, guaranteed waterproof, satin yoke lining.

CASH OR CREDIT
Buy Now—Pay a Little at a Time

New Suits at $12.50

In the newest stripes and mixtures, checks and plaids, in the wanted shades of tans, blues, greens and browns—for the young man who wears a small size, up to 36 and 37. There is the new English cut, with natural shoulder, soft rolling fronts, and patch pockets, some with cuff sleeves, high-cut vest. Just the suit to put snap into his appearance. And the conservative models in the larger sizes up to 42; stouts to 46.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $12.50

In all wool black Thibet, cut in the newest peaked lapel model, grosgrain silk faced, lined with high lustre Venetians; perfect fitting, well balanced coats, with all the earmarks of high-grade custom tailor work. Sizes 34 to 42. Stouts up to 46.

Boys' $7.00 Blue Serge Suits, $4.98

In all wool fine weave blue Serge.

Made in Double-Breasted and Norfolk styles; full cut, perfect fitting coats are bottom faced; trousers are full peg-top and lined with sleeve lining. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Boys' $4.00 Suits, $2.89.

In neat fancy mixed cheviots and cassimeres, made up in Norfolk and Double-Breasted model; full cut and well tailored. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Boys' Rainy Day Outfits.

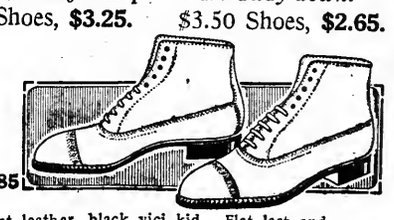
In double texture rubberized cloth. Cut full and good length. Circular collars; coats button up to neck. Vertical slash pockets. Hats are of the same material. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Fair Value $3.50. Sale Price, **$2.45.**

Men's High Grade Shoes

Quality and style guaranteed, although the prices are away down.

$6.00 Shoes, **$3.85.** $5.00 Shoes, **$3.25.** $3.50 Shoes, **$2.65.**

Men's $6.00 Shoes, $3.85. Mohegan tan Russia calf, black calf, black kid and patent leather; button and lace. Flat last, broad heels, blind eyelets. The latest in the finest footwear. All sizes.
Fair Value $6.00. Sale Price, **$3.85**



Men's $5.00 Shoes at $3.25.
Dark tan Russia calf, black calf, patent leather, black vici kid. Flat last and straight last for conservative men. All sizes. Fair Value $5.00. Sale Price.. **$3.25**

Men's $3.50 Shoes, $2.65. Tan Russia calf, black calf leather. Lace, Blucher and button styles. All new and perfect, just from the maker's hands. All sizes in every kind. Fair Value $3.50. Sale Price..... **$2.65**

O'Neill-Adams Co., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d St., New York City.

SAYS SQUARE DEAL WILL WIN MOROS

Dean C. Worcester Would Encourage Them When They Show the Right Spirit.

HE PRAISES THEIR COURAGE

It Is "Splendid," Says Philippine Authority, Who Sees Good In Wild Men.

Dean C. Worcester, ex-Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, the man who, in the opinion of ex-President Taft and W. Cameron Forbes, the former Governor General of the islands, knows more about the non-Christian peoples of the Philippines than does any other living man, was talking of the Far East a few days ago. In answer to a question, Mr. Worcester said that, in his opinion, the lack of uniformity observable in the results obtained in dealings with the people of the Moro Provinces was due more than anything else to the frequent changes in men through whom the Government has exercised its authority.

Mr. Worcester is a great admirer of the Moros, and he believes that, if properly governed through men who know them and sympathize with them, some day they may be made law-abiding and self-respecting citizens of the Philippines.

"Heretofore the District Governors in the Moro Provinces," Mr. Worcester said, "almost invariably have been army officers or constabulary officers. The Moro knows nothing of policies, but understands individuals uncommonly well, and in dealing with him the personal equation is of vital importance. Too often it has happened that just as a man was reaching his maximum of usefulness and had established friendly and helpful relations with the Moros under his charge he necessarily has been ordered elsewhere. The case of Gen. Scott, for a time Governor of Jolo, affords an illustration in point. He has had wide experience in dealing with the Indians in our own country, and knew just how to attack the Moro problem.

"Gen. Scott always was willing to spend unlimited time in friendly conference with Datos, who had questions which they desired him to settle. When a band of hostile Moros established themselves in an old stone fort surrounded by thick underbrush, he promptly proceeded against them and came upon the fort before he knew that he was near it. He raised his hands in indication of his friendly intentions, only to have them torn to pieces with a charge of buckshot. After having first-aid bandages applied, he slipped his right arm through the bridle of his horse, took the trail of the man who was responsible for his being shot, and followed it until he got him. The Moros liked him all the better for the courage thus displayed, and when he left Jolo many of the old Datos wept because of his departure.

Approves Civilian Governors.

"The recent substitution of civilians for army officers as district governors is a move in the right direction, because civilians can be kept in office indefinitely if they are successful in their work, and the retention in office of men who have demonstrated their ability successfully to handle wild peoples is a matter of fundamental importance in dealing with them.

"The time is approaching and perhaps has arrived when it is the part of wisdom to make a civilian the Governor of the Moro Province. The man who fills this office should be young and vigorous, and he should have a genuine sympathy with the people over whom he rules, for the power of human sympathy is very great, and it is to this fact that the large degree of success which has been attained in dealing with the more unruly hill tribes of Luzon is due. The old-time simple policy of the square deal will win in the end with the Moro, as it has won with the Ilongot, the Ifugao, the Kalinga, the Bukidnon, and the Manobo.

"Mind you, I do not mean to suggest that the way to deal with wild men is to throw kisses at them. They sometimes transgress recklessly and then sometimes need to be punished with severity, but it is necessary in order to obtain success that when they have had enough, and show a willingness to do the right thing, they should be trusted and encouraged to keep their word. Troops must still be kept in the Moro country, but they should not be sent into the field except in case of some real necessity.

"One of the main reasons why Spain failed to deal successfully with the Moro was that she insisted on forcing her religion upon him at the very outset. His faith is the last thing that a Mohammedan gives up, not the first. We must heal the body of the Moro, educate his children, but for the present let his religion severely alone if you would win ultimate success.

Moros Are Great Fighters.

"It is my firm belief that in the Moros we have excellent material upon which to build. I have known one of these indomitable fighters, with both legs broken and his body pierced repeatedly by rifle bullets, to drag himself forward by his hands, holding his kreiss between his teeth, in the hope of getting near enough to the enemy to strike one more blow for the Prophet. We are accustomed in speaking of backward people to call such courage fanatical, and I feel that I myself have offended in this regard. If an American were to display such splendid valor in fighting for his country or his God, we should call it indomitable. Ought we not to give the same high recognition to the splendid courage of the Moro.

"My own experience in dealing with primitive tribes has not been small, and I want to say that I would a thousand times rather undertake to better the condition of a race of determined fighters who take a hand in shaping their own destiny than seek to help the people of a broken-spirited, discouraged tribe who fold their hands and leave their fate to Providence.

"I agree with Bishop Brent when he says that the Moro is by nature aggressive. His powers, daring, mental shrewdness, and manual skill put him far ahead of most men of Malayan origin. He has characteristics which, when trained properly, will be an asset to civilization. He is a man of action rather than an idler. The only way to convert him is to convert his energies and to inspire him with self-respect.

"There should be the fullest and most hearty co-operation between all of those interested in the welfare of the Moro, in carrying out this sane and wise policy, which, if persisted in, will result in the winning of abundant success in the end, but, I fear, only after long years of patient endeavor, after the overcoming of many grave obstacles, after the bearing of many disappointments, and after the sacrifice of not a few valuable lives."

In a nutshell, Mr. Worcester said that he agreed with Bishop Brent, who has said that the American must live his Christianity with the Moro, and that "the hospital, the school, and the playground must be our pulpit."

Y. M. C. A. DOG SHOW.

Snakes, Parrots, Rabbits, and White Rats Among the Entries.

The boys of the West Side Y. M. C. A. are to hold a cat and dog show of their own, and it will be free to the public. They planned the event, it is said, because they were unable to have their pets entered in the show at Madison Square Garden. The entries for the smaller show already include snakes, parrots, dogs, guinea pigs, rabbits, white rats, cats, and a tame mouse. A special guard is to be provided to keep the trained mouse and the rats in separate classes.

"Inkey" Bethel is responsible for the idea of an animal show, according to the truthful members of the Christian Association, and "Inkey" has a dog which he believes to be very bright. The management of the show at Madison Square Garden, "Inkey" alleges, has always refused to allow him to enter his dog because it lacked a pedigree.

This is the Most Extraordinary Clothing Announcement made in New York in Many Years

IN REFERENCE TO **MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS**

IT MEANS MUCH TO EVERY MAN WHO SEES IT.

WHETHER WE BLAME IT ON

The Warm, Unseasonable Weather
The Up-setting Tariff Bill
The Disturbing Currency Bill
The War in Mexico, or
Simply General Conditions

The ONE fact that brings this Occasion and this large and emphatic Announcement IS

We Are Loaded to the Gunnels with

Fine SMITH-GRAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS

That MUST Be Sold AT ONCE
And the SELLING Starts TODAY!

Of Course You Know SMITH-GRAY CLOTHING

Thousands of New Yorkers know it, and swear by it.

It has been one of the standards in high-grade clothing for two generations. SMITH-GRAY & CO. are their own manufacturers.

Hundreds of thousands of people in Brooklyn know the fine SMITH-GRAY Clothing Factory, at Broadway and Bedford Avenue, as well as they know Borough Hall.

They know what it has contributed to Brooklyn's prosperity, because of the high-class skilled labor that it has employed all these years—men who DIDN'T KNOW HOW TO CHEAPEN THEIR WORK to meet shoddy clothing prices.

The more you know about Clothing, the more you will enthuse over

The Fine Fabrics
The Thorough Workmanship
And the Smart Styles of
SMITH-GRAY CLOTHING

It possesses that air of refinement and that FEEL of fine tailoring that are demanded by well-dressed men.

In fact, the SMITH-GRAY Factory was organized, and has been maintained for sixty-eight years, for the sole purpose of producing

Clothing of True Custom-made Character That Could Be Sold at Ready-made Prices

While prices start down as low as all-wool clothing can be produced for, and these low-priced suits have high-class work throughout, it is in CLOTHING FOR THE TAILOR'S MAN that SMITH-GRAY EXCEL.

Fine FROCK COAT Suits—
Correct EVENING DRESS Suits—
And BUSINESS SUITS for men of true fastidious taste.

Most New Yorkers are well aware of the excellences of SMITH-GRAY Clothing, but an occasion like this commands infinitely broader attention than usual, and these FACTS are recited to inform and remind the thousands of men who have not visited SMITH-GRAY & CO. recently of the extraordinary qualities of the Clothing that is now being offered, not only for LESS THAN USUAL RETAILERS' COSTS, but often at MANUFACTURERS' FACTORY COST.

There are in New York City today at least

ONE HUNDRED TIMES AS MANY MEN

(Wanting exactly such fine Suits and Overcoats as these)

AS WE HAVE SUITS AND OVERCOATS TO SELL.

And this entire stock would go out in a jiffy, IF THE RIGHT MEN KNEW WHAT WAS HERE in splendid Clothing, at such LARGE and DECISIVE REDUCTIONS from former low prices.

Hence this big Announcement of the extraordinary news of our

After-Christmas UNLOADING SALE

Of This Half-Million Dollar Stock in the FOUR Stores of SMITH-GRAY & CO.

This Sale is absolutely UNIQUE in one very important fact—

All Reductions Are Made From ACTUAL SELLING PRICES

SMITH-GRAY & CO. are MANUFACTURERS of their own Clothing, and the *regular* prices, in all their stores, are just about what the usual clothing retailer pays to the manufacturer for clothing of equal quality.

This FACT tremendously EMPHASIZES the price-reductions that have been made for this "After-Christmas UNLOADING SALE" which MUST decisively reduce our OVERLOADED STOCKS.

SEVERAL THOUSAND SUITS AND OVERCOATS have been gathered into these FOUR REMARKABLE GROUPS:

Smith-Gray $15 and $18 Suits Usual retail values, $20 and $25	**Now $12.00**
Smith-Gray $22, $25 and $28 Suits Usual retail values, $30 to $35	**Now $18.50**
Smith-Gray $30 and $35 Suits Usual retail values, $40 and $45	**Now $24.50**
Smith-Gray $40 and $45 Suits Usual retail values, $50 and $55	**Now $32.50**
Smith-Gray $15 and $18 Overcoats Usual retail values, $22 and $25	**Now $12.00**
Smith-Gray $22 and $25 Overcoats Usual retail values, $30 and $35	**Now $18.00**
Smith-Gray $28, $30 and $35 Overcoats Usual retail values, $40 to $50	**Now $24.50**
Smith-Gray $40, $45 and $50 Overcoats Of luxurious Montagnacs, Thibets, Vicunas, and some Fur-Trimmed Usual retail values, $50 to $75	**Now $32.50**

While men who get to our stores EARLIEST will get best selections, this UNLOADING SALE will continue tomorrow and all next week, WHILE THESE SPECIAL LOTS LAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—As this UNLOADING SALE has been inaugurated for the sole purpose of MAKING A QUICK TURN OF THIS STOCK INTO MONEY, we must decline to Charge Suits and Overcoats sold at these drastically CUT PRICES.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.

4 STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Our Fulton St., Brooklyn, Store is open every evening until 8 P.M. Saturday until 9 P. M.

HOW REFORM BALLOT WILL BE MADE UP

Massachusetts Type Followed In New Form to be Used in This State.

PARTY SYMBOLS REMAIN

Ballot Must Be Rectangular—Abbreviations to Save Space — Sections for Each Office.

The ballot reform law passed just before the adjournment of the Legislature at its special session on Dec. 12 by an Assembly vote of 106 to 4, puts in operation the Massachusetts form of ballot, with the addition of the party emblems for the sake of the illiterate voters of this State. The symbols are included because, inasmuch as the Constitution permits voting by illiterates, the omission of the emblems might be construed as depriving them of the franchise.

There will be five kinds of ballot, that for Presidential electors, that for general officers, ballots upon Constitutional amendments and questions submitted, ballots upon town propositions, and ballots upon town appropriations.

The names of candidates must be printed in capital letters with black-faced type not less than one-eighth nor more than three-sixteenths of an inch high. Each ballot must be printed in sections on which the candidates' names, the emblems and political designations, or the constitutional amendment or other questions submitted, with the voting squares, are boxed in by heavy black lines in the manner indicated in the accompanying illustration.

The voting squares or spaces, and the spaces occupied by the emblems, will have a depth of five-sixteenths of an inch, and will be as wide as the horizontal grouping of two or more emblems will require.

The ballot must be rectangular, and, if the sections are so numerous that it would be unwieldy if printed in one column, they may be printed in several columns, with blank sections to piece out the last column.

The voting squares are bounded by heavy black lines, the perpendicular lines being not less than one-sixteenth of an inch wide. Excepting where a candidate for Governor only shall have been nominated by two or more parties or independent bodies, the squares or spaces are set in a perpendicular column or columns; but for the Governor's ticket the voting squares are arranged horizontally under the emblems.

Each party the name of which contains more than eleven letters, must abbreviate its form to not above that number of letters in the interest of economy of space. When a candidate's full name contains sixteen letters or more, not more than one name other than the surname shall be printed in full, and the candidate may select his own form of abbreviation. The emblems must occupy a space not larger than the voting squares.

Blank spaces are provided for writing the names of candidates not printed on the official ballot.

In the ballots for general officers the names of candidates are printed in the order directed by the Board of Elections, but precedence is given to the candidates of the party which polled the highest number of votes for Governor at the last preceding election for such officer, and so on. At the top of each section is printed on one line the title of the office to be filled.

If two or more candidates are nominated for the same office for different terms, the term for which each is nominated is to be printed as a part of the title of the office.

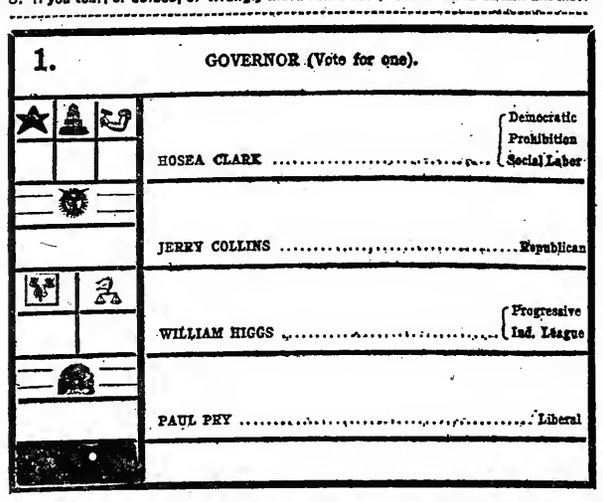
The usual order is from left to right for the party emblem, the voting square, the candidate's name and the name of his party. Where a candidate is nominated by more than one party, the party names and emblems appear in the order of the relative number of votes cast for Governor by each organization at the preceding election of a Governor.

The ballots for Presidential electors permit the voting of a straight ticket by placing a cross mark within the party circle below the emblem. The Presidential electors may also be voted for separately by making cross marks in squares at the left of their several names. But on the reform ballot, above the names of the Presidential electors, will appear the names of the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by each party.

Form of Ballot Under New Law.

Face of ballot]

1. To vote for a candidate on this ballot make a single cross X mark in one of the squares or in the space to the left of his name.
2. To vote for a candidate NOT on this ballot write his name on a blank line under the candidates for that office.
3. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.
4. Any other mark, erasure or tear on this ballot renders it void.
5. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.



COLOMBIA LOOKS TO BRIGHT FUTURE

Panama's Secession Forgotten in the Development of Great Natural Resources.

AS CONSUL MANNING SEES IT

Heavy Immigration Sets In to South American Republic as Great Public Works Take Form.

Bitterness against the United States because of the loss of the territory now comprised in the Republic of Panama has all but disappeared from Colombia, despite the recent indications of bitterness in the neighboring Republic of Panama, according to United States Consul Isaac A. Manning of Barranquilla, who has been stationed at that city since 1907, except for brief absences. Mr. Manning told of conditions in Colombia while on a brief vacation trip northward on the steamship Metapan, in which he was accompanied by Mrs. Manning.

"Barranquilla is the principal city at present on the Caribbean coast of Colombia," he said. "It is eighteen miles from Puerto Colombia, an off-shore port with a pier 1,400 feet long, extending to deep water, which is constantly shoaling, requiring frequent extensions of the pier or dredging where many years ago the Magdalena Bar was covered by twenty feet of water.

"Prof. Haupt of Harvard came down in 1899 to study the conditions. He made a tentative survey and laid out a plan for the improvement of the mouth of that river. He ascribed the silting of the bar to wind currents, generally from the northeast, meeting the flow of the river, and he said that one jetty on that side, protecting against the wind, would permit the river to carry the silt to the sea.

"Talk has been going on for years, but only recently has united action been taken, and now the 60,000 people of Barranquilla have stirred, and the present Congress has passed a law providing for the opening of the mouth of the river and its maintenance in that condition at an estimated cost of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and this measure was signed by President Restrepo on Nov. 15. It is expected to make Barranquilla the Buenos Aires of the northern half of South America.

"The city is the most modern of all in that great region. It already has a railroad from Puerto Colombia supplying transportation from navigable waters, and has shown a remarkable growth in the last two years. There are excellent business houses of cement and brick and factories employing 3,000 hands.

"In my opinion, the opening of the bar so that sea-going vessels can arrive in front of the city will make it one of the principal distributing points for all the countries bordering on the Panama Canal.

"It has behind it a remarkable expanse of territory, fertile and rich from an agricultural standpoint, and carrying besides enormous deposits of those heavy products which make the basis of development—coal, iron, asphalt, and timber, which make railroad transportation a profitable industry.

"There are known to be extensive coal deposits in many parts of the country, while evidences of the presence of petroleum are seen all over the Caribbean coast country back as far as the first foothills of the Andes at Magangue, about 300 miles, and reaching from the Airato River to the Venezuelan border, and these outcroppings are attracting a great deal of attention. A Californian is now putting up his first rig a few miles from Barranquilla, sinking a prospect well on a large tract which he recently purchased.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the opening of the Magdalena Bar will call for an immediate extension of railroad from the Caribbean coast to the interior. While it is true that the Magdalena and the Cauca are splendid waterways, still any line serving as a feeder to them to bring the ores, timber, &c., to these rivers must now meet the necessity of expensive transshipment, and this makes me think that a railroad to the interior is an absolute necessity for Colombia's development. The Colombian Government has already engaged in preliminary surveys for various railway lines. It has also financed a number of short lines, very largely because of many difficulties encountered in connection with concessions which it had heretofore granted for railway construction.

"The interior of Colombia should also produce a great many of the things which are being supplied to the United States by Mediterranean countries and other parts of Europe, notably, citrus fruits and grapes.

"Once the question between the United States and Colombia over the separation of Panama is settled Colombia will offer the best opportunities of any country in South America for American investment, and I am hopeful that that settlement will soon be reached. I think it is greatly to the interest of the United States to regain the friendship of the Colombians, as the United States sells them about one-third of all they buy, and it should sell them much more."

Seattle Has Earth Shock.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 25.—A light earth tremor of forty seconds' duration occurred at 6:45 o'clock this morning. It did no damage.

The Equitable Building is at the busy end of Broadway

DOWNTOWN where Broadway begins, that is the busy end, the business end, the brainy end of Broadway.

And there right in the heart of it all is the Equitable Building, a tower of steel and stone, in which will be housed the biggest and most prosperous aggregation of business interests ever assembled under a single roof.

Make your reservation now!

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna—Michigan Central.
All-Steel Electric Lighted Sleepers.
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Howard St. " 28th St. " 42nd St.
Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.

For bankers, brokers and investors, Special Financial Section THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday January 4th, 1914. Stock and money markets, past, present and future. Information from leading financial centres. Comprehensive statistical tables. Order in advance to be sure of a copy.—Adv.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE BAZAARS
Booths where the Christmas Bazaar was are now opened for the Great White Sale.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

STORE CLOSES AT 6 P. M.
We resume closing at 6 P. M. and opening at 8:30 A. M.
17 minutes from Grand Central to A. & S. Private Subway Station, Hoyt St.

THE GREAT WHITE SALES BEGIN

With Marvelous Values in Undermuslins For Women, Misses, and Children. Corsets, Baby-wear, Waists, Household Linens, White Goods, Etc.

WHEN THE CURTAINS FELL ON OUR WINDOWS of Holiday Gifts on Christmas Eve, they arose quickly again on a snowy scene, the beautiful garments and goods that will be sold here in the Great Annual White Sales at the lowest prices of the year—far lower than the same quality will be offered in any other st re in Greater New York.

The event has been in preparation for months, the leading factories of the land having occupied their otherwise dull time in turning out these goods to offer to you at great reductions. Every piece is GOOD—quality, workmanship, trimming, the lace and ribbons, materials—all GOOD, through and through. The garments are made in modern factories, sanitary, up-to-date in every way, with skilled employees and all the newest machinery for turning out wonderfully good work.

The assortment is extraordinary, the quality is quite unprecedented, the price unparalleled. It is a thoroughly characteristic Abraham & Straus sale, worth any one's while traveling miles to take advantage of—a test of value giving that will prove the superiority of Brooklyn's Representative Store, its leading store in every sense of the word.

WIDOWS AND MONEY OFTEN SOON PARTED

Life Insurance Men Stirred by Unfortunate Investments of Policy Proceeds.

LOSS OF $77,000,000 SHOWN

Names of Stockholders In New Haven Railroad the Latest "Sucker List" Advertised for Sale.

The propensity of widows to invest the money they receive from the insurance policies of their husbands in ventures warranted to return 10 per cent. a month or some other alluring proposal, individual cases of which crop up in the newspapers from time to time, has become a matter of serious concern to life insurance men and was one of the subjects of discussion at the recent meeting of life insurance Presidents in this city.

Sylvester C. Dunham, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, urged the form of policy that provides for the beneficiary, instead of a lump sum, a series of monthly payments for twenty years or for life. In doing so he referred to the frequency with which widows lost in a few months all the money that was the result of self-denial for years, often by both husband and wife.

In speaking of the fraternity that preys on women and others inexperienced in business Mr. Dunham told of the "sucker lists" kept and exchanged by them, and cited an advertisement as showing "the latest refinement of classification and possibly the group of investors regarded as having last become eligible." This was the advertisement:

STOCKHOLDERS AND INVESTORS' LISTS. The 1913 stockholders' list of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad ready for immediate delivery. Also new public service, public utilities, business, and mining lists. Prices on application. — Box, — Boston.

"The activity of the irresponsible promoter," Mr. Dunham went on, "is increasingly persistent, and the value of his wares has declined in a degree that bears more or less definite ratio to the expansion of his market and his means for reaching it.

"The advantages of cheap postage are not to be undervalued, but cheap postage is one of the means that enables these adventurers to operate with economy and upon a large scale. Another is the large number of persons in moderate circumstances who take the bait because they are eager to increase their incomes. The get-rich-quick business has been so systematized in conformity with the tendency of modern affairs that no more ingenious plans are displayed than those used in the sale of gold bricks. Sucker lists are common articles of merchandise and exchange and are the subject, I suppose, of current quotations among the fraternity. It is by their use that millions of persons are daily tempted by well-phrased books and circulars to invest in land enterprises in the desert or under water; oil wells and mines in regions where there is neither oil nor minerals within a hundred miles, and in water powers in a dry and thirsty land where no water is.'

"There may be no simple way to abate the nuisance by excluding from the mails a vast amount of this contraband freight carried by the Government at a loss, but it would seem to be the plain duty of the postal authorities to search diligently for such a way. The extent of the mischief that should be prevented must be a matter of estimate because the only available statistics are those based upon the prosecution of parties making fraudulent use of the mails. From a recent department publication it appears that in one year 529 persons were indicted, 497 arrested, 184 convicted, 12 acquitted, 177 awaiting trial; that 40 are fugitives from justice, and that 3 died before trial.

"It has been further ascertained by the post office authorities that the proprietors of fraudulent schemes, put out of business during the year, have obtained from the public no less than $77,000,000.

"But this does not begin to set forth the extent of the evil. It covers only those cases that come to the attention of the department, presumably upon the complaint of victims, and of those, only such as presented evidence that furnished hope of conviction. Many more were not detected, and a still greater number carry on their trade so adroitly and under such advice, purchased from unscrupulous lawyers, that they escape the clutches of the law. It would be moderate, I presume, to multiply by ten the losses of $77,000,000 traced by the Post Office Department.

"Life insurance companies long ago found that their duty does not consist merely in paying losses, but that they are bound to render to their patrons the best service that can be devised out of their knowledge and experience and influence. They have met the exposure to misfortune and distress, and have made a most important contribution to the circumvention of fraud by providing contracts that distribute he payment of their obligations in moderate sums at frequent intervals and so putting the benefits of insurance beyond the reach of confidence men.

"Beneficiaries of life policies are usually persons of limited financial experience, and the investment of money by an inexperienced person, and, indeed, by some not so inexperienced, is not always a simple and successful task. Many such have found themselves embarrassed by sudden responsibility for the secure investment of a considerable sum of life insurance money, and many have made such a failure of it that the utility of insurance has been doubted. The loss by a widow, through the ignorance or evil designs of others, of several thousand dollars, has often been offered as the conclusive reason for the evasion of one important duty a man owes to his family. That he can obtain for no greater cost equal value in the form of a monthly payment for life or for a term is a conclusive answer to his conclusive reason.

"Such insurance provides a sure fund for the support of any for whom it may be a duty to provide. It may be apportioned to a widow and dependent children according to the necessities of each. It may be made to afford a regular and unfailing supply for some benevolence. It may be used to found a scholarship or a professorship, a hospital bed or a ward. In many cases a helpless relative has been made one of the beneficiaries of the insured, to the great comfort of both. And in all such cases the fund is not exposed to the perils of advice by speculative promoters or by false brethren.

"One who insures his life obtains the protection, service, and security of the company. One who makes his insurance a support during the lifetime of his beneficiaries perpetuates that protection, service, and security to those who follow him."

Lynn Has $150,000 Fire.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 25.—A loss of $150,000 was caused by the burning out of a six-story brick building on Union Street, owned by the Blake estate, early to-day. Seven firemen were overcome by the smoke, but were not seriously injured.

Victrola IV, $15
Oak

That money-gift received for Christmas will put a Victrola in your home.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200, and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
The instrument by which the value of all musical instruments is measured
Mahogany or oak

Don't You Ever Sit Down?

Our Chairs are all designed for comfort and built for good looks and ever-wear. Like all Matthews Business Furniture—guaranteed to the limit.

Commercial Stationery and Sundries are minor things that mean as much as big things. We carry only the best lines.

See Matthews First
You may "look further" if you want to—but we believe you can't do better.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS
(Phone 8907 Mad. Sq.)
31-33 EAST 28TH STREET.
Also at 275 Canal Street.

All lovers of fine music will be surprised when they hear Mr. Edison's latest invention, the
DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH
The mechanical tone entirely eliminated. The first instrument to produce perfect music and considered by many to be Edison's greatest invention. Daily recitals at

NEW YORK
Hardman Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 326 Broadway.
Fred Kraft Inc., 38 Cortlandt St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th Street
M. Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
George Bergmeier, 77 East 125th St.
Paul Heller, 1553 Third Ave.
Cort. Sales Co., 339 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
Sol. Lazarus, 210 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Alphonzo Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosevall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Cheraller, 136 Greenpoint Ave.
Gen. S. Uniss, 117 Court St.
Guarantee Phonograph Co., 257 Wash. St.
T. H. Clancy, 254 Myrtle Ave.
A. Kekel, 6809 Third Ave.
Bernard Poehland, 1592 Broadway

and

EDISON DISPLAY ROOMS, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York

Can Anyone Guess Who She Is?

One of the first debutantes of the new year will be a young woman whose name is known to nearly every American—and to a great many people in other lands. She is an American girl; yet she never saw the United States until her second birthday. Her life story is unique. It will be told in fascinating pictures in

Next Sunday's New York Times

A Full Line of
VICTROLAS
$15 up to $200
Cash or
Easy Payments

Hockey Skate and Shoe Outfit $3.98
(Complete)
A1 quality, nickel-plated Skates.
Shoes of best grade leather.
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FEDERAL LEAGUE'S BOAST---BOXING---ATHLETICS---SOCCER---TRAPSHOOTING---OTHER SPORTS

FEDERALS TO GIVE MAJORS A SURPRISE

President Gilmore's Baseball Announcement Is Awaited with Keen Interest.

Followers of organized baseball are awaiting with interest the detailed statement of President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League regarding the plans of that organization. President Gilmore has promised to take the public into his confidence on Monday and announce the full plans for the league for next season.

If the many reports regarding the Federal League are true, big inroads will be made on the players' lists of the clubs in the major leagues. It was recently announced that thirty big league players had been signed to play next season with the league, and several deals are incomplete. President Gilmore is also given as the authority for the statement that new parks will be built in Chicago and Cleveland, with one of the best known big league players as manager of the former team.

Men who are in a position to know say the announcement from President Gilmore from Chicago next week will be the biggest event in baseball since the inception of the American League. They say that the list of players will rival that of the stormy days of 1900, and that there is not a major league club that will not be affected by the Federal raid.

George Stovall, the ex-Browns' manager, has been doing missionary work for the league in different parts of the country. At present he is reported to be on the Pacific Coast, and the results of his efforts are known only to President Gilmore and his associates. He is expected to return to Chicago at the end of this week to report to the Federal League Directors.

It is known that the league has been flirting with Joe Tinker, the Reds' former manager, and Arthur Fromme. It was stated that Tinker has been guaranteed $40,000, this amount to be deposited in the bank subject to his check as soon as he signs a contract. Tinker, like Stovall, it is reported, has promised the delivery of major league players into the Federal ranks.

The National and American League officials and club owners profess to find no occasion for worry in the present situation, but the National League assumed the same attitude toward the American League in 1900, with the result that when Ban Johnson finished his raid on the National League clubs the latter were minus many of their best players. It was thought impossible that the newly formed American League could succeed, but under the guiding hand of Ban Johnson it has succeeded so well that at present it is enjoying a greater degree of financial success and popularity than the National League. With perhaps the exception of New York and Chicago the clubs in Gov. Tener's league are making less money than any in the organization presided over by Mr. Johnson, and many close observers of baseball are wondering whether history will repeat itself and Ban Johnson will get a taste of his own medicine.

Tinker should be good for several years of playing yet, and a bonus of $10,000 together with a yearly salary of at least $7,000 is not likely to be lightly regarded by the former Cub shortstop. Most baseball players want positive assurances of promised salaries, and it is pointed out that Tinker is not likely to attach his signature to a Federal League contract until he is absolutely certain of bettering himself.

Fromme has been offered a bigger salary by the Kansas City Club than he ever received in organized baseball. However, Fromme split his share of the World's Series money last October, which should be sufficient to give him pause in considering a jump to the new league.

The report that Pitz Maisel would be among the thirty players under contract to be announced by President Gilmore is denied by the Yankee shortstop. President Farrell has given Maisel a boost in salary, and he is perfectly satisfied with the 1914 terms offered him by the Yankees. The names of several other prominent players have been mentioned in connection with the Federal League, but nothing definite will be known until next Monday, when President Gilmore promises to lay his cards on the table face up.

Doc White, who goes to the Pacific Coast as a manager, has shown his gratitude to the Chicago fans in an unusual way. The majority of the big leaguers fade out with bitter comment on the fans and a rap for the management of the club he leaves. White has written to the Chicago papers thanking the baseball public for their encouragement, and expressing his great sense of obligation to President Comiskey after ten years with the White Sox. In concluding his thanks, White says: "Through future years I will thank you, fans, for what you've been to me. You've been my judge and jury, and I say it gratefully that it's to you that I owe what small success I may have had."

Ray McKee, who was one of the four young catchers who proved the sensation in the American League last season, should do better work for the Detroit Tigers in 1914 than he did last season. McKee recently underwent an operation for a misplaced ligament under the shoulder, which affected his throwing last year. McKee says his shoulder has fully recovered, and he expects to make a good showing in 1914.

BASE ON BALLS EVIL.

Johnson Would Abolish Intentional Pass, but Doesn't Know How.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Some plan, whereby the giving of intentional bases on balls can be eliminated from major league baseball, is being sought by President Ban B. Johnson of the American League, who recently has received many letters from followers of baseball protesting against the practice.

For several weeks President Johnson has been searching for some feasible remedy for the strategic pass, but with no success.

"The intentional base on balls has come to be one of the most, if not the most, unpopular plays in baseball," he said. "The great majority of the game's patrons seem to oppose it. So do I, but what are you going to do about it?

"Many complaints have come to me recently suggesting that pitchers who give intentional bases on balls be penalized, but no one has suggested a good method of detecting the intentional pass. If we pass a rule forbidding the pass, the pitchers will simply make a bluff at trying to get the ball over the plate and give the star batsmen their bases on balls just the same. This likely would result in a lot of wrangling if the umpires attempted to penalize what they thought were intentional passes, because the pitchers invariably would protests that they were trying to put the ball over.

"Some have suggested penalizing all bases on balls with equal severity, but that cure would be worse than the disease. Fewer pitchers would be able to make good should such a rule be made."

New Orleans to Get Lindsay.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25.—"Bill" Lindsay, third baseman of the Portland team in the Pacific Coast League, will be sold to New Orleans, according to an announcement today by Manager McCredie of the Portland team. All Coast League clubs have granted waivers on Lindsay.

Poultry Show Opens To-day.

The twenty-fifth anniversary show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will open at Madison Square Garden to-day and close New Year's Eve, with the novelty of keeping open on Sunday at popular prices. In addition to the 8,000 entries received, there will be special displays of wild fowl and jungle birds in their native surroundings. The silver championship cat show will be caged on Monday afternoon, and will be open to the public on Tuesday and Wednesday. During the exhibition lectures will be given by Dr. C. William Beebe, Curator of the Bronx "Zoo," and others, illustrated with stereopticon views.

WOMEN PLAY SOCCER.

Battle of Fair Sex on Manhattan Field Results in Tie.

On a field shortened by almost one-half and narrowed to the extent of twelve yards, with an abbreviated goal space and other concessions to the limitations of the fair sex, such as fifteen-minute halves, two teams of women soccer players, Teams A and B, of St. George's Field Club, battled to a tie at Manhattan Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue, early yesterday afternoon. It was the first game ever played by women in New York. The result was a tie at 1 to 1 between Team A and Team B.

Scientific soccer was not the result of the play yesterday, but as a novel exhibition the game was a merry one from start to finish, and yielded more genuine enjoyment than a host of cup matches. To begin with, only eight on a side turned out, instead of eleven, six of the original twenty-two having partaken too heartily of Christmas dinner to warrant such strenuous exertions. Delayed in arriving at the grounds, the players were then made captive by the photographers' brigade, which had them pose together, singly, in pairs, and in family groups. It was after 2 o'clock, and close upon the time for starting the big cup match, when they finally took the field. The line-up:

Team A (1.)	Position.	Team B (1.)
Mrs. W. Tennant...	Goal	Miss Budd
Mrs. Adams.....	Right back.	Miss J. Tennant
Mrs. Agnes Evans.	Left back	Mrs. Newman
Miss Tighe.....	Right half	Mrs. Branson
Miss M. Knorr....	Left half....	Miss M. Carey
Miss Kilminster.	Outside right.	Miss Wilkins
Mrs. Sedgwick.....	Centre.	Miss Carr
Mrs. Molyneaux	Outside left.	Miss I. Tennant

Referee—W. Tennant. Linesmen—Messrs. F. C. Hyde and W. Weightman. Goals—Mrs. Sedgwick, Team A; Mrs. Molyneaux, Team B. Substitute—Mrs. Molyneaux for Miss Carr. Time—Halves of 15 minutes.

YONKERS SOCCER VICTORY.

St. George's Team Shut Out, 3 to 0, Playing for Its Own Cup.

Playing for their own invitation cup with the Yonkers Football Club, holder of the National Challenge Trophy, the eleven of the St. George's Field Club went down to defeat, 3 goals to 0, at Manhattan Field, yesterday afternoon. These teams were not so fortunate as the women players, who had preceded them, for the last part of the game was played in a driving rain.

Thirty minutes from the start, Young, the inside left for Yonkers, drove home a stinging shot that found its way through the backs into St. George's net. The half ended with the score 1 to 0 in favor of the visitors.

Five minutes after the restart, Petrie, Yonkes's centre, practically clinched the victory for his side with a goal kicked from 20 yards out. It lacked fifteen minutes of time, when F. McDonald headed through the third goal for Yonkers.

Kerr, Denilson, and Petrie were the stars on the winning team, while McWilliam, Spicer, and Valentine were most in evidence for St. George's. The line-up:

Yonkers—3.	Position.	St. George's—0.
Porter	Goal	Irving
Dearns	Right back	Haft
Kidde	Left back	McWilliam
Kerr	Right half	Garland
McKenzie	Centre half	Spicer
Dennison	Left half	Patterson
A. McDonald	Outside right	Barrett
Frame	Inside right	Valentine
Petrie	Centre	Jackson
Young	Inside left	Kelly
F. McDonald	Outside left	McHugh

Referee—Kenneth Napier. Linesmen—Messrs. Kelly and Wightman. Goals—Young, Petrie, and F. McDonald, Yonkers. Time of halves of forty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN TEAM QUITS.

Refuses to Abide by Referee's Decision—Victors Win, 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 25.—In a high-scoring intercity game, Victor soccer team of this city defeated Brooklyn F. C. of Brooklyn by the score of five goals to three here to-day.

The game was terminated rather abruptly when Referee Allen disqualified Adamson, the centre forward of the Brooklyn team, after 21 minutes had been played of the second half. Adamson refused to leave the field and his teammates upheld him. The line-up:

Victor.	Position.	Brooklyn F. C.
Pearce	Goal	Clark
Robinson	Right full back	Quinlan
Wilson	Left full back	Waters
Gaynor	Right half back	Matthews
Kirkbride	Centre half back	Clark
Griffith	Left half back	Nichols
Horsey	Outside right	Ford
Newton	Inside right	Black
Foster	Centre forward	Adamson
P. Gaynor	Inside left	Miller
Brigham	Outside left	Shauhot

Referee—Mr. Allen. Linesmen—Mr. Waltemate and Mr. Bartlay. Time of halves—Thirty-five and twenty-one minutes. Goals—Foster, (3.) Newton, Brigham, F. C. Miller, Adamson, and Ford.

Rain Stops Soccer Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—The interleague soccer game between the Allied American League of this city and the Metropolitan League of New York, played at Washington Park to-day, was marred by the heavy downpour of rain, and at the end of fifteen minutes' play in the second period the game was called, when the local team was leading by 5 goals to 0. Line-up:

Allied Am.	Position.	Metropolitan.
Carter	Goal	Friedman
Trotter	Right full back	Daniell
Whiteson	Left full back	Rowan
Taylor	Right half back	Dleich
Fisher	Centre half back	Carrol
Burk	Left half back	Michael
Monk	Outside right	McCrackard
Kendall	Inside right	Newman
McCartney	Centre forward	Hutchinson
Gunn	Inside left	Haiges
Meadows	Outside left	Stollie

Referee—W. A. Mayne. Linesmen—Mr. Paul and Mr. Fisher. Time of halves—Thirty-five and fifteen minutes. Goals—Gunn, Monk, McCartney, Kendall, and Fisher.

Germans Defeat Camerons, 3 to 2.

At New Bronx Oval yesterday afternoon the eleven of the German Football Club fought their way into the second round of the St. George's Invitation Cup series by defeating the Camerons by the score of 3 goals to 2. The Camerons, in the second half, with an uphill game on their hands, made heroic efforts to stem the tide of defeat meted out against them by the Germans—this being the third this season—but failed in the last ten minutes of play, when the winning goal was shot. Reichwagen tallied first for the Germans in the opening half, and Mr. Vandewegha gave them a safe lead before half time. The second half was contested under very unfavorable conditions. Rain fell steadily, and the field soon became muddy and correspondingly slippery. The Camerons braced up and E. Pickford opened the scoring for them. Amid great excitement, Dankel tied the score ten minutes later. Determined to save the game, the Germans then took a turn in pressing, with the result that Hager shot the winning goal. As a result, the Germans join Yonkers in the second round for the cup.

True Blues Lose at Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—The Ben Miller soccer players defeated the True Blues of Paterson, N. J., at Athletic Park this afternoon, 5—1. The field was four inches deep in snow, which fell throughout the game. Without Sheahan and McCormack, outside players, the Millers would have gone down to defeat. In the first ten minutes of play the True Blue forwards fairly bombarded the Ben Miller goal. Sheahan stopped at least a dozen shots in the first part of the game, while Kettles and Lancaster stopped as many more. The professionals of Toronto, Canada, defeated the local Columbus soccer team by a score of 3 to 2. Rowe, Forrest, and Scott each scored 1 point for the professionals.

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GREAT STRIDES IN WORLD OF SPORT

Continental Nations Absorb the Olympic Idea—Russia's New Department.

That the marked progress made in all forms of sport since the revival of the Olympic games in 1896, and mainly brought about through the efforts of Baron De Coubertin, the Frenchman, who, in 1894 organized the International Olympic Committee, promises to greatly aid in bringing about universal peace among the nations of the world, is becoming more marked each year.

This is evidenced by the wonderful strides of the continental nations, most of which are, in various sports, outstripping England, whose citizens were, up to a generation or so ago the leaders in most of the games taken up by white men.

It was England and her athletic allies, Ireland and Scotland, which produced the type of men whose feats of strength, agility, and speed were the prototypes of those champions of the old games in Greece, but it remained for the United States to dim the "stars" of England, with the result that since 1895, when England's champions were totally eclipsed in the historical athletic series at Manhattan Field, John Bull's standing in the world of competitive sport has been none too firm.

From that time when Young America took up track and field games, the cry of "Westward the march of athletic empire takes its way," has been the slogan, to the end that the United States stands pre-eminent in many fields of sport. The competitive fever spread across the whole of Yankee land and now nearly all the sections of the country contribute champions at one sport or another, all anxious and willing, when the time arises, to take up the cudgels of competition in behalf of Uncle Sam and with the view of aiding in the sustaining of his position at the top of the list among the nations of the world.

The position of world's leader in sport achieved by the United States and held through a series of competitions of track and field battles in which a gradually increasing number of armies take part with the holding of each Olympic series, meets with keener opposition with the ever recurring world's series, and the desire for betterment by the nations of Europe is being attested to from time to time by their preemption of teachers for their athletes in an endeavor to safeguard their standing in the world of sport, and aid in putting a stop to the winning habit of the sons of America.

It develops that Russia is the latest of the great nations to realize the importance of sport, being as a matter of fact the first nation to organize among its Ministry a department of sport. A well-known sportsman who has been closely identified with the growth of games in Russia recently had the following to say on the subject:

"Englishmen who have grown up with games of all kinds are likely to consider that the cult of sport is their with them the sacrifice of Hengist, but in reality the mass of the English people devoted far less time to games thirty years ago than do the Malays or the Maoris to-day. We have been merely the first in a revival which has now become universal.

"The last of the great nations to yield to this influence has been Russia, but the consequences of this awakening are likely to be far-reaching. Ten years ago a few Englishmen introduced their football games to the people of Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Russian is in general polite to the foreigner. He did not laugh or make coarse remarks, but he certainly could not have imagined that a decade later his countrymen would be going mad over a mere game of ball. And yet this is what has happened. To-day football and lawn tennis have taken a firm hold on the Russian people.

"English people have already some idea of the form of the Russian tennis player. Count Sumarokoff is quite able to hold his own with all except the very best, and an all-world tennis champion may reasonably be expected from Russia at an early date.

"Russia's football strength, however, has escaped notice, and judged by results she could make a very poor figure among the game-playing nations. She made the poorest appearance of all the teams at Stockholm, and an English amateur football eleven which visited St. Petersburg four years ago in the course of three matches collected some 20 goals.

"This does not seem an encouraging picture, but in the last three years Association football has made astonishing progress in Russia. Moscow and St. Petersburg alone can count about two hundred clubs between them, while the other great towns, such as Khartoff, Kieff, Riga, and Odessa, are rapidly augmenting their strength.

"Ten years ago the Rector of Moscow University considered football a game for 'barbarians and Englishmen.' To-day the Russian student is as ardent a student of the game as his Oxford or Cambridge contemporaries.

"More interesting still is the development of the game in the great Russian mills and factories. By far the larger part of the resident English colony in Russia is engaged in the cotton trade. These Englishmen, for the most part, hail from Yorkshire and Lancashire, and they have introduced football to the Russian moujik with astonishing results.

"In the army, too, the game has made rapid strides. As recently as last year a Russian officer sometimes would not take off his uniform even to engage in a game of tennis. Now the Czar's ukase has changed all this. In a recent number of the Russky Sport there were photographs of football in the army, and readers saw the spectacle, truly astonishing for Russians, of Russian officers in shirts and knickers charging and being charged by their own Tommies in a game of football.

"Moscow and St. Petersburg are the great football centres, and have each their own central committee for the control of the game in their respective districts. Both these are All-Russian Football League, which chooses the players for the international matches. Then there is the Olympic Council, presided over by Gen. Voyekeff, the official head of the new Department of Sport.

"The new Olympic Council, too, has this year organized meetings on the Olympic model all over Russia. Talent is eagerly sought, and Russia may confidently be expected to take a much more prominent place at the next Olympic games. Of course, Russia has still much to learn. More especially is this true in regard to organization, lack of which is an old Russian failing, and already there are ominous signs of disaster in the management of Russian football.

"Crowds of spectators, sometimes 10,000, turn out every Sunday to watch the league games, and the question of finance is becoming important. There is a very general inclination to consider the gate money before the good of the game, and with very few exceptions a Russian crowd has no conception of even the primitive elements of decency and fair play.

"In spite of certain signs of weakness, this athletic awakening of Russia has so far brought little but good to the Russian people. In no country has sport had such a moral and educational significance. The Russian student, whose sole recreation ten years ago was political intrigue and revolutionary meetings, now finds in suitable outdoor exercise a convenient outlet for his exuberant spirits.

"Mill managers have asserted that football has had a wonderful effect in minimizing strikes and allaying revolutionary discontent. This must have impressed itself on the Russian authorities. The same power that ten years ago ordered the suppression of football as a new weapon of the revolutionaries has now established a Department of Sport apparently as a trump card for the support of the Government.

"The team with the finest record is a mill team from one of the largest cotton factories in Russia. It is managed by an Englishman, and has won the Moscow championship four years in succession. Its best Russian player is an international half back, who, in 1905, was found guilty of sedition and narrowly escaped being sent to Siberia. To-day he is football mad! He wears English clothes in the form of a mackintosh and cap, and he walks with an English swagger, picked up on the playing fields of Stockholm."

BANTAMS IN RING.

Pinkie Burns and Kid Murphy Draw at Atlantic Garden.

Three lively ten-round bouts between bantamweights furnished an interesting session at the Christmas matinée at the Atlantic Garden A. C. In the most interesting of the three bouts Pinkie Burns of the east side and Kid Murphy, former amateur champion at the weight, fought a fast draw. Young Rose, a local bantam called in at the eleventh hour to substitute for Eddie Coulen, who failed to put in an appearance, lost to Eddie Doyle of Philadelphia, the Quaker City boy outclassing the New Yorker in each of the ten rounds. Johnny Keyce outpointed Johnnie Daly in the third contest after ten interesting sessions.

The Burns-Murphy affair stood out above the others in every respect and was a see-saw contest from beginning to end. The two participants were more evenly matched than the others, with the result that the bout waxed warm in all times. Burns, a stockily built boy, carried the work to the former amateur title-holder, who always met his advances, and in the majority of the sessions the pair stood toe to toe, exchanging blows in a manner which many times threatened a knockout. In the opening period each devoted the greater part of the time to feeling out his opponent, with long range work only in evidence. Burns used a left jab cleverly and scored to Murphy's face, but the latter always retaliated, with the honors about even.

The succeeding four rounds saw both boys keyed up to top notch form and giving every indication of a quick ending. First one would take the lead, only to retreat while his opponent came strong and succeeded in making the score even. The closing three rounds showed the pair boxing hammer and tongs, with whirlwind exchanges in each round. Murphy relied mostly on close-range tactics, and in the clinches landed many hard smashes on Burns's body. Pinky showed the effect of these punches, but refused to break ground, and as the final bell sounded the pair had to be separated by the referee. There were no knockdowns, but both were tired and welcomed the clang of the bell.

Eddie Doyle, having fitted himself for a formidable opponent in Coulon, who did not appear, proved too much for Young Rose, although the latter fought gamely and was willing at all times. Doyle had a left jab which found its mark on Rose's face many times, and then, alternating with a right hook, kept his opponent on the defensive throughout. Rose at times appeared slow and failed to take advantage of what appeared to be easy openings.

Only a slight margin gained on points separated the Keyes-Daly pair at the conclusion of their ten rounds, Keyes being the best performer. Keyes gained his advantage by combining both cleverness and ruggedness. At long range he got the better of the breaks by scoring with either hand to the face, and in the clinches he did effective work with a short right, which he hooked with good effect. His blows were somewhat lacking in strength, while Daly's were tallied always made a good impression. His punches were fewer than those of Keyes, but when he landed he made Keyes go to cover.

At the conclusion of the bouts the management announced that Bob Fitzsimmons, who recently issued a defi to any heavyweight, would box the best opponent procurable on Jan. 6 at the Atlantic Garden A. C.

Wrestling Tourney at Garden.

New York is to have a big international wrestling tournament, patterned after the European championships, which are held annually in Paris and St. Petersburg. Madison Square Garden is to be the scene of the battles, on Wednesday, Jan. 14. All of the best wrestlers who are in this country will take part, and invitations have also been sent to the pick of the big men abroad. Frank Gotch has announced that he is ready to come to New York and defend his title, providing the many challengers now in the field first fight it out for the privilege of meeting him for the world's championship. With the idea of barring second-raters, the Garden tournament is to be a sweepstakes affair, each entrant to post $100. The money, with a purse of $5,000, is to go to the winner, after deducting consolation prizes for the second and third men. The best wrestlers from every country will be invited to enter, so there will be no question of the winner of the tournament being the right man to face Gotch. Four of the best Europeans—Aberg, Lurich, Fristensky, and Mamutoff—are already here, and will send in their entries. Zbyzko, the Polish wrestler, and the giant Frenchman, Raoul de Rouen, are expected to arrive here soon. The entries will close at Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Jan. 10.

Wrestling at the Boys' Club.

Amateur wrestlers will compete Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Boys' Club, Tenth Street and Avenue A, at the athletic and vaudeville stag, to be held under the auspices of the Senior Club of the Boys' Club, the feature of which will be an open wrestling tournament in several classes. The entries were opened last night and will be received by Chairman Patrick Kelly. The prizes will consist of gold watches and gold medals to first and second in each class. Benny Bradshaw, former metropolitan, national, and Olympic champion amateur 135-pound wrestler, who is instructor of wrestling at the club, is working hard with his proteges to put them in condition for this meet. The committee, which consists of Pat Kelly, Chairman; X. O. Brown, C. P. Goetz, Buff Caeser, and Charles H. Lee, is striving to make this affair the banner attraction in the history of the club.

Frank Tyler, Bookmaker, Dies.

Frank Tyler, one of the best known bookmakers of New York City when betting under the Percy-Gray law was permitted on running tracks, died yesterday at his home, 124 Convent Avenue, after a short illness from pneumonia. He was considered one of the best judges of the possibilities of a horse among the followers of the racing game, and frequently had from $10,000 to $20,000 depending upon the result of a race. When racing was abandoned in New York State Mr. Tyler followed the Canadian and Southern tracks. Mr. Tyler was born at Newport, R. I., forty-five years ago. He was a graduate of Georgetown University. When the Metropolitan Turf Association flourished here he was one of its leading members. Mr. Tyler is survived by his wife and two children.

LEVINSKY NEARLY PUTS DRISCOLL OUT

Battling Philadelphian Adds Another Victim to His Boxing Victories.

Battling Levinsky, the light heavyweight of Philadelphia, whose unbroken chain of victories in his bouts during the past six months has stamped him as the most formidable boxer of his weight now in the ring, further added to his laurels yesterday at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn when he earned a clean decision over Jack Driscoll of South Brooklyn in the main event of ten rounds. Levinsky, who in the majority of his contests is compelled to give away weight, conceded nine and one-half pounds to his opponent, Driscoll tipping the beam at 176 pounds, but this made little difference to the Quaker City boxer, and had he cared to extend himself toward the end would have scored a knockout.

Driscoll, who has made quite a reputation for himself in bouts across the Bridge and is not a mediocre boxer, was a poor match for Levinsky, who looked, jabbed and countered on his man just enough to allow him to continue over the route. It was a real celebration of the day for Levinsky, as Driscoll proved only a toy in his hands and took all that was meted out to him without once being able to show to advantage.

In the last two rounds the lighter man could have disposed of Driscoll had he wanted to, but when in a position to put over a knockout blow he eased up and allowed the Brooklyn man breathing spells so that he managed to last until the bell sounded.

It was not until the fifth round, when Driscoll landed his best punch, a right swing to the stomach, that Levinsky became infuriated and showed what he is really capable of doing, and for the remainder of the round shot over lefts to the face and crossed right hooks to the body which had Driscoll hanging on the ropes at the end.

During the first four rounds Levinsky refused to extend himself, being content with scoring a left jab to the face, when compelled to lead, with only trifling effect. During these rounds Driscoll appeared willing and through Levinsky's lack of forcing carried the work, but a chance left jab in the opening round by Levinsky drew the blood from Driscoll's nose.

The sixth round marked the real defeat of the Brooklynite, for from then until the end Levinsky acquitted himself in a truly artistic manner and outboxed his opponent throughout.

In the seventh round Levinsky cut Driscoll's eye and brought fresh blood from his nose, both of which bled until the end of the bout. Playing for a strong finish, the former Quaker City boxer was all over his opponent in the concluding three chapters. In the ninth he had Driscoll groggy and almost helpless, but instead of taking advantage of the situation by bringing over a finishing blow allowed Driscoll to recover by holding.

In the final round Driscoll came out of his corner tired, and it seemed an exertion for him to extend his two hands to Levinsky as they came together. The Quaker began the round just where he left off in the ninth and, although he pulled some of his punches, pummeled Driscoll all over the ring. Driscoll was helpless, falling into Levinsky's arms, and had to be straightened out before he could land on him. When the final bell sounded Driscoll had to be assisted to his corner and helped through the ropes leaving the ring.

Willie Jones, 125 pounds, and Harry Condon, 130 pounds, both of Brooklyn, fought a slashing six-round draw in the semi-final. Jones, whose boxing asset is to dive in regardless of the outcome, rushed at Condon at the first clang of the bell, but the latter met his rushes and gave as much in return as he received.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

The postponed ten-round bout between Cy Smith and Joe Shugrue will take place to-night at the National Sporting Club. If the latter wins, he will be matched against Ad Wolgast or Jack Britton, at 135 pounds at the ringside.

Seventy-two rounds of boxing will be offered the patrons of the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club to-morrow night. In the ten-round bouts Frankie Maher and Jack Carter will furnish the feature event. Barry Hill and Young Munday are scheduled for the second long journey. In the semi-final of six rounds Sol Bloom will tackle Freddie Morgan, and Billy McGreevey will face Jim Stevens. There will be four ten-round bouts.

Six colored boxers have been engaged by the McMahon brothers for the Olympic bouts to-night. John Lester Johnson and George Robinson are slated for the final bout of ten rounds. Bob Lee, the comedian of the prize-ring, is matched with Young Jack Johnson, a promising heavyweight of Texas, and Battling Cheuk and Mark Spencer, bantamweights, will clash for ten rounds.

One of the most attractive cards ever arranged by Matchmaker McArdle will be offered at the Fairmont Athletic Club tomorrow night. There are three ten-rounders scheduled, and each one can be called a star bout. Walter Mohr of Brooklyn, who fought Harry Condon to a standstill, will exchange wallops with Mike Mazie of Staten Island. Mazie in his last bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club boxed a draw with Eddie Moy. In another ten-round affair Joe Hyland will box Johnny Schumacker of Burlington, Iowa. The other attraction will bring into action Milton Blier of the Bronx and Willie Warren of Brooklyn. There will also be five four-round bouts.

Middleweights will be the attraction at the Gowanus Athletic Club to-morrow night in the two ten-round bouts arranged. In the first ten-rounder Jack McCarty will box Charlie Bondy from South Brooklyn, and in the final ten Mike Farrell will oppose Bob Diry, the German middleweight champion.

Tom O'Rourke has finally succeeded in matching Kid Alberts and Tommy Maloney, and has signed both boys to box at the succeeding entertainment after the Shugrue-Cy Smith entertainment to-night. It will be the commencement of the elimination series for the welterweight title. There is considerable rivalry between these boys, they having both come to the front very rapidly the past few months. Jack Goodman is preparing at a local gymnasium, intending to again enter for the title. It is possible he may be matched with Mike Glover at this club, the winner of both bouts to compete later. Alberts and Maloney will box next Monday night, and on Jan. 13 "Porky" Flynn and Battling Levinsky will clash at O'Rourke's club.

The New Polo Athletic Association stages its longest programme of bouts of the year to-night. No less than sixty-eight rounds will be the feature of the last show of 1913. Two ten-round affairs between Irving Schnoll and Young Astey, two bantamweights who make their debut to-night as professional boxers, will be the principals in the first ten-round bout. And Eddie Morrissey will exchange blows with Battling Champ in the second ten-round affair. Forty-eight rounds of boxing will be divided among the preliminary boxers in six and four round bouts, which will precede the double event.

RAIN FOR TRAPSHOOTERS.

Only a Few Regulars Compete at Crescent Athletic Club.

Trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club were among the few gunners that enjoyed a holiday shoot yesterday. Notwithstanding a driving rain that made it disagreeable on the firing line, eight of the "regulars" enjoyed an afternoon of good sport. The absence of shooting at the Marine and Field Club allowed the Stephenson and the James brothers to once more fire over the Bay Ridge traps, and the former gunners won a fair share of the prizes.

The feature was a shoot for a Take Home Prize at 100 targets. R. C. Williams and F. B. Stephenson tied with totals of 79 targets apiece. In the shoot-off the latter gunner fell down to 13 "kills" from scratch. The total indicates how difficult were the conditions. The prize was taken by Mr. Williams, who had 21 out of 25 targets, shooting with an allowance of 4.

F. B. Stephenson was more fortunate in the shoot for the President's Cup. After tieing J. F. James in the original shoot, the well-known shot defeated the latter gunner in the shoot-off by 22 to 17 out of a possible 100 targets. Mr. Stephenson also was the winner of the Holiday Cup, with a total of 39 out of a possible 50 targets. G. G. Stephenson, Jr., scored a leg on the Stake Trophy and captured a 15-target trophy shoot. He also divided another prize with his brother. The scores:

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

	H. T.		H. T.
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	3 24	G. E. Brower	4 17
C. R. James	3 26	R. C. Williams	4 17
J. F. James	0 19	F. M. Bain-bridge	10 16
F. B. Stephenson	0 18		

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	1 14	R. C. Williams	2 12
F. B. Stephenson	0 14	F. Morris	6 12
C. R. James	1 15	G. E. Brower	2 11
J. F. James	0 13	F. M. Bain-bridge	2 8

Prize divided.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	1 15	C. R. James	1 12
J. F. James	0 13	F. B. Stephenson	0 11

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	3 24	J. F. James	0 19

PRESIDENT'S CUP—50 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

F. B. Stephenson	0 39	C. R. James	6 32
F. B. Stephenson	0 39	F. M. Bain-bridge	12 32
R. C. Williams	3 37	F. Morris	10 32
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	6 33	G. E. Brower	8 31

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

F. B. Stephenson	0 22	J. F. James	0 17

TAKE-HOME TROPHY—100 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

R. C. Williams	16 79	C. R. James	12 68
F. B. Stephenson	0 79	G. E. Brower	12 66
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	12 78	F. M. Bain-bridge	20 62
J. F. James	6 77	F. Morris	20 61

HOLIDAY TROPHY—50 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

F. B. Stephenson	0 39	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	6 34
R. C. Williams	4 38		
C. R. James	6 37	J. F. James	0 34
F. Morris	16 35		

SHOOT-OFF FOR TAKE-HOME TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

R. C. Williams	4 21	F. B. Stephenson	0 13

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

Ten men and one young woman, Miss Helen Brown, faced the traps at the New Rochelle Yacht Club, on Harrison Island, yesterday, and despite an easterly gale which sent the blue rocks at all angles some good scores were returned. B. R. Stoddard carried off the honors by winning three of the six matches decided. He won the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch contests, and in the match for the holiday Cup, a "bird" affair, he broke 48 on a handicap of 12. H. H. Todd and A. C. Chandler tied for second place, with 45 each.

A 25 "bird" handicap match was won by D. Zurlat, with a full score, and A. E. Eldridge captured the prize in a 25 "bird" scratch competition with 21 breaks. He also won a 50 "bird" match, with a score of 44, in which G. P. Granbery was the runner up, with 41 as his score. The scores:

Holiday Cup, 50 Clay Birds, (Handicap.)—B. R. Stoddard, (12,) 48; H. H. Todd, (14,) 45; A. C. Chandler, (6,) 43; G. P. Granbery, (6,) 44; C. A. Marsland, (14,) 44; J. P. Donovan, (8,) 40; A. E. Eldridge, (10,) 38; Dr. Martin, (4,) 37; D. Zurlat, (8,) 35; A. E. Black, (12,) 32. Won by B. R. Stoddard.

Trophy Match, 25 Clay Birds, (Handicap.)—D. Zurlat, (4,) 25; A. E. Eldridge, (5,) 23; Dr. Martin, (2,) 23; B. R. Stoddard, (6,) 22; G. P. Granbery, (5,) 20; H. H. Todd, (7,) 20; A. E. Black, (6,) 20; A. C. Chandler, (3,) 18; C. A. Marsland, (7,) 17; Miss Brown, (9,) 17. Won by Zurlat.

Long Best Shot at Bayside.

Frederick R. Long carried off the honors at the Christmas shoot of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday, winning the three events. In each of two events he dropped 22 of 25 "birds," and in the third event at 25 targets, while a mist was lowering over the background beyond the bay and shooting with precision was impaired, he felled 19 of the targets. W. H. Johns dropped 42 and his sixteen-year-old son destroyed 50. John G. Deistler, who has figured prominently in the shoots at the Bayside Yacht Club, "killed" 46 "birds."

News of the Chess Board.

With the C. H. Y. P. tournament out of the way until the tie between Columbia and Yale is played off on Jan. 3 and 4, the attention of college chess players will centre upon the annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League between Cornell, Brown and Pennsylvania, which will be held at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, play beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. Instead of two, as heretofore, each team will consist of four players, which have been selected as follows:

Cornell—1, N. B. Perkins, C. E., '15; 2, A. C. Ehrlich, C. E., '14 (captain); 3, W. Craftman, C. E., '15; 4, A. W. Clurman, Ag., '14.

Brown—1, R. E. Mitchell, '14; 2, E. C. Durfee, '14; 3, C. L. Woolley, '14; 4, J. L. Sperry, '14.

Pennsylvania—1, R. Sse, Ch. E., '14; 2, M. J. Teitelbaum, Law, '14; 3, Wayden Holgate, Wh., '16; 4, R. Levin, Law, '14.

A. Kupchik, by defeating F. P. Beynon of Toronto, his nearest rival, yesterday, further strengthened his position at the head of the competitors in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club. Kupchik now has a score of 7 to 0, having also won from O. J. Belhoff, J. M. Hanham, W. M. P. Mitchell, and O. Roething. Beynon is a good second with

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MISSOURI STILL SEEKING THE LIGHT.

It is to be hoped that President WILSON's announcement that the cruel war is over may be heard in those States whose officials still seek to promote prosperity with a club. For example, Attorney General BARKER of Missouri has brought suit for $2,000,000 against a single railway for collection of excess charges contrary to the two-cent-fare and maximum-freight-rate law of that State. As there are a dozen other railways subject to similar suit, and as the Attorney General is sworn to enforce the law, it would seem as sure as arithmetic that a trifle of $26,000,000 may be collected from companies of which some do not pay their owners anything and some of which are having trouble in paying their creditors. The view of the railways is that their liability is limited to the bonds which they filed to abide the result of the litigation, and the Federal Judge of the district has stayed the cutting of Missouri's pound of flesh. President BUSH goes so far as to say that "it "is not believed that the suits brought "by the Attorney General have any "merit in them."

No outsider will presume to pass upon the merits of the dispute in which the State which likes "to be shown" has an obvious advantage over its other litigation against the insurance trust. When it reduced insurance rates by law the companies ceased to do business, and persisted in the refusal until the State admitted that it could not compel insurance to be done against the will of the insurers. When this was shown to the satisfaction of Missouri its officials became as mild as milk, and the insurance trust became reasonable. The upshot was that Missouri got its cheaper insurance rates by punishing the careless insurers and the incendiaries who made insurance costly. The case of the railways is harder. They cannot remove from the State, and must operate under the franchises. Their best hope lies in Missouri "being shown" that transportation cannot be produced and sold under cost permanently and that the straight road to lower freight and passenger rates lies through the prosperity of the railways rather than through their bankruptcy and sale under the Sheriff's flag.

This was abundantly proved in the Granger States in the seventies, and it seems necessary to prove it to another generation. Among the several Western States which decreed the reduction of railway rates as a cure for distress of other interests Wisconsin was conspicuous. It passed the Potter law, with the result that no railway paid a dividend under it and only four paid interest. The result was the repeal of the law. Iowa also legislated in a similar sense, and also repealed the law. In several other States similar statutes became more honored in the breach than in the observance, and were quietly forgotten, without the open admission of error. If Missouri would take a friendly tip it would look to Washington to see which way the wind is blowing.

SYMPATHETIC LOCKOUTS.

The sympathetic strike is familiar, perhaps the sympathetic lockout may become so, now that a precedent has been set in Portsmouth, Ohio. The union leaders "struck" a factory which declined to accept dictation regarding re-employing those whom the factory discharged. After 1,200 men had become idle in this manner another factory locked out another thousand, and it is said that the other factories are preparing to take similar action.

Here would seem to be an excellent opportunity for those "accommodations" mentioned by the President in his latest deliverance regarding the removal of restraints of trade. Nobody, said Mr. WILSON, can be the friend of any class in America in the sense of being the enemy of any other class. You can only be the friend of one class by showing it the lines by which it can accommodate itself to the other class. In the name of humanity and uplift it might be suggested that the unionists should allow others what they claim for themselves—a right to their jobs. In that case there would be an unanswerable case for sending to jail the wealthy malefactors who conspired to discharge willing workmen.

But if one conspiracy is punishable so is the other. Both conspiracies stand on an equality of wrong. There cannot be one law for unionists and another for "scabs." There cannot be one law for labor and another for capital. The line of accommodation is the line of law. Exceptions to the law in the name of humanity, or on the plea of benevolence, are obstacles to accommodation. It is necessary to be hard to be just, and it is necessary to be just before it is allowable to be generous. False friends of labor preach a different doctrine, but one which never can be established under a government of law, which is just and kinder than government by favor or caprice.

LARKIN IS COMING.

Mr. JAMES LARKIN will follow the example of all the other inhabitants of the British Isles who achieve fame of any sort and feel the need of a wider field for its capitalization. He will make a profesional tour of the United States. There has frequently been a welcome here for foreign talent, and Mr. LARKIN, who is the leader of the Irish Transport Workers and an orator of great natural endowment, may find as many and as generous sympathizers here as Mrs. PANKHURST, his fellow-artist. To carry on his fiery cross mission among laboring men, who, as everybody knows, are shockingly abused in this country and underpaid, is the idea of Mr. LARKIN. Because of their sufferings for lack of money, he intends to induce them to contribute liberally when he passed round the hat. Doubtless he expects to carry home as much money as Mrs. PANKHURST.

Each visiting foreign performer hopes to equal, in terms of money, the success of his latest predecessor. RACHEL, the French actress of tragedy, when she came here in 1855 expected to be paid as much as JENNY LIND, and was woefully disappointed when her personal receipts for forty-two performances turned out to be only a trifle over $60,000. JIM LARKIN may be equally disappointed if his receipts are smaller than Mrs. PANKHURST'S, but he must not look for much support from the benighted trades unionists, who are far behind the times and not at all in sympathy with the improved Larkin methods. His strongest supporters will be the members of the I. W. W., but they are suffering an eclipse at present, as things have not gone quite their way. But it is idle to speculate in advance on the profits of foreign virtuosi visiting the land of the free and inordinately curious. JAMES is unique in his line, the most conspicuous and noisiest of disturbers of the public peace. He is no imitator. He is as original and as unmatchable in his line as HARRY LAUDER. Let him come with courage.

REBEL PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

Late dispatches indicate a renewal of success for the Mexican rebels. They have retaken Torreon, which they lately evacuated, and that once thriving city of the Laguna district has again been the scene of carnage. The forces of FRANCISCO VILLA are preparing for an attack on the Federals at Ojinaga, the remnant of the army which lately evacuated the City of Chihuahua when VILLA approached it. Extermination is VILLA'S plan in regard to this isolated body of HUERTA'S soldiers in the far north. His order is that there must not be a Federal left alive on his side of the border. But in these operations the hand of CARRANZA, the ostensible leader of the revolution, is not apparent, and his name has not lately been mentioned. VILLA is the true leader in the north, and the murderous ZAPATA controls the insurrectionists in the neighborhood of the capital. The restoration of a rule of law and order by these men is unthinkable. The present situation exactly suits both of them. They thrive only in warfare, living on the country they despoil.

VILLA has issued large quantities of paper money, "secured" by the property of the Terrazas family which he lately confiscated. As the market for Mexican lands is poor just now, and the offhand confiscation could not be upheld by any regularly constituted Government, the security seems defective. But if the tale is true that OROZCO, when he rebelled against MADERO, printed large quantities of so-called State bonds, which he forced the Terrazas banks to buy, the honors between Federal and rebel leaders seem to be easy, and Mr. HENRY CLAY CREEL and his relatives have suffered equally from the patriote on both sides. There must be many thousands of intelligent Mexicans who countenance neither the lawless Government of HUERTA nor the doings of his chief opposers in the field. But they seem to have no power to co-operate to save their country from disaster.

"THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC."

Vice to be hated needs but to be seen—that is the motto chosen by the exhibitors of the "white slave" films in the theatres of this city. Whether the monster will be seen too oft may be judged by the statement of the producers of one film that they will make $1,500,000 within a year by showing it here and throughout the country. Other films like it are being exhibited. Long lines of men and women and of the youth of both sexes wait, day and night, at the box offices. The attraction of the prizefight, of the bullfight, and of gladiatorial combat is eclipsed by the glare of the white slaver as he bends over his victim, beats her, and extorts her miserably won gains.

The people are invited by "true depictions from life" to believe that prostitution is recruited from two great sources, namely, women who are entrapped by commercial traffickers and women who do not get a living wage. Mr. GEORGE J. KNEELAND, who directed the vice investigation in Chicago and wrote the Rockefeller report, stated last Summer:

> Our own observation and experience would indicate that the most important contributing causes of immorality of girls are weakness of mind and will, individual temperament, immoral associates, lack of religious or ethical training, injurious home influences, cramped living accommodations, lack of industrial efficiency, idleness, unwillingness to accept available employment, love of finery and pleasure, unwholesome amusement, inexperience, and ignorance of social temptations.

Mr. SAMUEL H. LONDON, the author of the scenario of a notorious "white slave" film, who is heralded as a "Government investigator of the white slave traffic"—he was not, in fact, a Government investigator—was questioned by the Aldermanic committee on Jan. 29 last concerning his statement that thousands of owners of "white slaves" plied their trade in this city. Asked whether, with the aid of fourteen men working for more than a year, he had then "anything to "go on that a court might accept as "proof," Mr. LONDON replied: "I have nothing that is susceptible of proof."

The question of restricting by police action the flaming iniquity of the film plays is in the courts. There is no question about how public sentiment should express itself toward the avaricious producers of the foul scenes that are held up before the masses for gain, and toward the misguided "uplift" workers who are aiding them.

THE FRIEDMANN TESTS.

A very careful preliminary report on 120 cases of tuberculosis treated with the Friedmann vaccine has been issued by Dr. HARRY LEE BARNES, Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium at Wallum Lake. The cases were treated at the instance of Gov. POTHIER and Dr. WILLIAM L. HARRIS of the Rhode Island Board of Health, in view of the results reported from 1,012 cases under the care or observation of the Berlin physicians MUELLER, KARFUNKEL, SCHLEICH, KUESTER, HEYMANN, GOLDBERG, and Dr. FRIEDRICH F. FRIEDMANN, who introduced the vaccine in this country.

The report favors three points made by Dr. FRIEDMANN: First, that the live bacilli that comprise the vaccine are not, either in form or in effect, of the human type of tuberculosis—they are "somewhat shorter than the average "human tubercle bacillus and rarely "beaded": moreover, the small, round, cream-white, glistening colonies, stain differently and are "not acid fast to "the same degree as human tubercle "bacilli." Secondly, they are non-poisonous. They do not infect guinea pigs; they are a strain which is harmless even to turtles, their original host. As guinea pigs are more sensitive to tuberculous infection than any other known animal, it would be assumed that the live bacilli discovered by FRIEDMANN are harmless to human beings. In the third place, the one patient in the Wallum Lake experiment who had joint tuberculosis "showed striking improvement." This, in Dr. BARNES's opinion, "makes it desirable "that similar patients who have re-"ceived this vaccine should be ob-"served and reported on by those who "have had orthopaedic experience."

This sums up the favorable aspects of his report. When the report was made, 69 of the patients had received their first injections four months and three weeks previously; 40 had been treated two months and three weeks before, and 11 patients had received injections at intervals not stated, but all within five months. Dr. BARNES's report is preliminary only, and deals with the first effects of the vaccine. Twenty-eight of the 120 patients had been lost sight of, but at no time, with the exception of the one case of joint tuberculosis, had any of the immediate and wonderful results reported by FRIEDMANN and others before the Berlin Medical Society on Nov. 6, 1912, been observed. The four other patients having active tuberculosis outside the lungs had "not shown unusual improvement." The rest of the patients had shown either the usual stages of the disease, aggravated by the reactions and the departure from the sanatorium's régime, or had improved only as other patients undergoing ordinary treatment. Dr. FRIEDMANN in his paper before the Berlin Medical Society had said:

> The first symptom which usually disappears soon after the first injection * * * is the tormenting night sweats. * * * Progressive emaciation also ceases soon after the beginning of the treatment.

But these favorable first symptoms were not seen in the cases under Dr. BARNES's supervision, although in 48 cases hard swellings appeared at the site of the injections, which Dr. FRIEDMANN declared were sure signs of the curative process. Of the 85 patients whose condition was known on Sept. 1, 17 were improved, 34 were stationary, and 34 were worse. Dr. BARNES concludes his report by saying that from one to three years must elapse before the permanent good or harm done to these patients can be measured with reasonable accuracy. Dr. FRIEDMANN'S claim of protective vaccination for the turtle vaccine, which is far more important than any claim of cure, is not discussed by Dr. BARNES, since it was not made the subject of the test.

This report is scrupulously careful to weigh the question, so far as it could be discussed in its preliminary aspects, purely on its merits. A report of cases similarly treated, and demonstrated in the Royal Charity Hospital of Berlin on Oct. 25 last, has been printed in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift of Nov. 10. This occasioned the comment by Privy Councilor Dr. F. KRAUS that "in my opin-"ion every unprejudiced observer "must acknowledge very surprising "results." Many of the cases were of pulmonary tuberculosis, many of them joint cases, and some of them extended over periods from one to four years, in which remarkable improvement was noted in the records and radiographs presented and by attending patients. The demonstration convinced Dr. KRAUS that the medical profession "should now investigate thoroughly" and use the vaccine "following the in-"dications and technique already de-"veloped."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pardon Would Be Absurd.

Of all the men imprisoned in this State, probably not one is less deserving of Executive clemency than TOLMAN, the "loan shark," and that efforts should be made to buy a pardon for him is just about the culmination of human impudence. For murder there is usually the excuse of passion, for burglary that of need, but for TOLMAN'S long career as a ruthless exploiter of poverty and improvidence there is not even an explanation, except such as can be found in an innate depravity for which a desperately consistent eugenist might hold the villain's ancestors to some degree responsible.

But no eugenist, however desperately consistent, would suggest letting this public enemy loose on society before the termination of the absurdly brief term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced on conviction for one of his innumerable crimes.

Hitherto, thanks to the intelligence which is TOLMAN'S condemnation, since it shows that he might have earned an honest living had he chosen to do so, and thanks to the equally shrewd and conscienceless legal counsel which his particularly filthy money was able to secure, he had what amounted to the proverbial "license to steal." And that license he exercised year after year with immunity from anything worse than the occasional inconvenience of having one of the young women on whom he thought all the direct risk had been placed arrested on a petty charge almost impossible to prove.

At last the law, so long disgracefully impotent or mysteriously negligent, seized the king of loan sharks, and, hardly less to the public's astonishment than his own, actually added six months in jail to the fine at which he would have smiled! At imprisonment he does not smile. That, though so brief, is real punishment for him. For release he is offering to forego the usurious interest nominally due from his innumerable debtors, while his son and wife propose to cancel the debts altogether. As probably not one of these contracts is now enforceable, acceptance of either offer would cost the TOLMANS only a few pounds of waste paper. Even that TOLMAN himself, it seems, is not willing to pay. He has not yet arrived at realization that the usury law means something, even for him, and that such of his victims as are not already dead or ruined are no longer helpless.

It is not to be believed that Gov. GLYNN is considering the application for this man's pardon; that he would grant it is inconceivable.

The Colonel Gets Us Into Trouble.

Among the saddest of experiences, in journalism as out of it, is to have confidence betrayed. And that experience has been ours—again! The details are almost too terrible, too heartbreaking, for public revelation, but duty calls and duty must be obeyed. On Monday there was printed in the southeastern corner of this carefully guarded page a poem offered—at regular rates—by one whose frequent contributions had by their wisdom and humor won for him our perfect trust. The title of the verses was "Yudou Shopperll," and they began—

Yudou Shopperll—may his tribe increase—
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace.

In the same rhythm and measure they ran on at considerable length, recounting a conversation between Yudou and an angel who was writing things in a book. Now, as our Winnower of Verse read this production he was haunted, he says, by the vague impression of having seen, before, something remotely like it, but into his reckless or incompetent head the suspicion of plagiarism never entered, and he passed the poem on along the road that leads to publication. Imagine his feelings—and ours—on receiving yesterday the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless the signer of "Yudou Shopperll" wrote, more than fifty years ago, "Abou ben Adhem," the former is a piece of the most bald-headed literary piracy I have seen in many a day. I think it is up to you to see it corrected, or your readers will get a bad impression. Your censor or proofreader should have been able to spot such a theft on sight. A READER.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 23, 1913.

Thus are we humiliated, for we accept—we must accept—a full share of responsibility for this awful thing! But how about Col. W. J. LAMPTON, through whose wicked contriving we fell, not innocently, or at least not justifiably, into sin? For we feel under no obligation to withhold his name. Let him deny, if he can, that his poem is more like "Abou ben Adhem" than "unconscious cerebration," the excuse of many a plagiarist, can explain. The only hope for him, as for us, that we can see, is full confession, sincere contrition, and a stern resolution never to do the like again. Of course; if he did write "Abou ben Adhem," the case is not so bad.

All's Well That Ends Well.

Departing from these shores, Gen. ZELAYA, ex-President of Nicaragua, leaves behind a brief autobiography that will be interesting reading, both for those whose efforts to accelerate his going he passes over so lightly and by the much larger number in whom said efforts were the cause of much uneasy questioning.

The General recalls the fact—well known to all conversant with Central American affairs—that until near the close of his long Presidency Nicaragua had, for Central America, remarkably few troubles, internal or external, and that its relations with the United States were particularly pleasant. He claims to have invested a fortune in Nicaraguan securities, not to have made one out of them, after the more usual habit of military dictators in that region, and this investment, he insists, was not only a service to his country, but it created a debt which it would be well for other and later lenders to keep in mind while figuring on the underlying and unescapable liabilities of the country.

Whoever will, of course, may doubt the perfect accuracy of this tale, but there is not a little evidence to support it, not the least convincing, perhaps, being the rather ludicrous failure of the demand for Gen. ZELAYA'S extradition. How much of foundation there was for the charges made against him is shown by the promptness with which their abandonment became convenient, and by the exercise, thereafter, of what seemed to be his indubitable right as a well-behaved foreigner of means as long as business and inclination suggested. That he did so remain he insists, thereby contradicting certain rumors of Governmental pressure to depart, and he even expresses gratitude for the justice and kindness with which, while here, he was treated by "Washington."

Thus, very pleasantly, a most puzzling episode closes—and some sleeping dogs that had begun to twitch restlessly can quiet down again.

CARNEGIE GIFT REFUSED.

Clergy of Montreal Are Opposed to Public Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two of your correspondents have expressed surprise that there is no public library in the city of Montreal, one of them asking "How in thunder Mr. Carnegie ever happened to overlook a town of that size?" It is through no oversight on the part of Mr. Carnegie that no library exists. Ten or twelve years ago, at the request of Mayor Préfontaine, he agreed to present a sum of $150,000 under the usual conditions. After a discussion, spread over two years, the City Council finally accepted the gift, appointed a Library Committee and selected a site.

This action of the City Council, however, had been taken without the permission of Archbishop Bruchési, who happened to be in Europe at the time. On his return the project was suddenly dropped, for he remarked that the "good libraries" maintained by the clergy and religious congregations were sufficient for all needs.

His attitude may be explained in the language of The Montreal Witness: "The one thing they are afraid of is a public library, excepting always the safe one conducted by the Jesuits." In 1908, when the question of establishing a public library was momentarily revived, La Presse, the leading French-Canadian daily, had this to say: "The question of books and libraries is too grave and touches too near to educational interests for the religion which is dear to us and the pastors who represent it not to have a word to say in the solution of the problem * * * For French-Canadians that sums up the whole question." It may be remarked that the students of Laval University are forbidden to make use of any library other than that of the university itself, which is certainly not calculated to undermine their morals or their orthodoxy.

E. M. S.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

TELEGRAPHY ON TRAINS.

"Induction" System Used Successfully Twenty-five Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A perusal of the very interesting article in the Sunday TIMES on the subject of wireless telegraphy as now installed on the Lackawanna Railroad might lead to the erroneous inference that not until now had the transmission of messages to and from a moving train ever been accomplished.

Without desiring to detract from the glory of the progressive Lackawanna in being the first to equip its trains with the modern wireless apparatus, it is well to remember the fact that telegraphic messages were successfully transmitted to and from moving trains more than a quarter of a century ago, and that, too, without the aid of directly connected wires or other metallic circuit conductors.

More than twenty-five years ago the Lehigh Valley Railway inaugurated a system known as "induction telegraphy" on some of its trains, by means of which passengers were enabled to forward or receive messages while aboard the moving train. The system was in practical and successful operation for several months. However, notwithstanding the claims of electrical experts of that day that there was "probably no recent electrical work which promised so much for the future, in addition to the successful applications for important railroad use already made," the system was for some reason discarded.

The system employed by the Lehigh Valley Railway was based on a United States patent granted to William Wiley Smith in 1881. A full description of the same may be found in "Commercial and Railway Telegraphy," sixth edition, by J. P. Abernethy, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, published by the W. W. Williams Publishing House of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1887.

That "induction telegraphy" may be considered a sort of primitive ancestor to the present-day "wireless" is an interesting idea suggested by one striking feature of similarity mentioned in the description referred to, which states that "in transmission the Morse characters are used, the vibrator of the sending instrument sending the currents so that the buzzing, which sounds like that of a very shrill bee, is exactly reproduced in dots and dashes in the receiving telephone attached to the ear of the operator. OLD TELEGRAPHER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

7,304 PANAMA CANALS

Are Represented by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several of my neighbors who have recently visited the Grand Canyon of Colorado and the Panama Canal have compared the wonders of both. It occurred to me that the vast achievement of nature, as shown in the Grand Canyon, as compared with the greatest work of man, the Panama Canal, was not generally realized.

The Encyclodaedia Britannica gives the dimensions of the Grand Canyon as 283 miles long, four to twelve and one-half miles wide, and 2,000 to 6,000 feet deep. Assuming that the average is eight and one-quarter miles wide and 4,000 feet deep, the cubical contents of one mile would be 5,533,229,000 cubic yards, and of the entire canyon of 283 miles 424,403,807,000 cubic yards. The spoil of the Panama Canal is estimated at 195,000,000 cubic yards. Divide the area of the Grand Canyon by this figure and the result is 7,304.

In other words, it would require the spoil of 7,304 Panama Canals to fill the Grand Canyon. Prof. Sweet of Syracuse in a lecture before an engineering society on his return from a trip around the world last year, said that the contents of all the cellars that had ever been dug since the world was inhabited could be emptied into the Grand Canyon. A cellar 20 by 30 by 9 feet would supply 200 cubic yards. On this basis, it would require 7,122,019,035 cellars to fill the Grand Canyon. Allowing five for a family, this number of houses would accommodate twenty-three times the present population of the earth, assuming it to be 1,500,000,000.

D. E. CLAPP.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1913.

FOR THE MAN OUT OF WORK.

Need of Practical Methods for Placing Worthy Unemployed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to propound to your readers a question which was put to William H. Taft some years ago? Mr. Taft, then President, was speaking in Cooper Union, and had invited questions from among the audience. Some one arose and demanded:

"If a man is out of employment, tries hard to find work and can't find it, and has no money, what is he to do?"

"God knows!" replied Mr. Taft.

To the man in such a position the answer lacks the force of finality.

For nearly a year that has been my case. Naturally, my interest is therefore personal, but the question has a general application. There is a submerged tenth, the conservatives tell us, who, because of their incapacity, indolence, thriftlessness, want of energy or push, and general unfitness, must always be unemployed. Yet my name is in "Who's Who" for things that I have done which the average man usually does not accomplish, though I am still not much over 30. But my good record goes against me.

Some time ago I tried to get a job as checker on the steamship docks.

"Where'd you work before?" I was asked. Instinct told me I should not tell the truth, but before I could think up a good lie it was forced out of me. I said I had been a special writer on the staff of a magazine. The dockmaster stared, shook his head, and said:

"That doesn't qualify you for this job."

Again I tried, this time for a correspondent's job in a mail-order house. Here I simply had to tell the truth.

"No doubt you could do the work," said the manager, "but a man with your record would be a very embarrassing proposition on this job. I couldn't order you around the way I have to to maintain discipline."

I haven't yet tried the dollar-and-a-half-a-day pick-and-shovel jobs, because there is a downward limit to the wage on which you can support a family. For the same reason, I have let dishwashing in restaurants pass me by. Perhaps a single man, with good health, good clothes, grim determination, and not too overburdened with self-respect need not actually starve.

But for us who are trying to do our duty to posterity, what's the answer? I see dozens about me in similar situations—a circulation manager on a magazine, two years unemployed; a factory Superintendent, over a year jobless; a trained librarian, nine months without work, and a newspaper reporter, five months unemployed. These are within the narrow limits of my own acquaintances. I am not touching the unskilled, the "common people." They are probably part of the "submerged tenth, the unfit."

What is a self-respecting person to do during such periods, often protracted for months and even years? Our peculiar ethics make it a disgrace to betray need. I am a life member of an exclusive professional club, yet to broach such a sordid subject as need of employment there in plain terms would be considered very bad taste. Anything less forceful brings only the familiar, "I'll bear it in mind, old chap."

The Socialist says there is no answer; we must change the whole system. The standpatter says there is an answer.

What is it?

It will have to be something more definite than "God knows" to be of any practical value.

A THOUGHTFUL JOBHUNTER.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

CITY-PLANNING WORK.

People Themselves Control the Style of Their Architecture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my appreciation of two articles appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Dec. 14 and 21, the first, entitled "Bringing Symmetry Out of Chaos in Our Cities"; the second, "Zone System Advocated to End City Congestion"; for it will be through statements of this sort that the people at large will come to understand the real significance and nature of the efforts known as "city planning."

Through a lack of information the citizens of our cities have come to look upon the work of the city-plan expert and the architect as tending solely toward the beautification of our cities. If one but studies seriously the principles underlying such suggestions as have been made from time to time by those interested in this work, it will be found that the beautification of the city is quite a secondary consideration. The "city beautiful" idea is one which the architect deplores, for it immediately suggests that it is not primarily the City of Common Sense which he first of all desires. These men know very well that there can be little hope of success in an attempt to make our cities finer in appearance just so long as we do not provide laws and ordinances tending to a greater stability of values, and the resulting greater harmony of design, or so long as we accept a group of laws which in themselves do not prohibit intolerable conditions as regards congestion and a perfectly stupid loss of light and air.

The composite qualities of a people are expressed accurately in their architecture. To a very great degree the people themselves are the acting architects of their own cities. They determine the plan through their own acts; they determine the character of its architecture through their absolute control of the masses of the buildings. The spirit of a people is not alone translated into materials through the mental processes of the architect in his office; it is translated into materials through their own acts controlling and fixing, as these acts do, the shape, the mass, and the disposition of the buildings of a city. T. L. ACKERMAN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

Italian Heroism at Adua.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES that, in the comment printed on the reported death of Emperor Menelik, mention is made of the failure of the Italian Army at Adua in 1896. I have read in your paper the same comment several times, in fact on every occasion when the death of the African Emperor has been reported in the press.

I have never seen the fact mentioned that the Italians fought at Adua against an enemy five times superior in numbers, and that of the 14,000 Italian soldiers that participated in the battle 8,000 died on the field. Moreover the 75,000 Abyssinians were perfectly equipped with modern weapons and ammunition, and well trained and conducted by officers of a European power jealous of the successes of Italy.

ALBERTO TARCHIANI.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

Coal and Gas Cheaper?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many householders in my native Brooklyn who are glad to learn from Anson B. Moran's letter that "coal and gas are cheaper," yet they wonder where such a let-up prevails. Surely not in Brooklyn, where furnace coal is now laid in for the Winter at $6.50, against the price five years ago of $5.85. And such coal! My own particular brand this Winter is actually 75 per cent. coal and 25 per cent. culm, slate, and an unknown metallic product that clogs and destroys the furnace grate. As for our gas, it costs more at the present legalized rate of 80 cents a thousand feet than it did ten years ago when the price was $1 a thousand.

CONSUMER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

POSTAL FARM MARKET

Planned to Send Food by Mail to Kentuckians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The necessity for establishing a free marketing bureau in the City of Louisville is found in statistics that show that the producer obtains less than 50 per cent. of the price paid by the consumer for most articles leaving the farm. Without any attack on the middleman, but simply taking advantage of the parcel post, we are inaugurating a bureau to work on the following three lines:

First—To obtain a list of persons who produce foodstuffs that can readily be sent by parcel post and to furnish to the consumer the names of such persons. Many of these producers live five, ten, and even twenty miles in Kentucky from any transportation line or market centre. The parcel post, with the free marketing bureau, will enhance the value of farm lands by furnishing a staple market for such farm products as butter, cheese, dressed poultry, honey, hams, bacon, lard, fruits, &c.

Second—By arranging for the city resident to have a garden in the country, the supply of vegetables grown in this garden during the year to be sent by parcel post to the city resident. This plan contemplates gardens of one-tenth acre in size, for which $15 is charged for the year's product, $25 to be charged for the products from two such gardens. The consumer pays into the hands of the chief of the bureau the price of the vegetables from the garden for the season, the bureau to keep a general oversight of the gardens and pay to the gardener in installments the consumer's purchase price. This insures honesty on the part of both the producer and the consumer. The bureau acts only as an intermediary and assumes no responsibility.

Third—Farm products that cannot be handled by parcel post will be listed by counties weekly and a bulletin issued and distributed by mail to the banks, Postmasters, public officials, commercial clubs, &c., where they can be had by the farmers. This bulletin will list such things as live stock, corn, hay, farmlands, &c. It is no uncommon thing for one citizen of a county to be shipping stock cattle, breeding ewes, corn, hay, and other products to the city markets, while his neighbor is buying the same things at the city markets and returning them to within a few miles of where these products originated.

All three of these undertakings are directed toward reducing the cost to the consumer and at the same time adding to the prices obtained by the producer. If 25 per cent. can be saved to each, a great saving is accomplished. A great part of the work of this bureau will be educational. The farmer must learn how to put up parcels to go by the parcel post, and this means to acquaint him with the use of containers, methods of packing, and so on.

Country products must be standardized before any great amount of business can be had direct between the producer and the consumer. There has been too much of a haphazard way of marketing country products. The field of usefulness for such a bureau is unlimited. It will take years to work out the undertaking in detail. We only claim to have made a beginning.

J. W. NEWMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 22, 1913.

A WOMANISH ACT?

Adelaide Brance Accused of Selfishness in Proclaiming Her Status.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting upon the strange case at Monticello, THE TIMES says of the woman's action in not escaping when she might have done so, and thus avoid all scandal for living and dead: "There was in this a certain courage that touches on nobility."

But how could there have been noble courage in that? On the other hand, was it not a kind of vanity and selfishness? Was it not the woman's inherent and instinctive feeling that she wanted the world to know that she was first in a man's heart when the world believed some other woman occupied that place? In the eyes of the world, as his wife, the other woman did occupy that place, but this alien, by a law stronger than that made by man, held first place, and she wanted the world to know it. The shame to the dead man and to his family and to the woman herself was as nothing to her own selfishness, for love is the supreme selfishness, and this woman was willing to sacrifice all for her own desire.

But do not call it courage, noble or otherwise. Courage, the courage that glorifies the actor in any deed, incites to sacrifice of self, not of others. If this woman had possessed even a fair degree of courage she would have dropped away from the knowledge of men when she had called the physician and known the sick man would have been in safe hands. It was not necessary, it was not brave, it was not kind for her to remain as she did, but it was womanly, or womanish, if you prefer not to spoil a good word by using it in a bad sense.

There are women who have the courage of self-sacrifice of this sort—God knows how many, but man does not except the man who is saved and the woman who suffers for the sins of both and makes no sign. This Monticello woman was not of those. W. J. L.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

Origin of "Crullers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Krull, kruller, krullig, is applied in Dutch to "ear irons," pigs' tails, "cranks," &c., as proverbs witness, but "cruller" as applied to eatables was probably first used in New Netherland. See Page 75 in "The Story of New Netherland." W. E. G.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1913.

THE TIGER'S CHRISTMAS.

There was a Tiger, large and strong,
Fat and full-fed was he;
He preyed upon the human throng
With mirth and jollity.

But Jack the Tiger-killer came,
Who by fair means and square,
And playing quite the sporting game,
Enmeshed him in his snare.

"Now, shall we slay him," cried his men,
"That he may get out never,
And, by his cunning graft, may prey
No more on us forever?"

"Nay," answered John, "that's not my way,
I'll give no such permission;
Ignore him, lads, from day to day;
He'll die from malnutrition!"

And so they starved the Tiger out,
Unnoticed and unfed;
By Christmas he was no more stout,
By New Year's he'll be dead!

H. CARSON DAVIES.

100 NEEDIEST CASES NOT ALL RELIEVED

Warm-Hearted Responses Came to Appeals for Many at the Yuletide.

OTHERS STILL NEED AID

Distribution of Toys and Clothing Brought Christmas Joy to Sorrowful Homes.

Tired workers of the three organizations which have been administering the funds for the "100 Neediest Cases," printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, slept late yesterday, for after hours of strenuous work distributing Christmas gifts of money, clothing and toys, had entered the content that comes of tasks well done. The check for $1,000 sent in by a generous TIMES reader, who asked that his name be withheld, has been distributed, the State Charities Aid Association, the Charity Organization and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, each receiving a third of the amount. This money will be used at the discretion of those who made the appeal, and it will no doubt go toward making a never-to-be-forgotten Yuletide for some of those who were neglected in the general giving.

There were some cases that attracted instant attention and brought a prompt and warm-hearted response. There were some, however, which will have to be ministered to from moneys donated without reference to any special case.

One case where there is still need for giving is No. 2, wherein help was asked for Mrs. D., whose husband, a prosperous baker, died four years ago, leaving her with a family of three little ones to support. Insurance money tided them over the first years, and now they have come to pressing want.

"Nine Sick in One Home," is the caption over Case No. 7. It is the story of a family all ill and in want. They are in need of further help. Other cases where assistance was asked for by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and which received the least, include Case No. 15, that of the woman deserted by her drunken husband, nearly blind, but still making a gallant fight to keep a home for her children; Case No. 16, which tells a chapter in the almost hopeless life of the widow of a policeman, who, in direst want, is struggling and slaving for her little children; Case No. 20, in which an appeal is made for $200 to save a family from starvation and bring medical care to the father; Case No. 22, for help for the wife and five destitute children of a young man in prison, the old story of the results of the man's shiftlessness and fondness for bad company.

Case No. 27. You remember, that story—of the bright little woman and capable mother whose husband is in an institution and who is threatened with a breakdown because of battle for a bare existence. Case No. 31 is an appeal for the family of K., the miner who was nearly blinded in an explosion in a Pennsylvania mine. Cases No. 32 and 33 asked help for the families of men who literally died through their efforts to keep their loved ones from starvation.

You remember that in Case 40 the Charity Organization Society appealed for gifts to aid the mother and her three young boys, who were in danger of tuberculosis, so that they might have life in the sunshine and good air and a doctor's care. A little more help is needed in this case. Generous givers have also overlooked the appeal in Case 49, wherein a widowed mother of three little girls, weak from a recent operation, asked for gifts to enable her to get strong without the anguish of knowing that her children are in want. More help is also needed in the case of the widow, who, ambitious beyond her strength, because she wanted to have her five children with her, is fighting a losing battle. A glimpse of what this fight is can be seen by reading Case 50.

Some time ago C became insane and died, leaving his wife and five children to face the world alone. He had been a good father and by thrift managed to put by a little. Now the family have come to want. In this case, as in No. 60, an appeal is made. The latter case is that of a 17-year-old boy who is fighting bravely to keep the roof over the heads of his mother and his six brothers and sis

MRS. M. F. MARVIN IS CHRISTMAS BRIDE

Survivor of the Titanic Disaster When Husband Perished Married to Horace De Camp.

800 AT CHURCH CEREMONY

Flower Girls and Pages Strew White Rose Petals in Bride's Path—Honeymoon in Egypt.

A large Christmas Day wedding was that of Mrs. Mary Farquharson Marvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson of 317 Riverside Drive, and Horace De Camp of this city, which was celebrated at 4 P. M. in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, in West 125th Street. Eight hundred invitations were issued for the wedding and the reception which took place afterward at the home of the bride's parents. The church was decorated with holly, laurel, poinsettia, and other Christmas flowers.

Mrs. Marvin, it may be recalled, was one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster, and was one of the last to leave the ill-fated steamer. Her husband, Daniel W. Marvin, 2d, remained behind and went down with the Titanic. They were returning from their honeymoon trip.

Mr. De Camp was a friend of the young couple, being an old friend of the Marvin family. He was frequently a guest at the country home of the Marvins at Canastota, N. Y., and at their camp in the Adirondacks.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Caughey, pastor of the church. The bride wore a simple costume of white Callot velvet, with bands of Russian sable, and a hat of bronze maline trimmed with sable. Her ornaments were pendant diamond earrings, the gift of the bridegroom, and a string of pearls, presented by her mother. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Brooks Solomon of London was matron of honor. She was gowned in violine velvet, and carried an arm bouquet of Jacqueminot rosebuds.

The matron of honor, two flower girls and two pages preceded the bride down the aisle. The four children were dressed in Christmas red velvet, with cream lace collars, and as they advanced toward the chancel they strewed white rose petals in the bride's path. They were the little Misses Mary Carmichael and Margaret Gray Sprague De Camp, and Arthur Wheelock.

Lyon De Camp acted as his brother's best man, and the ushers were Clarence A. De Camp, Thomas and James Carmichael, and Raymond Merriam.

Mr. De Camp and his bride will sail to-morrow for Egypt, to be absent three months. After their return they will reside at Great Neck, L. I., where Mr. De Camp has purchased a country home.

PROF. COOK WEDS TEACHER.

Vice Principal of Yonkers High School Marries Miss Bessie McNally.

Frederick A. Cook, Ph. D., Vice Principal of the Yonkers High School, and Miss Bessie M. McNally, a teacher of English in the school, were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. Dr. McNally, at 334 Montauk Avenue, New London, Conn. Dr. McNally performed the ceremony. Twenty-five relatives comprised the guests.

The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Marion McNally of New London as maid of honor. The best man was the bridegroom's nephew, Ellsworth E. Storrs of Lockport, N. Y. Holly and mistletoe were used to decorate the rooms. The bride was gowned in blue panné velvet and carried lilies of the valley.

Prof. Cook has taught Latin and Greek in the Yonkers School for nineteen years. He met Miss McNally after she joined the faculty two years ago. Prof. and Mrs. Cook will live at 34 Cedar Place, Yonkers.

MISS SARGENT'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Ripley Hitchcock on Jan. 7.

The marriage of Miss Helen S. Sargent, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, and Ripley Hitchcock will take place at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 7, in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Bishop Courtney will officiate. Miss Sargent will be unattended and Mr. Hitchcock will have Franklin Sargent as his best man. There will be no ushers.

The wedding will be a quiet one, as the bride's family is in mourning, and none but relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. The wedding breakfast will be served at the Sargent residence, 29 East Seventy-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock will live at 34 Gramercy Park, where they will be at home on Fridays in February and March. Both Mr. Hitchcock and Miss Sargent are members of old New England families.

MISS RUTH BALDWIN TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Engaged to J. F. Folinsbee, Artist.

Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., of Washington, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Standish Baldwin, to John Fulton Folinsbee, now of Woodstock, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Folinsbee of Brookline, Mass.

Miss Baldwin's father was the President of the Long Island Railroad at the time of his death, nine years ago. She is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Bowles of The Springfield Republican.

Mr. Folinsbee is a young artist who has his first picture in the Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Miss Unger Weds E. E. Jacobson.

The wedding of Miss Edna R. Unger, daughter of Mrs. Regina Unger, and Ellis E. Jacobson, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon at the home of the bride's mother, 247 West 123d Street. The Rev. Dr. Edward Lessinan officiated. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, it was a quiet wedding. Nathan Unger gave his niece in marriage.

Son of Moreton Frewen Engaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The engagement is announced of Hugh Frewen, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, and Maria, eldest daughter of the late Duc and of the Duchesse de Mignano of Castello de Mignano, Italy. Mrs. Frewen, formerly Miss Clara Jerome of New York, is a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail to-day for Southampton on the St. Louis are:

A. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Foreman, George Innes, A. C. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Mathew, W. G. Nutting, Rev. F. A. Pattison, Mrs. W. Frolity, Mrs. J. F. Quinn, Claude Roods, V. A. Stanley, R. B. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Rev. R. L. Welch.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the Majestic from Southampton were:

Mrs. M. E. Boyd, Mrs. C. E. Brent, W. M. Chandler, A. M. R. Charrington, Capt. and Mrs. M. J. de Bathe, S. M. Dunbar, Col. W. H. Evans, Mrs. R. C. Fox, George Fraser, G. A. Harris, D. C. Hunt, J. S. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Ross H. Newland, E. A. Pemberton, William Ringler, Miss Leslie Stuart, C. E. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallis Thomas.

WILL BECOME DEACONESS.

Miss Romola Dahlgren, Society Girl, Studies for Duties in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—Miss Romola Dahlgren, a member of one of Newport's pioneer families, who is spending the holidays here with Deaconess Gillespie of New York, will soon become a Deaconess. She has been studying for the work at the Deaconess Home in New York, where Deaconess Gillespie belongs. Miss Dahlgren is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, and a granddaughter of the late Read Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N. Her maternal grandfather was the late Rev. Dr. Morgan, many years rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Miss Dahlgren has been popular in the social circles of Newport, New York and Europe, but always devoting part of her time to philanthropic work. She was born in Rome, where her father at the time was United States Consul General, and for that reason was christened Romola. She was long a member of Trinity Church here.

ACT MRS. HEWITT'S PLAYLET.

Children Give "The Entrance to Mystery's Cave" at Author's Home.

Small children took most of the parts in a playlet given yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt at her home, 127 East Twenty-first Street. The little play was written by the hostess herself, and several of her children took part in it. It was called "The Entrance to Mystery's Cave," and an improvised stage painted green, partially covered with a green rug, and decorated with palms and Christmas greens, formed the setting. The entrance to the cave was a somewhat modern door.

After the play, which proved a jolly entertainment, the stage disappeared, dancing followed, and refreshments were served.

The Giant of the play, Ignorance, who guarded the cave, was Ashley C. Hewitt, and Mystery, who occupied it, was Miss Candace Hewitt; the Mysteries who made their escape, were Fire, Miss Lucy Hewitt, in a red gown, with paper shooting from her golden crown; Puck or Electricity, Anne Tonnetti, in a yellow costume, with flashing lights simulated in her crown; Radium, Miss Sylvia de Kay, in silver gauze over orange, and a silver tinsel crown, and Steam, little Abram S. Hewitt, namesake of his grandfather, who wore a boilerlike creation numbered in boilerfashion, and with a fiery furnace painted on the lower part of it. He puffed and hissed with much vigor, and Explosion, who was Miss Lydia Tonnetti, in a red frock, had giant firecrackers dangling from her waist, and carried a popgun which she fired.

Benjamin Burton took the part of Man, and Miss Dagmar Perkins was Woman, who managed to elude the Giant and enter the cave in search of the Perfect Child, who turned out to be little Crispin Cook.

In the cave were many undiscovered mysteries, and those taking part as such included several of Mr. and Mrs. George McAneny's children, Elinor Hawkes, Franklin Leavitt, Goodwin Cook, Carleton Smith, Eunice Smith, Elizabeth Tonnetti, and others.

The guests included the parents of the children and a few others, who applauded the little actors.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Edmund S. Bailey and her daughter, Mrs. William Dingwell Stewart, gave a buffet Virginia supper last night at 118 West Seventy-fourth Street for forty guests. Dancing, for which a Hawkey orchestra played, followed. Mrs. Stewart will give a dance late in January.

Mrs. Waldron Williams will give a tea dance this afternoon at Sherry's to introduce her second daughter, Miss Joy Williams, whose birthday is also to-day. A dinner will follow, from which the guests will go to the various dances.

Mrs. J. Leeming Walker will give a tea with dancing this afternoon at the Gotham for her daughter, Miss Adele Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Miss Laura V. Webb, and her fiancé, Jorge Andre, are the guests at Shelburne Farms, Vt., of Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb. They will return to town the middle of next week.

Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert will entertain this evening with a dance for her daughter, Miss Katharine F. Culbert, at the Culbert residence, 16 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mrs. James Colby Colgate will give a small dance this evening at the St. Regis for her second daughter, Miss Margaret W. Colgate.

Mrs. William W. Battle will give a tea to-day at 375 Park Avenue for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battle.

Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage is giving this afternoon a tea with dancing for Miss Louise T. Butler, the daughter of Mrs. William Allen Butler.

Fordyce and Henry C. Coe, Jr., will be hosts at the dancing tea at Delmonico's this afternoon for Miss Nolline Haskins, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins.

Mrs. Walter Watson is giving a large dance at Sherry's to-night for her daughter, Miss Mai Watson.

Mrs. Paul Cravath's house party over the week-end will begin to-day, as a number of guests have been asked to the Cravath country estate, Vertaon, to-day, to remain over the dance there for Miss Vera Cravath.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson will be a dinner hostess to-night, and so will Mrs. Robert A. Sands, whose large dinner at Sherry's will be for Miss Katharine Sands, the guests going after it to Mrs. Watson's dance.

Gen. Edward P. Meany and Mrs. Meany are giving at their Convent (N. J.) country home to-night a dinner, followed by music. Mlle. Bori, Mr. Martinelli, and Andrea de Segurola will sing.

There will be another in the series of afternoon dances managed by Miss F. V. Doane this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, and several parties of young people home for the holidays are to attend.

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., will give a luncheon on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the Colony Club to about forty people for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Wharton Shoemaker.

Miss Lentilhon Gilford, for whom Mrs. Gilford gave an informal luncheon on Wednesday, is in Philadelphia, where a small dance was given for her last night. She will return on Monday.

Samuel T. Riker will give a large dinner before the February Junior Cotillion for his niece, Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness gave a small Christmas party at her home in North Washington Square last night. Lady Constance Richardson danced and Mme. Yorska recited.

Mrs. Henry P. Loomis is entertaining Count Otto Salm-Salm and his brother, Count Alexander Salm-Salm, at her place in Tuxedo Park over the Christmas holidays.

McCann Not for Health Board.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, received yesterday, Alfred W. McCann denies that he is or has been a candidate for Health Commissioner of this city. He would not accept the place, he said, if it was offered to him.

DEC. 27 AND 28 ARE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

34TH ANNUAL COLLECTION

For Free Treatment of the Sick Poor in 47 Hospitals, which last year cared for 64,408 Free Patients, irrespective of race or creed.

$200,000 IS NEEDED NOW,

not for brick and mortar, but to enable these hospitals to fill their beds with sufferers who cannot otherwise get medical and surgical care.

Every $10 can provide a week of hospital care for some suffering man, woman or child. This means a gift of health, and often of life. You who read this can give at least $1.00; some $1,000.00.

Please send at once to CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, 59 Cedar St., or to MRS. JAMES SPEYER, 257 Madison Ave., Treasurer Woman's Auxiliary.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President — GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, Vice-President — FRANK L. POLK, Secretary

MAUGHAM'S PLAY PLEASES AT LYCEUM

It Brings Old Dolls in New Clothes, but Is Bright and Entertaining.

WELCOME FOR MISS BURKE

Capital Acting by Shelley Hull in Cast Which Meets All Requirements of Very Light Piece.

THE LAND OF PROMISE, a play in four acts, by W. Somerset Maugham. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Norah Marsh	Billie Burke
Edward Marsh	Lumsden Hare
Gertrude Marsh	Lillian Kingsbury
Frank Taylor	Shelley Hull
Reginald Hornby	Norman Tharp
Benjamin Trotter	Thomas Reynolds
Sidney Sharp	Barnett Parker
Emma Sharp	Marion Abbott
James Wickham	Henry Warwick
Dorothy Wickham	Gwladys Morris
Agnes Pringle	Mildred Orrin
Clement Wynne	Leopold Lane
Kate	Selma Hall

At the end of the third act, Miss Billie Burke paused long enough to hope that "they" had made our Christmas as happy as we had made "theirs." The pronouns stood for audience and actors. Probably Miss Burke wasn't thinking about critics. Else why speak of being happy?

However, the combined efforts of Miss Burke, Mr. Shelley Hull, and, last but by no means least, Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, did produce about as good an effect of Christmas feeling as was to be had away from home on that "dark and stormy night." And one assumes, naturally, that the people who were there didn't have homes, or else why spend Christmas night in the theatre? Again omitting the reviewers.

Enough, then, to admit that Mr. Maugham's play was the right sort for the night. He has a happy faculty of taking old dolls and dressing them up so that they seem almost as good as new. And here, with an English "lady," forced to migrate to Canada because she has been disappointed of a legacy, and then married to a "hired man," (which, by the way, suggests that the play was written for London and not for New York), though not unfamiliar, it is mostly very pleasant.

Mr. Maugham's first act does little more than establish a character—that of Norah Marsh, who after ten years as companion to a peculiarly unpleasant old lady, is thrown on her own resources. Her brother in Canada has married a "waitress"—how these mesalliances do seem to run in families—and so Norah goes to him.

With the second act the plot begins to thicken. Norah is not of much use "in the wilds." Moreover, she seems a bit stuck up. Furthermore, before brother Ed married she wrote a peculiarly unpleasant letter about the "waitress." Not surprising, then, that the two women are at loggerheads, and that pretty soon there is a flare-up. Result, Norah must apologize to sister-in-law or out she goes. What's more, having offended sister-in-law in front of the hired help Norah's got to make her apology equally public or—well, well, sister-in-law will know the reason why. Unlike M. Bernstein's latest heroine, this one doesn't make any bones about letting you know that she is jealous.

Then, you must know that one of the hired men, Frank Taylor, has been expressing himself rather freely about women, but, being tired of "baching," he thinks he'll run up to Winnipeg and have a look in at the domestic agencies, with a view of getting himself a wife who can cook, wash, and iron, and make herself generally useful about the shack. Comes now the moment when sister-in-law drives Norah a bit too hard, whereupon she offers to go with Frank. She has been particularly scornful of him before; now she'll marry him for the sake of finding a home. And Frank agrees to take her.

It will not be difficult to figure out pretty much what happens after this with Norah rebellious and Frank determined to be master in his own house. Norah smashes the dishes rather than wash them, but eats humble pie presently. And the progress of events through the third act is interesting even to people with memories of "The Great Divide," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Ingomar," and other plays. For Mr. Maugham writes tersely, happily, and with occasional twists of fun that add human touches to the romance. In the end, of course, Norah finds it possible to go back to England, but discovers that she is in love with Frank. And as a belated check has come she can be of material assistance since a blight is on Frank's crop.

Not much depth or breadth to "The Land of Promise," but, we repeat, a wholly pleasant thing. The same word describes Miss Burke's share in it. Suppose of any sort she utterly lacked last night, and of real pliancy or variety there was little enough in her acting. But the charm and prettiness and show of fire which endear her to the great majority of playgoers were abundantly manifest, and in truth the rôle does not require more to produce the right effect. It is gratifying to observe the splendid development of Shelley Hull, who provided a really splendid example of good virile acting, sounding a real note of character, and lightening his rôle with a delightful suggestion of dry humor.

Admirable, too, were Lillian Kingsbury and Marion Abbott, while Lumsden Hare, Norman Tharp, Thomas Reynolds, and Barnett Parker each added a share of the amusement. In fact, the entire cast is entirely equal to all of the demands, and the play, as has been said, is breezy, bright, and entertaining. That, on "such a Christmas night," was something to be thankful for.

"Hansel and Gretel" at the Century.

There was a special performance yesterday afternoon at the Century Opera House of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." A large audience attended, Gladys Chandler appeared as Hansel and Mary Carson as Gretel. The others in the cast were also those who appeared at the first Thanksgiving Day matinée of the opera. A feature of the performance was the appearance of Albertina Rasch and the ballet in "The International Ballet," arranged by Luigi Albertieri.

Benefit Concert for Music School.

A concert in aid of the Union Settlement Music School at 237 East 104th Street will be given under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the Settlement on the evening of Jan. 14 at the Cosmopolitan Club by Mrs. Maude Powell, violinist. The school was started in October last. The children pay half the cost, at 10 cents a lesson, and four hundred lessons were given the first two months. Miss Mary Chapman Edgar is Chairman and Treasurer of the committee in charge of the concert. The other members are the Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin, Virginia Townsend, Florance Colgate, Ruth Purves, Eleanor Du Bois and Isabel Foote.

"IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA."

Holbrook Blinn in Basil Hood's Dainty Adaptation of Andersen Tale.

IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA, a picture in three panels, by Basil Hood. Adapted from Hans Christian Andersen's story. Princess.

I.

Ib's Father	Mr. Mestayer
Little Ib	Master Lanahan
Old Henrick	Mr. Trevor
Little Christina	Miss Joyce Fair
A Wanderer	Miss Polini

II.

Ib	Mr. Blinn
Christina	Miss Ives
Old Henrick	Mr. Trevor
John	Mr. O'Neil
A Wanderer	Miss Polini

III.

Ib	Mr. Blinn
A Wanderer	Miss Polini
Little Christina	Miss Joyce Fair

It has been about fifteen years since Basil Hood's adaptation of "Ib and Little Christina" was first seen here, and then, as now, Mr. Holbrook Blinn played the grown-up Ib. Now, too, as then, his performance of this appealing Hans Andersen figure is marked by simple directness and genuineness that reach out and get the sympathy.

That, indeed, is the quality which makes "Ib and Little Christina" peculiarly suited to Christmas time, in spite of the fact that its second scene brings a veritable heart-break.

Yesterday the performance was notable, too, on account of the very exceptional beauty and charm of the children, Master Lanahan and Miss Joyce Fair, the former of whom spoke the lines very nicely, while the latter contributed very materially to the effect in the last scene by her extreme prettiness and the sweet simplicity of her speech, "Why, they're beautiful," at the point where Ib produces the broken toy animals that had been his gift to the other little Christina many years before.

Mr. Furst's music adds not a little to the general effect.

The play is truly an exquisite thing and persons who have not seen it heretofore will do well not to let the present opportunities escape them.

CHRISTMAS JOY AT NEWPORT.

Society Takes Part in Festivities—John Nicholas Brown's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—Among those in the cottage colony participating in Christmas festivities were Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, William R. Hunter, Edward C. Knight, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, Miss Anna Grosvenor, Miss Martha C. Codman, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward, Dr. Harry J. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harford Powell, and Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Willard.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown gave a Christmas entertainment and reception at Harbour Court this afternoon for her son, John Nicholas Brown, attended by his young friends and those of Mrs. Brown, with the drawing room decorated and illuminated in holiday effects. From the tree the gifts were presented by Mrs. Brown and her son to children who took part in tableaux and the singing of carols.

Mrs. Bradford Norman entertained school children of Portsmouth with a Christmas tree at Brook Farm to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford entertained a house party to-day about a large tree, where their daughter was a special guest.

Ambassador Pezet Sees Son's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 25.—The Peruvian Ambassador and Mme. Pezet came here to see the first performance at the Empire Theatre to-night of "Marrying Money," a comedy written by their son, Alfonso Washington Pezet, in association with Bertram Marburgh, an actor. The scenes of the play are laid in a Maine Summer resort, and the story deals with two young people who elope, each believing the other to be wealthy, when in reality they are both penniless. In the end they learn that love counts for more than money. The play was produced by Gilbert Miller, son of Henry Miller. In the cast was Nan Campbell, William Roselle, Will Deming, Ethel Bradbury, and others. Alfonso Pezet is an attaché of the Peruvian Legation in Washington.

Throng Hears "La Gioconda" Sung.

Christmas and the production of "La Gioconda" drew a large audience to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Ponchielle's opera was given with the usual cast, including Caruso, Amato and Emmy Destinn, with the exception that Margarette Ober sang Laura for the first time on any stage, and that Adamo Didur appeared as "Elvise." Mme. Ober's voice was in good condition last night and she sang with great beauty of tone, supplying on the other side, as might have been expected, all the touches of dramatic action that her part allows of. Arturo Toscanini conducted. Adamo Didur made a decided impression.

Open Dancing Garden on Alhambra.

B. F. Keith last night opened the new Paradis de Danse on the roof of the Alhambra Theatre. A large crowd of theatrical people took part in the celebration, and all of the dancing acts appearing in the Keith houses in the city appeared on the stage. The new dancing garden will be open every night with a number of Columbia College students taking part as dancing partners, and with many vaudeville performers also appearing.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The House of Bondage," which recently caused the raiding of Cecil Spooner's Theatre, will be given in a Broadway theatre the second week in January, with Tully Marshall, Elita Proctor Otis, John Sainpolis, Suzanne Rocamora, Lucile La Verne, and Ida Darling in the cast.

Suffragettes of New Jersey are planning to raise a fund for their cause through a benefit performance at the New York Hippodrome on Wednesday night, Jan. 28.

On account of the sudden illness of one of the members of the cast of "Andromaque," scheduled to be given by the French Drama Society next Sunday and Monday, the play has been postponed, and on Jan. 4 there will be a full-dress rehearsal, with a matinee to follow Jan. 5, of Henry Bernstein's "La Rafale." Tickets issued for the first-named play will be good for these performances.

Frederick F. Schrader and Lyman O. Fiske have acquired a controlling interest in The New York Dramatic Mirror and will continue the publication of the weekly dramatic paper.

A special matinee performance of "To-Day" will be given at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre this afternoon. A second extra matinee of the same play will be given a week from to-day. The play celebrates its one-hundredth performance next Monday night.

Joseph Brooks will present Mabel and Edith Taliaferro at the Criterion Theatre Monday, Jan. 5, in the new comedy, "Young Wisdom," by Rachel Crothers. It had been announced previously that the opening date would be Tuesday, Jan. 6.

An act new to vaudeville, "The Maiden and the Man," played by Clark Ross and sixteen girls, will be presented next week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A miniature Christmas tree and plenty of fun on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre, in which all the members of "The New Henrietta" company participated, was one of the Christmas stage celebrations yesterday. It took place after the matinee. Each member of the cast was remembered by Mr. Crane. Mr. Fairbanks, and the Misses Bingham and Collings. Toy presents were distributed by Edward Poland as Santa Claus.

Charles Frohman will leave this afternoon for Springfield, Mass., where, next Monday night, he will present Miss Maude Adams for the first time in J. M. Barrie's new four-act comedy, "The Legend of Leonora." Miss Adams is to come to the Empire Theatre in this play on Jan. 5. Next Tuesday and Wednesday nights "The Legend of Leonora" will be given in Hartford and the remaining three nights in Providence. A company of fifty people will appear with Miss Adams.

TOURISTS TO SEE BIG LOCKS

Lighters Will Carry 200 a Day in Panama Canal.

The officials of the Panama Canal Commission have arranged to take 200 tourists a day through the locks of the canal in lighters in the cruising season to the West Indies and Central America, which began in January and will last to the end of April.

Steamship agents assert that 200 is a small number to take through in one day because all the cruising steamers carry more than 400 passengers, which would mean the ships would have to wait two or three days in Colon to permit all the passengers to see the canal. Beginning Jan. 31, the White Star Line will run five cruises to the West Indies and Panama with their liners, Laurentic and Megantic, the Hamburg-American Line will run four cruises with its yacht the Victoria Luise and the North German Lloyd will have the Grosser Kurfürst on the same service from January until April.

With the sailing on Jan. 2 of their eighteen-day trips to Havana, Jamaica and Colon the United Fruit Company will inaugurate an à la carte restaurant service on their steamships Pastores, Tenedores and Carminides, eliminating the regular meal service included in the passage money. The tickets will be $25 less than the ordinary fare and passengers will pay for all their meals as on a railroad dining car. Meals à la carte have been served for the last few seasons on the big liners in the Atlantic trade, but this will be the first time that passengers in the first cabin have been carried on deep-water ships without having their meals included in the passage ticket issued by the company.

WATCHUNG HUNTERS OUT.

Ride Across Country Deep in Water and Mud—Two Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 25.—The weather proved no drawback to the Watchung Hunt Club riders to-day, but owing to the condition of the country over which the Christmas Day run was laid the hounds were met at the kennels instead of the Fanwood Railroad Station, as planned. There were twenty-four riders at the start for a good day's sport, even though some of the country traversed was deep in water and heavy in mud.

There were only two falls, one of which was in a brook, the victim, a novice, being completely submerged, but he pluckily remounted. The hounds were cast in on Donnybrook Farm and led the riders to Samptown, where they were checked. Thrown in again on the Valley Farm they set a fast pace toward New Brunswick, checking on the Hamilton Farm. Here they were taken up again for the final line, which took the riders across many farms to Mt. Pleasant, the finish, the distance covered being about eighteen miles.

The following finished: R. C. Finch, M. F. H.; L. B. Smith, H. A. Bourne, Miss Marjorie Dana, S. D. French, H. L. Finch, R. H. Towner, Edward R. Finch, Col. C. E. S. Bellows, Beverley Brown, W. P. Smith, Jr., Mayor Harry Evans, Arthur Fox and Huntsman Harrison.

SANTA CLAUS IN THEATRE.

Gifts for Children at "Cinderella" at Irving Place.

A special matinée performance of "Cinderella" in German took place at the Irving Place Theatre yesterday. Aside from the merry mood of the play, in which Louise Scheurich had the title rôle, the management of the theatre provided a treat for the children. After the first act a real Santa Claus distributed presents to each child in the audience. The orchestra played well-known German Christmas songs, in which the children joined.

"Cinderella" (Aschenbroedel) will be repeated each afternoon until Jan. 3. This evening the first part of Goethe's "Faust" will be produced, with Director Christians as Mephistopheles.

Mrs. Meigs to Talk on "The Boy."

Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine will open her house, 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Jan. 30, for a talk by Mrs. John Meigs of Pottstown on "The Boy." It is to be an invitation affair, and among those in charge of it are Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Arnold Wood, Mrs. W. G. Read, Mrs. Edward Hendricks, Mrs. William Adams Brown, and Mrs. Valentine. Mrs. Meigs will be the guest of Mrs. William S. Edgar while here, and Mrs. Edgar will give a dinner for her on Jan. 30 at her residence, 127 East Seventieth Street.

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON DIES.

Wife of ex-Vice President and ex-President General of D. A. R.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Letitia Stevenson, wife of ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, died at her home here to-night, following an illness of several months. Mrs. Stevenson, who was the daughter of the Rev. Lewis Green of Danville, Ky., was in her seventieth year. She was married Dec. 20, 1866. Her husband and three children survive her—Lewis G. Stevenson, President of the Illinois State Board of Pardons; Mrs. Martin N. Hardin of Chicago, and Miss Letitia Stevenson.

Mrs. Stevenson had recently published a history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was President General for four terms.

Edmund T. Platt.

Edmund T. Platt, 70 years of age, one of the leading merchants of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning. He was prominent in church and charitable work and a Director of several institutions. For thirty years Mr. Platt was Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was an uncle of Representative Edmund Platt of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District.

Alberto Aguilera Dead in Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—Alberto Aguilera, at one time a prominent member of the Spanish Cabinet, died to-day. He was a Civil Governor of Madrid during the Spanish-American War, and on several occasions prevented the outbreak of disorders.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

No other baking powder is the same in composition, nor will make such fine food.

Absolutely has no substitute

WILLIAM W. AULICK DEAD.

Baseball Writer and Press Agent Succumbs to Paralysis.

Propped up in an easy chair and with his typewriter beside him, William Wrothe Aulick, newspaper man and press agent, died yesterday morning at his home, 479 Sanford Avenue, Murray Hill, Flushing. The end came peacefully, after a period of many months of suffering, but the writer, who was known to almost every newspaper man in America and to most readers of baseball stories in the newspapers, died "in harness," for he was preparing to dictate a magazine story about the national game when he died.

"Bill" Aulick was best known to New Yorkers through his baseball articles in THE TIMES several years ago. He also wrote characteristically for many other papers. Among theatrical people he was highly esteemed for a column he wrote for a long time in The Morning Telegraph. It was called "The Handshaker"—a daily Broadway story of people he met along that street.

His last position was with the theatrical firm of Liebler & Co. as press representative, and it was in the offices of that firm last May that he was stricken with paralysis, brought on by overwork.

From the first his case appeared hopeless, but his condition improved a few months ago, and, although unable to write himself, his mind was as clear as ever and he insisted on dictating newspaper and magazine articles, much against the advice of his physician. The day before Christmas he was up as usual and sent Christmas cards to many of his friends. He always insisted that he was going to get well, but those closest to him knew that he could never recover.

Mr. Aulick was born in Richmond, Va., 41 years ago. As a boy he was a page in the United States Senate. He began his newspaper career as Washington correspondent for the Minneapolis Tribune, but came to New York fifteen years ago and began work here on the Evening Telegram. He was afterward employed in the editorial departments of the Herald, World, Morning Telegraph, Evening Mail, The Globe and finally with THE TIMES, where he did his last newspaper work. From THE TIMES he went to Liebler & Co., but always found time to write baseball stories for papers throughout the country and for magazines.

Ten years ago Mr. Aulick married Miss Letty Fraser, who, with a five-year-old daughter, June, survives him.

DR. ALFRED E. M. PURDY DIES

Old New York Physician Was Once Editor of Medical Register.

Dr. Alfred E. M. Purdy died yesterday at his home, 449 Park Avenue, in his seventy-sixth year, after an illness of a week's duration. Dr. Purdy was born in New York and was educated at Forrest Academy and the Wesleyan University. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia in 1861. He joined the Union Army as an assistant surgeon and served at Fort Schuyler throughout the war. Dr. Purdy entered private practice in 1864 and did not retire until three years ago. In 1870 he became a surgeon of the old Metropolitan Police Force, and for ten years was the chief surgeon of that body.

Dr. Purdy was the organizer and Consulting Surgeon of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn and was editor at one time of The Medical Register, now The Medical Record. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society, County and State Medical Societies, and of the Union League Club, and the Rumson Country Club.

He was married to Miss Annie F. Stout, who died in 1874, and is survived by two children, Theodore M. Purdy of Short Hills, N. J., and Mrs. George B. Housman of this city.

Ex-Representative George J. Smith.

Ex-Representative George J. Smith died on Wednesday night in Atlantic City. He was born in Kingston, N. Y., fifty-two years ago. Mr. Smith was in the tobacco business in Ulster County for many years, and was largely interested in the development of Long Island real estate. In 1902 he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, which includes Ulster, Delaware, and Oswego. He was elected Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1908, succeeding Luther B. Little.

Obituary Notes.

County Auditor FREDERICK BADER of Cincinnati, Ohio, who assumed office recently, dropped dead last night in the home of a friend. His death was due to heart disease. Mr. Bader was a former State Senator, author of many bills relating to State taxation, and reputed to be the greatest expert in the country on building and loan associations.

MARTIN M. DRUBAKER, 68 years old, cashier of the First National Bank of Mount Joy, Penn., died there on Tuesday. He had been with the bank for 47 years.

MARY ABBIE BALFE, wife of Thomas F. Balfe, President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, died on Wednesday at Newburg a few moments after being stricken with apoplexy. She was the only daughter of James H. Wentz, for many years prior to his death a leading dry goods dealer in this city.

Mrs. WALES, wife of the chief of the Clallam tribe of Indians, is dead in Jamestown, in Clallam County, Wash.

Mrs. FRANK CROWELL, founder of the National Society of the Daughters of the Union, died at her residence in Brightwaters, L. I., on last Sunday. She was a member of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, New York Theatre Club, Minerva Club, and the West End Republican Club.

Mrs. MARY L. LAW, mother of Charles B. Law, Sheriff of Kings County, is dead of general debility at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Hickok, 217 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN CLOW, inventor of electric swings for pleasure parks and a humane horse overshoe, died in Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, aged 86. He was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y., the son of James Clow, a manufacturer of sewing machines. Mr. Clow enlisted in the First New York Artillery in the civil war. He was a Socialist.

Capt. ORRIN E. RUNYON, who for twenty-six years was connected with the National Guard, being commandant of Company D, First Regiment, died suddenly at his home, 209 Clinton Avenue, West Irvington, N. J., yesterday from heart disease. Capt. Runyon was 58 years old and left a family. He was in the real estate business in Newark.

Mrs. WOLCOTT HAMLIN died yesterday at her home in Amherst, Mass., in her ninety-second year. She was the mother of Dr. T. W. Hamlin and of Mrs. L. L. Danforth, wife of Dr. Danforth of 49 West Fifty-second Street, New York.

ROBERT V. WALDO, a merchant, of 2 Duane Street, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 101 West Eightieth Street. He leaves a widow and daughter, Gertrude L. Waldo.

JAMES W. MURPHY, the you

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The New Year is the season when conservative business men take an inventory of their resources. It is likewise an appropriate season for all men to think very seriously of the future welfare of those dependent upon them. There is no better way to safeguard yourself or others against the uncertainties of the future than by systematically accumulating sound investment bonds. The cashing of the semi-annual interest coupons, whether on a $100 bond, a $500 bond, or a $1,000 bond, would provide a liberal amount of dependable income every six months, while your principal would be surrounded by strong safeguards. Ask us to send you Circular 1183 describing Public Utility Bonds and Canadian and American Municipal Bonds.

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OPEN BIG BILTMORE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

Newest of the City's Great Hotels Has Novel Features.

IT HAS COST $10,000,000

Has Direct Connection with the Grand Central Terminal—1,000 Rooms for Guests.

On New Year's Eve, the Biltmore Hotel, the newest and one of the largest of the city's great hotels, will open its doors to the public. For two weeks 1,300 men have been working night and day to finish the building, and yesterday the management announced that every table in every dining room had been reserved for New Year's Eve.

The hotel will have a private opening on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, in the form of a dinner given to the stockholders of the owning company, city officials, and others. Mayor Kline, Mayor-elect Mitchel, and the President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, George McAneny, are among those who have been invited. The dinner will be the first meal or function of any kind in the completed building.

The Biltmore Hotel has risen rapidly on the block bounded by Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. It is directly opposite the Grand Central Terminal, with which it is connected by underground passages and elevators. It fills the entire block on which it stands and has twenty-six stories, with two additional stories below the street. Its construction was begun on March 1, 1913, and when it is opened, on New Year's Eve, it will have been completed two months ahead of the contract requirements. The cost of the building and furnishings is estimated at $10,000,000.

In architectural beauty, interior adornment, and arrangement for the comfort and convenience of its guests, the Biltmore is unusual. Externally it is of granite, limestone, brick, and terra cotta in a modern adaptation of the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, and in general outline and color it harmonizes with the Grand Central Terminal, of which it may be considered a supplemental part.

There are many innovations in the interior construction and arrangement. A person alighting from an incoming train in the Grand Central Terminal may walk across the concourse to an elevator and rise in it to the lobby of the hotel. Any person of note who desires to escape public attention will be able to take an elevator from the track level upon which his train arrives direct to his suite of apartments. There is also underground connection between the hotel and the Grand Central Subway station.

The hotel has been constructed so that outside light and air may reach rooms which generally are built in basements below the street level. The main kitchen of the Biltmore receives outside light and air, and all of the bars, grills, and dining rooms have windows opening to the street. Attention is also called by the builders to the equipment of telautograph, dictograph, telephone, and pneumatic tube systems in the hotel, which, it is said, are the most complete in existence.

The installation of a Permutit system for softening the water used in the hotel is another of the Biltmore's innovations. The Permutit system is a method of softening water by filtration invented by the German chemist, Dr. Robert Gans. The Biltmore will use the softened water in all its departments, including the boilers of its steam plant.

In interior finishing the hotel is striking. Among the elaborate rooms the main dining room is, perhaps, the chief. The carpet, upholstery, and window draperies are in subdued red and the furniture in dark oak. The ceiling has classical figures in low relief of gold against a background of white. The walls are of marble in panel effect. The room is lighted from three large prismatic glass electroliers.

The general treatment of the grill room, the two bars, and the men's clubroom is in the Elizabethan style, with panel walls and pilasters up to the ceilings and with marble and wood floors. All the wood is oak.

The women's room is treated in the Gregorian style and the lobbies and palm room have marble walls with mural decorations in bronze. The main ballroom is in formal Louis XV. style, with a general color scheme of blue and gold. It has a broad expanse of floor space, with no columns to break it.

There are three entrances to the hotel, the main one being from Forty-third Street and the others from Vanderbilt Avenue. The northern entrance in Vanderbilt Avenue leads into the women's corridor and rooms, so that women may come and go from the hotel without passing through the main lobby.

On the main floor is the hotel office, the women's apartments, the palm room, the men's café, and the main dining room. There are mezzanines surrounding the men's and women's sides of this floor, on which are the men's writing room and the women's writing, hairdressing, reception, and cloak rooms. On the second floors is the library, and the fourth floor is devoted to private dining rooms and a special suite for private entertainments. This suite consists of a parlor, reception room, dining room, foyer, and dressing room, and a small ballroom that will accommodate 300 persons.

On the twenty-second floor of the building is the main ballroom. In the north wing of this floor, opposite the ballroom, is a guests' emergency hospital. On the floor above the main kitchen floor are the general refrigerator storage boxes.

There are 1,000 bedrooms in the hotel, and each is connected with a private bath. The elevator landings at each floor are shut off in glass vestibules, so that the noise incident to the operation of the elevators cannot be heard in the bedrooms.

Gustav Baumann, formerly of the Holland House, is President of the company operating the Biltmore and John McE. Bowman is the Vice President. The architects of the building are Warren & Wetmore, and the interior decorating and furnishing has been done by W. & J. Sloane of 575 Fifth Avenue.

INCREASE OF DIVIDENDS

But Surplus of Connecticut Public Service Concerns Is Lower.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—Dividends of public service corporations in Connecticut showed an increase of nearly $3,000,000 during the last year, according to the annual report of the Public Utilities Commission made public to-day. The total dividends paid amounted to $63,947,955.

The total surplus of all the companies, however, $154,367,826, is more than $2,000,000 less than last year. The capital stock of the 167 public service corporations in the State, not including the express companies is $894,169,531.

While the report makes no reference to the operation of the parcel post by the Government, the effect is shown by all express companies reporting a loss in receipts. One company alone reported a loss of $89,872 in operating income.

May Order Lower Ocean Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 25.—The increase in ocean freight rates will be considered by the Imperial Trade Commission, which will sit in London on Jan. 8, according to George E. Foster, Canadian representative on the board, who leaves to-morrow for England. Representatives of exporters, importers, and of steamship companies will testify. If the result is compulsory lower freight rates between Great Britain and Canada, this will at once reduce the rates between Great Britain and the United States.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d. I. Wistar Kendall — Buell Hollister, Page Chapman

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Due 1914 to 1921. Price to yield 3.60%.
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Due 1915. Price, 100 and interest, to yield 4%.
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Rumford & Mexico Water District, Maine, 4% Bonds.
Due 1932. Price, 98 and interest, to yield 4.15%.
Tax Exempt in Maine

City of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., 4½% Bonds.
Due 1938 to 1942. Price to yield 4.25%.

City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 4½% Bonds.
Due 1914 to 1932. Price to yield 4.25%.

City of Cohoes, New York, 4½% Bonds.
Due 1917 and 1918. Price to yield 4.30%
Tax Exempt in New York

City of Portland, Oregon, 4% and 4½% Bonds.
Due 1938 and 1943. Price to yield 4.375%

City of Denver, Colorado, 4% Bonds.
Due 1920. Price, 97.21 and interest, to yield 4.50%

City of Sacramento, California, 4½% Bonds.
Due 1920 to 1938. Price to yield 4.75%

City of San Mateo, California, 5¼% Bonds.
Due 1923 to 1953. Price to yield 4.90% and 5.00%

Complete descriptive circulars on the above bonds or our latest general list, showing over forty other municipal issues, will be sent at your request. Write for Circular M.

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Year End Opportunity

The strong tone prevailing in the investment market as the year ends indicates that investors are realizing that high investment yields will not continue indefinitely.

You will find some interesting comparisons of investment opportunities in the current issue of The Odd Lot Review.

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Will be sold Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid.

$30,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1914, due January 1, 1964.

$21,000,000.00 for Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1913, due September 1, 1963.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds for either of the above improvements, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc. will be mailed upon application to

WM. SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, December 27, 1913.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Company for the election of President and Directors and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Peoples National Bank Building, in the City of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.
Scranton, Pa., December 8th, 1913.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd., will be held on the 6th day of January, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Company, No. 329 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd.
(Signed) JACOB HENRY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the company on the sixth day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

MEXICAN ORE PURCHASING CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Friday, January 2d, 1914, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, 42 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. A. SCHLOSS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at 128 5th Av., Jan. 6th, 1914, 10 A. M.

I. LEWENTHAL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the Klaeh Manufacturing Co.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation for the election of officers and for such other business as may come before that meeting, will take place according to the by-laws and resolutions of said company at the office of said Company, No. 12 East 22d Street, New York City, Manhattan, on Thursday, the first day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1913.
F. A. PAYNE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, December —, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Take Notice That the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of **The Henry Elias Brewing Co.** for the election of (5) Directors for the year 1914 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 403 E. 54th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1914, at 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 27th day of Dec., 1913, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until the 20th day of Jan., 1914. GEORGE H. ELIAS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Orphans Home and Asylum will be held Tuesday, December 30th, 1913, at 11 A. M., at the Home.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the copartnership firm of COHEN & LEWIS, composed of ISAAC COHEN and ABRAHAM LEWIS, at No. 56 West 22d Street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

That under the terms of the dissolution neither of the parties has the right to use the copartnership name or any imitation thereof or incur any debts or obligations in the firm name and that neither one or the other of said parties will be responsible for any debts or obligations incurred in the firm name after the date hereof.

Mr. Isaac Cohen of the said firm has, however, power of attorney to collect all outstanding accounts, debts or other obligations due to the said firm of Messrs. Cohen & Lewis.

Mr. Isaac Cohen will continue in business at the above address, and Mr. Abraham Lewis has temporarily established his place of business at No. 12 E. 32d St.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1913.
ISAAC COHEN
ABRAHAM LEWIS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHOE LASTS.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 20, 1913. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., December 26, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the Boston Depot of the Quartermaster Corps 10,000 pairs Shoe Lasts. Information upon application. M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Q. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.

E. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PANFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 14th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1913.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum, on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JANUARY 15, 1914.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1914.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (109th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent.** per annum. Credited January 1, 1914, and payable on and after Thursday, January 15, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 10 draws interest from January 1, 1914.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

125TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Dec. 9, 1913.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after Jan. 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1914, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1913.

NOTICE.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st. BUT IN FUTURE there will be no time allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, or July 1st, or October 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

131ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1913, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1914, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon., 10 to 7; Sat., 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Jan. 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 10th, 1913.
188TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK

125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

3½ Per Cent Per Annum

on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.

WILLIAM E. TROTTER, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS B. EBERT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Atlantic Building,
NOS. 49 AND 51 WALL STREET.
New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from January 1st, 1914, to February 3d, 1914, inclusive.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G7977 for 10 shares, in the name of Miss Emma C. Harrington. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.

Miss EMMA C. HARRINGTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

To the Holders of
Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York therefor;
General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company therefor:
Coupons from General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds due December 1, 1909;
Certificates of Indebtedness of the Receivers of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, issued under Order of Court dated February 24, 1908; and
Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds and any Certificates of Deposit that may have been issued therefor:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Plan and Agreement dated December 15, 1913, for the reorganization of the property of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company as an entirety has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The New York Trust Company as Depositary thereunder.

Participation in the said Plan and Agreement on the part of the holders of the above mentioned securities is conditional upon their becoming parties thereto in the manner provided in said Plan and Agreement, reference to which is hereby made, and copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

In the judgment of the Committee, the necessity for immediate reorganization requires that no further opportunity be offered to security holders to participate in the Plan except within the time therein stated, without extension.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Chairman;
OTTO T. BANNARD,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Reorganization Committee.

HARRY FORSYTH, Secretary,
20 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
HENRY V. POOR,
Counsel.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company

OHIO SOUTHERN DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, representing Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit Southern Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated April 14, 1913, heretofore prepared and adopted by it, by approving and adopting, as a modification of said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Committee.

F. E. MOWLE, Secretary,
28 Nassau Street, New York.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

GENERAL LIEN AND DIVISIONAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, representing General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 3, 1913, heretofore prepared and adopted by it, by approving and adopting, as a modification of said Plan and Agreement dated June 3, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with The New York Trust Company, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated June 3, 1913.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman;
SIDNEY C. BORG,
PHILIP J. GOODHART,
BRADLEY MARTIN, JR.,
HARRY T. HARMON,
Committee.

WM. R. BRITTON, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.

The Holders of the Thirty-Year Gold Debenture Bonds of Newark Meadows Improvement Company, dated April 1, 1908, and to said Newark Meadows Improvement Company:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, successor trustee under the mortgage and deed of trust from Newark Meadows Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated April 1, 1908, recorded in the Clerk's Office of Bergen County, New Jersey, in Book 211 of Mortgages, on Page 212, &c., and in Book 84 of Chattel Mortgages, on Page 56, &c., and in the office of the Register of Hudson County, New Jersey, in Book 630 of Mortgages, on Pages 300, &c., and in Book 200 of Chattel Mortgages, on Pages 1, &c., securing said Thirty-Year Gold Debenture Bonds, sometimes called the "Second Mortgage Bonds" of said Newark Meadows Improvement Company, does hereby resign as trustee under the said mortgage.

Dated December 11, 1913.

COLUMBIA - KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By R. L. ALLEN, Vice President.
Attest: L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.

First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article 11 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows 64, 142, 218, 218, 286, 306, 312, 554, 608, 861 and 878.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1914, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1914, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, November 1, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

215TH DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, December 22, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31st, 1913, free from tax, payable January 2nd, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer Books to remain closed until January 2nd, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Thursday, Jan. 29th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 26th, 1913. A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the "M. S. & N. I. Guaranteed Stock" has been declared payable on Monday, Feb. 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 26th, 1913.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1913.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (2.50 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; and a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. or $2.50 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; both payable January 10, 1914.

Checks will be mailed.

J. M. HANTER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

New York, Dec. 18 1913.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Thursday, Jan. 29th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 26th, 1913.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Monday, Feb. 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday Dec. 26th, 1913.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

TO PASS ON COMPETITION.

Supreme Court Will Decide Important Trade Name Damage Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Important decisions from the Supreme Court of the United States regarding fair and unfair competition as a subsidiary phase of the trust question are expected to follow two writs of certiorari recently granted to litigants in lower tribunals. One case involves an opinion by the Federal court in St. Louis awarding damages of $500,000 to the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company against the Wolf Brothers Company for the use of a trade name similar to the name of a shoe sold by the competing company. The other case involves the involuntary use of the trade name of a flour manufactured by a rival corporation.

In both cases the claimants filed suit for all the profits arising from the sale of the articles bearing the names resembling those previously adopted by the claimants. The Wolf Brothers Company argued that if it was guilty at all of unfair methods of competition it should be liable only to the exact extent that it had taken the trade from the protesting competitor. The lower court, however, took the view of the claimant, that the proper damages were measured by the total profits from the sale of the article in question, and this will be one of the chief points in the Supreme Court's review.

Manufacturers are awaiting the Supreme Court's disposition of this case with extreme interest, and it is said that if the lower court's view is sustained there will be a quick change of the names of many well-known articles of commerce. Still greater interest and uncertainty centres about the flour case, because there, while the alleged unfair competition was begun unintentionally, the claim for damages is as sweeping as in the case where intent was charged.

An Illinois flour company in recent years has built up a large business in the South. Not long ago an Ohio company came into court asking that the competition of the Illinois firm so far as a particular brand of flour was concerned be adjudged unfair and that all profits arising from the sale of the flour be awarded as damages. If this case is upheld in the Supreme Court it is believed that manufacturers will be compelled to keep carefully compiled lists of trade names in order to avoid infringing on the rights of other manufacturers.

In the ordinary course these cases will be heard in about a year and a half. The Supreme Court's opinion then may be expected within six months.

DIVIDENDS.

260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1764.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803

221st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

The Merchants National Bank

of the City of New York,

42 WALL STREET.

December 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

United Gas and Electric Co.

40 Wall Street, New York.
December 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½% on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record December 31, 1913. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Henry Morgen, Secretary.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2nd, 1914. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

Hendee Manufacturing Company.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend (No. 1) of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books will not be closed.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
Transfer Agent.

The German Exchange Bank

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

OFFICES OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
ENGINEERS—MANAGERS,
611-613 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

The Board of Directors of The Citizens Traction Company has declared a dividend of two per cent. (2%—$1.00 per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable, January 15, 1914, to Stockholders of record December 31, 1913.

R. W. FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 44.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 2d, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record December 24th, 1913, and on January 15th, 1914, to Preferred Stockholders of record January 10th, 1914.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Friday, Jan. 2, 1914. A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

New York, December 24, 1913.

A dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 20, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1914.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable January 26th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

F. J. LEMOYNE,
Secretary.

MUTUAL FILM CORPORATION.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred capital stock of this corporation has been declared, payable January 1, 1914, to stockholders of record December 26, 1913.

Dated December 17, 1913.

CHARLES J. HITE, Treasurer.

The Washington Water Power Company.

Spokane, Washington, December 15, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. has been declared, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 13th, 1913.

D. L. HUNTINGTON, President.

LIFE SAVERS' WORK ON LAND AND SEA

Corps' Activities Ranged from Saving Ships in Peril to Finding Lost Babies.

FOUGHT FIRES AND FLOODS

Only 69 Vessels Lost This Year in a Total of 1,743 Casualties—Thousands of Persons Rescued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service for the last fiscal year contains information of more than usual interest relating to the last season's operations of the service corps.

In a total of 1,743 casualties, the highest number that has ever occurred within the field of the establishment, only sixty-nine vessels were totally lost. The destruction of two steamers on the Pacific Coast, in January and April last, under circumstances that rendered the rescue of their crews by any human agency impossible, resulted in the drowning of forty-nine persons—more than half of the total number of lives lost during the year. Aside from these fatalities, the total of lives lost was not proportionately large in relation to the number of disasters reported.

Of the 1,743 casualties above mentioned, 552 were suffered by documented vessels and 1,191 by vessels of the undocumented class, the latter comprising small craft, such as frequent harbors and other sheltered waters largely for pleasure. The documented vessels carried 5,787 persons, while those of the undocumented class had on board 3,254. The total estimated value of vessels and cargoes, both classes combined, was $15,625,150, of which $1,763,150 represents the value of the property lost.

Of the 1,743 vessels, 1,364, or 78 per cent., valued with their cargoes at $6,032,935, and carrying 5,186 persons, were assisted only by the crews of the service; 307 vessels, valued with their cargoes at $7,785,205, and having on board 3,270 persons, were assisted by the service corps working in conjunction with revenue cutters, wrecking vessels, &c.; 33 vessels, with total value of $1,353,455, and 376 persons on board, were assisted only by private agencies, while 39, valued in the aggregate at $451,555, and carrying 227 persons, got out of danger unassisted or suffered destruction before assistance could reach them.

In addition to the services performed by the life saving crews as already set forth, aid was extended to 288 vessels finding themselves in need of assistance, though not in immediate danger. The services thus afforded consisted largely of emergency piloting, carrying persons to and fro between ship and shore, caring for sick and injured officers, seamen, &c.

Warning signals were given also to 182 vessels running into danger. Of these, 117 were steamers. On 147 occasions these warnings were given in the night. No figures can, of course, be furnished showing the value of the vessels so warned or the number of persons they carried.

The report contains a classification of vessels of the undocumented class that suffered casualty during the year. These, consisting of launches, sailboats, and other small craft, numbered, as already stated, 1,191, or 68 per cent. of the total number of vessels endangered. As usual, casualties to motor boats largely preponderate, comprising 70 per cent. of the total. Moreover, approximately One-fourth of the number of persons exposed to danger within the year were aboard motor craft.

The General Superintendent calls attention to certain features of the work of the life-saving corps not related to disasters to vessels. The most important work of this character consisted of the rescue of persons from situations of danger or distress in the water and on land.

The records show the saving of 106 persons, mostly bathers and swimmers; 96 cases of first aid administered to sick and injured persons; shelter and subsistence afforded to 116 persons detained upon the beaches by inclement weather and for other reasons, and succor provided to 3,037 victims of the floods in the Middle West; the saving, upon 157 occasions, of personal property, such as automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles, fishnets, lumber, live stock, aeroplanes and balloons, money and jewelry, caught in mire and quicksands, endangered by floods and tides, lost, stolen, &c.; assistance at 47 fires involving public and private buildings and forests; aid on 70 occasions extending to other branches of public service; also several unclassified services, such as the apprehension of thieves and other law-breakers, the detection of smugglers, the finding of lost children, and assistance at burials.

The net expenditure for the maintenance of the service during the year was $2,204,074.50.

CENTENARY OF IODIN.

Scientists Celebrate Anniversary of Its Discovery.

Iodin, which in the last few years has gained recognition as one of the most valuable adjuncts in medicine and surgery, was discovered just 100 years ago, and scientists in various parts of the world have just been engaged in celebrating its centenary. The Paris correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association furnishes an account of its discovery and the present extent of the iodin industry in which he says:

"It was in November, 1813, that Bernard Courtois, who was born Feb. 15, 1777, at Dijon, read before the Académie des Sciences a note entitled 'Discovery of a New Substance in Sea-Wrack.' Many scientific and medical men of prominence went to Dijon to take part in the celebration. A commemorative tablet was placed on the house in which Bernard Courtois was born. Afterward a session was held in the hall of the Académie de Dijon. Camille Matignon, professor of inorganic chemistry at the College of France, read an interesting paper on the discovery of iodin. During the troubious times of the eighteenth century the problem of nitrogen, or rather of potassium nitrate, demanded the attention of nations and of chemists.

"The old gunpowder was a mixture of potassium nitrate, sulphur and carbon, but the potassium nitrate constituted three-fourths of the mixture. The natural supply of saltpeter was insufficient for the needs of the various nations. A salpétrière (manufactory of saltpeter,) was founded at Dijon, and in the preparation of saltpeter Bernard Courtois noted, during the evaporation of the solution of sodium nitrate leached from the ashes of marine plants, that the copper caldrons used for the operation soon became perforated. In trying to find out the cause, he found that the copper combined with a substance the nature of which was unknown to him. He was able to isolate from the mother waters of sea-wrack soda a new substance to which Gay-Lussac gave the name of iodin.

"The first therapeutic application of iodin was made by Coindet of Geneva in 1820. He published a memoir on the discovery of a new remedy for goiter. From 1830 to 1840 the iodin industry was founded. More than twelve hundred families along the shore of the Cottentin and of Brittany were occupied in gathering, drying, grinding, and burning seaweeds. Later iodin was obtained from the saltpeter of Chile, and the rich layers of potassium and sodium salts from Stassfürt. To-day the greatest part of the iodin consumed comes from Chile. While in 1785 the production of iodin throughout the world did not exceed 250,000 kilograms, it had risen in 1900 to 500,000 kilograms, and of late amounts to about 450,000 kilograms. France produces only about 59,000 kilograms."

VINEYARDS SEEK NICOTINE.

Growers Use It as an Insecticide in the Form of a Spray.

Nicotine, the bane of smokers and tobacco chewers the world over, is in enormous demand in France, according to United States Consul Carl Bailey Hurst of Lyon, France. It is used for spraying grapevines and fruit trees almost everywhere in France, as it has been found particularly efficacious as an insecticide. It has been, however, difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of nicotine, with the result that vineyard owners have had to use less desirable substances.

"For the reason that tobacco is maintained as a Government monopoly in France," continues Mr. Hurst, "purchasers are obliged to get their supplies of nicotine under conditions prescribed by the authorities. In view, however, of the growing demand for this product, the Ministry of Finance has issued new regulations that will very much facilitate the purchase of nicotine. It is reported that the French tobacco factories—whose supplies, it should be remembered, are drawn to a great extent from the United States—are now able to furnish practically all the nicotine that may be needed here.

"In the future it will be enough to apply to the nearest tobacco depository for extracts of nicotine, which will be dispensed containing 100 grams (3.53 ounces avoirdupois) of nicotine to the liter (1.057 liquid quarts) in cans of ½ liter, 1 liter, or 5 liters, at the prices of $0.886, $0.656, and $3.088, respectively. The tobacco dealers must furnish the cans on demand.

"Tobacco juice, which is preferred for certain uses to nicotine extract on account of the tars and gums it contains, is supplied in the form of tobacco juice fortified with 40 grams (1.411 ounces) of nicotine to the liter. The price for this preparation is reckoned at the rate of $5.40 per kilo (2.2046 pounds) of nicotine therein contained.

"Furthermore the tobacco factories will supply tobacco juice containing 20 grams (0.7055 ounce) or even 10 grams (0.3527 ounce) of nicotine per liter on the basis of a charge of $4.825 per kilo of nicotine. On account of their diluted condition these juices are not susceptible of shipment to great distances."

VARNISH TREES ARE READY.

Government Tests Show They Can Be Grown in Southern States.

The Government has 30,000 seedlings of the Chinese wood oil tree which are ready for free distribution among groups of ten or more farmers in various communities in the United States, who are willing to experiment with this remarkable tree, the fruit of which supplies one of the most valuable of the so-called "drying" oils, used in making the better grades of varnishes. The seedlings are grown at the Government Experiment Station at Chico, Cal.

That the tree can be grown successfully in the country has already been proved, and future experiments will be directed along the line of testing its commercial value as a secondary crop. The tree will probably grow in all parts of the country where the temperature does not drop below four degrees above zero. Among States in which it has already been grown successfully are Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and California.

At the present time the United States imports $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of tung oil every year. This is more than 1,000,000 gallons, and it has been estimated that from 120,000 acres of land, with the trees planted twenty feet apart, all the tung oil needed as drying oil for the manufacture of American varnishes could be supplied. One hundred and twenty thousand acres would be a large plantation if owned by one man, but in reality it is only about 250 square miles, and far larger amounts of abandoned farmlands than this may be found in several States.

The wood oil tree can be grown on land which is comparatively poor and unsuited for other crops. A net profit of at least $10 an acre is estimated for the annual yield on the poorest kind of land. The trees begin to yield at five or six years of age, and probably reach their normal yield when about ten years old, continuing productive for about forty years, which is the limit of their life. Trees which have already been planted in this country and have fruited in their seventh year yield an average of about fifty pounds of nuts a year. Twenty-three per cent. of this weight can be reduced to oil.

AN AUTOMATIC CAB CALL.

Hamburg Has Only Such System in the World, and Likes It.

An automatic system of calling public carriages, which seems to be giving general satisfaction, has been installed in Hamburg, according to United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner. Mr. Skinner says that thus far Hamburg is the only city in the world in which the system is in use.

Mr. Skinner says the automatic machines, which resemble externally letter boxes, have been placed at every vehicle stand in the city, and are connected with a central office by an individual wire. Any one who desires to call a carriage, finding none at the stand, places one mark piece (about 24 cents) in the machine, whereupon his presence is indicated immediately at the central office, and the central office, being already advised of the number and location of free vehicles at all other stands, immediately causes a motor to proceed to the waiting customer, who is credited with the one mark already paid into the machine when he settles his fare.

"Persons in their own houses or places of business, who desire a motor to be sent to them," continues Mr. Skinner, "have only to make known their wishes to the central telephone office with which the cab-calling system is provided and the call is at once transmitted to the nearest cab stand where there are idle vehicles."

FEDERAL SUPPLY PROPOSALS.

Correspond with the offices named. Specifications can usually be obtained at points where goods are to be delivered or the work to be done. In cases where time is too short to permit firms to submit tenders, they should ask to be placed on the mailing lists of such offices.

1,591. NAVY DEPT. SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., bids until Jan. 6 for Schedule 6,104, muriatic acid; Sch. 6,142, single splice bars, copper pipe, phosphor tin, drawn brass tubing, Tobin bronze tubing, steel tubing; Sch. 6,139, wrought steel drift bolts, wrought steel bolts, washers and rivets, structural steel pins, washers, cotters &c., cast iron rollers and cleats, steel wood screws; Sch. 6,144, phosphide of calcium, 600-pound plumbago or graphite crucibles, phosphor bronze springs, steel springs; Sch. 6,147, cutting compound; Sch. 6,149, wheat flour in bags; Sch. 6,148, pig iron; Sch. 6,148, lavatories, steel lockers, galvanized iron hot water tank; Sch. 6,140, watt-hour meters; Sch. 6,129, shovels; Sch. 6,141, slides; Sch. 6,138, creosoted piles, yellow pine; Sch. 6,146, white pine barn boards, white oak switch ties. Tenders until Jan 13 for Sch. 6,157, motor driven pressure blowers; Sch. 6,150, tubular boiler; Sch. 6,135, paint brushes; Sch. 6,156, poultry crane; Sch. 6,155, chemical fire engine; Sch. 6,137, marine glue; Sch. 6,152, rubber fire hose, unlined linen fire hose, upper deck fire hose, flexible metallic hose, garden hose, suction hose, wash deck hose; Sch. 6,154, flexible metallic hose, rubber hose; Sch. 6,111, toilet paper; Sch. 6,131, cast iron bell and spigot pipe and fittings, poppet and float air valves, gate valves; Sch. 6,151, repairing and replacements of boat slips, until Jan. 20 for Sch. 6,133, shrunk blue denim; Sch. 6,136, steel forgings; Sch. 6,133, crossheads, crank shafts, cast steel rotor wheels for turbines; Sch. 6,134, bleached jeans; Sch. 6,132, radio sets for ship installation. Make application to Bureau of Supplies and Accountings, giving number of schedule.

1,592. PORTLAND CEMENT.—Sealed proposals U. S. Reclamation Service, 408 Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Col., until Jan. 15 for 250,000 barrels of Portland cement f. o. b. cars at the works of the bidder. Address that service, Washington, or Denver.

1,593. RE-ENFORCING MATERIAL.—Sealed proposals at office Supt. of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C., until Jan. 17 for fur, and delivered at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., re-enforcing material to be used in a building of that inst.

1,594. STEEL RE-ENFORCEMENT BARS.—Sealed proposals at U. S. Reclamation Service, Boise, Idaho, until Jan. 20 for 490,000 pounds of steel re-enforcement bars. Address that service, Boise, or Washington.

1,595. ROCK REMOVAL.—Sealed proposals for removing Centissima Rock, near entrance to San Francisco Bay, Cal., will be received at U. S. Engineer Office, 401 Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., until Jan. 15. Apply to Tho. R. Rees, Lt.-Col., Eng.

1,596. HYDRAULIC PLUNGER LIFT.—Sealed proposals to Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until Dec. 30 for the installation of a hydraulic plunger lift in the U. S. P. O., Hartford, Conn. Specifications from the Supervising Architect.

1,597. STEEL RE-ENFORCEMENT BARS.—Sealed proposals at U. S. Reclamation Service, Great Falls, Mont., until Jan. 20 for furnishing 750,000 pounds of steel re-enforcement bars. Address that service, Washington, D. C., or Great Falls, Mont.

VOCATIONAL STUDY IS NEEDED BADLY

Wisconsin Educator Says Our Young People Require It More Than Minimum Wage Laws.

WOULD INSURE EFFICIENCY

And Thereby Raise Earnings Automatically—Outlines Work Now Being Done in West.

One of the most interesting and instructive papers yet prepared on the subject of teaching salesmanship in the public schools has come from the pen of H. E. Miles. Mr. Miles is President of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education and is also Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This paper, which was prepared especially for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, will be contained in a bulletin on vocational training. That will be issued shortly by that body. In it Mr. Miles says:

"Many of our best and most representative retail establishments have responded with rare appreciation and public spirit to the demands made upon them for welfare work and the education of their employes. Can they not, however, serve the public even more efficiently by insisting that the public perform its plain duty of training its own children in the vocation instead of asking a few concerns to add to their business of retailing the profession of education?

"The experience of some of the big concerns seems to indicate clearly that the employer gets a much lower return in proportion from the $4 a week salesgirl than from the $15 or $17 a week salesgirl. It is the old story that cheap help is costly. The inefficiency of salespeople can usually be traced directly to lack of ambition and energy, and sometimes to physical weakness.

"A living wage is everywhere desired, but the question has narrowed down to the right way of procuring it. No law can compel a merchant to employ unskilled labor and then further demand that incompetent and unwilling employes shall receive the wages of competent ones. There are vast numbers who will be made to suffer under a minimum-wage law unless they are thoroughly trained to be efficient salespeople.

"May we not, therefore, question the fiat of a State or a minimum-wage commission that an inefficient salesgirl shall have $8 or nothing? Will not this be a sentence by law giving her nothing? Is it not better to train the girl to efficiency, making her worth $8, and more if possible?

Europeans Train Children.

"European Governments, including monarchical Germany, Austria, and Belgium, as well as democratic France and Switzerland, now demand that all of their children return each week from whatever employment they are in, for a period varying from four to twelve hours a week, to the Continuation Schools, (where their education is 'continued' along the lines of their occupation,) and that their return to the school shall be timed so that it will best suit the convenience of the employers. In retailing, there are usually many quiet hours during the day when the employer can afford to grant a leave of absence for this sort of advanced training.

"Sweden has recently followed the example of Germany, Belgium, France, and Austria in opening up continuation schools, so that we find European countries united in their opinion that after the fourteenth year the child who so desires may profitably combine with the practical experience in the store the lessons of the school. This is accomplished by providing a half day or more of schooling each week, where the work of the rest of the week is interpreted to each child and the science of business developed.

"These schools are always conducted by teachers who have had practical experience in the business they are called upon to teach, and are invariably under the general control of representatives of the vocations.

"Of all the occupations, retailing is the third greatest, ranking next to housekeeping and farming. Yet our municipal and State governments have made very little attempt to train young people properly for this profession. It is said that Germany has decided that there is no unskilled occupation, that every occupation has some elements in it requiring an accurate scientific knowledge. This nation is to-day spending a half billion dollars a year for the old fashioned kind of schooling which makes no special provision for preparing its children to be efficient in the vocations to which they will eventually turn.

"In view of this should there not be a general co-operation upon the part of the public in the demand that vocational training, and especially teaching of salesmanship, be introduced in the public schools? When this is accomplished we shall only have made our salespeople equal in competency, good manners and efficiency to salespeople of Europe.

"An experiment in Wisconsin has recently proved that the same kind of training can be adapted to American ideas. Wisconsin together with Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts have favorably legislated along these lines.

Wisconsin Idea Explained.

"The Wisconsin idea is only the north of Europe idea Americanized. Two or three years ago Wisconsin became through the Extension Division of the State University willing to educate retailers in the conduct of their business, to teach, for example, the quality of merchandise and the handling of customers, instilling the idea that business is largely built upon courtesy to customers, that profits and wages must come only for services rendered, and that training and good manners are essential to success both for the individual and the concern.

"We have long thought of vocational training as the making of mechanics especially, but have now come to realize its importance in the department store business. It is believed that the benefits that will accrue from this sort of training to the underpaid salesgirls will so promote their efficiency that it will not be necessary to legislate higher wages, but that they will come as the natural result of more efficient service.

"The continuation schools of the Wisconsin are now enlarging upon the work. Classes are already in operation in several cities, and have been very popular. The increase in the efficiency of those in attendance is almost immediately apparent, and the scope of the courses is being very rapidly extended.

"It is especially helpful to the students of continuation schools to have had actual experience in employment in conjunction with the half day in school. The linking of the retail store keepers and their employes delightfully widens the interest in and support of the schools.

"Divide the population of any busy commercial and industrial city of 30,000 people, or more, by eighty, and as a rule of thumb we have the number of 14 and 15 year old children idle or in blind alley jobs—children who left school prematurely, having reached at best no further than the sixth grade. There are 2,000,000 of these youngsters in the United States. To provide for them the State law should require the establishment of continuation schools in all important towns, attendance at which should be compulsory for every child from 14 to 16 years of age, not in the regular school or in employment, and each child should leave work a half day a week for school. Wherever States have left attendance voluntary, almost nothing has been accomplished, but under compulsion Wisconsin is making rapid strides.

"It will be easy to introduce vocational training if only we will stop idealizing, trying to bend human nature and the world's practice to formal upper class conceptions. Not a great deal of money or experience is required to open schools and begin work. Measured by the ideal these beginnings are far from perfect, yet they are so much better than nothing and of such exceeding value to those whom they influence, as rightly to be deemed invaluable. In one instance more than fifty little cash and bundle girls, 14 and 15 years old, were taken from a department store where they were getting extremely low wages, the employer insisting that he could not make salesgirls of 90 per cent. of them. After a few weeks training the proprietor visited the school and expressed his great delight at the progress these girls had made. Such stories are endless. Boys are found who have apparently neither aim nor hope, but who can all become good students. In one city fifty working mechanics are having to go back to fourth grade arithmetic as a preliminary to a course in mechanical drawing.

Courses Must Be Practical.

"The education given in the Continuation Schools must be thoroughly practical. For years in Europe it was left to the school master with his tendency to be formal. Twenty-five years ago Bismarck put the control in the hands of employers and workers. Wisconsin itself has established a State Board of Industrial Education, consisting of three splendid educators, three employers, and three employes, thereby assuring that the work will be scientifically developed, will fit the needs of industry, and justify the hopes and sacrifices of employers.

"In only four of our States is there a practical, efficient Board of Education. Whether they have as balanced a control and as strong a hold upon each of the elements of society especially concerned may be questioned, and except in these four States it seems wholly desirable to have a board like that of Wisconsin.

"The Continuation Schools of Germany cost from $12 to $18 a year per student, the work requiring eight hours a week for eleven months.

"Their value is partly indicated by a survey of 105 of the foremost industries, wherein it was found that 64 per cent. of the men of the highest positions, including engineers and technical experts, were the product of the Continuation School and similar secondary schools and that as a rule the graduates of a higher technical institution were serving under, and not over, these men.

"Wisconsin begins with a requirement of five hours for only six months. It should be eleven. Her cost runs from about $6 to $15, last year averaging $10. Even then the cost is not far from that of the average trade school. Nothing short of personal study of the Wisconsin schools can give one a conception of the situation.

Says We Neglect Children.

"Dr. Kerchensteiner states that nowhere except in Russia has he seen such neglect of childhood as in England and the United States. We are wasting our only altogether precious possession, our human resources, the brain and spirit of the people. No State or city, no employer or other citizen should hesitate to do everything in his power to hasten the day and hour of the institution of the general continuation school in every community at public cist, and such higher continuation trade and commercial schools as are needed to carry the most promising students up to the topmost places in commerce and industry.

"In ten years Wisconsin will have a great body of intelligently happy citizens with well-developed appreciation of their rights and the obligations of their respective occupations. These will include almost all from 14 to 24 years of age who entered the continuation school at 14, and all those older persons who in the ten years were willing to give time and energy for their vocational betterment at the State's expense.

"In view of the enormous savings in the cost of retailing which would result from the efficiency produced through the introduction of salesmanship and vocational training in the public schools, all department store men should bend their efforts toward bringing about promptly this much needed reform. The start made by a number of live cities has proved conclusively that when guided by practical and experienced business men this work can become an important factor in promting the best interests of the department store."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or at the bureau's office, Room 837, the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

No. 12,232.—MACHINERY CATALOGUES.—Editor of a trade journal wants catalogues

MADE LONG JOURNEY IN BOLIVIAN WILDS

Leroy S. Cutting Now Seeks Motor Franchise from Sorata to La Paz for Freight.

THRILL AS HE SHOT RAPIDS

In Frail Canoes Indians Steer Down Boiling River—Tapir Startled by Camp Fire.

The strident blasts of automobile horns and the buzz of six-cylinder engines will soon be heard in the heart of Bolivia, if the concession sought by Leroy S. Cutting of Darlington, Wis., is granted by the Bolivian Government, whose attitude so far has been favorable. An automobile stage line for passengers and freight over 90 miles of road now traveled only by plodding Indians and balky mules is the idea of Mr. Cutting. This would bring the produce of the interior city of Sorata to La Paz, a railroad terminus and the chief commercial city of the country. From there it must be taken by train to Chile, Peru, Brazil, or the Argentine.

Mr. Cutting was at the Hotel Astor yesterday on his way home after two years in Bolivia. There he had found, he said, such modernities as street cars, sewers, and electric lights in La Paz and a few other large cities, but the great majority of the population—three-quarters Indian and one-quarter Spanish by descent—knew nothing of these things. Yet the country has vast possibilities for development, but with the present poor transportation facilities is unable to throw its produce into the markets of the world.

"I first went to Bolivia," said Mr. Cutting, "lured by stories of an El Dorado. I had been told that gold could be picked up by the bucketful in the interior, and I set out to find it with two companions. For three weeks we journeyed to the last low range of hills before the Amazon basin; we traveled on muleback, by foot, and in reed canoes on the rivers, but we found no gold."

His two companions turned back, but Mr. Cutting went on alone, carrying only his rifle and a few cartridges, through a country of savages, into which no white man had ever penetrated. He came out alive and well, but only after he had passed through many dangers and hardships.

"My first thrilling experience," said Mr. Cutting, "was shooting the Retama Rapids in the Tipuani River. I was in a small boat with a crew of balseros, or native boatmen, and fifteen minutes before I could see the rapids I heard their roar. I noticed the tense attitude of the balseros—the eyes of the stern pilot studying the water and the silence of all.

"Then, as the stem of the boat touched the edge of the rapids, came the quick, fierce orders of the stern pilot to the bow pilot, and in a moment we were in the centre of the maelstrom. There were more sharp commands, a misunderstanding of orders, powerful strokes of pilots and balseros just in time to save us from being dashed upon immense rocks—and we were once more in quiet water. Only seconds elapsed as we passed the danger point, but the every Indian gave a joyous shout as we reached safety and all of us felt as if we had faced death for hours."

In shooting the river rapids, Mr. Cutting said, the Indians let the boat fly forward in the grip of the current straight at the rocks rising sheer from the water and then, just as a crash was imminent, with powerful strokes of their oars sharply turned the boat at a right angle.

"I suppose it's the only way to get by safely," Mr. Cutting said, "but, believe me, it is full of thrills at first. The first time I shot rapids in Bolivia I absolutely gave up all hope.

"But we went through so many rapids that at last I could sit in the boat smoking a pipe and scarcely feel a qualm."

Mr. Cutting began his journey into the wilds of Bolivia by floating down the Madidi River alone on a balsa or small raft made of seven cabbage-wood logs from four to six inches in diameter. The river had never been traveled by a white man before, and narrating his experiences Mr. Cutting said:

"I camped one night on a sandbar and was awakened early in the morning by a terrific noise in the woods. A tapir, which had come to the river for a drink, was frightened by my fire and was running away. When anything frightens these animals they run in a straight line at a tremendous speed and pay no attention to small trees or brushwood. The noise they make breaking off branches and tearing up trees is simply indescribable. Their skin is at least a quarter of an inch thick and nothing seems to injure them."

Of the uncivilized Indians in the interior Mr. Cutting said:

"They count only to six, and then add one for each thing in excess of that number. For example, seven beads they will speak of as 'six and one.' Thirteen would be two sixes and one. They sleep in the sand without any covering, build houses woven from palm leaves that are mosquito proof, and wear no clothes except on special occasions. They bury their dead, adorned with feathers, on the sandbars in the rivers.

"They take names for themselves from trees, fruits, animals, and other things of nature, and their vocabulary is very limited. They use very few words in conversation, but make themselves understood to each other by gestures and motions of their eyes, mouths, hands, and feet. I was treated very well by them. They called me 'papa,' and wanted to feed me on cane and ripe bananas, their delicacies, all the time. They seemed to think I was some sort of superman, for they had never seen a white man before."

One of the staples of Mr. Cutting's food in the wilderness was monkey stew with rice. He said that at first he did not relish the idea of eating monkeys, but that in time he came to enjoy the meat.

Mr. Cutting saw "chicha," the national beverage of the country, in all stages of manufacture.

"It is made from corn," said Mr. Cutting, "by a process not pleasant to think of, but it is very palatable, with a sharp taste not unlike cider. In making it the Indians take corn meal, previously ground between stones, and chew as much as their mouth will hold for fifteen or twenty minutes. After a bowlful has been ejected from their mouths they add water and allow the substance to ferment, after which it is boiled for several hours and allowed to ferment again. It requires eight days to make the drink, and when it is finished it is very strong."

Floating Symbol of Luxury.

The row of houseboats, each with its flowers, awning, flotilla of skiffs; the quantities of well-groomed boats for hire among the willows all along these banks; this impression comes on the top of that of the half-hour the other day coming into London in a sickly fog of the horrible miles of Bermondsey and Lambeth along the lines, the ruthless heaps of rubbish, the hurry and grime of the two stations at Waterloo. The houseboats, &c., are the elaborate flower of that ugly plant called civilization. They stand for the comfort, the luxury, the high standard of England, which, even in its lower walks of life, offers similar prizes, similar complications, luxuries unknown abroad. One says to oneself: "How these people know how to live! How they exploit life!"—Vernon Lee in the November Scribner.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The storm that has been central, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, Wednesday night moved rapidly northeastward, gaining great intensity, and Thursday night its centre was near the Virginia Capes, whence it will follow the coast line northeastward. During the last twenty-four hours it caused general and heavy rains throughout the Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic States, and snows in the Mississippi, lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes.

Another disturbance that has moved inland from the Pacific Ocean has caused a continuance of rains in the Pacific States and snows in the Plateau region.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Great Central Valleys and the Gulf States and have risen in the Northwest.

The storm that is now central, near the Virginia Capes, will cause cloudy weather and snow or rain Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and snow in the North Atlantic States, the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and will be followed by fair weather in these districts Saturday.

In the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday, while over the Plains States fair weather Friday will probably be followed by scattered snows Saturday.

The weather will be colder Friday and Saturday in the Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, while temperatures will rise during the next 36 to 48 hours over the Plains States and the Southwest.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be easterly gales, shifting to west. Friday: Middle Atlantic Coast, west and northwest gales; South Atlantic Coast, brisk and high west, diminishing.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow Friday, colder at night. Saturday, fair and colder; shifting gales.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Friday, colder at night. Saturday fair and colder; east shifting to north gales.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Friday, colder at night. Saturday fair; north to west gales.

Western New York—Snow and colder Friday, high northeast and north winds. Saturday cloudy.

Northern New England—Snow or rain Friday, colder at night. Saturday clearing and colder, easterly gales.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	26	43	4 P. M.	39	40
6 A. M.	26	42	6 P. M.	37	37
9 A. M.	29	39	9 P. M.	32	36
12 M.	37	42	11 P. M.	31	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 12:02 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.61 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss
12:25—78 W. 3d St.; K. Eichler $500
12:45—343 E. 84th St.; R. Thompson..Slight
2:10—24 W. 126th St.; Av. Real Estate Co. .....Slight
11:25—840 Washington St.; Butola & Son $100

P. M.
12:40—272 W. 135th St.; N. J. Lales..Slight
12:45—97 Suffolk St.; Jacob Marcua...Slight
1:30—235 E. 121st St.; S. Schayskinck..Slight
1:55—802 10th Av.; Carl Burkle.....Slight
5:15—648 5th St.; Bloomberg.....Slight
5:15—446 E. 89th t.; Mrs. L. Samuels..$200
5:25—715 Jackson Av.; Mrs. Gering...Slight
5:30—140th St., Amst. Av.; College of the City of New York.....Slight
6:20—105 W. 44th St.; John Sefer.....None
6:25—175 E. Houston St.; S. Erschowsky..$100
7:45—58 Columbia St.; Annie Stausler..Slight

A Beloved French Swindler.

During the hearing of a case which ended in the condemnation to eighteen months' imprisonment and £20 fine of a sol-disant banker, Nyssen, alias Jyoe, the counsel for the defense read a number of letters received by the prisoner while in prison awaiting his trial from certain of his clients who still retained a touching confidence in their exploiter. Here is one: "Most Honored Sir—for to me you are always that—the day approaches when you will at last be restored to society and your work. We pray that you may soon be free. I do not doubt your rehabilitation. I share in your sorrows, and curse the evil fate that has caused them."

A second loyal dupe, but with something of an eye to the main chance all the same, wrote that he had not known of the financier's arrest, and, in spite of it, considered him an honorable man. "That is why," he continued, "I beg you to keep me informed of what you intend to do to compensate such of your clients as have not lost confidence in you."

This writer inclosed a circular he had just received, and asked the prisoner's opinion on its bona fides. The circular promised interest of £8 a month on an initial capital of £10 10s 6d. The financier's reply is unfortunately not extant.—Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.

Island Bostonians After News.

During the recent heavy storm that lashed the New England Coast and caused seas to run, many of the residents of islands in the lower harbor were held prisoners until the sea abated so that they could get away in their small boats. I am told that these people missed their daily papers very much, and after the second day some of them ventured in the rough seas to within hailing distance of steamers to ask for newspapers. While on the police boat Guardian I personally saw a boat with two men aboard come out for a paper, and the copy of The Boston Post that was thrown to them, although it fell into the water, was eagerly picked up and taken away, one man reading it, while the other kept on rowing for shore.—Boston Post.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises, 7:22 | Sun sets, 4:37 | Moon rises, 6:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:13	6:52	12:47	12:00
Governors Island	6:42	7:19	12:31	1:21
Hell Gate	8:32	9:09	2:11	3:01

Arrived—Thursday, Dec. 25.

SS Majestic, Southampton, Dec. 17.
SS Janra, Algiers, Dec. 6.
SS Marengo, Hull, Dec. 10.
SS Flandre, Antwerp, Dec. 6.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta, Dec. 16.
SS Lena, Antilla, Dec. 9.
SS Franklyn, St. Vincent, Dec. 13.
SS Stephano, St. Johns, Dec. 22.
SS Clan McGinnis, St. Vincent, Dec. 9.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 20.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
SS Madawaska, Boston, Dec. 24.
SS Stephan, Barbados, Dec. 18.
SS Exeter City, Dublin, Dec. 9.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Dec. 16.
SS Admiral, Palermo, Dec. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Cassell	Bremen	Dec. 10
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Ancon	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 13
Delphine	Lisbon	Dec. 13
Paul Paix	Hull	Dec. 12
Franconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 20
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 24

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 20
Carribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 25
Jelling	Progreso	Dec. 18
Nickerie	Port Spain	Dec. 21
Oakfield	Las Palmas	Dec. 13
Mountfields	Shields	Dec. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para	——	7:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Bremen, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Czar, Rotterdam	——	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic, Prince Argentine	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Anorica, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Red Italia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Spiral, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Fort Antonio, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mail closes Monday 10:00 P. M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Dec. 25.

SS Campania, Liverpool to New York, was 896 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 27th, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 440 miles E. at noon; due 26th, afternoon. White Star.

SS Savoie, Havre to New York, was 880 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 666 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 27th, afternoon. Holland-American Line.

SS San Gregorio, Rotterdam to New York, was 500 miles E. at 4 P. M.

SS Franconia, Trieste to New York, was 208 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 26th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Everett, New Orleans to New York, was 89 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 134 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.

SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to Bayonne, was 215 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 53 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon. Morgan Line.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles S. at 5 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS Ancon, Cristobal to New York, was 139 miles S. at 7 P. M. Panama R. R. & S. S. Co.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS St. Paul, New York for Southampton, was 364 miles E. at 2:30 P. M.; due Plymouth 26th, afternoon. American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Scottish Prince, at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 23.
SS City of Baroda, at Suez, Dec. 25.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Queenstown, Dec. 25.

Passed.

SS Guatemala, New York to Havre, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Dec. 2, and Yokohama, Dec. 3—and mails dated Manila, Dec. 1; Hongkong, Dec. 4; Shanghai, Dec. 6, and Yokohama, Dec. 12, which arrived at Seattle per steamer Asia, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Dec. 21, and mails dated Hongkong, Nov. 24; Manila, Nov. 27; Shanghai, Nov. 29; Yokohama, Dec. 6, and Honolulu, Dec. 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Dec. 23. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Friday, Dec. 26, and Sunday, Dec. 28, respectively.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia .....Dec. 28
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma—Tacoma Maru .....Jan. 1
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail from Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi .....Jan. 2

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Expensive Hats.

In less than a year—to be exact, in ten months—Mlle. Steevenard, more generally known as Mlle. Yvette Darly, ran up a hat bill of £559 10s. and several pence. This bill seemed rather stiff to Mlle. Darly, and she refused to pay it in its formidable entirety, offering to compound matters at £368. Later she withdrew this offer, on the ground that certain of the prices charged were unduly and exorbitantly high.

The case, and the bill with it, came into court yesterday. Here are several items:

Juliard black velvet hat, trimmed with four birds of paradise	£44
Blue velvet hat, with three Lilliputian aigrettes	44
Marquise de Clion hat, black and blue taffetas, with two aigrettes	54
Black velvet hat, trimmed with aigrettes and ribbons	42
The fair defendant's counsel, M. Monteux, pleaded that Mlle. Darly had been one of the best customers of the establishment which now took action against her. In four years she had paid bills for hats of over £1,600. She refused payment now only because the prices on her last bill were out of all reasonable proportion, and higher than those of preceding ones. Thus a straw boating hat which in 1910 cost her £4 17s. 6d. figured in her last bill at £7 2s. 6d. While his client acknowledged that hats, like everything else, had gone up in price, she did not consider that they had risen to that extent. The Court has reserved its judgment.—Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.	

MEDICAL SERVICE AT SEA.

Steamship Companies Now Demand a High Grade of Doctor.

The increasing responsibilities of the ship's doctor must soon compel the transportation companies to make it worth while for young men to take up the calling as a life work, according to American Medicine.

"So many invalids travel to Europe," says the writer, "that our liners could almost be considered sanitariums needing a high grade of professional supervision, and the special conditions of the service require more or less specialization which unfits one for practice on shore.

"The position has generally been urged upon recent graduates in need of money, leisure to study, and such experience as they could obtain. There is now a positive demand for a high grade of doctor, and we may soon hear of physicians recommending certain lines or boats for their patients because professional care on them will be of the best. A large number of ship's doctors are already of a high grade, but the compensation is so low that the best are under constant temptation to leave as soon as a better chance comes their way.

"The companies which pay their physicians well enough to retain these excellent men will surely attract travelers, and such lines will be unwilling to pool their earnings with those who make the least profit. Altogether the outlook for this special kind of practice is very bright, and the position is one of increasing dignity, too, as the occupants are making it dignified. We should soon be assured that every invalid we send abroad will receive the best possible care en route, no matter what boat he goes on."

BERMUDA

"48 Hours—Frost to Flowers"

President WILSON said: "Bermuda is the best place in the world that I know for rest. The moment you get there, there is not a care on your mind, you cannot do anything but play, try as you will." Magnificent steamers—palatial hotels—all Summer sports—golf, tennis, unrivalled boating, bathing and fishing—average temperature 70°—spend the Winter where there is no Winter. Go in January, when special rates prevail.

Sailings Every Week—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable

S. S. Caribbean and Arcadian (Arcadian Beginning Jan. 10. Booking Now.)
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts.,
22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2960 Broad.

S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts.,
29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Hector

For Booklets apply to above S. S. Cos. or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 284 & 653 5th Av., Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave., or any Ticket Agent.

PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda. Accommodates 400 Guests. Location and Service unexcelled.
HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda. Now Open. Capacity 600. For Booklets Write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Ave.
SHORE-HILLS HOTEL, Bermuda, Literature and Bookings. N. Y. Office, Resort Bureau: Hotel McAlpin.

93 DAYS to
MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, GREECE, the HOLY LAND, EGYPT, INDIA and CEYLON
By the **S.S. CLEVELAND** [17,000 TONS]
Leave NEW YORK, JAN. 15, 1914
COST includes shore excursions and all necessary expenses. Excellent accommodations also available on this cruise for passage to MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, ITALY and EGYPT only, cost of shore excursions included.
Write for booklet containing full information
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Stands for the very best of this Season's
Combination Circle Tours
Do you want to revel in the gorgeous scenery and climate of lands of perpetual summer?
Do you want to delight in new scenes as romantic and picturesque as those of Spain, Italy, Egypt and the Orient?
Do you want to enjoy the unlimited advantages of a wide choice of routes and the maximum efficiency of a fleet of luxurious steamers?
If you want all this at far less than the cost of a European trip, then plan to visit that famous winter resort region known as the
AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN
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FLORIDA — CUBA — PORTO RICO
MEXICO—NASSAU—TEXAS
AND PACIFIC COAST
Attractive combination rates, including individual or party excursions both ways—one way by water, returning by rail or vice versa, starting from and returning to your home City. Write to us to-day and let us send you a beautifully illustrated travel booklet. Address
Tour Bureau, AGWI Lines
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American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE.
ST. LOUIS...Dec. 26 | NEW YORK...Jan. 9
PHILADELPHIA...Jan. 2 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 16

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minnetonka, Dec. 27, 10 AM | Minnewaska, Jan. 24
Minneapolis, Jan. 10, 9:30 AM | Minnetonka, Jan. 31

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
KROONLAND...Dec. 31 | LAPLAND.....Jan. 21
FINLAND.....Jan. 7 | VADERLAND...Jan. 28

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R., 19th & 20th Sts.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26, 10 am | *NEW YORK...Jan. 9
MAJESTIC, Dec. 31, n'n | *ST. PAUL.....Jan. 16
*American Line Steamer. Pier 62.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
CEDRIC.....Jan. 4 | CEDRIC.....Jan. 28
BALTIC.....Jan. 15 | OLYMPIC.....Feb. 5
Clyde carries only ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

WINTER CRUISES
ITALY & EGYPT — The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco. Largest Steamers in the Trade. Adriatic Celtic JAN'Y 10, 3:00 Jan. 24, Feb. 21, Mar. 7. Canopic Jan. 31, Mar. 14.
WEST INDIES — Panama Canal — South America. The Newest Cruising Steamers. Laurentic Megantic. JANUARY 31, Feb. 11, Mar. 4, Mar. 14, Apr. 4. 16 to 28 Days. $145 to $175 upward.
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville, LONDONDERRY
From Pier 64, N. R. (foot W. 24th St.)
Caledonia...Jan. 3, noon | Columbia...Jan. 24, noon
Cameronia...Jan. 10, noon | California...Jan. 31, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $26.50.
Sailing list for 1914 now ready. Apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

Russian American Line
Regular Fortnightly Sailings.
To Rotterdam, $60 & up, 1st cabin; $45, 2d. To Libau, $70 & up, 1st Cabin; $50, 2d.
Czar...Dec. 27, 2 PM | Russia...Jan. 24, 2 PM
Kursk...Jan. 10, 2 PM | Czar...Feb. 7, 2 PM
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P. Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.
Pier foot 31st St., South Brooklyn.

CUNARD
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS OF THE
Fastest Steamers in the World
LUSITANIA, - - Jan. 14
MAURETANIA, - - Feb. 11
SAILING HOUR, 1 A. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania...Dec. 31, 1 a.m. | Lusitania ... Feb. 25, 1 a. m.
*Carmania...Jan. 10, 10 a.m. | *Carmania...Mar. 4, 3 p.m.
*Campania...Jan. 28, 1 a.m. | Mauretania ... Mar. 11, 1 A. M.
*Carmania...Feb. 4, 3 p.m.
*Campania...Feb. 18, 1 a.m.
*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
‡ULTONIA.....Dec. 31 | *CARPATHIA....Feb. 7
‡PANNONIA.....Jan. 18 | ‡ULTONIA.....Feb. 13
‡Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d classes only. §Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras. †Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Patras, carries 2d and 3d classes only.
Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or Genoa, Naples, Alexandria. Sailings noon.
FRANCONIA JAN. 3 FEB. 24
Laconia JAN. 22 Caronia JAN. 21 MAR. 17
*Does not call at Alexandria.
ROUND THE WORLD TRIP, $498 & UP.
Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France.)
Departure Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
*La Savoie.....Dec. 31 | *La Provence....Jan. 21
‡France (new)....Jan. 7 | *La Savoie.....Jan. 28
*La Lorraine.....Jan. 14 | ‡France (new)....Feb. 4
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II.) & Third-class Passengers Only.
*CHICAGO.....December 27
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD
Quiet Trips for the Rough Season
ALGIERS, GREECE, ITALY, AUSTRIA
S. S. Martha Washington, Kaiser Franz Joseph I., &c.
Sailings WEDNESDAYS or SATURDAYS, 3 P. M.
Through Bookings to
China, Japan, India, and the Far East
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. "EVERY TRIP A TOUR."

Red Star Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Steamships Tuesday, 10 A. M.
‡Rotterdam.....Dec. 30 | *New Amsterdam Jan. 20
*Potsdam.....Jan. 6 | ‡Noordland.....Jan. 27
*Via Boulogne. ‡Plymouth and Boulogne.

FABRE LINE
THE SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE MADEIRES, LISBON, ALGIERS, NAPLES, NICE, MARSEILLES.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina...Feb. 4 | Caserta.....Feb. 24
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
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PANAMA & WEST INDIES.
ALL LINES ATTRACTIVE RATES.
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THE SAVANNAH LINE
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FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
New Haven Line, Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Bridgeport Line, Week days, Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE BOSTON $2.40
Providence Direct, $1.50. Worcester, $2.40
Outside Two-Berth Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLES LINE — CITIZENS LINE
TO ALBANY AND TROY
Elegant Steel Steamers Leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sunday at 6:00 P. M.
Phone Spring 9400.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie and Kingston from ft. Franklin St., week days, 6 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

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SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 32D STREET
NEW 12 STORY FIREPROOF LOFT BUILDING
THREE FLOORS FOR RENT
Will divide these floors to suit satisfactory tenants.
SIZE, 115 FT. BY 83 FT.
Six Electric Elevators Excellent Service No Manufacturing
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PRICES ASKED INVITE COMPARISON
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Modern fireproof loft building.
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Apply to agent on premises Or your own broker.

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22 WEST 4TH STREET,
First Loft to Let.
Electric light, elevator, steam heat. Possession Feb. 1st. Rent moderate.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

18 WHITE ST.
STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
Size 25x100. Rent Low.
Possession February 1, 1914.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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SACRIFICE $14,000.
Elegant Merrick Road corner property, fine residence, garage, beautiful grounds, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms; latest improvements; plot 125 feet, on famous Merrick Road; double tennis courts adjoining; excellent for doctor or dentist; property is worth $20,000; porches on all sides; overlooks Great South Bay; suitable terms; title guaranteed. Write or call, Owner, A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118 Wantagh.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES
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Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on; Munroe v. Teutonia Oil Co. 2—No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned motions: 1, 2—United Copper Sec Co v. Amalgamated Copper Co. 3—De Francesco v. Italian Importing Co. 4—U S v. Zeigfeld. 5—U S v. Manhattan Disinfecting Co. 6, 7—Gardner Crusher Co v. Allis-Chalmers. 8—Galdei v. Radtke. 9—Elwell v. Elwell. 10—Hotchkiss v. Nat City Bank. New motions: 11—In re McKinnon. 12—Seidl-Cohen v. Friene's. 13—Corcoran v. Fox. 14—Thompson v. Barber. 15—Chadelold v. Wilson. 16—Pavlowa v. Atwell.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—People ex rel Dent v. Cropsey. 2—Nickel v. City of N Y. 3—Hall v. Doyle. 4—Corcoran v. Bank for Savings. 5—Foster v. Weil. 6—Same v. same. 7—N Y Art Pub Co v. Mason Henry Press. 8—Barclay Realty Co v. Warner. 9—de Rochemont v. Modern Woodmen of America. 10—Drazdewsky v. Allison Realty Co. 11—Drummond v. City of N. Y. 12—Crawford v. same. 13—Cohen v. same. 14—Jentz v. same. 15—Buckley v. same. 16—Carpenter v. McDonald. 17—Devoe v. City of N Y. 18—Faiella v. Faiella. 19—Curnen v. Fogarty. 20—Wasserman v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 21—Astor Mtg Co v. Tenney. 22—Abs-Hagen v. White. 23—Weiss v. Szabo. 24—Schwartzman v. Jetter. 25—Fromm v. Empire Paper Tub & Box Co. 26—Boardman v. Crane. 27—Steel v. Isenman. 28—Brenner v. Kohlweller. 29—Kirschner v. Barnett. 30—Maas v. Wolf. 31—Label v. Ninth St Garage. 32—Goldstein v. Baumgarten. 33—Platt v. Platt. 34—Helmke v. Allison. 35—Same v. same. 36—Muldoon v. Carmens Realty Co. 37—Nalbe v. Nalbe. 38—Schrenck v. Savoy Glass Co. 39—Hyman v. Barrett. 40—United Dressed Beef Co v. District. 41—People v. Lutz. 42—Fredericks v. Fredericks. 43—Meier v. Jentes. 44—Wolf v. Arnold Realty Co. 45—Isaacs v. Podgue Realty Co. 46—Grahmann v. Guaranty Trust Co. 47—Same v. same. 48—Pines v. Van Tuyl. 49—Cuccio v. Nassau Electric Railroad Co. 50—C P. Sherwood Co v. Pizzatelli. 51—Himowich v. Wernecke. 52—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 53—Conwell v. Buchschlager Co. 54—Brill v. Brill. 55—Hechter v. Sociological Research Film Corporation. 56—Halstein v. Hudson. 57—Same v. same. 58—Process Company v. Nelly. 59—Baron v. Baron. 59—Rosenstein v. Barnett. 60—Isaacs v. same. 61—Schwabe v. Herzog. 62—Huber v. Mason. 63—Quinlan v. Jordan. 64—White v. White. 65—Matter of Willcox. 66—City of N Y v. Thompson Av Realty Co. 67—Same v. same. 68—Same v. same. 69—Greenwood v. Rudd. 70—City of N Y v. Ostrow. 71—Baruch v. Baruch. 72—Kayser v. Miller. 73—Stagg v. Miller. 74—Stein v. Whitman. 75—Wilcox v. McClellan. 76—Lieberman v. Lieberman. 77—Brown v. Brown. 78—Sociological Research Film Corp v. City of N Y. 79—In re Brown v. Brown. 80—Menn v. Freda Realty Co. 81—Same v. same. 82—Marks v. Kellogg. 83—Ubert v. Welsh Mach Works. 84—Bank J. Lennen Co v. City of N Y. 85—Dolan v. Pistone. 86—Prh v. Hudson Trust Co. 86, 87—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless Tel Co. 88—Toupin v. Robertson. 89—Matter of Bley-mul. (Levitties.) 90—Ezzur v. Rabiner. 91—Dlg v. C R R Co of N J. 92—Matter of Sack, 3d. 93—Kesler v. Ferguson. 94—Same v. same. 95—Solomon v. Smolask. 96—Same v. same. 97—De Marti v. Tuttle. 98—Suminsen v. Gormsen. 99—United Drug Co v Loeb. 100—Terminal Clearing House Assn v. Grand Union Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions; general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part X.—Goff, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on; Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Francis Fitzpatrick, Katherina Wolf, Alice Leiich, Louis Marhe, Solomon S Sonneborn Against B Cederberg Minnie D Leland, Julia Guerstel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Litigated motions. 1—Rode v. J. F. Kaiser Co. 2—Ulrich v. Kreiger & ano. 3—Marguerite v. Metropolitan Life Ins Co. 4—Title G & T Co v. Russell. 5—Laun et al v. Laun et al. 6—Matter of Alabama Ave. 7—Matter of Barbey. 8—Morah v. Kaplan et al. 9—Bennett v. Lawless. 10—Siefer v. Silver. 11—Goldman v. Margolies. 12—Roe v. Bayonah Realty Co. 13—Dorr v. Lehman. 14—White v. Robins Dry Dock Co. 15—Otato v. M Smith & Sons Co. 16—Purdy Const Co v. Fultonia Const Co. 17—Robinson v. Robinson. 18—Burman v. Forman. 19—O'Grady v. Tobin et al. 20—Halstead v. Seaboard Bank Co. 21—Malone v. Lyons. 22—Matter of Schooley or Shwiry. 23—Matter of Tallis. 24—Matter of Mirch. 25—People ex rel Roache v. Hanbury. 26, 27, 28—Rogers v. Agnew & ohs. 29—Union Bank of Brooklyn v. Samuels & ano. 30—Brown v. Brown. 31—Richmond Assets Coll Co v. Jacks Co et al. 32—Shulman v. Goetz. 33—Mater of Church Av (Bunghaus.) 34—Cohen v. Cohen. 35—Kondel v. Mlavacek. 36—Naughton v. Joyce et al. 37—Ronca v. Wendell & Evans Co. 38—Ronca, an infi. v. Wendell & Evans Co. 39—Lehrenkrauss, Jr. v. National Cooperage Co. 40—Sokolove v. Sokolove. 41—Albert Ochse Co v. Dunne & ano. 42—White, &c, v. Rosenfeld & ohs. 43—Hoffman, an infi, v. Krumholz. 44—Nolan v. A B Smith & Co, Inc. 45—Abbott v. Am Sales Book Co, Ltd. 46—Sicker v. Silver. 47—People of State of New York (Smith.) 48—Patten v. Patten. 49—McCue v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp et al. 50—Canning v. Lynch & ohs. 51—Matter of Girardi. 52—Davis v. Davis. 53—Sussman v. Wellbrock. 54—Cohen v. Penner & ano. 55, 56—Siegel v. Malament & ano. 57—Kunich v. Sherusky & ano. 58—Sussman v. City of New York. 59—Matter of Gabriel. 60—Matter of Glendale H L Co 13. 61—Sprinkler v. Sprinkler. 62—Malone v. Somemrs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Atheras v. Kehaya—William J. A. McKim. Brown v. Simon—John Yawger. Steinfeld v. Tuzzo—Abraham Benedict. Matter of Farley—Edward J. McGuire. O'Brien v. Casolaro Fasany Co.—Edward R. Finch. Meuser v. Schierenbeck—Howard Humiston.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Warsawer v. Smith—Maurice Delches.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Aristo Atheras—Ery Kehaya—Alfred J. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Matthew McNamara v. Mollie Harris (2)—Harvey T. Andrews.

CITY COURT—Smith, J. Moore Realty Co v. Lapin Candy Mfg Co—Percival Wilde. Samuel Klein v. Simon Simon—Edward W. Drucker. Charles Tenenbaum v. W. Scot Kirkpatrick—Isidor Frey. Jacob Meyers v. Michael H. Harris—Alfred B. Hano.

CITY COURT, Green, J. Albert Berg v. Jacob Kugelman—Edward Potter. Hinkenhorkert Printing Co v. Paul Overbage—David B. Baum.

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

West Side.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St. Apply Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.

Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House Box 83 Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 21 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 201 W. 96.

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Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Woodworking plant with dry kilns or suitable buildings on water edge or railroad from Southern points within 25 miles of Times Square. Reply Plant, D 38 Times.

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MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

Loft, 5,600 square feet, for light manufacturing purposes; light as day. Apply Brackett Realty Co., 122 East 25th St.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

Public Notices

I, BECKER BOUGHT FROM M. RUTBLATT store at 50 Watson Av. Not responsible for any debts.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $8; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

New City Officials

In next Sunday's Pictorial Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a large photograph of Mayor-elect Mitchel, surrounded by thirty-six of the men who will administer New York City's affairs after next Thursday.

By ordering THE SUNDAY TIMES today from your newsdealer you can become familiar with the faces of the new city officials.

Boarders Wanted

20 cents a line.

East Side.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Second floor, large room, single room; excellent table.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American Southern woman with beautiful apartment, offers large front room with board, suitable for two, to whom a refined home will be appreciated; references required. Tel. 6660 Audubon, Apt. 7 C, or write D 24 Times.

77TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

117TH, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent home cooking; superior board; telephone.

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled; board; telephone.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional table; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mobegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 130 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two double, front, sunny rooms, with board; references exchanged.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.

Nonece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike; unusually Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 103-108-110 WEST.

The House Richards, a satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; abundant heat; generous table; every improvement; references.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large corner room, private bath; suitable for two. Griesman.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath suites; homelike surroundings; select patronage; superior table.

112TH, 625 WEST.—Private house; home cooking; special attention given dinner guests.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 544 WEST, (The Audubon.)—Broadway Subway; beautiful Riverside. Those appreciating bright, clean, cozy rooms and delicious food, make this your home. Every comfort. $8 to $12, one; $14 to $20, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise.
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished; magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Business Opportunities.

40 cents a line.

Capital for investment with services; a man of high standing and ability, competent to direct and control help, desires to connect himself with a firm well-established business, where he may safely and profitably invest several thousand dollars of capital; highest references given and expected; answers treated confidentially and returned, if desired; brokers and go-betweens don't answer. V 41 Times.

Partner wanted, active young man, capable of looking after either office or selling end of factory; profitable staple business; $5,000 will buy half interest for one contented for present with reasonable drawing account; capital without services not interesting. D 39 Times.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished, reasonable price. Will also sublet loft. Pearlberg, 164 West 25th St.

Six mortgages of $2,500 each on six dwellings to be built on Ave. M, Brooklyn. House to sell from $4,750 to $5,000. Good bonus, security the best. Principals only. Bernard Lynch, Kings Highway & E. 12th St.

Good chance to enter moving picture business; 600 seats; prominent thoroughfare New York City; bona fide proposition; good reason for selling. M 63 Times.

Business Loans.

40 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

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20 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

38TH, 8 EAST.—A large, also small, room and studio; reasonable.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

55TH ST., 53 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; reasonable.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms; select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

40TH, 06 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

52D, 252 West, Near Broadway.—Rooms; newly furnished; clean house; electric light; running water; bath on floor; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

58TH, 326 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; all conveniences; refined location. 2642 Columbus.

60TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, kitchenetta; large room; private bath; kitchenette; subway.

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable rooms; bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms; running water; parquet floor; Subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; references.

85D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

Lost

30 cents a line.

LOST—Dec. 23, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in Best's, 5th Av. and 35th St., lady's gold watch, with short gold chain and fob, safety catch attached; rough gold hunting case, with light blue enamel dial numbers; marked on inside of case "K. B. S." Reward of $30 and absolutely no questions asked if returned to Miss Anderson, 34 East 74th St.

LOST.—On Lexington Av., between 48th and 38th, gray leather purse containing two gold purses, also a sum of money; also letters and telegram. If returned to 132 East 58th finder can keep money. No questions asked. Waterbury.

LOST.—Dec. 25, between 11 and 12 A. M., on 5th Av., (west side,) between 60th and 73d, a small pearl pin set in brilliants, star-shaped. Liberal reward if returned to M. S. Lane, 784 5th Av.

LOST.—Tuesday, black fur collar, Manhattan or Brooklyn, marked inside Jacob Pizovar; reward. Johnson, 151 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Dec. 22, coral necklace, between 110th and 28th, or 6th Av. "L." Reward if brought 100 Cathedral Parkway, apartment 401.

LOST—On tube train at Christopher St., Thursday morning, Eastman 5x7 kodak. Finder will receive reward if returned to Toman, Gerken Bldg., 90 W. B'way.

LOST.—Amateur photo work in downtown section of New York; reward for return. EIKER-HEGEMAN, TIMES SQUARE.

LOST.—Between 11th and 125th Sts., new leather purse, money, rosary. Reward. Alice Ryan, Apt. 5B, 150 West 95th St.

LOST—At or near Grand Central Station, small purse containing two rings; liberal reward. Chas. E. Bryant, 495 Broadway.

LOST.—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST.—Pearl necklace, on Columbus Av., between 70th and 81st Sts.; liberal reward. 42 West 70th St.

LARGE REWARD return platinum ring, 4 Oriental pearls, lost ladies' room, Century Opera House, Dec. 24, evening. 611 West 157th, Apartment 54.

LOST.—Broadway, between 83d and 86th Sts., Christmas night, brown fur neckpiece; reward. Wales, 1,224 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

WANTED! DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 29th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Afternoon Dec. 23, neighborhood 72d St. and 5th Av., black West Highland terrier, with black leather harness bearing name "Rab," address, and license 12,808. Liberal reward paid for his return to 4 East 72d St.

LOST—Thursday morning, neighborhood Washington Bridge, sable and white collie, male; had a collar with license on; liberal reward. Return to 1,550 Undercliff Av.

Found

FOUND.—6th Av., bead rosary chain, gold cross, name. Conklin, 60 Liberty St.

Business Notices

40 cents a line.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 98 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 070 Bryant.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY,
114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

BONDED DETECTIVE.
Harry Martin, 110 West 96th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Apartment, three rooms, kitchen and bath, handsomely furnished; every convenience; prefer to rent to October, 1914; house caters to best class of tenants and good references necessary. Supt., 140 West 55th. Columbus 3293.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

95th, 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished; seven rooms; elevator apartment; piano, library; references; $45.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 127 WEST 68TH ST.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.

To let, (furnished or unfurnished,) apartments from two rooms with bath to seven rooms with bath; price, from $10 to $25 weekly; excellent restaurant in building. Apply 127 East 72d St.

Pleasant furnished apartment, sitting room, three bedrooms, and bath; suitable for three gentlemen. St. Lorenz Hotel, 127 East 72d St.

TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST, AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at liberal reduction.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 670 West 180th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

30 cents a line.

WANTED—TO SUBLET FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, A SMALL FURNISHED APARTMENT BY A DESIRABLE COUPLE, WHO WILL MOVE IN FROM THE COUNTRY IF SUITABLE APARTMENT AND GOOD BARGAIN CAN BE FOUND; VICINITY PREFERRED, GRAMERCY PARK, MADISON, OR WASHINGTON SQUARES; BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN AND ASKED; WRITE FULLEST PARTICULARS AND STATE LOWEST PRICE. A 103 TIMES.

INTELLIGENT MEN ENGAGED

Through the following advertisement in The New York Times, December 16, several young men who read The New York Times are now started in the real estate business:

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times reach employers and employes of the best class.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

20 cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskins.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, parlor floor; private bath.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, continuous hot water; telephone.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

92D, 204 WEST.—Comfortable housekeeping suite for two; southern exposure. Possons.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath, $8.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Choice corner elevator; attractive large, small, reasonable rooms. Bacon.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 26 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; gentlemen or couple; excellent cooking; $7 up.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

122D ST., 549 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D ST., 528 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms, $3; refined surroundings. Dana.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 4.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant, Apartment 6D.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway. Morningside 4834. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (near 127th St.)—Attractive room or two rooms; bath; light housekeeping; conveniences; reasonable; monthly. Friedland.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 25th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; varies every evening, $1.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

SPECIAL WORK.—A well-educated woman who has had experience in book work for a special position on our new publication. "The Story of America." Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by a large manufacturing establishment in the Bronx; experienced woman for collection department; must have several years' experience in collection and credit work and be a good stenographer; knowledge of bookkeeping necessary; reply, stating experience. Address Box L 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined young woman to assist in dental office; state age, experience, and salary expected; references required. L., 1,270 Madison Av.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY. STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—We need advertising solicitors; only experienced; commission. Panama Journal, Times Building, New York.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY, BRIGHT AMERICAN, WANTED IN OFFICE OF DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE. M 59 TIMES.

MAN about 30, of energy, may find profitable employment with opportunity for future advancement; experience not necessary; determination to succeed; reference from last employer required; living expenses guaranteed. Ryan, 150 Fifth Av.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—An unusually big opening for a shirtwaist salesman to sell in New York and vicinity; one of the strongest $9 lines in the country; applications invited from experienced men used to earning $5,000 and upward and who have strong department store following; give details in first letter; all applications strictly confidential. Address F. S. Jarrett, Sales Manager, 11th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—A salesman having large regular following among Manhattan retail drug, cigar, and candy trades, wanted; must be thoroughly reliable, financially comfortable; unusual opportunity for organization and sales management purposes; liberal salary. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 496, Scranton, Pa.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, can earn big money; steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN with following in negligee and kimono line; only high class, experienced man wanted; salary and commission. Steell & Higman, 26 West 31st St.

SALESMAN, experienced on mercerized thread, for the manufacturing trade; salary and commission. Y 232 Times.

SALESMAN for brassieres as side line; commission basis. Apply next Monday, The Reichard Co., Kirk Alley, Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER (over 25) with bookkeeping and general office experience in mercantile line to sell high class adding typewriter; salary and commission. Room O, eighth floor, 220 Broadway.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried man between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 102 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

Musical.

WANTED—A chorus bass for church; salary, Organist, Z 248 Times.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Female.

DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.
Woman writer, experienced in merchandising and publicity work, wishes new connection; capable manager of advertising and compiler of catalogues or booklets; salary moderate. Write Successful, 408 West 150th St., (Apartment 76.)

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 treatment; ladies' residences. Professional, 2237 8th Av., (120th.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar filing, typewriting, figuring, &c.; $8; references. L 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (16,) bright, neat American girl; beginner; plain writer; office assistant; no agency; $6. C 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, conscientious; two years' experience; best references; $10. L 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; neat, rapid typist; business school graduate; $6. L 274 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assisting bookkeeper; good mathematician, grammarian; quick comprehension; $8. L 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, fluent correspondent, high school graduate; 6 years' experience; $12. L 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; refined girl; assist office duties; $6. L 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; familiar filing, billing, &c.; $12. L 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER of proved ability, wide experience, rapid, accurate, highly recommended; $12. L 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY seeks engagement; salary desired $15. L 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; clean cut; $10. L 260 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line

Male.

AA1 AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references C 173 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1380.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened closed, eyetematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Auditor, 62 Union Square Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, investigations; books opened, closed, written up, balanced, systematized, kept part time; terms moderate. Auditor, Room 136, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2547 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Urbanke, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, formerly with public accountants, bookkeeping experience, desires similar connection; permanent; references. Edward, 517 Chester St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man (28;) A1 bookkeeper, correspondent, and detail man; executive ability; six years' experience in responsible position; moderate salary. C 47 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wants responsible position; age, 27; Scotch; reliable; references. Whyte, V 39 Times.

BOY, 16; bright, honest, American; intelligent, clean boy. L 247 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese, first class butler; tall, clean-cut, honest, sober, fine personality and disposition, wishes position in small family; first class place preferred; wages $60; personal references. Address H. Kuwana, 405 East 57th St. Phone 4926 Plaza.

CORRESPONDENT, is also very capable stenographer; has had ten years' commercial and legal experience, desires to make a change after the first of the year; highest references. D 334 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN, useful, wishes position with private family; tend steam-heat furnace, and be handy all-around man; understands his duties; honest, sober; seven years' reference; city or country. V 46 Times.

I WISH TO PLACE my Superintendent, who has been in my employ 9 years; an expert in butter and milk production, intensive farming, fruit and poultry; understands thoroughly all machinery, engines, &c., and can upbuild and produce a profit from any farm or ranch; is A No. 1 in every respect. Only those wishing an experienced and honest man who can take full charge of everything and willing to pay what he is worth need apply. R. Wagoner, Glenbrook, Conn.

POULTRYMAN desires position in poultry plant; can be interviewed at New York poultry show. V 45 Times.

PRIVATE secretary-companion, (29;) university graduate; traveled extensively; fond of art, literature, and outdoor recreation; vocalist. Write, Beresford, 43 W. 46th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Reliable American boy; beginner; good penman; rapid, accurate; $8; no agents. C 130 Times Downtown.

STENO

LAWYER DIES BY GAS, LONELY ON HOLIDAY

Parker, Employed by Ex-Judge, Was Seeking to Establish Himself Here.

FAMILY HAD SENT GIFTS

Policeman Breaking Into Lawyer's Room Finds Him Dead—Man Slashes Throat in Street.

George F. Parker, an attorney whose family lives at 45 St. Paul's Avenue, Brookline, Mass., committed suicide yesterday in his room at 181 West Seventy-third Street by inhaling illuminating gas. Parker had been employed doing legal work for several weeks in the law office of ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, 111 Broadway. He was not related to ex-Judge Parker.

George Parker came to this city five months ago. He had practiced law for fifteen years successfuly, first in New Hampshire and later in Boston. It was his intention to become a member of the New York State bar. With this object in view he had made application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Parker was at the Broadway office on Wednesday in the best of spirits. Roscoe C. Peck, associated with ex-Judge Parker, had occasion late on that day to telephone to the office. George Parker, who answered the call, talked cheerily, and before hanging up the receiver wished Mr. Peck a merry Christmas.

J. W. Crawford, who occupied the next room to Parker's, detected escaping gas yesterday morning and traced it to the room occupied by the attorney. A policeman, who broke in the door, found Parker dead. He had fitted a tube over the gas jet, placed one end in his mouth, and turned on the gas.

Parker was in good health and the only cause assigned for suicide was that he was lonely. The Christmas holiday had added to his depression.

A letter from his wife was found in his room, in which she said that Christmas gifts from herself and their five children had been forwarded by parcel post.

Parker was making good progress in his work at ex-Judge Parker's office. He had intended to establish himself here.

Afred Knopp, 58 years old, an insurance broker, living with his son Howard at the Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, shot himself in the head yesterday morning. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where, later in the day, he died.

A well-dressed young man, who apparently had been waiting for someone at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue early last evening, took a razor from his pocket and drew it across his throat. The man fell to the gutter as Patrolman Temple ran up. Dr. Lewsley took the man to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the prison ward. He is not expected to live.

Nobody in the neighborhood knew the man. The police say he is about 26 years of age and five feet seven inches in height. He weighs 135 pounds and has blue eyes and black hair. He wore a new overcoat and a dark suit of clothing made by Anton Helfrich of Sayville, L. I. He had two handkerchiefs, one of which wore the initial "R" and the other "F." A new derby hat bore the initial "G."

PARKER SENT TOYS HOME.

They Reach Children Soon After News of His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The wife and children of George F. Parker were eating their Christmas dinner in Brookline today when a telegram was received saying that Parker was very ill. A few minutes later a second telegram said Parker was dead. A few minutes later a package of toys sent by Parker for the children was delivered. The eldest of the children is 11 years old. A letter written by her husband also was received by Mrs. Parker.

The news of the suicide of her husband prostrated Mrs. Parker for a time. Late to-day she said that despondency probably had led Parker to kill himself. He was not satisfied with the progress he was making.

Mrs. Parker said that in his letter her husband said that he was greatly disappointed because he could not come home for the holiday.

Mrs. Parker is a daughter of Edwin G. Smith, Sheriff of Hartford County, Conn.

ENGINE BLOWS UP; TWO DIE.

Six Also Injured in Explosion on the Erie Railroad at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Two men were killed and six were injured when a Wabash Railroad engine, running light, blew up on the Erie Railroad tracks a quarter of a mile east of Main Street, near the northern city line, today.

The dead are:

JOHN THORPE, fireman, Fort Erie, Ont.

GUSTAVE SPANG, night watchman, Buffalo Crushed Stone Company.

The injured are:

JOSEPH CURRAN, engineer, St. Thomas, Ont., shoulder dislocated, cut, and bruised.

ADAM SCHULTZ, switch tender, burned, cut, and bruised.

FRED CLARK, St. Thomas, brakeman, fractured ankle, cut about face and shoulders.

WILLIAM BARTEL, Buffalo, slightly cut by flying debris.

WILLIAM CAMERON, brakeman, Windsor, Ont., slightly.

J. B. SAVAGE, Windsor, Ont., both feet crushed.

The engine came here with a full train crew from Niagara Falls early to-day to pick up a west-bound immigrant train. At the Main Street crossing, Schultz, a switch tender, signaled the engine to stop so that he could get a ride to his home, in East Buffalo.

The engine was barely moving when the explosion occurred. Spang, then about to step on the fender, was struck by the crownshield and carried over 150 feet. Thorpe, the fireman, was standing on the tender. The force of the explosion tilted the rear of the engine upward, and when it came down, Thorpe, who had fallen between the engine and tender, was crushed to death.

Mother, Leaving Children, Ends Life

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—After she had taken her infant son and three daughters to-day to visit her cousins, residing a few blocks distant from her home, Mrs. Fisher Harwell, wife of a business man here, retired to a bedroom and killed herself with a revolver. Her act is attributed to despondency.

FIVE GUNMEN ROB VILE.

Make Him Quiet His Dog, Open His Safe and Get More Than $1,000.

Stephen Vile, a saloonkeeper of 15 Stanton Street, heard a noise in a hallway entering into the barroom where he was engaged, shortly after closing time yesterday morning, in wrapping up Christmas presents for his wife and children, who were asleep upstairs. Vile opened the door and found himself looking into the muzzles of two revolvers.

There were five men in the hallway altogether. After Vile had obeyed the command to put up his hands $575 was taken from his pockets. Two of the men picked up Vile's Christmas presents and placed them under their arms. Then Vile was ordered to open his safe. He hesitated. In a second he felt the point of a carefully sharpened butcher knife at his throat. One of the robbers pricked him sharply upon the Adam's apple several times and told him that if he did not open the safe instantly his throat would be cut.

The robbers raised their voices in ordering Vile to hurry and Vile's big white bulldog awakened with a start and made a leap, but his chain held him. Vile was commanded by the gang to stop the dog's mouth. The saloonkeeper, after being menaced with the butcher knife, shouted "Guglielmo" several times at the dog, but seemed unable to silence it. One of the robbers then struck Vile on the head with the butt of his revolver and ordered him back to the safe. In a minute or two it was opened and the five men gathered up more than $500 in money and jewelry worth several hundred dollars.

After they were gone Vile looked out into his yard and five shots blazed at him. He reported the robbery to the Fifth Street Station.

FIRED IN POLICEMAN'S FACE

But Thief Hiding Behind Door Was No Match for Patrolman McGarry.

Carmak Carmiegel of 18 Rivington Street ran excitedly to Policeman McGarry of the Madison Street Station last night and said that he had been held up and robbed of $25, and that the thief had disappeared into an apartment at 340 Cherry Street.

Policeman McGarry went with Carmiegel to 340 Cherry Street and knocked at the door of the apartment in which the thief was believed to be hiding. There was no response after several knocks, and McGarry put his shoulder to the door and burst it in. As he did so, a revolver was fired close to his face by a man hiding inside. The shot missed its mark and the policeman and his assailant clenched and went to the floor.

When the policeman arose his assailant was unconscious from scalp wounds, the most severe of which was due to the fact that he had struck the door in falling. The prisoner, who gave the name of Philip Detrash, was locked up in the Madison Street Station on charges of robbery, felonious assault, and violating the Sullivan law.

AUTO FALLS INTO A TRENCH.

Piece of Iron Pipe Makes Motor Car Swerve and Two Are Hurt.

A piece of iron pipe that had been thrown into the road by the side of an excavation at 183d Street and the Grand Concourse, caused an automobile accident last night. The automobile was owned by Joseph Russhorn of 1,705 Montgomery Avenue, and was driven by his brother, Louis Russhorn, who had with him Miss Margaret Ansler of 3,133 Decatur Avenue.

The automobile, when it struck the pipe was thrown from its course and fell into the excavation. Russhorn was thrown out and landed on the edge of the cutting, but the automobile turned over, and Miss Ansler was pinned under it in the excavation.

A man living in the neighborhood helped to right the auto and to extricate Miss Ansler. She was found to be suffering from a broken right arm and an injury to her head. Russhorn was injured internally. He and Miss Ansler were taken to their homes.

RAN AUTO INTO OPEN CUT.

Louis Rochon Injured Himself, His Brother and a Girl Friend.

Louis Rochon, 19 years old, of 1,705 Montgomery Avenue, the Bronx, lost control of an automobile which he was driving late yesterday afternoon at 180th Street and Grand Concourse and ran the machine into a hole four feet deep, which had been excavated for a water main.

Miss Margaret Ansler of 3,133 Decatur Avenue, who was riding in the car, suffered a fracture of the right arm and contusions of the chest. Both arms of Louis Rochon were broken. His brother, Joseph Rochon, who owned and was in the car, escaped with bruises.

The injured were treated by physicians from Lebanon Hospital and sent to their homes.

TUGBOAT GOES ASHORE.

The Ice King Breaks Her Propeller Off Sandy Hook.

The tugboat Ice King, belonging to the Cornwall Towing Company, went ashore off Sandy Hook last night, and it is feared that she will be lost. It was reported that the tug had two lighters in tow when her propeller struck a piece of submerged wreckage and it was broken.

Capt. Hobaie and his crew of eight men were taken off, but the Ice King is hard and fast on the sand with six feet of water in her hold.

Father's Pistol Kills Child.

Mary Penna, 6 years old, of 30 Sherlock Place, East New York, died yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, from a bullet wound. She accidentally shot herself earlier in the day, while she was playing with an automatic pistol which she found under the mattress in her father's bed. Frank Penna, the father, an employe of the Long Island Railroad, was locked up on a charge of violating the Sullivan law.

Hazelton EST. 1849. PIANOS
One of the few really ARTISTIC PIANOS
Manufactured to-day.
The piano buyer who accepts appearances for testimony is doomed to disappointment.—*Samuel Hazelton.*
HAZELTON BROS., 68 UNIVERSITY PLACE, Block west of Broadway at 11th St.

MISS BRANCE PLANS TO LEAVE FOR WEST

"Hidden Woman" Demands Return of Photograph of Couch and His Widow Complies.

HAS OFFERS IN VAUDEVILLE

Many Tenders of Assistance in Xmas Mail, Also, but All Unheeded—Brother to Visit Her To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day brought a large mail to the county jail here for Miss Adelaide M. Brance, whose secret life with Melvin H. Couch for three years in rooms partitioned off from his law office was revealed by his death last Sunday morning. There were scores of Christmas cards from men and women who had read with sympathy the woman's strange story. There were several offers to her from New York theatrical managers to go on the vaudeville stage. Ten letters with special delivery stamps, sent by charitable persons and institutions, contained offers to take care of her. No one was admitted to see Miss Brance to-day, but the jail officials say that she took no interest in the mail. A large number of women from out of town sought interviews with her.

Miss Brance announced to-day that she expected to leave Monticello and go West as soon as she is able to realize on mortgages of which she is the owner. She expects a visit to-morrow from her brother, H. O. Brance of Hartwick, N. Y., but says she will not go home with him. She asserted later that she would not leave Monticello until she had recovered a photograph of Couch which she says the dead lawyer's wife took from her effects.

This photograph, Miss Brance declares, was taken especially for and belongs to her. The county Sheriff today, on behalf of Miss Brance, requested Mrs. Couch to return the photograph, but the request was refused. Upon being informed of this, Miss Brance declared that she would take legal action to compel its return.

"That picture is solely mine," she said, "and no other woman shall possess it."

Later Mrs. Couch returned the photograph to Miss Brance.

"It is the only thing I care for on earth," said Miss Brance to-night. "It is the best Christmas present I could have received."

Miss Louise Couch, a daughter, made a search to-day of the law office and the apartment in which the woman lived in concealment, but found no will of her father, who was found, however, a holographic will of Miss Brance, in which all her property—two mortgages, with a total face value of $642—was left to Couch. The estate left by Mr. Couch is valued at between $7,000 and $10,000.

Miss Brance remained quiet in her cell during the day. A portion of the regular Christmas dinner served to prisoners was left in her cell, with the addition of presents of candy and fruit from some residents of Monticello.

SHOOP WANTS ARBITRATION

To Determine Whether He or Mrs. Young Is Chicago School Head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Arbitration as a means of determining who is the legal head of Chicago's public schools was favored by John D. Shoop, who asserts that he was illegally ousted on Tuesday as Superintendent to permit the reinstatement of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

"We are figuring on a plan for a commission of five men," was the statement made by E. R. Litzinger, Mr. Shoop's attorney. "They may be Judges, reputable attorneys, or a mixed commission of business men and attorneys."

Whether this plan is to be followed will be determined to-morrow at a meeting with the four men who were ousted by Mayor Harrison as members of the Board of Education after the board had failed to re-elect Mrs. Young at the annual meeting two weeks ago.

No definite acceptance of her re-election to the Superintendency has been received from Mrs. Young, who is resting at Tryon, N. C., but it is the understanding of Mayor Harrison and others that she will accept.

Jewish Chautauqua 20 Years Old.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Men and women prominent in Jewish educational activities throughout the country were present at the opening session of the twentieth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society of America here tonight. Simon Wolf of Washington presided, and complimented Dr. Henry Berkowitz of this city, who founded the organization years ago and is still its Chancellor. Perry Frankel, the President, read his annual message, outlining the work accomplished during the past year. A letter from President Wilson, expressing his regret at his inability to be present, was read.

Henry W. Savage Produces "Sari."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 25.—Henry W. Savage's first new production of the season, "Sari," a Hungarian operetta, an English adaptation of "Der Zigeunerprimas," was given its first presentation in America in this city to-night. The cast includes Mizzi Hajos, Blanche Duffield, Charles Meakins, Carl Stall, T. Wilmuth Merkyl, J. Humbird Duffey, and a number of other artists. The production and costuming is fashioned after the latest European models.

WOMAN INTERVENES AGAIN.

Miss Hinck Fights High School Plans, but Board Adopts Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Dec. 25.—Miss Louise C. Hinck, the only woman member of the Montclair Board of Education, made another effort to-night to prevent the appropriation of $560,000 for the construction of a new Montclair High School, planned by Starrett & Van Vleck, architects, of New York. Miss Hinck, who has built more than sixty buildings in Montclair, argues that the plans are not suitable for a high school and that the selection of plans should be made after competitive bidding.

The board first voted to adopt the plans and to ask for $560,000 to carry them out on Dec. 20. Miss Hinck attacked the legality of this action, on the ground that the signature of the Secretary, which is required by law, was not attached to the notices of the meeting. After considering this objection, the other members of the board decided to make certain of the legality of their proceedings by voting for the plans and the appropriations at a correctly called meeting to-night.

Miss Hinck appeared this evening and said the board had no power to do over again what it had done on Dec. 20, and that the second meeting could only be legal after the courts had decided that the first meeting was illegal. Miss Hinck argued that the legality of the first meeting would be tested in the courts. The Board of Education went ahead with its programme in spite of her objections, and duplicated the action taken on Dec. 20.

It is thought that Miss Hinck may carry her point yet and have the school plans thrown open to competitive bidding. She is a sister of Ernest C. Hinck, Mayor of Montclair. If the appropriation of the $560,000 is not accomplished with ironclad legality by the first of next year, Mayor Hinck can defeat it by appointing new members to the board in sympathy with his sister's view.

FIRE NEAR A THEATRE.

Audience Undisturbed Although Blaze Caused $30,000 Damage.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night Henry Ostwell, whose jewelry store is near the corner of Eighty-sixth Street, at 1,524 Third Avenue, found smoke coming out of the front ventilators as he was about to enter the store to inspect his stock. Policeman Morris of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station turned in one alarm, and Acting Battalion Chief Reddy turned in a second. The fire found its way into a Christmas toy shop, which occupied half of the premises, and then upstairs to the second floor.

Around the corner is the Eighty-eighth Street Theatre. A performance was going on there at the time, but no one in the theatre apparently was aware of the fire, although the firemen fought the flames for three hours, part of the time from the alleyway in the rear of the theatre building.

The damage was put down at $30,000, most of it to the jewelry stock in Ostweil's store. Adler's shoe store, next door, suffered to some extent from water damage. The firemen had to break a valuable plate glass window in Adler's store in order to reach the flames. Two firemen, Fred Shields and James Macdonald of Engine Company 22, were slightly injured by falling glass.

During the fire Detectives Consis and Ryan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station took charge of Ostweil's jewelry stock and cleared the street of a number of suspicious looking spectators, who were looking hungrily at the array of gold ornaments and watches hanging in plain view.

SAVES MAN IN SUBWAY.

Policeman Who Jumps to Tracks Faces Perilous Conditions.

Patrolman John Hallahan, attached to the Central office, jumped to the northbound local tracks of the Subway at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon to rescue Frank Dolan, 52 years old, of 427 West Fortieth Street, a laborer, employed by the Interborough.

Hallahan had seen Dolan fall to the tracks. He immediately jumped to his assistance, and as he attempted to lift Dolan the roar of an approaching train was heard. Special Policeman Reilly ran to the south end of the platform and jumped to the tracks with a red flag. The motorman saw him, and as Reilly stepped to safety the brakes were applied.

There were frightened cries from the passengers on the platform as the train bore down on the two men. Hallahan was struggling to lift Dolan to the platform, but no one dared to jump to Hallahan's assistance.

The motorman put on his emergency brakes and brought the train to a standstill about ten feet from the men. Dolan was then lifted to the platform. He was uninjured and went home.

SAVES STRANGLING MAN.

Policeman Draws Piece of Cup Thrown at Him from His Throat.

Carlo Dominick, a dish washer, of 307 Seventh Avenue, was saved from choking to death on a piece of a cup three inches long, which had been thrown at him, and which went through his cheek and down his throat, by Patrolman McManus, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, last night.

Dominick fought with a man in his home and ran to the hall when the man threw a cup at him. The cup broke his jaw and a piece of it penetrated his cheek and entered his throat. Neighbors called Policeman McManus, who drew the piece of china from Dominick's throat. The injured man was taken to the New York Hospital.

MRS. BENNETT IS 102.

Woman Who Has Never Worn Glasses Celebrates Her Birthday.

Mrs. Thomas Bennett celebrated her 102d birthday yesterday at her home, 152 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. She was born in Dublin, and came to America in 1858. She can remember the early events of Queen Victoria's reign. Her husband died forty years ago. In her long life she has never worn glasses and she can see to read newspapers and do her sewing now.

She has been ill from a cold for a week and her doctor did not wish her to leave her bed yesterday, but she insisted upon spending the day with her descendants, who had come over from Philadelphia to see her. Mrs. Bennett has had nine children, but only two are living now.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d,44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1.Ev.8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
Winter Garden Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, To-m'w and Tues. 2:20. LAST 2 Weeks The Pleasure Seekers All Star Cast
Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON LAST WEEKS
To-night at 8:15, Light That Failed (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert
Sat. Mat...Passing 3d Floor Back
Sat. Eve.....Othello
All next week—Mats. Thur. & Sat., Last 8 Perform'ces—Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra"
COMEDY. Evs. 8:10. Mats.To-m'w & Tues. 2:10
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in The Marriage Game and MIMI AGUGLIA in SALOME
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
7 x 100 LAUGHS!
THE 7-FOLD HIT,
7 WE ARE 7
By ELEANOR GATES.
"Clever and amusing * * * Made us laugh tinklingly and ringingly."—*Alan Dale.*
"A whimsical hit."—*Van Vechten, Press.*
"Distinctly novel and amusing."—*Herald.*
"Altogether original and amusing."—*Reamer, Sun.*
"Amusing farce."—*Ruhl, Tribune.*
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY 2:30
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats.To-day,To-m'w & Wed.,2:30
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY, $1.50.
The Things That Count
44th MUSIC HALL Last Week Eva Tanguay & Her Own Co.
Low Fields, Prop. Daily Mats. Prices 25c. up.
44th St. Theatre—NEXT MON. Seats Now
For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production.
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15
Mats. To-day, To-m'w & Wed.
HIGH JINKS
with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis
Booth Thea., 45th w. of B'way. Mats.To-m'w & Thurs., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45.
A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella
with Marguerite Clark,
"Delightful."—*Press.*
LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Beginning TUESDAY, DEC. 30
Seats Now on Sale.
The Philanderer By BERNARD SHAW
Extra Mat. New Year's.
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. Mat.To-m'w. 2:20
Last Week Oh, I Say!
WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY.
ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY
39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway.
Evs.8:20.Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
AT BAY
Mat. New Year's.
Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.
48th St. Thea. Ev.8:20.Mats.To-day,To-m'w&Thurs.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TO-DAY. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8.
DAILY MATINEES AS USUAL.
Hop O'My Thumb, with De Wolf Hopper
PRINCESS 28 St. or B'way. Ev.8:30. Rec.Mats.Wed. & Sat.2:30
TO-DAY AT 2:30 "IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA" with Special Bill.
To-night at 8:30. THE FAMOUS FIVE SENSATION-DRAMAS:
"En Deshabille," "Hari-Kari," "The Black Mask," "The Bride," "Russia."
WEST END 125th, w. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. M'ts. Tu-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Sat. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Ev.8:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"
Next Week—Bertha Kalich in Rachel.
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
The Messiah
Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. Frederic Martin, N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
Dec. 26 2:15 Carnegie Hall Dec. 27 8:15
Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Ebel Music Co.
CARNEGIE HALL. To-morrow Afternoon (Saturday) at 3.
YSAYE
First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach.
Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston
Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 28, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL
MME. JEANNE Jomelli | MR. WILLIAM Hinshaw
Soprano. Baritone.
Seats at Box Office. Popular Program & Prices.
CARNEGIE HALL {Tues. Ev., Dec. 30th, 8:30 {Tues. Ev., Jan. 6th, 8:30
Dean C. Worcester
THE WILD TRIBES OF THE PHILIPPINES
With Wonderful Motion Pictures and Lantern Slides. Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies. 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE / CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
This week and next Mon. night, "CARMEN." Week begin'g next Tues. Night, "LOUISE."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Fri., Sat. Mat., ASCHENBRODEL; Fri. & Sat. Eve., FAUST; Sun., HUTTENBESITZER.
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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Dunninger, Magic. CINEMATOGRAPH. Children's Souvenirs Holiday Week.
Academy 14 St., Irv. Pl. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c. Stock Co. in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

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Truly Warner has taken Velour Hats out of the staple old men's class by introducing a Velour Hat with the new smart droop brim effect and all the style ginger that Mr. Goodresser is looking for.

You will find this hat at Truly Warner Stores only, and you will find the price is $3 instead of what it should be—$5.

Buy him a gift certificate at one of my stores and let him select his own hat. Mail order charges prepaid.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Yr's.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In the New Comedy,
TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
MON., JAN. 5—Seats New Year's Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Mat. To-m'w, 2:15.
Miss Billie Burke
In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham.
THE LAND OF PROMISE
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Yr's.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thur. 2:15.
FRANCES STARR
in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Yr's.
—LAST 2 WEEKS—
FANNIE WARD in Madam President
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY.
THE MISLEADING LADY REGULAR MAT. TO-MORROW.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Year's.
"What Bunty Did for the Scotch"
GEN. JOHN REGAN
Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Wed. & N.Year's, 2:20.
A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d ST. NEXT MON.
DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE. ADELE
CONTINUING ITS 12 MONTHS' RUN. ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION INTACT
Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead, Including New Year's Eve & Matinee.
HARRIS THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. TO-DAY (FRI.) MATINEE also TO-MOR. (SAT.) MAT. & NIGHT
Madame Yorska in La Vierge Folle and Le Passant
GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Jan.1
Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'm'w & Wed., 2:10.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy,
The Little Cafe
by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Special Performance TO-DAY, Sunday, Monday & Tuesday Afts. at 3; SUN. EVE., 8:30.
Cut This Coupon Out, Take It to the Box Office With 25c. It Entitles You to the Best 50c. Seat, Any Performance.
GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre, To-day, Sunday, Monday & Tuesday Afts. at 3. Sun. Eve. 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama,
THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER
With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:10. MATS. TO-M'W, WED. & NEW YEAR'S.
Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks
Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
IN "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
LIBERTY W. 42d St. nr. B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS
Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & New Year's.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season, SWEETHEARTS
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy, The Strange Woman
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
COHAN & HARRIS' B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. To-day Mat.—Popular. Mats. To-day & To-m'w, Tues. & New Year's.
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
COHAN'S BEST PLAY
7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
GRAND, 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. To-m'w, 25, 50, 75. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."
Next Week....."BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Matinee at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Hasnsel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.
To-night, 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Verdi Night. Case, Braslau; Amato, Althouse, Cristalli. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Weil. Jorn. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. First time. L'Amore dei Tre Re. Bori, Braslau, Duchene; Ferrari-Fontana (debut), Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 30, at 8. Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
MISS HELEN HEINEMAN, Prima Donna. Noted Soprano Abroad and also in America.
Dinner-de-luxe seven to nine o'clock. Two dollars and fifty cents
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Subscriptions. Eight Sun. Afternoons Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL.
Soloists: Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Carl Flesch, George Barrere, Wilhelm Bachaus, Florence Hinkle, Ada Sassoli, Katharine Goodson, Jacques Renard, Oscar Seagle
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. Next Monday. Also Jan. 5th at 3. Seats Now. ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES KITTY CHEATHAM
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, 2:30. KREISLER Tks. 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Anna Held's Daughter, Claude Cillingwater & Co., Avon Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. Stone & Kalliss, Robt. T. Haines & Co., Clark & Verdi, Henry Lewis, others
HARLEM 125 St. & 3 Ave. OPERA HOUSE. Stock Co. in "The Man Who Owns B'way." Daily Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50
Palace B'way & 47th St. Evs. 25c to $1.00. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c. BERT WILLIAMS, Morris Cronin, Charles Grapewin & Co., Odiva & Her Seals, Vanderbilt & Moore, Florence Tempest, and 6 others.
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av.
CLARK & HAMILTON Ralph Herz, "The Willow Pattern Plate" with Wm. Prudence, Robt. L. Dailey & Co., ors.
ADELE RITCHIE
A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS
REPUBLIC Theatre, 42d St., nr. B'way. David Belasco Sole Lessee. UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. PRESENTS 'TRAFFIC in SOULS' 2-4-7-9 P. M. 4 Shows Daily — 25c —
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 28th St. Daily, 2, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c
White Slave Photo Drama. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret Carnival of Dancing Stars. 8:30 to 1
Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NEW YEAR'S EVE. RESERVATIONS—NOW.
HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Dainty Marie, Bella Storey, Avon Comedy 4, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey & Co. & 12 Others

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat., Wed. & Thurs.
WITHIN THE LAW
Longacre 48th St. W. of B'way. Matinee To-morrow. Last Week at This Theatre. ADELE
STARTING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now.
IOLE A New Musical Comedy with FRANK LALOR
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:20. Matinee To-m'w, 2:20. Tel. Plaza 812.
2 LOTS IN THE BRONX
Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149 St. & Brook Ave. Mat. To-day Mutt & Jeff in Panama
Next Week—HOSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."
OPENS TO-DAY
POULTRY SHOW
9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
25TH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowls, Exhibition Yards, &c. Championship Cat Show Tues. & Wed., Dec. 30 & 31. ADM. 50c. CHILDREN 25c. OPENS NEXT SUNDAY. POPULAR ADM. 25c.
PARK B'way & 59 St. 6 Times To-day. 2, 3:15, 4:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30. BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evening Prices, 25

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder to-day; fair Sunday; high northwest winds, diminishing.
☞For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,426. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

STORM ON COAST COSTS TEN LIVES

Damage in New Jersey and Long Island Will Run Into Millions.

SEABRIGHT STILL IN FEAR

150 Made Homeless There—Long Island Swept by a Record High Tide.

BARGES AND CREWS LOST

Shore Line Changed in Some Places, While Fisheries Along Whole Coast Are Nearly Wiped Out.

A gale such as the Atlantic seaboard seldom has seen, and known to have cost at least ten lives, swept along the New Jersey coast for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night, when it began partly to subside. The storm rose slowly, and for that reason alone hundreds of small vessels were able to make successfully for cover and occupants of houses along the ocean front were able to abandon them before they were swept with high waves or toppled over into the sea.

The storm centred, so far as the damage from the wind and waves was concerned, about Seabright, N. J., where the homes of fishermen were not protected by the concrete bulkhead that has been erected along the neighboring shore front.

There gathered in the Town Hall and in the firehouse at Seabright last night 150 persons who were homeless and shelterless as a result of the storm. Most of them were the families of fishermen who had worked all day to the point of exhaustion in a futile effort to save their homes from the highest waves that have washed against the Jersey coast in twenty-five years.

Two Barges and Crews Lost.

The first news heard of trouble at sea on account of the gale was flashed from the Forked River Life Saving Station. Guards from the life saving station reported that two barges could be seen three-quarters of a mile off shore, and that a man was clinging to the mast of one of the barges. They had evidently broken away from a tug, which was nowhere in sight. Later it was reported that efforts to launch the lifeboats had failed and the mast with the man still clinging to it had been broken off.

These two barges, it was learned later, were the Undaunted and the A. G. Roper, each of which carried a crew of five men. The barges ran ashore on the Barnegat shoals and pounded to pieces. All ten men of the crews are believed to be lost.

The revenue cutters Seneca and Onandaga arrived off Barnegat under orders sent by wireless telegraph from Washington for them to join in the search for bodies and to try to rescue any persons who might be found alive on the two barges. Later a third revenue cutter, the Itasca, joined in the search.

One of the barges pounded to pieces yesterday afternoon, and many persons on the shore at Barnegat said they saw the mizzen mast fall into the sea with the member of the crew still clinging to it. All were sure that he died almost instantly, as they said no man could live in such water, whatever wreckage he had to hold to.

No Bodies Recovered.

Wreckage from the barges began to float ashore at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it is thought that nothing will be left of either of them by daylight this morning. A close watch was kept along the wreck-strewn beach for bodies, but up to a late hour last night none had been recovered. Wreckage which floated ashore included the main deck of one of the barges and it appeared that the barge had broken in two.

The tug from which the barges broke loose was seen passing Barnegat Thursday afternoon. She was struggling hard against wind and tide and made an effort to run to shelter behind the Manotoloking breakwater.

It is believed that the tug cast off her tow during Thursday night and that the high wind then raging made it impossible for her to rescue the crews. From 9 to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while the lone man was still clinging to the mast on one of the barges, a large tug stood by some distance to the eastward. The tug seemed to be manoeuvring as if her Captain were in doubt as to whether to attempt a rescue. He finally decided that the effort would be useless and steamed away to the eastward.

The tug Edgar F. Luckenbach, which left Delaware Breakwater on Wednesday with two barges in tow, bound for Providence, R. I., arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon without the barges. They were identified later as the ones which pounded to pieces on the Barnegat shoals, as a dory which floated ashore from the barges carried the name of the Luckenbach Company. Reports sent in by the revenue cutter Seneca late last night were to the effect that a careful search of the two wrecks failed to disclose the presence of any living persons or any bodies.

Capt. William B. Fickett of Chelsea, Mass., commanded the Undaunted, and Capt. O. Olson of Providence was in charge of the A. G. Ropes. Both barges were carrying coal consigned to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad here.

While New York City experienced the storm only as snow and a slight drizzle, with no high wind, the waterfront from Coney Island to the Rockaways received the wash of storm waves that had been lashed into their greatest strength further out to sea.

The tide, borne in before the high east wind, inundated meadowland throughout Long Island, overflowed creeks communicating with the sea, and forced trolley lines to halt their service through the morning rush hour.

The property damage in New Jersey sea coast towns was estimated at $1,000,000. The loss of life will not be known until reports are received from ships known to be in the path of the gale off the Jersey Coast.

Small Crafts Sunk.

In New York Harbor the high tide indicated that a heavy storm was raging out at sea. At the height of the storm a car float of the New York Central Railroad broke away from its moorings, and went on a rampage among the shipping along the Brooklyn water front.

Continued on Page 2.

N. STRAUS, JR., BUYS PUCK.

New Owner Has Not Matured Plans for Comic Weekly's Future.

Nathan Straus, Jr., it was learned yesterday, has purchased Puck, the weekly comic paper. The articles of incorporation of a new company, which will publish the paper, have been filed in Albany. The incorporators are Mr. Straus, Max J. Kohler, and H. Grant Straus. The capital stock is $40,000.

The paper was purchased about a week ago. Mr. Straus does not contemplate making any changes in organization or policy at this time. He said yesterday:

"It is true that I have bought a controlling interest in Puck. However, as I am sailing for Palestine in January, I shall not assume active charge until my return next Spring. There is unfinished work of my father's in the Holy Land which I must carry out under his instructions before I do anything else.

"As to my plans for the future of Puck, I have nothing to say, since these plans are not fully matured even in my own mind. I will have plenty of time to think this over while abroad. Until my return the paper will continue in its former lines without any interference at all on my part."

Puck was founded in 1876 by Joseph Keppler and Adolph Schwarzmann, and was first printed in German. In 1877 it was changed to an English publication. Its principal features are political and other comic cartoons in colors. Mr. Keppler died in 1894, and Mr. Schwarzmann in 1904. The stock of the company has been owned by their estates. The publication office is at 295 Lafayette Street.

DIGS UP RARE OLD COINS.

Workman's Find Leads to Treasure Story and He Gets a Marriage Offer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—A silver dollar bearing the date 1804, highly prized by numismatists, and understood to be worth $3,500 for collection purposes, was found here to-day.

William Sullivan, a workman excavating on the site of the new ice rink for the Yale hockey team, turned over with his shovel an old jar which rested on a boulder seven feet below the surface of State Street, near by. Under the bowl was a silver snuffbox made in Nuremberg, green with oxydization. The snuffbox contained a silver dollar, dated 1804, with letters around the edge in place of milling; silver dollar, 1798; three Connecticut copper coins, 1787; Connecticut State banknote for 40 shillings, date 1778; Continental note of 1775 for $3; a watch made in Strassburg in 1731; a deed of property written in Old English, not yet deciphered, of date of 1697; a document dated 1728, with six imprints on it which appear to be imposts by the British Government. The hall mark on the snuffbox is of 1740.

Exaggerated reports of the treasure find spread rapidly and scores of persons flocked to the excavation and began stirring up the wet earth. Sullivan, the finder of the snuffbox, had a proposal of marriage from a woman who had heard that he had found $10,000.

A Philadelphia coin collector hurried here to-night and upon making an examination said the 1804 coin appeared to be genuine. He made a tentative offer of $2,000 for it. The dollar was taken to New York, where tests will be made. Several telegrams were received, making offers for the dollar. One offer from New York was for $1,200.

HOURS CUT, BUT NOT WAGES

New England Mill Managers Adjust Work to New Law.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Dec. 26.—Many of the mill managements in this part of the State have already prepared to adjust their working hours to conform with the 55-hour law for women and minors which becomes effective on Jan. 1.

It is generally understood that no changes will be made in the weekly wage scale for operatives on a per diem or weekly scale, and that piece workers may get a slight increase in event of the cut in hours reducing their earnings.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 26.—The Nashua Manufacturing Company and the Jackson Company, textile manufacturers employing 1,500 operatives, posted a notice to-day that the three hours weekly reduction in labor necessitated by the new 55-hour law would not be accompanied by any wage cut.

DROWNED IN WHITE PAINT.

Chicago Clubman Fell from Ladder and Fluid Suffocated Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—George W. Riggs, an insurance man, a member of the Quadrangle Club of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a Knight Templar, was drowned in white enamel paint on Christmas Day. Mr. Riggs, who was 52 years old, resided at 1,544 East Sixty-first Street.

On Christmas Day he began painting his bathroom, and it is believed that he was overcome by the fumes from the paint and fell from a ladder. The paint bucket was overturned, its contents covered his face, and he was suffocated. He was dead when members of his family found him.

FOUR SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Country Boys and Their Sweethearts Fired On—Rivals Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Dec. 26.—Edward Smith and Floyd Moore, who reside near Washington, were taking their sweethearts home from a Christmas dance last night, driving in a surrey, when they were fired on from ambush. Their assailants, who were concealed in a clump of bushes, used shotguns, and all of the four occupants of the carriage were struck by bird shot. The horses were stung, too, and ran more than a mile before the young men could stop them.

Smith and Moore hint that their assailants were two countryside rivals who expected to take the girls to the dance but were "cut out" at the last moment.

Take Your Vacation Now, Not Next Summer

See California, the playground of America. Enjoy every sport in sunshine every day. Ride, drive, motor, or play tennis, polo, and golf to your heart's content. Fish where there are real fish and plenty of them. Shoot and bag lots of game. Sail and swim. Go on the "GOLDEN STATE LIMITED," three-day train from Chicago or St. Louis. All-steel Pullman equipment. Every luxury. For interesting information write K. E. PALMER, 1,236 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

WOMAN DIES IN FIRE IN APARTMENT HOUSE

New Bluecoat, Who Errs at First, Then Proves a Hero—Seventeen Rescued.

TRAPPED ON FIRE ESCAPE

Porter, Last Seen Fighting Flames in Cellar, Missing—Firemen's Daring Work.

Miss Lila Sanford, 47 years old, of Warren, R. I., a visitor to the city for the holidays, met death, and a negro porter is missing as a result of a fire at 9 o'clock last night in the five-story apartment house at 75 West Seventy-first Street. Seventeen persons, including a policeman, who had rushed into the house to save the occupants, were rescued by the firemen.

Miss Sanford came to this city with a Miss Lillian Pearce. They went to room with Miss Mabel Conant, a friend, on the fourth floor. Miss Sanford had retired and was alone in the apartment when the fire started. Burns on her arm indicated that she had tried to escape by the hallway, and, finding that impossible, had returned to her apartment. Death was due to suffocation. She was found dying by firemen an hour after the fire started and long after all the other occupants of the house had been rescued.

The blaze started in the furnace room and the missing negro was last seen there trying to check the flames at their source.

The house is on the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The building is 50 feet wide in Seventy-first Street, where the entrance is, and about 100 feet wide in Columbus Avenue. The street floor is occupied by stores, and eight families, two on a floor, were on the floors above. The only fire escapes run along the Columbus Avenue side, and it was on this side where all the rescue work was done.

Fire Mushrooms on Top Floor.

An alarm was turned in by a reporter, who found Policeman Hardiman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station fighting with flames in the cellar. This cellar was fitted up as an electrician's shop, and fire had eaten its way into the shop. Hardiman opened a door, Chief Kenion said later, to save the negro porter, who was making a vain battle against the flames. In an instant the blaze had the draught needed to send flames up through the building, and to allow the fire to mushroom on the top floor.

It was not until the fire was at his feet that Hardiman ran for the street, leaving the negro porter behind to continue the fight. Above him, on the fire escapes, Hardiman saw a number of women and children. He realized what had to be done, and he lost no time in doing his duty. He rushed into the house at the entrance, and pressed every button in the vestibule. Then he rushed upstairs, spreading the alarm as he ran. Women and children were racing through the halls, and the smoke was getting thicker every moment. He admonished all to seek the fire escape and not trust the stairs. After he had cleared the halls he ran into an open apartment on the fourth floor to save himself.

From his perch on the fire escape Hardiman saw a sight which caused him to yell with all his might for help. Not only were women and children huddled on the fire escape above him, but also on the floors below him. In the distance he heard the clanging of fire bells and he knew help was near. His cries and those of the women and children brought nearby restaurant men and others to the scene, but they could do nothing to help those on the fire escape.

Smoke began to pour from the windows on the fifth floor, enshrouding all on the fifth story fire escape. Mrs. Harriett Moran, wife of James Moran, the manager of Jack's Restaurant, was trying to keep her children about her. There were Katherine, 10 years old; Betty, 4 years, and Alice, a babe in arms. Dorothy Whiteford, a young girl from the neighborhood who was visiting the Morans, was also at Mrs. Moran's side.

"Don't jump, don't jump!" yelled Hardiman from the fire escape below. "They'll be here in a minute."

First Woman Rescued.

Descent from the upper to the lower floors by the fire-escape was impossible because of the smoke. As the flames popped through the roof, directly above the Morans, Truck 35 arrived and a truck ladder was raised. It was a short ladder and reached only to the second floor. Lieut. McAvoy scaled it, and Mme. Zardon, the only person on the second floor escape, was carried to the street.

"Hurry with that ladder," shouted Capt. Mustard to the firemen.

A second ladder, thirty-five feet long, had caught under the elevated structure on the avenue. This aroused the Captain's ire, and he personally aided in raising it. It reached all the way to the third floor, and a little beyond. It so chanced that it was set directly in front of Policeman Hardiman, but fully four feet out of his reach.

Fireman Clemmons was up at the top in a hurry, and two firemen aided him with the rescue of four persons on the third floor. They were Wilhelmena Hanschman, 76 years old; her daughter, Mrs. Mita Hoffmeier; the latter's daughter, Mita Hoffmeier, 17 years old, and Harry Wesler, who occupied the apartment with the Hanschmans, Mita Hoffmeier carried a cage with her canary in it.

All the time Hardiman was trying in vain to reach the ladder with his feet.

"Wait, we'll get you," yelled Clemmons, when the last of those on the third floor fire escape had been reached.

Clemmons went to the top of the ladder, and allowed the lodge to sway to the brick wall of the apartment house, three feet from the end of the ladder. By this act he virtually lengthened the ladder several feet, and Hardimsn, grasping the situation, slid over Clemmons's back to the top of the ladder. There two firemen caught him, and firemen, and Hardiman got down the ladder in safety. When he reached the sidewalk he was restrained from going up again to help those who were still marooned.

Moran Family Saved.

While Hardiman's rescue was effected, an extension ladder reaching all the way to the roof and leaning on the ledge, had been run up. The firemen had misjudged the distance to the fifth floor, where the Morans were. The ladder, although it more than reached their fire escape, was four feet out of

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WEAK AND RUN DOWN?

Drink WINCARNIS to enrich the blood and vitalize the nervous system. Leading dealers.—Adv.

Interesting Features of To-morrow's Times.

What the New York Diner Out Eats.

Damages Paid for Discourtesy.

Middle-aged Dancers Warned Against the Tango.

Also

Col. George Harvey's article on "President Wilson's Vision, Is It True or Illusive?"

HARE GETS MULLAN OFF MITCHEL SLATE

Mayor-Elect Puzzled Over a Corporation Counsel—Big Plans for Bruere.

The first serious friction over appointments that the Mayor-elect has faced since he began making up his slate has brought about complications that are giving Mr. Mitchel embarrassment. It became known yesterday that he has about decided to abandon his first choice for Corporation Counsel, who was George V. Mullan, his former law partner, and that he is looking about for some one else for the office.

One of the first applicants for the place was Montgomery Hare, an Independent Democrat, who took an active part in Mr. Mitchel's campaign. Shortly after he returned from his vacation, it was reported that Mr. Mitchel intended to appoint Mr. Mullan to the place. Mr. Hare's friends at once became exceedingly active and brought every argument possible to bear upon the Mayor-elect to have him change his mind. When they received no encouragement, Mr. Hare's friends made a trip to Washington and told President Wilson's representatives of the situation.

It was pointed out that the selection of Mr. Mullan would prove a bitter disappointment not only to the Republicans, but to the Independent Democrats, who worked hard for Mr. Mitchel and who hoped to have his aid in bringing about a reorganization of Tammany Hall.

A week ago last Wednesday Mr. Mitchel went to Washington to attend the dinner given by the President to his Cabinet. It was said that the President's secretary, Joseph Tumulty, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who are keeping close watch on New York City politics, hinted to Mr. Mitchel that the National Administration would be more pleased if Mr. Mullan was not appointed to so responsible a place as Corporation Counsel, but that an Independent Democrat of the type of Mr. Hare should be selected.

Mr. Mitchel, upon his return to the city, immediately held a conference with Mr. Hare and suggested that he take the office of President of the Board of Water Supply, now held by Charles Stratton. Mr. Hare, it is said, told Mr. Mitchel flatly that he would not accept the place, that he wanted to be Corporation Counsel and would be satisfied with nothing else.

At the same time Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, and other Republican leaders informed Mr. Mitchel that they felt that either the office of Corporation Counsel or that of City Chamberlain should go to the organization. Mr. Mitchel had already selected Henry Bruere, one of the Directors of the Bureau of Municipal Research, for City Chamberlain, and the fact that Mr. Koenig was told that the Republican organization would not get either place led to the rumor of a break between Mr. Koenig and Mr. Mitchel.

The result of the activities of the Republicans on the one hand and the friends of Mr. Hare on the other, backed up by the hint from Washington, is said to have convinced Mr. Mitchel that it would be impolitic to appoint Mr. Mullan. Mr. Hare, it is said, has made up his mind that he cannot get the place, but his friends say he is satisfied so long as Mr. Mullan is also out of the race. When Mr. Hare was asked about the matter last night he refused to affirm or deny anything.

"I have nothing whatever to say," was his only comment.

Neither would Mr. Mitchel discuss the situation. He said he would not discuss appointments in any way until he was ready to make public his selections on Dec. 31.

Although Mr. Hare's friends say they have won a victory even if Mr. Hare is not appointed, the Republican leaders, on the other hand, are as much dissatisfied as ever and are strenuously urging Mr. Mitchel, now that Mr. Mullan is eliminated, to ignore the Independent Democrats and appoint a good Republican as Corporation Counsel. The Republican leaders are about convinced that there is no hope for them in the City Chamberlain's office. One of Mitchel's friends said yesterday that the Mayor-elect had offered the place to Mr. Bruere and that the latter had accepted. If Mr. Bruere is made City Chamberlain he will make many reforms in that office. It will no longer be the sinecure it has been under previous Mayors, a good berth with a salary of $12,000 a year.

Under the new administration the place will be almost that of a Vice Mayor's office. The City Chamberlain will perform a great deal of general supervisory work over the other city departments, and that City Government will be more than ever centralized in the Mayor's office. Mr. Mitchel is said to be even considering the advisability of having a staff of investigators attached to the office so that much of the work done by the present Commissioner of Accounts will be performed by the Chamberlain. It is not improbable that Mr. Bruere may have a desk in the Mayor's office so that he can be consulted on all matters of administrative policy.

It is known that Mr. Mitchel talked over this reform with Borough President McClellan and Controller Prendergast and that both opposed the plan on the ground that it would be too expensive. Mr. Mitchel has clung to the idea, however and in appointing Mr. Bruere he is hopeful that all his ideas along this line will be carried out. Mr. Bruere reluctantly discussed the matter yesterday. When asked if he had been appointed he replied:

"I am not thinking much about it."

"Does that mean that you have refused it?"

"No."

"Will you accept it?"

"You can understand that I cannot talk about it at this time."

When it was suggested to Mr. Bruere that he might want to get into an office where he could carry into effect many of the reforms that he has advocated through the Bureau of Municipal Research, he said:

"I believe that there is a great opportunity for constructive work in the office of City Chamberlain. Heretofore the place has been regarded simply as a sinecure. There ought to be in the city government a place for the training of administrative officers, a place where the administration of the city's affairs can be centralized."

As soon as Mr. Mitchel takes office, it was said yesterday, one of his first acts will be to order a thorough overhauling of the Corporation Counsel's

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POLAND WATER IS FAMOUS FOR its action on Kidneys and entire system. Adv.

STEAL A CAR FLOAT, TRY TO SINK TUG

River Pirates Abandon Freight Cars Down the Bay After Looting Their Contents.

The night watchman at the Ocean Yacht Club anchorage at Stapleton, S. I., was puzzled at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw through the rain and darkness the outlines a short distance off shore of a long, narrow craft, over which big waves, driven by a stiff wind, were breaking heavily every few seconds.

The vessel came inshore until finally it was close enough to be identified. The watchman then saw that it was one of the floats on which freight cars are carried between New York and New Jersey. The float, which was about 300 feet long and carried a load of cars, was far from its course, and from the aimless way in which it was drifting the watchman decided that it was adrift and that there was no one on board.

Realizing what a menace this constituted to the small boats anchored off Stapleton, the watchman hurried to a telephone and called up the harbor police, asking that a tugboat be sent at once to take charge of the float. His fears were realized amply. A few minutes after the watchman had telephoned the big float came far enough inshore to crash into a motor boat, which sank. Before the patrol boat arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning the float had drifted into three other launches and had sunk them.

The harbor police who arrived in the patrol boat thought that the float had broken loose from its moorings and had drifted eight miles down the harbor. Such a thing had never occurred before, and they were at loss to account for it until they boarded the float after daybreak, when it had been towed back to the Battery. They found that two of the ten cars on the float had been broken into by river pirates and looted partially. The deck was covered with remnants of wooden cases which had been chopped open with axes and with waste in which the stolen goods had been packed.

The float was "B 10" of the West Shore Railroad. After the railroad officials had been notified it was learned that the float belonged at Pier 23 at Franklin Street, where it had been made fast on Christmas eve after crossing the river from Weehawken with its load of ten freight cars laden with a cargo of general merchandise from the Middle West.

Robert H. Humphreys, Chief of the Secret Service of the New York Central; George Linn, assistant manager of the Marine Department of the West Shore road; the harbor police, and detectives from New York Police Headquarters and from Hoboken and Jersey City were assigned to the case.

It was found that the two cars which had been broken into had been loaded mainly with shoes and clothing. Many of the cases had been removed intact. Others had been forced open and the contents taken. One valuable clew was found in a fire-axe marked "James Bradley."

The detectives recognized "James Bradley" as the name of a tugboat belonging to Charles, Worth & Miller. Then the detectives learned that at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the crew of the New York Central tugboat No. 17, which was crossing from New York to New Jersey, saw two lights, evidently the side lanterns of a boat, circling round and round in the river near the New Jersey shore. In all their experience on the Hudson the members of the crew had never seen anything like that, and curiosity led them to seek the explanation.

The two lights began to move more slowly. When the tugboat drew closer the crew saw that the lights came from another tugboat on which the machinery was going, but on which there was no crew. It was swinging around and around, and evidently filling up gradually with water. Its deck was awash when the crew from the railroad boat got to it. Using the pumps of their own boat the crew emptied the sinking tug and towed it to the New Jersey side. This boat was found to be the James Bradley. When it had been towed to the New Jersey shore the explanation for its strange behavior in the river was found. The sea cocks were open. The rudder had been tied fast to one side of the boat. It was evident that the men who had abandoned it just off the New Jersey shore had intended to sink the boat and let it go down with engines at full speed. Pieces of packing cases and waste from the barge which had been robbed were found in the tugboat, and one of its axes was gone.

When the detectives learned what had happened to the James Bradley, the explanation of the strange voyage of the car float was obtained. The harbor police said that it would have been almost impossible for the river pirates to steal a car float, tow it into midstream, rob it, and then set it adrift at any other time except midnight on Christmas Eve, when the river traffic was at its lowest ebb. It was learned that the pirates, before attempting to sink the James Bradley, had taken it to the pier at Morris Street, Jersey City, and had there unloaded the spoil from the car float.

At 8 o'clock last night Robert H. Humphrys of the New York Central's detective force and Detectives Garrick, Reddy, Quinlan, Carbone of Hoboken arrested four men and locked them up in Hoboken. The men said were James Mahoney, a tugboat Captain, of 130 York Street, Jersey City; Henry Cobb, an engineer, of 408 Cleveland Street Jersey City; Michael Shields, a tugboat deck hand, of 312 Clinton Street and Samuel Nichols, a tugboat deck hand, of 93 Franklin Street.

Humphrys said that these four men belonged to the gang of pirates who had looted the float and turned it and the James Bradley adrift. Neither Mr. Humphrys nor the detectives would tell what evidence they had against the four prisoners. The four men were locked up on a technical charge of highway robbery. They will be arraigned before Recorder McGovern this morning and an application will be made to him to hold the prisoners over to the United States Commissioner Edward R. Stanton, when a charge of piracy will be lodged against them.

The detectives said last night that they had plenty of evidence against their prisoners and were ready for trial at once. The prisoners will be questioned to-day regarding the use two years ago of the tugboat Peck for looting a car float. It was said last night that the merchandise carried to sea on the float was valued at $15,000. The damage done at the Ocean Yacht Club anchorage at Stapleton was estimated at $1,750. The four launches sunk were the Lottie B., owned by Thomas Lindsay of Stapleton; the Lizzie, owned by Leo Rostetter of Stapleton; the Bug, owned by Frank Marshall of Stapleton, and the Mushite, owned by Charles Hamilton of Stapleton.

MISS MACVANE MADE VICTIM OF REVENGE

Italian Officer Denounced Her as a Spy, Her Sister Writes The Times.

HAD REJECTED HIS SUIT

Until Ambassador Page Acted, She Was Virtually a Prisoner—Sister's Letters Intercepted.

The strange persecution of the American singer, Miss Dorothea Macvane, a daughter of Silas Marcus Macvane, Professor Emeritus of Harvard University, by the naval authorities of Italy, who for several weeks kept her under surveillance at Taranto, and subjected her to indignities, in the belief that she was a spy, is explained in a letter written to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 8 from Rome by Miss Edith Macvane, the novelist, a sister of Dorothea.

In her letter, which was written more than a week before her sister was set right in the eyes of the Italian naval authorities by the intervention of Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Edith Macvane says that the cruel ordeal which her sister was then undergoing was the revenge of an Italian naval officer whose suit she had refused.

On representations of the American Ambassador that the authorities at Taranto were mistaken in suspecting the young woman of being a spy, Admiral Millo, the Italian Minister of Marine, telegraphed on Dec. 17 an order to the police of Taranto not to molest Miss Macvane further. Even after that, it appears from dispatches received yesterday, Miss Macvane was not left in peace. She complained yesterday to the police of Taranto that attempts had been made to blackmail her, and she asked the arrest of an Italian journalist accused of demanding $2,000 for the suppression of a defamatory article about her.

Sister's Story of Persecution.

Miss Edith Macvane's letter, which was received yesterday by THE TIMES, is as follows:

Via Angelo Brunetti 46.
Rome, Italy, 8 Dec.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: May I ask you to give space in your valuable paper to the outrage now being perpetrated on Dorothea Macvane, daughter of Prof. Emeritus S. M. Macvane of Harvard University, the well-known authority on international law?

Some weeks ago my sister Dorothea went to Taranto, the great Italian naval station, to sing with a grand opera company "Lucia," "Barbiere," &c. At first all went well. Then for the past week we had no letters. To-day two letters were brought to the home of a little dressmaker.

The letters had been sent under cover for me from my sister, who tells us her correspondence has been intercepted and she for some days has had nothing from us. This is the story the letters tell:

By an Italian naval officer who fell in love with her and whom she refused she has been denounced to the naval authorities there as a political spy. Her correspondence has been intercepted, her room and private boxes have been continually searched; when she goes out she is followed by a "shadow," a police spy, who stays not five feet away. She is prevented from singing, the populace insult her as "guella donna"—"that woman." She is under continual observation from the Ministry of Marine in Rome, and her every move is telegraphed here.

At the same time she cannot leave Taranto and return here to the house of her family in Rome, because she has been warned that if she attempts to get away she may be arrested at the station. Her distress of mind is extreme. She writes me in much agitation. For two days she has not eaten; her distress is such that her stomach will not retain food. She fears for her personal safety. She fears also that she may be ordered to leave Italy, where we are established in a house, and where she must stay to make her career it she is to get any good from her long years of study. To leave Italy and start her career all over again in Germany would be an impossible step. At the same time, how stay in Italy if the Italian Government is permitted to treat her in this way, as a female spy, that foulest type of adventuress, a cocotte and a traitress?

Poor Dorothea, the type of a refined American girl of honorable family, is crushed by the terror of it. "They think my hands are covered not only with kisses, but with blood," she writes me.

In the meantime my father, Prof. Macvane, is extremely ill. I cannot tell him of the situation in which Dorothea is. I cannot even write her directly, because her letters are intercepted. Our friend Prince Orsini has kindly given us the address of a friend of his in Taranto to whom I may send my letters to my sister and who will convey them to her. Thus only may I communicate with my sister. I cannot go to her because my father is ill. She cannot come home because of her contract and because the police would arrest her at the station. Meanwhile she stays to be persecuted and insulted and under constant threat of violence and of arrest.

I now go to see our Ambassador. In the meantime I implore you to give publicity to this treatment accorded to a defenseless and innocent girl, a young singer of talents and promise here in Italy. I am sure the American public would feel indignation to know in what a situation Dorothea Macvane now stands.

I remain, yours sincerely,
EDITH MACVANE.

Government Investigation Ordered.

In the accounts of the persecution of Miss Macvane sent out of Italy at the time when publicity was given to the case by the interference of Ambassador Page no mention was made of the Italian naval officer who had denounced Miss Macvane in revenge for her rejection of his suit.

The fact that the Italian Minister of Marine, after hearing from Ambassador Page, ordered a full investigation of the circumstances which caused Miss Macvane to be suspected as a spy, makes it appear that the explanation that the young woman fell under suspicion by accident is not accepted by Ambassador Page or by the Italian naval authorities. After the police surveillance of Miss Macvane was ordered to cease a statement was made by those in charge of the watch kept upon her in Taranto that she was taken for a spy because,

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WRIGHT'S ITALIAN RIVAL.

Dr. Robiola Says He Has an Uncapsizable Aeroplane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 26.—The claim to have been the first to devise an automatically stable aeroplane seems likely to be in dispute between Orville Wright and Dr. Robiola of Turin. The latter is about to give a public display with a hydro-aeroplane constructed of metal throughout, weighing about a ton, which he says is absolutely uncapsizable and able to travel more than 150 miles an hour.

In this machine, instead of being alongside the pilot, the equilibrators are fixed on the body of the machine. Dr. Ribiola's novelty will be piloted by a well-known Italian aviator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Sikarsky's new giant aeroplane flew several hours to-day, carrying ten passengers and a load weighing altogether about a ton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The French airman Chanteiloup to-day demonstrated at Hendon the possibility of "looping the loop" with a biplane. His flight was sensational, as it was blowing half a gale, so that the machine at times was scarcely moving.

TANGO DEFEATS VATICAN.

Clergy's Efforts to Suppress Dancing Craze in Italy Fail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Strenuous efforts made by the Vatican to suppress the tango dancing mania in Italy have proved a failure. Following the example of Rome, there was issued throughout the country a circular giving instructions to the clergy to initiate a crusade against the tango and similar dances as "offensive to the purity of every right-minded person and unworthy of being introduced into houses and receptions attended by Catholic women."

All the great Italian pulpit orators have fulminated against the fashion, which now, however, is practically general in the salons of the Eternal City itself.

A RAPHAEL FOR $1.60.

Russian Painter Discovers a Picture Said to be by the Master.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The well-known Russian painter Solomonoff has just discovered a picture which is declared to be a Raphael. It is a "Holy Family." It was bought by a dealer for $1.60 from a poor Russian nobleman.

The picture was found in the course of a Grand Ducal hunting party near St. Petersburg. It will probably be purchased by one of the museums.

PLAN FLIGHT ACROSS OCEAN

Bestar and Vilas Build Machine for New York-to-Liverpool Trip.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 26.—William Bastar of this city announced to-night that he and Jack Vilas, an aviator, would attempt a flight across the Atlantic Ocean from New York City to Liverpool early next Spring. Bastar is associated with Vilas in building an aeroplane especially constructed for this flight.

They will attempt to capture $50,000 offered by a London newspaper for the first successful flight across the Atlantic.

GOULDS HELP FIGHT FIRE.

New Members of Lakewood Hose Company Arrive in an Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 26.—Two weeks ago Company No. 1 of the Lakewood Fire Department elected George J. Gould and his two sons, Kingdon and George, Jr., to membership. Early this morning the first alarm since their election was received, and when Company No. 1 arrived at the fire, they found their three recruits there. The alarm was turned in near midnight. The fire was at the Lillian Court, a large hotel, and a high wind fanned the blaze.

The alarm had not been turned in long when an auto drew up to the hotel and the three Goulds alighted. They were many minutes ahead of the other members of the company. The fire was under control in less than half an hour from the time the alarm was turned in.

RUSH TO LIGHTKEEPER'S AID

Revenue Cutter and a Doctor on Their Way to His Lonely Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The revenue cutter Pamlico was sent scurrying out of her berth in Newbern, N. C., to-night, under forced draught to go to the aid of Alonzo J. English, veteran keeper of the lighthouse on Brant Island a dot in Pamlico Sound, eight or ten miles from the mainland. English is ill and without attention, except such as can be given by his assistant, upon whom the twenty-four-hours-a-day watch has devolved.

Word came to-night to Acting Commandant Emery of the Revenue Cutter Service, of English's condition, and the Pamlico was ordered out at once, with instructions to make all possible speed. She is due at Brant Island to-morrow with a doctor and medical supplies.

DETROIT STATION BURNED.

Loss of Old Terminal Causes Switch to New One Ahead of Time.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—A spectacular fire, starting from a cause undetermined, swept through the main station of the Michigan Central Railway Company here this afternoon, and caused damage estimated at $250,000. Although several hundred persons were in the building at tha time the fire was discovered, only one, a male employe, was injured.

The new Michigan Central terminus was recently completed, and it was announced earlier this week that the old building would be abandoned, so far as passenger service was concerned, the first of the year. To-night, before the ruins of the Third Street Station were cold, passenger trains were running into the new terminal on Fifteenth Street.

THREE CHEERS FOR WILSON!
THREE TIMES THREE!
Poor Bryan's only club were—
The basis of the currency
Is Altogether Rubber!
Punch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

$100,000 RADIUM TEST TO SAVE BREMNER'S LIFE

Eleven Tubes Buried in Shoulder of New Jersey Congressman Stricken with Cancer.

GREATEST TRIAL EVER MADE

Dr. Kelly of Baltimore Applied the Remedy for Twelve Hours on Christmas Day.

REPEATS OPERATION TO-DAY

Watches for Reduction of Cancerous Growth and Is Hopeful of a Cure—Congressman Long a Sufferer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Robert G. Bremner, Democratic member of Congress from the Seventh District of New Jersey, spent his Christmas in a Baltimore hospital with $100,000 worth of radium temporarily imbedded in his left shoulder in the hope that it would halt the growth of a malignant cancer there and perhaps destroy it.

The radium was placed in the growth in Mr. Bremner's shoulder by Dr. Howard A. Kelly in the latter's private sanitarium, on Eutaw Place, and was left there long enough to send its radio-active properties in a cross-fire through the cancerous growth. Dr. Kelly put the radium in eleven tubes, coated with rubber, and these tubes, each about two and one-half inches long and about one-third of an inch in diameter, were planted in as many incisions made in the cancer on Mr. Bremner's shoulder.

This is probably the largest number of tubes and the most expensive quantity of radium ever used in a single operation. To relieve his patient from pain Dr. Kelly administered cocaine to the affected shoulder.

The tubes were inserted at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and were removed at 11 o'clock last night. The result was carefully observed by Dr. Kelly to-day, and the tubes will again be imbedded in the cancer to-morrow.

The operation is one of the most important that has been performed in this country, and if successful in producing improvement or cure, will mark a notable [illegible] in the treatment of cancer by [illegible].

Dr. Kelly thinks that the treatment will result in a degeneration of the malignant cancer cells in Mr. Bremner's shoulder under the dosage of Gamma radiations; the only one of three kinds of rays sent forth by radium which have thus far proved of value in cancer cases. The operation has to be so performed that the Alpha and Beta rays are

infallible means of combating the disease has been found except, perhaps, in the superficial type of cancer.

Nevertheless, some remarkable cases have been reported within a few months. Last August a man was admitted at the Middlesex Hospital of London with a cancer of the throat. A platinum tube containing 82 milligrammes of radium was imbedded in the tumor for twelve hours, and in September no traces of the growth were found.

In the same hospital, in the case of a woman with abdominal cancer, a platinum tube containing 144 milligrammes of radium was imbedded for twenty-four hours, and within twelve days the growth was less than half its original size.

At the Radium Institute in Londan a woman with a large cancer of the colerbone was treated eight months ago. A tuce containing 100 milligrammes of radium was imbedded on two consecutive days for twelve hours each, and within a month the growth had disappeared.

The general use of radium in the treatment of cancer has been retarded by the difficulty of obtaining radium, and its almost prohibitive cost. This was one of the main reasons for the purchase by Drs. Douglas and Kelly of the ore claims in Colorado, and their virtual dedication of the future output of the mines to the service of mankind.

Paul Blesson, a noted engineer, who lectured two age before the Society of Civil Engineers at Paris, stated that the latest statistics showed that not more than seven grams of metallic radium was in existence. The price of a gram of the bromide of hydrated radium is now about $90,000, which makes a gram of pure metallic radium worth about $156,000.

RADIUM ORE AT MAUCH CHUNK

Government Officials Identify Yellow Deposits as Carnotite.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Radium ore deposits have been discovered within a mile of Mauch Chunk. In a cut made by the Tamaqua trolley line along the eastern base of Mount Pisgah, below the Switchback, are to be seen streaks and blotches of a yellow substance, which is now found to be carnotite, the greatest source in this country of the precious metal.

While the deposits have been known to geologists of the Bureau of Mines and the Faculty of Lehigh University for some time, no word of the find became public until to-day, when Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. Edgar T. Wherry of the National Museum at Washington went to Mauch Chunk, identified the yellow substance as carnotite, and asserted that radium was present.

The deposits are said to be worth $100 a ton.

TESTING PLANT FOR DENVER.

Location Picked for Research Work Financed by Radium Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—Government officials to-day selected the property now occupied by the Sutton, Steele & Steele Mining and Milling Machine Company as a location for the plant for experimental treatment of radium-bearing ores, which is to be financed by the National Radium Institute.

Experts of the Federal Bureau of Mines are to conduct the experiments, and preliminary plans for installing apparatus for research work have been made by them.

Ore for the tests will be brought from the claims in Paradox Valley, this State, which the National Radium Institute, organized by Dr. James A. Douglas of New York and Dr. Edward A. Kelly of Baltimore, recently acquired with a view to using the radium produced for the benefit of humanity.

Investigations by the Bureau of Mines has shown that Colorado contains the largest deposits of radium-bearing ore in the world. In the last year, according to statistics, Colorado and Utah produced two-thirds of the world's radium.

CUTTER FOR MUTINOUS CREW

British Captain Asks Aid to Quell Disturbance.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Dec. 26.—The assistance of a revenue cutter has been asked to quell a disturbance among the crew of the British steamer Baron Dalmeny, which returned here to-day with two firemen in irons and four others badly cut that their recovery is doubtful.

The trouble started among the Chinese firemen, but from what cause could not oe ascertained. Capt. Gordon said that knives had been smuggled aboard and that he would not proceed to sea until his riotous crew was replaced. He has communicated with the British Consul in Philadelphia.

The Baron Dalmeny, with a cargo of wheat, sailed from Philadelphia yesterday for Avonmouth Docks.

WOMAN DIES IN FIRE IN APARTMENT HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

reach. No time could be wasted, however. In shortening the ladder, and six firemen, headed by Capt. Ricketts of Truck 35 ran to the top.

Capt. Ricketts, by an acrobatic feat, climbed through the ladder and reached the fire escape. One by one he passed the members of the Moran family, and also little Miss Whiteford, to his fellow-firemen. The children were taken to the fire escape immediately below until Mrs. Moran, the last to leave the fire escape, had been forced through the aperture between two rungs of the ladder. In stages then the Morans and Miss Whiteford were carried to the street.

Firemen played water in the electrician's shop and in the fifth floor of the building and had the fire under control in a short time. The damage was about $5,000.

Fire Chief Kenlon, when he heard how Policeman Hardiman had opened a door and allowed the fire to be fed by a draught, went to the young policeman and shook his hand.

"You did good work in warning those people not to jump and you are to be commended for going into a burning house to try and save people," he said, "but I want to tell you this and I hope that every policeman will learn it by heart: Never open a door when you find a fire in a basement. The first thing you want to do when you see a door open in a basement is to close it. Keep the doors closed until the firemen arrive. I am not upbraiding you for what you have done, for most men would have done the same thing. If the door in the cellar had been kept closed in this case I think we could have checked the fire in the basement."

The complete list of rescued contains also the names of Mrs. Margaret Laughlin, 56 years old; her daughters Anna, 26 years, and Ethel, 22 years; Edward Bulger, 9 years old, of 340 West Twenty-first Street, a grandson of Mrs. Laughlin, and Mrs. Newman of West Forty-sixth Street, another boy who was visiting the Laughlins. The Laughlins lived on the fourth floor. They had run to the fire escape first, but later went through the smoke down the stairs.

Miss Sanford's body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where it was claimed by Miss Pearce late last night on her return from a visit to friends in Brooklyn.

Chief Kenlon left Fire Headquarters when the second alarm was sounded. In his high-powered car he sped up Broadway at the rate of thirty to forty miles an hour.

Engineer Fealey was at the wheel and slowed down when he reached Thirty-fourth Street. Another fireman in the car rang the big bell and blew the siren. The car was crossing Thirty-fourth Street when a man dodged from behind a crosstown car. Engineer Fealey turned his wheel sharply, but the mudguard of the car struck the man and hurled him to the street.

Chief Kenlon stopped while Traffic Policeman Shine picked the victim up. He was Robert Breton, 53 years old, a coachman, of 755 Seventh Avenue. Chief Kenlon instructed one of the fireman to give the man assistance, and then sped on to the fire. Breton was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was found that his left leg was broken in two places. He also received painful contusions.

VALUABLES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives unique help in recovering valuables by reprinting its advertisements of lost or found articles, free of charge, in a bulletin for frequent distribution among police stations, hotels, railway stations, pawn shops, and garages. —Adv.

BRITISH SEND FORCE TO MEXICAN BORDER

Six Hundred Bluejackets and Marines Landed and Rushed Through British Honduras.

PERFORM PATROL DUTY

Will Watch the Operations of Gen. Brito—Washington Not Concerned About the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—According to information received by cable to-day by Russell Hastings Millward, British bluejackets and marines have been landed at Belize, British Honduras, and are being transported inland to do patrol duty along the British Honduran borders of Mexico and Guatemala.

Mr. Millward, who is a life member of the American Museum of Natural History and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, has just arrived here from Southern Mexico, where he spent five months. He was in Belize two weeks ago. His cable message said the force was landed from the British cruiser Hermione, 9,000 tons. The Hermione was at Belize when Mr. Millward was there. According to Mr. Millward, this is the first time in history that a British armed expedition has undertaken work of this character in British Honduras.

"It would now appear," said Mr. Millward, "that Great Britain has adopted the same policy of watchful waiting along the southern border of Mexico that the United States so long has been observing on the north, though in this British activity there is evidence of a direct interest in the movements of Gen. Manuel Brito, former Governor of the State of Campeche, who disappeared last June after sacking the bank of Yucatan of $300,000 in Mexican currency and only recently reappeared.

"Gen Brito, traveling under an assumed name, landed from the steamer Colombia at Belize on Dec. 6, and before and since that time he has smuggled into the country enough rifles and ammunition to load down thirty mules—enough to equip his followers, said to number 2,000, with more than 100 rounds of cartridges to each man

"Brito is waiting only a favorable opportunity to cross the frontier and inaugurate a revolution of his own, with the avowed purpose of gaining control of the States of Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, and the Territory of Quintava Roo. Brito is now across the border of British Honduras, in Guatemala.

"Heretofore Guatemala and British Honduras have offered an almost unrestricted field for the operations of revolutionists in general. When one country proved inhospitable, the jump across the border into the other was quick and easy. Up to this time the native police of British Honduras have operated alone against bandits, revolutionists, pseudo-revolutionists, and their bands in the interior, but my message of to-day indicated an abrupt change in the policy of Great Britain in her colony in Central America.

Altogether the cruiser Hermion landed 600 marines at Belize, and a substantial part of them, augmented by the native police soldiery, have formed an expedition, calculated to remove British Honduras from the field of activity of Gen. Brito particularly and of others of his kind. The expedition is following the valley of the Hondo River on the border between British Honduras and Mexico, there to form a border patrol, and thence to the Guatemalan frontier where the patrol also is to extend.

"If Gen. Brito should attempt to cross and be captured, his fate is scaled. Requisition immediately would be honored and he would be turned over to the nearest Mexican Federal general and promptly shot."

When State Department officials were told of the reputed landing of the British force to patrol the Mexican border, they declared that it was not of any significance, and caused no concern to the United States Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—According to an official statement made by the Government to-day, it has received a request through the Mexican legation at Tokio from more than fifty Japanese army officers to be allowed to enter the service of the Mexican army.

This is generally taken here as an indication that much better feeling has been created between Mexico and Japan as a result of the visit of the Special Envoy, Francisco de la Barra.

The Government has not acted on this request, but it is generally believed that this will depend largely on whether or not Japanese artillery is introduced in the Mexican army.

Official reports, given out to-day, say that several bands of rebels were defeated in various parts of the country yesterday and to-day.

A large band of Zapatistas was defeated twice within sixty miles of the capital in the Capulen Mountains, on the border between the States of Mexico and Morelos. The Federals surrounded the rebels, driving them from trenches with heavy artillery and then killing many with machine-gun fire and sharpshooting.

The rebels fled to another range to the southward, where they were overtaken and again defeated. An official report says that a cursory reconnaisance of the battlefield disclosed fifty-four bodies of rebels, but it was believed many more would be found when a more careful search was made.

Gertrudis Sanchez, leader of the rebels in the State of Michoacan, was surprised and defeated at Passo Real, fleeing in such haste that he left behind his achives, also his shoes and the crutches which he was using owing to a recent wound which had not healed.

It is reported that representations were made to Huerta to-day looking to the protection of Americans in the vicinity of Tampico, where the rebels, according to rumor, have killed more than twenty in the last six weeks. The story cannot be confirmed, but, according to one version, the American Department of State has already been informed.

It is asserted that Huerta expressed regret at these alleged happenings, but stated that he was unable to devote troops to the work of guarding Americans without weakening his forces at important points. It is said he added that these outrages, if correctly reported, were being committed by men whom Washington was treating in friendly fashion, and suggested that Washington take the matter up with the rebel leaders.

Official advices say the Sinaloa campaign for the recapture of Culiacan and other towns in the northern part of the State is progressing well. News received from there is very optimistic.

It was announced to-day that Alvaro Obregon, a prominent Sonora rebel leader, had offered to surrender to the Government provided that he be made Governor of Sonora. He asked that a confidential man from Huerta be sent to confer with him, looking to this end.

The financial situation continued critical to-day. It is reported that the Bank holidays, ending Jan. 2, will be continued indefinitely by Presidential decree, and also that State notes will be made legal tender. It is feared that several failures will take place, despite this measure.

A report was current to-night that the Bank of London and Mexico had practically concluded a five-million-dollar loan in London, which would serve as a guarantee of the emission of a considerable amount of paper currency which was expected to arrive the first of the year.

The report could not be confirmed.

It is understood that Huerta has arranged to obtain a large sum through the influence of Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, and Lord Cowdray.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—The run on the Bank of London and Mexico was in no way diminished to-day, double lines of depositors, extending out into the streets for half a block. Payment on checks was restricted, as on previous days, to 200 pesos, except for pay rolls and other urgent requirements.

W. B. Mitchell, the manager of the bank, expressed confidence in the ability of the institution to weather the drain upon it. He asserted that the bank's financial condition was such that if all deposits were paid out, there would remain 41,000,000 pesos in assets.

The run on the Bank of London and Mexico had some effect in causing small runs on the other banks in the capital.

DECREES OROZCO'S DEATH.

Villa Issues an Edict That Foe Be Shot if Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 26.—Gen Francisco Villa has decreed that Gen. Pasqual Orozco and all who sided with him in the revolt against Madero are to meet the fate that President Madero met in Mexico City if they are captured. Villa's edict was received today in Juarez from Chihuahua, where it was given out by Villa's secretary. The document says that all Federal soldiers and officers, including Gens. Orozco, Salazar, and Antonio Rojas, must be put to death by a firing squad as soon as captured.

The feeling between Villa and Orozco has been bitter since the Madero revolution, and Villa has frequently expressed a desire to capture Orozco and Salazar personally, so he could kill them with his own hand. He regards Orozco as a traitor quite as much as Huerta.

Orozco's properties in Chihuahua have been confiscated and delivered to the State. All of his concessions will be seized and forfeited.

THE SOLACE AT VERA CRUZ.

Brings from Tampico Sailors Stricken with Malaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 26.—The hospital vessel Solace arrived from Tampico this morning, anchoring outside. She has on board several American sailors, suffering from malaria as the result of being bitten by mosquitos.

Rear Admiral Mayo arrived on the Ward Line steamer Mexico, and immediately took command of the Connecticut.

WARSHIP HONORS TO REBELS.

Reception to Sinaloa Officials on the Pittsburgh Please Carranza.

CULIACAN, Mexico, Dec. 26.—Constitutionalist officials of Sinaloa received official honors when they visited the United States cruiser Pittsburgh at San Blas, according to reports of the visit related to-day.

When Gov. Riveros and Gen. Iturbe boarded the Pittsburgh they were received by a salute of sixteen guns. The Mexican tricolor floated with the Stars and Stripes over the American ship of war. The visitors were entertained at luncheon and inspected the ship and crew.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Dec. 26.—News of the reception of the Constitutionalist officers on the cruiser Pittsburgh was received by Gen. Carranza and his advisers with an unsual show of interest. The event was thought by officials here to be the best proof yet offered of the good feeling of the Washington Government toward the revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The honors paid to Gov. Riveres and his party by Rear Admiral Cowles on board the Pittsburgh were in recognition of the legally elected officials of Sinaloa, and not of the Constitutionalist forces opposing the Huerta Government, said Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy to-night.

TOKIO CHEERS DE LA BARRA.

Mass Meeting Gives Him a Sword and Condemns Our Policy.

TOKIO, Dec. 26.—A so-called Japanese national welcome was given to-day to Francisco de la Barra, special envoy from Mexico to thank Japan for her participation in the Mexican Centennial. Several thousands of people carrying lanterns assembled in the City Park, where speeches were delivered by prominent men, who were loudly cheered. This was followed by a brilliant display of fireworks and miniature bontires.

A procession was then formed and proceeded to the notel where Señor de la Barra is staying. After the crowd had serenaded the visitor a committee composed of members of the Japanese Parliament and other popular leaders mounted the balcony, where the former Provisional President of Mexico greeted them amid cheers lasting several minutes.

The committee presented a sword and other gifts, which Señor de la Barra acknowledged in a brief speech, and then called for cheers for the Emperor and the Japanese Nation.

The procession then marched to the Mexican Legation and the Imperial Palace, in front of which another meeting was held, at which a resolution was adopted criticising the United States for discriminating against the Japanese and expressing disapproval of Japanese participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It is understood here that the welcome to Señor de la Barra by the Tokio populace was designed to express the dissent of one of the political factions from the official reception planned by the Government. In its greeting to de la Barra the Japanese Government had adhered strictly to the prescribed ceremonial. It was the opposition which arranged for the torchlight procession and sword presentation.

The Japanese Ambassador called upon Acting Secretary Moore to-day to ask that the United States Government protect Japanese in Juarez and other border points. There is some fear that these Japanese may be made to feel the resentment of the Constitutionalists because the Federals are receiving arms and ammunition from Japan.

$5,000 PACKARD CAR GANG'S LATEST LOOT

Automobile Thieves Have a Thorough Organization, Dealers Say.

EIGHT CARS GO IN WEEK

Owners Warned and Police Criticised by Managers of the Big Broadway Agencies.

Automobile dealers whose places of business are in Broadway, between Fiftieth and Sixty-fifth Streets, sent out a general warning yesterday to owners to beware of holiday season automobile thieves.

The thieves, according to information gathered by A. C. Harrington, general manager of the Packard Company, who lost a $5,000 1914 model automobile on Wednesday afternoon, have just completed a thorough organization. So far eight cars, worth $20,000, have been reported stolen from Broadway shopping centres since the holiday rush of traffic began.

In every case in which witnesses were found who saw the automobiles driven off, there were three men involved. One of the men, the best-dressed of the three, would step into the chauffeur's seat, and, with all the air of a seasoned driver and owner, would start the car up. The other two, who had no doubt acted as "spotters" to make sure that the real owner was busy shopping, would not get into the car, but would disappear in the crowd after making sure that it had departed on its way all right.

The big Packard car stolen Wednesday afternoon was of a type that has not yet reached the general market in any number. For that reason Mr. Harrington is somewhat confident that he will get some trace of it the first time it is taken to a repair shop to be overhauled.

"The total mileage run by the new car before it was stolen," said Mr. Harrington, "wouldn't amount to ten miles. I had a salesman drive me to my home at 620 West 122d Street on Christmas Eve at 6 o'clock. He told me that he had a couple of packages to mail on his way back to the office in Broadway. He drove to the branch Post Office in Fifty-first Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, and went inside with his packages. He was not in the Post Office for more than three minutes, according to the message I had from him a little later, but when he came out the car was gone. We have advertised for it in all the newspapers and the police were notified at 8 P. M. to begin a search. I don't understand this theft, as thieves have heretofore preferred old and somewhat serviceable cars to new ones."

Another automobile stolen on Christmas Eve was a Hudson car which was left standing in front of the Hotel Astor while its owner was at dinner. No trace has so far been found, although insurance companies have taken up the hunt.

Two cars were stolen from women owners who left them in front of Thirty-fourth Street department stores while they did some belated Christmas shopping. At the office of E. P. Hopwood, an insurance adjuster, at 55 John Street, it was said yesterday that the women objected to the notoriety of having their names in print, so that the hunt for these cars will be conducted without giving publicity to the owners.

The conclusion of the Broadway automobile dealers that a gang has been well organized to deal in stolen cars is based partly on reports brought in by detectives employed to find out why there has been a sudden increase in the number of cars stolen and partly on the desire shown by the thieves for the latest and newest cars.

There is some disposition among automobile dealers to blame the police for the lack of a really efficient group of detectives specially trained in the business of tracing stolen automobiles. It was pointed out that when the police were notified that the Packard car was stolen at 8 P. M. Police Headquarters failed to do anything until 10 P. M., when the shifts changed and when it was possible to send out a description of the car with the new force of policemen leaving the station houses.

In the meantime the thief had been given an opportunity to pass over any of the ferries with the automobile or to get forty or fifty miles away from New York over the main automobile boulevards. Dealers who felt that the police need a new method of handling the problem of automobile thefts said that if the police at the ferries had received a special notice about the stolen car—different in design and color from the usual cars on the streets—and the police along the Boston Post Road and other main highways had been notified at once the car probably would have been recovered.

It is the belief of the Packard Company officials that the car was driven away from New York for the reason that it would be too easy to detect a new car, such as this one, in New York garages or repair shops.

An automobile of another make stolen here in April was found, it was said, in a garage in Detroit seven months later. This car had been "treated" by having its color scheme completely changed, and had been converted from a 1913 model to a 1914 model by the removal of the newer accessory parts, such as lamps and self-starting system, and the substitution of accessories that had formerly been in use. In this case the car was detected merely because the maker's numbers had not been removed from the tires.

The description of two men seen in the company of a well-dressed man who drove cars away from Thirty-fourth Street has been furnished to detectives, who went out yesterday in the hope that they would find them still working on Broadway as "spotters" for thieves in search of desirable cars to steal.

One car, stolen early last week, was found by insurance company detectives last night. They received information in response to offers of a reward that the automobile had been taken to pieces in an uptown garage and would be shipped to Springfield, Mass., in packing boxes last night. They found the packing boxes with three-fourths of the completed car in them, the missing parts no doubt having been removed for use in some other car to make identification difficult.

MISS MACVANE MADE VICTIM OF REVENGE

Continued from Page 1.

when she had spent a day taking photographs on the coast near Taranto, she had accidentally snapped her camera at some masked naval batteries.

Prof. Macvane was persuaded to go abroad four years ago with his daughters, Dorothea and Edith, and his third daughter, Baroness Dodeman de Placy, wife of a French Army officer.

Edith Macvane has been a contributor to many magazines, and is the author of "The Adventures of Joujou," "Duchess of Dreams," "The Thoroughbred," "The Black Flier," and "Tarantella." Recently she has been publishing a series of stories in an American magazine in which the heroine, a woman detective, is of great assistance to the secret service branch of the French military organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The family of Miss Dorothea Macvane, the American woman who has been under surveillance in Italy as a spy, has appealed to the State Department for her protection. The department received a report before the appeal was made from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page giving the details of the treatment of Miss Macvane. It took no steps in the matter beyond leaving the whole subject to the discretion of Mr. Page, who, from his own account, had promptly given all aid in his power for Miss Macvane's protection.

SIMPLEX

To Continue Careful Policy

In presenting its product for the new year, the Simplex Automobile Company wishes to emphasize the continuance of the same careful, conservative business policy which has characterized its dealings in the past and made possible its present high standing.

A maximum of three hundred chassis will be built during the coming year, thus insuring a continuance of the careful inspection of every part that enters into Simplex construction. This inspection is made by the heads of each department and carefully recorded so that liability can be correctly placed. Simplex Salesrooms are located at 240 West 59th Street, New York (near Columbus Circle).

We will exhibit only at the Automobile Salon, Hotel Astor, Jan. 2d-10th, inclusive.

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SECOND SWAN DIVORCE SUIT

Mrs. Swan Starts New Proceedings in Reno, Charging Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 26.—Mabel Lorraine Miller Swan this afternoon filed a divorce complaint against her husband, Kingsley Swan of Brooklyn, N. Y., charging failure to provide and desertion covering a period of more than one year.

The complaint is drawn in the simplest and briefest form possible under the Nevada laws. It sets forth that the marriage occurred in 1908, and that there is one child issue of the union. Mrs. Swan asks that the child be placed in her custody. She asks for no alimony.

Mrs. Swan's Reno action is the second suit for divorce she has instituted against her husband. They parted at Christmas, 1911, and Mrs. Swan soon after started proceedings in Brooklyn. The referee who took the testimony reported the statutory charge proved, but Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict refused to confirm the report, intimating that there had been collusion. The name of the co-respondent was not disclosed. While the suit was pending Mrs. Swan's child was born.

Mr. Swan is a well-known horse and dog breeder of Brooklyn. His wife is the daughter of Alvah Miller, a paper manufacturer of the same borough.

New Launch for Astor Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 26.—Vincent Astor is to have a Herreshoff-built speed launch of thirty feet, to be attached to the steam yacht Norma. The craft was ordered to-day, and will be equipped with an oil engine.

HARE GETS MULLAN OFF MITCHEL SLATE

Continued from Page 1.

office. It was said that Mr. Mitchel is not in favor of appointing a distinguished lawyer to the place; that he has his own ideas on how the office should be conducted, and that he has many reforms in mind that he purposes to carry out. In the event that neither Mr. Mullan nor Mr. Hare gets the place, it was said yesterday that the appointment may go to Cyrus C. Miller, Borough President of the Bronx. Mr. Miller was not re-elected. He is an independent Democrat, and when Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Mullan dissolved partnership he offered the use of his office, which was next door to the building at 55 Liberty Street, to Mr. Mitchel, and the latter readily accepted.

Mr. Hare has long taken a prominent part in political affairs in the city from an independent Democratic standpoint. He was one of the leaders in the fight against William F. Sheehan when the latter aspired to be United States Senator. In his present fight for appointment as Corporation Counsel he has the backing of a number of prominent independent Democrats. He is a brother-in-law of Herbert Parsons.

Mr. Mitchel made it clear yesterday that he would not hesitate to appoint a district leader to a place in his administration if such a leader was the right kind of a man for the job. The question came up over the report that the Mayor-elect intended to appoint F. J. H. Kracke, former naval officer and a Republican district leader of Brooklyn, to an important position. Mr. Mitchel was quoted as saying that he would not appoint a district leader under any circumstances.

"I did not say that," said Mr. Mitchel. "I will appoint any district leader if he is the kind of a man I am after. The fact that he is a district leader will not militate against him. I did not say that I wouldn't appoint Mr. Kracke because he happened to be a leader in a political organization."

Mr. Mitchel is seriously considering the advisability of appointing at least one woman to a responsible place in his administration. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Superintendent of the Bedford Reformatory for Girls, may be appointed Commissioner of Correction, in which event it will be the first time in the history of the city that a woman has headed a city department.

Dr. Davis has the backing of a number of suffragists, as well as of women's organizations. If she is not appointed Commissioner of Correction, her friends say that she will be made Deputy Commissioner. It was learned yesterday that Miss Davis has obtained a four years' leave of absence from the Bedford Reformatory, dating from Jan. 1.

The name of John A. Kingsbury was mentioned yesterday for Commissioner of Charities. Mr. Kingsbury is General Manager of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and his appointment would be agreeable to the Progressive organization.

POLICE DEPUTIES RESIGN.

Waldo Makes Changes to Permit Successor to Trim His Own Ship.

The four Deputy Police Commissioners—Douglas I. McKay, George S. Dougherty, Harry W. Newburger, and James E. Dillon—handed their resignations to Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday, to take effect on Dec. 31. The resignations of the secretaries of the four deputies are also in the hands of the Commissioner, to take effect at the same time. After he has accepted the resignations of his staff, Commissioner Waldo will offer his own resignation to Mayor Kline.

Before leaving the department, Commissioner Waldo will transfer all the heads of departments which he has created since Police Commissioner for the purpose, as he expressed it, of permitting the new head of each department to "trim his own ship."

Among those who will be affected by the action are: Lieut. Richard Enright, in charge of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies; Lieut. Charles Kane, in charge of the Bureau of Complaints; Lieut. William McCarthy, custodian of the Headquarters Building, and Lieut. Daniel Costigan, in charge of one of the Vice Squads which conduct secret investigations for the Commissioner.

All of these officers will be sent back to the precincts where Commissioner Waldo found them to do desk and other duty. None of the patrolmen in the different squads and departments will be transferred, unless he is reappointed.

Deputy Commissioner Dillon, after Jan. 1, will go back to Brooklyn as Borough Inspector. He has been carried on leave since his appointment as a deputy.

WHITMAN TAKES THE OATH.

Justice Ingraham Administers It—Nott to Swear Assistants.

Charles S. Whitman took the oath of office of District Attorney of New York County yesterday afternoon in the chambers of Justice George L. Ingraham, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Ingraham, a personal friend of Mr. Whitman, administered the oath in the presence of Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark and Henry D. Sayer, chief clerk to the District Attorney. Following the brief ceremony a number of friends dropped in to pay their respects. Justice Ingraham and his associates, Justices John Proctor Clarke, Francis M. Scott, and Victor J. Dowling, were the first to offer their congratulations.

Mr. Whitman will begin his second term on Jan. 1. On that day Charles C. Nott, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, will become Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and his first official act will be the swearing in of the fifty assistants on Mr Whitman's staff.

MEN FOR BROOKLYN PLACES.

Here Is the Slate Pounds Is Said to Have Selected.

Brooklyn politicians were much interested yesterday in reports as to the appointments determined upon by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds. Mr Pounds would not tell the names of those he had selected, but here are the names picked by those who say they know:

Commissioner of Public Works—Ex-Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, Republican leader of the Eighteenth District; Deputy Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas B. Lineburgh, Republican leader of the Fifth District, the present incumbent; Borough Secretary—Westervelt Prentice, a Progressive; Superintendent of Buildings—Patrick J. Carlin, Democrat, the present incumbent; Superintendent of Public Buildings—Howard L. Woody, Republican, the present incumbent; Superintendent of Sewers—William J. Taylor, an Independence Leaguer, to be reappointed; Superintendent of Highways—John B. Creighton, Republican, now secretary to the Borough President; Secretary to the Borough President—Mark Reardon, Jr., a Progressive, and secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works—James M. Power, a Democrat, to be reappointed.

It is expected that the Borough President will announce the names of the men selected by him to fill the places in his cabinet early next week.

CONNOLLY TO MAKE CHANGES.

Queens Borough President May Appoint a Republican.

Borough President Connolly of Queens said yesterday that he was going to make an important announcement early next week.

"I am going to make some changes in my cabinet," he said, "but as yet nothing has been definitely decided upon, and hence I can make no announcements now."

Those at the Borough Hall who are well informed say that Foster Crowell, consulting engineer; G. Howland Leavitt, Superintendent of Highways; John W. Moore, Superintendent of Buildings; John R. Higgins, Superintendent of Sewers, and Clifford B. Moore, Chief of the Topographical Bureau, will retain their offices. Joseph Flanagan is to be continued as Commissioner of Public Works, unless the Borough President finds something better for him. Hugh Hall will remain as secretary to the President and Samuel Brock will continue as Borough Secretary.

Some doubt is expressed about the continuance in office of Harry Sutphin, Deputy Public Works Commissioner; Francis X. Duer, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, and Daniel Whitholt, Superintendent of Street Cleaning. It is said that President Connolly will appoint a Republican to some of these places in recognition of the support he received from members of that party. One of the men very close to President Connolly of late is former Sheriff Henry Doht, and there would be little surprise at Borough Hall if Mr. Doht received an appointment.

Draw Bronx Grand Jury Panel.

The first Grand Jury panel of the new County of the Bronx was drawn yesterday by John Mason, Commissioner of Jurors of the country. There are fifty names on the list, and the talesmen are obliged to appear before Commissioner Mason in his office at Arthur and Tremont Streets on the morning of Jan. 5. Among the talesmen are George B. Cortelyou, Herman Eaustern, James W. O'Brien, William E. Berrian, Walter B. Henning, Francis Weeks, John J. O'Connor, John McNulty, Frederick Brunner, Charles D. Stauter, Anthony Doll, Jr., Darwin P. Kingsley, Andrew A. Mullen, and James J. Donovan.

Kline Sworn In as Alderman.

Mayor Kline, accompanied by his secretary, Robert Adamson, went to Brooklyn yesterday, where the Mayor was sworn in as Alderman from the Fifty-first Aldermanic District, Brooklyn, to which office he was elected in November. The oath was administered by Supreme Court Justice Stapleton.

STORM ON COAST COSTS TEN LIVES

Continued from Page 1.

It drifted among a group of motorboats and small yachts anchored off the Ocean Yacht Club, sinking eight of them, and then bumped its way from pier to pier until it was finally roped and held against a bulkhead.

Back from the coast in New Jersey the storm was accompanied by lightning and thunder and a flurry of snow. It tore down store signs and trees in Trenton, and caused the death of two belated wayfarers, who were attempting to make their way home after a Christmas celebration.

The men killed were Peter Macey and John Walsh, farmhands, working near Trenton Junction. They were on their way home together at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when they fell into a pool and drowned in each other's arms.

The heavy damage along the Jersey coast occurred for the most part between 4 o'clock and daylight yesterday morning with continuing damage at Seabright, Highlands, Long Branch, and Atlantic City throughout the day.

At Asbury Park the wind velocity was reported to have mounted up to a record figure. The fishing pier was partly destroyed, most of the plank flooring being carried away while the piling and cross beams remained.

At Atlantic City the water reached a level 2.07 feet above normal high tide, making the highest mark recorued in three years. The Boardwalk withstood the pounding of the waves, but at Margate City, where the bulkheading is not so extended, bungalows were undermined and flooded and deep gaps were cut through the sandy streets. The high waves changed the contour of the beach from the Inlet to Longport to a marked degree.

The Highlands were reported to be practically shut off from outside communication last night while the higher portions of the town resembled a refuge camp on account of the influx of homeless families from the waterfront sections. The sea undermined several streets, exposing water pipes and sewers to the pounding of the waves. A general alarm was sounded early this morning through the Wayne and East New Street section at the order of Police Chief Abrams. All families in the district were advised to retreat to higher ground.

Houses Pounded to Pieces.

The receiving and distributing house of the James Lee Fish Company was found pounded almost to pieces by a wrecking crew working under Chief Abrams. As the town was in darkness on account of the failure of the electric lighting system Abrams ordered the fire alarm rung to call out a working party large enough to save the fish house and other houses in the neighborhood.

The Washington E. Connor property, valued at $500,000, suffered the loss of bulkheads facing the sea, while lawns and bulkheads were damaged in front of the homes of Gen. A. H. Cales of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, W. E. Connor, a broker, and other well-known residents.

Alexander Anderson, while engaged in rescue work along the water front, was severely injured, a wave caught him as he was attempting to save a sailboat which had been driven ashore. The wave drove both Anderson and the boat against a building, and Anderson was crushed between them.

The Octagon Hotel, owned by George M. Sandt of Red Bank, and the Peninsula House, both on the water front at Seabright, buckled and collapsed under the pounding of the waves. Parts of both buildings were carried out to sea.

The railroad from Atlantic Highlands to Seabright was tied up from daylight until late last night. The roadbed was inundated at Normandie, and it was not until after dark that the tide subsided sufficiently to enable a repair gang to go to work.

Seabright Still in Fear.

Mayor George W. Elliot of Seabright issued this statement:

The flood is the worst in the history of the town. Much suffering has followed the collapse of the homes of fishermen, but no outside help is needed. Seabright will take care of its own. My greatest fear is of another rise in the sea at high tide to-night. Unless the wind shifts or the storm abates great damage is again threatened.

The pound fishing industry was a heavy sufferer all the way from Sandy Hook to Cape May. The loss to the fisheries alone will run above $100,000, as poles and nets have generally been swept away and it will take weeks to restore the industry to a revenue producing basis. The Elberon fishery was erased from sight and at all other fisheries in the neighborhood it was reported that the storm had caught the fishermen with their nets spread and that the nets were a total loss. Until the storm came the open Winter had made the fishing industry more profitable than for many seasons.

BUNGALOWS FLOAT OUT TO SEA

Arverne and the Rockaways Suffered Greatly from the Storm.

The storm reached such proportions along the coast between Arverne and the Rockaways that many families in that section abandoned their homes last night as a precautionary measure. Men who had lived on the ocean front Winter and Summer for fifty years said they had never experienced anything like the storm's strength, or had seen the ocean waves so large.

At Edgemere, where the Ocean Breeze camp of 300 bungalows is established, all the bungalows facing the waterfront were swept from their foundations, and when last seen were floating out toward the Scotland Light Ship.

At Hook Creek, near the head of Jamaica Bay, another bungalow colony suffered severely. Owners who tried to reach their property were beaten back by the wind and waves which rolled far inland. The bungalows were reported as inundated to a depth of from two to five feet. It was feared that before morning many of them would be carried away.

The guard rail along the boardwalk at Arverne was carried away early yesterday morning, while the piles on which the boardwalk rests were undermined by the fierce dash of the waves in the afternoon. Although the piles are driven ten feet or more into the sand they were washed clear, and could be seen dangling in the air in many places between rushes of water from the high waves.

A peculiar feature of the storm was that in many well-built Winter homes in Arverne water rose to a depth of from two to three feet in the cellars. It had not entered from the surface, and so caused general alarm. As the water rose above the level of furnace fire the many of the best Arverne homes were without heat, and for that reason, as well as on account of uncertainty as to what the storm would do, residents sought shelter for the night in other sections.

The Long Island Railroad tracks were inundated where they cross Jamaica Bay, and a patrol was sent out to examine the trestle to make sure that it was not giving way at any point. The storm beat upon both sides of Rockaway Point, but the chief damage was done on the ocean side. Three weeks ago a storm swept over Jamaica Bay with such force that owners in alarm removed their pleasure boats from the water and placed them in Winter storage.

The biggest single instance of loss promised last night to be the Arverne Theatre, built on piers projecting from the board walk out into the ocean. Waves beat against the theatre until its underpinning was loosened from the piles on which it stands. At midnight it was reported that the theatre structure had been lifted bodily by the waves and dropped down again six inches

MOYER DRIVEN OUT OF CALUMET REGION

Head of Miners' Federation Flees After a Conference with Citizens' Alliance Men.

STRICKEN MINERS SPURN AID

Under Moyer's Order They Refuse to Accept Aid—Strike Settlement May Be Near.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 26.—Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, was put on a train and sent out of the copper strike district to-night. The deportation was the direct result of the refusal of families stricken by the Christmas Eve disaster here to accept relief from a committee, the majority of whose members belonged to the Citizens' Alliance, an organization combatting the five months' strike of the federation.

Moyer's departure caused a big surprise. The Relief Committee which had been going about all day trying to get the miners' families to accept aid had met with such stern rebukes that they decided to find out where the responsibility for this spirit lay. They soon learned that Moyer had forbidden members of the Federation to accept any aid from other than union sources.

Some of the committee went to Moyer's hotel to see him about it. The session there was a lively one. The Citizens' Alliance men told the union executive that his attitude was against all dictates of humanity. They demanded that he retract his statement that the cry of "fire" which started the panic was raised by a member of the alliance. Moyer refused to make a retraction.

Soon afterward Moyer and another union leader went to the suburb of Houghton and boarded a train bound for Chicago. They were accompanied by three men who seemed to be guarding them, and it was suspected then that Moyer was being driven out of the district by force.

Goes to See Sheriff.

It was announced on good authority that he went to Hancock in response to a request for a conference with Sheriff James Cruz of Houghton County. The Sheriff said that this conversation was devoted to a discussion of means for protecting the union headquarters here, and the officers of the federation. The Sheriff said this conversation was held early in the evening, and that at no time did Moyer express any fear of deportation, or say that he had been threatened.

Sheriff Cruz added that he left Moyer at the hotel and that the latter's departure was a surprise to him.

"I don't know a thing about it," the Sheriff said an hour after Moyer's train had gone. "I haven't really begun an investigation, but I'm going to sift this case to the bottom."

Citizens' Alliance circles professed ignorance of the incident and refused to discuss it.

Moyer's departure leaves the strikers without a leader, other than local men. In the early stage of the strike C. E. Mahoney, Vice President of the federation, and Guy Miller, Yanco Terzich, and John C. Lowney, members of the Executive Committee, were on the ground. Moyer joined them after his return from an international labor conference in Europe, and has been in actual control of the situation for several weeks.

The other executive officers of the federation left the territory about a fortnight ago, going to various places on union business. Mahoney went to Washington to plead for a Congressional investigation of the strike, and Miller's destination was said to be Springfield, Ill. Terzich said he was going to Colorado, but Lowney did not announce whither he was bound. His home is in Butte, Mont.

At the local federation headquarters Moyer's departure was called a "kidnapping by the Citizens' Alliance." It also was said there that threats of such a possibility had been received two weeks ago. It was pointed out that these threats had been reported by Vice President Mahoney when he made a plea for a Federal investigation of conditions before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives.

"The high-handed action of the Citizens' Alliance to-night will have no effect upon the strike situation, except to strengthen the men in their determination to win," one of the local union officials said to-night. "We have an ample organization, and plenty of funds and plans to meet this contingency was made weeks ago. If the so-called 'outside agitators' are not to be permitted the right of free speech and legal action in Michigan, then we will call upon citizens of this State for such aid in leadership as may be necessary. The Michigan Federation of Labor has many such men, and their presence has been promised."

Spurn Non-Union Aid.

After having collected $25,000 for the relief of families stricken by the Italian Hall horror which cost the live of seventy-two persons, the committee of citizens which gathered the funds found itself unable to-day to give away one cent of the money. Every bereaved family that was approached told the men and women in charge of the distribution that adequate aid had been promised by the Western Federation of Miners, and nowhere was there any assistance wanted.

Members of the Relief Committee selected at yesterday's mass meeting blamed this condition upon the rumor that the man who started the panic among the striking copper miners' children wore the emblem of the Citizens' Alliance, an organization opposed to the strike. To combat this sentiment, the committee obtained from Anthony Lucas, Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton County, a statement that he was satisfied from the progress of his investigation that the men who raised the cry wore no badge of any kind. In most instances the offers of relief were refused without show of any feeling other than confidence that the union would be able to take care of all wants. In one case two women were ejected from a home where two children lay dead. Mrs. John Vertin and Mrs. Marcus Sterk met this rebuff, and, after being ordered out of the house, gave up their mission and returned to report to headquarters.

Despite the evident determination of the miners' families not to accept non-union aid, the committee was not without hope of overcoming the prejudices, and held another meeting to-night to consider various plans for getting rid of the money.

Take Only Union Funds.

Fifty-four families were on the list as needing possible aid, and each was visited by three sub-committees representing one of the nationalities to which the victims of the panic belonged. The federation's members were not less active, and in several cases the unofficial visitors met union workers in the houses which death had visited. Always the proffers of union help were accepted in preference to the other.

Efforts to discover the identity of the man who started the panic met with some success to-day. Several persons gave affidavits to Prosecutor Lucas, and from a description furnished by one fourteen-year-old boy it was hoped that an arrest would be made soon.

More important to the local community was the denial of the report that the miscreant wore a Citizens' Alliance button. Mrs. Therese Sizer denied that she had said she had seen such a badge on the man when she grasped him by the shoulders and tried to force him into a seat. Mrs. Louisa Lesh, who was marshaling children across the stage in the hall while they were receiving their Christmas gifts, said she heard the cry of "Fire!" repeated three times in English from the centre of the hall, followed immediately by the same voice giving the alarm in Croatian. Herman Bibber thought he saw smoke coming from the windows, and Mrs. Charles Meyers repeated her story of seeing a boy with fire in his wool cap as he was carried from the building. These accounts were embodied in statements and affidavits gathered by the prosecuting attorney, and the witnesses will be subpoenaed before the Coroner's inquest on Monday.

Admission by Card Only.

Some significant evidence came from a saloon man, whose place was on the first floor of the building in which the catastrophe occurred. He told the investigators that only children possessing union cards issued to their fathers were admitted to the hall, and that several times he was called upon to identify little ones who had been turned back because they did not present credentials. With the door thus guarded, it was pointed out, it would have been impossible for any one wearing the insignia of a hostile organization to get inside the hall. Several children said a man, who apparently was intoxicated, had pushed his way through the crowd, and it was largely upon these accounts that Prosecutor Lucas based his belief that the alarm did not come from an intruder.

ASKS UNIONS FOR FUNDS.

Michigan Labor Bodies Urged to Help Calumet Families.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 26.—Homer F. Waterman, Secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor, sent out to-night notices to locals in the State to hold meetings at once to raise funds for the stricken families at Calumet. The notice was issued after the receipt of a letter from President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners announcing that aid would not be accepted from other than union sources.

Waterman came here from Kalamazoo to make arrangements for the State labor meeting, which is to be held here Jan. 29. At this meeting an effort will be made to find a plan for the settlement of the copper strike.

MAY END LONG STRIKE.

Secretary Wilson Sends Solicitor Densmore to Calumet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to-day ordered John B. Densmore, Solicitor of the department, to go to Calumet, Mich., and render any assistance possible in settling the copper strike. The Christmas Eve tragedy, in which seventy-two lives were lost, the Secretary said, he thought was a matter for State investigation.

In a telegram to President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, Secretary Wilson said it appeared that the tragedy was "not in any way connected with the strike situation."

"I cannot conceive of such a connection existing," the Secretary's message continued. "It is almost inconceivable that any one could be so inhuman as to plan such a catastrophe, but whether it was planned or the result of malicious mischief, I hope the facts will be promptly brought to light. From the information as yet in my possession it would appear to be purely a statutory crime, solely within the jurisdiction of the police powers of the State. I am, however, sending the solicitor of the department, Mr. John B. Densmore, to Calumet for the purpose of rendering any assistance possible in clearing up the situation."

Secretary Wilson said he was shocked at the accounts of the disaster, and expressed to Mr. Moyer his sympathy for the friends and families of those who lost their lives.

Solicitor Densmore, it was announced at the department, was instructed by Secretary Wilson to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike.

TO PROTEST MUFFLER CASE.

Government Is Not Satisfied with Recent Ruling of Customs Court.

Customs officials at New York and at other ports have been notified by the Treasury Department that a recent decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals dealing with the classification of fringed silk mufflers will not be accepted as final by the Government. Pending the preparation and trial of a new test case Collectors and other officers of the customs are directed to return the goods at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 317 of the new tariff.

The case just decided by the court arose under the old tariff. Duty was assessed at 60 per cent., under the provision for fringed articles, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 50 per cent., under Paragraph 400, as mufflers unhemmed. The court, while sustaining the contention of the importers, suggested that a more complete record might have resulted in a reversal of its views. It is understood that Assistant Attorney General Wemple, in charge of the Government's tariff litigation, is conducting an investigation indicating that a considerable portion of the articles in controversy can be shown to be knitted singly rather than cut from longer lengths, and also that the objection raised by the court whether the mufflers had been hemmed can probably be answered in the affirmative in a new case.

In the case about to be brought to trial before the Board of General Appraisers and the court the Government will take notice of the reduction of 10 per cent. made in the present law, and claim duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 317, as "articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods." The importers will make their claim under Paragraph 315, which provides for mufflers of silk, not hemmed. This paragraph in the new law carries a rate of 40 per cent., against 50 per cent. under the old act.

SUES SCHWAB FOR $103,000.

H. S. Black Says Steel Stock Bought Was Not Delivered.

On the grounds that Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, failed to live up to an agreement he made in 1908 in which he promised to deliver steel stock at a specified price before a given time, Henry S. Black, through Kellogg & Rose, his attorneys, has begun a Supreme Court suit against Mr. Schwab for $103,000, the amount he says he lost through Mr. Schwab's failure to comply with the agreement.

A letter written by Mr. Schwab, according to the complaint, read as follows:

New York, Sept. 18, 1908.

Mr. Henry Black:

Dear Sir: I hereby agree to deliver you 3,000 shares of Bethlehem Steel Corporation preferred stock at $50 a share and 2,000 shares of Bethlehem Steel Corporation common stock at $20 a share upon any date prior to Sept. 18, 1913. Respectfully,

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

Mr. Black said that on Aug. 4 last, Mr. Schwab's offer being still in effect, he accepted the offer, and on Aug. 12 asked that Mr. Schwab deliver him 5,000 shares of the Bethlehem Steel stock—3,000 shares of the preferred, then selling at 74, and 2,000 shares of the common, then selling at 35¾. Mr. Black says that he paid $190,000, the price agreed upon by Mr. Schwab, but that the stock has not been delivered. As the market value of the stock on Aug. 12 was $293,000, Mr. Black is suing for the difference between that sum and $190,000.

PRESIDENT SAVES COTTAGE FROM FIRE

Discovers Blaze, Directs Operations, and Reassures the Owner's Wife.

HIS RESERVE BOARD PLANS

While on His Vacation He Will Add Names to His Tentative List and Start Inquiries.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 26.—President Wilson to-night found himself the hero of the Gulf Coast. Word spread far and wide that the Chief Executive of the United States had espied a blaze that threatened to destroy one of the handsome homes of the southern shore, and that he had acted the part of volunteer fire chief with promptness and success.

The President toward noon was returning from a game of golf, and while passing through Gulfport, eight miles from here, saw a blaze on the roof of a house.

It was the home of Judge J. H. Neville, who won fame in 1891 by prosecuting John L. Sullivan for a prizefight at Richburg, Miss., with Jake Kilrain. Mrs. Neville was alone in the place, and she stood at a window to watch the President go by. Instead she saw the two machines stop in front of the house, the President himself alight and dart up the front steps, followed by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the Secret Service men and the chauffeurs, who had unstrapped the fire extinguishers from their machines.

"Don't be alarmed," said the President to the astonished woman. "Your house is on fire, but these men will put the blaze out quickly if you will show them the way to the attic."

Mrs. Neville showed the way upstairs and Robertson and Fredericks, the chauffeurs, broke a window and climbed out on the roof, while James Sloan and Jack Wheeler, the Secret Service guards, tore away the shingles and helped fight the flames. The President, meanwhile, was calming Mrs. Neville with assurances that there was no danger.

"Will you come into the parlor?" she invited.

"No, thanks," replied Mr. Wilson, "but you might let me get a bucket of water."

Before it could be of service, however, the fire fighters had descended with the information that the blaze was out and that little damage had been done.

As the party left the house for the automobiles the Chief of the local Fire Department arrived with his hook and ladder and other apparatus, followed by Judge Neville, his son and a big crowd. The Judge was profuse in his thanks and spoke appreciatively of the President's thoughtful concern for Mrs. Neville.

The President took no motor ride in the afternoon, although the weather was fine and warm. He stayed at home to dictate letters and to read scores of telegrams which continue to pour in congratulating him on the passage of the Currency bill. The evening he spent with his family.

While the President will do little official work here, there are two things uppermost in his mind—the selection of members of the Federal Reserve Board and the writing of a special address to Congress on the relations of the Government to "big business" and the trusts.

As regards the choice of members of the board which will put into operation the new currency system there is little probability that the President will reach a decision while he is here. He will add to his tentative list names which occur to him from time to time. Though correspondence with close friends he will start inquiries concerning the qualifications of those considered. On his return to Washington he probably will confer with Cabinet advisers and friends regarding the personnel of the board. Those closely associated with the President believe there will be no nominations until the full sixty-day period allowed by law for the selections has about expired.

OPPOSE NICARAGUA TREATY.

Central Americans Ready to Protest—May Be Amended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Central Americans now in Washington are prepared to protest against ratification by the Senate of the treaty Secretary Bryan has negotiated with Nicaragua, embodying many features of an American protectorate. Among them are Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, formerly President of Honduras, and Dr. Julian Irias, a Liberal leader in Nicaragua, who is a warm advocate of a revival of the United States of Central America.

The letter written recently by Federico Penado of Sanvador and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES has been sent by the opponents of the treaty to members of the Senate, and is being generally circulated. This charges the United States with setting up by intrigue and military force the present Diaz Administration in Nicaragua for the purpose of effecting the proposed treaty and the concessions embraced in it.

The broadest argument against the treaty is that if a protectorate is placed over Nicaragua there will never be a Central American Union. In the Senate Committee there was great opposition on this score and Mr. Bryan has already consented to make some provision in the treaty permitting an ultimate reorganization of the Central American Union.

Some time ago the Committee on Foreign Relations was informed by President Wilson that he wished the Nicaraguan treaty to be pressed as soon as the Mexican tangle was straightened out. But more recently there has been a fear that any agitation of the subject might give color to Gen. Huerta's plea that he was the champion of all Latin America. As a result the treaty is expected to lie dormant for a while, and when it is revived, some of its most radical provisions may be amended with the consent of the Administration.

Ducas Loses Suit Against Wife.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday declining to reverse an order of the Supreme Court dismissing Benjamin N. Ducas's suit against his wife, Rachel N. Ducas. The husband, who is a wealthy chemical importer, is living apart from his wife under a separation agreement. His suit was based on allegations that she had violated the agreement by taking their son, Robert N. Ducas, to Europe. Mr. Ducas sought an injunction to compel his wife to keep the boy in this country.

You Can Ride
From the Hotel Knickerbocker to Grand Central Station for 30c.
Telephone 7400 Columbus.

WOMEN IN CAB HELD UP.

Hoboken Police Arrest Man Identified by One of Them.

Mrs. Mary Dillon, 40 years old, of Oradell, N. J., kept the detectives at Police Headquarters in Hoboken busy for ten hours yesterday investigating a story she told of how she and her companion, Mrs. Mary Byrnes of Brooklyn, were held up by highwaymen as they were riding through the streets in a cab. As they were passing through Court Street, she said, three men stopped the cab and dragged her into a stable at 112 Court Street, where they robbed her. She was unable to say what had been the fate of her companion, who wore many diamonds and was well supplied with money, she said.

At the stable detectives found an ornamental hair pin of Mrs. Dillon's and her handbag. Her money, a dollar and some odd cents, was found inside the bag, and she then admitted she had been mistaken in thinking she had been robbed. In the stable was John Cain, 28 years old, a stableman. She identified him as one of the men who had attacked her. Cain protested that he had never seen the woman before. He was, nevertheless, arrested and was yesterday brought before Recorder McGovern, who held him for the action of the Grand Jury. Cain's friends give him an excellent reputation, and say he knew nothing of the presence of the woman in the stable, as he was asleep upstairs at the time.

After a search of many of the hotels, detectives yesterday found Mrs. Byrnes in a hotel on First Street near Washington Street.

CROSS OCEAN AT 6 AND 4.

Cedric's Officers Tend Beeson Youngsters Who Join Father Here.

Donald and Ursula Beeson, 6 and 4 years old, respectively, arrived here yesterday in the second cabin of the White Star liner Cedric. They had traveled alone from Brockley, Kent, England, to join their father, John H. Beeson, a clerk in the Manhattan Square Hotel, on West Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Beeson met the children at the pier.

The children were not placed in the care of any of the passengers. Each wore a tag giving name and age and bearing the words, "In care of the ship's officers." In their watch below the officers took turns in caring for the two youngsters. The passengers gave them toys, candles, and picture books.

There was no tree in the saloon of the Cedric, but the baker made a great magic cake for all the children, which contained all kinds of presents, skillfully concealed.

Because of the strong ebb tide the Cedric swung against the end of Pier 59 with her starboard bow. The bump caused her to roll gently to port, but did not do any damage. Capt. Carter said the ship encountered a gale from the southeast about sixty miles east of Nantucket Lightship. The gale blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour and veered all around the compass. It subsided at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to a calm, and about two hours later the ship encountered the storm which came along the Jersey shore.

UPHOLD KAPLAN CONVICTION

Indorser of $1,100 Note Guilty of Larceny Through Fraud.

The Appellate Division upheld a strict construction of the larceny law yesterday in dismissing the appeal of Louis Kaplan from a conviction in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Seabury for grand larceny. Kaplan was the indorser on a $1,100 note made by Abraham Bogul in a motor car transaction.

The evidence showed that Charles H. McCausland was the owner of a motor car worth $2,900, for the purchase of which a man named Abraham Bogul opened negotiations. Bogul gave $200 in cash and two notes, including the $1,100 one indorsed by Kaplan in payment for the car.

McCausland swore that Bogul introduced Kaplan, with the latter's consent, as a man of wealth who had $5,000 on deposit in the Fifth National Bank. Because of this representation, McCausland said, he parted with his car on part consideration of Kaplan's indorsing the note. Kaplan had less than $8 in his account at the Fifth National Bank in September, 1912, when the automobile transaction took place.

Justice Seabury charged that if Kaplan induced McCausland to believe he had $5,000 in the bank, and that this belief accepted by McCausland led him to part with his automobile, and this statement was not true, then Kaplan was guilty of larceny, under the fraud section of the statute. Kaplan made this part of the charge the basis of his appeal.

TILDEN LEGATEES APPEAL.

Continue Fight to Have Smith Removed from Trusteeship.

Notice of appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court by George H. Tilden, Caroline Whittlesey, Susan T. Sabin, and Anna Gould, beneficiaries under the will of Samuel J. Tilden, to compel George W. Smith, as Trustee of the estate, to give an accounting. They also ask that Mr. Smith be ousted and Cornelius Taylor put in his place.

The notice of appeal was filed after Supreme Court Justice Pendleton declined to remove Smith or compel an accounting. At the time he appointed Charles F. MacLean to succeed John Bigelow as one of the three Trustees of the estate. With the papers filed yesterday was a note from Henry W. Jessup stating that he was no longer attorney for Mr. Smith, and that he had requested the latter to employ other counsel.

ROBBED AND SLEW FOR GIRL

Bostick, Train Bandit, Tells Why He Held Up Sunset Limited.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26.—It was for a Los Angeles hotel chambermaid, who has since fled the city, that John Bostick, the youthful bandit, held up the Sunset Limited at El Monte on Dec. 1. The murder of the railroad official, Horace E. Montague, who was killed by the robber as he entered a Pullman car, was an unforeseen incident which spoiled Bostick's plans for the girl.

The prisoner laid bare this feature of his crime to Sheriff Hammel to-day. He told the Sheriff he had intended to return to Los Angeles and take the girl away on a trip as soon as the excitement over the murder and train robbery had died down.

His sweetheart worked in a downtown hotel until Wednesday, when she learned from the newspapers that Bostick was a confessed bandit and murderer. She is supposed to be in Phoenix, Ariz. Sheriff Hammel intends to bring her back to Los Angeles.

W. F. CRANE'S WILL.

Income from His Property Is to Go to His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 26.—According to his will filed to-day in the County Surrogate's office, all the income from the property of William F. Crane, controller for Phelps, Dodge & Co. of New York, who died at his home in Montclair on Dec. 14, is to go to his wife, Mrs. Rosita Crane. The will provides that Mrs. Crane may not dispose of any of the estate except by will. In case she dies intestate their children—Mrs. Rosita Crane Andrews of Douglas, Ariz.; William Crane of Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Sidney Crane, Ardath Crane, and Dorothea Crane, the last named three of Montclair and under age—are to share in the estate.

Mrs. Andrews is to get provisionally $5,000 outright. The testament explains that she is well provided for, and for that reason is to get no more.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO WAR ON TRUSTS

Favors Series of Sane Reforms, Short Congress Session, and a Rest for Business.

HOPE IN THE CURRENCY LAW

Act Making Violations of Sherman Law Personal a Probable Feature of His Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Although President Wilson told Congress in his annual address on Dec. 2 that later on he would take up the subject of anti-trust legislation in a special message, the suggestion that a very active trust programme may be expected does not appear to be justified. From sources close to the President it is learned that the anti-trust legislative programme contemplates laws of a comparatively mild character, and that the Administration hopes for an early adjournment of Congress in order that the country may have a rest from agitation over matters that tend to disturb business.

The President and Attorney General McReynolds are in accord as to the policy that should be followed in dealing with great combinations of capital and industry. They hold to the principle that competitive conditions should be required by proper laws, but they also are inclined to think it would be well to proceed under present statutes before undertaking to enact further legislation that might prove to be unwise and unnecessary.

The anti-trust programme of the Administration contemplates primarily an act supplementary to the Sherman law so as to provide that individuals responsible for violations of the Sherman law shall be held personally responsible and prosecuted under criminal indictments. This legislation will be based on the principle that "guilt is personal." A bill which fits the Administration views in this respect has been introduced by Representative Henry of Texas, but without Administration sanction. Representative Clayton of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, will present the Administration bill.

Reforms in Directorates.

The other phase of trust legislation contemplated will aim to break up "communities of interest" among great corporations. How far this undertaking will go is yet to be disclosed, but the matter of forbidding interlocking Directorates of national banking institutions appears to be in the minds of the President and his advisers for inclusion in the law, in addition to a prohibition of similar practices among interstate corporations.

President Wilson indicated clearly in his annual address that the Sherman law did not require amendment, but that supplementary legislation to make it more specific than essential.

"I think it will be easily agreed," he said, "that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand unaltered, as it is, with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation, and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned."

It was apparent from what was told to-day—taken in connection with indications manifest before President Wilson left Washington on Dec. 23—that the aim of the Administration would be to give the country a rest as far as legislation in regard to business was concerned.

Hope in Currency Act.

The President and his advisers are greatly pleased over the belief that the currency law will stimulate trade and industry, and they feel that it is the part of wisdom to undertake no radical legislative programme in the near future. Their conservatism in this particular has been indicated by the efforts of Attorney General McReynolds to settle out of court pending or contemplated cases against corporations under the Sherman law.

It is perhaps not going too far to say that the Administration believes that "Big Business" has got a "run for its money" that may well be followed by a period of comparative rest while the self same "Big Business" adjusts itself to the new conditions produced by the enactment of the tariff and currency laws. Whether President Wilson will be averse to using whip and spur in pressing the contemplated trust legislation has not been made clear, but it is known that the Administration's plans are for an early adjournment of Congress, with nothing on the legislative programme outside of the trust measures, except a bill providing a farm credit system and probably some other measures of comparatively minor importance.

SAYS HE WAS PUT IN BRIG.

Court Reverses Verdict for Damages Won by a Steamship Passenger

After two trials, each followed by appeals, the Appellate Division reversed yesterday a verdict of $1,744.42 in favor of Ferdinand Dobek against the Austro-Americana Steamship Company. The Court said that the veridct was contrary to the weight of evidence.

Dobek, who was a passenger on the steamship Martha Washington, from New York to Trieste, in June, 1908, asked $5,000 damages for assault and false imprisonment. He said he was beaten and locked in the steamer's brig for protesting against an assault on a fellow passenger by several sailors.

Many witnesses, including some of the ship's officers, testified that Dobek was boisterous and disorderly.

HEART SEWED UP, BUT DIES.

Doctor's Six Stitches Fail to Save Italian Who Was Stabbed.

Vincenzo Lauro, the Italian who was conscious during the hour and a half of the remarkable operation at the Holy Family Hospital in Brooklyn on Christmas night, when Dr. Raymond Armstrong sewed up his heart where it had been stabbed, died twenty-four hours later. During the operation Lauro was blindfolded and cocaine was injected. The surgeon took six stitches in drawing up the wall of the heart.

Lauro lived at 240 Degraw Street, Brooklyn. At 7 o'clock Christmas evening he was found in Van Brunt Street unconscious and bleeding from the wound in his breast.

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MISS BRANCE DEAF TO BROTHER'S PLEA

"Hidden Woman of Monticello" Declines Offer of Home with His Family.

CALLED TO TAKE HER AWAY

He Would Have Her Make a Fresh Start Somewhere Under an Assumed Name.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Herbert Brance, half-brother of the "hidden woman of Monticello," came here to-day from Hartwick, N. Y., where he is Postmaster, to take Adelaide M. Brance away.

The two dined together in the hospital of the county jail, where she has been ever since last Sunday morning, when her presence in Melvin H. Couch's office was revealed by the old lawyer's sudden death. The half-brother came with a hospitable heart, prepared, so he said, to do anything for the woman that she would let him do.

That this was his attitude the local authorities knew before his coming. The first news he had of his sister's trouble and of the nature of the life she had been leading ever since she left Hartwick in 1898 was when he heard of the stories told in the newspapers of last Tuesday morning. He immediately telegraphed to her, asking if she wished to see him. The answer was, "No." Undiscouraged, he called the Sheriff by long-distance telephone.

"Are you going to condemn her?" Sheriff Kinnie asked.

"My God, man," Brance replied, "I'm her brother. Do you think I'm going back on her?"

"I guess," said Sheriff Kinnie, "that you'd better come on."

And Brance, as soon as the Christmas rush was over in the little Post Office at Hartwick, did come on.

"I think," he said here to-day, "that my sister's best chances lie in making a fresh start somewhere under an assumed name. She refuses to come home with me and of course she refuses to accept any of the various theatrical offers that have been made to her. I want to help and will as far as she will let me. I am not well off, but I would sell everything I own to help her out."

Neither he nor his sister has heard from her brother, William Brance, who is principal of the Palmer High School at Palmer, Iowa.

Brance, now a man of 55, said that his sister was born in 1873, in Hartwick, where her father, William Brance, was Supervisor for many years and where, under the Cleveland Administration, he became Postmaster. In 1886 the father committed suicide and two years later the mother died, leaving Adelaide, a girl of 15. It was when she was nearly through her course at the Oswego Normal School that she broke down and was told by her doctor that she would have to have an outdoor life.

She started on the book-canvassing tour in which she met Couch, and shortly thereafter her brother received word that her mail was to be forwarded to South Fallsburg, care of Postmaster Couch, brother of the lawyer who died last Sunday. Although it was only three years ago that Miss Brance came to live secretly the year round in Melvin Couch's office, it was fifteen years ago that she identified herself with him sufficiently to have her mail sent in care of his brother.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES has received $10 from "A Mother" for Miss Adelaide M. Brance, the woman who, for three years, lived secretly in an inner room of the offices of Melvin H. Couch, the Monticello lawyer, and has forwarded the money to her in care of the Sheriff at Monticello.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Forecasts:

N. Carolina—Fair, cooler Sat. Sun. prob. rain in part; mod. n. w. winds.

S. Carolina—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, mod. n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, prob. rain; n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, warmer, prob. rain in n. part; lt. var. winds.

Ala.—Fair Sat. Sun. warmer, prob. rain; mod. and s. e. winds.

Miss., La.—Warmer Sat., rain at night or Sun.; mod. s. and s. e. winds.

E. Texas—Cloudy, prob. rain Sat. Sun. fair, colder; mod. e. and s. e. winds.

W. Texas—Cloudy Sat., prob. snow in Panhandle. Sun. fair; colder in s. and cent. parts.

Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Cloudy, prob. snow Sat. Sun. fair.

Ark.—Rain or snow Sat.; Sun. cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Sat., prob. rain or snow by night; Sun. prob. rain.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat.; Sun. prob. snow, lt. to mod. var. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat., prob. snow by night; Sun. snow.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat., prob. snow at night and Sun.; lt to mod. var. winds.

Mich. and Wis.—Gen. fair Sat. and Sun.; lt. var. mod. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat.; Sun. fair.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat.; Sun. fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat., prob. snow by night; Sun. snow.

N. and S. Dak.—Gen. fair Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., prob. snow in ext. s. part; Sun. fair.

Kan.—Cloudy, prob. snow Sat.; Sun. fair.

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SUPERIOR SIX-COURSE LUNCHEON, 75c (MUSIC)

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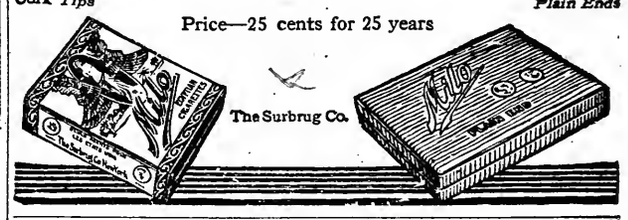
The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE of QUALITY
For those who appreciate the luxuries of life.
Cork Tips — Plain Ends
Price—25 cents for 25 years

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Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue Store

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Chinchilla Overcoats
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Single or Double-breasted Form-fitting Models
Of high grade chinchilla, in navy, Oxford or brown; yoke and sleeves silk lined; also a number of London made Overcoats of chinchilla or Shetland cloth.
15.00
Heretofore $24.50 to $39.50

Silk Lined Suits
FOR YOUNG MEN, SIZES 34 TO 42 CHEST.
Hand Tailored Suits, lined with silk serge
Of blue, black or gray hair line cassimere, brown or gray checked velour, gray mixed worsted, brown or gray Scotch tweed or navy serge. Also blue or Oxford vicuna, braid bound Suits.
21.50 *Heretofore $35.00*

Full Dress Suits
FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST
New Model of unfinished worsted, silk lined
Coat and Trousers—Coat, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs; silk faced and silk lined; English cut Trousers with silk galloon band at sides.
24.50 Regular price $35.00

Tuxedo Suits
FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST.
New model of highest grade unfinished worsted
Coat, Vest and Trousers—Coat, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs, silk faced and Venetian lined; new model Vest; Trousers with silk galloon band at sides.
19.50 Regular price $28.50

Men's Negligee Shirts
Of imported Scotch corded madras and silk fibre, in exclusive patterns of novelty colored stripes, in light or covered grounds. Heretofore $4.00 **1.85**

Men's French Crepe Shirts
Novelty pin tucked; of imported French cotton crepe, of blue, lavender or grey, in light or dark grounds; French cuffs. Heretofore $5.00 **3.45**

London Made Ties
Made of heavy imported silks in a large range of the newest color combinations. Heretofore $1.50 to $2.50 **.85**

Men's Knitted Silk Ties
Of pure thread silk; made on hand looms, combination bias or cross stripes, in novelty colorings, wide end four-in-hand. Heretofore $3.00 to $4.50 **2.25**

Men's Evening Dress Gloves
One-pearl button white kid gloves, Paris Point emb'd back and overseam sewn. Regular price $1.75 **1.25**

Men's Full Dress Accessories
Dress Shirts, Waistcoats, Neckwear, Stud Sets, Vest Sets, New Model Collars, Mufflers, Braces, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

The New Year calls forth ambition. Do better than you did last year. Seek and find a better position through a Situation Wanted advertisement in The New York Times. Read next to last page. Your opportunity may be there.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

FURUSETH RESIGNS AS SAFETY DELEGATE

Colleagues Reject His "Two Able Seamen to a Boat" Rule for Liners.

PENDING BILLS AFFECTED

Congress Likely to be Influenced by Action of International Conference He Has Quitted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Andrew Furuseth, representative of United States seamen at the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, says he has cabled his resignation to President Wilson and will sail for America to-morrow. He says he cannot sign the report of the conference because it contains clauses which tend to lower the standard of safety.

For the provisions of the shipping bills which are in the United States Senate, awaiting the report of the commission, that two able seamen must accompany each lifeboat, the commission wishes to substitute "two men, not necessarily able seamen." The Titanic carried thirty lifeboats and 600 men, but only 48 were able seamen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It is understood here that Andrew J. Furuseth resigned in London as a delegate to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea because of the refusal of a majority of his American associates to insist upon action in line with the Seamen's bill that passed the Senate at the special session, and will be considered in the House before long. It is also believed that Mr. Furuseth was particularly interested in incorporating as a part of the conference's recommendations a provision of the bill putting an end to the long-established treaty requirement that deserters from ships in a foreign port shall be returned to their ships by the local authorities.

This provision caused a sharp fight in the Senate, but when amended so as to allow for the orderly denunciation of existing treaties according to the provisions of the particular conventions, it was adopted by a large vote. Senator Bacon of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, voted against the provision, not because he opposed its principle, but because he thought treaties should be abrogated in a more courteous fashion.

The Senate bill contains many drastic provisions for increasing the number of experienced seamen to handle lifeboats, increasing the number of deck hands, and requiring double watches for the crews. Many Senators thought the bill should not be considered until the London conference was over. The House is expected to be guided by the results of the conference. It is believed that Mr. Furuseth fears that if the conference fails to go the length of the Senate bill the House may insist upon material modifications distasteful to him.

For twenty years Mr. Furuseth, as a representative of the International Seamen's Union, has urged marine legislation before Congress. When the Seamen's bill was about to pass the Senate Mr. La Follette, with tears in his eyes and a breaking voice, declared that the whole measure was due to Mr. Furuseth's energy and ability.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, said to-day that Mr. Furuseth's resignation had been received. It will be forwarded to Mr. Wilson at Pass Christian.

Representative Alexander of Missouri, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and one of the United States delegation at the London conference, sides with Mr. Furuseth, but the other American delegates, Captain Commandant Bertholf of the Revenue Service, Commissioner Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation, and Supervising Inspector General Uhler of the Steamboat Inspection Service take the view that the provisions of the Seamen's bill should not be pressed as a subject for inclusion in the prospective international agreement.

COLONEL'S 'GOOD HUNTING.'

Roosevelt Expedition in Brazil Gets Many Fine Specimens.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 26.—Marshal Hermes Rodriguezda Fonseca, President of Brazil, received a telegram to-day from Col. Theodoro Roosevelt, who is now gathering zoological specimens in the State of Matto Grosso, announcing that the naturalists of the expedition had obtained a splendid collection of animals.

Col. Roosevelt also highly praised the work of Col. Rondon, one of the members of the Brazilian expedition which accompanied his party.

SWISS WILL TAX MUSIC.

Citizens of Ticino Must Pay for the Luxury of Violins, Pianos, &c.

BERNE, Dec. 26.—All musical instruments are to be subjected to an annual tax in the Swiss canton of Ticino, on the Italian side of the Alps, according to a decision reached to-day by the cantonal authorities, who have been searching for new sources of revenue.

The Mayors of the towns, villages, and rural districts have been ordered to register all pianos, violins, &c., in the households under their jurisdiction.

Brunswick Hopes for an Heir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The Kaiserin will take up her residence at the grand ducal castle of Brunswick at the end of February in order to be with her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Brunswick, who is expecting a happy event in the Spring.

Josiah Pierce Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The death is announced at Hanover on Dec. 22 of Josiah Pierce, formerly Secretary of the American Legation to Russia.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Cut.

SOFIA, Dec. 26.—M. Guenadieff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, resigned his portfolio to-day.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

RAMPOLLA WILL IN 1910.

Friends Say He Made One Later Than That Giving Fortune to Sister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 26.—A new sensational element was injected into the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Cardinal Rampolla's will when it became known to-day that the separation of the Princess Altieri, the wife of the late Cardinal's nephew, from her husband was a consequence of certain allegations against him. One of these was that he forged Cardinal Rampolla's signature to several bills of exchange. The sequel of these charges was that he was interned in a private lunatic asylum.

According to statements published to-day, intimate friends of the Cardinal are able to confirm the report that he made a later will than the one found, and bequeathed money to the Pope. This will, it is said, was executed just before the Cardinal left Rome in 1910 to recruit his health after twenty-five years of uninterrupted residence in the Vatican. During the period of his retirement he entirely changed his former mode of living and become most parsimonious in regard to his own food and clothes.

His priceless gifts from sovereigns were loosely stored in his rooms in ordinary packing cases.

The Cardinal by an earlier will left the greater part of his private fortune to his sister, Baroness Pezzana, who with her husband was early on the scene on the night of the Cardinal's death; but, owing to the fact that the brother and sister were estranged in the last years of his life, it is surmised that she may be disinherited.

CALLS POLITICIANS PRIESTS.

Lloyd-George Says None May Shirk Service, Even Under Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Speaking at a social gathering at Criccieth, his Welsh home, Chancellor Lloyd George discussed the duties and trials of Cabinet Ministers. He said, in part:

"Some people talk enviously about the Minister's lot, as if he was basking eternally in comforting sunshine. I can assure you that there is not much basking but a good many burdens. I am not speaking of those who have attained high position through family or other influence, but those who have attained it by their own exertion and strength.

"In spite of the attacks on politicians, individually and as a class, every sensible person knows that they are an essential part of the machinery of good government in every democratic State.

"I am told that in America these methods of attack are keeping sensitive men out of political life, although their services would be invaluable to the state. I know of many high-minded men in this country who have shrunk from such an ordeal, but somebody must face it—nay, more, if it is the obvious path of duty, it is not right for any man to shirk it.

"Politicians are essential to bridle the excesses of selfish strength. They are the priests of humanity."

BRIAND FORMS A NEW PARTY

"Briandists" Will Oppose French Radicals in Spring Elections.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The "Briandist Party," a new political organization, was formed to-day by 105 Republican Senators and Members of the Chamber of Deputies. As its name indicates, the party is headed by Aristide Briand, former Premier. It includes among its prominent members J. Louis Barthou, Etienne Pichon, Alexandre Millerand, Jean Depuy, and L. L. Klotz, all of whom have served as Cabinet Ministers. The party is expected to draw supporters from all sections of the Left who refuse to obey the newly organized Radical Party.

The object of the Briandists, as stated by its organizers, is to put the good of France as a whole before the considerations of local politics. In the words of M. Briand, the new organization cherishes no hostility to any Republic, and has no intention to attempt to overthrow either the Ministry or the Radical Party, with which, he says, it differs not so much in programme as in method.

Placards containing the programme of the new party will be posted in all the constituencies, and a big speech-making campaign, begun in preparation for general elections to be held in May, 1914, when the Briandists will strongly oppose the "Caillautins," as the Radicals, led by Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, are now known.

TRIED TO SELL "MONA LISA."

Thief Says He Offered It to J. Pierpont Morgan's Agent.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Vincenzo Perugia, in whose possession the police of Florence recently found the famous painting, "Mona Lisa," which mysteriously disappeared three years ago from the Louvre, was examined to-day by the Magistrate who is investigating the case. The prisoner said he had tried to sell the "Mona Lisa" to a representative of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and also had offered the portrait to various dealers in London, Paris, and Naples.

Perugia's statements amazed the court because, assuming his confession to be true, it is remarkable that none of the dealers notified the police.

MISS PAGE IN AUTO CRASH.

Ambassador's Daughter Unhurt in a London Accident.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Miss Katharine A. Page, daughter of Ambassador Walter H. Page, escaped without injury when an automobile in which she was driving yesterday smashed into a wall and was wrecked at Barnes, a southwestern suburb of London.

Her companion, Harold Fowler, the Ambassador's secretary, was slightly bruised on one of his legs.

Queen of Montenegro Very Ill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The Queen of Montenegro is suffering from kidney trouble and is reported to be in a grave condition. Her two daughters, the Grand Duchess Militza, wife of the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch, and the Grand Duchess Anastasia, wife of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, passed through Vienna this morning on their way from St. Petersburg to Cettinje.

DR. ALEXIS CARREL MARRIES IN PARIS

Noted Surgeon and Scientist of Rockefeller Institute Weds Mme. de la Mairie.

WILL BRING BRIDE HERE

Winner of Nobel Prize for Research in Medicine—His Successful Experiments with Heart Tissue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Dr. Alexis Carrel was married this morning at the Town Hall of the Seventh Arrondissement, which is the Champ de Mars section of Paris, to Mme. de la Mairie, formerly Anne de la Motte, daughter of the Countess de la Motte. Her first husband, who was an officer of the French Army, died some years ago. She first met Dr. Carrel fifteen years ago at the Pasteur Institute. She was then interested in Red Cross work. She afterward knew him in New York, and has followed his researches at the Rockefeller Institute there.

Dr. Carrel has been in France only three days. He has been visiting his family in Lyons, and arrived in Paris this morning for the ceremony, which was conducted with great secrecy, the only witnesses being the Count and Countess de la Motte, the Marquis de Montaigu, Dr. Tuffier, a surgeon of the Beaujon Hospital, who is an intimate friend, and Dr. Carrel's brother, who accompanied him from Lyons.

Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Carrel departed for Havre, and will sail on the France to-morrow.

In the Spring of 1912 Dr. Alexis Carrel announced that he had succeeded in keeping the heart tissue of a chicken alive for 120 days after removal from the body. His achievement was spoken of as "miraculous" and "wonderful" by the medical world, and in the Autumn of the same year Dr. Carrel received the first Nobel prize that was awarded for research in medicine in this country. His success in experiments with heart tissue was the result of a long line of investigations he made after he became a member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute. Since then he has caused the medical world to marvel at still more wonderful results of his experiments.

Dr. Carrel will be 41 years old on June 28 of next year. His birthplace was Sainte Foy les Lyon, France, and his parents were Alexis and Anne Ricard Carrel. Dr. Carrel received his M. D. degree from the University of Lyons in 1900, having been an interne des hospitaux de Lyon from 1896 until the time of his graduation. From 1900 to 1902 he was Prosecteur a la Faculte de Medicine, University of Lyons. Later he came to America, after having been induced to continue his researches in laboratories of McGill University in Montreal. Then he was sought by the University of Chicago, where he carried on his work for two years. By this time his work as an original investigator had become widely known, and in 1906 he pursued his investigations at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Prior to his discovery that heart tissue could be made to live after separation from the body, Dr. Carrel had already had a remarkable career. His earlier work had been devoted to transplantation of vital organs and tissues and with improved methods of the transfusion of blood. He has made many transplantations of organs in animals.

In January of the present year the young surgeon proposed a plan which, if he perfects it, is likely to result in a routine surgical procedure by means of which flesh wounds and loss of masses of tissue by disease can be healed and repaired in less than a day, and a broken leg may be united in the brief period of four or five days. His experiments in that direction were begun at the Rockefeller Institute in 1907.

Dr. Carrel has not only found a way to make connective tissue—the tissue of which the greater part of the body is composed—live permanently and grow outside of the organism from which it was taken, but he has been finally able to prepare a medium in which tissue might grow and has actually regulated that growth. When he had made a number of successful experiments to that end the scientist himself expressed a conservative belief that the problems of senility and rejuvenation might profitably be investigated.

During the first part of the present year Dr. Carrel was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government in recognition of his achievements in medical research. Dr. Carrel is a Fellow of the American Surgical Association, American Philosophical Society, a member of the American Society of Physiology, associate member of the American Medical Association, and the author of many articles on biological and surgical subjects.

GEN. GRODSKOFF DEAD.

Was Russian Commander in Far East After War with Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Gen. Nicholas Ivanovitch Grodskoff, once Russian military Commander in Chief in the Far East, who assisted Gen. Skobeleff in the conquest of Turkestan, died to-day.

Gen. Grodskoff, who succeeded Gen. Linevich in command of the Russian forces in the Far East after the Japanese war, rose to fame during the Central Asian campaign under Skobeleff.

His name was connected with the massacres of Chinese along the Amur River during the boxer uprising in 1900, but Grodskoff denied any responsibility for the slaughter at Blagovestchensk, and demanded the punishment of the subordinate commander in direct charge of the troops there. Emperor Nicholas gave Grodskoff a golden sword set with brilliants and bearing the inscription, "For the Victory of 1900 in North Manchu." Grodskoff was born in 1843.

CLASP HANDS, DIE IN DUEL.

Two Kentuckians Shoot Each Other to Death in Odd Fight.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—Word reached here to-day from Pineville, Ky., that Solomon Jackson and Tate Souders of that city fought a peculiar duel there yesterday in which both lost their lives.

The men had trouble over a lawsuit, and it was suggested that they clasp their left hands, and, with a pistol in the right hand of each, "shoot it out." Both were killed.

Colombian Commercial Club.

The Colombian Commercial Club will be organized this evening at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Seville. The object is the establishment of an international organization that will bring Colombian citizens into closer touch with the American investing public. The organizers hope to maintain clubrooms, to establish a bureau of Colombian information, to provide headquarters for visiting Colombians, and, generally, to increase the familiarity of New York with things Colombian.

COULDN'T KEEP LARKIN OUT

Agitator Says He'll Come to This Country If He Likes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—"Jim" Larkin declined to-day to discuss the report that he intended to go on a campaign in the United States. He said, however, that he had not heard of the possibility that he might be barred at Ellis Island.

"If I wanted to get into the United States," he said with conviction, "all the Governments you ever heard of could not keep me out. No one knows my plans but myself."

It is understood that Larkin's intention is to leave England for the United States next week, and subsequently to visit France and Germany.

BRITISH EDUCATORS TO MEET

Bryce Will Open an Important Conference Next Friday.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—James Bryce, former Ambassador at Washington, will open a conference of twenty-one educational associations, which will meet next Friday at the University of London. It promises to be one of the greatest gatherings of educationalists ever held. The associations participating have a membership of 20,000, and all these members are eligible to attend, while several thousand leaders are expected. Fifty meetings will be held during the week, and the subjects to be discussed cover an extraordinarily wide range.

Mr. Bryce has chosen as the subject of his address "Salient Educational Issues." Dr. J. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, will speak on "Thirty Years' Progress in Geographical Education"; Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell on "Character Building in Schools," Sir John McClure on "Teachers' Registration," Sir John Cockburn on the "Equipment of the Handicraft Teacher," and Prof. Gilbert Murray will take the chair at the meeting of "The Simplified Spelling Society," when the standardization of English speech will be the subject of addresses.

The parents' point of view will be heard at the conference of the Parents' Union, at which Lady Campbell will lead a discussion on "Preparations for the Stress of Life."

NEW WARRANT FOR FENNER.

Marconi Stock Broker Is Charged with Fraudulent Conversion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—At the instance of the Public Prosecutor, a new warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Charles Edward Fenner, a stock broker concerned in the Marconi shares disclosures. The new charge is fraudulent conversion of certificates of shares, and it is understood that it has arisen out of bankruptcy proceedings against Fenner. The amount involved is understood to be about $75,000. The previous warrant was issued as a result of Fenner's failure to attend his public examination.

His liabilities are between $500,000 and $750,000.

Fenner was made known to the public during the Marconi inquiry. Lord Murray, it was stated, was credited on his books with $150,000. It was made clear in subsequent evidence before the Marconi Parliamentary Committee that American Marconi stock had been bought as an investment for the Liberal Party funds.

A PLOT AGAINST FERDINAND?

Servian Capital Hears That Bulgarian King Is in Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Belgrade correspondent learns from what is described as 'a most trustworthy source' that the Bulgarian Cabinet has advised King Ferdinand to leave his capital, as his life is endangered.

The King, it is said, has been told that the Sofia police have discovered a plot against his person.

SOFIA, Dec. 26.—Charles J. Vopicka, the new United States Minister to Bulgaria, Rumania, and Servia, to-day presented his credentials to King Ferdinand. In an address he expressed the desire of the American Government and its people for the development of friendship and commercial relations with the countries to which he is accredited.

King Ferdinand in reply said he reciprocated the feelings expressed by Mr. Vopicka and requested him to thank the generous American nation for the sympathy it accorded Bulgaria during the recent war and for its constant philanthropy, of which it had given such valuable and unforgettable proofs.

Heavy Emigration from Italy.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Emigration from Italy is increasing at an alarming extent. During the first nine months of the present year 131,066 more persons left Italy than during the corresponding period of 1912. The official figures as announced to-day give the number of emigrants as 335,225, of whom 252,000 went to the United States as against 196,106 who left for that country in 1912.

Kitchener Not to be India Viceroy.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Times Cairo correspondent says he is authorized to deny all rumors that Lord Kitchener, British agent in Egypt, will be appointed in the near future as Viceroy of India.

BRITAIN'S REFUSAL DUE TO PANAMA?

Saturday Review Says Questions of Expense Did Not Affect Fair Decision.

ITALY MAY NOT EXHIBIT

Government Organ Hints That Our Immigration Bill Is the Stumbling Block.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27.—The Saturday Review, commenting upon the Government's decision regarding the San Francisco Exposition, says:

"'Business' is not the last word in this affair. Sir Edward Grey has quite other considerations in mind. The representation of Great Britain at this exhibition would imply official approval of much that is yet under discussion. The whole Panama question is internationally too grave a matter for the Government to treat this celebration altogether from the business point of view. Sir Edward Grey is not likely to disclose the motives of his decision. He pleaded to Parliament that representation would be too costly; it would mean a quarter of a million. This objection was not meant to be taken seriously, and Sir Edward Grey would not put forward so pitiful an excuse if he did not know that all the great parties concerned would take it as a mere diplomatic fence."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Although the Italian Parliament voted $400,000 for Italy's official participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it is extremely uncertain whether such participation will take place.

Nelson Morris, the exposition Commissioner for Italy, has arrived in Rome from Chicago and is trying to arrange matters; but in the face of Germany's refusal to participate, for the present at any rate, all negotiations with Italy are at a standstill.

"Our Government," says the Ministerial organ, the Tribuna, "took into account the importance of being represented at the great festival soon to be held in San Francisco, where one of our largest colonies resides; but since participation is an act of friendship, there must be a corresponding demonstration of equal sentiments on the part of the United States."

The Marquis di San Giuliano lately warned the Chamber of Deputies of the prospect that Italian immigrants would be legally excluded from the United States.

THREE IN HANGING AUTO.

Saved from 25-Foot Drop When Bridge Rail Stops Car After Crash.

A touring car that zigzagged crazily across the 149th Street Bridge over the Harlem River at 12:30 o'clock this morning had sped as far as the 149th Street cut over the New York Central tracks at Park Avenue when it forsook the street, crashed into the stanchions of two arc lights, knocking them over, and smashed through the iron rail of the bridge. There it became wedged and came to a standstill, hanging suspended over the tracks, twenty-five feet below.

The three fur-coated men, who were its occupants scrambled out thankfully and at the sight of a policeman approaching solicitously, they took to their heels and have not been seen in those parts since. The number of the car established it as the property of Mrs. Emma Chamberlain of 320 Riverside Drive, but she did not seem to be able at 1 o'clock this morning to account for its presence in the crumpled ironwork of the bridge over the tracks.

NEEDLE IN HER SLEEVE.

Brother Thinks Miss Marklen Narrowly Escaped Drugging.

Alois F. Marklen of 409 East Fifty-first Street, the Treasurer of the Rosensteck Chemical Company, reported to the police last night that his sister, Margaret, 23 years old, found the needle of a pypodermic syringe caught in the sleeve of her coat when she was removing the garment in her home to-night. She had been out shopping.

Her arm had not been punctured, and there was no drug in the needle, but Mr. Merklen said he thought an attempt had been made to drug his sister with a poison needle.

In reporting the case at the East Fifty-first Street Station, Mr. Merklen said he knew, as a chemist, that there is a form of concentrated cocaine which could be used in such a hypodermic needle, and which would render a person unconscious almost immediately after it was inserted with a needle.

POLICEWOMAN SUBDUES MAN

Pulls Fighter from a Chicago Str et Car and Arrests Him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Mary Boyd, one of Chicago's ten police women, is not a large woman, but she is muscular. Yesterday she boarded a street car while a powerfully built man and the conductor were engaged in a fight about a transfer. Mrs. Boyd showed her star and separated the men, telling the passenger he was under arrest.

When he resisted the officer she pulled him from the car, stood him against a post, and rang for the patrol wagon. Mrs. Boyd rode to the station with her prisoner and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him.

MAY PUT LEEHAN IN ASYLUM

Physicians Will Examine Man Acquitted on Murder Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 26.—Unless the father of William J. Leehan, who was acquitted of the charge of murdering Mrs. Caroline Turner at Lakewood, N. J., promises to take his son out of town and care for him, he may be committed to an asylum. Following his acquittal on the murder charge, Leehan became intoxicated in New York, was arrested and released and then came to this village, where he was again arrested for intoxication.

Leehan was arraigned to-day before Judge Lamb, who remanded him to jail for the purpose of having two physicians ascertain his mental condition.

As Leehan was being led back to jail he pleaded with his wife to obtain his release.

"Show some pity for me and see that I get my liberty," Leehan said, "I will never drink again if you will give me money to go home to my father."

Mrs. Leehan said her husband was a mental and physical wreck and that his father had promised to send him to an institution to be treated for the drink habit. "He has no money and I can't afford to take care of him," Mrs. Leehan said.

TRIES SUICIDE AT 88.

Capt. Davis, Old Mariner, Never Ceased to Grieve Over Wife's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 26.—Lewis Davis, 88 years old, a retired sea Captain of means, shot himself last night after locking and barricading his door in the home of his son, Robert, with whom he lives.

Capt. Davis's granddaughters, Mary and Frances, aged 22 and 17, were in an adjoining room. When they heard the pistol shot they tried vainly to enter their grandfather's room. Then they sent for Dr. F. L. McCrea, who broke the door and found Capt. Davis seated before his bureau, upon which lay his revolver. He had evidently used the mirror in aiming the weapon.

Capt. Davis was unconscious and it was thought that the wound in his head soon would cause his death, but he regained consciousness to-night.

It is believed that melancholy caused his attempt to kill himself. His wife died several years ago and he never has ceased to grieve for her.

"Capt. Davis shows unusual vitality," said Dr. McCrea to-night. "Most men would have died within a few hours after receiving such a wound."

JAMES FRANCIS'S ESTATE.

Broker Settled Money on His Wife Before His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 26.—James Francis, a broker, who died at Sands Point, L. I., on Dec. 7, left $500 a year to his widow, Annie L. Francis. It is understood that Mrs. Francis is wealthy as a result of gifts made to her in her husband's lifetime. He was 72 years old when he died.

After the first three months from the time the will is filed the executor, Frank N. Bruno, of New York, is to start the payment of the annuity. Upon Mrs. Francis's death this arrangement descends to the daughter, Ada F. Lordly, 127 Riverside Drive, New York City. Mr. Francis is said to have been the oldest Mystic Shriner living.

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BREADLINE REVOLT AT FOOD

San Francisco Unemployed to Organize Their Own Cuisine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Permission was given to the unemployed to-day by the Board of Supervisors to organize their own culinary committee. The men complained that they were kept too long in line and supplied with badly prepared and insufficient food by the Co-operative Employment Bureau, a private charity which has been caring for them.

The co-operative bureau would be rid of work for which it is inadequately prepared, and Secretary Parry Bogart complained that the Young Men's Christian Association and churches that had promised to aid were not living up to their pledges.

The Housing Committee of the unemployed estimated to-day that there are 15,000 idle single men, of which number 1,000 have no roofs over their head at night. The married men who can sleep indoors were reckoned at 5,000.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR BANKER.

H. W. Munroe's Punishment for Contempt Held Up by Writ of Error.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Henry W. Munroe, a New York banker, was sentenced to-day to ten days in jail and a fine of $250 for contempt of court on account of his alleged failure to make any serious effort to obtain for the Government certain checks. These were said to have been drawn on the Paris branch of his banking firm by Mary W. Dolan, a Boston dressmaker, who is under indictment in connection with a recent smuggling investigation.

The sentence was temporarily suspended through the granting of a writ of error.

288 Failures Last Week.

Bradstreet's reports 288 business failures in the United States during the week against 378 for the previous week and 253, 804, 251, and 257 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 101, New England 36, Southern 59, Western 57, Northwestern 12, and Far Western 23. Canada had 28 against 39 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

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Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Boys' Norfolk Suits, made of mixed suitings, in gray or brown effects, ages 7 to 18 years, at $5.00
Actual $6.50 to 8.50 Values

Boys' Button-to-neck Overcoats, of mixed overcoatings, ages 3 to 8 years, at $4.85
Actual $7.50 Values

Long Winter Overcoats, of chinchilla or mixed overcoatings, ages 12 to 18 years, at $8.50
Actual $12.50 Values

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To-Morrow's SUNDAY TIMES

MAGAZINE SECTION

Will Contain:

PAGE 1—New Year's Old-Time Romance Lost in Modern Noise.
Our fathers celebrated with quaint and quiet customs, different indeed from the hubbub and the restaurant observances of their descendants.

PAGE 2—Middle-Aged Dancers Warned Against the Tango.
Danger of putting too great a strain on a dilated heart or an artery that can't stand it, say medical experts.

PAGE 3—Hordes That Built the Panama Canal Are Leaving Fast.
Pride of achievement in the "Big Job" is tinged with regret of farewell as the workers scatter. Only finishing touches remain to be done.

PAGE 4—The President's Vision—Is It True or Illusive?
Col. George Harvey comments upon Mr. Wilson's statement, "There is but one cloud upon our horizon."

PAGE 5—Season's Second Operatic Novelty On This Week.
"L'Amore dei Tre Re," by the Italian composer, Italo Montemezzi, who is new to the American public, will be presented Friday night at the Metropolitan.

PAGE 6—Discourtesy as a Reducer of Business Dividends.
Impoliteness of employes cost American railroads, department stores, and other enterprises many thousands yearly. Chesterfieldian civilities, however, declared to be on the increase of late.

PAGE 7—What the New York Diner Out Orders for His Dinner.
Experience at one famous hostelry shows great divergence of tastes except as to coffee, which is demanded by 90 per cent. of the customers at each meal.

PAGE 8—Policemen Should Be Health Officers, Says Doctor.
Woods Hutchinson believes Health and Police Departments should combine, or at least cooperate, in solving the big problem of the criminal.

PAGE 9—Immigrants Are to Be Taught on Atlantic Liners.
Following twenty-one trial trips in the steerage by Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, it is planned to place a worker on every ship entering an American port from Europe.

PAGE 10—New York Workmen's Compensation Act Very Radical.
Explanation of the notable measure to go into effect on Jan. 1 which will put a great burden on the employer and will launch an experiment in State insurance.

Fine Points for the Would-Be Expert in Auction Bridge.
How "nullos" were introduced into the game to meet the demand for a negative bid.

PAGE 11—Roster of Mighty Dead of 1913 Shows 250 Names.
Year's Necrology headed by J. P. Morgan, Lord Wolseley, Lord Avebury, and F. A. Bebel. Names of twenty-five notable women appear.

PAGE 12—World's Doctors Study Prenatal Mysteries of Man.
Secretary of American delegation to recent London Medical Congress tells of the marvelous fields in which the nation's physicians are searching for light on causes of mankind's diseases.

PAGE 13—Americans Are Buying More Tapestries Each Year.
Masterpieces of weaving, worth many times their weight in gold, are being brought to this country in constantly increasing quantity, both for private houses and for museums.

PAGE 14 — Urges Sweeping Changes in New York's Legal Practice.
Public welfare demands that the Civil Code be abolished and that the Criminal Code be extensively revised, says Prof. Aymar of New York University.

College Student Not a Joke, but a Much-Maligned Individual.
One who knows him well objects vehemently to the way he is misjudged by unthinking people.

PAGE 15—Art at Home and Abroad.
New Germanic Museum head owns admirable collection of modern art.

PAGE 16—Impressions of the Passing Show, by Hy. Mayer.

Order To-Morrow's
SUNDAY TIMES
TO-DAY

The Times Is Always Sold Out Early

THIEVES ROB THEATRE SAFE

Descend on Loew's Orpheum and Gag Watchman—Escape with $150.

The Orpheum Theatre, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, one of Marcus Loew's vaudeville houses, was broken into early yesterday morning by three men, who bound and gagged Joseph Lind, the watchman, after which they blew the safe open and escaped with $150, the amount of money that was in the safe at the time. Lind, who managed to work the gag out of his mouth, yelled for help until John Mahlin, a livery stable worker, employed in a nearby stable, heard his cries and went to his assistance. The thieves had long since escaped, however.

Lind, who had been attacked in the dark, was unable to furnish a description of the thieves. He said that it was about 2:30 o'clock when he was attacked and before he could offer any resistance he had been thrown to the floor, a gag placed in his mouth, and his hands and feet bound.

No one in the neighborhood was awakened by the explosion, and so far as the police have been able to learn none saw them when they made their escape.

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PLAN TOUR TO PICK RESERVE BANK CITIES

McAdoo and Houston Will Visit Fourteen to Divide Country Under New Currency System.

WILL HEAR TESTIMONY HERE

Cities to be Selected Solely on Merits—McAdoo's Illness Halts Matters—292 Banks Apply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department and Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, constituting a majority of the new reserve banking organization committee, met in conference to-day over the preliminaries of organization, and issued a statement as to their plans.

They decided to make a tour of the country, beginning with New York on Jan. 2, and ending March 1, and soon after the last-named date will map the country into not less than eight or more than twelve Federal reserve districts, in each one of which there will be a new regional reserve bank in cities to be designated by the Organization Committee.

The tour will be for the purpose of ascertaining the views of bankers and business men as to the best division of the country into Federal reserve districts that can be devised. Secretaries McAdoo and Houston would have arranged to begin their tour next week but for the fact that late this afternoon, after a strenuous day at the Treasury Department, Mr. McAdoo was forced to go home on account of illness. Mr. McAdoo had a slight attack of fever at the department, and it was deemed wise for him to go at once to his residence. It is understood that he will not be able to be out for two or three days.

In their tour of the country Messrs. McAdoo and Houston will visit New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Atlanta, Houston, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

At the Treasury Department it was expressly disclaimed that any significance was to be attached to the list as indicating that any of these cities have been determined upon as a location for a Federl reserve bank.

Committee's Announcement.

The committee's announcement read:

A meeting of the majority of the members of the Federal reserve organization committee, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture, was held to-day.

The committee decided to forward immediately to every national and State bank and trust company, a copy of the Federal reserve act, together with the form of application for membership in the Federal reserve system.

Under the provisions of the Federal reserve act, all national banks are required to signify their acceptance of its terms and provisions on or before Feb. 22, 1914, and all eligible State banks and trust companies are permitted to signify their acceptance within the same time.

It was determined that the organization committee will have hearings in various important cities in the country for the purpose of securing the views of bankers and business men as to the division of the country into Federal reserve districts and the location in each district of the head office of the Federal reserve banks which are to be established under the Federal reserve act.

It will not be possible for the committee to hold sessions in any other cities, but ample opportunity will be given for representatives of various sections of the country contiguous to these cities to appear before the committee and present their views. It must not be inferred that the committee has determined upon any one of these cities as a location for the Federal reserve banks; they have been chosen as places for holding sessions of the committee solely because of their accessibility and convenience.

To Meet Here Jan. 2 and 3.

The committee will sit at the Custom House in New York City on Jan. 2 and 3, in Boston on Jan. 5 and 6, and return to New York for additional sessions on the 8th and 9th. The committee will sit in Washington from Jan. 12 to 17; in Chicago Jan. 19, 20 and 21; St. Louis, Jan. 22, 23 and 24; Denver, Jan. 26. Hearings for the other cities will be held between Jan. 28 and March 1. Whenever possible the hearings will be held in Government buildings.

The committee desires to be informed particularly upon the following points, which are considered primary factors in determining the boundaries of the proposed districts and the location of the Federal reserve banks:

First. Geographical convenience, which involves transportation facilities and rapid and easy communication with all parts of the district.

Second. Industrial and commercial development and needs of each section, which involves consideration of the general movement of commodities and of business transactions within the districts and the transfer of funds and exchanges of credits arising therefrom.

Third. The established custom and trend of business, as developed by the present system of bank reserves and checking accounts. In laying out the districts and establishing the headquarters for reserve banks, every effort will be made to promote business convenience and normal movements of trade and commerce.

Politics Won't Weigh.

Political considerations will not be permitted to influence the committee in determining these important questions. While the committee appreciates the local pride and sentiment which are prompting many cities to urge their claims, the committee, nevertheless, must appeal to the patriotism of the country to assist it in arriving at sound conclusions through consideration of fundamental and vital factors. Purely local sentiment and pride must yield to the common good in order that the system itself may accomplish the purposes for which it was designed, namely, to secure to the business of the country the elastic system of credits and the stability of conditions so long imperatively demanded.

The committee will not, therefore, be able to receive delegations urging the claims of particular cities for preference as the headquarters of the reserve banks. The claims of all cities will be considered upon their merits in view of all the facts which will be developed through the investigations. The purpose of the committee is to go about this work in a thoroughly practical and businesslike way, to accomplish it at the earliest possible moment but without undue haste, and only after full consideration of the needs of every section of the country.

The work will of necessity be arduous, and the committee has determined upon these public hearings as the quickest and most direct method of obtaining the necessary information to enable it to arrive at prompt and satisfactory conclusions.

The committee will from time to time make announcements concerning its procedure.

There is some speculation as to whether cities not named to be visited by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, will be considered as Federal reserve cities. Secretary McAdoo explained in his statement that it would be impossible for the Organization Committee to visit other cities, and that it must not be inferred that the committee had determined upon any one of the cities named.

At the Treasury Department it was pointed out that the list was not to be accepted as meaning that cities like Philadelphia, Baltimore, Dallas, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and Kansas City would not have the fairest consideration. It was explained that Baltimore was not included in the list because of its proximity to Washington.

The Organization Committee set aside Jan. 12 to 17 for hearings in Washington, when the claims of Philadelphia for designation as a regional reserve city are expected to be presented.

Applications continue to arrive at the Treasury Department from banks seeking to become members in the new reserve banking system. Up to to-night six savings banks, fifteen State banks, and 271 national banks had applied, making a total of 292. The aggregate capital and surplus of the 271 national banks that have applied is $215,064,375. The $200,000,000 mark was passed to-day in their case.

The banks of New York City have not been prompt in indicating that they will become members of the new banking system. The only three thus far applying have been the Harriman National, the Gotham National, and the Hudson Trust Company. The new law requires all national banks to enter the system or surrender their charters as national banks if they do not wish to participate on or before Feb. 22, 1914. Treasury officials say they are confident that the national banks of New York City will enter the system.

APPROVES CURRENCY ACT.

Cannon Says It Will Have a Beneficial Influence on Business.

James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, when asked yesterday to comment on the Federal Reserve act, said:

"The passage of the new currency act will no doubt have a most beneficial influence upon the business and financial world. There is every indication that nearly all of the important national banks will become affiliated with the new system, and in the course of time a great many State institutions will join. The Senate amendments materially strengthened the act, and any shortcomings that may be developed can be remedied by further legislation, as was done when the present National Bank act was first adopted.

"One important point to remember is that the United States has rebuilt its currency system so that to-day there exists a distinct element of co-operation which will be of the greatest importance to the country in times of stress and acute money market stringency.

"The new law does away with the old method under which the banks worked independently and without co-operating with each other, and provides the country with the facilities of a discount market and a system of Federal reserve banks, each of which, in its own district, will occupy the position of a central bank. It will take time to adjust ourselves to the new law, but its machinery is so arranged that the process of readjustment should go forward smoothly and without serious disturbance. The banks are well prepared for the change and the indications are that the people of the country will have little difficulty in adapting themselves to the new requirements. Patience on the part of the banks and the public in dealing with and in working out the details of the system, and a loyal co-operation, will facilitate the work, and are not only matters of self-interest, but of patriotic duty."

FIRST STATE BANK TO APPLY.

Illinois Trust Company Seeks Admission in New Currency System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Central Trust Company of Illinois is the first banking institution operating under a State charter to determine to become a member of the Federal reserve banking system. After a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day President Charles G. Dawes made the announcement in a circular to the stockholders.

It is one of the largest State banks in Chicago, with a paid-in capital stock of $4,500,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of between $2,200,000 and $2,800,000. The last official statement showed deposits around $40,000,000, more than 25 per cent. of which was savings accounts.

SCULPTOR WARD'S ESTATE.

Hancock Statue Completed by D. C. French is Principal Item.

John Quincy Adams Ward, the dean of American sculptors and a former President of the National Academy of Design, who died on May 1, 1910, left an estate of $22,461, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. His property at Southold, L. I., was valued at $2,553 and a leasehold on property at 7 and 9 West Forty-ninth Street was valued at $6,900.

A model for a statue of August Belmont, which, when completed, was to cost $15,000, was appraised at $6,775, and an unfinished equestrian statue of Gen. Philip A. Sheridan, done in plaster, was valued at $1,000. The statue of Gen. Sheridan had been modeled for the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, but the society had refused to accept it. An equitable interest in the proceeds from a statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock done by Daniel C. French was valued at $21,534.96. Mr. Ward had contracted with the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia to supply this statue, but illness had forced him to turn the work over to Mr. French. Mr. French fulfilled the contract, using a model of Mr. Ward's. He gave to Mr. Ward's executrix $21,534.96, the net amount he had received for the statue.

Four of Mr. Ward's statues are in Central Park. They are "The Indian Hunter," "The Seventh Regiment Citizen Soldier," "Shakespeare," and "The Pilgrim." His statue of Washington stands in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street.

No music lover who hears Mr. Edison's latest invention, the
DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH
can help being surprised at the perfect tone which it produces. The disagreeable sharp timbre of mechanically produced music is entirely eliminated. The tone is mellow because all the overtones are recorded and reproduced. This is the only instrument that can produce this result. Daily recitals given at

NEW YORK
Hardman Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 826 Broadway.
Fred Kraft Inc., 38 Cortlandt St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th Street
M. Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Paul Heifer, 1555 Third Ave.
Cort. Sales Co., 320 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Alphonso Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Chevallier, 186 Greenpoint Ave.
Geo. S. Unias, 117 Court St.
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T. H. Clancy, 284 Myrtle Ave.
A. Eckel, 6950 Third Ave.
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and
EDISON DISPLAY ROOMS, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York

GLYNN INDORSES OSBORNE'S PLANS

Decision to Push Investigations Vigorously Reached at Conference with Governor.

NO IMMUNITY FOR McGUIRE

Kearney Admits All Canal Workers Were Required to Contribute to Campaign Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—James W. Osborne devoted three hours this afternoon to his graft inquiry as the Governor's special Commissioner. Afterward he conferred with Gov. Glynn, and it was announced that he would continue his investigation into alleged abuses in various departments of the State Administration. From this time on the investigation will be conducted with vigor. Mr. Osborne has cleared his path as investigator of obstacles in the form of litigation with which he is identified.

The appearance of James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, under subpoena by Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, was the signal for some peppery passages at arms at the investigation to-day when the charges affecting Highway Commissioner Carlisle came up again.

Commissioner Osborne produced a letter from District Attorney Whitman advising that McGuire be not permitted to testify unless he would waive immunity. The witness, through Isadore J. Kresel, his counsel, refused to do this on the ground that he is under indictment. Commissioner Osborne ruled that any question might be put to him which did not relate to the soliciting or procuring of campaign funds from corporations which formed the base of his indictment.

McGuire repeated his published declarations that the Warner-Quinlan concern had been "hounding" him for years and that he had intervened with the State authorities to prevent this company from selling to the State its product at a material advance over what private consumers had to pay. He declared that he has not been in the employ of the Barber Asphalt Company—the main source of the State's asphalt supply—since March, 1911, but admitted that he owned "a little stock—about $35,000 worth—in one of the allied Barber corporations."

McGuire denied that he had been in conference with Carlisle, Hennessy, and others at Cooperstown on July 5, but admitted that some time during that month he conferred with Carlisle and his advisers in Albany. Hennessy was not at this conference, he said. His purpose at this and several previous conferences was hostile to the interest of the Warner-Quinlan people.

All that he had done for the Barber Company during the present year, the witness contended, was in the way of finishing up work that had begun when he was connected with the company. Mr. Rubino endeavored to bring out the fact that McGuire appeared as a Barber representative before a Congressional committee last Summer and tried to have the duty on asphalt removed. This line of inquiry was shut off by Commissioner Osborne, however.

Owen L. Kearney, formerly Section Superintendent of the State canal system with headquarters at Cohoes, testified that he had received approximately $2,200 from canal workmen in contributions during the political campaign of 1912. These contributions represented assessments on all the workmen within his territory for a period of five months and were on a basis of about five per cent. of their salary for that time.

This testimony was preceded by that of W. C. Elmendorff, a foreman of canal shops. He testified that he received from another subordinate of Kearney, Harry Bogue, a list containing the names of the workmen and the specific amounts at which each had been assessed. These amounts were deducted from their pay.

Kearney attempted to explain that the assessments were made by an organization known as the Jefferson Club, but he admitted that all employes, whether club members or not, or whatever their political affiliations might be, were required to meet the assessments.

Receipts were produced to show that of the funds so collected $651.25 went to Henry S. Kahn, an officer of the Jefferson Club and a Cohoes Democratic leader; $580 to J. Mahoney, another officer of the club, and $914 to Kearney's immediate superior, Walter A. Robinson, the canal Division Superintendent. The witness' understanding was that the money paid to Robinson was passed on to the Democratic State Committee.

Charges of enforced contributions from canal employes had been made previously by John A. Hennessy, Gov. Sulzer's Investigating Commissioner. Kearney, however, refused to testify before Hennessy. Kearney, who is said to have been affiliated closely with Patrick E. McCabe of Albany, was dismissed during Sulzer's administration and made futile effort for reinstatement in the courts.

NO OFFER TO WHITMAN.

Gov. Glynn Denies He Has Made Overtures to District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Gov. Glynn did not reach the Capitol until late this afternoon and immediately called such of the State officers as were in town to his private office. The forthcoming message to the Legislature and the financial requirements to be embodied in bills were discussed.

"Have you made any overtures to District Attorney Whitman to be a Special Deputy Attorney General?" the Governor was asked.

He replied that there was nothing in the story published to-day that he had changed his mind relative to Mr. Whitman and added:

"I have not even a notion of an overture to Mr. Whitman."

There was not the slightest degree of ill-feeling in the Governor's denial. He still believes that Mr. Whitman is an excellent prosecutor.

PLANS TO INDICT FOURTEEN.

Whitman is Working for a Blanket Conspiracy Indictment.

If District Attorney Whitman is successful in the plans he has in mind fourteen men will be named in a so-called blanket indictment which will charge a conspiracy to rob the State. The men whom Mr. Whitman wishes to ensnare are State officials, ex-State officials, and men well known in politics to-day.

If this indictment is found it will mark a great advance step in the District Attorney's hunt for the grafters who have fattened on campaign contributions and on contractors engaged in State highway and Barge Canal work.

It has been reported that Mr. Whitman would seek to obtain this blanket indictment before the expiration of his first term as District Attorney. It is more likely, however, that he will not ask for the indictment until February. In view of the opposition that the District Attorney has met in Albany it is quite possible, moreover, that no such sweeping indictment ever can be obtained.

Mr. Whitman, it is understood, has received information which would make this indictment perfectly logical. If he can substantiate this information, Whitman's friends say that he will be put in the way of accomplishing his "greatest work."

The special Supreme Court Grand Jury which has been hearing the graft evidence will meet again on Tuesday, and also may sit on Wednesday, the last day of the year. It is expected that at least one more indictment will be found by this Grand Jury before the close of the first Whitman administration. The man against whom the evidence has been piling up for the last two weeks is one of the fourteen alleged conspirators, it is understood.

Important evidence, it is expected, will be brought out at the John Boyle inquiry, which will be resumed before Chief Magistrate McAdoo on Monday afternoon. Assistant District Attorney Embree, who has been active in the graft investigation, left yesterday for Albany and other up-State cities to get in touch with witnesses whose presence is desired for the Monday hearing.

The evidence, it is probable, will bear on the alleged conspiracy to rob the State through the medium of officials in the Highway Department. John A. Hennessy is aiding Mr. Embree in rounding up the witnesses.

DIGS UP $1,500 IN BILLS.

Counterfeiter Led Secret Service Men to Tree In Field.

Just as twilight was beginning to fall on Christmas afternoon a little group of men made their way through one of the desolate fields on the borders of the Sunnyside yards of the Long Island Railway near Long Island City and sought a solitary tree. There one of them stepped with care ten paces toward the tracks, then turning sharply at right angles stepped another ten paces to the left. There he declared was the place to dig.

A pickaxe and a shovel were handed to him and he was told to be quick about it. He threw off his coat and set to work. A few blows of the pickaxe revealed a tin box. He brought it out on his shovel and the other men fell upon it. They tore it open, to find inside a big roll of counterfeit bills, $1,500 in all.

The digger was Frank Greco, alias Taylor. He was arrested last week on the charge of counterfeiting bills, but he has stoutly maintained that all he did was to put them in circulation. The other men were Capt. John Henry of the Federal Secret Service and some of his agents. Greco decided to show where he hid his counterfeit notes when he read in the newspapers of the arrest in Chicago of Edward Westcott, an old-time counterfeiter.

Greco said he had received the spurious notes from the actual counterfeiter and had passed them on to two boys, who were to get $3 for every ten-dollar bill they were able to change. Greco has now, Capt. Henry says, made a full confession, and is likely to be on his way to Atlanta Penitentiary before the end of next week.

CHANGE CUSTOMS RULE.

Theatrical Garb Up to $100 Need Not Go to Appraiser's Stores.

An order was issued yesterday by Collector Malone permitting the passing of theatrical costumes through the customs without the necessity of sending them to the Appraisers' Stores, providing the apparel does not exceed $100 in value per person.

A week ago the attention of the Collector was drawn to the case of Willard Hutchinson, an American actor, who arrived on the steamship St. Louis, whose dress suit was seized and sent to the Appraisers' Stores because he used it on the stage, in spite of the fact that it had been made in New York. The change in the ruling regarding theatrical costumes up to the value of $100 is believed to have been caused by the publication of the story of Mr. Hutchinson's dress suit.

The Store is opened daily at 9 A. M.

B. Altman & Co.

will hold, this day (Saturday),

An Important Sale of Choice Dress Silks

offering over 18,000 yards of Evening and Afternoon Silks, at the following extraordinary reductions in prices:

Original prices $1.50 & 2.00 per yard, at 48c.
Original prices 2.00 & 2.50 per yard, at 68c.
Original prices 2.50 & 2.75 per yard, at 95c.
Original price 3.00 per yard . at $1.10
Original price 3.50 per yard . at 1.58
Original prices 4.00 & 5.00 per yard, at 1.95

Arranged in Waist and Dress Lengths.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

MORE PRISON TESTIMONY.

Blackwell's Island Witnesses Will Go Before Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier, who is investigating charges against officials of the city institutions on Blackwell's Island, will have before him today several witnesses whom he expects to call when the Grand Jury inquiry begins on Monday. The conference will be for the purpose of going over the testimony of those who have made specific charges of cruelty and mismanagement against officials.

Henry L. Slobodin of 302 Broadway, who was counsel for several former prisoners on Blackwell's Island who have brought civil suits against the city as a result of alleged ill-treatment on the island, conferred with Mr. Du Vivier yesterday. The investigators have the papers in these suits.

New corroboration was obtained yesterday of the case of a negro who is said to have committed suicide after medical attention was refused. This came from another negro who was on the island at the time and is now a prisoner in the Tombs.

HIS JOY SHORT-LIVED.

Liner's Passenger Hears He Is a Father, but Wife Is Dead.

Carl Fuehrer, a cabin passenger on the Austro-American steamer Laura, which arrived yesterday from Triest, was overjoyed on Christmas night when he received word by wireless that his wife had presented him with twins in their home in Chicago, where he keeps a hotel. All his friends on board congratulated him, and Mr. Fuehrer bought up all the candy in the barber shop to distribute among the children in the steerage.

As soon as the steamer made fast yesterday he was on the pier with his baggage so that he could catch the first train to Chicago. As the Customs Inspector was examining the baggage a steward from the Laura came up to Mr. Fuehrer and handed him a telegram. He tore it open hastily, gave one swift glance at its contents, and then staggered back. "My wife is dead," he cried, and then walked away to be alone.

THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS

You can invest any sum from $10 a month to $1,000,000 or more in our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates.

Interest at 4½% will commence immediately.

The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed absolutely and the Certificates are exempt from personal taxation in this State.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

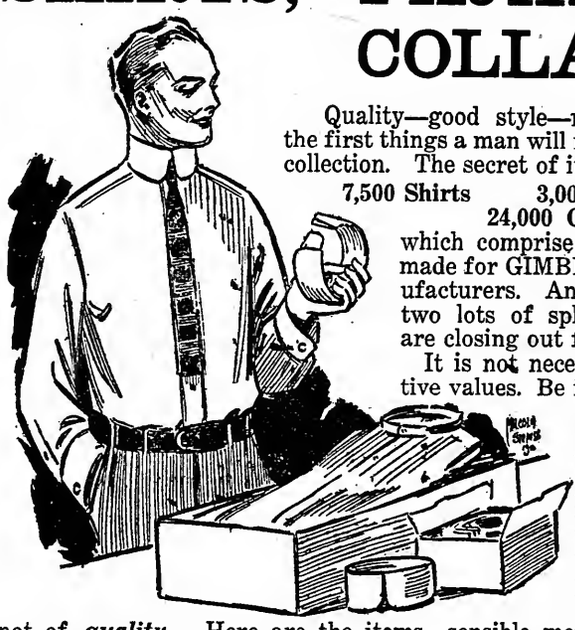
Year-End Sale Under Full Headway
Rich in Opportunity for Re-Investing Your Christmas Money

People of shrewd judgment re-invest their dividends in good securities when they can buy them cheap—and so get added results for their money.

THE YEAR-END SALE affords golden opportunities for *you* to invest your Christmas money in things you've wanted all along, and can buy at splendid savings.

It may be the Set of Furs or Winter Coat, the Piano, the Piece of Silverware or fine Linen, the new Rug, or bit of Colonial Furniture, that you have set your heart on getting. And now here it is 'way below its real value, because we are clearing decks energetically of odd lots in every part of the store for the incoming year.

Now--The Great Twice-a-Year GIMBEL Event for Men: Presenting New, Fashionable & Money-Saving
SHIRTS, PAJAMAS & COLLARS



Quality—good style—refreshing newness—are the first things a man will notice about this splendid collection. The secret of it is that every one of the

7,500 Shirts 3,000 Suits of Pajamas 24,000 Collars

which comprise the Sale, has been just made for GIMBELS by our regular manufacturers. An exception is formed by two lots of splendid Shirts, which we are closing out from our own stocks.

It is not necessary to quote comparative values. Be it said, however, that the saving averages 33⅓ per cent., as men can determine for themselves. We earned these savings from the makers by continued and large dealings with them at regular prices. They constitute a sacrifice of *profit* — not of *quality*. Here are the items—sensible men will secure a season's supply while the good news lasts:

Mushroom Tucked Tuxedo Shirts at $1.65
Their finely plaited soft bosoms make them comfortable and smart—especially for dancing. Stiff French cuffs.

Fancy Shirts at $1.35
Our own stock contributes these. Plain and plaited madras and percales, in handsome designs.

Fancy Shirts at 95c
Plaited bosom Shirts of fancy percale and plain negligee of woven stripe madras. All with stiff cuffs.

Colored Shirts at 70c
These are "eye-openers" in shirt-quality for the price. Perfectly made, perfectly fitting, splendid laundry work. Fine percales, with neat colored stripes on white grounds. Stiff cuffs, various sleeve lengths.

Silk Shirts at $5
$5 of a man's Christmas money is well invested in one of these Shirts. Rich quality of pure silk, in distinguished striped effects. Plain bosom, French cuffs.

Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas, $3.50
Soothing in their softness, handsome in their appearance, marvelous in their low price. All sizes.

Mercerized Cheviot Pajamas at $2
A splendid heavy quality of cheviot, with a high silken finish—especially good for Winter wear. Plain colors, white braid binding.

Scotch Madras Pajamas at $1.50
The natural beauty of the material enhanced by a mercerized finish. Surplice neck, silk frogs, pearl buttons.

White Madras Pajamas at $1
Another extraordinary feature of the Sale. White corded madras of excellent quality, well made, in generous dimensions.

Extraordinary!—Pajamas at 85c
Men who know the usual sort of pajamas sold for less than a dollar will need no essay on the merits of these at 85c. We are content to have you gauge the whole sale by this one item. Their handsome percales and fine finish speak for themselves. Their comfort is assured by generous proportions.

Four-ply Collars, 55c Half-Dozen
Quite unlike the three-ply collars in ancient styles, of which you will be offered plenty this season. These are in half a dozen fashionable shapes. Accurately sized and well laundered. Sold only by the box of six. ¼ sizes in any style.
Main Floor

The January, 1914, Records For Your Christmas VICTROLA

Hundreds of New York homes are richer today by a Victrola, as a result of Santa Claus's visit. Of course, new records will be welcomed—possibly as a New Year's gift.

The new January Records have now joined the already fine GIMBEL collection of favorite selections. The new list contains:

14 Popular Songs (7 Records). Including "Get Out and Get Under," "They've Got Me Doin' It Now," and "When It's Springtime in Virginia."

Four New Double-Face Dance Records. Among them "Dixieland," "International Rag," "Bobbin' Up and Down" and "The Sunshine Girl."

Two New Operetta Gems. "Adele" and "The Marriage Market" on one record.

Two Operatic Favorites. "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Mignon" on one record.

Eleven Red Seal Records. Including new selections by Melba, Gadski (Annie Laurie), Farrar, Amato, Kubelik, Schumann-Heink, and Mischa Elman (Meditation).

Let Us Play Them for You in our comfortably arranged Talking Machine Rooms. Eighth Floor

Snow Shovels

Maybe you'll need them this morning—at any rate, it's good to have one in the house.

Snow Shovels, wooden, 40c.

Snow Shovels, galvanized iron, 75c.

Scrapers, steel, 50c.

Fifth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

POLICE SEEK AUTO THAT HIT THE LEES

Coroner Doubts Driver's Story That Another Auto Ran Into Husband and Wife First.

WOULD DROP GAYNOR RULE

Feinberg Thinks Discretion in Making Auto Accident Arrests Should Not Rest with Patrolmen.

All yesterday the police searched the city for a maroon colored limousine automobile which at 1:15 o'clock in the morning struck Richard B. Lee, Jr., General Manager of the transportation department of the American Sugar Refining Company, and his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Lee, at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, killing Mrs. Lee and probably injuring her husband mortally. Last night Dr. Feinberg, President of the Board of Coroners, who has been following the case closely, expressed the belief that the police might be searching the city for an auto that never existed.

Henry de Forrest, a taxicab chauffeur, of 522 East 138th Street, who admitted that his own auto had struck Mr. and Mrs. Lee, but who insisted that it was only after they had been struck by a limousine auto which had been bowling along just ahead of him, was the witness who testified to the existence of that car. When others got to where the injured lay, the other auto was nowhere to be seen. In a statement made to Assistant District Attorney Lucian S. Breckinridge yesterday de Forrest said the chauffeur of the other auto had swung out toward the car tracks and put on full speed, without stopping, immediately after striking Mr. and Mrs. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee were returning to their home, 114 East Seventeenth Street, with Mrs. Lee's father, Col. Phillip F. Harvey, a retired army officer of Washington, D. C. They had spent Christmas evening at the home of friends in Sixty-ninth Street. The three crossed Broadway at Sixty-sixth Street to enter the downtown Subway kiosk, Col. Harvey leading the way. The Colonel had entered the kiosk when the accident happened. Thinking his daughter and son-in-law close behind him, he did not turn back, and it was not until he got to his home that he learned through the police that his companions had not merely tarried behind, but that his daughter had been killed and his son-in-law lay with a fractured skull in the Polyclinic Hospital. According to the statement made by de Forrest to Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge, this is what occurred:

With a fare in his taxicab, he was traveling down Broadway at the rate of about twelve miles an hour. A few feet in front of him, and to the left, was a big maroon limousine. As they approached Sixty-sixth Street the big car swerved suddenly toward the trolley tracks in the middle of the street, and as it did so de Forrest saw immediately ahead of him, in the blinding wind and rain, the figure of a man tottering to the street, with an open umbrella still shielding him from the rain, and in the street, even nearer to the taxicab, the form of a woman.

The chauffeur said that he applied at once both the foot brake and the emergency brake and stalled his engine. But his cab skidded on the slippery street and struck the tottering man; and the front wheel of the taxicab went over the head of the woman in the street. The big car ahead, which had first struck them, put on full speed and disappeared before de Forrest could see its license number or get a view of the passengers in it.

Together with Harry Cohen of 307 West Seventieth Street and Joseph Jacobs of 211 West Sixty-ninth Street, who had been crossing the wind-swept street behind their umbrellas and who had seen only the last part of the accident, de Forrest carried the two prostrate forms into a saloon, where he telephoned for the police. The taxicab fare disappeared while the chauffeur was in the saloon.

Mrs. Lee died while an ambulance was taking her and her husband to the hospital. Mr. Lee's condition there was said last night to be precarious, but he may recover. Col. Harvey was called to the hospital early yesterday morning, after the identity of his daughter had been learned.

The witnesses Cohen and Jacobs had seen the accident only after the taxicab had struck Mr. and Mrs. Lee, and could not say whether or not there was a limousine auto ahead which had struck them first. Policeman Cringle made no arrest after hearing the chauffeur's version of what had happened.

Detective Lieut. Bunnoll, in charge of the detectives at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, said last night that the police had obtained no clue to the whereabouts of the missing limousine, although a general alarm had been sent out warning all patrolmen to watch for it, and a careful watch was being kept on garages and stables for such a car with lamps or mud-guard battered.

Lieut. Bunnoll explained that de Forrest, the taxicab chauffeur, had not been arrested because under a rule issued by Police Commissioner Waldo at the instance of the late Mayor Gaynor, policemen were instructed to arrest motormen and drivers of vehicles causing such deaths only in case there was evidence of criminal negligence or in case the driver appeared to be intoxicated. In the taxicab chauffeur's case, said Lieut. Bunnoll, there was no evidence of criminal negligence.

This rule, established by Mayor Gaynor, was held responsible for many of the fatal automobile accidents in this city by Coroner Feinberg last night.

"I think this chauffeur should have been arrested and brought by the police before the Coroner for a rigid questioning and investigation," said Coroner Feinberg last night. "Had that chauffeur been brought before me I should have subjected both him and his machine to a most thorough examination. As it is, the police may possibly be searching the city for a phantom limousine which never figured in the accident except in the chauffeur's imagination.

"A vigorous crusade ought to be instituted for the abolition of the police rule issued by Mayor Gaynor to cover such cases. It is absurd to leave the question of negligence on the part of the driver in the sole discretion of a policeman who usually reaches the scene several minutes after the accident, and often finds the chauffeur the only actual witness of what took place.

"In such cases, unless the automobile is so badly smashed up as to bear physical evidence of unmistakably reckless speeding, or unless the chauffeur is drunk, there is no evidence on which to arrest or detain him. He himself is naturally the last man in the world to accuse himself of recklessness. To let him go is the easiest course for the police, also inasmuch as that saves them the additional effort and work involved in investigating and prosecuting the case."

Lieut. Bunnoll said last night that his men were still working on the case, but that they were working on the theory that the alleged limousine had merely "side-swiped" Mr. and Mrs. Lee. He would not say whether or not he expected to make an arrest.

DALLAS FOR BALLOON RACE.

Texan City Boomed for International Contest Next Year.

Plans are on foot for having the international balloon races next year from Dallas, Texas. Edward A. Faust, a member of the St. Louis Aero Club, who was influential in obtaining for St. Louis the first international balloon race held there five years ago, and who has been prominent in the arrangements for the succeeding races held in St. Louis, Paris, and elsewhere, has already laid the foundations of a campaign for the selection of Dallas as the starting point of the next international races by communicating with A. B. Lambert, a director of the Aero Club of America. Mr. Faust has received a message from Mr. Lambert stating that he would be glad to visit Dallas with a view to holding conferences with the leading commercial organizations.

Mr. Faust hopes that the Chamber of Commerce will take up the matter and appoint a committee or take such steps as may be considered proper toward conferring with Mr. Lambert and attempting to land the international race for Dallas.

"Personally," said Mr. Faust recently, "I am absolutely convinced that Dallas is the city, geographically, for the international races. Paris was tried last year, and St. Louis was an excellent centre until the possible distance flights were so increased that the starting point must be further southwest. In the last St. Louis race the winner landed and was lost for three days in the wilds of Northeastern Canada. The start of races held in America must be more distant than St. Louis, since the flights are so increased, and so I believe Dallas can secure the event if the people decide that they want it and will go after it. There are but two main considerations—the prevailing winds here in October and the question of the supply of gas.

"Before the international races elimination races will be held to select the American balloon to represent this nation in the grand flight. The preliminary or elimination American races are held from the same city that the international races start from, and so, of course, if Dallas is selected there will be a series of races for some days, probably, before the international event. Personally, I am going to do everything I can to have the races held in Dallas. I think Dallas is the proper place geographically, and I know the people can handle anything they decide they want to handle."

The telegram Mr. Faust received from Mr. Lambert read:

"Am getting together all information regarding international balloon race; also national balloon race; also information as to requirements. When I have all this, would like to visit Dallas and present facts to leading commercial clubs."

TOLMAN HAS RIVALS WHO BUY SALARIES

Loan Sharks in Louisiana Keep Workers Ever In Debt.

THEY PREY ON THE NEEDY

Pardon Appeal Stirs New Orleans Visitor to Discussion of Money-Grabbing Methods.

A good deal of discussion was heard yesterday in the hotels about the offer of Daniel H. Tolman's son, Elmer, to surrender half a million dollars' worth of notes against 25,000 persons, if Gov. Glynn would pardon the elder Tolman, now serving a sentence in prison for usury. In the course of an argument he was making at the Imperial, a man from New Orleans said that the particular form of usury practiced by Tolman was not current in Louisiana. "But," he added, "we have the practice of buying salaries." Continuing he said:

"For a long time the offices next to mine in a big building in New Orleans were occupied by a man from Birmingham, who did quite a business of this sort. Most people down there receive their pay semi-monthly. By the end of the first week following payday many have run short, and are looking for a chance to get hold of ready cash. It was the practice of this man, if a salaried man drew $50 salary, to let him have $40, whether it was on the tenth or the second day following payday. He would take a power of attorney, and on salary days the whole floor of the building would be filled with those who had come to hand over their salary envelopes. And a curious feature of the matter was that they never seemed quite able to pay him all they owed him. Once they started visiting him, they kept it up.

"About four years ago the man who was running this establishment for the Birmingham man was arrested on a charge of embezzling $3,600. He was not convicted. His testimony showed that he had received only $1,000 with which to start the business, and that in the three or four years preceding he had sent the proprietor $12,000 of what had been earned, and the jury declined to find him guilty of robbing the other man.

"But, after all," continued the man from New Orleans, "there are some bankers down South who make money in just the way loan sharks do—by preying on the needy. Their methods receive the unqualified condemnation of men who may rightfully be called our financiers. I know personally of a case that illustrates my point.

"A man who was in the business of wrecking houses went one day to a bank official I know in the Southwest. He explained that he had a chance to make a big stroke, but needed a pretty good sum of money to carry the deal through.

"'In fact,' he told the banker, who, by the way, must not be taken as a type of our Southern financiers, 'I need between $85,000 and $100,000, and I want you to lend me the money.'

"'Tell me all about it,' said the banker in question, and the other explained.

"'I can't let you have the money,' the banker told him. 'Your credit is not good for that amount. I cannot do anything that would be against the rules of our institution. I know you have a big and good proposition, and the chances are mostly in favor of your clearing what you estimate. But if something went wrong, where should we be? You could not possibly pay us. I must look out for this bank. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I can let you have $10,000. I know you are good for that amount, and I am sure you would repay us whatever should happen.'

"That sum struck the prospective borrower as insignificant, and he left. The next day, having been unable to get the money anywhere else, he came back.

"'I can only let you have $10,000,' said the banker again.

"The other pleaded earnestly for more.

"'No, that is the limit that I can let you have,' replied the banker. 'But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll indorse your note for another $75,000, and you can take it over to the So-and-so bank and they will give you the money on my name.'

"The borrower was jubilant. He seized the banker's hand. 'How can I ever thank you?' he cried. 'I felt you would help me out.'

"'Wait a moment,' said the other man, disengaging his hand. "I have not finished. I am not a philanthropist. In return for what I am doing, you must let me in on this thing. For indorsing your note, you must agree to give me half of what you make out of this.'

"The borrower protested, but the banker had him caught. He must have the money, and there was no other way to get it. So he made the agreement.

"As it happened, owing to the fact that he was able to make immediate sales of his salvage from the buildings he was demolishing, the house-wrecker, it turned out did not have to use much over $20,000. He made the profit he had expected, and as the result he had to turn over to the banker as the latter's share of the profit, $85,000.

"That is the way a lot of money is made. There was nothing about the deal that was not legal, either. The banker had not done anything with which the Directors of his institution could have found fault. He had taken advantage of the other man's need, but merely as an individual. For signing his name on the back of the other man's note, he had pocketed a big sum of money. It goes to illustrate the difference between moral right, and what is just legal.

"Of course, it also must be borne in mind that by indorsing the other man's note he had made himself personally responsible, but this was a case where there was a minimum risk of loss."

E. E. TOLMAN EXPLAINS.

Father Won't Sue on $500,000 Notes If Destroyed, Says Son.

Through his counsel yesterday Elmer E. Tolman reiterated that his offer to cancel $500,000 in Tolman notes if such a course would induce Gov. Glynn to release his father, Daniel H. Tolman, the imprisoned money lender, was made in good faith.

"The charge is," the new statement runs, "that Tolman in discharging the notes and written obligations merely destroys the papers which are tainted with usury, but reserves the right to sue for any money which he actually advanced plus legal interest. This is absolutely untrue. The destruction of these notes will forever relieve between 20,000 and 25,000 people of the obligations which they have incurred in their dealings with Tolman. If Tolman sues on these notes; it will be necessary for each individual to prove that his particular transaction is usurious. This cannot be done in one case for the benefit of all the notes and obligations. Each case stands by itself, and therefore usury would have to be proved in each case, and legally the burden would be on the borrower."

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Gov. Glynn said to-day that the application for the pardon of Daniel H. Tolman was going through the usual process, and he could not say when there would be a determination of the matter.

GERMANS ACT "FAUST."

Rudolf Christians as Mephistopheles at Irving Theatre.

In accordance with th ecustom, true of German theatres, the first evening after Christmas night was devoted to classical drama at the Irving Place Theatre yesterday. Goethe's "Faust" was produced under the personal direction of Rudolf Christians, whose Mephistopheles, like Otto Stoeckel's Faust, was well received by the large audience. Annie Simson did some of her best work of the season in the rôle of Margarete. The excellence of the incidental music and the beautiful new scenery by Paul Eberlein, contributed their share to the success of the rather large undertaking.

PRIEST IS SHAMMING, DR. MACDONALD SAYS

"Bungling Attempt," Alienist Calls Murderer's Many Stories of Visions.

OTHER EXPERTS COINCIDE

Prosecution Closes in Trial of Hans Schmidt—Summing Up to Come on Monday.

The prosecution rested its case yesterday after its four alienists had testified before Judge Foster in Part V. of General Sessions that Hans Schmidt, the priest who murdered Anna Aumuller, was not insane, but was shamming insanity. The trial was adjourned until Monday for the summing up.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, who was an alienist for the State in the Thaw trial, said that from his observation Schmidt was a man of superior intelligence.

"I found nothing," said Dr. MacDonald, "that I regarded as evidence of insanity."

Dr. MacDonald denied that Schmidt could be suffering from dementia praecox or precocious dementia, as the defense insisted. The symptoms of dementia praecox, Dr. MacDonald said, were the impairment of memory, loss of power of attention, and a general weakening of the faculties. On the contrary, the alienist said there was nothing in Schmidt's behaviour or conversation which would indicate a loss of mental power.

"What do you think," asked ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott in his cross-examination, "of those visions he had several years ago, as to his ordination by St. Elizabeth and even earlier visions as attested by witnesses here?"

"I do not believe that he had those visions," replied Dr. MacDonald, "but that they were simply manufactured to sustain his pretense of insanity. It is my opinion that he was shamming and that it was a bungling attempt. He did not present symptoms of any mental disease that I know.

"You think it was a stupid or bungling attempt at shamming that he made, then?" asked ex-Judge Olcott.

"I did not say 'stupid,'" replied the witness. "I said 'bungling.' He did it much more cleverly than an ignorant person could have done it. It is very difficult to sham insanity and to keep up the sham for any length of time so as to deceive a skilled examiner. In my opinion, he made a failure of shamming insanity."

It was called to Dr. MacDonald's attention that Schmidt himself had insisted all along that he was sane. The alienist interpreted this as a clever effort to make it appear that he did not desire to escape the electric chair and that, therefore, he had no motive for shamming insanity. Schmidt's alleged visions multiplied, Dr. MacDonald said, while the examination by alienists was in progress.

Ex-Judge Olcott asked Dr. MacDonald if he thought that Schmidt had deceived the Royal Court of Munich, which discharged him as insane when he was arrested for a crime.

"The court was probably governed by Dr. Hermann," said Dr. MacDonald. "I believe Dr. Herrman was deceived, for I do not believe that Schmidt was ever insane." Dr. MacDonald added that he believed Schmidt had deceived the alienists for the defense by his pretense of insanity.

"Do you regard it as remarkable," he was asked, "that four examiners of intelligence should conclude that this prisoner is insane when four others should be as positive that he was shamming insanity?"

Dr. MacDonald replied that he did not wish to criticise the opinions of others, but that he was quite convinced that Schmidt was not insane and never had been.

Dr. George H. Kirby of the Manhattan State Hospital said he had found, in applying the "association test," that Schmidt's mind worked rapidly and gave no indications of abnormality. He said he saw no symptoms of dementia praecox in Schmidt and that he was convinced that he was sane. Dr. Allan R. Dieffendorf and Dr. William Mabon both testified that they considered Schmidt to be in his right mind.

Ironworkers Make Demands.

The Inside Iron Workers' Union decided yesterday to demand from employers a forty-eight-hour working week and a minimum wage of $15 a week. The wages now paid are irregular, the members of the union say. The date for making the demands effective will be fixed in about a week, and in the meantime strikes will be ordered next week against individual employers, who, it is alleged, have reduced wages. There are several thousand workers concerned in the matter.

Strikers Get $1,000 in Gifts.

It was anneunced yesterday by Meyer Abramson, leader of the strike of umbrella handle and cane makers, which has been in progress for thirteen weeks, that $1,000 has been distributed in Christmas presents among the more needy of the strikers. The money came chiefly from unions in other trades and from well-to-do sympathizers.

REVIVES OLD CHARGES.

Flaherty Files Them with Appellate Division Against Lawyers.

Joseph Flaherty, a real estate and insurance man of 27 Broadway, filed charges against Frederick W. Whitridge, Edmund C. Henderson, Willard Parker Butler, and Edwin T. Rice yesterday with the Appellate Division. Flaherty's allegations were contained in a suit he brought against the lawyers in the Supreme Court and which he lost. He charged that he brought to them a plan devised by himself for mortgage insurance, and that they appropriated the idea in forming the Lawyers' Mortgage Company. This company was organized, according to Flaherty, in 1892. During the period it was being organized Mr. Flaherty said he visited Grover Cleveland and endeavored to persuade him to become President of the proposed company.

Mr. Henderson, the only one of those accused by Mr. Flaherty who could be reached last night, said:

"The matter is more than twenty years old and has been settled once in the courts. I cannot recall its details now."

One-Cent Verdict Stands.

Alfred W. Duckett, who was dissatisfied with a one-cent verdict he obtained against Charles F. Hefferberth in a suit for malicious prosecution, lost his appeal yesterday in the Appellate Division. Duckett was arrested on Hofferberth's complaint, but the case was thrown out by the Grand Jury. The Appellate Division found that there was no proof of malice and allowed the one-cent verdict to stand. Duckett contended that he was entitled to a substantial verdict, if any at all.

The "Tree of Light" in Madison Square Park.

The Biggest Christmas Tree in the World.

SEE the great Christmas Tree in Madison Square Park to-night.
See it while it is All Alight—
See it from a 'bus.
That is the best way—
You will be above the crowds,
You will get a good clear view—and
You will be *comfortable*—for you will surely have a seat.
(Choral Singing and Band Concert, too, *every* night).

Fifth Ave. Coach Co.
"Open Air to Everywhere."

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Grey or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

The First Real Touch of Winter

Finds The Big Store Prepared to Provide Its Host of Clients With Everything That They Need.

It has been a belated season, but now winter is fairly upon us, and we are ready to supply your every need for indoor and outdoor use.

In our two immense buildings is everything that you can possibly require for the rigorous season that is upon us. Outer and under wear for man, woman and child; warmth-giving eatables and drinkables; stoves and heating appliances,—in a word, everything that could be provided in a dozen stores is here under two roofs.

Do you require an outfit of furs? Here it is. A substantial overcoat? You'll find it here. Rubbers—substantial footgear. A raincoat? We are ready to supply you. In fact, within the limits of this short notice we can't tell you how well The Big Store is prepared to fill your every need. Come in, today.

NOTICE TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS
Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered February 1st.

Big Sales For Today

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $1 Storm and Self-Acting Rubbers

Specially Priced Today At, a Pair, **65c.**

Right on time. A Big Store sale that will be welcomed by thousands of "TIMES" readers.
These rubbers are standard grade and of first quality. Every pair perfect. As good in every respect as the regular price, $1, will ever buy. All sizes in this sale. (Shoe Store.)

Men's and Youths' Winter Overcoats and Suits—values to $20; at..... $10
Men's $1 to $2 Negligee Shirts—all sizes from 14 to 17½; at..... 69c
Men's 50c Silk Hosiery—pair..... 25c
Men's $1 to $2 Finest Imported Silk Neckwear—large shapes; at..... 75c
Men's 50c Silk and Velvet Four-in-Hands—at..... 25c
Men's 50c Suspenders—at..... 25c
Women's 50c Silk Hosiery—pair..... 25c

Boys' Suits and Overcoats—values to $6; at..... $3.95
A WONDERFUL SALE OF FUR SETS, MUFFS AND SCARFS AT UNMATCHABLY LOW PRICES.
STYLISH SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES—for Misses, Juniors and Girls.
Misses' Coats—values to $16.50; at..... $7.95
Misses' Suits—values to $28.50, at..... $12.75
Misses' Dresses—values to $35, at..... $12.75

Juniors' Coats—values to $7.95, at..... $2.95
Juniors' Suits—values to $10.75, at..... $3.95
Girls' Coats—values to $9.75, at..... $3.95
Women's $3.50 and $4 Foot-Mould Shoes—at. $2.95
Men's $3.50 High-Cut Storm Shoes—sizes 6 to 11; at..... $2.79
Men's Soft and Stiff Hats—values $1 to $1.50; at..... 79c
A Big Sale of Sheet Music "Hits"—at..... 7c
Music Rolls—(88-note)—for player pianos, at special prices.

Best Groceries at Special Prices, Today

GREENHUT BUILDING

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—values to $5.50; pair..... $3.75
$2.50 to $12.50 Hand-painted Imported China Vases—at $1.25 to $6.25
$5 to $20 Imported Teplitz Pottery Groups—at..... $2.50 to $10
$6.95 to $77.50 Imported French Bronze Groups and Figures—at $4.95 to $50
Ruffled Net Bed Sets—values to $6.50; at..... $3.95
$17.50 to $22.50 Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; at..... $12.75 and $13.75
A GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF STOVES—Every One Guaranteed.

MAIN BUILDING

The Christmas Aftermath In Our Book Store

Hundreds of "Odd" Volumes to Delight the Heart of the Booklover, at Big Store Prices—And That Says Everything.

Following a most successful season, our Book Store finds itself with a number of "odd" volumes and sets on its hands, which will be disposed of at a fraction of their worth.
To the librarian, public or private; to the collector; in fact, to every booklover; here is an opportunity to add volumes of merit by the best publishers, to your collection of books, for very insignificant prices.

GREENHUT BUILDING

Today We Inaugurate a Big Sale of **Office Furniture**

Everything under price. Everything guaranteed. Everything affording values not to be found anywhere else—price for price.

$55 Roll-Top Desks—as illustrated; quartered oak; the famous "Cutler" make; 50 inches long, 44½ inches high; finished golden oak color; at..... $35
$35 Golden Oak Sanitary Desks—as illustrated; 50 inches long, 30¼ inches deep; a "Cutler" desk in a splendid quality of oak; at..... $25
$25 Golden Oak Typewriter Desks—as illustrated; will accommodate any typewriter carriage up to 23 inches over all; splendid value; at..... $19
$30 Golden Oak Flat-Top Desks—50 inches long; made of quartered oak; in each pedestal is a large lower drawer; wood and finish of the best; today, at..... $23

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Cammeyer Shoes

The Cammeyer End of the Year Sale

On the Main Floor

6,787 Pairs Men's and 8,976 Pairs Women's $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 Shoes

$3.85

All Styles and Leathers

THIS SEASON'S MODELS

Also Men's Oxford Ties—Formerly $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, now $3.85
Men's Oxford Ties—Formerly $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, now $2.65
Also Women's Colonials, Pumps and Oxfords—Highest Cammeyer Grade—Sold at $5.00 and $6.00, now $3.85
Women's Colonials, Pumps and Oxfords—Sold at $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00, now $2.65

Special Values in Men's and Women's Hosiery

Very Special

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose. Black, white and tan embroidered. Made from extra heavy best quality silk. Extra long, with wide flare double tops of silk for garter. Values $2.00 and $2.50.
Sale Price $1.39 Pair — 3 Pairs for $4.00

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose. Black, white, tan, taupe and evening shades. Some with all silk wide tops; others have wide lisle tops. All have double soles, toes and heels, and high reinforced heels. Values $1.00 and $1.25.
Sale Price 74c Pair — 6 Pairs for $4.25

Manufacturers' samples of Women's Stockings—Lisle, Silk Lisle, Cotton — Common and Out sizes. Black, white and a few good colors. Made to sell for 35 cents and 50 cents.
Sale Price 27c a Pair
6 Pairs for $1.45

Manufacturers' samples of Men's Lisle and Silk Lisle Sox. In this lot there are Men's Heavy Silk Sox with double soles, heels and toes. Values 35 cents and 50 cents.
Sale Price 27c a Pair
6 Pairs for $1.45

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6TH Ave & 20TH St.

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Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Today, Saturday,

We offer to close 300

Men's Winter Overcoats

Regular prices $25.00 to $32.00

To Close 19.50

HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS—Vicuna mixtures, tweeds, Homespuns, Chinchillas and novelty overcoatings that are different and more exclusive than usually shown.
Every desirable model, either single or double breasted, in the assortment.
Regular prices $27.50, $30.00, $32.00

HEAVY ALL WOOL RAIN COATS—Winter weights and all cravenette to resist rain and snow. Made on regular overcoat models and they are suitable and stylish every-day coats.
Neat fancy tweeds and mixtures.
Regular prices $25.00, $28.00, $30.00

19.50

Broadway & 19th Street

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

A succinct, compact, yet comprehensive treatise of financial and commercial conditions during the past year with predictions for 1914, expressed by men prominent in banking, railroading and industry.

The Annual Financial and Commercial Review of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle JANUARY 4th

THREE CENTS

A special and unique feature of this edition will be a graphic review of the stock market for 1913.

ACTRESS IS ROBBED OF GEMS AND FURS

Miss Lorraine, Telling of $8,000 Loss, Stops Long Enough to Serve Papers on Husband.

HE CAME TO OFFER AID

Diamond Bracelet, Ring, and Cuff Buttons Missing from Apartment, She Tells Police.

Miss Lillian Lorraine, the actress, received visits at her apartment in the Hotel Wentworth, 59 West Forty-sixth Street from three Central Office detectives who had been summoned so that Miss Lorraine might tell them about the theft of a $3,000 ermine coat, a $1,200 leopard skin coat, and various jewels and trinkets worth in all $8,000. Miss Lorraine felt very bad about the loss of her valuables and she wept a little as she told the detectives how her room had been plundered while she was dining out on Christmas night.

While reporters were waiting to see Miss Lorraine, her husband, Frederick Gresheimer came into the hotel and asked to speak to Miss Lorraine on the telephone.

"I just came to see if I could help you about those things that were stolen," he said.

While he was holding the receiver as if he were expecting some message, there was a scurrying of feet on the stairway, a trimly dressed maid appeared as if she had come running downstairs almost in fear of her life, and she handed to Mr. Gresheimer a large blue envelope.

"This is a note for you from Miss Lorraine," the maid said.

Mr. Gresheimer smiled and asked if there would be any answer. The maid didn't wait to tell him, but hurried away upstairs again as fast as she had come down.

The letter interested Mr. Gresheimer only so long as he could see no more than the envelope. At the first glance at the letter itself his smile changed to a frown. He tore the letter, blue envelope and all, into bits, and stalked out of the hotel.

The blue envelope, it turned out, contained papers in a suit for separation, which Miss Lorraine has been trying to serve upon her husband for four weeks without success.

The three detectives were glad to know that Miss Lorraine had been able to serve her husband with papers in her separation suit, and two of them started out at once to intercept Mr. Gresheimer, and question him about his wife's belongings. Mr. Gresheimer is now out on $2,000 bail, awaiting trial on a charge made against him by Miss Lorraine on Sept. 8. She alleged that he stole a diamond ring from her worth $5,000.

Detective Deitsch, who remained, heard this story of the coats and jewels that disappeared on Christmas night:

"I was dining at Rector's with friends and I took from the box where I usually keep it hidden my jewel box—a cheap affair of pasteboard made so that no one coming upon it casually would suspect that it was where I kept my jewels.

"I dressed hurriedly, took what jewels I wanted to wear, and I think I forgot to put the jewel case away again. Some friends gave me Christmas presents, and I returned to my room at 10:30 P. M. to put them away. I had put two bracelets on my wrist and thought that one would be enough, so I took the other off and went to put it in the jewel case. I found it missing from the top of my chiffonier, where I thought I had left it.

"My friends were still waiting at Rector's for me. My maid came in from visiting with her sister. I told her to hunt for the box and telephone me at Rector's when she found it. She telephoned, as soon as I arrived at Rector's that the jewels, the ermine coat, and the leopard-skin coat were gone. I hurried home and found that her report was true."

The jewelry, Miss Lorraine said, consisted of a diamond bracelet, worth $2,500; a diamond and ruby ring, $500; a pair of diamond and sapphire cuff buttons, $750; a pearl and diamond pendant, $300, and an enameled watch, $100.

BANKER'S SON SUES WIFE.

Mrs. Charles A. Brown Says Her Visit to Hotel Was Innocent.

Justice Benedict, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, reserved decision yesterday on the application of Mrs. Agnes Brown, wife of Charles A. Brown of Flatbush, for $150 a week alimony and $1,000 counsel fees. Brown is the son of Charles E. Brown of 936 Flatbush Avenue, a wealthy retired banker. In 1906 he married Agnes Matzdorf. Her parents live at 169 Lincoln Road, and Mrs. Brown, since her separation from her husband six years ago, has made her home with them. The Browns have one son, Austin Louis Brown.

William E. Butler, attorney for Mrs. Brown, told the court that the divorce proceeding against his client was a fraud. He said a woman named Myra Brown ingratiated herself into the confidence of his client and invited young Mrs. Brown out to several parties. It was after one of these parties that his client was found in a hotel where she said she had been invited to await the arrival of other guests.

Mr. Butler said that Brown's mother entered the room and "pretended to be severely shocked." The attorney said that the elder Mrs. Brown had taken an active interest in the son's divorce suit. Brown, the plaintiff, he said, had seldom done any work.

Frank X. McCaffry, attorney for Brown, described his client as a spoiled and pampered child. He said the mother had supplied him with funds to start housekeeping and had helped him to maintain his home after Brown had married against her admonition that he was unable to support a wife. Mr. McCaffry said the charges of fraud in the divorce action made by the defendant's attorney were "incredulous, ridiculous, and absurd."

DESERTER ELUDES GUARD.

White, After Examination About Murder, Gains Liberty in Street.

A deserter from the navy, and imprisoned as such, Frank White, a fireman of the second class, was brought from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday under subpoena to District Attorney Whitman's office, where he was closely examined for such information as he could give concerning the murder on Dec. 7 of Ernest Krutz, a printer, who was stabbed to death at Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, a territory infested by the "Gopher" gang. That happened before his arrest for desertion and while he was still loose in New York.

When White had told his story—or as much of it as he was willing to tell—he started back for the navy yard, with Sergt. Frank Frayer as guard. It was while they were waiting for a crosstown Twenty-third Street car at Sixth Avenue that White employed a ruse to elude his keeper, and before Frayer realized what was up his prisoner was speeding toward Twenty-fourth Street.

The home-going crowd so packed the avenue there that Frayer could not shoot. He could only run, and it was not until the chase turned into Twenty-fourth Street that the Sergeant risked two shots. These missed the fugitive, who darted into a strange house and made for the rear door. By the time Frayer and a policeman who had joined in the chase reached the same house, the landlady had been aroused to the invasion, and she took up so much time in finding out what it all meant that White got away.

It was a broken-hearted Sergeant who called at Police Headquarters to send out a general alarm at 7 o'clock and, though he had asked the police to help, he left expressing a grim determination to rake every corner of the city himself and never to give up until he had landed Frank White in the safe keeping of the receiving ship Washington.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in the auditorium of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, on Monday, Jan. 5. Among the speakers will be Elbridge L. Adams and Miss Jane Addams.

The first National Efficiency Exposition and Conference, under the auspices of the Efficiency Society, will be held in the New Grand Central Palace from April 4 to April 11.

Dr. John H. Finley, ex-President of City College, will be installed as Commissioner of Education of the State of New York at Albany on Jan. 2.

The Charity Organization Society asks orders for the wood chopped in its yards. It will be delivered at points in the city. The society last year gave temporary employment to 11,733 homeless men. The office of the wood yard is at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street.

LAWYER OUTWITTED WOMAN PICKPOCKET

Robbed of Wallet, He Followed Her and Forced Her to Give It Back in Empty Street.

SHE TRIED TO KEEP $20

But He Blocked This by Quick Examination—Many Pickpockets in Town Just Now.

Hotel detectives say that there are more pickpockets about just now than at any time in their memory. A few days ago Chief Detective Smith of the Waldorf noticed two men in front of the hotel, and, recognizing them as "dips," decided to trail them.

Hurrying into the hotel, he changed his usual derby for a slouch hat, and thus disguised followed the men over to Broadway. He called up a Central Office detective, and was joined by him, and the two followed the men for a time, until the latter recognized their "shadowers," when, according to Detective Smith, they simply laughed at the men after them, and went on their way.

"They probably went on and picked somebody's pocket," commented Detective Smith yesterday. "In the old days we could have taken them to Headquarters and held them as suspicious characters. Nowadays, they have to be actually caught in the act."

A lawyer whose resource has often served him in good stead got on an eastbound Fifty-ninth Street cross-town car several nights ago at Ninth Avenue, and found it crowded. Naturally he had to stand. He was in the habit of carrying his pocketbook in his hip pocket. In it at the time, besides some papers, were several small notes and a twenty-dollar bill.

Suddenly he felt an unwonted lightness in his hip pocket. He put his hand back under his overcoat and found that his pocketbook was gone.

There were no men standing near him, and he studied the women who were about him. Something about the expression of one caught his attention. He made up his mind she had stolen his pocketbook. She was carrying a large muff.

He felt he would gain nothing by making a scene, and he had no hope of recovering anything if he waited to report the theft to the police. He decided he would take the job all on himself.

Instead, therefore, of leaving the car at Madison Avenue, as he had intended, he determined to follow the woman he suspected. So as the car stopped at Madison Avenue, and then at Park, and then at Lexington, he kept watch on her. At Third Avenue she got out. The lawyer was not far behind her.

The woman turned down Third Avenue, the lawyer after her, and walked fast. He kept thinking she would turn off at one cross street after another, but she still sped south. It was not until she reached Forty-ninth Street that she changed her direction. There she turned east.

Her pursuer quickened his steps. He did not want the police to be witnesses of what he was going to try to do. Fortunately for his purpose, there was none about, and the sidewalks were entirely deserted. As the woman neared Second Avenue the lawyer caught up with her.

She turned around sharply.

"I want my wallet," said the man.

She looked at him for a moment without a motion. Then, silently, she took his pocketbook out of her muff and handed it to him.

"Thank you," he said.

The woman walked away at top speed. The lawyer turned back. As he did so he remembered the $20 bill. He hastily opened the pocketbook. The bill was missing.

He hurried after the woman again and caught her at the corner of Second Avenue. He stopped her with a touch on her arm.

"I also want my $20 bill," he said.

The woman looked at him long. It was lighter here than where she had been stopped the first time.

"I want that $20 bill you took from my wallet," the man repeated.

The woman again drew one hand out of her muff. She handed over the money. Then she turned and ran across the street to the lawyer walked back over to Madison Avenue and caught a northbound car home.

Film Rental Co. Loses Appeal.

The Greater New York Film Rental Company's appeal from a Supreme Court order dismissing its complaint against the Motion Picture Patents Company, the General Film Company, and licensed film manufacturers, was thrown out yesterday by the Appellate Division. No opinion accompanied the dismissal of the appeal. The suit was for a restoration of the Film Rental Company to its contractual rights to receive and distribute the films of licensed manufacturers to its customers, which had been revoked. The lower court did not accept the company's contention that the agreement under which the licensed manufacturers dispensed their output to licensed rental agencies and exhibitors constituted a restraint of trade.

CONEY ISLAND ROAD AND B. R. T. MERGE

Utilities Board Consents to Consolidation with Only Big Rival in the Borough.

MAY EXCHANGE TRANSFERS

Consummation of a Deal in Traction Lines for Which Negotiations Began More Than a Year Ago.

The Public Service Commission authorized yesterday the merger of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company with the B. R. T. system. This will extinguish the one big rival which the B. R. T. has had to face in the street railway traffic of Brooklyn, but it only consummates a deal, which it has been understood, had been put through in reality many months ago, and it is probable that in a few days a system will be adopted for the free interchange of transfers between the B. R. T. cars and those of the Coney Island & Brooklyn lines.

The form that the order took was an authorization to the Coney Island & Gravesend Railway Company, a subsidiary of the B. R. T., to purchase at par 26,370 of the outstanding 29,839 shares of the Coney Island & Brooklyn. That company had an authorized issue of 30,000 shares of a par value of $100 each. Commissioner Williams presented the opinion, approving of the proposed sale, and it was adopted by the commission, Commissioner Maltbie alone voting against it.

The merger of the main Brooklyn street car systems was proposed first in the Spring of 1912. It was reported that the Hyde estate was about to part with a block of 25,000 shares of the Coney Island & Brooklyn, and it was supposed that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit would in some way or other become the possessor of them. No confirmation of this could be obtained at that time, but early last year it became known that the owner of the Hyde block was now, according to record, W. H. Ludlum. A good deal of mystery surrounded the identity of this new figure in the traction system of the city, but after a while it was ascertained that he was an employe of the Central Trust Company. When Mr. Ludlum was approached by reporters he showed a curious lack of information about his own position as the controlling force in a great street car line.

The result of this merger will be that the Smith Street line to Coney Island and the De Kalb Avenue line will come under the same management as the other Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. It is expected that in the next few days an arrangement will be made by which they will exchange transfers with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines freely. Considering this point Commissioner Williams in his opinion said:

"If this application to purchase stock is such as should be granted, an order to that effect should be entered. If the application is not such as should be granted, it can not be made right by means of any gain as to the giving of transfers."

The Commissioner then pointed out that C. D. Meneely, Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, had said at the hearings on the application of the Coney Island & Gravesend Company that he expected to make recommendations for transfers with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines at a number of intersecting points.

Boston's Mayor Back at His Desk.

BOSTON, Dec., 26.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald resumed his labors at City Hall to-day after an illness which obliged him to give up aspirations for a third term. The Mayor said he did not desire to enter the campaign even as a speaker, and that he saw many fields of usefulness outside of political life.

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY, MIND

Have you got the makings of a cocktail in the house?

YOU should worry. Stop by the dealer's tonight and buy a bottle of

Club Cocktails

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BROTHER
Hartford New York London

"NOBBY TREAD" TIRES

"THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE ROAD"

TODAY the "Nobby Tread" Tire stands alone, in a class by itself.

It is the ultimate selection of those discriminating automobile owners who want the best and are willing to pay for it.

The "Nobby Tread" Tire is a real anti-skid tire.

All of the better class of dealers sell "Nobby Treads."

Insist upon the genuine.

A Famous Product of the United States Tire Company

ONLY 30 DAYS LEFT

HACKETT CARHART'S CREDITORS' EXTENSION SALE

Last Days of the Year---Are Also Last Days at the Hackett-Carhart Stores

The End Is Approaching, and Highest Grade Stocks of Men's Wearing Apparel Must Go, Regardless of Cost

Stupendous Savings in All Departments Mark the Close of 1913

OVERCOATS AND SUITS

$13.50, $15 and $17 Suits and Winter Overcoats..... 8.75

$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Winter Overcoats. 12.75

$25, $27 and $30 Suits and Winter Weight Overcoats. 16.75

Furnishing Department

Shirts
$2 H. C. Brand Shirts 85c
$2.50 Hackett-Carhart Custom-Made Shirts $1.15
$2.50 Mushroom Tucked Shirts.....$1.65

The first consideration of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, is the satisfaction of its customers. Any merchandise purchased which is not satisfactory may be exchanged *or money will be refunded.*

Terry and Blanket Robes

Complete assortment of Imported Terry and German Blanket Robes at tremendously reduced prices.
$3.50 and $4.00 values, now....$2.95
$4.50 to $6.00 values, now.....$3.75
$6.50 to $8.50 values, now.....$4.95
$9.00 to $12.00 values, now.....$5.95
$15.00 to $21.00 values, now....$12.75

COLLARS, 5c Each

Arrow, Redman, Frisbie, Coon and H. C. Brands. All sizes, 13½ to 20. Sold in dozen lots only at 60c.

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Forecasts by the Best Known Prophets of Europe and America.

The True Glory of Parenthood—By Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston

Why Women Should Pay Their Own Bills
BY FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN.

What Probably Happened to Dorothy Arnold
How You Can Cure Your Painful "Flat Feet"
12 Diseases Spread by Barbers and Hairdressers
Evelyn Thaw Describes Her Greatest Joy

Where Bunyan Got His Pilgrim's Progress
Just How Much Is a Broken Heart Worth?
What the Lines in Your Palms Really Mean
The Sea's Great Mystery Explained at Last

All in Tomorrow's Sunday American The Great "Want Ad" Directory

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street

Winter Clearance : Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's and Misses' Street and Evening Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts

THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE of this kind that has yet been held in Brooklyn is here announced.

It is a radical and definite price-reduction on the winter styles in women's and misses' apparel; all garments correct in mode, fine in materials and admirable in workmanship—in short, fully up to the Loeser Standard in every particular.

Many of them are the styles you will already have admired as you have seen them here in the cases and on display as you passed through the apparel sections.

Former prices were fair—many have told us throughout the season that Loeser values measured by the city's general pricings were exceptional. Now these original prices are very greatly reduced—in some cases even to half.

We have also added to the Sale some considerable purchases of new apparel from makers whose product is fully up to our standards in style, quality and workmanship.

Our After-Christmas Hurt Book Sale

COMMENCES TODAY, larger in opportunity and wider in variety than any previous event of this kind.

To Booklovers, there is much interest in this announcement, for it is they who have attended previous sales of this kind who most fully appreciate the opportunities offered for securing excellent reading at an

Average Half or More Under Regular Prices

The assortment includes Fiction, Books of Travel, History, Biographies, Juvenile Books and others. The hurts simply mean a dented corner, a thumb-marked cover or some other such slight hurt which in no way affects the practical qualities of the Book itself.

So extensive and varied is the list, there being mostly one of a kind, that we are prevented from giving a list of titles, authors or prices; but if you like good Books and like to buy them at very low prices, be sure of finding something interesting from among the large stocks.

We have conveniently arranged them on special tables in the Book Store.

Clearance Time Has Come

Men's $20 to $25 Suits and Overcoats, $14.50

TIME FOR US to straighten stocks and time for the wait-a-whiles to become do-it-nows.

This gather-up includes some of the most desirable Suits and Overcoats from our regular lines.

Fabrics are new, the tailoring of high grade and the styles are suited to the taste of the Conservative as well as the clothing Progressive.

Sizes for all at the opening of the Sale, but with the attraction of the new price they should move out quickly.

Main Floor. Elm Place.

Clearing White Dress Cottons

TODAY, NOTEWORTHY REDUCTIONS on large stocks of seasonable and attractive White Fabrics. We have divided them into two lots, as follows:

Lot No. 1 : 35c. White Fabrics at 19c.
Including mercerized madrases, in smart dotted and floral patterns, and fine white lawns in stripes and crossbar patterns.

Lot No. 2 : 50c. White Fabrics at 29c.
Including fine Japanese crepes, sheer voiles and batistes, crinkled madras and real Irish dimities. Main Floor

White Sale
Begins Next Monday

IT WILL BE a genuine LOESER White Sale, with all that implies. Thousands of garments of dainty Lingerie, Waists, etc., important showings of new white Frocks; broad stocks of Linens, Sheets and other household White Fabrics,

For Lowest Prices
In Many Months

We feel very sure that no woman will be fair to herself who fails to keep the date open and to reserve her purchasing until she has a chance to inspect what is here.

Men's Shirts, Pajamas, Nightshirts Much Below Their Worth

FIRST—and important—is a new shipment of Shirts that have become famous as a Loeser value unrivaled outside this Store—the

Loeser "Large Body" Shirts at 59c

Cut over our special large patterns, they fit without pinching or straining anywhere. The fabrics are fine percales in neat line and group stripings on white grounds. Every Shirt is spick-span new. Plenty of black and blue stripes. Sizes 13½ to 17½.

Men's 75c. Nightshirts, 50c

Of superior white muslin cut over Loeser patterns, which means plenty of room. Collarless, and edged with fast color trimming. Sizes 15 to 20.

Men's $1.50 to $2 Pajamas, 98c

Of the grades that sell every day in the year, outside of Loeser's, at the value prices quoted. Extra quality and 100 count percales. Light grounds with black and colored stripings, made in large sizes, finished with pearl buttons and silk loops. Sizes for small, medium and large men.

At 98c. these are the best Pajama values ever offered in this city, so far as we know.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Disposal of Soiled Handkerchiefs
Styles for Men and Women
12c. to 50c. Values at 5c. to 25c.

THIS IS ANOTHER of the "right-after-Christmas" events which many prudent people await. It is the disposal of all surpluses, odd lots and rumpled Handkerchiefs which evidence slight soils and signs of being handled during the Christmas rush.

Of some there are quantities, of others there are but limited numbers, but the opportunity is an excellent chance for investment for personal use.

There are plain and initialed styles; also pretty embroidered styles in wide range of sizes for men and women.

One trip to the tub will make them perfect, and when there are savings like these to be gained the laundering cost is more than covered. 12½c. to 50c. Handkerchiefs for.....5c to 25c.

Main Floor. Mail Sent C. O. D.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1913.

MR. MITCHEL'S APPOINTMENTS.

When Mayor STRONG, elected by the Fusion vote of half a dozen parties or groups, was driven nearly wild by the clamorous solicitations of his supporters for office and spoils, CARL SCHURZ advised him to make fitness, not campaign service, the basis of his appointments, for, said Mr. SCHURZ, "ingratitude is often a great political virtue." Mr. MITCHEL is beset as Mayor STRONG was beset by those who think they have "claims" upon him because they helped to make him Mayor. The Mayor-elect will be wise if he accepts for himself the advice given to Mr. STRONG by CARL SCHURZ.

If a man whose friends are urging his "claims" upon Mr. MITCHEL happens to be notably fit for the office he seeks, the fact that he did valiant service in the Fusion campaign should be no disqualification at all. But valiant service alone is in no sense a qualification. In particular, Mr. MITCHEL will be ill-advised if he lends an assenting ear to the argument that he ought to make his appointments in such a way as to build up a strong party against Tammany. It is not the business of the Mayor of New York to build up a party. His duty is to put into office the best men he can persuade to accept office, to the end that his Administration may be efficient and successful.

It is reported that a woman will be appointed Commissioner of Correction. The woman whose name is mentioned has been successful, has done admirable work, in the field to which her service has been limited. The Commissionership of Correction is not a woman's field, the work to be done there is not a woman's work. There are hard cases to be dealt with, cases that demand great resolution, courage, and firmness; there are multitudes of young toughs in the care of that department who will not yield to soft persuasion, who cannot be moved by appeals to their better nature. A man's judgment, a man's methods, are demanded. Those who have given much attention to the work of the department are appalled at the suggestion that a woman may be named as Commissioner. To make such a choice would be to enter upon an experiment, a very doubtful experiment, and we are of the opinion that Mr. MITCHEL will be wise to avoid experiments. There is criticism, too, of the reported intention of Mr. MITCHEL to name his law partner as Corporation Counsel. That would be an experiment, and in some ways perhaps a most unfortunate one. The place demands the services of a lawyer of great experience and proved capacity, and doubt is expressed whether the man Mr. MITCHEL is said to have in mind measures up to that standard.

On the other hand, there is a general feeling that it would be no experiment for Mr. MITCHEL to retain the services of Mr. EDWARDS as Street Cleaning Commissioner. The best proof of Mr. EDWARDS's efficiency in the difficult work he has had to do is that there are few, if any, complaints of dirty streets. In the past the public has been very quick to detect and condemn inefficient service in that department. Moreover, the department is peculiarly exposed to the assaults of "grafters." Mr. EDWARDS long ago learned their ways, and he has baffled them. He has put a good spirit into his working force, the men are loyal to him and are disposed to do faithful work. He has had strikes to contend with, and he has dealt with them not only with firmness but with tact and good sense. We judge that the retention of Mr. EDWARDS would meet with general approval.

The problem of the Police Commissionership is most perplexing for the incoming Mayor. There, again, good and sufficient reasons might be found for the retention of Commissioner WALDO. Mr. WALDO would be a more efficient Police Commissioner under Mayor MITCHEL than he was under Mayor GAYNOR. Mr. GAYNOR, as everybody knows, held peculiar views about the activities of the Police Department in certain directions, insomuch that it was the general belief that the Commissioner did not have at all times a free hand. No restraint of that nature would be imposed by Mayor MITCHEL, whose views concerning the duties of the police are all that could be demanded by the sternest advocates of public order and decency. It would seem that the only good reason for dispensing with the further services of Commissioner WALDO would be the discovery of some man of notably higher qualification who was willing to accept the office.

All these appointments, and the others, are matters as to which Mr. MITCHEL must make up his own mind. His reputation as a public officer, his capacity as a judge of men, are to be put to the test. He cannot afford to be venturesome, he cannot with safety embark upon experiments or yield to the desire to put in practice untried theories of government. The work to be done, the problems to be solved, are unchanging. Methods that have proved to be sound under the administration of honest and capable men in the past will bring Mr. MITCHEL through triumphantly if he can find such men now.

GOV. GLYNN'S POSITION.

A Democratic Legislature has passed Gov. GLYNN's reform bills. Shall a Democratic Governor clean out the State departments? Unless Mr. GLYNN can satisfy the people of this State that he will do this necessary work, public sentiment will again assert itself, and the incoming Legislature will do its will.

Mr. GLYNN must assure the public that his efforts are those of a Governor of the whole State. The report that the Governor is reconsidering his hasty refusal to permit the pursuit across county lines of the organized Tammany conspiracy to blackmail contractors on the State highways and canals, shows that he is alive to the gravity and the delicacy of his position. Mr. GLYNN is a Democrat and Mr. WHITMAN is a Republican. But both are officers sworn to enforce the law in the public interest, and it may well be that each will ultimately serve his party best by forgetting his partisanship and considering only the best means to prevent the thieves, big and little, from escaping.

The Governor has said that if Special Investigator OSBORNE fails to execute his mission, he will appoint another in his place. It is rumored that the Governor will offer the appointment to Mr. WHITMAN. There is grave doubt whether the District Attorney of New York County could fill acceptably both offices at once. But it is imperatively necessary that both Mr. GLYNN and Mr. WHITMAN should devise some mutually satisfactory way by which the dragnet of the law may be extended the length and breadth of the routes along which the grafters have worked.

PRICE FIXING AND PRICE CUTTING.

The American Fair Trade League is promoting a movement for the legalizing of fixed prices. Business men of unsurpassed personal or trade character associate their names with the effort to amend the Sherman anti-trust law to this effect. On the other hand business men of equal standing oppose the idea. It can hardly be doubted that popular sympathy is with the price cutters. The line of distinction between the opposing opinions is not obscure. Those who want to fix prices are those who make to sell. Those who want prices cut are those who buy to use. Those who want to cut prices are the distributers, the middle men who buy to sell and are not concerned primarily with the interest of either the producers or the consumers. The retailers' profit is more important to the retailer than to the mass of both producers and consumers. Fixing prices is one way to assure profits, and profits satisfactory to the maker must be assured or there will be a scarcity of goods at either fixed or cut prices. Solidity of trade depends upon a sustained volume of consumption of good goods at fair prices, and that is best assured by taking standard articles, of which there is least doubt regarding their quantity, quality, or price.

The age-old antagonism between buyer and seller, between producer and consumer, and the middleman who lives upon both, is well reflected in the ranks of the reformers. They attack the problem from one angle or another, but never by any chance from all angles at once. That is impossible, the equation necessarily always lacking one factor or another. Legislation designed to promote cut prices can by no means promote fixity of prices. The fixing of prices is the original sin among trust haters, and it is prohibited with all the sternness the law can assume in the Seven Sisters of New Jersey. On the other hand, the counsel of the Pujo committee, Mr. SAMUEL UNTERMYER, in his recent overtures for the pacification of big business, proposes to legalize it. Commissioner of Corporations DAVIES wants the Government to regulate trade prices as well as public utility prices. Secretary REDFIELD wants to give the subject "thoughtful study." That is more significant than the guarded words imply. Mr. REDFIELD is the Administration's business member. He knows about trade and trade customs in fixing prices, and is something more than open-minded on the subject. It is not difficult to guess which way his "thoughtful study" will guide him. With the help of $431,700 he can learn and can tell the public what is already known, but can hardly add anything new to a dispute so ancient as the struggle between buyer and seller.

The subject being strictly sordid and mundane, it may be permissible to quote the Wall Street maxim that "everything is in the price." It follows that "everything" must be in the law, if the law is to regulate the price. But not everything is in the law under present conditions. When a case under the Sherman law comes before the Supreme Court the court declares the Sherman law, and not the economic law. It is the same under the law for the regulation of railway rates. At each of the many successive phases of that statute it has been found that it was not effective, because something had been omitted from the law. At the present moment it is discovered that rates cannot be regulated unless the Interstate Commerce Commission has control over the emission of railway securities. It seems to be thought that railways are in some way different from purveyors of other articles, so that the wealth or poverty of the railways has something to do with liberality toward their employés, or what rates shippers ought to pay. The only considerations which are not considered to be influential regarding railway rates are the cost of the production of the transportation, its value to the shipper, the possibility of the price being paid, or its sufficiency if paid to support the railways. Such practical considerations are submerged in the attainment of an ideal rate, such as never was or probably ever will be.

The market exists for the production of a common meeting point between those thus differing. Juries exist for the purpose of determining whether there is anything unfair or oppressive in the manner in which business is done. But the market as a standard of price, and the custom of merchants and trade as a standard of business conduct is to be abolished in favor of some sort of Government regulation.

DE LA BARRA'S MISSION.

Mr. FRANCISCO DE LA BARRA, who has been Provisional President of Mexico and a candidate also for election to its Chief Magistracy, as well as Mexican Ambassador at Washington, Senator, Cabinet Minister, and Governor of the State of Mexico, has been received in Japan with the honors due to a man so distinguished and so worthy. His mission is comparatively trivial. He has been commissioned by Gen. HUERTA to bear to the Mikado the thanks of Mexico for the part Japan took in the celebration, September, 1910, of the centenary of HIDALGO's uprising against the Spaniards, such formal recognition of the international courtesy having been delayed by the civil wars. Gen. HUERTA not long ago dispatched FELIX DIAZ on this very mission, but DIAZ got no nearer to Japan than Paris.

The inference is that DE LA BARRA was chosen for the same reason, to get him out of Mexico. It is not believed that he will return while HUERTA is in power at the capital. In the circumstances, any American who assumes that the reception of the Mexican Envoy in Tokio is a sort of demonstration against the United States is the victim of a distorted imagination. The Japanese, to be sure, are always anxious to colonize on the American side of the Pacific, and in a small way they have already established certain "fisheries" in Mexico, with the approval of all the Governments that country has lately enjoyed. But Mr. DE LA BARRA has not gone to Japan to encourage further immigration, and the inducements he could hold out to immigrants just now are inconsiderable. He is not an enemy of this country, by any means, and he is the kind of man that HUERTA obviously distrusts, while neither VILLA nor ZAPATA could look to him for sympathy with their methods of warfare or their ideas of government.

There is no more reason, therefore, to consider the cordial reception of DE LA BARRA in Japan an affront to the United States than there would be to regard honors extended in that country to an American Envoy as insulting to Mexico. When FELIX DIAZ did not go to Japan after his mission was announced some Americans jumped at the conclusion that he was recalled because his visit might be regarded unfavorably in the United States. There are undoubtedly many people in the United States afflicted with the propensity to make mountains out of molehills. But the sequel seemed to indicate that FELIX DIAZ, who still hoped to be elected President, did not want to go as far from home as Tokio. As for the denunciation of the United States in Japan for the California discrimination against Japanese immigration, that is chronic with a certain portion of the populace. It is comparable, fairly, with I. W. W. and Socialist denunciation of established government, which goes on here all the time.

UNEXPORTABLE HUMOR.

The two popular American comedians of vaudaville, whose purely personal humor has been received so gravely by the frequenters of one of the London music halls that they are returning sorrowfully to Broadway, have had no new experience, and if they are wise they will not permit their failure to depress their spirits too long. Some humor is exportable and some is not, and this applies not only to stage humor of this purely artificial kind, but to all kinds, so far as humor can be classified. These two drolls are popular in our own variety shows and musical comedies. It will be profitable for them, in the long run, to know that there is no market for their wares in England.

It is true that few foreign performers of established repute often have met deplorable failure here, but our audiences are cosmopolitan, the blood of all European nations flows in their veins. The London music hall audience is exclusively English. Yet it has warmly welcomed many American performers and the interchange of theatrical entertainment between the countries was never so brisk as it is to-day. We can all remember English comedians who were coldly received here, however, because the populace simply could not laugh at them. The London development of the Christy minstrel in all his various guises is quite incomprehensible in the land where negro minstrelsy had its origin.

Present-day music hall humor at its best is hard to define. It ought to be best appreciated when it is a recognizable travesty of human nature, but that is not always the case. The art of the variety theatre is a strange outgrowth of farce, pantomime, and the minstrelsy of a simpler age and something much more and less understandable. The wisest observer can only know that "when it goea it goes, and there you are." One of the rejected performers made his early fame with a violent caricature of a stupid servant girl, but the original idea has been artificially and unaccountably developed into something nobody could explain or hope to understand. It excites honest laughter whenever it is exhibited here. In London they say they do not understand it. The inference is that they must understand all they laugh at in the halls. If they really do understand all their music-hall vagaries the national understanding is prodigious.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Saturday, Dec. 27, and Sunday, Dec. 28, mark the climax of the campaign to provide funds for this city's free hospital treatment to the poor. All ages, sexes, creeds, and races in our great city are benefited. The sum of $200,000 is needed now to enable the forty-seven Associated Hospitals to fill their present beds with sufferers who cannot otherwise get medical and surgical care.

These hospitals last year gave 1,291,442 free days to 64,408 patients. Many more could have been treated but for lack of funds. Every $15 gives a week of hospital care to a suffering man, woman, or child. This often means restoration to health, friends, and work. Checks may be sent to CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, 59 Cedar Street, this city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Charity Old and New.

Some light on what might be called the psychology of sympathy in its effective form of the desire to help is to be found in the varying degrees in which the several cases among the "hundred neediest" presented by THE TIMES in behalf of the three great charitable societies brought responses.

One notices, first, that as a rule the cases bearing low numbers fared better, so far as getting specially designated money went, than did those with higher numbers and therefore printed later in the list. This may have been due to the assumption—it was incorrect, if made—that the cases were arranged in the order of their seriousness, the most desperate first. A more probable theory, however, is that a good many people, having read till they came to a case that deeply moved them, decided to give what they had to spare to that one, and either read no further or continued with a feeling that nothing more could reasonably be expected of them. In other words, their potentialities of sympathy had been for the time exhausted.

This second theory, if true, illustrates a marked difference between organized or scientific charity—which is hardly charity at all in the old sense of that now much-discredited term—and the impulsive, indiscriminating generosity which usually combines as much of a selfish desire to "acquire merit" and escape an unpleasant sight as of sincere desire to better the condition of the unfortunate. The enlightened philanthropist does not aspire to have the warm glow of conscious superiority that the giving of alms to a beggar—any beggar—still produces in ingenuous minds; he carefully investigates, and, though he realizes the frequent necessity for giving immediate relief, as such, what he does of that gives him no real satisfaction unless it has at least a little effect in changing the conditions which produce the necessity for generosity.

To this investigation all of the hundred cases had been subjected, and the purpose in all of them was to do more than to meet the necessities of an hour or day. Those who responded best, therefore, were probably those who, not being investigators themselves, left the distribution of their gifts to the judgment of the society agents, whose object is to produce permanent effects.

Gov. Glynn Will Not Be Fooled.

It is as gratifying to read, as it would have been disquieting and disappointing not to read, that Gov. GLYNN is indisposed to grant liberty to the man TOLMAN on the terms offered either by that now deposed "King of the loan sharks" or by the members of his family. The sudden sensitiveness, by the way, which the wife and son of TOLMAN have manifested is somewhat amusing.

That TOLMAN should be in prison seems to them a most terrible thing, but there is no report that they felt at all the vastly deeper disgrace of sharing his evil profits. To get him from behind the bars they are even willing to bring his "business" to an end and to abandon their claims for principal as well as interest from those whom he has been robbing. They apparently expect the Governor and the rest of us to forget that TOLMAN's occupation is already gone, with no thanks to him, and that the claims which they offer to forego are for the most part illegal and worthless. Many of the so-called debts, perhaps a majority of them, have already been paid, in some cases several times, in spite of the fact that they still seem to be larger than they were in the beginning, and the old tricks and juggling by which they were perpetuated will no longer work in any court. And to invent new ones TOLMAN is presumably too old—and too scared.

Of course, there is no hope of saving the reckless or necessitous borrower on poor security from paying high interest for what he wants or must have, and by a good many "victims" of such landers as TOLMAN no particular sympathy is deserved. That is no defense for him, however, any more than it is a defense for green-goods dealers and wiretappers that the men they rob are no honester than themselves. He and they are none the less public enemies, and if prison is good for anybody it is good for them.

Selfishness Was Not in Character.

In an attempt to refute the claim or plea that the Brance woman did something rather noble as well as courageous when she called a doctor to the dying COUCH, instead of escaping discovery and scandal while she could, it is suggested that her action was prompted by a selfish desire to let the world know that she, and not another woman, stood first in his affections.

There is a certain plausibility in this view, but its acceptance would require the forgetting of the fact that had such a desire existed it could have been gratified years before, in all probability, in a very simple way. The "love slave" could have made conditions as easily as she accepted them, and had she cared for public recognition of the preference she enjoyed, the chances are that she could have obtained it by a threat to discontinue the relation.

From one who had made so many sacrifices, another was to be expected. The indisputable fact is that she made it, and that a new, uncharacteristic motive came into play, while not impossible, is not likely.

What is likely is that when the crisis in the strange adventure came the woman did no thinking at all, in the sense of weighing the consequences to herself of different courses, but simply acted on what has come to be the "natural" impulse of everybody—the impulse to summon medical aid for a person suddenly stricken with an obviously serious illness. There is nothing in the past history of this strange woman to justify the suspicion that she would consider her own interests, sentimental or practical, at such a moment.

At any rate, she did exactly the right thing, and it is at least as safe to ascribe her conduct to a high motive as to a low one.

Hopefulness Is Not a Calamity.

Due heed, of course, should be paid to the warning of the American Society for the Control of Cancer not to acquire any exaggerated expectations as to the powers of radium in curing malignant neoplasms. It is quite right in stating that chief dependence should still be placed on timely resort to surgical aid.

There is some possibility, however, that the warning itself tends to exaggerate the evil effects of hope, even though the hope turn out to be delusive, and that it hardly takes as much account as it should or could of the confidence deserved by any announcement made by such men as Dr. KELLY and Dr. ABBE.

They qualified their statements carefully and considerably, but they left them large and encouraging. If they were not afraid to say that when radium can be obtained in sufficient quantities many cancers now held incurable can be cured, why should there be any hesitation in spreading the good news?

NASTY PLAYS.

Why Not Sweep Them Away Without Discussing Their Filth?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The multiplication of immoral plays and contaminating moving pictures has surely reached the limit that calls for speedy and permanent control. Mr. von Kaltenberg, dramatic critic of the Brooklyn Eagle, suggested lately the establishment of a Civic Board of Censors, as successfully working in Chicago. But the establishment of such a board is not wholly promising in view of the astonishing advance of materialism and commercialism among us. We need to protect ourselves as well from the Medical Review of Reviews and the suffrage propaganda, and from men and women of influence, and even "mothers of eight," who hold and assert immoral views.

Why not establish among our civic departments, if the police cannot cope with the problem, a "Board of Moral Health"? That would not leave the question open, but would stand professedly for decency and moral order in a community which still reverences the domestic trinity of God, Country, and Home. The Board of Health does not discuss the advisability of ailments, it restrains infection, and the Street Cleaning Department cleans the streets without inviting discussions from those who think dirt is healthful or picturesque.

Such a board of non-salaried, honorable gentlemen, recruited from all creeds, with a reasonable appropriation for expenses, should represent with dignity the standing and character of the citizens in this leading American city. Men and women who honor the flag should strive together to guard the integrity of American manners.

AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

Bad Feminine Reasoning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The feminine matters you publish generally are the most interesting. The other day a mother complained about the poor tuition her son receives in school because, as her boy has told, his corrections are made by the other pupils, while the teacher busies herself in powdering her nose, gazing out of the window, and looking at the clock. Now you report that the female teachers are "preparing a bill" to get yearly ninety-two days' sick leave. Evidently no race-suicide theory among our female teachers! But as the city pays male wages to the female teachers would it not be a good idea if the Board of Education would prepare a bill in the interest of the pupils to replace female by male teachers? The least that could be said in their favor is they don't powder the nose and they don't need yearly ninety-two days sick leave for family purposes.

In yesterday's TIMES Mrs. Blatch, the leading suffragette, proclaims with her usual authority and lack of logical reasoning "that most of the drudgery of the world is left, under man-made laws, for women to perform," and that is the reason why that lady and others of her kind want to put on American womanhood the further burden of political obligations. That shows again that woman is the greatest enemy of woman, while man is the best friend woman has.

T. W. FORSTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1913.

Immigrants and Eugenics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is indeed gratifying to note that efforts are being made to enforce the eugenic principles with respect to aliens. Without doubt it would eventually prove helpful in a way toward the promotion of this great humanitarian cause. But, alas! our authorities cannot fail to realize the futility of their efforts in so far as it is beyond their power to guardedly watch the actions and movements of each alien after he has been creditably passed upon, who, through criminal associates or otherwise, is likely to become a misfit rather than an aid to the eugenic doctrines.

ALICE D. STRANG.

New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

THE FEMINIST VIEW

That Woman Should Acquire the Brutal Masculine Quality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your restrained but none the less forcible editorial article on W. L. George's exposition of feminism will doubtless accomplish what a few of the opponents of woman suffrage have striven for, with little success, for years—that is, to show to the public the ultimate purpose, conscious or unconscious, of this alleged feminism.

To-day there are women—and men—openly avowing the doctrine of Mr. George. Only a year ago this was beyond the courage of the most daring. We are moving fast. A few days ago, in Washington, just after the hearing before the House Rules Committee on the demand of the suffragists for a Special Committee on Suffrage, I met casually a gentle-faced, elderly woman wearing the suffrage badge. She was a Quaker, seeking above all things peace on earth, and, for that purpose, very earnestly filled with the idea that it is the mission of women to "spiritualize" force by sterilizing the ballot. I asked her if she accepted Mr. George's interpretation of feminism as it appeared in The Atlantic. She said she had not read it, but just then another suffragist broke in, saying loudly: "I have! And it is a fine article. I approve every word of it." "This is interesting," I said, "for, during the California campaign for woman suffrage two years ago, I was berated from one end of the State to the other for saying that your movement was doing just what you and Mr. George now say it is doing. The suffragists then called me a 'defamer' of my sex." So it seems that what then raised a storm of indignation would to-day be recognized as merely an intelligent interpretation.

The feminists have now assumed responsibility for the doctrine of "identity of the sexes." Within a few years the scientists have established the fact of the narrow margin between male and female in the germ cell, and have explained the possibility of developing latent characteristics. At every available opportunity for some time I have called attention to the fact that secondary sexual characteristics are easily altered under changing environment. The bearing, the face, and the voice of the woman who so promptly supported Mr. George gave ample evidence that she was putting her principles into practice. A masculine quality was strikingly predominant. She was a type of the "emancipated" woman who has taken on the guise of man—the "tyrant," the "enslaver of women." That is, they are cultivating the characteristics of their enemy!

If this goes on, either men must become more feminine and women more masculine, or we shall reach the condition which you wisely suggest—namely, that, under persistent attack, brutal masculinity will assert itself, and women, always the weaker, must succumb; so that in generations to come the women in bondage will curse us of to-day for throwing away the only protection of women—the man's care for the weak and defenseless.

MRS. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1913.

MARRIED WOMEN'S STATUS

Should Keep Them Out of Lucrative Employment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The postal laws of 1913 now partly read as follows:

No married woman will be appointed to a classified position in the postal service, nor will any woman occupying a classified position in the postal service be reappointed to such position when she shall marry.

It has occurred to me that this very creditable advanced position should be taken by all Public School Boards, corporations, and banking houses throughout the country. It is said there are several million young, unmarried American women, a great majority of whom would doubtless have accepted the responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood had the right offer been made, and many of whom would now eagerly grasp the opportunity of making a respectable living in a reputable line of work. Why should these be prevented from this right by the thousands of married women holding public or other positions, who should rely upon husbands for natural support?

AN AMERICAN FATHER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1913.

STYLISH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Both Beautiful and Expensive as Compared with Hothouse Products.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Mr. Ebel's letter decrying the use of artificial flowers for home decoration and upon wearing apparel, this fashion originated in Paris, and has been eagerly taken up in America. One undoubtedly sees many poor specimens of the art of flower making, just as one sees inartistic pictures, furniture, and clothes. But we contend that there are products of this art which, for aesthetic value, can well stand comparison with the natural flower. However, we must reject Mr. Ebel's admission "as to the economy of the artificial flower," for the really artistic decoration is expensive.

Being beautiful, such flowers are their own justification, and many people of artistic sense, and to whom "praise is no object," are wearing them, and using them in their homes.

EDWARD B. GOODMAN.

New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

An Offer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This Christmas morning I received among other things a good-sized package which had come more than 800 miles by parcel post for 8 cents and was delivered promptly. This seems too cheap by half to me, and since I have been reading from one of your correspondents how the Government has been cheating the railroads on the mail contracts, my conscience hurts me. I inclose a check for an additional 8 cents, which I ask you to turn over to Robert P. Green, with instructions to divide it among the ten neediest railroads which have no water in their stock.

G. T. L.

New York, Dec. 25, 1913.

THE WORLD SMILES ON.

Yesterday my kitty died,
Yet this morning by the side
Of our house a songbird came,
And it warbled just the same
As it did before my loss;
And the bushes just across
From the barn sang when the breeze
Struck their twigs; and all the trees
Acted just as glad and gay
As they used to every day
'Fore my kitty died! The sun
Shined with brightness. Never one
Seemed to know how much I cried
'Cause my pretty kitty died.

How can all the world smile on
When my precious one has gone?
How can joy and happiness
Still exist while my distress
Seems to flood this great big earth?
Can't they understand the worth
Of my loss? Or can't they know
Of the dreadful, awful blow
That has fallen on my heart?
Why, I thought myself a part
Of the world; thought when I sighed
I would find that all had cried;
Yet the sun shines just the same
As before my sorrow came!

A. WALTER STERLING.

MILLET WORK TO BE SOLD.

Late Artist's Pictures to be Disposed Of at American Galleries.

An evening's sale of the work of the late artist, Frank D. Millet, Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and its purchasing committee and head of the American Academy at Rome, will be one of the interesting events of the American Art Galleries this Winter. The exact date of the sale has not yet been set, but it will be early in the year, possibly next month.

The sale, which will be for the benefit of the estate, will include some of the early work of the artist, studies and sketches, some of them for his important mural decorations, and there will also be some finished pictures.

There will be a wide interest in the sale aside from its art value, because of the varied connections of the artist. He had been a newspaper man, distinguished war correspondent, and traveler. He had received decorations for his work as an artist in different countries. He was equally at home in Rome, London, and New York. It was Millet who suggested the color decorative scheme at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago which gave it the name of the White City, and his lunettes in the Liberal Arts Building and his ceiling in the grand reception room of the New York State Building were pronounced the best in that line at the exposition, and marked a step in advance in the work of mural decoration in this country.

He has done done important mural work in the Federal Building, Cleveland; Custom House, Baltimore; Court House, Newark, and the State Capitol at St. Paul, Minn. He was the chief assistant of John Le Farge earlier than this in decorating Trinity Church, Boston. There will be studies for the work at St. Paul in the sale, an Indian scene, which is in the Governor's Room at the Capitol, and studies of individual Indians. Millet lived among the Indians to get his material at first-hand for this work. He had designs for other mural work, which he was bringing with him from abroad, and which was lost with him in the Titanic disaster.

Sylvester Baxter, a friend of the artist who will write a foreword to a catalogue of the Millet pictures for the sale, says:

"Fine as his easel pictures are, it is as a great mural painter that his fame will last. His masterpiece is the monumental work for the Baltimore Custom House, a consummate development of a unique departure from the conventional traditions and one of the greatest achievements in decorative art on this continent.

"These Baltimore decorations depict the evolution of navigation: Something different from the customary representations of a group of young women in their nighties presenting a pianola to the city, as Millet humorously said. A similar series depicting the history of the whale fishery was intended for the New Bedford Public Library." That was lost.

"Millet once said," continues the writer in his concluding remarks, "that if he could choose his manner of death, it would be to live his life in fullness to the end, then be shot in battle. In substance he had his wish. His was a hero's death."

The Metropolitan Museum of this city and the Detroit Museum have pictures by Millet. There are others in the National Gallery of New Zealand.

WANT STAPLETON FERRY.

Representatives Tell Dock Commissioner Not to Mind the Loss.

The ferryboats Castleton and Stapleton, which now carry commuters between Stapleton, S. I., and the Battery, are so antiquated that the Dock Department never knows when they will break down. This information was given yesterday to a deputation of residents from Stapleton who waited upon Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith to protest against the discontinuance of the Stapleton Ferry after Jan. 1.

At present the service is operated at a loss of $86,000 a year. On the average only 460 persons travel on the boats each day, and the $23 they pay is barely enough to pay the salaries of the employes. The St. George boats, on the other hand, carry between 50,000 and 60,000 a day.

Alderman O'Rourke of Stapleton argued that the city should be willing to maintain the Stapleton service even at a loss.

"We ought to have new boats," he said, "and the city ought to run them even if at a loss. Look at the Police Department. That is run at a loss. What guarantee have we that the St. George Ferry will not be discontinued, leaving us all stranded in Staten Island?"

Commissioner Smith said that even if the ferry were continued, he would be ashamed to go on operating the present ferryboats. He would, he said, take the matter up with the Controller.

COUNTESS ZICHY LOSES.

Court Holds That She Is Bound to Pay English Tax.

The Appellate Division has dismissed the objections of the Countess Zichy of Austria, who inherited an annual income of $800 under the will of Consuelo, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, to the accounting of Harry Rollins, John L. Cadwalader, and Frederick Ogden Beach, ancillary executors of the will.

Most of the estate of the Dowager Duchess was held in this country in the form of securities, and the executors reported to the court that the English death taxes on the estate were more than $358,000, and that since there were insufficient assets in England to pay the taxes without selling the family jewels, or the family residence, $100,000 was sent from this country to make up the deficit. This amount was then assessed pro rata on the beneficiaries.

The Countess Zichy, who was the widow of Fernando Yznaga, father of the Dowager Duchess, protested against paying her share on the ground that she was an Austrian, the estate was in America, and the tax was for the benefit of Great Britain, in which neither she nor the testatrix had an interest.

In dismissing the objections the court held that as the testatrix had become an English subject by her marriage the laws of England in taxing her estate could be enforced.

WON'T ENJOIN VAN TUYL.

Court Refuses to Prevent Realty Sale for Carnegie Trust Co.

Judge Hand refused yesterday in the Federal District Court to issue an injunction restraining George Van Tuyl, Jr., from selling on behalf of the Carnegie Trust Company, property in White Plains which had been mortgaged to the amount of $450,000. The New York Real Estate Security Company participates in this mortgage to the amount of $150,000, and the application for an injunction was made in its behalf by James N. Rosenberg, the receiver.

In denying the motion the court said that it had no jurisdiction to enjoin the prosecution of a suit to enforce a valid lien which was more than four months old at the time the petition was filed. It was admitted that the custom had been to admit the right of the courts to intervene, but Judge Hand said that in the light of the authorities he could not see how he could follow the practice.

PARCEL POST TEST PLEASES BURLESON

New System's Success with Christmas Packages May Bring Demand for Expansion.

37,000 EXTRA MEN ENGAGED

Terminal Railway Service Plan Operated in Department Stores and Mail-Order Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Postmaster General Burleson is deeply gratified with the eagerness with which his assistants and the employes of the department and of Post Offices all over the country have co-operated in handling by far the heaviest Christmas mail in the history of the country.

It has recently been decided to increase the maximum parcel post limit to fifty pounds for the first two zones, and Mr. Burleson before a Senate committee has suggested 100 pounds as a limit for the near future. In discussing the prompt handling of the Christmas packages to-day, Mr. Burleson seemed to intimate that this success would be an argument for further extending the service.

While the department has not yet been able to compile statistics, either as to packages or letters and cards handled during the holiday rush, telegrams from Post Offices all over the country have told Mr. Burleson that by Christmas night deliveries of packages were complete and the great majority of offices were in normal condition ready to receive belated mail this morning.

For three or four days immediately preceding Christmas there were heavy increases in the force of employes in various branches of the service. In the railway mail service, for instance, there are ordinarily about 18,000 men. For the rush days this force was increased to approximately 32,000. The clerical and carrier force, it is estimated, was increased for three or four days from its normal strength of 65,000 to a total of about 88,000. These increases, however, were accomplished at a cost less than was expected by the department.

The Postmaster General believes that the installation of the so-called terminal railway mail service has been largely instrumental in preventing congestion. This service, which has been established in eighty-five important mail centres, prevents the dumping on to the postal cars of large masses of unsorted packages and periodicals. The mail is sorted in terminal offices and is then deposited in bags on through cars for distant destinations, thus preventing mail clerks on the cars from being overwhelmed between stations.

An important extension of this service has been established in connection with the outgoing mail service of department stores and mail order houses. Heretofore the mail from these houses, numbering thousands of parcels a day, has all gone to the local Post Office. Under Mr. Burleson's direction, however, expert mail clerks have been placed at the stores, there, with the aid of prepared stamps, the mail is assorted, bagged, and sent direct to the mail cars.

The Standardization Committee has been at work simplifying the organization of the larger offices. Already, in one of the five divisions into which all the larger office forces have been divided, the committee has substituted two divisions with the result that it is much easier to transfer men from one division to another to assist when the work piles up. Moreover, it has been found possible to dispense with many supervising officers.

ENDS 20-YEAR-OLD SPEECH.

Coxey's Son-in-Law Finishes Interrupted Oration on Capitol Steps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Carl Browne, son-in-law of "General" Jacob S. Coxey, and Coxey's first lieutenant in the march of the "Army of the Unemployed" to Washington in 1894, delivered on the steps of the Capitol yesterday a speech that was rudely interrupted by unsympathetic police nearly twenty years ago. Coxey and Browne were arrested when they invaded the Capitol grounds with the "Army of the Unemployed," and were fined in the police court here for trespassing on the grass.

Browne has been trying ever since to get a permit to finish his speech on the steps of the Capitol. The place has an additional interest to him because it was there that he and Miss Mamie Coxey were married. Recently Speaker Clark agreed to grant the permit if Vice President Marshall would assent, but the Vice President's absence from Washington for the Christmas holidays caused delay.

Browne decided to brave the chances of arrest. The Capitol policemen let him deliver the address without interruption. He talked in a driving rain to a small crowd of his followers on "the right to work."

ADMIRAL DEWEY IS 76.

Has Many Congratulations and Gifts—For Four Warships a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—This is the seventy-sixth birthday of Admiral George Dewey, the senior officer of the United States Navy. When he got to his office in the Navy Department Annex to-day he found many telegrams of congratulation from all over the country. There were birthday gifts also, but the Admiral's best present was having with him his only son, who resides in Chicago, and came here to spend the occasion with the hero of Manila Bay.

Old friends and fellow-officers dropped in on the Admiral to tell him how well he looked.

The Admiral talked with animation about many things.

"I see no sign of war," he said. "I hope we will have no more of them. Gen. Keifer, the former Congressman from Ohio, expressed my ideas about peace and naval development. 'In time of peace prepare to maintain it,' he said. So say I."

Admiral Dewey spoke in favor of a fixed building programme of four battleships every year.

STOCK GAMBLING BILLS SOON

House Committee Will Cons

DANCE IN MEDIAEVAL GARB IN WASHINGTON

Mrs. W. F. Draper's Guests Represent Court Beauties of Nearly Every Nation and Period.

HERALDS PROCLAIM MARCH

Led by Hostess's Daughter as Wife of Charles VII. and Count G. von Bernstorff in Louis XIV. Costume.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Washington was treated to its annual costume ball this evening when Mrs. William F. Draper was hostess to 200 guests, most of whom responded to her invitation to appear in mediaeval costume.

Although intended as a court ball, in which the hostess and her young daughter wore the costumes of the Valois period, the merry company contained peasants, as well as princesses of both French and British types, with several Persian potentates, beautiful Greek maidens and court beauties of nearly every nation and period from early Egyptian to modern Russian. There was also a Joan d'Arc and a Mephistopheles.

The Draper ballroom being lined with tapestries with a soft green background the floral decoration was confined almost entirely to the entrance hall, and the largest of the several drawing rooms. Here Christmas greens formed the background for the arriving company received by Mrs. Draper at the head of the grand staircase.

The hostess wore a gown of violet velvet opening over a petticoat of white brocade with high Medici collar of point lace, also a cap of point lace under a tiara of pear-shaped pearls and small diamonds. She wore several strands of pearls and a necklace of diamonds. Miss Margaret Draper represented the wife of Charles VII., with every detail of her toilet true to the traditions of the monarchy of nearly five centuries ago. Green and silver brocade edged with three-inch bands of ermine formed the bodice and overdress of long severe lines opening over a petticoat of rose brocade. The waist line was marked by a jeweled belt two inches wide, the same jeweled effect finishing the neck of the bodice which had long close sleeves. The head dress was an exact reproduction of the period in gold and semi-precious jewels, from which hung a gauze veil just between white and green. This extended in two lines almost to the floor at the back. Miss Draper wore a triple necklace of pearls.

Grand March and Minuet.

A section of the Marine Band furnished the music for dancing, which began shortly after 10 o'clock. There was no cotillion, but at 11 o'clock Miss Draper and Count Bunther von Bernstorff, son of the German Ambassador, led a grand march which merged itself into a short minuet, after which supper was served at small tables. Count von Bernstorff's costume was of white satin in the time of Louis XIV.

In this march Miss Draper and her partner were preceded by two heralds costumed entirely in white, playing on golden trumpets. The participants in the graceful evolutions carried short staffs mounted in pennants, a rose for the maidens, a lion for the men.

The elaborate costuming was confined almost entirely to the younger set, but among their elders Mme. Bakmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, and Mme. Da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, were conspicuous in the richest of white toilets and handsome jewels.

Other notables present were the German Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Senator and Mrs. Weeks, Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Senator Bacon, the Danish Minister, the Belgian Minister and Mme. Havenith, the Swedish Minister and Mme. Ekengren, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Breckenridge, Baron and Baroness Zwiedinek of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, the counselor of the Italian Embassy and Mme. Cataland, Mr. and Mrs. Chiville Barclay, Capt. and Mrs. Heathcoat Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mrs. Marshall Field, Commander and Mrs. John Fore Hines, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. Robert McCormick, and Mrs. Robert Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Gen. and Mrs. Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bugher, Mrs. John E. Reyburn, Judge and Mrs. Howry, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weightman, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Legare, Hugh Legare, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Denegre, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gaff, Mr. and Mrs. Cary Langhorne, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McIlhenny.

Participating in the dancing were Mrs. Chester Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Jr., Mrs. James F. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. De La Boulaye, Jr., and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Representative and Mrs. Lathrop Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLean, Mrs. Hope Slater, Charles D. Walcott, Miss Genevieve Clark, Miss McAdoo, the Misses Burleson, Miss Sheppard, the Misses Whiting, Miss Katherine Weeks, Miss Frances Lippitt, Miss Cecilia May, Miss Heloise Sargent, Miss Margaretta Symons, and other contemporaries of Miss Draper, with the young bachelors of the diplomatic circle and officers of the army and navy now on duty in Washington.

Some of the Costumes.

Some of the smart or quaint costumes were:

Miss Nona McAdoo, in a rich Persian costume representing that country in the fifteenth century.

Miss Helen Walcott was charming as Queen Clotilde of France, and her costume was one of the handsomest at the ball.

Miss Louise Hollen wore an Elizabethan costume of quaint old blue brocade trimmed with gold-colored satin.

Miss Alys Downing was attired in a becoming costume representing a Court lady of the fourteenth century, the waist and skirt of green brocade trimmed with white ermine.

Mrs. Chester P. Barnett wore an Arabian costume with blooms of Oriental blue and an overdress of pink chiffon trimmed with silver and pearls and a headdress of silver and pearls and veil of Oriental green.

Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, who was one of the late arrivals, wore a magnificent court costume of the Elizabethan time in brocade and cloth of gold with the famous Hope diamond a part of her jewels.

Mlle. Ernestine Van Rappard was in a peasant's costume of Moyen Age, the gown having a black satin skirt, the waist of red satin laced over a white chemisette. Her handsome headdress was of black satin, and a blue satin bag; a large bunch of keys and a white apron completed her costume.

Miss Katherine Jennings, one of the most dazzling figures in the ball room, represented one of the ladies of King Arthur's Court. Her costume consisted of a petticoat of gold brocade and dress of red velvet lined with gold brocade and adorned with gold lions rampant and a girdle of black velvet with two lions rampant.

Miss Ethel Noyes wore a lovely gown, representing Beatrix d'Estes in ancient red velvet with a surcoat of black velvet, and the headdress was of gold cord adorned with pearls and rubies.

Miss Noyes as Queen Isabel.

Miss Frances Noyes went as Queen Isabel, wife of Richard II. Her costume was of white and silver with a cloth of silver foundation, a chiffon overdress and crown of rhinestones and pearls and a veil of silver tulle.

Miss Alice Whiting represented Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France. Her costume consisted of old gold colored brocade and an overdress and waist of peacock blue satin.

Lethan costume of white satin brocade trimmed with pearls.

George Harrison represented a monk.

Miss Katherine Weeks were a handsome costume of the fourteenth century made of Oriental pink and gold.

Miss Sophy Johnston wore a court costume of white brocade with overdress of pink satin, but showed herself to be in mourning of the Charles VII period by wearing at the same time a black tulle veil adjusted to fall low on the brow with long ends in the back.

The Misses Gheen, daughters of Rear Admiral Gheen, were costumed in real mediaeval style, Miss Gheen wearing pink brocaded in silver, Miss Mary Gheen, acorn-colored velvet gown. Both wore headdresses and veils to correspond.

Miss Katherine McClintock wore a gown belonging to the early period of the fourteenth century. It was of changeable material of green and gold, and bodice of gold brocade.

Miss Coleman represented a court lady of the fourteenth century in a costume of old rose and gold with a Juliet coif and an Oriental blue veil.

Miss Rebekah Wilmer had on a Turkish costume of turquoise blue satin with blue satin bloomers and a silver gauze overdress trimmed with silver fringe. She also wore a turban of blue velvet. The jacket, cap, and pendant sleeves were of chiffon and a Roman sash finished off her costume.

Richard Wilmer also wore a Turkish costume of white cashmere bloomers and vest and sleeves of white satin handsomely finished.

A large number of dinner parties preceded the ball. Miss Margaret Draper being among the guests entertained by Dr. Walcott when his débutante daughter, Miss Helen Walcott, was hostess.

FRITZI SCHEFF WEDS AGAIN.

Her Third Husband Is George Anderson, Her Leading Man.

Fritzi Scheff and George Anderson, the actress's leading man in several musical comedy productions, who were reported as having been married several months ago, were married last Wednesday afternoon at New Rochelle by the Rev. F. A. Wells of the North Avenue Methodist Church.

This is Miss Scheff's third venture into matrimony. Her first husband was Baron von Bardelaben, whom she divorced in 1908. The same year she was married to John Fox, Jr., the novelist. They were divorced after several years of wedded life. Miss Scheff and her new husband spent Christmas Day in New York, leaving that night for St. Louis, where they are to appear in vaudeville together for a week commencing next Monday.

MISS VAN HEUSEN'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Arthur Gould Hamilton on Jan. 12.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Van Heusen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manning Van Heusen, and Arthur Gould Hamilton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 177 East Sixty-fourth Street, is to take place at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Jan. 12, in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. Slattery will officiate.

Miss Van Heusen will be attended by Miss Hope Hamilton, sister of the bridegroom. William Proctor Van Heusen, the bride's brother, is to be Mr. Hamilton's best man.

The wedding will be a quiet one, as the bride's family is in mourning, and none but relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. The reception will be for the immediate families and will be held at the home of the bride's parents at the Hotel Lorraine, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Hamilton and his bride will live at 565 Park Avenue, where they will be at home after Feb. 1. Mr. Hamilton's mother is a first cousin of Mrs. George Jay Gould. The young couple's engagement was announced last October.

MISS JULIA KERN A BRIDE.

Senator's Daughter Married to Dr. George B. Lawson of Roanoke, Va.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 26.—Miss Julia Kern, daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. John W. Kern of Indiana, became the bride yesterday afternoon of Dr. George B. Lawson of Roanoke, Va.

The ceremony took place at Kern Chapel, near Hollins, the Summer home of Senator Kern. There were no attendants, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Rowbetham of Roanoke officiated. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for an extended trip in the South.

Perfect biscuit perfectly protected

No matter what National Biscuit Company product you ask for—crackers or cookies, wafers or snaps, cakes or jumbles—it will be delivered to you in perfect condition, either in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark, in attractive small tins or from the familiar glass-front cans.

Freshness is assured through the distributing service of the National Biscuit Company, which affords a constant supply of biscuit to every part of the United States.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

MISS MAI WATSON GREETED AT BALL

Debutante Introduced to Society by Her Mother, Mrs. Walter Watson, at Sherry's.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Bells Concealed in Holly and Greens Chime with Music at Intervals During Dancing—The Guests.

Mrs. Walter Watson was the hostess at a ball last night at Sherry's to introduce her only daughter, Miss Mai Duncan Watson. The guests were asked for 10 o'clock and were received by Mrs. Watson, in white satin veiled with black lace, and Miss Watson, in pink chiffon trimmed with rhinestones and having a deep rose girdle. They greeted the guests in the reception room next to the large ballroom, where the dancing was done. Trails of Christmas greens with holly and mistletoe decorated the ballroom and bells concealed in holly and green chimed with the music at intervals during the evening.

At midnight a seated supper was served at small tables in the small ballroom, where Christmas decorations were also used. The guests included many young married couples as well as some older people and the débutantes of the season.

Among the 600 invited the following accepted: The Misses Harriet, Janetta, and Mary Alexander, Margaret Andrews, Dorothy Anderton, Clare Bird, Florence Blair, Vera Bloodgood, Edith Bouvier, Margaret Bowers, Mary Brooks, Ursula, Angelica, and Evelyn Brown, Leonie Burrill, Eleanor and Beatrice Burrill, Cornelia de Lancey Cammann, Ethel Carbart, Louise Chappell, Winifred and Dorothy Chisolm, Gwendolin Condon, Mary C. Cumnock, Mercedes de Acosta, Margaret Dickson, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Marjorie Dodd, Susan Fish Dresser, Mildred Dennis, Alexandra Emery, Jeannie and Marie Emmet, Margaret Erhardt, Clara Fargo, Lida Fleitmann, Elise Francke, Hilah French, Louise Frank, Ruth Gibb, Florence Gilbert, Catharine and Elizabeth Gunn, and Helen de F. Griffin.

Annie Gilbert, Caryl Hackstaff, Hope Hamilton, Mary B. Harriman, Miriam Harriman, Eleanor Hartshorne, Eleanor Hastings, Jessie and Katherine Hazard, Frances Heap, Dorothy Hollins, Hilda Holmes, Lillian Hyde, Margaret Henderson, Amy, Louisa, and Marie Johnson, Elizabeth Kendall, Carolyn Kobbe, Jeanne King, Elizabeth Kirlin, Eugenie Ladenburg, Elise Ladew, Dolly La Montagne, Elinor Lamson, Theodora Larocque, Eleanor Lawrence, Flora McAlpin, Hope Malcolm, Sarah Manice, Ruth Moller, Katharine Oakman, Le Brun Parsons, Georgianna Harriman Owen, and Elsie Park.

Audrey Osborn, Beatrice Pratt, Vouletti Proctor, Maude Coster, Katharine and Margaret Porter, Alice and Elvine Richard, Julia Robbins, Emma and Antoinette Romeyn, Helen Rives, Genevieve Sanford, Mimi Scott, Maude Shepherd, Emily Sloane, Nathalie Slocum, Katheryne Steele, Hazen Symington, Marie Taller, Margaret and Louis Trevor, Eleanor Taylor, Dorothy Taylor, Constance and Joy Williams, Anna Wright, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, and Sybil Young.

Also Mr. and Mrs. W. de Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Millburn, Dr. Harold Sears Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Dick, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wiskobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alan Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Kierstede Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. O. Harry Gruner, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Montague La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Alan D. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, Dr. F. Warren Pearl and Mrs. Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Aguste Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Courlandt Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Winmill, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets.

Also Frederick Alexandre, J. F. Achelis, Carroll Alker, Dr. Walter P. Anderton, Francis Key Allston, Charles Appleton, William N. Averell, H. Fairfax Ayres, Richard Babcock, Davis Barnes, Howard Bourne, W. C. Bowers, 2d, Bache and Bruce Brown, Lawrence Butler, Carl Boker, Samuel Babcock, Beverley Bogert, W. C. Cammann, Raymond and A. V. N. Chauncey, Edward Condon, J. V. Converse, Cyril and Clarence Crimmins, Heyward Cutting, Addison Cammack, Howland and Shippen Davis, William and Adolph Dick, G. A. Dixon, Jr., Percival Dodge, Emlen Dreyfus, A. H. Ely, Jr., Richard Emmet, F. H. Fleitmann, J. C. Fargo, 2d, Jules and G. Brette Glaenzer, Harry Haskins, W. A. Hazard, Jr., Ambrose D. Henry, G. R. Hickox, W. Lee Gwynne, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., J. K. and McKim Hollins.

Oliver Harriman, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Pembroke Jones, Jr., W. Strothers and Arthur Jones, George Kunhardt, Foxhall Keene, Rene La Montagne, Howard Major, Stephen Markoe, C. H. Mellon, Charles and Danforth Miller, Frank A. Munsey, Herbert Neal, Stanhope Nixon, Julius Noyes, Edmond O'Brien, Earl and W. H. Osborn, Dr. Harold and Irving Pardee, L. Lynch Pendergast, Moses Taylor Lyne, Gordon Rand, W. A. Read, Roland and Geraldyn Redmond, Reginald Rives, Burnet Ruggles, George Isham Scott, E. V. V. Sands, Edward Shippen, J. Sherry Sproul, Robert St. George, W. R. Stewart, Jr., James Symington, Roger Sherman, Harold Tappin, H. B. Taylor, F. B. Throne, and R. W. Tilney.

Dance for the Misses Colgate.

Mrs. James Colby Colgate of 46 West Fifty-seventh Street gave a dance last night at the St. Regis for her daughters Miss Susan E. Colgate, who returned some time ago from California, and Miss Margaret W. Colgate. The dance was an early one and the guests, who numbered about one hundred, were young people. The dance was in the marble ballroom. Mrs. Colgate and her daughters received in the reception room close to the ballroom, and after midnight a buffet supper was served in the adjoining suite.

New Saturday Night Opera Series.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza yesterday announced the opening of a special subscription series of fourteen Saturday nights at the Metropolitan Opera House at popular prices. The series will begin on Jan. 24, and end on April 25. Subscribers to last season's Saturday night performances will have the right to renew their subscriptions up to and including Jan. 5. On and after Jan. 12 the books will be open to new subscribers. The prices will range from $1 to 75 cents.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

F. Ray Comstock is soon to produce "It Can Be Done," a new one-act melodramatic comedy by Laurence Rising, at the Princess Theatre.

Neil Kenyon, a Scotch comedian well known in London, will arrive here to-day on the Campania to begin a tour of the Keith theatres on Jan. 5. A Highland bagpipe band and a delegation from the Caledonian Club will meet Kenyon at the dock.

The management of the Royal Theatre has invited several hundred crippled children to witness the matinee performance of "Excuse Me" this afternoon. All of the New York institutions for crippled children will be represented.

Ann Meredith will have one of the leading roles in Guy Bolton's comedy, "The Rule of Three," which Joseph Bickerton will produce in New York next month.

John Barrymore is to be presented in a moving-picture star by Daniel Frohman and the Famous Players Film Company in a photo play of Madeleine Lucette Ryley's comedy, "An American Citizen," on Jan. 10.

Louis Mann is to enter vaudeville and will appear at the Palace Theatre the week of Jan. 5 in a one-act version of "Elevating a Husband." He will be supported by a company which will include Emily Ann Well-

GEN. MEANY'S MUSICALE.

His Guests at Alnwick Hall Entertained by Opera Artists.

Gen. Edward P. Meany gave a musicale last night at his home, Alnwick Hall, Convent, N. J., which was largely attended. The artists who appeared were Miss Lucrezia Bori, Giovanni Martinelli, and M. Andrea De Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. Marshall Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas S. Bushnell, Mrs. Robert F. Ballanthe, Mrs. J. W. Castles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fleischmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Ford, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander V. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Granniss, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Keasbey, Dr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mrs. W. Bard McVickar.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. H. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace M. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shaw, Mrs. J. Morgan Slade, the Rev. and Mrs. P. S. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Commander and Mrs. Watts, Dr. and Mrs. Granville White, and the Misses Margaret Bissell, Isabelle Cumming, Helen Dennis, Alice Dickson, Mildred Eddy, Alice Fanshawe, Marianne Foote, Emelie Ford, Helen Cauldwell, Katherine Clarke, Allita Emery, Helen Garretson, Constance Griggs, Gertrude Hall, Marie Letchford, Mary Merrall, Phyllis McVickar, Elsie Nicoll, Grace Rogers, Ruth Taylor, Marguerite Vernam, Gladys Waterbury, and Eleanor Wood.

1,000 ATTEND TOWER BALL.

Daughter of Ex-Ambassador Introduced to Philadelphia Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—Miss Helen Tower, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlmagne Tower, to-night was introduced to society at a ball in Horticultural Hall, the affair being the largest private ball ever given in this city and one of the most brilliant events in social history here. More than 1,000 acceptances were received by the former Ambassador and Mrs. Tower, and the guests included many of the social leaders of this city and persons of prominence from New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Boston. Several members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington were among the guests.

Many of the débutantes of this season and preceding seasons also were among the dancers. The spacious hall and stairway of Horticultural Hall presented a beautiful scene when the guests arrived. The stairway was a mass of brilliant color. Poinsettias, holly branches, long twisted vines of smilax, and greens were wound around the banisters and banked up the landing and two side stairs. The tiny balconies that overlook the stairs from the ballroom were filled with palms and ferns.

The large ballroom and upper foyer were decorated with an entirely different scheme of color. Many varieties of pink roses, azaleas, and other pink blossoms were used.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Edward S. Harkness will give a small dance on Dec. 30 at her residence, 1 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her nephew, Henry Taylor, who is home from college.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart of 54 East Fifty-third Street are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott Potter and Miss Margaret Scott Potter of Pittsburgh over the holidays.

Samuel T. Gilford will give a large dinner in February before the third Junior Cotillion for his niece, Miss Lenthilon Gilford.

The second Saturday Evening Class dance will be held to-night at Delmonico's. Mrs. C. R. Huntington and others will receive.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Dances for girls, most of whom will come out next year, will be held to-night at Sherry's.

Mrs. J. E. Ryder's reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Whitney Ryder, will take place on Jan. 27 at 981 Park Avenue.

Mrs. George L. Nichols of Katonah and New York will give her débutante daughter, Miss Christina Nichols, a dancing tea this afternoon in the Gotham ballroom.

Mrs. Lewis Iselin gave a tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Adrienne Iselin, daughter of Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin. Miss Iselin is not yet out.

Mrs. Robert A. Sands gave a large dinner at Sherry's last night for Miss Katharine Sands. The party went after it to Miss Watson's dance.

The marriage of Miss Doris Porter and Harry I. Caesar will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness will entertain a party of children this afternoon at her Washington Square residence. Her children will act a playlet.

The wedding of Miss F. Constance Folsom of this city and Lenox and Cleveland Bigelow of Boston will take place in Trinity Church, Lenox, this afternoon.

Miss Frances L. Manice, daughter of Mrs. Heaton Manice, and Walter W. Albrecht of Hamburg, Germany, will be married to-day in Flushing, L. I.

Henry C. Coe and Fordyce Coe gave a tea dance yesterday at Delmonico's for Miss Noelline Haskins.

Mr. Lanfear Norrie of 15 East Eighty-fourth Street has invitations out for a musicale on Jan. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Norfleet will give a small dance at Sherry's on Jan. 23 for Miss Ada Thompson Norfleet.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCombs, who are spending the Winter at the Vanderbilt, are visiting in St. Louis.

Lord Alastair Innes-Ker arrived yesterday from England on the White Star liner Cedric to visit his brother, who met him at the pier.

Dance for Miss Dorothy Battie.

Mrs. W. W. Battie of 875 Park Avenue, gave a dance last night for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battie, who will not make her début until next year. The dance was in the large restaurant of the apartment building, which was arranged for the occasion, and nearly two hundred were asked. The guests included the Misses Edith Adams, Hester Barrows, Katharine Flagg, Catharine and Elizabeth Gunn, Dorothy Hollister, Marion Hall, Dorothy McCord, Constance Peabody, Dorothy Parsons, Virginia Scully, Marie Tailer, Margaret and Susanne Warren, Barbara Shedd, Katherine Husted.

Also Ryland and Theodore Tyler, William Palmer, Ross and Elizabeth Gunn, Stewart Wing, William Meeker, Frederick MacDonell, William Chappell, Jesse Hoyt, Gilbert Demorest, Robert Adams, John B. Wing, Raymond Chauncey, Hugh Cotton, Dickson Potter, and Robert Adams.

DANCES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Williams, Prindle, Butler, and Culbert Receive Guests.

There were a number of tea dances yesterday afternoon for the season's buds.

Mrs. Waldron Williams gave a tea dance followed by a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Joy Williams. Mrs. Williams and the Misses Constance and Joy Williams, gowned alike in pale pink chiffon and lace frocks, received, assisted by the Misses Dorothy Chisolm, Margaret Henderson, Rosetta Carson, Dorothy Howard, Margaret Warren, Adeline Hotchkiss, Charlotte Strong, and Elvine Richard.

A dinner for those receiving and some young men followed, the guests going later to the dance for Miss Watson. The young men guests were Shippen Davis, Thomas L. Johnson, Livingston Parsons, William Phillips, Lester Armour, Maynard Iveson, Frederick Whitlock, John T. Terry, Jr., and Edward W. Shippen.

Mrs. J. Leeming Walker, who is at the Gotham, entertained yesterday afternoon with a small dance in the Gotham ballroom for her daughter, Miss Adele Prindle, who has been at school for some time in England, and who will not make her début for a year or two. A hundred or more young guests were asked for the dancing.

Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage of 22 East Forty-seventh Street gave a large tea dance yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton for her niece, Miss Louise Tracy Butler, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler.

The ballroom was divided by a screen of Christmas greens into two parts, one where tea and refreshments were served, the dancing being in the other. Mrs. Talmage, Miss Butler, and Miss Lillian Talmage received. The 200 guests included among others, the Misses Mary Alexander, Miriam Harriman, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Elizabeth Burrill, Beatrice and Eleanor Burrill, Estelle Romeyn, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Lydia Colt Butler, Louise R. Frank, Barbara Shell, Katharine Clinton Husted, Dorothy Howard, and Alexandra Emery.

Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert gave a dance last night at the residence of Dr. Culbert, 16 East Fifty-fourth Street, for her debutante daughter, Miss Katharine Culbert. The second floor of the house, four rooms deep, was thrown open for dancing, a buffet supper being served about midnight, and Mrs. Culbert and Miss Culbert, the latter in white satin with a yellow tulle minaret tunic, the message embroidered in gold, received. The house was decorated throughout with Christmas greens, with holly and mistletoe and poinsettia blossoms.

It was the first of several small dances to be given for Miss Culbert, who is one of this year's buds.

Nearly 200 people were asked, among them being the Misses Katherine Dench, Catherine Mumford, Mary Woodin, Fanny Seymour, Delia Bowen, Elizabeth Kerr, Dorothy Gaston, Cornelia Cousins, Pauline Crafts, Elinor Kendall, Helen Booth, Janet Booth, Elizabeth Kirlin, Katharine Harrower, Charlotte Werner, Eveline Woods, Ann Parke, the Misses Cleveland and Lummis, and also Merrit Smith, W. C. Mumford, John and James Seymour, George Gaston, Julius Noyes, Stuart Landstreet, Porter Hughes, Ralph Kirlin, Waldo Booth, Reginald Lanier, N. P. Cullom, Dr. Shaddock, and Archibald Young.

Subscription Dance at the Gotham.

The third of the four subscription dances organized by Mrs. Parry Wright was given last night at the Hotel Gotham. A seated supper was served at midnight. Among those present were Mrs. William W. Bailey, Mrs. William W. Conley, Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter, Mrs. Charles B. Flynn, Mrs. Hart Gress, Mrs. William H. Gould, Mrs. Cecil Graham, Mrs. William D. Hanford, Mrs. John L. Lowe, Jr.; Mrs. Maurice Lackman, Mrs. Walter McCorkle, Mrs. Duncan McMartin, Mrs. Frank R. Poss, Mrs. James Richey, Mrs. Frank M. Seaman, Mrs. M. Irving Twombley, Mrs. Oscar Taussig, and Mrs Parry Wright, also Worthington Butts, William Conley, Robert Foote, Dr. Frederick J. Fox, F. L. Fossume, Robbert P. Wadhams, Hart Gress, Cecil Graham, Charles James, John L. Lowe, Jr., Albert Moody, Robert T. Miller, James Ritchey, and Burton Smith.

Mrs. Theodore L. Pomeroy.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Theodore L. Pomeroy, wife of the President of the Indian Oil and Refining Company of New York, died at her Bellehaven home this morning after an illness of less than a week of heart disease. Mrs. Pomeroy was prominent socially in Greenwich.

Mrs. Pomeroy was born Dec. 31, 1868, at Pittsfield, Mass. She was Miss Louise Crane Orchards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Richards of that city, and her mother is still living in Hinsdale, Mass. Mrs. Pomeroy, besides her husband, left five children. They are Mrs. Phillip Weston, Brenton Pomeroy, Miss Eleanor Pomeroy, and Miss Katharine Pomeroy of New York, and Ashley Pomeroy of Pittsfield.

Edward J. Reardon.

Edward J. Reardon, formerly a county detective attached to the staff of ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome, died yesterday at his home, 521 East Eighty-fourth Street, where he had been an invalid for a year. He was 34 years old. In addition to his part in many sensational raids made by the District Attorney's Office, Mr. Reardon was employed as one of the special investigators for the Mazet Committee, for which Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss was the counsel. He also worked in a similar capacity for the Anti-Policy League, and aided in freeing the city of policy and lottery gamblers and promoters.

Bradford Merrill, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Bradford Merrill, Jr., aged 30, son of Bradford Merrill of the executive staff of The New York American, died here to-day of tuberculosis. Mr. Merrill was Chairman of the Great Neck (L. I.) track team. He was graduated from Horace Mann School in 1902 and from Harvard in 1906. He was a member of the Harvard Club. Mr. Merrill was connected with William R. Grace & Co. His mother died suddenly at Saranac Lake on Oct. 16 last.

W. W. Aulick's Funeral To-morrow.

The funeral of William W. Aulick, newspaper man and press agent, who died last Thursday, will be held to-morrow at 8 P. M. from his late residence, 479 Sanford Avenue, Murray Hill, Flushing. Friends of Mr. Aulick in Manhattan are requested to take the 2:20 P. M. train Sunday at the Pennsylvania Station to the Murray Hill station, Flushing.

DEC. 27 AND 28 ARE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

34TH ANNUAL COLLECTION

For Free Treatment of the Sick Poor in 47 Hospitals, which last year cared for 64,408 Free Patients, irrespective of race or creed.

$200,000 IS NEEDED NOW,

not for brick and mortar, but to enable these hospitals to fill their beds with sufferers who cannot otherwise get medical and surgical care.

Every $10 can provide a week of hospital care for some suffering man, woman or child. This means a gift of health, and often of life. You who read this can give at least $1.00; some $1,000.00.

Please send at once to CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, 59 Cedar St., or to MRS. JAMES SPEYER, 257 Madison Ave., Treasurer Woman's Auxiliary.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President — GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, Vice-President — FRANK L. POLK, Secretary

S. M. JARVIS, BANKER, DEAD.

Vice President of National Bank of Cuba and Director in Corporations.

Samuel M. Jarvis, Vice President of the National Bank of Cuba, the fiscal agent and depository of the Republic of Cuba, with offices at 60 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 170 West Seventy-third Street. Mr. Jarvis's death was unexpected. He had suffered a stomach attack recently, but it was believed he was recovering. Mr. Jarvis rendered valuable assistance to the United States Government immediately after the American occupation of Cuba in 1898, and in recognition of his services President McKinley offered him the important post of fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba. He declined this post, however, and at his request the appointment was given to the branch of the North American Trust Company which he had opened in Cuba.

Mr. Jarvis was born in McDonough County, Ill., Jan. 31, 1853, the son of James and Permelia Jarvis. He was a descendant of an old Virginia family. In 1873 he married Miss Priscilla Wear. He was admitted to the Bar in 1876 and began practice of law, but soon afterward his interest turned to banking and finance. He was one of the organizers and the first President of the North American Trust Company. He was a Director of several corporations, including the Country Estates Company, Jamaica Estates Company, Jamaica Sea View Realty Company, of which he was President; Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., and the United Construction Company, of which he was President.

Mr. Jarvis was a member of the American Museum of Natural History an dthe Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a member also of the Southern Society, Kentucky Society, Lawyers', Republican, Columbia, Yacht (New York,) American (Havana,) and Pilgrims' Club of London. Mr. Jarvis is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

George Martin Luther.

George Martin Luther, Secretary and General Manager of the Nichols Copper Company, 25 Broad Street, died on Thursday night at his home, 886 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Luther was born in Green Brush, N. Y., and was graduated from Cornell in 1870. For a while he was in the coal business with his father, George W. Luther, at Albany, and in 1885 he came to this city, where he became a member of the firm of Thomas C. Hunt & Co., manufacturers of coal-handling machinery. Five years later he became associated with the firm with which he was connected at the time of his death. Mr. Luther was formerly President of the Granby Mining Company, and was interested in several mining enterprises. He was a member of the Downtown Association, the Chemists' Club, and Albany Society of New York City. Mr. Luther has survived by his wife and two daughters.

Uncle of President Wilson Dead.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Henry W. Woodrow, an uncle of President Woodrow Wilson, died suddenly to-day at his home in this city. Mr. Woodrow was a lawyer and prominent in the business and financial affairs of Chillicothe. He was prominent as a Democrat in the politics of the Eleventh Congressional District, and recently was an applicant for appointment as Internal Revenue Collector for the Columbus district. The appointment went to Berian E. Williamson. Mr. Woodrow being ruled out of consideration by the decision of President Wilson not to appoint his relatives to office. Mr. Woodrow was 65 years of age.

Obituary Notes.

HORACE CLARK SKINNER, New York representative of the coal firm of Hanson, Parker & Co. of Boston, is dead at his home, 70 Morningside

TINKER CONFERS WITH FEDERAL LEAGUE PRESIDENT---POULTRY SHOW---BOXING---ATHLETICS

TINKER HAS NOT JOINED FEDERALS

Short Stop Confers with President Gilmore About Managing Chicago Club.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Joe Tinker, former manager of the Cincinnati team, and President Gilmore of the Federal League, held a conference this afternoon, with reference to bringing Tinker into the new league. According to Tinker, the conference was without result, except that they agreed to continue negotiations to-morrow or Monday.

Neither party to the meeting would divulge the terms considered. Followers of the game asserted that Gilmore at the last must outbid the Brooklyn Club, despite Tinker's preference to remain in Chicago.

Tinker refused to confirm or deny the report that he had been offered $36,000 for three years in the Federal League. In discussing the affair, however, he remarked that he could not make that much money in three years in the National League.

"There is money behind this Federal League," Tinker said, "and the proposition they made me is a good one. I know I can make more money than if I stayed in organized baseball. They have offered me some stock, on which I now have an option, and if arrangements can be made I will take it the same as Chance did his. He was given ten shares and paid for it out of his dividends."

If Tinker signs with the Federals, he may be enjoined by Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn, according to Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago Club. Murphy said to-day that the reserve clause in a player's contract will be made the basis of an injunction suit that will prohibit the players being used by the Federal League. Tinker, however, has not yet signed with the Brooklyn Club.

GIANTS NEAR AUSTRALIA.

McGraw Sends Christmas Wishes by Wireless to Secretary Foster.

The party of Giants and White Sox baseball tourists spent Christmas Day at sea within hailing distance by wireless of northern Australia. Secretary John B. Foster received a cable from Manager John McGraw yesterday wishing him a "merry Christmas." The cable was sent from Thursday Island, which is just north of Queensland, the most northerly point of Australia. There is a British wireless station on Thursday Island.

Secretary James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U., who has charge of the athletic features of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, stated yesterday that he had not consulted the National Commission on the plan to have the American and National League pennant winners play a series at the exposition after the world's series. Mr. Sullivan stated that he would soon talk the plan over with President Tener and President Johnson. Mr. Sullivan plans to have the exposition promoters pay the expenses of the ball players to the coast and give them all the gate receipts of the games.

First Baseman Borton, who was traded to the Yankees last season in the deal which sent Hal Chase to the White Sox, has been sold to the Venice Club of the Pacific Coast League. Borton was released by the Yankees last season to Jersey City, but he refused to play in the International League.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club has gone to Porto Rico for a month's vacation. Mr. Ebbets has been so busy lately spending money for the Tinker that he needs a rest. Tinker hasn't signed his Brooklyn contract yet and Mr. Ebbets does not seem to be in any hurry to have him do so. Before going away Mr. Ebbets said: "Tinker will be tendered a contract just like any other Brooklyn player. The contracts are not sent out until after the first of the year, so he still has much time to think over the terms we have offered him. Tinker cannot expect to receive as much as he received for managing the Reds, but we are willing to give him a contract calling for just as much salary as when he was a member of the World's Champion Cubs." According to the latest information from Tinker's Chicago press agent, he was still undecided whether he would go into the silver-plating business or play in Brooklyn.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants says that if speed is a valuable asset to a baseball player, then Rube Schauer, who joined the Giants the last season, will be a sensation this year. "The best proof that Schauer has unusual speed," says Mr. Foster, "was shown last season in the few games he pitched, when he turned loose so much 'smoke' that the results were very disastrous to our catchers. In one game in Boston Schauer smashed Catcher Hartley's fingers, and soon after Arthur Wilson began catching him his fingers were so badly banged up that he had to lay off for several days. The catchers tell me that Schauer shoots them over so fast that it is really difficult to hold him."

President Dave Fultz yesterday announced the ballplayers who will go with him to Cincinnati on Jan. 6 to present the case of the Players' Fraternity before the National Commission. On the committee are: John P. Heney, Washington; Jake Daubert, Brooklyn; Ed Reulbach, Brooklyn; Ray W. Collins, Boston, and Jack Miller, St. Louis. Mr. Fultz stated that all of these players might not be able to be present, but he was sure that there would be three or four in the party.

It is understood that this committee is prepared to put up a stiff argument in favor of a change in the waiver rule. The purpose of the waiver rule is to keep a major leaguer from being sent back to the minor league as long as there is a major league club willing to engage his services. The players contend that this rule is not always fairly administered

They assert that every player on whom waivers have been asked should go through both big leagues, instead of only the one to which he belongs, as is now the case. The ball players assert they are right in their contention, because an athlete who is not wanted by National League clubs may be sought by an American League club, or vice versa. Players argue that they should be allowed to stay in the major leagues as long as one of the sixteen clubs is willing to keep them.

This committee will also argue to the commission that the present system of withdrawing waivers as practiced by the club owners should not be allowed, but that waivers when once asked for should be binding. Many clubs are anxious to send players back to the minor clubs in order to make other deals with the minor clubs. In these cases the owners try to secure waivers as favors, though one or more major league clubs might be willing to take the player and keep him in the major league. The National League, about three years ago, tried a rule forbidding the withdrawal of waivers, but it lasted only a season because the clubowners did not like it. The players maintain that the waiver rule should aid the player in staying in the major leagues as long as possible, and that the owners should be prohibited from using the rule in favoring each other, making minor league deals for new players.

No matter what action the National Commission takes on the demands of the Players' Fraternity, the New York Club does not anticipate any trouble in signing all its players for next season. Secretary John B. Foster is now preparing the contracts and will send them out according to custom next week.

"We do not think that there will be the least trouble about signing the players for next year. Several of our players are under contracts extending over more than one season, and as this custom is becoming more general in baseball, I think more players will look for long contracts next season. Some of the players, I believe, have promised the fraternity not to sign until after the Cincinnati meeting, but this stand was not taken because the players expected that the contracts would in any way be unsatisfactory.

"Many of our prominent players are already in line and pay little attention to the Fraternity. Most of the ball players, I think, realize that under the present contracts their welfare is pretty well protected. Most of their demands will probably be promptly granted, while other demands are out of the question, simply because of the peculiar phases of baseball as a business proposition. So no matter what happens at the Cincinnati meeting, I guess the Giants will all be in line soon after the contracts are sent out."

To Eliminate Intentional Passing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A plan to eliminate the intentional passing of heavy hitters will be proposed to the Rules Committee of the National Baseball League at its next meeting, it was reported here to-day. The idea belongs to Hank O'Day, umpire and member of the committee, who thinks that making the pitching box narrower would accomplish the desired object.

TENNIS RUMOR DENIED.

McLoughlin Says English Do Not Wish to Handicap Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Maurice McLoughlin, tennis champion of America, and a member of the team that brought back to this country last Summer the Davis International Trophy, discredited to-day published reports that British tennis authorities desire to change the rules for future international play in such a way as to handicap him and other American players who have a similar style. He does not believe that British players wish to require a player to touch his foot to the ground after each service before rushing to the net.

Such a rule would slow down McLoughlin's play materially, for he is essentially a net player, and the foremost Englishmen are back-court players. McLoughlin follows a smashing service with a rush to the net.

Such players as Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia and Parke and Wilding, the English cracks, might be in favor of the proposed "foot fault" rule, McLoughlin willing to concede, but he is confident the support of two-thirds of the nations in the international agreement, necessary to amend the rules, cannot be obtained.

GOULD TO PLAY COVEY.

World's Open Racquet Championship Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—It was announced to-day that Jay Gould of New York and George F. Covey of England will play a racquet match for the open championship of the world here next March. The match will be played at the Philadelphia Racquet Club.

Gould is the amateur champion of the world, and Covey holds the world's professional championship. If Gould wins he will be given a trophy, and if Covey is the victor he will receive prize money.

Court Tennis at Tuxedo.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The first court tennis tournament for the new national challenge cup presented by the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club will begin here to-morrow. Some of the best amateurs in the country are entered for the trophy, which takes the place of the gold racquet, now the possession of Jay Gould, after a series of victories. The tournament is open only to amateurs who have not won a championship. It must be won three times to obtain permanent ownership. The drawings to-day for the first round put Oliver Perrin of New York against Robert D. Wrenn of Tuxedo; George I. Scott, New York, against Gordon Douglas, New York; C. S. Cutting, Tuxedo, against C. S. Cutting, Tuxedo; Fulton Cutting, Tuxedo, against Maurice Reche, New York. P. Lorillard, Jr., will meet the winner of the Perrin-Wrenn match in the second round.

LEAD FOR CUP DEFENDER.

Keel of Vanderbilt Syndicate Yacht Will Have More Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 26.—The lead keel of the cup yacht of the Vanderbilt syndicate is heavier now by nearly 20,000 pounds that when it was first formed on Dec. 12, for an additional 18,000 pounds was melted on top of the big load of ballast to-day at Herreshoff's. This enables the craft to have better sail-carrying power and a better balance than at first. The job took about three hours to accomplish, the hot lead being poured on the surface of the keel, and the whole welding together by the process of heat.

Lag screw fastening will also be attached to preserve pressure, and next week, when the new lead is cool, a new start will be made on the yacht in construction.

Cup Defender Syndicate to Meet.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The Philadelphia, New York, and Boston yachtsmen, comprising the syndicate that will construct at Bath, Me., a yacht to compete for the honor of defending the America's Cup, will hold their first meeting at New York next Monday evening. George M. Pynchon, managing owner of the new craft, will represent New York; E. Walter Clark, former Commodore of the Philadelphia-Corinthian Yacht Club, will head the Philadelphia delegation, and six Boston Corinthians will attend. It is expected that preliminary designs of the boat will be examined and the season's campaign formulated.

Bronxdale Invitation Road Runs.

In order that the athletes who may be participants in the second annual handicap road run under the sanction of the A. A. U., the Bronxdale A. C. will stage invitation road runs each Sunday for the remainder of the season, in which all registered athletes are invited to compete. The races will be contested over the same courses to be used for the handicap run, and the club will extend all privileges to visiting athletes. The Bronxdale handicap run is one of the cross-country classics of the metropolitan district, for which valuable prizes are offered for successful runners. The weekly runs will start and finish at the clubhouse, 980 Morris Park Avenue, beginning at 2:30 P. M. To reach the club take the Bronx Park Subway to 177th Street, then Morris Park Avenue trolley, which passes the door.

Votrichas First in Road Race.

Vincent Votrichas, a member of the home club, was an easy winner last night in the weekly handicap road race of the Greek-American Athletic Club, held over a course measuring about four and one-half miles. Votrichas was the only scratch starter in the race, and, after allotting handicaps ranging up to 30 seconds, gained the lead before half the distance had been covered. He retained a comfortable advantage throughout the remainder of the race. Twenty runners faced the starter, but before the finish line was reached half the field had been forced to withdraw, and only ten finished. The winner covered the distance in the good time of 25:57, while J. Wogoner, a member of the Glencoe Athletic Club, who finished second, was "clocked" in 26:56. J. Erickson, running unattached, was third across the finish line, 8 seconds in the rear of Wogoner.

Fall to Post N. Y. A. C. Nominations

Contrary to expectations, the Nomination Committee elected a few weeks ago to select the candidates for officers of the New York Athletic Club to be elected on Jan. 13, did not announce the ticket they had selected last night. It was expected they would announce the slate and post the names on the bulletin board at the club, but at the club it was said that the names would not be posted until Monday night.

Becker and Morse Golf Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 26.—C. L. Becker of Woodland and Cabot J. Morse, Jr., of Wollaston were the prize winners in to-day's play or elimination golf contest. W. L. Hurd of the Pittsburgh Country Club and J. M. Thompson of Spring Haven divided honors for second place.

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SILVER JUBILEE OF POULTRY SHOW

Twenty-fifth Annual Event Opens with Record Entry List at Garden.

The silver jubilee exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association was thrown open to the public yesterday at Madison Square Garden, and will continue until New Year's Eve, Sunday included. That high bred poultry is very popular was evidenced by the attendance. Many persons prominent in society, amateur poultry breeders of New York and the adjoining States, and the suburbanite, who wants to begin a poultry farm on an ordinary sized city building lot, found much to interest them, and not a little of an instructive nature.

Nearly two miles of cages will house for one week the largest and greatest collection of feathered friends ever assembled under one roof in this country. More than 8,000 chickens, turkeys, ducks, and other fowl are shown by nearly 1,000 exhibitors. In addition there are large and varied exhibits of rare birds and water fowl, cage birds and home pets, rabbits, hares, cavies, and pigeons.

Charles D. Cleveland, the new Superintendent and Secretary, has inaugurated many innovations which will materially aid in making the twenty-fifth anniversary of the show memorable in the history of poultry raising. One of the most important features is a series of illustrated lectures to be held in the concert hall, and having an educational and business value to the professional and the amateur or the prospective poultry farmer.

The growing importance of the poultry industry is apparent even to the casual visitor to the Garden, and while the show is arranged for the special benefit of those directly interested in the raising of poultry, it also contains many matters of interest to the general public. It is true the ordinary dweller in the city knows little about the different breeds that are displayed in the long rows of cages, but this did not prevent them from admiring the variety of colors and the graceful appearance of the birds.

International competition will be keen during the six days of the show. England will be represented by William H. Cook and Clem Watson, who are exhibiting the massive Orpingtons. The Dominion of Canada is demonstrating what can be accomplished in the way of chicken breeding across the border, while against these exhibits Oliver Perrin, Schiff of Oyster Bay, Lynde Stetson of Sterlington, Howard Gould, H. Duryea, Harry T. Peters, and other amateurs will display their farm products.

With the great increase in the usual number of exhibits the staff of judges has been augmented, but even tho present increased numbers will be taxed to the full in their abilities in making awards. Every foot of floor space has been utilized, either by exhibitors or displays adapted to poultry raising.

The continual crowing of the proud cocks and the prouder young cockerels never for a moment let up, and can be heard above the loud screech of the Indian peacock, or the shrill call of the parrot; while a large pond filled with all kinds of water fowl, including many breeds of ducks, sends up a discordant noise which serves to add to the din and continual uproar encountered by the visitors.

Most of the opening day was devoted to setting the exhibition in order, and the judging will begin in real earnest to-day, although the officials made a number of awards before a general exodus was made for the banquet to celebrate the silver jubilee, which was held last night.

From an educational standpoint the show will be of exceptional value. Among the lecturers will be Prof. N. R. Lewis of Rutgers College, and the New Jersey State Agricultural Experimental Station, and Dr. C. William Beebe, Curator of Ornithology at the New York Zoological Park.

Many prominent clubs will hold their meetings during the show. Yesterday meetings were held by the White Plymouth Rock Club and American Jacobin Club. The clubs in session to-day will include the White Faverolle, National S. C. Buff Lechorn, Partridge Plymouth Rock, American Barb and Carrier, American Ornamental Frill, Eastern Fantail, American Dragoon, and the American Fur Fanciers' Association.

The annual championship cat show will be held in connection with the exposition. These will be judged during the last two days of the show, and the entry list shows a record list of prize animals to be passed upon by the judges.

A peculiar accident happened during the afternoon, when a valuable Mandarin duck, the property of G. D. Tilley, the Darien naturalist, broke its neck diving into the water pool. Bystanders noticed the bird particularly, on account of its brilliant plumage, it having the most variegated coloring of any bird in the show. The duck was strutting about in the sand surrounding the pool and suddenly made a move toward the edge and dive in. As the spectators watched and waited to see the bird come to the surface its head appeared above the water, and the duck walked up the board to the sand again, where it stood for a moment and then fell over dead. On examination it was found that the bird's neck was broken.

Smith Wins Billiard Game.

H. H. Smith, a Brooklyn amateur, defeated L. A. Servatius last night in the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 174. The contest throughout was fairly close, but Smith managed to retain the advantage from the start, and, although several times Servatius threatened to forge to the front, the consistent playing of Smith prevented the former from gaining the lead. The game required fifty-seven innings before the final point was tallied, and this gives Smith an average of 3 29-57. He made high runs of 26, 19, and 13. Servatius made high runs of 20, 17, and 16 with an average of 3 6-56. The contestants in the game this evening will be C. B. Terry, national Class C champion, and Charles Matthews.

Ridgeway Wins Billiard Tournament

Frank Ridgeway, receiving a handicap of 75 points, defeated William Downs, who was handicaped at 150 points in the final game last night in the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy, by the score of 300 to 285. This victory gives Ridgeway first place in the tournament, as he has played throughout the tournament, without once being defeated. At the conclusion of the game, Ridgeway was presented with the diamond stick pin by John Doyle. This evening Doyle will introduce a novelty in local billiard circles when he stages a rapid-fire English billiard tournament, in which sixteen billiardists will participate.

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Full Dress Shirts, 98c to $3.00
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Grades at $1.50, $2.00 & $2.50
$3.00 Wool Union Suits at $1.75
$1.50 Balbriggan Union Suits at 98c
$3.00 Wool Sweaters at $1.50

HOLLAND WANTS OUR MEN.

Amsterdam Stadium Completed for International Games Series.

With the completion of a new stadium in Amsterdam, Holland, arrangements are making for the holding of a big athletic series in May under the auspices of the Nederlandsche Athletick Unie, the governings sports body in Holland. Invitations have been sent to all the sports organizations on the Continent, and to England as well, and it is expected that the tournament will more than take the place of the Athens Olympic games, which have been postponed because of the inability of the Greeks to prepare properly for the series.

William F. Offers of Providence, acting for the management of the Athletick Unie, has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Irish-American Athletic Club of this city inviting the members of the Winged Fist who had the Athens trip in view to take part in the sports outlined for the Amsterdam Stadium, which are slated to occur in May. After the Olympic games in Athens in 1906 the Hollanders extended many courtesies to members of the American team, which had won the chief honors in the world's championships of that year, which have not been forgotten by those who visited that country.

While the sports in Amsterdam will not take the nature of Olympic games, but will consist simply of an international list of scratch events, they will be of importance enough, according to those who had the Athens trip outlined, for them to give the matter serious thought to the end that several are already planning for the new invasion. Among these are Mel Sheppard, one of America's greatest middle distance runners; Willie Rozett, a marathoner, and probably Jim Wendell, America's best all-around hurdler.

FAST RUNNERS ENTERED.

Two-Mile Race a Feature in Indoor Championship Games.

The feature event at the Junior Indoor Championships of America, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Jan. 3, promises to be the two-mile running race. The several foreigners entered in this race give it an international flavor—Canada, Finland, and Sweden being represented. M. W. Pollick of London, Ont., will make his first appearance here, and local athletic fans are anxious to see what kind of a showing he will make against John Eke, Willie Kyronen, Ezra Wenz, Dave Noble, O. Gibbons, Willie Lindfors, and John Pictila. All these men have good records.

John Eke represented Sweden in the cross-country race at the Olympic games last year, and finished third to Hannes Kolehmainen, and last Summer he won the Junior Metropolitan three-mile championship run. Willie Kyronen came to this country from Finland after the Olmpic games last year, and has made rapid strides as a distance runner since that time. He finished third to Kolehmainen and Harry Smith in the American ten-mile championship run this year.

Ezra Wenz is the former Roselle High School champion distancer, who now represents Colby College. Dave Noble of the New York A. C. has always been behind well up in every mile championship race in which he has run, but has decided to try at two miles this time, and it is said that he is running close to record time in training. Willie Lindfors and John Pictila are two more Finnish athletes who represent the Pastoria Athletic Club. These lads have been training with Hannes Kolehmainen, and they are expected to make trouble for all those seeking titular honors in the two-mile event.

AUTOS FOR NEWARK SHOW.

Large Entry of Trucks Expected—To Boil Gasoline.

Applications for space in the Newark automobile show are coming already to Manager Horace A. Bonnell at a rate which indicates that more cars and accessories than ever before will be on view in the First Regiment Armory there during the week of Feb. 21-28. Commercial cars are to be a feature of this exhibition, and, as there will be no commercial car show in New York this season, the motor truck distributors in the Metropolitan district are planning to give an unusually complete exhibit at Newark.

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A number of unusual experiments for the purpose of teaching how gasolene may be handled without danger will be performed on Tuesday evening by E. W. Marshall in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A., at the opening of the new term of the automobile school, among other things intended to show what may and may not be done with gas," some of this liquid will be boiled and a lighted cigar will be used as a carburetor.

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R. E. Ingersoll has been appointed General Manager of the Reo branches in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, with headquarters at 19 West Sixty-second Street.

Canadian Hockey Here Next Week.

One of the greatest hockey events of the season, a three-cornered tournament between teams representing Queens, Ottawa, and Toronto for the Fellowes trophy and to decide the Varsity championship of Canada, will begin at the St. Nicholas Rink next Tuesday night with a match between Queens and Ottawa Colleges, the winner to play the Toronto University on the following night. It is the first time a tournament of these rival teams has ever taken place outside of the Dominion, and every effort will be made to capture the series, as the rivalry between these teams is intense.

Harvard on a Hockey Trip.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Harvard University hockey squad, comprising eighteen men, arrived in Syracuse to-night for a ten-day stay. The team will play four games here on the artificial ice in the arena, two of which will be with the Ottawa University seven, Jan. 2 and 3.

BRITONS RESENT RULING AT OXFORD

Do Not Fear Rhodes Scholars in Athletic Contests—Propose Age Limit.

It is probable that the recent resolutions passed by the Oxford University Athletic Club regarding the Rhodes scholars will be remodeled. The authorities have aroused a storm of criticism, and the majority of the Oxford University students consider them "grandmotherly," and at the same time "childish." Such strong opposition has been aroused that the unfortunate wording of the resolution will be changed in the near future. It is generally felt in English athletic circles that if the object was merely to protect the English school athlete from unequal competition, it could have been attained by the imposition of an age limit all around. It is frankly admitted that the resolution was passed simply because the Rhodes scholars swept the boards at this year's Oxford freshmen's sport, and it is considered as a reflection on English athletic ability.

The advisability of adopting a standard sensible age limit has received considerable support, and the plan favored is that no competitor shall exceed the age of twenty in the freshmen's sports, while the age limit in university sports is placed at twenty-four. This latter age would apply to the inter-university sports between Oxford and Cambridge. It would, however, be necessary to obtain the consent of Cambridge to the latter proposition.

Many of the prominent British athletic writers refer to the restrictive clause as arousing unnecessary fears and condemn it as a folly. They say the English undergraduate is able to hold his own with the American Rhodes scholars and profess to have no cause to worry in this respect. The controversy has attracted widespread attention, and in commenting upon the action of the Oxford University authorities and suggesting real remedies, S. S. Abrahams, in The Daily Chronicle of London, says:

"The resolutions recently passed by the Oxford University Athletic Club excluding for certain events athletes of a more mature age than is usual in the average undergraduate, have caused considerable discussion, not entirely of a favorable character, but the views expressed have, to my mind, not covered by any means the full question as to whether, finally, the restrictive measures are necessary, and, secondly, whether they are not actually inimical to the better interests of 'Varsity athletics and incidentally to British athletics as a whole.

"These resolutions appear to have been founded upon the belief that the Rhodes Scholar freshman has an advantage in years over the English schoolboy freshman, and that the man of 24—an age which most Rhodes scholars are pretty certain to attain during residence—is likely to have a similar advantage over the man junior to him. Now, is this belief correct? If so, to what extent, and does it justify the resolutions under discussion?

"It seems very difficult to induce the ordinary individual to give that same reasoning to athletics which he will bestow upon other forms of sport, 'Rhodes Scholars, men, grown men,' he will say; 'unfair to ask them to compete against mere boys'; and with that he will go to see his old school play an Oxford or Cambridge college at Rugger, or he will go to Henley and see college crews of young men of 22 and under racing clubs of veterans; or, what is more striking still, Radley, Shrewsbury, Bedford and Beaumont (as this year) enter against college crews. He would probably admit that seniority in years meant superiority in ability, but he would doubtless argue that youth very often won, and always put up a sporting fight, and that such was a good thing for English sport, and so on.

"Quite so, it is a good thing for English sport so long as the discrepancy is not ridiculous, and if you will consider actual results you will realize that the performances of the Rhodes Scholars have not been of such a startling character as to drive from the arena the pick of our English youth, given only such conditions as are afforded to their football and rowing contemporaries. Moreover, it would be by no means safe to assert that the athlete of twenty-one must be a better performer than his juniors. At the Olympic games last year there were some very wonderful athletes considerably younger. Kolehmainen was 22; Drew, perhaps the finest sprinter present, and Meredith, who set up fresh figures for the half, just out of the schoolboy stage; Applegarth, 22; A. N. Jackson, 21; Aberg, who cleared 23 feet 7 inches in the long jump, only 19. Further, the American intercollegiate champions alone could, with safety, represent America at a world's gathering. I do not argue that 24 cannot beat his juniors, but I certainly do maintain that, given the best conditions for both, the difference is not so marked as to preclude a level contest.

"Coming to facts as they are at Oxford, although since the advent of the Rhodes man in 1904 he has figured with success in every inter-'Varsity meeting since that date he has in no case (save the weight and the hammer, which are the orphan children in the 'Varsity athletic world) accomplished performances of a kind which his English opponents need have found impossible of emulation. Nor did they. I append a list of Rhodes victories—excepting weight and hammer—and opposing them will give some of the best performances accomplished in the same decade by English undergraduates in their first or second year, who had comparatively little experience by then, and had no tuition before their matriculation:

RHODES VICTORIES.	ENGLISH PERFORMANCES.
100 Yds.—Hull, 0:10 2-5	†MacMillan 0:10
Quarter—Hull, 0:50 3-5	†Black 0:48 4-5
Hurdles — Macdonald, 0:16.	*Andersen 0:16
High Jump—Young, 5 ft. 8 in.	†Bellerby..5 ft. 11¾ in.
Long Jump—Young, 22 ft. 4 in.	†Ashington..23 ft. 1 in.
	Half—†Cornwallis..1:54
	Mile—†Jackson ...4:21
	3 Miles—*Gausden.14:47

*First year. †Second year.

"This makes it fairly obvious that English undergraduates can hold their own against the invader, nor is there any performance on the Rhodes side which the pick of our English schoolboys could not challenge did they enjoy the same training as the American schoolboy, whose records are markedly superior to those of the Rhodes men above set down. Develop athletics in our schools, and out of the several hundred freshmen who go to Oxford each year will be found performers in every branch who are quite likely to hold their own and more with the mere handful who come up at the same time under the Rhodes scheme, and among whom, until Norman Taber's advent this year, has not been found one single runner or jumper capable of a really remarkable performance.

"It has been argued in support of the resolutions that the public schools are not going to encourage athletics so long as the Rhodes athletes possess such great advantages. But when have athletics ever been encouraged at the public schools? Are the Cambridge freshmen's results very much different in quality from their contemporaries at Oxford, or are the average performances pretty much the same?

"Another contention that undergraduates at Oxford avoid the track owing to the foreign opposition may have something more in it, but not much. When were track athletics ever really popular at either 'Varsity? Individual effort in such unkind climate can hardly compete as an attraction with co-operative sport. To my mind the undergraduate can never be tempted to the track; as a rule the promising man comes up ready to run.

"I deprecate such action as that of the O. U. A. C. simply on the ground that it gives the impression that the Rhodes scholar sets up a standard which cannot be reasonably emulated, and postpones the only true remedy which both 'Varsities should strive to employ in order to make their athletics healthy and strong to meet all comers—the proper encouragement of the sport at the public schools."

NEW MOTOR BOAT PLAN.

Standardization of Parts Proposed —Next Show in Garden.

Owners of motor boats are to have some of their troubles eased by the action of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers who recently started a movement to standardize certain parts of the motor so that in the event of a breakdown the owner of the yachts would be able to make repairs easily. E. A. Riotte was Chairman of the committee, and the first thing tackled was propeller shafts. Mr. Riotte's committee went thoroughly into the matter, and then made a recommendation that was sent to every manufacturer. This report has called forth a number of replies Every manufacturer is heartily in favor of the standardization of propeller shafts, and while all do not agree with the scale of dimensions made by Mr. Riotte's committee they are willing to abide by the decision of the majority and by the time of the next motor boat show this matter will in all probability be definitely settled.

The show is to open in the Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Jan. 31, and will last until the evening of Feb. 7. During the show week there will be many important meetings of those who are interested in motor boats, and motor boating and the standardization of propeller shafts will probably be settled then. Mr. Riotte's committee made the following recommendations:

First—That the standard taper of propeller shafts should be ¾ inch to the foot.

Second—That propeller keys should be one-fourth the diameter of the shaft.

Third—That the depth of the key should be one-half the width of the key.

Fourth—That the length of the propeller hub should be three times the diameter of the shaft.

It is said that the committee is of the opinion that the diameter of the thread and the number of the threads on the end of the propeller shaft hub should be left to the discretion of the manufacturer in so far as they do not bear on the replacing of a new wheel, and a spare nut is generally carried by the boat owner.

When all this has been arranged it is going to simplify matters very much for the owner, and it is only the beginning of standardization. It has often happened that an owner will lose a propeller. He will get into some port only to find that he has to send out West for a new wheel or will have to lay up several days while the new propeller is cut to fit the shaft on his boat. This is the most important motor boat reform that has been accomplished in a long time.

Every available inch of space in the Madison Square Garden has been engaged for the show. So many exhibitors have applied for space that the Show Committee had to rearrange the floor plan, and it has also arranged to have exhibits in the Concert Hall and in the restaurant. To enable more firms to show the space of the large exhibitors was cut down. Those firms have very generously agreed to the cut, as all want the show to be as diversified and as representative as possible. In all there will be 35,000 square feet of space occupied at the Madison Square Garden.

The Show Committee is H. R. Sutphen, Chairman; James Craig, E. A. Riotte, Crispin Oglebay, and Scott J. Matthews. Ira A. Hand is the Secretary, and acts as manager, and he is very enthusiastic about the outlook.

Hydro-aeroplanes are to be a big feature. The Wright flying boat and the Curtiss and Benoist boats will be shown. Sport with the flying boat is expected to be popular next Summer.

Championship Tug of War.

A championship tug-of-war will be seen under the auspices of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, for which the entries are pouring in satisfactorily to the management, who have received sanction for the event from the Amateur Athletic Union. Up to date the following are among the principal clubs entered: Finnish-American, Swedish-American, Norwegian-American, Gjoa, Neptune, and Danish teams. That it will have an international tinge is evidenced by the fact that several American teams are preparing to take issue with the foreigners, and a keenly contested series is anticipated.

Wesleyan to Select New Coach.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 26.—The Wesleyan Athletic Council has announced that Danny Hutchinson, the University of Pennsylvania star quarter back, who coached the team last Fall, will not be re-engaged next season. There was disappointment at Wesleyan regarding the two closing games of the season, with Williams and Trinity. The team had made a good showing early in the season, but slumped in the two last games. Major Lewis E. Gordon, 1894, of Hartford, who captained a championship eleven at Wesleyan; Dr. Edgar Fauver, athletic Director, and Manager F. B. Upham, 1915, will select the new coach.

SHUGRUE OUTPOINTS CY SMITH IN RING

But Hoboken Battler Takes Severe Punishment at National Club.

Joe Shugrue of Jersey City pounded Cy Smith of Hoboken from pillar to post in the ring of the National Sporting Club last night while Cy was demonstrating to a good-sized crowd that he was the champion punch-absorber of New Jersey. The Hoboken battler got his face in the path of enough punches to stow away an ordinary middleweight, and kept on his feet all the way. The Shugrue wallops came from every angle, but Cy didn't let any of them get by him, accepting every chance offered. When the final bell sounded Shugrue walked around his badly battered opponent to see what had been holding him up.

The match was a return affair, the same boys having clashed at another local club last week. In the other engagement Shugrue led all the way, but Cy was confident that he could turn the tables in another encounter, and it was an easy matter to arrange for the match, as the boys showed plenty of action in the other bout. Several days of the new year will come and go before Cy will look natural to the home villagers, as his face was badly mussed up before he climbed out of the ring. He could not get over a solid punch on his opponent, who looked like a champion at every stage of the game, particularly in the clinches, at which style Smith has always done his most effective work. Last night Cy was as weak at close quarters as he was at long range.

Stiff left-hand punches to the stomach weakened Smith in the early rounds and led to a rather dramatic move by the Hoboken boy in the fourth round. Shugrue shot over a hard left into Smith's stomach, and Cy dropped to the floor, apparently writhing in pain. He looked appealingly at Referee Patsy Haley, and when he saw that the referee was making no move to disqualify Shugrue, Smith stood up and made a rush at Shugrue, who had stood in his corner awaiting the next move. The bell ended the round in a few seconds. Later Smith again appealed to the referee to stop Shugrue from fouling him, and in the seventh round Haley decided that one punch was low and warned Shugrue. Otherwise he paid no attention to Smith's protests.

From the bell that started the pair on the way until the finish of the tenth round everything belonged to Shugrue. Smith showed his usual aggressive tactics and rushed in as if to make a quick clean-up, but he was invariably met with a storm of punches and he could not land effectively. When he saw that this plan was a failure he dropped into clinches and tried to pound Shugrue's stomach, only to find himself as helpless at this style as at the other. In the eighth round Shugrue battered him around the ring like Packey McFarland shows up his opponents after being stung. Shugrue landed straight punches and hooks in rapid succession, and a blow to the solar plexus and a few more on the backhand punches. Cy's staying ability was the only thing the Hobokenite showed while the shower was at its height.

The ringside weights were 136¼ pounds for Shugrue and 136¾ pounds for Smith. The latter is a new boy to the ring, showing position that he seemed much smaller than his opponent, who stands erect while boxing. Three times during the bout Shugrue sent over straight right hand punches with sufficient force to jar Smith from head to foot, and it appeared that Smith was due to take a tumble, but he was always able to keep his feet. The punches simply rolled off his countenance like water pours off a tin roof.

In the closing rounds Shugrue cut loose with more speed than he had shown in the early rounds, evidently satisfied that Smith had weakened under the onslaught. In the ninth round, after a severe battering of gloves against Smith's face, Shugrue fell into a clinch and shook his head, admitting that the task of knocking Cy off his feet was hopeless. The nearest Smith came to getting over an effective slam was in the seventh round, when a wild right swing, which was started near the floor, grazed Joe's chin as Smith's glove went around in a circle.

NEGROES BOX IN RING.

Joe Robinson Defeats Lester Johnson Easily at Olympic.

Lester Johnson, a negro boxer, nearly received his quietus last night at the Olympic A. C. bouts in the main attraction, which went the stipulated ten rounds. His opponent, Joe Robinson, another colored man, although outweighed nearly ten pounds, with Johnson scaling 177 pounds, did by far the better work and had the much-touted Johnson on the ragged edge so many times that it was marvelous to the spectators that the beaten man stayed the limit.

The loser's stock in trade was a wild rush, in which he carried a long, low swing which was as likely to land foul as it was to connect in a vital spot, which, as events proved, it never did. Robinson usually managed to block them all. The latter part of the "go" was a serious period for Johnson, who was so bewildered at the finish of each of the last few rounds that he failed to deliver the sleep punch, however, and the finish found Johnson on his feet, although wabbly and a badly beaten man. At no time except the two early rounds did Johnson do anything to warrant his even being considered a "black hope," of which there were several dozen in the hall.

All of the men who took part in the series were negroes, and pandemonium usually reigned, so enthusiastic did the crowd become. The first bout showed Bob Lee, a giant negro scaling 217 pounds, and Charles Foster, making 167 pounds. After being knocked down eight times before finally being rushed and battled through the ropes, which the pair broke down, Foster was compelled to admit defeat.

Gus Lewis made Young Robinson quit in one minute after the beginning of the first round, and Battling Chuck met his master in Mark Spencer in a bout which went the ten rounds, with Spencer an easy winner, as he did most of the landing and forced the go from end to end.

PAL BROWN DEFEATED.

Hughie Mehegan Whips American Boy at Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 26.—Hughie Mehegan, the Australian lightweight, to-day won the decision over Pal Brown, an American pugilist, in an exciting twenty-round bout. Ten thousand spectators witnessed the fight.

By winning to-day Mehegan evened up the score with Brown who defeated him on points in a twenty-round contest at Sydney in October.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Fifty rounds of boxing comprise the card arranged for to-night at the Fairmont A. C. The programme includes three ten-round affairs and five four

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The centre of the coast storm is now over Nova Scotia and moving northeast, but shifting gales continue along the Atlantic Coast, north of Cape Hatteras.

During the last twenty-four hours it caused snows in New England, New York, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and rains and snows in the Middle Atlantic States.

It is being followed by rapidly rising pressure and decidedly colder weather over much of the country east of the Mississippi River.

Another disturbance of moderate intensity is central over the Upper Rio Grande Valley and is causing snows in the Plateau and Southern Rocky Mountain region and general cloudiness in the Plains States and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Temperatures have risen over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, and they have changed but little in the Great Central Valley and on the Pacific Slope.

The disturbance in the Southwest will probably move east-northeast and cause snows Saturday in the Southern Rocky Mountain region and the Middle Plains States and Saturday night or Sunday in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and Tennessee. In the Gulf States it will cause rains.

Fair weather will continue Saturday and Sunday in the North Border States and the weather will remain fair in the Atlantic States until Sunday night, when it will again become unsettled.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be high northwest diminishing: Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk and high northwest diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west and northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair, brisk and high northwest winds diminishing.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued cold Saturday. Sunday cloudy probably followed by snow or rain at night; moderate to brisk northwest winds.

New England—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair, high northwest winds diminishing.

Western New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday, cloudy, moderate north, becoming variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	28	34	4 P. M.	43	43
6 A. M.	27	36	8 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	30	41	9 P. M.	39	28
12 M.	36	35	11 P. M.	40	25

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30, at 5 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature 43 degrees at 10 A. M., minimum 25 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity 89 per cent. at 8 A. M., 63 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.20 inches; at 8 A. M. it stood at 29.68 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:11—582 Longwood Av.; H. Frank	$1,500
1:30—123 E. 13th St.; S. Dela	Slight
1:45—1,696 Webster Av.; unknown	None
2:10—Varick St., unknown	Slight
2:10—64 Wooster St.; L. Schlessinger	None
5:45—175 E. Houston St.; E. Erefschsky	Slight
5:50—456 W. 125th St.; unknown	None
7:25—2 Beekman Av.; W. Jacobsmith	Slight
8:03—510 W. 152d St.; S. Wilson	Slight
8:50—418 W. 35th St.; Mrs. Ashford	Slight
9:50—200 E. 95th St.; A. Rooney	$150
11:10—170 Brook Av.; Rafield Thur	Slight
2:30—288 E. 126th St.; J. Keller	Slight
2:50—402 E. 115th St.; Mary O'Brien	Slight
3:00—130 E. 117th St.; not given	Slight
4:00—158 Av. A; Santh Cohen	Slight
6:06—25 Washington St.; Burke estate	Slight
6:20—315 W. 143d St.; Bernard Strang	Slight
6:45—647 Amsterdam Av.; Fred Chonsky	Slight
8:40—758 West End Av.; M. Hoffman	Slight
8:40—243 Columbus Av.; J. McGinnis	Slight
8:45—148 E. 7th St.; J. Oschner	Slight
9:00—1,000 Pitch St.; Mary O'Brien	Slight
10:10—887 Brook Av.; C. Sheffield	Slight
10:50—583 Lexington Av.; Swedish Home	Slight
11:10—440 E. 13th St.; Joseph Rirefo	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BECKER, RUDOLPH H., (died May 25, 1913;) net estate, $2,560; property at Highland, N. Y., $2,500; diamond ring, $60.

CIPRIANO, STEPHEN J., (died Jan. 1, 1913;) net estate, $15,136.86; plot on Garfield Avenue, $900; household effects, $100; plot on Broadway, Long Beach, $7,200; plot in Northfield, N. Y., $650; total realty, $8,150; bank account, $1,401.14; insurance policy $1,136.66; commission due, $75; jewelry, $20; one share Virginia Elna Synthes Company stock, $3; one-half interest in restaurant business of Caselli Cipriano, $10,474.23.

CLARK, MARIAN DE FOREST, (died Aug. 7, 1912;) supplemental report reduces net estate to $689,019.24.

DOUGLAS, JOHN M., (died Feb. 28, 1912;) net estate, $64,958.38; bank accounts, $7,709.90; bank dividend, $108; coupon of Springfield & Vermont Electric Railway Company $12.50; coupon of Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company, $25; cash, $4.10; unused stamps, $4.75; newspaper ticket, $1.28; salary due, $4.21; jewelry, $301.50; furniture, $125; dogs, $70; motor boat $131; household effects, $800.75; coins, $27.05; notes, $5,919.30; stocks and bonds, $56,324.15; stocks as follows: 75 shares Middlesex Banking Company, 27 shares Bankers Loan and Investment Company, 7 shares Providence & Worcester Railroad Company, 40 shares First National Bank of Smithfield, R. I., 20 shares First National Bank of Fresno, Cal., 100 shares Norwich Mining and Milling Company, 418 shares W. & B. Douglas, 3 shares First National Bank of Middletown, Conn., 5 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, 5 shares Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, 5 shares Northwestern Railroad Company, 10 shares U. S. Steel preferred; bonds as follows: $2,000 Providence, Newport and Fall River Steamboat Company, $3,000 W. & B. Douglas, $500 Springfield, Vermont Electric Railway Company.

KELLY, WILLIAM J., (died Feb. 27, 1913;) net estate, $61,479.19; bank accounts, $63,382.10; 5 bonds Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, $500; left $500 to the Presbyterian Hospital.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM H., (died Aug. 11, 1913;) net estate, $2,528.30; lots at East Hampton, L. I., $340; bank account, $311.21; cash, $35.80; dividend check, $12; unpaid salary, $69; amount paid on subscription for Queensboro Corporation bonds, $924.84; personal effects, $250; stock, $1,064.60; 2 shares Masonic Temple Association of Jersey City, 1,404 shares mining stock, 8 shares Pullman Company.

ROTTMANN, HENRY J., (died March 6, 1910;) net estate, $7,407.04; bank accounts, $618.11; bonds and mortgages, notes, etc., $7,645.15; 600 shares Jumbo Extension Mining Company, $150; proceeds from sale of insurance expirations, $15.

WARD, JOHN Q. A., (died May 4, 1910;) net estate, $22,461.27; property at Southold, N. Y., $1,733; household effects, $1,200; 2 West Forty-ninth Street, $6,000; model for statue of August Belmont, $6,775; equitable interest in proceeds of a statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, by Daniel C. French, $21,534.96; statue of Gen. Philip A. Sheridan in plaster, $1,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Promoted to Lt.—E. F. Howe, 35th Precr. Promoted to Serg.—T. B. Goodman, 21st Precr.; Jos. Courtenay, 31st Precr.

Police Patrol to Patrol and detailed—Dan. Kernan, 1st Precr. N. Peckins, 5th; Geo. Richford, 6th; J. F. Cangvan, 7th; G. R. Normann, 18th; J. A. Dooley, 14th; Michael Moran, 15th; N. J. Beatty, 18th; T. W. Gray, 17th; J. L. Dawson, 21st; W. F. Kirwan, 21st; John Murray, 21st; Louis Siegel, 21st; John Stone, 22d; Otto Hettler, 22d; T. F. Ryan, 23d; J. J. Gannon, 25th; Jos. Rofi, 25th; J. H. McCormick, 25th; Patrick Sullivan, 29th; John Faherty, 39th; James Greene, 42d; L. J. Keelty, 43d; M. B. Fleming, 63th.

Appts. as Prob. Patrol.—John Grimes, H. J. Padian, Ben. Giacolone, S. E. McBride, J. J. Keating, J. J. Cunningham, E. W. Flynn, Chas. Holzmacher, E. J. Meagher, W. E. Quirk, H. L. Aubert, F. H. Ehlers, all detailed to 5th Precr.

Adv. to Grades—To $1,400: Chas. Yost, G. A. O'Brien, Ed. Miller, V. P. Clohessy, P. J. Coyle, W. H. McGowan, J. P. McEntee, F. W. Gunnarson, A. J. Cronin, F. A. Funk, Louis Moses, Samuel Silverstein, Benedict Maguire, H. A. Flood, E. V. Leavey, J. H. Larkin, J. Kealy, J. V. O'Rourke, J. Schlipf, Leroy Langdon, J. H. Parker, F. J. Niedhamer E. C. Schmidt, W. S. Clark, Aug. Poppinger To $1,200 grade: M. F. Monigan, F. Hogarty, A. Bruder, Frank Loeffler, J. J. Caddigan, Erastus Belcher, Henry Wittel, M. W. Nolan, W. M. Curran, T. F. J. Cleary, R. J. Scanlon, E. F. Wiederkehr, Geo. Beasley, J. J. Mentzig, P. C. Dunn, W. K. Cleaver, T. A. Hickson, A. C. Grieco, J. J. Walsh, F. G. Cruger, J. A. Berg, W. P. McAvoy, Benj. Cantor, John Glaseer, J. J. Ray, J. F. Levy, Chas. Klenast, James Vittal, W. Levy, Chas. D. Scott, E. J. Donohue, B. P. Fallon, D. A. Fitzpatrick, Louis Rickes, D. M. Ring, W. J. Jones, A. E. Smith.

Suspended Without Pay—Lt. J. M. Hefferton, 166th Precr.

Fire Department.

C. C. La Cour, appt'd lab repair shop.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

A nickle-plated fixture for holding a tube of tooth paste and two tooth brushes has been marketed lately by a Cambridge (Mass.) firm. This appliance holds the tube in an inverted position, so that by turning a small screw the paste may be pressed out upon the brush.

One of the most advanced ideas in vellings for the coming season, shows a velvet neckband and one velvet beauty spot. These veils fit snugly, it is said, and give an up-to-date appearance. They may be had in a number of single colors and combinations.

Members of the local cotton goods trade expect an improved demand for printed goods in the near future. The fabric printers figure that buyers, because of their inactivity in the last few weeks, will be soon in need of goods for forward delivery.

DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

Christmas Mail Orders Over Last Year's Despite Unseasonable Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The volume of mail orders received during the last few days preceding Christmas was in excess of the totals for the corresponding days a year ago. This is remarkable considering the extremely unseasonable weather during that time.

"The numerous mail orders may be interpreted as an indication that the general distribution of holiday goods was larger than a year ago, inasmuch as the sales of heavy wearing apparel were below normal.

"The increase of last-minute orders also seemed to indicate that holiday stocks throughout the territory adjoining Chicago were well sold out."

TRADE BALANCE INCREASES.

Total of $642,100,400 in Favor of U. S. in Eleven Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 26.—November's foreign trade brought the balance of trade in favor of the United States against foreign nations to $642,100,408 for the eleven months of the calendar year, while for the twelve months ending with November the excess of exports over imports was $738,320,766.

The exports for November amounted to $248,846,893, the second largest for that month in the last six years, being exceeded only by November, 1912. The imports were $148,594,741, also the second largest for November in the last six years, November last year exceeding it by $4,500,000.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CUMMINS, JOHN, (died Oct. 1;) left $1,000 personalty to Lucy A. Cummins, his sister.

MALE, HENRY, (died Dec. 5;) left $12,500 realty and $4,100 personalty to Gertrude Male, his wife.

LEHMANN, WILLIAM, (died Nov. 30;) left $600 personalty to Katherine Eble; $5 to Ionie Lehmann, his wife.

ROSENBERG, PHILIP, (died Dec. 15;) left $9,300 personalty in equal shares to Jacob Meyer, and Moses Rosenberg, his sons; Rachel Stern, Rosa Blum, and Amelia Greenebaum, his daughters, and Edith Rosenberg, his granddaughter.

SCHNEIDER, BERTHA, (died Dec. 20;) left $5,500 personalty in equal shares to John L. and Theresia Schneider, her children.

STRAUSS, BERTHA, (died Dec. 23;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $1,000 each to the Washington Cemetery, Jacob Kafich and Becky Meyer; $500 each to Joseph Kafich and Molly Kahan; unknown amounts to Edward E. Strauss and Isabel Well.

WENDELKEN, GEVENT, (died Dec. 20;) left $50,000 realty and $3,000 personalty.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE.

Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Edwin M. Post and another, appellants, vs. Edward R. Thomas and another, respondents. —Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Marck E. Sinek, as administrator, respondent, vs. Joseph F. Belle isle, appellant. —Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,500, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Hugh Gallagher, relator, vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Celia M. Cummings, respondent, vs. Cypress Knitting Mills et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Dissenting memorandum by Dowling, J.) Order filed.

North Eastern Construction Company, appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting as to first cause of action.) Order filed.

Alfred W. Duckett, appellant, vs. Charles F. Bielfeldt, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Louis Kaplan, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Albern and another, respondents, vs. The Hoffron Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Same vs. The Same.—Order modified by granting the motion to disallow certain items to the extent of disallowing the sum of $250.20, the amount allowed to the witness, Louis Frisler, for mileage from Buffalo, and as so modified order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Hyman Rashkoff, respondent, vs. Erie Railroad, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Antoinette Sadie as administratrix, respondent, vs. Illinois Surety Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ferdinand Dobek, respondent, vs. Austro-American Steamship Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs to the appellant absolutely, and a new trial ordered on the ground that the verdict is against the evidence. Settle order on notice.

Samuel Rosenfeld, respondent, vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin P. Ducas, appellant, vs. Rachel N. Ducas et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

May B. Macallister, respondent, vs. Arena Construction Co. et al., impleaded, appellants. —Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to the sum of $6,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Annie Sovinsky, respondent, vs. Frances Steinberg and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Greater New York Film Company, appellant, vs. Motion Picture Patents Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George L. Oertel, appellant, vs. Henry A. Siebrecht, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Abraham Kornbluth, respondent, vs. Edward A. Isaacs et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Timothy Maher, appellant, vs. New England Navigation Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Agnes H. Andruss, respondent, vs. American Amusement Association, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

White Studio, Incorporated, appellant, vs. Alexander W. Dreyfoos and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on 156 App. Div., 762. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Daniel O'Day, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Chever H. Ely et al., respondents, vs. Euphemia R. B. Mackie et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel W. Cockrell, appellant, vs. Edward F. Hutton et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Berman, respondent, vs. Michael Tiernan, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event upon the ground that the verdict of the jury was against the weight of the evidence. Settle order on notice.

William H. Lynn, appellant, vs. Georgs M. Cohan and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Molly Cohen, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs, on the merits. Order filed.

In the matter of Harry B. Hollins et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs to the executors, respondents, payable out of the estate. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter T. Carpenter, respondent, vs. Mildred A. Carpenter, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Charles La Rue, an attorney, appellant; John Forsythe, plaintiff, vs. Alexander Cameron, Jr., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Emma Stolzenberg et al., respondents, vs. Louis Muss, also known as Louis Kaufman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In re George F. Vingut et al., respondents, vs. Henry B. Sire, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel Charles Friedman et al., appellants, vs. Lawson Purdy et al as Commissioners, &c., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John C. Wait, as receiver, &c., respondent, vs. Frank B. Gilbreth, a corporation, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas J. Norton, respondent, vs. United States Metal Products Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank H. Bonner, respondent, vs. Edgar K. Smoot, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Gaetano Gilliarato.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Frank Zerilio.—Motion to dismiss appeal grantod, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. William Armstrong.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Jacob M. Bierman.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Samuel Geller.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People ex rel. Patrick Doran vs. Rhinelander Waldo as Commissioner, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People ex rel. Sigmund Moses vs. William J. Gaynor, as Mayor, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Franco-American Baking Company vs. Herman Raub et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Bernard Goldberg vs. Isaac Seligman.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Charles Doetger et al. vs. Herman H. Meyer.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Pasquale Cavallo vs. People's Surety Company of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Frederick F. Eisemann vs. Florence A. Hazard.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

John Margles vs. Clyde Steamship Company.—Application granted. Order signed.

Flora L. Vose vs. Joseph C. Conkling et al. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The Tradesmen's Company vs. Brown Brothers, Incorporated.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel Brill et al. vs. The Jefferson Bank. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Aaltje Dekker as administratrix, vs. Sidney Browne & Donald.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Tillie Hart vs. Pittsburgh Contracting Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The People, &c. vs. Richard Moore. Motion denied. Order filed.

Rosie Zang, an infant, &c. vs. Adrian H. Joline et al.—Motion denied. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Elizabath B. Colt vs. A. T. Demarest & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Walter Schultze vs. Oscar Huttlinger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

George Hoffman vs. John L. Murray.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frank B. Willard vs. General Reduction Company et al.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Galen B. Hathaway vs. Ardolph L. Kline, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Eugene P. Mahony vs. Michael J. Mahony. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

John M. Gardner et al. vs. Ann Kelly, as administratrix, et al.—Motion denied, without costs. Order filed.

Maurice Brill et al. vs. The Jefferson Bank. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Catherine Murtha as administratrix, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Pauly Lobio vs. Ninth Street Garage.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Charles A. Doelger et al. vs. Herman J. Meyar.—Same vs. same. Motion denied, without costs. Settle orders on notice.

The People, &c., vs. Louis Markheim.—Motion granted and time extended to Jan. 6, 1914, when case and printed papers must be on file or appeal stands dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Pasquale Cavallo vs. People's Surety Co. of New York.—Time to file brief extended. Settle order on notice.

Martin Peterson et al. vs. Hudson P. Rose Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Peter Klein vs. Emma Utz.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William Thiele vs. James J. Dill. Application granted. Order signed.

William Thiele vs. United Gas & Electric Corporation.—Application granted. Order signed.

Joseph Siegel vs. The White Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Morris Feinsect et al. vs. Maurice J. Burstein.—Application granted. Order signed.

Eliza Arkenburgh vs. Edward M. Seniors Sons Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Val Fink Co. vs. Locomobile Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Conrad Becker vs. Charles A. Burgess.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same vs. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Herman Finkelstein vs. Isadore Punia.—Application granted. Order signed.

In the matter of George F. Victor.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Will of Barbara Sauuel H Spingard, Mary McCoy, Bertha Schneider.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Green, J. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Abram Morris v. Ferdinand Cahn, (2)—Colin H Woodward. Gerard B Lambert v. R & W Realty Co.—Colin H Woodward. Edward H Bailey v. James T Hunt—Colin H Woodward. Chas S Furst v. Oscar Stevenson—Frank W Toppan. Lizzie Van Buskerck v. Mary Stewart—William G Fisher. Marie Cermak v. Marie Le Cbnyer—Edmund Harley. Baron de Hirsch Fund v. Theodore P Cooper—Frank W Toppan. Wolcott G Lane v. Nellie R Birkholz—Eugene Canini.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Chas S Cohen v. Thomas G Alvard—Thomas G Alvard.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Fredk W Bendix v. Wm Von Erlenbell—Wm J Rosenthal. Harry Drucker v. Abraham Brooks—Roger Sherman. Rebecca I Goldsmith v. Emanuel J Livingstone—Samuel Stark.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Uttal v. Uttal —Melvin G Pallister. Leber v. Pelson—John J O'Connell. Feohtman v. Dalley—Earle W Webb.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—No day calendar.

SEES GOOD TRADE OUTLOOK.

Conservative Optimism Justified, Says H. A. Wheeler.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—"The business outlook for 1914 is better than fair, and there is every cause for conservative optimism," is the opinion of Harry A. Wheeler, President of the National Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wheeler, who is Vice President of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, bases his estimate on statistics and reports gathered from many parts of the United States.

"Merchandise stocks throughout the country are below, rather than above, normal, and liquidation has proceeded during the last year to the extent of making the general business outlook much more promising than it was a year ago," says Mr. Wheeler.

"We should remember, however, that the actual effect of the new Tariff bill must be ascertained, and the new Currency bill must be proved as a practical working measure. The value arising from the passage of these two pieces of economic legislation lies in the effect on the public mind rather than in the real operating effect, which we cannot at this time prophesy with any degree of accuracy.

"Anoth r factor that will exercise a beneficial effect on the business of 1914," continued Mr. Wheeler, "will be the granting of the increased rate of 5 per cent. asked by the railroads. In many cases it is believed the increase will be favorably acted upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Railroad prosperity and national prosperity go hand in hand, and the increase in rates, if allowed, will exercise an effect far beyond the amount of revenue produced, for this amount will be comparatively small. The value will lie in putting the railroads in a better frame of mind and indicating to the investing public that some consideration is being given to the needs of the roads, as an offset to the increased cost of maintenance and operation."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has ordered examinations for civil service examiner, mechanical engineering, and civil service examiner, civil engineering. The subjects are the same for both tests. Candidates must have had a general knowledge of and experience in engineering work, particularly relating to municipal matters. They must be familiar with principles of civil engineering and its application to the municipal service. The minimum age is twenty-one years and the salary $10 a day when employed.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that the open competitive examination for junior chemist, Jan. 7-8, has been decided to admit senior students in colleges or universities of recognized standing who expect to receive their degrees within six months from the date of the examination, instead of three months, as required in the previous announcement; certification of such senior students to be contingent upon their graduation within the time specified.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Novel Waists for Spring.

That a revival of waist styles, with peplums, coat-tails, and girdles showing outside of the skirt, is well on the way for Spring, is indicated by the number of new models that are now shown here with these features and by the orders that have already been placed for them. Not only dressy waists of chiffon, silk, and lace, but models in cotton crepes, voiles, and ratine are made in the forms that come over the skirt. Fancy collars and vests of sheer materials are the finishing touches.

Silk Men Nominated for Office.

Candidates for the Executive Committee of Division D of the Silk Association of America have just been chosen by the Nominating Committee for presentation at the annual meeting of the division on Jan. 13. This division is made up of manufacturers of broad silks, and the nominees include R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, for Chairman; D. G. Dery, for First Vice Chairman; H. B. Cheney, for Second Vice Chairman; Albert Tilt, G. A. Post, Carl Forsch, and Fritz Hill. The Nominating Committee consisted of William Hand, E. J. Becker, and C. D. Krumescheid.

Raw Silk Markets Firm.

The Yokohama raw silk market is a shade firmer than at the last report, and sellers are showing a tendency to hold out for still higher prices. Sales there in the last week amounted to 3,200 bales. The Canton market is unchanged, but holders are very firm there, and are offering sparingly. At Shanghai better prices are asked. Tsatlee silks are extremely scarce there, and more buying interest is shown in China steam filatures. According to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., there is a better demand in evidence at Milan, and more strength to prices. The Lyons market reflects this condition. The local market is reflecting the holiday season, and buying in the last week has been limited.

Elaborate Trimmings Will Rule.

According to The Dry Goods Economist, the trimmings now being shown for Spring by local manufacturers and importers are especially interesting in that they coincide to an unusual degree with the present fashion tendencies in women's dress. Among them are net demi-flouncings, embroidered or beaded in dainty sweet-pea colorings, which are especially useful for trimming dancing frocks. Other styles are rich in Oriental effects, with here and there a jewel to complete their richness. There are also shown elaborate beaded ornaments on the butterfly order, which are intended to catch up flimy bodice draperies. These ornaments are shown in crystal, pearl, and satin beads, sometimes with jeweled studs. In this class of goods Pompadour and brilliant Chinese colors are vying for the first place in popular favor.

Linen Prices Show No Real Change.

The selling prices covering the Fall, 1914, season that have been received by local linen importers show practically no variation from the figures now asked here for Spring goods. There is apparently little possibility of a reduction in the new prices for some time, if at all. The better grades of flax are held high abroad, and while some of the medium grades are comparatively cheap at the moment, it is said that any real buying movement would force prices up sharply. The tone of the foreign producing centres is reported to be improving, which is taken here to indicate that prices will be at least firmly held at present levels. While there has been some Fall business booked here from the jobbers, the activities of the local trade are now confined principally to getting out shipments of Spring merchandise. Many of the buyers are clamoring for deliveries that are not yet due.

Higher Costs Checking Gratuities.

The increased cost of production, due to the rising market both for labor and materials, is said to be making manufacturers of men's furnishings more wary of gratuities to retailers than has been the case heretofore. According to trade comment it used to be no uncommon thing for a retailer to get new show cases, counter display racks and cases, signs, and, in more remote instances, even new store fronts in return for a promise to confine his trade to the manufacturer making the offer. Frequently the balance of the competing stock was bought up by the successful manufacturer to make room on the retailer's shelves for his own lines. Realizing the extent to which some of the producers would go, it is said that many retailers practically auctioned their orders to the highest bidders. It is now reported, however, that after the first of the year several of the prominent producers are going after business only on the strength of the quality, style, and price of their goods.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $930,838, a gain of $704,630 over the previous week. The greatest amount shipped to a single country went to China.

The Cone Export and Commission Company will show the first lines of printed drills from the Proximity Print Works after Jan. 1. These goods will be offered to the cutting-up trade.

The continuance of warm weather is playing especial havoc with the business of the sweatermakers. Stocks in the hands of the jobbers are said to be larger this year than ever before at this time of December. This is particularly true of high-priced sweater coats, and is keeping duplicate orders at a low ebb.

Ludwig Rosenzweig, cotton and dress goods, 293 Church Street, will be located at 319 Church Street, corner of Lispenard, after Jan. 5.

The twenty-second annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States will be held in Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 14 to 16. The meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Jacksonville Board of Trade. The Seaboard Air Line will run a special train for the convenience of members living along the Atlantic Coast.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MORRIS WILSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Wilson, jeweler, of 1,826 Amsterdam Avenue by these creditors: Isaac Oseroff, $188; Charles Bruning, $925, and Max Bolsten, $87. Judge Holt appointed James R. Sloane receiver, with authority to carry on business ten days to get the benefit of the rest of the holiday trade.

BENJAMIN J. SUSSMAN, jeweler, at 826 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to William Jaste. A petition was also filed against him by these creditors: Morris H. Marks, $357; Jacob J. Schmuckle, $314, and Bernard Tauber, $21. Liabilities are $4,800 and assets $1,500.

WORLD KNITTING MILLS, INCORPORATED.—A petition has been filed against the World Knitting Mills, Incorporated, of 1,123 Broadway, by these creditors: Knit Goods Exchange, Incorporated, $725; Barnet S. Milman, $167, and W. R. Golden, $570. Judge Holt appointed Ignatz Rottenberg receiver. Liabilities are $4,500 and assets $1,500.

BENNIE GRUBERT.—A petition has been filed against Bennie Grubert, dealer in clothing, furnishing goods, and shoes, at 36 Whitehall Street, by these creditors: Sam Goldberg, $449; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., $23, and Burt Shirt Company, $33. Judge Holt appointed Herman H. Oppenheimer receiver. Liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets $500.

ABRAHAM PFEFERBLUM.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Pfeferblum, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 370 Ninth Avenue, by these creditors: Isidore Peffer, $500; Simon Rosano, $17, and Berkowitz & Guttmann, $101. Judge Holt appointed Leo Oppenheimer receiver. Assets are $5,000.

N. BERGER & BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against N. Berger & Brothers, manufacturers of furs at 141 West Thirty-sixth Street, by these creditors: S. Michael Cohen, $724; D. E. Horwits, $100, and David Haar, $100.

ABRAHAM SCHACHTER.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Schachter, dealer in baby carriages at 373 Grand Street, by these creditors: Adam Mann, $182; George Cooper Manufacturing Company, $346, and Jacob Teichholz, $137. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

ISIDORE HIMLER.—A petition has been filed against Isidore Himler, dealer in dry goods, notions, and toys, under the name of Max Himler, and also as the 5, 10, and 19 Cent Store at 112 Ameterdam Avenue, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $490; J. Hirshfeld & Co., $123; John Davenport & Co., $60; Leo Schlesinger & Co., $107, and Charles H. Selick, $53. Judge Holt appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver. Liabilities $21,000 to 150 creditors, and assets $6,000.

C. M. GOLDBERG COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the C. M. Goldberg Company, Inc., dealer in women's coats, suits, and dresses in Nedburg, N. Y., by these creditors: F. R. A. Stiefel, $350; K. Fasulis, $133, and W. H. Abrams, all in assigned claims. Judge Holt appointed F. S. Edick receiver. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets over $500.

FORDHAM C. MAHONY of 1,109 Madison Avenue, a salesman, has filed a petition with liabilities $9,217 and assets $125 on a debt owing to him. Among the creditors are Murray's, $3,074, food and money loaned. The Equitable Company, $235, food, and Jeannette, $662, clothes. He owes for fishing tackle, $56; theatre tickets, $207; newspapers, $48; telephone, $132; valet, $30; rent of piano, $100; rent of an apartment, $150; clothes, $1,585; jewelry, $302; laundry, $62; flowers, $69; photos, $23; drugs, $85; bread, $21; automobile hire, $324, and taxicab service, $226.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, who had a school of illustrating for magesines and newspapers at 161 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $4,028 and assets $1.40 cash. Among the creditors are May M. Brandon, $669; George W. Thomas of South Orange, $1,250, money loaned; J. Berlin, $400, rent, and W. J. Narey, $100, rent. He owes $307 to three teachers in the school.

FRANCIS J. FREY salesman of 869 West End Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $4,261, mostly to creditors in Utica, N. Y., and assets $30 cash in banks at Shorburne, N. Y.

ROY H. ANDERSON, clerk at Beacon, N. Y., has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,019, contracted at Walden, N. Y., and no assets.

EDITH HABER.—Judge Holt has

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance in Stocks Is Carried Further, Despite Profit Taking—Our Trade Balance.

Trading was maintained in fairly large volume on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and despite the ebb and flow of prices, which is natural after such a brisk forward movement as that which the market has recently experienced, prices as a whole showed some further net gain. In the more recent stages of the advance which has been under way a good deal of profit taking has been encountered, but short covering and such increase in the outside demand for stocks as has appeared have been sufficient to outbalance in the movement of prices not only the liquidation of long stock but also not a little fresh short selling. It is to be expected that the process which has been under way for a week or more on an active scale has added to the volume of Stock Exchange loans, but so far this movement has not found appreciable reflection in the rates for call loans.

One of the questions still open regarding the immediate future of the market is the extent to which drawing in of funds at the very end of the year in anticipation of the Jan. 1 payments may dislodge stocks from margin accounts. The possibility of such a dislodgment, with a consequent setback in quotations, is one of the handicaps under which the market has been laboring. Its noteworthy progress notwithstanding this possibility emphasizes the change for the better which has come over financial sentiment, or, at least, Stock Exchange sentiment, for the terms are not coterminous. Sentiment in the financial district has undoubtedly changed for the better, but it has changed less than the recent movement of the market would seem to indicate. One reason why the improvement in stocks has outstripped the betterment in banking sentiment is that at the time of the upturn there was a very large short interest which found itself sufficiently hard pressed by a very moderate amount of new buying for the long account to lead it to seek cover. That short interest was in a vulnerable position because it had been built up as a result of pessimism among traders who failed to take count of possible favorable developments as offsets to adverse factors upon which alone they laid stress.

Following the publication of the foreign trade statement for November, which showed a credit trade balance for that month second only to that reported in November, 1912, there was talk of a gold movement in favor of this market early in the new year. It does not now seem that we will need to increase our gold supplies at that time, for present indications are that money will grow increasingly easy after the first week of January. In that event, importations of gold will depend largely upon the comparison of interest rates here and abroad, and it is not impossible that our rates, as a matter of fact, will recede more rapidly than those in the European market. Be that as it may, our latest foreign trade statement shows once again how very strong our position has grown in international commerce. For the eleven months of the year our excess of exports have reached the extraordinarily large total of $642,000,000, which is more than $80,000,000 above the export excess for this period in 1908 and $70,000,000 above the 1900 figures.

There was a lull yesterday in the discussion of further possible settlements of anti-trust actions by agreement with the Government, but more announcements of this nature are to be expected. If present indications are borne out, at least one more industrial concern will make its peace with the Government soon after the holidays.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The renewal rate was 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@5½ per cent. for thirty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days, 1½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $379,157,955; balances, $14,126,250; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,704,320.

The local banks gained $244,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3¾ per cent. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 30c.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8510; low, $4.85; last, $4.8505.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8606; demand, $4.8505

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94⅝ plus 1-32.

Switzerland, 5.21¼ less 1-64; check, 5.21⅝ less 1-64.

Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.03.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23¾ less 5-64; check, 5.24⅜ less 5-64.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79¼.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25; 90 days, 5.26⅝.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25⅝; 90 days, 5.26¾ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93¾ less 1-32; 90 days, 93 7-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 26 11-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 57½c per ounce.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Julia	.06
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.08
Belcher	.55	Mexican	1.17½
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	1.37½	Overman	.41
Challenge Con.	.16	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Seg. Belcher	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.11
Crown Point	.47	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.08	Yellow Jacket	.36

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.25	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	1.72	Comb. Frac.	.05
McNamara	.07	D'field Daisy	.01
Midway	.36	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Mizpah Exten.	.26	Florence	.23
Montana	1.12½	G'field Con. M.	1.87½
North Star	.33	G'field Merger	.10
Rescue Eula	.90	Jumbo Exten.	.03
Tonopah Exten.	1.65	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.52	Silver Pick	.03
West End	1.25	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.35
Atlanta	.11	Round Mountain	.36
Booth	.01	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

Dr. J'pot.	6¼	Jackpot	5
Elkton	51¼	McKinney	57½
El Paso	300	Old Gold	2½
Findlay	1¼	Portland	101½
Gold Dol.	6½	Vindicator	85
Isabella	10	R. B. H.	4¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Oil Stocks Strong After Holiday.

Buyers of Standard Oil stocks entered the market yesterday. The certainty that a dividend would be declared by the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, after many weeks of conjecture and the report that a substantial dividend would be declared by the Atlantic Refining Company, put these issues more firmly in their places as leaders of the oil share group than they were earlier in the week. President Van Dyke of the Atlantic Refining Company was said to have asserted that the matter of increasing the capital had never been considered definitely by the Directors, and that whatever might be done along that line was not likely to occur for some time. This information served to check trading in the stock somewhat, but in final prices a net gain of $28 a share was retained of a gross increase of $38, while Standard of Kentucky closed $50 up after advancing $68 a share, to 698, the best price reported for the day.

***

Curb Members Cast Their Votes.

Members of the Curb Association are expressing daily their opinion through the ballot on the matter of quoting, or not quoting, the Standard Oil stocks on the official Curb sheet. A tin box with a slit in the top reposes in the office of Secretary Leonard, and the brokers drop their votes in this. Next Monday the will of the Curb will be made known on a question that has stirred up more interest than anything else within the existence of the association. While the vote is being cast the oil shares remain in the sheet of daily transactions.

***

Bank Earnings Satisfactory.

Although financial undertakings for the year have been restricted, high rates for money have helped to make it a profitable year for banks in this city. One bank found its profits so good that it used nearly $1,000,000 to reduce the debt on the building it occupied and owned. Others have written off more from the book value of investments than would have been deemed wise in a poor year. Commercial paper brokers see an indication of the strong position of bank earnings in the small demand in December for mercantile bills. Some of the banks have been accustomed to buy extensively of commercial paper toward the close of the year for "window dressing" purposes. The discount, although it would not be collected for several months, was included in the income account at the time the paper was bought and helped to improve the showing of earnings on the books.

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A Trick for New Haven.

The strongest stock on the list yesterday was New Haven, in which nearly 10,000 shares changed hands on a rising scale. At the close the issue had a net gain of 2¾ points. Had it advanced another ⅝ it would have rounded out a gain of 10 points above its recently made low price, which followed the passing of the dividend. Wall Street seldom lacks a reason for a market surprise, and a very interesting explanation was found for the New Haven's recovery. It was said on the floor of the Exchange that the Pennsylvania, which owns Norfolk & Western stock that may prove an embarrassment, has been selling Norfolk and putting the proceeds into additional New Haven. As one pays 6 per cent. and the other nothing, it is hard to comprehend motives back of such an exchange, but the story was good.

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Waiting on the Doctor.

For the third time within a little more than six months holders of securities issued by the National Railways of Mexico are, figuratively speaking, gathering outside of the sick room. Twice the undertaker has stayed up most of the night waiting a summons, only to learn that the patient had obtained oxygen. On those occasions French banks made advances which enabled the company to meet its obligations. Bondholders are hoping that friends will again come forward with money to pay the Jan. 1 interest. On that day the company has to meet $1,912,500 coupons on the prior lien 4½s and $517,500 interest on the National Railroad 4½s, a total of close to $2,500,000. There was an interesting report under discussion yesterday; it was confidently predicted that the company would announce on Monday the payment of interest coupons with scrip. That at once raised the question of interest on the interest-bearing scrip. If that in its turn should be paid in scrip, and the process continued indefinitely, the Railways might keep up the fight for solvency until peace is restored.

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Atchison in November.

It has been learned that there was a reason for President Ripley's latest pronunciamento against the political forces which he believes are putting fetters on prosperity. In November the Atchison's gross revenues suffered a decrease from the total of the previous November of $1,044,000. There was a loss of $639,000 in the month's net. Added to smaller losses which had preceded it November's decrease made a total of $2,040,000 for the first five months of the current fiscal year. The net earnings at the end of November had lost $1,277,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
Atlantic Refining	800	805	770	780
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	170	165	167
Chesebrough Mfg.	670	685	670	685
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	215	225	210	215
Crescent Pipe Line	53	57	53	57
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	180	183	181	185
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	134	137	134	137
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	140	136	139
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	312	320	320	330
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	145	147	146	148
Prairie Oil and Gas	430	434	428	430
Solar Refining	333	345	325	335
Southern Pipe Line	238	242	238	242
South Penn. Oil	275	280	275	285
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	149	153	149	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	268	271	264	268
Standard Oil (Ind.)	416	419	414	419
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	470	490
Standard Oil (Ky.)	665	675	610	625
Standard Oil (Neb.)	375	385	345	360
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	402	400	402
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	170	177	176	178
Standard Oil (Ohio)	340	350	332	337
Swan & Finch	275	295	275	295
Union Tank Line	91	93	89	91
Vacuum Oil	194	197	194	197
Washington Oil	39	42	39	42
Waters-Pierce Oil	2200	2400	2100	2800

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	146	140	145
American Cigar pf.	91	92	91	92
British-American	23½	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
British-Am., new	23½	24	23½	24
Conley Foil	285	295	285	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	125	135	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	243	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	101	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84	82½	84½
United Cigar Stores	94¾	95¼	95¼	95¾
United Cig. Stores pf.	109	111	110	115

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company has voted its employes a Christmas dividend amounting to 10 per cent. of their salaries. Of this amount 5 per cent. will be paid in cash and the rest credited to each worker in the pension fund of the company.

The Cotton Exchange seat of D. H. Miller has been sold to W. N. Schill, acting as agent, and the seat of C. B. Thorn has been purchased by W. L. Johnson. Both seats were sold for $13,000. The last preceding sale was at $14,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Absorb Attention on the Curb and Sharp Gains Occur in Them.

The Oil stocks absorbed attention in the outside security market and practically all of the Standard Oil group closed with sharp advances. Standard Oil of Kentucky was about 68 points higher at one time during the day and closed with a gain of 50 points. Atlantic Refining rose 38 points, but lost 10 points of this gain at the close. Other advances were from 2 to 4 points. United Cigar Stores fell off ⅞ on the day's trading, although at one time it was a fraction above Wednesday night's figures. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 105, and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101½.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,500	Man. Transit.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1⅝	1 7-16
320	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	23¼	23¼	22½	22¾
50	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
500	Mays Oil	17	17	17	17
1,750	Pneb. S. & R.	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
700	Riker-Hegeman	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,200	Tob. Pr. pf.	84½	84½	81⅝	83
2,500	U. C. S. of A.	95½	96	94⅞	94⅞
50	U. S. L. & H.	5	5	5	5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Ang.-Am. Oil, new	12½	12⅜	12½
100	Atlantic Refining	810	775	800
30	Buckeye Pipe Line	168	166	168
75	Continental Oil	225	217	225
25	Indiana Pipe Line	139	138	139
100	National Transit	41	40	41
140	Ohio Oil	147	146	147
30	Pierce Oil	47	36	47
125	Prairie Oil & Gas	435	428	432
35	South Penn. Oil	279	277	277
200	S. O. of California	273	268	268
30	S. O. of Indiana	420	416	420
90	S. O. of Kentucky	698	630	680
250	S. O. of New York	178	176	177
105	S. O. of N. Jersey	402	400	401
25	S. O. of Ohio	346	333	342
150	Union Tank Line	93	90½	92½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
400	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	*Can. G. Sil.	11	11	10	10
1,600	*Caribou Cob't	68	68	67	68
200	Davis-D. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	*Ely Central	2	2	2	2
525	First Nat'l.	3	3½	3	3⅛
50	G'field Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
5	G.-Can., new	29½	29½	29½	29½
1,200	*Greenwater	6	6	5	6
500	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
225	La Rose Con.	2	2 1-16	2	2
100	McKin.-D'h	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32
300	*Nev. Hills	46	46	46	46
100	S'd Silver-L.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
100	Stewart	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	*Ton. Merger	51	51	51	51
300	Ton. Mining	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
400	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
1,200	x*W. End Con	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	W. End Ext.	5	5	5	5
300	Yukon G. M.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16

BONDS.

$5,000	C. P. 6% N'e.	101½	101½	101½	101⅛
45,000	N.Y.S.4½s w.i.	105	105	105	105

*Sell cents per share. xEx-Dividend.

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Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Bilt.-Am. Tobacco	23½	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., new	23½	24	23⅝	23¾
Con. Rubber Tire	39	40	39	40
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7¼	8	7¼	8
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	190	190	180	190
Marconi of America	3⅞	4	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors com.	3	3¼	3	3¼
United C. Stores Co. of Am. pf.	110	112	110	112
U. S. L. & H. pf.	20	25	20	25
Willys Overland	58	61	59	61

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Anglo-Am. Oil, new	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12½
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	401	399	401

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Beimont	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Consolidated	30	32	30	32
Boston Montana	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
British Co. Copper	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Buffalo Mines	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte-New York	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Cop. M. Con.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¾
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Florence	21	23	21	23
Gold Hill	15	17	15	17
Greene-Cananea	5½	6⅛	5½	6⅛
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Hollinger	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Iron Blossom	115	117	116	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Mason Valley	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Mines of America	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
*Mizpah Extension	27	28	27	28
*Montana Tonopah	96	98	96	98
National Mines Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
*Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tonopah Extension	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
United Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
*Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
*Wettlaufer Silver M.	7	8	7	8

BONDS.

$69,830	Braden Copper 6s	143	148	140	148
	Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
	Con Rubber Tire 6s	64¾	65	66	66
	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98¾	99	98¾	99
	Western Pacific 5s	73	75	73	75

*Sells cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were on the heaviest scale since the upward movement in the market developed. Sales totaled 59,330 shares, with forty-five different stocks represented. Commission houses again handled a large business. Most activity was in Reading, United States Steel, and Union Pacific. Despite the fact that the London market was still closed on account of the Christmas holidays and there was no cue from abroad, traders took hold of the market on the Consolidated floor promptly from the opening of business at 9:30 o'clock. About 2,500 shares of various stocks changed hands on the initial call, with the market leaders all recording improvements compared with Wednesday's closing quotations.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,470	Amal. Copper	74½	75¼	74	74⅝
680	Am. Can	30½	31¼	30½	30⅝
10	Am. Car & F.	45½	45½	45½	45½
10	Am. Ice	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
150	Am. Smelting	64⅝	65¼	64⅜	64⅝
20	Am. T. & T.	123½	123¾	123¼	123⅜
180	Anaconda Cop.	35⅝	35¾	35¼	35½
150	T. & S. F.	94	94½	93½	94¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝
230	B'klyn R. T.	88⅜	88⅝	88⅛	88¼
840	Can. Pacific	210⅞	211⅝	210	211⅛
90	Can. Int'l	24¼	24¼	24	24
320	Ches. & Ohio	60½	61⅜	60½	61½
150	C., M. & St. P.	100⅞	100⅞	100½	100⅝
30	Chino Copper	39¼	39⅜	39¼	39¼
170	Col. Fuel & I.	26⅞	29⅜	28½	29
30	Colo. Gas	130½	131½	130⅞	131½
20	Corn Products	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝
290	Erie	28⅞	29¼	28¾	29
30	Goodrich Rub.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
40	Gt. Nor. pf.	127	127	127	127
20	Ill. Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
100	Inter.-Met.	15½	15½	15¼	15½
820	Inter.-Met. pf.	60⅞	62	60⅞	61½
620	Lehigh Val.	150⅝	162¾	150⅝	151½
410	Mo. Pacific	23½	23⅞	22	22⅞
10	Nat. Lead	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
170	N. Y. Central	92¼	93	92¼	92⅞
1,100	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	73⅝	75¼	73⅝	75¼
10	Norf. & West.	102	102	102	102
80	Northern Pac.	109¼	110	109¼	109⅝
100	Pacific Mail	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
320	Pennsylvania	109¾	110	109¼	109¾
80	Ray Copper	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
19,720	Reading	170⅝	171⅝	169⅞	170⅜
10	Rep. I. & S.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	Rock Island	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
690	Southern Pac.	90	90½	89⅝	89⅝
210	Tenn. Copper	31⅛	31⅞	30⅞	30⅝
110	Third Av.	42	42½	41½	42¾
7,340	Union Pac.	156	157⅞	155¾	156
19,180	U. S. Steel	59⅜	60⅞	59⅜	60¾
180	Utah Copper	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞
30	Wabash pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
40	Weet. Un. T.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞

69,830	MINING STOCKS.				
1,100	Atlanta	.11	.12	.11	.12
900	Cracker Jack	.02	.02	.02	.02
80	Goldfield Con.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
600	Gold. Merger	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
300	Jim Butler	.71	.71	.71	.71
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	.13	.14	.13	.14
500	North Star	.88	.88	.88	.88
800	Sand. Kendall	.06	.06	.06	.06
150	Tono. Mining	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
300	Tono. Merger	.51	.51	.51	.51
100	West End	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½

5,830

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	7,214,000
Silver in hand decreased	10,763,000
Notes in circulation increased	16,525,000
Treasury deposits increased	200,975,000
General deposits decreased	96,200,000
Bills discounted increased	84,625,000
Advances increased	4,650,000

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cigar Machine	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Consolidated Power	104	104	104
20	First Nat. Bank	148½	148½	148½
84	Ga. So. & F. 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½
10	Mer.-Mech. Bank	32½	32½	32½
51	Northern Central	107½	112	112
5	Un. Ry. & Electric	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞

BONDS.

$3,000	Aug. Ry. & Elec. 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	Fair. & Cl. Trac. 5s	98½	98½	98½
4,000	Ga. R. & E. imp. 5s	97	97	97
14,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	46	46	46¼
1,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 6s	97	97	97
8,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82	82	82
4,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	61½	61½	61½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Ahmeek	270	270	270
1,045	Alaska Gold	22	21⅝	21⅝
75	Allouez	37½	37	37
2,025	Amalgamated	75¼	74	74⅞
200	American Zinc	19½	19¼	19⅛
25	Anaconda	35½	35½	35½
200	Arizona Commercial	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Butte-Bal.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,436	Butte & Superior	32½	31⅝	32¼
1,005	Calumet & Arizona	64	63½	63⅝
25	Centennial	10½	10½	10½
10	Chino	39½	39⅜	39⅜
387	Copper Range	37	36½	36⅝
420	East Butte	12	11⅝	11⅝
200	Franklin	3	3	3
138	Granby	74	73¾

FRISCO RECEIVERS ORDERED TO SUE

Judge Sanborn Directs Them to Bring Restitution Actions Based on Feeder Line Deals.

NILES'S COUNSEL IN CHARGE

Receiver Lusk to Direct the Suits Aided by Special Attorneys for the Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court today ordered the receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad to institute restitution suits against certain present and former Directors and officials of the road upon the claims growing out of the purchases of feeder lines wherein it had been charged that B. F. Yoakum and some of his associates realized heavy profits.

In directing the receivers to take steps to recover these profits Judge Sanborn rejected the petition of W. W. Niles of New York to sue as an individual stockholder, but he ordered that Mr. Niles's attorneys, John D. Johnson and Loomis Johnson, should act as counsel for the receivers. Mr. Niles had charged that Henry S. Priest, who has served as attorney for the receivers and also had acted for Mr. Yoakum and other interests in bringing on the receivership, was too much involved on both sides and should be disqualified. Judge Sanborn displaced Mr. Priest and also Walter F. Evans, counsel of the Frisco.

Mr. Niles also had charged that Receivers W. C. Nixon and W. B. Biddle were not the proper persons to conduct the restitution suits because of their alleged affiliations with Mr. Yoakum and the fact that only recently they resigned as President and Vice President, respectively, of the Frisco System. Judge Sanborn settled this point by stipulating in his decree that James W. Lusk should act as Chairman of the receivers. Mr. Lusk was not connected with the Frisco before he became a receiver. He will have charge of the restitution suits. This order fulfilled the greatest hopes of Mr. Niles and other stockholders similarly situated. The officials and Directors of the Frisco named in the Niles application as responsible to the stockholders for an accounting of the profits made in the "feeder line" transactions were:

B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors; James Campbell, Vice President and Director; W. K. Bixby, formerly Director, and the late Edwin Hawley.

The basis of the proposed suits is the charge that some of the Frisco officials, as members of a syndicate, aided in constructing new railroad lines, which later as Directors of the Frisco they voted to buy. It is charged by the stockholders that the Directors are not entitled to profits on these transactions and that the profits should be turned back into the Frisco treasury.

Judge Sanborn's Ruling.

Judge Sanborn, in his decision, was careful to make it plain that he had formed no opinion as to the justice of the allegations against former officials of the railroad.

"The transactions of which complaint is made," the decision says, "are so varied and complicated, and the rights and liabilities of the parties concerned are conditioned by so many facts and circumstances, that the court cannot form, and ought not to form, any opinion concerning these rights or the liability of any party until each of the parties in interest has had an opportunity to present the facts on which he relies, and to be heard upon the claims of the parties interested, and no such opinion has been formed or is intimated by the decision upon these petitions.

"The consideration of the facts stated in the petitions has convinced us that the court can permit or conduct no investigation so fair to all parties as that which will result from the institution of a suit or suits against the officials against whom the complaint is made, because in that way only can every party in interest, whether he be creditor, stockholder or defendant, present to the court every fact material to the issues, cross-examine the witnesses of his opponent, have a full and fair hearing, and, in the end secure a conclusive adjudication.

"The general charge against the former officers and Directors of the Frisco Company is that they purchased railroad properties in which they were pecuniarily interested to the legal injury of the Frisco and to their own advantage, and the court is of the opinion that these petitions disclose facts sufficient to entitle the complainants to institute a suit against some of these former officials."

Discussing whether the suit should be brought by an individual stockholder or by the receivers, Judge Sanborn said:

"The legal injury was to the Frisco Company, and the cause of action accrued to that company before the receivers were appointed.

Duty of Receivers.

"When they were appointed that cause of action was transferred to and vested in the receivers. It is their duty as receivers to enforce all just causes of action coming to them from the Frisco Company, to collect all moneys due to it, and to apply the moneys thus collected, first to the payment of its creditors, and second to the benefit of its stockholders, and as the company is insolvent, the interest of the creditors is far greater than that of the stockholders.

"In this cause they [the receivers] represent that a single suit by them will answer for all and may prevent many different suits by different stockholders and creditors for the same cause."

Coming to the appointment of special counsel to bring the suit on behalf of the receivers, Judge Sanborn said that the proposed suit was so important and required such preparation that special counsel, "independent of the counsel for the receivers, who can devote the requisite time and attention to the investigation of the facts and the preparation and prosecution of the suit, ought to be appointed to take exclusive charge of it."

MISSOURI SUES THE FRISCO.

Attorney General Files $2,000,000 Claim Based on the Rate Decision.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 26.—Suit against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, asking judgment for $2,000,000 for excess rates charged to shippers and travelers since the beginning of the Missouri rate litigation, was filed in the Circuit Court here to-day by Attorney General Barker.

This was one of twelve suits which the Attorney General announced he would file in view of the United States Supreme Court's decision upholding the Missouri 2-cent. passenger fare and maximum freight laws.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was firm. Tin was up nearly ¼c.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday.		Wednesday.	
Stand. Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	..	14.50	..	14.87½
December	..	14.50	..	14.37½
January	..	14.50	..	14.37½
February	..	14.50	..	14.37½
March	..	14.50	..	14.87½
Lead	4.00	..	4.00	..
Spelter	5.15	5.35	5.15	5.20
Zinc	5.15	5.35	5.15	5.20
Tin	36.87½	37.25	38.65	37.00

London metal market closed yesterday in observance of Christmas holiday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 26, 1913	477,862
Same day last year	126,981
Total year to date	82,206,504
Same period last year	130,575,753
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.41 +.22
Same day last year	78.20 —.27

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 26, 1913	4	3	4	$4.8510	$4.85	$4.8505
Same day last year	1.12	1½	12	4.8485	4.8460	4.8485
Range year to date	1.10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	2.0	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21½	21⅞	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅜	22	21¼	21½	...
8	9	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	8¾	9	8¼	9	+ ⅜
41¾	43	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	42½	42¼	42½	42¼	+1⅜
74⅜	74½	46,700	Amlagamated Cop	73⅞	75¼	73⅞	74⅜	+ ½
23½	24	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
309¾	309¾	9,370	Am. Can	30½	311¾	309⅞	309⅞	+ ¼
90	90⅞	550	Am. Can. pf	91	91	90¼	91	+ ⅛
44½	45	800	Am. Car & Fdry	44⅞	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
61	64¼	100	Am. Cities pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	...
37	37½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
23⅜	23⅞	300	Am. Ice Securities	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ½
10	10½	100	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	...
30¾	30⅞	300	Am. Locomotive	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
64¾	65¼	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64	65¼	64	65¼	+1½
107	108	200	Am. Sugar Refin	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅝
123⅝	123⅞	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123½	123⅝	123¼	123⅝	...
245	247½	200	Am. Tobacco	248½	248½	247½	247½	—1
101¾	103	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅝
35½	35⅝	3,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¾	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
94½	94⅝	8,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	95¾	94½	93¾	94¼	+ ¼
99	100¼	250	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	+ ¼
116	116¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	117	117	...
37	39½	100	Baldwin Loco	39¼	39½	39½	39½	...
101¾	...	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
92¾	93	700	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅞	93¼	92⅝	92⅞	+ ¼
80	81	200	Baltimore & O. pf	80¾	80⅞	80¾	80⅞	+ ½
...	...	142	Bank of Commerce	170	173	170	172	...
30¼	30½	500	Bethlehem Steel	30¾	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅜
68½	68¾	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	68¾	68½	68½	68½	— ¾
88	88¼	1,500	Brook. Rapid Tran	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88¼	— ¼
17½	17½	500	California Petrol'm	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
210¾	211	8,100	Canadian Pacific	211¼	211¾	210¼	211	— ⅛
27	27¼	1,800	Central Leather Co	27	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
94½	95¼	650	Cent. Leather Co.pf	94¾	95	94¾	95	+ ½
61¾	61½	3,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅞	61½	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅜
11¾	15	100	Chicago & Alton	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
100⅝	101	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100¼	101	100¼	100⅝	...
140½	141	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	137½	140½	137½	140½	+5¼
126	127	600	Chi. & Northwest'n	126½	126⅝	126½	126½	...
29¼	30¼	3,225	Chino Copper	29⅛	29⅝	29½	30¾	+ ¼
28¾	29	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29¾	28¾	29	...
130¾	131½	800	Consolidated Gas	130¼	131½	130¼	131½	+1¼
9⅛	9⅞	900	Corn Products Ref	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	...
91	92	200	Deere & Co. pf	92	92	92	92	...
150	151½	1,100	Delaware & Hud	151¼	152	151¼	152	+ ⅜
381	390	100	Del. Lack. & West	380	380	380	380	—5
18	18½	1,600	Distillers' Securities	18⅝	18½	18	18¼	— ½
28¾	28⅞	5,000	Erie	29	29¼	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
44¾	45	600	Erie 1st pf	45	45	44⅝	44¾	...
35½	37	200	Erie 2d pf	36	36	36	36	...
140¼	141	300	General Electric	141	141	140¼	140½	+ ½
36¾	39	300	General Motors	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅞
76½	78	200	General Motors pf	77	77½	77	77½	+ ⅛
20¼	21	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	20½	21	20½	20¾	+1
77	79½	550	Goodrich pf	78⅜	79	78⅞	79	...
127⅜	127⅝	1,400	Great Northern pf	127½	127⅞	127½	127½	+ ⅜
34⅝	35	400	G. N. certs.ore prop	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
44¾	45¼	1,300	Guggenheim Explor	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	...
108	111	500	Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	+2½
15	15¼	1,100	Inspiration Cop	15¾	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
15¾	15⅝	7,110	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	15¾	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	9,020	Inter.-Met. pf	60⅞	62	60⅞	61⅝	+1⅛
102	102½	200	Int. Harv., N. J. x d	102½	102¼	102¼	102½	— ¼
100⅞	102¾	500	Int. Harv. Corp.x d	101¾	101⅝	101¾	101¾	— ¼
38½	39	400	Int. Paper pf	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
6	6½	100	Int. Steam Pump	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	500	Kan. City Southern	24½	24¼	24	24¼	...
57½	59½	10	Kan. City South. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	...
151½	152	10,500	Lehigh Valley x d	152½	152½	150¾	151¾	+1½
30	32	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	32	32	32	32	+3⅝
108¾	110	15	Lorillard(P.) Co. pf	110	110	110	110	...
133	135	100	Louis. & Nash	134	134	134	134	...
65	65½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	— ½
125	130	23	Manhattan Elevated	127½	127½	127½	127½	...
13⅞	14	100	Mer. Marine pf	14	14	14	14	...
45⅞	46	500	Mex. Petroleum	45¼	46	45¼	46	...
21¾	22	620	Miami Copper	22⅜	22	22	22	— ⅛
13	14	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
30	43	120	Minn. & St. L. pf	33	33	33	33	+3
126⅜	127½	825	M., St. P. & S. S. M	126	126¾	126	126⅜	+ ⅛
22½	22¾	3,000	Missouri Pacific	23	23¼	22	22½	+ ¾
10	12	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	12	12	12	12	+1¼
8⅝	8¾	900	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9½	9½	8¾	8¾	—1
15⅜	15⅝	500	Nev. Con. Copper	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	...
62	65	10	N. Y. Air Brake	65	65	65	65	...
92¼	92¾	1,900	N. Y. Central	92¼	93	92¼	92½	...
98⅝	101¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	50	50	50	50	+ ½
75¾	75¾	9,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	73½	75½	73½	75½	+2½
101¾	102½	3,400	Norfolk & Western	101½	101½	101⅝	102	+ ⅛
67	68	5	North American	68	68	68	68	...
110⅜	110⅝	2,820	Northern Pacific	109¾	110⅝	109⅝	110⅝	+1
24½	24¾	300	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ½
28	28	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27½	28	27¾	28	+ ½
109¾	110	1,500	Penn. R. R.	109½	110	109⅜	110	+ ½
121	121¼	500	People's Gas, Chi	121	121½	121	121¼	+ ⅛
18	19	100	Pittsburgh Coal	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
87	88	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86¼	87½	86¼	87½	+ ¾
26¾	27	470	Pressed Steel Car	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	25	350	Railway Steel Sp	25	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
18⅜	18½	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
170	170½	130,600	Reading	169¾	171¼	169¾	170½	+ ⅝
91	91½	900	Reading 2d pf	92	92	91¼	91½	— ¼
20	20⅝	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
80⅝	81⅜	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	81½	82	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅜
13½	14	500	Rock Island Co	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾	+ ¼
20¾	21	300	Rock Island Co. pf	21	21	21	21	...
17¼	17½	800	Rumely, (M.,) Co	15	18	15	17	+3
37¾	38	600	Rumely,(M.,)Co. pf	34	38½	34	37½	+3½
7	8	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ½
45¼	45¾	100	St. L. Alt Line pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
180	183½	500	Sears,Roebuck & Co	183	183	181½	181½	+1
28	28½	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co	28	28	28	28	— ½
89½	90	19,250	Southern Pacific	90⅛	90½	88⅝	90	...
95¾	96¾	722	So. Pacific t. r	96	96¼	96	96	...
76½	78	200	So. Ry. pf. ext	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
65	70	200	Southwestern Tel	68	68	68	69	+1¼
30¾	31	1,000	Tennessee Copper	30⅞	31½	30⅞	30⅞	...
119½	120	1,700	Texas Co.	120	120	120	120	...
42	42½	5,700	Third Avenue	41⅞	42¾	41¾	42	+ ½
156⅛	156¾	35,530	Union Pacific	155¾	157	155⅝	156⅝	+ ⅛
85	85½	100	Union Pacific pf	85	85	85	85	...
20½	21½	300	United Rys. Invest.	20	21	20	21	+i
39	39½	900	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	37½	39	37½	39	+2
56¾	56¾	800	U. S. Rubber	56½	56½	56½	56¾	+ ½
100¼	100¾	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100¼	100¾	100½	100½	+ ½
60⅛	60¾	88,400	U. S. Steel	59½	60⅝	59¾	60¼	+ ⅛
106½	106⅞	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	106½	106⅞	106½	106½	+ ½
50	50¼	4,500	Utah Copper	49¾	50⅛	49⅝	50	+ ½
3⅜	3½	1,500	Wabash	3	3	2½	2¾	— ⅛
6	7¼	400	Wabash pf	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
57⅝	57¾	1,400	West. Union Tel	57½	58¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅝
65⅝	66	1,500	Westingh. E. & M	66	66½	66	66	...
4¾	5¾	800	Wheeling & L. E	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅝
6½	8	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	7	7	7	7	...
91	91⅝	500	Woolw. (F. W.,) Co	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	+ ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 26, 1913	$2,849,500
Same day last year	1,461,500
Total year to date	493,967,420
Same period last year	669,200,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	86.34 +.17
Same day last year	90.51 —.07

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1	5,000	87½	
N Y Canal 4s, 1961	1,000	97	
Va 6s, def. Brown Bros & Co ctfs	10,000	55½	
	4,000	55¾	
	5,000	56	
N Y City 4½s, 1963	2,000	103	
	3,000	103⅛	
4s, 1959	2,000	95⅞	
	2,000	96	
4½s, 1960	1,000	98¾	
	5,000	100	
4½s, May, 1917	1,000	102	
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	1,000	98⅞	
	2,000	98¾	
Am Cot Oil 4½s	1,000	96¼	
Am Sm Secur 6s	2,000	103⅝	
	2,000	104	
Am T & T coll 4s	8,000	85¼	
	1,000	85⅜	
conv 4s	5,000	95½	
conv 4½s	6,000	96⅛	
	1,000	96¾	
	42,000	96⅞	
	500	97½	
	5,000	97	
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000	89¾	
	1,000	88⅝	
	3,000	88¾	
A. T & S F gen 4s	5,000	92¾	
	7,000	93	
registered	5,000	91½	
adj 4s, stpd	2,000	84¼	
At. T & S Fe 5s	1,000	99¾	
conv 4s, 1960	2,000	94⅝	
	3,000	94¾	
	1,000	95	
	19,000	94½	
	5,000	94⅝	
Atl Coast Line 4s	2,000	90¾	
Lo & N col 4s	1,000	87⅝	
Baldwin Loco 5s	2,000	101⅞	
B & O prior I 3½s	4,000	90¾	
	1,000	90¼	
	1,000	90½	
gold 4s	2,000	91½	
conv 4½s	3,000	94	
	64,000	91	
	500	91¼	
	3,000	90⅞	
	12,000	91	
P Lake E & W Va 4s	5,000	84½	
S W Div 3½s	2,000	87	
	2,000	86¾	
Beth S 1st & ref 5s	2,000	80	
	1,000	80¼	
	4,000	80¾	
B R T gold 5s	4,000	99¼	
5s, 1913	10,000	96¼	
	10,000	96⅜	
ref conv 4s	22,000	88¼	
	23,000	88⅝	
Bklyn U El 1st 5s	1,000	99⅜	
B, R & P gen 5s	20,000	75¾	
	6,000	76	
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s	1,000	76¼	
	5,000	76	
Carolina, Clinchfld & Ohio 5s	5,000	76¼	
	51,000	76¼	
Cent Branch U P 1st 4s	2,000	97	
	1,000	77½	
Cent Leather 5s	2,000	97¼	
	12,000	97	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000	91½	
C & O gen 4½s	2,000	91	
	10,000	91	
conv 4½s	22,000	75½	
C & Q gen 4s	2,000	90¼	
joint 4s	10,000	84½	
	10,000	94½	
	10,000	94⅝	
	8,000	94⅜	
	4,000	94⅝	
	5,000	94⅞	
	1,000	94⅝	
	42,000	96⅞	
	500	97½	
	5,000	97	
Chi Gas Lgt & C 1st 5s	13,000	101	
Chi Gt Westn 4s	1,000	70¾	
	7,000	70¾	
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A	3,000	92	
gen 3½s, Ser B	14,000	69¾	
gen 4½s	1,000	101¼	
	3,000	101	
	2,000	101¼	
conv 4½s	1,000	101	
	500	101¼	
	1,000	101	
C, R I & P gen 4s	7,000s20f	83	
	10,000	83	
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	6,000	71⅝	
	2,000s20f	71¾	
	1,000s20f	72	
	2,000	71⅞	
	2,000s10f	71⅞	
C, R I & P R R 4s	1,000	50	
	5,000	49¾	
	3,000	49⅞	
	14,000	50	
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s	2,000	91¼	
D & H deb 4s, 1916	1,000	97¼	
1st & ref 4s	1,000	94½	
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	1,000	67⅜	
Det U Ry con 4½s	1,000	68	
Du P de N P 4½s	1,000	87	
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	1,000	105	
Erie 1st con 4s	3,000	88¼	
1st gen 4s	3,000	71½	
cv 4s, Ser A	15,000	73⅜	
Series B	2,000	74	
	5,000	73⅝	
	8,000	73⅞	
	21,000	71⅞	
	10,000	71⅝	
Ft W & D C 1st 6s	1,000s15f	103	
	1,000s5f	103	
Gen Motors 6s	7,000	98⅜	
Gt Nor ref 4½s	1,000	98¾	
Hock Val 1st 4½s	1,000	98	
	1,000	97½	
Ill C, Wn Line 4s	1,000	89⅞	
Ill Cent ref 4s	10,000	89⅞	
Indiana Steel 5s	2,000	98¾	
Inter-Mat 4½s	24,000	75⅝	
	1,000	75⅜	
	2,000	75¾	
	20,000	75⅜	
	6,000	76	
	1,000	76¼	
	5,000	76	
	51,000	76¼	
K C, Ft S & M 6s	2,000	107¾	
K C, Ft S & M 4s	2,000	72	
Lack Steel 5s, 1815	2,000	96	
	3,000	1923	
	1,000	91⅝	
	5,000	91½	
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1931	2,000	88	
	7,000	88¼	
	10,000	88½	
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	1,000	100¾	
Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds	5,000	117¼	
	6,000	117⅝	
	10,000	94⅝	
	8,000	94¾	
	4,000	94⅝	
	1,000	94⅞	
	5,000	96⅛	
	1,000	96¼	
	2,000	96⅜	
	1,000	96⅝	
	1,000	96¾	
	1,000	97	
	1,000	97⅛	
	1,000	97¼	
	1,000	97⅜	
	1,000	97½	
	1,000	97⅝	
	1,000	97¾	
	1,000	97⅞	
	1,000	98	
	1,000	98⅛	
	1,000	98¼	
	1,000	98⅜	
	1,000	98½	
	1,000	98⅝	
	1,000	98¾	
	1,000	98⅞	
	1,000	99	
	1,000	99⅛	
	1,000	99¼	
	1,000	99⅜	
	1,000	99½	
	1,000	99⅝	
	1,000	99¾	
	1,000	99⅞	
	1,000	100	
	1,000	100⅛	
	1,000	100¼	
	1,000	100⅜	
	1,000	100½	
	1,000	100⅝	
	1,000	100¾	
	1,000	100⅞	
	1,000	101	
	1,000	101⅛	
	1,000	101¼	
	1,000	101⅜	
	1,000	101½	
Lorillard Co 5s	5,000	96½	
Lou & N gen 6s	1,000	111½	
unified 4s	2,000	92½	
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt	2,000	88¼	
	4,000	88¼	
Mich Cent deb 4s	1,000	83	
Milwaukee Gas 4s	2,000	88½	
M & St L con 5s	5,000	88	
M, K & T of T 5s	1,000	98	
Mo Pac conv 5s	1,000	69¾	
1st con 6s	15,000	102	
Newark Gas 5s	5,000	101	
N Y Cent gen 3½s	4,000	82	
L S coj 3½s	6,000	76⅝	
	6,000	77	
registered	1,000	75½	
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s	2,000	101½	
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	26,000	107	
conv deb 6s, w i	10,000	102⅞	
	76,000	103	
	500	103¾	
	110,000	103⅝	
	25,000	103⅜	
	55,000	103¼	
	30,000	103⅛	
	189,000	103¾	
conv 3½s	2,000	69	
N Y, O & W ref 4s	4,000	84	
N Y Rwys ref 4s	17,000	74⅝	
	2,000	74¾	
	8,000	74⅝	
adj 5s	38,000	59¼	
	65,000	59	
	25,000	59¼	
	50,000	59¼	
	10,000	59⅛	
	10,000	59¼	
	5,000	59¾	
	15,000	59¾	
	40,000	59½	
	5,000	59⅝	
	30,000	59¼	
	10,000	59⅜	
	2,000	59⅝	
	12,000	59⅝	
	18,000	59½	
	2,000	59⅝	
	11,000	59¾	
	8,000	59¾	
	21,000	59⅝	
	21,000	59½	
	10,000	59⅝	
	5,000	59⅝	
	5,000	59¾	
	10,000	59½	
	4,000	59½	
	20,000	59¾	
	8,000	59⅝	
N Y Teleph 4½s	1,000	94½	
	4,000	95	
N & W conv 4½s	10,000	101⅜	
	14,000	101⅝	
	6,000	102	
	7,000	87½	
Nor Pacific 4s	1,000	92¼	
	1,000	92⅜	
Nor Pacific 3s	3,000	64¼	
	500	64¼	
Penn conv 3½s	20,000	97¼	
Ray Consol 1st 6s	10,000	107	
Reading gen 4s	5,000	92⅜	
	5,000	92⅝	
	35,000	93	
	6,000	92⅞	
	10,000	92¾	
	5,000	92

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Constituting and Acting as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York.

The members of the Board of Elections of The City of New York met at their headquarters office, No. 107 West 41st street, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, December 1, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of the following call, viz.:

"Board of Elections of The City of New York, General Office, No. 107 West 41st Street, New York, November 28, 1913.

"Dear Sir—You are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, the members of the Board of Elections of The City of New York are requested to meet for organization as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, December 1, 1913, at the headquarters office, No. 107 West 41st street, to canvass the statement of the County Boards of Canvassers of the counties of New York, The Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, City of New York, of the votes cast in subsidy for all city officers.

"Respectfully, THOMAS J. KENNY,
"Deputy Chief Clerk."

Present — Commissioner J. Gabriel Britt, Commissioner Moses M. McKee, Commissioner James Kane, Commissioner Jacob A. Livingston.

Commissioner Britt moved that the Commissioners of the Board of Elections organize as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and that Commissioner Kane be elected to act as Chairman of the said Board of Canvassers.

Question put by Commissioner Livingston and unanimously carried.

The Constitutional oaths of office as Member and as Chairman of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York was administered to Commissioner Kane by Commissioner McKee, Secretary, Board of Elections.

The oath of office as a Member and as Secretary of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York was then administered by the Chairman to Commissioner McKee.

The oath of office as a member of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York was then administered by the Chairman to Commissioner Livingston.

The oath of office as a Member of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York was then administered by the Chairman to Commissioner Britt.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to deliver to the Board the certified copies of the statements of the County Boards of Canvassers of the counties of New York, The Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, as to the votes cast within such counties for candidates for City offices, required to be filed with the Board of Elections by the County Clerks of said counties, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws.

The Secretary presented to the Board a certified copy of the statements of the Boards of County Canvassers of the counties of Queens and Richmond as to the votes cast within said counties for candidates for City offices.

The Secretary also reports that up to this time he has not received the certified copies of the statements of the Boards of County Canvassers for the counties of New York and Kings.

Thomas J. Kenny, Deputy Chief Clerk of the Board, reports that he communicated with the County Clerks of the counties of New York and Kings, and has received the information that the same will be in the hands of this Board by Thursday, December 4, 1913.

Commissioner Britt moved that the Board adjourn until Thursday, December 4, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

Commissioner Livingston seconded the motion.

Carried. MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections, City of New York, No. 107 West 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 4, 1913.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 4th day of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for City offices in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, 1913.

The Secretary presented to the Board a certified copy of the statements of the Boards of County Canvassers of the counties of New York and Kings, as to the votes cast within said counties for candidates for City offices.

The Secretary submitted tabulated statements of the whole number of votes cast for all candidates for City office shown by the certified copies of the statements of the Boards of County Canvassers of the counties of New York, The Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, to have been voted for and of the whole number of votes cast for each of such candidates.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, as constituted by the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, having canvassed the certified copies of the statements of the Boards of County Canvassers of the counties of New York, The Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, as filed with it, of the votes cast at the general election, held on the 4th day of November, 1913, for candidates for City offices, do hereby determine, declare, and certify as set forth in the statements and declarations herewith submitted, copies of which are hereto attached; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of said statements and declarations be filed with the Board of Elections of The City of New York.

We certify this determination and declaration to be correct, and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested thereof by the Secretary this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th day of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22, of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices in the several counties included within the City of New York, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

For Mayor.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor was six hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and twelve 633,912

Of which there were cast:

In the Counties of New York and Bronx, three hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and ninety-six	*330,896
In the County of Kings, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five	229,625
In the County of Queens, fifty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-three	57,493
In the County of Richmond, fifteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight	15,898
	633,912

*The statement of canvass of New York County includes the void ballots in whole vote; not so in canvass of other counties.

Of which

	New York County.	Kings County.	Queens County.	Richmond County.	Total.
Joseph A. Goulden received.	129,905	78,590	22,737	7,207	238,439
George McAneny received.	157,185	118,143	26,802	7,429	310,559
Algernon Lee received.	17,619	11,786	2,949	248	32,602
John A. Sheedy received.	421	691	158	109	1,377
Maurice Simmons received.	18,655	15,805	4,265	618	39,343
Edmund Moonelis received.	1,034	574	134	29	1,771
Scattering	3	....	3	....	6
Of which there were blank	3,521	3,036	....	....	6,557
Total	328,843	229,625	57,046	15,656	630,654

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates for the office of Comptroller, was eighty-six 86

Of which there were cast

In the Counties of New York and Bronx	0
In the County of Kings, forty-two	42
In the County of Queens	0
In the County of Richmond, forty-four	44
	86

The number of general ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of Mayor was counted was four thousand seven hundred and seventeen 4,717

Of which there were cast

In the Counties of New York and Bronx, three thousand five hundred and fifty-three	2,553
In the County of Kings, one thousand six hundred and fifty-one	1,651
In the County of Queens, three hundred and fifty-seven	357
In the County of Richmond, one hundred and fifty-six	156
	4,717

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested by the Secretary thereof this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Comptroller.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was six hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven 633,677

Of which there were cast

In the Counties of New York and Bronx, three hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and ninety-six	*330,896
In the County of Kings, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five	229,625
In the County of Queens, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-seven	57,197
In the County of Richmond, fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine	15,959
	633,677

*The statement of canvass of New York County includes the void ballots in whole vote; not so in canvass of other counties.

Of which

	New York County.	Kings County.	Queens County.	Richmond County.	Total.
Herman A. Metz received.	133,474	87,934	25,073	7,653	254,134
William A. Fredergast received.	154,611	112,188	24,994	7,335	299,128
Frank A. Stevernard received.	17,463	11,614	2,871	233	32,181
Arthur C. Lasswell received.	410	618	172	107	1,307
Theodore Sutro received.	18,163	14,476	3,955	601	37,195
Erwin A. Archer received.	1,039	584	131	26	1,779
Scattering	7	....	1	....	8
There were blank	3,171	2,211	....	....	5,382
Total	328,343	229,625	57,197	15,959	631,124

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates for the office of Comptroller was eighty-six 86

Of which there were cast

In the Counties of New York and Bronx	0
In the County of Kings, forty-two	42
In the County of Queens	0
In the County of Richmond, forty-four	44
	86

The number of general ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of Comptroller was counted, was four thousand seven hundred and seventeen 4,717

Of which there were cast

In the Counties of New York and Bronx, two thousand five hundred and fifty-three	2,553
In the County of Kings, one thousand six hundred and fifty-one	1,651
In the County of Queens, three hundred and fifty-seven	357
In the County of Richmond, one hundred and fifty-six	156
	4,717

For President of the Board of Aldermen.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen was six hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and seven 633,207

Of which there were cast

In the Counties of New York and The Bronx, three hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and ninety-six	*330,896
In the County of Kings, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five	229,625
In the County of Queens, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-seven	57,046
In the County of Richmond, fifteen thousand six hundred and forty	15,640
	633,207

*The statement of canvass of New York County includes the void ballots in whole vote; not so in canvass of other counties.

Of which:

	New York County.	Kings County.	Queens County.	Richmond County.	Total.
Joseph A. Goulden received.	129,905	78,590	22,737	7,207	238,439
George McAneny received.	157,185	118,143	26,802	7,429	310,559
Algernon Lee received.	17,619	11,786	2,949	248	32,602
John A. Sheedy received.	421	691	158	109	1,377
Maurice Simmons received.	18,655	15,805	4,265	618	39,343
Edmund Moonelis received.	1,034	574	134	29	1,771
Scattering	3	....	3	....	6
Of which there were blank	3,521	3,036	....	....	6,557
Total	328,343	229,625	57,046	15,656	630,654

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen was 86

Of which were cast:

In the Counties of New York and the Bronx, two thousand five hundred and fifty-three	2,553
In the County of Kings, one thousand six hundred and fifty-one	1,651
In the County of Queens, three hundred and fifty-seven	357
In the County of Richmond, one hundred and fifty-six	156
	4,717

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested by the Secretary thereof this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Justice of the City Court:

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the first and fourth days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City officers in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the general election held on the fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of City Court was two hundred and fifty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety 251,190

Of which

Robert L. Luca received one hundred and three thousand, four hundred and eighty-five	103,485
William L. Ransom received one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eight	128,708
Leon A. Malkiel received eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six	11,996
George K. Hinds received two hundred and ninety-nine	299
Of which scattering five	5
Of which there were blank four thousand four hundred and nineteen	4,419
Of which there were void one thousand nine hundred and eighteen	1,918
	251,190

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted for at the election held on the fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of President of the Borough of Brooklyn was two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and twenty-five 229,625

Of which

Frank Mann received eighty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-seven	81,297
Lewis H. Pounde received one hundred and thirty-three thousand and eighty-nine	133,089
Bernard J. Riley received eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-one	11,691
John Berry received five hundred and thirty-four	534
Of which there were blank three thousand and fourteen	3,014
	229,625

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the office of President of the Borough of Brooklyn was forty-two 42

The number of ballots rejected as void for any candidates for the office of President of the Borough of Brooklyn was counted, was one thousand six hundred and forty-one. 1,651

We certify this statement to be correct, and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest, MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for President of the Borough of Queens.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22, of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of President of the Borough of Queens was fifty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine 57,239

Of which

Maurice E. Connolly received thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven	33,177
Leonard C. Smith received twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine	21,539
William Burkle received two thousand five hundred and twenty-one	2,521
Richard Cooke received one	1
H. Van Rossman received one	1
	57,239

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of President of the Borough of Queens was none ....

The number of general ballots rejected as void for any candidate for the office of President of the Borough of Queens, on which no vote was counted, was three hundred and fifty-seven 357

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested by the Secretary thereof this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

TIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for President of the Borough of Manhattan.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22, of the Laws of 1909 constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of President of the Borough of The Bronx was seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and six 79,706

Of which

Richard H. Mitchell received twenty-six thousand and twenty-one	26,021
Douglas Mathewson received thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six	34,856
Edward J. L. Reidiris received ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven	10,867
Frederick L. Johnson received five thousand six hundred and nineteen.	5,619
Peter Lindeman received ninety-six	96
Henry C. Botty received three hundred and eighty-two	382
Of which there were scattering two.	2
Of which there were blank one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight.	1,228
Of which there were void six hundred and thirty-five	635
	79,706

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of President of the Borough of The Bronx was ....

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest, MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22, of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of President of the Borough of Brooklyn was forty-two thousand, six hundred and twenty-five 42,625

Of which

Thomas Darlington received one hundred and three thousand eight hundred and one	103,801
Marcus M. Marks received one hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and forty	129,640
Simon Berlin received eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	11,796
Edward A. Packer received three hundred and sixty-seven	367
Louis F. Meinecke received six hundred and eighty-five	685
Of which there were scattering nine	9
Of which there were blank two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four	2,974
Of which there were void one thousand nine hundred and eighteen	1,918
	251,190

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan was .. ....

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest, MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for President of the Borough of Richmond.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22, of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices, in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of President of the Borough of Richmond was fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty-three 15,843

Of which

Charles J. McCormack received seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four	7,424
George Cromwell received six thousand nine hundred and fifty-one	6,951
William Wirt Mills received one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight	1,168
Rudolph Rochow received two hundred and nine	209
James Adamson received ninety-one	91
	15,843

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of President of the Borough of Richmond, was forty-four 44

The number of general ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of President of the Borough of Richmond was counted, was one hundred and fifty-six 156

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested by the Secretary thereof this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440 chapter 22, of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices, in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan was one million and four thousand seven hundred and sixty 1,004,760

Of which

Richard J. Delaney received one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six	104,856
Julius Harburger received ninety-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-three	99,533
John W. Perilli received one hundred and four thousand and eighty-eight	104,088
Eugene A. Johnson received one hundred and three thousand and sixty-seven	103,067
Patrick A. Riordan received one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	127,876
Timothy Healy received one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirteen	132,213
Israel L. Feinberg received one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-nine	127,269
Herman Hellenstein received one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five	127,675
Anna Ingerman received eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven	11,997
Maxine ..... received eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.	11,925
Julius Haipern received eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety	11,890
John Guttman received eleven thousand eight hundred	11,800
Timothy N. Holden received three hundred and five	305
Nathan E. Badgeley received three hundred and fifty-nine	359
Herbert J. Burnham received three hundred and forty-four	344
Wilbur F. Rawline received three hundred and ninety-two	392
Scattering	12
Of which there were blank twenty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven	21,487
Of which there were void seven thousand six hundred and seventy-two.	7,672
	1,004,760

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan was none ....

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested by the Secretary thereof this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Coroners of the Borough of The Bronx.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22, Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices, in the several counties included within The City of New York, at the General Election held on the 4th day of November, 1913, do certify as follows:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Coroner of the Borough of The Bronx, was one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine 127,159

Of which

Jerome F. Healy received twenty-six thousand and thirty-seven	26,037
Harry P. Olmegur received twenty-five thousand seven hundred and sixteen	25,716
Andrew J. Kelly received twenty-four thousand one hundred and eleven	24,411
William J. Flynn received twenty-six thousand three hundred and sixteen.	26,316
Luis P. Bernstein received nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-six.	19,166
George P. Zipf received twenty thousand one hundred and twenty-one.	20,121
Edward S. Rapport received five thousand six hundred and twenty-three	5,623
Robert Landedowne received five thousand six hundred and forty-four	5,644
Alfred W. Metzger received one hundred and six	106
Julius Rosenfield received ninety-one.	91
Virgil M. Adams received three hundred and twelve	312
Joseph Maniscf received five hundred and ninety-seven	597
Andrew J. Flynn received three hundred and thirty-eight	338
Scattering	1
Of which there were blank, three thousand six hundred and sixty-three	3,863
Of which there were void, one thousand two hundred and seventy	1,270
	159,412

The number of general ballots "Protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Coroner of The Borough of The Bronx was ....

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested by the Secretary thereof this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Coroners of the Borough of Queens.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22, of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices, in the several counties included within The City of New York at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Queens was one hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and nineteen 112,619

Of which

Carl Voegel received twenty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-eight	28,138
Daniel M. Ebert received twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty	27,680
Christopher Mandeen received twenty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-six	25,266
Anthony Moors received twenty-five thousand five hundred and forty-nine	25,549
Edwin C. Brooks received two thousand nine hundred and thirty	2,930
Anthon Rabot received two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two	2,892
John J. Lucas received one hundred and fifty	150
James Hefferon received two	2
Joseph Tyrnam received one	1
Wm. Connors received one	1
W. J. Wheelahan received six	6
Wm. O'Hara received one	1
Charles Grimer received one	1
A. D. Van Sicien received two	2
	112,619

The number of general ballots "Protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Brooklyn, was forty-two 42

The number of general ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Brooklyn was counted, was one thousand six hundred and fifty-one 1,651

We certify this statement to be correct, and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, and attested by the Secretary thereof this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Coroner of the Borough of Richmond.

The Board of Elections of The City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices, in the several counties included within The City of New York at the general election held on the fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Richmond was fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight 15,638

Of which

James L. Vail received six thousand five hundred and forty-nine	6,549
Martin Hughes received five thousand one hundred and sixty-one	5,161
Albert Rafalsky received two hundred and fifty-three	253
William H. Hill received one hundred and thirty-nine	139
	15,638

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Richmond was forty-four 44

The number of general ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of Coroner of the Borough of Richmond was counted was one hundred and fifty-six 156

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as members of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Justices of the Municipal District Court, Borough of Manhattan.

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices, in the several counties included within the City of New York at the general election held on the 4th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

For Justice of the Municipal Court, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Second District, was none ....

For Justice of the Municipal Court, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Fifth District, was twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty.. 23,920

Of which

Josiah A. Stover received six thousand six hundred and twelve	6,612
Charles W. Colman received eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-four	8,874
Sydney W. Stern received four thousand one hundred and ninety	4,190
Irving Ottenberg received four hundred and thirty-one	431
Alfred P. W. Seaman received three thousand one hundred and seventy-three	3,173
Of which there were blank four hundred and thirty	430
Of which there were void two hundred and ten	210
	23,920

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Justice of the Municipal Court, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Fifth District, was none ....

We certify this statement to be correct and have signed the same as members of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. G. BRITT.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

Board of Elections of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, 107 West 41st Street, New York, December 4, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for members of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, having met on the 1st and 4th days of December, 1913, pursuant to the provisions of section 440, chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for City offices, in the several counties within The City of New York at the general election held on the fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, do certify as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the First Aldermanic District was five thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight 5,958

Of which

Bernard E. Donnelly received three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven	3,127
William Crowley received two thousand five hundred and forty-six	2,546
Ernest Poole received forty-nine	49
Melvin Todd received eight	8
Of which there were blank one hundred and seventy-five	175
Of which there were void fifty-three.	53
	5,958

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the First Aldermanic District ....

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Second Aldermanic District was six thousand three hundred and seventy-seven 6,377

Of which

Michael Stapleton received three thousand five hundred and eighty-one	3,581
Joseph Carpineto received two thousand one hundred and forty	2,140
Nathan Simpnicker received five hundred and seven	507
Of which there were blank ninety-nine	99
Of which there were void fifty	50
	6,377

The number of general ballots "protested

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-fifth Aldermanic District was five thousand six hundred and fifty-seven..... 5,657

Of which
Charles Delaney received two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. 2,834
Emanuel S. Berge received two thousand and twenty-six 2,026
Mayer Weinstein received five hundred and ninety-three..... 593
Eben Owen received five..... 5
Of which there were blank one hundred and fifty-nine..... 159
Of which there were void forty..... 40

5,657

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-fifth Aldermanic District was none..... ....

Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District was seven thousand three hundred and seventy-two. 7,372

Of which
George William Clune received two thousand four hundred and sixteen.. 2,416
Henry H. Curran received three thousand five hundred and eighty-five.. 4,585
Robert W. Bruare received one hundred and thirty-four..... 134
Of which there were blank one hundred and eighty-eight..... 188
Of which there were void forty-nine.. 49

7,372

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Twenty-seventh Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-seventh Aldermanic District was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-four..... 7,964

Of which
James Francis Mullen received two thousand five hundred and forty-six 2,546
Nathan Lieberman received one thousand nine hundred and seventy... 1,970
Benjamin Seidenstein received two thousand three hundred and twenty-two..... 2,322
Samuel Banaim received nine hundred and eleven 911
Of which there were blank one hundred and fifty-two..... 152
Of which there were void sixty-three. 63

7,964

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-seventh Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Twenty-eighth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-eighth Aldermanic District was seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five..... 6,435

Of which
Joseph M. Pollard received two thousand four hundred and nine..... 2,409
Joseph F. Spencer received three thousand six hundred and sixty-six 3,666
Arthur D. Chapman received seventy-seven 77
H. Carl Grunskoid received five..... 5
Of which there were blank two hundred and thirty 230
Of which there were void forty-eight. 48

6,435

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-eighth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Twenty-ninth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Twenty-ninth Aldermanic District was five thousand and ninety-one 5,091

Of which
John F. Walsh received two thousand and sixty-six 2,066
Frederick Trau received two thousand five hundred and sixty-four.. 2,564
Aaron Miller received two hundred and seventy-nine..... 279
Thomas Drew Stetson received twenty-six 26
Of which there were blank ninety-five 95
Of which there were void sixty-one.. 61

5,091

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirtieth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Thirtieth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirtieth Aldermanic District was seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-six 7,736

Of which
Reginald E. Wigham received two thousand six hundred and seventeen 2,617
Ralph Folks received five thousand six hundred and thirty-one..... 5,631
Max Schott received one hundred and thirty 130
John S. Conroy received eleven..... 11
Of which there were blank two hundred and ninety..... 290
Of which there were void fifty-seven. 57

8,736

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-first Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Thirty-first Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-first Aldermanic District was three thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 3,885

Of which
Thomas J. Taaffe received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two. 1,462
Hyman Poplow received one thousand six hundred and eighty-one..... 1,681
Jacob Gruber received one hundred and eighteen 118
Henry Bush received three..... 3
Janet H. Anderson received four hundred and sixty-seven..... 467
Of which there were blank eighty-eight 88
Of which there were void sixty-six.. 66

3,885

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-first Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Thirty-second Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-second Aldermanic District was four thousand seven hundred and nine 4,709

Of which
Callaghan McCarthy, Jr., received two thousand and eighty-eight..... 2,088
William Logan received two thousand one hundred and forty-nine... 2,149
Witho Hedman received two hundred and ninety-seven..... 297
James Andrews received one..... 1
Of which there were blank one hundred and twenty-eight..... 128
Of which there were void forty-six... 46

4,709

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-second Aldermanic District was none..... ....

Thirty-third Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-third Aldermanic District was ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-five 10,825

Of which
Samuel Brand received two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine..... 2,479
Samuel Marks received three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven.. 3,637
William H. Chorosh received three thousand nine hundred and eleven.. 3,911
Theresa S. Malkiel received three hundred and eighty-one..... 381
John W. Osterberg received nineteen. 19
Scattering two 2
Of which there were blank two hundred and fifty..... 250
Of which there were void one hundred and forty-six..... 146

10,825

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-third Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Thirty-fourth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-fourth Aldermanic District was seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-three..... 17,783

Of which:
Michael J. McGarry received five thousand four hundred and thirty-three 5,433
Anthony J. McNally received six thousand and seventy-two..... 6,072
Isaac Kuttner received four thousand and thirty 4,030
Henry Salmi received one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight..... 1,298
Casper Kohler received twenty-three. 23
Henry Cohen received two..... 2
Of which there were blank seven hundred and forty-four..... 744
Of which there were void one hundred and eighty-one..... 181

17,783

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-fourth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Thirty-fifth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-fifth Aldermanic District was twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six..... 22,766

Of which:
Harry Robitzek received six thousand six hundred and twenty-four..... 6,624
Harry B. Harris received five thousand seven hundred and forty..... 5,740
Harry Cohen received six thousand five hundred and seventy-five.... 6,575
Frederick Meyer received two thousand one hundred and two..... 2,102
Andrew J. Lounsbury received eighty-three 83
James P. Haggerty received six hundred and sixty-three 663
Charles Lambach received seven..... 7
Of which there were blank seven hundred and ninety-one 791
Of which there were void one hundred and eighty-one 181

22,766

Thirty-ninth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-ninth Aldermanic District was seven thousand eight hundred and seventy 7,870

Of which:
Eugene P. Mahony received two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.. 2,854
James Hamilton received four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.. 4,482
Morris Schulte received one hundred and sixty-seven 167
Joseph H. Jones received six..... 6
Of which there were blank three hundred and twenty-one..... 321
Of which there were void forty..... 40

7,870

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-third Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Robert F. Downing received one thousand four hundred and eighty..... 1,480
Ernest Appuhn received one hundred and fifty-two..... 152
Gustave A. Maim received twenty-five 25
Of which there were blank two hundred and fourteen..... 214

7,603

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-second Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

The number of ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of Alderman was counted, was fifty-six 56

Forty-third Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-third Aldermanic District was five thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven..... 5,827

Of which
Michael Carberry received three thousand three hundred and seventy-five 3,375
William Louis Bernard received one thousand three hundred and twenty. 1,320
Henry Kearns received four hundred and fifty-six..... 456
Hugh O'Reilly received one hundred and thirty-five..... 135
Conrad Schmidt received ten..... 10
August Nederhofer received two hundred and seventy-four..... 274
Of which there were blank two hundred and fifty-seven..... 257

5,827

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void forty-seven. 47

Forty-fourth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-fourth Aldermanic District was six thousand one hundred and fifty-seven 6,157

Of which
Frank Cunningham received three thousand seven hundred and forty-one.. 3,741
Robert H. Haas received one thousand three hundred and fifty..... 1,350
Gustave Henning received four hundred and forty-five..... 445
Camille Collin received seventy-six... 76
Morris H. Smith received sixteen.... 16
John R. W. Dannatt received three hundred and seven..... 307
Of which there were blank two hundred and twenty-two..... 222

6,157

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void forty-one... 51

Forty-fifth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-fifth Aldermanic District was five thousand three hundred and thirty-five 5,335

Of which
John E. Corrigan received two thousand three hundred and eighty-one. 2,381
John S. Guynor received five thousand four hundred and six..... 5,406
Eugene H. Van Cauteren received three hundred and ninety-one..... 391
Frederick E. Terry received fourteen.. 14
Of which there were blank one hundred and forty-three..... 143

8,335

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void forty-six... 46

Forty-sixth Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-sixth Aldermanic District was ten thousand six hundred and thirty-seven 10,637

Of which
Vincent A. O'Connor received two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight 2,748
Edward F. Taylor received five thousand nine hundred and forty-four.. 5,944
Alexander McClinchie received one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight 1,488
Thomas A. Hopkins received two hundred and twenty-two..... 222
Charles A. Breden received forty-five. 45
Of which there were blank one hundred and ninety..... 190

10,637

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon was none... ....

The number of ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of Alderman was counted, was fifty-four. 54

Forty-seventh Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-seventh Aldermanic District was eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty-six..... 18,266

Of which
Martin Weinberger received two thousand one hundred and seventy-two.. 2,172
John Delmer received five thousand two hundred and twenty-nine... 5,229
Barnet Fineberg received seven hundred and twenty-four..... 724
Of which there were blank one hundred and forty-four..... 144

8,269

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void fifty-nine. 59

Forty-eighth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-eighth Aldermanic District was seven thousand four hundred and eight 7,408

Of which
James J. Molen received three thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. 3,839
Daniel J. Ryan received three thousand three hundred and fifteen..... 3,315
Otto Stiefel received one hundred and fifty-six 156
William W. Selling received twenty-two 22
Of which there were blank seventy-six 76

7,408

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-ninth Aldermanic District was eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-six 11,386

Of which
James Ferguson received four thousand and sixty-two..... 4,062
Charles Rathfelder received three thousand four hundred and eighty-four 3,484
Moses Kaplan received two thousand four hundred and twelve..... 2,412
George R. Christian received eight hundred and fifty-eight..... 858
William H. Francis received twenty. 20
Of which there were blank, four hundred and thirty-nine 439
Of which there were void eighty-five. 85

11,360

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for indentification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-seventh Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Thirty-eighth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-eighth Aldermanic District was twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six..... 22,766

Of which:
Harry Robitzek received six thousand six hundred and twenty-four..... 6,624
Harry B. Harris received five thousand seven hundred and forty..... 5,740
Harry Cohen received six thousand five hundred and seventy-five.... 6,575
Frederick Meyer received two thousand one hundred and two..... 2,102
Andrew J. Lounsbury received eighty-three 83
James P. Haggerty received six hundred and sixty-three 663
Charles Lambach received seven..... 7
Of which there were blank seven hundred and ninety-one 791
Of which there were void one hundred and eighty-one 181

22,766

Thirty-ninth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-ninth Aldermanic District was seven thousand eight hundred and seventy 7,870

Of which:
Eugene P. Mahony received two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.. 2,854
James Hamilton received four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.. 4,482
Morris Schulte received one hundred and sixty-seven 167
Joseph H. Jones received six..... 6
Of which there were blank three hundred and twenty-one..... 321
Of which there were void forty..... 40

7,870

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fortieth Aldermanic District was seven thousand six hundred and ninety-three 7,693

Of which
William Koerner received two thousand three hundred and fourteen.. 2,314
Jacob Weil received three thousand five hundred and seven..... 3,507
John O. Bogart received seven hundred and eighty-two..... 782
John McMillan received thirteen..... 13
Patrick H. Cleary received seven hundred and sixty-four..... 764
Of which there were blank two hundred and seventy-three..... 273
Of which there were void forty..... 40

7,693

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fortieth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Forty-first Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-first Aldermanic District was three thousand two hundred and eighty 3,280

Of which
William F. Quigley received one thousand three hundred and thirteen 1,313
Frederick W. Wilmot received one thousand four hundred..... 1,400
Alexander P. Nagler received fifty-four 54
James Jewell received two..... 2
James M. King received three hundred and ninety-six..... 396
Of which there were blank eighty-three 83
Of which there were void thirty-two. 32

3,280

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-first Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

County of Kings.

Forty-second Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Forty-second Aldermanic District was seven thousand six hundred and eight..... 7,608

Of which
John F. Quayle received two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.. 2,469
Michael J. Hogan received three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight.. 3,268

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Of which there were void one hundred and two..... 102

Fifty-first Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Fifty-first Aldermanic District was nine thousand and eighty 9,080

Of which
George R. Holahan, Jr., received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight 2,878
Ardolph L. Kline received five thousand eight hundred and twenty..... 5,820
Charles H. Matchett received one hundred and forty-three..... 143
John H. Cardwell received twenty-three 23
Of which there were blank two hundred and sixteen..... 216

9,080

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void ninety-one. 91

Fifty-second Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-second Aldermanic District was nine thousand and twenty..... 9,020

Of which
Thomas E. Rochford received two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven 2,997
Daniel R. Coleman received three thousand six hundred and forty-five. 3,645
John J. Redmond received one thousand five hundred and forty-nine... 1,549
William J. Cumberbeach received one hundred and forty-six..... 146
Leroy A. Weil received twenty-three. 23
George C. Holmes received four hundred and nineteen..... 419
Of which there were blank two hundred and forty-one..... 241

9,020

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon was none..... ....

Of which there were void fifty-two... 52

Fifty-third Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-third Aldermanic District was eleven thousand five hundred and forty-one 11,541

Of which
John E. Commiskey received four thousand four hundred and thirty-five 4,435
Frederick H. Stevenson received six thousand seven hundred and twenty-one 6,721
Bertha M. Fraser received two hundred and twenty-eight..... 228
Robert P. Johnston received thirty-one 31
Of which there were blank one hundred and twenty-six 126

11,541

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification" all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon was none..... ....

Of which there were void forty-three. 43

Fifty-fourth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-fourth Aldermanic District was seven thousand and nine..... 7,009

Of which
James E. Finegan received three thousand and eighty-seven..... 3,087
Jesse D. Moore received three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven 3,397
Charles Arnold received three hundred and twenty-seven 327
Daniel Boyle, Jr., received eleven..... 11
Of which there were blank one hundred and eighty-seven 187

7,009

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void one hundred and twenty-nine 129

Fifty-fifth Aldermanic District

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-fifth Aldermanic District was six thousand four hundred and seventeen 6,417

Of which
Frank T. Dixon received three thousand one hundred and twenty-three. 3,123
William H. Prange received one thousand three hundred and seventy-four 1,374
Henry Elser received one thousand four hundred and forty-eight 1,448
Jacob Levine received two hundred and eighty-six 286
John L. Watkins received nine..... 9
Of which there were blank one hundred and seventy-seven 177

6,417

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Aldermen, was none... ....

Of which there were void sixty-four.. 64

Fifty-sixth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-sixth Aldermanic District was seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one 7,931

Of which
William P. McGarry received three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight 3,728
James M. Vance received three thousand two hundred and twenty-four.. 3,224
Paul Muller, Jr., received two hundred and fifty-one 251
Herman Lorens received twenty-three 23
John Reilly received five hundred and seventy-one 571
Of which there were blank one hundred and eighty-four 184

8,281

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void fifty-nine. 59

Fifty-seventh Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-seventh Aldermanic District was seven thousand four hundred and eight 7,408

Of which
James J. Molen received three thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. 3,839
Daniel J. Ryan received three thousand three hundred and fifteen..... 3,315
Otto Stiefel received one hundred and fifty-six 156
William W. Selling received twenty-two 22
Of which there were blank seventy-six 76

7,408

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void fifty-four... 54

Fifty-eighth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-eighth Aldermanic District was five thousand seven hundred and seventy-six 5,776

Of which
Charles W. Dunn received five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine. 5,769
Edward B. Valentine received seven hundred and one hundred and forty-three 7,143
Ludwig Lore received six hundred and ten 610
Frank C. Foster received sixty-four.. 64
Theodore Quste received one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight 1,398
Of which there were blank four hundred and seventy-three..... 473

15,457

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

PUBLIC NOTICE.

several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman, was none... ....

Of which there were void eighty-six. 86

Sixtieth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixtieth Aldermanic District was seven thousand two hundred and fifty-six 7,256

Of which
George Hilkemeier received two thousand four hundred and eighty-three 2,483
Jacob Bartscherer received three thousand six hundred and seventy-nine 3,679
Charles F. Gackenheimer received nine hundred and sixteen..... 916
Thomas T. Bostwick received eight.. 8
Of which there were blank one hundred and seventy..... 170

7,256

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman, was none... ....

Of which there were void ninety-four 94

Sixty-first Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-first Aldermanic District was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-one 9,121

Of which
Francis P. Bent received three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight.. 3,638
William H. Pendry received four thousand seven hundred and seventy-six 4,776
Joseph A. Weil received five hundred and twenty-one..... 521
Samuel E. Vredenburgh received ten. 10
Of which there were blank one hundred and seventy-six..... 176

9,121

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman, was none... ....

Of which there were void seventy-eight 78

Sixty-second Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-second Aldermanic District was five thousand two hundred and twenty..... 5,220

Of which
Jacob J. Velten received one thousand seven hundred and two..... 1,702
Abraham M. Levy received two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight.. 2,588
William Shapiro received seven hundred and ninety-seven..... 797
Of which there were blank one hundred and thirty-three..... 133

5,220

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon, was none..... ....

Of which there were void forty-seven. 47

Sixty-third Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-third Aldermanic District was ten thousand three hundred and ninety-seven 10,397

Of which
Joseph J. Monahan received three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight 3,298
Edward Elchhorn, Sr., received five thousand two hundred and forty-two 5,242
William P. Sandeford received nine hundred and fifty-four..... 954
Charles Meyer received four hundred and sixty-seven..... 467
George A. Karkella received thirty-one 31
John O. Nelson received thirty-five... 35
Of which there were blank two hundred and seventy 270

10,397

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was twenty-nine 29
Of which there were void eighty..... 80

Fifty-sixth Aldermanic District

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-sixth Aldermanic District was six thousand four hundred and seventeen 6,417

Of which
Frank T. Dixon received three thousand one hundred and twenty-three. 3,123
William H. Prange received one thousand three hundred and seventy-four 1,374
Henry Elser received one thousand four hundred and forty-eight 1,448
Jacob Levine received two hundred and eighty-six 286
John L. Watkins received nine..... 9
Of which there were blank one hundred and seventy-seven 177

6,417

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Aldermen, was none... ....

Of which there were void sixty-four.. 64

Fifty-sixth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-sixth Aldermanic District was seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one 7,931

Of which
William P. McGarry received three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight 3,728
James M. Vance received three thousand two hundred and twenty-four.. 3,224
Paul Muller, Jr., received two hundred and fifty-one 251
Herman Lorens received twenty-three 23
John Reilly received five hundred and seventy-one 571
Of which there were blank one hundred and eighty-four 184

8,281

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void fifty-nine. 59

Fifty-seventh Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-seventh Aldermanic District was eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six 18,276

Of which
Henry Ward Beer received six thousand three hundred and forty-four.. 6,344
Robert H. Bosse received eight thousand and twenty-seven 8,027
James F. Wesles received two thousand seven hundred and ten..... 2,710
Joseph Stein received five hundred and seventy-five 575
Herbert C. Johnston received forty-two 42
Of which there were blank five hundred and seventy-eight 578

18,276

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was none... ....

Of which there were void one hundred and forty-four..... 144

Fifty-ninth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Fifty-ninth Aldermanic District was eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety-two..... 18,292

Of which
Harry Mayo Manny received four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine 4,749
Arnon L. Squiers received seven thousand one hundred and four..... 7,104
Leon Longuemare received two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven. 2,287
George Maedel received three hundred and sixty-nine 369
George A. Morrison received three thousand four hundred and three... 3,403
Of which there were blank three hundred and sixty 360

18,292

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the

PUBLIC NOTICE.

the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-eighth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Of which there were void fifty-one... 51

Sixty-ninth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-ninth Aldermanic District was four thousand one hundred and eighty 4,180

Of which
Frank E. Knabe received one thousand nine hundred and eleven..... 1,911
Charles A. Post received two thousand two hundred and sixty-nine 2,269

4,180

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-ninth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Of which there were void thirty-six... 36

Seventieth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Seventieth Aldermanic District was twelve thousand four hundred and forty-eight 12,448

Of which
John H. Leich received four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five..... 4,735
John Rechendorfer received six thousand six hundred and twenty-seven 6,627
Peter J. Flanagan received three hundred and forty-three..... 343
George B. Blydenburgh received seventy-four 74
Emil Mayer received six hundred and sixty-nine 669

12,448

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen, was none..... ....

Of which there were void eighty-eight 88

County of Richmond.

Seventy-first Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Seventy-first Aldermanic District was four thousand eight hundred and fifty..... 4,850

Of which
William Fink received two thousand two hundred and forty-three..... 2,243
James J. Santry received two thousand and fifty-nine 2,059
John Anderson received four hundred and seventy-eight..... 478
Irving Merrill received thirty-three.. 33
Godfrey Dazet received thirty-seven.. 37

4,850

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Seventy-first Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Of which there were void thirty-eight 38

Seventy-second Aldermanic District.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Thirty-second Aldermanic District was five thousand two hundred and fifty-seven..... 5,257

Of which
John J. O'Rourke received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.. 2,939
Michael G. Kenaus received two thousand two hundred and ten..... 2,210
Otto Eichle received one hundred.... 100
William F. Walter received eight..... 8

5,257

The whole number of ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Alderman was sixteen.. 16
Of which there were void fifty-two... 52

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Seventy-third Aldermanic District was five thousand one hundred and eighty-three..... 5,183

Of which
Charles P. Cole received two thousand five hundred and seventeen..... 2,517
George W. Dubois received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. 1,839
Albert H. McGeehan received six hundred and sixty-seven..... 667
Frank Schmitt received seventy-five. 75
John O. Johnson received eighty-five. 85

5,183

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Seventy-third Aldermanic District was twenty-one 21

Of which
Joseph F. Hammill received three thousand three hundred and twenty-four 3,324
Charles J. Moore received six thousand five hundred and two..... 6,502
William A. Kelly received one thousand three hundred and eighty-three 1,383
Abraham Meyer received one thousand one hundred and seven..... 1,107
James Blackwood received twenty-nine 29
Of which there were blank three hundred and thirty-two..... 332

12,677

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen, was none..... ....

Of which there were void sixty-five.. 65

Sixty-fifth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-fifth Aldermanic District was eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine 11,629

Of which
Jacob Gralla received two thousand six hundred and eight..... 2,608
Isidor M. Room received three thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight 3,778
Thomas F. Thornton received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 1,923
Hyman Lurio received two thousand four hundred and fifty-two..... 2,452
Charles W. Williamson received twenty-nine 29
William Fischer received five hundred and fifty-four 554
Of which there were blank two hundred and seventy-nine..... 279

11,629

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-sixth Aldermanic District, was none..... ....

Of which there were void one hundred and fifty-one..... 151

County of Queens.

Sixty-sixth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-sixth Aldermanic District was ten thousand seven hundred and four. 10,704

Of which
Samuel J. Burden received five thousand seven hundred and one..... 5,701
George Ripperger received four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven 4,427
John Herman received five hundred and forty-four 544
William W. Oswald received thirty-two 32

10,704

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon, was none..... ....

Of which there were void forty-four.. 44

Sixty-seventh Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-seventh Aldermanic District was twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-five..... 12,435

Of which
Albert C. Benninger received nine thousand one hundred and sixty-four 9,164
Otto C. Gelbke received eight thousand seven hundred and fourteen... 8,714
Carl Halbnierer received one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven..... 1,457

19,335

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon, was none..... ....

Of which there were void one hundred and forty 140

Sixty-eighth Aldermanic District.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of the Board of Aldermen for the Sixty-eighth Aldermanic District was ten thousand one hundred and two. 10,102

Of which
Alexander Dujat received six thousand two hundred and six..... 6,206
Vincent Kenna received three thousand four hundred and fifty-five... 3,455
Christ Beissle received four hundred and eleven 411
William Stiehl received twenty-nine.. 29
Michael Connor received one..... 1

10,102

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.
near station; hour out; ¼ acre; poultry house, shade, fruit; house has bath, gas, electricity; is newly decorated; nice porch, &c.; the best place ever offered at the price.
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2 Elevators.
Excellent Shipping Facilities.
Will rent to one tenant or divide.

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N. E. COR. BANK ST.
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Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.

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RENT ONLY $1,300.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

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Size 26x75. Rent very low.
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3 Rooms and Bath
$2.00 PER DAY
or 66c per Room
at
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THE MANHANSET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

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Suites of
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Furnished or Unfurnished.
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Modern Elevator Apartments
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms 14x19
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Parcels Purchased by Investors for Improvement—West Side Flat Houses Traded for Country Property—Yorkville Jewish School Enlarges Plot—Bronx and Brooklyn Sales.

Realty conditions were in a quiet mood yesterday. The atmosphere of the Christmas holidays was apparent in most of the brokerage offices, and no deals of importance were announced. Among the few Manhattan transactions was the sale of a vacant lot in Tenth Avenue, below Fifty-ninth Street, which has not changed hands in over half a century. The property was the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, being known as 753 Tenth Avenue, 25.5 by 100 feet. It was sold to John Early as executor of the Margaret Dooley estate. The buyers were Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum. They have no immediate plans for improvement, and will probably hold the parcel for resale.

Tenements for Investment.

The Manhattan Realty Company has sold the five-story tenement 226 West 100th Street, on a lot 25 by 100, to a client of B. Tepper for investment.

An out-of-town investor has purchased from the Central Development Company 145 and 147 Edgecombe Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 45 by 105.7, opposite 142d Street.

The buyer gave an out-of-town property in part payment. The house is the southerly one of a row of three acquired by the selling company last April from the Sherman Company.

Yorkville School Enlarges Plot.

The Yorkville Jewish Religious School has enlarged its site for a school building by purchasing the five-stroy flat at 127 East Eighty-fifth Street, on plot 17 by 102.2, from Nellie Fitzgerald. The property is near the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue. The school owns the adjoining plot at 123 and 125, fronting 34 feet. With the recent purchase the schol has a frontage of 51 feet for its new building.

Bronx Borough.

Charles Wynne purchased from the Empire City Savings Bank 617 and 619 East Fordham Road, near Hughes Avenue, a five-story apartment house with stores, on plot 38.2 by 100. Mr. Wynne recently purchased the adjoining and similar house at 613 and 615.

The Deane Realty Company sold for H. E. Hyden to a client the three-story dwelling, on plot 50 by 100, on the south side of East 173d Street, 100 feet west of Topping Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Bulkley & Horton Co. have sold the lot, 76.4 by 100, on the north side of Pacific Street, 374 feet east of Grand Avenue, for Rufus T. Griggs, to a client. The adjoining lot, 80 by 200, was sold by the same brokers last week.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold the three-story brick and stone store and apartment building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, about 75 feet north of Beverly Road, for William Gassert to a client for investment. The premises are known as 1,050 Flatbush Avenue.

H. W. Rozell & Son have sold 95 North Oxford Street, a two-story frame house, for Henry Neibling to a client for occupancy; also 161 Park Avenue, a store and apartment brick building, for Miss Green to an investor.

Taendler & Scholz sold for William Kramer a 96-acre farm, with buildings and stock, located at South Sterling, Pike county, near the Pocono Mountains. The buyer gave in part payment three one-family residences in East Thirty-fifth Street, Flatbush.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, about 100 feet south of Sixty-fifth Street, for H. Wilson to an investor.

A $120,000 Brooklyn Improvement.

Maxwell A. Cantor is preparing plans for the improvement of the block front on Fifteenth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, Brooklyn, with five high-class apartment houses, to be erected by the Sherman Holding Company. The apartments will consist of four and five rooms, and cost $120,000.

To Build Thirty-eight Tenements.

The Ring Gibson Company, which is one of the principal developers in the Ridgewood section, has made application for permits for the erection of thirty-eight four-story brick tenements, to cost $340,000. Upon completion they will accommodate 235 families, four to six rooms in each apartment.

The tenements will be erected on Woodbine Street, east of the Fresh Pond Road, Doubleday Street, north of Woodbine Street, and on Madison Street east of Fresh Pond Road.

New Brooklyn School.

The Libman Contracting Company has been awarded the contract for the erection of the six-story public school, known as No. 178, and situated at the north side of Dean Street, east of Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, having a plot 235 by 108. Work is to start immediately so that the school may be ready for occupancy before September, 1914.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Oceanside to A. Folkers, a plot 40 by 100, on Oceanside Parkway. The same company sold at Lynbrook to L. and H. Softman, a plot 40 by 125, on Edmund Street. The same company sold at Hempstead to N. Morgan and A. Hayter, each a plot 40 by 100, on Kennedy Avenue; to H. E. Rankin, a plot 80 by 100, and to J. King, a plot 40 by 100, on Henry Street; to H. Toomey, a plot 40 by 120, and to R. J. Batti, a plot 40 by 100, on Homan Boulevard; to R. Ericson, a plot 40 by 100, on Tompkins Place; to Bal. & S. Donohue, a plot, 40 by 87, on Miller Street; to R. Lessin, a plot 108 by 92, on Oak and Greenwich Avenues.

Long Island City.

C. A. Willey & Co., paint manufacturers, have purchased for improvement, four and one-half lots adjoining its present plot at Nott and Vernon Avenues. S. Feinberg received about $25,000 for the parcel, said to be a record price in the neighborhood.

$778,829 For Queens Building.

In the closing days of the year in Queens the building operations as indicated by the permits granted in the Bureau of Buildings there during the past week were greater than at any other similar period in the year, with two exceptions.

Included in the operations, which total more than three quarters of a million, are plans for an extensive tenement house development along the lines of the rapid transit extension in Queens. Another extensive operation is to be in the Ridgewood section.

For the week the total estimated cost of operations was $778,829, in which there were seventy-eight applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $668,575; forty-eight applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $41,-109, and thirty-six applications for plumbing of an estimated cost of $69,145.

Recent Buyer.

Max Marx is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Academy Street, in the Dyckman section, sold a few days ago by Mrs. A. R. Altmayer.

Leases.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has leased to the Odeon Theatre Company a new theatre to be erected on the south side of 145th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, adjoining the theatre now operated by the Odeon Company. The amount of business was greater than the present house of 1,000 seats could accommodate.

The same company has also leased to Julius Katz a store, 250 West 145th Street, in the new building which is just being completed.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased store premises at 289 Pearl Street to Muir, Davidson Steel Company.

M. and L. Hess leased for the Polo Construction Company to C. A. Auffmordt & Co., bankers, the store and basement at 329-331 Fourth Avenue. The lessees already occupy over 60,000 feet of space in the Hess Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

The firm of Osgood Pell and Clark T. Chambers has leased for a term of ten years the entire building at 12 West Broadway, running through to Greenwich Street, to the F. O. Pierce Paint Company.

Real Estate Notes.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in either Manhattan or the Bronx.

In Manhattan the only alteration plan filed exceeding $5,000 was for changes to the eight-story Stratford apartment house on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street, owned by M. Ehrenelch. Rouse & Goldstone are the architects and the cost will be $5,000.

Jacob Freeman negotiated the sale of the property at the corner of Grand and Greene Streets for Rosenwasser Brothers.

Townsend, Steinle & Haskell have been selected as the architects for the new building which Rogers, Peet & Co. are to erect on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, with an extension running through to Forty-second Street. It will be ten stories in height.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT GENERAL POST OFFICE.
By William Henkel, Marshal.

14th St, 126 to 130 East, s s, 262.6 ft w of 3d Av, 62.6x206.6 to 13th St, (1,238,) one and three story theatre and two three-story dwellings on 13th St; United States Marshal's sale of all right, title, &c., which T. D. Sullivan and others had on July 18, 1913, or since; S. G. Gibboney, attorney; adjourned to Jan. 16. $11,000

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 1,877, e s, 37 ft s of 122d St 18x100, three-story tenement; Mary Kahn against S. A. Fischer and others; Bandler & H., attorneys; J. Levee, jr., referee; amount due, $15,164; taxes, &c., $720; to the plaintiff, for $8,000. $8,000

Bank St, 40, s s, 145.2 ft e of 4th St, 20x90.1 x19.5x90.3, three-story dwelling; New York County National Bank against H. W. Guernsey and others; F. B Colton, attorney; C. A. O'Neil, referee; amount due, $4,387; taxes, &c., $223; subject to prior mortgage of $10,000; adjourned to Jan. 8. $14,000

34th St, 327 East, n s, 326.6 ft w of 1st Av, 24.2x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Peter Otten against Markus Weil and others; Hovell, M. & C., attorneys; M. G. Pailliser, referee; due, $4,827; taxes, &c., $162; subject to prior mortgage of $15,000; to the plaintiff, for $17,500. $17,500

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

156th St, East, s s, 90.1 ft e of Eagle Av, 17.6x100, two-story; Sarah Hibbald against F. H. Clune and others; W. B. Safford, attorney; M. P. Breen, jr., referee; due, $3,182; taxes, &c., $523; to the plaintiff, for $3,950. $3,950

St. Lawrence Av, 1,239, w s, 400 ft n of Beach Av, 25x100; Jacob Cooner and others, trustees, against F. Petring and others; Leonard Klaber, attorney; L. M. Ogden, referee; due, $4,344; taxes, &c., $180; to the plaintiff, for $3,800. $4,300

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted adress party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 85, s e, 23x64.10; Eliza C. Farnham and others, executors, &c., of Susanne E. Carey, to Jed Frye, 2 East 45th St, or 100 Hudson St, Dec. 23. $32,500

BROADWAY, e s, from 88th to 89th St, —x—, being all title to land in bed of Old Bloomingdale Road; William L. Bruen to Metropolitan Improvement Co., 100 Broadway; quitclaim, Dec. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

DOWNING ST, 17, n e, 24.8x79.10; Leo and Albert Rubenstein to Isaac Rubenstein, 510 West 143d St, Aug. 11; attorney, Hy. Meyer, 302 Broadway $100

GRAND ST, n c s, at n w s of Goerck St, 25x—; Thomas H. Downing and another, executors, to Emilie T. Downing, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 20, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $26,000

PARK ROW, 158, n s, 24.5x94x—x78.8; Louis Manheim to Ewarts Holding Co., 302 Broadway, h. and s., Oct. 1; address, 302 Broadway $100

PARK AV, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x 100; Louis J. Levy to Kayeli Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, Dec. 26. $100

WASHINGTON PL, 380, —x—; William F. Hencken to Annie M. A. and Emma M. P. Hencken, both of 84 Lincoln St, Jersey City Heights, N. J., Dec. 22; attorneys, Sayers Brothers, 31 Nassau St. $1

87TH AV, 2,572, s s, 25x80; Sylvester Pelechatz and others to Makory Benesrovsky, 416 East 71st St, 1-3 part, (mtg $22,000,) Nov. 26; attorneys, Brodsky & Sovak, 1,389 2d Av $1

27TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, 44.4x98.9; Reuben E. Fichthorn to David Steiner, 1,884 7th Av, (mtg $80,000,) all liens, Dec. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

69TH ST, 362 East, 16.8x77.4; Dora Isaac to Urlina Stanisetis, 864 East 69th St, Dec. 26, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

79TH ST, 165 East, n s, 15.6x102.2; John Mooks, Jr., to Jerome Monks, 346 West 71st St, b. and s. and correction deed, Dec. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Alice P. Morgenstern (Monks) to same, quitclaim and correction deed, Dec. 17; attorney, same $1

81ST ST, 106 East, s s, 25x102.2; Solomon Bernstein to Max Kershenbluth, 1,434 Lexington Av, ½ part, (mtg $20,000,) all title, all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, Samuel Bittenman, 309 Broadway $500

97TH ST, n s, 460 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.11; Levi M. O. Stone to William B. E. Lockwood, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

100TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25x100.7; Ida Kasner to Mary Wechter, 54 Middleton St, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,500,) Dec. 24; attorney, H. J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St $1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 172d St, 55x 91.5; Taxpayers Realty Co. to Batchgate Realty Corporation, 27 Cedar St, mtg $20,-500, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

GUNTHER AV, n w cor. of Jefferson Av, 25x 100; Smith Lowe Realty and Construction Co. to Theresa Yengstrom, 3,937 Amundson Av, Dec. 13; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 154 Nassau St $100

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 183d St, 100.11x[illegible]; Jacob Cohen Contracting Co. to Rebecca [illegible]son, 2,147 Honeywell Av, Dec. 24, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, n w side, 155.7 ft n e of 167th St, 50x121.8; Charles H. Lockwood to Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av, mtg $3,500, Dec. 17 $100

JACKSON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 78.2x100; Dorothy Straus, referee, to Anna M. Kiernan, 1,361 5th St, Dec. 26; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 79 Nassau St. $11,300

LOT 25, Parcel 1, and Lots 37 to 41, Parcel 2, map of Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Webster Realty Co.; Isaac C. Dederer to Martha M. Dederer, 549 West 113th St, all title, quitclaim, Jan. 7; attorneys, Thompson & B., 2 Rector St $1

LOT 87, map of St. Raymond Park; Bessie Marcus to Kate Marcus, 1,803 Parker St, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 353 to 366, map of Adee Park; George W. von Spiegel to William A. Cameron, 50 East 196th St, March 15; attorney, William D. Cameron, 154 Nassau St. $1

LOTS 367 to 376, same map; Martha A. Edwards to William A. Cameron, 50 East 196th St, March 15; attorney, same $1

LOTS 353 to 376, same map; William A. Cameron to William A. Edwards and another, 1,862 Jerome Av, Dec. 17; attorney, same $100

LOT 47, Section 11, Block 2,846, tax map; James A. Foley, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,850 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $1,000

LOTS 50 and 51, map of Samler estate; John S. Adrian to John McDevitt, 67 West 100th St, Dec. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway $100

Weeks Av, 1,658, e s, 20x95; Minnie Elson to Jacob Bernstein, 1,658 Weeks Av, mtg $3,000, Dec. 26; attorneys, Brown & Glass, 135 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Intefest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FULTON ST, 41, n e corner, 36x64.2x23.11x 69; Van Schaick Estates to John Rikan, 110 East 57th St, Dec. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 46 Cedar St. $22,000

GRAND ST, 574, n e s, 25x75; Emilie T. Downing to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 23, due as per bond $11,000

LEXINGTON AV, 127-131 East, 100.8x90.9; John Volz to Carrie Volz, 131 East 86th St, Dec. 15, prior mtg $150,000, due Jan. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St $75,000

19TH ST, n s, part of Lot 299, map of C. C. Moore, 25x71.11; Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Dec. 26; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $8,000

69TH ST, 362 East, 16.8x77.4; Vilina Stanisits to Dora Isaac, 862 East 69th St, Dec. 26, prior mtg $5,000, due Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $2,000

83D ST, 43 West, n s, 76.8x102.2; Hennessey Realty Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, prior mtg $225,000, Dec. 26, due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad $20,000

93rd ST, 103 East, 25.8x102.2; 94th St, 105 East, 25x102.2; Rudolph Gross to Josiah W. Place, 67 Wall St, Dec. 22, due as per notes $10,000

97TH ST, 45 West, n s, 20x100.11; William B. Lockwood to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 24, due as per bond $10,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 128, n w corner of 134th St, leasehold; Mary E. Williams to Lion Brewery, 104 West 108th St., Dec. 23, demand; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St. $2,500

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 248 ft n of 165th St, 40.8x—x50.2x131; G. E. Construction Co., Inc., to Abraham J. Dworsky, 53 East 93d St, Dec. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 150th St, 78.2x100; Anna M. Kiemann to William Rankin, 119 West 77th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,000

NELSON AV, w s, 225.9 ft s of 198th St; Chauncey De Voe to Annie L. Millington, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Dec. 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, E. P. Orrell, jr., 256 Broadway $600

PARK AV, s e corner of 181st St, 25x81; Samuel Weiss to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $4,300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,765, w s, 25x 130.1; Thomas P. Concannon to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., 400 East 128th St, Dec. 26, demand 6 p. c. $2,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 75 ft s of Mansion St, 25x95; Rose A. Middleton to Francesca R. Fornica, 24 King St, Dec. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest St $3,600

WEEKS AV, 1,658, e s, 20x95; Jacob Bernstein to Minnie Elson, 1,761 Bathgate Av, Dec. 20, due as per bond; attorney, H. M. Goldberg, 309 Broadway $500

7TH AV, e s, 250 ft w of Walnut St, 50x100; Harold Swain to Elizabeth H. Childs, 137 East 55th St, Dec. 15, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

226TH ST, s s, part of Lot 346, map of Wakefield; C. Guidone, Inc., to George Hauser, 1,402 St. Lawrence Av., prior mtg $4,500, Dec. 11, due, Dec. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Batcheler, 1,126 Walker Av. $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

CLINTON ST, 146, store; Hyman Rukin to Isidor Kramer, 148 Clinton St, 4 4-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, M. Lessler, 370 Broadway $804

PLEASANT AV, 313 and 315, all; Annie Greenberg to Pietro Madonna, 542 East 117th St, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St. $3,420

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 995, store; Herman Sturcke to Martin Fener, 584 Tinton Av, 5 2-12 years, from March 1, 1913; attorney, M. Fener, 584 Tinton Av $1,200

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 3 West, corner 151st St, hall in rear and store; Gustavus L. Lawrence to William Greenfield Amusement Co., Inc., 1,409 St. Nicholas Av, from Jan. 1, 1914 to Sept. 30, 1917; attorney, A. D. Strahl, 55 John St. $960

4TH AV, 348, store and basement; Mary R. Goelet and others, trustees, to Standard Lunch Co., 124 Chambers St, 11 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Leon J. Hyams, 32 Broadway $3,600

10TH ST, 419 East; Avenue D, 9, all; Wolf Brand to J. Brand Realty Co., 132 Nassau St, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1914 $2,000

105TH ST, 403 East, all; Teresa Ferro to Nicola Medici, 403 East 105th St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Joseph Guarino, 310 East 105th St $780

163D ST, 459 and 461 West, all; Ferdinand Cahn to Meyer Hartman, 450 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, Joseph B. Bowdin, 789 Montauk Av, Brooklyn $5,000

181ST ST, 608 West, store; William Greenfield Amusement Co., Inc., to Thomas A. O'Brien, 280 East Burnside Av, from Jan. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1917; attorney, A. D. Strahl, 55 John St $960

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AVENUE A, s e corner 7th St, 36x100; Triborough Marble & Tile Works, Inc., against John Doe and others, owners; Architectural Ecclesiastical Marble & Interior Decorating Co., contractor $331

BRYANT AV, 1,134; Daxe & Vucker against Samuel Lyttle, owner and contractor. $39

BRYANT AV, 1,138; same against same. $60

BRYANT AV, 1,130; Daxe & Vucker against Samuel Lyttle, owner and contractor. $68

BRYANT AV, 1,125; Daxe & Vucker against Samuel Lyttle, owner and contractor. $81

HOE AV, 1,237, and Freeman St, 930; Daxe & Vucker against Samuel Lyttle, owner and contractor $113

47TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 90x80; Solomon J. Vohen against Jacob M. Seidenberg, Jacob Kostman, and Frolic Restaurant Co., lessees and contractors, (renewal) $675

105TH ST, 136 and 138 West; August Muller against Mary A. Loeffler, owner and contractor; Louis Burghand, lessee. $10,400

167TH ST, 1,015 East; Daxe & Vucker against Samuel Lyttle, owner and contractor $122

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BATHGATE AV, 1,633; John Zlot against Samuel Gorbulsky and others; Sept. 5, 1913 $124

4TH ST, 9 East; Tippett & Wood against Marie M. Mills and others; Nov. 26, 1913. $550

5TH AV, 424 to 434; National Bridge Works against Frank V. Burton and others; Dec. 23, 1913 $175

7TH AV, n e corner 38th St; Epping Carpenter Pump Co. against Frank V. Burton and others; Dec. 22, 1913 (by bond). $16,330

LIS PENDENS.

EVERGREEN AV, e s, 154 ft n of Westchester Av, 40x100; Elizabeth Betz against Pew Realty Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Tracauer.

CARPENTER AV, e s, between 234th and 237th Sts, gore Lot 124; Isabella McKenzia against Robert Croskery et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, E. L. Brisbach.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 217.4 ft s of 180th St, 33.1x150.3; William S. Pritchard et al. against Giosue Gallani et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 101.11x135; Mortimer Smith against Marie J. C. Carey et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shearman & Steinkamp.

WALTON AV, w s, 470.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 19.10x96.6; Edw. H. Bailey against James T. Bunt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

7TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 200.10x81.6; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Bankers Trust Co, trustee, et al., (action to determine claim;) attorney, H. Swain.

16TH ST, s s, 388 ft w of 5th Av, 21x103.8; Charles C. Dull et al. against Julius B. Fox et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Hasbrouck.

27TH ST, 153 to 159 West; Morris W. Levine against Twenty Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. & S. Meyers.

127TH ST, 275 West; Rebecca I. Dampewolf against Eliza L. Jonas et al., (partition;) attorney, J. E. Roeser.

PROPERTY OWNERS UNITE.

W. A. Brady Heads New West Forty-eighth Street Organization.

Property owners in the neighborhood of West Forty-eighth Street and Broadway met yesterday in the office of William A. Brady at the Playhouse to form a permanent association for the advancement and protection of the property interests of that neighborhood. The title of the West Forty-eighth Street Protective Association was adopted for the new organization, and its temporary offices will be at the Playhouse.

The first matter to be taken up by the association will be a concentrated effort to persuade the Service Commission to abstain from any modification of its plans for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Broadway-Seventh Avenue subway. These tentative plans call for an express station running from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street under Seventh Avenue, and a strong protest has been made against them.

The feeling has been widely expressed that the needs of the city at large as well as of the property owners in Times Square and its neighborhood call for an express stop on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line running from Forty-second to Forty-third Streets where it will provide commnnication with the Interborough's Times Square stations. The new association decided yesterday to take immediate steps to convince the Public Service Commission that it should not alter its original plans.

The second place new association will institute proceedings at once to prevent the intrusion of objectionable business or private enterprises, such as are apt to fasten themselves upon neighborhoods which have been increasing rapidly in population and value.

William A. Brady was elected President of the new association, H. R. Sharer, Secretary, and Dr. J. A. Burke, Treasurer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises...7:23 | Sun sets...4:37 | Moon sets...—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:01	7:40	12:45	1:33
Governors Island	7:30	8:10	1:22	2:09
Hell Gate	9:20	10:00	3:02	3:49

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 26.

SS Franconia, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
SS Saxoleine, Shields, Dec. 10.
SS Hendenball, Dakar, Dec. 10.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, Dec. 18.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
SS Jelling, Progreso, Dec. 18.
SS Cassell, Boston, Dec. 25.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Dec. 23.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 20.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Dec. 23.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Dec. 23.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Dec. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 16
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 12
Delphina	Lisbon	Dec. 13
Paul Paix	Hull	Dec. 13
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 20
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 20
Caribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 25
Nickerie	Port Spain	Dec. 21
Oakfield	Las Palmas	Dec. 15
Mountfields	Shields	Dec. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 25

DUE MONDAY.

Finland	Antwerp	Dec. 20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 20
Albingia	Inagua	Dec. 25
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 24
Colon	Colon	Dec. 23
Grayson	San Juan	Dec. 23
Momus	New Orleans	Dec. 24
El Oriente	Galveston	Dec. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Zeeland, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	8:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic, Prince Argentine	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
America, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Red Italia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	——	12:00 M.
Iguana, Kingston	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mail closes Monday 10:00 P. M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 26.

SS Caledonia, Glasgow to New York, was 772 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 28th, afternoon. Anchor Line.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 408 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Calabria, Naples to New York, was 282 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Savoie, Havre to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8:30 P. M.; due 27th, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Nickerie, Trinidad to New York, was 700 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 812 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 62 miles S.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—1st Lt. F. S. Cafferty, 1st Inf., W. Point Acad.; to bis Co. Field Artil. transfers March 1; Lt. Cols. T. B. Mott, 3d to 2d Art.; E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., 2d to 3d Art.

Lt. Col. Mott to sail abt. Feb. 5 for Manila. Lt. Col. McGlachlin after March 1 to the U. S.

Lt. Col. H. L. Roberts, 2d Inf., before Retiring Brd. at Texas City.

Maj. J. F. Brady, C. A. C., to Ft. Monroe, Feb. 2, for 6 weeks' course in War Game.

These officers of militia authorized to attend spl. course at Army Sch., Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 5: Col. D. Reynolds, 8th Inf., Pa. N. G.; Majors F. G. Landon and J. M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf., N. Y. N. G.

A Retiring Brd at Texas City, Tex., from time to time: Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, Col. R. C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf.; Col L. G. Berry, 4th Field Art.; Maj. F. M. Hartsock, Med. C., and Maj. C. E. Koerper, Med. C., Recorder, and Maj. G. T. Patterson, C. A. C.

These to Ft. Leavenworth Serv. Schl. Jan. 5 for spl. course: Lt. Col. W. M. Wright, Inf.; Majs. A. I. Lasseigne, 5th Inf.; E. M. Lewis, 19th Inf.; W. T. Wilder, 2d Inf.; M. H. Barnum, 9th Cav.; E. M. W. Evans, 10th Cav.; J. P. Tracy, C. A. C.; R. L. Howze, 11th Cav.; J. L. Hines, 6th Inf.; M. C. Butler, Jr., 8th Cav., and W. M. Morrow, 11th Inf.

Leavee: 1st Lt. F. H. Wolven, 3 mo.

Navy Orders.

Capt. H. Rodman, to Canal Zone; Com. C. J. Lang, to n. y., Norfolk; Lt. D. I. Selfridge, the Tenn., to Ft. Mifflin, Penn.; Lt. D. Lyons, Culgoa, to the Tacoma; Lt. R. L. Lowman, Jr., Lt. M. J. Peterson, and Ensigns H. S. Haislip, E. M. Pace, E. G. Small, J. B. Will, and P. A. Surg. N. T. McLean, the S. Dak., to the N. Orleans; Jr. Lt. S. Cochran, to the Dela.

P. A. Surg. I. F. Cohn, resigned, effect May 5.

Ch. Gun. H. Sinclair rec. ship, at Boston, to Montgomery; P. M. Clk. G. W. Armstrong, to torpedo flot., Atl. Fleet.

Marine Corps.

Maj. D. D. Porter, Philippines, to N. Hosp., Mare Island; Lt. Col. L. H. Moses, Maj. H. C. Davis, Capts. S. Williams, J. M. Salladay, J. K. Tracy, C. F. Williams, 1st Lt. H. M. Smith, and 2d Lt. R. E. Davis, Philippines, to Guam; 1st Lts. W. P. Bevan and R. E. Adams, Philippines, to U. S.; Capt. G. M. Kincade and 2d Lt. R. Bryant, S. Dak., to Barracks, Puget Sound.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Conn. Kans., R. I., Nereus, and Solace at Vera Cruz; Jason and Brutus, at Norfolk; El Cano and Villalobos at Shanghai, Dolphin at Santiago de Cuba, Ohio at Dela. Sreshpaster, Potomac at Key West.

Sailed—La. and N. H., Vera Cruz, for Norfolk; Nanshan, San Francisco, for San Diego.

The Jason from Norfolk, Jan. 5, instead of Dec. 26; the Cyclops, from Norfolk Jan. 8, for Guantanamo and Culebra; Brutus, from Hampt. Rds., for Portsmouth, N. H., abt. Dec. 29.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has decided to renew the lease of the basement of the Tremont Presbyterian Church, Washington Avenue and 174th Street, the Bronx, as an annex to Public School 4, and to renew the lease of the premises at 209th Street and Hull Avenue, as an annex to Public School 8.

E. Gordon Hopper, draughtsman, has been assigned as an assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings, Manhattan.

The Board of Education has appropriated $21,408.83 for the payment of the award and interest in the proceeding for the acquisition of title to part of the proposed school site on Driggs Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn. It has also appropriated $11,000 for the purchase of part of the proposed school site on Intervale Avenue, Freeman and Chisholm Streets, the Bronx.

The Association of Men Teachers on Eligible Lists Prior to Jan. 1, 1912, will hold a meeting at 3 P. M. to day at the City College Club, 68 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Ralph Holden has received a provisional appointment as a first-grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies, Department of Education.

Morris Bloom has received an emergency appointment as a first-grade clerk in the City Superintendent's office.

Permission has been granted to the pupils of the 8 B classes in Public School 109, Girls, Brooklyn, to present a picture to the school.

Permission has been granted to the class of 1913 of Public School 100, Brooklyn, to make a gift to the school.

It has been decided to employ Eugene C. Gibney on Monday evenings to arrange for athletic and other contests between recreation centres.

Eugene Brugger has been appointed a caretaker in the Manhattan Truant School.

Real Estate

20 cents a line.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

MUST SACRIFICE NEW LAW APARTMENT HOUSE, BRONX; 20% NET INCOME. KAHN, 652 BROADWAY. PHONE SPRING 2147.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.

Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address Hogee Box 83 Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 801 W. 96.

BAYVIEW, FREEPORT.—Highly restricted home section; new houses, $4,000 to $10,000. Sealy, 44 Court St., B'klyn, or Freeport.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Woodworking plant with dry kilns or suitable buildings on water edge or railroad from Southern points within 25 miles of Times Square. Reply Plant, D 88 Times.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted, 2 second mortgages on Washington Heights improved flats; $3,500 each; principals only. Address V 55 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

Offices for Rent.—Will sublet four large, well-lighted rooms, together or in groups of two, 12th floor, 156 5th Av., beginning Jan. 1 next. Apply premises, Bascom Johnson, Room 1,217.

Loft, 5,600 square feet, 187 East 25th St.; steam heated. Brackett Realty Co. Telephone 9118 Madison Square.

7th Av., 2,065, near 123d St.—Elegant large store, suitable for any business. Superintendent, 157 West 123d.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rates on lease.

Apartment, three rooms, kitchen and bath, handsomely furnished; every convenience; prefer to rent to October, 1914; house caters to best class of tenants and good references necessary. Supt., 140 West 55th. Columbus 8203.

THE NEVADA.

70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 8C. Phone 684 Columbus.

Three-room furnished apartment; high-class elevator house; rent $40 per month. Superintendent, 145 Audubon Av. Telephone 3960 Audubon.

65th, 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished; seven rooms; elevator apartment; piano, library; references. Apt. 2B.

96th Subway.—Light, high-class 5-room furnished elevator apartment. Riverside 6180. Kirk.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 127 WEST 58TH ST.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.

To let, (furnished or unfurnished,) apartments from two rooms with bath to seven rooms with bath; price, from $10 to $25 weekly; excellent restaurant in building. Apply 127 East 72d St.

Pleasant furnished apartment, sitting room, three bedrooms, and bath; suitable for three gentlemen. St. Lorens Hotel, 127 East 72d St.

TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST. AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at liberal reduction.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

30 cents a line.

Wanted—For two months, by single person, furnished apartment, below Central Park, with one large room; studio preferred. Write Room 608, 489 5th Av.

6-7 room suite, until June 1, Murray Hill section preferred. Address Suite 102, 40 East 41st.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

30 cents a line.

Five-room apartment, near Central Park, rental $25 per month, desired by couple; best references given and asked. Communicate with M 66 Times.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2607 Bryant.

Harlem Express Co.; up and down town; low rates. Tel. 2184 Morning.

Public Notices

I. A. KAUFMAN bought Guarantee Cornice and Skylight Works, 405 East 5th. Creditors must notify within 3 days.

Business Opportunities.

40 cents a line.

A SELLING FORCE

CREATED THROUGH LETTERS, FOLDERS, AND CIRCULARS. MY SYSTEM IS ABSOLUTELY INFALLIBLE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. FEES MODERATE. ADDRESS M 49 TIMES.

An exceptional opportunity occurs to invest in a splendidly located dance hall on a Subway station corner; money fully secured by long lease, classes already in operation. Call 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Room 1110, 145 West 45th St.; evenings, telephone Audubon 4412.

Partner wanted, active young man, capable of looking after either office or selling end of factory; profitable staple business; $5,000 will buy half interest for one contented for present with reasonable drawing account; capital without services not interesting D 39 Times.

Going business, (Boston,) established several years, successful from start, never changed hands, offered for sale; present owners cannot give personal attention; should appeal to one with ten to twelve thousand, and willing to devote entire time. Y 229 Times.

$800 required, partner, established 40-room furnished hotel; well stocked cafe; Exchange Place, Jersey City; open nights. Telephone 8133 Riverside.

Business Loans.

40 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

40 cents a line

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1832. William Gray, 68 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350 G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,015

Highest prices paid for old coins. Collector, V 53 Times.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY, 114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

BONDED DETECTIVE. Harry Martin, 110 West 90th St.

Schools.

30 cents a line.

State Normal graduate, seven years' experience in best schools; special rate for instruction in my home; school course accomplished in one-third school time. Wasweyler, 701 West 72d.

Dancing.

EXPERT TEACHERS

will give strictly private instruction; Tango, Trot, Boston and all modern dances; during cold and inclement weather automobile transportation to and from, free. Phone 5444 Bedford. 477-479 Green Av. and Nostrand, Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

30 cents a line.

Wanted—Room and board by young lady in nice house or apartment; must be on west side, between 70th and 90th Sts.; not over $10 per week. V 68 Times.

RATED HIGH BY BRADSTREET

Three morning newspapers, including The New York Times, carried the following advertisement on December 14th:

SOLICITORS WANTED.—Big money for capable men; call with references between 2 and 8; (commission.) Bradstreet's Collection Bureau, 111 Broadway.

From among the many applicants the advertiser selected nine Times readers, four from the second newspaper and two from the third. The Times Help Wanted columns are therefore rated high by Bradstreet.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Lost

30 cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

$250 REWARD.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-CYLINDER, TOURING, MODEL 14-48, NO. 50,037; TAKEN ABOUT 8 P. M., DEC. 23, WHILE STANDING IN FRONT OF POST OFFICE, 81ST ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. E. B. HOPWOOD, 53 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TELEPHONE JOHN 3796.

LOST.—Dec. 25, vicinity West 140th, Edgecombe, St. Nicholas, or 8th Ave., black leather pocketbook, gold monogram H. B. C., containing considerable money, diamond pin, blank check, photograph, cards and papers of no value except to owner. Suitable reward for pin, pocketbook, and papers. No questions asked. Or mail pocketbook and papers. Clerke, care Reichmen, 2,629 8th Av.

LOST—Dec. 23, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in Best's, 5th Av. and 35th St., lady's gold watch, with short gold chain and fob, safety catch attached; rough gold hunting case, with bright blue enamel dial numbers; marked on inside of case "K. B. S." Reward of $30 and absolutely no questions asked if returned to Miss Anderson, 34 East 74th St.

LOST.—Dec. 25, between 11 and 12 A. M., on 5th Av., (west side,) between 60th and 73d, a small pearl pin set in brilliants, star-shaped. Liberal reward if returned to M. S. Lane, 784 5th Av.

LOST—Dec. 25, on Jersey Central train, a black leather handbag containing money, key, letters. Reward if returned to J. J. H., 110 West 42d, care Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.

LOST—On 72d St., between Madison and 5th Avs., about 6:30 P. M., Dec. 25, from a yellow taxi, a lady's black fox fur neckpiece; reward for return. Address L 280 Times Downtown.

LOST—Christmas, 4:15 A. M., mink muff, with spectacles, left in taxi on trip to 96th St. and Amsterdam Av. church; please return and receive reward. Mary Boyd, 294 West 92d St.

LOST.—BLACK ROUND PEARL, with screw. Dec. 25, evening, at Metropolitan Opera House; Large reward to returner. Apply Carr Brothers, 82 Broadway.

LOST.—By elderly woman, at Van Cortlandt subway station, card case with $5 bill and ring. Reward. E. Lynch, 627 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Tuesday, brown fur collar, Manhattan or Brooklyn, marked inside Jacob Pivovar; reward. Johnson, 151 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—At 72d Subway Station, gold open-faced watch, with Masonic fob; initials C. A. B.; liberal reward. 255 West 72d St.

LOST—Dec. 25, black fox scarf, Subway or Putnam Av. car. Return Whitney, 41 Madison St., Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond ring, lost Thursday, Dec. 18, on 6th Av. car, between McCreery's, 34th St., and 42d St. Address Biddlecome, Colonial Hotel, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Thursday morning, neighborhood of Washington Bridge, sable and white collie, male; had a collar with license on; liberal reward. Return to 1,559 Undercliff Av.

LOST—Champagne colored Pomeranian dog, Morningside Park, Dec. 25. Liberal reward if returned to W. A. Smith, 254 Manhattan Av.

LOST—White poodle dog, tan spot on ear. Ziegler, 1,039 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

$10 REWARD.—Red Irish Setter, male, weight about 58 pounds. R. W. Creuzbaur, 217 82d St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bay Ridge 2556.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated running water; excellent table; moderate.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room, private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Second floor, large room, single rooms; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,058, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

11TH, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent home cooking; superior board; telephone.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; excellent culeine; reference.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled; board; telephone.

30TH ST., 40 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

50TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

65TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; electric light; desirable for particular people.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional table; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mohegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 126 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two double, front, sunny rooms, with board; references exchanged.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Warm, comfortable double and single rooms, with running water; newly furnished, attractive, homelike; unusual house; parlor dining; telephone; reasonable.

79TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone to every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.

The House Richards a satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Delightful second floor front; southern exposure; all new; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; abundant heat; generous table; every improvement; references.

113TH ST.—Small room, excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Private house; home cooking; special attention given dinner guests.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 544 WEST. (The Audubon.)—Broadway Subway; beautiful Riverside. Those appreciating bright, clean, cozy room and delicious food, make this your home. Every comfort. $8 to $12, one; $14 to $20, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A HOUSE

FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

Charming Winter Home.

Away from city and noise,

yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.

"THE EVELYN LODGE."

Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

218T ST., 187 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast service in rooms.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath, $7; front room, $5.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; Subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH ST., 98 EAST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.
REDUCED PRICES.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Small room; also room suitable two; board optional. Madison 3624.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without private baths; gentlemen; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, together, separately; handsomely furnished; electric light, telephone; unusual conveniences.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms; select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

38TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable hallroom; running water; bath; refined surroundings; $4.50.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

44TH ST., 236 WEST, (Apt. 6.)—An elaborately furnished front suite, option Steinway grand; telephone, elevator; steam heat.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor, large rooms; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

55TH ST., 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean medium and hall rooms, heated; hot water.

66TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

66TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room and alcove; all conveniences; telephone; electricity; gentlemen.

68TH ST., 825 WEST.—Large and single rooms; steam heat; all conveniences; best location for business people; phone.

68TH, 225 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; all conveniences; refined location. 2642 Columbus.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Small hall room, but comfortable; all conveniences; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet; suitable two gentlemen; steam heated.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; bath; private house; references; permanent. 4664 Columbus.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; electricity; steam; conveniences. 3685 Columbus.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny, large, small rooms; nurses; bachelors; telephone; references.

72D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Outside double rooms, suite; reasonable; telephone; breakfast. Wanamaker.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Columbus 9658.

76TH, 308 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; reasonable; references; gentleman.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms, running water; parquet floor; subway; also delightful small room; reasonable, reference.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator. 6706 Schuyler. Haskins.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, parlor floor; private bath.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; reasonable.

84TH, 66 WEST.—Large, light, nicely furnished room; running water; references. Lertigue.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, continuous hot water; telephone.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Two connecting bedrooms running water; would rent singly; pleasant, clean; private family; reasonable. Rouden.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

89TH, (Bet. Riverside Drive, West End.)—Second floor, front; unusually attractive library; bedrooms, 23x18; every convenience; hardwood floors. Telephone 1596 Riverside.

4 WEST 90TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL suite; private bath; breakfast optional; phone

92D, 204 WEST.—Comfortable housekeeping suite for two; southern exposure. Possons.

92D, 70 WEST.—Large and small room, private house; near "L" station.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; running water; housekeeping if desired; phone; $5.

92D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath, $8.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; very large, comfortably furnished, sunny front room; bath, shower; breakfast optional. Lins.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two splendid, sunny rooms; private bath; all conveniences. 7290 Riverside.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

106D, 216 WEST.—Dentist, doctor, or studio; 100 feet from Subway; suitable two; tiled bath; telephone; piano; save this advertisement; don't fail to call. Cecil Klein.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

West Side.

Charming Winter Home.

Away from city and noise,

yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.

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45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without private baths; gentlemen; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, together, separately; handsomely furnished; electric light, telephone; unusual conveniences.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

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53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

55TH ST., 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean medium and hall rooms, heated; hot water.

66TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

66TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room and alcove; all conveniences; telephone; electricity; gentlemen.

68TH ST., 825 WEST.—Large and single rooms; steam heat; all conveniences; best location for business people; phone.

68TH, 225 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; all conveniences; refined location. 2642 Columbus.

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89TH, (Bet. Riverside Drive, West End.)—Second floor, front; unusually attractive library; bedrooms, 23x18; every convenience; hardwood floors. Telephone 1596 Riverside.

4 WEST 90TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL suite; private bath; breakfast optional; phone

92D, 204 WEST.—Comfortable housekeeping suite for two; southern exposure. Possons.

92D, 70 WEST.—Large and small room, private house; near "L" station.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; running water; housekeeping if desired; phone; $5.

92D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath, $8.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; very large, comfortably furnished, sunny front room; bath, shower; breakfast optional. Lins.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two splendid, sunny rooms; private bath; all conveniences. 7290 Riverside.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

106D, 216 WEST.—Dentist, doctor, or studio; 100 feet from Subway; suitable two; tiled bath; telephone; piano; save this advertisement; don't fail to call. Cecil Klein.

Furnished Rooms

20 cents a line.

West Side.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Choice corner elevator; attractive large, small, reasonable rooms. Bacon.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; radiator, elevator; $4; New Englanders; references. Foster.

113TH, 26 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; gentlemen or couple; excellent cooking; $7 up.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Nearly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; electricity; elevator; Broadway Subway. Rich.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Furnished room; electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway. Robinson.

115TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms, $3; refined surroundings. Dana.

126TH ST., 4 WEST.—Choice room, strictly private; elevator apartment; refined surroundings; gentlemen; breakfast service; all transit. Apartment 2T.

179TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room; gentleman; conveniences; no other roomers. Apt. 51. Audubon 3830.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

A.—EXCEPTIONALLY large, light room; high-class elevator apartment; every accommodation; private bath; suitable couple, business man, or woman. Apt. 22. Riverside 5672. 312 West 93d St.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway. Morningside 4634. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552. (Near 127th St.)—Attractive room or two rooms; bath; light housekeeping conveniences; Reasonable; monthly. Friedland.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 27th St.

Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; varied every evening, $1.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room, private bath; excellent plumbing, electricity, large closets; private family; near 91st subway; reference.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

EDUCATED GENTLEMAN would like to rent comfortable room from refined party on the west side. V 59 Times.

Furnished room wanted; business woman; private family preferred. Full particulars, V 56 Times.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper wanted on double-entry. D 40 Times.

HEAD OF PARCEL WRAPPERS TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF FEMALE PARCEL WRAPPERS; ONE HAVING HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED ONLY APPLY. McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO., 43D ST. AND 8TH AV.

McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO., 43D ST. AND 8TH AV., REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR RIBBON AND LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT.

McPartland & O'Flaherty Co., 48d St. and 8th Av., require saleswomen for the house furnishing and china department; only experienced need apply.

McPartland & O'Flaherty Co., 43d St. and 8th Av., require girls for packers; must be over 18 years and have had department store experience.

MATRON for tuberculosis sanitarium in Sullivan County; patients of Jewish faith; applicants will please state experience, references, single or married. Address M 61 Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director

Help Wanted, Male

*15 cents a

ARREST LIEUTENANT FOR INVADING HOME

Heffernon of Canarsie Station Suspended After He Breaks Into Foran Flat.

HUSBAND BEATEN SEVERELY

Victim Cut by Broken Glass of Door —Heard Woman Cry for Help, Heffernan Says.

Mrs. Ann Foran, wife of John Foran, owner of a trucking business in Barclay Street, awakened her husband yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and told him she believed burglars were trying to break into their flat on the second floor of the house at 303 West Broadway. As Foran, according to the story he told the police later, stepped out of his bedroom he heard a voice shout from the outside hallway:

"Open this door! Open or I'll break it in."

The threat, he said, was immediately followed by the smashing of the glass panel in the upper half of the door. Then a heavy body lunged against the door, forcing it open by breaking the lock, and carrying away part of the woodwork of the door frame. Through the broken doorway a large and powerfully built man threw himself upon Foran, and struck him a number of blows on the head. Foran, who is 62 years old, said he tried in vain to defend himself, and the broken glass cut his feet while he struggled with the invader.

The intruder seized Foran, dragged him to the hallway, and pressing his body against the steps leading to the upper floor began to choke him. Mrs. Foran, screaming and terror-stricken, rushed across the hallway to a neighbor, Frederick Ferlano, and asked him to prevent her husband from being killed. Foran's assailant turned upon Ferlano and threatened to shoot him if he interfered. Ferlano, going down the stairway for help, met John Kennedy, an undertaker, who lives with his family on the first floor, all of whom had been aroused by the assault on Foran's apartment. They went to Foran's aid, but were unable to get him free of his assailant.

Not until Policeman Hart, on post at Canal Street, had been summoned, did the intruder cease his attack. The latter then said that he was a police officer, and on police duty, though he was in citizen's clothing. At the Macdougal Street Station, where he was taken on the charges of assault, breaking and entering, made by Foran, the prisoner said he was Lieut. John M. Heffernon, of the Canarsie Station.

Heffernon was locked up in the station until arraigned before Magistrate Campbell in Jefferson Market Court, where he was paroled in the custody of his attorney for an examination on Monday afternoon. Immediately after being notified of Heffernon's arrest Deputy Commissioner Newburger ordered his suspension pending a hearing on the charges against him. The only explanation made by Heffernon of the attack on the flat was a statement that he entered the house because he heard a woman cry for help. Policemen on the "peg" post, one at Canal Street and the other at Grand Street, less than a block from the house, heard no appeal for assistance.

Foran, who was so severely injured that he was unable to attend to his business yesterday, went to court to prosecute the charges. He also described the attack to the Inspector at the Greenwich Street Station. Foran had a wound on the head, where he had been struck in the encounter, and his right hand and feet were bandaged to cover the wounds made by broken glass.

"If help had not come in time I'd be filling one of John Kennedy's iceboxes," he said last night. "Heffernon acted like a crazy man. Mrs. Foran said she heard a noise in the hallway an hour before the door was broken open. She looked into the hallway through the glass panel of the door and saw the shadow of some one moving around. She then returned to bed."

Heffernon has been a policeman twenty-eight years and has a son who is a policeman. Heffernon, who is 51 years old, lives at 2,265 Creston Avenue, the Bronx. He did not attempt to explain his presence at Canal Street and West Broadway at that hour. Several months ago he was attached to the staff of Inspector James H. Gillen at the West Thirtieth Street Station, and was transferred to Canarsie for the "good of the service."

Deputy Commissioners Newburger and Dillon each said last night they knew of nothing against Heffernon's record previous to his transfer.

UPHOLDS POLICE DISCIPLINE

Court Dismisses Appeal of Sergeant Who Was Dropped.

The Appellate Division dismissed yesterday the appeal of ex-Sergeant Hugh Gallagher of the Thirty-seventh Precinct from an order of Police Commissioner Waldo which dropped him from the police force. Gallagher was tried for insubordination before Deputy Commissioner Harry W. Newburger, who recommended his dismissal. His defense was that he was off duty at the time of the alleged insubordination, and was not under the orders of the Lieutenant whose request to report at the desk he had disregarded.

Gallagher testified that on the night in question he was sleeping in the station house, instead of going to his home, as he had a right to do. Some one complained to the Lieutenant on duty that he had been insulted by a Sergeant, and Gallagher, who was in the dormitory, was summoned to face the complainant.

He declined to respond, partly, he said, because he was only half awake and did not comprehend the order, partly because he did not regard it as a command, and party because, being off duty, he did not consider himself under the Lieutenant's direction at the time.

KILLED IN COAL ELEVATOR.

Laborer's Clothing Catches in Machinery for Loading Steamers.

Men working with Patrick Reilly, 18 years old, of Union Hill, N. J., who had left him leveling coal which was poured upon the pier of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken, N. J., returned at 7 o'clock last night and called for him. Reilly did not appear at his stand. When the other laborers began to look around for him they saw blood on the machinery of the bucket elevator which lifted coal from the pier and shot it into the bunkers of a steamer.

A search was made inside the boat, and Reilly's mangled body was found buried under the coal. His clothing had caught in the machinery of the elevator, and his body was crushed as it was carried up a distance of eighty feet by the elevator and dropped down the coal chute.

KEPT SANTA CLAUS BUSY.

Dodd Distributed 2,970 Presents in Three Hours and a Half.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 26.—Isaac A. Dodd says he thinks he made a record as Santa Claus yesterday, when in three hours and a half he distributed 2,970 presents. Mr. Dodd, who is the father of fourteen children and grandfather of twenty-four, lives at 58 Greenwood Avenue.

It has been the rule in the family that each member on Christmas Day gives some token, if only a card, to every other member. Therefore, there were just fifty-five times fifty-four presents for Mr. Dodd to distribute.

INSANE HOSPITAL PACKED.

Overcrowding in Jersey Institution a Serious Problem, Says Dr. Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Calling attention to the overcrowding of the institution, Dr. Britton D. Evans, Medical Director of the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, declares in his report to Gov. Taylor that patients who are herded together far beyond warrant of the most flexible laws of hygiene are being robbed of a reasonable expectation of recovery.

In the hospital there are now more than 200 patients in excess of its normal capacity, and Dr. Evans says the problem is more serious than the public understands. He urges prompt action by the Legislature.

Dr. Evans calls attention to the failure of the State to provide an institution where idiots can be cared for. At the present time most of them are being cared for in poorhouses, where the care is not what it should be and not such as humanity demands.

It is shown in the report that during the thirty-two years since the hospital opened 11,642 patients have been admitted and received treatment. During the last hospital year 2,847 have been treated, of whom 1,450 were men and 1,397 women. At the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, there were remaining under treatment 2,411 patients, of whom 1,225 were men and 1,186 women. During the year covered by the report 545 patients were admitted, 280 being men and 265 women. This is seventeen less than in the previous year.

The percentage of patients of foreign birth admitted is steadily increasing. This year there were 230 such. Of the patients discharged 84 had recovered from their mental diseases and 135 were in such an improved mental condition as to warrant their release.

CREW RESCUED AT SEA.

Eight Men in Sinking Ship's Rigging Waved Torches to Attract Help

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—The story of a timely rescue at sea of eight members of the crew of the British barkentine Malwa was recounted by Capt. J. W. Gould, one of the rescued men, when they arrived here to-day on the revenue cutter Miami.

Capt. Gould and his men were taken aboard the Miami this morning from the British steamer Cestrian, which on Christmas Eve had rescued them from the rigging of their sinking vessel.

The Malwa began to sink when her foremast and a portion of her deck were carried away in a heavy storm. The crew took to the rigging, and late in the day attracted the attention of the Cestrian with torches. They were taken off in a sea that threatened to swamp the lifeboats of the rescue ship. The Malwa was abandoned.

DEWITT C. SKILTON DEAD.

Ex-President of Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. Was Widely Known.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—Dewitt C. Skilton, who retired last June as President of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, died to-night after a long illness. He was one of the oldest and best known fire insurance underwriters in the country. Mr. Skilton was born at Plymouth Hollow, Conn., on Jan. 11, 1839. In 1861 he became a clerk in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He entered the volunteer service in 1862 and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1863. He became Secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company in 1867. Vice President in 1885, and President in 1891.

Mr. Skilton was President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1891, 1892, and 1893, and a member of the Committee of Twenty, which prepared the Standard Policy of Fire Insurance now in use throughout the country. He was a Director of the Hartford National Bank, a trustee of the State Savings Bank at Hartford, and a Director of the Holyoke Water Power Company.

Mr. Skilton was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, New York. His clubs were the Hartford and Republican in Hartford, and the Army and Navy in New York.

FAMOUS TURFMAN DEAD.

George Hendrie of Canada Succumbs to Second Stroke of Paralysis.

George Hendrie, one of the most widely known of Canadian sportsmen, died recently at his home at Grosse Point Farms, in his eightieth year, following a second stroke of paralysis. The deceased had been ailing since May, 1911, when he suffered his first stroke. Mr. Hendrie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1834, and migrated to Hamilton, Ontario, with his brother, William, while he was still a boy.

The surviving family consists of a widow and three sons, Strathearn, George, and William, and four daughters. For many years "Uncle George," as he was well and favorably known, was a good sportsman. In particular, he was identified with the thoroughbred running horse, and one of the best to carry his colors was Springwells, which for many seasons held the course record of 1:12 2-5 at Windsor. He won the Canadian Derby with Red Robe, which was bred by Mr. Hendrie.

In the early part of his career Mr. Hendrie was connected with several of the Canadian racing associations, including the Woodbine track of the Ontario Jockey Club, which he aided in developing into its present magnificence, and it is stated that his interest never wavered in the turf during his long career.

Arthur Barnes Treat Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—Arthur Barnes Treat, head of the constructing firm of Sperry and Treat Company, which built many of the university buildings and many of the most imposing structures in the State, died suddenly early to-day from acute indigestion and heart disease. Mr. Treat was a descendant of Gov. Robert Treat and was born in Orange about sixty years ago. As a builder Mr. Treat had been identified with the development of Yale's equipment in dormitories, halls and laboratories. In fact, his relationship was such that he had been termed the builder of Yale.

Mennonite Bishop Shelley Dies.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The Rev. Andrew B. Shelley, a Bishop of the Mennonite Church and President of the General Conference of North America for twenty-seven years, died suddenly to-day, while visiting friends in this city. His home was in Quakertown, Penn. He was 79 years old, and would have been in the ministry fifty-six years next March. Bishop Shelley was formerly Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Mennonite Church.

Hospital Campaign Changes Form.

As the campaign to raise $150,000 for a new Washington Heights Hospital netted only $43,000, a building fund association was organized last evening to carry on the collecting until the total sum is in hand. David Levy was elected President.

Annual Dinner of Times Men.

The annual dinner of The New York Times Association will take place in the banquet hall of the Hotel Knickerbocker in Times Square at 6:30 o'clock on Sunday night, Jan. 25.

FUNDS
URGENTLY NEEDED
To Complete a New Building for the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1,915-1,919 Madison Avenue, New York.

Subscriptions for $71,000 already paid in. Will cost $50,000 more to finish and equip this new non-sectarian Dispensary Building. We treated more than 4,000 new cases last year at a cost of $50,000. To give here is a most worthy benefaction. Make checks payable to

LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD, Treasurer.

PARK THEATRE SHUT ON COURT ORDER

Justice Gavegan Vacates Injunction Protecting White Slave Pictures.

POLICE NOW IN COMMAND

Case May Go to Appellate Division Next—Cecil Spooner Gets a Stay.

Taken from under the protecting wing of a temporary Supreme Court injunction yesterday afternoon, the Park Theatre closed its doors and gave no performances of the moving picture films called "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic." At the Bijou Theatre, a mile or so further down Broadway, the same films were shown many times to large audiences during the day and evening under the restraining order which is in effect until next Monday at least.

Efforts will be made by the Park Theatre management to obtain some sort of a court order to-day which will permit the theatre to reopen, but in the meantime the police are keeping a close watch on the theatre ready to make a raid if any exhibitions of the film are offered.

The order which restrained the police from interfering with the Park Theatre exhibitions was vacated by Justice Gavegan in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court when the temporary injunction issued by Justice Ford, following the raid on the theatre last Saturday, came up for a hearing.

Justice Gavegan refused for the time being at least to issue another injunction pending a trial of the case on its merits. The application of the film concern's counsel for another injunction Justice Gavegan took under advisement. Should the Justice decide to issue another injunction pending a court trial, the police would be prevented from interfering with the films for a considerable length of time.

Abraham Gruber, attorney for the film company, announced that he would take the matter before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day and would apply for an injunction from one of the Justices there restraining the police until the Appellate Division had passed upon the case. Mr. Gruber said he many well-known women and physicians had seen the white slave pictures and decided that they were a good thing for the community. Affidavits to this effect were furnished by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Dr. Frederick H. Robinson and others.

In refusing to make the injunction secured from Justice Ford by the Park Theatre a permanent one, Justice Gavegan said:

"The law has been so well settled by the Appellate Division, so far as this department is concerned, to the effect that this court has not the power to prevent the enforcement of the criminal law, that I do not feel justified in devoting any further time to the consideration of that question. The defendant's application, therefore, for an order vacating the temporary stay heretofore procured herein is now granted, and the order will be signed immediately by the court upon its presentation."

Attorney Gruber made application to Justice Gavegan, immediately after the decision to vacate the temporary stay, for permission to withdraw from his court altogether the application for a permanent injunction. This was denied by Justice Gavegan.

When the news of the vacating of the injunction reached the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon about 1,000 persons were in the theatre waiting for the exhibition to begin. The audience was immediately dismissed, and no attempt was made to give a performance. The price of admission was refunded to the patrons as they left the theatre.

Justice Gavegan yesterday morning postponed the hearing on an injunction sought by Soloman Hechter, the Second Avenue restaurant keeper who wanted to restrain the film concerns from presenting the white slave pictures on the ground that his place of business was shown in the films and called a headquarters for white slavers. Attorneys for the film company announced that the parts of the picture objected to by Hechter had been cut out of the exhibition, and thought this ought to satisfy him, but the restaurant proprietor insisted on stopping the entire production, and the hearing was set for next Monday.

The case of Cecil Spooner, the actress and Joseph W. Cone, manager of the Cecil Spooner Theatre in the Bronx, charged with presenting an immoral play, "The House of Bondage," which was raided by the police two weeks ago, also came up for hearing in Special Sessions yesterday, and was postponed until Jan. 30 at the request of Meyer C. Goldman, attorney for the actress and manager. Mr. Goldman said that he made the application for a postponement so that he could take the case before the Grand Jury in order that the trial, if an indictment is found, would be before a jury.

INVESTIGATE PICTURE SHOWS.

Protective Association Will See If Children Are Admitted.

On the complaint of many mothers the East Side Protective Association, with headquarters at 1 Avenue B, has started an investigation of motion picture houses that unlawfully admit children under age without guardians. According to some of the mothers who have sought the assistance of the association, their sons and daughters have been going to the shows in some instances alone. The association has assigned its Chief Inspector, Alexander Rosenthal, and twenty-five of his organized boy Inspectors to visit the motion-picture houses to see whether they are violating the law by admitting small children without their parents or guardians.

Mrs. Metlar Ignores Son in Will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 26.—In the will in which she disposed of her $100,000 fortune, Mrs. Catherine Metlar, widow of George W. Metlar, entirely ignored one of her sons, William Metlar of Beechwood Heights, Bound Brook, leaving his share to his son, her grandson, Edwin Field Metlar. Besides William Metlar, Mrs. Metlar left four other children. Each of them and young Edwin Field Metlar will get a fifth of the estate.

Expect Jarvis to Die of Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 26.—George Jarvis, 17 years old, son of Charles G. Jarvis, who was found unconscious alongside the New Jersey & New York Railroad tracks last night, is not expected to live. His right leg was broken in three places, and the attending physicians fear that he is injured internally. Jarvis has not recovered sufficiently to tell how the accident happened.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON
SATEEN MADRAS 2 FOR 25c
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

UPHOLDS RIOT ARRESTS.

Los Angeles Committee Convinced Unemployed Caused Disorders.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—The police were justified in dispersing the meeting yesterday of 1,000 unemployed men at the Plaza at a cost of the life of one, the arrest of seventy-five, and the clubbing of many others, the Public Welfare Committee of the City Council decided to-day after investigation.

The committee was convinced that the riot was started by the idle men themselves, Industrial Workers of the World, Mexicans, and other foreigners when the police attempted to stop a public meeting which was being held without a permit, contrary to the city ordinances.

It was decided to issue complaints tomorrow charging disturbances of the peace against thirty-two of the seventy-five men arrested, the belief being that it would be easier to obtain convictions upon that charge than upon rioting.

A more serious charge—probably assault with a deadly weapon—will be placed against Jesus Sovsa, the Mexican accused of having stabbed Police Lieutenant H. R. W. Krieg in the neck after having knocked him down.

Peter Castorina, an Industrial Worker of the World, accused the police of having kicked and beaten the Mexicans about the Plaza. He said that as an I. W. W. he believed the United States Government had disinherited him, and that as soon as that organization was strong enough it would take over the Government.

CHUBB TO SUE AGAIN.

Says His Wife Only Seeks a Division of His Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—"This action by my wife in setting aside our divorce is a plan to get a division of my money and property," said Frederick A. Chubb today. "It is an outrageous proceeding, but it won't get her anything."

Chubb, who is a soldier of fortune and a grand-nephew of the late Senator Hoar, insists that his wife's only object in having their divorce set aside was to force him to share his property with her.

Mrs. Anna Laura Hagan Zimmerman Chubb previously had obtained in New York two warrants for her husband's arrest on a charge of abandonment. Chubb said he would immediately sue for divorce on the ground of desertion.

NEW BARITONE APPEARS.

Robert Leonhardt in "Haensel und Gretel"—"Siegfried" Sung Again.

The Metropolitan Opera House introduced a new baritone yesterday afternoon in the person of Robert Leonhardt at a special matinée of Humperdink's "Hänsel und Gretel." He sang the father in a cast that was otherwise familiar, Marie Mattfeld being the Hänsel, Bella Alten the Gretel, and Albert Reiss the witch. The others were Lila Robeson, Sophie Braslau, and Lenora Sparkes. Hans Morgenstern conducted. Mr. Leonhardt, a contrast to the large stature of Otto Goritz, who usually sings the rôle, revealed a voice of very agreeable quality, and, almost totally unheralded, may be said to have made a success of his first appearance.

"Siegfried" was sung last night for the second time, with the only changes of cast in the women's voices. Mme. Gadski sang Brunnhilde for the first time this season and Mme. Matzenauer who sang this rôle at the first performance, appeared last night as Erde. Lenora Sparkes sang the music of the bird voice. The others were Jacques Urlus in the principal rôle, Albert Reiss, Putnam Griswold, Otto Goritz, and Basil Ruysdael. Mr. Hertz conducted.

NEW WINTER GARDEN SHOW.

"Whirl of the World" on Jan. 5, with Lillian Lorraine and Herz.

The next attraction at the Winter Garden will be "The Whirl of the World." The new musical play will be produced there on Jan. 5. It is in two acts and ten scenes with the book and lyrics by Harold Atteridge and music by Romberg, a young Viennese composer. Mr. Atteridge has written the books and lyrics of most of the previous Winter Garden productions, but the composer is new to Broadway.

Lillian Lorraine is to be the Shuberts' star in "The Whirl of the World" among the women, while Ralph Herz is to be the leading male member of the cast. Others in the company will be W. C. Kelly, Bernard Granville, Howard and Howard, Moon and Morris, Lawrence Grant, Ward Brothers, Rosika Dolly, May Boley, Audrey Maple, Juliette Lippe, and Trixie Raymond.

Boy 12 Slays His Father.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—Norris W. Rowe of West Buxton died to-night from a bullet wound said to have been inflicted by his 12-year-old son, Leon. According to Homer L. Martin, Deputy Sheriff, who has Leon in custody, the boy said he shot his father in defense of his mother.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

BREMEN (Bremen)—J. E. Davies, W. M. Fulton, W. B. Fanis, F. W. Heepner, J. W. Lansberg, and Dr. H. Siemann.

CHICAGO (Havre)—L. Anger, Mrs. A. Bowater, A. E. Beaulieu, Georges Druon, the Rev. F. Hilaire, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Matthews, and Mrs. Jeanne Kessler.

MINNETONKA (London)—E. R. Emerson, John Jones, Livingston Kean, F. S. Peer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. B. Vessey, George Westock, and Richard Sankey.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FRANCONIA, (Naples.)—Miss L. A. Warren T. J. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, James Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kelly, L. S. Bendick, Mrs. M. V. Jones, F. G. Carleton.

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—H. Ashford, Leslie Banks, Henry Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Campbell, J. J. Cawthra, Miss Cawthra, James C. Cartin, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Esmond, Andrew Gibson, G. D. Harper, Percy Harrison, Lord Alastair Innes-Kerr, Sir Alexandre La Coote, Chief Justice of Canada, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lee, Claud Maitland, G. C. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Turner, Mrs. H. Davidson.

UNCLE SAM PROTECTS YOU
HE puts the guarantee of his Customs Stamp on each box of JOSE VILA CIGARS because they are made in a U. S. Bonded Cigar Factory, under government supervision. Thus you get a real Havana Cigar—made by Spanish method—at a saving of 25%. Further, it protects you from adulterations that may be injurious to health.
For sale at leading stores
BERRIMAN BROS. Makers, Tampa, Fla.
NEW YORK OFFICE—1170 BROADWAY
JOSÉ VILA

REBUILDING NOME AFTER THE STORM

Every One Is Busy with Saw and Hammer, Senator from There Says.

FAVORS THE RAILROAD BILL

Alaska in Good Condition for Building Lines, in Spite of a Bad Summer.

Elwood Bruner of Nome, who is one of the two Senators representing the Second Division in the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, has arrived at the Imperial. Before he went to Alaska in 1904 Mr. Bruner had been twice a member of the California Legislature, and had served two terms as District Attorney of Sacramento County. He practices law in the Territorial courts.

"I left Nome three weeks after the storm in October, which came near demolishing the place," said Mr. Bruner yesterday. "I was there during the storm, and you can appreciate the damage done when you realize that not less than $500,000 loss was caused a place whose population is only 2,500.

"Nome boasted of an establishment that was the pride of the town, and that was the Elite Baths. This place had a concrete floor and there were baths of all kinds, just as fine, too, as at some of your establishments in New York. On the floor above them were sleeping rooms. In one was a newspaper man, who had been editing The Nome Nugget for a year, and was about to return home. When they tried to get him out he simply refused to leave his bed. They made several efforts to make him leave, but he refused to see that there was any danger. Finally they sent the policeman in to arrest him. The policeman just went in and dragged him out of bed and bundled him downstairs. Ten minutes later you couldn't have told where the Elite Baths had been without a survey.

"But when I left they were already rebuilding with great speed. They had hardly got the débris off Front Street when everybody who could wield a saw or a hammer was at work building. Construction work is going to be more substantial than before. The rebuilding in the same place, but the stores whose backs were toward the sea will not be so deep as they were by some twenty or thirty feet.

"I have come on partly as one of a committee from the Alaska Senate to help Judge Wickersham, our Territorial Delegate at Washington, plead the cause of Alaska before Congress. Our Senate at the last meeting authorized one Senator from each division to act on this committee.

"Our position in Alaska with regard to the building of a railroad is that whatever Congress sees fit to give us we shall take it and build a road. I think a majority of the people of Alaska would prefer that the road should be built by the Government rather than by private capital. They are very largely in favor of the Jones-Wickersham bill now pending in Congress.

"I have spent six Christmases in Nome or near there," said Mr. Bruner in answer to a question, "and I can assure you that far from being dreary, as you might imagine of a small place cut off from the remainder of civilization through the whole Winter and most of the Spring, things are always lively, and there is plenty of merry-making. There is not a night from the time the roads freeze up, which is usually about Nov. 15, until the ice breaks up in May, that there is not something going on at night—balls, bazaars, carnivals, or racing on skis, or with dogs or reindeer. Why, we have a ball that will seat 1,600, where we hold fifty-mile foot races. The Winter passes a lot more quickly than the Summer, and the ice begins to break up before you know it.

"There is no public gambling in Nome, and there hasn't been any practically since the Winter of 1904-5. And for a police force, we only require a chief and two patrolmen, one of whom, in addition, is poundmaster.

"Alaska to-day is in better condition than at any time in its history. While last Summer was not prosperous on account of the excessive drought on the Seward peninsula and the interior of the country, the new strikes that have been made at Shushana, the great impulse toward quartz mining and the further fact that throughout the Territory business has settled to normal conditions, and that the people are willing to build homes instead of remaining a floating population, give promise of great development."

Ballot Association Will Pay.

The suit of Samuel J. Buzzell, an attorney, against the Honest Ballot Association for $269.13, alleged to be due for services rendered during the last city campaign, will be settled to-day out of court. A judgment was taken out in Justice Seabury's part of the Supreme Court against the association, but before the papers could be served a settlement was agreed upon.

Wallach Bros. Broadway cor. 29th St. ONLY.
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Shirt Sale
$1.35
3 for $4
This sale holds at our B'way, Cor. 29 St., Store ONLY.
THESE shirts are regular $2.00 and $2.50 values.
Patterns and sizes galore—but from past experience we advise you to come in early.

JARDIN de DANSE | 8:30 to 1
Dancing & High Class Cabaret | Teas 5 to 8:30
Carnival of Dancing Stars.
Free Tuition at Matinee Teas.
NEW YEAR'S EVE. RESERVATIONS—NOW.
HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Dainty Marie, Belle Storey, Avon Comedy 4, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey & Co. & 13 Others

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Eves. 8:10. Mats. T'day, Wed. & N. Yr's
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
MON. JAN. 5—Seats Now Year's Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:15. First Mat. To-day, 2:15.
"MISS BURKE HAS NEVER CAPTURED A NEW YORK AUDIENCE MORE THOROUGHLY."—SUN.
"THE LAND OF PROMISE IS FULL OF PROMISE FOR BILLIE BURKE."—HERALD.
Miss Billie Burke
In a modern play of North American Homestead Life. W. S. Maugham.
THE LAND OF PROMISE
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. T'day, Wed. & N. Yr's.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. T'day, Wed. & N. Yr's.
—LAST 2 WEEKS—
FANNIE WARD in Madam President | "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—Americon.
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Wed. & N. Yr's. TO-DAY & WED.
THE MISLEADING LADY EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Wed. & N. Yr's.
"What Bunty Did for the Scotch"
GEN. JOHN REGAN
Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. T'day, Wed. & N. Yr's, 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE The Famous English Actor in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. NEXT MON. DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE. ADELE
CONTINUING ITS 12 MONTHS' RUN. ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION INTACT
Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead, including New Year's Eve & Matinee.
HARRIS THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. TO-DAY (SATURDAY) MAT. & NIGHT.
Madame Yorska in La Vierge Folie and Le Passant
GLOBE
B'way & 46th. Eve. 8:20. Mats. T'day & Jan. 1.
Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:10. Mats. T'day & Wed., 2:10.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy.
The Little Cafe
by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.
New Amsterdam Theatre—Special ORGAN RECITAL AND LIFE OF TO-MORROW AT 3 & 8:30. Also Mon., Tues. & Fri., 3. In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25c and 50c. Richard Wagner
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:15. MATS. TO-DAY, WED. & NEW YEAR'S.
Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks
Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
IN "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed., & New Year's. LAST 2 WEEKS
CHRISTIE MACDONALD In Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season, SWEETHEARTS
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Wm. Hurlbut's Towan Comedy, The Strange Woman
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:15.
FRANCES STARR
In HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinee To-day. Mats. To-day, Tues., Wed. & New Year's Day.
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills | 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE | COHAN'S BEST PLAY
GRAND, 3d Av., 8 St. Mat. To-day, 25c & $1.
Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."
Next Week..."BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS."

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
Winter Garden LAST 2 Weeks The Pleasure Seekers
Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Tues., Thurs., 2:20. All Star Cast
Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York
FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON
LAST WEEKS
TO-DAY MAT. AT 2:30. Passing 3rd Floor Back
TO-NIGHT AT 8 OTHELLO
All next week—Mats. Thur. & Sat., Last 8 Performances—Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra"
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert
THEA., 44th W. of B'way.
COMEDY, Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'day, Tues. & Thur.
CARLISLE in ALEXANDRA and MIMI AGUGLIA in The Marriage Game SALOME
Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. T'day, 2:30.
WE ARE SEVEN Extra Mat. New Year's.
A Whimsical Farce by Eleanor Gates.
Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed., Thurs., 2:30
The Things That Count
44th MUSIC HALL Last 2 Times EVA TANGUAY
Lew Fields, Prop. In Her Own Co. Prices 25c. up.
44th St. Theatre—NEXT WEEK Seats Now
For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production.
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c, $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thurs.
HIGH JINKS
with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis
Booth Thea., 45th, w. of B'way. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45.
A FANTASY WITH MUSIC "Prunella"
with Marguerite Clark.
"Prunella Is Delicious"—Life.
Monday Special Matinee. Auspices Junior Auxiliary, West End Exchange.
LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Beginning TUESDAY, DEC. 30
Seats Now on Sale. BERNARD SHAW'S THE PHILANDERER Extra Mat. New Year's.
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:20.
Last Week Oh, I Say!
WEEK MON., DEC. 29, TWICE DAILY.
ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY
39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.
AT BAY Extra Mat. New Year's.
Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.
48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Thur. & Fri.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Extra Mat. Friday.
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TO-DAY. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2.
Hop O'My Thumb, with De Wolf Hopper
"RUSSIA" is the most sensational play ever seen in America, yet it is only one of FIVE SENSATIONS at the PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39, nr. B'way. Mat. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
WEST END 125th, w. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thurs.
THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 blk. fm 149 St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"
Next Week—Bertha Kalich in Rachel.
MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (B'way & Spring St.) Star and Garter Show
Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.) Al Reeve's Beauty Show

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Matinee, at 2. Boheme: Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
To-night at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Verdi Night. Case, Braslau; Amato, Althouse; Cristalli. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Gorits, Well. Jorn. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Amato, Bada. Cond., Pol

Picture Section,
Part 1

The New York Times

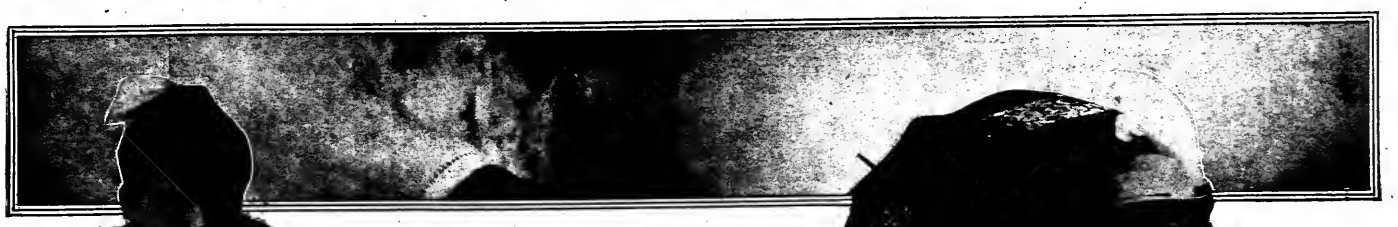
Sunday,
December 28, 1913

FIRST DEBUTANTE OF 1914, "THE SNOW BABY."

Pictures That Trace the Unique Life-Story of the North Pole Discoverer's Daughter, a Typical American Girl Who Was Born Amid the Arctic Snows of Greenland.

IN NORTH GREENLAND,
Her First Summer.

IN ESKIMO GARB,
Sixteen Months Old.



THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION.

Revisiting Her Birthplace.

MISS MARIE AHNIGHITO PEARY, AS SHE IS TO-DAY.

Next Friday she will make her debut in Washington, where Admiral Peary has his Winter home. "The Snow Baby," as she has been known ever since she came from the Arctic regions, is of English and French descent on her father's side, Russian and German on her mother's. She rides, rows, swims, cooks, paints, embroiders—and is, in fact, as versatile as an American outdoor girl should be.

(Photo (C) by Harris & Ewing.)

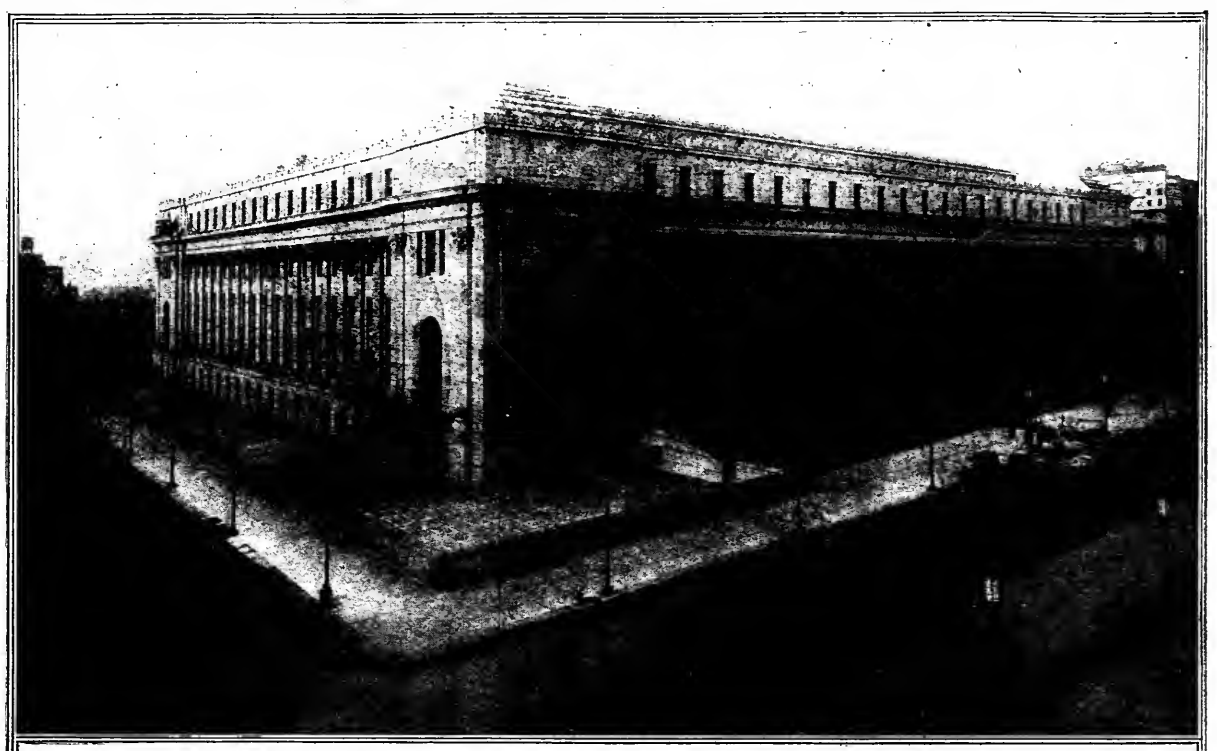
In Paris Last Summer.

CLASSIC BUILDING FOR THE CITY'S MAIN POST OFFICE

It is opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, facing Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. For months the basement and part of the first floor have been in use. Soon the whole structure will be occupied, replacing the aged building at Broadway and Park Row as New York's Postal headquarters. The new building has cost about $4,500,000. In it can be speedily handled 250 tons of mail daily. Underground pneumatic tubes will eventually connect it with all the branch Post Offices.

WHERE CLERKS WILL HANDLE VAST QUANTITIES OF MAIL.

An entire floor as a workroom. Here every invention for speedy work by an army of clerks has been installed. Even a Christmas rush of mail will present no terrors to the clerks.



VIEW FROM THIRTY-FIRST STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE.

Years of pleading with Congress were needed to get for New York a Post Office of imposing architecture and spacious enough for conducting the mail business of the largest American city.

(Photos by Edwin Levick.)

THE CURRENCY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

Left to Right: Senator James A. O'Gorman, Representative Charles A. Korbly, Senator James A. Reed, Senator Henry F. Hollis, Senator Atlee Pomerene, Senator Robert L. Owen, (Chairman,) Senator John F. Shafroth, Behind Mr. O Gorman Was Representative Carter Glass, Hidden from the Camera.

These Senators and Congressmen Made the Final Changes in the Currency Bill Before It Was Passed by the House Last Monday and the Senate on Tuesday. President Wilson Signed It Tuesday Night.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

SPEAKER'S DAUGHTER A DEBUTANTE.

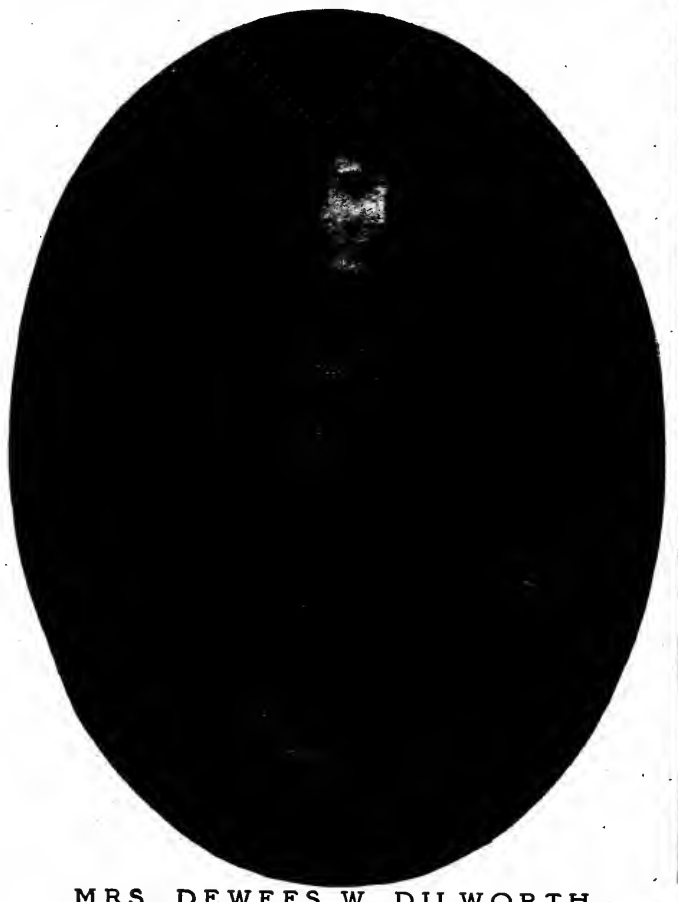
Miss Genevieve Clark, Like Miss Peary, Will Be a New Year Entrant Into Washington Society.

(Photo (C) by Harris & Ewing.)

A GIFT TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

This Is the President's Birthday. The Bronze Bust Was Sent to Him by S. de Renca, a New York Sculptor.

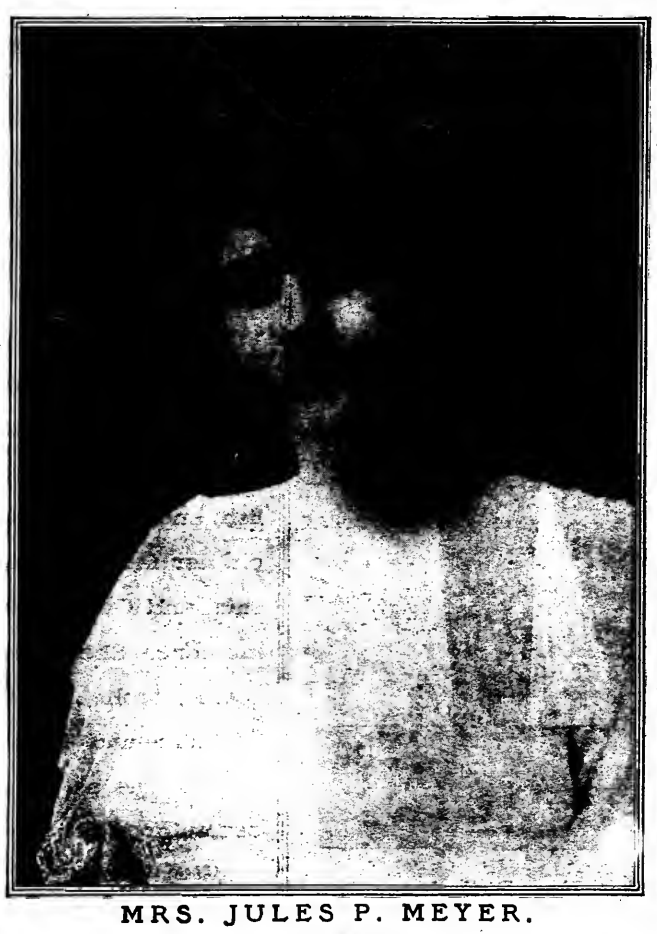
In the Social World



MRS. DEWEES W. DILWORTH.

One ~~of the Winter~~'s Brides. She Was ~~Miss~~ Edith Logan.

(Photo by Dudley Hoyt.)



MRS. JULES P. MEYER.

(Photo by Mishkin.)

MISS HOPE MALCOM.

(Photo by Campbell Studios.)

MEN WHO WILL TAKE THE REINS OF CITY RULE THIS WEEK

New York's Municipal Government Will Be Turned Over Next Thursday to the Fusion Administration Elected After the Fall's Anti-Tammany Campaign. Only a Few Scattered Officials Will Represent the Democratic Machine in the Five Boroughs.

(Photo by E. Levick.)

William A. Prendergast, Controller.

Douglas Mathewson, President of Bronx Borough.

Charles J. McCormack (Dem.), President of Richmond Borough.

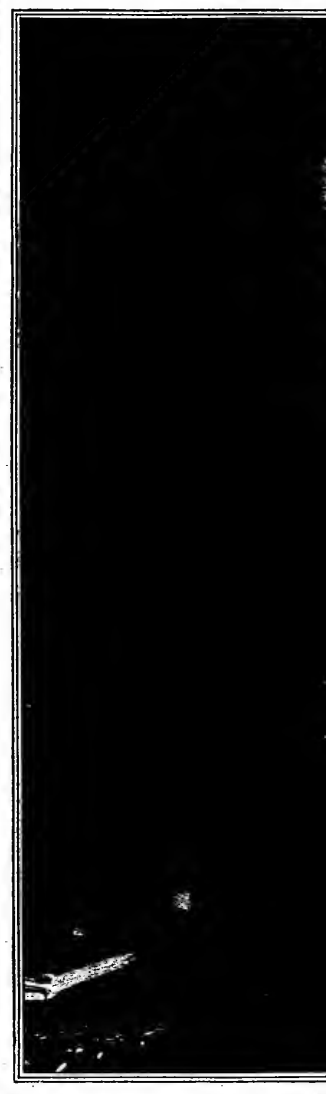
George McAneny, President of Board of Aldermen.

Charles W. Coleman, Municipal Justice, 5th Dist., Manhattan.

Lewis M. Swasey, Sheriff, Kings.

E. T. O'Loughlin, Register, Kings.

(Photo by Sarony.)



JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

(Photo (C) by Marceau.)

Lewis L. Fawcett, County Judge, Kings.

Charles S. Devoy, County Clerk, Kings.

(Photo by Stacy.)

James V. Ganly (Dem.), County Clerk, Bronx.

John J. Hopper, Register, N. Y. County.

Louis D. Gibbs (Rep.), County Judge, Bronx.

Max S. Grifenhagen, Sheriff, N. Y. County.

Edward Polak (Dem.), Register, Bronx.

George M. S. Schulz, (Dem.), Surrogate, Bronx.

Maurice E. Connolly, (Dem.), President of Queens Borough.

(Photo by Sarony.)

Charles C. Nott, Jr., General Sessions Judge, Manhattan. (Photo by Pach.)

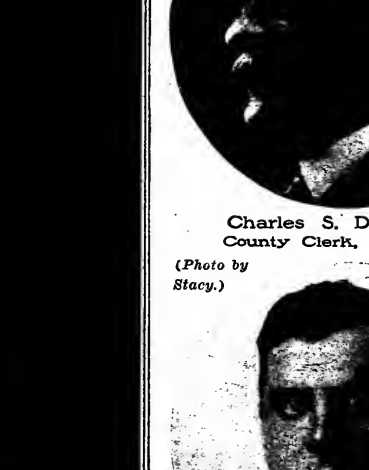
Francis Martin (Dem.), District Attorney, Bronx.

Jacob A. Cantor (Dem.-I. L.), Congressman, 20th District, Manhattan.

Marcus M. Marks, President of Manhattan Borough. (Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

Herbert T. Ketcham, (Dem.-Prog.), Surrogate, Brooklyn.

Benjamin N. Cardozo, Supreme Court Justice, N. Y. County. (Photo by Marceau.)



Norman S. Dike, County Judge, Kings. (Photo by Pach.)

(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

Lewis H. Pounds, President of Brooklyn Borough.

Coroners Elected in the Five Counties

Timothy L. Healy, Manhattan. (Photo by Campbell Studios.)

Herman Hellenstein, Manhattan.

Dr. J. L. Feinberg, Manhattan.

Dr. P. D. Riordan, Manhattan. (Photo by Sarony Co.)

Jerome F. Healy, (Dem.) Bronx.

William J. Flynn, Bronx.

Ernest C. Wagner, Brooklyn.

Dr. Frank S. Senior, Brooklyn. (Photo by Stallmack.)

Carl Voegel, Queens.

James L. Vail, Richmond.

GLIMPSES OF VARIED SCENES THROUGH THE CAMERA'S EYE

AT THE RUSSIAN COSTUME BALL.
Mrs. A. H. Ely, a Strikingly Robed Participant in One of New York's Most Picturesque Social Affairs, at the Ritz.
(Photo (C) by Marceau.)

LORD AND LADY DECIES AND THEIR BABY.
The Former Miss Vivien Gould Arriving in New York with Her Family on the Mauretania.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

ONE OF THE MUSEUM'S FINEST PAINTINGS.
This Portrait of Bartolomeo Bongo, by Giovanni Battista Moroni, Is Among the Metropolitan's New Acquisions. It Had Been Comparatively Unknown in a Private English Collection Before the Museum Authorities Bought It.
(Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.)

Children in Costume Pageant at the Opening of Gaynor Park

Besides Taking Part in Gay Dances, the Boys and Girls Posed in Clothes Representing the Various Peoples Who Compose New York's Population, When the Park Playground Named for the City's Late Mayor Was Opened at Amsterdam Avenue and 151st. Street.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

Natural History Museum's Arctic Siberian Trophies.

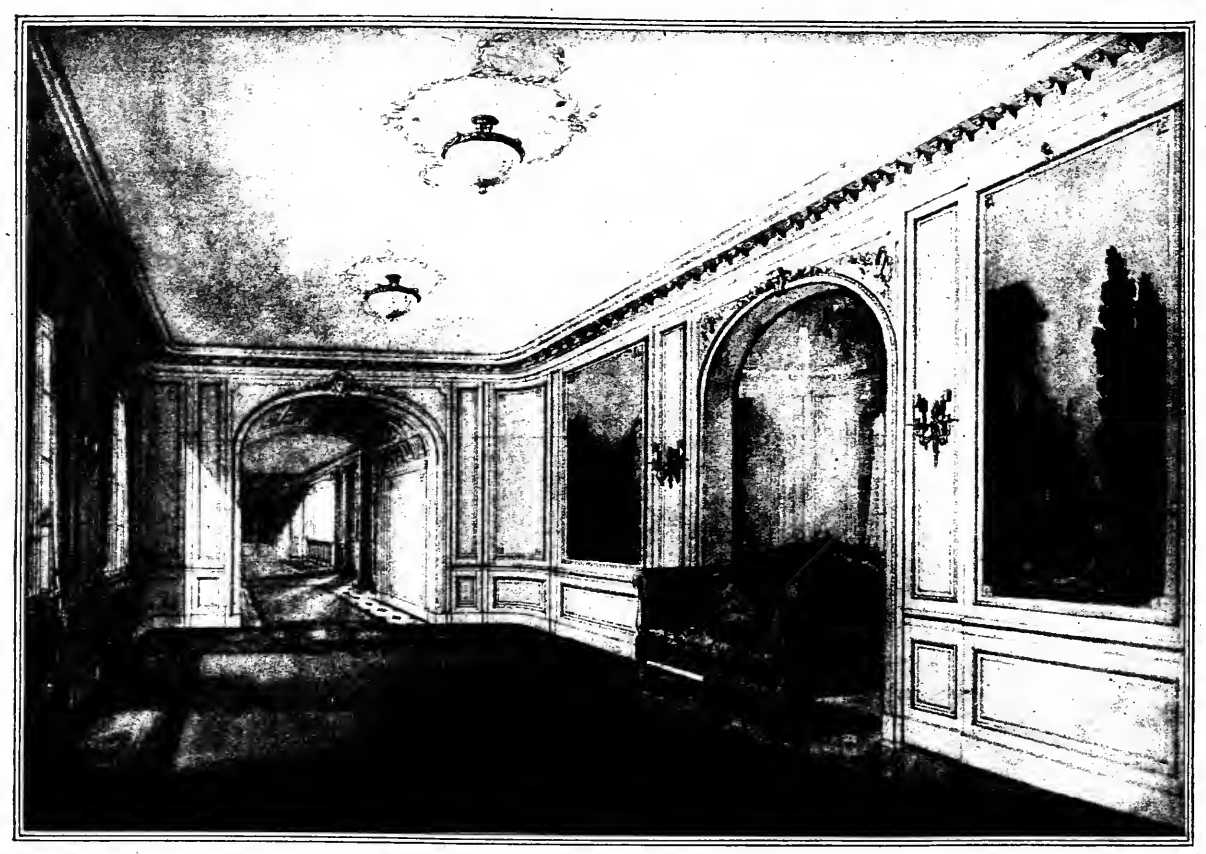
Two Russians were Employed to Explore 4000 Miles of Territory and Study the Ethnology of the Yakuts, a Race of Which Little Had Been Known. They Returned Recently with Many Photographs, Costumes and Trinkets, Which Are Now on View at the Museum.

HER CLOTHES ARE WORTH $4,000.
Or They Would Be, If This Rich Yakut Girl Could Bring Them to Fifth Avenue. She Wears The Rarest Furs, and All The Pendant Decorations Are of Silver.

YAKUTS DANCING ON THE SNOW.
The Photographer Calls This Pastime of the Siberian Girls an "Arctic Turkey Trot." The Temperature Was 20° Below Zero When The Picture Was Taken. *(Photos by Walter L. Beasley.)*

DOCTOR WHOSE REMEDY IS NOISE.
When He Visits a Sick Yakut, the Medicine Man Makes His Patient Well by Jingling Pieces of Metal Attached to His Back and Beating on His Big Tin Pan.

WHERE CAMERA FOLLOWS THE TRAIL OF CURRENT INTEREST



THE ACME OF LUXURY AFLOAT.

One of Many Salons on the New Cunard Liner Aquitania, the Greatest Steamship Ever Launched from a British Shipyard. She Will Make Her Maiden Trip to New York Next Summer.

MAY BE ROMNEY'S LAST PORTRAIT OF LADY HAMILTON.

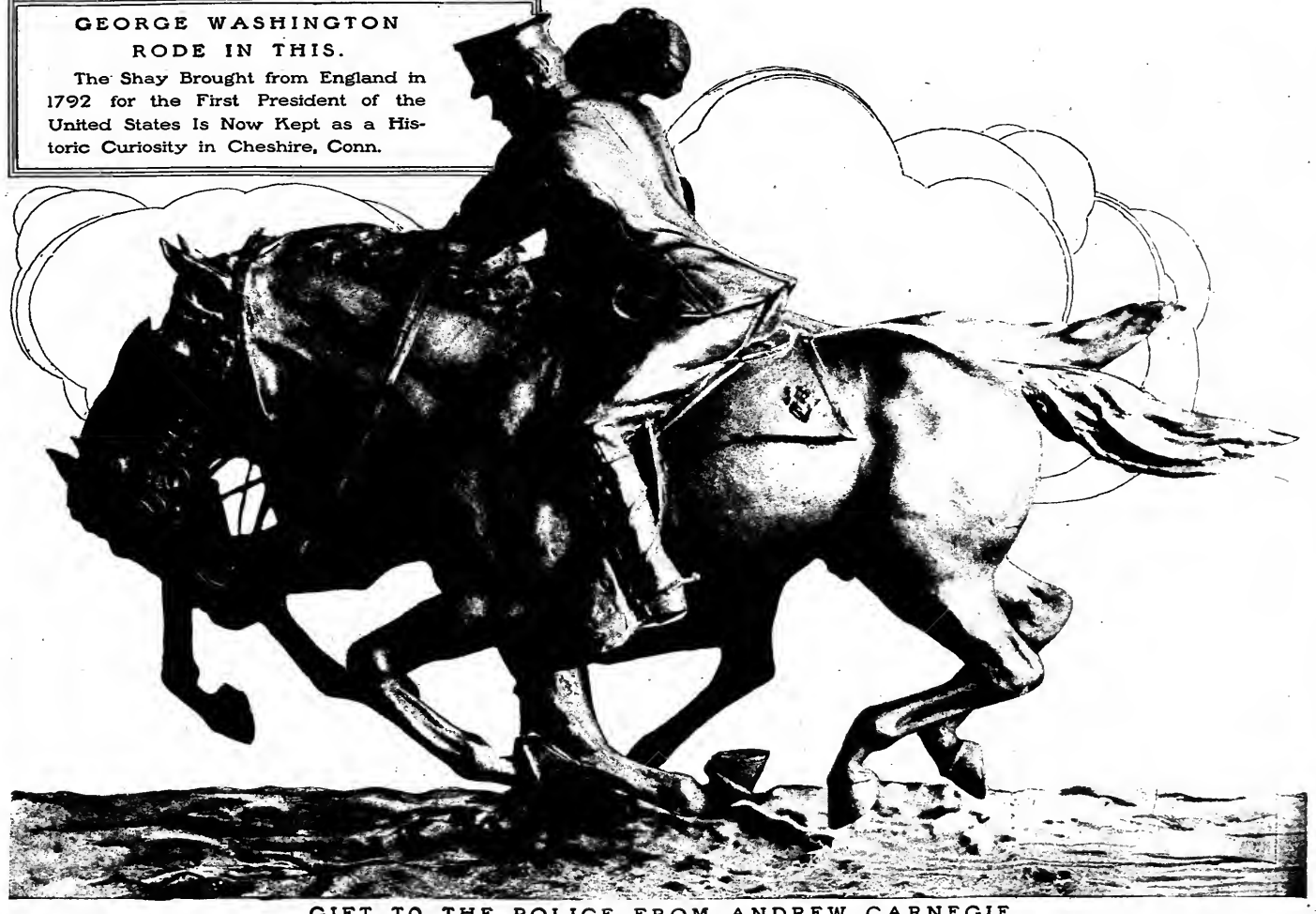
"Lord Michelham's picture is probably one of the last that Romney painted from his adored model—the 'Sun of My Hemispheer,' he called her in one of his letters," says The Illustrated London News, commenting on this famous painting recently shown at a British art exhibition. "As soon as she returned from Naples in 1791, she appears, from the entries in Romney's diary, to have resumed her sittings. In his list of sitters her name figures no fewer than thirty-four times between June 2, 1791, and September 6 of the same year. It was on the latter date that she was married, in Marylebone Church, to Sir William Hamilton. * * * In Lord Michelham's picture she has the serious air becoming to her important position as an Ambassador's wife. The introduction of Vesuvius in the background is a clear allusion to her new domicile. There is no record as to the exact date when this portrait was painted. * * * It would add an element of romance * * * if it were possible that this is the very portrait upon which Romney worked on the occasion of his fair model's farewell visit. The fact that she is here depicted en grande dame * * * lends probability to the suggestion."

MINUET DANCED AT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Miss Beatrice Buel and G. Onativia in the MacDowell Club's Costume Pageant at the Hotel Astor.
(Photo by Marceau.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON RODE IN THIS.

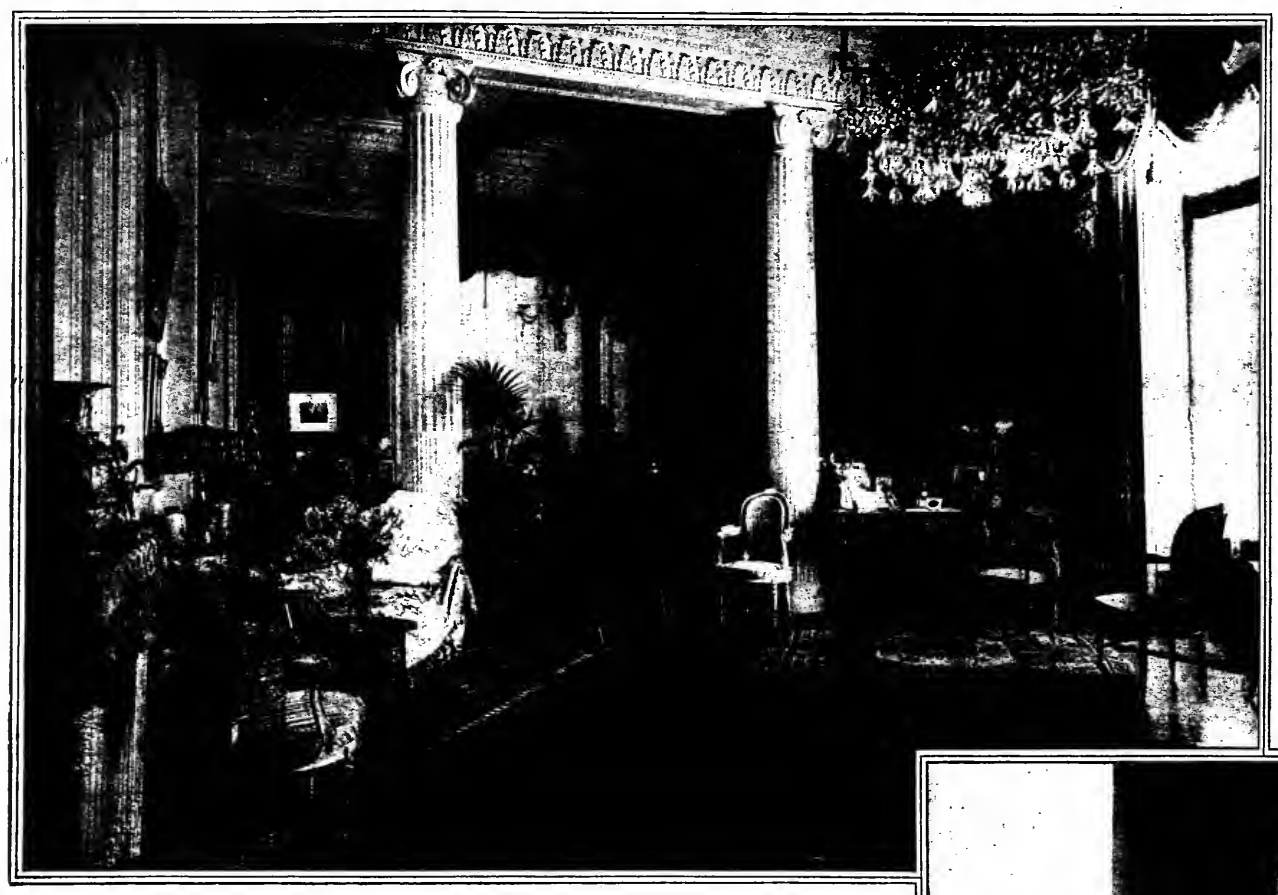
The Shay Brought from England in 1792 for the First President of the United States Is Now Kept as a Historic Curiosity in Cheshire, Conn.

ROLLER SKATES TO HASTEN THE MAILS.
They Are Being Used Effectively by Clerks in the Chicago Post Office. *(Photo by International News Service.)*



GIFT TO THE POLICE FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE.
A Thrilling Incident in Central Park Suggested "The Rescue" to Angelica Schuyler Church, Sculptress. Mr. Carnegie Has Sent It to New York's Police Commissioner, in Whose Office at Headquarters It Is Waiting Until a Fitting Place Can Be Found for Its Permanent Display.

MME. MARCELLA SEMBRICH'S NEW HOME NOT FAR FROM NICE

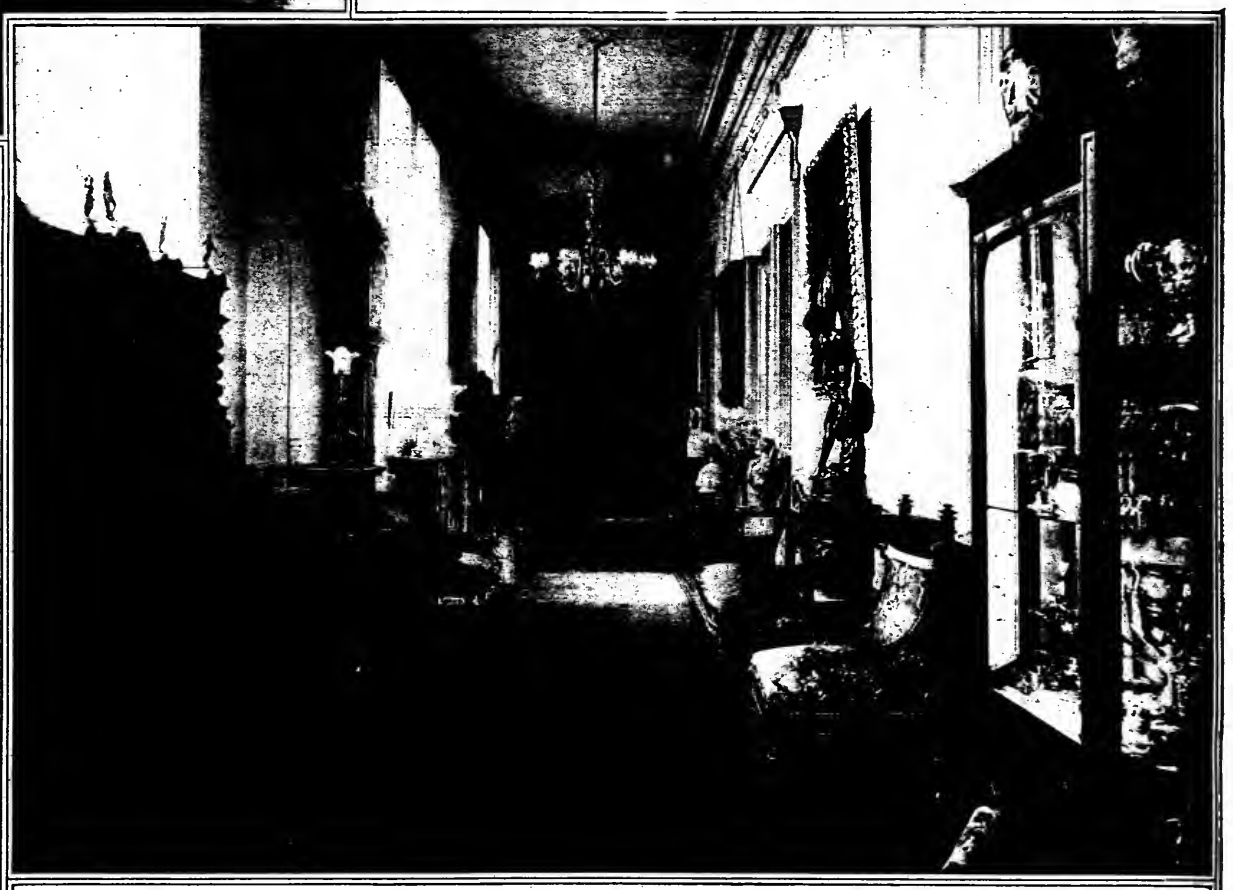


With Her Pupil, Alma Gluck, in the Music Hall.

Where the Silver-Voiced Singer Spends Most of Her Days, Now That She Has Given Up the Regular Toils of an Opera Star.

LOGGIA IN THE GARDEN.

EXTERIOR OF THE VILLA.



A GALLERY IN THE VILLA MONTICELLO.

From Three Plays of the Holiday Season

SCENE FROM "THE NEW HENRIETTA."
Amelia Bingham, W. H. Crane, Patricia Collinge, and Douglas Fairbanks at the Knickerbocker Theatre. *(Photos by White.)*

AT A REHEARSAL WITH THE AUTHOR.

Rachel Crothers (Right) Coaching Mabel and Edith Taliaferro in a Scene from the Comedy "Young Wisdom," to Be Produced at the Criterion Theatre on January 5.

IN MUSICAL PLAY BASED ON THE "IOLE" STORIES.
Frank Lalor as the Poet Guilford, with His Daughters, in the Drama Which Robert W. Chambers and Ben Teal Have Fashioned Out of Mr. Chambers's Book. The Play Will Open To-morrow Night at the Longacre Theatre.

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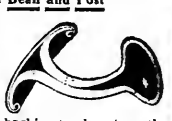

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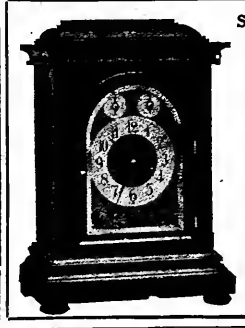

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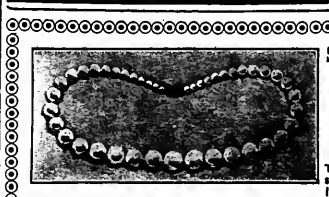

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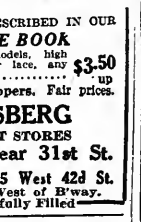

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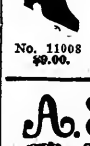

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, not quite so cold, to-day; probably snow late to-morrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 4, Sports Section.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,427. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1913.—78 PAGES. In Eight Parts, Including Picture Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOYER WOUNDED; LAYS IT TO PLOT

Head of Miners' Union, in Chicago with Bullet in His Back, Blames Mine Owners.

BEATEN IN HOTEL ROOM

Dragged Through Streets by Armed Men and Put Aboard a Train.

GOVERNOR ORDERS INQUIRY

Moyer Accuses James McNaughton of Threatening His Life, but the Mine Manager Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, and the moving spirit of the miners' strike in the Calumet copper mining regions, arrived in Chicago this afternoon with a dramatic story of his deportation from the heart of the copper range.

A bullet rested in the muscles of his back, his head was tied up in bandages and his clothing was torn and stained with his own blood. These wounds, he says, he received at 8 o'clock last night in the Hotel Scott at Hancock, Mich., when he was set upon by armed New York gangsters in the employ of strikers' foes.

After dazing him with a blow from a revolver the thugs, the miners' President asserts, shot him in the back, dragged him through the streets to a train at Houghton with cries of "Shoot him!" "Lynch him!"

Under armed guard, Moyer and Charles H. Tanner, auditor for the Miners' Federation, who likewise was a victim of the thugs, were placed on a train which reached Chicago at 1:05 P. M., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Moyer said he was sent away under guard. Two of the guards who sat next to Moyer's berth with pistols resting on their knees, left the train after it passed the Michigan boundaries. Some others came through to Chicago on the same train.

Moyer told his story to a reporter, who met the incoming train at Corliss, Wis., while he lay in a berth. Frequently he paused and gritted his teeth with pain.

Immediately upon his arrival he was rushed by labor officials to the New Galt House at Market and West Madison Streets. From there he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Determined to Go Back.

"I'm going back there. The miners are going to win this strike," were Moyer's first words in reply to greetings. Beside him sat Tanner, whose left eye was blackened. His clothing, too, was smeared with blood.

"As soon as I am able I will be back on the ground. There are 19,000 striking miners who are under me there. I have been through some pretty tough scraps, and I am still here ready for more," said Moyer.

He then plunged into the story of the attack. "The Sheriff and one of his deputies called on me in my room at the hotel," he said, shifting laboriously in his berth, "to ask me if I wanted protection. The statement I had made, to the effect that the families that had suffered through the catastrophe of Christmas Eve would be taken care of by the Western Federation of Miners and the American Federation of Labor, had created bitterness.

"At the same time a committee of twenty-five citizens filed in and asked me about that statement. They said that their efforts to distribute a $25,000 fund raised by members of the Citizens' Alliance, an organization that had been hostile to us, had been rebuffed by the sufferers. Some people, they said, had even driven those with money away, with brooms.

"I repeated my statement to the effect that the bereft families would be well taken care of, and they left the room. The Sheriff and his aid remained a few moments, and then departed.

"I guess the Sheriff and his deputy were not out of the building when the door of my room opened suddenly. A gang was in the hall. They rushed into the room. Revolvers were in their hands.

"'Where is Moyer?' they shouted. They saw Tanner first and made for him. I was telephoning and they did not see me until a moment later. I turned to say 'This is Moyer,' when I saw them holding Charlie. Before I could say another word two of them seized me from behind.

Shot in the Back.

"I struggled and fought, but a smash on the back of the head from an automatic pistol put me out. They knocked me to my knees and then some one fired. I felt a scorching pain in the back. I tried to protest and fight back, but to no avail.

"They dragged me into the street, kicking and cursing me. It was a mile and a half to Houghton. Down the streets they dragged me. When we reached the station, Jim McNaughton, General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mine Company, was there. He abused me roundly, and said that if I ever came back to Houghton or the range he would see that I was hanged.

"All the while they were crying: 'Lynch him,' 'shoot him.' I kept still, because I felt that a word from me and they would carry out their threats.

"But didn't any of the miners come to your assistance?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "You see, the miners live on the other side of the town and none was about.

"When the train came we were placed on board. Two men with stars got on with us. They said they were Deputy Sheriffs. As the train pulled out, McNaughton yelled to the men regarding us to shoot us if we tried to escape.

"At Wyola, Mich., the pain in my wound was intense, and I asked one of the men to get a doctor. This he did. One of the men told the doctor to send his bill to the Sheriff. All the expenses were to be sent to the Sheriff, these self-styled Deputies said.

"When we reached Channing, Wis., our guards, each of whom were armed with two revolvers, left the train. The doctor had told me that the bullet had not penetrated any vital part, and he thought it best that I continue to Chicago. In order to prove my case, I got a statement from the doctor."

Mr. Moyer then took from his pocket two sheets of paper, upon which was written this statement:

Charles H. Moyer was treated by me

Continued on Page 2.

SEIZES MACVANE COSTUMES

Impresario Refuses to Let Singer Leave—Mail Still Goes "Astray."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The persecution of Dorothea Macvane, the American singer, who was accused at Taranto of being a spy in the employ of the French, has not ended, though the Government officially denounced the spy story.

Her sister, Edith, and her father, Prof. Macvane, have besought her to return to Rome, but she is unable to do so, as the impresario of the company with which she is appearing has seized all her belongings, and she thinks that if she leaves she will never see them again. When she sings the impresario graciously returns the things she needs, but takes them away again after the performance. This condition of affairs is most disastrous. She is prevented from filling engagements, as she cannot sing without her costumes.

Moreover, she is still having trouble with her mail, receiving perhaps one out of every seven letters. Money sent to her some weeks ago by her father has only just been received. The excuse of the authorities is that the letter went by mistake to Turin instead of to Taranto.

It is feared that if the situation doesn't soon clear Miss Macvane will be in hospital from nervous breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Henry Russell, Director of the Boston Opera Company, cabled an offer of an operatic engagement in Boston yesterday to Miss Dorothy MacVane. Mr. Russell refused to make known the terms of his offer, but expects to hear from Miss Macvane in a few days.

DIES AS HIS SON WEDS.

Death of Army's Surgeon General After H. W. Torney's Marriage.

Henry W. Torney, a son of George Henry Torney, Surgeon General of the United States Army, was married to Miss Bertha Benedict, the daughter of Seelye Benedict of I West Seventieth Street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in East Ninetieth Street. Mr. Torney and his bride left directly after the ceremony on their honeymoon. Last night a message was sent from Washington to New York, telling of the death there of the bridegroom's father, Surgeon General Torney.

Late last night Mr. Benedict, the father of the bride, had not heard of the General's death, nor had any of Mr. Torney's friends been advised of it. Efforts were made to reach Mr. Torney and his bride, who left on their honeymoon without telling of their destination, as is the custom. It is thought that the son has by this time been found and has learned of his father's death.

Gen. Torney died at his Washington home of bronchial pneumonia. He had been in poor health for several weeks, but his condition had not been serious until a few days ago.

It was on account of his father's illness that Mr. Torney's marriage to Miss Benedict was very quiet. The ceremony was performed by Mons. James N. Connolly. Mr. Benedict gave his daughter in marriage, and Mr. Torney had one of his former West Point classmates as best man. Mrs. Albert Tilt was matron of honor. No one else was present, aside from Mr. Tilt.

The couple had planned to make their home with Mr. Benedict upon returning from their honeymoon. Mr. Torney is in business in this city, and is a graduate of West Point. He was a well-known athlete and football player.

Gen. Torney was born in Baltimore June 1, 1850, and, had he lived, would have been eligible to retirement from the service June 1, 1914. His first service was in the navy, he having been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Navy Nov. 1, 1871, and Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1874. Resigning from the navy June 30, 1875, Gen. Torney was immediately appointed First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon of the Army, being promoted rapidly until he reached the rank of Major Surgeon June 6, 1895; Lieutenant Colonel Deputy Surgeon General Aug. 8, 1903, Colonel in command of the Medical Corps April 23, 1908, and Surgeon General of the Army Jan. 14, 1909.

Gen. Torney saw rigorous service in the Philippines and in Cuba. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the American Red Cross and Chairman of its War Relief Committee, the Army and Navy Club, the Catholic Club of New York, and Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

VOLLEY CHECKS LYNCHERS.

Mob Storming Maryland Jail Kept at Bay by Sheriff and Deputies.

State Attorney Vickers of Chestertown, Md., said over the long-distance telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES at 1:30 o'clock this morning that the mob which had gathered at the county jail there to lynch the negro Norman Mabel had been repulsed. Most of the mob had dispersed, he said, and he believed the trouble was over, but the guard would be maintained until daylight.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Dec. 27.—Just at midnight to-night a mob which had been gathered around the Kent County Jail here determined to lynch Norman Mabel, colored, the self-confessed murderer of John R. Coleman, a farmer, last Tuesday night, forced two of the doors of the jail. Shots were exchanged between the defenders and attackers, but no one was hit on either side.

The mob was met inside the jail by State's Attorney H. W. Vickers, Sheriff W. E. Brown, and his corps of fifteen special deputies with revolvers. Mr. Vickers headed with the men to leave the jail This proving ineffectual, the Sheriff ordered his deputies to fire over the heads of the mob.

Two volleys brought the mob to a stop. Here and there from the crowd came scattered shots, but none of the bullets entered the corridor where the officers were gathered.

The determined front of the law's guardians held the members of the mob at bay, for the time at least, but apparently did not lessen their determination to lynch the negro. They refused to disperse. A crowded close to the broken doors, seemingly waiting for someone to make the first rush against the little band of officers.

Presently, five men bolted into this corridor, the leader bringing a sledge hammer with which the cell door was to be broken. The others pressed around the door awaiting to rush to the assistance of the leaders.

For a moment it looked as if the guards would be overpowered. Ex-Sheriff William H. McKee, who was acting as a deputy, faced the would-be lynchers single-handed, wrenched the hammer from the leader's hand, and forced him and his four companions from the corridor.

Fearing mob violence, the authorities earlier in the day made preparations to remove to Baltimore for safekeeping Mabel and four other negroes under arrest for alleged complicity in the murder. They were prevented from carrying out their plans, however, by a mob of between 500 and 1,000 men, who surrounded the jail.

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MITCHEL AT HEARST'S SENATE DEAL DENIED

Denial Covers an Alleged Plot to Down Whitman in Glynn's Interest.

TENTATIVE SLATE READY

Included W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor of Philippines, for Police Head and Cabot Ward for Fire Department.

With only four days remaining in which to complete his cabinet before he takes office, Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel has arranged to hold several conferences with political leaders and others to-day and to-morrow. He hopes by to-morrow night to make his two most important selections and the ones that are giving him the most trouble, that of Police Commissioner, and Corporation Counsel.

In connection with Mr. Mitchel's appointments, there was a report yesterday that a movement has been started by a number of Democrats, independent and otherwise, who are alarmed at the growth of District Attorney Whitman's boom for Governor next year, to form a combination to boom Gov. Glynn for Governor. It was said that William R. Hearst had already given his sanction to the movement and that Mr. Mitchel had been asked to do everything possible to discourage Mr. Whitman's hopes. This, it was explained, would account for the fact that there are so few Republican names on Mr. Mitchel's slate.

According to the story, Gov. Glynn is to be boomed for the Gubernatorial nomination, Mr. Hearst for United States Senator, while Mr. Mitchel is to have the backing of the Democrats for Mayor four years hence. Color was given to the story by the fact that Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Hearst had a long conference last Wednesday evening at Mr. Hearst's home.

Mr. Mitchel appeared surprised that the news of the conference had become known.

"I would scarcely call it a conference," said Mr. Mitchel yesterday. "It was more in the nature of a call. I was at Mr. Hearst's house for about an hour and a half or two hours. I talked to him as I would to any other friend. I told him some of my plans, and I obtained his views, as I am always glad to get them."

Mr. Mitchel was asked if he knew of any movement to bring the Hearst, Glynn, and Mitchel forces together in an effort to head off the Whitman Gubernatorial boom, and he said:

"No member of the Democratic State Committee, officially or unofficially, directly or indirectly, has approached me regarding any such plan. I have not been consulted about it. Furthermore, I haven't entered into any coalition which involves the support of Mr. Glynn for Governor of Mr. Hearst for Senator. To raise such a question is nothing more or less than raising a mare's nest."

Whether the movement has the approval of Mr. Mitchel or any other independent Democrat or not, it became known yesterday that the Democratic State Committee has been busy recently sending to Democratic newspapers throughout the State large quantities of literature attacking Mr. Whitman and boosting Gov. Glynn. No information regarding the State Committee's activities could be obtained yesterday at its headquarters in West Thirty-fourth Street.

It was generally admitted yesterday that Henry Bruere of the Bureau of Municipal Research will be made City Chamberlain and although the announcement of his selection started opposition from many quarters, Mr. Mitchel, it is understood, intends to let the appointment stand.

Several new names for Police Commissioner were mentioned yesterday, but Mr. Mitchel preserved his usual silence regarding his choice. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, seemed to be in the lead. Mr. Mitchel is said to be greatly impressed with the pressure that has been brought to bear in Mr. Forbes's behalf. Mr. Forbes was appointed to the Philippine post by President Taft and he was recalled by President Wilson to give place to Francis Burton Harrison.

Mr. Forbes's friends make the point that President Wilson's action was due only to the fact that Mr. Forbes's views regarding the Philippines did not coincide with those of the present National Administration and that the President has a high opinion of Mr. Forbes's ability as an executive.

Other names mentioned for the place yesterday were those of former Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who retired in 1910 as head of the New York National Guard, and Major John C. Groome, Chief of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

The Corporation Counsel's office continued yesterday to be the storm centre of political hopes. The report that Mr. Mitchel had decided not to appoint either his former law partner, George V. Mullan, or Montgomery Hare to the place raised the hopes of the Republican organization and Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, and other Republican leaders made urgent demands upon the Mayor-elect that a good Republican be given the place. There was one report that the Republican organization had practically served an ultimatum upon Mr. Mitchel that he appoint Frederick C. Tanner, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Mitchel denied this flatly.

"Has the Republican organization put forward a candidate for Corporation Counsel within the last twenty-four hours?" Mr. Mitchel was asked.

"It has not made any such application within that time," he replied.

"Has the organization made any insistent demand for the place recently?"

"Well," replied Mr. Mitchel, "the Republican organization has never pressed me for the office, but I suppose it would be safe to say that it has made suggestions for every office within the city's gift."

The Mayor-elect has given such meagre encouragement to Republican hopes that many leaders in the party are greatly dissatisfied with President Koenig, and it was said yesterday that they will ask another Republican conference with the Mayor-elect hereafter. It was said that all the names of Republicans on Mr. Mitchel's final slate are for small jobs and that the Republican leaders have decided to make a bold play for the office of Corporation Counsel, with its many places as assistants.

Mr. Mitchel did not go to his office yesterday, but put in a busy day at his home working on his slate. He had conferences only with those with whom he had appointments, and he said he expected to make public his list of Commissioners by Wednesday. The following list is said to represent Mr. Mitchel's selections as they stand at present:

City Chamberlain—Henry Bruere.
Police Commissioner—W. Cameron Forbes.
Water Commissioner—William Willi-

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CHARGE OUR SHIPS GAVE REBELS ARMS

Protest to Washington on Basis of Tampico Complaint—Cowles Angers Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27.—The action of Rear Admiral Cowles in receiving Constitutionalist officials of Sinaloa on board the Pittsburg at San Blas yesterday was variously commented on in official and diplomatic circles here to-day. The Government officials are reticent, but it is reported that some of the diplomats are inclined to regard the reception as an intentional insult to President Huerta on the part of Washington. They assume that Rear Admiral Cowles did not act on his own initiative, but on explicit instructions from Washington. They regard as ridiculous the explanation of the acting Secretary of the Navy that the honors paid to the rebels leaders were paid to them as legally chosen officials of the State, and not as rebels.

A prominent Mexican politician, a member of a faction which is not favorable to Huerta but is also not friendly to the rebels, said to-day:

"This is not the first time that Washington has gone out of its way to insult Huerta gratuitously. It seems evident that the Washington officials want to provoke Huerta to the point that he will commit some overt act, thus giving Washington a way out of the present muddle.

"Huerta has thus far abstained, and is keeping his temper remarkably in the face of repeated affronts of the United States. It is improbable that he will commit any overt act on this occasion. All thinking Mexicans must realize that the President is acting for the best good of the country in this way."

Charge Landing of Arms.

It was said here to-day that the Cowles affair was one of many instances reported officially. Advices came to the Department of War from Sinaloa some days ago to the effect that launches from the cruiser California had landed several mysterious bundles at San Blas, which, the report said, contained arms and ammunition for the rebels and other munitions which the Government officials believe that Washington is furnishing to Huerta's enemies.

The same complaint was made from Tampico where, the reports said, during the fighting, launches flying the American flag, and believed to be from the warships, landed arms and ammunition and also frequently communicated with the rebel leaders.

Complaints are also made against Consul Miller at Tampico, who is called "an extremely dangerous enemy of Mexico." An explicit accusation is made to the effect that he is furnishing arms and ammunition to the rebels around Tampico.

Much anti-American feeling is expected to result from these accusations, but it will not become dangerous unless Huerta intentionally allows the newspapers to foster it.

Authoritative reports from Tampico indicate that a condition of anarchy exists in that district. The rebels are said to be looting and burning all the ranches, foreign and native. It is asserted that Mexicans are being hanged daily by the rebels owing to their inability to furnish the funds demanded by the leaders of the rebel forces.

A band of 700 has for several weeks been occupying the ranch of Charles F. Ganahl forcing him to pay large sums of money and also supply food for the men and horses, who were

Continued on Page 3.

TRUSTS LINE UP FOR GRACEFUL GOOD-BYES

Even the Bill Posters Add Theirs to Sugar, Cash Register, and Jewelry Dissolution Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Attorney General McReynolds is expected to return to Washington to-morrow from a brief Christmas rest at his old home in Tennessee. There is reason to believe that soon after his return he will announce some definite developments in the communications officials of the American Sugar Refining Company have been exchanging with the department for several weeks. It is understood that the department is very hopeful that the company will avoid litigation by conforming to the Administration's views on dissolution.

There are in all half a dozen large combinations now in correspondence with the Department of Justice looking to an amicable settlement of their difficulties. Early this week a representative of the National Association of Bill Posters, with offices in Chicago, came to Washington and proposed a plan of dissolution that would put an end to the suit now pending against the association in the Federal District Court in Chicago. That case will go to trial on Jan. 8 unless the department accepts terms of dissolution. The representative is now in Chicago conferring with the local Federal District Attorney. In this, as in other cases, the department will insist in entering a decree even in an uncontested case. Officials of the department advised the representative of the Bill Posters Association to get full authority from the association, draw up a plan of dissolution in the form of a decree, and submit it to the District Attorney. A report will then be made to the Attorney General, and the final stage of the negotiations will begin.

The department also is in communication with the Jewelers' organization, with headquarters in New York, but whether a settlement will be reached is still unknown. The Cash Register Trust, an Ohio organization, also has shown a disposition to settle out of court. These cases will be taken up by the Attorney General upon his return, although exchanges of views seem still to be in the preliminary stages.

In the meantime, Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, continues to report progress in his efforts to work out some plan for dissolution that will not involve too great financial sacrifices for the stockholders. The department is not inclined to hurry him too much, as it is realized that any dissolution of the railroad, trolley line, and steamboat combination will require a great deal of financing.

The report that the United Shoe Machinery Company has decided to surrender and agree to dissolution without further court proceedings is untrue. While a settlement may be effected before the court finally enters a decree, there is no indication yet of any such outcome. The report of a voluntary settlement originated with the fact that after the Government completed its presentation of testimony and he case for the defendant was begun the court in Boston took its customary Christmas recess. But the taking of testimony will be resumed when the court reconvenes on Jan. 5.

BANK LOOTER IS PAYING UP.

Stensland on His Feet Again and Reimbursing Depositors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Paul Stensland, former President of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, who absconded with $500,000 of its funds in 1906, is devoting his life to repaying the losses of depositors. This announcement was made last night by James Keeley, who traced the banker to Morocco, where he was captured.

Stensland was brought back to Chicago, made a full confession, and charged Henry W. Herring, cashier of the bank, with being responsible for the balance of the shortags of $2,000,000. Stensland served four years in the penitentiary. Herring also served a term in prison.

"Stensland has 'come back,'" said Mr. Keeley. "He is on his feet again. He has made some money, and has taken more than 50 per cent. of it and placed it in my hands. He hopes to add to it until he pays off the 15 per cent. that was not paid by the receiver of that bank.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW.
Handsomest and most completely equipped all steel Florida train. Commencing Jan. 5th. Ind. Seaboard Air Line Hy., 1,184 B'way.—Adv.

PUT PRICE OF $2,000 ON JESSIE M'CANN

Police Set a Trap for the Blackmailer and a Taxi Chauffeur Falls Into It.

SAYS A MR. FORD SENT HIM

Called Him to Montauk Bank and Told Him to Go and Get a "Package" from a Waiting Boy.

Robert G. McCann, Jr., the brother of Miss Jessie Evelyn McCann, who vanished on the morning of Dec. 4 from her home in Flatbush, went yesterday morning to Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, there to meet a man who, in two anonymous letters to the McCann family, had offered for $2,000 to deliver the missing girl from the clutches of a band the writer said was holding her for ransom.

A little package which young McCann carried with him contained no money, but as he took up his position outside the vacant lot that reaches up to the southeast corner he had the satisfaction of noting that a muscular-looking grocer's clerk was busy puttering about the vegetable stand outside the grocery store on the northwest corner. McCann knew that the "clerk" was none other than Detective Lieutenant Busby, engaged just for the morning and elaborately dressed for the part, with a clean new apron a pencil over his right ear, and an unmistakable grocery store manner.

McCann knew, too, that Detective McDonough was stretched out in the tall grass of the vacant lot just behind him; that the two "white wings" busy sweeping along the avenue at the crossing were Detectives Lohman and Hyland, and that the two men apparently putting the finishing touches on the Fourth Avenue subway were Detectives Lawler and Donnelly.

The appointment which the anonymous letter writer had fixed had been indefinitely set between 10 and 11 o'clock, and he had said he would come in the event of the McCanns signifying their willingness to treat with him by a certain personal inserted in Friday's issue of The New York World. That was the story behind the personal, which was actually inserted and which read:

All is well. (Signed.) SANDS.

Taxi Driver in the Trap.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock and the grocer's new clerk seemed engrossed in the potato baskets, when a taxicab rolled up alongside the curb, and the chauffeur, jumping from the seat, looked all about him.

The chauffeur saw the figure of young McCann standing across the way, but apparently expected to see some one of a different sort, for he approached the "clerk." Had the "clerk" seen any messenger hanging around that corner as if looking for some one. He, the chauffeur, had come to get a package from him.

Busby began to ask questions, and at a sign from him the other detectives shuffled nearer and nearer. Finally there was quite a curious circle formed about the chauffeur, and the chauffeur became more and more bewildered as all these strangers fired questions at him about his business.

He said that his car was from the Flatbush Avenue Taxicab Company and that he had taken it out on a call from Sterling Place and Fifth Avenue, where a man had bidden him come to Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street to get a package from a messenger boy.

Had Order For the Money.

And then, as he fumbled with his chauffeur's cap, a slip of paper fell to the ground that bore this message:

Kindly give bearer the package.

It was signed Ford, and Busby saw at a glance that the handwriting was the handwriting of the two letters that had been sent to the McCann home in arranging for the meeting. At that the detectives placed the chauffeur under arrest and carried him off triumphantly to the Fourth Avenue Station.

When he had finally been convinced that the clerk, the street cleaners, and the rest of the strange company were really detectives he was ready enough to talk, and to protest that he had come to the appointed place only in the capacity of messenger for a man he did not know. For all that the police were so suspicious of him that they locked him up on the charge of attempted extortion.

The chauffeur was Alvin Claude Simmons, employed for the last three months at the Flatbush Avenue Taxicab Company garage, at 960 Flatbush Avenue. Yesterday morning, he said, there had come a call for a cab wanted at the Montauk Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Union Street. He admitted that this was a little different from the story he had told in the first place, but pointed out that he had supposed his questioner to be just a grocer's clerk, who had no business asking the questions, anyway.

Call Came from a Bank.

Simmons said he had gone to the bank and found waiting outside the bank a Mr. Ford, who had given him the little slip of paper and directed him to get the package. He knew nothing more of the matter than that. The detectives hurried to the bank, but found no one there answering to the description of Ford. However, one of the members of the taxicab company, William F. Fangeman, did say that such a call had come into the garage and that he himself had sent Simmons to the bank in answer to it.

Simmons will be arraigned in court this morning, for the detectives were not at all satisfied with his story. They kept him busy for a weary while furnishing them with off-hand samples of his handwriting, and Busby seemed to think there was no little resemblance between the samples thus furnished and the handwriting in the letters received by the McCanns.

The first of these letters came directed to the missing girl's brother, and arrived at the Flatbush home on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 20. It read something like this:

Said She Was Held for Ransom.

I am a member of a gang that is keeping your sister. I am her jailer. I am sore on the gang, and want to make my getaway. If you give a messenger boy $2,000 in small bills I will meet him on the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and I will tell you where Jessie is. We are holding her for ransom.

The letter, which had been mailed the night of the 19th at Station C, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was in a man's handwriting. It was unsigned. Young McCann paid no attention to it.

Continued on Page 2.

WINCARNIS, THE WINE OF LIFE.
A mild stimulant, tonic, and blood builder. Leading dealers.—Adv.

COL. WILSON WARNS CLERKS

Panama Subsistence Officer Forbids Them to Give Out Information.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 27.—Col. Wilson, subsistence officer of the zone, has issued the following notice to the employes of the Commissary Department:

Giving out information or removing files from the records of this office is prohibited. I have submitted the matter to the Chairman of the Panama Commission and he directs me to say: "I will not permit information to be given out by your office without permission. The practice must be stopped."

Walker, the employe who accused John Burke, manager of the commissary of receiving commissions from concerns with whom orders for supplies were placed, is still employed in the department. The general opinion is that Burke, if he did profit in this way, was not the only official to do so, and it is rumored that the new order prohibiting employes from giving out information concerning the affairs of the department is to keep the facts from the public while the official investigation is being made.

BANK IN HAVANA ROBBED.

$6,500 Taken from the Branch of the Royal of Canada.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—It was learned to-day that a sum of money amounting to $6,500 had been abstracted from the Havana branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

It is believed that the money was taken by employes.

FOUND DEAD IN PARIS ALLEY.

Body Believed to be That of Frank Telebark, an American.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The dead body of a man believed to be an American was found lying to-night in an alley off the Bois de Boulogne.

Letters from Connecticut, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania were found on the body, addressed to "Frank Telebark." The police also reported they had found a card in one of the pockets of the man, on which was written: "Frank Dobrah, American, without family. Beware of race courses!"

The body was found hanging to a tree.

PLENTY OF WINTER AHEAD.

Weather Bureau Sees Nothing to Indicate a Mild Season.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There will be no lack of Winter weather anywhere in the United States, if Weather Bureau experts read the signs aright. Inquiries at the bureau to-day as to the prospects of a mild Winter were met with the statement that storms merely were slightly delayed, but that nothing had come under the department's observation to indicate less than the usual rain or snow fall.

Edward H. Bowie, District Forecaster, said the rainstorm which swept this region on Christmas Day was merely the forerunner of the regular procession of Winter disturbances. Another already was on the way from the South, he said. Temperatures throughout the Rocky Mountain region and Alaska were said to be normal for the season.

FIGHT CALIFORNIA TIDES.

Temporary Bulkheads Erected at the Various Beach Resorts.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—All the available men and quantities of material for the construction of temporary bulkheads were gathered to-day along the water fronts of the various beach resorts on the coast of Southern California from Santa Barbara to Long Beach, to combat the effects of the unprecedented high tides now running.

The huge waves yesterday morning destroyed property variously estimated at from $150,000 to $250,000, and the tides to-day were expected to be even higher than those of the day before.

MARIE LLOYD A BRIDE.

English Music Hall Actress and Jockey Dillon Married in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Marie Lloyd, the English music hall singer, was secretly married to Ben Dillon, an English jockey, in Chicago on Dec. 20. Dillon and his bride are registered at the Hotel Jefferson as Montague Lisle and wife, Chicago.

The Government authorities several weeks ago detained the singer and Dillon at Ellis Island. They were booked as undesirables. Miss Lloyd employed two attorneys. To one she paid $2,000, while she dismissed the other without paying a retainer fee, and he attached her baggage in Chicago the day she was married for his fee, which was $700.

Marie Lloyd formerly was the wife of an English actor, Alec Hurley, who died last week.

ANACONDAS FEAR COLONEL

But If One Gets Him Progressive Party Would Die, Speaker Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—"If Roosevelt should be swallowed by an anaconda in South America, the Progressive Party would not live six weeks. But I think the anacondas are afraid of him." This was the compliment Speaker Champ Clark paid to-day to the ex-President. The Speaker was en route to Maine, where he has several engagements to lecture. He was very optimistic regarding the results of the recent tariff legislation.

"The 5 per cent. reduction in the tariff on goods brought to this country in American ships," he said, "will be a big benefit to American shipping. Of course there has been bagging over this, because of the belief that it might interfere with some treaties. But I hope it will stand."

"What will be the political result of the legislation?" he was asked.

"If business is helped, the Democrats will receive the credit," he replied. "If business is harmed, the Democrats will be blamed."

Bushel of $1 Bills His Present.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 27.—At the Christmas exercises of the First Presbyterian Church at Cranbury, near here, a bushel basket of dollar bills was given to the Rev. J. E. Curry, the pastor. When he counted them he found $200.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE, ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
27th Season of Florida's Finest Train, "N. Y. & Florida Special," 12:38 noon daily, effective Jan. 5. 9 other Ltd. Trains Daily. 1218 B'way.—Adv.

SCIENTISTS' EYES ON RADIUM TEST

Cancer Treatment of Bremner Expected to Rouse Nation to Conserve Deposits.

INSTITUTE'S PLANS TOLD

Will Treat All Patients Free with Radium, Extracted Under Government Supervision.

RESULTS ALREADY GAINED

Apparent Cures Shown by Remarkable Photographs—Bremner Better, but Outcome Uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Government scientists, who are qualified to speak as experts on what they call "the American radium situation," are eagerly awaiting the results of the radium operation for cancer performed on Congressman Robert G. Bremner of New Jersey by Dr. Howard A. Kelly in the latter's private hospital at Baltimore Thursday, when eleven tubes containing the precious metal were imbedded in incisions made in Mr. Bremner's left shoulder, where the cancer, an unusually large and malignant growth, was situated.

Another treatment with the radium in tubes was given Mr. Bremner to-day in the absence of Dr. Kelly, and it is reported from the hospital that the patient is already feeling better.

The Government officials who have been in close touch with the plans of Dr. Kelly and Dr. James Douglas of New York, in establishing the National Radium Institute, and know of some remarkable results obtained by Dr. Kelly in the treatment of cancer, are very optimistic over the result of the operation on Mr. Bremner.

Should a cure be effected in his case, it would be hailed by officials with delight, for they believe it would come at the psychological moment and under circumstances that would arouse the interest of Congress and the nation and make it possible to carry forward definite plans for extracting radium salts from the ore under proper technical control, and bring a boon to thousands of human beings who are suffering from cancer.

The records show that about 75,000 persons die annually in this country from cancer, and that within ten years the number of cases of this disease has increased 25 per cent. in the United States.

Dr. Charles L. Parsons of the Bureau of Mines, who is now attending a gathering of mining men at Atlanta, took with him a series of remarkable photographs, which came to him from Dr. Kelly, showing the results of some of the cancer operations performed in Dr. Kelly's hospital under the auspices of the National Radium Institute in the past few months.

All deal with cases that have apparently been cured by burying tubes containing radium in the cancerous growths. The exhibit in each case shows the condition of the patient before and after the radium tube treatment was employed.

Some of the Remarkable Cases.

Probably the most remarkable case represented in these photographs is that of a man who had a cancer on the left forehead that was so large that it hung down over and closed the left eye and another massive cancer on the right cheek. As a result of these growths the face had almost lost all resemblance to that of a human being. Dr. Kelly gave the man two treatments, making incisions and placing radium tubes in the cancer. Two days afterward both cancers had disappeared, leaving only a scar. The cancers have not since reappeared.

Another case which Dr. Kelly regards as a cure is that of a man about 55 years old who went to a Western surgeon to be operated upon for a cancer that had swollen his neck to twice its natural size. The surgeon refused to operate and is said to have told the man to go home and make his will.

The case was brought to the attention of Dr. Kelly and the radium tube treatment was given to the man in July. Some of the surgeons at Johns Hopkins thought it was impossible for the disintegrated matter from the cancer to be sloughed out of the man's system without poisoning him, but in two weeks the cancer had disappe

tain and had not been used to any extent.

Her condition was so extreme that she could not be saved, but there was so much improvement from the treatment with radium that Dr. Douglas decided to devote his best efforts toward trying to increase the amount of radium in the world, with a view to its use in ameliorating the ills of cancer sufferers.

He established a private laboratory in Jersey City, employed chemists, and has since been conducting experiments on an extensive scale to find better methods of extracting radium from the various ores

By reason of his own work in connection with radium Dr. Parsons learned of Dr. Douglas's activity. Knowing also of Dr. Kelly's interest in the treatment of cancer by radium, Dr. Parsons last Summer suggested to the two and to Dr Douglas's son, Archibald, the importance of establishing a national radium institute.

The Bureau of Mines had a new laboratory in Denver which had been seeking new and economical methods of extracting precious metals. Dr. Parsons discovered that most of the Colorado carnotite from which radium salts are obtained, was being sold to foreigners. The lack of interest among Americans in these deposits, now known to be the largest in the world, was almost disgraceful.

About six months ago, through the efforts of the Bureau of Mines, American interest in the radium situation was aroused a little. The fact had been driven home by the Government officials that the amount of carnotite taken from the Colorado mines in 1912 was large enough to produce all the radium obtained in the world in that year. The price of carnotite ores went up 30 per cent., but foreign buyers were incressingly anxious to get hold of the Colorado product.

Institute Pays All Expenses.

About this time Dr. Parsons interested Drs. Douglas and Kelly in an effort to prevent the depletion of the carnotite deposits of Colorado and Utah for exportation. They became convinced that it was almost a patriotic duty to develop an industry that would retain the radium in America. Drs. Kelly and Douglas agreed to contribute $150,000 to pay the expenses of organizing a national radium institute. They obtained control of twenty-seven carnotite mining claims in the Paradox Valley, Colorado, with the right to mine those claims for three years, during which time they would probably take out all the radium-bearing ore that is there.

An agreement was signed with the Bureau of Mines by the officers of the National Radium Institute, under which the bureau was to furnish men of experience and have the opportunity for a scientific and technologic study of the mining and concentrating of carnotite ores, with a view to increased efficiency of production and prevention of waste.

The bureau will take charge of the extraction of radium from the ore, and will begin work in a few months in Denver in a new laboratory which is being built with money furnished by the Radium Institute.

Dr. R. B. Moore of the Bureau of Mines, who got his training under Sir William Ramsay, the great British scientist, will be in charge of the plant. The contract for erecting the building was let two weeks ago. It will be a brick structure, one story high, forty feet wide and twice as long, with the best facilities for treatment of the ores, chemical experiments, and commercial operation. Already the plant is getting its stone and stoneware in which to digest the ore after it is ground.

Ore from the Paradox Valley claims is already arriving in Denver. From the mines the ore has to be hauled to the nearest railroad station at Placerville, Col., whence it is shipped over a narrow gauge railroad to Montrose and thence to Denver. As fast as the ore arrives in Denver in bags it is stored to await the beginning of the operations of the new plant.

All Treatment to be Free.

All the expenses of running the plant are to be paid by the Radium Institute. Under the agreement with the Bureau of Mines, the institute is to send all the extracted radium to the Memorial Hospital in New York and Dr. Kelly's hospital in Baltimore to be used in the treatment of cancer cases. The Radium Institute philanthropists have agreed on their part to give free aplications of the radium to all cancer applicants None of the radium is to be sold.

It was also been agreed be ween the bureau and the institute that all new facts developed in the manufacture of radium in the Denver plant are to become public property by being published in bulletins to the world by the Bureau of Mines.

The next s ep in preserving to humanity the blessings which radium seems likely to bring is, according to officials here, prompt legislation to insure the withdrawal from entry of all public lands on which there may be any radioactive ores. No such lands are now known, but if there were radium ores on public lands such lands would not be withdrawn from entry because the law does no permit the withdrawal of public lands which contain precious metals.

All the carnotite mines and prospects now known are on private lands. The contemplated legislation is intended to protect the nation in the event of the discovery of carnotite ores on public lands.

Congressman Martin D. Foster of Illinois, who is a physician and is Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, introduced a bill in the House just before it adjourned for the holidays, providing for the withdrawal of such public lands. Following this legislation, Government scientists will devote greater efforts toward the discovery of radium ores on these lands.

The Find at Mauch Chunk.

The announcement of a promising find of carnotite near Mauch Chunk, Penn., which was visited yesterday by Dr. Kelly and Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, Mineralogical Curator of the National Museum, greatly interested the scientists here.

At a meeting of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia on Nov. 7, 1907, Dr. Wherry read a paper on his study of radio-active minerals found in Panama. Again, in 1908, Dr. Wherry read a paper at the Baltimore meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the occurrence of carnotite in Pennsylvania. In a reprint of this paper in The American Journal of Science in June, 1912, Dr. Wherry said the Mauch Chunk locality was rediscovered by himself in 1908, and the nature of the mineral was proved by qualitative tests, but detailed study was deferred in the hope of obtaining more satisfactory material, when there was opportunity for thorough examination of the deposits.

Dr. Wherry remarked in his 1912 paper:

"As this hope has not been realized, in spite of exhaustive search, it was decided to proceed with analysis of the specimens in hand and to publish an account of the occurrence."

The final result of Dr. Wherry's analysis is not known, as he has not yet returned to the city.

BREMNER FEELS BETTER.

Change of Treatment Made in the Second Operation Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—An important change was made to-day in the radium treatment of Congressman Robert G. Bremner at Dr. Kelly's sanitarium in this city. Unlike the first treatment, which involved making incisions in the cancerous growth large enough to insert platinum tubes 2½ inches long containing radium, the operation performed to-day involved only external application of the radium treatment. The same eleven tubes which were implanted in the cancer on Christmas day were used in to-day's external application of the radium.

The operation was performed by Dr. Lewis and others of Dr. Kelly's assistants, Dr. Kelly himself being absent on a trip to Syracuse.

Dr. Lewis said to-day that it would be a day or two before the effect of the radium would be made plain.

Miss Helen Bremner, who is her brother's secretary, comes over from Washington every evening to see him after she has attended to her secretarial duties. She is very hopeful of the success of the treatment.

"My brother has been feeling better," she said to-day. "He is a man of very rugged constitution and we are hopeful that the treatment he is receiving will result in his cure. It is too early yet to give any definite indications, as it takes forty-eight hours, I believe, before the effects of the radium application become noticeable. Of course, I am deeply anxious about him and am spending as much time as possible with him."

Miss Bremner and her brother are inseparable companions. She is almost as familiar a figure in Congressional circles as he, and is popular everywhere.

There has been some speculation as to the amount of radium used by Dr. Kelly in this operation. It was learned to-day that the amount was 850 milligrammes. Some of the tubes used by Dr. Kelly were of platinum construction with a lead coating, and other tubes, containing the radium, were of glass.

The facts came out to-day of the odd combination of circumstances that led to the operation on Mr. Bremner. About two weeks ago, while he was dining out, he met Dr. Parsons of the Federal Bureau of Mines for the first time. As was always the case with Mr. Bremner, his arm was harnessed up as high as his head on account of the cancer.

Dr. Parsons inquired what was the matter, and learning that Mr. Bremner had cancer, advised him to go to Dr. Kelly for the radium treatment. A meeting with the Baltimore specialist led to arrangements being made for the operation, which was performed on Christmas Day.

KELLY FOR NATIONAL CONTROL

Says the Government Should Take Over Colorado Ore Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore paid a flying visit to Syracuse to-day and performed an operation on a patient in a local hospital. As the case was of a non-malignant character, radium was not used.

Among those who greeted the physician here was a woman from Fulton, Oswego County, who four weeks ago went to Baltimore and received the radium treatment for a malignant case of cancer. She asserts that it has effected a cure.

"The great need now is for an institute to test all possibilities of radium in the treatment of a great variety of disease, especially of cancer," Dr. Kelly said. "This institute should be under the direction of scientific authorities, and I am going to work for its establishment.

"Radium is by no means the solution of the cancer problem The solution is surgical and lies in early recognition of cancer while it is still purely local and insignificant in extent. While radium is extremely beneficial in many cases of cancer, it only extends the field of cure.

"The real solution is in finding something that will prevent the disease, just as tuberculosis can be prevented. Radium will cure superficial cancer without operation, and is the greatest possible boon in cases of cancer around the eye, nose, ear, mouth, or tongue.

"There is enough radium now in the carnotite fields of Colorado to supply the needs of the whole country if the Government will follow the example of the Austrian Government and rescue the fields from private exploitation, providing against the exportation of ore until our own wants are satisfied."

Dr. Kelly returned to Baltimore this afternoon.

CANCER LABORATORY READY

Dr. Wood Moving Into New Building at Columbia University.

Cancer research has received a new impetus at Columbia in the fact that the new research laboratories on the plot east of the Columbia buildings, at Amsterdam Avenue and 117th Street, are now completed. Dr. Francis C. Wood, who was selected to carry out the research work, for which provision was made by the late George Crocker, and his assistants, are moving into the building where the equipment for the work is well nigh perfect. It is a three-story and basement structure, and is meant only as a temporary housing for the work, but no pains have been spared, nevertheless, in making it meet every present need. It is 100 feet long and 35 feet wide. The exterior and interior walls are of common brick, the fluors are granolithic, and the stairways are of steel, so that the structure is absolutetely fireproof, a feature very essential to minimize the risk of having the work of the commission destroyed through fire or other causes.

The basement contains delivery and stock rooms, the heating equipment and special spectroscope and dark rooms. The library of the commission, the wait ing rooms, the offices of the Director record rooms, and chemical laboratories are on the first floor. Research rooms and special laboratories occupy practically all the second and third floors. The roof is flat and may be used for sun parlors and culture rooms.

The laboratory is on the site which Columbia purchased several years ago for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but which has been abandoned temporarily because of the affiliation effected between Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital. President Nicholas Murray Butler's official residence, together with the boathouses of the department of botany, and several lawn tennis courts adjoin the laboratories.

DINNER TO GRIFENHAGEN.

Friends Praise New Sheriff at Feast in His Honor.

Five hundred friends of Sheriff-elect Max S. Grifenhagen gave him a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Louis Stern was toastmaster, and the speakers were Controller Prendergast, President of the Aldermen McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect Samuel S. Koenig, Job E. Hedges, and the retiring Sheriff, Julius Harburger.

Mr. Prendergast spoke of the next Sheriff as a business man who did things in a business way, and who was human with it all. Mr. McAneny said he had been the best Register New York had known in years, while Mr. Marks said he was certain that as Sheriff Mr. Grinfenhagen would set a new standard for the proper administration of that office.

PUT PRICE OF $2,000 ON JESSIE M'CANN

Continued from Page 1.

Ever since the story of Jessie McCann had been printed in the newspapers throughout the country the family had been beset with letters that gave every mark of having been sent by cranks or by lunatics, and, according to the story he told yesterday, he thought that this was just another of them.

But there came a second letter, and this was addressed to the father of the missing girl. The elder McCann's letter, which was sent from the same postal station and was written in the same hand, arrived at the McCann home on Christmas morning. It read something like this:

This is your last chance to regain your daughter. I know where she is and will tell you for $2,000. I need the money to take me to a safe place after I squeal on the gang. Meet me at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Have the money in small bills and I will give you the information. Be there between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. Saturday, the 27th If agreeable, put an ad in The World to-morrow saying "All is well." Sign it Sandy.

The moment Mr. McCann read this letter he became greatly perturbed, and insisted that it be put in the hands of the police without further delay. It was then that Busby was called in and that the personal was inserted in The World, according to directions.

Young Mr. McCann was inclined yesterday to believe that in the capture of Simmons the police had caught an innocent go-between for a real blackmailer. That the "Ford" of Simmons's story really had any information as to the whereabouts of his missing sister he seemed not to believe for a moment. Nor do the police believe it. The McCanns said yesterday that they had received no clue as to where the girl had gone.

Simmons is 19 years old and lives as a lodger in the household at 1,430 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was formerly employed as chauffeur for the Rudd Taxicab Company at 327 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

WHAT ARE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS?

If they are intelligence, honesty and industry, benefit your future by them; an advertisement in the Situation Wanted columns of The New York Times to-morrow may mean your opportunity. Next to last page.—Adv.

BURNED TO DEATH WHEN SHE LIT TREE

Mrs. Elizabeth Waldman's Clothes Took Fire from the Christmas Candles.

RAN ABLAZE THROUGH HALL

Mothers Caught Up Their Babies as Screaming Woman Dashed In Among Them.

Mrs. Elizabeth Waldman climbed on a chair in her apartment on the top floor of the five-story model tenement known as "The Suburban Hemes," at 509 West Seventy-ninth Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to light the candles on a big Christmas tree in her parlor to please her twelve-year-daughter Elizabeth and Irving Friedman, the three-year-old child of a neighbor. When she was reaching up to a candle at the very top of the tree, Mrs. Waldman accidentally touched the match to a colored paper chain.

A flame leaped up and spread to the other decorations on one side of the tree. From her chair Mrs. Waldman tried to snatch some of the burning paper off the branches, but she lost her blance and fell toward the tree, pushing it over on the floor before her.

When she regained her feet the fire had caught her dress in several places. When she beat out the flame in the front of her dress, a shriek from her daughter warned her that the back was on fire. The woman then ran out into the hall adjoining her apartment screaming while the flames spread till they enveloped her completely.

In her frenzy Mrs. Waldman snatched up little Irving Friedman, but before the child's clothing caught fire, his mother who had heard the screaming opened the door from her apartment and caught the little boy away from Mrs. Waldman.

Mrs. Waldman ran through the open door into the apartment where Mrs. Friedman had been entertaining neighbors Three women and five young children were in the rooms. The mothers jumped to get their children out of danger. Mrs. Waldman, her clothing afire and screaming with pain, ran into a bedroom and snatched up several garments with which the bed was covered, and tried to smother the flames by wrapping them around herself. The garments, too, caught fire, and Mrs. Waldman seized the bedclothes and flung them around her body.

Her screams were heard by everybody on the floor, and several men and women, who finally ran to her assistance, found her on the floor of the bedroom with nearly two thirds of the clothing which had now consumed nearly every bit of her clothing. Louis Dorsman, one of the neighbors who came in as Mrs. Waldman's strength was exhausted, flung a heavy blanket over her and extinguished the flames. Others quickly beat out the fire which had caught among the pile of garments on the bed.

In the Waldman apartment the candles had been blown out by the fall of the Christmas tree, and the paper ornaments had burned themselves out without spreading the fire.

Policemen King, Miller, and Bowman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were called by the crowd in the street, which had heard Mrs. Waldman's screams. King turned in an alarm of fire and a call for an ambulance, while the other two policemen procured oil and attempted to render emergency aid before the ambulance arrived.

When Dr. J. C. Fisher came from the Reception Hospital he found Mrs. Waldman unconscious from burns which extended over her entire body. She was buried in the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, where she died in less than an hour.

Irving Freeman, the little boy who had been caught up by Mrs. Waldman, was suffering from burns on the hands and face. He was treated by Dr. Fisher, but not removed to the hospital. Louis Dorsman was also treated for painful burns about the face and hands.

Mrs. Waldman, who was 34 years old, was the wife of Eugene Waldman, an employe of the Hamburg-American Line.

KILLS CAPTAIN AND MATE.

Deckhand on a Dredge Shoots His Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Elmer V. Lyons of Philadelphia, Captain of the Hainsport Mining and Transportation Company's dredge Independent, and James McLaughlin of this city, his mate, were shot and killed on the boat this afternoon by Andres Plewska, a deck hand, while the boat was lying in the Delaware River, off the town of Roebling, several miles south of here. The shooting followed a dispute over the amount of wages due Plewska. He was arrested in Philadelphia.

According to other employes of the company who were on the boat, Plewska returned to the vessel yesterday morning from Baltimore, where he had spent Christmas Day with his friends. He demanded pay for twenty-three days' work. The Captain said that money was due him for only twenty-one days. Plewska went ashore and consulted Justice of the Peace Clarence Arms. The Justice told him that he had no jurisdiction in the case and Plewska, it is said, declared he would take the law in his own hands He then rowed out to the dredge and shot the two men. Lyons's body fell overboard and was not recovered.

MOYER WOUNDED; LAYS IT TO PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

for a gunshot wound in the back, apparently superficial in nature, and lacerations of the scalp.

(Signed) J. W. STORY, M. D.
(Countersigned) W. B. HENDLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

Calls Them New York Gangsters.

"All that bunch who have been fighting the miners are gangsters from New York's east side, ex-convicts and thugs, in the employ of an agency that makes a practice of breaking strikes," Moyer asserted.

Moyer said that two hours before the assault he had made a proposition to the mine owners to submit the entire controversy to a board of arbitration to be picked by President Wilson and the Governor of Michigan.

Tanner's story was substantially the same as that told by Moyer. He arrived in Calumet only two days ago from California.

Edmondson Krafft, porter on the train, said that Moyer and Tanner had been brought in at Houghton by two men armed with revolvers.

"They said to George Harris, the conductor, 'We are saving these fellows from a mob,' Krafft added. They placed Moyer and his companion in berths and then sat down near them with revolvers."

"Did Moyer or Tanner make any objection to their presence?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "They didn't say anything."

Labor leaders who met Moyer at the train told him of the plans made by the Federation of Labor for a labor mass meeting in Chicago to-morrow to protest against the treatment given to him in Calumet.

Victor Berger, the Socialist ex-Congressman, accompanied Moyer to Chicago. He met the union official at Milwaukee. He urged a Congressional investigation of the whole matter.

Insists He Saw McNaughton.

Moyer said that when he went back to the copper region he intended to have Federal and State protection.

"I have been trying to settle the strike," he said, addressing Berger and the reporters. "The Governor and Attorney General of Michigan, the latter having visited Hancock a few days ago, acknowledge I have been doing my utmost to settle the strike. The terms I submitted were acknowledged to be fair. They admit I have kept my word with them, the State officials and local authorities."

"Is it true, Mr. Moyer," he was asked, "that the mine owners are willing to form local unions, but are against unions being affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners?"

"No, it is not true," replied the leader. "The mine owners are against organized labor."

Lee today Moyer was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where it was asserted by the attending physician, George V. Hilton, that he was in a serious condition. Dr. Hilton said an X-ray picture would be taken to-morrow in an effort to locate the bullet.

"We are unable to determine just how serious Moyer's injuries are," said Dr. Hilton. "He has been subjected to much excitement and is very nervous. As far as I can tell, he will not be in shape to talk to visitors for several days."

David Klein, who said he was a guard at the Mohawk mine, and three other men, who also were guards, came to Chicago on the same train with Moyer.

"We were ordered aboard about ten minutes before the train left Hancock; I don't know why," said Klein. "We work for the Ashen Agency, so we will report to the Chicago representative of the agency for further instructions."

These guards did not molest Moyer or Tanner on the trip. Klein said that whistles blew all over Hancock while the mob was at work.

A Grand Jury investigation of the mobbing of Moyer will be demanded at Houghton, county seat of Houghton County, Mich., by O. N. Hilton, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, when the inquisitorial body meets next Tuesday.

Mr. Hilton made this declaration tonight. He left Hancock on Thursday night, but took a train back to-night.

Moyer was insistent in his statement that James McNaughton, General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla Company, was at the station in Houghton, and told him if he ever came back there he would see that he was hanged. When this was questioned Attorney Hilton said that there was no doubt that McNaughton had figured in the affair at Houghton, although telegrams from that place quoted the mine manager as denying it flatly.

"There is no doubt about it," said Mr. Hilton. "Moyer could not have been mistaken. He knows Jim McNaughton like his own mother. He has seen the man constantly since the negotiations for a settlement of the strike have been on. McNaughton and Moyer have been in conferences which I personally attended.

"McNaughton ordered him out of the country; said he would hang him if he returned, and then he searched him. Two gunmen held him and McNaughton took two wallets from Moyer's person. One of these contained money and this he returned. He kept the other."

Strike Settlement Offer.

Moyer's letter proposing a method of settlement of the strike follows:

On the eve of the burial of the victims of the terrible disaster which occurred in our midst, at a time when the doctrine of peace on earth and good will to men was being spread among the little ones of your employes, who were striking for what they believe to be a just cause, I again come to you in their behalf and ask that you join with me in an effort to settle this deplorable controversy. Acting with authority from the striking miners, I have submitted to you terms of arbitration, which should appeal to any one who is desirous of bringing to an end a conflict which has been going on for more than five months, during which time millions of dollars have been lost and unnecessarily expended and human lives have been sacrificed, to say nothing of the suffering of the participants and those who must necessarily feel the effects of an industrial conflict at this time of the year.

The people of this country believe that there must be something to settle between the employers and their employes of this district. Can you longer maintain that there is but one side to this question, and that labor shall not be given an opportunity to be heard? In my last proposal of arbitration I agreed that the mining companies at interest might select two; the miners two, who are not members of their local organization or the Western Federation of Miners, and either the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of Michigan should select one, and that the entire question in dispute be submitted to said board, and that all partisan interests be bound by their findings. I submit to you the following:

That the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Michigan, together select a committee of arbitration composed of five or seven members, that all matters in dispute be submitted to said board, and that upon the acceptance of this medium of arbitration the miners on strike shall be re-employed by you without discrimination, and that all at interest shall be bound by the findings of said board.

I submit to you, gentlemen, that no fairer proposition for a settlement of a controversy of this character has ever been submitted by men on strike, and I call upon you its acceptance to the end that peace may be restored in this district, and assurance given that such scenes as we have been called upon to witness shall be forever ended.

The letter, according to Moyer, was addressed to the general managers of the mining companies of Houghton and Keweenaw Counties.

Victor Berger quoted Moyer as saying the letter was dispatched to the general managers before Moyer was attacked.

GOVERNOR ORDERS INQUIRY.

Grand Jury to Take Up Moyer Case —Calumet Socialists Arrested.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 27.—The deportation of Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, and leader of the copper miners' strike, who was escorted from Hancock last night after being shot and clubbed, will be investigated by the special Grand Jury when it resumes its sessions next Tuesday.

Sheriff Cruse began to-day an inquiry into the facts of Moyer's departure in response to telegrams from Gov. Ferris and George Nicolls, the special prosecutor in charge of the Grand Jury. Both requested him to make a full statement of the result of his investigations.

News of the circumstance of Moyer's departure did not become generally known in the strike region until Moyer had reached Green Bay, Wis., to-day, and told of his injuries.

Accounts of the deportation obtainable to-day differed in some respects from those available during the excitement last night. Then it was said that three men escorted the union executive from a hotel in Hancock Street across the bridge to the copper range railroad station in Houghton. To-day's accounts generally agreed that fifty or more men went into the hotel and that a crowd of several hundred awaited them at the railroad station.

The affidavits given to the union officials said that Moyer was dragged from his room and through the streets. There also was information here that two shots had been fired and that some members of the Ejectment Committee carried buggy whips, with which they struck Moyer several times.

The manager of the hotel said that when the intruders left Moyer was uninjured and was walking upright. No shots were fired in the hotel, he said, and there was no struggle or other evidence of disorder within its walls.

He said "a number of men" went to Moyer's room.

Denial by McNaughton.

"Any charge by Mr. Moyer that I had any part in the occurrences of last night at Hancock is absolutely and unqualifiedly false," said James McNaughton of the Calumet & Hecla Company to-day. "I passed the evening in Calumet, accompanying my wife calling on friends and later walking across the street from their home to a social club. I certainly could not have been in Hancock at the time indicated."

Newspaper men saw Mr. McNaughtin in the club about 9:45 o'clock last night.

Warrants were served to-night on the business manager and a dozen or more employes of a Socialist newspaper in Hancock, the charge being "conspiracy to publish misstatements calculated to incite riot."

The warrants were sworn under the statutes relating to felony, and the men were held in bonds of $1,000 each. The complaints were made by Sheriff Cruse and were a sequel to an extra edition published yesterday in which charges of grave misconduct were made against some deputy sheriffs and others who tried to assist victims of the Christmas Eve disaster.

The article, according to translators, accused the rescuers of slugging mothers and fathers who tried to reach the hall where their children were dead or in peril, and used the Finnish equivalent of "murder" in its description of the disaster.

John Nuomavari, business manager of the paper, was taken from the editorial room after the paper had gone to press to-day. Two members of the editorial staff were taken from their desks, and others were arrested on the streets this evening.

Because the charge on which they are held is a felony, it is probable that their cases will be considered by the special Grand Jury. The Grand Jury was called to investigate "acts of lawlessness arising from the strike."

Criticise Grand Jury.

Intimations from union sources that the Grand Jury was "hand picked" and "packed" against their cause were denied in official circles. A survey of the personnel of the body showed A. F. Heldkamp, a brewer, as foreman, and George Williams, a railroad official, as clerk.

Among the eighteen other members of the jury is Edgar Bye, chauffeur for James McNaughton, General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. Two Superintendents of stamp mills, a few mechanics, and some merchants made up the rest of the membership. No mine managers or other executive officers of the corporations are in the list.

Preparations were pronounced complete to-night for the funerals of the victims of the panic of last Wednesday. The task of digging the numerous graves was accomplished by a hundred strikers, and the Miners' Relief Committee finished its canvass of the stricken homes. Indications are that the thousands who are to march to the cemetery will have to make their way through snow-covered roads.

A fine snow began falling late to-day and promised to continue all night. Thus far the Winter has been unusually mild, but residents who had experienced the rigors of past Winters predicted that this condition was at an end.

It will not be an easy task that will confront the marchers if the storm develops into a blizzard. The cemetery lies more than a mile west of this city and the men who are to bear the tiny coffins on their shoulders may have to face the full force of a wind off Lake Superior. Then, too, strikers from the Keweenaw County mines intend to march five miles or more early to-morrow, and some funeral parties are to come into Calumet from places a mile or more from this city.

GOV. FERRIS SEES NO HOPE.

He Says Moyer's Strike Settlement Plan Won't Work.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 27.—"It won't work." This was the comment of Gov. Ferris here to-night after the latest proposal for settlement of the Calumet copper strike, made by Charles H. Moyer this afternoon, was read to him. The Governor said he was positive the mine operators would never consent to an arrangement which compelled them to employ, without discrimination, men who at present are strikers.

Gov. Ferris said he saw nothing in Moyer's latest proposal that he, personally, would object to. He called attention to the fact that he had advised the mine operators to accept the first proposition for a settlement of the difficulties which Moyer made and which was included in the statement given out in Chicago to-day by the President of the Western Federation of Miners.

"When I suggested to the operators that they consider the original Moyer plan they told me such a course would be an insult to the men who were working their mines," said the Governor. "They said, further, the men in their employ at that time did not want to have anything to do with the Western Federation of Miners.

"It is asserted that the Calumet and Hecla mines are now being operated with practically a full force of men. If the Calumet and Hecla operators are telling the truth, these men do not want to have anything to do with the Western Federation. I have put the matter up to the operators again and again. They will not take back the strikers indiscriminately."

Gov. Ferris says Moyer should seek redress from the Houghton County authorities for the attack made on him there before he appeals to the State for help.

"Mr. Moyer has recourse for the alleged attack on him in the Houghton County courts," said the Governor. "If he does not obtain satisfaction there he can appeal to the State, and if the Houghton authorities are lax in their duties the State will step in."

Gov. Ferris refused to discuss the question of calling out State troops. He said he would not even consider such action until he had more official information about existing conditions in the copper regions.

WATER FAMINE ALARMS MONTREAL

Zero Weather Adds to Dire Distress Resulting from Accident to Supply Main.

HOSPITALS WITHOUT HEAT

Plants and Office Buildings Closed—Water Selling as High as $6 a Cask.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 27.—The civic water supply, upon which four-fifths of the 600,000 inhabitants of this city depend, is cut off entirely through the bursting of the sole source of water supply—a simple concrete main leading from the St. Lawrence River intake to the city proper.

The aqueduct, which was built only two years ago at an expense of $750,000, and about which much graft gossip circulated, was not strong enough to stand the strain of the pressure, and it has been threatening to break down for several weeks past. This fact was known to the civic authorities for a month, but they never acknowledged the fact. Indeed, the Civic Water Committee was kept in ignorance by their own officials until Christmas morning, when, further deception being fruitless, they were apprised of the whole situation.

As matters now stand, the conditions are both extraordinary and perilous. The city is deprived almost entirely of water. The Montreal Water and Power Company, which supplies about one-sixth of the entire civic area, is placing its surplus resources at the disposal of the authorities, but this surplus only amounts to about 15,000,000 gallons a day, whereas the city's natural consumption amounts to at least 45,000,000 gallons a day.

Owing to the peculiar structure of the city, the lowest levels—those nearest the river—are the best supplied with water. But the principal residential streets, including the hospitals, the hotels, and the residences of the wealthiest citizens are practically without water, and the means of affording an artificial supply are cut off.

The city is sending out its Summer water carts with free supplies. The Montreal Water and Power Company is sending out its carts. Enterprising carters are selling water from the St Lawrence River at $1.25 a cask, plus cartage, which may amount to anything from $1 to $5. Other private individuals who possess private wells have been placing them at the disposal of the city—for a consideration which varies according to the donor, from 50 cents to $5 a cask.

There are several artesian wells in the city, and the owners of these are placing their surplus resources—that is, after their own ordinary clients have been supplied—at the disposal of the city for an equally extortinate consideration.

But even these uncertain and costly supplies, available only to the well-to-do, have been interfered with to an alarming extent by a drop in the temperature to zero, which freezes the water in the casks on the wagons.

The hospitals are without water and have in addition been obliged to stop their heating apparatus, and also to suspend all serious operations. For the same reason several manufacturing plants have had to shut down and many office buildings are closed.

It may take from six to twenty days to mend the aqueduct, and in the meantime the city is exposed to the perils of fire and of an epidemic of typhoid.

WITHDRAW VICE FILMS.

Park Theatre Temporarily Gives Up Fight—Adverse Court Decision.

The Park Theatre temporarily gave up the fight yesterday to show the white slave film pictures which caused the raid on that theatre last week, and last night the photo play "Checkers," founded upon Henry Blossom's racing drama, was substituted.

Earlier in the day Supreme Court Justice Gavegan had decided that the Police Department had full power over the white slave film pictures, and that it could [illegible] the public display of them. In his [illegible] on on Friday the Justice decided [illegible] the police had full control over the enforcement of the criminal law, but he reserved his decision as to the question of whether the facts were sufficient to warrant police interference. His opinion goes over the whole case, and criticises those persons who wrote in favor of displaying the films. The Justice said that persons could be found to indorse almost anything on the plea that it taught a useful lesson.

The Sociological Research Film Corporation, which leases the Park Theatre, will make a further attempt tomorrow to obtain another injunction restraining the police from interfering with the films.

In the meantime the pictures barred by the police at the Park Theatre are being shown at the Bijou Theatre under the protection of the injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Ford. This injunction, a temporary one, comes up for hearing to-morrow morning, when the police expect it will be vacated and the theatre closed.

It is reported that the police will then turn their attention to vice films being shown in other theatres.

BENSONHURST CLUB DESTROYED BY FIRE

Blaze Starts in Clubhouse Walls While Dancers Throng the Building.

BUCKET BRIGADE FORMED

Yacht Club's Home Valued at $60,000 and Furnishings at $20,000 —Once "Billy" West's House.

The clubhouse of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club on Gravesend Bay was destroyed last night by a fire which started at 9:15 o'clock while 150 members of the club and their guests were dancing on the main floor.

The cry of fire was started through the building when smoke began to pour into the kitchen. There was a blaze in the walls, caused by a defective flue. The dancers left the floor immediately, and the men formed a bucket brigade.

Pails of water were thrown by the score against the walls, but the fire on the inside could not be reached. Finally the blaze worked its way to the woodwork, in spite of the efforts of the bucket brigade, and flames burst out almost simultaneously in several rooms on the first two floors.

In a few minutes the entire building was afire. The clubhouse, which was entirely of wood, had a frontage of nearly 200 feet on Gravesend Bay, and was three stories in height, fitted up with reading rooms, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, and other amusement rooms.

The building was at one time the home of the late "Billy" West, the minstrel, but was reconstructed in 1908 and moved up to the edge of the bay for the Brooklyn Yacht Club. It was sublet last Spring from that organization by the Bensonhurst Yacht Club.

The rambling structure went up in flames like a house of cardboard when the fire once got under way. Four alarms were turned in, but by the time the Fire Department arrived from Bensonhurst the place was in ruins.

Several small pleasure craft which were moored to the clubhouse were destroyed by the fire.

Last Summer the Bensonhurst Yacht Club gave a circus on the property adjoining the clubhouse and raised nearly $10,000, which was put into furniture for the building. The total value of the furnishings destroyed is estimated at nearly $20,000. The building, the loss of which must be borne by the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was valued at $60,000.

Whirled to Death by Engine Belt.

In the East Twenty-first Street engine room of the Consolidated Gas Company, Cornelius Doherty was working yesterday afternoon at the power machine when the main belt, in which he was trying to make some adjustments, caught him up by the arm, carried him to the flywheel and threw him over it against a brick wall He was killed. Doherty was 40 years old and lived at 201 West Eighty-eighth Street. He leaves a widow and two children.

MITCHEL ATHEARST'S SENATE DEAL DENIED

Continued from Page 1.

liams, former Commissioner of Immigration of New York.

Fire Commissioner—Cabot Ward.

Dock Commissioner—R. A. C. Smith.

Charities Commissioner—Samuel McCune Lindsay.

Park Commissioner—Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Henry Smith, former Commissioner, or Louis F. La Roche, who succeeded Charles B. Stover.

Commissioner of Correction—Dr. Katharine B Davis.

President of the Tax Board—Lawson Purdy, present incumbent.

Tax Commissioners—Ardolph L. Kline, Charles T. White, and George E. Payne of Queens.

Health Commissioner—Dr. A. L. Goldwater Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital.

Tenement House Commissioner—John J. Murphy.

Commissioner of Accounts—Marvyn Scudder.

Chairman Municipal Civil Service Commission—Darwin R. James, Jr.

Supervisor of The City Record—David Ferguson.

Cabot Ward, who came to the front yesterday as Mr. Mitchel's choice for Fire Commissioner, is a lawyer, with offices at 32 Liberty Street. He was General Auditor of Porto Rico and later became Secretary and then Acting Governor of the island. He is a Republican and lives in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

John A. Kingsbury, who was prominently mentioned for Charities Commissioner, lives in Yonkers, and has been passed over in favor of Mr. Lindsay, who is one of the most prominent psychologists of the country. He is a Progressive.

For Street Cleaning Commissioner no selection has yet been made, but Mr. Mitchel has the names of two men under consideration. One is John T. Fetherston, one of the men who was sent to Europe by the Board of Estimate to study efficiency methods. Mr. Mitchel is considering an engineer of Brooklyn for Bridge Commissioner.

AID FOR SEABRIGHT.

$2,000 Already In Storm Relief Fund—Schiff Gives $500.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Dec. 26.—The solicitations of the committee for the relief of the 150 or more fishermen and their families who lost their homes in the terrific storm which swept the Atlantic coast Christmas night and damaged Seabright to the extent of about $500,000, met with a generous response to-day from many prominent New York business men who own Summer homes here.

Although Mayor George W. Elliott started a relief fund yesterday, the committee was not selected to carry on the work in an extensive way until to-day. The committee includes the Rev. O. S. Duffield, Chairman; Judge D. W. Bedford, Dr. D. H. Karp, Thomas J. Sweeney, ex-Mayor Charles V. Shropshire, Calvin D. Mednill, and Mayor Elliott, who has been elected Treasurer. Jacob H. Schiff and Andrew Freedman each sent $500 to-day, and A. N. Bradleston gave $250. According to the latest report, $2,000 has been received thus far.

Mayor Elliott declares that Seabright, although badly crippled, is still able to take care of itself. Work of clearing up the débris on and near the shore front has begun in earnest. From the old Highlands to Atlantic City the Atlantic coast is littered with wreckage, which is said to indicate a loss of about $500,000. Two main ship masts came ashore here this afternoon, together with a large provision chest and many steamer rockers. The fishermen's houses, which were toppled over and not carried out to sea, will be completely razed, and new dwellings erected on their old site.

An attempt is being made to raise money for the purpose of erecting a large bulkhead across the entire shore front of this place.

Andrew Freedman, whose home is at Red Bank, N. J., and who, as an enthusiastic angler, has more or less acquaintance with the fishermen at Seabright who were rendered homeless and destitute by the big storm of Thursday night, sent a check for $500 for their relief yesterday morning. He expressed the hope that other wealthy residents along that part of the Jersey Coast would also send aid to the sufferers.

NOW ACCUSE TOLMAN'S SON.

Technically Arrested at Washington on a "

BALDWIN SPOILS DR. COOK'S APPEAL

Cook Wrote a Defense of Himself Into Polar Captain's Story of the Arctic, He Says.

DONE TO DECEIVE SENATORS

The Doctor Was "Creating" a Demand for a Congressional Review, but the Fat's In the Fire Now.

For more than three months preceding his departure last Tuesday for Europe Dr. Frederick A. Cook was at work upon a memorial to Congress and upon a postal card campaign conducted with a view to informing Senators and Congressmen that their constituents were preparing to demand a Congressional survey of Dr. Cook's much-exploited polar claims. The postal card campaign had been carried to a stage where Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington were daily expecting to receive the Cook memorial.

That no memorial reached Congress was due to the fact that Capt. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, who was meteorologist of the Peary expedition in 1893 and organizer of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition in 1901, found, as he charged last night, that "Dr. Cook was up to some of his old tricks again" in preparing his document for Congressional consideration.

Capt. Baldwin refused to desert Dr. Cook in the early stages of the controversy which followed the return of Peary from the pole. He was advertised widely by Dr. Cook as an indorser of his claims, and a letter from Baldwin to Dr. Cook indorsing him was published in the volume now generally referred to as "The Cook Book."

Even Padded His Indorsement.

In this letter Capt. Baldwin sought to defend Dr. Cook from the charge of falsifying documents. He refused to accept the statements of others to that effect, but last night he made definite charges that documents he had prepared in connection with Dr. Cook's case had been falsified by the polar pretender. And this charge extended not only to documents connected with the effort to gain a new hearing before Congress, but to the very text of the Baldwin letter, which appears in Dr. Cook's book.

Of this letter, Capt. Baldwin said, the final three paragraphs were additions, written in over his signature, which he never saw until Dr. Cook's book appeared, and the truth of which he seriously doubted. He wrote protests to Dr. Cook two years ago against the further use of this letter, he said, but in spite of these protests Dr. Cook continued to use the letter.

Capt. Baldwin exhibited to a TIMES reporter last night a bulky document wrapped in brown paper, bearing his address, 25 cents in postage stamps, a special delivery stamp, and a notation in the upper left hand corner, indicating that the parcel was "from F. A. Cook, Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio."

Capt. Baldwin had decided to make the matter public, he said, because he wanted to have everybody know how an attempt had been made to misuse a manuscript of his in presenting a petition to Senator Poindexter for submission to Congress. He said he was acting after consultation with a number of friends, among them George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, who was in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and Congressman Charles F. Curry of California. He had personally called upon Senator Poindexter and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, he said, and had indicated to them how it had been planned to submit a corrupt document. He declined, however, to disclose anything the two Senators said to him on the ground that he considered it proper to let them speak for themselves.

Cook's Attempt to Use Him.

On the top of the first page of typewriting in the bundle which reached Capt. Baldwin from the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland was this penciled note in the handwriting of Dr. Cook:

Baldwin: This is to be an outline of the report to Congress. I prefer to send it over your signature; therefore look it over and change it as you wish, but make it brief as possible. F. A. COOK.

There followed four pages of typewriting, none of which Capt. Baldwin had ever seen before, and some 200 pages of typewriting which, except for frequent interlineations, was the text of a book Capt. Baldwin had been preparing for several years—a study of polar trips in general, with the reports prepared of them compared with the reports made by Dr. Cook upon his return from the polar regions.

The four pages of added material amused Capt. Baldwin very much, since they dealt in rather florid style with the exact reasons why Dr. Cook would like to have Congress revive the now long-settled polar controversy.

"And that's what he tried to get away with over my signature," said Capt. Baldwin, exhibiting the four pages. "Why, there is even included a list of fifty-odd explorers who, Dr. Cook claims, have upheld his allegations. I was supposed to vouch for these authorities and to assert that I knew they had indorsed Dr. Cook as represented. I never saw an indorsement of him by any one of them, except the late Admiral Schley, and many of them I never heard of in the field of arctic exploration.

"Now, this attempt to misuse my manuscript was made merely because I sought photographs and original data from Dr. Cook with which to illustrate the volume. I never dreamed of its use in the manner to which Dr. Cook attempted to turn it after I had loaned him a copy.

"The minute I opened my manuscript upon receiving it back I decided that I had a public duty to perform in giving notice to Congressmen of the attempt made, and I left at once for Washington to take up the matter.

Changed Polar Study Into Defence.

"Upon my return I called upon Dr. Cook to ask him to return to me the second half of the manuscript I had loaned to him. It had not been mailed to me with the first half from Cleveland. He said at first he wanted to take it to Europe with him. But I demanded its return, saying I did not wish to have it out of my hands. He then produced it, but in a suspicious manner.

"Dr. Cook realized that I was through with him, and had become convinced as to certain conclusions I had been resisting through all the years of his conflict with public opinion. He wanted time to make erasures. Some whole pages of the manuscript he tore out. I found they were pages where he had written in substitutions for what I wrote. His erasures, done so badly that the matter can even now be partly read, were of pencil notes he had made which altered the meaning of certain passages and made a rather impartial study a defensive propagandist volume."

Capt. Baldwin was asked how he had ever managed to stay so long in the ranks of the Cook defenders, and how he felt now about the proposition as a whole.

"I am glad to strike my flag and surrender," he said. "I feel a lot better out of that proposition. My comparative study of polar trips was not finished when I saw Dr. Cook three months ago, and between that time and the receipt of my doctored manuscript from Cleveland, I had carried it on until I absolutely convinced myself from documentary study that Dr. Cook never was anywhere near the top of Mount McKinley and never got within hundreds of miles of the north pole.

"I took up the work expecting that I would be able to complete a volume that would help Dr. Cook's case. When I went to him three months ago for photographs and material I was in a friendly mood. Dr. Cook offered to let me work in his rooms at the Prince George Hotel, and to make use of his two stenographers while he was absent on his Western tour. These stenographers were of assistance to me in assembling certain data, and I in turn gave to him completed portions of my manuscript to read while he was in the West.

Poindexter in a Hurry, Cook Said.

"I was nonplussed when I received an installment of the manuscript back by special delivery recast into a fervid defense of Cook, and two days after the arrival of the mutilated manuscript I received this letter:

The Hollenden Hotel,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. —, 1913.

My Dear Baldwin: I have been so pressed—there is one thing after another—that there has not been time to breathe. • • • I will get to New York Thursday evening, and then for three days we must lock ourselves up and complete the report for Poindexter. He is in a hurry for it.

Yesterday I sent you a rough draft for this. It is vital that it should be short but also that it should cover all important points. Put all your energies into it till I get back. • • • I hope you have had an agreeable time, and I will soon be with you. Cordially, F. A. COOK.

P. S.—Things have come fine. Met Verner's brother here.

"The letter was not dated, but it was postmarked Dec. 8 on the envelope. The manuscript package had been mailed on Dec. 5.

"While I was busy in Washington making the situation clear to friends of myself and those mentioned by Dr. Cook as the probable recipients of the proposed memorial, I observed an attack on me in press dispatches from Paterson, N. J., where Dr. Cook was lecturing. Cook had become disturbed because of my failure to meet him on the Thursday mentioned in the letter. In the attack he said he had heard I had been to Brooklyn and other places where friends of Admiral Peary are known to reside. When I did meet Cook for the purpose of demanding back the rest of my manuscript he said to me:

"'You have been to see Bridgman.'

"He meant Herbert Bridgman of Brooklyn, and that such a trip had been made was the insinuation of his Paterson attack. In that speech he had intimated that I had 'sold out' to his enemies, and he even said there would now be some new developments 'in the American Dreyfus case.'

End of His Defense of Cook.

"Here in New York you can laugh at Cook, but I know he gets ardent support of people who hear his tale away out in the Northwest. A doctor out in Bellingham, Wash., has taken up the matter so ardently that he has fairly swamped Senator Poindexter with pro-Cook postal cards.

"I said to Cook that I had not been to see Bridgman or any friend of Admiral Peary—referred to by Cook in interpolations in my manuscript as 'Engineer Peary' or 'Officer Peary' without any capitalization. He said he had been told I had been to Brooklyn to see Bridgman. I said that whoever made such a statement was a blankety-blank liar and that I had no use for a coward who would bring up to a man an anonymous falsehood and then fear to tell its source.

"With that remark I left Cook. It was the end of my years of defense of him, undertaken when Gen. Greely and Admiral Schley accepted his views, and continued until I learned for myself the manner in which he plays the charlatan with documents and letters.

"Every one knows, of course, that Admiral Schley never gave any detailed explanation of the cause for his faith in Dr. Cook and that Gen. Greely afterward repudiated his indorsement. Yet here is what I am made to say for Cook in one of the interpolations he made in my manuscript when he was converting it for the use of Senator Poindexter:

I know of no stronger expert opinion to completely vindicate Dr. Cook than the statement of Rear Admiral Schley whose letter is here appended. This statement was again verified only a few days before Admiral Schley passed away. Prof. G. Frederick Wright, author of "The Ice Age in North America," meeting Admiral Schley on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City then again, almost in the words of the above letter, the veteran explorer restated his belief in Dr. Cook.

Never Saw Cook's Field Notes.

"Now, of course, I never saw Cook's field notes, yet my original letter of March, 1910, indorsing Dr. Cook was maltreated by the addition of these three paragraphs in which I was made to say that I had seen the notes:

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, Gen. A. W. Greely, Capt. Otto Sverdrup, Capt. Amundsen, and all the world's greatest polar explorers have indorsed Dr. Cook.

I have seen Dr. Cook's original field notes, his observations, and the important chapters of his book wherein his claim is presented in such a way that the scientific world must accept it as the record and the proof of the greatest geographic accomplishment of modern times.

Putting aside the academic and idle argument of pin-point accuracy, the North Pole has been honestly reached by Dr. Cook 350 days before any one else claimed to have been there.

In the rather fervid pages of the appeal for Congressional action which Capt. Baldwin refused to tolerate after Dr. Cook had written them into his manuscript, Dr. Cook used this sentence:

"It will be said that figures do not lie—but liars do a lot of figuring—and in the past explorers have not been rated thus."

What Cook Wanted Him to Say.

As Dr. Cook would have had Capt. Baldwin say it, the case as it stands against Cook would have been recited in this fashion for the benefit of Senator Poindexter:

"The Congressional investigation of Engineer Peary's work did not find that he had discovered the pole. Though they did credit him with reaching the pole everything carrying the word 'discovery' was stricken out from the bill because of Dr. Cook's prior claims. The Danes conceded that Dr. Cook had reached the pole, but by their examination of the figures of sextant observations they were unwilling to assume the responsibility of accepting such data as proof—this position of the University of Copenhagen was the correct one if the investigation is to be limited to the nautical calculations for position, and no other examination has ever been made of either the claims of Cook or Peary.

"Every arctic explorer must admit that the seemingly unimportant figures which enter into the problem of mathematical reductions for position could easily be plotted out in a comfortable room without ever leaving New York, and therefore such material is proof of nothing—the official reports on the polar claims have been a kind of academic multiplication table test of material of this kind."

LONELY GIRL INSANE WITH FRIENDS NEAR

Young Immigrant Loses Her Mind After Long Suffering Among Strangers.

UNCLE APPEARS TOO LATE

Merchant of Whom She Knew Nothing Learned of Case Through Paper and Offered Aid.

Officials of the New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration were discussing with sympathetic interest yesterday the case of Miss Minnie Baden, a twenty-year-old immigrant girl from Kutna, Poland, whose social isolation of four months in this city had driven her insane. To add to the tragedy of the girl's case was the discovery that within a day's journey, a home and welcome were awaiting her with relatives of whose existence she had no knowledge.

On Monday last Charles Masi, who receives most of the complaints lodged with the bureau in the headquarters, at 95 Madison Avenue, was reviewing a long line of newly arrived aliens and carefully noting grievances against fraudulent foreign bankers, ticket agents, labor camps, and similar routine matters, when an attractive young woman of peasant type, clad in the garb of a Polish Jewess, pushed her way through the patiently waiting throng and fell sobbing on her knees before Masi's desk.

Masi called upon a few of the women in the line to calm the girl. When her frenzy had subsided somewhat, he began to question her gently, confidently expecting that, like most of his visitors, she had been made the victim of some of the sharks who prey upon helpless aliens in this city. To his amazement, her story was one of personal appeal.

"Kutna, Kutna," she moaned. "Send me back to Kutna, where my father and mother live. Send me back to my brother and my two sisters. Let me see my friends. I am going insane from loneliness."

Masi, summoned Charles Hoffman, the special investigator of the bureau, who took the girl into an adjoining room and questioned her closely. The simple story which she related was simply a tale of the terrors of loneliness. As she talked, Hoffman noted that she peered about through half-closed lids, and seemed only half conscious of her surroundings. Her speech was at times incoherent, and she showed every symptom of supreme mental anguish. Throughout her recital she begged again and again to be sent back to her native village before she should lose her mind.

According to the girl's narrative, she arrived in this country four months ago on the steamship Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse. Returned immigrant girls had told of the high wages paid in this country as household servants. Shortly after her admission to the United States from Ellis Island she obtained employment as a servant in a family on Second Avenue through a Polish employment agency at a minimum wage.

"I could not understand what the people I worked for said to me," said the distracted girl. "No one understood what I said to them. I was afraid to walk far from the house, for fear I should get lost. All the time I was lonely—so very lonely—but they were good to me. The bore with me until I began to wake every one up at night crying and laughing. I could not sleep without dreaming that I was back in Kutna; then I would wake up, and I would cry and laugh. Nothing could stop me. Then they put me out.

"After I lost my job I went to a boarding house to live, where the people spoke Polish, but they laughed at my clothes and at my shoes. When I talked about Kutna, they would jest and say 'Greenhorn' and 'Silly.' They did not care. They talked Polish, but they did not care, and that made me more lonesome than ever. Now I think that I am going mad. My head gets dizzy and my eyes hurt. I must go back to Kutna."

Mr. Hoffman reported the girl's case to Ranulph Kingsley, Secretary of the Department of Education of the Bureau, and at his recommendation the girl was taken to the Department of Charities at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. There it was suggested that she be committed to Bellevue Hospital. In the psychopathic ward of the hospital it was found by the physicians that the girl's mind was impaired by her suffering.

In the meantime the State Bureau of Industries and Immigration communicated with the Federal immigration authorities at Ellis Island with a view to having the girl deported and sent back in safety to her native village. It was also deemed wise to make known the girl's plight through some of the foreign language newspapers in order to make certain whether or not she had any friends or connections in this country. This was thought to be a forlorn hope, but yesterday it bore fruit in the form of this letter:

Dec. 25, 1913.

New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration.

Gentlemen: I am an uncle of Miss Minnie Baden of Kutna, Poland, in reference to whom there appeared an article in The Jewish Morning Journal at your request. I understand that one of your officials took her to the Department of Charities, from where she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. I wish to advise you that you should not take any steps to send her back to Poland, as I am willing to take her for care and will be responsible for her. I have already sent word to The Jewish Morning Journal through their Boston agents at 7 Lowell Street to this effect, and hope to hear from you very soon.

LOUIS ROSENBAUM.
240 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Counsel Jacob Galerstein of the bureau, upon the receipt of this letter immediately telephoned to Bellevue Hospital to ascertain the condition of the unfortunate girl. He was informed that she had become violently insane, and had been sent to the Manhattan State Hospital on Blackwell's Island. In the meantime inquiries concerning Mr. Rosenbaum elicited the information that he was a prosperous merchant in Roxbury.

The department advised the uncle that the State Board of Alienists would take up the girl's case and report to him on her mental condition.

LONELY MOTHER A SUICIDE.

Her Boy Didn't Come Home to Share Her Christmas Celebration.

Mrs. Electia Rule, a widow who had lived for several months on the sixth floor of the Arlington Court apartments, 540 West 157th Street, was found dead there yesterday morning—a suicide by gas. In the living room in front was a Christmas tree, all decorated and hung with little gifts. But the candles on the tree had never been lighted and the gifts had never been opened. The police when they came in to take possession of the apartment and to turn the dead woman's papers over to the Coroner came to the conclusion that she had killed herself in her disappointment that her son had not come to spend with her the Christmas she had planned for him. The boy is away at a military school and a picture of him in his uniform was found lying in the bathtub.

In the living room there was found, too, the uncompleted manuscript of a play, of which the theme was a woman's loneliness in New York.

Mrs. Rule, who was about 35 years old, lived formerly at 509 West 135th Street, and letters and postals from the boy, which had been addressed to her there, were found among her things. She herself had written several letters, which were found addressed and ready for the authorities to mail. One of them was to Mrs. G. W. Fugenspan, Lincoln Park, Newark. Mrs. Rule had left word with the switchboard operator downstairs that she was to be called at 9 o'clock.

Celebrates Her 107th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 27.—"Granny" Deese, probably the oldest person in Alabama, celebrated her one hundred and seventh birthday here to-day. Her only living relative is a daughter, 52 years old. Her eyesight and her memory are perfect. She recalls the days of Andrew Jackson.

CHARGE OUR SHIPS GAVE REBELS ARMS

Continued from Page 1.

quartered on his premises. It is said the American Consul has been attempting to obtain protection for Americans, but was unable to do it, since the assurances of the rebels were not kept in any way.

A similar condition of affairs is reported from Durango and several other points, held by the rebels, neither life nor property being safe, it is said.

Banking Situation Better.

Rumors are current in diplomatic circles that this condition has been called to the attention of Gen. Carranza by Washington. He, it is reported, answered that he was powerless to restrain his lieutenants. It is charged by some here that Washington is fully cognizant of the conditions, but is indifferent.

Banking conditions continue to improve slightly, the bankers generally believing that a $5,000,000 loan through the London & Mexico Bank will be accomplished. It is understood that unless the bills are received by Jan. 2, Huerta will extend the bank holidays sufficiently to enable them to arrive and be stamped and signed. It is also reported that the charter of the bank will be altered to enable it to limit the bills against a 33 per cent. reserve as compared with a 50 per cent. called for in the present charter. Business men, however, say that while this will possibly save the bank temporarily, it is doubtful if confidence can be restored by any means.

The Mexican newspapers to-day received a typewritten and garbled copy of the American declaration of policy, which dwells upon the determination of President Wilson to eliminate Huerta at any cost and also intimates that this may involve the blockade of ports and the landing of marines, or even an armed invasion.

Denounce and Cartoon Wilson.

An afternoon paper prints an inspired article referring to Wilson as "the Protector of Villa," "the sponsor of the savages of the North," and using other offensive epithets.

A recent cartoon, printed here, depicts Gen. Carranza as the Virgin Mary in the flight from Egypt, carrying the child of revolution in his arm and riding a donkey, with the head of Wilson, which Bryan is driving. All these are indicative of the feeling here.

The official papers lay the difficult financial situation at the doors of the United States, stating that if thousands lose their small deposits in the banks it will be due to President Wilson, who takes vengeance on the whole people to justify a personal dislike of Huerta.

The Diario, the official newspaper, prints the following to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Government has seen with profound displeasure that some correspondents of foreign papers devote themselves to transmitting abroad false reports, which redound to the injury of both Mexicans and foreigners, resident in this country.

Wherefore, said correspondents are warned to modify their conduct, since, otherwise, they will be considered pernicious foreigners and will be expelled from the national territory, according to Article XXXIII of the Federal Constitution. MOHENO.

REPORT OF FORMAL PROTEST.

Complaints to be Made at Washington of Alleged Aid to Rebels.

(Dispatch to The Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27.—Mexico has forwarded a protest to its representative at Washington, which, it is announced, will be presented to the State Department against alleged assistance given by Americans to the rebels at Tampico and Mazatlan. The complaint is based on representations made by the Governor of Tamaulipas and the Federal authorities at Mazatlan to the Department of the Interior.

The Governor alleges that Clarence A. Miller, American Consul at Tampico, helped the rebels to obtain arms and made adverse comments against the Federals. He further alleges that the rebels used launches flying the American flag to communicate with the forces along the river, and that during the attack against Tampico provisions were furnished to the rebels in these launches.

The authorities at Mazatlan in their complaint, asserted that American vessels along the coast were in constant communication with the rebels and furnished them with war material. These complaints were immediately taken under consideration by the Mexican Foreign Office and a protest was prepared.

Say Huerta Will Quit.

A report is current here that Enrique Gerostieta, Minister of Justice, will become President of Mexico early in the New Year and that Gen. Huerta will take the field against the rebels, who refuse to conform to this arrangement. This rumor has been received with credence by some of the diplomatic representatives. Señor Gerostieta is to be named Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to the story, and Gen. Huerta will retire from the Presidency, in which case the Foreign Minister will succeed him.

Señor Gerostieta is well along in years. He was a lawyer at Monterey, and was brought to the capital to take the portfolio of Finance, but was appointed Minister of Justice.

The railroads are again faced with the prospect of a tie-up for lack of fuel oil. The interruption by the rebels of the line between Tampico and San Luis Potosi, if maintained for a week, would mean that not a wheel will be turning in any portion of the National system, according to a high railroad authority. The Mexican line between the capital and Vera Cruz has a sufficient supply, it is said, for twenty or thirty days.

It is believed in railroad circles that the efforts of the rebels are being directed with more persistence than ever toward accomplishing this tie-up, which would practically put the northern country at their mercy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The last request for the friendly offices of this Government for foreigners in Mexico has come from Japan. There are about 100 Japanese in Chihuahua, mainly laborers and gardeners.

Ambassador Chinda received a letter this week from a group of these colonists saying they had not so far been injured by the contending forces, but that a state of absolute lawlessness existed in their vicinity, and they thought that they should ask for protection. Viscount Chinda at once communicated with the State Department. The latter does not expect any trouble.

Conditions in regard to the safety of private property in Central Mexico continues to be unsatisfactory, according to the latest State Department reports. Owing to the fact that the territory from Durango northward is not in the sole possession of either warring faction, and that both telegraph and railroads generally have been destroyed, communication is so slow that it requires seven days to get news to the department from the City of Torreon. A week ago that important strategic point was in the hanos of the Federals, but the revolutionists were in control of the surrounding district.

On the Gulf coast the rebels were active up to Christmas, and the Consul at Tampico reported that Gen. Aguilar, with several hundred men, took possession of the town of Panuco Dec. 24. They destroyed some buildings and committed other depredations, and the Consul is trying to ascertain whether American life and property were menaced.

The State Department has caused representations to be made to Gen. Villa at Chihuahua in the interest of the women and children of the Spaniards and other foreigners who were expelled from that town by the rebels. Although the American Consul was assured that these families would be permitted to leave Chihuahua, for some reason the promise was not kept, and it is assumed that they are being held as hostages. Further pressure will be brought to bear in their behalf.

The navy supply ship Glacier arrived at Topolobampo on the west coast of Mexico last Wednesday and sailed away yesterday. In reporting these movements the Captain of the ship made no mention of famine among the American colony there, although he had ample provisions aboard to meet any probable needs.

An offer of Japanese army officers to enlist under the Huerta standard in Mexico, which the Mexican War Office professes to have received through its Embassy in Tokio, has not been made known to the State Department. Whether this service could be rendered, it is pointed out, would depend upon the status of the Japanese officers making the offer, and it is not doubted that their own Government will refuse the permission to leave their own country if they are still on the active list of the Japanese army.

The State Department has received no information as to the reported landing of 600 marines from the British cruiser Hermione in British Honduras. Officials of the department stated, however, that if such action were taken merely to enforce British neutrality on the southern border of Mexico and prevent the entry of arms and munitions of war consigned to the rebels, there could be no question as to the propriety of the act.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, reports to the Navy Department that the army transport Sumner has sailed from Tampico for Galveston, Texas, with thirty-nine refugees. The Sumner was sent to Tampico when the fighting in that port endangered the lives of foreign residents. Admiral Fletcher said there was no change in the situation at Tampico. Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo has arrived in Vera Cruz and will assume command of the vessels of the Fourth Division.

REBELS COIN TROOPS' PAY.

Said to be Minting Pieces Worth 75 Cents in Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Money said to have more intrinsic value than that of the Federal Government, is being coined in Mexico by the Constitutionalists, according to passengers who arrived here to-day from Mexico on the steamer Newport. This money is being used to pay the rebel soldiers, who hertofora have accepted their remuneration in scrip.

Several mining plants have been impressed into service by the revolutionists for the manufacture of the coins, which are said to have a value of 75 cents in gold. One of the stories is that a number of mining concerns controlled by Mexicans alleged to have participated principally in the downfall of Madero have been confiscated by the rebels.

The Newport's passengers said that Americans received every courtesy from the Constitutionalists.

1,500 REBELS IN TAMAULIPAS.

May Resume Tampico Siege—Control Entire Oil Zone.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 27.—A careful estimate of the number of rebels in the State of Tamaulipas places the total at 15,000. The majority of these are around Victoria, but a considerable force is near Tampico, and it is possible that another attack against the port will commence early in the week.

The Federals defending Tampico and outlying districts approximate 3,000 and have the assistance of two gunboats. Twelve hundred of the Federals are at Alta Mira, twenty-three miles to the north, and a little further northward rebels in large numbers continue to hold positions. An additional carload of ammunition sent from Victoria reached these rebels yesterday.

To the southwest of Tampico the rebels under Gen. Candido Aguilar hold Panuco, and the railroad from Tampico to San Luis Potosi is reported to be cut.

The rebels are almost in absolute control of the oil zone. An element of international danger is to be found in the fact that about sixty Americans at the Ebano oil station, west of Tampico, have armed themselves and threaten to resist any interference.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, with the battleships Connecticut and Kansas, will leave Vera Cruz for Tampico within two days. It is expected that the scouting cruiser Chester and the hospital ship Solace will also proceed to Tampico.

TERRAZAS SELF-SACRIFICING.

Colonel Would Surrender to Villa to Save Captive Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 27.—In order to prevent his brother, Luis Terrazas, Jr., from being executed by Gen. Villa, Col. Alberto Terrazas, commander of the irregulara at Ojinaga, has resigned from the army and has come here to see his father, Gen. Luis Terrazas, before he goes to Chihuahua City to attempt to save the life of his brother.

Col. Terrazas is the heir to the Terrazas millions, and was Governor of the State at one time. Learning of his brother's plight, he hurried here, and will insist upon giving himself up at Chihuahua if Villa will not liberate Luis upon the payment of the $500,000 ransom demanded of his father.

Luis Terrazas, Jr., is in ill-health, and it is feared that he will die if confined in the Palace longer. He was arrested by Villa when the rebels entered Chihuahua.

Villa has insisted that Gen. Terrazas's father come to Chihuahua personally, but because of his advanced age Gen. Terrazas has been unable to do so, and Col. Terrazas will go instead.

WARN OJINAGA COMBATANTS.

Our Troops Forbid Federals and Rebels to Fire Over Border.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 27.—United States troops warned both Federals and rebels to-day that if there was a battle at Ojinaga there must be no firing across the border. The warnings were sent from Presidio, Texas, because of the advance of the rebel army from Chihuahua to attack the Federal at Ojinaga. The late reports were that the rebels had not yet got within sight of the Federal stronghold.

All the homes of the Terrazas, Creels, and other rich Mexican families, charged with having sympathized with Huerta, have been deeded over by Gen. Villa to his officers. The property was confiscated several weeks ago.

Japanese agents who feared that Gen. Villa might show resentment toward their countrymen in Mexico because Huerta had placed orders for arms in Japan, said they had received notice from Mexico City that Japanese subjects would be protected by the British Vice Consul in Chihauhua. Villa had assured the Japanese that he was not unfriendly to them.

On hearing that his father, mother, wife and child had been burned to death by Federals at Torreon, a rebel soldier in Juarez became insane to-day. He was told his family had been killed because he was fighting with the rebels.

Resolved—

THAT IN THIS YEAR TO COME, I and mine shall enjoy a home as replete with comfort, happiness and social pleasure as lies within my power to make it—That of good food and raiment and creature comforts, there is little more that I can add—That of good books and fine arts and such things as add to intellectual enjoyment, we have taken as we desired. But *still* there is one thing needful—*Music* is lacking in this home of ours.

I want my family to have the joy and pleasure, the broadening culture and the inspiration that come of Music, and I am therefore

Resolved—that it shall be my first duty tomorrow, or as soon as may be, to ascertain how I may make Music ever available in my home—that our home-life henceforth shall not be marred by lack of something I can so easily supply.

The PIANO

To those who desire a pianoforte of conventional type, Aeolian Hall offers advantages not found in any other establishment in New York. Here is one of the largest stocks of pianos in the world. Here is an almost endless variety of styles and an easy grading of prices—you are certain of a wide selection of pianos at whatever price you wish to pay.

The famous instruments which make Aeolian Hall the "best place to buy a piano" are all made under Aeolian supervision. The power of this great organization, the skill and experience of its staff, that have developed in the magnificent Weber, the most perfect piano tone in the world, have made each of the pianos at Aeolian Hall the greatest instruments at their respective prices. These pianos are—

The Weber, *Grand and Upright*
The Steck, *Grand and Upright*
The Wheelock, *Upright only*
The Stuyvesant, *Upright only*
The Stroud, *Upright only*

Prices from $300 upwards

The PIANOLA

The Pianola is the world's most modern piano. It differs from the conventional piano only in that it offers *two methods* of playing, instead of one. Its additional, or Pianola method, puts it within everyone's power to be a pianist, with all that this accomplishment implies of fascinating enjoyment. A performance with the Pianola, in the hands of anyone who devotes a little time to mastering it, is artistic in the highest sense. So artistic, in fact, as to win warmest praise from the world's great musical authorities.

It should be understood, however, that ordinary Player-pianos, so-called, are *not* Pianolas. There is but one Pianola. It is made only by The Aeolian Company, is sold in New York only at Aeolian Hall, and is obtainable in these different models—

The Steinway Pianola, *Grand & Upright*
The Steck Pianola, *Grand and Upright*
The Wheelock Pianola, *Upright only*
The Stuyvesant Pianola, *Upright only*
The Stroud Pianola, *Upright only*
The famous Weber Pianola, *Grand and Upright*

Prices from $550 upwards

The VICTROLA

No matter what other musical instruments you may possess, you need a Victrola. This remarkable talking-machine provides an endless variety of really good music and soon establishes itself as a most important factor in the social life of any home.

And, of course, you will prefer to buy your Victrola at Aeolian Hall. The Victor Salon here is one of the largest Victor stores in the world. Large and complete stocks, including every style of machine and every desirable record and the assistance of courteous, efficient Aeolian sales-people, make the task of selection a simple one.

Aeolian service adds to the pleasure of owning a Victor.

Victrolas are furnished in twelve styles. Each style may be had in a variety of case woods and finishes.

Prices from $15

Any instrument displayed at Aeolian Hall may be purchased on convenient payments. No reliable piano house in New York offers more favorable terms than The Aeolian Company

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL **29-33 W. 42d St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.**

READY FOR CROWDS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

Hotels and Restaurants Have Many Plans to Startle and Amuse Diners.

DANCING MUCH IN FAVOR

And Managers Yield to the Demand —Special Entertainments to be Given Everywhere.

By all the signs that seldom fail—by the number of table reservations already made, by the unusually extensive preparations in the restaurants, by the plans and promises of their proprietors—it is a safe assumption that the eve before the New Year of 1914 will see a bigger celebration than any year that has passed. "Business depression" and "uncertain financial conditions," of which so much talk has been heard, seem to have been forgotten.

Proprietors of hotels and restaurants who in former years have refrained from offering special New Year's Eve attractions have yielded to custom. Two large hotels, for example, in which public dancing has never been permitted, will have dancing on New Year's Eve. They are the Vanderbilt and the Waldorf. The proprietors of both, after many refusals in the face of persistent requests by guests and managers, have at last consented to allow the diners to dance. Space will be reserved in every dining room in the Waldorf, and to the Della Robbia room of the Vanderbilt the dancers will be invited.

Besides dancing, both of these hotels, with many others, offer a great variety of attractions. At the Vanderbilt, in addition to noisemakers, toy balloons, souvenirs, the novelty of a snowball battle among the diners will be introduced. Each guest will be provided with imitation snowballs imported from Paris, and on the stroke of 12, when hundreds of colored balloons are released in the air and spot lights are flashed all about, the snowballs will begin to fly.

The 5,000 guests who will be accommodated at the Waldorf will be entertained at midnight with tableaux. Father Time, Uncle Sam, the 1914 Child, and many other symbolical characters will be introduced. In addition, the management has provided several surprises the nature of which will not be known until the midnight between the years.

Surprises in Store.

This idea of surprising the diners has appealed to not a few of the restaurant and hotel proprietors. The Astor, the Knickerbocker, the Palais de Danse, and the Jardin de Danse, or New York Roof Garden, are among those in which the most startling surprises have been arranged. The managers of none of them will tell what they have prepared, but each says that he has something more elaborate and novel than in any previous year.

In planning for New Year's Eve at the McAlpin the management has recognized especially the popularity of dancing, and provision for the entertainment of the diners by professional dancers and for dancing by the diners themselves has been made. Prof. Casimiro Ain of Paris will give exhibitions of the tango and maxine. The McAlpin management has also provided an elaborate musical and variety entertainment.

At George Rector's new restaurant at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street a supper de luxe will be served, while a special company of cabaret entertainers makes things merry. And Shanley's 1,000 persons seated in the connecting dining and grill rooms are expected to make it one of the gayest places along Broadway, New Year's Eve. The Café de Paris is making a feature of the favors and souvenirs; six orchestras, a cabaret and an electrical display at midnight are included, but the souvenirs are expected to be the chief attraction.

Reisenweber's, in Columbus Circle, has promised a "Carnival of Fun" for the evening. Wallick's has a "first time in America" novelty. It is a "wheel of fortune," twenty-five feet in diameter, that revolves over the heads of the diners. At the Hotel Breslin, melodrama will amuse. "Father Time," according to custom, will appear amidst the diners at midnight, and with him will be "Old 1913" and "Young 1914." As the chimes ring 12 o'clock, the youthful year, rising in triumph, will shoot the old year dead with the latest 1914 automatic revolver.

Healy's will have music and souvenirs. Churchills feature will be dances by Miss Dotty King of the Metropole Theatre, Berlin; and Louis Bustanoby's Café des Beaux Arts has musicians and dancers galore. At the Hotel Martinique, vaudeville in the Dutch Room, music in the Louis XV. Room, dancing in the combined ballrooms and the Gold Room, with supper the same price in all rooms, is the plan of the management.

At Fifth Avenue Hotels.

In the Hotel St. Regis all the tables have been reserved by guests of the hotel and their friends. Special singers, orchestral music, and souvenirs have been arranged for, and at midnight all the diners will join hands and sing "Auld Lang Syne." In the Gotham, where a similar spirit will prevail, carrier pigeons, each bearing a favor, will be released from a balcony. Whoever catches a pigeon will get the favor attached to it.

At Delmonico's, Sherry's, the Plaza, the Ritz-Carlton, the Belmont, the Manhattan, and the Claridge there will be many private dinner and supper parties on New Year's Eve, and also numbers of public diners. Elaborate musical entertainment has been provided. Gregor Gaitz-Hockey's three orchestras, the Seventh Regiment Band, Van Barr's orchestra, and a troupe of Neapolitan singers will be at the Plaza; special souvenirs, singers, and music have been engaged for Delmonico's and Sherry's; engraved menu card souvenirs and gold scent bottles will be given at the Ritz; colored candy flowers are to be souvenirs at the Belmont; unusual decorations and electrical display are features at the Manhattan and Claridge.

The new Café Boulevard, Broadway and Forty-first Street, and the dining rooms of the Biltmore Hotel will be opened for the first time on New Year's Eve. At the Boulevard Hungarian, orchestras and a gypsy band will play, and the management has prepared several surprises for the evening. At the Biltmore, besides the novelty of the opening, there will be music and souvenirs for everybody.

The Hotel Imperial is decorated and prepared for a capacity business, and the dinner guests will dance in the Red Room, where ample space has been reserved. The Hofbrau Haus, the Kaiser Hof, the Wolcott, the Holland House, Louis Martin's, Lorber's, the Pekin, Murray's and many other places will have their special attractions and features.

"What will be the feature here at New Year's?" the manager of Jack's was asked yesterday.

"The same as in years past—resolutions," he replied. "They come in here in the early hours of the morning, and while they eat and drink in calm after the storm of celebration, they make their resolutions. It's our annual feature, just about daybreak New Year's Day."

Lewisohn Entertains Ardsley Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, Dec. 27.—As he does every year at this season, Adolph Lewisohn, the banker, entertained 300 children of Ardsley and their fathers and mothers. The Christmas party was given in the Ardsley Lyceum with a tree full of gifts for the youngsters. Instead of the baskets usually given to the parents, Mr. Lewisohn substituted five-dollar gold pieces this year.

Store Opens at 9 A. M.
and Closes at 6 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

PARCEL POST
All mailable merchandise forwarded free of charge.

"McCreery Silks"
Famous Over Half a Century

Final Clearance

Of all Short Lengths, Dress Patterns and Discontinued Lines of Silks, Velvets, Colored and Black Dress Goods, Wash Dress Fabrics, Linings and Flannels.

This annual event affords our patrons an opportunity of making selections of materials of the highest quality and latest weaves at prices considerably below cost.

HIGH GRADE FURS

Decided Reductions

in Fur Garments, Muffs and Neck-pieces in Foreign and Domestic models.

Caracul Coats	value	75.00,	55.00
French Seal Coats	value	85.00,	65.00
Hudson Seal Coats	value	125.00,	95.00
Persian Lamb Coats	value	225.00,	165.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	value	42.50,	32.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs	value	14.50,	10.50
Black Lynx Muffs	value	35.00,	25.00
Black Lynx Scarfs	value	22.50,	16.50
Natural Skunk Muffs	value	45.00,	35.00
Natural Skunk Scarfs	value	24.50,	18.50
Cinnamon Wolf Muffs	value	22.50,	16.50
Cinnamon Wolf Scarfs	value	14.50,	10.50

WOMEN'S & MISSES' BLOUSES

Georgette Crepe Blouses, trimmed with dainty Shadow lace combined with fine embroidery. value 16.50, **12.00**

Smart Blouses of Canton Crepe, with long shoulder of Shadow lace finished with hand embroidery. value 12.50, **9.75**

Blouses of Silk Rice Cloth, with collar and ruffle of Georgette crepe, sloping shoulder and fine hemstitching. value 10.75, **8.25**

White Voile Blouses, with hand embroidered collar, trimmed with Craquelle net and Valenciennes lace; long shoulder, finished with fancy veining. value 9.75, **7.75**

Blouses of fine Voile, finished with collar and bands of Shadow lace. value 7.50, **5.75**

Blouses of Voile, with collar and cuffs trimmed in the new colors—Castor, Rouge and Saxe Blue. **4.95** value 6.00

Smart Blouses in Voile and Lingerie, high or low collar, trimmed with various laces. value 4.00, **2.95**

Lingerie and Voile Blouses, trimmed with bands of laces and dainty embroideries; numerous models. **2.00** value 2.95

Attractive Blouses in Voile and Lingerie, high and low collars, trimmed with dainty laces and effective embroideries. value 1.95, **1.45**

Blouses of heavy quality Crepe de Chine, with ruffle of Georgette Crepe edged with colored stitching, long shoulder, flat collar trimmed with pearl buttons. **7.75** value 9.75

Superior quality Chiffon Taffeta Blouses, with plaited net around neck and down front, long sleeves with sloping shoulder. value 7.50, **5.50**

Dressy Crepe de Chine Blouses with band of Cobweb Shadow lace in front and back, and plaited net down front; fancy lace sleeves finished with narrow ribbon tie. **4.95** value 6.00

CORSETS AND BRASSIERES

"La Vida" Corsets,—low bust, long skirt with elastic inserts and three pairs of extra heavy Supporters. Made of fine quality Imported Broche. All sizes. value 10.00, **4.65**

"American Lady" Corsets,—medium and very low bust, made of fancy Broche, trimmed with silk embroidery; three pairs of Hose Supporters. Sizes 19 to 28. value 5.00, **2.85**

"American Lady" Corsets,—very low bust; made of mercerized figured Jean, trimmed with German embroidery; three pairs of Hose Supporters. value 2.00, **1.25**

"C/B a la Spirite" Corsets,—made of fancy Broche or Imported Coutil. values 3.50 and 5.00, **1.95**

Incomplete sizes in standard makes of various Corsets. value 2.00 to 5.00, **95c**

Brassieres of fine Cambric,—various models; made of All-over Net or All-over Embroidery over Net, trimmed with fine Lace and Embroidery. value 1.50 to 4.00, **95c**

"GOSSARD" CORSETS

They Lace in Front

Three new models, made of Coutil. All sizes. value 3.50, **2.50**

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS

Petticoats of all silk Messaline or Silk Jersey top with Messaline flounce; silk underlay. value 3.50, **2.95**

Petticoats of all silk Crepe de Chine, trimmed with Shadow lace combined with ribbon. value 6.50 and 8.95, **4.95** and **6.95**

"Klosfit" Petticoats in all silk Messaline or Silk Jersey top with Messaline ruffle. Special **5.00**

Annual January Sales

Unprecedented values will be noted in all departments during the Annual January Sales because of the extensive two-store assortments from which to make selections, the superior quality of the merchandise presented, and the enormous reductions necessary to immediately dispose of excess stocks.

Purchases made on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday will appear on bill rendered February the 1st.

FRENCH UNDERWEAR

Gowns of fine Nainsook, laundered, hand embroidered in various designs; kimono or set-in sleeves. value 2.50 and 3.95, **1.95** and **2.95**

Gowns of sheer Batiste, hand embroidered in various designs, trimmed with ribbon and Valenciennes lace. value 6.50 to 47.75, **4.95** to **39.75**

Combinations of fine Nainsook, laundered, hand embroidered in various designs, with hand made eyelets run with ribbon. value 3.95 **2.50**

Combinations of sheer Batiste, laundered, all hand made and hand embroidered in various designs. values 6.95 and 8.50, **4.95** and **6.95**

Chemises of sheer Batiste, laundered, hand made and hand embroidered in dainty designs. **95c, 1.95** to **15.95** value 1.50, 2.95 to 19.50

Drawers of Nainsook, laundered, hand embroidered. value 1.75 to 2.50, **1.25** and **1.95**

Drawers of sheer Batiste, all hand made and hand embroidered; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon. value 4.00 to 17.50, **2.95, 3.95** to **12.95**

WOMEN'S SILK & MERINO UNDERWEAR

Glove Silk Union Suits, reinforced, band top, bloomer or plain knee. White or pink. value 3.75, **2.90**

Glove Silk Bloomers, reinforced. White, pink or black. value 2.75, **1.95**

Glove Silk Vests, reinforced; crocheted tops. White or pink. value 1.65, **1.25**

Women's Medium Weight White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—silk finished. value 1.00, **75c**

Women's Medium Weight Swiss Ribbed Wool Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless model; ankle or knee length. value 2.75, **1.95**

Women's Lisle Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless model; knee length, plain or lace trimmed. value 1.00 to 1.25, **75c**

Women's White Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—sleeveless model; knee length, plain or lace trimmed. value 75c, **50c**

Women's Lisle Vests,—sleeveless model; plain or fancy yoke. value 50c, **35c** each, 3 for **1.00**

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Gowns of Nainsook,—some with ribbon beading at neck and sleeves; others Empire style, lace and embroidery trimmed. Size 4 to 12 years. value 95c to 1.50, **75c** and **95c**

Princess Slips of Nainsook or Lawn,—lace or embroidery trimmed. Size 6 to 12 years. value 1.25 to 1.65, **85c** and **1.25**

Knickerbocker Drawers of Cambric,—embroidery trimmed. Size 2 to 8 years. value 35c, **25c**

Drawers of Cambric, trimmed with embroidery.
Sizes 2 to 8 years. . . value 50c, **38c**
Sizes 10 " 12 " . . . " 65c, **45c**

Nainsook Drawers,—embroidery or lace and ribbon trimmed. Size 2 to 12 years. value 65c, **45c**

INFANTS' WEAR

Infants' Long Slips and First Short Dresses with pretty embroidered yoke or tucked models. Sizes to 2 years. value 65c to 1.50, **45c, 75c** and **95c**

Long and Short Dresses,—hand made; tucks and featherstitching; some with hand embroidered yokes. Sizes to 2 years. value 1.50 to 2.95, **1.25, 1.45** and **1.95**

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR

Corsets Covers of sheer Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes, Shadow and Bohemian laces, combined with dainty embroidery, insertion and ribbon. value 75c, **50c**

Surplice Corset Covers of fine Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. values 75c and 95c, **50c** and **75c**

Corset Covers of sheer Batiste and Nainsook, trimmed with Shadow and Valenciennes lace, combined with medallions of net, and trimmed with dainty laces and embroidery. value 1.00 to 6.75, **75c, 95c, 1.50** to **4.95**

Drawers of Cambric, trimmed with embroidery and lace, combined with tucking, including the "Isabella" model. value 75c, **50c**

Drawers of Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and embroidery. values 95c and 1.50, **75c** and **95c**

Drawers of very sheer Batiste and Nainsook, trimmed with various laces and embroidery. value 2.25 to 6.95, **1.50, 1.95, 4.75**

Knickerbocker Drawers of Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion and beading with ribbon. value 1.50, **95c**

Knickerbocker Drawers of fine Batiste with ruffle of plaited net and casing with ribbon value 3.75, **2.50**

Combinations of Nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace with beading and ribbon. values 75c and 1.50, **50c** and **95c**

Combinations of sheer Nainsook or Batiste, trimmed with dainty lace or embroidery combined with lace and ribbon. values 2.25 to 6.50, **1.50** to **4.75**

Bloomer Combinations of Nainsook, trimmed with German Valenciennes lace combined with embroidery. value 2.50, **1.95**

Envelope Chemises of sheer Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidery combined with ribbon. value 1.50 to 2.50, **95c, 1.50, 1.95**

Chemises of sheer Nainsook, trimmed with various laces and embroideries with beading and ribbon. value 75c to 6.50, **50c, 95c, 1.95** to **4.95**

Gowns of sheer Nainsook in various styles, trimmed with dainty embroidery, beading and ribbon. values 75c, 1.25 and 1.50, **50c, 75c** and **95c**

Gowns of Nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or Valenciennes lace combined with embroidered medallions, beading and ribbon. value 1.95, **1.25**

Gowns of fine Nainsook, including the Empire style, trimmed with Valenciennes and Shadow laces combined with fine embroidery insertions; low neck models. value 2.25 and 2.75, **1.50** and **1.95**

Gowns of very fine Batiste or Nainsook, trimmed with various laces combined with dainty embroidery medallions and ribbon. Numerous models **1.95, 2.50, 2.95** to **15.75** value 3.00 to 22.50

Walking Skirts of Cambric, trimmed with Valenciennes lace or embroidery with beading and ribbon. value 1.50, **95c**

Skirts of fine Pique, straight model, finished with scalloped edge. value 1.50, **95c**

Skirts of fine Nainsook, trimmed with various laces and embroideries. value 2.95 to 24.95, **1.50, 1.95** to **19.75**

Princess Slips of Nainsook or Cambric, trimmed with various laces and dainty embroidery insertions. value 1.50 to 12.50, **95c, 1.50** to **8.95**

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Satin Damask Table Cloths, new and artistic designs. each **1.35, 1.95, 2.65** and **3.75** values 2.00, 2.75, 4.00 and 5.50

Odd Damask Table Cloths. each **6.85, 8.85** to **15.50** value 12.50, 17.50 to 30.00

Satin Damask Napkins. per doz. **2.00, 2.60, 3.25** and **4.60** values 3.00, 3.75, 4.50 and 7.00

Odd Damask Napkins. per doz. **1.60, 3.00, 3.90** and **7.00** values 2.50, 4.00, 5.50 and 10.00

Irish Satin Damask, extra heavy, new floral and conventional designs; 70 inches wide. value 1.50, per yard **85c**

Superfine Satin Damask Hemstitched Sets, consisting of one Cloth and one dozen large Napkins to match. values 15.00, 18.00 to 30.00 Set **9.00, 12.50** to **21.50**

Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths. each **1.25, 3.25, 5.00** and **6.25** values 2.00, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00

SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

Hemstitched Linen Sheets.
Single size. pair **3.90, 5.00, 6.90** and **8.25** value 5.00 to 12.00

Double size. pair **5.50, 6.25, 8.25** and **10.25** value 7.00 to 15.00

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases. per pair **90c, 1.25, 1.50** and **2.00** value 1.25, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched and hand embroidered, value 3.00, pair **1.85**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets. each **45c, 55c, 65c** to **80c** value 60c, 70c, 85c to 1.05

Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases. each **15c, 17c, 18c** and **20c** value 20c, 21c, 22c and 24c

Embroidered Pillow Cases, with old English initials. value 1.50, pair **95c**

DECORATIVE LINENS

One-third to One-half Less than Former Prices
Hand Embroidered Lace Trimmed Linens

Scarfs. value 3.00, each **2.00**
Centrepieces. value 5.00, each **2.50**
Squares. value 6.00, each **3.00**
Embroidered Tea Napkins. value 4.50, dozen **2.75**

5,000 DOZEN TOWELS

Hemmed Huck Towels. value 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, dozen **1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00**

Hemstitched Huck Towels. value 3.75, 5.00, 5.75, 7.50, dozen **2.80, 3.40, 4.35, 5.50**

Huckaback Guest Towels. value 2.25, 3.75, 5.75, 7.50, dozen **1.65, 2.80, 4.25, 5.50**

Heavy Turkish Towels, full bleached. value 3.00, 3.75, 6.00, 8.00, dozen **2.25, 2.75, 4.50, 6.00**

Turkish Bath Mats. value 65c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.75, each **50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25**

Hemmed Glass and Dish Towels. value 2.00, 2.50, 3.25, 4.50, dozen **1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50**

Glass and Dish Toweling. value 12½c, 20c, 25c, 30c, per yard **10c, 15c, 20c, 25c**

BLANKETS & COMFORTABLES

2,500 pairs of White California Wool Blankets, pink or blue borders.
Full size. . . value 5.00, 6.00 to 12.00, a pair **3.85, 4.75** to **9.50**
Single size. . . . . value 4.50 and 5.25, a pair **3.50** and **4.25**

COMFORTABLES

Figured Silkoline, cotton filled. value 2.25, **1.75** each
Figured Silk Mull Tops, plain borders, cotton filled. value 3.50, **2.65** "
Silk Mull, plain colors, wool filled. value 5.75, **4.45** "
Novelty printed Silk Mull with plain back and borders, wool filled. value 7.50, **6.00** "

Steamer Rugs.—All Wool, Fringed, Scotch Tartan Plaids and other combination checks. values 5.50, 7.00 and 8.00, each **4.25, 5.50** and **6.50**

BED SPREADS

White Marseilles, satin finish, hemmed. values 4.00 and 5.00, each **3.25** and **3.95**
White Marseilles, satin finish, scalloped. values 4.50 and 5.75, each **3.75** and **4.50**

CRYSTAL TABLE SETS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Crystal Table Sets, engraved, cut or gold encrusted. Sets consist of one dozen each Goblets, Saucer Champagnes, Clarets, Cocktails and Cordials.

Plain Optic Set.	formerly 11.50,	**8.50**
Cut and Engraved Border Set.	formerly 18.75,	**15.00**
Deep Cut Border Set, new Optic shape. formerly 24.00		**19.50**
Optic Set with deep Etched Lotus.	formerly 32.50,	**25.00**
Floral Cut Sets, with Cut Stems.	formerly 60.00,	**40.00**
Swedish Crystal Optic Set, Cut Scroll Pattern. formerly 75.00		**50.00**
Baccarat Sets with Gold Renaissance Border. formerly 185.00		**100.00**

KILLS WIFE, HIMSELF AND TWO CHILDREN

Henry Knell Wrote His Will After Shooting Woman, Then Turned on Gas.

WHOLE FAMILY FOUND DEAD

Boy and Girl Clutching Christmas Presents—Steel Company Secretary Despondent Over Bad Health.

The frantic scratching of a cat, struggling vainly to get through the thin panels of a door, gave the first alarm yesterday of the wiping out of the family of Henry Knell, 29 years old, Secretary of the Philadelphia Steel & Forge Company, and associated with D. G. Gautier & Co., 50 Church Street.

Mrs. Emma Ellis, who occupied the flat below Knell's at 38 Dry Harbor Road, near Myrtle Avenue, Glendale, Queens, heard the scratching and called Helen Seeley, 16 years old, of 1,821 Elm Avenue, Ridgewood, and said: "I know now there's something wrong. I called, and got no response."

The two women had previously noted that a bag of rolls, a milk bottle and two morning newspapers were untouched outside Knell's door, but had hesitated to ring the bell, believing the Knells were sleeping late. Miss Seeley had come to do her regular Saturday chores for Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Knell.

Miss Seeley quickly decided what to do. She broke the upper panel of the door, a thin wooden one, and turned the key inside. As she opened the door, the fumes of gas struck her and nearly overcame her. The Knell family cat, wild with pain, shot past them and tumbled to the foot of the stairs.

Up the stairs Miss Seeley ran to the third floor, where the Knells had their bedrooms. In the front room she found four gas jets open. Throwing the windows wide open she turned off the four open gas jets. Then, exhausted, she shouted for help.

Knell lay dead at the foot of the bed, flat on his back. Near him lay the body of his three-and-a-half-year-old son, Henry Knell, Jr., with one of his father's Christmas gifts, a little wooden horse, a few feet off.

Wife Killed by Shot.

On the bed, from the foot of which Knell seemed to have rolled, lay Mrs. Emily Knell, with a bullet wound in her left temple. Close by her lay her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Edith, tightly clasping a tiny Christmas doll, as flaxen- headed and blue-eyed as herself.

Ambulance Surgeon Burgen of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, who was summoned, said that all four members of the Knell family had been dead several hours.

Patrolman Wolcott of the Glendale Police Station, who ran across the precinct line, summoned by Mrs. Matilda Berg of 40 Dry Harbor Road, Mrs. Ellis's nearest neighbor, found a revolver, with one exploded cartridge, resting on a pile of paper on the chiffonier.

The topmost paper of the pile was a letter by Knell to his brother-in-law, August Emke of Foxhall Street, between Buckman and Forest Avenues, Ridgewood. This letter disposed of all of Knell's property. Coroner Ambler of College Point ruled that it was a private matter and declined to make it public. This much of the letter, which appears on the police blotter of the Ozone Park Station, in which precinct the Knell home was situated, was taken by Lieut. Charles Madigan, in charge of the investigation, as conclusive proof that Knell had killed his family and then himself:

"As I was alone when this was drawn and Emily was already dead, there are no witnesses. Consider this my last will."

From another source it was learned that Knell had opened the letter with an explanation that he was suffering from heart disease and believing that he had not much longer to live, had decided to kill himself and wished to take his family with him since he did not wish them to be alone in the world without him.

Lieut. Madigan said that the letter was written in a clear hand on both sides of a long sheet of unruled paper, and was carefully paragraphed and punctuated. He said it showed that it was written with the utmost deliberation. Lawyers familiar with Surrogate's practice said that the letter would stand as Knell's will, since being wholly in handwriting it needed no witnesses to formal phraseology. Mr. Emke and other members of the Knell and Emke families refused to tell its contents. The property disposed of by it was considerable since Knell owned not only the three-story dwelling in which he died, but other valuable Queens property, deeds to which lay in the neat pile under the revolver.

Took Up Church Work.

The police of the Ozone Park Station made a careful investigation of the circumstances of the tragedy. They found that Knell, who was 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed under 125 pounds, had been in poor health for some time. His mother, Mrs. F. Knell of 2,320 Elm Avenue, Ridgewood, said her son had been brooding for some time. He had tried to interest himself in a number of hobbies, but in vain. He had thrown himself into the activities of the Forest Park Congregational Church, of which he was an officer, and had staged a play of its Pleiades Club, a dramatic organization, on Dec. 9. He was active in the Forest Park Athletic Club, of which he was Secretary. Only recently he had turned into the club's treasury $700, of which $600 represented collections of dues. When questioned about the $100 excess he explained, the police learned, that he wanted his books all right, "in case anything happened to him."

Christmas Day had passed off as usual this year in the Knell home. Knell had remembered all his relatives generously. A Christmas tree, gayly trapped out, on the second floor of the Knell home, just below the room in which the bodies of the four Knells were found yesterday, bore mute evidence to the celebration which had preceded the tragedy. At its foot were a pile of toys, enough to last the little Knells for a whole year.

Knell spent the evening of the day after Christmas with his clubmates at the Forest Park Athletic Club, playing pool in the clubrooms above the Nineteenth Hole, a cafe at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Dry Harbor Road, a stone's throw from his home. He had appeared to be in good spirits and was enjoying the game, until about 9:30 o'clock, when, with a sudden clutch at his heart, he stopped playing and hurried home with pessimistic utterances about his chances of life. The efforts of his fellow-members to cheer him were fruitless.

Knell entered the house without being heard by Mrs. Ellis, who was giving a party on the ground floor. She heard footsteps in the Knell living rooms just above her as late as midnight, she told the police. She did not hear the shot which killed Mrs. Knell.

From their investigations the police pieced out a chronological story of the triple killing and suicide. Knell had left his wife sleeping in the front room with the little girl and had gone to a rear bedroom, where his little boy was asleep in a crib. After lying on the bed for some time he got up and dragged the little boy's crib into the front room. Then he shot his wife. After this he sat down and arranged his deeds and other papers. Then he wrote the letter to Mr. Emke which contained his will. When this was done he opened the four gas jets, and, sitting on the foot of the bed with his son at his feet, he waited for death.

Dudley G. Gautier, President of the Philadelphia Steel and Forge Company, and Knell's employer, was not at his home in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel yesterday. It was said there he had left in the morning for Washington, without hearing of Mr. Knell's death.

William C. Pearson of 165 West Seventy-sixth Street, Vice President of the company, said:

"Mr. Knell, despite his youth, was a man of extraordinary business ability. He had no bad habits whatever. He was in no financial difficulty. After hearing of his death, I made inquiries and found that his accounts were in tip-top shape."

Remarks made by Frank Knell, a brother of the dead man, who said he lived in Brooklyn, but who declined to give his address, were construed by some as indicating that Knell might have been unhappy in his relations with his wife. The brother later disclaimed any such construction of his remarks, and other members of the family said that Knell, who was married about four years ago, had no family difficulties.

LAND SMALLPOX VICTIMS.

Battleship Ohio, at Delaware Breakwater, to be Fumigated To-day.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 27.—Two mild cases of smallpox were landed to-day from the battleship Ohio, which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Christmas Day. The men were taken to the Government quarantine station here. A large quantity of baggage and a number of hammocks were brought ashore and placed in a disinfecting chamber. If the weather continues to moderate it is planned to bring the crew ashore. The officers will be the last to leave the battleship.

The Ohio will be thoroughly fumigated to-morrow, and the Government doctors say they do not fear the disease will spread.

GIFTS FOR LITTLE MOTHERS.

About 700 Attend Entertainment and Carry Home Dolls and Candy.

About 700 "Little Mothers" had a Christmas celebration at the Murray Hill Lyceum on East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. Some of them had no Christmas at all before, but each one went home yesterday with a very pretty, dressed doll in her arms—one wearing a hat and little shoes and stockings—a handkerchief, and a box of candy.

It was the annual Christmas celebration of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, and it varied from the big Christmas dinner that is usually given the children. There were things to eat this time—ice cream and cake—but the children did not come until 2 o'clock, and there was a celebration before eating time. The children had part of this, singing the popular songs, knowing, as they always do, every word of every verse. There were songs by other people, and then on the stage, with flags hanging above and a gay Christmas tree on either side, were moving pictures.

There was Longfellow's "Children's Hour" among these and "Jack and the Beanstalk." The children clapped with delight when they saw Jack clambering down the beanstalk with the giant's wonderful head under his arm, and they knew that he had escaped safely.

The ice cream was passed while the children sat in their seats, and when it was time to go home the 700 children formed in line and marched to the front of the hall and up one side, where there were great piles of boxes, each with its doll, handkerchief and candy. Each child took a box as she passed.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers, was present with other women helpers; Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, the founder of the work, and her husband, J. H. Johnston. Miss Louise Schroeder was Chairman of the Festival Committee.

Mrs. Woodhouse Asks Divorce.

RENO Nev., Dec. 27.—Harriet S. Woodhouse filed divorce proceedings to-day against Vasconcelles H. Woodhouse, a silk manufacturer of New York, charging non-support since their marriage, at 204 West Eighty-sixth Street, her mother's home, on June 26, 1912. There are no children and she asks no alimony. Both were formerly married, she asking court to restore her former married name Appelius. The defendant has two children by a former wife.

The LAMP SHOP

CLEARANCE SALE

Entire Stock of Fine Lamps at Unusual Reductions

THE KIMBERLY CO., One East 40th St.

THE STORE WILL BE OPENED DAILY AT 9 A. M. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

TO-MORROW (MONDAY), DECEMBER 29th, THE FOLLOWING SALES WILL OCCUR:

3,000 Yards of Choice Black Dress Silks

will be offered at the following extraordinarily low prices:

Black Drap de Charmeuse, 54 inches wide; regularly $5.50 per yard . . at $2.90

Black Satin Salome, 40 inches wide; regularly $3.50 per yard . . . . at $1.90

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

15,000 Yards of Cotton Dress Materials

(arranged in Dress Lengths), in an assortment which includes a variety of fabrics in white and colors, will be placed on sale, to effect an immediate clearance,

at per Dress Length . $1.00 to 6.00

(Being less than one-half the regular prices.)

The Fur Department

(Third Floor)

High-cost Furs and Fur Garments

have been marked at great reductions in prices.

Included are Coats and Wraps of

Hudson Seal	Broadtail
Karakul	Mink
Moleskin	Ermine

Neckpieces and Muffs of

Ermine	Broadtail
Fisher	Mink

Unusually Low Prices are now being quoted in a number of the more popular Furs.

There is now in course of preparation

An Extraordinary Sale of Oriental Rugs

(Modern and Semi-antique)

at much larger price concessions than heretofore.

Also an Exceedingly Important Sale of Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases.

THE PARTICULARS OF THESE SALES WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Riding Habits and Separate Skirts

in the latest models, are now being shown at special prices.

An offering for to-morrow will include

Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses, original prices $35.00 to 65.00, at $19.00 & 29.00

Misses' and Small Women's Dresses and Tailor-made Suits

will be marked, to close out, at remarkable concessions from former prices:

Tailor-made Suits of worsted fabrics, formerly $35.00 to 65.00 . at $16.50 & 22.00

Tailor-made Suits of corduroy, formerly $28.00 to 42.00 . . . at $16.50

Plain and fancy Dresses of serge, formerly $35.00 to 48.00 . . . at $22.00

Large price reductions have also been made in Higher-cost Dresses and Tailor-made Suits.

Complete Outfits for The Winter Resort Season

can now be supplied from stock or to order, including Women's Dresses for Morning, Beach, Casino and Evening wear, representing the latest styles and materials; Sports and Motoring Garments; Parasols, Gloves, Shoes, Hosiery, etc.

Advance Styles in Tailor-made Suits, Street and Afternoon Dresses and Coats, and Washable Dresses of Lingerie and Cotton are now being shown for Misses and the Younger Set in readiness for Southern resort wear.

Traveling Bags, Dressing Cases and Motoring Accessories.

Hats for Southern Wear

representing chic designs and the most fashionable materials, including maline, jet, taffeta and straw combinations, are being displayed in the Millinery Department on the Third Floor . at $15.00, 18.00 and upward.

Thirty-fourth Street Fifth Avenue, New York Thirty-fifth Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Tomorrow, Monday, the 29th

Six weeks ahead of the usual sale period

1800 Women's Coats

will be reduced one-half and in some cases more than one-half from former prices.

A backward season, too obvious to talk about to you, and too serious for us to overlook, has decided us to dispose of this great assemblage of Winter Coats

at radical reductions now rather than later

The models are variety itself, embracing every phase of current design, and the materials afford you a wealth of selection.

Chinchillas, astrachan cloths, boucles, zibelines, mixtures, corduroys, broadcloths, plaid back cloths, serges, velour de laine cloths, cut chinchilla, plushes, sealettes, Arabian lamb cloths, eponges, cheviots, caracul, broadtail plush, mole plush, Ural lamb cloths, Bedfords, silk crepe cloths, brocaded velvets, brocaded plush and moire velvets.

In all sizes—regular, large and small

$15.00 to $19.50 Coats.....reduced to $8.50
$20.00 & $22.50 Coats.....reduced to $12.50
$25.00 & $27.50 Coats.....reduced to $15.00
$29.50 to $35.00 Coats.....reduced to $18.00
$39.50 to $45.00 Coats.....reduced to $23.50
$50.00 to $59.50 Coats.....reduced to $33.00
$60.00 to $75.00 Coats.....reduced to $38.00

Important Sale Monday & Tuesday!

Party & Dancing Slippers at $2.85

Satin Evening Slippers, made of first quality slipper satin, and beautifully modeled, with hand turned soles. Shown in black and in white, and the following eleven shades: pink, blue, lavender, yellow, taupe, silver gray, gold, King blue, American Beauty, red, and emerald green.

The sole reason for this reduction in price is that the size range is somewhat broken

Rhinestone Buckles, in two attractive designs. Limited quantity only, sufficient for one day's selling. Very special at $1.00

The Coat problem for Misses and Girls

ceases to be a problem at these remarkable prices tomorrow

Misses' Chinchilla Coats regular price $18 $10

Seven-eighth length models, designed with inset or kimono sleeves and large collar of sealette. The selection of colors includes navy, brown, Oxford and gray. Garments that are excellently tailored and finished, and quite exceptional value. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Astrachan Coats regular price $30 $17

Dressy models, made of Salts' celebrated astrachan cloth, and trimmed with sealette. Lined throughout with yarn-dyed satin. The variety of shades embraces navy, brown, taupe and black. 14 to 18 years.

Sale of 300 Girls' Coats

Value $ 8.00 at.....$3.95
Value $11.50 at.....$5.95
Value $14.00 at.....$7.95

Smart models made of boucle, zibeline, corduroy, velveteen and chinchilla, and lined throughout. Brown, navy, leather, Copenhagen and black. 6 to 14 years. Second floor.

New Blouses just opened

At this season between Christmas and New Year, when most blouse assortments are stale, flat and unprofitable, we are prepared with a brand new assemblage of blouses in which there are no "left-over" limitations. These blouses have just been opened--opened since you opened your Christmas gifts--and they comprise the newest and daintiest styles.

Shadow Lace Blouses

$2.95, $3.95, $5.00 & $8.95

Pretty, up-to-date models, of both shadow lace and net, and exquisitely made.

Crepe de Chine Blouses

$5, $5.95 & $8.95

Tailored, semi-tailored and dressy effects. White, pastel and street shades.

Chiffon Blouses

$5, $8.95 & $12.75

Made of chiffon over net and lace foundation, in all the smart street shades and black over white.

A cancellation of 36 Fine Fur Coats brings them to you tomorrow at $49.50

These garments are just from the furriers and have not before been placed on sale. They were made for another New York store, but were subsequently offered to us at a tremendous saving because the original order for them had been cancelled. It is one of the most notable fur opportunities of the season.

Beautifully made of fine selected skins, and lined with heavy brocaded satin. Some with self collar and others with collar of contrasting fur. Sizes 34 to 40. Lengths 45 to 48.

24 French Seal Coats (French dyed Coney of fine quality), and 12 Flat Caracul Coats.

100 Caracul Muffs tomorrow at $5
Large pillow model; value $10.

COMPETENT business and domestic help comes promptly from Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times. Next to last page.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Objects of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

To facilitate the lawful entry of Jewish immigrants at the various ports in the United States; to provide for them temporary shelter, food, clothing, and such other aid as may be necessary; to guide them to their destinations; to prevent them from becoming public charges by helping them to obtain employment; to discourage their settling in congested cities; to maintain bureaus of information and to publish literature on the industrial, agricultural and commercial status of the country; to encourage them to follow agricultural pursuits; to take such measures as may be proper to prevent ineligible persons from emigrating to the United States; to encourage Jewish immigrants to take advantage of all educational facilities and social activities which tend to promote their Americanization; to foster American ideals among the new-comers and to instill in them through a knowledge of American history and institutions a true patriotism and love for their adopted country; to make better known to the people of the United States the many advantages of desirable immigration, and to promote these objects by means of meetings, lectures, and publications.

An URGENT APPEAL for a WORTHY CAUSE

by

THE HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

"I have a very deep and unaffected interest in the success of such organizations as the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society."—*From a letter to Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, by HON. WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.*

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society is urgently in need of funds to carry on its beneficent labors. It has no income other than that which is voluntarily contributed from time to time by generous and kind-hearted people.

It has, as yet, no endowment fund. Voluntary contributions and legacies are solicited.

The approximate expenses for 1913, $70,000

TESTIMONIALS

"I congratulate you and the great audiences you have drawn here. It only shows the popularity of your work, and no work can be popular that is not well done. So it shows how efficiently you and your colleagues are performing the duties that are laid upon them, in this labor of love."—*Jacob H. Schiff, at the Annual Meeting of the Members of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.*

"I am glad to know that our (Department of Commerce and Labor) efforts to do justice meet with the approval of your organization, (Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society), and I take pleasure in saying again that nothing is so well calculated to promote the essential welfare of the immigrant as co-operation between such organizations as yours and the officials."—*Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary Commerce and Labor.*

"The remarkable thoroughness with which the Jews do their charity work is brought to mind by the Annual Report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. . . . The foresight of Jewish charity workers is shown by the fact that this association is already planning to meet the results of the opening of the Panama Canal by organizing agencies in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, and Washington."—*From an Editorial, Collier's Weekly, Feb. 17, 1912.*

"One of the most important aspects of the immigration question is the problem of taking care of the immigrant after he reaches this country. Prominent among agencies whose function is the solution of this problem is the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of New York City. . . . The society does not seek to induce immigration."—*From an Editorial entitled "How to Handle the Immigrant," in The Outlook, June 7, 1913.*

"Am greatly impressed with the character of the work which you are doing."—*Arthur T. Hadley, President Yale University.*

"I congratulate you on the wise and useful work your society is doing."—*David Starr Jordan, President Leland Stanford Junior University.*

"Certainly the work of your society is proving itself of great value. Your members and officers must take great satisfaction in the practical assistance given to unfortunate and bewildered people who are trying to become worthy American citizens."—*C. A. Duniway, President University of Montana.*

"No more important and effective work for humanity can be performed than that of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society."—*Boies Penrose, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.*

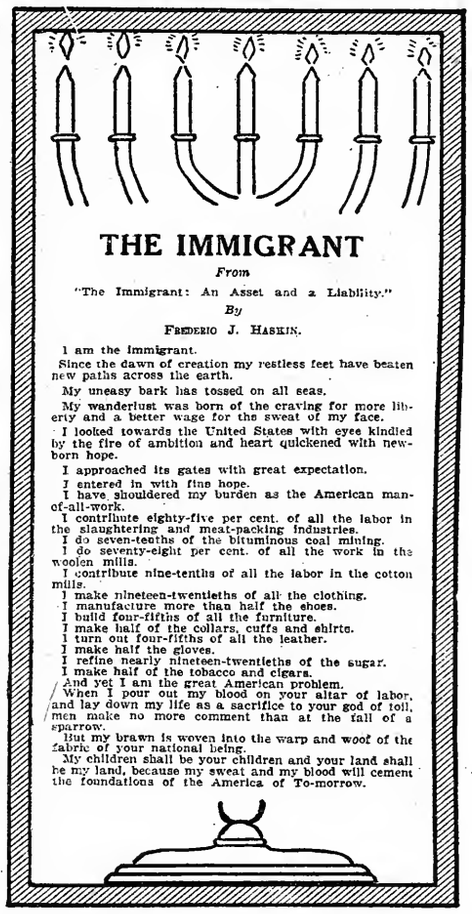
"I have been very much instructed and enlightened by the admirable report of your President of the excellent work done in the past year by this association. It is wonderful what has been done, in the care and distribution of immigrants, and how well it has performed it."—*Oscar S. Straus.*

After reviewing the annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society in Leslie's Weekly, on April 11, 1912, the writer concluded as follows:

"Is this not a comprehensive and admirable series of efforts? It may be said that no other people whose numbers are being largely increased here by immigration shows such a combination of charity and ability to administer it."

"FORCED FROM THEIR HOMES, A MELANCHOLY TRAIN"

Location of the Home of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society in the heart of the Lower East Side, not on the regular traffic line, but very convenient and within easy reach of the people needing its help.



THE IMMIGRANT

From

"The Immigrant: An Asset and a Liability."

By

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

I am the immigrant.
Since the dawn of creation my restless feet have beaten new paths across the earth.
My uneasy bark has tossed on all seas.
My wanderlust was born of the craving for more liberty and a better wage for the sweat of my face.
I looked towards the United States with eyes kindled by the fire of ambition and heart quickened with newborn hope.
I approached its gates with great expectation.
I entered in with fine hope.
I have shouldered my burden as the American man-of-all-work.
I contribute eighty-five per cent. of all the labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industries.
I do seven-tenths of the bituminous coal mining.
I do seventy-eight per cent. of all the work in the woolen mills.
I contribute nine-tenths of all the labor in the cotton mills.
I make nineteen-twentieths of all the clothing.
I manufacture more than half the shoes.
I build four-fifths of all the furniture.
I make half of the collars, cuffs and shirts.
I turn out four-fifths of all the leather.
I make half the gloves.
I refine nearly nineteen-twentieths of the sugar.
I make half of the tobacco and cigars.
And yet I am the great American problem.
When I pour out my blood on your altar of labor, and lay down my life as a sacrifice to your god of toil, men make no more comment than at the fall of a sparrow.
But my brawn is woven into the warp and woof of the fabric of your national being.
My children shall be your children and your land shall be my land, because my sweat and my blood will cement the foundations of the America of To-morrow.

TESTIMONIALS

"It is extremely desirable that immigrants arriving in this country have aid such as your Society affords. It would be desirable that more such organizations doing effective work should be established. In one or two places I might differ in opinion from opinions expressed, but regarding the character of the work done there can be no difference of opinion. It can be only very helpful."—*Prof. J. W. Jenks, Cornell University.*

"An inspection of your institution has convinced me that you are entitled to the generous support of the community. Your work at Ellis Island, where you take charge of the immigrants and help in every way, as well as the work in your Home, where you offer shelter, food, and instruction, must be a boon to every newcomer. I was particularly interested in your Employment Bureau, which finds work for immigrants, new or old, and thus keeps them from becoming dependents on charity. Your special department for Oriental Jews unquestionably meets a great and growing need. Above all, I wish to commend the spirit of your institution. It shows a real interest in the welfare of immigrants and a sympathetic and earnest effort to save them from pitfalls and to turn them into good citizens. The cleanliness of your institution, as well as the efficiency and liberality of its management, cannot escape the eye of even a casual visitor."—*Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, Associated Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York.*

"Sie konen stolz auf Ihre menschenfreundliche Wirksamkeit sein."—*Dr. Paul Nathan, Berlin.*

"Es war mir eine Freude, zu ersehen, in welche segensreicher Weise Sie der ankommenden Immigrantan annehmen. Ihrer Arbeit wuensche ich auch wieter den besten Erfolg."—*Dr. James Simon, Berlin.*

"I feel impelled to express to you my appreciation of your self-denying work."—*Herman Landau, London.*

"Will you allow me to express my appreciation of the excellent work you are doing?"—*J. L. Greenberg, Editor Jewish Chronicle, London.*

"I trust that your admirable institution may grow from strength to strength."—*S. Schechter, President Jewish Theological Seminary of America.*

"You do splendid and noble work, and you do it nobly and splendidly. The building up and the entire management of your society attests your great organizing power, and that particular, practical sense which seems a peculiar feature of the American mind, even in its most idealistic manifestations. . . . My admiration for your work and the way you do it grows with every new annual report of your society I receive and read. Your educational endeavors seem to be particularly happy, and they are most thoughtfully and efficiently planned out."—*Dr. Max Nordau, Paris.*

". . . . your institution must appeal to every human heart in the blessing you are conferring upon our country through the tremendous help you are to the worthy immigrant."—*Rabbi Pizer S. Jacobs, Schenectady, N.Y.*

An appreciation for services rendered to the victims of the wrecked S. S. Volturno.

"I shall not attempt to enumerate the many kinds of services which your Manager and his associates so considerately afforded to the bewildered and destitute men and women who gained almost their first impression of American kindness and hospitality in your Home. We have relied with the utmost confidence on your Manager's judgment and resourcefulness. We know that all who departed from the Home were sent in comfort to their destinations, and that all arrived safely. We know that many intimate personal services were rendered to these people. They were put speedily in communication with their friends and relatives. Their anxieties were allayed and their hopes brightened.

"Your Manager was exceedingly helpful to this committee in assisting to gather the necessary personal information concerning the survivors and their plans and needs and resources. I have found it a great pleasure to work with him.

"*W. FRANK PERSONS:*
Director Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee."

SOME VOLTURNO SURVIVORS CARED FOR BY THE HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 16, 1913.

"They (the Volturno survivors) were conveyed in automobiles to the Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society rooms, in East Broadway, where everything possible was done for their comfort."

From the N. Y. Sun, Oct. 16, 1913.

"Families united and cared for here—Pathetic scenes enacted at rooms of Hebrew Aid Society—Get clothes and food—Survivors landed at Philadelphia are brought to New York."

From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 16, 1913.

"The Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society has undertaken to give to each survivor brought to New York a temporary home, regardless of race or creed. In this connection it was pointed out that most of those who arrived by the Grosser Kurfuerst yesterday were not Jews, but represented races that had participated in the persecution of Jews in Russia."

From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 16, 1913.

"They (the Volturno survivors) were taken from the steamship to the Hebrew Society's home; of these most were Hungarians, Poles, Germans, Slavs and French and only eight Jews were in the number. . . . . The survivors will be cared for by the Society until relatives take them away or some disposition can be made of them."

Dinner to Jewish Farmers

Jewish Immigrants clamoring to become American Citizens at the Home of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society

The Seder service at Ellis Island

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS CARED FOR BY THE HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES, NOW PROSPEROUS FARMERS, ENTERTAINED BY THE SOCIETY ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH FARMERS OF AMERICA, ORGANIZED BY THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY.

SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES, 1912.

Jewish arrivals at the Port of New York, 94,758.

Out of 3,133 Jewish Immigrants deferred and excluded, 2,439 were admitted on rehearings, appeals and bonds; 640 were deported; 3 died; 51 pending.

14,992 Jewish Immigrants were conducted to their destination after landing.

3,052 Jewish Immigrants and wayfarers were sheltered on an average of 5 days.

128,780 single meals were served to inmates and others.

Employment was found for 2,437 persons.

11,250 persons were assisted in obtaining their first citizen papers and verification of landing. Citizenship classes were held in the Bronx, Williamsburg, Greenpoint and Brownsville.

28 lectures were given on Congestion and Opportunities in Other Parts of the Country.

18,125 Jewish Immigrants arriving at the Port of New York and destined to points outside of New York were reached through the National Directors and Correspondents and assisted in obtaining employment, learning English and becoming citizens.

Passengers rescued from the ill-fated SS. Titanic were provided for.

147 persons were assisted with transportation to their native countries, to prevent them from becoming public charges.

All Jewish Immigrants, regardless of destination, were kept trace of and communicated with and the facilities of the Home and Society placed at their disposal.

1,130 persons were assisted in locating their baggage.

39,052 copies of newspapers, magazines and books were distributed among Jewish Immigrants on Ellis Island.

The Religious Features were: Services in the Home Synagogue and at Ellis Island; Special Seder Service at Ellis Island; Sabbath Classes for Immigrant Children in the Home; Weddings and B'rith Milah ceremonies performed and funerals arranged.

THE JEWISH IMMIGRATION BULLETIN, a monthly journal dealing with Jewish immigration, was published.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO IMMIGRANTS OR WAYFARERS FOR BOARD, LODGING OR SERVICES.

The Society maintains a Free Kitchen, which is probably the only one of its kind in this country. "Whoever is hungry may come and partake thereof." No lines are drawn between race, color and creed, and it is given to the recipient in such a way as not to wound his feelings.

It is due to this work that it is able to truthfully claim that there are few if any Jews to be found in the "Bread Line" on Broadway or the Bowery.

THIS SOCIETY DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ITS SUPPORT, AND DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and devise to the **Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society**, of New York, the sum of $.....

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE

I give and devise to the **Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society**, of New York, the following Real Estate, to wit:

(Here describe the property.)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

OFFICERS.

NATHAN HUTKOFF, Hon. Pres.
LEON SANDERS, President.
LEON KAMAIKY, MAX MEYERSON, Vice-Presidents
HARRY FISCHEL, Treasurer
JACOB MASSEL, Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Morris Asofsky
Joseph Barondess
Dr. B. B. Berkowitz
Henry Brightman
John L. Bernstein
Arthur Concors
Abel Cooper
Abram I. Elkus
Harry Fischel
I. Gilman
Isidore Hershfield
Philip Hersh
Nathan Hutkoff
Rev. Philip Jaches
Leon Kamaiky
Mrs. Leon Kamaiky
Harris Linetzky
Rev. H. Masllansky
Morris Maltz
Max Meyerson
Jacob Massel
M. H. Phillips
Nathan Rogger
Leon Sanders
Jacob Saphirstein
E. Sarasohn
B. Shelvin
Nathan Weisbaum
Miss Carrie Wise

ADVISORY BOARD

Jacob H. Schiff
Isaac N. Seligman
Edward Lauterbach
Max J. Kohler
Oscar S. Strauss
Cyrus L. Sulzberger
Louis Marshal
Reuben Arkush
Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise
Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.
Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.
Moses Fraley, St. Louis, Mo.
Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.
Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.
Ben Selling, Portland, Ore.
Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.
Louis D. Brandeis, Boston, Mass.

Contributions may be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 229 East Broadway, New York.

PRESIDENT WILSON 57 YEARS OLD TO-DAY

Congratulations Pour In from Unknown Friends All Over the Country.

LIFE EASY ON GULF COAST

He Declines Invitations to Make Sea Trips, Finding Variety and Rest Ashore to His Taste.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 27.—President Wilson will be 57 years old to-morrow, and letters and telegrams of congratulation poured into-day from all parts of the country. Some of them were from personal friends, but the great majority were from persons hitherto unknown to Mr. Wilson. Some were written in pencil and half scrawled, and others appeared more formal, but all brought a feeling of happiness to the President as he read them.

The birthday will mean no change in the quiet atmosphere of the cottage which the nation's Chief Executive has chosen as his residence during his vacation here.

In the forenoon he probably will attend service in the small Presbyterian Church, which is perched on the edge of the Beach Road, half projecting into Mississippi Sound. It is a tiny wooden building scarcely thirty feet wide, with a belfry that extends practically over the entire room of the structure. The church seats fewer than a hundred persons.

With the exception of the church services the President has no definite plans for to-morrow, although he probably will go for an automobile ride with his family.

He is taking life just as easy as possible. After a game of golf beyond Gulfport to-day he returned home and dictated a few letters, read some newspapers, and then took a nap. Thus far his holiday has been practically undisturbed by official business.

He has had ample opportunity to vary his diversions with a sea trip, as the Winona, a United States revenue cutter, has been laying just a mile off shore in front of his cottage, and is at his disposal during his visit here. The President has declined to use it, however, and he has declined an invitation from the Conservation Commission of Louisiana to use their yacht. Mr. Wilson finds variety and rest enough ashore.

Members of the President's family are enjoying their stay here. The Misses Margaret and Eleanor Wilson took a long horseback ride over the Shell Road to-day. They entertained the Misses Mary and Lucy Smith of New Orleans, close friends of the family, who have visited them in Washington.

Gulfport citizens are considering a formal vote of thanks to the President for his part in preventing the destruction yesterday of the Neville home.

A member of the local volunteer Fire Department related to-day the following incident which occurred during the excitement:

"I was standing outside the Neville residence waiting for the apparatus to arrive," he said, "when a man came up. He noticed my uniform and asked me why I was standing there looking at the fire.

"'Why don't you go up there and help?' he asked.

"I told him I couldn't go up until the hook and ladder wagon came.

"'Well,' he said, 'my men could climb up on the inside. I don't see why you can't.'

"It suddenly dawned on me that I was talking to the President, and I went inside to help."

TAX A PUZZLE FOR PURSERS.

Agents on British Liners Find Insurance Levy Accounts Complicated.

Pursers of the British steamships of the Atlantic and West Indian lines running to New York are busy now making up the accounts of the national insurance tax that they have to deduct weekly from the wages of the crew. In Great Britain every adult has to pay 4d, 8 cents, for fifty-two weeks in the year, but mariners have to pay only for forty-two weeks in the year. Each member of the crew must have a special card from the purser to which his weekly tax has been affixed in national health insurance stamps and the number of contributions paid must be shown in the ship's account of wages at the shipping office when the crew is paid off.

Purser Sherrard of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Caribbean says he does not know just how he stands with the tax authorities, because some of the seamen have changed over to other ships of the company and new men have been put in their places. He is afraid that the tax Commissioners in Southampton will hold him responsible for all the contributions due at the end of this year. On the big liner the insurance tax is collected on the other side, as the voyages do not exceed three weeks in length.

BROKE IN "TO GET WORK."

Negro Asks Place as Butler When Discovered in House.

Coming out from the dining room of her home, at 23 West 120th Street, last evening, Mrs. Solomon Simon came upon a negro in the hall. He whipped off his hat and started bowing and scraping with the explanation that he had come to apply for the post of butler in the household, but Mrs. Simon was not deceived, and straightway began to scream to such good purpose that within a few seconds her two sons, Jacob and Henry, were at her side.

The visitor continued to protest that he had come in search of work, although he admitted that he had forced his way in. On the charge of illegal entry then he was locked up by the police, who soon identified him as William Robinson, discharged only last September from Sing Sing after serving five years for burglary.

MARRIED NINE TIMES.

Bartender Arrested on Woman's Charge That He Abandoned Her.

After marrying nine times and serving a term in Sing Sing for his sins Joseph Koehler, a bartender of 1,077 First Avenue, was under arrest yesterday on the charge of having abandoned Mrs. Martha Schmidt of 812 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Schmidt says that under the name of Schmidt, Koehler married her in 1910 and, after a few months of domesticity, departed with her savings of $200.

Koehler, it is said, has been living of late with his first wife. He will have to explain himself to-morrow morning in the Domestic Relations Court, to which jurisdiction Magistrate Freschi consigned him with a sigh of obvious relief

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Special Order Dept.

Will Make to Order at Special Prices

Suits, Dresses & Gowns

from Advance Models sent to us by our Paris Representatives.

The Suits are in the newest Suitings and some of the models are specially adapted for stout women. Special price *$65.00*

The Walking Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns

of the newest materials, including Moire and two-toned Taffeta—very fashionable fabrics for Spring—will be made at

$75.00 to $95.00

Commencing Friday, January 2, 1914
Annual Sale
of
Muslin Underwear
House Gowns
Kimonos
Silk Petticoats and Corsets

Much Lower Prices Than Usual Will Prevail in This, the Last Great January Sale to be Held in the Old Store.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

THE FINAL CLEARANCE OF STOCKS
Before Moving to the New Fifth Avenue Store
Presents the Greatest Purchasing Opportunity in Many Years

Women's Shoes
The Entire Stock Offered at Big Reductions from Regular Prices

Women's Boots & Slippers
Regularly $5.00 to $8.00
$2.95 and $3.95

All Women's Low Shoes
Comprising the Smartest Styles, in Every Way Equal to the Coming Season's $5.00 to $8.00 Shoes
$1.95 and $2.65

Misses' & Children's High & Low Shoes
All Styles and Leathers

6 to 8	8½ to 11	11½ to 2	2½ to 5½
$1.50	*$1.75*	*$2.25*	*$2.75*

Values $2.25 to $4.00

$75,000 Worth of Seasonable Dress Goods
in the Removal Sale
At Half Prices and Less

$1.00 to $1.25 Dress Goods	*58c*
$1.25 to $2.00 Dress Goods	*78c*
$1.50 to $2.50 Dress Goods	*98c*
$1.75 to $2.75 Dress Goods	*$1.15*
$2.00 to $3.50 Dress Goods	*$1.28*
Black Austrian Broadcloths Sponged. Values $2.75 to $3.50 yard	*$1.88*
Black Gaberdine Cloth Shrunk. Regularly $2.75 yard	*$1.58*
10,000 yards *Panama Cloth* In the most desirable street shades and blacks. Usually $1.35 yard	*78c*

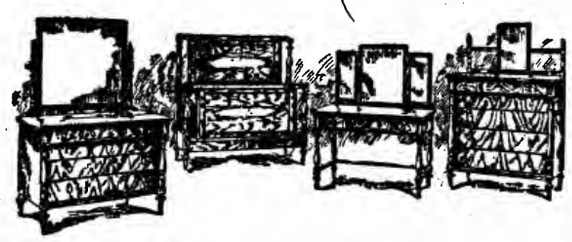
Trimmed Millinery
Third Floor
Clearing Sale
of
Hats, Toques and Bonnets
At the Special Price of
$6.00
Former Prices up to $20.00

House Gowns & Negligees
An assortment of splendid models—imported and domestic—in Silk and Albatross, only one or two of a style
Prices according to materials
At Less Than Half their Value
$3.95 to $25.00
Values to $58.00

Corsets
In various styles of the best makes; broken sizes
At Half their Value
50c. to $8.50
Values to $20.00

Odd Waists
Imported and domestic, in laces, plain crepe-de-chine, satin finished crepe-de-chine embroidered, velvets and charmeuse
At Half their Value
$2.95 to $48.50
Values to $100.00
According to material

$150,000 Worth of Lord & Taylor Standard Furniture
will be offered during the Removal Sale at Price Reductions ranging as high as 50%
For To-Morrow, Monday,
$400.00 Bed Room Suites
$200.00



Three Suites in Mahogany
Two Suites in Walnut
(4 pieces as illustrated)

Fur Coats, Muffs & Scarfs
The Balance of Our Model Coats
Moleskin, Broadtail, Caracul & Persian Lamb
At Unprecedented Reductions; Also
Three-Quarter & Full Length Coats
At the Lowest Prices Quoted this Season

Black Russian Pony Coats	*Seal-dyed Coney Coats*
Value $46.50 ..... *$29.50*	Value $75.00 ..... *$59.50*
Value $62.50 ..... *$41.50*	Value $125.00 ..... *$82.50*
Value $100.00 ..... *$62.50*	
Caracul Coats	*Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats*
Value $72.50 ..... *$59.50*	Value $150.00 ..... *$115.00*
Value $100.00 ..... *$69.50*	Value $185.00 ..... *$145.00*

Matched Fur Sets

Black Fox	Muffs,	*$19.50;*	Scarfs,	*$16.50*
Natural Raccoon	"	*$17.50;*	"	*$14.50*
Black Raccoon	"	*$15.00;*	"	*$12.50*
Skunk	"	*$29.50;*	"	*$20.00*
Seal-dyed Muskrat	"	*$26.50;*	"	*$21.50*
Silver Kit Fox	"	*$28.50;*	"	*$17.50*
Black Wolf	"	*$14.50;*	"	*$12.50*

Entire Stock of
Suits, Coats & Wraps
Every Garment in the Sale Represents This Season's Models and Materials
A Vast Assortment Reduced to

$12.50	*$16.50*	*$19.50*
$25.00	*$29.50*	*$35.00*

Heretofore $30.00 to $100.00

The Balance of All the
Higher Cost Garments
At Less Than Half Price

The Entire Stock of
Women's Separate Skirts
Reduced to
$5.00 $7.50 $9.50
Heretofore $10.00 to $19.50

250 Women's Raincoats
Of double texture coatings and double texture silk canton; two distinct models; regular set-in sleeve or kimono. Value $20.00 *$9.50*

Domestic Rugs

Hand-Made Cocoa Fibre Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ..... Value $24.50	$16.50
Size 7.6 x 10.6 ..... Value $21.00	$12.50
Size 6 x 9 ..... Value $16.50	$8.75
Size 4.6 x 7.6 ..... Value $7.50	$5.50
Size 3 x 6 ..... Value $4.00	$2.75

Axminster Rugs

Size 11.3 x 12.0	$25.50 and $36.50
Values $35.00 and $48.00	

Body Brussels Rugs

Size 11.3 x 12 ..... Value $48.00	$36.50
Size 9 x 12 ..... Value $32.50	$25.00

Extra Quality Art Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ..... Value $29.50	$22.50
Size 6 x 9 ..... Value $15.00	$10.50
Size 3 x 6 ..... Value $6.50	$4.50

Best Quality Wilton Rugs

Size 36 x 63 ..... Values $8.50 and $9.50.	$5.75 and $6.00
Size 36 x 36 ..... Value $6.25	$3.25

Oriental Rugs

Best Quality Kirmanshah Carpets
$265.00 to $395.00—Values $350.00 to $550.00
One Lot of Fine Persian Carpets, Comprising Serapis, Gorevans, Khorassans, Bijars, Tabriz; also Bokhara Carpets
$185.00 to $325.00—Values $360.00 to $500.00
Asia Minor and Muskabad Carpets
$95.00 to $225.00—Values $165.00 to $390.00
Afghan Carpets
$65.00 to $85.00—Values $115.00 to $165.00
Royal Kishan Persian Rugs
$165.00—Value $250.00
Fine Kirmanshah Rugs
$75.00 to $95.00—Values $115.00 to $140.00
Daghestan & Cabistan Rugs
$35.00, $45.00, $50.00 and $55.00
Values $45.00 to $75.00
Mosul & Kurdistan Rugs
$22.50 to $39.50—Values $32.50 to $55.00
Beluchistan Rugs
$17.50 to $25.00—Values $25.00 to $37.50
Fine Small Kirmanshah Rugs
$22.50 and $25.00—Values $32.50 to $37.50
Small Turkish & Bokhara Rugs
$8.50—Value $12.50

Girls' Coats & Suits

Girls' Dressy Coats Embracing the season's smartest models; sizes 6 to 14 years; broken assortment. Formerly up to $20.00 *$8.75*

Girls' Winter Coats Including clever tailored and dressy models of popular fabrics, warmly lined; sizes 6 to 14 yrs. Formerly up to $12.50 *$5.95*

Girls' Winter Coats Practical full length models of rough wool fabrics; also broken assortment of the season's popular styles; sizes 6 to 14 years. Formerly up to $8.95 *$3.75*

Girls' Guimpes Finely tucked and lace-trimmed styles; broken assortment. Formerly $1.50 to $3.00 *50c & $1.00*

Juniors' Tailored Dresses Of men's wear serges and plaids; all late winter models; prettily trimmed; sizes 13 to 19 years. Formerly up to $16.50 *$6.50*

Fancy Taffeta Silks
The latest Paris ideas are being shown in plain and fancy Taffeta Silks, at prices ranging
From $1.25 to $3.00 Per Yard

Several Thousand Yards of
Choice Crepe Brocades
42 inches wide, in black or white
$1.95 Per Yard
Regular price $4.00 per yard

ALIENS EAGER NOW TO BECOME CITIZENS

Ending of Delay in Granting Papers Has Increased Number Seeking Naturalization.

A NEW FACTOR IN POLITICS

New Voters Are Transforming Conditions Rapidly on the East Side, County Clerk Says.

If all the aliens who live in the County of New York became citizens they would outnumber those persons of native birth by more than 200,000. This year was noteworthy in the history of the county for the number of foreigners who took out citizenship papers. More than 15,000 announced their intention of becoming citizens in the eleven months from January to November and 13,858 obtained citizenship papers. The total receipts in fees from the first class amounted to $25,476. The total receipts from both classes, including $6,000 for the month of December, made a grand total of $76,998.

So large became the number of those desiring to become citizens that the work grew too heavy for the Federal courts to handle as far back as 1906. In that year Congress passed a law putting all the work of naturalization under the supervision of County Clerks. The national Government paid all the expenses and got all the receipts.

The growth in fees shows how the number of those applying for citizenship has increased. In 1909, when County Clerk Schneider took office, the receipts were only $7,000. In 1910 they had grown to $32,000. Deputy Clerk De Witt C. Koupal of the Naturalization Bureau prepared this table to show the growth in receipts of the last half of this year over the same period of 1912:

	1912.	1913.
July	$5,360	$5,409
August	4,413	6,723
September	3,980	6,775
October	3,288	6,513
November	3,978	5,939
December	4,317	6,000

Here is a table showing the number of declarations and petitions entered for the eleven months of 1913:

	Declarations.	Petitions.
January	1,234	1,716
February	925	1,232
March	850	1,393
April	1,788	1,173
May	1,855	1,238
June	1,491	996
July	1,029	1,256
August	1,423	1,326
September	1,323	1,863
October	2,206	1,135
November	1,687	1,063
Total	15,500	13,858

Of the number of new citizens, 50 per cent. are from Russia, 25 per cent. from Austria, and 10 per cent. from Italy. The other 15 per cent. covers those from other nations. The average age of these new citizens is 35 years. Mr. Koupal said yesterday that many of them did not come here poor and friendless, as some persons thought. Many are well equipped to begin work at their trades and with money enough to support them comfortably until they got a foothold here.

County Clerk Schneider said that few persons realized what changes in the political, business, and social life of the city these newcomers were making. He said that if the politicians were as clever as they thought they were they would study these new voters, who are destined to wield such a powerful influence in the city's life. He pointed to the wonder expressed by some of the district leaders on the east side at the marked difference in the vote as it was recorded year by year. The old gods fell frequently, and these leaders devoted their time to trying to set them up again, instead of substituting new gods in their place, he said.

"Some of us know how great this steady stream of political influence of these new voters is," said Mr. Schneider, "but even those who make a close study of the subject often find themselves at their wit's end to discover some way of influencing it so that it will run in the direction of greater profit and power for them.

"When I came into office I saw at once the necessity of arranging the Bureau of Naturalization so that men could become citizens without having to sacrifice too much of their time," Mr. Schneider said. "The room assigned to the bureau at that time was very small and close and the clerks were so few that men sometimes had to stand in line for days before getting their papers. Of course, this kept a good many from applying for citizenship, and these were the ones who would make the best citizens. I applied to Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and he gave me authority to employ four additional clerks at an annual salary of $1,600 each. Then I got larger quarters, so that now those who have to wait may sit down.

"The increase in the clerical force and the better accommodations did not lessen the work; it increased it. Men who hesitated to apply for citizenship papers before applied for them under the new system. So we were forced to increase the clerical force again. The number of aliens who applied for citizenship papers grew from 702 in 1909 to 5,000 in the following year. And the work increased steadily with each succeeding year. In 1911 13,000 aliens declared their intention, and 5,000 were admitted to citizenship, the receipts of the bureau growing to $45,000. In 1912, 17,000 declared their intention, and 11,000 were admitted the receipts for fees aggregating $56,000.

"In April, 1910, there were 828,793 foreign-born white males in this city, of whom 319,000 had been naturalized. The Italians are the most indifferent about becoming citizens. Only about 16.7 per cent. of that nationality were among the naturalized in 1910. The next lowest percentage was that of the Russian-born, 24.9. Yet these two nationalities constitute about 30 per cent. of the total foreign-born population. The percentage of naturalized citizens is highest among the Germans and Irish, 65.5 in the one case and 63.1 in the other."

DINE IN COSTUME.

Salmagundi Club Members Give Their Annual Fancy Dress Feast.

The members of the Salmagundi Club attended their annual costume dinner last night in the clubhouse at 14 West Twelfth Street. The room in which the dinner was served was decorated with American Beauty roses, the order for which was cabled from Paris by J. Sanford Saltus, one of the members who could not be present. He also supplied the gold medals which were awarded as prizes for the finest costumes.

The dinner was one of the most elaborate that the club has given. In planning it the members endeavored to avoid anything suggestive of a carnival, and their efforts produced a highly artistic effect. Several of the costumes were brought by the wearers from foreign lands. George Hazelton, author of "The Yellow Jacket," wore the old Roman toga that he used many years ago when he was with Edwin Booth. Some of the others present were:

Leo Mielziner, as Othello; Edward Penfield, Spanish cavalier; Henry Rittenberg, English costermonger; H. F. Waltman, French cabby; Frank Russell Green, Tommy Atkins; F. F. Chapman, Aunt Jemima; Gilbert Beal, Spanish cavalier; W. Granville Smith, a Heidelberg student; Ivan Olinsky, Persian; Paul Dougherty, Greek; F. G. Cooper, Chinaman; John Ward Dunsmore, Cardinal Richelieu; William Jean Beauley, Napoleon; Hy Mayer, William Jennings Bryan; W. H. Shelton, civil war veteran; Dr. H. L. Oppenheimer, student; Arthur Litle, [illegible] Frank A. Bicknell, King Ferdinand; [illegible] H. Dunston, cowboy. There was also a hospital corps, ready for [illegible] composed of Drs. Dyas, Southwick and Thomas.

BIG POLICE SHAKE-UP.

"Model Policemen" for Another District—Transfer Headquarters Men.

Police Commissioner Waldo has had such good reports from the solid phalanx of "model policemen" who have kept an eye on the upper Tenderloin for the last two months that he has decided to make another model district. The new district will be that known as the "Diamond-Back District," with headquarters in the East Fifty-first Street Station. It is bounded by Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, and the East River, and beginning at 8 A. M. to-morrow 150 probationary patrolmen, fresh from the School of Recruits, will be sent to it. At the present time there are only three probationary patrolmen in this district, and even they have been included in the "shake-up" order.

This new order means that a complete cross-section of Manhattan, between Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street, will be patrolled by recruits of less than one year's standing. Inspector Dwyer will be in charge in the upper Tenderloin, and Inspector Cahalane will have supervision over the new squad of recruits. Inspector Cahalane has been teaching the new men the art of the nightstick and revolver in the School of Recruits.

It will be general moving day for the Police Department to-morrow, in fact. The police orders yesterday designating transfers and resignations of Lieutenants, Sergeants, patrolmen, and members of Commissioner Waldo's immediate staff take up nearly a score of pages. In some instances Commissioner Waldo allowed the older men to choose the precinct to which they desired to be assigned. The general "moving" orders were interpreted as meaning that Commissioner Waldo expects to go out just as soon as the new Administration moves in.

Several men who had come to be regarded as holding fixed posts at Police Headquarters are transferred. Among them are Lieuts. Richard E. Enright, James J. McCann, and Thomas E. O'Brien of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies. They will do desk duty at Sheepshead Bay, West 152d Street, and Bronx Park Stations, respectively. Lieut. William J. McCarthy, custodian of Police Headquarters, has been assigned to the Flushing Station. Lieut. Charles Zanes of the Complaint Bureau will go to the Prospect Park Station.

"Dan" Costigan of raiding fame will go to the Detective Bureau, and Lieut. Henry Scherb, in charge of another raiding squad, will go to Traffic C squad. The twenty-four Sergeants and patrolmen attached to Commissioner Waldo's offices were among those who could select their own precincts. When the orders go into effect to-morrow morning civilian clerks will be in charge of all the departments at Headquarters.

Commissioner Waldo will make a speech at the dinner to be given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow evening.

ASTOR MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

Widow at the Dedication of a Window in Rhinebeck Church.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The new memorial window erected to the memory of her husband, Col. John Jacob Astor, by Mrs. Madeline Talmadge Force Astor in the Church of the Messiah here, was dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremony. Mrs. Astor was present with Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson; her mother, Mrs. William H. Force; her sister, Miss Katherine Force, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich. Mrs. Astor is a guest at Rokeby, the Aldrich home at Barrytown. Mrs. Astor's young son, John Jacob Astor, remained in New York.

The service, which was for the consecration of a church modified to suit the occasion, commenced at 2:30 o'clock, just after Mrs. Astor arrived. The Rev. Francis Little, the new rector of the parish, officiated.

Mrs. Astor came with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in a limousine automobile. She wore a black dress trimmed with wide bands of black fox fur, a hat with a mourning veil, and a black fur coat. Her only jewelry was a large rope of pearls with pendant. She was seated in the Morton pew.

As the party advanced up the aisle the organ played the hymn "O Come, All Ye Faithful." At the conclusion of the hymn A. Lee Wagner, the vestry clerk, removed the veil from the window. The rector read the 122d Psalm and the lesson, the seventh chapter of Revelation, from the ninth verse. This was followed by the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light." Then came the Creed and appropriate prayers, and the service ended with the hymn "Hark, Hark, My Soul." These were favorite hymns of Col. Astor, the last having been sung at his funeral.

Members of the vestry present at the service were Dr. George N. Miles, Robert B. Suckley, A. Lee Wagner, W. R. Gallagher, M. V. B. Schryver, and Dr. J. F. Goodell. Vincent Astor, who is also a member, was not present.

The window contains three panels. The central one represents Christ walking on the water. The side panels show standing female figures. The words "Be Not Afraid" are near the top. The memorial inscription reads: "In Loving Memory of John Jacob Astor. Born July 13, 1864. Died April 15, 1912."

APPEALS TO ALL CREEDS.

Rabbi Blames Synagogue and Church for Spread of Agnosticism.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—An appeal for a reawakening of religious consciousness among American Hebrews and a warning against the spread of agnosticism among members of all creeds was voiced by Rabbi Louis J. Kopald of Buffalo, N. Y., in an address to-day to delegates attending the twentieth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

Rabbi Kopald said there were five causes for the failure of the synagogue and the Church to attract communicants now as they did in the past, three of which were entirely beyond the control of these institutions. These causes were materialism, Socialism, the supplanting of the pulpit by the lecture platform as a forum for expounding all sorts of problems, educational and religious; the fact that no longer are the churches and synagogues mediums for social and humanitarian expression, and the lack of modernism in the great majority of religious creeds.

"Workingmen have been urged from the pulpit to work, wait, and win," the rabbi said. "They have worked, they have waited, but they have not won. They have come to believe that promise is not bread. They have taken the issue out of the hands of the priesthood, and their slogan is now work. The fact that concerts, lectures, clubs, reading rooms, and other popular measures are being introduced in churches is proof positive that ministers are making frantic efforts to bridge a breach of their own creation."

CANADA NOW FACES PROBLEM LIKE OURS

But the Two Countries Are Solving Questions in Different Ways.

TRADITION BINDS BOTH

United States and Canada Share a Common Inheritance, William L. M. King Asserts.

"To be in New York is to be reminded of the inheritance shared in common by the people of the United States and those of Canada," William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor, said the other day.

"It is well," Mr. King added, "to have this reminder occasionally. It emphasizes our similarities rather than our differences. It helps to foster the amenities and to lessen the animosities of both differences and similarities that the peoples of this continent will gain a true appreciation of the contribution which it may be theirs to make to the civilization of the world. Opportunities and possibilities there are through our different origins, and in virtue of our different and separate nationalities which could not arise were we the one community. On the other hand, what we inherit and possess in common makes possible a degree of achievement not otherwise to be attained.

"Side by side on this Continent the peoples of the United States and of the Dominion are working out problems of modern democracy within national and political frameworks different in origin and to some extent in ideals. The United States originated in separation on the part of its founders from British political and social traditions; in separation, for that matter, from the political and social traditions of the whole of Europe at that time. A republican form of government was substituted for a monarchy, and a written Constitution and declaration of rights for the institutions which had come into being through centuries of custom and many successive enactments. The origin of Canada as a nation is quite different. There are no marks of separation. We have chosen to seek the realization of the same dreams of happiness and progress not without but within British political and social traditions. It is the unbroken connection with Britain, the maintenance on this continent of British institutions, traditions, and ideals that gives to Canada her distinctive character, and to her relations with the United States their true significance. In all that we do and in all that we may be privileged to share, it is not as a nation merely but as part of the British Empire that the far-reaching nature of our opportunities and of the consequences of our actions lie.

"But it is not so much of the advantages which come through our differences as of the common problems and possibilities which arise out of similarities that I wish to speak to-night. As I have said, in form of government there is no similarity. Our laws are different and many of our institutions different also. Yet, back of our seperate nationalities and separate histories lies the race and a thousand years of common tradition. The one great Continent of America carries us both. While the separation which marks the beginning of American history is likely to be enduring in historical record it is marked by a moment of time. While the boundary which assigns us the respective portions of the Continent we share is apparent to all the world, the line which designates it is so fine as to be invisible. Time and geography speak of a common ancestry and a common abode.

"To be unmindful of this is as serious as to forget all that makes of us distinctive peoples. It is not the breath of the New World nor its wide expanses which make the Americans and ourselves lovers of liberty that comes in the blood through centuries of Old World struggles. It was not the soil of America that made the United States a federation of free States, and Canada a self-governing Dominion—it was the spirit that inspired Hampden, Pym, and Pitt, which was found in the men who wrested the great charter from John, and the bill of Rights from Charles. A new Continent may afford new scenes of action, but the genius of a people is interwoven in the mysteries of race.

"It is in this relationship of a common race to a continent held in common that the perils and possibilities of our joint trusteeship lie. It is here that we may each help the other to realize what are the dangers, and what is best in our common inheritance. A material foundation is essential to all development and growth, and in sharing as we do the hidden wealth and vast resources of a continent, material prosperity would seem amply assured. But, seeing some of the consequences of that development as yet scarcely begun, the thought suggests itself, Are we to surrender ourselves through the greed of possession and power to the vulgar conception that material gains and environments are a supreme concern, or are we, in the working out of our respective destinies, to conceive ideas and fashion ideals likely to be of lasting benefit to mankind. That seems to me to be the supreme question for Canada and the United States at this time, and one which, because of our similarities in temperament and possessions, is the same for both. If in this new world, with the very wealth which makes possible higher forms of development, we are but to emulate the lust of nations that have exhausted their resources and perished, that have concerned themselves with expansion for the sake of power, with luxury for the few and forgetting the welfare of the many, it were better a thousand times for civilization and mankind that this continent had remained unknown and unexplored, a wilderess for the savage and his prey, than become, as under a mere materialism it is certain to become, a place of bondage for millions of sensitive hearts.

"It is not true that in the very prosperity which both Canada and the United States enjoy lies the danger of forgetting that it is only in the social, moral and intellectual well-being of its citizenship that the real strength and greatness of a people lie. Labor is essential to all development; labor to noble ends brings freedom, but labor which alone administers to greed is servitude. Dollars and mileage, acres and bushels, tons and rates, stocks and bonds, are all a necessary part of our present-day organized industrial and commercial life; but we should never forget that these are but indices of a material foundation which should not be permitted to obtrude itself, but be made to serve the higher ends of existence. Even in the noblest of utterances, the patriotic emphasis is all too frequently put on extent of territory rather than on national character; on the exploits of wars; on the size and strength of armies and navies, as if instruments for the destruction of human life were of more concern than life itself. While it would be unwise to ignore what may be necessary to a nation's expansion and security, it is still more serious to forget that the arts of peace constitute the permanent and enduring side of a nation's progress, and that human life and the realization of its highest possibilities should ever be the supreme concern of nations and of men."

CAN'T TEMPT MISS BRANCE.

"Hidden Woman" Rejects $3,000 Film and $1,000 Vaudeville Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Adelaide M. Brance remained to-day in the county jail although her half-brother, Herbert Brance, returned east to-night to his home in Hartwick after a day spent in vainly urging her to return with him. She told him firmly that, after her identification the country over as the "hidden woman of Monticello," she never wished to meet friend or relative again, and so, although he telephoned to-day and urged her to reconsider, she persisted in her determination to go her own way and to go alone.

Before she goes she wants to sell her two mortgages. They amount to less than $850 and represent the money invested for her by Melvin H. Couch after it had come to her from the sale of her mother's property. She says that if she gets this money, she will go to a sanitarium.

Meanwhile Miss Brance is putting aside some tempting theatrical offers. One was $1,000 for a two-week vaudeville engagement. She refused it. An enterprising film house offered her $3,000 to pose for a reel that would show her as the star of a "love slave-hidden woman" picture drama. The representative of the company called at the jail to-night, but Miss Brance would not even see him.

Many persons in different parts of the country, touched by her predicament, have sent cash to help her out. This has come in small quantities, but it amounts now to $142.

No will has been found yet among the effects of the late Melvin Couch, in whose office Miss Brance played so long the rôle of the "hidden woman." She says he never made a will.

Sues H. H. Bottome for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Mary M. Bottome has filed suit for divorce against her husband, Harry Howard Bottome, an attorney of South Orange, N. J., and New York City, alleging non-support. The marriage took place in South Orange on Feb. 27, 1904. There are no children and no alimony is asked. The plaintiff is a daughter of the late Richard Morgan.

ENLIST MRS. J. S. CRAM.

Retail Clerks' Union Says She Will Assist Them.

Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, Chairman of the committee which has undertaken to organize the salesgirls in the stores as members of the Retail Clerks' Union, announced yesterday that Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram was the latest recruit to the ranks of the women who are cooperating in the organization movement. She will work in this movement with Mrs. Eugene Boissevain, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, and others.

"We are preparing to get up meetings and have dances and other entertainments for the girls," continued Miss Dutcher. "The interest in the movement is spreading, and we hope to make it a great success. Mrs. Cram has taken a deep interest in the movement."

WOMAN DIES IN BROADWAY.

Ring She Wore Bears Name of D. A. Taylor and Date June 29, 1871.

While walking south on Broadway late yesterday afternoon a woman, about 55 years old, dropped dead at Forty-seventh Street. Thinking she had fainted, Patrolman Meaney of the Traffic Squad carried her body into a near-by store and sent a call to Flower Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Wright responded and pronounced the woman dead. The body was removed to the Morgue.

With the exception of a wedding ring with the inscription "D. A. Taylor, June 29, 1871," on the third finger of her left hand, there was nothing that might lead to her identification. The woman was dressed entirely in black, but carried neither pocketbook nor handbag.

AGAINST REPUBLICAN UNION.

Woodruff, Progressive, Opposes United Convention in Michigan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, Progressive, has made public a letter written to Henry W. Rose of Detroit, in which he refuses to enter a convention designed to unite the Republican and Progressive forces in that State.

Mr. Woodruff states that the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington resulted in the defeat of the progressive Republican element and "was just as effectually controlled by the Barnes, Penrose, and Root crowd as was the convention in Chicago."

National Editorial Body to Meet.

The annual convention of the National Editorial Association will be held at Houston, Texas, April 23, 24, and 25. The association's programme states that it stands for "clean news, fearless editorials, and honest advertising." A legislative committee is being formed to protect the interests of newspapers in Congress and in State Legislatures. The officers are John C. Oswald, President; George E. Hosmer, Vice President; W. R. Hodges, Treasurer, and George Schlosser, Sioux Falls, Press Secretary.

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

Have prepared for To-morrow and Tuesday a Very Important Offering of

Women's, Small Women's and Misses'

Dancing and Evening Gowns - On the Third Floor

At About One-Half Actual Values

Included are many new and exclusive models, of Velvet Brocade on Chiffon, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine combined with Metallic Brocades; Chiffon Cloth and New Laces, prominent among which are all-white and all-black Gowns,

at $25.00, 35.00, 45.00 and 65.00

Also, for To-morrow only, a limited number of

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

in the most favored materials and styles. Formerly priced up to $65.00, ... at $19.75, 25.00

For Monday, another Special Offering of

Women's Tango Slippers---On the Second Floor

in black, white, pink and blue satin, patent leather and bronze kid; Spanish Louis XV heels and hand turned soles, cut steel and rhinestone vamp ornaments,

At the Remarkably Low Price of $3.95 Pair

Brilliant Rhinestone Tango Sets

Consisting of 12 pieces, at $3.45 Extra Side Pieces, . Pair $1.00

Final Clearance Sale of this season's

Novelty Silks and Velvets - On the Second Floor

Monday and Tuesday

At Very Great Reductions from Original Prices

Brocaded Silks, comprising Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Canton Crepes, Bengalines and Matelasse effects,
$2.50, 3.50, 4.50
Formerly $3.75 to 13.50 Yard

Imported Plain Dress Silks, comprising Faille Crepes, Charmeuse, Moire Raye, Veloutine, Pekin Crepe and Crepe Ondule at $3.75
Values $6.50 and 7.50 Yard

Imported Silk Plushes, Moire and Chameleon Chiffon Dress Velvets, in street and evening shades, 39 inches wide, at $4.50
Formerly $7.50 and 9.50 Yard

Tinsel Brocades, Satin and Chiffon grounds, in pompadour, Egyptian and Oriental effects.
$4.50, 8.50, 14.50
Formerly from $15.00 to 35.00 Yard

Imported Fancy Chiffon Velvets and Plushes, pacha, pompadour and two-toned effects, Yd. $2.95, 6.50
Formerly $8.50 and 17.50 Yard

Imported Black Dress Satin, 42 ins. wide, Regularly $6.50, Yard, $1.95

Imported Chiffon Dress Taffetas, 36 ins. wide, Value $2.75 Yard, at $1.28

Glove Departments

Attention is called to late importations of the celebrated "Alexandre" and "Lupin" Kid Gloves for Street and Evening Wear, made exclusively for Stern Brothers,

And especially to their 16 Button Length "Lupin" French Glace Kid Glove, ... at $2.85 Pair

The First Showing of Spring Foreign Novelties in White and Colored

Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics

is now being made on the Second Floor, representing the latest creations of the leading foreign makers, in plain, printed, Jacquard, Chenille and Embroidered effects; Crepes, Voiles, Duvetyn, Ratines, Grenadines, Velours, Marquisette, St. Gall Swisses, Scotch Ginghams, English Ottomans, French and Irish Dress Linens and Belfast Dimities.

Commencing Friday, January 2nd, on the Second Floor

The Annual Sale of

Household and Decorative Linens

will be inaugurated with exceptionally large assortments of the most desirable grades from the leading foreign manufacturers, all of which owing to the lower duties under the new tariff, will be offered at

Greater Reductions from Former Prices than Heretofore

Also Annual Sale of Muslin Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Blankets and Comfortables at Extremely Low Prices.

To-morrow, Monday, on the Third Floor, will be held their

Annual Clearance Sale of Boys' Clothing

including Suits, Overcoats, Furnishings and Hats

At One-third to One-half Less Than Regular Prices

Boys' Norfolk Suits, including the new London-made models, of navy blue serge, cheviot, corduroy and mixed suitings, many with two pairs of trousers, ages 7 to 18 years,
$3.90, 5.25, 7.50, 9.75, 11.50
Actual Values $6.00 to 20.00

Boys' Russian and Sailor Suits, of serge and mixed suitings, ages 2½ to 10 years, at $3.90, 4.95
Actual Values $6.50 to 8.50

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats, button-to-neck styles, plain or belted models, wool linings, ages 2½ to 12 years, at $6.45, 8.50, 11.75
Actual Values $10.00 to 16.50

Boys' Button-to-Neck Overcoats, Russian models, with belted or plain backs, in desirable materials and colors, ages 2½ to 8 years, at $3.90
Actual Values $6.00 to 8.50

Boys' Mackinaw Coats, 6 to 18 yrs, Actual $8.50 Values, at $5.50

Boys' Long Winter Overcoats, London and American made, of chinchilla or mixed overcoatings, 12 to 18 yrs, at $5.50, 7.75, 9.50 and 12.85
Actual $8.50 to 20.00 Values

Boys' Raincoats, 8 to 18 yrs. Actual $10.50 Values, $6.75

Boys' Pajamas, of silk, madras or flannelette, ages 6 to 16 yrs, at 68c, 90c, 1.40
Actual $1.00 to 3.00 Values

Boys' Blouses, of silk, flannel, madras or percale, ages 7 to 15 yrs, at 65c, 95c, 1.65
Actual $1.00 to 2.75 Values

Youths' Shirts, laundered or negligee styles, of silk, madras or flannel, 12½ to 14½ at 98c, 1.45
Actual $1.50 to 2.50 Values

Boys' and Youths' Sweaters, newest styles and colors, sizes 2½ to 18 yrs, at 95c and 3.45
Actual $1.75 to 5.00 Values

Boys' and Children's Imported and American Hats, of Cloth, Felt, Plush, Fur or Velour; also Boys' Golf Caps and Knit Hockey Caps at Corresponding Reductions.

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

Pre-Inventory

CLEARANCE SALE

Trimmed Hats
$5.00

Balance of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS
Gowns, Dresses, Suits
Wraps, Coats, Blouses

Fur Coats --- Fur Sets
Hand Bags, Novelties

At About
One-Third Original Prices

L. P. Hollander & Co.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Lingerie and Corsets

Night Gowns	were	$10 to $25	5.00	to	12.50
Chemises	were	$5 to $15	2.50	to	7.50
Drawers	were	$4.50 to $8	2.25	to	4.00
Princess Slips	were	$15 to $35	5.00	to	10.00
Corsets	were	$10 to $15	now		4.00

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Crocker

Mourning Specialty House

Announces a Special Sale
20% Reduction
on Entire Stock of Millinery

Gowns, Waists, Neckwear, Furs, Leather Goods and Novelties.

We make special mention of Fur Sets of finest quality.

375 Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.

WEINGARTEN & PEARL

516 Fifth Ave., Corner 43d Street.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

FINAL SALE

Big Bargains

All the Remaining Models Must Be Closed Out.

Suits and Coats from **$10**

Dresses, Dinner Gowns, Evening Coats, from **$25**

INDEPENDENCE DAY FOR BRONX COUNTY

Parting from Manhattan Will Be Celebrated Joyously on New Year's.

NEW OFFICIALS HONORED

Speech-Making at the Court House with Many State and City Officials Among the Guests.

The new Bronx County, that is to begin running its own business on New Year's Day, intends to celebrate its independence on that day. The programme is extensive and includes speeches, the ceremonious induction into office of the new county officials, decorations, and as much noise as its citizens can make.

The centre of the celebration is to be at the new County Court House, at 161st Street and Third Avenue, and will begin at 10 o'clock on the morning of New Year's Day. The Committee of Arrangements consists of the entire North Side Board of Trade and the Bronx Bar Association. Twenty-five of the members of these two bodies have borne the actual brunt of the work. Edward R. Kock is the Chairman of the committee.

All kinds of fine bunting and flags and pictures have been strung along the walls and ceiling of the Supreme Court Chamber in the Court House, and here the chosen few will gather. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken of the New York University will preside. The ceremonies will be opened by an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Frank Clendenin, pastor of St. Peter's Church in Westchester. Then Chancellor MacCracken will introduce the speakers.

Among those who will speak are Dr. Denby, Principal of the Bronx High School; William W. Niles, President of the North Side Board of Trade; ex-Deputy Attorney General James A. Donnelly, and Henry K. Davis, Chairman of the Bronx County Committee. All of the new county officials will be there, as well as many who sought to be officials in the recent election, but who went down to defeat. There is to be no shadow of partisanship in the celebration. Democrats, Republicans, Bull Moosers, and men representing every other political belief will be on hand to cheer and to swell the rejoicings.

A great many more invitations have been sent out than any hall in the Bronx could possibly hold, if all of the invited ones attended. Preference will be given to the distinguished guests who can get up to the Bronx. Among the chief lights of the city who have received invitations are Mayor-elect Mitchel, Mayor Kline, ex-Gov. Dix, who signed the bill making the Bronx a free and independent county; Gov. Glynn, Supreme Court Justices Gierich, Page, and Grady; Surrogate Cohalan, Judge Franklin C. Hoyt, and Magistrates Breen, McAdoo, and Ten Eyck.

In the crowd that will lattend there will be no lack of persons who would like to serve the new county in some well-paying capacity. County Judge Louis D. Gibbs will receive a good deal of attntion from this class. As a member of the last Assembly Judge Gibbs had a little amendment to the Bronx County bill passed and signed that gives him an opportunity of appointing a number of men to jobs. The Democratic Legislature passed this amendment, and a Democratic Governor signed it before much attention was paid to it.

There will lalso be present at the ceremonies in the Court House the new Sheriff, James F. O'Brien; Francis T. Martin, the District Attorney; J. Vincent Ganly, the County Clerk; Edward Polak, the Register, and George M. Schulz, the Surrogate.

The festivities will really begin on New Year's Eve. The officials of the county need not really wait for the first day of the year to be inaugurated, because there will be no outgoing officials grimly hanging on to the places until the last minute.

Of course there is an old Borough President there, but the work of installing Douglas Mathewson, the new President, and the new Coroners, William J. Flynn and Jerome F. Healy, will begin on New Year's Eve and will probably continue until noon of the following day. Altogether it is to be a great day for the Bronx.

BOOKS AND GOLD BY MAIL.

New Regulations Made Clear by Orders to Postmasters.

Postmaster General Burleson has just issued notice to local Postmasters of Order 7,706, which provides that on and after Jan. 1 the limit of weight of parcels of fourth-class mail for delivery within the first and second zones shall be increased to fifty pounds, and in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth zones from eleven to twenty pounds.

Under this order the rate of postage for parcels exceeding four ounces in weight will be as follows: In the third zone, 6 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof; in the fourth zone, 7 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional; in the fifth zone, 8 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional; in the sixth zone, 9 cents for the first pound and 8 cents for each additional pound.

In the same notice attention is called to Orders 7,705 and 7,707. Order 7,705 provides that on and after March 16, 1914, the classification of articles mailable under Section 16 of the Parcel Post act shall be extended so as to include books. The rate of postage on books weighing eight ounces or less shall be 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and on those weighing in excess of eight ounces the regular zone weight will apply.

Order 7,707 provides that on and after Jan. 1, 1914, gold coin, gold bullion, and gold dust offered for mailing between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any point in the United States or its possessions shall be inclosed in sealed packages not exceeding eleven pounds in weight and sent by registered mail. The rate of postage shall be 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance, in addition to the regular registry fee.

ADAMS DIVIDEND CUT.

Express Company Tells Stockholders of Loss of Revenue.

Stockholders of the Adams Express Company have been notified in a circular letter that future dividends probably will be on a lower basis than the 12 per cent. paid annually for the last six years. As soon after the close of the year as may be possible, the share owners were told, a statement of income account and the balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 31 will be sent around, so that the earning power of the company under present conditions may be displayed.

"There was a deficit from express operations during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1913," read the letter, "of $80,872, and the income of your company from other sources during the year was insufficient to pay dividends at the rate of $12 per share per annum. The deficiency was paid out of the accumulated net earnings of past years.

"There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in operating expenses, due principally to the increase in the number of employes made necessary by the new form of single-entry waybill and other requirements prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the increase of wages to employes and increased cost of material and supplies used in the conduct of the business."

The company said that competition with the parcel post had materially affected the volume of traffic.

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Will Commence on Monday, December 29th, and Continue From Day to Day in the Various Departments, Their

Special Annual Sales

Of High Grade Housekeeping Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets, Fine French Lingerie, American-made Undermuslins, Women's House and Boudoir Robes, Waists, Dresses, Tailor Suits, and Men's Shirts and Sleeping Garments.

Special attention being directed to the superior character of the merchandise—to the extra fine grades of materials employed—the exquisite workmanship and finish and particularly to the Most Unusual Reductions from the regular prices.

This Annual Sale Of
Superior Grade Household Linens

Offers a $50,000 Stock of Linens at an Average Saving to Purchasers of One-third Under the Standard Prices.

Embracing only the products of the best manufacturers of standard linens, chiefly for every day service in medium to the better qualities, all reliable good wearing grades, and affords the greatest money saving opportunity of the year.

Fine Damask Table Cloths

2 x2 yards.	Regular prices	each	$2.75	$3.50	$4.25	$5.00	$6.00
	Now	"	2.00	2.60	3.00	3.50	4.25
2 x2½ yards.	Regular prices	"	$3.25	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00	$7.00
	Now	"	2.50	3.25	3.85	4.25	5.25
2 x3 yards.	Regular prices	"	$4.25	$5.00	$6.00	$7.00	$8.00
	Now	"	3.00	3.85	4.50	5.00	6.25
2¼x2¼ yards.	Regular prices	"		$4.25	$5.50	$6.00	$8.00
	Now	"		3.50	4.25	4.75	5.75
2½x2½ yards.	Regular prices	"		$6.00	$7.00	$8.00	$9.00
	Now	"		4.25	5.00	5.75	6.75
NAPKINS TO MATCH—	Regular value	dozen	$4.00	$4.75	$6.00	$8.00	$9.00
	Now	"	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	6.75

NAPKINS TO MATCH—500 dozen odd lots breakfast size napkins. Regular price $4.00 dozen. Now 3.00

NAPKINS TO MATCH—200 dozen large dinner napkins. Regular price $8.00 dozen. Now 5.00

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Remarkable values in hemstitched, embroidered and scalloped sheets and pillow cases, at unusual reductions in prices on standard grades.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS—				
Single Bed Size.	Regular price	$6.75	$9.50	per pair
	Now	5.50	7.00	per pair
Double Bed Size.	Regular price	$8.50	$12.00	per pair
	Now	6.75	9.50	per pair
SCALLOPED HAND-EMBROIDERED SHEETS—				
Single Bed Size.	Regular price	$12.00	$15.00	per pair
	Now	9.00	12.00	per pair
Double Bed Size.	Regular price	$14.00	$18.00	per pair
	Now	10.50	15.00	per pair

HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES—					
Regular price	$1.35	$1.60	$2.00	$2.50	per pair
Now	1.00	1.25	1.80	2.00	per pair
HAND-EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES—					
Regular price			$2.50	$3.75	per pair
Now			2.00	2.75	per pair

Toilet and Bath Towels

HUCKABACK TOWELS—Hemmed ends, plain white and colored borders.						
Regular	$2.50	$3.00	$3.50	$3.75	$5.00	dozen
Now	2.00	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.75	dozen
HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS—						
Regular	$3.00	$3.75	$4.50	$6.00	$8.50	dozen
Now	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.00	dozen
BATH TOWELS— Regular	$3.00	$3.50	$3.75	$5.75	$7.50	dozen
Now	2.50	2.75	3.00	4.50	6.00	dozen

BATH MATS—Reversible chenille in a variety of most useful colors and artistic designs. Size 18x36 inch. Regular price. 85c each. Now 65c
Size 24x48 inch. Regular price $1.65 each. Now 1.25
Size 30x60 inch. Regular price $2.00 each. Now 1.55

GLASS, PANTRY AND KITCHEN TOWELS— Hemmed ready for use, at the very special prices of per dozen 2.00 2.35 2.50 2.75

Decorative Lace Trimmed Linen, unlimited assortment of Cluny and Filet Lace Trimmed Centre Pieces, Doilies, Scarf and Tray Cloths. Austrian, Japanese, Irish and French Embroidery at very attractive prices.

A Sale Of 35,000 Yards
Superior Quality Laces and Nets

In a great variety of designs at the following phenomenal reductions in prices.

NET TOP LACES—Silk-run, discontinued designs— Regularly 85c to $1.50 yard 45c 95c

SHADOW FLOUNCINGS—24 inches wide— Regularly 95c yard 65c

NET TOP LACES—Venetian designs; 11 and 18 inches wide— Regularly 90c and $1.10 yard 60c 75c

COTTON DRESS NETS—72 inches wide— Regularly 60c yard 38c

WHITE SILK POINT D'ESPRIT—45 inches wide— Regularly $1.45 yard 95c

COLORED SILK NETS—With Crystal Beads; 22 inches wide— Regularly 95c yard 50c

Three Remarkable Offerings in High Grade
Blouses and Waists

A great variety of exquisite new models—reproductions of the Gems of the season of the famous Paris originators. Very superior materials, and a great number of styles for all occasions for women, the younger set and misses.

CHIFFON TAFFETA BLOUSES—In beautiful pastel shades, frill of fine shadow laces.	6 Models at 4.85 Regular Price $7.50
CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Net lined, double frills.	
CHIFFON BLOUSES—In suit shades; net lined, lace trimmed.	
CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—White and black; hemstitched.	
BLACK SILK WAISTS—In tailored models.	
NET BLOUSES—Flesh colored lining; black maline trimming.	
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Trimmed with imported lace; white and flesh colored lining.	7 Models at 7.50 Regular Price $12.50
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—Soft draping of fine lace and frills.	
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Accordeon plaited; Raglan sleeve; vestee of lace.	
CREAM NET BLOUSES—Trimmed with black maline and velvet ribbon.	
CHIFFON CLOTH WAISTS—In suit shades and white semi-tailored model.	
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Hemstitched fur trimmed front and sleeves.	
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—Embroidered lace trimming, chiffon lining.	
SILK BLOUSES—In all white and striped patterns.	5 Models at 1.85 Regular Price $3.00
CREPE BLOUSES—In white and colors.	
LAWN WAISTS—Open front, embroidered panels; long sleeves.	
VOILE BLOUSES—Embroidered lace frills.	
BATISTE WAISTS—Embroidered and lace inserts.	

A Special Extra 15 Per Cent. Discount Off Our Entire Offering Of

Fine French Lingerie

Hand made, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Of finest French materials, exquisitely made and finished. The latest models, made expressly for us for this Sale by the most famous makers and designers of Paris, expressly to suit the prevailing style of dress.

Note the unusually attractive prices—the Special Concessions from the regular prices and the Special Extra 15 Per Cent. Discount.

NIGHT GOWNS of medium weight and fine Nainsook.								
Values	$2.75	$3.50	$4.00	$4.50	$5.50	$6.50	$9.00	$12.50
At	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.50	5.75	7.50	10.00
DRAWER COMBINATIONS of Nainsook, Pantaloon or Circular Models.								
Values		$3.50	$4.25	$6.25	$8.00	$10.00	$12.50	
At		2.75	3.50	5.00	6.75	8.50	10.00	
CHEMISES of Nainsook, including the "Chemise de Bal" and "Envelope" Models—								
Values	$1.75	$2.00	$2.75	$3.00	$4.25	$6.25	$8.00	$11.00
At	1.25	1.50	1.95	2.25	3.50	5.00	7.75	9.25
PETTICOATS of Nainsook and Pique; silhouette, cutaway and panel fronts—								
Values	$2.00	$2.50	$3.75	$4.00	$5.75	$9.00	$15.00	$22.50
At	1.45	1.75	2.95	3.25	4.75	7.50	12.75	17.25
PRINCESS SLIPS of Nainsook, various models to conform to the present lines—								
Values	$5.25	$6.75	$7.50	$9.00	$10.00	$15.75	$18.00	
At	4.50	5.95	6.50	7.75	8.75	13.75	15.00	
BRIDAL SETS of Nainsook, two and three piece sets, designed on silhouette line—								
Values	$8.50	$9.00	$11.75	$15.75	$22.50	$27.00	$30.00	
At	6.50	7.50	10.50	13.75	17.50	22.50	25.00	

All less an extra special discount of 15 per cent.

Fine American Undermuslins

Reproductions of French models conforming to the present mode in dress.

Fine materials and workmanship—at astonishingly attractive prices during this sale.

NIGHT GOWNS—Various models in Nainsook, Lace or Embroidery trimmed—							
Value	$1.00	$1.95	$2.25	.75	$3.50	$4.00	
At	75c	1.50	1.85	2.25	2.75	3.25	
DRAWER COMBINATIONS—Pantaloon or Circular model, in Nainsook, Lace or Embroidery trimmed—							
Value	$1.25	$1.75	$2.25	$2.75	$4.00	$6.00	
At	85c	1.25	1.75	2.25	3.25	5.00	
PETTICOATS—Various models, in Lawn or Nainsook, Lace or Embroidery trimmed—							
Value	$1.25	$1.50	$2.00	$2.25	$3.25	$4.00	$5.00
At	85c	1.15	1.45	1.75	2.50	3.25	3.95
PETTICOATS—Scalloped edge, in Ling Cloth, Pique or Crepe, suited to Out-door Sports—							
Value	$1.75	$2.00.		At		1.20	1.45
DRAWERS—Pantaloon or Circular models, in Nainsook or Cambric, Lace or Embroidery trimmed—							
Value	65c	85c	$1.25	$1.50	$1.75	$2.00	$2.25
At	45c	58c	85c	1.15	1.25	1.50	1.65
PRINCESS SLIPS—Silhouette or with Underlay in Nainsook or Lawn, Lace or Embroidery trimmed—							
Value	$3.50	$5.00	$7.50	$8.75			
At	2.75	3.95	5.95	6.95			
LINGERIE SETS—"Two Pieces," Night Gown and Drawer Combination, in Nainsook, Lawn, or Batiste. Lace or Embroidery trimmed—							
Value	$4.50	$5.75	$7.50	$9.00			
At	2.95	3.95	5.95	7.50			
CHEMISES in Nainsook, Lace or Embroidery trimming—							
Value	$1.25	$1.75	$2.00.	At	95c	1.25	1.50
CORSET COVERS in Nainsook, Lace or Embroidery trimming—							
Value	65c	95c	$1.25	$1.50	$2.50		
At	45c	65c	85c	1.00	1.95		
CORSET COVERS in Cambric, fitted—							
Value	35c	65c	95c	$1.00	$2.50		
At	20c	45c	65c	75c	1.95		

For Women and the Smart Younger Set

A Large Variety of this Season's Models in

Tailored Suits, Coats and Evening Dresses

50 COATS—High-class models of choice imported and the better grade domestic fabrics suitable for every-day wear.
50 TAILOR SUITS—Of superior quality cheviots and rough surface weaves in various colorings.
40 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES—Of satin charmeuse, chiffon, brocade and plain satins—dainty models.
} 19.75 Value $37.50

VERY SPECIAL

2,500 Voile Waists and Blouses

Regular $2.00 Qualities at 95c.

A number of very smart models—Copies of High Grade French Waists comprising:

VOILE BLOUSES—Hemstitched and embroidered—
VOILE WAISTS—Fronts embroidered; yoke of lace; three-quarter sleeve.
VOILE WAISTS—Embroidered panels; Irish crochet insertings.
VOILE BLOUSES—Lace collars; cluny lace trimmed.
SOISETTE BLOUSES—In all white and striped patterns.
Choice of any of these regular $2.00 qualities.
} 95c

15,000 Cotton Sheets & Pillow Cases

Our Celebrated "CLYDESDALE" Brand. One-Third Below Regular Prices.

	Plain Hem.	Hemstitched.
SHEETS—Size 63 x 99.	68c each;	80c each
SHEETS—Size 72 x 99.	75c each;	85c each
SHEETS—Size 81 x 99.	82c each;	95c each
SHEETS—Size 90 x 99.	90c each;	1.00 each
SHEETS—Size 90 x 108.	1.00 each;	1.10 each
PILLOW CASES—Size 42 x 38½.	18c each;	23c each
PILLOW CASES—Size 45 x 38½.	20c each;	25c each
PILLOW CASES—Size 50 x 38½.	22c each;	27c each
PILLOW CASES—Size 54 x 38½.	25c each;	30c each

8,500 Special High Grade Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases

Plain Hem only at these exceedingly low prices.

	Each		Each
PILLOW CASES—Size 42x38½	16c	SHEETS—Size 63x99	62c
PILLOW CASES—Size 45x38½	18c	SHEETS—Size 72x99	68c
PILLOW CASES—Size 50x38½	20c	SHEETS—Size 81x99	74c
PILLOW CASES—Size 54x38½	22c	SHEETS—Size 90x99	82c
		SHEETS—Size 90x108	90c

Fine White Wool Blankets

1000 Pairs of the Best Grade of Fine Selected Eastern White Wool. White, Pink and Blue Borders at THESE REMARKABLE CONCESSIONS IN PRICES.

	Pair		Pair
SINGLE BED SIZE—		DOUBLE BED SIZE—	
Regular price $9.00 pair	6.50	Regular price $10.50 pair	8.50
Regular price $9.50 pair	7.00	Regular price $12.00 pair	9.85
Regular price $11.00 pair	8.75	EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—	
DOUBLE BED SIZE—		Regular price $11.75 pair	9.50
Regular price $9.00 pair	6.85	Regular price $12.50 pair	10.00
Regular price $9.75 pair	7.85	Regular price $15.00 pair	12.75

Lambs' Wool Comfortables

FINE WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES—In plain silk covers, full size tufted. Regular price $7.00 each 5.75

FANCY FRENCH SCROLL STITCHING—Plain colors,, in silk, full size. Regular price $9.00 each 6.75

Women's Imported House and Boudoir Robes

The very latest Paris productions including the "Robert," "Poiret" and "Goupy" models at special prices during this sale.

FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES—Shawl collar. Value $10.00. At 7.50

FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES—Hand made and embroidered. Value $12.50 and $19.50. At 9.50 and 15.00

ALBATROSS HOUSE GOWNS—With back and front panels of hand embroidery. Value $22.50 and $30.00. At 17.75 25.75

ZENANA ROBES—Albatross lining, shawl or sailor collar. Value $38.00. At 31.50

ZENANA ROBES—Silk lining, fur trimmed, hand embroidered and chiffon trimmed. Value $45.00, $50.00, $65.00. At 38.00 42.00 55.00

Unusually clever American productions, modifications of extreme Foreign ideas, and many dainty original models.

MIKADO CREPE ROBES—Empire model. Value $1.25 $1.75 $2.00 $2.50 At 95c 1.25 1.65 1.95

TERRY OR TURKISH TOWELING ROBES—Value $3.50 $4.50 $7.50 At 2.95 3.75 5.95

ALBATROSS ROBES—Pure wool, in various models and trimming designed on silhouette line. Value $6.50, $7.50, $9.00. At 4.95 5.95 6.95

SILK KIMONOS of Century and Cheney's qualities. Value $3.50, $5.00, $7.50. At 2.65 3.95 5.65

PULLMAN OR STEAMER ROBES of Florentine silk or Milanese Jersey. Value $6.50, $15.00. At 4.95 12.50

Our Second Annual Innovation Sale Of

Men's High Grade Shirts

Introducing all the new styles and effects for 1914—7,500 strictly new Shirts in this sale to meet all ordinary requirements—Perfect in fit, finish and workmanship—All the best foreign ideas included in colors and materials. Note the remarkable concessions in prices by the single shirt or in quantities of 3 or 6 shirts.

PURE SILK CREPE SHIRTS—Scarcest and most sought for of all high-grade silk shirtings. Good weight crepe with neat satin stripes woven in— Reg. $7.50 ea., 6 for 4.75 ea.; 3 for 4.85 ea.; Single Shirt, 4.95

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Mostly from 1914 satin striped silk shirtings. Many jacquarded and novelty effects from our own better grades. Custom workmanship throughout— Reg. $5.00 to $6.50 ea., 6 for 3.45 ea.; 3 for 3.55 ea.; Single Shirt, 3.65

PURE SILK SHIRTS—New crisp and lustrous shirts that are of the finest making and in the most desirable satin stripes. Serviceable qualities. Sizes, 14 to 18— Reg. $5.00 ea., 6 for 3.05 ea.; 3 for 3.15 ea.; Single Shirt, 3.25

PURE SILK SHIRTS—A firmly woven silk shirting in a large and complete assortment of medium and light grounds—extremely well made. Sizes 14 to 18— Reg. $4.50 ea., 6 for 2.85 ea.; 3 for 2.90 ea.; Single Shirt, 2.95

FLANNEL AND COTTON CREPE SHIRTS—Two most desirable shirts. Taffeta flannel in neat stripes. Value $2.50. New 1914 crepes in handsome patterns. Soft French cuffs— Reg. $2.50 ea., 6 for 1.35 ea.; 3 for 1.40 ea.; Single Shirt, 1.45

MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Pleated and plain models. The newest and choicest patterns only. Laundered cuffs; woven and printed fabrics— Reg. $2.50 ea., 6 for 1.80 ea.; 3 for 1.85 ea.; Single Shirt, 1.90

FANCY SHIRTS—All styles—New semi-bosom shirts, short pleated front, regular pleated negligees, plain front negligees. Mercerized shirts. All better grades— Reg. $1.50 to $2.00 ea., 6 for 80c ea.; 3 for 85c ea.; Single Shirt, 90c

Broadway & 19th Street

STATE BANKS CAN'T JOIN THE RESERVE

New York Banking Act Prohibits Them from Holding Stock in a Corporation.

WILL ASK FOR AMENDMENT

And Meantime Seek a Ruling from the Attorney General Under Which They Can Become Members.

State banks in this city that have been considering the question of joining the Federal reserve system have run against a snag in the State's banking laws that would seem to prohibit them from becoming members. Steps are in contemplation to remove the difficulty as speedily as possible.

The State statutes themselves are chaotic, and the law, somewhat like the common law, is made up chiefly of a series of opinions rendered by the Attorney General, which in most cases are all the Superintendent of Banks has for his guidance. It was to correct this condition by codifying the laws and adopting by statute the interpretations which have come to have the force of law that the Van Tuyl Commission was appointed.

One of these interpretations, contained in an opinion rendered by the Attorney General in 1908, prohibits a State bank from holding stock in any corporation, and the various Superintendents always have enforced this rule rigidly. Until last year State banks had not even been permitted to hold stock in safe deposit companies and a special law was enacted by the Legislature to give them this power.

The first thing any bank has to do in joining the Federal reserve system is to subscribe 6 per cent. of its capital and surplus to the stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district. In the absence of any new ruling or of enabling legislation, the Superintendent of Banks would have to refuse his assent to such a subscription or to the State bank's holding the stock.

This situation will be considered by the Van Tuyl Commission at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow, at which reports of the several sub-committees will be received. In its recommendations to the Legislature will be embraced the text of a bill to make it legal for a State bank to hold stock in a Federal reserve bank. The report, however, is not to be made to the Legislature until Feb. 1 and it probably will be some weeks before this provision, along with others of a contentious nature, has gone through the legislative mill and been signed by the Governor.

Meantime, it is expected, the organization of the Federal reserve banks will be under way, and presumably many of the banks of this State would be desirous of joining at the outset. To meet this situation it is expected that Supt. Van Tuyl will ask Attorney General Carmody for a fresh ruling on the point. If Mr. Carmody should hold that the Federal reserve banks are not the kind of corporations that the Legislature originally intended to reach by the clause that has been interpreted as prohibiting stockholding, the way might be opened up to them and afterward confirmed by legislative enactment.

The existing prohibition does not apply to trust companies, and the Hudson Trust Company of this city already has put in its application for membership in the Federal reserve system.

Another point in the Federal Reserve act that is receiving the attention of the Van Tuyl Commission is that providing that a national bank may act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks and bonds. This right can be granted only by special permit of the Federal Reserve Board to banks applying therefor when not in contravention of State or local law, and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe.

These powers heretofore have been restricted to trust companies, and it is felt that State banks would be at a disadvantage in competition with national banks so privileged. The Van Tuyl Commission is likely, therefore to propose that the same powers be given to State banks, perhaps with a similar proviso as to a special permit from the Superintendent of Banks.

The Federal Reserve act also has the effect of preventing the exchange of information as to borrowers between the State Banking Department and the National Bank Examiner. The Banking Department maintains a very comprehensive credit bureau, and it is understood that on occasion information as to particular individuals contained in it has been at the service of the National Bank Examiner and that he has been in a position to reciprocate. One of the chief objects of this co-operation is to make it impossible for a promoter to conceal the extent of his borrowings by scattering them around between State and national banks, with only part of his transactions known to the officer of either the State or national system.

The Federal Reserve act prohibits an Examiner from disclosing any information he may obtain, on penalty of $5,000 fine. The provision reads:

> No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans of a member bank to other than the proper officers of such bank, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the Controller of the Currency or from the Board of Directors of such bank, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or of either house thereof, or any committee of Congress, or of either house duly authorized.

While the act at the last moment was so amended as to permit the continuance of Clearing House examinations, this provision has also been discussed as conflicting with the present practice. The Clearing House Examiner, it was testified before the Pujo Committee, does not disclose any of the information he obtains in ordinary circumstances, but files his report with the bank examined. Should a bank be found in an unsound condition, however, he reports its affairs to the Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and that is the real purpose for which the examinations are made, in order that the banks jointly may protect the banking situation from being adversely affected by the acts of any member. This practice was criticised by the Pujo Committee as calculated to put in the hands of a competitor the affairs of another bank.

Inasmuch as a bank may permit the disclosure of this information by a vote of its Board of Directors, it is expected that such authorization will be given to the Clearing House Examiner in advance, to be used within his discretion.

NEW YORK'S RESERVE BOARD.

Law Bars Men Best Qualified to Serve as Its Chairman.

Bankers in this city who are deeply interested in the composition of the Federal Reserve Board because of the bearing it will have on the conservative or radical management of the new banking system, but who have had very little light on the subject, turned their attention yesterday to the probable makeup of the Board of Directors of the Federal reserve bank to be established in New York. The discussion concerned itself chiefly with the restrictive provisions of the law and its effect in making ineligible a class of men who otherwise naturally would have been chosen.

There are to be nine Directors of each of the reserve banks, three of whom are to be selected by the member banks. These three will doubtless be prominent bankers, such as A. B. Hepburn, F. A. Vanderlip, F. L. Hine, J. G. Cannon, or A. H. Wiggin.

The restrictive provisions come into play on the other two classes of Directors. The three of Class B are to be men engaged in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, but none may be an officer, Director, or employe of any bank. This will eliminate such men as John Claflin, W. D. Sloane, Augustus D. Juilliard, Daniel Guggenheim, L. F. Loree, James B. Duke, and J. Ogden Armour, unless they should first retire from the Directorates of any banks of which they may be members. These Directors, like those of Class A, are to be chosen by the member banks.

The three Class C Directors are to be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, and one of their number will be designated by it as Chairman and as Federal Reserve Agent. None of these may even be a stockholder in any bank, nor an officer, Director, or employe. This disqualifies most of the men who naturally would be considered best fitted by knowledge and experience to act as Chairman of the board, and it was predicted yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board's choice would find himself in a position where he would have to resign some banking connection, and probably to sell stock in some bank, perhaps at a sacrifice.

BOSTICK, BANDIT, TO DIE.

All Court Proceedings Complete in 138 Minutes—Real Name is Fariss.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—Ralph Fariss, alias John Bostick, on his own confession, was sentenced here to-day to be hanged in San Quentin Penitentiary within ninety days for the murder of Horace E. Montague, a passenger agent, slain on Dec. 2, when Fariss held up a Southern Pacific express train at El Monte, Cal. Fariss was arraigned in a Justice Court, held to the Superior Court, arraigned there before Judge Gavin Craig, tried, and sentenced in two hours and eighteen minutes. He waived all rights and made no defense.

Throughout the proceedings the prisoner clung to the name of John Bostick, which belongs to a Bakersfield (Cal.) man who once worked where Fariss was employed. He was sentenced under this name, but within an hour, when Sheriff Hammell told him that his parents were coming from Bakersfield to see him, he revealed his identity.

"Don't let them come," he said. "I am Ralph Fariss, and I have made trouble for them all my life. I cannot see them now."

Fariss told the Sheriff he had married a girl at Marion, Iowa.

Fariss was picked out of a crowd in San Francisco four days ago by A. E. Colen, who, with his bride, was a victim of the train robbery. Fariss was carrying a watch which belonged to the flagman of the train, and when Sheriff Hammell started south with him he made a confession, admitting also an attempted train robbery in Richmond, Cal., across the bay from San Francisco. Whimsically enough, he objected to the introduction of this part of his confession as evidence to-day.

"It has nothing to do with the case," he said, rising, and the court sustained him.

TO HOLD GLOVER FOR TRIAL.

Man Who Shot De Villiers Said to Have Bought Two Pistols.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—Information obtained by city detectives which showed, they declared, that Roy Glover, the San Antonio land agent, had purchased two automatic pistols prior to the tragedy of last Sunday in which the former Boer soldier, Henry De Villiers, met death, resulted to-day in an announcement from the District Attorney's office that Glover would be held for trial.

After De Villiers had been shot when he attempted to enter Glover's home to see his former wife, who avers that she is now Mrs. Glover. An undischarged automatic pistol was found beside the body. Glover asserts that he shot De Villiers in self-defense, and Mrs. Glover says she saw a pistol in De Villiers's hand just before he fell mortally wounded.

Pending the preliminary hearing on Wednesday inquiries are to be made regarding the marriage of Glover to the former Mrs. De Villiers, who is the daughter of H. G. Campbell, a broker, of New York.

CHASE BANK TO JOIN REGIONAL SYSTEM

McAdoo Arranges for Hearings Here Jan. 2—Method of Application Decided.

INDIVIDUALS WANT STOCK

But Won't Get Any If Banks Continue to Join System—McAdoo's Condition Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department received a telegram to-day from A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York City stating that the officers of that institution would recommend to the shareholders that the bank would apply for membership in the new Federal reserve banking system. The Chase National is one of the largest in New York City, and has a combined capital stock and surplus of $10,000,000. This would give it the right to subscribe for $600,000 worth of capital stock in the regional reserve bank that would be established in New York City, of which subscription one half, or $300,000, would have to be paid within six months after the organization of the regional bank.

The Secretary of the Treasury began making arrangements to-night for the hearings to be held in New York and Boston with a view of ascertaining the views of commercial and financial leaders as to the location of the regional banks and the division of the country into reserve districts. Letters were mailed to the clearing houses, business and banking interests of New York, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo, notifying them of hearings to open in New York on Jan. 2 before Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston.

Although only fourteen cities in addition to Washington will be visited by the Secretaries, it was the understanding to-night that any city and any community could be heard at some point on their trip.

It is probable that the claims of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington will be heard here. Pittsburgh will have an opportunity either in Cleveland or Cincinnati. Fort Worth, Texas, which is in the field, will be allowed to argue in Houston, and St. Paul and Minneapolis in Chicago.

It was said to-night that neither Cabinet officer had determined upon the number of reserve districts and cities. The trip to be taken is almost as much for this purpose as for actually locating the cities and defining the districts.

Officials of the Treasury to-day praised the decision of the committee to work out the district limits and cities by public hearings. They said that already scores of telegrams had been received asking for a hearing in Washington, on the supposition that the work was to be done here. By holding hearings in many cities the committee hopes to avoid trouble and save time.

The method to be followed by national banks in making application for admission to the new banking system was determined upon to-day by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, constituting the Organization Committee, as follows:

> That every national bank shall submit to its Board of Directors alternative resolutions accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Federal Reserve act, and shall file with the committee within the sixty days prescribed by said act the resolution adopted by said board as the method of signifying the intention of said bank in the premises. All other banks eligible to membership may use substantially similar form of resolution of acceptance and intention to subscribe to the capital stock of Federal reserve banks to be organized.

The filing of this resolution will be the first step of a bank toward membership. It will have nothing further to do toward coming into the system until the Organization Committee announces the geographical limits of its district and the city where its reserve bank is to be located. Within thirty days after such announcement a bank must begin to put up its money for stock in the district Federal reserve bank.

Officials were surprised when they received telegrams from several individuals who wished to subscribe for stock in reserve banks. One applicant wanted to get $20,000 worth of stock, another wanted $10,000 worth, and another $5,000. The law provides in certain contingencies that individuals may subscribe, but if the banks continue to come in there will be little stock left when their time limit has expired.

The First National Bank of Albany, People's National Bank of Margaretville, the Second National Bank of Cooperstown, National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, First National Bank of Freeport, and the Wilber National Bank of Oneonta, all of New York, and the First National Banks of Westchester, Erie, and Danville, and the Bradford National of Bradford, Penn., were among to-day's applicants.

Secretary McAdoo's illness was diagnosed to-day as grip. Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service, who is attending him, said his patient was much better.

WOULD PUNISH FOOD SHARKS

Houston Indignant at Destruction of Fish Here to Keep Up Prices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Secretary of Agriculture was asked recently by Representative Taylor of New York: "Is there any way of hanging a man or group of men who throw a boatload of fish overboard to maintain prices?"

"Something ought to be done to them," replied Mr. Houston.

"That is a common practice,'" Mr. Taylor added. "The fishermen up around New York have to throw fish overboard because the marketmen there, in order to maintain prices, will not buy them."

"I have heard of corn and cotton being burned," said Mr. Houston.

"Yes," said Mr. Taylor, "and you ought to do something with that group of men, whoever they are."

Seeks Wisconsin Governorship.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27.—Former Senator W. H. Hatton of New London announced to-day that he will be a candidate at the next primaries for the nomination for Governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket.

Charge Purchases will be billed February 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Semi-Annual Clearance

Furs Gowns Wraps Suits
Coats Blouses Millinery

At One-Half and One-Third

Less Than Former Prices

—in many instances Less Than Half.

$45 to $75 Tailored Suits—*$18 and $25*

A limited number. Prompt clearance. *No alterations.*

$85 to $225 Cloth and Velvet Suits—*$45 to $95*

$35 to $65 Street and Afternoon Dresses—*$18*

Of serge, velvet and crepe de chine. Special groups only. *No alterations.*

$68 to $125 Gowns and Dresses—*$38*

Fancy Frocks, Bridge Dresses and Evening Gowns.

Very Handsome Evening Gowns, including Imported Models, regularly $150 to $400, will be offered for clearance *regardless of cost.*

$75 to $100 Fur-trimmed Wraps— *$45*

$125 to $165 Fur-trimmed Wraps— *$75*

$195 to $500 Fur-trimmed Wraps—*$95 to $245*

$125 to $150 Fur-trimmed Coats— *$65*

Fur-trimmed Coats—formerly to $175—*$75 to $95*

Clearance of $15 to $25 Fancy Blouses— *$5*

Of chiffon, net, charmeuse and crepe de chine.

Exquisite Lingerie Blouses—Clearance

Including exclusive styles formerly $25 to $65—*$12.50 to $32.50*

Clearance of Luxurious Furs

Complete stocks of Coats, Sets and separate pieces—superb styles, in finest qualities—

$155 to $1,700 Fur Coats—*$85 to $900*

$95 to $1,700 Fur Sets—*$50 to $900*

All other Furs at corresponding reductions.

Millinery Clearance—*$5, $10, $15*

Including plumed styles, new tulle Hats and other smart effects.

NO RESERVATIONS, APPROVALS, OR EXCHANGES.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Annual Discount Sale

This is the only time in the year when the regular linens of the Grande Maison de Blanc may be had at reduced prices. Large concessions will be made in all departments.

Underwear	Lace Cloths
Infants' Wear	Table Linens
Negligees	Bed Linens
Hosiery	Towels

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32nd St.

Beginning Friday, January the Second

The Bonwit Teller Sale of Lingerie

"Will Offer as Usual, the Unusual"

The daintiest French creations and exclusive Bonwit Teller originations—heretofore not shown—introduce ideas that are distinctly new and different from the commonplace.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Announce the Continuation To-Morrow of Their

Annual December Half Price Sale

Women's, Misses' & Girls' Suits, Coats, Dresses

DURING THIS SALE NO GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL

Women's Suits
15.00
Formerly up to 49.50
Of Broadcloth, Diagonal, Mixtures, cut and plain Velour. Some fur trimmed.

Misses' Suits
14.50
Formerly to 39.50
Of Velour, Broadcloth, Crepe Cheviot, some fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18.

Women's Suits
Formerly 50.00 to 200.00
Of Peau de Peche, Brocade Peau de Peche, Cashmere Velour, Peau de Souris, Duvet Brocade, Chiffon Velvet, Silk Plush, Compose Fabrics, Baby Lamb Cloth, Moire Silk, Faille Silk, Metallic Brocade, trimmed with Fitch, Skunk, Chinchilla-Squirrel, Kit Fox, Ermine.
At ½ Price

Misses' Suits
Formerly 45.00 to 125.00
Of Velvet, Corduroy, Peau de Peche, Peau de Souris, Duvetyn, Suede Cloth, Broadtail Cloth, Compose Materials, Velour de Laine, Cashmere Velour, Bayadere Cloth. The majority trimmed with the favored furs of the season. Sizes 14 to 18.
At ½ Price

Women's Coats
14.00
Formerly up to 49.50
Of Chinchilla, Novelty Melange Fabrics and Plush de Laine. Season's smartest models.

Misses' Coats
10.00
Formerly up to 25.00
Of Wool Plush, Cheviot and Novelty Cloth. Majority lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 14 to 18.

Women's Coats and Wraps
Formerly 55.00 to 500.00
Of Broche Crepe Silk, Silk Plush, Chiffon Velvet, Duvetyn, Plush de Laine, Velvet Brocades, Silver and Gold Broches, Duvet Brocades, Silk Brocatelles, Metallic Brocades, Beaded Net.
At ½ Price

Misses' Dressy Coats and Evening Wraps, 45.00 to 75.00
Of Velveteen, Silk Chiffon Velvet, Corduroy, Chiffon Broadcloth, Novelty Fabrics, Plush de Laine, Duvetyn, Barre, Bayadere Cloth, Suede Cloth, Peau de Peche.
At ½ Price

Women's Afternoon & Evening Gowns
25.00
Formerly up to 55.00
Two or three styles of a kind in Velvet, Crepe Silks, Chiffon, Lace. Many fur trimmed.

Misses' Afternoon & "Danse" Dresses
12.50
Formerly to 32.50
Of Chiffon, Crepe, Taffeta, Lace, Net; also Serge, Broadcloth and Charmeuse. Sizes 14 to 18.

Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Formerly 50.00 to 200.00
Of Silk Chiffon and Brocade Velvet, Taffeta and Crepe Silk, Charmeuse and Lace, Jetted and Beaded Nets, Net and Crepe Silk, Broches and Brocades, Metallic Brocades.
At ½ Price

Misses' Evening and "Danse" Frocks, 39.50 to 85.00
Of French Taffeta, Meteor and Lace, Chiffon and Net, Bugle Beaded Nets, Lace, Compose Materials, Flower Embroidered Nets. Sizes 14 to 18.
At ½ Price

Women's Blouses
5.50
Formerly to 12.50
Of Shadow Lace, Colored Chiffon, Taffeta, Net, Silk Lace, in dark colors.

Little Girls' Coats
3.50
Formerly 9.75
Of Corduroy, Chinchilla, Cheviot, Boucle, in Navy Blue, Brown and Red. Sizes 2 to 5.

Women's Blouses
Formerly 10.00 to 20.00
Of Embroidered Chiffon, Chiffon and Lace, Georgette Crepe Silk, Chantilly Lace and Net, Net Over Chiffon, Embroidered Net, Fur Trimmed Waists.
At ½ Price

Girls' Party Dresses
Formerly 8.50 to 25.00
Of Chiffon Cloth, All-Over Lace, Crepe Meteor, Net and Lace, Silk Plaids. In Blue, Pink, Maize, Rose, Hague. Sizes 6 to 14.
At ½ Price

Important Sale—Greatly Reduced Prices

Fur Coats and Small Furs

Scarfs	Muffs	Scarfs	Muffs
11.00 Scotch Mole	22.50	16.50 Kit Fox	21.00
7.50 Natural Raccoon	14.50	12.50 Civet Cat	18.50
9.50 Black Fox	16.50	12.50 Skunk	32.50
12.50 Hudson Seal	22.50	19.50 Pointed Fox	22.50

Caracul Coats
38.00
Formerly 75.00
45-inch long model of selected flat curl lustrous skins.

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
95.00
Formerly 145.00
45 inches long, of French dyed muskrat skins. Collars of fitch, skunk or ermine.

Trimmed French Seal Coats
Made of dyed coney skin, skunk collars.
Formerly 75.00 **45.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long, of French dyed muskrat skins.
Formerly 95.00 **74.50**

Trimmed Caracul Coats
45 inches long, collars of chinchilla-squirrel or fitch.
Formerly 110.00 **68.00**

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Collars of skunk, chinchilla-squirrel, fitch, ermine.
Formerly 145.00 **95.00**

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

SEEKS LIGHT ON CUT IN RAILWAY PROFITS

Commerce Board Asks Eastern Roads if Existing Rates Yield Adequate Revenue.

IF NOT, WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Are Incomplete Returns on Passenger Traffic and Interlocking Boards to Blame?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A series of interrogatories was addressed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day to the railroads of Eastern classification territory in relation to the petition of the roads for an advance of 5 per cent. in their freight rates. The inquiries are designated to develop such facts concerning the physical and financial operations of the roads as heretofore have not been submitted to the commission.

In its circular to the railroads the commission points out that the fundamental questions which have arisen in the advance rate proceeding are:

"Do the present rates of transportation yield adequate revenues to common carriers by railroads operating in official classification territory?

"If not, what general course may carriers pursue to meet the situation?"

The commission says that elaborate and helpful information already has been submitted by the roads showing the diminishing net returns from operations and lessened net incomes.

"These statements of the financial results," the commission continues, "do not furnish fully the data deemed by the commission to be necessary to determine the general course carriers may pursue to meet the situation. The commission requires for this purpose additional information from the railroads with a view to determining both the causes of the diminishing net revenues and net income and the general course to be pursued."

It is the understanding of the commission that some of the railroads are in a position to make full responses to the questions submitted without substantial delay, while others will require some time to compile the data.

The inquiries are divided into seven groups, which go to the heart of both physical and financial operations of the roads. The various groups deal with the revenues and their conservation; returns received from transportation of various commodities and practices of carriers in granting to shippers special service and allowances; the purchases of equipment and supplies, and the uses made of them; financial history of the roads; inquiries to develop information regarding the financial interest of Directors, officers, or employes of the roads "in the business of parties to transactions in which the roads also are parties"; sleeping car contracts and parlor car service and results of such operations.

Responses to questions relating to revenues are expected to contain information regarding allowances to terminal railroads owned by industries, free switching, lighterage, loading, and unloading freight, free warehousing, reconsignment, favorable rates and special train service, and milling in transit privileges.

The commission also expects to learn "the extent to which the Directors and officials of railroads have other financial interests in the transactions of the carriers, and among other things it is desired to determine to what extent conflicting and intertwining interests, commonly described as interlocking directorates, prevail and what influence, if any, this practice has had in increasing railroad costs."

It further seeks information as to whether the diminishing net revenues of the roads are not caused by inadequate returns on passenger traffic, in view of the large expenditures relating specifically to passenger service. The carriers are directed by the commission to submit their responses before Jan. 31.

A HISTORICAL FIND.

C. H. Van Tyne Discovers Letters of Gerard, Who Knew Washington.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Claude Halstead Van Tyne, the historian of Ann Arbor, Mich., in searching through the French Government archives has come across a mass of letters by Gerard, the French Minister to the United States during the Administration of Washington. The correspondence contains minute descriptions of political and social life during the period and many personal references and sketches of distinguished persons, among them Washington, Hamilton, and the Adamses.

Mr. Van Tyne has talked over with Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Comité France-Amérique, the possibility of publishing the letters, which would make two large volumes.

It is possible that a way will be found to print them both in the French original and an English translation.

MISSING FIANCE FOUND.

Brooklyn Man, His Mind a Blank, Identified by Brother-In-Law.

A young man who was found by the police of Norfolk, Va., a few days ago with his mind a blank and unable to recall his own name, was identified yesterday in that city as John J. B. Crawford, a bookkeeper of 423 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, by George D. Newman, his cousin, of 43 Second Street, Brooklyn. The police of all the large cities had been looking for him since his disappearance on Dec. 11 under mysterious circumstances.

Mrs. Newman, wife of George D. Newman, told last night how Crawford had dropped out of sight after leaving his fiance, Miss Katherine Ramsey, at a Brooklyn elevated station.

"Mr. Crawford is 24 years old," she said, "and is employed by the Trunk Line Association, 143 Rivington Street. He lived with Miss Ramsey's uncle. On Dec. 11 he and Miss Ramsey went out together and rode towards Manhattan on the Fifth Avenue elevated line. Miss Ramsey stopped off at Bridge Street station to go shopping on Fulton Street and Mr. Crawford continued to Manhattan to collect $400 which was due him. That was the last we saw of him.

"We asked that a confidential alarm be sent out for him when he failed to return and yesterday we received word from the police in Norfolk that a man answering his description had been found there in a dazed condition. Mr. Crawford had been ill for some time, but never suffered from amnesia or other mental trouble. We expect him back to-morrow and will keep him at our home."

COLUMBIA LIBRARY REPORT.

More Than Half a Million Readers Took Out Books in 1913.

The extensive use which is made of the Columbia University Library was emphasized yesterday by a statement of the librarian to the effect that during the past year more than 500,000 readers took out books. The majority took two books, so that in all 1,000,000 books were used in one year. The number of readers shows an increase of 47 per cent. over 1912, while the number of books used increased by about 18 per cent.

An analysis of the reading tastes shows that 39 per cent. of all the books used were literature, while the social sciences were second, with 20 per cent. The other calls were, in the following ratios: History, 13 per cent.; religion, 10.1 per cent.; science, 6.6 per cent.; philosophy, 5.2 per cent.; technology, 2.1 per cent.; general, 17 per cent.; fine arts, 0.7 per cent., and philology, 0.3 per cent.

Dr. William D. Johnston, the librarian, retires this week, to become head of the Public Library of St. Paul, which has recently been enriched by a gift of $1,000,000 from James J. Hill. His successor has not been named.

SEEK TO STARVE CLAN OUT.

Hendricksons, Cooped Up In Mine, Watched by 35 Militiamen.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—When darkness fell to-night no attempt at escape had been made by the twenty members of the Hendrickson clan of mountaineers concealed in a mine near here. The four entrances to the mine are guarded by thirty-five picked militiamen under Assistant Adjt. Gen. J. Tandy Ellis. It is expected that freezing weather and a lack of provisions will soon bring the refugees to terms.

Thomas Hendrickson, father of the three brothers who are the leaders of the clan, was arrested to-day, charged with conspiracy to kill Thomas Miller, whose murder last Wednesday caused a battle between the Hendrickson clan and a posse. Presley Hendrickson is known to be seriously injured with a bullet wound in his chest, and his two brothers are also slightly injured.

Bonfires blazed at the entrances of the mine to-night, and the troops and many spectators settled down to a campaign of starvation of the clan.

TALK OF WAITERS' STRIKE.

I. W. W. Calls a Meeting to Discuss New Year's Eve Demands.

The members and officers of the Hotel Association, which takes in the principal hotels in this city, said yesterday they were not worrying over reports which have been in circulation for some days that a strike of waiters and cooks might take place on New Year's Eve. The I. W. W. has called a meeting for this evening in Bryant Hall to discuss demands. The wages to be asked are double those usually paid on such occasions, it was said. The I. W. W. would demand $10 for extra cooks and $3 for extra waiters for New Year's Eve.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be William D. Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlos Tresca, Arturo Giovannitti, E. Rossoni, and A. Tridon.

Managers of hotels said they had received no demands and the waiters were satisfied.

FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO MEAT PROBLEM

Secretary of Agriculture Appoints Committee to Learn Cause of Low Production.

PACKERS UNDER SCRUTINY

Greater Use of Public Lands for Cattle Raising Also to be Looked Into—May Recommend New Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, to-night announced the appointment of a committee to inquire in to the causes of the unsatisfactory meat production conditions in the United States. The Secretary announces that the committee is to investigate "especially in reference to beef, with a view to suggesting possible methods for improvement."

The committee includes Dr. B. T. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as Chairman; Dr. H. J. Waters, President of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Dean and Director of Iowa State College; Prof. H. W. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. T. N. Carver, Director of the Rural Organization Service, Department of Agriculture.

The work of the committee, it is stated, will centre largely on the study of economic questions involved in the production, transportation, slaughter, and marketing of meat. As the first step the committee will investigate the changes within the last three decades which have increased the cost of production and the centralizing of the meat industry. Among important considerations to be inquired into will be the taking up of public lands, with a view to suggesting changes in the laws to make the public lands of greater use in cattle raising. The committee also will give special attention to the economic changes in meat production and distribution brought about through the centralizing of slaughtering and meat preparation in large packing establishments and the changes in transportation and similar matters, which have resulted from this centralization and other causes. The economic possibility of communal and community effort in cattle raising and the advantages of establishing local or municipal abbatoirs also will be investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—As soon as Congress reconvenes the House Committee on Agriculture will take up the subject of speculation in staple products. Hearings will be held, and it is believed that a bill drastically limiting "future" sales of agricultural products will be passed. Such a bill in regard to cotton futures passed both House and Senate at the special session as amendments to the Tariff bill. But the two houses failed to agree in details, and the whole subject was dropped for later consideration.

Chairman Lever of the House committee is working out a bill dealing with the whole subject of agricultural products. Many Southern Representatives and Senators have bills regarding the cotton trade, and Representative Ferris of Oklahoma is drafting a measure to deal specifically with commerce in grain.

TREE FOR A TENEMENT.

Mrs. Jenkins Arranges a Celebration for Ninety-six Families.

Ninety-six families living in the model open-stair tenement at 525 West Forty-seventh Street, the only tenement of its kind on the west side, joined yesterday afternoon in a Christmas tree celebration, arranged for them by Mrs. Hartley Jenkins of 232 Madison Avenue, who built and opened the model tenement last May. The tree, a fine spruce, was erected in the middle of the tenement's large tiled court, and around the sides of the court were nearly a dozen other trees, festooned with holly and evergreens. On all the windows opening on the street and on the court were Christmas wreaths of holly. The trees and the decorations were sent to the tenement from Mrs. Jenkins's country home in Connecticut.

The Christmas tree was loaded with toys for the children of the tenants and with useful gifts for their parents. It was set up under the direction of Miss May Matthews of Hartley House, the settlement supported by Mrs. Jenkins, in West Forty-sixth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. When the presents were all distributed to the little folks, they went inside one of the apartments, where hot chocolate, cakes, fruits, and candies were served to them.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $10 from "A Friend" for Mrs. D. in Case No. 2 of the "100 neediest cases" of the Charity Organizations, and of $2 from "Anonymous" for the 100 neediest cases."

JUSTICE'S RUSE REUNITES A FAMILY

He Leaves Gunner and His Wife Alone with Their Child and Now They Are Happy Again.

WANTED TO SEE DAUGHTER

Sailor Brought His Wife to Court Under Habeas Corpus and Justice Ford Played Peacemaker.

James T. Roach, a gunner on the United States battleship Delaware, and his wife, Alice M. Roach, who was at one time a vaudeville performer, have not lived happily together. They have a little girl, Erna Virginia Roach, who is 6 years old. Gunner Roach makes long voyages. Every time he returned from a voyage he brought quaint treasures from foreign lands for his little daughter, and the two would go walking together. Many times he led her over to the Navy Yard and showed her the great ship that carried her father away.

The misunderstanding between the gunner and his wife grew, and finally she left him and would not let him see Erna. When he came home a few days ago he hired a lawyer, and a writ of habeas corpus was issued calling upon Mrs. Roach to produce the little girl in the chambers of Justice Ford of the Supreme Court, on the thirteenth floor of the building at 51 Chambers Street, on Friday morning.

When the time came Mrs. Roach was on hand with the child, and so were all of her relatives, friends and neighbors. They filled the corridors leading to the chambers of the Justice and discussed the case loudly from every viewpoint. As many as could got into the chambers and packed it so full that Justice Ford could scarcely squeeze in.

Mrs. Roach's lawyer was in the forefront. The crowd made so much noise that Justice Ford had the room cleared. Then he heard all that the lawyer had to say. Of course, he pointed out, he couldn't turn the child over to the father, because his home was on the rolling deep and little girls were not welcomed on warships. Mr. Roach shook his head wearily and sat down in the little anteroom occupied by M. A. Ford, the Clerk. He asked the Justice to let him have the child for a minute, and the Justice took her from her mother's arms and put her on her father's lap, where she seemed perfectly happy and contented.

The mother, from the inner room, peered anxiously, and finally walked over to her husband and sat by his side. The Justice smiled. He turned everybody out of the chambers, and then invited his Clerk to have luncheon with him.

"I am going out for an hour or two," he said to Mrs. Roach. "You remain here with your husband and your child until I come back. Nobody will interfere with you."

Then he went away. When he came back Mr. and Mrs. Roach were talking together amiably and there were traces of tears in the wife's eyes. They said they were going to talk it over further and they went away together. Yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Roach informed Justice Ford that they had made up their differences and were going to live together and be happy again.

"Well," remarked Justice Ford, "that is very sensible and is a good deal better than going to law."

JOBS FOR ALL UNEMPLOYED.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Find Work for Idle Thousands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—One thousand men were put to work to-day by the city, and by Monday there will be jobs for 3,000, which, from present indications, will be about 1,000 more places than are needed. Unfilled applications for work to-day numbered only 900. In the meantime the Co-operative Employment Bureau, a private organization, has been supplying all the hungry who apply for food.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—Five thousand men out of work in Los Angeles instead of 30,000, as reported previously from police and other sources, is the report received to-day by Acting Mayor F. J. Whiffen, following a thorough canvass of the whole city. Of the 5,000 unemployed 3,000 men have families. Preparations are being made to expend emergency funds in public improvements on which three or four thousand men may be employed for several months.

The Old Guard Ball.

The annual ball of the Old Guard will be held at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 15. The Old Guard, a battalion of veterans, was formed in 1808 from the veterans of the Light Guard formerly the Tompkins Blues, organized in 1826 and the City Guard, organized in 1838. The first ball was held at the Academy of Music in 1865.

A MUSICAL CHRISTMAS TREE

One in the Hotel Plaza Revolves and Plays Popular Airs.

Seven-year-old Josephine Hopkins, who lives with her grandmother, Mrs. J. J. Lawrence, at the Hotel Plaza, is entertaining her friends with one of the most elaborate Christmas trees erected in New York this season. Yesterday flocks of children visited Josephine's playroom in the hotel and gazed on the wonderful tree, which was kept illuminated and revolving for their benefit almost all day.

That is the novelty of the tree—it revolves. Eighteen feet in height, and kept steady by a rod running through the trunk from the floor to the ceiling, the tree stands upon a box in which is the mechanism which makes it revolve. And as the tree turns there is music. Popular airs are played in the box by the same power that revolves the tree. A multitude of lights and brightly colored ornaments produce a fantastic effect as they swing from the moving branches.

Josephine was hostess at a children's party on Christmas Day, when the tree was first exhibited, and she has been the almost constant hostess at impromptu parties ever since, for many children, and even the grown-ups in the hotel, want to see the tree.

ISSUE FRISCO STRIKE ORDER

Telegraphers to Walk Out To-morrow if Final Conference Fails.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 27.—The Strike Committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers to-night issued orders for the telegraphers on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad to strike Monday if the conference with the receivers of the Frisco Monday morning prove fruitless. The telegraphers, it is announced, will make no concessions, and a strike is regarded as inevitable.

The instructions issued to the operators say: "When notified strike called turn board and set semaphore at danger, whether you have train orders at hand or not, so if trains proceed they do so at their own risk. Decline to handle all Western Union business after strike is called."

The demand of the Frisco telegraphers for a revision of the wage scale and a readjustment of working conditions was presented last May, and conferences were begun last October. The receivers have refused the demands in the main.

LOYALISTS TO INCORPORATE

Canadian Descendants of American Tories Plan Stronger Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada is seeking incorporation by act of Parliament.

The members of this association are the descendants of those who remained loyal to the British crown at the time of the American Revolution and migrated to Canada, where they received grants of land.

It is the purpose of the association to preserve the history of that epoch in Canadian history. Search will be made in the Eastern States and Canada for any records that may remain. Portraits, documents, weapons, flags, and any memorials which can be collected will be placed in a museum. Promises of help have been received from various public bodies in the United States. A historical and genealogical journal will be published.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Jewish students of the College of the City of New York, and of the Normal College, will attend a special Chanukah service at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, this morning. The Rev. D. S. Schulman will preach on "Has the World Still Anything to Learn from Judaism?"

George McAneny, President-elect of the Aldermen, will be the principal speaker at the lunch to be given at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, Jan. 6, by the Merchants' Association of New York.

The fifth annual dinner of the Intercollegiate Society will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, 100 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. Speakers will include Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Max Eastman, Morris Hillquit, and probably George Lansbury. J. G. Phelps Stokes is President of the society.

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To Work At Liberal Pay

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of 5½%

Legal Investment for Trust Funds. Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Capital and Surplus, $650,000. Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Business Review and Outlook

With its regular issue of next Sunday The New York Times will publish a Financial Section containing the following features among others:

Review of the Year	Review of financial conditions in 1913, and the outlook for the coming year in business and finance. This will be a broad, comprehensive survey of local and national conditions.
Views of Bankers	Well-informed bankers in twenty important cities of the United States will express their views on the business future.
Latest Foreign News By Cable	Most recent developments in European finance will be specially reported by cable for this important financial section.
Year's Trading in Stocks and Bonds	Complete analysis of stock and bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange from January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.

The New York Times has a larger sale among investors than any other American publication.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Brooklyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO** Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Clearance of Entire Stock of

Women's High-Grade Fur Coats

Caracul Coats.....*Heretofore 65.00*.. **39.50**

French Seal Coats.....*Heretofore 75.00*.. **48.00**

Australian Seal Coats...*Heretofore 95.00*.. **65.00**

Hudson Seal Coats.....*Heretofore 125.00*.. **85.00**

Scotch mole, baby caracul, and Hudson seal Coats, comprising handsome reproductions of imported models.

Heretofore 250.00 to 300.00 **150.00**

Original models and reproductions of exclusive effects in baby caracul, Hudson seal and Scotch mole Coats.

Heretofore 350.00 to 450.00 **250.00**

16 Coats, comprising exclusive original models, of Scotch mole, Hudson seal and new chinchilla squirrel.

Heretofore 475.00 to 800.00 **350.00**

Entire Stock of Fur Muffs and Scarfs at Greatly Reduced Prices

On Sale in the Young Men's Clothing Dep't—Third Floor

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street, New York

Clearance Sale of

Young Men's Clothing

Also Suitable for Men of Medium Size

210 Winter Overcoats

Sizes 32 to 40

Semi-fitted and belted-back English models, of Shetland cloth, vicuna cheviot, chinchilla and fine fancy fabrics, with self or velvet collars.

Reduced from 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00

10.00

125 Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 40

Three- and four-button models, of fine mixtures, stripes and checks, with flap or patch pockets. Also the latest English double-breasted models.

Reduced from 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00

10.00

None Altered *None Sent on Approval*

Brooklyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO** Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Clearance Sale

Women's and Misses' 35.00 Suits, 18.00

Tailored and semi-dress models, of velour de laine, cheviot, broadcloth and novelty materials. *Reduced from 35.00* **18.00**

Women's and Misses' 45.00 Suits, 22.50

Of broadcloth, wool faille, cheviot and imported novelty fabrics, in various fashionable models. *Reduced from 45.00* **22.50**

Women's and Misses' 35.00 Coats, 18.00

Of bayadere cloth, broadcloth, seal plush and Persian cloth; many with fashionable fur collars. *Reduced from 35.00* **18.00**

Women's and Misses' 40.00 Coats, 22.50

Fashionable models of plush, Persian cloth, bayadere cloth, velour de laine and rough fabrics. *Reduced from 40.00* **22.50**

35.00 Street and Afternoon Dresses, 15.00

Unusually attractive models, fashioned of crepe meteor, charmeuse, velvet and French serge. *Reduced from 35.00* **15.00**

65.00 to 95.00 Evening Gowns, 35.00

Distinctive models of chiffon, brocade and imported taffeta, in the season's prevailing colors. *Regularly 65.00 to 95.00* **35.00**

Final Clearance, Without Reserve, of

Entire Stock of Trimmed Millinery

240 of the season's choicest models, of velvet, velour, plush and various other desirable materials, fashionably trimmed with fur, flowers and feathers. *Regularly 12.00 to 25.00* **3.50**

Clearance Sale of Separate Skirts

140 women's separate walking skirts (early spring models) in distinctive plaid effects. *Reduced from 8.50* **5.00**

110 women's skirts of fine quality black broadcloth, in new peg-top and spiral-flounce models. *Reduced from 10.50* **6.75**

Women's and Misses' Footwear

At a Remarkably Low Price

Pumps, oxfords and lace and button boots, of patent coltskin, gun-metal calfskin and tan Russia calfskin, in desirable models, comprising the season's accumulation of incomplete sizes. *Regular values 4.00 to 6.00* **2.00**

None Credited *None Exchanged*

Will Close Out on the Third Floor

225 Misses' Winter Suits and Coats

140 misses' coats of boucle, chinchilla and cheviot, in desirable models; full or half silk-lined. *Reduced from 20.00 and 27.50* **13.75**

85 misses' suits in tailored and dressy models, comprising many of the season's most fashionable effects. *Reduced from 25.00 and 29.75* **15.00**

NEW POST OFFICE IS READY TO OPEN

Large Part of Christmas Mail Handled in $6,000,000 Granite Building.

COVERS TWO CITY BLOCKS

Has No Foundations, but Rests on Steel Beams Over Pennsylvania Railroad Tracks.

A large part of the Christmas mail, especially of the millions of packages that found their way into and out of the city, was handled through the big new Post Office on Eighth Avenue, opposite the Pennsylvania Station. The building is now complete, save for some of its furnishings and equipment; and daily the authorities in the old Post Office at Park Row are expecting official notification from Washington of the date on which the new Post Office will be formally opened to the public.

At present, and for some time past, the new office has been handling only second, third, and fourth class matter, and that destined for the West, chiefly over the Pennsylvania lines. First-class matter has been transferred to the Post Office at the Grand Central Station, pending the completion of handling facilities at the new building.

Just what will be the effect of the opening of the new Post Office as regards the old one on Park Row the authorities here do not yet know. The old building, however, will probably be retained as a branch office, to handle, together with the branch in the Hudson Terminal Building, the vast quantities of mail that come and go in the financial district. It is probable, however, that Station E, on Thirty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, will be discontinued, and its clerical force transferred to the new building in the main Post Office.

The new Post Office cost about $6,000,000, and is not only the largest, but the finest in the world. The facilities for handling immense quantities of mail matter there, with lightning speed and under constant supervision of the most thorough-going and effective kind, will be unsurpassed by any other postal building.

The new building is second in size only to the Pennsylvania Station and the Grand Central Station in this city. It is five stories high and takes in two city blocks—355 feet along Eighth Avenue and 332 feet along Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. From curb to top-most piece of granite it measures 101 feet. The exterior is of pink granite, and there are some 165,000 cubic feet of granite in the building. Behind this are walls of structural steel. There are about 18,000 tons of steel in the building and 7,000,000 bricks. It is the most lightsome building in the city, 200,000 square feet of glass being used to make it so. There are 400,000 square feet of working space within. So great is the space, however, that the number of employes working in it—about 1,500—seems small.

Facing the west side of the Pennsylvania Station, the new Post Office was designed to harmonize in style with that building, while still retaining its own individuality as a Government building. Thirty-one broad steps lead up from Eighth Avenue, with a very gradual ascent, to a colonade of twenty giant pink granite Corinthian pillars, 56 feet high and 5 feet thick. These support a cornice, on which is engraved the motto which Herodotus wrote in tribute to the couriers who dashed through Persia with the mails and military orders: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

At the top of the steps one enters the main corridor, running the entire length of the building. This room is a combination of buff marble, white plaster and glass, two stories high. The floor is paved with pink marble, broken with circles of different-colored marble. The ceiling is plastered in sections of twenty-eight feet each, and in each section is inlaid the seal of one of the nations in the Postal Union. There are ten seals.

Most of the side walls here are of glass, with ornamental ironwork. At night the corridor will be lighted by five hanging lamps of bronze, similar to those that hung in the Temple of the Vestal Virgins.

Over the stamp or public windows and inside the glass wall of the corridor is a mezzanine floor, to be used for lockers and records. Back of the public windows is the expansive workroom, said to be the largest in the country, 208 feet long and 160 feet wide, with not a column to break the space except around the edge.

Three spans, each comprising two open girders inclosed in plaster, cross the room from north to south. These spans, however, are far more than they appear to the naked eye. For years the Government has found it necessary to have an inspection system to safeguard its business against dishonest employes. The white spans that arch over the big workroom were designed to contain galleries large enough to permit inspectors to move about in them comfortably. Through shutters in the side of each span, which look like vents, and through peepholes in the floor of the galleries, the Postal Inspectors can easily look down upon all employes in the place, as well as on the public, remaining themselves unseen the while.

There is no part of the building where mail is handled which is not covered by this protective overhead inspection system. The secret passageways, half a mile in length and all connected, have another use as well, however, as ventilating ducts. A temperature of 70 degrees will always be maintained in them.

It has been estimated that about 5,000,000 pieces of mail will be handled each day under the eyes of Inspectors traveling to and fro in these overhead galleries.

In the rear of the main working room is the platform on which mail is received from wagons. This platform runs under the building for nearly its entire length. It is about fifty feet wide and paved with wooden blocks. The platform has improvements in mail handling devices. Every twenty feet along its edge are steel houses, into which the heavy mail bags are tossed from the trucks. The bags slide down into the basement, where they are distributed for sorting.

Then electric trucks with capacity of more than a ton and a quarter carry pouches to the various drops on the platform or into the main work room. There are electric indicators which tell the location of outgoing trains, the arrival of incoming trains, and the time when outbound trains leave. The complete system of signals telling the movement of trains makes it possible for the postal authorities to handle enormous quantities of mail with lightning speed, keeping the mails open to within a few minutes before the train pulls out of the station. Other adjuncts in the rapid handling of mail are seven rotary tubes, twenty-two elevators, and pneumatic tubes; buckets which scoop up mail from cities incoming trains to the main working floor, and a vacuum system which cleans the mail pouches of dust. The pouches are passed through rotary slides to a belt conveyor, the travel of each pouch being controlled from the working room by means of a conveyor which travels at the rate of 250 feet a minute, carrying the heaviest mail bag from the working room to the train in thirty seconds. There are five of these conveyors, extending from the basement floor to about thirty feet over the tracks of the Pennsylvania trains.

Incoming mail is taken from the trains by hand and dumped into hoppers which convey it to a belt subway under the train platform. The bag is pushed on the belt by a piston or pneumatic ram, so timed with relation to other rams that no pouch is displaced by another as it travels along. The bags are carried along to one of the platforms reserved for mail and there slide up on a clever mechanical device called an automatic tilting tray. This tilts them into a bucket which carries them to the basement floor at the rate of twenty buckets a minute. Some idea of the size of these buckets may be had from the fact that they weigh twenty tons each, and will handle 1,200 pouches weighing from 200 to 300 pounds in an hour.

The new Post Office Building will be used entirely by the postal authorities. There will be in it no Federal courts, as in the old building on Park Row. The basement is to be used for the distribution of second class mail. The Postmaster's suite is above the main corridor in the centre of the building. His public office will be in the centre, and north of that his private office. The rest of the Eighth Avenue frontage will be occupied as offices of the heads of the various departments and in the inner court will be the cashier's office and money department. At the Thirty-first Street end will be the registry division. The third floor will be occupied by the Post Office Inspectors and railway mail service.

A unique feature of the building is that it has no foundations, but rests on steel beams held up over the railroad tracks by pillars. The beams are about twelve feet deep and four feet across, inclosed in concrete.

PRISONER FIRES LOCKUP.

Three Inmates Nearly Suffocated—Crowd Administers Drubbing.

Special to The New York Times

ROCKAWAY, N. J., Dec. 27.—Three intoxicated prisoners in the lock-up of the old Town Hall, in Church Street, were nearly suffocated to-day, when one of them set fire to an old mattress. Hearing the cries of one of the men, Marshal Charles H. Hull, James Bolthe, and William Madden opened the lock-up door and dragged the three unconscious prisoners out to the sidewalk. Dr. George H. Foster was summoned and revived the men.

A passer-by, noticing smoke issuing from the cell window, turned in a fire alarm. In a short time the whole town was aroused. The first of the men to recover, a giant in stature, was asked who had set fire to the mattress. He became abusive and made a pass at one of his questioners. In a minute the mob was on him and beat him up. He was then told to leave the town and never return.

Another prisoner said that he came from Suffern, N. Y., and that his name was Jerry Donahue. He had been arrested last night for begging, and is supposed to be a member of a gang of tramps which makes the Central Railroad roundhouse its rendezvous.

The third man, who gave his name as Charles Levak of Richard Mine, was unconscious for half an hour after he was dragged from the little "Tin House," as the lock-up is popularly known. The damage from the fire was slight.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

Shots Exchanged Nearly Hit Milk Wagon Driver.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Brown of Highland Avenue were awakened about 4 o'clock this morning and found two men in their bedroom. While one covered them with a revolver the other ransacked the house, getting jewelry valued at several hundred dollars. As they started to leave the house the men fired two bullets into a closet as a warning to the couple not to give an alarm.

Brown, however, opened fire on the man in the dark and a battle ensued. One of the bullets crashed through a window and into a passing milk wagon, narrowly missing the driver, Matthew Sherer.

TO DINE ON MARCONI MAST.

New Year's Feast Will Be Spread at Top of New Brunswick's Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Foreman Holland and five New Brunswick employes of the big Marconi wireless station just outside this city will eat their New Year's dinner on the top of the first of the thirteen 400-foot towers to be finished.

The tower was completed this week. It was built from a movable platform, which encircles the towering masts. The men will dine on this platform, and the top of the tower will serve as their table.

MALTBIE ASSAILS THE B. R. T. MERGER

Service Board Commissioner Finds Company's Attitude on Transfers Unsatisfactory.

OBJECTS TO PRICE PAID

Coney Island & Brooklyn Stock Not Worth Par, He Insists—Doubt of Franchise's Legality.

Commissioner Maltbie has written a long opinion dissenting from the action of the Public Service Commission in authorizing the merger of the B. R. T. and the Coney Island & Brooklyn streetcar systems by the purchase of 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the latter by the Coney Island & Gravesend Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the B. R. T.

In the first place, he objects to the fact that the B. R. T. has not expressed clearly what its policy will be with regard to transfers between the two systems. He says that the request of representatives of Brooklyn civic associations for light on this point was "not fairly met, and counsel for the applicants did not make a satisfactory statement." In similar cases, the Commissioner points out, other companies have defined their policy. Then he goes on:

"Counsel for the applicants in this case were asked whether they would make the same general statement, but refused to do so. It is apparent that such an attitude not only stimulates opposition, but arouses a suspicion that the public is not to be fairly treated. This conclusion may be erroneous, but it naturally arises from the attitude of the applicants in this proceeding."

Commissioner Maltbie brushes aside the argument that the B. R. T. must consider the interests of the minority stockholders before giving a definite answer to the transfer inquiry, on the ground that there was a far larger minority interest to reckon with in the other similar cases, and he also contends that all the citizens' associations asked for was a general statement without the final details. Then he adds:

"Since this hearing the matter has been considered and a plan submitted to certain members of the commission, which I have not seen. It is stated that this plan will be satisfactory, but, as it has not been approved by the commission and as no definite arrangements for transfers have been ordered by the commission, I believe that an order should not be adopted approving the petition of the applicants in these two cases until the transfer matter has been settled."

The next point of the Commissioner's attack is the price paid by the Coney Island & Gravesend for the Coney Island & Brooklyn stock. This was par, and the Commissioner contends that this was far in excess of its true value. During 1910-1911 and up to April 6, 1912, he points out, there was no bid for the stock in excess of $75 and the minimum was only $45. At no time during that period was the asked price above $80, and as low as $55 was quoted. The stock did not go to par until after the sale of the railroad by its old owners began in April, 1912, and the brokers who handled the deal then offered only $75 to such stockholders who might be willing to sell.

As a matter of fact, according to an approximate appraisal of the physical property of the Coney Island & Brooklyn made by the commission's electrical engineer at the request of Commissioner Maltbie, its cost to reproduce would be $8,700,000 and its present value is only $4,140,000, while its capitalization is $10,067,807. A few years ago the Coney Island & Brooklyn, the Commissioner says, was barely saved from a receivership and reorganization proceedings. The company had been paying dividends for several years, which had not been earned, and the property had been allowed to run down. From 1908 to 1913 no dividends upon the stock were paid. So the Commissioner considers that the figures which the Commission possessed were not such as would warrant the granting of the petition.

Then Commissioner Maltbie quotes the opinion of President Hadley of Yale University in the report of the Railroad Securities Commission as to the danger of permitting a company to issue bonds to purchase the stock of another concern, and declares that the relation of the $2,983,900 mortgage, which the Coney Island & Gravesend now proposes to issue in order to purchase the other line, to its own capital stock of $850,000 is "almost grotesque and would be illegal in some jurisdictions."

Finally Commissioner Maltbie points out that there is some doubt as to the legality of the franchise and corporate existence of the Coney Island & Gravesend, and ends his dissenting opinion by saying:

"For these reasons, I do not believe that an order should now be issued approving the pending applications. It is possible that further inquiry and proceedings would result in the settlement of the transfer question and the removal of the objections enumerated. But on the record as it now stands, with the evidence so unsatisfactory upon certain points, and with the transfer question unsettled, I am compelled to oppose the granting of the petition."

CALDERWOOD QUITS B. R. T.

His Place as General Manager Will Now Be Abolished.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that John F. Calderwood had resigned as Vice President and general manager of the company. Mr. Calderwood's resignation is to take effect Jan. 1. The position of general manager is to abolished, but whether a successor to Mr. Calderwood as Vice President is to elected seems to be in doubt. Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the company, said he was not sure, and Mr. Calderwood said he did not know.

Mr. Calderwood has been connected with the B. R. T. system since 1902, and since 1903 has been Vice President and general manager. He will remain with the company in an advisory capacity for at least a year.

SCORES TRANSFER SYSTEM.

Commissioner Eustis Orders Changes on Sea Beach Line.

Commissioner Eustis, in the course of a long opinion concerning the operation of the Sea Beach and West End B. R. T. trains, has given a quaint account of the primitive methods in force at the time the hearings were started for the issue of transfers at Bath Junction from northbound Sea Beach trains to the shuttle line to Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. He describes the conditions as "outrageous."

"The tower man at that point," the Commissioner says, "in addition to performing his other duties, was charged with the duty of giving out transfers. Passengers disembarking from northbound Sea Beach trains were compelled to cross a network of tracks in order to get to the tower. Then they had to call out to the tower man, who was stationed several feet above them that they wanted transfers.

"That gentleman, if not too busy with his other duties, threw down the transfers. If he was too busy, he waited until he was not busy. Sometimes the passengers could catch the transfers and sometimes they could not. On windy days the transfers were blown about by the wind, and passengers had to chase them. Sometimes they could find them and sometimes they could not. After Leaving the tower they had to walk back across the network of tracks in order to board a car on the shuttle line."

This practice, the Commissioner says, was so clearly unreasonable that the company has now modified it, and he gravely says that it "should not be resumed."

The order gives in detail directions for the movement and size of trains and the operation of the shuttle service between Bath Junction and Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. It must be operated all night as well all day, and is to provide at least as much service as was observed during the progress of the hearings, after the institution of an all-night service. In addition it is ordered that all through and short line trains on the West End line must have proper destination signs placed on them at the beginning of their runs and continued during their entire trips, and all trains scheduled to run through to Park Row must do so, unless defective equipment or unavoidable accident compels their turning back at the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

FLEET TO TRY OUT NEW AEROPLANES

Powerful Machines Will Go with Battleships for Cuban Manoeuvres.

CHRISTMAS LEAVES ENDING

Winter Drill Will Begin Next Week —Badger Commends Men's Conduct on Cruise.

Two new hydro-aeroplanes, accepted by the Navy Department within the past week, will be features of the coming exercises of the Atlantic fleet in West Indian waters. The fleet will sail for Guantanamo, Cuba, a week from to-morrow, and five days later the aviation detachment will sail from New York.

Lieut. James M. Murray of the Navy and Second Lieut. William M. McIlvain of the Marine Corps will be the officer aviators. The machines are among the most powerful ever built in this country, and each is driven by a 100 horse power engine. They have been tested thoroughly and have been accepted as meeting all the rigid naval requirements.

The fleet flagship Wyoming, now at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, will lead the fleet, and will be followed by the super-dreadnoughts Utah and Florida, and the dreadnought North Dakota of the first division of the fleet, the super-dreadnought Arkansas remaining in New York for several weeks for overhauling. En route the division will be joined by the Delaware, the sistership of the North Dakota. Christmas leaves all expire this week, and all the 5,000 bluejackets who constitute the crews of these ships must be on board by next Saturday night.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, mailed his report of the recent cruise to the Mediterranean to Secretary Daniels a few days ago. In that report Admiral Badger said that the conduct of the 10,000 bluejackets who went on that cruise had been exemplary and that the comment of the people was favorable at every port visited. Of this small army of bluejackets only four failed to return with the fleet, and these are already on the way on merchant vessels. The refueling of the ships from colliers sent from the United States had resulted, Admiral Badger pointed out, in a saving of about $75,000 for the Government, that being the difference in the price of coal in Europe and that sent from home on the colliers.

Last Monday Admiral Badger went before the Naval Committee of the House and requested that $30,000 be appropriated for the construction of a recreation station for the enlisted men at Guantanamo, Cuba. He believes that there is nothing more important for the service than the provisions for the comfort of the enlisted men, both ashore and afloat.

Three of the ships at the Navy Yard will have new commanders when they sail next Monday. They are the flagship Wyoming, the Florida, and the North Dakota. The new Captain of the Wyoming, who succeeds the late Capt. Frederick Lincoln Chapin, is Capt. James H. Glennon; the Florida's new commander is Capt. William R. Rush, while Capt. Charles P. Plunkett, of the armored cruiser South Dakota, of the Pacific fleet, has been ordered east to take command of the North Dakota.

The division of dreadnoughts will also have a new division commander in the person of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, who succeeds Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, who has been mentioned as among those from whom will be selected the officer who will succeed Admiral Badger as Commander in Chief in a few months.

17 OFFICERS TO RETIRE.

Next Year to See Changes in Army and Navy Personnel.

Seventeen of the best-known officers of the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps will retire from active service, under the age limit, in 1914.

Of the naval retirements the most important are those of Rear Admirals William H. Southerland, Charles E. Vreeland, Vincendon L. Cottman, Reginald F. Nicholson, and William N. Little, Pay Director William W. Galt, and Medical Director Frank Anderson. Admiral Nicholson is at present the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, but is soon to relinquish that command to Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, who was recently in the public eye through his having been a member of the now famous Washington Carabao dinner committee.

Admirals Southerland and Vreeland are both members of the Naval General Board, of which board Admiral Dewey is the President, while Admiral Cottman is the Commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Admiral Little is on duty as Inspector of the Government ship construction work at the Fore River, Mass., yards. Medical Director Anderson is the President of the Naval Examining Board in Washington, and Pay Director Galt is at the head of the Pay Department in Norfolk, Va.

When Major Gen. William P. Biddle, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, leaves the service, the President will have the naming of his successor. In the army the best-known of the officers who will retire is Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon. The Brigadiers who retire will be George H. Torney, the Surgeon General; George Andrews, the Adjutant General, and Ramsay D. Potts, the commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks. The Colonels who retire under the age limit are John T. Van Orsdale, Seventeenth Infantry; Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Instructor of the Ohio National Guard; Col. Frank West, Second Cavalry; Charles A. L. Hatfield, Thirteenth Cavalry, and Col. Henry P. Kingsbury of the Inspector General's Department in Washington.

Morgan Fishing Club Reported Sold

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 27.—The sale of the Graves Point Fishing Club on the Ocean Drive, for years the property of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and now owned by his son, J. P. Morgan, to a syndicate of Newport Summer residents is reported. Last month T. Suffern Tailer was reported to have purchased the club, but he denied the rumor. The club was once owned by the late Seth Barton French. He sold it to Mr. Morgan, who visited the club on many occasions with intimate friends to fish and enjoy Southern cooking.

NEW HAVEN PLAN NOT YET COMPLETE

Directors Are Making Progress, Chairman Elliott Says After Meeting Here.

B. & M. NEEDS $10,000,000

But Funds to Take Up Notes Due Feb. 1 Haven't Been Raised Yet—Board Names Robbins as Counsel.

The Directors of the New Haven Railroad held a special meeting yesterday, and it was expected that it would be followed by some announcement regarding the plans for disposing of subordinate properties which are to be submitted to Attorney General McReynolds. Chairman Elliott said, however, that while the subject had been discussed there had been no definite outcome.

When asked about dispatches from Washington intimating that a segregation plan had been practically completed, Mr. Elliott said he wished it were true, but it was not correct, although considerable progress had been made. The special meeting, he explained, had been called to ratify an amendment to the contract with the New York Central in regard to their respective "aerial rights," or the use of space above the tracks north of the Grand Central Terminal, which is to be occupied by buildings.

The board of the Rhode Island Company, a trolley subsidiary, was reorganized yesterday, in accordance with the programme of doing away with interlocking Directors. C. F. Brooker, James S. Hemingway, and William Skinner, all New Haven Directors, resigned, and their places were taken by L. S. Storrs, A. T. Potter, and A. E. Potter. Mr. Elliott was elected Chairman of the Board and A. E. Potter President.

Edward D. Robbins, heretofore general counsel for the New Haven Company, will in the future act as general counsel of the Board of Directors. He will be called upon for advice regarding the corporate, intercorporate, and financial relations of the company and the legal rights and duties of the several parts toward one another, and other important matters that may be assigned to him by the board. He will report to the Chairman and will maintain offices in Boston and New Haven.

Edward G. Buckland, Vice President, now in charge of real estate, taxes, physical valuation, and postal affairs, will in the future take charge of the ordinary legal business and litigation of the company in place of Mr. Robbins. Under direction of the Chairman of the board and the President, Mr. Buckland will represent the company in its relations with Congress, legislators, and governmental authorities. He will advise with and report to the President and will make his headquarters in New Haven.

Asked regarding the Boston & Maine situation, Mr. Elliott said that the Directors of that company had held frequent meetings to consider the situation. He added that the company had $10,000,000 of notes coming due Feb. 1, but that the necessary funds had not yet been raised, and up to the present time the Directors did not know where they were coming from.

AMERICAN SHIP IN FIRST.

Philadelphia and Savoie Crossed Atlantic Together.

Capt. Arthur R. Mills of the American Line steamship Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday, said that the ship had made good time, averaging 19.20 knots for the passage from Cherbourg. The French Line steamer Savoie left Havre on the same day, and the two vessels were in communication nearly the whole way across. Passengers on both steamers were interested to see which arrived at the Ambrose Channel Lightship first, as that is the point where the Atlantic voyage ends. The Philadelphia was there at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning and the French liner came up at 8:45. The Cunarder Campania, on the same track, though she usually makes good time, did not apepar in the running. She will dock this forenoon, the officials of the line said yesterday.

Lewis Off for Sea Safety Congress.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois sailed yesterday for London on the North German Lloyd steamship Bremen to attend the International Conference for Safety on the Seas in the British metropolis. The Senator said that he expected to return to Washington not later than the end of January. There were only 9 passengers in the first cabin and 35 in the second cabin.

Go to the maker and secure quality. Buy of the maker and save on prices.
The values offered at this year-end sale have never been equalled.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

Largest Maker and Retailer of
SIMPLE DRESSES AND NEGLIGEES.

Final Clearance

of all remaining Models

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts and Negligees

At Stupendous Reductions

All sizes for Women and Misses. Extra sizes for stout figures.

STORE OPENS AT 8:30 A. M.

The variety is so great both in styles and fabrics that a detailed description would be impossible. We have listed only a few items.

73 Street Dresses	*Formerly to $25.00*	9.50
97 Afternoon Dresses	*Formerly to $28.00*	13.50
68 Evening Dresses	*Formerly to $55.00*	19.75
76 Winter Coats	*Formerly to $37.50*	16.75
39 Fur-trimmed Wraps	*Formerly to $75.00*	34.75
43 Tailored Suits	*Formerly to $39.75*	14.75
29 Separate Skirts	*Formerly to $12.85*	5.85
27 Dress Waists	*Formerly to $12.50*	5.95
67 Boudoir Robes	*Formerly to $8.50*	4.85
58 Crepe de Chine Negligees	*Formerly to $23.50*	11.75
46 Tea Gowns	*Formerly to $37.50*	19.75

BRANCH: B'way and 163d St.

Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

Best & Co.

WE have made highly important price revisions in the Fur Department, and on December 29, will hold a sale at extraordinarily low prices.

Women's and Misses' Fur Sets

Silver Pointed Fox Sets, Large Two-skin Fancy Trimmed Scarf and Large Combination Muff.
Formerly $365.00— 237.50

Stone Marten Sets, Fancy Four-skin Scarf and Large Novelty Muff.
Formerly $295.00— 168.50

Natural Blue Fox Sets, Novelty Animal Scarf and Flat Muff, trimmed with head, breast and paws.
Formerly $325.00— 167.50

Canary Fox Sets, Long Straight Throw Scarf and Large Fancy Muff.
Formerly $225.00— 115.00

Scotch Mole and Tigerette Novelty Sets Fancy Shawl and Melon Muff.
Formerly $200.00— 97.50

Natural Rich Skunk Sets, Four-skin Animal Scarf and Four-skin Fancy Muff. Formerly $150.00— 95.00

Silver Kit Fox and Tigerette Sets, Fancy Foxskin Scarf and Combination Flat Muff. Formerly $132.00— 89.75

Hudson Seal and Civet Cat Sets, Large Novelty Throw Scarf and Large Fancy Muff. Formerly $112.50— 67.50

Natural Skunk Sets
Fancy Double Animal Scarf, finished with head, tails and paws. 29.50
Large, Flat, Six-skin Muff..... 42.50

Skunk Raccoon Sets
Fancy Animal Scarf, back trimmed head, tails and paws..... 22.50
Extra Large Barrel Muff to match. 32.50

Natural Gray Fox Sets
Animal Scarf. Large Fancy Muff trimmed with heads and tails. 28.50

Red Fox Sets
Large Animal Scarf, trimmed with head, tails and paws..... 25.00
Large Fancy Muff, trimmed with head, tails and paws..... 30.00

Pointed Wolf Sets
Animal Scarf..... 15.00
Large Pillow Muff..... 22.50

White Iceland Fox Sets
Double Animal Scarf and Large Flat Muff..... 21.00

Natural Wolf Sets
Animal Scarf..... 15.00
Large Pillow Muff..... 17.50

Black Fox Sets
Animal Scarf..... 13.50
Large Flat Muff..... 13.50

Leopard Cat Sets
Animal Scarf and Large Pillow Muff..... 12.50

Mole Coney Sets, Fancy Throw Scarf, two yards long, finished with braid ornaments..... 10.50
Barrel Muff to match, finished with satin shirring..... 16.50

Important Announcement
On Friday, January 2nd, we will hold our
Annual January Clearance Sale
Women's Apparel
Suits, Dresses, Evening Wraps, Coats, Waists, Hats
At the Largest Price Reductions ever made

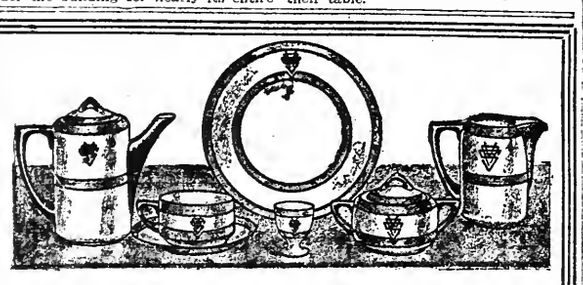
New Dancing Dresses

For Misses and Débutantes. New models in different styles, at extremely low prices; also the balance of Misses' Imported Afternoon and Evening Gowns, are being closed out at 1-3 to 1-2 former prices.

Chiffon Taffeta Gowns, in pink, light blue and maize. A stunning new model. 14 to 18 years.
Special price— 25.00

Silk Chiffon Frocks. A new model of pink, light blue or maize, accordion plaited silk chiffon. 14 to 18 years.
Special price— 16.50

FIFTH AVENUE **At Thirty-Fifth St.**



January Reductions China and Crystal

During January we will make special reductions of 10% to 15% on the finest French Crystal and Imported China. Our assortment contains many artistic and charming designs of "Quality China" that is Light, Durable and Serviceable.

Elegantly Encrusted Hand Decorated Sets

We decorate to order entirely by hand in pure coin gold, silver and meissen colors. All open stock.

Art China Import Company
Dept. P, 47 W. 36th St., New York.

OLIVE OIL

of

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY

(Not just "Pure")

THE STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS,

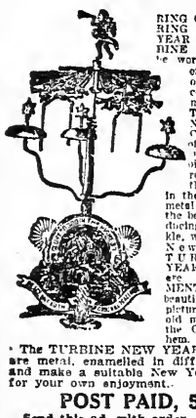
and at a Fair Price

ASK FOR

"B. & G." OLIVE OIL

and do not take any substitute "Just As Good."

New Year's Chimes



RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW YEAR with the TURBINE CHIMES. Can be worked by placing on register, stove, or by lighted candles: they move by hot air. The TURBINE NEW YEAR'S CHIMES consist of 3 sweet sounding bells, a turbine at top which revolves, and little rods of steel in the hands of four metal cherubs, touch the bells lightly, producing a joyful tinkle, welcoming in the New Year. The TURBINE NEW YEAR'S CHIMES are very ORNAMENTAL, having a beautiful lithographed picture by one of the old masters, showing the Crib of Bethlehem.

The TURBINE NEW YEAR'S CHIMES are metal, enamelled in different colors, and make a suitable New Year's gift or for your own enjoyment.

POST PAID, 50c

Send this ad. with order. Dept. 18.

Gravitation Toy Co., Inc.,

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

INTERNAL BATH

GIVES PROMPT RELIEF TO

CONSTIPATION

The Eager Intestine Cleanser (a syringe operated by weight of the body) gives immediate relief without medicine, washing your intestines clean.

Complete outfit, $5; the combination, $3, fits all water bags. Send to Dept. T for FREE Booklet.

EAGER COLON CLEANSER CO.

737 Washington Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WEATHER STRIP

Your Windows and Doors.

BE COMFORTABLE & SAVE COAL.

A. G. ROEBUCK CO.,

47 West 34th Street, New York.

Get Estimate. Tel. 27—Greeley.

Good News

for coffee wrecks—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

IF YOU are troubled with receding gums, erupting wisdom teeth, pyorrhea or sore mouth from wearing plates you will find the action of ZHONGWA immediate and positive. 50c. per bottle. All drug and department stores, or

JAS. J. OTTINGER,

20th and Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

For bankers, brokers and investors. Special Financial Section THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday January 4th, 1914. Stock and money markets, past, present and future. Information from leading financial centres. Comprehensive statistical tables. Order in advance to be sure of a copy.—Adv.

GRAFT FOR 18 YEARS ON CANAL WORKERS

Both Parties Assessed Men for Campaign Funds, Officials Testify Before Osborne.

RAID PAY ENVELOPS NOW

J. K. McGuire Alleges Warner-Quinlan Indictment Threat — Osborne Exonerates Carlisle "Thus Far."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—It was brought out before James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's special graft investigator, today that for eighteen years, at least, State canal employes had been assessed for campaign contributions, irrespective of the party in power, whether Republican or Democratic. The practice originated with the Republicans and was continued by the Democrats, who last Fall perfected the system by retaining from the pay envelopes the amounts assessed. Before that the pleasant fiction of "voluntary" contributions had been maintained.

Harry Bogue, a clerk on the canal for fourteen years, testified that the practice was continued throughout his incumbency under both parties.

"Is there any way to stop this practice?" Commissioner Osborne asked.

"No," Bogue replied. "The men have soft jobs, and they are willing to give up part of their wages.

Bogue told of his aid in collecting campaign funds on Section 1 during 1912. This money, he said, he turned over to Owen Kearney, Superintendent of the section, who in turn distributed it to various Democratic organizations.

It developed from Bogue's testimony that in 1912 the collectors took no chances on "voluntary" contributions from the workers, despite the fact that they were said by Bogue to have been willing to contribute. He testified that the money was taken from the pay envelopes before they were turned over to the men.

In 1911, Bogue declared, the foremen made collections from their subordinates. Regardless of whether the Republicans or the Democrats were in power, Bogue said, the collections always went to the canal section Superintendent. When he started to work on the canal a Republican Superintendent was in charge. Collections usually began five months before an election and continued until Election Day, Bogue said.

Oiled McCabe Machine.

Owen Kearney, the section Superintendent mentioned by Bogue, followed the clerk on the stand. Cross-examined by John A. Hennessy, Kearney said the assessment levied on twelve workmen from Albany County went to the Albany County Democratic Committee.

Kearney, who was removed by Gov. Sulzer, admitted that he had refused to testify before Hennessy because Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany, had advised him not to answer, as there was no power in Commissioner Hennessy."

Harry Holsapple, special agent of the State Department of Public Works, the next witness, told of collecting assessments and turning the proceeds over to Division Supt. William Robinson, stationed at Schenectady. The practice had been followed for at least eighteen years, he said. Holsapple is a Republican. His collections, at the request of Robinson, were extended all over the eastern division of the canal, from Albany to Utica, he testified.

During the administration of Gov. Hughes the collections were made in a different manner, Holsapple declared. Then, instead of officials collecting the money, the workmen, he said, would all come to Albany and leave their contributions "in a little room in the Department of Public Works."

Commissioner Osborne said he was willing to stake his life that "Gov. Hughes knew nothing of the practice."

Division Supt. Walter Robinson next was called. He testified that during 1912 he received a total of $3,150 from the canal workmen. This amount, he said, he turned over to Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. A receipt for the money bearing McLean's name was placed in evidence. In 1911, Robinson said, he collected $2,600 and turned it over to McLean. He explained that the amount assessed against individual workmen was suggested by political leaders in the various sections of the State after talking things over." Most of the current year's collections, he said, had been returned to the Democratic County Committees in the various sections from which the contributions were made. He could not remember the amount collected.

Questions by Hennessy drew from Robinson an admission that a coal company of which he was President and majority stockholder sold to the State last year, without public bidding, "small quantities of coal." Hennessy characterized this as a criminal offense, and declared he intended to follow it up.

Hennessy also read out that Robinson collected money this year and turned it over to Democratic and Progressive State Committeemen. The witness could not recall how much he collected.

Holds Carlisle Not Smirched.

James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, then resumed the stand. Before he was excused Commissioner Osborne intimated strongly that the Warner-Quinlan Company's charges against John N. Carlisle, State Superintendent of Highways, had not been sustained thus far. This came after Isidor J. Kresel, McGuire's attorney, had refused to produce McGuire's checkbook. Henry A. Rubino, representing the Warner-Quinlan Company, admitted that he did not propose to show by this book that McGuire had paid any money to Carlisle.

"So far as your charges are concerned," Osborne interrupted, "I shall say this: It strikes me the highway specifications either were written or interpreted so that they were favorable to the Barber Asphalt Company's product. But so far you've shown in no way that Carlisle was involved."

"But it's my intention to prove that he was concerned," Rubino replied. Mr. Osborne rejoined:

"If there was any wrongdoing in the Highway Department without Carlisle's knowledge, and if the persons responsible are out of the department, I can't see how that can effect Carlisle. It's a fact that you and I recognize that almost every public official is 'delivered' many times without his knowledge by unscrupulous subordinates."

The examination then turned to George H. McGuire's testimony in the John Doe proceedings to the effect that he had contributed $2,500 to the Sulzer direct primary campaign fund.

"Now, why bring that up?" Mr. Osborne queried. "As far as the Highway Department is concerned, Mr. Sulzer is defunct."

McGuire's Sweeping Denial.

Hennessy cross-examined McGuire. The witness said he never had had any conferences with Hennessy concerning highway matters and had never paid any money to him. McGuire said he never knew about the alleged Cooperstown conference until he read of it in the Rubino charges. He denied emphatically that he and Hennessy were in Albany on the day this conference is said to have taken place, as Rubino charged.

McGuire declared that Vice President Quinlan of the Warner-Quinlan Company had threatened to indict him unless he joined the independent asphalt and oil companies in their fight against the "asphalt trust." McGuire is now under indictment for soliciting campaign funds from corporations.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

To Address Agricultural Society.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, Oscar Straus, Mrs. Julia Heath of New York, Gov. Glynn, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of War, and prominent agriculturists are booked to speak at the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, to be held at the Capitol on Jan. 21 and 22. Mr. Straus's subject is "Co-operative Movements Abroad." Mr. Mitchel's subject is not announced.

BROKERS HELD FOR LOSS.

Justice Page Sustains Customer Who Was Sold Out.

Stock brokers who sell out their customers' stock at a loss greater than that which the customers agree to bear must make good the additional loss, according to a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Page of the Supreme Court. This decision was rendered in the suit brought by the brokerage firm of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. against Joseph Jacoby, a customer. The suit for $620.29 was first brought in the City Court, where Justice LaFetra sustained the brokers. Maurice Mayer, however, the attorney for Mr. Jacoby, appealed.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., according to the complaint, held for Jacoby's account 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock and 100 shares of Seaboard Air Line stock with a margin of $300. This was on Aug. 29 last. On the following day Jacoby says he told a clerk in the brokers' office that he was going away for eight weeks and would stand for no losses above his margin of $300. During Jacoby's absence the market fell and the Seaboard Air Line stock was sold out at a lose of $320.29 greater than his margin.

"It is well settled," said Justice Page yesterday, "that when stocks are carried upon margin, not alone does there exist the relation of pledger and pledgee between the broker and customer, but also the relation of principal and agent. When the customer gives instructions tending to limit his loss, the broker is precluded from recovery from the customer. The losses would have been obviated had the instructions been followed."

It was shown that the Seaboard Air Line stock was sold on Sept. 3, four days after Jacoby had given the instructions limiting his losses.

FOR EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Invitation to Meet Here to Follow Completion of New Church.

It is said in Catholic circles that the completion of the fine new St. Jean le Baptiste Church, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, which takes place on Jan. 4 and 6, is to be followed at an early date by the announcement of the holding in New York of the great Eucharistic Congress, which met last year at Malta, and a few years ago at Montreal.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 4, Prof. Dethier, assisted by the choir of the parish, will give a sacred concert and organ recital in the church, to dedicate the new $23,000 organ, and two days later Cardinal Farley will formally dedicate the church. The sermon at the opening will be preached by Bishop Maes of Covington. Many things remain to be done in the way of putting in windows, and placing interior pictures, so that when all is done the church, with its very complete parish buildings and schools, and its spacious site, will represent an expenditure exceeding $1,000,000. It is all the gift of Thomas F. Ryan of this city. The rector is the Rev. Arthur Letellier.

The parish, a new one in New York, is in charge of the Congregation of the Blessed Sacrament, with headquarters in Rome, but with a principal house in Montreal. The house here is the headquarters of a Eucharistic League which is a part of the Leagues of the world having in charge the Eucharistic Congress. With the completion of this splendid Ryan memorial and monument, it is therefore the natural thing for New York to invite here the famous congress. It is expected that the invitation, if extended, may bring the congress by 1915.

CAPTIVE IN THIEVES' DEN.

And Forced to Sign $2.600 Checks, Walker Told Philadelphia Police.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Edward S Walker, who said he was a rail inspector for the New York Central Railroad in New York, was held in $500 bail to-day on the charge of passing a worthless check. He told a story of having been held a prisoner by a band of thieves in a house in Philadelphia since Oct. 6, and compelled to sign checks to the amount of $2,600, which he had on deposit in a bank here.

Walker also said he was a survivor of the Titanic disaster, and that he was employed by the White Star Line at the time.

A police investigation showed that Walker really had spent almost two months in a Tenderloin house here, and that he had squandered several hundred dollars. He made frequent trips to a bank, and was in the habit of drawing anywhere from $200 to $500 at a time.

HOME ROWS DUE TO DRINK.

Alcohol Causes 46 Per Cent. of Chicago's Domestic Quarrels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Drunkenness is responsible for 46 per cent. of the cases of domestic unhappiness tried in the Court of Domestic Relations the last year, according to the annual report today.

Mothers-in-law caused trouble in only 9 per cent. of the cases, and the fathers-in-law in only 1. Other causes of family quarrels were: Immorality of husband, 12 per cent.; immorality of wife, 2 per cent.; ill temper of husband, 3 per cent.; ill temper of wife, 3 per cent.; immaturity, 4 per cent.; laziness, 3 per cent.; sickness, 1 per cent., and other causes, 14 per cent.

The court advocated the passing of laws compelling wardens of penitentiaries and work houses to pay a portion of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent relations.

Seeks Divorce from W. T. Partridge

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 27.—Gertrude R. Partridge filed a suit for divorce to-day against William T. Partridge, whom she married at her parents' home on Long Island in 1901. She allege failure to provide and desertion, and says she was compelled to teach French to private pupils in New York to maintain herself. There are no children, and she asks no alimony. It is said Mr. Partridge will make no contest.

TRACE GRAFT NOW TO STATE OFFICIALS

Whitman Investigating Sources of Wealth of Men Drawing Moderate Salaries.

ONE HAS $150,000 ESTATE

Bank Accounts Brought to This City Under Subpoena for the Grand Jury's Scrutiny.

Reports of the great and growing wealth of some of the State officials involved in the highway and barge canal graft investigation have been received by District Attorney Whitman in the last few months. Many of these allegations have been investigated and the trail, in one case, led to an estate worth $150,000 not far from this city. This estate is owned by a State official who went into office a few years ago with a nominal salary, it is said.

District Attorney Whitman was very anxious to know how this official had obtained so much money in so short a time and it is understood that the bag of papers brought down from Albany yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Embree contained some circumstantial evidence on this point. The evidence, it was said, was in the form of transcripts of bank accounts showing deposits and withdrawals. Not only one, but a number of bank accounts have been investigated, it is understood. It is probable that the special Grand Jury will study these accounts when it reconvenes on Tuesday. The persons whose accounts were subpoenaed have been mentioned many times in the graft investigation. It took Mr. Embree two days to gather up the material he wanted. Most of his time was spent in Albany.

One of the subpoenas, it was learned, was served on Sephrine C. Gilbert, auditor of the State Highway Department. It called for the production of Highway Department records regarding road contracts in Ulster County. Another was left in the office of the State Controller, calling for records in that department.

The Highways Department and Controller's records, it is understood, will play a part in the John Doe inquiry on Monday and also in the Grand Jury inquiry on Tuesday. Light will be thrown upon discrepencies in these records, it is understood by road contractors from Kingston, Ulster County. Kingston is the home of Everett Fowler, the Democratic State Committee's collector in 1911 and 1912.

Ulster County, like the other counties of the State, got a proportionate share of the $50,000,000 road construction money which was voted for in the 1911 election. According to informat on which reached the District Attorney's office, the amount of money paid to the road contractors does not correspond with the money set aside for Ulster County. Seven or eight of the Kingston contractors will tell in open court on Monday, it is understood, where the "rakeoff" went. These contractors conferred with Assistant District Attorney Clark yesterday, but their names were not revealed. It was said that they told of padded payrolls and said they were directed with the receipt of money which they never got.

Evidence brought out by James W. Osborne at his hearing on Friday regarding the sandbagging of laborers on the State roads did not interest Mr. Whitman's investigators much. It was recalled that this evidence was all contained in the original Hennessy affidavits and that Mr. Whitman had the information fully three months ago. The allegations, in fact, were first made by Hennessy in the municipal campaign. Hennessy turned the information over to Gov. Glynn and Gov. Glynn it is assumed, turned it over to Osborne.

PRESERVE WILSON ADDRESS

Princeton Gets Inaugural as He Wrote It on His Typewriter.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Dec. 27.—The original transcription of the inaugural speech of President Woodrow Wilson, done by himself from his own shorthand notes on his own typewriter, has been placed in the archives of Princeton University by the side of the original address of President Madison, who was also a Princeton graduate. The document was obtained through the efforts of George D. Brown of the library.

President Wilson visited the university library twice before he prepared his speech, and retired to a remote part of the building and composed his inaugural address in shorthand. The librarian asked the President for these original shorthand notes, but he was unable to find them. From these shorthand notes he then transcribed on his own typewriter the document which he has given to the library, and which is regarded as the original, because the notes can not be found, and also because the preparation was done in the library.

The President wrote this letter to Mr. Brown in regard to the address:

White House, Washington,
Dec. 10, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Brown:

I have hunted as much as I had time among my papers for the real original of my inaugural address which was as you conjecture written in the Library in shorthand, but I have so far been unable to turn it up. Here is the next to the original, namely, my transcript on my own typewriter from the original shorthand notes. You are quite welcome to put it among the archives if you think it worth it.

Cordially and faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The President did not read his address from the transcript, but from a slip furnished him by the printer.

CLUES TO FLOAT PIRATES.

One Is a Waistcoat Belonging to One of the Men Under Arrest.

The four men who were arrested in Hoboken on Friday night on the charge of looting two freight cars on a 300-foot car float of the West Shore Railroad on Christmas night, setting the float adrift in the bay and attempting to sink the tugboat James Bradley, which had been used to carry out the piracy, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder McGovern in Hoboken and held until Tuesday morning, when they will be turned over to the Federal authorities.

Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken said last night that there was proof that the four men—James Mahoney, Henry Cobb, Michael Shields, and Samuel Nicholls—met on Christmas Eve in the back room of a saloon at 82 River Street, and there with three other men who have not been arrested, planned one of the boldest piracies that ever took place in New York Harbor.

Chief Hayes said last night that a waistcoat had been found on the float after it had been towed back to New York from Stapleton, S. I., where it drifted near shore, and that this garment had been identified as the property of Mahoney, who formerly was a tugboat Captain. The detectives found on the barge also a red sweater with a black letter "P" on the breast and red stripes around the sleeves. The owner of this garment is known, but he has not yet been arrested.

A case of clothing stolen from the car float was found in the river yesterday a little below the Morris Street dock in Jersey City, where the pirates are believed to have unloaded their booty previous to moving it away in a truck. Some shirts stolen from the cars on the float were found in the mud near the Morris Street dock. Chief Hayes said last night that Nicholls had made a partial confession.

NEW HAVEN VERDICT SOON.

Court Hears Bond Arguments and May Decide on Jan. 5.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Arguments on the validity of a decree of the Public Service Commission authorizing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to issue $67,552,000 convertible debenture bonds were heard by Chief Justice Rugg and four associate Justices at a special session of the Supreme Court to-day. The matter came before the court on the appeal of Morgan G. Bulkeley, who seeks to annul the decree.

Nathan Matthews and James E. Jackson, counsel for the petitioners, argued that the Public Service Commission had no authority to approve an issue by a railroad company of evidences of indebtedness which were convertible at par at the holder's option into capital stock, nor to approve the issue of stock. Also, that the commission has no authority to approve an issue of bonds to an amount in excess of twice the par value of the company's capital stock.

Replying for the railroad, Charles F. Choate said:

"The commission appears to have fulfilled every requirement of the statute, to have made no erroneous ruling of law, and not to have gone beyond the limits of the wide discretion conferred upon it in its conclusions from the facts within its official knowledge. The contentions of the petitioners are severally founded upon unwarranted conclusions of fact and unsound propositions of law."

A decision is expected during the week of Jan. 5.

MRS. YOUNG BACK AT DESK.

Mr. Shoop, It Is Said, Will Again Be Assistant Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young resumed her desk to-day as Superintendent of Schools. John D. Shoop, who had been her assistant, was elected Superintendent a few weeks ago on a secret ballot. Women flocked to the defense of Mrs. Young. Mayor Harrison accepted the resignations of four school Trustees who had voted against her. Men favorable to Mrs. Young were appointed to fill the vacancies, and Mrs. Young was re-elected.

Mr. Shoop, it is said, will become Assistant Superintendent, as formerly.

CONFESSES HE SHOT GIRL.

Italian Held in White Plains Jail Tried to Rob Miss Ludwig.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Frank Cappello, who is locked up in the jail here, confessed to-day that he held up and shot Miss Mary Ludwig while she was on her way to her home on Croton Point on Dec. 18. Sheriff William J. Doyle of Westchester County picked Capello out from among Italians living at Croton on the description furnished by Miss Ludwig of the man who attacked her. Miss Ludwig, who was shot in the right lung and the stomach, is now recovering.

Capello, in his confession to Sheriff Doyle, implicated another Italian, whom the Sheriff expects to arrest within twenty-four hours.

NEW SUBMARINE LAUNCHED.

G3, Named by Inventor's Daughter, Floated at the Lake Co.'s Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 27.—In the presence of 3,000 persons the submarine torpedo boat G-3 (Tarbot) was successfully launched at the Lake Torpedo Boat Company's yard to-day. Miss Miriam, daughter of Simon Lake, the inventor of that style of boat, named the new submarine as she smashed upon its bow a bottle of champagne she had held concealed behind a large bouquet of carnations.

Besides Capt. Lake and the members of his family there were present Naval Inspector S. M. Henry, a number of officers from the navy, and persons prominent in the State and city.

CLARK WILLIAMS SUED.

Austrian Bank Promoter Says Services Were Worth $89,000.

Lajos Steiner of Austria has begun a suit for $89,000 in the Supreme Court against Clark Williams, the former State Banking Superintendent. In 1906, he says, he conceived the idea of an international banking house for people of the United States of Hungary, and made several trips to Austria to secure the approval of the Austrian Government. In 1911, he says, he sold out his interests to a group of financiers, of whom Mr. Williams was the representative, and in 1912 the company was organized according to the lines he had laid down. He says the purchase price of his plans and his services were worth $89,000.

Mr. Williams denies Steiner's allegations. The matter is now before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan on an order for the examination of Henry D. Love of Lexington, Mass., as to the organization of the Transatlantic Trust Company.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns."

Hagedorn's Final Clearing Sale

Commences To-Morrow, Monday, December 29

Tremendous Price Reductions

Evening Gowns, Afternoon Gowns, Street Dresses, Theatre Gowns, Dinner Gowns, Opera and Theatre Wraps, Coats.

Twice a year (January and July) our entire stock is placed on bona fide sale for final clearance—for the policy of this house is never to carry merchandise over from one season to another and to make room for the Spring season's productions.

Serge Dresses,	Former Prices,	$16.50 to $27.50,	*Sale Price*	7.50 to	13.50
Charmeuse Afternoon Gowns,	" "	$29.50 to $45.00,	" "		15.00
Afternoon Gowns,	" "	$50.00 to $65.00,	" "		25.00
Dancing Frocks,	" "	$30.00 to $50.00,	" "	20.00 to	25.00
Evening Gowns,	" "	$125.00 to $150.00,	" "		57.50
Copies of French Models,	" "	$165.00	" "		69.75
Three-Piece Suits,	" "	$137.50 to $165.00,	" "		69.75
Blouses,	" "	$7.50 to $10.00,	" "		3.95

No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals. No Exchanges.

BROADWAY, Corner 81st St.

Goods purchased at this sale will not be charged until February First

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Large Price Reductions—Monday

Women's Suits and Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns, of charmeuse silk, crepe meteor, duvetyn or velveteen. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 18.50

Fur Trimmed Suits, of imported fabrics; short coats, tunic or tier skirts. Heretofore $39.50 — 18.50

Dressy Broadcloth Suits, short coat models, in green, mahogany, black or navy; fur trimmed. Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits, trimmed with rich furs. Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50 — 28.50

Women's Coats—Reduced Prices

Black Broadcloth Coats — Dressy models of black broadcloth, velvet and braid trimmed. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Fur Collar Coats — Of black broadcloth, wool velour, Scotch tweed or boucle eponge; collars of various furs. Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — 25.00

Evening Wraps — Of chiffon plush, brocade, moire or chiffon velvet; silk lined, interlined. Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — 29.50

Dressy Evening Wraps — Of silk chiffon plush, cut plush velour, brocade velvet or fur cloth, plain or fur trimmed; also Paris coats. Heretofore $98.50 — 50.00

Women's Waists—Advance Spring Models

Crepe de Chine Waists — In white, yellow, flesh, green, navy or black. French shoulders, new flat collar and cuffs, shirred at neck on silk cord. Value $9.75 — 6.95

Crepe de Chine Waists — In white, flesh, yellow, navy or black, made surplice effect with detachable vestee of plaited white malinc. Value $13.75 — 9.75

Ratine Crepe Waists — In white, outlined with hemstitching, flat collar and fichu of voile and net, with plaiting of net, set-in sleeves, voile cuffs. Value $11.50 — 7.50

Hand Made Lingerie Waists — Hand embroidered, of white French batiste, finely hand pin tucked, lace trimmed jabot; daintily hand embroidered. Value $13.75 — 9.75

Women's Underwear

At Greatly Reduced Prices

"Parfait" Lingerie Underwear

Night Gowns, Combinations, Petticoats, Princess Slips, Bodices and Drawers

French Hand-made Lingerie Underwear

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Night Gowns, Petticoats, Combinations, Bodices, Chemises and Drawers, Also Negligee Gowns and Caps.

Women's Fur Coats

French Seal Coats — Semi-loose model; collar of real Fitch or real Skunk fur. Heretofore $75.00 — 42.50

Caracul Coats — Mandarin sleeves, collar of Fitch, Chinchilla Squirrel or Ermine. Heretofore $125.00 — 78.50

Trimmed Caracul Coats — Collar, cuffs, rever of French seal. Heretofore $79.50 — 57.50

Hudson Seal Coats — Of real Hudson seal, self collar. Heretofore $125.00 — 89.50

Persian Lamb Coats — Of superior Leipzig dyed skins, 40 inches long, real Ermine collar. Heretofore $295.00 — 195.00

Hudson Seal Coats — Seven-eighths or full length; Fitch, Ermine or Skunk collar. Heretofore $195.00 — 135.00

Women's Long Gloves—Sale Monday

White Glace Gloves — 16-Button length Mousquetaire. 1.75 Regular price, $2.75

White Glace Gloves — 20-Button Length Mousquetaire. 2.25 Regular price, $3.25

Misses' and Girls' Coats and Dresses

Girls' Chinchilla Coats — Double breasted model of all wool chinchilla in navy, brown or gray; velvet collar, wool lined. 6 to 14 yrs. Heretofore $12.75 — 7.50

Misses' Winter Coats — Of chinchilla or wool plush, also Mannish ulsters of double faced English cloths and Scotch mixtures. 14 to 20 yrs. Heretofore $24.50 — 13.50

Girls' Chinchilla Coats — Of high grade imported chinchilla, in navy, brown or gray, with checked worsted or plain lining. 6 to 16 yrs. Heretofore $18.50 — 10.00

Misses' Fur Collar Coats — Of wool plush or chinchilla, in navy, black, brown, mahogany or gray; silk lined, fur collars. 14 to 20 yrs. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Girls' Dressy Coats — Of broadcloth in green or Copenhagen; body silk lined; collar, front and cuffs fur trimmed. 8 to 16 yrs. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Evening Coats — Draped Coat of Broadcloth, in rose, Hague, pink or white; silk lined, interlined, mouflon fur collar. 14 to 20 yrs. Heretofore $39.50 — 22.50

Misses' Evening Gowns — Of chiffon taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de Chine, silk chiffon, shadow laces or nets. 14 to 20 yrs. Heretofore $29.50 — 15.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses — Dressy models of chiffon velvet, crepe de Chine, taffeta brocade silk or charmeuse. 14 to 20 yrs. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Dressy Suits—Reduced Prices

Misses' Dressy Suits, late winter models, of broadcloth, suede velour, cheviot or velour de laine, short dressy coats, silk lined, warmly interlined, with tier, draped or peg-top skirts; 14 to 20 years. *A number of models fur trimmed.* Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00 — 18.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits, "Poiret" or "Callot" models, of broadcloth, wool velour, suede cloth, diagonal cheviot or imported velveteen, silk lined, interlined, trimmed with rich furs; peg-top, tier or draped skirts. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 28, 1913.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TELEPHONES.

Washington dispatches say that the President hesitates about indorsing the Postmaster General's proposal regarding adding the telephone business to his department until he has studied the results of the "deep investigation" of the subject by Representative LEWIS. An installment on account of the Representative's investigation is afforded by his speech on the subject last week in which he drew a picture of the shocking maladministration and inefficiency of our telephones, and contrasted with it the admirable results by Government administration of the telephone abroad, and in England in particular. To the comparison by the Representative may be added another—the comparison of the pictures he drew with those drawn in The London Times only a few days previously.

It is about equally difficult to recognize in the British account either the British or American services as depicted by Mr. LEWIS. If there is only a little truth in the British account of what must be known better in England than here, it must seem that the Representative drew upon his fancy for his facts. Conceivably, the service which might suit English customers would not serve the wants of Americans, but the fact is that the British envy us what the Representative describes as unfit for our approval. It is sure that no American will envy England's telephone service as described in the leading British journal.

According to The London Times "the history of the telephone in the "United Kingdom has been a lamen- "table tale of bureaucratic blundering, "tolerated by a community which has "failed to perceive the potential value "of this method of communication "and to insist upon its effective or- "ganization on a business basis." The fact which shows British inappreciation is that the telephones per hundred of population are 1.4 in England to 8.1 in the United States. London has 2.8 per hundred, and New York has more than London, Berlin, and Paris combined, although London alone has a larger population. The reason for the British backwardness, which Mr. LEWIS wishes us to emulate, was the British ownership of the postal telegraph. The Government wished to protect itself against competition by the telephone, and actually brought suit for infringement of its monopoly, and followed the suit by buying out its competitor.

The picture of the superiority of the American system, and the explanation for it, must shock the Representative. He was strong on the superiority of our postal service, as shown by the greater use of it, and promised equal excellence and greater economy when his bill for Government ownership shall be enacted. Nothing could be easier to accomplish, because of the institutional inefficiency of our telephone administration. The sending of a telegram here is loaded down with seventy-four distinct operations. Mr. LEWIS knows how fifty could be dispensed with by a mere order to that effect. But the British observer thinks that the superiority of our telephone system is attained by the administrative ability of its managers, and the intelligence of its customers in demanding the best they can supply. In the opinion of those who have experience of the British system "the "money value of the time and tem- "per wasted by the public over a "bad service is a far more serious "consideration than any reasonable "charges imposed for a good one, on "the principle that speed and reliabil- "ity are more important than cheap- "ness." The Representative's comparison of the Post Office and the telephone services in this country may usefully be contrasted with the following comparison from The London Times:

	Per Cent. of Total Messages. Telephone.	Telegraph.	Mail.
Great Britain ..	17.7	1.8	80.5
United States ..	58.7	0.4	40.9

The poorness of the British telephone service explains the greater use of the telegraph and mails. The superiority of the American telephone service explains its being used more than the mails and telegraph together. These being the present conditions, is it possible that we are going to be such unconscionable fools as to exchange them for the conditions which followed the acceptance of the same invitation in England? Eight per cent. profit was the promise there. The result has been forty years of deficit, the last year's being the largest.

SHIFTED EMPHASIS IN NEWS.

Not the routine news of social movements and scandal, nor the grist of governmental machinery, figured chiefly in yesterday's dispatches. The most prominent place was given to the announcement of the test, the most considerable and crucial ever made with the gamma rays of radium in a case of cancer, to save the life of Congressman BREMNER of New Jersey. On the success of this demonstration will depend much in determining the question whether sufferers from one class of malignant tumors, in this country and all over the world, shall have the radium treatment. Sir FREDERICK TREVES, President of the Radium Institute of London; Prof. VON CZERNY and Prof. VON BEHRING of Germany, Prof. FREDERICK SODDY of Scotland, and Sir ALFRED PEARCE GOULD of England are concerned in this matter, as well as Dr. HOWARD KELLY and his distinguished colleagues in the United States. The scientists are seeking Government patronage in the extraction of the rare element from its ores and its distribution among the hospitals of the world.

The news of scientific effort is overshadowing all other news. Modern discipline and progress attend the realization of their efforts by men who are discovering, more rapidly than at any previous time in history, the hidden forces in nature. More significant than a change of Ministry in France or the issue of a Balkan war is the announcement a Soddy or a Ramsay may make to-morrow about the loosening of forces in groups of atoms. The goal of these experimenters is not that of the old alchemists, who sought merely to transmute the baser into the more precious metals. They seek to fertilize the earth forever by laying hold of the inexhaustible stores of nitrogen in the air; they would unlock energies beside which the power of tides and waterfalls, of steam and electricity, seem pitifully small, and they would heal the chief ills of humanity. They are the mighty men of these days. They have done much, and they promise more.

THE NEW PARTY IN FRANCE.

In one sense, the party now formally organized for the French elections next May by ARISTIDE BRIAND is not a new one. The group of leaders at its head have long been associated, all have held Cabinet rank, and two of them, MM. BRIAND and BARTHOU, have been at the head of the Government. Their general announcement as to the purpose of the party is vague, as like documents in Anglo-Saxon lands sometimes are, but the spirit of it is easily understood in France, and there is no question that the party will take a definite part in the campaign for next year.

The promise of the Briandists to put the good of France as a whole before considerations of local politics is a test that Frenchmen will have no trouble in applying to specific issues that are bound to arise. The most important of these is undoubtedly electoral reform, of which MM. BRIAND and BARTHOU are convinced advocates. The reform ebraces two measures: first, election of Deputies by large instead of by small districts and by groups instead of singly, and, second, proportional representation. The principle of the former has several times been accepted by the Chamber, but there has been determined opposition to the latter. Each faction has sought to secure a system of representation that will give it the greatest influence. The Briandists have striven to lessen the influence of all factions and to unite the more independent and thoughtful Republicans on a broad general policy. On the whole, the cause of intelligent and fair proportional representation has gained in public opinion within the past four years. It is an encouraging sign that a party should be organized specifically to champion it. The bane of French politics, as of our own, has been the evil effect of patronage, but it has been far worse in France than here, because the Central Government controls nearly all the spoils, and uses them in the traffic for votes in the Chamber. In a general way, the larger districts and the election by groups will tend to increase the responsibility of Deputies and to establish a higher standard of conduct.

Intimately connected with the issue of electoral reform is that of finance, on which the Ministry of M. BARTHOU was overthrown. The immediate point of difference was the tax on the interest of the proposed loan, which the Radicals refused to permit. In this refusal they were inspired by the desire to make borrowing more difficult and to force the Government to the acceptance of a severe income tax. It may prove a tactical mistake, for the peasants of France, who are the chief lenders to their own Government, will be likely to think more of the bearing of a tax on their interest than of its severity to larger capitalists. And there are signs that the principle of responsibility in the Treasury management, which is held by the Briandists, is gaining ground among the French people. The formation of the Briandist party is a direct challenge to the party of M. CAILLAUX, who represents in some degree the anti-property sentiment with which we are not entirely unfamiliar in our own country.

INDECENT SHOWS AND THE POLICE.

Any obscene show will draw a crowd. If permitted, its exploiters may charge admission fees and make unending profits. Spanish bullfights and prizefights "to a finish" would draw great crowds in this city if the State law permitted the bestial displays. Because they corrupt morals and manners indecent shows and the publication of obscene pictures are forbidden. That is Supreme Court Justice GAVEGAN'S decision in vacating the order which restrained the police from interfering with the Park Theatre's film plays that depict the "white slave" traffic.

The police should make a clean sweep of these shows in other theatres. So-called moral leaders applaud the virtue which their managers assume, though they have it not, and though, when one of their places is closed, the next charges double fees for entrance. But the countenancing of obscene pictures can have but one result—to make obscenity tolerable and familiar.

A FALSE PROPHET.

We have heard some evil prophecies about the year 1914, which is almost here. Doubtless others have been uttered which have thus far escaped us, but it does not matter. The seers and astrologers still command a share of public attention, though they rarely deserve it. The wisest prophets of evil make their prophecies as vague as possible. It is perfectly safe to say of any year in advance that it will be marred by sickness and sorrow, crime and calamity. When the seer goes further and specifies the evils that will befall mankind within the year, one or two of his guesses may come near enough to the truth to convince the credulous that he possesses supernatural powers. It is not often that any series of predictions turns out to be wholly disproved by the course of events, but Mme. DE THEBES of Paris, renowned as a friend of BOULANGER and the younger DUMAS, and still consulted by French people who ought to know better than to trust her, put forth a series of predictions a year ago relating to the calamities of 1913 which have not come true.

The marriage of MARIE ADELAIDE, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, for instance, has not astounded the world or damaged French political interests, principally, perhaps, because she has not married. Paris has not been the scene of a terrible theatre fire and the French troops have not been rushed to the frontier. The German Emperor has not visited Paris. The Pope still lives, and at the latest accounts was in tolerably good health. There has been no political upheaval in Italy, and the young Prince of WALES has not succeeded to the English throne. Poland has not been freed and Bulgaria has not played quite as "stupendous" a rôle in Europe in the year now closing as certain events of 1912 promised that she might play. Only one of the Thebes predictions, in fact, for 1913 has turned out fairly well. The year has been "bloody" enough, if you care to put it that way. There have been insurrections, fatal disasters, and murders. No gift of clairvoyance was required to predict that much. Otherwise, the prophecies of one of the world's most notorious seers have not been fulfilled in any particular.

Yet it will be difficult to convince people who permit themselves to be fooled by this, the cheapest kind of imposture, that the prophet has been at fault. They will argue that things are not what they seem to the uninitiate, that the meanings of the wise woman were not expressed in terms the vulgar can understand. So we have little hope that the practical proof of the falsity of these predictions for 1913 will deter the true believers in the occult from putting their faith in the prophecies of evil for 1914.

THE THIEVES' HARVEST.

Not only the daring thieves who deliberately take motor cars in the broad daylight and the river pirates who capture huge floats laden with freight cars demand the attention of the police these holiday times. When the streets are crowded all day by people in a cheerful mood and the theatres attract multitudes at night, the pickpockets reap their harvest. The observant citizen who has been their victim once or twice, and has been made wary by experience, notes them now and then (or thinks he does, for he could prove nothing to the satisfaction of a Magistrate) in the pursuit of their vocation. Cautious persons should be on the look-out for pickpockets about this time at all the crowded centres, particularly where the lines of surface cars meet on such thoroughfares as Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets. They prefer the surface cars to the elevated railways and subways, naturally, but they are active on all local transportation lines. On the street cars some of them help to crowd the back platform, while one or two others search the accessible pockets of the squeezed passengers.

The street beggars, too, who lurk in dark corners to assail passers-by, and are more in evidence than usual in the holiday season, should be guarded against. It is fair to say that they are rarely deserving of charity, even when they are not plying a profitable trade. They are often accomplices of thieves. Begging on the streets is an offense against the law, and it should never be encouraged. There are many ways in which the spirit of benevolence which inspires people at this time of year can be exerted to better purpose than by heedless giving. THE TIMES has specified 100 carefully investigated cases of suffering and want which can be relieved by contributions sent to the Charity Organization Society, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, or the State Charities Aid Association. The afflicted persons these well-managed bodies aim to relieve do not solicit alms on the streets.

DRAINING AND DUMPING.

When we buy cheap goods in Canada we "drain" their market. When we sell cheap goods to Canada we "dump" them on the Dominion. It is pitiful to reflect how little private citizens know their own interests, and how hard it is to please those resolved to be offended, whatever is done. The occasion for the remark is found in the November statistics of Canadian trade, which show "the drain result- "ant upon tariff reductions on the "other side." Yet it was only the other day that Sir WILFRID declared the intention of the Opposition in Canada to enact a like "drain" from our markets, and the Dominion Premier received a delegation which politely expressed its purpose to make it warm for the Government if it did not get ahead of the Opposition.

In detail the figures show that in November we imported $33,417,000 of Canadian agricultural produce. That is at the rate of four hundred millions a year, and an increase of $108,000,000 of cheap food for somebody. The placing of agricultural implements on our free list has resulted in Canada "dumping" on the United States market an increase of a million dollars in a month. It might alarm the International Harvester Company if it ever finds it out. Irrespective of the effects upon that trust, it would appear that cheap machinery would be a help toward cheap crops, or, if not toward cheap crops, at least toward larger profits for the American farmers who use the cheap Canadian machinery. "Draining" and "dumping" are heinous sins under a protective régime, but they have their compensations.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NEW YORK.

Never did a city less deserve a symbol of its life and character than does New York the implications with which the unthinking associate the popular name for its best-known street. Speakers at the City Club the other day made promise of a campaign against the atrocities of light and advertising that have given its sobriquet to Broadway. "Civic smallpox" they called the present condition, viewing it from the artistic standpoint. But that condition is responsible, at least in part, for more than the "blatant hideousness" against which the City Club protests, as do many New Yorkers who may not be enrolled among its members. It has helped to give to the famous thoroughfare the nickname, known all over the country, which has come to be a symbol of what many believe to be the distinguishing characteristic of New York City's social life. If some among us call the outer aspect "civic smallpox," there are many outside our borders who think of its inner significance as "moral smallpox." And if the City Club, by lessening the garish and vulgar illumination, can also rectify, by ever so little, the unjust estimate that outer aspect has helped to create, it will be doing a greater service to the city than even that which it now has in view.

For the truth about New York is that it is a city of ideals, of altruism, of brotherly love, of unstinted service. The lavish display of wealth and the selfish and material pleasure seeking that are the most obvious features of the "Great White Way," and are therefore thought to be generally characteristic, utterly belie the deep, strong, essential current of the city's life.

The Great White Way is the merest excrescence upon the city's true social life, typical of nothing but the heedlessness of the comparative few, to be found everywhere, who find their keenest gratification in display. It is most unfair to hold a class relatively so small representative of a whole city. But that is what the whole country has long been doing with regard to New York. Those who look for what is really typical of the city find multitudes of men and women working year in and year out, with the least possible thought of self, to make better citizens, to make better conditions, to make a better city. From the district nurse who shows a tenement mother how to care for her baby to the head of a committee planning largely for the future, they are idealists, carrying out the Scriptural injunction to love thy neighbor as thyself. And it is they rather than the pleasure seekers of the Great White Way who are typical of the city's life, who give it its distinguishing characteristic.

It is now plain that there is to be an attempt to procure a legislative investigation of graft, extortion, theft in State departments. For partisan purposes it is urged that such an investigation shall be conducted by the Republican Assembly alone. * * * If there is to be a legislative investigation it should be made by a committee representing the Democratic Senate and the Republican Assembly.—The Evening Sun.

The Democratic Senate that exculpated STILWELL? A bipartisan investigation would not be non-partisan.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Facts acceptable to the medical authorities that the rebreathing of expired air is no menace to health will influence the methods for improving the ventilation of battleships. Naval sanitarians despaired of solving the problem of impure air in forward compartments, The Army and Navy Journal says, until the new doctrine that coolness and active circulation are the essential requirements received distinguished sanction.

Dr. LEO LOEB of St. Louis, who stands very high among the students of cancer, accords to Dr. PEYTON ROUS of the Rockefeller Institute, in his article on the present status of cancer research appearing in The Popular Science Monthly for January, the honor of demonstrating that the disease may be caused by an exceedingly minute parasite, invisible under the microscope. Dr. ROUS has repeatedly infected fowls with a sarcoma the germs of which will pass through a Berkefeld filter.

In a comparison of white and colored children measured by the Binet scale of intelligence, Dr. JOSIAH MORSE of the University of South Carolina finds that, in the same course of study and with equally good teachers, 29.4 per cent. of the colored children are more than one year "backward" to 10.2 per cent. of white children; that 69.8 per cent. colored are "satisfactory" to 84.4 per cent. white, and but 0.8 per cent. of colored children are more than one year "advanced" as compared with 5.3 per cent. of white children.

Since the tariff was lowered on fruits the citrus exports from Jamaica to the United States have notably increased. But despite the tariff, there was an absolute increase during the first nine months of 1913 over the corresponding period last year, chiefly exports to the United States, of 1,675,815 cocoanuts, 9,775,345 oranges, and 5,382 boxes of grapefruit.

Whether motor car drivers are compelled to incriminate themselves by a law which bids them stop and disclose their identity in case of accident has been decided in the negative by the Supreme Court of Missouri, following a decision by the New York Court of Appeals that reversed a lower court's ruling against the constitutionality of the law. The Missouri Judges refer to statutory requirements that the names of owners and chauffeurs be registered and the numbers of cars be displayed as similar in principle and purpose to the challenged law, but the validity of which has either been upheld in the courts or has never been questioned.

Columbia University's thousands of students and its great endowment are not the things its President is most proud of. Dr. BUTLER says in his report that the popular mind is "easily impressed with size, and particularly with large numbers," but that the "real test and measure of a university's efficiency are to be found in the productive scholarship" of its teachers and in the "quality of the men and women who go out with the stamp of the university's approval upon them." He remarks that these are not the things "annually heralded in the public press." But they cannot be heralded like figures; they must make their influence felt in their own way.

DYSPEPTIC SUFFRAGISTS.

Mr. Wheeler Believes Hard Work Would Convert Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from a visit to the Day Nursery Christmas Tree and Festival of the East Side House Settlement. A great many children were there, well clad, well fed, and with happy faces. Their mothers were there. They also looked happy and appeared to be honest, hard-working women who did good work and were happy in their children and the fruit of their honest labor. Some of the friends, too, who had contributed to build the settlement house and maintain the work were there, rejoicing in the good that was being done.

All this made me feel very sorry for Max Eastman, the Secretary of the Men's Suffrage League. In the so-called Christmas number of the suffragist and Socialist paper called The Masses, of which he is one of the editors and owners, there is a gross caricature of a dinner that the Church Club of this city gave in October to the members of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. Now, we New Yorkers did give a good dinner to the Deputies to the General Convention and we all enjoyed it, and we are very sorry that Mr. Eastman and his suffragist friends should begrudge us that meal. As I thought of these things an explanation of the suffragist movement flashed upon my mind that I venture to suggest to the public. Is not dyspepsia and its consequent discontent the real, underlying cause of the suffragist movement? Let me make another suggestion. There is no cure for dyspepsia like honest hard work. I am perfectly certain that these good women that I have seen to-day relish their meals and do not begrudge other people their dinners. Why, then, will not Max Eastman and his suffragist dyspeptics organize a colony, emigrate to one of the suffragist States, and engage in some productive industry? If they really went honestly to work and earned their own living they would find the dyspepsia disappear; life would present a different aspect, and we honest, hardworking people, who believe in the American system, would be freed from the dark shadow that these pessimists are constantly casting against the sun.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Christmas Eve, 1913.

The Man Out of Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Only he who is or has been in the same boat with the "thoughtful job hunter," as THE TIMES'S correspondent describes himself can fully perceive in how desperate a position a man out of employment for many months is when his savings are gone, and all efforts to obtain work for which he is qualified have continuously failed. Little by little all that makes a man goes to the dogs. Mental agony, sleepless nights, and lack of social intercourse tend to complete the wreck. I, too, have been out of work for fully ten months. In 17 years I held two positions only, each one over 8 years. Through the death of my employer, whose secretary I was, I lost the last one. Being now 42 years old, I am certainly "up against it." Large concerns "do not hire senior clerks," and merchants and manufacturers do not seem to be overanxious either to take in a middle-aged man. DISCOURAGED.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 26, 1913.

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ART NOTES.

Jane Poupelet's Sculptures on View at Theodore B. Starr's Gallery.

The sculptures by Jane Poupelet which found no welcome at the Academy are now on exhibition at Theodore B. Starr's gallery. One is a cow returning from the pasture, and mooing with outstretched head. The anatomy is much simplified and the impression of bulk is accentuated. There is very little detail, and the style follows a certain fairly well defined modern convention. Another work is a girl kneeling, her hands spread flat on the ground, and looking, according to the title, at her reflection in a pool. A true Narcissus pose, it should, no doubt, tell its story without a title. The girl is heavy of limb and short of neck, and the weight resting on her hands would perhaps give something more for her shoulder muscles to do, but it is a new and clever way of saying how one crouches to look in a pool. Then there is a little head, turned sulkily over the shoulder. The neck is extremely wide and fat, without muscular development, and the texture of the hair is indicated only at the back, where it is twisted in a knot. The profile is strongly marked. Again bulk rather than character is the distinguishing characteristic, but the work is interesting, quite apart from the incident of its rejection at the Academy.

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A notice has been sent out to those painters whose contributions to the Academy were accepted but not hung on account of restricted space, stating that if they will send their names and addresses to Ernest Albert, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., they will receive information concerning the time and place of a meeting to be held in the near future for the purpose of arranging the details of an exhibition of the pictures so accepted but not hung.

THE GENTLY BRED POOR.

Their Appearance Shuts Them Off from Aid or Employment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been sitting in my room all day, and, among other things, I carefully read the Christmas edition of THE TIMES, but not one word did I find to cheer the ones who really suffer the most, not only in New York, but in all cities. I mean the gently bred poor.

From various reasons I have been so unfortunate as to be out of employment since before Thanksgiving, and as Christmas drew near and I read in your paper of all that was being done to assist the poor, I could not help but feel they were fortunate in being poor and being able to let others know it.

Two of us are making merry over some potatoes and onions, with dry bread as dessert. To-morrow we hope for but do not expect or know where even that is coming from. And yet, if I were to approach any one with my 200 pounds and my one $50 suit and last year's silk-lined overcoat you can imagine the shrieks of laughter with which my plea would be met.

Thinking the extra rush during the holidays would permit me to get a few days' work, I sallied forth early each morning to be told by one certain "gentleman" who hires people for a large department store that I was too fat and looked like a millionaire. I say nothing of the insult to myself, but I do think he could have spoken more politely of the men who have been fortunate enough to accumulate enough to keep them from worry. Another man advised me not to invest until after the 1st. When I explained my visit he said he wasn't investing. Just whom the joke is on I have not yet figured out.

New York, Dec. 26, 1913. A. M.

A GOOD PARK COMMISSIONER.

Playground Association Tells the Kind of Man That is Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In New York City, where beauty, breathing and play spaces are at a premium and yet are most needed, it is imperative that Park Commissioners should plan for an increasingly intensive human use of all park properties. The responsibilities of the Park Commissioners have more than doubled during the past ten years.

Of course there is the same need for one who can keep the city from being bunkoed in contracts, can see that the department's accounts are kept straight, and can care for the scenic development and physical upkeep of walks, drives, grass, and trees; but to-day the Park Commissioner must also be one who not only can grasp but can actually anticipate the social, leisure-time needs of all ages and classes of people, and can adapt the parks to meet these needs. But he must be able to do more than this, for it devolves upon him to encourage and to guide the people in the use of the park facilities—that is, it is quite as important to promote as to provide.

Moreover, the Commissioner should be one who can see the place of parks, boulevards, and playgrounds in the comprehensive city plan and can be a leader in the development and adoption of such a plan.

Because all this involves new engineering, landscape, and equipment problems as well as new problems in the organization and guidance of people during their leisure time, none but a man of wide interests and varied capabilities can fill the bill for any one of the city's boroughs. J. C. BOYERS,
Field Secretary Playground and Recreation Association of America.
New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

THE NEW BILLBOARDS

Notably Exemplify a Better Style of Artistry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A vote of thanks should be extended to the Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Company for the admirable scheme inaugurated by the Christmas poster of the Nativity. My neighborhood is one of the fortunate 200 that is allowed a little relief from the usual horrors of billboard displays, comparable only to a nightmare of the night before the morning after, or a cubist catastrophe.

Besides the beautiful picture of the Nativity, the boards show bills carefully designed and so spaced that a wide border of white surrounds each one. The effect is inavitable—each one draws attention to itself because of its refreshing isolation, like a fine painting in a broad wall space, or a young woman who defies fashion and stands erect. The bills therefore fulfill and do not defeat their purpose, in striking contrast to the multiple electric signs around Times Square.

Let us hope that the advertisers, as well as the public and the children, will be educated by this notable example of the possibilities of advertisements that attract instead of repelling the desired attention of the passerby. E. A. P.
New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

No Joke for Fathers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are going to publish a special article on the question "Is the college student a joke?" To a good many people this would sound as sensible as the question "Is the Tariff bill a joke?" "Is getting married a joke?" "Is a home funeral a joke?" Before your article is published I want to register my answer that a college student, as such, is no joke from any point of view that I can conceive. A good many years ago I was a college student, more recently I have footed the bills for two of them. When a college student becomes a joke a New York City tax bill can be classed as a merry jest. FATHER.
Flushing, L. I., Dec. 26, 1913.

Apologizes to Dr. Jacobs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I owe your readers in general, and Dr. Joseph Jacobs in particular, an apology for having identified him with "Historicus." I should have known that when Dr. Jacobs has anything to say he says it over his own signature. FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

MISSISSIPPI SPILL.

New Way for Control of Floods Would Need Twelve Locks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES recently referred to the proposed Mississippi spillway and some of its ramifications, stating that "five locks, properly placed, will permit steamers as large as the Mauretania to ascend the Mississippi River to Cairo." The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in a very friendly editorial article, has reduced that number to three. Fearing these errors, if not corrected, might cause just criticism of the project, please permit me to state that the elevation of the canalized Mississippi at Cairo would be a little more than 300 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. It would require twelve dams with locks having an average lift of about twenty-three feet each to afford ample facilities for any of our coastwise steamers to navigate the river at full speed to Cairo, and with slight dredging below some of the dams that would probably never need to be repeated the Mauretania's speed need only be limited to her control, irrespective of depth of water.

The number of dams could be reduced to nine, with increased lift and height, but this would entail much dredging below these dams in order to secure the depth of water needed for such large vessels there. The average depth of water in either instance would be more than forty feet. It would be entirely without shifting bars or other formations and average more than half a mile wide from the Gulf of Mexico through the South Pass to Cairo.

The Mauretania could then not only reach Cairo, but easily reach Paducah, forty-five miles above Cairo, on the Ohio River, and by reason of the other two dams in the Mississippi River above Cairo she would be enabled to reach Crystal City, ten miles below the City Hall of St. Louis.

At present, during low water, or what is termed zero upon the Mississippi gauge, there is supposed to be maintained nine feet of water from the Gulf to Cairo over the quickly forming bars, and there is at all times a very much greater depth of water between these bars. During low water stages the banks of this mighty waterway rise to a height averaging more than fifty feet above the water from Baton Rouge to above Cairo. These banks then aggregate some 2,000 miles of mostly soft and muddy, useless, miasma-producing surface. More than one-half mile apart, they are the greatest provision Nature ever made for an inland deep waterway. They extend to the very heart of our Continent, needing, first, relief from the flood waters which the spillway will provide them, then only these twelve dams to fill this channel to a uniformly maintained level, averaging more than half way up its elevation, and locks at these dams to transfer its great freighters from level to level and power plants thereat by which to generate perpetually more than 5,000,000 horse power.

CARROLL L. REHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1913.

POST OFFICE PRAISED.

Publisher Testifies to Prompt Handling of Christmas Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word of appreciation of the efficient manner in which the great increase in the holiday mail this year over previous years was handled by the New York Post Office would seem to be due. It was the first Christmas season of the parcel post, and the Post Office, operating as it does with its main office in cramped quarters and with distributing points widely separated, delays and consequent vexation and annoyance were to be expected.

In a publishing house such as ours, sending out as we do books in considerable quantities, usually wrapped singly, and where we receive many packages of engravings and electrotypes often sent at the eleventh hour and requiring prompt delivery, the approach of the Christmas rush was looked forward to with anxiety. Happily the anxiety was found to be unwarranted. Mail of all classes came through with the usual promptness, there being not the slightest reason for complaint. Postmaster Morgan and his able corps of assistants are to be congratulated upon having handled the situation so admirably. JOHN CLYDE OSWALD.
New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

The Foui Films.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me complete the quotation in your admirable editorial this morning:

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

To the suffragists who are trying to prevent the police from suppressing these smutty shows, let me apply the words of Shakespeare:

Fie on thee, I can tell what thou would'st do,
Most mischievous foul sin in chiding sin. TRUTH.
New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

The Public and the Banking Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your first editorial on the new banking act is very much to the point. What a piece of junk the original bill would have been had it not been hammered into some regard for banking experience by criticism from the outside public, which was generally uninvited by those in charge of the measure. T. F. C.
New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

"THY YEARS ARE ONE TO-DAY."

"And since 'Thy years fail not,' (Ps. ci, 27,) Thy years are one to-day."—Confessions of St. Augustine, Book I., Chapter VI.

The sun that rose on Eden's vale,
For Thee has never set;
The night that fell on Calvary's hill
The serpent quiets yet.

The star that shone o'er Bethlehem
Still leads the wise men on;
And, blinded yet, the grave-watch flee
Thy Resurrection Dawn.

The light that now Polaris seems
May be the ember glow
From vanished orb, its fires consumed
A life's noon-tide ago.

What far-off world, some far-off time,
Earth's void sun still may tell?
How long, O God! how long has tolled
Creation's passing bell?

Thou dreamest not the future, Lord,
Nor sighest o'er the past;
Ne'er dead hour's ghost nor moment's threat
Thy Present's peace may blast.

No day augments Thine untold age;
No night Thy Hand can stay;
No moon Thine empire may extend,
Nor take Thy Throne away.

He who Thy vineyard seeks at eve
May earn the whole day's hire;
The contrite thief's unhallowed life
Weighed not his last desire.

No straitened Then, Thy steadfast Now,
May sue for right of way;
No yesterday, no morrow plead—
"Thy years are one to-day."

ALICE ELISABETH FOLEY.

ORDERED TO GIVE TELEPHONE FIGURES

Up-State Commission Demands Statement of Annual Receipts and Expenses.

MUST BE READY JAN. 15

Required for Record in the Hearing on Application for Lower Rates.

The Public Service Commission for the Second District, which has been making an investigation of the telephone rates of the New York Telephone Company in the metropolitan district of New York, served that corporation with an order yesterday directing the company to produce by Jan. 15 next a complete statement of its receipts and expenses, together with such other information as the commission has specified in its order,

The telephone company will have until Dec. 31 to notify the Public Service Commission of its acceptance of and compliance with the provisions of the order, subject to an extension of time such as might be required for completing the statement. The telephone company is directed to report its progress with the statement when the hearing is resumed in the Metropolitan Life Building on Jan. 5.

The hearing on the telephone company's rates has been conducted by Chairman Martin S. Decker of the up-State Public Service Commission, on the application of M. H. Winkler and other petitioners, who have asked for a revision of tolls. At the last hearing, on Dec. 24, Union N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, testified that he did not believe the books of his company would show the actual investment in the City of New York and that he could not give the value of the telephone plant here at present even approximately.

President Bethell further testified that he was unable to tell the amount of money invested in the telephone plant in 1911 and 1912, but added that there might be a record from which such figures could be obtained approximately. Asked about the receipts and expenses of the company, he said it would be "humanly impossible" to produce them under the methods which the company employs for that purpose at the present time.

Here is the order of the Public Service Commission specifying the information which the New York Telephone Company must produce:

It is ordered, That the New York Telephone Company be and is hereby required to prepare and present for use as evidence in these cases on or before Jan. 15, 1914, a statement showing for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, as follows, to wit:

(1) Its total receipts from all sources in the operation of its plant and its service to the public within the city of New York, and such total divided into the following grand divisions, to wit:

(a.) Subscribers' main stations other than private branch exchanges showing receipts for measured service as separated from receipts for flat rate service.

(b.) Extension stations showing its receipts from measured service as separated from the flat rate service.

(c.) Private branch exchanges.

(d.) Local tolls within the City of New York, subdivided as far as to show the said local tolls charged at public pay stations.

(e.) Revenue from tolls between New York City and points outside of New York City which are properly to be assigned to the use of the respondent's property within New York City.

(f.) Other revenues by described classes of service.

(Note—The respondent shall have leave to vary from the precise subdivision hereinabove set forth to such extent as may be necessary to conform to its own divisions of accounts respecting the classification of its revenue and also to enable it to use statistics already prepared along these lines covering Manhattan and the Bronx and other parts of the City of New York.)

(2) Its total operating expenses within the City of New York, and such expenses also subdivided according to its prescribed system of accounts. Where general and other expenses must be apportioned to the New York City business the method to such apportionment must be included in such statement with such detail that such method may be made the subject of examination and inquiry. Such statement of expenses shall also include the amount set aside by the respondent company for depreciation.

(3) Taxes applicable and applied to respondent's property within the City of New York.

(4) The revenue remaining after deducting therefrom all of the aforesaid expenses and the aforesaid taxes.

(5) Rentals paid under any contract or agreement with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, giving reference to the contracts or agreements under which the said rentals are paid.

(a.) Any additional rental deductions from income with specification of the contracts or agreements under which the same were paid.

In the preamble to its order the Public Service Commission set forth as its reason for demanding the information from the telephone company the fact that such information "is a necessary part of the evidence to be produced and made a part of the record." And furthermore it seemed proper to the Public Service Commission that the corporation should file such information, inasmuch as "it appears that the New York Telephone Company has not prepared such a statement of receipts and expenses covering its service within the City of New York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912." M. H. Winkler, of Winkler & Rogers, 90 Wall Street, who is representing the petitioning subscribers of the telephone company, received a certified copy of the order yesterday.

CURZON DOWER $1,543,160.

Leiter Settlement on Daughter Goes to New Trustees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The sum of $1,543,160 is to be turned over to the new trustees of the fund created by the late Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago and Washington as a marriage dower for his daughter, Mary V. Leiter, when she became Lady Curzon, according to a report of the account made by the District Auditor in the District Supreme Court. The income on the total settlement since the marriage in April, 1895, to Dec. 22 last, is shown to have aggregated $903,916. The accounting was made necessary by the resignation of the original trustees and the substitution in their places of two others.

The original marriage settlement was $700,000, and when Lady Curzon's father died the fund was increased by an additional cash payment of $1,000,000. Payments have been made to the beneficiaries as follows: To Mary V. Curzon, before her death, $394,696; to George Nathaniel, Earl Curzon, $162,210, and to the Earl as guardian for his three children, $320,294.

A petition was filed to-day in behalf of the Earl of Suffolk asking the District Court to construe Mr. Leiter's will in order that the trustees might know whether the $530,000 trust fund provided for the three children of Lady Curzon should be administered under English or American laws. A similar petition was filed in connection with a trust fund of $1,000 created by the will with the heirs of Mrs. Leiter's granddaughter, Mary Meta

ALICE ASTOR ACTS TITLE ROLE IN PLAY

Young Daughter of Mrs. John Astor Appears in "The Nosed Princess," a Fairy Comedy.

GUINNESS BIRTHDAY PARTY

Meraud Guinness the Queen and Her Brother Loel King in Story of a Princess Bored with Novelties.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness gave a children's party yesterday afternoon at her residence, 8 North Washington Square, in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Miss Tanis Guinness, 5 years old. The spirit of Christmas entered into the party, for there was a tree afterward for the little folks, and it was made more entertaining for the young guests, as well as for the grown-ups who were present, by the premiere performance of a fairy play in three acts entitled "The Nosed Princess."

Mrs. Guinness's three children, Miss Tanis Guinness, Miss Meraud Guinness, and Master Loel Guinness, for whom the play was written by Walter Creighton, took part, and Miss Alice Astor, the young daughter of Mrs. John Astor, also made her bow in the title role of the Princess.

The performance was fixed for 3 o'clock, and long before that time the motor cars were arriving with the children of society, who were eager for the treat in store for them, accompanied by their mothers.

The north end of the drawing room had been set aside for the play, and here had been erected a miniature stage, with deep red velvet curtains, which were drawn, of course, when the little guests began to arrive and fill the rows of gilt chairs arranged in play-house fashion. A yule-log was burning in the large fire place, and here and there were clusters of holly and mistletoe, while ascension lilies were arranged in tall vases about the room.

When the drawing room was comfortably filled, the lights were lowered, and anticipation reigned supreme among the children. First, however, came the announcement that Miss Esther Mathews and Master Ashley Chanler would be unable to appear, owing to a case of sudden indisposition. But Master Murray and the young daughter of Mme Yorska were on hand to take their places, and they did remarkably well for such short notice.

Throne Room in King's Palace.

The curtain sweeping aside revealed the throne room in the King's palace, a large gilt chair on a dais, with a graceful background of maroon. The second act also took place in the throne room, and the third and last in a lonely tower in a wood.

First came the King and Queen, Miss Meraud Guinness appearing as the Queen, and her brother, Master Loel Guinness, as the King. Their costumes were made with gold crowns, and much velvet and ermine, and the little folks thought they were splendidly arrayed, as did everybody else. Little Miss Yorska came next as the Lady-in-Waiting, followed by Master William Chanler as the Archbishop. Master Murray took the part of the ugly fairy and Miss Jean Farquhar was the girl fairy.

Miss Tanis Guinness looked charming as Fairy Cayenne Pepper, for "The Nosed Princess" was in reality a comedy, and there were neat little programmes which told all about the cast, and that the play was produced under the direction of Miss Constance Collier, while the incidental music was by Courtland Palmer.

Miss Alice Astor made a delightful impression as the Princess who had so many suitors, and who only really cared for one, who, of course, was the Prince, this role being taken by Master William Chanler. Miss Yorska appeared as the First Suiter and Master Murray as the Second Suitor, both of them assuming the responsibility of double rôles, like Master William Chanler. Then there was the Doctor.

The Princess Unhappy.

Although the Princess had everything in the world, she was not happy, and she told how bored she was with all the novelties of the age. She wanted to go out to some lonely forest where there would be no motor cars, aeroplanes, and so on. Nor was she satisfied with the attentions of two of her suitors, and, while she loved the Prince, she decided to put him to the test. So that's how the horrid nose came into the plot. A fairy turned her nose into an ugly thing, which almost spoiled her beauty, and the children spectators felt very sorry for the "nosed Princess." The Prince didn't like the nose so well, either, and he went away, but returned again, to renew his attentions in the lonely tower in the wood, even if the Princess had nothing and her face was disfigured. But the good fairy removed her ugly nose by magic, and it is to be supposed that the Prince and Princess lived happily ever afterward. Seventeen years elapsed between act 1 and 2, which appeared long to the children in front, but the time passed quickly, and only a few minutes elapsed between the fall of the first and the rise of the second curtain.

Mrs. John Astor was present, and also Vincent Astor and his fiancée, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, but young Miss Astor did not suffer from stage-fright, nor did Miss Tanis Guinness. Mrs. William Astor Chanler came with her son, and Mrs. Robert Goelet was there, too. But it was all for the children, and they had presents from the Christmas tree and were served with tea.

Miss Marie A. Grymes Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Randolph Grymes of Tyson Street, New Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Athenais Grymes, to Arthur William Waite of St. George, S. I. Miss Grymes is a descendant of an old family, for which the picturesque Grymes Hill of Staten Island was named. Both Miss Grymes and Mr. Waite are prominent in the activities of the younger set. No date has been set for the wedding.

Kahn-Oppenheimer Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Helen Claire Oppenheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Oppenheimer of 8 West Seventy-fifth Street, to Albert Louis Kahn will take place at Sherry's on Monday evening, Jan. 5.

Social Plans and Incidents.

Sir William Mullock, ex-Postmaster General of Canada, is at the Plaza for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo S. Hawxshurst are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter last Tuesday at their home in Chicago. The child was named Winifred Scammon Hawxshurst.

Mrs. William Comstock Pearson of 165 West Seventy-sixth Street, gave a dinner on Friday for the young friends of her daughter, Miss Madeline Pearson, who is to be a debutante next season. There was a theatre party after the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schoonmaker are at the Hotel Gotham, to remain until the middle of January.

Mrs. Henry James Whigham of 63 East Seventy-fourth Street, recovered from her illness, returned yesterday to her home from Long Island.

Dr. and Mrs Charles F. Rabell, Jr., gave a reception and dance on Christmas Eve for their sister, Miss Susie B. Rabell, at their home, 222 Riverside Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Gardiner will give a reception and dance on Jan 10 at their new home, 14 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst will entertain at their home, 137 Riverside Drive, on New Year's Eve.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Miss Elizabeth Marbury will be at home on Sundays in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Stine will entertain at dinner on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, at their home, 34 East Seventy-second Street.

MRS. ARNOLD'S AT HOME.

Wife of American Minister to Egypt Receives Cairoan Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Olney Arnold, wife of the new American Minister, gave her first at home here on Wednesday, all the prominent Cairoans being present.

Mrs. Arnold was aided by her daughter, the Marchesa Strozzi, in receiving the guests, who included Mrs. Julian Byng, wife of Gen. Byng, commanding the army of occupation; Baroness Pfyffer, Mr. and Mrs. Knabenshue, Mrs. Milne Cheetham, Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow, and many wives of the English army officers.

DANCE FOR MISS SCHAEFER.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph J. Schaefer Introduce Their Daughter at the Ritz

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph J. Schaefer gave a reception with dancing last night in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom to introduce their daughter, Miss Edmee Eloise Schaefer, who is making her début this Winter.

Mrs. Schaefer, in a rose colored and gold brocade dress and diamonds, and Miss Schaefer, in Alencon lace over ivory satin, with pale blue chiffon, and wearing a pearl necklace, received the guests, who were asked for 9 o'clock.

The ballroom was decorated with a Christmas tree thirty feet high gorgeously decorated, and palms and flowers were arranged about the room. There was an orchestra of twenty-five pieces. Supper was served at 11:30, when the music ceased until it was over, and about 200 guests were seated.

Among those invited were Dr. Charles Ilsmore Kerley and Mrs. Kerley, Gen. William C. Heppenheimer and Mrs. Heppenheimer of the Ruppert family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Klenke, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Grant, members of the Ehret family; Mr. and Mrs. George Teorge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Silleck, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoffstott, members of the Doelger family; Senator William H. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Warner of the Woerz family; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Scharmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Robinson-Duff, Harry T. Eschwege, David Liebmann, William H. Hirsch, William Forster, Jr., and the Misses Warner, Koehler, Forsterm, and Staats.

ALBRECHT—MANICE.

Daughter of Mrs. Heaton Manice Weds W. W. Albrecht of Hamburg.

The wedding of Miss Frances L. Manice, daughter of Mrs. Heaton Manice, to Walter W. Albrecht of Hamburg, Germany, took place at 3:15 yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother The Rev. Dr. George W. Eccles, rector of St. John's Church, Flushing, officiated. The ceremony was witnessed by only the relatives and a few friends, owing to serious illness in the family of the bridegroom. A small reception followed.

The bride, whose brother, De Forest Manice, gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white satin with a court train and trimmings of tulle. Her tulle veil was caught up about the face and held with a band of gold and diamonds. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. There were no bridal attendants. Jorge André, whose engagement to Miss Laura Webb was recently announced, was the best man.

Mr. Albrecht and his bride left later for Washington to visit an aunt of the bride for a few days, and will sail on Jan. 2 for Hamburg, their future home.

In Aid of Hebrew Technical School.

A special matinée performance of "Hop o' My Thumb" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House Monday afternoon for the benefit of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls. The 1,889 graduates of this school are now earning a yearly total of $1,123,420 at the vocations they were taught there, an average of $49.50 a month each. There are now 500 girls in attendance.

Miss Mary Dodge to Wed.

Dr. Arthur Dodge and Mrs. Dodge of Sound Beach, Conn., have announced to friends the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Dodge, to Nicholas T. Ficker of New York. Miss Dodge is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, a member of the Faculty of Rosemary Hall, and a granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Smith Dodge of Stamford, Conn. Mr. Ficker is President of the Factory Methods Company and head of the firm of Nicholas T. Ficker & Co.

FOWLER—HEWITT.

Miss Cynthia E. Hollis of Brookline, Mass., announces the engagement of her ward, Miss Berenice Amanda Fowler, to Theodore Brown Hewitt of Williamstown, Mass. Mr Hewitt is the eldest son of Emeritus Prof. John H. Hewitt, and is an instructor in Williams College He was graduated from Yale, class of 1902

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs of 301 West 108th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Childs, to Richard Hopper De Mott, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. De Mott of Tenafly, N. J. Mr. De Mott is a graduate of Stevens Institute, class of '08. No date has been set for the wedding.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Florence Reinschreiber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Reinschreiber of 745 Riverside Drive, to Samuel M. Bissinger of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Sachs of 5 Pinehurst Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Sachs, to Irving A. Shedlin of Far Rockway.

Mrs. Amelia Oppenheimer of 315 West Ninety-eighth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara E Oppenheimer, to David L. Schilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bloom of 1,832 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Flora Bloom, to Morris Berkowitz.

Mrs. Marie Freudenthal of 1,051 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Paula Frendenthal, to James Randolph Thompson.

Miss Viola Bendheim and Theodore Fleischman, whose engagement has just been announced, will be at home on Sunday, Jan. 4, from 3 to 6, at the home of Miss Bendheim's parents, Mr. and Mrs Henry M. Bendheim, 414 West 145th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bruce of 1,436 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Herminné V. Bruce, to Theodore Rosenthal of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Caroline Arnstein, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Arnstein, whose engagement to Melville D. Weingarten was recently announced, will receive at the Hotel Savoy next Sunday from 4 to 6. Miss Arnstein is giving a dance for her friends in the evening.

MISS F. C. FOLSOM A BRIDE AT LENOX

Member of Berkshire Hunt Married to Cleveland Bigelow in Trinity Church.

FIVE SISTERS AT WEDDING

Decorations of Christmas Greens—Reception at Sunnyridge—The Attendants and Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Dec. 27.—Miss Frances Constance Folsom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom of Sunnyridge, and Cleveland Bigelow of Boston, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Bigelow, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church at noon.

Christmas greens in running pine and holly decorated the body of the church. Over the chancel was an arch of green. On the altar were white lilies. Attached to the ends of the pews were cuttings of hemlock tied with large red bows. All of the decorative setting was suggestive of the season.

The Rev. Arthur J. Gammack, rector of Trinity, and the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts, officiated, the Bishop giving the blessing. Twenty voices of the vested choir sang the processional march from "Lohengrin."

The ushers led the bridal party. They were Benjamin Joy, Robert Winsor, Jr., E. Clarence Hovey, Jr., and Walter H. Bradley of Boston; Isaac Wistar Kendall and Samuel N. Hinckley of New York.

They were followed by the maids, Miss M. Civilise Alexandre of New York walking with Miss Nina Gaither of Baltimore, and Miss Nannie Duval of New York with Miss Barbara Burr of Boston.

Gorham Brooks of Boston was the best man. Mr. Bigelow had been best man for Mr. Brooks at his wedding last June in Trinity Church.

The bride, who walked with her father to the chancel, was in a gown of soft white silver brocade. The cut was in empire style, a plain skirt from the bodice, with wide panel from the shoulders, which formed the train. It was adorned with gold point lace. She wore her grandmother's wedding veil, first worn by Miss Winthrop of New York, who married Mr. Folsom's father. Four of her sisters had worn the veil at their weddings in Trinity Church. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley.

All the bridesmaids were gowned alike. They wore a light blue charmeuse, which was trimmed with sable. Their sashes were of brown ribbon. The large brown velvet hats bore bands of sable, and their muffs were of the same fur. Attached to the muffs were clusters of bridesmaid's roses.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom wore a gown of black charmeuse, with gold brocade.

At Sunnyridge, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom, where the reception and wedding breakfast were attended by 150 guests, the decorations were Christmas greens. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow received under an arch of white lilies. The reception rooms were hung in running pine, relieved by potted plants and large red roses.

Mrs. Bigelow is the youngest of the seven daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom. All of her sisters were at the wedding excepting Mrs. Francis Dillon Fitzgibbon, who is in London. They were Mrs. Charles Sidney Haight, wife of Capt. Haight, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, Kan.; Mrs. Clark E. Voorhees of Lyme, Conn.; Mrs. Churchill Saterlee of Lenox, Mrs. Edward H. Delafield of New York, and Miss Ethelred F. Folsom of Lenox

Mrs. Bigelow has passed most of her life in Lenox. She was a member of the Berkshire hunt and rode to the hounds At the Lenox horse show she has been an exhibitor and rider in saddle classes She is a member of the Golf and Tennis Lake Mahkeenac boating, and roller skating clubs of Lenox.

Mr. Bigelow is a Yawver. He was graduated from Harvard University, class of 1905. He belongs to the Harvard, Somerset, and Racquet Clubs of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow will stay with his parents at 251 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on their return from their wedding trip until they have decided on a future residence.

Among those who accepted invitations to the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Bigelow, Henry B. Bigelow, Stephen S Bigelow, and Dr. and Mrs. John Lewis Bremer of Boston, relatives of Mr. Bigelow.

Also Mrs. Fellowes-Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William B Osgood Field, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Mary Pearshall Field. Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Arthur G. Sedgwick, Miss Grace Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Van Ness Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, U. S. A., and Mrs. Donnelly. Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Donnelly, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Miss Anna M. Webb, Miss Caroline L. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, Alexander S Webb, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Rawlings Duval, John Sloane, Malcolm D. Sloane, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Francis W. Crowninshield, and Edward A. Crowninshield of New York.

Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell, Miss Jane B. Hunnewell, Miss Julia O. Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Houghton of Newport, Mrs. William Amory, Miss Harriet S. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Howe, Mrs. John A. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Channing, Miss Mary Tappan, Miss Alison T. L. Haughton, Lawrence Haughton, G. Malcolm Haughton of Boston, William A. Burnham, Jr., William S. Godfrey, and Robert B. Bradley of Boston.

Mrs. John Struthers. Miss Helen Von L. Struthers of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard D. Livingston, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans Whistler of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slater, Jr., of Washington, the Rev. Thomas W. Nickerson and Hoffman Nickerson of Pittsfield. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Caldwell. Mr and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, William D. Curtis, and Miss Heloise Meyer.

Miss Adele Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, Walter Nettleton, Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake. Miss Mary Weyman, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, Mrs. Edith Morgan, Misses Helen and Edith Morgan, Baron De Veaux, Gardner Perry, William P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ravlis, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Frederick Schenck, Henry Leverich, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease.

DEC. 27 AND 28 ARE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

34TH ANNUAL COLLECTION

For Free Treatment of the Sick Poor in 47 Hospitals, which last year cared for 64,408 Free Patients, irrespective of race or creed.

$200.000 IS NEEDED NOW,

not for brick and mortar, but to enable these hospitals to fill their beds with sufferers who cannot otherwise get medical and surgical care.

Every $10 can provide a week of hospital care for some suffering man, woman or child. This means a gift of health, and often of life. You who read this can give at least $1.00; some $1,000.00.

Please send at once to CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, 59 Cedar St., or to MRS. JAMES SPEYER, 257 Madison Ave., Treasurer Woman's Auxiliary.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President — GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, Vice-President — FRANK L. POLK, Secretary

MISS DORIS PORTER WEDS.

Married to Harry I. Caesar in St. Thomas's Church—The Attendants.

The marriage of Harry I. Caesar, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Caesar, and Miss Doris Porter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hayes Porter, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiating.

There were trees each side of the altar and vases of white flowers upon it.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown having the skirt arranged in three drooping pannier puffs over a petticoat of old point lace that showed in both the front and the back. The bodice was entirely of old rose point, and the long tulle veil was held in place by a Dutch cap of rose point. There was a white satin train, to the end of which the tulle veil fell. She carried an arm bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Hazen Symington, Adeline Townsend, Nathalie Slocum, and Eleanor McCarter. They wore pink satin frocks with pink tulle minaret tunics edged with fur. The bodices of chiffon and tulle had cream lace elbow sleeves, and the necks were V shaped. Their brown velvet hats had half wreaths of pale pink roses around their crowns, and were then carried over the left side and around to and under the back of the brim, where bows of dull blue velvet ribbon were caught. They carried old-time nosegays of rosebuds and violets, with paper frills.

Miss Katherine Hoagland, the maid of honor, wore white satin and chiffon frock, with a long tunic of apple-green taffeta. Her brown hat had a crown of brown velvet and a wide brim of brown tulle, with fluffs of tulle as trimming. Long streamers of brown velvet ribbon came from the back of the hat over the shoulders and fell down the front of the frock.

Mr. Caesar's best man was Gray McW. Bryan, and the ushers were Purser Adams, Charles U. Caesar, a brother of the bridegroom; Joseph C. Hoagland, Arthur Barber, Kenneth M. Seggerman, and Edward C Page of Philadelphia.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Porter, 123 East Thirty-sixth Street, which was decorated with palms and vases of flowers.

Mrs. Porter, who assisted in receiving the guests, was in amethyst-colored satin, with the chiffon tunic trimmed with fur, and a black hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Caesar, after their honeymoon trip, will live at 27 East Sixty-second Street.

Mrs. Caesar was a debutante of two seasons ago, and many of the girls who came out that season attended the wedding. Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Wimmill, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. L. Caesar, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Goagland, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. Rene H. Evans, Mrs. Templeton the Misses Porter, and the Misses Eugenie Philbin and Josephine Nicoll.

Saturday Evening Class Dance.

The Saturday Evening Class held a Christmas dance at Delmonico's last night, Christmas greens, with holly, being a feature of the decorations. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, who for many years has successfully managed this class, received, assisted by other patronesses, who included Mrs. Walter F. Chappel, Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, Mrs. P. Ogden Chisholm, and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin. Among the dancers were the Misses Lovelace Chappell, Winifred and Dorothy Chisholm, Dorothy deMnice, Alida Oddie Banks, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Mildred Mordaunt, Elise Francke, Star Paris, Anne and Ernestine Glover, Louisa Johnson, May Haskell, Margaret Strong, Charlotte Delafield Katharine Fitch, Gertrude and Violet Hamilton, Frances Montague Ward, Mary Baker, Beulah Hepburn, and others.

Tea Dance for Miss Nichols.

Mrs. George L. Nichols, who with Mr. Nichols and her family is spending the season at the Gotham, gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon in the Gotham ballroom for her débutante daughter, Miss Christina Nichols, which was attended by about 200 guests. Miss Nichols and her daughter received.

The guests included, among others, the Misses Margaret Seton Porter, Marjorie Wiggins, Barbara Shedd, Coline Ingersoll, Louise Butler, Vieva Fisher, Sybil Davis, Josephine Wells, Elinor Davies, Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Lois Bisbee, Laura and Mary Parsons, Constance Peabody, Katharine and Priscilla Flagg, Alice Haven, Rosetta Carson, Margaret Warren, and Susanne Warren.

Also Harrold Hartshorne, Paul Brinnald, Charles Hickox, Herbert G. Lord, Jr., James Vail Converse, Hamilton Campbell, William Ryle, Ryland and Theodore Sizer, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Edward B. Condon, Morris Pryor, Frederick W. Kobbe, William T. C. Ruxton, Maynard Ivieson, Alfred Ely, Jr., John Cook, and the Messrs. Anderson.

Barnard Sorority Dance.

The Chi Omega Sorority of Barnard gave a dance last night in Earl Hall, Columbia University. About fifty couples danced under signs that read, "According to the university's rule as to position of dancers, a distance of six inches must be maintained between partners."

Obituary Notes.

EMILIAN LLONA, a wealthy retired planter of Lima, Peru, who came to this country four months ago for medical treatment for a peculiar ailment which baffled Peruvian physicians, died on Friday at the home of Edward Britto in South Norwalk, Conn. He was 73 years old and belonged to a prominent family in Peru.

GEORGE SUMNER BOND, a prominent resident of Charleston, S. C., and owner of the largest violin collection in the world, died there at his residence on Thursday night. He was 65 years old and was formerly President of the Connecticut River National Bank.

WILLIAM L. MOORE, for many years a well-known merchant of Jersey City and formerly connected with the Jersey City Street and Water Board, died on the basis of tuberculosis at his home. He was 43 years old and left a wife, a son, and daughter.

Col. ROBERT MORROW KELLY, managing editor of The Louisville Daily Commercial from 1870 to 1897, died in Louisville yesterday. He was a native of Kentucky and served throughout the civil war as an officer in the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, U. S. V. He was 77 years old. His son, Lieut. Hugh Marsh Kelly, U. S. A., was recently killed in an aeroplane accident in California.

Mrs. ROSE RUTHERFORD WINANS, wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles Winans, formerly pastor of the Cedar Cliff and the Prospect Street M. E. Churches in Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday in Caldwell, N. J.

BENJAMIN CORWIN of Pleasantville, Penn., died on Thursday at Easton, Penn., while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Joseph B. Oyer. He was 76 years old. Mr. Corwin was a founder of the Pleasantville Presbyterian Church, a Bible class teacher and Treasurer for fifty years, and a Director in a number of corporations. He was a brother of Ira A. Corwin, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Middletown, N. J.

Mrs. GEORGE H. THOMPSON, wife of George Thompson, President of the Howell Manufacturing Company, died on Thursday at Dayton, Ohio, where she was visiting her daughter Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham, wife of an editor and publisher. As National Treasurer for the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifteen years Mrs. Thompson had become widely known.

Mrs. ELIAS WOLF, mother of ex-Senator Clarence Wolf, died on Thursday at the age of 80 years in Philadelphia.

The Rev. M. C. BURRITT, 77 years old, father of Bailey B. Burritt of Park Hills, Yonkers, is dead. He was born at Hilton, N. Y., and was ordained a Methodist minister fifty years ago.

Miss ELIZABETH STORER, sister of Belmont Storer, ex-Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, died at the age of 63 years on Christmas Day at Lausanne, Switzerland

PATRICK J. DARGAN, a manufacturer of wicker furniture, died on Friday at his home, 488 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. NICHOLAS E. SOTIS, who on Christmas Day observed his twenty-sixth anniversary as rector of St. Cecilia's Catholic Church, in Rockaway, N. J., died at the rectory Friday night. Almost fifty-two years a priest, Father Sotis was born in Italy, seventy-four years ago. He came to the United States in 1860. On Feb. 28, 1862, he was ordained by the late Bishop James Bailey, at West Hoboken. His first charge was at Guttenberg and later he became rector of churches at Dunkirk, N. Y., and Baltimore.

GEORGE RATCHELOR, twice Mayor of Woodsocket, R. I., died there yesterday. He was a Director in many banks, and was prominent in Masonic circles.

FRANCIS C. CORNUER, who was buried in Woodlawn on Friday, was for many years a member of the old firm of Willard Hawes & Co. He was the last of his generation of one of the first French families of this city.

MISS DORIS PORTER WEDS.

Married to Harry I. Caesar in St. Thomas's Church—The Attendants.

The marriage of Harry I. Caesar, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Caesar, and Miss Doris Porter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hayes Porter, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiating.

There were trees each side of the altar and vases of white flowers upon it.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown having the skirt arranged in three drooping pannier puffs over a petticoat of old point lace that showed in both the front and the back. The bodice was entirely of old rose point, and the long tulle veil was held in place by a Dutch cap of rose point. There was a white satin train, to the end of which the tulle veil fell. She carried an arm bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Hazen Symington, Adeline Townsend, Nathalie Slocum, and Eleanor McCarter. They wore pink satin frocks with pink tulle minaret tunics edged with fur. The bodices of chiffon and tulle had cream lace elbow sleeves, and the necks were V shaped. Their brown velvet hats had half wreaths of pale pink roses around their crowns, and were then carried over the left side and around to and under the back of the brim, where bows of dull blue velvet ribbon were caught. They carried old-time nosegays of rosebuds and violets, with paper frills.

Miss Katherine Hoagland, the maid of honor, wore white satin and chiffon frock, with a long tunic of apple-green taffeta. Her brown hat had a crown of brown velvet and a wide brim of brown tulle, with fluffs of tulle as trimming. Long streamers of brown velvet ribbon came from the back of the hat over the shoulders and fell down the front of the frock.

Mr. Caesar's best man was Gray McW. Bryan, and the ushers were Purser Adams, Charles U. Caesar, a brother of the bridegroom; Joseph C. Hoagland, Arthur Barber, Kenneth M. Seggerman, and Edward C Page of Philadelphia.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Porter, 123 East Thirty-sixth Street, which was decorated with palms and vases of flowers.

Mrs. Porter, who assisted in receiving the guests, was in amethyst-colored satin, with the chiffon tunic trimmed with fur, and a black hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Caesar, after their honeymoon trip, will live at 27 East Sixty-second Street.

Mrs. Caesar was a debutante of two seasons ago, and many of the girls who came out that season attended the wedding. Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Wimmill, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. L. Caesar, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Goagland, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. Rene H. Evans, Mrs. Templeton the Misses Porter, and the Misses Eugenie Philbin and Josephine Nicoll.

Saturday Evening Class Dance.

The Saturday Evening Class held a Christmas dance at Delmonico's last night, Christmas greens, with holly, being a feature of the decorations. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, who for many years has successfully managed this class, received, assisted by other patronesses, who included Mrs. Walter F. Chappel, Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, Mrs. P. Ogden Chisholm, and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin. Among the dancers were the Misses Lovelace Chappell, Winifred and Dorothy Chisholm, Dorothy deMnice, Alida Oddie Banks, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Mildred Mordaunt, Elise Francke, Star Paris, Anne and Ernestine Glover, Louisa Johnson, May Haskell, Margaret Strong, Charlotte Delafield Katharine Fitch, Gertrude and Violet Hamilton, Frances Montague Ward, Mary Baker, Beulah Hepburn, and others.

Tea Dance for Miss Nichols.

Mrs. George L. Nichols, who with Mr. Nichols and her family is spending the season at the Gotham, gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon in the Gotham ballroom for her débutante daughter, Miss Christina Nichols, which was attended by about 200 guests. Miss Nichols and her daughter received.

The guests included, among others, the Misses Margaret Seton Porter, Marjorie Wiggins, Barbara Shedd, Coline Ingersoll, Louise Butler, Vieva Fisher, Sybil Davis, Josephine Wells, Elinor Davies, Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Lois Bisbee, Laura and Mary Parsons, Constance Peabody, Katharine and Priscilla Flagg, Alice Haven, Rosetta Carson, Margaret Warren, and Susanne Warren.

Also Harrold Hartshorne, Paul Brinnald, Charles Hickox, Herbert G. Lord, Jr., James Vail Converse, Hamilton Campbell, William Ryle, Ryland and Theodore Sizer, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Edward B. Condon, Morris Pryor, Frederick W. Kobbe, William T. C. Ruxton, Maynard Ivieson, Alfred Ely, Jr., John Cook, and the Messrs. Anderson.

Barnard Sorority Dance.

The Chi Omega Sorority of Barnard gave a dance last night in Earl Hall, Columbia University. About fifty couples danced under signs that read, "According to the university's rule as to position of dancers, a distance of six inches must be maintained between partners."

Obituary Notes.

EMILIAN LLONA, a wealthy retired planter of Lima, Peru, who came to this country four months ago for medical treatment for a peculiar ailment which baffled Peruvian physicians, died on Friday at the home of Edward Britto in South Norwalk, Conn. He was 73 years old and belonged to a prominent family in Peru.

GEORGE SUMNER BOND, a prominent resident of Charleston, S. C., and owner of the largest violin collection in the world, died there at his residence on Thursday night. He was 65 years old and was formerly President of the Connecticut River National Bank.

WILLIAM L. MOORE, for many years a well-known merchant of Jersey City and formerly connected with the Jersey City Street and Water Board, died on the basis of tuberculosis at his home. He was 43 years old and left a wife, a son, and daughter.

Col. ROBERT MORROW KELLY, managing editor of The Louisville Daily Commercial from 1870 to 1897, died in Louisville yesterday. He was a native of Kentucky and served throughout the civil war as an officer in the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, U. S. V. He was 77 years old. His son, Lieut. Hugh Marsh Kelly, U. S. A., was recently killed in an aeroplane accident in California.

Mrs. ROSE RUTHERFORD WINANS, wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles Winans, formerly pastor of the Cedar Cliff and the Prospect Street M. E. Churches in Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday in Caldwell, N. J.

BENJAMIN CORWIN of Pleasantville, Penn., died on Thursday at Easton, Penn., while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Joseph B. Oyer. He was 76 years old. Mr. Corwin was a founder of the Pleasantville Presbyterian Church, a Bible class teacher and Treasurer for fifty years, and a Director in a number of corporations. He was a brother of Ira A. Corwin, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Middletown, N. J.

Mrs. GEORGE H. THOMPSON, wife of George Thompson, President of the Howell Manufacturing Company, died on Thursday at Dayton, Ohio, where she was visiting her daughter Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham, wife of an editor and publisher. As National Treasurer for the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifteen years Mrs. Thompson had become widely known.

Mrs. ELIAS WOLF, mother of ex-Senator Clarence Wolf, died on Thursday at the age of 80 years in Philadelphia.

The Rev. M. C. BURRITT, 77 years old, father of Bailey B. Burritt of Park Hills, Yonkers, is dead. He was born at Hilton, N. Y., and was ordained a Methodist minister fifty years ago.

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The Rev. NICH

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

Last Three Days of 1913 Are to Be Made Rich In Economies By the YEAR-END SALE

Stock-straightening is being prosecuted earnestly from top to bottom of the store.

You like to have things spick and span for New Year's; to begin new diaries, conceive new aspirations.

We, too, have *our* aspirations for 1914 and one of them is a fine, smiling store, with interesting displays of fresh merchandise, and better service wherever possible.

And this Year-End Sale, with its large measure of economies, is our way of getting ready.

The last three days of the year will be brilliant with offerings that will bring you rich returns—often two-fold—on your investments. Read every item of this news carefully!

The Sensational Millinery Event of the Season

Our Annual Winter Clearance Sale

Why sensational? Because this is a disposal of modes that are still enjoying the highest favor with fashionable women—the styles that have lately been endorsed by Paris.

GIMBEL Millinery has won the *cachet* of the best-dressed women in America, for the reason that it is true to Paris in style, beauty and quality. And because our regular prices are the most conservative in the world.

GIMBEL Millinery is always in the limelight for the reason that new styles are introduced almost every day.

Besides the hats by our milliners, there will be a number of

Original Paris Model Hats

Many of these are trimmed with moleskin in natural and dyed tones, ermine, skunk, Arctic seal (dyed coney) and skunk-opossum —as well as hats entirely of fur.

In the French Salon
$55 Hats at $35
$35 Hats at $20
$25 to $28 Hats, $15
$18 to $22 Hats, $10
$15 to $16.50 Hats, $8

In the Medium-Price Salon
$12.75 to $14.75 Hats At $6.75
$8.75 to $10 Hats, $5
$6.75 Hats, $3.50
$5 Hats, $2.50

Third Floor

$1.95 to $24.75 Kimonos and Negligees at $1.50 to $15

As this is a general readjustment of our inexpensive and medium-priced Robes, this occasion will afford an excellent opportunity to save if one wishes either a practical or picturesque style.

$12.50 to $24.75 Silk Negligees, $10.75 and $15
$6.75 Ripple Eiderdown Robes, $5
$4.95 Florentine Silk Negligees, $3.50
$2.50 Crepe and Milo Silk Kimonos, $1.95
$1.95 Serpentine Crepe Kimonos, $1.50 Second Floor

$2 to $10 Imported Handbags $1 to $5

Many of the bags are of morocco in those rich plain colors which are always lovely when the leather is dyed in Europe—some are in stunning plaid effects, too. Those with metal mountings are especially good looking. Main Floor

In Time for Winter Weather!

Men's $22 to $28 Suits and Overcoats at $16.50

Plenty of the ample, protective double-breasted Ulsters of all-wool chinchilla—quarter silk lined, in blue and gray.

Handsome Chesterfield Overcoats, with velvet collars.

Overcoats that are thoroughly correct in style, fabric and make, in fancy effects.

Suits in smart soft-roll and conservative straight lapel effects, that show tailoring, fabrics far beyond their price.

Taken all together, as fine assemblage of new stylish Winter Suits and Overcoats as a man could ask to choose from at the regular prices of $22, $25 and $28. But now $16.50, at the very beginning of their period of usefulness. Fourth Floor

Men's $3 Derbies and Soft Hats Repriced at $1.95

A Year-End Clean-up of the entire GIMBEL stock, both imported and domestic makes; 10 models of Derbies in flexible, self-conforming or stiff styles.

Many styles of Soft Hats, including the "Punjab" and the "Bourse," which are GIMBEL $3 standards; newest shades and latest shapes; this is a sale well worth looking into. Fourth Floor

Fine Days, These, To Invest In Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Collars

(1) Plentiful supplies of these dress essentials for men, NEWLY MADE for us by our regular makers.

(2) Priced much below normal, because it is just on these half-yearly occasions that we can ask these makers to grant us a substantial concession from their all-year-round prices.

Everything is clean, fresh, desirable—no odd lots or discarded patterns. Even the two groups of Shirts added from our own stock to round out assortments are such as we are glad to sell regularly at full prices. Wise men are picking out dozens and half-dozens from these:

Men's Shirts
Mushroom Tucked Tuxedo Shirts, $1.65
Fancy Shirts, $1.35, 95c and 70c
Fine Silk Shirts, $5

Men's Collars
Four-ply; New Shapes; Six for 55c

Men's Pajamas
Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas, $3.50
Scotch Madras Pajamas, $1.50
White Madras Pajamas, $1
Colored Pajamas, 85c

Main Floor

FURS

That Will Prove Extraordinary Investments For Prices Are Very Low

Scarfs		*Muffs*
$19.50, $29.50, $35	*Natural Eastern Mink*	$40 and $42.50
$8.50, $13.50, $19.50	*Russian Fitch*	$35, $37.50, $45
$19.50, $25	*Pointed Sitka Fox*	$25, $27.50, $35
$19.50, $27.50	*Black Lynx*	$22.50, $27.50, $37.50
$10, $15, $25	*Black Fox*	$15, $22.50, $27.50
$5.50, $10, $15	*Moleskin*	$14.50, $25, $29.50
$10, $17.50	*Natural Raccoon*	$17.50, $19.50
$13.50, $22.50, $25	*Skunk*	$25, $29.50, $32.50
$9.50, $17.50	*Civet Cat*	$19.50, $22.50
$9, $15	*Beaver*	$15, $20

Women's Fur-Lined Coats, $37.50 to $95

Smart Tweeds and Black Broadcloth, lined with German Lock Squirrel —trimmed with large shawl collars of natural raccoon, civet cat, skunk raccoon and Arctic seal (dyed coney).

Moleskin Coats, $142.50 to $275
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, $95 to $195
Caracul Coats, $57.50 to $250
Arctic Seal (dyed Coney) Coats, $47.50 to $75
Ponyskin Coats, $25 and $42.50
Rugs of Leopard, Muskrat and Goat Skins, $25 to $95

These Furs Are Sold Under Their True Names and Are Guaranteed

Third Floor

First Exposition of the New Spring Cotton Dress Fabrics From Rodier and Other Famous Parisians

Tomorrow the degree of Fashions will be revealed as far as the correct materials for the dainty Mid-Winter Summery Dresses are concerned, that soon will be flitting to the Sunny South, "the Pearl of the Antilles," and other places far from unfriendly New York.

It is a display of the weaves of the new season that we chose in Paris for their charm, their quaintness and their originality.

Rodier, purveyor to the great moulders of fashion, contributes weaves that bring a gasp of astonishment or a cry of admiration. Other designers crowd him hard in the effectiveness of their productions.

Crepe Is the Great Success of the Season

Hence our collection is rich in fascinating new examples of the crepe weaves, all possessing the clinging softness that is one of the reasons for the favor in which they are held. You will find, for instance—

Crepe with rich lace-like allover embroidery—many delicate tints. $6.75 yard.

Crepes in dull Persian colors, with brilliant *motifs*, embroidered in artificial silks—distinctly Oriental. $6.75 yard.

A charming Crepe called the Neigeline Trainon, with little colored twigs scattered over a white ground. $2.

A similar weave, Neigeline Medaillon, has striking two-colored coin dots, on a white ground, $2 yard.

Another Embroidered Crepe, in delicate floral patterns, is colored. $4.50 yard.

Crepe Tronhanova, with stunning velvet stripes in colors on white. $3.50 yard.

Rodier sends dashing Crepes with rows of velvet coin spots on white grounds, at $4.75 yard.

The Silk-and-Cotton Crepes shimmer with beauty —plain weaves, Jacquard figures, Martele or hammered effects, Crepe Indienne and Crepe Mignonette are some of the charming galaxy, $1.50 to $4.50 yard.

Many Rich Borders on Crepe Grounds

And it is to be noted that borders in combination are in high favor.

Among them is a palm leaf design in colors, on white, $4.50 yd.

A rich border in artificial silk; the body of material in a barleycorn pattern. $7.50 yard.

A superb border of white lace-like embroidery forming a flounce on colored grounds. $7.50 yard.

Striking New Effects in Ratine

in taffeta effects and smart checks at $1.25.

A rich border of an unusual combination of striped and checked quadrille ratine at $9.

Effective floral designs printed on ratine at $3.50.

The Display Is Arranged in a Charming Summery Setting

Besides these wonderful French fabrics, there is a rich showing of Wash Cottons from Great Britain, Switzerland and America, among them:

Irish Dimities at 25c yard.

Lawns at 65c yard.

Linens at 25c, 38c, 50c and 65c.

Scotch Ginghams, 25c, 45c and 50c.

Scotch Madras and Shirtings at 25c, 35c and 50c.

French Voiles, 50c, 75c and $1 yd.

Dotted Swiss Muslins in black, white and colors at 50c to $1.25.

Crisp English Voiles at 58c to $1.25 yard.

English Voiles at 75c to $1.25 yd.

$1.25 French Silk-and-Cotton Crepe at 68c Yd.

In a wide range of street and evening shades, in plain and striped effects—a remarkable offering of this fashionable fabric.

Second Floor

Year-End Clean-Up of Odd Pieces from the Regular Stock of

FINE GIMBEL FURNITURE

Here is an excellent opportunity to pick up a handsome Sideboard, cosy Arm Chair or some wanted piece which will add greater comfort and beauty to your home at a much lower price than usual.

Mahogany Sideboard, 54 inches long, Sheraton type, **$33,** from $50.

Mahogany China Closet, all wood, round ends, **$30,** from $45.

Mahogany Dining Table, 48-inch top, 8-foot extension; Sheraton type, **$21,** from $32.

Mahogany Side Chair, Colonial style, **$3.25,** from $10.

Arm Chair to match, **$12,** from $15.

Mahogany Sideboard, Colonial style; top, 46 inches long, with large bevel plate mirror, **$30,** from $45.

Mahogany Extension Table, Colonial style, scroll base, round pedestal; 6 foot extension; 44-inch top, **$27,** from $37.
6-foot extension, 48-in. top, **$32,** from $45.

Carved Oak Dining Room Suite, consisting of sideboard, china closet, mirror back and side table, **$185,** from $245.

Colonial Quartered Oak Sideboard, 48 inches long, with large bevel plate mirror, **$25,** from $32.

Fumed Oak Sideboard; top 54 inches long; heavy post; massive design, **$37.50,** from $50.

Fumed Oak Sideboard; top 54 inches long; plate rack at back, **$35,** from $45.

Colonial Quartered Oak China Closet, square design, half glass, **$48,** from $58.

Jacobean Oak Sideboard; top 54 inches long, fitted with brass drop handles, **$48,** from $72.

Golden Oak Extension Table, 6-foot extension; 42-inch top; scroll feet, **$8.75,** from $12.

Louis XV. Circassian Walnut 5-Piece Bedroom Suite; dresser, chiffonier, toilet table and two beds, **$197.50,** from $295.

Sheraton Mahogany Dresser; top 42 inches; handsomely inlaid, **$55,** from $75.

Mahogany Dresser; swell front; oval mirror, **$16,** from $24.

Colonial Mahogany Dresser; top 42 inches long; square French plate mirror, **$28,** from $40.

Colonial Scroll Mahogany Dresser; top 48 inches long; top straight front; lower drawers, swell front; bevel mirror, **$48,** from $65.

Colonial Scroll Mahogany Chiffonier to match above dresser, **$45,** from $55.

Colonial Mahogany Toilet Table, $33, from $50.

Circassian Walnut Dresser, Colonial design; bevel plate mirror, **$35,** from $45.

Circassian Walnut Chiffonier, Colonial design; square mirror, **$32,** from $40.

Circassian Walnut Twin Beds, Colonial scroll design, **$26,** from $32.

Circassian Walnut Princess Dresser; oval mirror; curved front, **$25,** from $40.

White Enamel Chiffonier; straight front; bevel plate mirror, **$20,** from $30.

White Enamel Dresser, Colonial design, with cane panel in back, **$30,** from $45.

White Enamel Chiffonier to match, **$30,** from $45.

Mahogany Settee; seat covered in green velour, **$25,** from $50.

Mahogany Rocker; loose cushion seat covering in red velour, **$17.50,** from $35.

Mahogany Arm Rocker, with loose cushion; seat covered in red velour, **$17.50,** from $35.

3-Piece Mahogany Parlor Suite, covered in brown Spanish leather, **$57.50,** from $75.

Spoon Shaped Leather Rocker, all over upholstered in green Spanish leather, **$38,** from $47.50.

Leather Easy Chair, with loose cushion seat, all over upholstered in brown leather, **$42.50,** from $55.

3-Piece Wing Parlor Suite, covered in green panne plush, **$60,** from $75.

Seventh Floor

Women's $35 to $45 Silk Dresses At $25, $29.50 and $37.50

Approximately 150 Afternoon and Evening Dresses from our Salon collection, together with 100 Dresses which we procured under unusual and fortunate circumstances.

Chiffon Taffeta — *Crepe Meteor*
Flower-printed Silk Crepes — *Crepe de Chine*

in charming models for dinner, reception and theatre wear, as well as some that were designed especially for afternoon and evening *dansants*.

Third Floor

Metalwares and Housewares

Still the same new and beautiful pieces, but with prices vastly different from the Year-End.

Pastry Boards, size 16x24, regularly 60c, at 45c.

Imported Knife Boxes, reg. 50c, at 35c.

Standing Clothes Dryers, regularly $1.25, at $1.

Kitchen Chairs, high back, extra strong and durable, regularly $1.35, at $1.

Kitchen Chairs, plain high back, regularly $1, at 85c.

Kitchen Chairs, high back, cane bottom, regularly $1.85, at $1.50.

Card Tables, regularly $3.50, at $2.10.

Bathroom Stools, white enamel, extra strong and durable, rubber feet, regularly $2.50, at $2.

Parlor Brooms, Medium size, 35c.

Circassian Walnut and Mahogany Trays —We offer any Tray in the house from $8 to $10, for $4.50.

Imported Smoking Stands, large assortment, from $2.50 to $5, at $2.

White Enamel Bathroom Fixtures, absolutely guaranteed not to crack—Soap Dishes for the tub, 30c; Sponge Holders, 35c; Standing Soap Dishes, 30c; Soap Dishes to fasten on faucet, 30c.

Ironing Boards, regularly 85c, at 75c.

Imported Stone Wash Boards, regularly 75c, at 65c.

Universal Clothes Dryers, consisting of ten arms, the kind that slides up and down, regularly $1, at 75c. Fifth Floor.

$6 "Royal Duchess" Corsets at $3.50

Corsetless-effect models and those that give straight lines to the hips and back are in this collection, which we shall dispose of because sizes are broken. This is also the reason for these other reductions:

$6 "La Markette" Corsets at $4.50

$1.50 "La Markette" Corsets at $1

Sizes 19 to 27 included in each collection, but not in every style. Second Floor

550 Silk Petticoats

Have had their heretofore moderate prices reduced thus:

At $2.50, Were $3.50 to $3.95

Peau de Cygne — *Messaline*

At $3.25, Were $3.95 to $5

Silk Jersey — *Crepe de Chine*
Taffeta — *Messaline*

In this season's styles. Light, medium and dark colors. Second Floor

Dinnerware, Fancy China And Crystals

Will Depart Amidst Much Rattle and Clatter At These Attractive Year-End Prices

Tomorrow will begin a Sale presenting very rare opportunities, indeed, to save nearly half on the former prices, with choice such as only afforded in the vast GIMBEL stocks.

Short advance notice of the many headliners.

$50 Limoges China, 100 piece Dinner Service, **$27.50,** including bread and butter plates, coin gold edges and handles.

$65 Theodore Haviland Limoges China, 108 piece Dinner Service, **$37.50,** including 4 sizes of plates, all handles coin gold.

$30 Wm. Guerin Limoges China, 100 piece Dinner Service, **$18,** including bread and butter plates.

Fancy China

$7.25 Austrian China 7-Piece Chocolate Set, **$3.95,** including 6 cups and saucers to match.

$5.50 Austrian China 7-piece Chop Set, **$4.25,** including 6 plates and 12-inch chop dish.

$10 rich cut Nappies, **$6.50;** 10-inch size, handsomely all-over cut, a pretty point star design.

$9 cut Water Set, **$5.50,** including one tankard jug, 6 glasses, cut to match, and 12-inch footed plateau.

$27.50 French Baccarat Crystal 60-piece Glass Table Service, **$19.50,** pretty engraved design.

$4.75 French Crystal Glass 7-piece Wine Set, at **$3.75,** from the famous Baccarat Glass factory.

$5.50 French Crystal Glass 7-piece Wine Set, **$4.25;** engraved. A rich scroll design. Fifth Floor

Tomorrow,
Year-End Clean-up in the Subway Store of
Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
At Very Low Prices and Convenient Terms
Subway Balcony

FINE TRUNKS at Year-End Reductions.

You might travel far, indeed, and fare worse in seeking better Trunk values than these. All those special Trunks that happen to be exclusive members of the GIMBEL stocks—individual specimens or in groups of twos or threes of a kind—are simply going to be sold regardless of their worth—to sort up the stocks.

There are many styles and colors and choosing will be delightful.

$16.50 to $18 Trunks, $12
$20 to $22.50 Trunks, $15
$25 to $30 Trunks, $20

Each Trunk is covered by the GIMBEL liberal repair guarantee for five years. Fifth Floor.

Prices Descend on This Silk Underwear for Women

Glove Silk Union Suits, in pearl, white, pink and blue, at $2.65; were $3.

Embroidered Glove Silk Union Suits, in pearl, white, pink and blue, $4; were $5.50.

Women's Imported Merino Union Suits at $1.50 and $1.85

Low neck, sleeveless, knee or ankle length, at $1.50.

Other Merino Union Suits, with high neck and short sleeves, at $1.75.

The same Union Suit, with long sleeves, at $1.85.

Medium-weight Cotton Union Suits, in all styles, at $1; were $1.25.

Imported Merino Vests, low neck and sleeveless, at 65c; high neck, long or short sleeves, 75c.

Equestrienne Merino Tights, knee and ankle length, at 85c. Main Floor

Reduction Magnets Among the Table Linens

Odd Damask Table Cloths of Irish and Scotch Linen, at $1.95 to $5.25, were $3 to $10. Hemstitched and Scalloped Lunch and Dinner Cloths, square and round respectively, at $1 to $12.50; were $1.50 to $19.75.

600 dozen Odd Linen Napkins in Luncheon and Dinner size, at $2.75 to $7.50; were $4.50 to $14. Hemstitched and hand-embroidered Linen Bed Spreads, single and double size, $8 to $25 each; were $14 to $40.

French lace trimmed Centre Pieces, Doylies, Bureau Scarfs and Tea Cloths—slightly shop worn, at 12½c to $10, were 25c to $14.75.

Hand-embroidered Huckaback Towels, also hemstitched ones, at 50c to $2.75; were 75c to $4.50. Second Floor

$8.50 Imported Plush Coatings $5 Yard

Mere chance that we have these lengths left in the very rich Plush Coating of narrow stripe and wide ridge weaves—in jet black; 50 inches wide.

$4.50 Silk Brocade and Matelasse Coatings at $2.25 have been underpriced, too. Plain black-and-taupe, also two-toned effects. Including black-and-green, blue-and-black, purple-and-black, garnet-and-black. Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Blankets and Comfortables Underpriced

$6 and $6.50 White Wool Blankets, $5—with cotton warp; pink, blue and yellow borders; extra sizes.

$8 White Wool Blankets, 72x90-in., $6.50.

$6 and $6.50 Wool Plaid Blankets, $5. In cheerful blocks of blue, pink, gray, red and black.

$9 Wool Plaid Blankets, $7.50. Made from selected wool; blue, pink, tan, and gray block plaids, large size.

$3.50 Silk Mull Comfortables at $2.75. In dainty Dresden patterns with solid color borders, filled with fluffy white cotton.

Second Floor.

Sections 3 and 4 | CABLE NEWS WIRELESS DISPATCHES

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Sections 3 and 4

C SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1913. C

PRAISES WILSON'S PACIFIC POLICY

Alfred Fried, German Pacifist, Says It Is Greatest Achievement of Its Kind of 1913.

A NEW PRINCIPLE FOUND

"Postponement" Solves Many Difficulties—Cost of War and Armaments $5,500,000,000 in 15 Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—America's policy of "diplomatic postponement," as exemplified by the Wilson-Bryan handling of the Mexican situation, is lauded as the supreme peace achievement of the year by Alfred H. Fried, the distinguished German pacifist, in a review of what 1913 has brought forth in the cause of the amicable settlement of international differences. He says:

"The manner in which the United States Government delayed rushing into precipitate action in the California-Japanese controversy, the quarrel with Great Britain over the Panama Canal tolls, and the strife with Huerta is characteristic of the peace policy which America deliberately pursues.

"It has been properly recognized thero that it is not the main thing to settle every conflict on the strict basis of rights, but to give conflicts such a character that they can be settled by the sensible means of either arbitration or compromise. The best means to attain that end is to exclude the passions which naturally arise from international differences—passions which are the chief menace to an amicable settlement.

"Hostile passions are most effectually obliterated by a policy of temporizing. The European powers traditionally cherish the fear that prestige is shattered unless the sabre is rattled at every possible opportunity and an 'energetic tone' is employed. The idea is propagated that it is beneath the dignity of a great power to yield. Without a history, America has more modern and sensible conceptions. They are plainly expressed in the new peace treaties which Secretary Bryan has submitted to The Hague Conference signatories.

"Secretary Bryan proposes that the principle of 'postponement' shall be made an integral feature of international law, with the sole purpose of divesting political conflicts of their inflammable character.

"Up to the end of 1913 no fewer than thirty-one States, or more than three-quarters of the civilized world, have informed the American Government that they agree in principle to Mr. Bryan's proposals."

Although the year 1913 witnessed enormous fresh sacrifices to the Moloch of militarism, including $250,000,000 each which Germany and France are spending for armaments, $300,000,000 which Russia and Austria have spent on mobilization and fresh armaments, and $1,200,000,000 which is the estimated cost of the Balkan wars, Herr Fried says that "the iron logic of facts" is making an irresistible propaganda for the idea of world peace.

"Humanity," he declares, "is to-day in its overwhelming majority devoted to the idea of pacificism. Norman Angell's unanswerable proofs that war does not pay, Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that the money which England, France, and Germany are wasting on armaments might just as well be thrown into the North Sea; Winston Churchill's repeated overtures to Germany for a naval understanding, the Bavarian Premier Baron von Hertling's stentorian warning that there must be a rest from the flash of German armaments 'for years to come,' and Admiral von Tirpitz's acceptance of the 16-to-10 ratio in Anglo-German naval strength—all these things are omens of good which must not be underestimated.

"The friends of peace need not be chagrined or discouraged even by the appalling fact that since the first Hague Peace Conference wars and armaments in various parts of the world represent a 'wasted outlay' during fifteen years of the almost incomprehensible sum of, roundly, $5,500,000,000. The third Hague Conference will assemble in two years. It remains to be seen whether the Governments of the world will again be in a position to flout the will of the people and treat these facts as unworthy of serious consideration."

FOR STATE FILM THEATRE.

Paris Newspaper Would Have It Supported as the Opera Is.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Le Matin advocates a state moving picture theatre, supported just as the Government supports the Opéra Comédie Française, the Opéra Comique, and the Odéon, and says:

"Why not a national cinema? It has become a favorite pleasure to an immense public.

"Each day millions of persons meet in obscure rooms and watch stupid scenes. Why not popularize the great tragedies and dramas?

"The artistic and educative value of the cinema is falling rapidly because of our snobbish attitude. This would all be changed with the dignified establishment of a State-controlled cinema."

SITE OFFERED TO STRAUS.

Land for University at Jerusalem Said to be Available.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Jewish Chronicle publishes a report that land worth $50,000 has been offered to Nathan Straus of New York as a site for the proposed Jewish University in Jerusalem.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Women's WHITE SUITS, SKIRTS and Dresses

An early showing of the very newest styles—in Suits of white cloth and Dresses in fine white fabrics—for Southern resort wear. Many charming novelties. Third Floor—Broadway.

Fur-trimmed Suits of White Cloth, **$35.75**

In the novel wool fabric termed "waffle cloth," a deeply indented basket cloth—new short coat effect and draped skirt—smartly trimmed with bands of white fur.

White Serge Tailored Skirts, **$4.96**

Draped high in front and with high girdle top; made of a fine quality of cream white serge.

White Corduroy Tailored Skirts, **$4.49**

Strictly tailored model cut on new lines and of very smart style; for beach wear.

White Taffeta Afternoon Gowns, **$36.75**

Very charming model with blouse waist, surplice effect, over a vest of silver embroidered lace; double pannier skirt; fur-trimmed pleated girdle.

Dresses of Imported White Ratine, **$26.75**

Hand-embroidered collar, cuffs and sash of contrasting batiste trim these pretty Dresses of fine ratine.

White "Rice Cloth" Dresses, **$7.49**

Net vestee and ruffles trim the bodice of this pretty model, with set-in girdle; draped skirt.

White "Rice Cloth" Dresses, **$5.49**

Tunic skirt effect with embroidery and lace insertion. Large Alsatian bow at waist line.

NIGHTGOWNS

Variety so great that only the briefest description is possible. In each model a full range of sizes from 34 to 44.

Every garment crisp, fresh, daintily trimmed, neatly finished and up to the Macy standards of quality. Specially purchased for this event and specially priced.

Careful comparison assures us that these values cannot be matched elsewhere.

69c FOUR MODELS, NAINSOOK, in low neck effect, dainty embroidery edged, with ribboo on neck and sleeves.

NAINSOOK, low neck, Empire model, trimmed with embroidery bands.

CAMBRIC, square or round neck, embroidered yoke, torchon lace edged.

CREPE, in kimono model; all white, pink or blue or rosebud patterned; lace edge and ribbons.

79c THREE MODELS, NAINSOOK, low neck, yoke and sleeves entirely of Valenciennes lace and embroidery.

CAMBRIC, in V-neck model, with four rows of embroidery insertion, tucks and edge.

NAINSOOK, low or square neck, lace or embroidery trimmed.

$1.29 TWO MODELS IN NAINSOOK one has square neck, trimmed with fine embroidery; the other of sheer fine Nainsook has shadow lace pointed insets, Val. lace trimmings and ribbon run beadings.

$1.69 NAINSOOK GOWNS; entire yoke and sleeves of wide Valenciennes lace insertion and dotted embroidery run with ribboo.

89c SEVEN MODELS, WHITE CREPE GOWNS, hemstitched in pale blue at yoke, or with round collar.

WHITE CREPE, with embroidery edges or with embroidered sprays.

NAINSOOK, square or V-neck, embroidery edge and insertion; also round or long square neck effects, blind openwork embroidery trimmed.

$1.49 TWO MODELS OF FINE QUALITY NAINSOOK; Empire style, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and lawn bands; low neck, with large embroidery medallions, Cluny lace or blind embroidery with Valenciennes.

99c NINE MODELS of stately style, NAINSOOK, with deep Valenciennes lace yoke, or with embroidery medallions.

$1.98 THREE MODELS, NAINSOOK GOWNS of very elaborate style, low neck Empire effect, with wide shadow lace.

Another trimmed with wide Valenciennes and ribbon run under lace; another with blind embroidery and lace. Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

CORSETS and Brassieres STANDARD Makes —Specially Priced

So remarkable are the economies and so popular the makes represented that no woman will fail to recognize the excellence of the values and the importance of the savings.

$2.50 "C. B." Corsets, **$1.29**

Sizes 18 to 30.

Reducing Corsets, made of strong batiste or coutil; heavily boned. Trimmed with silk floss embroidery. Three sets of hose supporters attached.

$3.50 to $5.00 "American Lady" Corsets **$1.98**

Sizes 18 to 30.

Many new and popular models, including "hip confiners," Empire top, medium and extremely low bust effects. All with long skirted hips. In brocade materials, lace and ribbon-trimmed.

$5.00 to $8.00 Sample Corsets, **$2.97**

Included in this lot are samples from leading manufacturers. Up-to-date models, in coutil, brocade and tricot; boneless models, hip confiners and styles for stout figures.

$3.00 and $3.50 "C. B." Corsets, **$1.59**

Sizes 18 to 30.

Newest, up-to-date models in several styles. Empire top lightly boned and with extremely long hip. Low bust model (illustrated) with very long hips and band of elastic webbing at back for reducing—both are in coutil or batiste of excellent quality.

$5.00 "American Lady" Corsets **$2.97**

Sizes 18 to 26.

Hip confiners, with band of elastic gussets for thigh reducing. low bust and extremely long hip models. In pink dotted brocade and white brocade, some with elastic at front of waist line. Also

$1.00 to $1.50 "De Bevoise" and "Aerienne" Brassieres, **49c**

Sizes 32 to 46.

Several styles, including Net Brassieres with shields, slightly boned Mesh Brassieres and fine batiste with lace insertions.

$2.00 to $2.50 "De Bevoise" and "Bien Jolie" Brassieres, **69c**

Sizes 34 to 46.

Made of fine Swiss allover embroidery, lace edged; hook front, or batiste with yoke and edge of baby Irish lace. Surplice style at back. Third Floor, 34th St.

GREAT MID-WINTER WHITE SALE

This is New York's Greatest Event of its kind.
SAVINGS unprecedented and unapproached.
The only White Sale in New York for which all the merchandise is BOUGHT FOR CASH ONLY and SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. Hence the economies we are able to provide—SAVINGS OF 1/4 TO 1/3.

SCORES OF ODD LOTS of merchandise throughout the Store, GREATLY REDUCED; remainders from the very heavy selling of the Holiday Season. Values that are truly extraordinary, but in quantities too small in the individual instances to justify advertising. Take a little time to look about the Store tomorrow for these specials. Rare opportunities for those who received money for a Christmas gift.

MODISH UNDERWEAR AT GREAT SAVINGS

Thousands of dainty garments cut to conform to the new straight lines, made of serviceable but soft materials and prettily trimmed with effective laces and embroideries, beadings and ribbon. Never have greater values nor more attractive variety of styles been offered in Underwear at such remarkably low prices. Third Floor, Centre.

Corset Covers

39c SEVEN MODELS. ALLOVER embroidery, lawn with ribbon.

NAINSOOK—in five styles, trimmed with embroidery and Valenciennes lace.

CREPE—Cluny lace and ribbon trimmed.

49c FOUR MODELS. CRINKLE CREPE with fine embroidered edge and ribbon.

NAINSOOK, low neck effects with Valenciennes, imitation Baby Irish and embroidery; ribbon trimmed.

69c ALLOVER open work embroidery, with ribbon run eyelets.

Chemise

39c NAINSOOK, with Japanese embroidery and scalloped edge.

69c CAMBRIC, blind embroidery and Valenciennes lace; ribbon trimmed.

79c NAINSOOK, round neck, lace insertion and fine embroidery.

89c NAINSOOK, Valenciennes lace, blind embroidery and ribbon.

Combinations

79c THREE MODELS—CAMBRIC, cover and drawer or cover and skirt, edged with embroidery, ribbon run.

NAINSOOK—Cover and drawer style; fine embroidery and torchon lace; ribbon run beading.

NAINSOOK—Princess model—cover and drawer or cover and skirt; "fish-eye" lace trimmed.

89c FOUR MODELS—NAINSOOK—shadow lace yoke and ribbon beading; lace-edged drawer; another style with Valenciennes lace insertion, wide lace beading and ribbon. Another in Princess model, blind embroidery and Valenciennes lace; drawer trimmed to match.

CREPE—Square neck, trimmed with Cluny lace.

1.29 TWO MODELS; in sheer fine NAINSOOK; cover and drawer style, trimmed with fine embroidery and ribbon, some Princess effects with embroidery ruffled drawer.

COMBINATIONS IN BEAUTIFUL MODELS—in fine nainsook—Princess and other styles—elaborately trimmed with delicate embroideries, fine laces and ribbon, 2.49 & 2.97.

Combinations

99c EIGHT MODELS; NAINSOOK cover and drawer, or cover and skirt, with eyelet embroidery and ribbon.

DAINTY embroidery beading run with ribbon trims neck and knickerbocker drawer of another style in NAINSOOK.

FOUR STYLES in NAINSOOK trimmed with embroidery combined with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

PRINCESS MODEL—drawer or skirt, blind embroidery; Torchon lace and ribbon-run beading.

1.49 THREE MODELS; sheer nainsook, prettily trimmed; Valenciennes lace and embroidered medallions; eyelet embroided yoke, ribbon run, or fish-eye lace insertion and edge.

Princess Slips

89c THREE MODELS—CAMBRIC, with wide embroidery insertion and Valenciennes lace, or with fish-eye lace and ribbon beading.

NAINSOOK — Valenciennes lace edge, insertion and ribbon beading.

99c CAMBRIC, with ribbon-run blind embroidery and ruffled skirt.

Drawers

39c FIVE STYLES—CAMBRIC with circular, lace edged ruffles or Cluny lace trimmed ruffles, Cambric circular drawers—embroidery trimmed. Nainsook with Japanese embroidery and scalloped edges. Cambric—straight model with "fish-eye" Valenciennes lace and edge.

49c THREE STYLES CREPE, torchon lace trimmed. Cambric in circular model, embroidery trimmed or with tucks and embroidery.

69c TWO STYLES—NAINSOOK with ruffles of openwork embroidery or with Valenciennes lace, embroidery beading and ribbon.

1.29 "BLOOMER" DRAWERS of figured silk mull; Valenciennes lace edged.

99c "BLOOMER" DRAWERS of silk mull, fashioned with satin ribbon shirring and laces.

1.29 TWO MODELS—NAINSOOK, with Valenciennes lace and embroidery, or with yoke of fine Valenciennes and wide embroidery.

See Page 2, this section, for four-column announcement of our ANNUAL JANUARY SALE of FINE FURS at Prices that are ONE-HALF earlier-in-the-season prices; a sale embracing $184,000 of Furs to be sold for about $92,000.

DAINTY BLOUSES EXCEPTIONAL ECONOMIES

Advance Spring models in Shirt Waists and Blouses—specially purchased for this great Mid-Winter White Sale and representing the prettiest and most desirable novelties for the coming saeson.

Of especial interest are the fine quality of the fabrics, the effective laces and embroideries and the finish of these charming Blouses. In each model a full range of sizes from 34 to 44.

Third Floor, 34th St.

Three of the styles at $1.98.

Voile Blouses Two models **79c**

ALLOVER EMBROIDERED VOILE, in drop shoulder model—frilled at neck.

VOILE BLOUSES—low neck embroidery trimmed and with fine tucks.

$2.25 Ecru Net Blouses **99c**

ALLOVER TUCKED NET over a net foundation—ribbon trimmed. Wide net frills finely pleated finish the low neck and cuffs and fancy crystal buttons trim the smart little vest effect.

Voile and Crepe Blouses **$1.29**

CREPE in smart semi-tailored Blouse effect—the vest with crochet buttons; rolling collar, long sleeves.

VOILE—the embroidered collar, edged with Venise lace, embroidered revers and cuffs, long sleeves.

VOILE—high collar, cuffs and vest of tucked net—panel of embroidery; drop shoulder model.

Lingerie and Voile Blouses, 9 Models **99c**

EMBROIDERED VOILE, long sleeve model, frilled at neck.

BATISTE with Venise collar, net frilled; long sleeves.

VOILE in high neck model—drop shoulder, long sleeves; embroidery and lace insertion.

EMBROIDERED VOILE, with fancy collar and pleated frill.

VOILE with panel front embroidered; small collar, lace edge.

VOILE—embroidered shoulders, sleeves and front; long sleeves; net frills.

ALLOVER embroidered voile Blouses—in all white.

FLORAL EMBROIDERED, white voile with colors; vest and pleated frills.

EMBROIDERED VOILE—with seams joined by beading; frilled at neck.

$3.00 Shadow Lace Blouses **$1.98**

Centre illustration.

ALLOVER SHADOW LACE, lined with flesh color chiffon; lace collar lined with chiffon, and 3/4 sleeve with net frills.

Crepe, Batiste, and Voile Blouses **$1.98**

BATISTE BLOUSES—(*illustrated at left*) one of very fine batiste with rows of embroidered insertion and Valenciennes lace; new square collar effect.

VOILE BLOUSES—(*illustrated at right*)—with embroidered panel front; deep bands of creamy shadow lace; effectively trimmed front, back and sleeves.

EMBROIDERED VOILE—beading finishes all seams. Net frilled neck; velvet vanity band; drop shoulder model.

VOILE—with cream, shadow and Venise laces prettily combined; crystal buttons.

VOILE—embroidered panels on shoulders and down back; trimmed with beading and insertion.

CREPE BLOUSES—with sprays of embroidery. Irish crochet (Imitation) lace and crochet buttons. High collar, long sleeves, lace edge.

PRETTY PETTICOATS Specially Priced

In the new straight-line effects—cut to conform to the present fashions—Petticoats of cambric, crepe and nainsook, effectively trimmed with laces, embroideries and ribbon-run beading. Scores of styles, at a wide range of very low prices.

49c TWO STYLES—CAMBRIC—flounce with ribbon beading and Torchon lace insertion, or deep flounce of dotted embroidery.

59c CAMBRIC — with Valenciennes lace insertion and ruffle.

69c THREE STYLES CREPE in straight model, finished with wide lace edge.

CAMBRIC, straight model, with lace insertion, edge and ribbon run beading.

CAMBRIC, with embroidery beading and ruffle or embroidery insertion, in very neat, effective style.

89c TWO STYLES — CAMBRIC—deep blind embroidery ruffle with hemstitching above; straight model, with Valenciennes insertion, hemstitching, and lace ruffles.

99c FOUR STYLES—NAINSOOK—finished with dainty scalloped ruffle and "veining."

CAMBRIC — Blind embroidery, polka dot or open work embroidery ruffle, with wide ribbon beading or lace.

CAMBRIC—shadow flounce.

CREPE—crepe ruffle—lace edge; beading ribbon.

$1.49 TWO STYLES FINE CAMBRIC — one straight model, trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace insertion in medallion effect, with ribbon beading, lace trimmed embroidery; another style with rows of blind embroidery and shadow lace.

$1.79 TWO STYLES SHEER NAINSOOK—ruffle of pointed embroidery, ribbon run and with deep lace ruffle; Valenciennes lace flounce beaded with ribbon beading.

On Sale in the department, Third Floor, Center, rear

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

INFANTS' DRESSES Scores of Newest Styles SPECIALLY PRICED

An unusually attractive assortment of dainty white lawn Dresses and scores of cute little novelties in Frocks for every day wear. Prices that mean substantial savings.

Gingham and Percale Dresses, **44c**

In pink, blue and white striped and figured patterns. Waist-line models. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Fancy Percale Dresses, **79c**

Pink or blue with white stripes; bands and pipings of solid color. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

The New "Middy" Dresses, **94c**

(*Illustrated*). White lawn with stitched folds of colored chambray; or waist model in blue, pink anad brown striped crinkled cloth; lawn embroidery. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

English "Smocked" Dresses, **99c**

Smocked Dresses, in blue or pink, solid color gingham; tucked skirt; very pretty style. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Infants' Nainsook Dresses, **44c**

Embroidery yoke with tucks; low neck and puffed sleeves. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. (Same style with high neck and long sleeves.)

Infants' Nainsook Dresses, **74c**

Yoke of lace and embroidery; low neck, short sleeved model. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Waist Dresses of Nainsook, **89c**

Two models, both long waisted and with ribbon run beading at waist; lace trimmed. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Waist Dresses of Nainsook, **$1.89**

Fine sheer nainsook in very elaborate lace and embroidery trimmed effects, with ribbon run beading at low waist line. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Infants' Wear Dept., Third Floor, 35th St., Rear.

MISSES' White Cotton Novelty DRESSES, $6.94

One-piece model, with kimono sleeves, dainty collar and vestee of embroidered batiste. Sizes 14 and 16 years. Third Floor, 35th St.

Boys' White WASHABLE SUITS, Special at $1.29

Russian Styles for boys of 2½ to 8 years. | **Middy Blouse Suits for boys of 3 to 8 years.** | **Sailor Blouse Suits for boys of 5 to 10 years.**

Splendid variety for making selection from among all the newest models just brought out for Spring, 1914.

The materials are linen, madras, percales, repps and piques, trimmed in various styles, and some with contrasting collars.

The models have sailor or military collars, and choice of long or short sleeves. Plain knee or bloomer trousers. All sizes in every style at the opening of the sale.

Second Floor, 34th St., Rear.

WHITE SILKS Standard Qualities SPECIALLY PRICED

Exceptional values even at Macy's, where Silks are invariably offered at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. Weaves and weights that are most in demand for dresses, blouses and underwear.

Satin Charmeuse, Double-width, **$1.12** a yd.

Sold elsewhere at $1.75 a yard. Width 40 inches; excellent quality; soft and lustrous.

Canton Crepe, Silk-and-Wool, **$1.12** a yd.

Sold elsewhere at $1.50 a yard. Double width 36 inches; very superior quality; exceptionally strong and serviceable.

Crinkled Silk Crepe de Chine, **99c** a yd.

Equal quality elsewhere $1.50. Double width 36 inches; very desirable weight.

White Satin Messaline, **79c** a yd.

Elsewhere sold at $1.00 a yard. Width 35 inches; durable quality.

Habutai Silk, Yard Wide, **79c** a yd.

Elsewhere sold at $1.00 a yard. Very heavy, serviceable quality and high lustre.

Habutai Silk, Yard Wide, **59c** a yd.

Equal quality is sold elsewhere for 75c. a yard. Excellent wearing silk of lustrous finish.

White Chiffon Taffeta, $1.39

A very special value. Superior quality that sells in many stores at $2.00 a yard; width 36 inches. This Silk is much favored at present and is not plentiful, hence the exceptional interest in this White Sale special. Second Floor, 35th Street.

ADVANCE Showing of Fine EMBROIDERIES For Spring and Summer, 1914

Exquisitely effective Embroideries—fine machine-made reproductions of Appenzell, Madeira, Chinese and French hand-embroideries; Convent Edgings, Baby Sets; Colored Embroidered Edgings and Insertions; 18-, 27- and 45-inch Flouncing.

The beauty of the patterns and their effectiveness are emphasized by the sheer and delicate fabrics on which they are embroidered—organdies, silk muslins, snowflake crepes, Swiss muslins and fine nainsooks and cambrics being the favored materials.

Especial attention is directed to the display of Broderie Anciennes in ecru and white—in a very extensive variety of patterns and the beautiful copies of Appenzell Embroidery.

Ribbon-run patterns are featured in all this season's finest Embroideries, the diaphanous materials requiring these effects.

For SPECIAL Selling:—

Cambric and Nainsook Edgings,(yd.) **12c**

Elsewhere 15c to 20c. yard.

Widths 2 to 4 inches, suitable for underwear trimmings.

Swiss Muslin, Cambric & Nainsook Edgings, **19c**

Elsewhere 25c to 40c. yard

Width 4 to 12 inches in eyelet and blind work patterns for underwear, dress and neckwear trimmings.

26-Inch Swiss Muslin Flouncings, **59c**

Elsewhere 75c to $1.00 a Yard.

Twenty beautiful eyelet patterns for women's and children's dresses.

45-Inch Snowflake Crepe Flouncings,yd. **$1.49**

Very Special Value

Patterns are beautiful reproductions of Chinese hand-embroideries, outlined with blue, rose or black. Main Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ENGLISH SOCIETY AT HOUSE PARTIES

But the London Hotels Are Crowded and There Has Been Much Tangoing.

THE SAYRES VISIT WALES

Spend Christmas at Penygwryd Pass—London Shops Closed Since Wednesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Since the final frantic rush of Christmas shoppers London has been practically dead, as far as the West End is concerned, all the better-class shops remaining closed to-day as well as yesterday.

It seems as if everybody who could had seized the opportunity for a four-day holiday and left town. Christmas parties are in full swing throughout the country, few big country houses bein unoccupied.

American visitors are few in London, and even most of those who arrived on the Mauretania hurried to the country or the Continent for Christmas. The only life has been in the big hotels, which continue to be crowded. It was a tango and turkey-trotting Christmas, dancing following dinner at most of the big places, which had obtained special licenses to extend dancing beyond the usual closing hour.

American women gave a toy tea on Tuesday at the Criterion Restaurant for charity. There was a Christmas tree for children and dancing. A big tree with 500 toys was sent to poor children in South London. Among those present were Ambassador Page's family, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Moller, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. William R. Comings, President of the society; Mrs. Joseph Wilcox Jenkins, Mrs. George Fox, Mrs. T. G. Hoover, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Webster Glines, and Mrs. Mitchell.

Consul General Griffiths has been unanimously re-elected President of the American Luncheon Club. Among the guests of Consul General and Mrs. Griffiths at their Christmas dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnstone, Mrs. Leslie Scott, Charles E. Reynolds, Miss Woodworth, and M. A. Georgevich First Secretary of the Servian Legation.

Harold Fowler Ambassador Page's secretary, is being congratulated on his narrow escape from injury in an auto smash near Hammersmith on Christmas Day. He was motoring out of town with two American friends, and was going well within the speed limit when a collision occurred with a passing motor bus. Mr. Fowler and his friends were thrown out of the car and suffered a severe shaking and minor contusions. His automobile was smashed beyond repair. The trip was abandoned and the party returned to town.

Among the Americans celebrating Christmas at the Piccadilly Hotel was practically the entire delegation of American representatives to the Safety at Sea Conference, including Representative Alexander, Rear Admiral Capps, Lieut. Chamberlain, Capt. E. P. Bertoloff, and Gen. Uhler.

At the Ritz is Mrs. Walter Kingsland.

Little is known here of the Sayres except that they spent Christmas with friends at the Penygwryd Pass in the Snowdon district. Earlier in the week they drove from Park Gate to Chester, where they were joined by Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell. They spent the day in Chester, visiting places of interest.

The Pages spent their first English Christmas Day at the embassy, where they gave a small dinner party, confined exclusively to intimate friends.

Col. Squier, the American Military Attaché, is spending the holidays on the Continent.

William Marconi has left London for Italy for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, who have been stopping at the Ritz, sailed on the Carmania to-day, as also did Andrew Furuseth, the representative of the American seamen on the American delegation to the Safety Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wiborg and the Misses Sara, Olga, and Mary Wiborg are at the Berkeley. Miss Wiborg spent Christmas with the Duchess of Rutland. It is said that she is going on an extended visit to India after the first of the year.

Viscount and Viscountess Curzon left London Monday for Harrogate to spend the Christmas holidays.

Lord and Lady Craven and Mrs. Bradley Martin have gone to Coombe Abbey, where they are expecting friends next week. Mrs. Martin, who was extremely ill in August, is well again.

Frederick Townsend Martin and his brother Howard are also members of the small house party at Coombe Abbey for Christmas, but expect to return to London early in January. Mr. Martin has recovered from his recent illness.

Benjamin Stern left Claridge's yesterday for the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Rutland spent Christmas at Thirlestane Castle, in Berwickshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Acheson have joined the Earl and Countess of Derby at a house party at Knowsley.

OUR NEW BERLIN EMBASSY.

Ambassador Gerard to Move Into the Renovated House in a Few Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The new American Embassy, into which Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard will move in the first days of the new year, is in many respects a creditable establishment.

Ambassador Gerard has expended a very tidy sum of his own money and much time and pains, in conjunction with the New York architect, A. F. M. Lange, in making the mid-Victorian mansion in the Wilhelm-Platz habitable for diplomatic purposes. But all concerned admit that it will still be far from ideal.

Externally the three-storied, stone-fronted building is imposing enough, and inside the eighty workmen who have been laboring day and night for seven weeks have succeeded in working wonders, the alterations consisting chiefly in a modernization of the antediluvian heating and bathing arrangements.

Massive, richly carved doors lead from the street into a twelve-foot-wide passage, with the porter's quarters on the left. Adjoining these are wide marble steps leading to a fourteen-foot-wide entrance hall, from the middle of which is a wide white marble staircase leading to the first floor.

The ground floor has been converted into embassy offices, with private rooms leading to the street for the Ambassador and his three Secretaries. Across the hall are the reception room and the offices for the clerical staff. At social functions the reception room and clerical offices will be cloakrooms.

For the Ambassador's social requirements the rooms of the first floor are almost perfect. There are three large reception rooms, two of them 23 feet square, the other 24 by 30 feet, facing the street; a ballroom 30 by 40 feet, and a dining hall 24 by 30 feet.

All these apartments are grouped around the marble staircase and hall, enabling guests to promenade in a circuit without hindrance.

Ambassador Gerard is somewhat perturbed over the remoteness of the kitchen and the butler's quarters. The latter had to be improvised in the rear hall next the dining room, with an intervening distance of 125 feet from the kitchen. The new mistress of the establishment will try out the mediaeval arrangements with which the builders of the house seem to have been satisfied before accepting her architect's suggestion to build a trolley conveyance for the kitchen products.

On the same floor, facing the court, are the sleeping, dressing, and bedrooms of the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard. The top floor contains six guest rooms, which have been newly equipped with bathrooms. The servants' bedrooms and bathrooms are near by.

The work which the Gerards had to put into the house formed a complete scheme of repainting, repapering, and refurnishing, the installation of four new bathrooms, the repairing of the roof, the conversion of the old-fashioned barn into a modern garage, the isolation of the basement walls with asphalt, tar, and cork tiles, and the construction of an electric light and bell system.

The house had to be almost entirely denuded of decorations, and at their own expense the Gerards have constructed an Empire-Directoire drawing room, a Louis XIV. reception salon, and a third salon in Louis XVI. style. The ballroom has been decorated in early French Renaissance manner.

Mr. Gerard's embassy will undoubtedly be a great improvement on the late establishment in the Rauchstrasse, both in location and architectural beauty, but, in the opinion of everybody competent to judge, the house will at best be only an apology for a first-class embassy building, such as England, France, Russia, Japan, and even Turkey maintain in Berlin and other great capitals.

Americans in Germany hope that the fact that Germany is about to spend $500,000 on a palatial new embassy in Washington will finally induce Congress to take action in regard to provision for a suitable American diplomatic establishment in the Kaiser's capital.

POINCARE'S BIG PARTY.

French President Had a Christmas Tree for 5,000 School Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—President and Mme. Poincaré gave a charming Christmas festivity to school children. They invited 5,000 from the primary schools to a gigantic Christmas tree party at Trocadero Palace.

The children were chosen by the teachers from each class among those who earned the best marks for good conduct.

Well-known actors and actresses gave a short, amusing pantomime, and then each Christmas gift was taken from the tree by Mme. Poincaré and handed over by the President of the republic.

Another official who endeared himself to the children was Prefect of Police Hennion, who entertained 800 with a Christmas tree fête, Mme. Hennion handing out toys and candies to each child. Later there was a conjuring performance, and the band of the Republican Guard rendered music. M. Delanney, the Prefect of the Seine, and ex-Police Prefect Lépine were among the adult guests.

NO DUCAL RECONCILIATIONS

Marlboroughs and Westminsters Remain Apart in Christmas Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Christmas arrangements of two ducal families in which domestic discord reigns have been noted with interest. If reports be true that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are on the verge of a reconciliation it has not advanced so far as to enable them to spend Christmas together.

The Duke is entertaining a party at Blenheim, Lady Norah Spencer acting as her brother's hostess. The Duke's two sons, Lord Blandford and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill, are also spending part of the holidays at Blenheim, where the chief feature of the Christmas entertainments was a fancy dress dinner party followed by a dance.

The Duke of Westminster had a Christmas party at his estate, Mimizan, in the French Landes. Among the guests were Lady Randolph Churchill, her son, Winston Churchill, and the latter's wife.

The piquancy of the situation, as one newspaper points out, is that the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Randolph's divorced husband, G. Cornwallis-West, are brother and sister. The Duchess, of course, was not of the party. She is spending the holidays in England.

TOUCH OF WINTER MAKES PARIS GAY

Snow Is Lacking, but Frosty Air and Ice on Lakes Make Americans Feel at Home.

HOTELS IN HOLIDAY DRESS

"Mona Lisa" in Various Guises Figures Among the Wares of the Christmas Hawkers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—For the first time in four years Paris is enjoying real "Winter sports," which are especially acceptable at Christmastide to thousands of the American colony, who usually at this season get homesick for a "nip of real frosty weather."

There is no snow, but that would be too much like Christmas at home; but there is plenty of ice on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne, and the air holds a vivifying tang, reminiscent of home.

In addition to the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne, which are crowded with fur-enveloped Parisians, who come every morning for the skating, the lagoons at Versailles are well frozen. The Velodrome at Neuilly, which is handy for American colonists, has been flooded, and there is a scene of "skating tangoers," as they are called, every afternoon, several Americans being able to execute the dance on skates.

The "réveillon," the French term for Christmas Eve, was the usual gay festival on the boulevards, where hundreds of little temporary wooden stalls—the most characteristic thing of the Paris Christmas—ran full blast, with their brilliant lights and colors and their thousands of ingentous toys and fascinating candies.

Paris street hawkers are every bit as inventive as those of New York. One of their most amusing devices is a "saboteur," with an outfit for cutting telegraph wires and crowbars for pulling up rails. The "Mona Lisa" is, of course, seen everywhere, with many queer interpretations of her smile.

The authorities this year forbade lotteries at the booths, for while they did good service to the vendors of cheap, trumpery ware, they did much harm to the poor hawkers selling honest if not valuable goods, and also to the small shopkeepers.

The larger hotels presented a brilliant scene, with decorations of holly and mistletoe. More persons were served, it is reported, than on any previous Christmas. The Hôtel d'Iéna began its celebration on Tuesday with a dance, held in the hotel hall dining room, which was finely decorated for the Christmas dinner, after which there was a concert.

At the Hôtel Lotti there were decorations of holly and mistletoe, with a special menu, and each table was plentifully provided with crackers containing the latest surprises.

The Hôtel Lutetia entertained a large number of American and English guests.

For all the guests dining at the Carlton the celebrations began with a midnight supper, after which there was a ball. A cotillion was danced, and the tango was a prominent figure on the programme.

At the Chatham the decorations were the feature, very pretty effects being obtained with illuminated flowers. After supper the tango was danced. Teachers of that dance were engaged to give an exhibition, and music-hall artists added to the gayety of the occasion.

At the Elysée Palace Hotel there was also a ball, with novel electrical effects.

Americans continued their round of receptions, teas, dinners, and dances up to Christmas Day, which they reserved to spend quietly in their own homes.

At all the entertainments the tango is becoming more and more prominent. Many dances have nothing else on the programme.

Mrs. Rupert Smithfield gave a tango tea for her niece, Miss Violet Miller. Among those present were Mrs. G. D. Blakeslee, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Blake, Marquise de Jacqueville, Francis X. O'Donell, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Renaud.

Mrs. Edouard Steinbrugge gave a 5 o'clock tea this week at her apartments in the Avenue Kléber. Her daughters aided in receiving.

Mrs. Key gave a dinner at her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. Her guests were the Princess Rospigliose and Mrs. Horwitz.

Mrs. Handford B. Pomeroy gave her second reception of the season. Her daughter aided in receiving the guests, among whom were Mrs. Percival Gibson, Countess de Moy, formerly Miss Gibbs; Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. John Munroe, Mrs. Sewell, and Mrs. d'Aleba.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach gave a large tea and tango. Her guests were Mme. Millevoye, Prince and Princess Engalitcheff, Mlle. Engelhard, Baron and Baronne Castelli, Marquise de Fresnoye, Marquise de Wentworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kellogg.

Mrs. Milan Soule received in her salon in the Rue Henri de Bornier. Her guests included Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Comtesse de Coëtlogon, Dr. de Marvel, and Mrs. Livermore.

Mrs. Otto Stiffens gave a large tango tea at her home in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne prior to leaving for St. Moritz for the Winter sports. Her guests included the Infanta Eulalia, Duchess de la Rochefoucauld, Prince Zurlo, and Baronne Merlin.

Mrs. de Perth gave the second of her season's receptions with dancing in her salon in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Her guests were Victor Bettini, Miss Harriet Sproule, Miss Gwendoline King, Duchess de La Rochefoucauld, Mrs. Helen Gwynne, and Mrs. Wilson Patterson.

The American group of the Lyceum Club gave a large tea, Mrs. Mason, the wife of the Consul General, receiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Freeman gave a small tango dance. Their guests were Commander and Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Peter Larsen, Baroness Hengster, and Mme. Mathilde See.

Mrs. John W. Stewart gave a tango party. Among those present were Mme. René Masson, the Duchess de la Rochefoucald, Mrs. Peter Larsen, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Owen.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Swinburne have announced a series of receptions for January and February at their home, in the Rue Benjamin Godard.

Mr. and Mrs. Georges Léonard have gone to Trépied for the holidays, remaining for the banquet at Etaples on Jan. 3 of "Les Anciens d'Etaples," which is an association of artists of all nationalities who have painted at that place. Many artists of the Latin Quarter are preparing to attend.

E. Michael McKey, who recently joined the colony of American painters, gave his first reception at his studio this week, when his latest picture, a portrait, one of Mlle. Clavier, was exhibited. His two sisters, who are also painters, have taken a studio and are remaining here for an indefinite period.

Sheldon Pennoyer has returned from a painting tour in Southern Italy.

Arthur J. Lyons recently completed a large portrait group, which will be exhibited at the Salon des Artistes Français.

The young women of the American Art Students' Club gave a Christmas dinner, followed by a dance, for 100 guests. The next evening the young women gave a French play.

There was a large attendance at the Christmas ball at the American skating rink, where Max Rivera and Miss Yahne Lambray gave an exhibition of tango and other dances.

Edward J. Prime Stevenson has arrived from Germany and will be heard in several readings during January before leavig Paris on an American tour.

Mrs. Clarence Postley, who has been compelled to cancel all engagements on account of illness, is still confined to her rooms.

Anthony J. Drexel has left the Ritz Hotel for London.

Mrs. Theodore Dodge has closed her apartment and will sail soon for New York.

Miss Lydia Chapin, daughter of the late Capt. Chapin of the battleship Wyoming, has sailed on La Savoie on account of the death of her father.

Gilbert White, the painter, gave a tea in his apartment in the Rue Huysmans in honor of his brother, Stewart Edward White, the novelist, who has just returned from shooting in Central Africa. The guests were Mrs. Campbell Tipton, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran, and Mr. and Mrs. J. White Harry Weldon Hughes, the basso, sang.

The wedding of Harold Dunning, son of Mrs. Cheever Meredith, the American novelist, to Miss Cicely Wyatt took place at the American Church on Saturday. The couple is taking a villa for the Winter at the Island of Majorca, off the coast of Spain.

Earl Gulick, son of Dr. John Gilbert Gulick of New York, was entertained at luncheon at the Elysée Palace Hotel by Henry Savage-Landor. Mr. Gulick only arrived in Paris last week with his mother to finish preparing for his career for the opera under Jean de Reszke, who predicts great success. Mrs. Gulick has taken an apartment in the Rue Galliée for the Winter.

Arrivals and departures at the hotels include Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thaw, who have left the Albe for Munich.

Alvin W. Krech has arrived at the Astoria.

The Misses Katherine MacLennan and Mary Bell have left the Crillon for New York.

Mrs. H. K. Selfridge and daughter have arrived at the Lotti.

Miss Sophie Jameson of Philadelphia has arrived at the Crillon.

Edward W. Penfield has arrived at the Elysée Palace Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hancock have arrived at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnard C. Barlow have arrived at the Crillon.

Thomas William Wilson has left the Astoria for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Berry have arrived at the Edward VII. en route to their château at Boursauot.

Mr. J. C. Thaw has left the Astoria for St. Moritz.

WANT DR. JOWETT IN LONDON

Pastor May Be Asked to Quit New York for a Big English Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Many friends of the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, who two years ago left the Carr Lane Congregational Church in Birmingham to assume the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, are anxious for his return to the English pulpit and are discussing the possibility of inviting him to London.

A vacancy in the Union Chapel in Islington may possibly lead to important changes in another direction, leaving a great London pulpit open to Dr. Jowett, if he can be induced to relinquish his New York ministry.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Jowett, who is staying at East Northfield, said to-day that he had not been invited to return to an English church, nor had he been advised that such an invitation was contemplated.

Medals for Mr. and Mrs. Workman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 27.—The Franco-American scientific conference took place here this week, under the auspices of the Faculty of Science. A reception was given to Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman and Dr. W. Hunter Workman, the American mountain climbers, who also received the gold medal of the Geographical Society, before which they will soon lecture. This is the society's most coveted medal, and is given only to the greatest explorers, the two last receiving it being Rear Admiral Peary and the Duc de Montpensier.

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THREE GREAT PURCHASES aggregating more than 3,000 pieces of this season's MOST STYLISH and LUXURIOUS COATS and FUR SETS

IN ADDITION, HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN FINE FURS REDUCED FOR CLEARANCE, INCLUDING FUR COATS OF RARE BEAUTY

Three-quarter and full-length models, the straight cutaway and draped effects, silhouette or semi-fitting. Many with kimono or "set-in" sleeves.

Third Floor, Broadway.

FUR COATS

	Made to Sell at	Sale Price
BROADTAIL COATS	$674.00	$337.00
" "	$562.00	$281.00
" "	$387.00	$193.00
PERSIAN LAMB COATS	$524.00	$262.00
" " "	$396.00	$198.00
" " "	$359.00	$179.00
BROADTAIL CARACUL COATS	$674.00	$337.00
" " "	$594.00	$296.00
" " "	$449.00	$224.00
MOIRE CARACUL COATS	$262.00	$131.00
" " "	$239.00	$119.00
" " "	$166.00	$ 82.50
" " "	$119.00	$ 59.50
" " "	$ 98.75	$ 49.37
HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat)	$594.00	$296.00
" " " "	$452.00	$226.00

FUR COATS

	Made to Sell at	Sale Price
HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat)	$396.00	$198.00
" " " "	$189.00	$ 94.50
" " " "	$157.00	$ 78.75
SCOTCH MOLE COATS	$489.00	$244.00
" " "	$374.00	$189.00
" " "	$298.00	$149.00
BALTIC SEAL (dyed Coney)	$151.00	$ 74.75
" " " "	$129.00	$ 64.75
" " " "	$ 93.75	$ 46.87
NATURAL HAIR COATS, seal trim'd	$184.00	$ 92.00
" " " " "	$149.00	$ 74.50
BLENDED SQUIRREL COATS	$149.00	$ 74.50
TRIMMED MOLE CONEY COATS	$113.00	$ 56.75
MOIRE BLACK PONY COATS	$119.00	$ 59.75
" " " "	$ 79.75	$ 39.87
" " " "	$ 74.75	$ 37.37
" " " "	$ 56.75	$ 28.37

SCARFS & MUFFS

	Made to Sell at	Sale Price
BROADTAIL		
Scarfs	$169.00	$84.50
Muffs	$179.00	$89.50
Scarfs	$98.75	$49.37
Muffs	$119.00	$59.50
PERSIAN LAMB		
Scarfs	$59.75	$29.87
Muffs	$79.75	$39.87
Scarfs	$39.75	$19.87
Muffs	$42.75	$21.37
SCOTCH MOLE		
Scarfs	$49.75	$24.87
Muffs	$69.75	$34.87
Scarfs	$33.75	$16.87
Muffs	$59.75	$29.87
Scarfs	$18.75	$9.37
Muffs	$33.75	$16.87
EASTERN MINK		
Scarfs	$149.00	$74.50
Muffs	$149.00	$74.50
Scarfs	$79.75	$39.87
Muffs	$114.00	$57.00
Scarfs	$34.75	$17.37
Muffs	$74.75	$37.37
GERMAN FITCH		
Scarfs	$39.75	$19.87
Muffs	$78.75	$39.37
RUSSIAN FITCH		
Scarfs	$27.75	$13.87
Muffs	$51.75	$25.87
ROYAL ERMINE		
Scarfs	$98.75	$49.37
Muffs	$149.00	$74.50
Scarfs	$52.75	$26.37
Muffs	$102.00	$51.00
WHITE FOX		
Scarfs	$98.75	$49.37
Muffs	$98.75	$49.37
Scarfs	$39.75	$19.87
Muffs	$63.75	$31.87
SILVERED FOX		
Scarfs	$169.00	$84.50
Muffs	$149.00	$74.50
Scarfs	$84.75	$42.37
Muffs	$109.00	$54.50
POINTED SITKA FOX		
Scarfs	$119.00	$59.50
Muffs	$119.00	$59.50
Scarfs	$69.75	$34.87
Muffs	$59.75	$29.87
Scarfs	$42.75	$21.37
Muffs	$44.75	$22.37
BLACK AMERICAN FOX		
Scarfs	$72.75	$36.37
Muffs	$67.75	$33.87
BLACK AMERICAN FOX		
Scarfs	$42.75	$21.37
Muffs	$42.75	$21.37
Scarfs	$27.75	$13.87
Muffs	$25.75	$12.87
NATURAL SKUNK		
Scarfs	$119.00	$59.50
Muffs	$114.00	$57.00
Scarfs	$74.75	$37.37
Muffs	$79.75	$39.87
Scarfs	$27.75	$13.87
Muffs	$59.75	$29.87
BLACK American LYNX		
Scarfs	$119.00	$59.50
Muffs	$114.00	$57.00
Scarfs	$59.75	$29.87
Muffs	$98.75	$49.37
Scarfs	$42.75	$21.37
Muffs	$69.75	$34.87

	Made to Sell at	Sale Price
Scotch Mole Coats Beautifully draped model, with animal collar of silvered Patagonian Fox. Vestee and cuff-ruffle of ermine; lining of taupe colored brocaded charmeuse.	$449.00	$224.00
Hudson Seal Coat (French Dyed Muskrat). Soft skin fashioned into a seven-eight length silhouette model. Large draped scarf-collar of Royal Ermine; lining of brocaded charmeuse in mahogany shade.	$354.00	$177.00
White Caracul Coat Charming straight-line sport model, with collar, cuffs, belt and buttons of Scotch Mole. Violet charmeuse lining.	$144.00	$72.00
Hudson Seal Coat (French Dyed Muskrat). Full-length draped model, with long rolling animal collar of Blended Sable. Striped charmeuse lining in Oriental coloring.	$489.00	$245.00
Leopard Coat Straight-line three-quarter length cutaway model, with collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). Lining of heavy satin brocaded with golden leopards.	$279.00	$139.00
Broadtail Coat Very supple skins of exceptional beauty. Three-quarter length model, with panel back; collar and cuffs finished with Royal Ermine. Lining of white charmeuse, with border of gold-thread-embroidered charmeuse.	$712.00	$356.00
Hudson Seal Coat (French Dyed Muskrat). Long "Mandarin" model, with collar and cuffs of natural Skunk. Deep side pockets fastening with fur mold. Lining of brocaded charmeuse.	$413.00	$207.00
Hudson Bay Sable Set Large two-animal effect Scarf, finished with tails, paws and passementerie buckle.	$114.00	$57.00
Large Muff, six skin effect, finished with heads and tails.	$249.00	$124.00
Royal Ermine Set Scarf—long stole effect, crossed at back, finished with cord fringe.	$124.00	$62.00
Muff—long envelope style, finished with large tails.	$179.00	$89.50

SCARFS & MUFFS

	Made to Sell at	Sale Price
HUDSON BAY SABLE		
Scarfs	$134.00	$67.00
Muffs	$198.00	$99.00
Scarfs	$84.75	$42.37
Muffs	$179.00	$89.50
Scarfs	$44.75	$22.37
Muffs	$139.00	$69.50
HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat)		
Scarfs	$59.75	$29.87
Muffs	$79.75	$39.87
Scarfs	$33.75	$16.87
Muffs	$49.75	$24.87
Scarfs	$22.75	$11.37
Muffs	$42.75	$21.37
CIVET CAT		
Scarfs	$54.75	$27.37
Muffs	$57.75	$28.87
Scarfs	$26.75	$13.37
Muffs	$49.75	$24.87
Scarfs	$18.75	$9.37
Muffs	$27.75	$13.87
NATURAL RED FOX		
Scarfs	$35.75	$17.87
Muffs	$33.75	$16.87
BLUE DYED FOX		
Scarfs	$54.75	$27.37
Muffs	$82.75	$41.37
NATURAL RACCOON		
Scarfs	$39.75	$19.87
Muffs	$49.75	$24.87
Scarfs	$22.75	$11.37
Muffs	$33.75	$16.87
FISHER RACCOON		
Scarfs	$49.75	$24.87
Muffs	$27.75	$13.87
AMBER (Canary) MOUFFLON		
Scarfs	$18.75	$9.37
Muffs	$27.75	$13.87
FRENCH SEAL (dyed coney)		
Scarfs	$18.75	$9.37
Muffs	$18.75	$9.37

See Important Announcements of our Great Annual Mid-Winter White Sale on the other side of this leaf. Great savings.

FUR SETS

	Made to Sell at	Sale Price
SCOTCH MOLE AND ERMINE	$189.00	$94.50
TAUPE FOX	$189.00	$94.50
BAUM MARTEN FOX	$139.00	$94.50
HUDSON BAY SABLE	$189.00	$94.50
HUDSON BAY SABLE	$149.00	$74.50

The following items represent exceptional values among the smaller-priced Furs.

SCARFS & MUFFS

	Made to Sell for	Sale Price
PERSIAN PAW		
Scarfs	$12.75	$6.37
Muffs	$12.75	$6.37
Scarfs	$6.75	$3.37
Muffs	$10.50	$5.24
PIECED PERSIAN		
Scarfs	$19.75	$9.87
Muffs	$24.75	$12.37
Scarfs	$15.75	$7.87
Muffs	$22.75	$11.37
BLACK FOX		
Scarfs	$29.75	$14.87
Muffs	$21.75	$10.87
Scarfs	$18.75	$9.37
Muffs	$14.75	$7.37
NATURAL MINK		
Scarfs	$48.75	$24.37
Muffs	$69.75	$34.87
Scarfs	$29.75	$14.87
Muffs	$59.75	$29.87
HUDSON BAY BEAVER		
Scarfs	$33.75	$16.87
Muffs	$29.75	$14.87
Scarfs	$22.75	$11.37
Muffs	$24.75	$12.37
BLACK LYNX CAT		
Scarfs	$42.75	$21.37
Muffs	$44.75	$22.37
Scarfs	$22.75	$11.37
Muffs	$36.75	$18.37

MATCHED FUR SETS

	Made to Sell for	Sale Price
NATURAL RACCOON	$29.75	$14.87
NATURAL RACCOON	$39.75	$19.87
BAUM MARTEN FOX	$69.75	$34.87
NATURAL OPOSSUM	$22.75	$11.37
BLACK & BLUE WOLF	$32.75	$16.37
NATURAL RED FOX	$22.75	$11.37
SILVER KIT CONEY	$19.75	$9.87
DYED MARMOT	$15.75	$7.87

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One Advertiser Offers to Buy Art Objects to Sell to Wealthy Americans.

OTHERS APPEAL TO BRITISH

Declare That They Should Be Patriotic and Save Precious Antiquities from Greedy Foreigners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Although American visitors in London continue scarce, tradesmen, hotel proprietors, and dealers in antiques are already beginning to make preparations to reap their annual golden harvest from the free-spending Americans whose invasion begins after the turn of the year.

Evidence of preparedness on the part of the hard-headed Britishers to relieve their transatlantic cousins of their money is indicated by advertisements that are beginning to appear in the newspapers, including the following:

> Americans have a craze to purchase valuable old pictures, furniture, clocks, china, &c.
> You have probably heard of the enormous prices which, during the past few years, have been paid by wealthy Americans for old pictures, furniture, clocks, and china. This is not really surprising, because so many men in America, having risen to great wealth and being desirous of forming collections, come to England for this purpose, where there are probably more objects of art and antiquity to be found than in any other country in the world.
> I am, therefore, prepared to purchase articles to any amount, in view of the visit of American clients during the approaching season.

A recent advertiser, offering for sale two alleged newly discovered Romneys, pointedly headed his advertisement:

"To Americans and others."

Possibly inspired by the hue and cry against the Glenriddell manuscripts leaving the country and the lugubrious press comments about the Panshanger Madonna, Titian's Philip II., and other art treasures being "lost to the nation," a recent advertiser, wishing to sell an alleged Velasquez attempted to capitalize patriotism by saying that his "masterpiece" would not be allowed to go America.

How much the fashion it is getting to be, when one has anything to sell, to appeal to the patriotism of the British public to save it from American collectors is also humorously shown in the affair of a magnificent bookcase which was designed and put together by Robert Browning himself from splendid specimens of seventeenth century carvings he had collected in his travels, and which stood in the drawing room of the Casa Guidi.

This bookcase was recently sold by order of the administrators of the estate of Browning's son. The dealer who bought it, widely advertised it thus:

> It is to be hoped that this national heirloom may not be permitted to leave the British Isles, but rest here in a public museum or private collection for all time.

That all American collectors do not pay cash, however, is indicated by the recent disappearance of John Bunyan's nose, a writer referring to it thus:

"A terrible act of vandalism has been committed on the grounds of Bunhill Fields. Some one has broken off and taken away the nose of John Bunyan. The act is attributed to a party of American tourists, but there is no proof."

Those who object to the exportation of art objects from England to America may have another chance "to raise Cassandra's Chorus," as an Englishman once epigrammatically put it, when the ancient East Barsham Hall, a property rich in historic traditions, will be sold next year, by order of Lord Hastings.

Of the old hall little remains, but there is a fine Tudor gatehouse, with towers and turrets, in excellent state of preservation, and with the arms of Henry VIII. in bold relief over the wide archway.

According to the legend, Henry spent the night here before completing the last stage of his pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham.

VISCOUNT NOW A CURATE.

After a Romantic and Varied Career Lord Mountmorres Is Ordained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27. — Viscount Mountmorres was this week ordained by the Bishop of Winchester and appointed to a curacy in the Isle of Wight.

Lord Mountmorres, who is an Irish peer without a seat in Parliament, has had a varied career, and was obliged to make his own living when he left Oxford. He went abroad, and nearly lost his life in the Congo Free State from fever. Two graves were dug, in fact. His traveling companion succumbed, but the Viscount recovered.

Possessed of a vigorous and pleasant style of narrative, Mountmorres lived for some time as a Fleet Street journalist, and used the local color gained by roaming as a background for popular short stories. He became Secretary of the Primrose League, Director of the Liverpool Tropical Institute, held a diplomatic appointment at Jamaica, and has been besides a poultry farmer and a lecturer.

There are four members of the House of Lords who are in holy orders. The best known, perhaps, is the Earl of Strafford, who before he succeeded to the title was the Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons and a well-known West End clergyman.

The Marquis of Normanby held a living in Manchester as the Rev. Constantine Henry before succeeding to his title, and subsequently received the Canon's stall at Windsor Castle, while Lord Scarsdale, the father of the Earl of Curzon, has been the rector at Kedleston for over half a century.

The fourth clerical peer is Lord Blythswood, who before he succeeded his brother had held several livings.

FEARS RUIN IN IRELAND.

Dr. Henson Lugubrious in Discussing Threatened Strife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Christmas sermons on Thursday were chiefly notable for their references to the danger of civil war. The most important was made by the Rev. Dr. H. Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham, who said the country was drifting into civil war in Ireland, and that unless some specific action were speedily taken Britain would be confronted by a calamity so terrible and so far-reaching in its consequences that it might well involve the destruction of the empire.

"This appalling prospect," he said, "raises the whole Irish question out of the category of party politics, and we must face it as patriotic citizens. Whatever our views of the ultimate solution of Irish government may be, we cannot but perceive that an outbreak of civil war would cause such a disaster that no present triumph for our own opinions could be worth the price.

"Until the outbreak of hostilities nobody believed the civil war of fifty years ago would come in America, and with that warning we would be fatuous, indeed, to belittle the signs of approaching strife.

"Both parties stand to lose by the outbreak of civil war. Ireland is so closely connected with this country that the dividing line will push itself throughout the empire, and this disaster will fall at a time of crisis when the materials of civil strife are lying about at all sides.

"Let us think of the risk of foreign attack that such a display of national division would bring. Let us cease to think of party interest and think of the country to which civil war in Ulster must bring humiliation and may bring irreparable ruin."

RUBBISH IN LUXEMBOURG.

Deputy Declares It Contains Many Paintings of No Value at All.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The project, long discussed, of the transfer of art objects from the overcrowded Luxembourg to the ancient seminary of St. Suipice was the occasion of a fierce attack by M. de La Hante, a Royalist Deputy, regarding the matter at its first appearance for discussion this week in the Chamber. He declared that the present museum was big enough if the original plans for the "National Museum of Living Painters" were adhered to. He continued:

"It has become a bazaar of modern international art and contains many works by painters dead for thirty years. It contains many works absolutely without value. Take those out, and there is room enough.

"The Luxembourg should remain a national recompense for French artists awaiting admission to the Louvre. What is demanded of the Chamber is not an annex to the Luxembourg, but the creation of a great museum of international modern art. There the masterpieces of Whistler and other foreigners would receive due honor until some of them, in turn, are admitted to the Louvre."

M. de La Hante also severely criticised the seminary for the purpose proposed from the point of view of lighting.

Some of the works in the Luxembourg are by Sargent, Chase, and a number of American artists now living in Paris.

TO FINISH ROME ACADEMY.

Funds Provided for American Institution on the Janiculum.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The financial problems of the American Academy in Rome have been solved for the present. Money is forthcoming for the completion of the fine new building on the Janiculum, which will house the students of the Fine Arts and the Classical Schools. The new building is so far advanced that a few months will see it completed and furnished. There is also sufficient money to furnish comfortably two villas on the Janiculum for the heads of the two schools. The Villa Aurelia, the residence of the director, is almost finished.

Should the academy itself be finished by the end of April, as planned, the schools will move in during the Summer and be fully installed at the opening of the next academic year in October.

By the removal of the schools to the Janiculum the hill will have an American colony there, as besides the Academy there is the Villa Wurts and one other American home.

Prof. Jesse B. Carter, director of the Academy, is seeking to obtain an adequate endowment. Despite the rather bad business conditions in America, he is full of faith in his ultimate success, and will return to the United States in January to raise more money.

FRANCE ALSO HALTS ON FAIR

Parliament Grant Unlikely While Ewing Bill Is Pending.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—No appropriation for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has yet been voted by the French Parliament. The cause of the delay in doing this is understood to be the bill drawn up by Thomas Ewing, United States Commissioner of Patents, which is pending before the Senate, and is intended to amend the Kahn act for the protection of models and designs of exhibitors, which was passed by Congress in September.

Influential members of the Budget Committees of both French chambers express themselves as disposed to wait and see what the United States Congress is going to do with the Ewing bill before taking up the proposal of the French Government to have a first allowance of $500,000 or $600,000 voted by Parliament.

The French Foreign Office has received assurances from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that no legislation will be approved that changes essentially the September law.

While these assurances are said to satisfy the French Cabinet, the feeling in the Budget Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate is in favor of postponing action until all ground for distrust has been removed.

GERMAN SOLDIERS HELP DELIVER MAIL

Post Office Force Overwhelmed by Volume of Christmas Parcels and Cards.

HOLIDAY LASTS A WEEK

Well-Known Americans Join with Enthusiasm in the Fatherland's Great Annual Celebration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Christmas, of course, filled the perspective this week throughout the width and breadth of the German Fatherland. The Kaiser's people feel a sort of proprietory interest in yuletide and probably nowhere is it so thoroughly in evidence. The occurrence of the holiday the latter half of the week with yesterday's "second holiday," as the English boxing day is called here, will extend the celebrations in Germany for the most part, well over the week-end, and it will be next Tuesday before thousands of Germans will feel it meet and proper to return to their work-day occupations.

A month of wretchedly unseasonable weather with March winds and April showers alternating from day to day was succeeded on Christmas morning by golden sunshine, which somewhat made up for the complete absence of snow in the region adjacent to Berlin.

Merchants are grievously disappointed over the slimness of the 1913 holiday trade, blaming the weather, the impending war taxes, and the bad times for the heavy stocks of unsold wares. Still, the Kaiser's great postal service has seemingly been rushed as ever, soldiers having to be employed everywhere to assist the regular staff in coping with the avalanche of parcels and postcards which has almost snowed the Post Offices under.

At this season of the year Americans domiciled in the Fatherland always go in enthusiastically for the German Christmas, especially for the tree of tradition.

On "Holy Eve" the American Woman's Club had a tree and dinner for its members and gave the students a dance last night.

Uncle Sam's official family celebrated it also in accordance with the custom of the German country by a dinner party, with boiled carp as the pièce de résistance. Secretary and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew entertained at a diplomatic Christmas Eve dinner in their apartments in the Rauchstrasse, their guests including the Gerards, other women and men of the embassy, and several representatives of other embassies and legations. There was a preliminary tree festivity for the Grew children, and souvenirs for the grown-ups. Mr. and Mrs. Grew left Berlin yesterday for a fortnight's Winter sport at Oberhof, in the Thuringian forest.

The Gerards celebrated Christmas Day quietly in their apartments in the Esplanade and gave a small dinner party in the evening for their guests, Count and Countess Sigray. The only others present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadephia and Secretary Willing Spencer of the embassy.

Allison V. Armour of New York, after being invited to luncheon with the Kaiser, left for England to spend the holidays. Mr. Armour devoted a good deal of his time in Berlin to studying at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum.

The Harvard Club, of which Willing Spencer is President, is organizing a dinner at the Adlon for Jan. 7 in honor of Prof. Coolidge, the Harvard exchange professor. It will be an "all university" event, the alumni of any American college who desire to do so being eligible to attend.

Mrs. Berthold Israel, one of the most popular hostesses in the Anglo-American set, entertained a house party over Christmas in her country home at Lake Wannsee.

Two parties of Americans left Berlin last night for a tour of Russia, timed in order to permit them to see the Russian Christmas and New Year celebrations, which come fourteen days later on the calendar, at St. Petersburg and Moscow. One party is in charge of Dr. George H. Allen of the University Travel Bureau, while a crowd of pretty American girls traverses the same route under the leadership of Dr. Alice H. Luce, the Principal of the American Girls' School in Berlin.

The Hon. Mary Portman, daughter of Viscount Portman of England, who has made her home in Berlin for the past three years, was among the givers of at-homes Christmas week together with her friend, Miss Amy Hare, the English pianist. Miss Portman, who is a talented violinist, is planning a concert tour in America next season with Miss Hare.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Manning Watt of New York, who have been living in Munich for the past few months, have arrived in Berlin to spend Christmas and New Year's.

A. A. Lilienthal of San Francisco is another late arrival at the Adlon for the holidays. At the same hotel are staying E. F. Boxall, E. J. Herz, Francis Hyndman, and W. M. Parker of New York, Eugene Mandel of Chicago, and A. M. Day of Philadelphia.

Capt. Franz von Apen of the German General Staff, who succeeds Major Herwarth von Bittenfeld as military attaché at the Kaiser's Embassy at Washington, will sail for New York Jan. 7 on the Kronprinzessen Cecilie. Capt. von Apen, who has just returned from a month's shooting in England, is an ardent huntsman and is looking forward to big game shooting in Western America. He is taking along an appropriate equipment; also accoutrements for the enjoyment of American Winter sports. The Captain, who is one of the brilliant officers of the Kaiser's army, will be accompanied to America by his young wife, the daughter of the well-known merchant prince, René von Boehgilhau.

AN INTELLECTUAL PRINCE.

Kaiser's Fourth Son a Patron of Literature and the Drama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Berlin now has a royal first-nighter, who is never missing from important premières—Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, the Kaiser's fourth son.

The Prince, who is looked upon as the most intellectual member of the family, is usually accompanied by the beautiful Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. In order to attract as little public attention as possible, the Prince, in an inconspicuous dinner jacket, usually sits in the front row of the parquet, with his Adjutant, who is also in civilian clothes, while the Princess and a Lady-in-Waiting have seats in a balcony box.

The Prince, who will be 27 on Jan. 29, is very proud of his university title of doctor. He is fond of the classics, and is never missing from the Shakespeare, Lessing, Ibsen, and Strindberg premières at Reinhardt's theaters.

KING TO NAME FEW PEERS

But New Year Honors List Is Awaited Anxiously by Liberals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There is considerable speculation with regard to the New Year's Honors List which will be published next week, and it is said that there will be the unusual number of baronets and knights, but very few peers. It has always been understood that the King is rather averse to creating new peerages, and very excellent reasons must be given for the creation of one. It is many years since a dukedom was conferred.

If the list of honors be not formidably long, there will be a host of bitterly aggrieved Liberals. It is stated that the "usual channels" have been overwhelmed with urgent representations from stalwart supporters of the Government who fear that this is their last chance of receiving the coveted distinction for some time.

As a rule, of course, there is a "dissolution" honors list, but the Liberals who have long been "expecting something" want it now.

ANTI-CHURCH AGITATION.

Organization in Prussia Issues an Inflammatory Proclamation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Anti-State Church organization has issued an inflammatory public proclamation calling for wholesale desertions from the State Church on Jan. 11.

The occasion is the reopening of the Prussian Parliament, and the so-called "Church Sunday" organization will hold a series of mass meetings throughout Prussia with a view to inducing as many persons as possible formally to give up membership in the "State and Police Church."

A number of well-known freethinkers have signed the call for a demonstration, including Prof. Ernst Haeckel, Dr. Arthur Drews, Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald, Dr. Bruno Wille, and Dr. Lothar Schuking.

The Social-Democratic Party issues a statement disavowing official connection with the "creedless" committee, although sympathizing with its ideals.

ATTACKS OXFORD'S LATIN.

Headmaster Calls Pronunciation a "Cacophonous Jargon."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The question of the pronunciation of Latin led to a lively discussion at the Headmasters' conference held at Reading this week.

The Rev. H. Costley White, Headmaster of Bradfield College, said that when a boy went to a university, especially Oxford, he came into a farrago of cacophonous jargon, which did duty for the pronunciation of the Latin language.

He believed that there was no place in the world where Latin was more variously or villainously pronounced than at Oxford.

A resolution was passed that in order to attain uniformity a committee of the conference should invite every member to pledge himself to adopt the reformed pronunciation recommended by the Classical Association—that is, with broad vowels, hard g and c, the w sound of v, the diphthong æ like the long i, &c.

CALL UNCLE SAM STINGY.

Employes Who Expected Christmas Tips Are Not Getting Any.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Uncle Sam has the reputation of being stingy with that legion of European employes who look forward to Christmas boxes as a large part of their annual income.

It appears that when the American diplomatic and Consular officials in Germany last year attempted to put the yuletide gratuities to postmen and others in their official expense accounts the State Department refused to approve them.

The result is that this year those who have to do with the embassies, legations, and consulates above which the American eagle is displayed are waiting in vain for Christmas tips.

USING NEW BLOOD TEST.

Discovery by German Professor Reported to be Fully Verified.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The German medical world is taking much interest in an announcement made by Prof. Abderhalden of the University of Halle that he has discovered that human pregnancy can be definitely established by examination of the blood.

Dr. Abderhalden's experiments have demonstrated that certain transformations take place in the body which cause specific changes in the quality of the blood, and that these changes can be detected by means of chemical reactions.

The discovery has been verified in several instances.

MANY AMERICANS SINGING AT NICE

Miss Roeder, Daughter of New York Newspaper Man, a Leading Lyric Soprano.

PUPPET SHOWS SURVIVE

But Are Converted Into Satires on Local Affairs—American Visitors on Riviera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NICE, Dec. 27.—The Nice Opera Company is unusually strong in American and British talent this season. One of the best lyric sopranos is Miss Frances B. Roeder, daughter of "Gus" Roeder, a New York newspaper man. She made her début at Covent Garden last Spring in small parts and is now singing the part of the Doll in "The Tales of Hoffmann," Musette in "Lakmé," and similar rôles. She was a pupil of Mme. Marchesi and also studied in Paris under Jean de Reszke and Roberto Villiani.

Other Americans in the company are Sargeant, a Kansas City basso, who has sung several seasons at Covent Garden; also May Abby Richardson of New Jersey, whose husband, M. Shéréau, is stage manager at the Nice Opéra Comique.

Another successful lyric soprano is Marguerite Valdi, an Australian, who, like Miss Roeder, is the daughter of a newspaper man.

Rudolph Aronson, the American impresario, began his opera season at Porto Maurizio on Christmas night.

Efforts have been made to keep alive the puppet plays, usually produced at Nice during Christmastide—a curious survival in a small way of the old mystery plays. They are organized by private individuals, usually in vacant shops. Although inspired by the story of the Nativity, they are made the vehicle of keen satire on local events of the hour in the Niçois dialect.

Among Americans spending Christmas here or at Monte Carlo are Mrs. K. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kuhn, and Miss Edith Kuhn of New York.

Princess Colonna di Stigliano and Mrs. John W. Mackay are at the Winter Palace at San Remo.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams and daughter of New York are at the Savoy, San Remo.

Mrs. Orlando Johnson of New York is a recent arrival at the Hôtel de France, Nice. The Misses E. Van Clief and H. Huston are at the Hermitage here.

Quite a number of visitors from all the Côte d'Azur resorts went to Cannes for the unveiling of the monument to Edward VII. Among the Americans there for the holidays are Mrs. E. Alice Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Abbott and daughters, R. W. Paterson, Walter Burns, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Anthony.

The steam yacht Alberta, owned by Jefferson Davis Cohn, has arrived. It is stated that the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and a sister of the German Emperor will cruise aboard during the Winter.

Anthony J. Drexel's yacht, the Alcedo, has also arrived with a large party of guests. Many yachts are cruising along the Côte d'Azur.

EMERALD COIFFURE NEW LONDON STYLE

Brilliant Blue and Purple Other Hues Adopted for Evening Wear.

ALSO SNOW WHITE TRESSES

Worn in "Luminous Cloud" to Give Distinct Shade to Complexion, Court Coiffeur Explains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—We are threatened with Futurist hair for women! Pure white tresses have been steadily gaining vogue for evening wear for some time; but now brilliant green, blue, and purple hair and bizarre combinations of different colors are the latest freak that fashion is trying to foist on the heads of those who would be smart.

The new fashion began in Paris, and invaded London in the Fall, but nothing came of it till the recent picture ball at the Albert Hall, when one woman appeared with deep indigo hair and another with mauve curls encircling her forehead.

Colored hair is likely to be all the rage by early Spring, according to M. Vasco, the Court hairdresser.

"I have as many as fifteen or twenty inquiries a day concerning it," he said to-day. "I think the new idea should certainly make its way. I believe white hair will become general for evening wear, with colored hair for the ultra-fashionable. You can obtain the most beautiful contrasts by means of colored hair.

"For dark women there is a shade of emerald green and also of Saxe blue which will set off the complexion most beautifully. Even lovelier is this mingled shade of blue and green. For fair women pale blue hair is very becoming, the idea being to give a distinct shade of color to the face.

"The hair should not be piled up on the forehead, but be like a luminous cloud in the distance. One point should be made clear: the hair must never match the color of the gown, but give a vivid note of contrast. Thus emerald green hair with a black gown makes a striking combination. This shade of green is especially charming for an olive face. Very deep purple is suitable or a very pale face and steel blue for fair women.

"It is not enough for the hair to be chosen according to the complexion, however. It is even more important that it should harmonize with the color of the eyes, since the complexion can be altered to match the hair, if desired. Thus violet hair will heighten the loveliness of a gray-eyed woman, while rose madder hair goes well with blue eyes. The fashionable woman should be a study in contrasts.

"The only trouble is going to be with the English husbands, who don't mind how varying are the clothes their wives wear, but vastly dislike any change in the way of doing their hair."

The New Locomobile Service and Sales Building, now open at 61st Street, next to Broadway

The Success of the Locomobile

OUR new Locomobile Building is a result of the Success of the Locomobile.

The Locomobile has forged to the front because we have worked so hard for so many years to build the best car and to take the best care of our customers.

Locomobile success results in a large measure from our manufacturing ideal: "Quality instead of Quantity."

"Service above Sales" has been another Locomobile ideal contributing to Locomobile success.

In our new building the Locomobile will be displayed in a setting appropriate to its position in the industry. The spirit, however, is that of Utility rather than Luxury.

We believe that the purchaser is more interested in the Car than in the salesrooms, more interested in Service than in elaborate surroundings.

While in a very accessible location, our building has purposely been placed on a side street next to, but not on, Broadway. The economy of its location is of direct benefit to the Locomobile owner in lowering overhead expense. Furthermore, the surplus floor space for future expansion which has been rented, tends to make the building self-supporting.

The dominant thought is Service to the Locomobile Owner. The building is so designed that every need and convenience of the owner can be met without going off Manhattan Island.

We enter our new building with the Locomobile business in a healthy and promising condition.

Our manufacturing rule never to produce more than Four Cars a Day keeps the Locomobile demand and the Locomobile Supply in a perpetually safe ratio.

Locomobile success is indicated by the fact that our sales for the past 15 weeks have been even more satisfactory than previously. Our closed car business throughout the country is larger this year that it has ever been before. Our Used Car business has increased because of organization and better handling. In our new building, we will be able to serve patrons more successfully.

I am proud to be in a postion as Manager of the Locomobile Company in New York to invite you to inspect this new building.

The sensible character of its location, its freedom from extravagance, its adequateness, and its conveniences will all make the right kind of an appeal to the motor car owner.

I should be pleased to show you through our new building personally—to explain to you its advantages in detail, as well as the ideals and policies of the Locomobile Company back of it.

John F. Plummer,
New York Manager

The Locomobile Company of America

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BUY HOLIDAY GIFTS ABOARD BIG LINERS

Homegoing Englishmen Find a New Note of Luxury in Shops on Vessels.

CARDS PRINTED ON BOARD

Cabin Steward Impressed as Postman to Deliver Personal Greetings of Passengers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There has been a record homecoming from America for the holidays. The White Star Line within eight days landed 7,000 passengers from America and the Cunard Line brought to port nearly 5,000 passengers in four days. Most of these were frist-class passengers, wealthy Englishmen returning under the lure of the festive season. In the second class were many others who were settled in business across the Atlantic, but were able to come home to spend Christmas in their native land.

Father Neptune and Father Christmas have been lifting their shaggy eyebrows in horror this year, for the spirit of luxury at sea in searching for a fresh sensation has added the new science of merrymaking and feasting to the old régime.

"I did my Christmas shopping off Fastnet," said a woman who had stepped ashore from the Caronia. "Last year I gave Christmas orders to London by wireless, but this year I bought all my presents on the ship."

Christmas stores were opened on nearly all the big liners this year, and on the Caronia there was quite a busy scene outside the shop when the vessel was nearing England. The exchange of Christmas cards is another custom that has been transferred from land to sea. These frosted greetings can be bought at the ship's shop, but now the correct thing is to have one's own Christmas cards printed in the office of the wireless "Bulletin," and make a postman of the cabin steward to deliver Christmas letters to the occupants of any cabin one pleases.

THE "MONA LISA LOOK."

Speaking French with English Accent Also Fad of Paris Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A new facial expression has become suddenly popular in Paris society. It is called the "Mona Lisa look."

The newspapers have been so full of the reproductions of La Gioconda's mysterious smile and its meaning is being discussed at such length that the expression of the placid face in Leonardo's masterpiece is earnestly imitated by the smartest Parisiennes.

As an aid to obtaining the effect of the yellow face the powder, such as was used to achieve the "interesting expression" made popular by the Russian dancers, has come again into fashion.

Wearers of the "Mona Lisa look" must repress their conversation, for the "mysterious smile" forbids facial mobility.

Another vogue in the best French society is to speak with an English accent. Just as some English intentionally drop their final gs, so the smartest Parisians are adopting the broad vowel sounds. Thus for the first time they seem to like to hear English and Americans speak French.

One reason of the popularity of this new fad is that never before have English sporting terms been imported as rapidly as at present. The programmes at the big prize fights last week contained whole pages of English boxing terms with French explanation.

BENNETT BURLEIGH RETIRES

Celebrated as a War Correspondent During Half a Century.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Bennett Burleigh, the well-known war correspondent, who has just retired from active service, fought as a youngster on the Confederate side in the American civil war, and twice was sentenced to be shot by the Federals in the course of the campaign.

Burleigh has seen more active service, probably, than any man living, not excluding professional soldiers, since he has participated not only in Britain's own wars but in those of all other nations during something like half a century, in the course of which England has had about twenty-five different campaigns.

EZEKIEL'S "POE" BURNED.

Sculptor Is Out $7,000 Because of Destruction of Figure.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Moses Ezekiel, American sculptor, recently furnished for the Edgar Poe Monument Commission of Baltimore, a figure of the poet seated and listening to inspiring voices. He shipped it to Berlin to enable a casting to be made, but a fire took place in the Custom House on the frontier and everything there was destroyed, including Mr. Ezekiel's figure.

Mr. Ezekiel is out about $7,000 because the packer did not insure the figure and Baltimore will have to wait at least another year for the monument.

D'ANNUNZIO'S PROBLEM.

With "Mona Lisa" Found, He Needs Another Picture for Hero to Steal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Gabriele d'Annunzio is writing a book called "The Man Who Stole La Gioconda."

Since the picture has been recovered he is in a quandary as to what picture the hero of the novel shall now steal.

MINUET MAY OUST TANGO.

London Experiment Pleases—Old-Time Dance to be Made Livelier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Is the stately old minuet going to oust the tango and become London's next dance craze? This is the interesting question which is agitating many here. While London apparently is as tango-ridden as ever, shrewd observers confidently assert that the crest of the craze has been reached. They prophesy that the tango will be moribund in a few months.

To those whose business it is to cater to the fickle taste of the public by anticipating and sometimes by manufacturing it, the burning question of the day, transcending in importance even home rule, Larkinism, and woman suffrage, is, after the tango, what? And many think the minuet is the answer. Several of London's leading dancing teachers held a meeting recently to discuss the future of their art. They decided that the time was ripe for a revival of the stately Old World dance, believing that the public is about ready to revolt against the violent forms of dancing so popular of late.

The fact that the minuet will give an excuse for wearing the picturesque costumes of a by-gone age is considered to be in its favor at a time when fancy dress balls are so popular; but it will be a very modern, up-to-date minuet, not the kind that grandmother used to do, if the dancing masters have their way, for the swift Boston will be interpolated between the graceful bowing and scraping as a concession to the spirit of the times.

Already a start has been made at a popular West End restaurant where the management this week has been running a series of minuet teas as well as tango suppers, so that patrons can compare the two dances and choose accordingly. It is too early as yet to tell which will win out. The dance at these minuet teas is the old "minuet de la cour" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the same as was tripped at the Court of Charles I by Henriette Maria of France and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The costumes are of the period when powdered wigs, patches, paniers, and red-heeled shoes were in vogue, the lady wearing a gown of maize and pink brocade, tucked up to show an undergown of rose-colored satin; a creamy lace fichu, stomacher and sleeves with diamond and other jeweled fastenings and black velvet bands about the neck and wrists.

"The minuet offered to our guests was a surprise," said the manager to-day. "We didn't know how it would be received, but, as a matter of fact, the beautiful costumes, powdered wigs, stately measures, and the charm of Mozart's music provoked such applause and enthusiasm that we decided to continue the teas. Curiously enough, the minuet has certain steps and figures resembling the tango."

INVENTS A "CUBIST DANCE."

Paris Poetess Links Geometry and Verse in Bizarre Fashion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A new dance has been invented by Mme. Valentine de Saint-Point, the poetess. It is called the "Muachorle," and is supposed to represent the geometrical ideals of the Cubist.

She designed the dance to interpret her lyrics and says that a half-turn and a lifted foot mean certain lines in her poems, while the throw of an arm in the air and a short slide on the floor mean:

"I will die on my fête day, while puppets dance—while they cry aloud all of forbidden gayety—I cry nothing."

The author of the dance gave an exhibition this week to a select company. Her face was veiled—for the expression must not interfere—and she also wore a costume of thin veils in the Merovingian fashion.

She had first impregnated the room with perfumes, which many in her audience found almost unsupportable. The atmosphere was thus filled with idealism, she said.

M. de Max, Mme. Bernhardt's leading man, seated on the floor, recited her "Poem of Love." Soon a bizarre geometric figure appeared on the screen. It was like a "Y" with sharp angles.

This was the geometric expression of the poem which was being recited, for the poetess affirms that there is a geometrical figure corresponding to every phrase and every thought. This was the basic idea of the dance.

The poetess then appeared in a pale blue light and transcribed in a dance the geometrical figure just seen on the screen. Her dance corresponded to the angles of the figure, which, in turn, corresponded to the passionate sentiments rendered in her verse by M. de Max.

After the angles she showed parallelograms; then came isosceles triangles. These represented "Poems of Atmosphere" and "Poems of Warriors."

She then danced in a way to express first atmosphere and then war. One thing seemed certain: This superdance will not rival the tango, for it is too profound to be generally relished.

NO TANGO "ADS" RECEIVED.

Luxemburg Paper Draws Line Against the Dance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—One of the principal newspapers of Luxemburg contains the announcement that henceforth it will not accept an advertisement of anything dealing with the tango dance.

Advertisements for lessons in this dance, announcements of any function where it is to be danced, and even notices where tango music and the score of one or the other of the half dozen tango operettas may be seen and purchased are not to be read by the readers of the Luxemburg Post.

PRESIDENT PRAISES MR. MORGENTHAU

Is Said to Have Gone Beyond Diplomatic Custom in Regard to Ambassador.

CORDIAL NOTE TO SULTAN

Comment of Jewish Chronicle and a Detailed Account of Reception at the Dolma-Baghtche Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Jewish Chronicle's correspondent in Constantinople, referring to the Sultan's recent audience to Henry Morgenthau, the new American Ambassador, says that comment has been made in political circles on the fact that President Wilson did not content himself with the customary formalities, prescribed by the protocol, in respect to letters of appointment.

In the letter which Mr. Morgenthau handed to the Sultan the President referred in terms of warm eulogy to the new diplomat, whom he described as "a distinguished citizen of the United States, of high character, and great capacity and ability," and as enjoying the President's fullest confidence.

The Sultan displayed the utmost affability and good-will in his conversation with Mr. Morgenthau.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—Yesterday Henry Morgenthau, the new American Ambassador, was formally presented to the Sultan. The ceremony is thus described in the Official Gazette:

As we have said Mr. Morgenthau, the new Ambassador of the United States, yesterday delivered with the usual ceremony his letters accrediting him to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

At 2:30 P. M. Fuad Bey and Erdjumend Ekren Bey, Masters of Ceremonies at the Sublime Porte, called for him at the Embassy with the equipages of the Court.

Mr. Morgenthau and Fuad Bey took their places in the first carriage; Mr. Philip, Councilor of the Embassy, and Erdjumend Bey took the second; there followed other carriages in which were other officials.

On his arrival at the Dolma-Baghtche Palace, the Ambassador was received by Ismail Djenani Bey, Grand Master of Ceremonics.

A little later the new Ambassador of the United States was introduced to the Sovereign. Said Bey, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, taking the place of Prince Said Pasha Halim, who was ill, presented the Ambassador to his Majesty. The former in his turn presented the officials of the Embassy to the Sovereign.

Then Mr. Morgenthau, while presenting his letters to his Majesty, made the following address:

"Sire: I have the honor to give to your Imperial Majesty the letter from the President of the United States of America accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to your Imperial Majesty. It is with keen satisfaction that I profit by the privilege to express orally to your Majesty the deepest and most sincere wishes of the President and the Government of the United States for the happiness of your Imperial Majesty, for the permanent prosperity of the Ottoman Empire, and for the happiness of all your people.

"I am charged by the President of the United States to employ all my efforts in order to preserve the friendly and cordial relations which fortunately exist between the Ottoman Empire and the United States, and to encourage and develop the growing commercial relations between the people of the two countries.

"At present there exist here, as well as in our country, conditions which justify the hope that great and enduring advantageous results may be obtained during my residence near your Imperial Majesty, and I have the firm conviction that your Imperial Majesty will show me the gracious good-will which has been shown my predecessors, and that the Government of your Imperial Majesty will cordially co-operate with the Government of the United States and with me in the same open and generous spirit which has so far existed.

"It is my ardent desire to encourage only the enterprises which shall be advantageous to the interests of both countries, and in acting thus, I know that I shall have faithfully carried out the desire of the President of the United States."

The reply of his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans to the Ambassador of the United States:

"I receive with pleasure from your hands the letters by which the President of the United States of America accedits you to me in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

"The mission with which you are charged, to preserve the relations of cordial friendship so happily existing between the two countries, and to encourage the more and more important economic relations between my Empire and the United States, perfectly responds to my personal sentiments as well as to the desires of my Imperial Government. Hence, you find with me, as well as with the Sublime Porte, the very best assurance for the accomplishment of your task.

"Touched by the friendly wishes which you express to me in the name of the President and his Government, I pray you to transmit to him, with my thanks, the sincere wishes which I have for his happiness and for the prosperity of the United States of America."

Here is the autograph letter from the President of the United States to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan:

"Woodrow Wilson,

"President of the United States of America.

"To His Majesty, Mohammed V., Emperor of the Ottomans.

"Great and Good Friend:

"I have made choice of Henry Morgenthau, a distinguished citizen of the United States, to reside near the Government of your Majesty in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries and of the sincere desire of his Government to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between them. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will constantly endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both Governments and so render himself acceptable to your Majesty.

"I therefore request your Majesty to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States and to the assurances which I have charged him to convey to you the best wishes of this Government for the prosperity of the Ottoman Empire.

"May God have your Majesty in His wise keeping.

"Your good friend,

"WOODROW WILSON."

After which Mr. Morgenthau was conducted to a salon where a "buffet" had been prepared for his refreshment. The Ambassador returned to the Embassy with the same escort.

Gets Prize for Thirteenth Child.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The municipality of Briesen, in West Prussia, has introduced an innovation in civic activities by officially awarding to one of its citizens a prize of 50 marks ($12.50) on the occasion of the birth of his thirteenth child. The proud father bears the good name of Schmidt and the title of "chief mail wagon driver."

SEEK CAUSE OF PARALYSIS.

What Tests in Paris Show—Man with Shell of Brain Lives a Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Dr. Le Vaditi, one of the heads of the Pasteur Institute; Dr. Auguste Marie of the Insane Asylum of Villejuif, and Dr. Martel this week published the results of their recent experiments to find the cause of general paralysis—so long heading the list of diseases pronounced incurable.

Their findings are being eagerly discussed by all French scientists. The three physicians state that they are treating general paralysis by the injection of salvarsanated serum directly into the brain.

Dr. le Vaditi, in describing the operation, says he pierce the skulls just over the temples. Five cubic centimeters of serum were injected. The patients, after a feverish reaction for five days, showed a strongly marked improvement in their general condition.

Scientists unite in declaring that there is a new hope of finally conquering this disease, which drove Guy de Maupassant mad and darkened the genius of Nietzsche.

Following the discovery of the bacillus of whooping cough by Drs. Bordet and Gengou, a new vaccine has been prepared against the disease. The results are most encouraging. Injections were given, one every two days, to the number of from two to seven, according to the severity of the case.

Of 100 cases, 36 were cured in from three to twelve days; 39 were much ameliorated, and there was no result in the remainder; but the method proved to be absolutely without bad consequences.

Before the Academy of Sciences Prof. Edmond Perrier this week cited the case of a man who lived a year with practically no brain. He was 62 years old, and had slight visual trouble, but no alarming symptom, neither paralysis nor convulsions, all his senses remaining normal. After he had died from a sudden attack of epilepsy an autopsy was held, and the doctors found that his brain was simply a thin shell.

Dr. Perrier states that the case seems to disprove the theory that special parts of the brain control all the functions of the body.

Dr. Adrien Lucet before the Academy of Medicine this week showed by a series of experiments that most microbes develop more quickly and become more numerous in liquids agitated by regular movement. He was able thus to obtain cultures eight times as abundant as ordinarily of cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, and tetanus. This is deemed important, because it demonstrated that movement is as necessary to microscopic organisms as to those more complex.

GAYETY AT ROME EMBASSY.

Arrival of Three Secretaries Makes the Holiday a Merry One.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Peter Augustus Jay, the new Secretary of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Jay have arrived with their child; also Norval Richardson, the Second Secretary, and A. B. White, the private secretary of Ambassador Page.

These additions to the staff of the embassy, coming just before Christmas, rendered the day much gayer for the "American family," as they are called.

Arthur Hugh Frazier, who intended to leave Rome before Christmas, has been asked by the Ambassador and Mrs. Page to stay on as their guest, so he remained over Christmas and started yesterday for Vienna to take leave of his colleagues there before proceeding to his new post in Paris.

Queen Elena had a little intimate Christmas reception for friends. The only American present was Signora Bastianelli, wife of the surgeon, who was formerly Lucile Loomis of Oil City, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Jr., of New York are staying in Rome and doing much entertaining.

It would seem that the tango tea had found its way to Rome, notwithstanding the dislike of both the King and the Pope to modern dances. Mrs. Hurlbert of New York will have one in her apartment in the Palazzo Sciarra early in January.

Nelson Morris, Commissioner for the Panama Exposition, with his wife, is now in Rome. They are not unknown here, having passed many years in Italy, especially at Lake Como, where they have a villa. The Morrises have a son and a daughter at school in Switzerland and they will visit them later.

SHOTS FIRED AT SENTRY.

Another Outbreak Against German Soldiers at Zabern.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STRASSBURG, Dec. 27.—According to a telegram from Zabern, two shots were fired last night at a sentry of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, stationed in the inner courtyard of the castle barracks, by an unidentified civilian outside. The man ran away and has not yet been captured.

The affair was reported to the Public Prosecutor of the district. The Governor has offered a reward of $150 for the apprehension of the soldier's assailant.

SEEK PARDON FOR MAZA.

Havana Newspaper Men Ask That Gibson's Assailant Be Freed.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The Reporters' Association and the Press Association of Havana to-day requested President Menocal to pardon Enrique Maza, a Cuban journalist, who is serving a sentence of two and a half years' imprisonment, imposed in August, 1912, for assaulting Hugh S. Gibson, at the time Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation here.

The release of Maza was also asked for a week ago in a petition addressed to the Cuban President by the women cigarette makers of Havana.

His Turn to Ask First.

GLASGOW, Dec. 16.—A London correspondent of a paper here sends this golf story: An Englishman and a Scotsman were the players, and after holing out at the first hole the Englishman said to the Scot: "How many did you take?" "Eight," said the Scot. "I took seven," said the Englishman, "so it's my hole." On holding out at the second hole the Englishman again made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent. "Na, na, my mannie," said the Scot. "It's my turn to ask first."

CHANCELLOR GIVES PRAISE TO ENGLAND

In Letter and Reichstag Speech He Points Out Lessons to be Learned

FROM PEOPLE, NOT STATE

Indications That Negotiations with England and France Will Bring the Three Nations Together.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Two events have just taken place which are bound to have a beneficial effect upon Anglo-German relations, if only they would be met in a cordial manner on the other side of the Channel. The first is the publication of a letter addressed by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to Prof. Lamprecht of the University of Liepzig, and the other is a speech the Chancellor made in the Reichstag. The letter points out that France and England have reached their present position by making national ideas go hand in hand with national ideals—"auswärtige kulturpolitik," as he expresses it.

He says that Germany, if she really desires to pursue a world policy, must follow the same course, but that while the Government can support and stimulate the main work has to be done by the people. It is not the French and British Governments that have accomplished so much in this direction, but the united and determined French and British peoples that have brought national ideals to expression. Germany is as yet too uncertain to enjoy the power of suggestion of the British and French. A Frenchman represents Paris and an Englishman represents the British Isles, but a German does not incorporate Germany.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg says that in his opinion, moreover, the importance of Germany's task in these respects is insufficiently appreciated in Germany. The Germans are a young people with, perhaps, too innocent a belief in force and too little appreciation of "the finer methods," and they do not yet know that "force alone has never yet been able to maintain what force has won." He quotes the phrase of Rostand, "C'est au moment qu'on croit redoubler de force qu'il faut redoubler de grâce," and says that not all Germans are ripe for this aspect of imperialism. He says that what is chiefly necessary is that the German people shall be awakened, but that the Government cannot accomplish the task without the constant support and co-operation of the educated classes. Everything that they can do will earn the gratitude of posterity.

The speech in the Reichstag was the first Bethmann Hollweg delivered since the Alsace garrison trouble. At the beginning he dwelt largely with the Balkans and the future of Turkey, and complimented the policies of England and France for their conservatism, and said that the German Government was "therefore justified in hoping that there is no prospect of political strife among the great powers of Europe about the future of Turkey."

Still, there remained the lively economic competition of particular countries in Asia Minor. They were devoting the most careful attention to the great economic interests of Turkey, especially in view of the Bagdad Railway undertaking, Germany had to protect. He had on a previous occasion, in connection with the announcements by the English Government, said that they were negotiating with England, with a view to preventing possibility of friction in the economic sphere, and to securing once for all financially and politically the completion of the Bagdad Railway.

Recently, at the wish of the French Government, they had entered into conversations with France which aimed at preventing competition in districts where the economic activities of the two countries met. The negotiations with England were further advanced, while the negotiations with France were still quite in the preliminary stages.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg proceeded:

"As I have already said, the satisfactory progress in the improvement of our relations with England has enabled us, in an open exchange of views, to approach a solution of the Bagdad problem. Further, in pursuance of the main idea of bringing the relations of the two countries—by means of agreement about individual questions arising out of the competition in world trade and colonial policy—permanently back into the safest paths which for a time seemed threatened to leave, we have opened negotiations with the English Government, with a view to preventing the possible appearance of antagonisms of an economic kind in African territories.

"Without encroachment upon the rights of third countries—I desire to emphasize this point most sharply—we are working for a fair settlement in the interests of both sides. There is not the slightest question of one-sided renunciations on the part of Germany. Nor is there any question, as the press has asserted, of compensations which might be given for the obtaining of advantages in Central Africa, or vice versa.

"I must confine myself to-day to these indications, as the negotiations are still in progress. I will only add that I have reason to suppose that the result of the negotiations, if they are completed upon the lines that are being pursued by both Governments, will be welcomed in Germany and in England as an acceptable solution of possible antagonisms.

"I hope that the spirit of mutual trust which characterizes our present relations with the English Government will then extend to those circles in both countries which still regard with a certain skepticism the rapprochement of the two peoples. Let us leave the past at rest and continue to build on confidence upon the basis which the present offers us."

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg regretted that he could not be more communicative, but said that the German policy was clear and plain.

It had been marked out by her own interests and by her relations to her allies so clearly that they could, he thought, have chosen no other way. Their policy was consistent with the large points of view which must always guide them. Their position in the heart of the Continent of Europe would always compel them to stake the whole physical and moral strength of the nation upon the undiminished maintenance of Germany's Continental power.

At the same time the extent of these forces compelled them to go on developing their industrial and commercial position in the world. Only unjustified depression could fail to recognize that Germany had labored with success during the last decades. Her task was still a great one and her goal was definite, although it could be reached only by steadfast and patient endurance.

GATUN LAKE 84 FEET DEEP.

Spillway Is Opened for the First Time Since June.

PANAMA, Dec. 27.—The Gatun spillway, which regulates the level of Gatun Lake, was opened to-day for the first time since June 27. During the elapsed period the water had risen from 48.25 to 84.7 feet above sea level. While the maximum level which the lake can attain is 87 feet, the water will not be allowed at present to go any higher than it is now, as the low ridge forming the rim of the lake basin has not yet been diked.

It has been planned to open one gate of the spillway for an hour or so each day to keep the water at the present level, and this process is to be used to rid the lake of masses of swamp vegetation in it, commonly known as floating islands. These are to be towed to the spillway by a tug and then sent through the spillway channel out to sea.

FOOT AND MOUTH "CURE."

German Authorities Investigate Swiss Method of Combating Disease.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Imperial Health Department is testing a new method of combating the foot and mouth disease, which has played havoc in cattle herds in America and elsewhere for so many years. The method is the discovery of Prof. Heinrich Staufacher of Switzerland.

If the results prove satisfactory the method will forthwith be employed on a broad scale in Germany and the colonies.

THRONGS SEE "MONA LISA."

Five Thousand Viewed It in Rome Yesterday—Now Going to Milan.

ROME, Dec. 27.—This was the last day for the exhibition of the painting "Mona Lisa" at the Borghese Museum, and so great was the crowd that the authorities were obliged to order out a strong body of carabineers and to issue instructions that only 200 persons should be allowed to enter the museum at one time. Several women fainted in the crush. During the afternoon more than 5,000 persons saw the picture.

Dr. Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts, stood throughout the day beside the painting. When, at dark, it became necessary to close the museum the crowd refused to disperse, and troops were compelled to clear the streets.

To-morrow morning Dr. Ricci will deliver the picture to M. Barrère, the French Ambassador, who will have it conveyed to the Palazzo Farnese, where it will be shown privately. On Sunday night or Monday the "Mona Lisa" will be taken to Milan under escort. It will be exhibited there for several days.

CROATIAN DEPUTIES FIGHT.

Diet Is Forced to Adjourn, Following a Conflict on the Floor.

AGRAM, Croatia, Dec. 27.—The new Croatian Diet was formally opened today and was informally adjourned after a brief and riotous session because of the inability of the members to agree peaceably on a date for the next meeting.

Dr. Milcusenic, a member of the Opposition, who presided by right of seniority, named Monday as the day of meeting. This, however, provoked such angry protests that he hastily vacated the chair in favor of Deputy Taskan, a member of the Government party, who ordered that the House meet again to-night.

Several members of the Opposition rushed to the platform and tried to drag him from the chair. His colleagues hastened to his assistance. Blows were exchanged and the fighting soon spread to the floor of the House. The Deputies finally vacated the place, finding that it was impossible to transact business.

HONOR LORD BURNHAM.

Press Representatives Present Address to London Telegraph's Owner.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Representatives of the British and foreign press gathered to-day at Hall Barn, the country home of Lord Burnham, to present to him an address on the occasion of the eighteth anniversary of his birthday, which occurs to-morrow.

Lord Burnham is still active in his control of The Daily Telegraph, of which he is the chief owner. His services to the newspaper world were recorded in an address signed by the leading English newspaper men, and by representatives of the American, European, Canadian, Australasian, New Zealand, South African, and East Indian press.

AVIATOR SCARES JAFFA.

Inhabitants Knew Nothing of Flying Machines Till Vedrines Came.

BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 27.—Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, now on an air trip from Paris to Cairo, caused a suspension of business here to-day when he made the first aeroplane flight over this city. The Patriarch presented the aviator with a bouquet prior to his departure for Cairo.

JAFFA, Palestine, Dec. 27.—Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, passed over this port to-day on his way to Cairo and caused consternation among the inhabitants, most of whom were ignorant of the existence of flying machines.

ALMOST 4 MILES UP IN AIR.

Lagagneux Breaks All Records by Rising to Height of 20,295 Feet.

ST. RAPHAEL, France, Dec. 27.—The world's altitude record for aeroplanes was broken to-day by Georges Legagneux, the French aviator, who ascended from the Aerodrome here to a height of 20,295 feet in his monoplane. The duration of his flight was 1 hour and 35 minutes.

The highest altitude hitherto attained in an aeroplane was that established by Edmond Perreyon at Buc, France, on March 11, when he rose 19,300 feet.

TALK OF RAMPOLLA INQUEST

Despite Vatican Denials, It Is Said Body Will Be Exhumed.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Officials of the Vatican, as well as intimate friends and relatives of the late Cardinal Rampolla, to-day denied emphatically rumors put in circulation in certain quarters in Rome of mysterious circumstances surrounding the prelate's death. They also declared there was no intention of exhuming his body for medical examination, as the cause of death had already been established.

In spite of the denial given out by the Vatican, however, The Messagero, a popular newspaper, says the exhumation of the body has been ordered in consequence of the suspicions aroused by his sudden death and the disappearance of his will, which it is thought may have been connected with it.

Steps are being taken for the publication of the late Cardinal's testament of 1899, after which the seals will be removed from his apartment. There are some who still believe that a later testament will be found among his effects.

POPE LEO XIII.'S NEW TOMB.

Arrangements for Removal of Body from the Vatican Concluded.

ROME, Dec. 27.—It is understood that the negotiations between the Government and the Vatican relative to the transportation of the body of the late Pope Leo XIII. from St. Peter's to the tomb which has been erected in the Church of St. John Lateran have reached a satisfactory conclusion.

It is said that the ceremony will take place in February.

To the Ambitious.

A better position may be open on Jan. 1st to someone with your qualifications. Investigate with a Situation Wanted advertisement in The New York Times. It will reach important business men who read Times want advertisements because experience has taught them confidence. Next to last page.

APPARITIONS OCCUR, SAYS MGR. BENSON

English Priest Tells Why He Believes They Are Brought About by Telepathy.

THEORY AS TO HAUNTINGS

Subconsciousness in Spiritualistic Phenomena—"Black Magic" as Sir Alfred Turner Views It.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The fascinating and seasonable subject of "black-magic" was chosen by Mgr. R. H. Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, whose conversion to the Roman Church ten years ago caused a sensation, for an address at Caxton Hall in this city a couple of days ago. Mgr. Benson in the course of his lecture discussed various "occult" phenomena, such as apparitions at the time of death, haunted houses, spiritualistic communications, and the alleged "materializations." He said:

"Apparitions at or about the time of death are an established fact, and there are two or three reasons why I think that they occur by telepathy and not by the soul traveling, so to speak. First, there is no doubt that the same type of apparition can occur when both parties to it are very much alive. Secondly, when it occurs the clothes of the person who appears, as well as part of the background in which he happens to be dying or alive, also often appear. No one thinks that material objects have souls, and so one must suppose that the apparitions are real, but are due to the appearing person being very much wor up subconsciously by dying, or by so le other event, and so being able to affect along visual lines his wife or any other person who is sympathetic to him but a long way away."

Mgr. Benson then went on to discuss the phenomena of the haunted house. "Are haunted houses," he asked, "merely houses saturated with some discharge from personalities long since dead under dramatic circumstances?" And then he continued:

"Expectancy on the part of some one sleeping in the house sets the discharge free, and it is translated from its dormant condition into the active visual condition. The event that occurred under such tragic circumstances precipitated itself, so to speak, on to the material surroundings, and when a receptive person comes into contact with it it reappears in terms of sight or hearing."

Mgr. Benson suggested against this theory that there was no proof that subconsciousness originates the vision. "It may be a necessary condition of the vision without being its cause," he said. "This seems to be supported by the fact that many of these 'ghosts' disappear if something demanded by them is duly done—for instance, prayers said for them."

The lecturer took the theory of subconsciousness as used by modern psychologists and applied it to spiritualistic "materializations."

"It is said that just as visual sense-images can be sent by telepathy," he observed, "so a medium, that is to say, a person who has powers to affect one subconsciously to an extraordinary degree, can even reproduce the sensation of touch. The materializations are argued to be tactile sense-images."

Mgr. Benson said that it was doubtful whether subconsciousness of any one could dominate another person so completely as to produce the materialization phenomena to which Sir William Crookes and other prominent scientists testified.

Mgr. Benson's address has created a great deal of interest and is being widely discussed. Among those who have been interviewed in regard to it is Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, who said:

"That serious interest has been aroused in psychical research is due to men like Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, Prof. Cesare Lombroso, Prof. Flammarion, and, above all, to Alfred Russel Wallace, who has just died.

"I have myself been an earnest spiritualist for seventeen years, and I have always approached the subject in an absolutely religious spirit. Regarded as a religion Spiritualism has, indeed, nothing but good in it, and it is only practiced in order to prepare people for the future life and to show them what they have really to expect when they pass through the portal that leads to a higher plane of our infinite life.

"Black magic," mentioned by Mgr. Benson, has, of course, no more to do with Spiritualism or psychic research than had Christianity as illustrated by the Inquisition to do with the doctrines of Christ. I have attended one black magic meeting in my life, and I never would attend another. The rites are not pleasant, and the objects of those who practice it are, so far as I could see, for the most part to injure their fellow-creatures.

"Mgr. Benson mentions that he knows of two persons who practice witchcraft in London at the present time. I am told that black magic is practiced by a great many persons. There is, however, no revival in it. It has simply been carried on and on from mediæval times and from still earlier periods."

In the course of the same interview Sir Alfred Turner again declared that the spirit of the late W. T. Stead had appeared at séances. "Only yesterday," he said, "we had a séance at which Mr. Stead materialized and showed himself to every sitter. I notice that Mr. Raupert in an article this morning says that people are deceived by thinking that what they see in the séance room are the spirits of those whom they knew on earth. All I can say is that both at séances and when I have been sitting by myself I have seen the spirits of those who were near and dear to me, and my consolation at seeing them is by no means diminished by Mr. Raupert's utterances."

WESTERN MEN'S NEW HOME.

Rocky Mountain Club Has Housewarming at 65 West 44th St.

Members of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York held a housewarming last night in their new clubhouse at 65 West Forty-fourth Street, which they have decided to call the "Eastern Home of Western Men." The club moved into its new quarters last Monday from the City Club, and preparations were rushed so that the new house would be in readiness for the gathering of the members last night.

John Hays Hammond, President of the club, was master of ceremonies.

"We desire to provide a home or clubhouse for men who have lived in the West and have an interest in the West who are now living in New York," he said, "or for men who come to New York and want the advantages of a club where they can meet their friends. We have all the Western papers on our files, and we try to keep the home atmosphere. We will have meetings here and lectures once a month on Western subjects. Personally, I belong to several clubs in New York, but I enjoy the meetings of this club more than of any other. We have men here frequently, either mining engineers or cattle men, either just returned from every part of the world, and they always have something interesting to say."

The clubhouse has been made by remodeling what formerly was the annex of the Hotel Algonquin. The restaurant and café of the Algonquin, called the "Pergola," still occupy the ground floor, but there is a separate entrance for the clubhouse leading to the second floor of the building, where are the lounging room, reading room, and café. On the third floor is the card parlor, pool and billiard rooms. The café on the second floor connects with the hotel.

The walls of the café and dining room are hung with scenes from Glacier Park, by J. Ferl, and paintings of the Arizona desert by A. L. Groll. The pool and billiard room walls are covered with paintings by William H. Leigh, notable among them being "The Stampede," "Sunset Over the Bad Lands," and "The Poisoned Pool." In the card room on the third floor is a collection of paintings by E. W. Deming picturing the passing of the Indian and the buffalo.

The officers of the Rocky Mountain Club are: John Hays Hammond, President; William D. Thompson, Vice President; William J. Palmer, Treasurer, and John C. Montgomery, Chairman of the House Committee. The club has about 400 non-resident and resident members. It was founded in January, 1907. It made its home first at the Waldorf, and later at the City Club in West Forty-fourth Street. The club will hold its annual dinner in its new home on the evening of Jan. 13.

CALLS BOND INTEREST EVIL.

Cause of High Cost of Living, Dean Small Tells Social Economists.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—The overhead charges of the capitalistic system are the cause of the increased cost of living, acording to Dean Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago today in addressing the American Economic Association. Dean Small is President of the American Sociological Society, meeting with the Economic Association.

"We are still paying interest," he said, "on $441,000,000 of national debt incurred before 1865. Interest payments already have equalled the original loans twice over. Through continuance of the annual interest payments which do not reduce the principal, we are now discharging these loans a third time. Americans for the next fifty years will be paying interest for portions of the Panama Canal, and at that time will have repaid the original borrowings, but the principal and interest still will be just as much due as if no payments had been made.

"Improvements of railroad terminals, completed or projected, in various cities are bonded for $100,000,000. The interest will be a permanen charge upon the earnings. It will press down upon wages and lift demands for higher rates. Our industries will repay these loans over and over again to the children and the children's children of the original lenders."

Dean Small pointed out what he described as "the fallacy of treating capital as if it were an active agent and of crediting income to the personal representatives of capital irrespective of their actual services."

David Kinley, President of the American Economic Association, said: "We need to look very closely at the tendency toward the extension of the authority of the Government into the details of our economic life."

He said that the attitude of the courts toward the character of acts of corporations needed readjustment. There is a demand, he said, tha personal responsibility for corporate acts shall be fixed upon the officers of corporations in such a way as to prevent the recurrence of many of the evils that have given rise to the hostility toward corporations.

FOR CITY COLLEGE HEAD.

Members of the Alumni Want a Graduate Appointed.

Among the names submitted to the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York for a successor to Dr. John H. Finley, the former President, is that of President Wilson's new chief of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Houston. The graduates of the City College who are in business in St. Louis have written to the world advocating his selection. A member of the City College Club said last night:

"We are satisfied to leave the appointment to the good judgment of the Board of Trustees. We do believe, however, that the appointment should go to an alumnus, because we are of the opinion, aside from matters of sentiment, that the proper man can be found among the sons of the college. Some of us favor strongly the appointment of the present Acting President, Prof. Adolph Werner."

Other members of the club suggested the appointment of Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, now Professor of Education in the college. Among others who have been suggested for

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The New York Times.

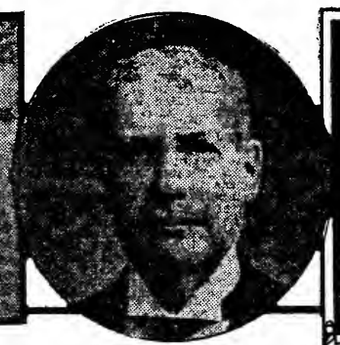
SPORTS SECTION. HOCKEY, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Section 4

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1913.

WHAT THESE NOTABLE MEN THINK OF PROSPECTS FOR VARIOUS SPORTS IN 1914

B.B. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

A.G. BATCHELDER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE AMERICAN AUTO ASS'N.



D.B. PRATT, COMMODORE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

PHOTO DAVIS & SANFORD

JAMES PILKINGTON, PRES NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN

OTTO WAHLE, CHAIRMAN SWIMMING COMMITTEE METROPOLITAN ASS'N. A.A.U.

H.T. KOERNER, PRESIDENT AMERIC. POWER BOAT ASS'N.

H.H. MELVILLE COMMODORE MOTOR BOAT CLUB OF AMERICA

JOHN A. HEYDLER, SECRETARY-TREASURER NATIONAL LEAGUE

R.D. WRENN, PRESIDENT UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

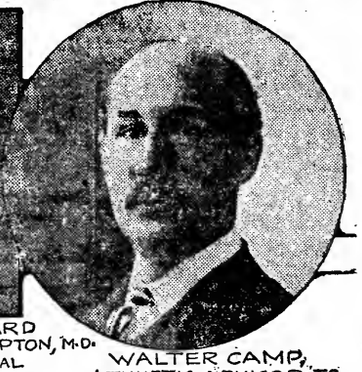
MAURICE DALY, PRES. N.Y. BILLIARD ROOM KEEPERS ASS'N.

E.J. LA PLACE, PRES. ROAD DRIVERS ASS'N OF NEW YORK

JOHN REID JR. PRES. U.S. GOLF ASS'N

PHOTO BY PACH

C. WARD CRAMPTON, M.D. PHYSICAL DIRECTOR PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETIC LEAGUE



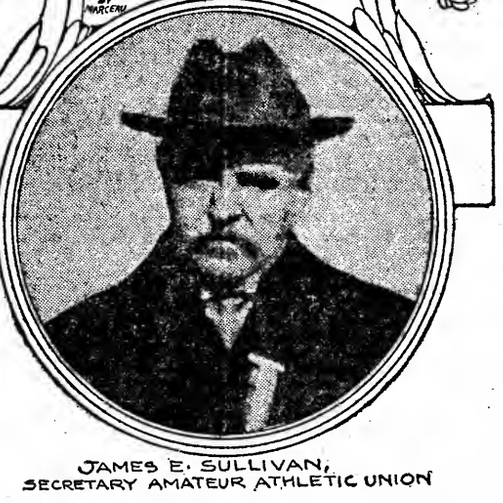
WALTER CAMP, ATHLETIC ADVISOR TO YALE UNIVERSITY

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT, PRESIDENT NAT'L. HORSE SHOW

H.L. HERBERT, CHAIRMAN POLO ASSOCIATION

PHOTO BY MARCEAU

AUGUST BELMONT, CHAIRMAN JOCKEY CLUB



JAMES E. SULLIVAN, SECRETARY AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

SPORTING EVENTS ON 1914 CALENDAR

Leaders of All Branches of Competitive Events Predict Year of Prosperity.

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS

Americans Confident They Will Retain Hard-Won Laurels—Many Athletic Records Expected.

The spirit of international competition will predominate during the year of 1914 in sporting circles, and if the predictions of the leaders of the different branches of competitive sports are fulfilled it will be the most remarkable year ever known. Up to within a few years it was necessary for Americans to go abroad to compete in the majority of international sporting events, but recently the clashes between the foreign representatives and Americans have taken place here, and next year will witness a still greater number of competitions in this country owing to the fact that Uncle Sam's representatives in the various branches of physical endeavor have been uniformly successful. The growth in all fields of competitive sports and the reduction to a science of the different forms of contests make many of the predictions appear more than probable.

The past year has witnessed a splendid succession of victories for America. Polo, golf, tennis, yachting, rifle shooting, balloon, and field and track athletics have seen American prowess and skill triumph. England has succeeded in retaining one international trophy, and annexing another. Against those victories America can show a clear title to at least half a dozen of more or less importance in the world of sport. A renewal of hostilities will see America fully prepared to meet the invaders. In some cases American athletes and sportsmen will be called upon to defend the trophies in their keeping, while in others they will be required to use every method, art and artifice in bringing back to this country trophies that have been captured by foreigners.

After a lapse of several years Sir Thomas Lipton will make another attempt to regain for England possession of the America's Cup. This will be his fourth effort. He has taken his defeat with splendid grace in the past, and he expresses the firm belief that he will succeed next September. The event will be of special interest and importance owing to the change in the size of the competing boats. The prospect of at least three and possibly four trying out as defenders is an evidence of the keen interest in the contest, while the remarkable advance made in yacht construction in America speaks volumes for the prospect of the cup remaining in the glass case in the clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club.

For the first time on record England appears to be going about the organization of sports in a practical, business like way, and it appears as if the American representatives who will defend their hard-won titles at home next year will meet opponents much better equipped than before. This is particularly noticeable in polo, as Lord St. Ledger, the financial sponsor for the visit of the Hurlingham Club team to recapture the international trophy, has been active in the preliminaries for several months, and even now has the candidates for the team in Spain playing daily. The British team will be much better mounted and better in every way than the four that put up such a splendid battle against the Meadow Brook champions last June. America is not to be caught napping, and according to the plans of the Polo Association a representative team equal to that of 1913 will be found in opposition to the Britishers, notwithstanding the fact that the services of Harry Payne Whitney will not be available. There are, however, a number of promising young players to build up the team.

Australia, with Wilding, Brookes, and Dunlop, appears to be a dangerous contender for the Davis Cup, for which the final match, at least, will be played in this country. While this is probably the greatest trio of players that ever represented a country, the results of the matches in England last Summer would indicate that with McLoughlin, Williams, Hackett, and Wallace Johnson, together with the very remarkable group of Californians who invaded the East, the cup is comparatively safe here. It is probable that Canada, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and South Africa will be found in competition. Several of the preliminaries will be played in Europe, but the Lawn Tennis Association hopes to have the semi-finals as well as the final decided here. Wilding and others may be induced to take part in the national championship at Newport, in which event there is a possibility of the title going to Australia, as Wilding has defeated McLoughlin, the national champion, each time the men have opposed each other.

Another attempt will be made by America to recapture the British international motor boat or Harmsworth trophy. Having been in competition for ten years, the cup for the first time came to the United States in 1907, when Dixie, owned by Commodore E. J. Schroeder of the Motor Boat Club of America, beat the English boats. The trophy was carried back to England two years ago by the Maple Leaf, owned by F. Mackay Edgar, where it is still held. A number of fast boats will be built, three of which will be sent over to compete for the trophy at Cowes during the month of August.

It is understood by the officials of the United States Golf Association that there will be a wholesale invasion of America by foreign golfers next year. Miss Gladys Ravenscroft won the women's championship of America and expects to return from England to defend her title. The defeat of the famous English professionals, Vardon and Ray, by Francis Ouimet, the young Massachusetts amateur, in the open championship, has stung the British amateurs and professionals and several of the best players on the other side will try and make amends by carrying back with them the men's amateur and open title.

About the first international clash of 1914 will come off in Philadelphia in April, when the Oxford University runners will endeavor to win the American intercollegiate relay championship. This will be the first appearance of Oxford athletes here since the memorable meeting between the combined teams of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. It is also expected that several prominent British and French athletes will pay a visit to the United States.

The increased interest in field and track athletics means that these will play an important part in the realm of sport. Although there will be no Olympic games to occupy the attention of the athletes, this fact will in no way lessen the interest in this branch of sports. James E. Sullivan, the leading athletic authority in the United States, predicts another year of record-breaking achievements. More records were broken last year than in any previous year, and Secretary Sullivan confidently expects that many new figures will be added to the athletic calendar before the end of next year.

Rowing has lost none of its popularity. The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has set a high standard on the sport, which in spite of the many difficult problems, is being maintained. Rowing is flourishing in the West and Middle West, and the formation of a number of new clubs promises to increase the interest in the sport. The races at Poughkeepsie and New London by the college crews attracted big crowds, and the number of collegians receiving instruction from the rowing coaches increases the prospects of a continuation of clean competitive events.

Baseball has just passed through the most successful season in the history of the national game. Even with this remarkable success the leaders of the major leagues are optimistic enough to predict a still greater season in 1914. The world's tour by the Giants and White Sox will show to foreign nations the game under its best aspects, and the Spring will find the clubs again ready to resume the struggle for the pennants. The teams have been strengthened, particularly the Yankees, and while the latter may not prove a pennant contender, it is probable that the club will be found well up in the first division. The Giants will make another attempt to capture the National League flag with a stronger aggregation than in 1913.

While there was a falling off in the general interest in automobile contests, the indications point to a revival of this sport. Purses aggregating more than $200,000 have been guaranteed for 1914, and more money in sight. As in the past few years, road races will be favored by the manufacturers as the best and safest method of speed and reliability tests. A new element will be injected into automobiling and cycle cars will be classified. These vehicles should help to increase the interest in the motor car competitions.

The new rules governing football have shown a decided improvement in the college game. The games were well attended and the new system of playing, especially the execution of the forward pass, appeals to the public. Association football is gaining in the colleges, and many clubs in all sections of the country are adopting the soccer game. Rugby appears to be stationary in the East, but has gained many followers in the West. New York entertained the West Point and Annapolis teams, and the event was crowned with such success that it will probably be played again at the Polo Grounds next year.

Horse racing has regained much of its former popularity. Plans are now under way for regular meetings at Belmont Park and Saratoga, with the possibility of other tracts being included in the circuit. Amateurs will find plenty of sport at Piping Rock and other country clubs, where a number of meets were successfully conducted last year. These meets demonstrated that the public has not lost its taste for the sport, and other meetings will be repeated on a more elaborate plan next year. The trotters and pacers appear to be coming into their own again. The light harness followers are preparing for an unusually active season, and judging by the application for dates, both on the Grand Circuit and metropolitan tracks, there will be excellent sport for both amateur and professional drivers.

International contests in boxing have not been very important during the last twelve months, but the chances for contests between recognized champions in the near future are brighter. Willie Ritchie and Freddy Welch are scheduled to battle, and in view of the recent showing of Jack Johnson his bout with Frank Moran may mean a new heavyweight champion. Under State supervision the sport has flourished in New York State. Among the minor sports, racquet, court tennis, cycling, billiards, basket ball, rifle, and trapshooting, cricket, and hockey have more than held their own, and indications point to renewed interest in the various competitive events.

BIG YEAR IN BASEBALL.

American League Prospects Bright with Clubs Strengthening for Fray.

By B. B. Johnson,
President American League.

With its prestige enhanced by its fourth consecutive victory last Fall in the blue ribbon event of the sporting world—the world's series—the American League will take the field in the Spring of 1914 buoyant with hope that its fourteenth campaign since its expansion

Continued on Following Page.

JOE TINKER JUMPS NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati Short Stop Signs to Manage Chicago Club in Federal League.

EBBETS TO RESTRAIN HIM

Brooklyn Club Had Paid $15,000 for His Release and Offered Player $10,000 Besides Big Salary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Joseph Tinker, former manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, and Mordecai Brown, Cincinnati pitcher, to-day signed three-year contracts with the Federal League. Tinker will manage the Chicago Club and Brown will manage the St. Louis Club.

George Stovall, formerly of Cleveland, and last year manager of the St. Louis American League Club, signed to manage the Kansas City Club next year. Larry Schlafley, with the Jersey City Club of the International League, will manage the Buffalo Club, and William Phillips, a former Cincinnati player, but out of baseball for several years, will go to Indianapolis as manager. The franchise recently voted Cleveland was forfeited and awarded Toronto, Canada.

James Gilmore, President of the Federal League, announced that each Federal League club would contain at least five players who appeared last year with either the National or American Leagues. The full roster of the players, he said, would be announced within a few days. Well advertised players from these leagues, he said, had been chosen to manage the Toronto, Baltimore and Pittsburgh clubs. The amount any player is to receive from the new league was not made public by Mr. Gilmore.

It was reported that Tinker was to receive $36,000 for three years' service. Tinker, who was deposed by Cincinnati, was sold to the Brooklyn Club for $25,000, it being stipulated that he was to receive $10,000 of this amount, in addition to his salary. Tinker had announced that he would not go to the Federal League club unless he was assured that his income would be larger than that provided by the Brooklyn deal.

Tinker's willingness to leave organized baseball was increased by his desire to live in Chicago, where he has business interests. An offer by Charles W. Murphy, owner of the Chicago National League Club, received Tinker's approval, but when it became known that the Brooklyn deal would block Tinker's chance of playing with the Cubs he entered his negotiations with the Federals.

Brooklyn's offer of $25,000 for Tinker's services, said to be the largest sum ever paid for a ball player, was contingent on the former Cincinnati manager's accepting the agreement.

Barney Dreyfuss, a member of the Canadian Parliament, it was announced, is the owner of the Toronto club.

Tinker and Brown are among the oldest and best known players in organized baseball. Tinker joined the Chicago club twelve years ago and won his way to high regard as a shortstop. A year ago he was signed by Cincinnati as manager. Brown also spent many years with the Chicago club as pitcher. He went with Tinker to Cincinnati.

The cities represented in the Federal League are Toronto, Buffalo, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Indianapolis.

The league representatives at to-day's meeting were: Otto Stifel, Edward Steininger, and Walter Fritch, St. Louis; Charles Weegbman and William M. Walker, Chicago; C. C. Madison, Kansas City; J. Edward Krause, Indianapolis; R. T. Carroll, Buffalo; Edward Hanlon, Harry Goldman, and C. C. Janney, Baltimore, and John E. Barber and William B. Kerr, Pittsburgh.

Joe Tinker will not be allowed to play with the Federal League if the powers of organized baseball, invoking the aid of the courts, can prevent him, it was stated here last night by Edward H. McKeever, a Vice President of the Brooklyn National League Club. McKeever said that the Brooklyn club would take immediate steps to have Tinker restrained from associating himself with the so-called outlaw organization.

"We will get out an injunction restraining Tinker from playing with the Federal League," said McKeever. "Tinker is the property of the Brooklyn Club. He has been purchased in the regular way and we will resort to the courts to convince him and the Federal League that he belongs to us.

"Tinker was the property of the Cincinnati Club when August Herrmann sold him to Brooklyn. There is no doubt about that, because when Tinker signed his 1913 contract with Cincinnati he gave Cincinnati an option for his services in 1914. Brooklyn now owns that option, by virtue of the deal which President Charles H. Ebbets put through with August Herrmann early this month. Moreover, the National League has promulgated the deal, formally recognizing Tinker as Brooklyn's property."

The news that Tinker had signed with the Federal League came as a surprise to the officers of the Brooklyn club. President Ebbets is on his way to Hot Springs for the baseball vacation, having sailed on the steamship Brazos a few hours before word reached here of the defection of the shortstop, who thus rejected a $10,000 bonus in addition to what Vice President McKeever described as a better contract offered Tinker than any he had ever signed before as a player. McKeever intimated that Tinker had been offered more than $5,000 a year for three years, in addition to the $10,000 bonus.

The Brooklyn Club explained its proffered terms in a letter to Tinker last Tuesday, according to McKeever, and no reply was received from the shortstop. McKeever said Tinker gave no intimation to the club that he planned to join the Federal League.

In taking the Tinker case to the courts, Bernard York, counsel for the Brooklyn Club, said he had not given the subject sufficient study to be able to say last night whether resort would be taken to the Federal courts or the New York or Illinois State courts. Speaking offhand, he said, inasmuch as the Brooklyn Club is a New Jersey corporation and the Tinker deal with the Federal club was assumably made in Chicago, the injunction would be sought in the United States court. York conceded that in this event the fight of organized baseball against the Federal League might reach the United States Supreme Court.

HERRMANN IS SURPRISED.

Refuses to Make Any Comment on Desertion of Tinker and Brown.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League team was first notified of the jumping of Mordecai Brown to the Federal League by The Associated Press. Mr. Herrmann was very much surprised, but said that for the present he would refuse to make any comment. As President of the National Baseball Commission, he also declined to say whether the action of Tinker and Brown had placed these ballplayers outside the pale of organized baseball.

Mordecai Brown pitched good ball for the Cincinnati team this year, and was depended on by Manager Herzog for a great deal of work in the 1914 season both as a regular and relief pitcher.

Harvard Wins Hockey Game.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Harvard defeated the Syracuse Hockey Club, 5 to 2, at the Arena here to-night.

BASEBALL SEASON TO OPEN APRIL 14

Schedule Committee Will Arrange Dates at French Lick on Jan. 2.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League has been notified by President Ban Johnson of the American League that he will meet the National League's Schedule Committee at French Lick, Ind., on Jan. 2 to frame the schedule for next season. The National League's committee is made up of Secretary Heydler, Barney Dreyfuss, and President Ebbets of Brooklyn. Mr. Ebbets will not be present, as he has gone to Porto Rico. Secretary Harridge, Mr. Johnson's right-hand man, will aid the American League President in his part of making the schedule.

From present indications the season will open on Tuesday, April 14, and will close on Oct. 4, so that the world's series can be played before the snow flies. Schedule-makers are born—like poets—and the knack can not be acquired. For many years Barney Dreyfuss has had more to do with schedule making than anybody else. He is an expert at it, and whenever there is a knot in dates to be untied, Dreyfuss always does it. The schedules of the two leagues are nowadays so well arranged that during the whole session of 154 games there is no conflictions to amount to anything. The schedule will be reported to the leagues here early in February.

The leagues alternate in opening dates in the various cities. The Yankees will open the season at the Polo Grounds with the Athletics, while Boston will open in Brooklyn. The Giants open in Philadelphia.

While there has been much discussion among baseball men about the fatiguing effect on the world's tour on the baseball players, especially the pitchers, it is nevertheless a fact that after Capt. Anson took his Chicago White Stockings around the world in 1888-9 they played superior ball during the following season. The only Giant pitchers on the trip are George Wiltse and Bunny Hearne, and McGraw, before he started, said that the pitching they would do on the trip would be of great benefit to them.

Chicago fans are worrying because they think that when Jim Scott and Joe Benz get back next March that they will be tired out for the coming campaign, but if the trip affects these pitchers as it did the pitchers on the trip in 1888-9 they will have great success next season.

President Tener of the National League was one of Anson's pitchers on that trip. He pitched twenty-two games while abroad, and the work kept him in fine condition for the following season. When he returned, he pitched in about fifty games, which is about twice as many as a twirler works in nowadays. Mark Baldwin, one of Chicago's mainstays, was let out after the trip, and then had the best season of his career with Columbus. Counting the games he worked in on the world's trip, Baldwin pitched over 100 full games during the year, which is undoubtedly a world's record. Young John Healy, another one of the Chicago pitchers, also had a fine season the year following the world's trip.

So there is no reason to believe that the players will be anything but benefited by the exhibition games they are playing while circling the globe.

President Tener of the National League made his first appearance in vaudeville in Pittsburgh last week, when he appeared at Capt. Anson's opening. The theatre was crowded with baseball fans and after Anson's act they cheered Tener until he went to the stage and made a speech.

He said: "I am happy to be here to-night and pay my respects to my old chief, Capt. Anson. It is good to be with you and see how you are welcoming Capt. Anson, who first took baseball around the world and who has done so much to make baseball the clean sport that it is to-day." Among those present were Thomas Quinn, who used to be Tener's battery mate, and also Dr. Mark Baldwin, the old-time pitcher, who is now a physician in Pittsburgh.

RIVAL N. Y. A. C. TICKETS.

Opposition Members Want President Page to be Renominated.

It was announced last night that the friends of President William H. Page of the New Athletic Club and Vice President James N. West have decided to petition the Board of Governors of the club next Tuesday night to permit the renomination of these officers for re-election to office at the election to be held on Jan. 13, 1914.

The decision of the friends of the President and the Vice President was made as the result of the report that the Nominating Committee elected recently had decided not to renominate the two officers. The Nominating Committee, it is expected, will announce the names of two other members as the candidates for the offices and if the Board of Governors consents to the nomination of Mr. Page and Mr. West there will be a warm fight at the annual club election.

WRENN WINS HARD MATCH.

Defeats Oliver Perrin in Best Court Tennis at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, Dec. 27.—Play for the Amateur Challenge Cup in court tennis opened on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club to-day. Robert D. Wrenn defeated Oliver Perrin after a very hard fought match. J. Gordon Douglas of New York won from George I. Scott of New York, and C. S. Lee and Fulton Cutting won by default. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will play Mr. Wrenn to-morrow, and the winner of this match will play Douglas in the semi-final round. C. S. Lee will play Fulton Cutting. The best match to-day was the Wrenn-Perrin match. Wrenn won the first set, 6—3, and Perrin took the next two easily, 6—2, 6—4. With two to one against him Mr. Wrenn came back with his wonderful service and took the next two with straight sets. The summary:

Fulton Cutting, Tuxedo, defeated Maurice Roche, New York, by default; C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, defeated G. I. Scott, Syracuse, by default; J. G. Douglas, New York, defeated G. I. Scott, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, 6—5; R. D. Wrenn, New York, defeated Oliver Perrin, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Harvard Hockey Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Frequent substitutions enabled Harvard to score a 5 to 2 victory over the Syracuse Hockey Club seven here to-night. The infusion of fresh men in the second half found the Syracuse seven too weak to offer opposition sufficiently strong to win. Heavy checking on the defensive kept the puck away from Harvard territory much of the time, the clever stops by Carmichael spoiling all but two attempts to score. Wanamaker, playing at center in the second half, was responsible for three of the five goals. Ringer did well for Syracuse.

Perry Wins Fast Motor Cycle Race.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 27.—Bob Perry of Urbana, Ill., won the 300-mile motor cycle race here to-day. Time, 4:28:05. Arthur

CROSSING PACIFIC WITH THE GIANTS

Thrilling Experiences of Baseball Party as Ship Rolls in Heavy Sea.

WORST TRIP OF OLD BOAT

Tossed and Pitched by Mountainous Waves—Diversions of Players on Voyage to Japan.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York Giants.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Dec. 4, 1913, (About Forty-eight Hours from Yokohama.)—In the words of Jim McIntyre of McIntyre & Heath, this trip has become a case of, "If evah I get back to that livery stable," &c. In a way it has been a monotonous and hazardous trip—monotonous because it has lasted so much longer than it should have lasted, as we should have reached port yesterday, and dangerous because we have been in a continuous storm from the time we started until yesterday. The storm reached a ticklish height last Friday, when one of the boilers in our ship had to be abandoned. The terrific head winds and high seas taxed the machinery greatly, and with inferior coal it was necessary to shut off one of the boilers and rely on three instead of four to drive the engines throughout the past week. It seemed that every one on board knew that something was wrong, but the officers of the ship refused to tell what the trouble was. I was able, however, to get the information, and the others will be told when the boat arrives in Yokohama.

The party has taken the trip quite good-naturedly, partly because all were more or less worn out with the strenuous trip through the States, thereby necessitating a rest, and partly because, with few exceptions, they had not been to sea before the present trip. The Empress of Japan is about twenty-five years old, and, according to the officers, it has never been through a trip as tough as the present one. Even the corridors on the main deck, where the principal cabins and stateroome are, (two decks below the promenade deck,) have been wet and damp during the whole voyage. For a full twenty-four hours last Friday and Saturday she was hove to. Of course, during all this time and until yesterday we could not get out on deck, only occasionally being able to poke a head out of one of the saloon doors to get a bit of real air. Consquently, all the plans looking to baseball practice and other outdoor stunts had to be abandoned.

Fortunately, the knowledge of the precarious conditions was not communicated to the major portion of the party, or it would have been frightful. Under the conditions which really prevailed, the time has been passed rather pleasantly.

M. J. D.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

Ball Players as Entertainers.

There has never been a shipload crossing this lonesome old ocean (we have not seen a thing for two weeks except a couple of dreary Aleutian Islands which we skirted about a week ago) just like this one. There are only a few people aboard who are not members of our party, so we have done just about as we pleased. Electric pianos and phonographs were put aboard before we left Victoria, and with the general good spirits and real entertaining talent among the crowd the monotony has been more or less relieved. Germany Schaefer, Steve Yerkes, Chuck Wagner, Ed Sullivan, Tip O'Neill, Bunny Hearne, Mike Donlin, Mrs. Louis Comiskey, Mrs. James Callahan, and the Callahan children, Dan and Margaret; Frank McGlynn, who is a real actor; Hans Lobert, Joe Farrell, Ivy Wingo, and Harry Sparrow were the chief contributors in the entertaining line.

Some real comedy has been pulled off, and to such a degree that the suggestion has been made for a big baseball theatrical troupe to tour the United States next Winter. Details of the plan have already been gone over, and they have met with an enthusiastic reception by several of the athletes. The idea is for a musical vaudeville show with exclusive stage settings, all apropos of the national game, and winding up with a big afterpiece based on this trip around the world. Both Comiskey and myself look with favor on the scheme, and it is possible that this after trip may become a reality.

The first real baseball work aboard was done yesterday, (Wednesday, Dec. 3). Both Callahan and I ordered our players to get into uniform and the windward side of the promenade deck was entirely bound with a net. Throwing practice was indulged in principally, and all the pitchers had a chance to work some of the stiffness out of their arms. The part of the work was particularly interesting to the ship's officers, all of whom are Royal Navy men. Capt. W. Dixon-Hopcraft, known to Vancouver and the English colony at Hongkong as an all-around sportsman, was the most interested of all. He had never seen a curve pitched, and like many other foreigners had regarded the stories of curve pitching as a bit of the usual American "bunk." Strange to say, none of the regular pitchers with the party can pitch as wide a curve as Germany Schaefer. Germany's specialty is the widest variety of an out curve, and would be a cinch for the average batsman to solve because of its long break, but it is perfectly marvelous to those who do not understand the intricacies of America's national game. They had Germany pitching until his arm was almost crippled.

The real fun, however, for the Englishmen was the fake passing and playing real baseball without the aid of a ball. The combination of Willie Keeler, Bonlis Evans, Robert Wilson, Thorpe, and Doyle kept the ball going in the fake throwing exercise, so that behind them, at the same time, were thrown out the hand motions that would be used if the ball were actually held, but even the infielders

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HOLD-OUT SEASON ARRIVES.

Pitcher Cicotte First to Return Contract to White Sox Unsigned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Eddie Cicotte, who ranked next to Walter Johnson as a pitcher in the American League last season, is said to be the first of the 1914 crop of hold-outs. Cicotte is reported to have returned his contract to the Chicago Americans' office unsigned.

Cicotte is reported from his Detroit home to have said that although the figures named in the contract were not satisfactory, he would have refused to sign at present under any circumstances, because he had not been given permission by the Players' Fraternity.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—Pitcher Eddie Cicotte of the Chicago Americans admitted to local sport writers that he had not signed his 1914 contract because the salary which President Comiskey offered him was unsatisfactory.

Cicotte has not commented, so far as can be learned, on any action the players' fraternity may be taking in the matter.

THE INTENTIONAL "PASS."

Suggestions as to How to Solve Evil of Passing Batsmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's TIMES contains an expression of opinion by Ban Johnson on the desirability of preventing a pitcher from deliberately giving a base on balls. The same great authority on baseball also acknowledges the difficulty in determining, without danger of injustice, when the play is resorted to.

Perhaps the following suggestions may aid in solving the difficulty:

1. If the pitcher delivers at least one ball which is struck at by the batter, or which, without being struck at, is called a "strike" by the umpire, such pitched ball shall free the pitcher from the charge of deliberately "passing" the batter. In this case the penalty for "four balls" shall be the usual one—the advancement of the batter to first base.

2. If the pitcher fail to deliver at least one fair ball to the batter and the latter refrain from striking at any of the unfair balls thus delivered, such failure on the part of the pitcher shall be construed by the umpire as evidence of intention to deliberately "pass" the batter. In this case the penalty shall be the advancement of the batter to second base. While only tentative, the foregoing may provoke profitable discussion.

M. J. D.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

NEW YORK GOLFERS WIN.

Field of Eighty-seven Contest in Qualification Round at Pinehrust.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27.—Metropolitan golfers made up a large majority of the eighty-seven contestants in to-day's qualification round of the tenth annual holiday week golf tournament. Heading the list was Henry V. Seggerman of Englewood winner of the recent Autumn tournament whose 81 was two strokes better than an 83 recorded by Coach A. A. Stagg of Chicago University. Close up came young William A. Barber, Jr., of Princeton with an 85, while W. E. Truesdale of Fox Hills recorded 88. C. B. Hudson of North Fork was one of three to make 90 and H. G. White of Ridgewood, William Souther of Dyker Meadow and W. L. Otis of New York were three out of four to record 93, which marks the limit of admission to the first division.

In the second division are S. O. Miller and W. A. Barber of Englewood G. W. Johnson of Hackensack, H. S. Hungerford and H. B. McClellan of Fox Hills, C. R. Gillett of Wyagyl and A. W. Pearson of Apawamis and J. M. Lummis of New York.

In the third division are F. F. Storm and Edward Martin of Englewood, Emil Heikel of Fox Hills, C. W. Harman of Wykagyl, W. C. Beecher of Nassau, David Gregg, Jr., and J. D. C. Rumsey of Brooklyn and R. G. Harper of New York.

In the fourth and last division are J. T. McCadden of Wykagyl, S. M. McCullough of Nassau, T. L. Redfield of Apawamis, W. A. Sandford of Montclair, R. A. Belding of Hackensack, J. D. Gallagher of Glen Ridge and J. N. Gould and Lansing McVickar of New York.

Harold Vanderbilt for Commodore.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the Holland House on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 9 P. M. The Board of Trustees has submitted the following nominations for the year of 1914: Commodore, Harold S. Vanderbilt, (schooner yacht Vagrant;) Vice Commodores, Daniel Bacon, (cat yacht Myrtle;) Rear Commodore, Howard C. Smith (schooner yacht Ahmakala;) Secretary, George Nichols; Treasurer, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; measurer, Alexander M. Orr. Trustees (term of 1917,) Robert C. Cuthbert, Clinton McKenzie, August Heckscher.

Race Committee—Victor L. Cumnock, Beverley R. Robinson, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., Henry H. Landon, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr.

Committee on Admeasurement and Measurers—John Hyslop, Jonathan Thompson, Robert L. Cuthbert.

Law Committee—Silas Taylor, Jr., Wm. A. W. Stewart, Alfred Ely, Jr.

Committee on Submarine and Navigation—Samuel Bodman, Arthur Curtiss James.

AMERICAN SPORT OFFERINGS FOR FORTHCOMING SEASONS---POULTRY SHOW AT THE GARDEN

GREAT YEAR OF PROMISE FOR POLO, BASEBALL, GOLF AND LAWN TENNIS

International Competitions Will Be Foremost in Amateur Sports—Leaders in Various Organizations Express Their Opinions.

Continued from Preceding Page.

into Eastern territory will surpass any previous season in the history of our organization. Improvement is the watchword in the American League. I have every reason to believe that our so-called weak teams of 1913 have been strengthened, and that the public can expect a race for the 1914 championship so close that the disposition of the pennant will not be known until the final days of the season.

This may be considered by many followers of baseball as a rash prediction to make three months and a half before the season opens, yet I firmly believe I am justified in making it. Here are my reasons, briefly outlined:

The New York team in its second year under the leadership of Frank Chance is bound to make itself felt. The addition of Walsh and Channell will increase the team's batting and fielding strength, and also impart to it an element that was missing in the team's play last season. I mean speed. If Chance in his wisdom should select Walsh, Channell, and Gilhooley as his permanent outfield next year, I venture to predict, without disparagement to any of our other clubs, that no other team in our league will boast an outfield which will surpass this New York trio in speed. Therefore, with a hard-hitting, speedy outfield, a fast infield and a pitching staff far above the average, the New York team will be sure to cut a big figure in our race next season.

The prospects of our Boston club were materially brightened when Joseph J. Lannin bought the stock in the club held by James R. McAleer and Robert R. McRoy. Mr. Lannin is a baseball enthusiast and is familiar with every angle of the game. His reputation as a sportsman is of the high class. It is the opinion that his connection with the Red Sox will inspire the players with renewed ambition and cause that team to become as formidable as it was in 1912 when it won the world's championship.

The Chicago and Detroit Clubs, like New York, are building up and each should show improvement over last season. Both Callahan and Jennings are capable, aggressive, hard-working managers and must be reckoned with at all times. Knowing the qualities of these men as I do, I would be surprised if next season they made it extremely warm for those teams which on past performances justly consider themselves as pennant contenders.

The St. Louis Club also is in process of reconstruction, and I am hopeful of better results in that city than the fans there have been accustomed to.

As for Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland, is not the record of these clubs last season a guarantee that they will be in the thick of next year's battle from flag fall to finish? I think so.

Viewing our 1914 campaign from every angle at this time, I feel confident we shall have a spirited tussle for the pennant, and whichever team wins that team, in my opinion, will be powerful enough to retain for the American League the world's championship, which we have held since 1910.

BASEBALL SAFEGUARDED.

Promotion of Sport Alone Needs Better Balanced Club Strength.

By John A. Heydler,

Secretary-Treasurer National League.

We, from the viewpoint of the official and executive side of sport, are proud in the thought that 1914 will mark the thirty-ninth successive year of organized baseball in America. Looking backward, our national game has nothing to be ashamed of, and, looking forward, nothing to fear. In the major leagues there is neither unrest nor the coveting of new territory. For eleven years the two big factors in professional baseball have operated unbroken circuits and maintained peace, despite the keen rivalry of their clubs for players and the keener rivalry on the field. Under the safe guidance and strong control of the present executive heads of the game, the future means continuance of this happy state of affairs.

We do need, however, for the promotion and growth of a healthy sporting spirit, a more evenly balanced playing strength of our clubs; otherwise will prevail the desire for what is novel and untried, and which may mean a public demand for radical change in playing rules for a championship schedule between all clubs of the two great rival organizations.

The signs of the time call for better understanding between official and player and for the adjustment of all real or fancied differences between them. The new year also brings promise of better feeling between those in control of our clubs, with a disposition on the side of the strong to aid the weak. In short, in the new year of professional baseball there will prevail a new cordiality and friendliness—all except on the playing field, where we look for closer contests, but with a continuance of the same healthy spirit of aggressive rivalry and good sportsmanship that has made possible the popularity and present high standard of our national game.

TWO SCHOOLS OF FOOTBALL.

Forward Pass Has Its Advantages, but Is a Dangerous Play.

By Walter Camp.

Yale's Athletic Adviser.

Football for 1914 promises to be the resultant of the forces of two contending schools, each denoting progress, but in a different way. An idea of the situation may be gathered from a brief review of the conditions that have led up to it.

There has always been in football a school represented by one or two teams which has been the leader in the introduction of progressive football—that is, some one or two new plays each season of advanced character rendered possible under the rules. Up to three or four years ago, Yale, by this method, had won nine-tenths of her important contests for the previous twenty years. When the forward pass was first introduced, it looked as if this leadership were to continue, for, for two years of its introduction Yale had an advanced character of forward pass by which would turn Harvard and Princeton games. The development of certain other advances in attack and defense had aided Yale to pretty constant victory. For the last two or three years other teams have assumed that leadership, though none has monopolized it, and we find the balance beginning to change quite remarkably. In Harvard's case, leadership has come through the height of skill in organization; in the case of the Army, through the adventurous spirit of standing everything on the forward pass, while in the Middle West, Chicago has come to its own through a combination of both.

There is a general belief that there is a line of cleavage between the East and West on the matter of the forward pass. This is borne out by facts, especially as to the number of forward passes used. Immediately after the introduction of this play into the game, Michigan developed it in her section as Yale had in the East. Each of these teams had long forward passes which were particularly dangerous to the opposing defense. Chicago, Minnesota, Idaho, Nebraska, and others took it up strongly. Then followed a period when the Far Western teams went into formation plays, in which the forward pass was used far more conservatively than in teams in the Middle West or the East. And it is an undoubted fact that to-day there are a great many more forward passes used in the Western games than in the Eastern games. Coach Haughton of Harvard is right when he says, as is reported, that the forward pass when it "comes off" is good, but is a dangerous play in the risk of its interception, however, and that is that the threat of this wide-open game will certainly have a good effect upon the too conservative element, and probably at the same time the more conservative game will, by many times defeating the reckless game, school those who are tending to neglect the cardinal and principal points of old-fashioned football to lay a good foundation first before they abandon themselves to too reckless passing.

With this prospect, it is certain that the Rules Committee should bring back the fourth official—the Field Judge—or it will be entirely impossible for the officials, not alone to rule on but to get any chance to see the points that necessarily must come up in connection with the developments of increased strategy in which forward passes and formations to deceive the eye and distract the attention of the opponents will form a considerable factor.

SOCCER ENTHUSIASTS BUSY.

New Organization Aims to Make Football National Winter Pastime.

By Dr. G. Randolph Manning.

President United States Football Association.

The United States Football Association, the youngest member of the family of national organizations, controls in an international and national sense association (soccer) football in this country. The organization was instituted in April, 1913, as a result of the efforts of enthusiastic followers of the game who by long experience had come to the conclusion that only a co-operative effort among the various minor associations and leagues, culminating in the formation of a national body, could elevate soccer football to that standard which it is deserving of. The success was instantaneous; the entire country joined in the work of forming State and district associations which send one delegate to the Council of the U. S. F. A.

International recognition was obtained from the Federation Internationale de Football Association, with which are affiliated now the national associations of twenty-four countries.

The United States Football Association aims to make soccer the national pastime of the Winter in this country; it assumes jurisdiction over all professional and amateur players, and will represent this country in all national and international matches and questions. A national representative team will be sent to San Francisco in 1915 to take part in exhibition games, and a picked team will for the first time in the history of the Olympic games represent this country in 1916 at Berlin at the Olympic gathering. The U. S. F. A. has entered into articles of alliance with the A. A. U., and has also started out on a vigorous campaign of introducing and furthering the game in all cities where Public Schools Athletic Leagues are in existence.

CHANGES IN GOLF RULES.

New System to be Adopted for the Three Championships.

By John Reid, Jr.,

President United States Golf Association.

Golf activities for 1914, in a national way, will begin with the annual meeting in this city on Jan. 9 of the United States Golf Association, although there will be tournaments in progress on New Year's Day at several of the Southern courses and in Southern California. It is a fact, in these days, that the sun never sets on the American golf tournament. An important matter already decided on by the Executive Committee that will be ratified at the annual meeting will be the limitation of entry in the amateur championship to those players who are rated at five or under on the national handicap list. Last year those who were at six were permitted to enter, and formerly any player who desired might enter. The restriction is based on a belief that only those players who hold a fair chance to win should take part in the amateur championship, and if the new regulation does not succeed in keeping down the field to a number that will not congest a course, I believe a further cut will have to be made and the right to enter be made more exacting still.

Another annual change is the new system of selecting the courses for the three championships will have its first test. The Executive Committee will offer a selection of three courses for each of the events. The delegates will then choose by ballot a course from those named for each of the competitions. I feel no question very much whether the plan will work out all right, for if the votes of approval may lead to electioneering and ballots become a matter of combinations a sectional rivalry may be created that must be prejudicial to the best interests of the game.

As to golf in Canada, new clubs are constantly being formed, and there are more players than ever. The home interest promises to suffer no impairment, and there will again be the international stimulus of American entries in the British amateur championship and of Canadian entries in the American event. This, I believe, will also be the case with the women's championships, here and abroad, although I have no definite knowledge on the subject and do not even know if Miss Ravenscroft is to return from England to defend the title she won in Washington last October.

Regarding the British amateur tournament, which is to be held at Sandwich during the week of May 18, I believe it is settled that Jerome D. Travers, Francis Ouimet, and Frederick Herreshoff are to enter, and there will probably be seven Americans to start. I do not believe there will be again a large entry, at least not in 1914, of American native or resident professionals in the British open championship, which will be at Prestwick in June. Our representatives did not do very well this year either in Great Britain or France, and moreover, the sweeping successes of Vardon and Ray during their trip, in which they would have captured the open championship but for the victory of the young amateur, Ouimet, seems to have revealed that our professionals have not upheld their class as players. It is true that the best men are not as young as they were, or it may be that they have been taking matters too easily. However, there seems to be here will ever gain a British open championship.

In all parts of the country there is more effort being made to keep the courses up to the best standard, which in many instances has entailed a remodeling of the original courses by expert golf "architects," who in many instances are amateurs familiar with the best links here and abroad, who have given their time and knowledge to the work purely as a labor of love. In the East the National, Myopia and Garden City courses are generally regarded as the best tests of golf, but other courses through improvements and care of the greens and fairways are very close to this trio in merit. This is especially true of Baltusrol, where I am pleased to notice that the members have persuaded George Low to recall his resignation as the professional; the Ekwanok Country Club and the Essex Country Club, at Manchester by the Sea, Mass. Three new courses about New York City, Arcola, Piping Rock, and that of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, are modeled on the best lines and with more maturity will be among the foremost as tests of golfing skill.

The growth of the game has not only offered remunerative opportunities of steady employment to the honored professionals, but also a wide field has been created for greenskeepers, club managers, and stewards. At the beginning, except where greenskeepers were secured from Scotland or England, the Greens Committees had to rely on employes who had little special knowledge of the work. At this time, however, the services of home-bred greenskeepers are to be had who have made a special study of the care and development of the soil, and of the grasses best suited to the local conditions, and who understand thoroughly how to keep the courses in condition in all seasons of the year. This has opened a permanent occupation to many persons, and I believe that in the near future special classes in greenskeeping will be included in the work of the different State agricultural colleges and experimental farms.

TO DEFEND DAVIS CUP.

Plenty of Players Who Promise to Develop Championship Form.

By Robert D. Wrenn,

President United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Owing particularly to the Davis Cup competition which will take place in this country prior to the national championships at Newport, R. I., indications point to a record year in tennis, from the standpoints of both public interest and competition. The fact that the national championships will follow the Davis Cup matches will probably result in some of the foreign players remaining over for the Newport meeting.

As the United States regained the Davis Cup this year, the final round for that trophy will be played here, and we are hopeful that some, at least, of the preliminary rounds will be decided in America. It is somewhat early to predict the list of nations to be represented in this competition, but it is not unlikely that England, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, and probably Belgium and South Africa will make a try for the cup. In this event America would witness the greatest series of matches ever played in this country.

No date has yet been set by the International Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the Davis Cup matches final, but it will probably be played two or three weeks before the national championships. In the event of the preliminaries being decided in this country, satisfactory dates will be arranged later.

Nothing has been heard since the closing of the Eastern season from the very remarkable California group of players, but it is expected that they will come East in force again to endeavor to carry back some of our most coveted trophies. Their invasion last season was crowned with great success, and the reports of the activity of more rising young players lead to the belief that their numbers will be increased.

Last season more young players appeared on the courts in competition than in many years past, and several developed into stars and future champions. This is encouraging to the parent body, as it means that the withdrawal from competition of several veterans who upheld America's reputation on the tennis courts will not impair the playing strength of this country in national or international competitions.

Wonderful strides have been made in tennis, and the prospect for still greater interest is encouraging. One feature in favor of this is the substantial reduction in the price of tennis balls. This has been one drawback to the game in the past, but nearly all the manufacturers have agreed to reduce the wholesale price, and this will result in more people taking up the game.

AMERICA'S CUP RACE.

Yachting Will Receive Boom from the International Competitions.

By Dallas B. Pratt,

Commodore New York Yacht Club.

Yachting conditions throughout the country were never more encouraging. Reports from all quarters indicate a lively season, and this is particularly the case with the Eastern racing associations, where many events of importance have been scheduled.

For the first time in several years there will be a contest for the America's Cup, and this will, of course, overshadow all other events, and serve to increase general interest in the sport. At present three cup defenders are under process of construction to compete with Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger and the trial races of these boats should add materially to the season's racing.

In the racing for the America's Cup, the fact that the length of the competing boats will show a marked change as compared with former years will have the effect of creating greater interest, owing to the uncertainty of the outcome. Sir Thomas Lipton will send over a fast boat and in order to defend the cup American yacht builders must show more speed with their creations than in former years.

With three boats at least in the trial races America's Cup would be worthily represented in the competition for the cup, and no greater evidence could be produced as to the popularity of yachting than the fact that so many enthusiastic amateurs are ready to go to such great lengths to keep the cup in this country.

It will be necessary to shorten the New York Yacht Club cruise in order to allow sufficient time between the first of the trial races and the date of the first America's Cup contest. At least five weeks will be required for that purpose, and for this reason the annual cruise will begin much earlier next year, as the tryouts will be held immediately following the cruise. The other races of the club will in no way be affected by the international event. The usual contests for the Astor and King George cups will be the closing feature of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

Orders have been given for a great many boats of the smaller classes, and these will be laid down early next year. The ship yards are crowded, and more than one have been compelled to decline orders for new boats. This is the best evidence of the interest in yachting.

MORE FAST MOTOR BOATS.

Aggressive Campaign to Regain the British International Cup.

By H. H. Melville,

Commodore Motor Boat Club of America.

The failure of the United States to lift the British International trophy, known as the Harmsworth Cup, has put the American motor boat and engine builders on their mettle, and the indications point to a substantial increase in the speed of American boats next year. That England was able to retain its hold on the trophy has stirred up increased interest in motor boating in this country, and if the present plans materialize there will be a formidable array of fast racers at the elimination trials when the challenging boats will be selected.

The challenge for the trophy will be forwarded to England in the course of a few days, and the elimination trials will take place, probably, during the month of July. As England is the present holder of the trophy, the races for the cup will take place in that country, the Isle of Wight, the week following the royal regatta at Cowes. Although no definite announcement has yet been made as to the list of foreign countries to be represented in the contest, it is likely that France will again be a competitor, and it is not improbable that Germany will send one or more boats to compete for the cup.

Several boats will be built which, together with this year's defenders, which will be remodeled and have their speed increased, will insure at least six high-speed boats for the elimination trials. In view of the speed attained by the latest power boats it is expected that every boat in the trials will be able to show a speed of at least fifty miles an hour. It is expected that an extra boat will be sent to England for use in case of emergency.

The British International Trophy is the most important that can be raced for. It bears the same relation to power boats as the America's Cup does to yachts, the only difference being that power is used instead of sails. In the development of the engines amateurs have played an important part, and many of the improvements have been made at their expense.

As in past years, the selection of the challenging boats will be made by the representatives of the Motor Boat Club of America, and it is certain that the entries for the elimination trials will represent the outlay of at least $250,000.

While the principal interest in motor boat racing will be centred in the race for the International Cup, the number of events scheduled throughout the country promises a banner year for racing. There is a widespread interest in competitive events in the Middle West, and many regattas are scheduled for the lakes in that part of the country.

DEFINE AMATEUR STATUS.

Motor Boat Racing to Develop Along Proper Lines.

By Herman T. Koerner,

President American Power Boat Association.

With the status of the amateur decided by the American Power Boat Association the sport will unquestionably develop along the proper lines during the coming year. The association handled the amateur situation in the only way that would insure continuance of the Corinthianism so severely attacked. The result of the deliberations which led to the definition of an amateur in racing events was a complete blow at the whole evil, and the man who now enters his boat in any race where cash prizes are offered forfeits his title to amateurism.

Now that the amateur is absolutely barred from participating in any racing event where money is offered, we will prevent the subterfuge hitherto resorted to of accepting the equivalent in cash. Clubs or associations of clubs offering cash in the future will know that none but professionals can participate, and that such pernicious offers will exclude the amateur entirely. It is the final move in the interests of those who believe that the sport can continue to exist without the assistance of those who have axes to grind, and who have prostituted motor-boat racing without let or hindrance.

The American Power Boat Association has now intrenched itself in an unquestioned position of leadership, and that it will continue to stand behind the amateur in his effort to keep the sport clean is a foregone conclusion. The effort has been continuous for three years, and the result has been accomplished to the satisfaction of all who have the motor boat interests at heart.

The reform thus accomplished is a tribute to the steadfast convictions of the amateur and a proof that determination in a course of action, divorced from selfish purposes, can succeed in the face of indifference or even avowed opposition.

The need of control of motor boat racing was never more apparent than during the last few years, and with the conditions satisfactorily adjusted the sport during the coming year should be the most successful in the history of the A. P. B. A.

LOOKS FOR NEW MARKS.

Secretary Sullivan Expects Record-Breaking Performances.

By James E. Sullivan,

Secretary Amateur Athletic Union.

From experience and observation for the past thirty years that I have followed athletics, I predict for the year 1914 the greatest, from an athletic point of view, that we have ever had.

The forthcoming Panama-Pacific Exposition, which will be held on the Pacific Coast in the year 1915, will act as an incentive for the young athletes all over the country to gradually prepare themselves for the numerous competitions which will be decided in California that year, and, provided the track there is as good as it has been at previous expositions, I look for new records in many of the fixed distances and events. The establishment of over eighty new records during the year 1913 shows that the American athlete is steadily improving, and there is no reason to believe that he has as yet reached the best figures that will be established. It is true that more than half the records established during the past year were made by Hannes Kolehmainen, but such sensational performances as he has made are bound to reflect upon the younger and growing athlete and act as a stimulus for greater efforts on his part which will show in years to come.

As a forerunner of the interest taken in coming contests, it might be mentioned that Chicago is already looking for the basket ball and wrestling championships, New Orleans the wrestling and all around championships, and track and field events are in demand everywhere, particularly at St. Paul, and Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis are already arranging to split up the swimming championships.

In accordance with Article 2 of the constitution is constantly promoting national, State and local legislation in the interest of the institution of public gymnasia, baths and fields for track and field sports in the United States, and each association of the parent body has large and active committees working at all times for the establishment of these centres where future champions are developed. I think that the figures for many of the swimming events will be lowered next year. I believe that many of the jumping records will be shattered during the coming year, and the weight event figures I think will also be beaten.

In relation to 1914 being a record-making year: Year in and year out we seem to think that our records are of such a high standard that beating them would be next to impossible, but those of us who have followed sport have ceased making any such statement as this.

Regarding John Paul Jones's mile record, I think that this will go to Kiviat in all probability, for if he trains especially for that distance and is pointed for a mile and taken care of, he will no doubt establish a new mile record. Of course, if he goes barnstorming and competing at every little place in the country he will not accomplish this, but if he is trained by Lawson Robertson, the same as John Moakley took Jones in hand, Kiviat will get that record. He had it within his grasp at the tryouts in the Cambridge Stadium and he should have broken it then but for the interference of two runners. He is a wonderful runner, one of the most reliable shown in the last few years. Jones has retired and will not put on a shoe again, but Kiviat will run, so I would not be surprised if he made a new record and put the figures at 4:11 or 4:12.

With reference to the sprints, Robinson of Mercersburg is a phenomenal runner, and if he is all his trainer claims for him—and some of his performances were remarkable last year—and he comes out in a public meeting he will probably break the 220-yard record at 21 1-5 seconds. The Amateur Athletic Union officials are now investigating his remarkable 20 4-5 seconds performance. If we could get Paterson, Lippincott, Drew and Robinson in active competition, we would see one of the world's greatest sprinting matches.

If proper training were done for the middle and long-distance events, I feel sure that those figures would also be beaten. The [illegible] advancement in all

tiring work of the A. A. U. The local associations will hold championships in all, or nearly all, of the sports listed on the A. A. U. card, such as basket ball, boxing, gymnastics, wrestling, track and field, &c., and, taken all in all, I have great hopes for the year 1914.

NEW FEATURES FOR P. S. A. L.

All Schoolboys Physically Fit to be Put in Athletic Training.

By C. Ward Crampton,

Director of Physical Training P. S. A. L.

Nineteen hundred and fourteen will be a great year for school boy and girl athletics. Beginning with the first week in February, we propose to put all school boys in athletic training by using athletic methods in the physical training periods which every boy takes every day (unless medically unfit.) These exercises were shown by 10,000 boys last June in Central Park. The Physical Department will open 163 new playgrounds for athletic activity, these playgrounds to be organized under group method. Each class or club will have its assigned privileges, and will take gangs from the street and keep them intact as playing units. The department will carry on and extend our intra-school competitions and expect 2,500 basketball teams and 1,000 baseball teams, at least, to hold their regular seasons.

The girls' athletics will be continued along the present lines, and the scope will be broadened later.

The Board of Education and the Board of Estimate have supported the idea of hygienic athletic training more than ever before, and the outlook for 1914 is bright for school boys and girls of the city.

BIG BOOM IN ROWING.

Western Clubs Developing Crews for Leading Eastern Regattas.

By James Pilkington,

President National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

The National Regatta, which has been held every year for the last forty-one years, usually early in August, in different parts of our country, might be called an international event. Our contests are open to the amateur oarsmen of the world and there are always many entries from Canada, including crews from Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John's, and Winnipeg. The Canadian championship races take place one week prior to our National Regatta. The winners enter in our contests and it requires the best efforts of the American oarsmen to keep the prizes on this side of the border. Our last regatta was held in Boston and probably surpassed any previous one. The entries were numerous and the standing of the contestants was of a high grade. Boston might be considered the mother of rowing in this country, as rowing and sculling were patronized in that city long before other sections were interested in the sport. Yale and Harvard were boat racing more than sixty years ago. No city of the Union possesses a more appreciative public or better judges of good contests than Boston. There were many surprises at the last championship races.

The greatest, perhaps, was the winning of the intermediate eight-oared race by the Duluth Boat Club, who were practically strangers in the East. They also rowed first and second in the eight-oared championship, in one of the best lists of competitors ever entered in a national. Biddle, the Canadian sculler, was another surprise, winning the three sculling contests with all good entries against him.

It is quite evident that the Eastern oarsmen will have to wake up if they expect to win their share of prizes from the West and Canada.

In many of our cities there are local rowing associations which give regattas on holidays and at other times, which the public can enjoy without expense to themselves. All amateur rowing contests are free to those who wish to attend them and are entered into by the contestants only for the love of the sport. This is also the case with college rowing. The public can see their contests without any charge, and as rowing is the most expensive sport going, this should be appreciated.

The year 1914 promises to excell all other years in college rowing. The defeat of Cornell by Syracuse will have a stimulating effect, and will serve to make the intercollegiate contest more of an open one. The good showing of Washington University last year and the prospect of a better crew from that section next year will add to the interest in the race. The change of coaches and methods at Yale will develop new interest in that quarter and turn many eyes toward the next struggle at New London.

We have in Greater New York about thirty active rowing clubs and three regatta associations. There is a movement on foot to consolidate these three associations for the purpose of promoting better regattas and improve the interest of the sport in every possible way. This appears to be a very wise move, and one that should produce beneficial results. It is one of the prime objects of this consolidation to secure a more suitable place for holding regattas. It does seem as though it should be possible for New York City, situated as it is, with bays and rivers on every side, to set aside a stretch of water equal to that of other cities so situated, where lovers of boating, racing, pleasure boat rowing, and canoeing could enjoy the pleasure to be derived from those sports.

SWIMMING BATHS NEEDED.

Municipal and Public Support the Backbone of Aquatics.

By Otto Wahle,

Chairman Swimming Committee, Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union.

Basing a prognostication for the swimming season of 1914 on the events of 1913, one cannot help wondering at the wonderful progress that swimming has made in the United States despite the lack of proper facilities for popularizing this sport. Chicago's position of being the foremost swimming city in the United States will in 1915 be closely contested by New York, which can pride itself on a galaxy of promising youngsters. What has helped swimming in the United States more than anything else is the introduction of competition in the public baths of the large cities, but a still more important thing is to be done, and that is to give our large cities a sufficient number of public baths which will give swimming clubs—after all the pioneers of the popularization of the sport—an opportunity to exist.

Chicago, to this day, has no bath of the regular length of twenty-five yards, so that if a Chicago swimmer wishes to establish a world's record, he will have to go outside of Chicago. The number of public swimming pools in New York is not exceeded beyond the number of three, a very poor showing in comparison to the seventy swimming baths in London and the more than thirty in Berlin.

If matters should ever improve in the United States so that the big cities will have not exceeded beyond the number of three, a very poor showing in comparison to the seventy swimming baths in London and the more than thirty in Berlin.

If matters should ever improve in the United States so that the big cities will have not exceeded beyond the swimming baths which English cities of the same size have had for the last ten years, then we will take the same position in swimming in International contests which we have taken in athletics.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR POLO.

International Match Will Be Feature of Long List of Events.

By H. L. Herbert,

Chairman Polo Association.

Regarding the outlook for polo in 1914, all the conditions are most encouraging for those who play the game, and there are even arrangements under way for 1915, as four grounds are being completed at San Francisco and plans have been perfected for six weeks' tournament under the rules and auspices of the Polo Association during the Panama-Pacific Exposition there.

Clubs are laying out grounds in all parts of playing polo. At the present time the Polo Association has a greater membership than at any time in its history. There are forty-eight clubs in active membership and four clubs up for election, while the game is established at thirty-eight military posts, which are members of the Polo Association through the Army and Allied Club.

All the polo grounds are kept up better than ever, the clubs having learned by experience the value of systematic and expert work in caring for them. In many parts of the country subsoil irrigation is necessary, and there is a great improvement to be noted in the playing fields treated in this manner. The qualifications of a high-class polo pony are well understood, and in the West and East there is a standard that governs the selection and training of the right sort of pony, besides a development of breeding farms to specialize in mounts for the game.

The outstanding event is naturally the forwarding of a challenge for the International Cup from Hurlingham, and its acceptance by the Polo Association. The match will be decided at the Meadow Brook Club under conditions that governed the similar contests there in 1910 and last Spring. The contests will be played in June, and that the public interest is undiminished may be deduced from the fact that I have already received applications for boxes from different parts of the United States.

It is to be regretted that Harry Payne Whitney, according to what I have heard, has decided not to play on the defending team, but the players of the land are to be congratulated on the fact that Mr. Whitney has agreed to give his aid in the selection of the team and the ponies, which I regard as a most important part in the successful defense of the trophy. There will be no details settled until the annual meeting of the Polo Association, but I may state it is understood the practice games will begin in April on the grounds of George J. Gould in Georgian Court, Lakewood. It is probable that the Lakewood Polo Club will revive its Spring tournament, formerly the feature of the Eastern early season, but this will be distinct from the international practice play.

No tournament assignments, however, will be decided until the annual meeting. The Cooperstown Club, to take up last season's events, gained the unequaled record of winning the three championships of the Polo Association, the senior, the junior, and open, and throughout the country the tournaments received splendid support. The Circuit Cups, given by the Polo Association to stimulate the game by providing sectional competition, that might be termed special championships if that term was not so overworked, brought out keen competitions. There were four of these tournaments and they are annual fixtures.

The successful appearance of the All-Hawaiian team added interest to the games for the Pacific Coast Circuit Cup. The team won the possession of the trophy and the individual souvenir prizes, and Hawaii is expected to again be represented this Spring. The team of the Farquhar Country (Va.) Club won the Southern Circuit Cup and the Onwentsia team the Western Circuit Cup. The successful team in the tournament for the Army Circuit Cup, played at Washington, was from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas.

HOPE FOR GOOD RACING.

Encouraging Prospects for the Sport for Next Season.

By August Belmont,

Chairman The Jockey Club.

Racing of the past season is history and stands for itself. After a lapse of several years meetings were held at Belmont Park and Saratoga. In view of the conditions, these were successful, and the attendance was fully up to expectations. The amateur race meetings at Piping Rock and other country clubs did much to stimulate interest in the sport. The comparatively rich stakes that have been listed for next year promise a continuation of the sport.

It is premature to discuss the outlook for next season, as nothing definite has been done. No dates have been assigned or arrangements perfected for any meetings in this State. Early in January The Jockey Club will probably have some announcement to make regarding the racing situation of next season.

LIGHT HARNESS RACING.

Increased Demand for Fast Horses Gives Promise of Good Sport.

By Edward J. La Place,

President Road Drivers' Association of New York.

There has been a marked increase in light harness sport during the last three or four years, and the present indications point to a speedy return to its former popularity. With the temporary abandonment of thoroughbred racing there was a return to the trotter and pacer. Several new tracks were put into operation during the past year, and the attendance at the Grand Circuit meetings showed a marked improvement. Not only have the number of meetings increased, but the breed of horses is improving, and this was demonstrated by the number of new records established last Summer.

The recent sales show that the interest is not confined to professional racing, as many of the horses bought will be used for amateur purposes. There was a great demand for horses, especially fast ones, and the unusually high average obtained makes it certain that the revival has come to stay.

There was a general uniformity of time made on the Grand Circuit tracks last season, and while Uhlan's mark was not approached, the records made by the two and three year olds leads to the conclusion that many of the existing marks are in danger of being lowered next year. The list of entries for the futurity events and the promises of support from the owners of trotters and pacers indicate a successful season in 1914.

Membership in the New York Road Drivers' Association showed more than 50 per cent. increase over that of any previous year, while the matinée races on the Speedway, under the auspices of the association, showed a distinct advance in the sport. We had faster horses than ever before, while the fields were a gratifying improvement over that of 1913, and the coming year should be productive of still better racing.

The Metropolitan tracks will be kept busy next Summer and many race meetings are planned. The great country fairs are splendid auxiliaries for light harness racing, and the liberal purses offered do much to bring out good horses.

The National Trotting Association has kept up its praiseworthy efforts to keep the sport clean. The severe punishment meted out to offenders has contributed to the general welfare of light harness sport, and with a continuation of these efforts, together with the support of the sport loving public, the year 1914 should be the greatest in trotting history.

HORSE SHOW IN FAVOR.

Demand for High-Class Animals Helps the Breeding Industry.

By Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

President National Horse Show Association.

The demand for high-class carriage and harness horses is the best indication of the future of the Horse Show. There is considerable difficulty in finding good horses. This country has been benefited by the importation of hackneys and other highly-bred horses and the result has been a distinct gain for the breeding industry. The standard of the show horse has been improved in a marked degree during the last few years and exhibitors find it more and more difficult to win blue ribbons owing to the gradual improvement in all breeds of horses.

The last exhibition of the National Horse Show did not bear out the predictions of many persons, that heavy harness horses would not keep up to the standard. I believe the harness horses shown in Madison Square Garden were of better quality than those of former years. The breeding is being carried on along more scientific lines, and hackney blood is asserting itself. There is increased entries in these classes next year.

There was a gratifying increase in the number of saddle horses shown, and there is little doubt that the hunter and saddler has again come into their own. Hunting is growing in favor, and the formation of hunt clubs means an improved bred of horses. Breeding farms are being established in different sections of the country, and soon Kentucky will have several rivals in States producing good saddle horses.

The success of the 1913 show was gratifying from both a horse and attendance standpoint, and with added features next year we look for still better results.

BETTER ROADS IN SIGHT.

Motoring Conditions to Improve Under Development of Highways.

By A. G. Batchelder,

Chairman A. A. A. Executive Board.

Simply because the biggest road of all is called upon to accept an increasing quantity of motor-driven traffic does not convert it into a "joy" or "peacock" boulevard. People have a right to go from town to town and county to county by road as well as by train. A road across an entire State is nothing more than a chain of magnified local roads, which, when linked together, provide a continuous route that not only meets all community and county necessities but also serves the Commonwealth as a whole. When this kind of a road joins with a similar road in the succeeding State it becomes interstate, and hence it is of national concern.

To accomplish the little and big in highways progress is the problem of the moment. When the approach is from a national standpoint, it would seem a common sense and economical arrangement for the National Government in dealing with the State units to impose an obligation that any aid forthcoming to the most used commercial highways should carry with it a requirement that the State expend upon the lateral roads directly serving the farm population a proportionate amount to what has been saved by Federal co-operation.

A motorist, like every other citizen, realizes that the consumer pays the freight and so it is that he wants attention given to the "feeder" roads over which so much of the farm products are transported on their way to market.

When we realize that 85 per cent. of the traffic of the country is carried over 15 per cent. of the roads, it is plainly apparent that the betterment of the principal arteries of communication must concur with the advance of the interlocking roads.

The main routes across a State should be laid out to serve the greatest commercial interests in addition to facilitating the general transporting of farm products. But the through traveler is an incidental quantity, and it is immaterial if in crossing a State he is required to increase his mileage. The main road of the State is to be considered first from its intrastate rather than its interstate needs when the one use so far exceeds the other.

Nevertheless, the motorist does not consider it a crime because part of our citizenship—including a considerable number of plain people with their little cars, and now the cyclecar owners and the thousands of motor cyclists—journey road to our scenic wonders, spend their vacations by seashore or lakeside, or in mountainous grandeur. Not a few States are as much justified in contending that their scenic and healthful assets shall be developed as agricultural States have a right to call for assistance in getting farm products to the consumers.

Intermingle the people of the various States and let them get acquainted with the requiremnts of one another; then note how quickly there comes a broader and more friendly, and, consequently, national feeling.

Racing conditions do not show much improvement. With few exceptions track competition is not encouraged, but road races appear to hold their own. There are good prospects of the renewal of the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize contests.

MOTOR CYCLING PROGRESS.

Growth of Sport Shown by Increase in Membership in F. A. M.

By B. J. Patterson,

President Federation of American Motor Cyclists.

There is every reason to believe that 1914 will be the greatest year in the history of motor cycling.

Every one wants to ride, but not every one can afford an automobile. To those who cannot the motor cycle opens up a world of pleasure at a cost within their means. And in commercial pursuits the motor cycle is meeting certain needs more efficiently than the automobile. Therefore the popularity of the motor cycle is founded on its efficiency in business as well as in recreation.

The year just closing marked a tremendous advance in motor cycling as compared with previous years. In point of production there were, it is estimated, nearly twice as many motor cycles built in 1913 as in 1912. Manufacturers who have studied the situation are preparing for another large output in 1914, and are confident that the demand will equal the supply.

One evidence of the remarkable growth of interest in motor cycling is shown in the development and progress of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists. In comparatively a few years this organization has grown until it now has more than 25,000 members in the United States. The federation is purely a riders' organization, and looks after the interest of its members. It also governs all motor cycle competitions.

Motor cycle tours across the continent are ordinary affairs nowadays. Only a few years ago a tour across the State was an event of importance.

Motor cycles are found in every line of business where quick transportation is demanded. The motor cycle starts quickly, goes quickly, and penetrates places impossible to a machine of four wheels.

Mechanically, the motor cycle has kept pace with the automobile, and in power, economy, reliability and simplicity is a marvel of engineering ingenuity. Its efficiency, combined with its economy, have undoubtedly brought about the present popularity of the motor cycle. And, since efficiency and economy are absolutely demanded in this modern day, it is easy to see why the motor cycle will continue to gain in popularity.

BILLIARD OUTLOOK POOR.

Unsettled Condition of Country Hurts Business End of Sport.

By Maurice Daly,

President Billiard Room Owners' Association.

In attempting to forecast the future, many conditions must be considered, as matters commercially are somewhat chaotic. We have a revision of the tariff. Large corporations are being slowly controlled by Government supervision; banking business is to be another Government feature through the passing of the Currency bill, and capitalization and inflation of values have taken place.

Now, with the above formidable array of conditions confronting us, who would prophesy with any degree of accuracy? In the billiard business, high rents and the cost of all materials necessary in conducting a first-class place have become almost prohibitive. Competition has carried everybody a merry pace in the struggle to hold one's own; surroundings, such as locations, must be better; accessories and all the paraphernalia that the business calls for have increased out of proportion to earning power. Licenses have been advanced to such an extent that most rooms throughout the country have had to dispense with bars and enlarge their rooms in order to secure additional revenue, while those who have licenses find drinking becoming less and less. The prices of goods have increased more and more until at the present time, aside from the license, the business of furnishing liquor in a billiard room is a decided loss, which sooner or later must be abandoned.

Now the revenue per table has remained the same despite the above conditions. The roomkeepers of the place have been to a man willing to work in co-operation for the increase of revenue in order to

ENGLAND'S ENTRIES RULE THE ROOST

Foreign Game Birds Score Notable Victories at Poultry Exhibition.

England's entries ruled the roost yesterday at the Poultry Show in Madison Square Garden with the beginning of the awards at the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, which was the means of attracting a host of enthusiasts and fanciers to the famous am

WINTER BASEBALL --- WITH THE GIANTS ON THE PACIFIC --- HOCKEY --- TRAP SHOOTING

WINTER LEAGUERS IN ARMORY AGAIN

University and Union Club Teams Victorious in One-Sided Games.

As the tangle over the Winter League baseball park on Fifth Avenue, at Seventy-first Street, has not been entirely undone, the double-header scheduled for yesterday on the exclusive playground was transferred to the Twelfth Regiment Armory for settlement. At the same time the glad tidings were given out that next Saturday the league will resume its outdoor programme at the same place where it was interrupted a week ago by that undesirable fence. What happened to the dear old national game yesterday really belonged indoors, where the sad scene could not be viewed by the general public.

Both games played yesterday reached the one-sided stage before two innings were completed, and left nothing in doubt except the size of the ultimate tragedies. In the opener the University Club team booked up with the Twelfth Regiment combination, and the finish showed the former in front by the score of 40 to 15. The score was 24 to 3 at the close of the second inning, but the soldiers improved a bit in the later innings. In the second game the Union Club aggregation rode roughshod over the representatives of the Calumet Club, winning by the score of 68 to 5. The Unions had dented the plate forty times before the Calumets pushed over their first run in the fourth inning.

The result of the double-header puts the Union Club team in first place, with three successive victories and no defeats. Unless the other clubs get busy soon and recruit some new talent, the Union boys are going to have about as easy a time as the Giants have annually in their little neighborly conflicts with the Brooklyns.

Yesterday the Union Club brought out Harold Weeks, the once great half back at Columbia, to do the catching, and Harold shone brilliantly both in catching and in hitting for four innings. Then he retired with some of the other regulars to let the second string players get into the game. In his four innings of active service Weeks came to bat nine times and blew himself to four doubles and three singles. Outside of that he didn't hit a thing.

But the real headliner of the double bill was little Johnny DeSaulles who also gained considerable reputation on the gridiron like Weeks. Little Johnny guarded third base for the Union Club when he was not hitting the ball or running wild on the bases. There was hardly a minute that Johnny did not come under the spotlight for some stellar performance. He broke into the box score for nine hits, got fifteen times at bat and grabbed all sorts of sassy line drives between second and third bases, converting the same into putouts at first. On the bases Johnny performed with the freedom of a bird in an open lot and stole about everything that is permitted under the special rules of the Snowshoe circuit. He cut up just about the same as Eddie Collins did in the recent world's series.

In the first game the Twelfth Regiment team tried four pitchers without locating one who had anything more than a khaki uniform. The university boys smashed the ball until it beat a continual rat-tat-tat on the armory floor. Meanwhile, Frank Simmons was going strong and John Reid, Jr., over at third base, was projecting himself into the paths of numerous prospective hits. The noted golfer ran second to Johnny DeSaulles for the fielding honors of the afternoon. After the second inning, when they scored seventeen runs, the university players became more considerate and edged along on the safe advantage.

The Union Club adopted the same tactics in the second game that the university crowd had used in the first, smashing the Calumet pitchers to the armory walls. The Calumets used their reversible batters and it was as bad one way as the other. The losers scored most of their runs by hitting the ball through open doors for home runs The scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
University C.	17	6	6
Twelfth Reg.	2	8	1

Batteries—Simmons and Vander Poel; Bailey, Janes, and Holt. Umpire—J. B. Lowell.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Union Club.	68	12	4
Calumet Club	5	13	12

Batteries—Wagstaff and Weekes, G. Watson; Dahlgren and Root, Root and Dahlgren. Umpire—Mr. Hildreth.

STANDING OF TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Union Club	3	0	1.000
Racquet and Tennis	2	0	1.000
University Club	1	1	.500
Knickerbockers	0	1	.000
Calumets	0	2	.000
Twelfth Regiment	0	2	.000

MOORE IN SEMI-FINALS.

Seventh Regiment Tennis Expert Defeats Bruno In Armory Tourney.

Tennis of a lively character was witnessed yesterday in the Seventh Regiment tournament on the armory courts, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Eight matches were played, and a fair gallery watched the erratic bounding of the felt-covered ball. G. G. Moore, Jr., won his way into the third round of the regimental championship by defeating T. A. Bruno in straight sets. The latter put up a stubborn resistance, but the experience of Moore told in the end. The first part of the opening set made the outcome appear doubtful, but Moore soon found his opponent's weakness and kept up a consistent attack from the back court, and afterward found little opposition. It was a bad day for Bruno, who met with a second defeat in the handicap singles when A. H. Washburn, continuing the brilliant game that he has shown during the tournament and playing from the scratch mark, qualified for the semi-finals by the score of 6—0, 6—4. Washburn's lead was never threatened, as, after winning the first set by 6—0, he let up in his playing and Bruno made a better showing, but Washburn, always holding the upper hand, went out 6—4.

The first match in the championship doubles was a default by G. S. Hauck and L. L. Anderson, who forfeited to C. G. Moore, Jr., and R. K. Tomlin, Jr. The handicap doubles will start on New Year's Day, and no postponements will be permitted until after Jan. 3.

In the third round of the handicap C. A. Schwarzwaelder, with a handicap of plus half 15, defeated H. L. Follett, minus half 15, in two straight sets, but in the fourth round he succumbed to R. K. Tomlin, Jr., playing minus half 40, after a hard struggle by the score of 6—4; 6—4. G. Grenz was not extended to win from F. W. Kroehle, Jr., after the latter had defeated H. A. Naisawald in the previous round. The summary:

Seventh Regiment Singles Championship—Second Round.—G. G. Moore, Jr., defeated T. A. Bruno, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles Championship—First Round.—G. G. Moore, Jr., and R. K. Tomlin, Jr., defeated G. S. Hauck and L. L. Anderson by default.

Handicap Singles—Second Round.L. L. Anderson (minus 30) defeated C. M. Ammerman, (minus half 30,) 6—3, 6—6.

Third Round.—C. A. Schwarzwaelder (plus 15) defeated H. L. Follett, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—2; A. N. Milne (scratch) defeated L. L. Anderson, (minus half 30,) 6—4, 7—5; G. Grenz (minus half 40) defeated W. E. Rowley, (plus half 15,) by default; F. W. Kroehle, Jr., (minus half 15,) defeated H. A. Naisawald, (minus 15,) 6—2, 6—4.

Fourth Round.—A. B. Washburn (scratch) defeated T. A. Bruno, (minus half 15,) 6—0, 6—4; R. K. Tomlin, Jr., (minus half 40,) defeated C. A. Schwarzwaelder, (plus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4; G. Grenz (minus half 40) [illegible]

CROSSING PACIFIC WITH THE GIANTS

Continued from Page 1, Sporting Section.

at their dexterity. This practice, indulged in previous to all the games played in the United States, caught the crowds everywhere, in many instances even stronger than the game itself. This particular collection of players now "pull "things that the fans have not been treated to at home.

Playing without a ball made the biggest kind of a hit. Every one took his turn at bat, and the umpires worked in their regular positions. Disputes with Umpires Klem and Sheridan, bone-head plays, and all the trimmings of a regular game were gone through so well that the officers and a good portion of the crew were completely mystified. In some instances those not familiar with the fake did not realize the true situation for five minutes.

Much Seasickness Aboard.

Seldom has there been as much seasickness on any ship as there has been on this one. Of course, the rough sea has been mainly responsible, but I never knew of ordinary seasickness to last as long as it has with some of these victims. One thing which I think can be blamed for the prevalence of the ailment is the fact that the party did nothing but talk seasickness for several days before coming on board. Then, again, Matty threw a big scare into them by his talk and giving as his reason for not making the trip his fear of the water.

Sam Crawford came out from his quarters only a few days ago and Faber, the young pitcher from the Western League who joined the White Sox for this trip, is still under the weather and confined to his quarters. He simply will not take a chance at standing on his feet. He says he feels all right as long as he is lying down. About everybody in the party except Jim Callahan, Mike Donlin, Mike Doolan, and H. P. Burchell were sick for days. Even now, when most everybody is up and about, a little pitching of the boat will send a dozen or more hiking for a place to lie down. Joe Benz, Comiskey, Crawford, Mrs. Larry Doyle, Mrs. Joe Farrell, Bill Klem, Mr. and Mrs. Lobert, Jack Bliss, Faber, Wingo, Weaver, Wiltse, and myself were the worst off. In addition to my seasickness I caught a heavy cold about a week ago. am a fine chipper enough now, but everybody tells me I must have lost twenty pounds.

There is quite a lot of cheer to things to-day with the near prospect of reaching land, but it has been a tough trip. Trying to sleep in bunks on a tossing ship when the sea is only moderate has been for us is a far different proposition than we have been accustomed to. We have had three or four accidents since we started, but none of a serious nature. On Thanksgiving afternoon Harry Burchell of the baseball party was reading in the ship library, which is forward, and the waves were dashing against and over the ship. Suddenly there was a crashing sound, and before Mr. Burchell could look up or about, he was rolling over the floor in two feet of water, which had come streaming from a gash in his head. The wave had crashed in a window just above where he was sitting, and several tons of water came into the library, putting the room and the reader out of commission at the same time. His shoulder was badly wrenched and the glass cut a gash in his head. This was the first hard slam any of the party had received, and as the storm showed no signs of abating, the accident caused a big scare

On the following day Wiltse was trying to navigate his room during a very rough sea when a big wave struck the ship, broke loose and fell on his hand, crushing a finger. He has it bandaged now, but he does not think it will prevent him from pitching for more than a week. He exercised a bit with his injured hand yesterday, and was able to throw the ball at a fairly lively clip. The same day that Wiltse got the slam Harry Sparrow was making his way to the doctor's office, on the lower deck, when a very large wave hit the old ship, and poor Harry, who weighs much over 200 pounds, went up and then down, landing on his left arm. We think the arm was broken, but the two doctors aboard say not. However, Harry has been in bed ever since.

Jack Sheridan Loses Teeth.

One of the funny incidents of the trip to date centres around Umpire Jack Sheridan and his false teeth. As we departed from Victoria at midnight it was not possible to get a picture of the tourists bidding farewell to America, so the entire party assembled on the after deck yesterday to be photographed in such a farewell scene. In this picture Ted Sullivan is waving the flag presented to us by the fans of Portland, Ore., to be carried around the world. While this group was being posed Sheridan climbed out on to one of the lifeboats which swung out over the water. These boats are covered with canvas which can be removed when the boats are required for serious purposes. Well, when the signal was given to give the good-bye sign to the old United States, Jack stood up in this lifeboat and waved his arm almost off. Fortunately the sea was smooth, but he gave a lot of us an awful shock. At that he lost his false teeth while his demonstration was at its height, but he did not realize at the time that he dropped them. This morning he was sending the Chinese stewards to all parts of the ship in a search for his lost molars. Can you imagine what will happen to him next season in case he does any umpiring? All the players are sure to tell the story and old Jack will be about at many times.

Several of the players—Thorpe, Magee, Slight, Weaver, Lobert, Donlin, Leverenz, Evans, Schaefer, Scott, and Hearne —have invented some new indoor training stunts. These were used while the weather was bad, and enabled the athletes to keep in pretty good condition. Thorpe is the leader in all this activity. He has shown the boys how to jump the rope with the minimum amount of exertion, and a couple of days ago, before it was possible to do anything on deck, he showed a new wrestling game. You wrestle without getting on your feet at all. It consists in keeping your shoulders off the floor while sitting or rolling around, at the same time trying to pin the other fellow's shoulders down. Sit-down boxing is another game that has come to light on this trip.

Perhaps the most novel of the strange stunts, certainly the most amusing, is the "horse" racing in the dining salon. The game is played with any number of horses and riders. The favorite "horses" are Thorpe, Schaefer, and Evans. The "horses" have to go on their hands and knees and the riders are not allowed to touch their feet on the floor. The races take place along the various aisles in the dining salon, which are about sixty feet in length. Evans is the best mount of the races because he has charmed Dan Cashin, the 6-year-old son of the White Sox manager, so much that Dan refuses to be a jockey for any one except Steve. Even under this handicap Jim Thorpe has won a good share of the contests because of his great strength and his ability to excel in all athletic exercises.

Comiskey Most Popular Man.

The most popular man aboard is Charles Comiskey, or "Commy," as he is familiarly addressed by every one in the party. While he has been "under the weather" most of the way across he has never forgotten that he was the originator of the idea of this trip around the world, and consequently responsible in a measure for the safety and comfort of the sixty-seven tourists. He was confined to his room most of the voyage, until yesterday, when he appeared on deck to oblige Jack Gleason's photographer, who wanted a picture apropos of the dignity of the national game But when he was sick he was constantly inquiring about the condition of every one on the sick list, also ordering many things to be done for the convenience and enjoyment of the tourists. "Commy's" enforced seclusion has resulted in his cabin being converted into headquarters for numerous fanning bees. Ted Sullivan, Tip O'Neill, Jim McAleer, Jack Sheridan, and myself comprise the group of "fanners" and old baseball stuff has come thick and fast. Famous players mostly are discussed, but as their champions advance them along the line of argument until they reach a [illegible]

bound to flounder. But "Commy" is always there with the salve and the well-ordered baseball facts.

Nobody knows more about old-time baseball people, methods, and conditions than "Commy," and, apparently, he is as well loved by the old fellows of the game as he is by the present generation This was evident by the great number of letters, telegrams, and marconigrams which awaited him on the ship when he came aboard. He has not yet read all the communications that were sent. The steward is still decorating the dining table with the flowers that were sent aboard for the Comiskey family at Victoria, and the last of the wine which was part of the good-bye cheer for "Commy" has not been drunk, despite the fact that the Grand Old Man of baseball has been more than generous in his distribution of it. An extra cabin had to be set aside for the gifts which were sent aboard for "Commy" to wish him godspeed on the greatest baseball tour of all times.

One meritorious result of the gatherings in Comiskey's room is the plan which has already been started of having an "old-baseball" week annually, alternating in New York and Chicago. Every one who either played the game or who was identified with it twenty-five years or more will be invited. Papers will be read at this session with a view of readjusting facts and figures which have gone to make baseball history, and new data added to the records. The National Commission will, in all likelihood, officially recognize this meeting and the entire proceedings will be taken and preserved for the future benefits of the game.

Unusual Number of Storms.

While the storms have been unusual for this time of the year, even up as near as we were to the arctic circle, the cold and snow were particularly aggravating. Every day, excepting yesterday, we had one or more snowstorms. But with all the inconvenience the trip has been enjoyable. They haven't all been sick all the time and the evenings have been more or less lively, particularly during the last few days. The turkey trotters and Tango artists have had plenty of opportunity to indulge in their favorite diversion, especially if they could dance on more or less perpendicular surfaces.

The Thanksgiving night show was really a great entertainment for a ship. Joe Farrell of Chicago ran the affair. His opening remark that he was glad to be with us all and "would not be a mile away from here with anybody" was very apropos. The sea behaved itself for several hours and the comedy that was uncovered had a number of vaudeville skews which I have seen treated by a great deal. McGlynn was a great help with his theatrical experience and his ability as an actor. He whipped the scattered talent into shape and made a fine show. Ted Sullivan's part of the entertainment was not given until a few nights later because his stuff is a whole show in itself. It consists of a lecture on the origin and evolution of baseball. He has a number of lantern slides of old players and incidents of the game which are intensely interesting.

The Chicago crowd has been having a lot of fun with Sullivan. He is very serious and cannot see through any "kidding," the result being that they make him the object of numerous jokes and play all sorts of tricks on him. He is loyal to Comiskey to almost a fault and, above all, he is very patriotic. Imagine his feelings to find that all the American flags had been taken up and British flags substituted in the decorations of the dining salon. It was all done for his especial discomfiture and had the desired effect. Then the original decorations were replaced.

The Gleason moving-picture men who are making the trip have been in the business of all since we left Vancouver. Tehy have been victims of seasickness like the rest of us, but not a day went by without the machines being hauled out for some pictures. One day last week, during a lull in the storm, they got permission to go on the bridge and take a picture of the rough sea. A big wave came along while they were there and drenched them, but they got the picture all right.

On account of the delay in getting to Japan the schedule all along the line will have to be rearranged and we are getting wireless messages hourly to-night from Yokohoma, and we are trying to arrange the schedule for Japan. The probabilities are that we will dock at Yokohoma by noon Saturday and play a game that afternoon at Tokio, which is only nineteen miles from Yokohoma. On Sunday we will play Keio University in the morning and the Sox will play the Giants in the afternoon. These will undoubtedly be the only games in Japan, owing to our delay in reaching there. Sunday being a Christian day, is regarded no differently than any other day in the heathen countries.

Some Tourists Leave Party.

Several of the tourists have become somewhat bored by the long and strenuous sea trip, so they will dodge the South Pacific part of the tour. They are going across the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Paris, and will loaf around the French capital and along the Riviera until the main body catches up with them. Or they may cross over to Africa and meet the crowd at Cairo or Alexandria. As one of the more disgruntled ones said: "I am glad I came on this trip, and would not have missed it for all I possess, but the next time the Statue of Liberty sees me she'll have to turn around." The few in this frame of mind have gone through a rather terrible experience for them. They are both sick and worried until their nerves get a bit unstrung. With a favorable run into port and the satisfaction of being on land again, they will probably get their nerves back and wax enthusiastic about the remainder of the trip. It is certain, however, that Dr. Finley of Pittsburgh, N. E. McBride and W. McBride of Chicago, and Harry Burchell of New York will leave us in Japan, as they planned to do when we started. We transship at Hongkong, and the steamship St. Albans will take us to the Philippines and then to Australia.

The Captain of the ship tells me that he has been bombarded with wireless messages ever since we raised the Japanese Coast, because of our delay. The steamship company was particularly anxious to get this party through without any hitch, and has sent many pertinent messages demanding to know the whys and wherefores. We are all satisfied that the Captain did his best. If he had persisted in driving the ship through such seas as we encountered we might have been crawling on the bottom now instead of anticipating a hearty early arrival in Yokohoma Saturday morning.

By the way, we have all become quite fond of this Captain, W. Dixon-Hopcraft. He is a great old sport, and just as anxious to reach land as we have been. He is a big, hearty fellow, standing over six feet in height, and he weighs about 250 pounds. He understands only a little about baseball, but he is a great rooter for this crowd. He says he is going to break a leg to see the game against Keio University, and if the Evans-Thorpe horse team is picked to play the Japs, don't swamp the yellow boys, we need never get on his ship again.

Yonkers Defeats Army Subs.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The cadets with an entire "Plebe" team in their line-up were taken into camp by the fast quintette of the Yonkers Athletic Association this after by a score of 18 to 9. The "Plebes e" put up a hard fight in the second half and Yonkers scored but a single field goal and once from the foul line in that period. Fine floor work and pretty passing and shooting were responsible for Yonkers' 18 points gained in the first half. Pulsifer was the star for Yonkers, while Bradbury, Butler, and Crozier all played well for the cadets. «Ston Hall was to have played here to-day, but canceled the game. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Yonkers A. A.
Bailey	Right forward	Titaback
Kilburn	Left forward	Grieve
Tate	Centre	Pulsifer
Schwarzkopf	Right guard	Kennedy
Cole	Left guard	McQuillan

Goals from field—Titaback, (3,) Grieve, (1,) Pulsifer, (4,) Cole, Bradbury, Crozier. Goals from fouls—Titaback, (2,) Kilburn, (3.) Substitutes: —rny—Bradbury for eBasley, Crump for Tate, Crozier for Schwarzkopf, Butler for Crump. Referee—Mr. Koch of Yonkers. Time of halves—Thirty minutes]

St. John's to Play Toronto Quintet.

The basket ball game between St. John's College of Brooklyn and Union College scheduled for last night on the former's court was canceled. To-morrow night the Brooklynites will engage in a game against the [illegible]

CANADIAN HOCKEY FOR NEW YORKERS

Three of Best Teams in Dominion to Play at St. Nicholas Rink This Week.

One of the greatest hockey events of the season will be played this week at the St. Nicholas Rink between teams representing Toronto, Queens, and Ottawa Universities for the intercollegiato championship of Canada. This series if played in Toronto or Montreal, would occasion as much interest there as a football series here between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, for the teams, besides representing the three leading Canadian colleges, are composed of the best amateur hockey players in the Dominion.

It is the first time a meeting of these rival teams has taken place outside of Canada, and the incentive for their coming here now is to win the Fellowes Trophy, a massive silver cup which Mr. Cornelius Fellowes has offered for annual competition here during the holiday season.

The opening game on Tuesday night will be between Ottawa and Queens, and the winner will play the Toronto University on the following night, this game to decide possession of the trophy.

The rivalry between the teams is intense, and every effort will be made to capture the series. There is little, if any, advantage in the strength of the clubs, all being equipped with experts, who specialize in playing their various positions, a feature which has always given Canadian teams an advantage when playing here against local hockeyists. Most of the men on the visiting teams have played here on previous occasions and are familiar with the rink conditions, so there will be no advantage which might militate against the changes of either of them.

Word comes from Ottawa that this year's seven is even faster than the team which played here last year against McGill University. In that game the Ottawa players came from behind and snatched the victory from their Montreal rivals in one of the most thrilling struggles ever seen in the St. Nicholas ice rink. The players are all trained and conditioned for this particular series, and are determined to carry away the cup. No team of hockeyists in Canada has a better reputation than the Ottawa 'Varsity. It played nine games on American rinks last season, winning six, and established a record for skill and brilliancy that has never been excelled by any visiting Canadian team.

NEW MANUAL RECORD.

Huelsenbeck of Class 5E Lowers Mark for Half Mile Made In 1910.

Arthur Huelsenbeck, Class 5E, running from the scratch mark against a field of twenty distance runners, to whom he conceded handicaps ranging up to 60 yards, clipped one and four-fifths from the school record for the half-mile run last night in the sixth annual indoor games of the Manual Training High School in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, covering the distance in 2:09 4-5.

The winner got off to a bad start in the back of the field, but once on his way he passed his pace-makers and breasted the tape with a margin of fully two yards and still going strong.

The previous record, 2:11 3-5, was made by H. Reimer in 1910 at a Public Schools Athletic League meeting. J. Willigan, with 38 yards, was second, and L. Perman, 20 yards, third, 10 yards in Willigan's wake.

Next to the best mark was the one-mile run for seniors, in which fifteen boys took marks ranging up to twenty yards. A. Campbell, the scratch man, ran a capital race and just missed winning the event by four yards. A. Reilly of Class 5A, with a start of fifteen yards, put among the distance men, kept out in front after taking the position on the second lap, and when challenged by Campbell had enough in reserve to get home in front after a hard fight.

Half way around the track on the gun lap Campbell was in third place, but by an attempted sprint passed J. G. Park of Class 5A, the other scratch man, and went after Reilly. Park finished up seemingly tired, four yards behind Campbell, in third place. The winner's time for the distance was 4:52 4-5.

In the 70-yard dash, closed to members of the Fourteenth Regiment, C. H. Hankins of Company E, with an allowance of 10 feet, made good use of his handicap and after qualifying for the final, ran an even better race than on the trial heat, to win by a foot, defeating W. M. Freedman with 11 feet and J. M. O'Brien, who was off the 12-foot mark. The time of the winner equaled that of the senior 70-yard event, 7 4-5 seconds.

Running within one-fifth of a second of the school record, 7 3-5, E. Feuerstein of Class 5A, scratch, and P. Magid, Class 3C, with one foot handicap ,ran a dead heat in the final of the 70-yard senior dash. The scratch boy, after allowing his opponent 1 foot in the deciding heat, caught him half way down the lane and from then on the pair ran abreast, breaking the tape together. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, Senior.—E. Feuerstein, Class 5A, (scratch,) and P. Magid, Class 3C, (1 foot,) ran a dead beat; R. Hopkins, Class 5C, (5 feet,) third; A. G. Goldstein, Class 2C, (scratch,) fourth. Time, 0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, Junior.—Won by E. Reache, Class 4Q, (scratch;) H. Caminez, Class 5A, (scratch,) second; C. Ferguson, Class 4K, (7 feet,) third; E. Tastrom, Class 4K, (3 feet,) fourth. Time, 0:08 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, Closed to Fourteenth Regiment.—Won by C. F. Hawkins, Company E, (10 feet;) W. M. Friedman, Company B, (11 feet,) second; J. M. O'Brien, Company D, (12 feet,) third. Time, 0:07 4-5.

110-Yard Dash, Midget, Handicap.—Won by W. Kramer, Class 3E, (15 yards;) S. Fass, Class 2C, (15 yards,) second; E. Parks, Class 4G, (5 yards,) third; C. Coen, Class 3T, (8 yards,) fourth. Time, 0:13 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Reilly, Class 7A, (scratch;) J. Meagher, Class 4P, (4 yards,) second; A. Campbell, Class 7A, (scratch,) third; J. G. Park, Class 5E, (scratch,) fourth. Time, 0:56 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Landis, Class 8A, (10 yards;) V. Viverto, Class 5F, (scratch,) second; L. Ingalls, Class 4L, (12 yards,) third; D. Finkelstein, Class 6K, (15 yards,) fourth. Time, 4:51 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Huelsenbeck, Class 5E, (scratch;) J. Milligan, Class 8A, (38 yards,) second; D. Perman, Class 7E, (20 yards,) third; E. Salamah, Class 2U, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—2:09 4-5.

70-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by C. Titus, Class 5K, (scratch;) R. Repp, Class 3Q, (scratch,) second; E. Roache, Class 4G, (scratch,) third; F. Staiger, Class 6C, (scratch,) fourth. Time—0:10.

440-Yard Run, Inter-Society.—Won by A. G. Goldstein, Phi Delta; F. Thomas, Rho Sigma, second; E. Gaither, Rho Kappa Lambda, third. Time—0:56 3-5.

Pole Vault Handicap.—Won by F. Staiger, Class 6C, (scratch,) with a vault of 8 feet 6 inches; C. Feuerstein, Class 2Y, (16 inches,) with a vault of 8 feet, second; C. Staiger, Class 1V, (34 inches,) with a vault of 6 feet 6 inches, third.

220-Yard Run, 3-Pound Class.—Won by L. Kurzrok, Class 5E, (scratch;) I. Burns, Class 4D, (8 yards,) second; E. Landis, Class 8A, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:26 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior, Handicap.—Won by A. Heisenbeck, Class 8E, (12 yards;) C. Maddock, Class 3Q, (15 yards,) second; P. Magid, Class 3C, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

One-half-Mile Interscholastic Relay.—Won by Manual Training High School, team composed of Boenan, Weller, Caminez, and Fuerenstein; Brooklyn Preparatory team, composed of Brantin, Grace, Etzel, and McCulloch, second; Julia Hall High School team, composed of Fishman, Hearn, Olson, and Plans, third. Time—1:42 2-5.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Frost, Class 6A, (8 feet,) actual distance 30 feet 3 inches; P. Magid, Class 3C, (8 feet,) actual distance 30 feet 6 inches, second; O. Parisette, Class 6A, (scratch,) distance 37 feet 1 inch, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. Egan, Class 8E, (scratch,) with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches; F. Staiger, Class 6C, (scratch,) with a jump of 5 feet 2 inches, second; H. Hansman, Class 4E, (2 inches,) [illegible]

SOCCER RESULTS ABROAD.

50,000 See Chelsea Defeat Tottenham Hotspur, 2 to 1.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Footballers throughout England have taken full advantage of the Christmas holidays, and the last three days of this week have been set apart for a full programme of games. Some very interesting changes in the tables are noticeable, particularly the rise of Woolwich Arsenal, which now ties for top place in the second division.

In the first division of the English Association Football League to-day the star attraction was the fixture between Tottenham Hotspur and Chelsea, which aroused tremendous enthusiasm in London. Fifty thousand supporters of both clubs crowded into the ground at Tottenham, and a very exciting game ended in a surprising win for Chelsea by the margin of 2—1.

Blackburn Rovers are once more at the top of this division, and did splendidly to draw their game at Liverpool, 3—3, while Manchester United, making amends for their failures during the holidays, won their game with Sheffield Wednesday, 2—1, and occupy second place. The scores:

Sheffield United, 2, Derby County, 2; Oldham Athletic, 2, Bolton Wanderers, 0; Manchester United, 2, Sheffield Wednesday, 1; Burnley, 1, West Bromwich Albion, 0; Preston North End, 1, Everton, 0; Newcastle United, 2, Sunderland, 1; Liverpool, 3, Blackburn Rovers, 3; Aston Villa, 0, Bradford City, 1; Middlesborough, 2, Manchester City, 0; Tottenham Hotspur, 1, Chelsea, 2.

Woolwich Arsenal followed up their two fine wins over the strong Bradford side during the week, by going to Leicester and beating the Fosse by 2—1. They now tie for first place with Hull City, and are sparing no efforts to regain their lost position in the first division.

A "local derby" was played between two London teams at Fulham, Clapton Orient being the visitors, and before a big gathering of followers of both teams a fine game ended in a win for the former by 2—0. Bradford entertained Birmingham, and severely beat them by 5—1, a similar score resulting from the meeting between Stockport County and Bristol City. Leeds City did well to draw at Glossop 1—1, and are a strong fourth. The results:

Bury 2, Huddersfield 0; Glossop 1, Leeds City 1; Stockport County 5, Bristol City 1; Bradford 5, Birmingham 1; Notts County 4, Grimsby Town 0; Leicester Fosse 1, Woolwich Arsenal 2; Wolverhampton W. 4, Notts Forest 1; Hull City 0, Blackpool 0; Barnsley 1, Lincoln City 0; Fulham 2, Clapton Orient 0.

All the home teams played true to form in the Southern League, no one suffering defeat. Six won their games outright and four shared the points. Swindon Town holds first place and further strengthened its position by easily disposing of West Ham United by 4 to 1 on its own ground. Queens Park Rangers, who by their improved play this season have gradually risen from the bottom to seventh place, were at home to Gillingham, where an exciting game ended in a draw. Watford dropped to last place, and again lost, this time to Southend United, 1 to 0. The scores:

Bristol Rovers 2, Morthyr Town 1; Exeter City 2, Southampton 0; Milwall 1, Reading 0; Portsmouth 1, Crystal Palace 1; Northampton 1, Norwich City 1; Brighton and Hove 2, Coventry City 2; Southend United 1, Watford 0; Queens Park R. 0, Gillingham 0; Swindon Town 4, West Ham United 1; Cardiff City 2, Plymouth Argyle 1.

Scottish League.

The feature of the Scottish League was the fine performance of Celtic, who beat Ayr United away from home by the score of 6 to 0. They now head the table with thirty-six points, two ahead of Hearts of Midlothian and three from the Rangers, all three having a fine race for top place. The meeting of Celtic and the Rangers on New Year's Day is looking up great enthusiasm in "Bonnie Scotland" and a tremendous struggle is anticipated. Morton Swoons beat a powerful Falkirk side somewhat easily by 6 to 0 on their own grounds. The scores:

Queens Park 2, Aberdeen 2; Airdrieonians 2, Hearts of Midlothian 2; Ayr United 0, Celtic 6; Clyde 0, Dumbarton 0; Raith Rovers 4, Dundee 1; Morton 6, Falkirk 0; Rangers 3, Hamilton Academicals 0; Hibernians 1, Third Lanark 0; Kilmarnock 2, Patrick Thistle 0; Motherwell 3, St. Mirren 0.

Lone Star Boat Club Activities.

Never in the history of the Lone Star Boat Club, has there been as much activity during the early Winter as in the past three months. In October a novice handball tournament was held for the junior members. The winning team in this event was Chock and Feuchtwanger, with J. Schwab and A. Simmons second. Following this event an elimination tournament of mixed doubles was organized, in which, after numerous well played and exciting sets, the contest for first and second place was between Julius Lilienthal and Dr. Fraunhaar, and W. Schwab and E. Becker. The final games were played on Friday evening, Dec. 19, and it brought out a large gathering of members. The players decided to play best three out of five. The first game produced some of the prettiest volleying ever seen on any court, the Lilienthal team first taking the lead, and then Becker and Schwab, who finished up a score of 21—19. The 2be second set went to Lilienthal after the hardest kind of a struggle, as did the third and fourth set the championship of the club going to Lilienthal and Dr. Fraunhaar, with second place to W. Schweb and E. Becker. After presenting gold and silver medals to winners and second place, there was an impromptu dance.

A bowling tournament has been organized, in which the entries are growing, and which promises to be as popular as the handball tournament.

The New Year's Eve dinner and dance has been organized and the members are looking forward to an enjoyable evening. The boat building is progressing. The boat builder has finished a new centipede and started another one and contemplates building a new four-oared barge.

Cornell Chess Team Defeated.

Cornell's chess players, who will meet Brown and Pensylvania in the annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League in Brooklyn to-morrow morning, yesterday played their annual team match with the Staten Island Chess Club on five boards.

The collegians were opposed by a strong team and suffered defeat by 8 points to 2. The former Cornell players, Louis Toline and Earl Simonson, were on the Staten Island team, and both scored their games. N. S. Perkins, first board for the Ithacans, distinguished himself with a clean-cut victory over W. T. Ryan, President of the Staten Island Club and the Metropolitan League, regarded as the strongest player on the island next to A. J. Hodges. W. Grafman drew against C. Klingspor, now leading in the local championship tourney, while C. P. Hotson drew against Dr. J. R. Hicks. The summary:

STATEN ISLAND.		CORNELL.
Bds.		
1—W. T. Ryan	0	N. S. Perkins 1
2—L. Tolins	1	A. C. Ehrlich 0
3—G. Klingspor	½	W. Grafman ½
4—E. Simonson	1	W. J. Clurman 0
5—Dr. J. R. Hicks.	½	C. P. Hotson ½
Total	3	Total 2

Cornell played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings—1, Sicilian defense; 2, Petroff defense; 3, Scotch gambit; 4, King's gambit; 5, Sicilian defense.

Terry Defeated at Billiards.

C. B. Terry, holder of the national Class C billiard championship, met his first defeat last night in the Class C amateur 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn when Charles Matthewe won by the score of 200 to 111. The contest required thirty-five innings before the final point was tallied, and Matthews led from start to finish. His average for the 200 points was 5 5-89, and he made high runs of 20, 18, and 17. Terry made high runs of 15, 10, and 8, with an average of 2 35-38. The tournament will be resumed to-morrow evening, when H. H. Smith, the Brooklyn amateur, opposes George T. Moon, Jr.

Atlantic Yachtsmen to Celebrate.

Members of the Atlantic Yacht Club will see the New Year in at the Automobile Club of America. Francis A. Weismann, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, has arranged many novel events for the first New Year's eve party that the yachtsmen have held in Manhattan. The sailors will hold their reunion in the grand ballroom of the clubhouse. Commodore J. Stuart Blackton has sent to his many friends a handsome portfolio of reproductions of Italian masters made by the enlisted officers of the Golden Gate club last year. The paintings show [illegible]

CRESCENT A. C. WINS FAST SOCCER GAME

Bay Ridge Team Defeats Merchantville, 2 Goals to 1—Army Puts Up Clever Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—With the bracing air adding zest to the play and keeping the players on edge throughout, a fast soccer game was witnessed here to-day between elevens of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Merchantvine Club, winner this year of the Associated Clubs League championship. The Crescents carried off the victory, after a determined effort to overcome the lead established by the Quakers in the first part of the second half. The visitors won out finally by 2 goals to 1, the deciding goal being shot in the last few minutes of play.

Neither side scored in the first period of play. From a long free kick, G. Bottomley penetrated the Crescents' net ten minutes after the restart. Taking a pass from Humphreys, Pert, the Crescents' outside right, equalized soon after. Up to near the close of the game the two teams remained on even terms, when Jeffers succeeded in getting past the Merchantville goalkeeper. The Crescents excelled in forward playing, while Dodwell and Armstrong were invaluable in the defense. Tetnall, in goal for the losers, was a marvel. Orton and Wood, as well as Bottomley, were conspicuous on the home team.

Later in the season the same two teams will meet to decide the custody for next year of the Crescent Challenge Cup. The line-up:

C. A. C.	2.	Position.	M., 1.
De Baun		Goal	Tatnall
Dodwell		Right back	H. Bottomley
Andrews		Left back	Fales
Humphreys		Right half	Callaghan
Armstrong		Centre half	Orton
Watson		Left half	Ball
Pert		Outside right	Melville
Taylor		Inside right	Harlan
Maclennan		Centre	G. Bottomley
Jeffers		Inside left	Wood
Phillips		Outside left	Bissmphin

Referee—T. Baird. Goals—Pert, Jeffers, Crescent A. C.; G. Bottomley, Merchantville. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

For the second time this season the Army,

EUGENE YSAYE PLAYS.

Belgian Violinist in Excellent Vein at First Concert This Season.

Eugène Ysaye, the master violinist, who returned to New York last season after an absence of eight years, comes again this season. He made his first appearance yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, where the audience was distinctly rather small—is it because of holiday making, or because of a superfluity of music? Mr. Ysaye should have had a larger audience; he was in excellent vein, and when he is in that vein he is a great master, capable of swaying his listeners, of giving them the highest artistic delight.

Such a performance, given in such a hall, however, is something that needs the power of a great personality and a communicating ardor to make an appeal to listeners. There is something distant and hard to grasp in the playing of a sonata for violin and piano away off on the platform of Carnegie Hall, as Mr. Ysaye played Gabriel Fauré's sonata in A; and there is something cold and merely indicated in the playing of two concertos with only a pianoforte accompaniment, as in Bruch's second in D minor, and Wieniawski's second in D minor. That Mr. Ysaye made deep and impressive in these matters is a showing of the beauty and potency of his art, his personal authority, and influence as an artist.

There is no need to discuss anew the present characteristics of Mr. Ysaye's playing, which were so widely made known here at his numerous performances last season. He is an interpreter in the higher sense, one who glorifies and ennobles what he touches, when he is in the mood to do so. His tone is of rare warmth, color, and richness; there are breadth and repose, as well as fire and energy in his playing. There is purity of style, an identification with the spirit of the composer. Greater technicians there have been and are. Mr. Ysaye played mostly in tune yesterday; but there were inequalities in his playing. He did not always strike unerringly the higher tones upon the "chanterelle"; sometimes his tone wavered as it was drawn by a long sustained bow. But there was little to mar the enjoyment of his performance of Bruch's concerto, which was violin playing of the highest kind. To the music he imparted a nobility and dignity that it does not itself always evoke, for it is not of the highest inspiration

Nor is Fauré's sonata music that greatly stirs the imagination. It is dignified, ingenious, well made, and by no means commonplace, especially in some of its harmonic traits; but it is not yet "modern" French music. There should be hearty praise for the playing of the piano part by Mr. Camille Decreus. And in a different place, a smaller place, where certain of the essential qualities of the music would not evaporate, it is more than likely that the performance of these two artists in this sonata would have made a deeper impression.

MISS FARRAR'S RETURN.

She Appears at the Metropolitan in "La Boheme" After a Long Illness.

Miss Geraldine Farrar reappeared on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House at yesterday's matinee performance in "La Bohème," taking the part of Mimi. Miss Farrar has been kept from public appearance by the illness which has beset her since the second week of the season, and indeed had prevented her appearance on the opening night in "Manon." She has sung only once in New York this season, before yesterday's performance, that being in "Madama Butterfly," on Nov. 24. Her absence has been felt as a deprivation by her admirers, and perhaps even more so by the management of the house, which it has hampered in the development of the season's repertory. Miss Farrar's reappearance yesterday, therefore, was a cause of satistaction.

She received a round of welcoming applause on her entrance in the first act into the Latin Quarter garret room, and was of course called often before the curtain at the end of the act. Her reception is to be said that the audience was not so large as the matinee audiences are wont to be.

Miss Farrar showed some traces of her illness in her voice, but not many. It was little affected in quality. There was evidence of care and circumspection in her singing, which she does not always show. There was little to suggest that she had not a quite sufficient endurance to last through the opera.

Mr. Cristalli sang the part of Rodolfo in a way that it is getting more and more necessary for the Metropolitan Opera House to be satisfied with—for lack of a better. There were changes in the cast as it was printed on the programme, notified to the audience by a slip inserted, but not explained. Mr. Didur was put forward as Colline instead of as Schaunard; Mr. Campanari as Schaunard instead of Alcindoro, and Mr. Ananian as this last. Thus, Mr. Gilly was relieved from appearing as Schaunard and Mr. de Segurola as Colline, as had been intended. These changes were not at all to the benefit of the performance, which was not on the whole so good a one as is expected of "La Bohème" at the Metropolitan.

Drama League to Entertain.

The New York centre of the Drama League of America will hold its third meeting of the season at the Liberty Theatre Tuesday afternoon. Members of the league will be seated before 2:15 o'clock when the doors will be thrown open to the general public. The meeting is to be given over to a holiday entertainment for children and will be opened by an address on the child's place in the Drama League by L. N. Snow, National Chairman of the Junior Drama League. This will be followed by Act 1 of "The Little Princess" by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, played by members of the Educational Dramatic League. The story of the second and third acts of the same play will be told by Miss Lillian Lathrop. John A. Carpenter's songs for children will be sung by Tom Dobson.

Plays in Aid of Tuberculosis Fund.

Four one-act plays will be produced in the theatre on the roof of the Century Opera House on Jan. 10 by Rienzi de Cordova, formerly of the Charles Frohman forces. The plays are to be given for the benefit of a fund to further the cure of tuberculosis. The company, which is now in rehearsal under the direction of William C. De Mille, includes Gladys Baruch, Vera de Cordova Sanville, Jessie de Mercado, Anna George, Edward Goodman, Harold Herts, Joseph Bondy, Morton Freidenrich, and Harry McKee.

"Aida" Sung at Popular Prices.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Aida" was performed at popular prices. Giovanni Martinelli appeared for the first time as Rhadames at this performance and Margarete Ober for the first time as Amneris. Emmy Destinn was the Aida and Pasquale Amato the Amonasro, while Basil Ruysdall sang the King and Leon Rothier, Ramfis. Anselo Pelin was the Messenger and Leonora Sparks sang the music of the Priestess. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

SAVOIE (Havre)—Mrs. Lydia Chapin, Mrs. Cecile Delacour, Mrs. F. de Forest Curtis, Mrs. J. E. Holloway, Charles Henry, M. Sciver Hawkins, Dr. J. E. Lyon, D. Maurice, M. J. Manon, Hamilton Stewart, Dr. Fenice Taylor, Mrs. O. E. Wigley, Miss Grace Welsh.

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)— Mrs. Caroline Fitz-Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fremont, W. Hall, Mrs. Louise Hamilton, Louis How, Mrs. M. Keir, A. J. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parker, Mrs. D. R. Robinson.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mlle. Roshanara, the Hindu dancer who is to appear at the Palace Theatre, will arrive here this morning on the Campania.

"Don't Weaken," the comedy by Walter Hackett, will be presented by William A. Brady and George Broadhurst in Wilmington Monday night. The company includes Renee Kelly, Earle Brown, Wallace Worsley, A. Hylton Allen, Robert Kelly, Charles Wyngate, Joseph Brennan, Charles Lane, Rose Lubonn, Marion Lorne, and Eleanor Hines.

Three morning readings of modern dramas will be given by Miss Mannheimer at the Plaza Hotel during January under the auspices of many New York women. The first reading will be on Jan. 16, when Miss Mannheimer will give "To-morrow," by Percy Mackaye.

Ethel Jackson, who has not been seen on the stage prominently since she was "The Merry Widow," is going into vaudeville, and will try out a new sketch at Atlantic City next week.

The Vaudeville Comedy Club has invited the Lambs, the Players, the White Rats, the Green Room Club, and other theatrical organizations to join in a combination to prevent the theft on the stage of "original [illegible]

H. THAYER WEDS DIVORCEE.

New Yorker Married by Justice to Mrs. Alice Cowan, Formerly of Paris

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 27.—In the District Court this morning, Justice William M. Marden, married Harry Thayer of New York, formerly of Braintree and Weymouth, and Alice Lavinia Cowan of New York, formerly of Paris.

The marriage was performed here so that it might be witnessed by the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Mary Thayer of South Braintree. The bride was recently divorced from Dr. Cowan of Paris, and brought with her a decree issued by the French courts.

Mr. Thayer did not learn until yesterday that a five days' notice is required in this State and as all arrangements had been made to have the marriage to-day, he made application to Judge Pratt of the District Court this morning, asking that the five days' nctice be set aside as is provided for under the new law.

Judge Pratt granted the application and as all the other papers were ready, Mr. Thayer and Mrs. Cowan were married in the Court House by Justice Marden. Mr. Thayer is a son of the late Washington Thayer of Weymouth Landing.

ON UNION BANK CHARGE.

Court House Report is Another Indictment Has Been Found.

It was reported about the County Court House in Brooklyn yesterday that a new indictment against one of the officials of the defunct Union Bank had been found by the December Grand Jury, which has been investigating the failure of the institution, and that an arrest on a charge relating to alleged irregularities five years ago may be expected at any time.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey refuses that night to discuss the report. It was generally understood, however, that the man involved had been indicted once before because of his connection with the bank's affairs. Several persons in a position to know whether or not an indictment had been found refused to deny that such was the case, but they also refused to tell the name of the person the report connected with the indictment. Among those who have already been indicted in connection with the affairs of the Union Bank are David M. Sullivan, Edward M. Grout, Gilbert F. Elliott, and James T. Ashley.

SOUTH FOR CHEAP BEEF.

Will Be Country's Chief Source for a Long Time, Says Expert.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—"The South, for a long period, is to be the country's principal source of cheap beef," according to a statement submitted to the House Committee on Agriculture by George M. Rommel, chief of the animal husbandry division of the Department of Agriculture.

"No Northern farmer or any other farmer," added Mr. Rommel, "can raise beef at less than five cents a pound, but we have and are doing that in Alabama. If the Northern feeder is raising beef right on his farm he must get more than five cents a pound. If he is fattening it is an open question how much it is going to cost. Feeding is more or less speculative. A Northern feeder expects his profits to come, not from the added weight directly, but from the increase in the value of the original weight of his cattle."

TO IMPROVE FILM SHOWS.

Pathe Dissatisfied with Moving Picture Industry Here.

Mr. Charles Pathé of the motion-picture firm of Pathé Frères arrived on the French Line steamer Savoie yesterday and went to the Hotel Plaza, where he intends to stay for several weeks. The purpose of his visit to this country is to investigate the motion-picture industry here and to suggest improvements.

"I have recently traveled much and have studied the motion-picture industry all over the world," said Mr. Pathé yesterday, "and I am satisfied with conditions everywhere except in the United States. I do not know what is wrong here, but the conditions of the business, the standing of the theatres as places of entertainment, and the exhibition of the pictures seem to be faulty. I shall investigate everything thoroughly before I suggest remedies, but when I leave I hope to have done something that will be helpful to motion pictures in this country."

Won't Alter Pope Receivership.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—In a decision Judge William S. Case of the Superior Court to-day denied the motion of a Boston stockholders' committee and banking creditors for the appointment of Charles A. Morse of Boston as co-receiver with Col. George Pope for the Pope Manufacturing Company. Col. Pope already had been confirmed as permanent receiver. There are two receivers besides Col. Pope in the Massachusetts jurisdiction.

Security Bank to Move Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The Thirty-fourth Street, or Murray Hill, branch of the Security Bank is to be removed to 2 West Thirty-third Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, New York, under permission granted by Supt. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department to-day.

Kindergarten Benefit Dance.

In aid of the Free Kindergarten maintained at 48 Henry Street, this city, by the Anne Brown Alumnae Association, a subscription dance is to be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, in the Plaza ballroom. This charity was established several years ago by the graduates of the school maintained by Miss Anne Brown.

The patronesses of the dance are Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. Sterling S. Beardsley, Mrs. Bertha Bidwell Brown, Mrs. Thomas J. Gaines, Jr., Mrs. Ira A. Jip, Jr., Mrs. F. Warren Pearl, Mrs. Charles D. Sinclair, Mrs. Harrison K. Bird, Mrs. C. Lonnteth Gilpin, Mrs. William S. Gould, Mrs. Charles Snow Kellogg, Mrs. Joseph M. Schenck, and the Misses Mabel Long, Mabel Poilfou, Susan W. Adams, and Mabel Sheffield.

Metropolitan Dances Start.

The first of the season's Metropolitan dances for young girls not yet out was held in Sherry's small ballroom last night, which was gay with holly and greens. The dance was an early one, the guests coming at 9, and the young men were chiefly college boys on their holiday vacation. Several hostesses gave dinners before the dance, among them being Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, who entertained for her daughter, Miss Elsa Elizabeth Howard, at Sherry's. The patronesses are Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, and Mrs. Leroy King. Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton was a patroness, but is in mourning for her brother, J. Pierpont Morgan.

Two more dances will be held, on Feb. 21 and April 17.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Cloudy, warmer Sun.; Mon. rain; lt. to mod. var. winds.

Ga.—Rain Sun. night and Mon.; mod. e. winds.

Fla.—Sun. rain in N. W. part; Mon. rain; mod. to brisk e. winds.

Ala.—Rain Sun.; Mon. cloudy, colder in S. part; mod. e. winds.

Miss.—Rain Sun.; Mon. fair, colder in S. part; brisk e. winds.

La.—Rain Sun. Mon., *fair*, cold; brisk e. to n. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair, cold, Sun.; rain in e. e. part. Mon., fair; mod. n. winds.

W. Tex., Utah, Kan., Neb., Iowa—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Okla.—Fair Sun.; snow in e. part. Mon., fair.

Ark.—Rain or snow Sun. Mon., fair.

Tenn.—Rain or snow Sun. Mon., fair; rain in e. part.

Ky., Ind.—Prob. snow Sun. Mon. fair.

Ohio—Prob. snow in w. e. part; mod. var. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy, prob snow Sun. Mon. fair; lt. var. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy with snow flurries Sun. Mon. fair; lt. to mod. var. winds.

Upper Mich.—Prob. fair Sun. and Mon.

Wisc.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; lt. var. winds.

Minn.—Fair Sun.; warmer in w. part. Mon. fair.

Mo.—Fair in n. w. pt., prob. snow in e. and c. parts Sun. Mon. fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Sun. Mon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SHEPPARD, KNAPP & CO., (corporation,) dealers in carpets and furniture at 39 West Twenty-third Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilitts of $807,573, of which $75,000 are secured and $4,277 taxes, and assets of $285,624, consisting of stock, $100,453; outstanding accounts, $105,898, of 900 customers; auto trucks and wagons, $2,965; two horses, $400; cash on hand, $480; cash in bank, $425, and lease of 107 and 109 West Thirteenth Street for fifteen years, $70,000, on which there are two mortgages for $75,000. Among the creditors are the Mutual Life Insurance Company, $50,000, secured; Thomas Develan, Jr., of Philadelphia, $100,000; estate of Henry Hilton, $5,111, rent; Castelli Brothers, $14,008; Philadelphia Carpet Company, $6,378; Ferguson Carpet Company, Philadelphia, $1,561; Sligh Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, $3,399; Sherman National Bank, $20,000; Sarah E. Knapp, $18,500; Edwin D. Tucker, Little Silver, N. J., $15,000. Judge Holt has signed an order of adjudication and sent the case to Magrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, in the Woolworth Building, to take charge of the further proceedings.

ISAAC LESSER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Lesser, clothing dealer of 38 Eldridge Street, by these creditors: William Goodman, $328; Gerson Goldschlager, $400, and S. Weisman & Bro., $213. Judge Holt appointed William Goodman receiver on request of creditors and authorized him to continue business ten days. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $2,500.

STEIN BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Stein Brothers, manufacturers of suspenders at 552 Broadway, by these creditors: B. Spiegel & Co., $418; Edward Haberman, $31, and Arthur Jacobowitz, $136. Judge Holt appointed Charles H. Stoll receiver, with authority to carry on business fifteen days. Liabilities are more than $20,000 and assets $3,000. The partners are Benjamin and Samuel Stein.

LIBERTY GARTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Liberty Garter Manufacturing Company of 413 Broadway by these creditors: Jacob Lerner, $225; Abraham Winer, $222, and Harry Leverstein, $253. The company made an assignment on Friday.

WILLIAM SALOMON.—A petition has been filed against William Salomon, importer of novelty and metal goods at 424 Fourth Avenue, by these creditors: Samuel W. Dorfman, $700, for salary; Bessie Znowden, $100, and Max L. Rosenstein, $4. Judge Holt appointed Henry Lesser receiver under bond of $1,000, and authorized him to carry on the business for ten days.

BURTON LANE.—The theatrical manager, of 142 East Twenty-seventh Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,250, contracted in Paterson, N. J., and no assets. Among the creditors are Jacob W. Loeb, $500, secured by shares of stock; the Mank Amusement Company held in escrow to secure Mr. Loeb for his investment of $500. The company was an operating company and became insolvent, having forfeited its lease, which was the only asset. Other creditors are Edward R. Wiley, $1,497, judgment for breach of contract of employment; F. E. Reynolds, $673, and John Kaufman's Orchestra, $300.

LOUIS WILK, salesman, of 47 Ludlow Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $2,060, for groceries, and assets $64, in claims.

ESTATE OF LOUIS F. RAICHLEN.—Judge Holt has appointed William Lesser receiver for Frieda Joseph and Joseph Raichlen, doing business as the Estate of Louis F. Raichlen, manufacturer of paper boxes at 154 West Fourteenth Street, under a bond of $3,500. Assets are $7,000.

THE ATLANTIC TOY CO.—Judge Holt has appointed Walter H. Gilpatric receiver for L. Fantel & Co., fur manufacturers, of 15 West Twenty-ninth Street, under a bond of $1,500.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bliss, Louis E.—L. Neuberger, $722.
Bondy, Alfred—L. H. Abenheimer, $8,694.
Chapman, Francis H.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $115.
Cox, Wm. F.—A. D. Kneeland, $519.
Corrigan, John H.—Bernard J. Gorman, and Corrigan & Gorman Construction Co.—Yorkville Bank, $6,978.
Deangeli, Francesco—N. Petrocca, $171.
Hiller, Paul—P. J. Ryan, $505.
Halms, Rebecca—B. Lichtenstein, $1,016.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, rec'rs—I. Kaufman, $1,650.
Jacobson, Israel—M. Kosover, $574.
Karpas, Gottlieb—A. Rubin, $8,196.
Koch, Anna T.—Wm. Fox Amusement Co., costs, $105.
Levy, Joseph—T. Heidelberg et al., $205.
Misicki, Thomas—I. Goldberg, $116.
Meisner, Annie—I. Reichhardt et al., $196.
Pulicl, Salvatore—M. Goodwin, $117.
Paul, Grace, and Israel Feldman—People, &c., $500.
Russo, Vincent—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $233.
Starr, Vennie M.—J. A. Finlay, $580.
Smith, Addison—P. Kuhne, $214.
Unrich, Martin—J. J. Comer, $152.
Valentine, Gelsamina—F. Sandler et al., $205.
Wegbrett, Edward—S. A. Hoylin et al., $101.
Wallick, Louis C. and London J.—J. Giorgides, costs, $255.
Zenker, Charles—A. Meehan, $188.
F. B. Crawford & Co., Eugene Sondheim, and Laurie L. Lyon—Irving National Bank of New York, $187.
Kroischell Bros., Inc., Machine Co.—Charles Douders, Inc., $257.
Morton Lane Construction Co.—Roslyn Garage, Herbert G. Remsen, Inc., $117.
Model Home Building Co.—Unger Parquet Flooring Co., Inc., $800.
N. Y. Central Realty Co. and Harry G. Kosch—I. Novarts, $128.
National Retailers Coupon Co.—B. Gordon, $213.
Gill Connect Power Co.—City of N. Y., $1,090.
General Building and Construction Co.—Same, $232.
Honduras Wharf Co.—Same, $123.
Housemakers, The—Same, $232.
Kissel Motor Car Co.—Same, $125.
M. Waldo Harrison Co.—Same, $235.
Therese Hyde Mfg. Co.—Same, $232.
William T Hookey, Inc.—Same, $232.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Broadway, Alfred E.—O. C. Smith, Nov. 7, 1913, $220.
Fiato, Hans—W. G. Sasser, Nov. 25, 1912, $146.
Held, Isidor W.—C. Graham, June 25, 1908, $498.
Jacobsen, Abraham—A. Pinter, Oct. 23, 1911, $126.
Kruger, Theodore—L. Ettlinger, Nov. 13, 1913, $164.
Same—Same, Nov. 22, 1913, $2,813.
Rayner, Robert L.—A. J. Richardson, April 22, 1913, $103.
Wolodarsky, Max—H. J. Blumensohn, May 24, 1910, $146.
Walter, Joseph & August; J. A. Walter Co., Inc., and Frank Sibenaler—R. Buxbaum, Dec. 2, 1913, $493.
Wechsler, William—L. Scharaga, Nov. 21, 1913, $517.
The Amsonia—E. Drucker, Dec. 1, 1913, (vacated,) $2,830.
Same—P. Drucker, Dec. 1, 1913, (vacated,) $8,730.
Lubetkin, Abraham & Philip—M. Newak et al., Dec. 2, 1913, (canceled,) $68.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for finger print expert has been promulgated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The examination was held on July 16. Only 12 of the 141 candidates were successful. The list is as follows: John J. Gilligan, 92.00; Frederick Kuhne, 89.80; Walter S. Betts, 84.40; Arthur W. Anderson, (N.2) 84; William J. Beirns, 83.30; Charles O. Tittle, 83.20; David A. Scott, 83.10; Gerhard Kuhne, 82.90; John W. Keeley, 79.50; Edward C. O'Neill, 77.30; George M. Seib, 75; Frederick H. Busse, 73.50.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory assistant, for men only, on Jan. 21 and 22, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The Bureau of Standards is engaged in research and testing of weights and measures, standards, measuring instruments, and materials. The work is similar to that in the better class of industrial and scientific research laboratories. Experience has shown that the probability of appointment of qualified eligibles is excellent. Advancement is through a series of graded positions to the grades of assistant physicist, associate physicist, and physicist. The bureau possesses a valuable scientific and technical library in physics, chemistry, and engineering, and the facilities for its work are unexcelled. Competitors will be examined in general physics, French or German, practical questions on each optional subject chosen, education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Resignations accepted, to take effect Dec. 31: 1st Dep. Com. D. I. McKay, 2d Dep. Com. G. S. Dougherty, 3d Dep. Com. H. W. Newburger, 4th Dep. Com. J. E. Dillon, Secty to Com. W. R. Sheehan, Complaint Clerk R. J. Kennedy, Exec. Clerk Frank Donohue, Secty to 1st Dep. Com. A. D. Porter, Secty to 2d Dep. Com. G. H. Young, Secty to 3d Dep. Com. A. H. Schoenfeld; steno. to Com. F. H. Simpson, steno. to 2d Dep. Com. Ross Lawrence, steno. to 3d Dep. Com. C. E. Meara.

HONORABLE MENTION.

At personal risk in the apprehension of one William Barker of Mills Hotel No. 3, 30 St. and 7 Av., charged with murder, shooting, and killing his wife, Adelaine Barker, on 31st St. near Madison Av., Dec. 14. Confession obtained. Act. Capt. J. D. Coughlin.

Pensioned: L. W. Naughton, 23d Prect., $630 a year, Jan. 29, 1906.

Transfers: Lieuts.—D. E. Costigan, C. O. to Det. Div.; Michael Larkin, B. B. H. Sp. to 28d Prect.; C. A. Zanes, Bur. of Records to 173 Prect.; Isaac Millhauser, Com. Off. to 33 Prect.; Henry Scherb, Com. Off. to Traff. Subdiv. C. Bu. of Repa. to these prects.: J. J. McCann, 40; E. J. Enright, 168; W. J. McCarthy, 276; T. E. O'Brien, 68; W. T. Davis, 170. Sergt.: E. J. Quinn, Com. Off. to 171 Prect. Patrol.: Giuseppe Caratta, 4 to 12 Prect.; Wm. Delaney, 10 to 40; J. A. Mee, 12 to 148; C. H. Terhune, 12 to 40; J. J. Thompson, 15 to 65; E. D. Day, 15 to 140; G. M. Krama, 16 to 146; Jas. McDonald, 21 to 153; Alfred Smith, 21 to 35; H. A. Feary, 23 to 46; C. T. Gorman, 29 to 36; L. J. Lafferty, 29 to 65; Patrick Kelleher, 35 to 63; M. F. Travers, 38 to 160; W. H. Hough, 39 to 149; Geo. Bloss, Jr., 39 to 36; E. J. Conroy, 39 to 36; Hugh Armstrong, 39 to 63; F. T. Finnegan, 39 to 63; W. Koster, 43 to 63; C. C. Hemendinger, 63 to 1; Anthony Garone, 146 to 158; J. E. Brown, 148 to 170; Patrick Lynan, 148 to 164; M. E. Leffler, 149 to 172; J. A. Wigge, 159 to Traf. Subdiv. D.

Com. Off. to these prects.: T. A. Healey, 16; Jno. Leidig, 23; J. A. Bewick, 23; Morris Grossman, 33; W. A. Miller, 39; Chas. Graham, 63; R. H. Miller, 65; F. C. Trainor, 68; J. L. Hackett, 143; Jerome Murphy, 168; J. G. Dwyer, 170; A. E. Goss, 278; Jno. Schaudel, 283. Capt.: Judge, 23; J. J. Lynch, 31; T. F. Lillis, 37; T. J. Law, 63; Jas. C. Erb, 65; S. B. Massam, 65; E. L. Waterhouse, 77; F. J. Szuminsky, 160; Jno. Cramer, 167; J. Mulvaney, 170; G. A. Camerer, 276; T. J. Byrne, 283.

From Det. Div. to precincts desg. as Act. Det Sergts.: A. P. Amdelmann, M. W. Murphy, G. W. Roos, J. F. Grady, T. E. Clune, T. G. Cloonan, G. A. Blewett, R. J. Hickson, J. C. Sullivan, J. F. Christie, J. F. Brawley, E. F. Hickson, C. Hartwig, 15 to 17; J. A. Wilson, 37 to 290; F. E. Kasdorf, 149 to 15; C. J. Campbell, 290 to 149.

From 29th Prect.: A. J. Harris, J. H. A. Hughes, E. F. Lunny, all to 1 Prect.; H. A. Kratz, L. F. Marshall, G. Steurhof, C. E. O'Brien, all to 2 Prect.; J. P. Dillon, Jr., A. Dondero, Anton Schulz, E. J. Fitzpatrick, H. F. Ryan, all to 4 Prect.; W. J. Donovan, W. C. Goehring, W. A. Grace, V. G. Lavender, all to 5 Prect.; John Cunniff, F. T. Rogan, G. R. McGill, all to 6 Prect.; A. D. Downs, John Fleming, C. H. Haase, Benj. Kaplan, all to 7 Prect.; H. O. Bartells, O. F. Devery, to 10 Prect.; C. Lang, T. F. Mulhall, D. P. Lawlor, J. J. Shea, T. Sheehan, all to 12 Prect.; Herman Lipsid, T. P. Shinnick, J. J. O'Brien, all to 13 Prect.; W. Reynolds, A. J. A. Robinson, Jost Ruth, all to 18 Prect.; J. F. McGuire, H. E. Neuschafer, J. J. McKeever, all to 14 Prect.; J. J. Melody, W. C. Hill, F. J. McCaffrey, M. E. Farrell, J. F. Barrett, J. Barrett, Mank Amusement Company held in escrow to secure Mr. Loeb for his investment of $500. The company was an operating company and became insolvent, having forfeited its lease, which was the only asset. Other creditors are Edward R. Wiley, $1,497, judgment for breach of contract of employment; F. E. Reynolds, $673, and John Kaufman's Orchestra, $300.

LOUIS WILK, salesman, of 47 Ludlow Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $2,060, for groceries, and assets $64, in claims.

ESTATE OF LOUIS F. RAICHLEN.—Judge Holt has appointed William Lesser receiver for Frieda Joseph and Joseph Raichlen, doing business as the Estate of Louis F. Raichlen, manufacturer of paper boxes at 154 West Fourteenth Street, under a bond of $3,500. Assets are $7,000.

THE ATLANTIC TOY CO.—Judge Holt has appointed Walter H. Gilpatric receiver for L. Fantel & Co., fur manufacturers, of 15 West Twenty-ninth Street, under a bond of $1,500.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bliss, Louis E.—L. Neuberger, $722.
Bondy, Alfred—L. H. Abenheimer, $8,694.
Chapman, Francis H.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $115.
Cox, Wm. F.—A. D. Kneeland, $519.
Corrigan, John H.—Bernard J. Gorman, and Corrigan & Gorman Construction Co.—Yorkville Bank, $6,978.
Deangeli, Francesco—N. Petrocca, $171.
Hiller, Paul—P. J. Ryan, $505.
Halms, Rebecca—B. Lichtenstein, $1,016.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, rec'rs—I. Kaufman, $1,650.
Jacobson, Israel—M. Kosover, $574.
Karpas, Gottlieb—A. Rubin, $8,196.
Koch, Anna T.—Wm. Fox Amusement Co., costs, $105.
Levy, Joseph—T. Heidelberg et al., $205.
Misicki, Thomas—I. Goldberg, $116.
Meisner, Annie—I. Reichhardt et al., $196.
Pulicl, Salvatore—M. Goodwin, $117.
Paul, Grace, and Israel Feldman—People, &c., $500.
Russo, Vincent—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $233.
Starr, Vennie M.—J. A. Finlay, $580.
Smith, Addison—P. Kuhne, $214.
Unrich, Martin—J. J. Comer, $152.
Valentine, Gelsamina—F. Sandler et al., $205.
Wegbrett, Edward—S. A. Hoylin et al., $101.
Wallick, Louis C. and London J.—J. Giorgides, costs, $255.
Zenker, Charles—A. Meehan, $188.
F. B. Crawford & Co., Eugene Sondheim, and Laurie L. Lyon—Irving National Bank of New York, $187.
Kroischell Bros., Inc., Machine Co.—Charles Douders, Inc., $257.
Morton Lane Construction Co.—Roslyn Garage, Herbert G. Remsen, Inc., $117.
Model Home Building Co.—Unger Parquet Flooring Co., Inc., $800.
N. Y. Central Realty Co. and Harry G. Kosch—I. Novarts, $128.
National Retailers Coupon Co.—B. Gordon, $213.
Gill Connect Power Co.—City of N. Y., $1,090.
General Building and Construction Co.—Same, $232.
Honduras Wharf Co.—Same, $123.
Housemakers, The—Same, $232.
Kissel Motor Car Co.—Same, $125.
M. Waldo Harrison Co.—Same, $235.
Therese Hyde Mfg. Co.—Same, $232.
William T Hookey, Inc.—Same, $232.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Broadway, Alfred E.—O. C. Smith, Nov. 7, 1913, $220.
Fiato, Hans—W. G. Sasser, Nov. 25, 1912, $146.
Held, Isidor W.—C. Graham, June 25, 1908, $498.
Jacobsen, Abraham—A. Pinter, Oct. 23, 1911, $126.
Kruger, Theodore—L. Ettlinger, Nov. 13, 1913, $164.
Same—Same, Nov. 22, 1913, $2,813.
Rayner, Robert L.—A. J. Richardson, April 22, 1913, $103.
Wolodarsky, Max—H. J. Blumensohn, May 24, 1910, $146.
Walter, Joseph & August; J. A. Walter Co., Inc., and Frank Sibenaler—R. Buxbaum, Dec. 2, 1913, $493.
Wechsler, William—L. Scharaga, Nov. 21, 1913, $517.
The Amsonia—E. Drucker, Dec. 1, 1913, (vacated,) $2,830.
Same—P. Drucker, Dec. 1, 1913, (vacated,) $8,730.
Lubetkin, Abraham & Philip—M. Newak et al., Dec. 2, 1913, (canceled,) $68.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for finger print expert has been promulgated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The examination was held on July 16. Only 12 of the 141 candidates were successful. The list is as follows: John J. Gilligan, 92.00; Frederick Kuhne, 89.80; Walter S. Betts, 84.40; Arthur W. Anderson, (N.2) 84; William J. Beirns, 83.30; Charles O. Tittle, 83.20; David A. Scott, 83.10; Gerhard Kuhne, 82.90; John W. Keeley, 79.50; Edward C. O'Neill, 77.30; George M. Seib, 75; Frederick H. Busse, 73.50.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory assistant, for men only, on Jan. 21 and 22, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The Bureau of Standards is engaged in research and testing of weights and measures, standards, measuring instruments, and materials. The work is similar to that in the better class of industrial and scientific research laboratories. Experience has shown that the probability of appointment of qualified eligibles is excellent. Advancement is through a series of graded positions to the grades of assistant physicist, associate physicist, and physicist. The bureau possesses a valuable scientific and technical library in physics, chemistry, and engineering, and the facilities for its work are unexcelled. Competitors will be examined in general physics, French or German, practical questions on each optional subject chosen, education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service

EDUCATION NOTES.

Mildred A. Murray has been appointed as a stenographer in the Bureau of Libraries, Department of Education.

The Board of Education has approved plans for fire protection work at Public Schools 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 27, and 78, and the Bryant High School, Queens.

The resignation of Abram Wasserman, junior mechanical draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been accepted.

The centres of the evening-recreation centre in Public School 141, Brooklyn, will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 10:30 o'clock.

The Board of Education has approved the action of President Churchill in suspending George B. Butterfield, janitor of Public School 111, Manhattan, from duty without

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—With the exception of rains in North Pacific Coast and in Texas and Louisiana and light scattered snows in the Mississippi Valley the weather remained fair during the last 24 hours.

Temperatures are lower in the North Atlantic States and they have risen decidedly in the northen Rocky Mountain region. In other parts of the country temperature changes were unimportant.

Indications are that the disturbance of modern intensity over Southern Texas will move east and be attended by rains Sunday in the Gulf States and scattered snows in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys and lower Michigan, and by rains Monday in the South Atlantic States and local snows or rains in the North Atlantic States.

The weather will become fair Monday in the Mississippi Valley and it will remain fair Sunday and Monday in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. Temperature will rise Sunday in the Ohio Valley and the North Atlantic States, and Monday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Warmer weather is also probable Sunday in the North Plains States and the extreme upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair and not quite so cold Sunday; Monday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow; light to moderate variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday; Monday snow or rain; light variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy and warmer Sunday; Monday local snows; light to moderate variable winds.

Northern New England—Fair and not quite so cold Sunday; Monday cloudy and warmer, probably snow; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	40	23	4 P. M.	36	28
6 A. M.	39	22	6 P. M.	36

FIRST EDITION GEMS IN AUCTION MARKET

Long Series of Dryden and Pope Rarities to be Sold Next Month in London.

DRYDEN'S FIRST WORK

Volume of Autograph Letters of Lord Nelson Among the Many Fine Items Offered.

A long series of first editions of the writings of John Dryden and Alexander Pope will be sold at Sotheby's in London the latter part of January. There are many rarities among them. One of the Dryden items is "A Poem Upon the Death of His Late Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland," quarto, London, 1659 This was Dryden's first publication in book form. Sir Walter Scott said of it:

"It is singular that the poet, who solemnized by eulogy the death of the Protector, should have hailed the restoration of the Stuart line."

Scott referred to one of the rarest of Dryden's pieces, a copy of which is also in this collection. It is "Astrea Redux. A Poem on the Happy Restoration and Return of His Sacred Majesty Charles the Second," folio, London, 1660.

Another Dryden first edition is "All for Love; or The World Well Lost: A Tragedy as it is Acted at the Theatre Royal; and Written in Imitation of Shakespeare's Stile," quarto, 1678. This is considered as the most complete dramatic piece of Dryden. The plot and general design of it are undoubtedly borrowed from Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." Dryden said that he preferred the scene between Antony and Ventidius in the first act to anything he had written of the kind.

"Troilus and Cressida, or Truth found too late; a Tragedy as it is acted at the Duke's Theatre, to which is Prefix'd a Preface containing the Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy," is the first edition, quarto, 1679, dedicated to Robert, Earl of Sunderland. The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Betterton in the character of Shakespeare's Ghost. Neatly inserted in one volume are the following broadsides, &c., by Dryden:

"The Epilogue, spoke before his Majesty at Oxford, March 10, 1680." "A Prologue, written to a New Play, call'd 'The Loyal Brother.'" and "The Epilogue by the same Hand." "Prologue to the King and Queen at the Opening of their Theatre. Spoken by Mr. Betterton." "Epilogue written by the same Author." "Prologue to the 'Duke of Guise.'" "Epilogue by the same author"; "Another Epilogue Intended to have been Spoken to the Play before it was forbidden last Summer," and "Prologue and Epilogue to 'The Pilgrim.'"

This last is supposed to be the last thing Dryden wrote when "The Pilgrim" was revived in 1700 for his benefit.

Very rare and unknown to Sir Walter Scott is the first edition of "Satyr to His Muse. By the author of Absalom and Achitophel," quarto, 1682. "Mac-Flecknoe, or a Satyr upon the True Blew (sic) Protestant Poet, T. S." is said by Scott to be one of the keenest satires in the English language.

"The position," Scott says, "in which Dryden has placed Shadwell is the most mortifying to literary vanity which can possibly be imagined. It is not to the siderable part of the merit of 'Mac-Flecknoe' that it led the way to the 'Dunciad.'"

Written in answer to "Two Malicious Pamphlets" against Dryden's tragedy called "The Duke of Guise" is "The Vindication, or the Parallel of the French Holy League and the English League and Covenant, Turned into a serious Libell against the King and his Royal Highness by Thomas Hunt, the authors of the reflexions upon the pretended parallel in the play called 'The Duke of Guise,'" quarto, 1684 The following references of Shakespeare in interest occur in this volume:

"Twas our common business here to draw the Parallel of the Times, and not to make an exact Tragedy. For this once we were resolv'd to err with honest Shakespeare. (Page 12.)

For those lyes (as Prince Henry said to Falstaffe) are as grosse as he that made them. More I need not say, for I am accused without interest. (Page 21.)

For your love and loyalty to the King, they who mourn best amongst you, are no better subjects than Duke Tribulio. They would be content he should be Viceroy, so they may be Viceroys over him. (Page 42.)

The first edition of "Eleonora: A Panegyrical Poem Dedicated to the Memory of the late Countess of Abingdon" is a fine copy in green Morocco binding, quarto, 1692. Lady Abingdon died suddenly at a ball in her own house, to which fact Dryden does not allude. He was unknown to her, and wrote the story at the solicitation of a nobleman.

Among the Alexander Pope rarities is the first edition of "Windsor Forest," folio, 1713, dedicated to George, Lord Lansdown. Extremely rare is "Ode for Music," folio, 1713, with half title "Mr. Pope's Ode on St Cecilia's Day." In binding by F. Bedford is a large paper copy of the first edition of "The Rape of the Lock," written on the occasion of Lord Petre cutting off a ringlet of Mrs. Arabella Fermor's hair.

Another great rarity is "To the Ingenious Mr Moore by Mr. Pope," folio, "Printed for E. Curll at the Dial and Bible, Price Two Pence, Where May be Had Mr. Pope's Court Poems, Price Six Pence, 1716." It contains the following note at the foot:

N. B.—Speedily will be publish'd some more of Mr. Pope's Pieces, and all of his Writings for the future, except Homer, will be printed for E. Curll.

"The Dunciad," octavo, 1728, contains the autograph inscription on fly leaf, "Donum Authoris. It is in a very rare uncut state. "Of the Use of Riches," folio, 1732, has all the edges uncut. Mr. Grant, the well-known collector of Pope's works, did not possess a copy of this rare first edition. The earliest of his extensive collection was the second edition, issued in 1733. There is also an uncut copy of the first edition of "Sober Advice from Horace to the Young Gentlemen about Town," folio, 1733.

"The Art of Preaching. (a Poem,) Written by a French Author, made English by J. B., Esquire," (J. Baber,) has autograph inscription in fly leaf, "To His Honor'd Friend, Mrs. J. Stafford," signed by the poet, "A. Pope." There are in this volume other manuscript notes in Pope's neat hand, one of them referring to Dryden.

An extremely rare and curious volume, printed in London in 1580, is "A Politique Platt for the honour of the Prince, the great profite of the publique State, relief of the poore, preservation of his riche, reformation of Roges and Idle persones, and the Weathe of thousands that know not howe to live. Written for an Newyeres gift to Englande and the inhabitants thereof, by Robert Hitchcock, late of Cleversfielde in the County of Buckyngham, gentleman." Another curious and interesting work, printed in London in 1634, is F. Mere's "Witt's Commonwealth, a Treasurie of Goulden Sentences, Similes and Examples set forth chiefly for the benefit of young scholders." It contains several allusions to Shakespeare.

A first edition of "Poems on Several Occasions," by Thomas Moss, royal quarto, Wolverhampton, 1769, contains the well-known popular song, beginning:

Pity the Sorrows of a poor old Man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose Days are dwindled to the Shortest Span
Oh! give Relief—and Heav'n will bless your store.

This poem has been immortalized by appearing in almost every periodical and collection of fugitive verses. The present volume having been published anonymously, the above poem has been assigned to various authors of note. The book also contains an "Advertisement to the Reader" saying that it is the author's first essay.

Another interesting old book is Charles Gildon's "Work Worth the Reading, wherein is contained five profitable and pithy Questions, very expedient as well for Parents to perceive howe to bestowe their children in marriage and to dispose their goods at their death, as for all other Persons to receive great profit by the rest of the matter herein expressed." It is a quarto printed in 1591. It is written as a dialogue between Philogus and Tychicus, two lovers of learning.

A copy of "Odes of Mr. Gray," first edition, quarto, printed at Strawberry Hill in 1757, has inserted an autograph letter of Bishop Percy's to Mr. Apperley dated Sept. 20, 1757, in which he says:

Mr. Shenstone put into my hands the 2 Odes newly publish'd by Gray, which a Man of your Taste must have seen. I doubt not but you will agree with me in admiring the second of the two as one of the most sublime poems, not only in our own but in any language. The subject is new and wonderfully romantic, tho' I confess I was not fully Master of the Poet's entire meaning, nor had so high a relish for his Beauties, till after three or four Times reading. And now never peruse it without being struck with new Delight and Admiration.

Excessively rare is "The True Knowledge of Man's Owne Selfe. Written in French by Monsieur du Plessis, Lord of Plessismarly, and truly translated into English by A. M." (Anthony Munday.) There is a wood cut on the title, with motto, "I live to die. I die to live," and coat of arms on reverse. It is a duodecimo, "Printed by J. R. for William Leake at the signe of the Greyhound, in Paul's Churchyard, 1602." The dedication to the "Right Worshipfull Maister John Swynnerton, Esq.," is signed "An. Mundy," the "Address to the Reader" with initials only, as on the title. The printer of this volume also printed Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," 1600, and his "Hamlet," 1605. In the dedication before mentioned Mundy says:

Let us come then to Microcosmus, to the little world, Man, and enter awhile but into this kinde of consideration.

He evidently refers to John Davies of Hereford, author of "Microsmos, the Discovery of the Little World," of which the earliest known copy is dated 1603, the year after the date of the present work. Further on Mundy says.

In regard of some breach of promise my "Paradox Apologia," which long since you should have had, but that the troubles of the time and the misinterpretation of the worke by some in authoritie was the only cause why it went not forward.

There is also a volume of autograph letters from Lord Nelson, &c., with portraits and engravings relating to him and Lady Hamilton. An autograph order to Prize Master Egan, dated Agamemnon Oct. 29, 1795, is written with Nelson's right hand. An order appointing Lieut. Robert Cuthbert as commander of the ship Majestic is signed "Horatio Nelson," and dated Aug. 2, 1798. An order to pay prize money, dated June 28, 1800, is signed "Bronte Nelson of the Nile," a very rare form of his signature. An autograph letter, dated Merton, Dec. 1, 1801, is signed "Nelson and Bronte." A three-page letter to Lady Hamilton, signed "N. and B.," relates to "his poor old father." An interesting letter, dated Dec. 1, 1801, and signed "E. N." is to Lord Nelson from his father.

There are two letters by Capt. Hoste, Nelson's favorite Captain, dated April 26, 1813, and May 2, 1824. There are also thirteen original drawings of the ornaments on Nelson's state coffin, besides numerous portraits of Nelson and Lady Hamilton, plans of battles, colored plates of Nelson's funeral procession and funeral car, lying in State, ticket of admission, and caricatures relating to Nelson and Lady Hamilton.

FISHING BOAT DISABLED.

Taurus Being Towed In—195 Passengers Aboard.

Anxiety for the safety of 195 passengers was caused last night when the iron steamboat Taurus had not returned to Pier 1, North River, from her excursion to the fishing banks, from which she was due at 5 o'clock. In answer to the inquiries by telephone and at the pier, from relatives and friends of the anglers on board, the officials of the Iron Steamboat Company said that Capt. Nelson B. Allen had telephoned at 5 o'clock that the machinery had broken down, and she was helpless. She was about eight miles off Ambrose Lightship at the time the Captain added, and every one was safe.

A message was sent immediately to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, who dispatched its fast seagoing tug Commissioner at 6 o'clock to tow the Taurus to Pier 1.

At midnight the officials of the wrecking company said that the tug Commissioner had passed in Sandy Hook at 11:45 with the disabled steamboat in tow and expected to reach Pier 1 about 3 o'clock this morning.

At the company's offices last night it was said that from what Capt. Allen had said over the telephone they surmised that he had hailed a passing motor boat from the Taurus and had made his way in that craft ashore somewhere near Canarsie, from which point after informing the owners over the wire of the vessel's predicament, he had made his way back to his ship.

POET WAS LIGHT FINGERED.

Disappears with Woman's Gems After Composing Verses to Her Party.

A handsomely dressed man of refined appearance, who said he was Carl Luttropp of 349 Lexington Avenue, a student in the Rockefeller Institute and a remittance man from Sweden was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street station last night charged with grand larceny. The complainant was Miss Jennie Alfreda Friberg of 502 Amsterdam Avenue.

According to the story told the police by the young woman, she met Luttropp at Atlantic City last Summer, when he introduced himself as a rich man's son and said he was in this country to study. He gave his New York address to Miss Friberg who invited him to call on her when she returned to the city.

On Christmas night, the young woman said, she gave a party at her home, and Luttropp was among those invited. He told the guests he was a poet, and if he could have a room to himself he would compose a poem in honor of the occasion. Miss Friberg directed him to her dressing room, and soon after he returned and read a poem. After the guests had departed Miss Friberg found that her gold watch and chain, valued at $100, and $15 in cash were missing.

WOMAN ARRESTED AS FENCE

Police Found Much Loot in Her Apartment.

Charged with receiving stolen goods, a woman who said she was Mrs. Stella Kaufman, 27 years old, of 370 West 116th Street, was arrested last night in her apartment by Detectives Quinn, Donnelly, and Maddock of the West 100th Street Station, who said they had been watching the house for the last two days. In the station the woman refused to make any statement. Loot worth several hundred dollars, the detectives said, was found in her apartment.

After this merchandise had been taken to the station, Harry D. Levy, a clerk, employed in Riker's Drug Store, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, identified fountain pens and toilet articles which he alleged were stolen from the store in the early morning of Dec. 13. Nathan Israel, a clerk, employed in the dry goods store of Frank & Co., at 108th Street and Columbus Avenue, which was entered on Dec. 24, identified forty-two mufflers and sixteen scarfs which he said were among the goods stolen.

Automobile Exchange

50 cents a line.

PACKARD 4-door limousine, with extra touring body; fine condition; great bargain, $850. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

Going to Europe; wish to sell my six-cylinder Winton, which I have payed for but not taken delivery of; less 15%. Rox M 70 Times.

STUDEBAKER 30 4-door touring car, almost new, fully equipped; sacrifice, $450. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

FORD Roadster, Gunboat body, fully equipped. Great bargain, $200. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

CHALMERS 40 7-pass. touring car, fully equipped, $750 if sold immediately. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

MERCEDES Roadster, recently rebuilt and painted, good as new, $525. Great bargain. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

55 H. P. Fiat Roadster, overhauled and painted. Nichols, 1,776 Broadway.

Peerless limousine and landau's bodies, new, half cost. 20th Cent'y Co., 1,692 B'y, nr. 53d.

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100 AUTOMOBILES WANTED.
Put money into your pocket by selling at the right place; get your cash quotations and general proposition before disposing of your car; at this time of year we have a long waiting list of customers who are open for all makes and models, runabouts, touring cars, landaulets.
WE BUY OUTRIGHT FOR CASH.
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1,876 Broadway. Phone 5078 Columbus.

LIMOUSINE AND LANDAULET CARS.
Renault, perfect condition, $650. Buick, latest model, almost new, $950. Peerless, fine condition, $450. Fiat 25 H. P. Landaulet, $750.
Must be sold immediately.
Cash or easy payments.
GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

For Sale, late 1912 7 passenger "4-40" Premier, fully equipped; price $2,000; run Summer months only; perfect condition; immediate delivery; owner no longer needs 7 passenger car; can be seen at owner's garage. F. S. Frambach, S Richardson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

PACKARDS.
1912—"18" Limousine; like new.
1912—"18" Berlin limousine, excellent.
1911—"30" coupe, inside drive.
1909—"30" runabout, fine condition.
CEO. LAMBERTY, 213 West 69th St.

MANUFACTURERS' REBUILT CARS.
Buying cars from us is on the same basis as purchasing new ones; cars taken in exchange. Call or send for list of new and used cars. HAYES-DIFFENDERFER CO., 21 West 62d St.

HUDSON 20 Roadster, worth $900, AT $250.
HUP 20 Racer, worth $750, AT $275.
LANDERS 20 Roadster, worth $850, AT $275.
FLANDERS 20 Roadster, worth $900, AT $300.
All these Bargains at
GREEN'S, 1,599 B'way.

PACKERS 2-ton new 1914 model chassis; cost $2,900; will sell for $1,400; will make great truck of 25-30 pass. sightseeing car; terms arranged; greatest bargain in New York. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

For Sale.—1914 Stearns Knight, 6-cylinder, 7 passenger touring car; delivered to owner late in October and run about 800 miles; fully equipped with about $300 in extras; car cost $5,200; will sell for $4,000. Address Box Z 247 Times.

COMMERCIAL CARS. Chase delivery, $125. Buick delivery, $225. G. V. $175. New 2-ton Packers, cost $2,500, at $1,400
GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

Thomas 4-cylinder Chassis.....$125
Lozier 4-cylinder Chassis.....250
Thomas 6-cylinder Chassis.....300
GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

Packard body and C. G. V. car for sale. Inquire 247 West 47th St.

RAMBLER 4-cylinder touring car, fully equipped, $125. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard landaulet for rent; one of the finest-looking cars in city; beautifully painted; fully equipped; positively exclusive looking; by month to responsible party only. Hess, 212 West 43d St. 7827 Bryant.

Monthly, brand new Packard landaulet, driven by owner in livery; footman if desired; ten years' city experience; personal reference. Clark & Kindrick, 143 West 51st. Phone 7845 Columbus.

PACKARD LANDAULET, LATE MODEL, NEWLY PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED. FOR HIRE, HOUR OR MONTHLY CONTRACT. BRYANT 6489. MCCORKLE.

PRIVATE CAR, LIMOUSINE,
for rent by the month; gentleman leaving town for few months will rent to responsible party. V 92 Times.

Packard limousine, 1912; will rent by hour, week, or month; very reasonable. Martin Reichert, Columbus 1957.

For Hire; very reasonable; week or month; private new 1911 inclosed town car. Tel. Hayes 5193 Riverside.

For Hire—Elegant newly painted 1911, seven-passenger, landaulet; hour day, week, or month. Tel. 7046 Col.

Will rent my landaulet, Packard, monthly Murray, 124 West 54th St. 6840 Col.

For Hire.—Packard, 1914, Berlin landaulet by month; liveried chauffeur. 6388 Bryant.

For hire, Packard landaulette, 7-passenger, $350 monthly. Mulchahy, 3,430 Tremont.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 1920 Col. Special class for women.

Real Estate

50 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

A.—REAL BARGAINS.
Business, Private and Tenement Property.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

6 Lewis Street, three story, basement. CYRILLE CARREAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

West Side.

West side private residence for sale, 604 West End Av., near 92d St. Apply Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

MUST SACRIFICE NEW LAW APARTMENT HOUSE, BRONX; 20% NET INCOME. KAHN, 652 BROADWAY. PHONE SPRING 2147

$2,000 buys 16 room brick two-family house; $6,000 first mortgage. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

Northeast Corner 3d Av., 163d. 3 Lots. CYRILLE CARREAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

Lot 167th, Ogden Av.; all improvements; sacrifice. John Sohns, 65 Broad St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Three Long Beach lots, 60x100, Olive Street, near Nassau Hotel; cheap for cash. Owner, M 71 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

19 AMHERST AV., JAMAICA.
House, 8 rooms, bath, and pantry; on lot 20x100; 4 blocks directly north of new station, 3 blocks from Normal College, 5 blocks from High School and 2 blocks from Grammar School; attractive location; parquet flooring on first floor, bathroom tiled, steam heat, sewer connection, water, gas and electric light; combination fixtures throughout; $6,750; easy terms. E. L. MAEDER, Owner, Cor. Degraaw Av. and Victoria St., Jamaica

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 41, 11 Wall St., New York.

BAYVIEW, FREEPORT.—Highly restricted home section; new houses, $4,000 to $10,000. Sealy, 44 Court St., B'klyn, or Freeport.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful tract of land in Westchester County; one of the highest elevations; several hundred acres, with buildings and other ideal conditions for a golf club. Address Mount Kisco, V 29 Times.

White Plains.

NORTH BROADWAY CORNER PLOT.
White Plains; 97x250; suitable residence; owner must sell; need cash. Send for diagram. Durose, 155 West 14th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Will move you free into a new 7-room 1-family steam-heated brick house; $25 to $35. If you want to buy will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new Subway. Owner, D 336 Times Downtown.

Premises 2,714 Bedford Av., 14 rooms, 2 baths, $75 monthly; formerly $125 monthly. Firmin, 406 World Bldg., Manhattan.

Other Real Estate Advertisements Part Eight.

APARTMENT QUICKLY RENTED

The following advertisement appeared in The New York Times of December 21st, at a cost of $1.50:

FOR RENT.—Attractive, small apartment, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; elevator; telephone; two minutes from "L" and Subway; rent $30 per month. Apply 142 East 27th St. Telephone 4480 Madison.

The advertiser writes: "Please cancel order to repeat for the balance of the week. Yesterday's insertion was more than successful. The New York Times is certainly to be congratulated on the drawing power of its apartment for rent advertisements."

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Real Estate

50 cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Poultry farm, 2¾ acres, one mile from centre of Vineland; plant fully equipped; 1,100 White Leghorns; dwelling, 6 rooms; city water piped to all poultry houses, and in house hot and cold water, hot water heat, telephone; fine cherry shade and plenty of fruit; price, $9,000; cash, $6,000, balance mortgage; particulars on application.
PAUL VAN DEUSEN,
Vineland, N. J.

One of Short Hills' most charming and beautifully landscaped places for sale, with 700 feet total frontage on two roads; heated garage, with improvements and man's room; English house, nearly new; first story stone, hot water heat; five baths, and many other advantages appealing to family of taste and refinement. Box 36, Short Hills, N. J.

At Orange.—New house of 10 rooms and bath; large living room and fireplace; oak floors; chestnut trim and beam ceilings; for sale at bargain. Address Owner, Box 41, Edgemere Hotel, East Orange, N. J.

Newark—200,000 square feet; railroad and waterfront facilities; low rent; other desirable factories sale or to let; we build to suit. Feist & Feist, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE,
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.,
ROBT. T STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

WATERFRONT ESTATE.
160 acres, three hours out; must sacrifice for cash. L 11 Times Downtown.

Hackensack.—House 10 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; 150x150. Price $5,000. Shaffer, 725 Main St.

Farms in Central New Jersey; list on request. Paul F. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Farms.

POULTRY & FRUIT FARM, ONLY $1,700.
7½ acres of fine, rich, level land; high cultivation; good road; close to neighbors and school; land fruited with good-sized peach orchard, apples, cherries, pears, and small fruits for family use. Owner includes horse, 2 wagons, 2 sets harness, flock of poultry, implements and tools. Buildings consist of small Bungalow, (good cellar and water,) barn, sheds, poultry house 36 feet long, another 12 ft., house, granery, and duck house. PRICE, $1,700, part cash. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Send or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated Fruit & Poultry Farm Catalogue.

Come to Delaware; mild climate, productive soil, good markets, finest fruit and truck farms, all sizes; many exceptional bargains. List free. W. Chas. Boyer, Dover, Del.

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Packard landaulet for rent; one of the finest-looking cars in city; beautifully painted; fully equipped; positively exclusive looking; by month to responsible party only. Hess, 212 West 43d St. 7827 Bryant.

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New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale.—A very good farm for money making and for a good home, for a little money; 102 acres; 50 acres of it are in one smooth field; fine view right in front of the house; 40 acres woodland; large trout stream runs whole length of farm; 8 room house with running spring water in house and at the two large barns; apples, currants and raspberries in abundance; 4 miles from one station, 6 from Housatonic station and trolley; price only $3,500; easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Don't pay rent; buy Southern land; buy all you can; prices from $15 an acre up; natural increase will return your money in a short time; well farmed, annual profits will run even more; dairying, live stock, poultry, fruit and truck; these are a few of the big money-making lines; write now for "Southern Field" magazine and land lists. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 210, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Woodworking plant with dry kilns or suitable buildings on water edge or railroad from Southern points within 25 miles of Times Square. Reply Plant, D 38 Times.

I buy deeds to property threatened with foreclosure; give details. Compound, 78 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

What am I offered for 8 lots at Farragut Road, Hastings-on-Hudson? Address S. R., 1,951 Amsterdam Av.

Four lots, Bronx, equity $2,000. Anything with a little cash considered. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted, 2 second mortgages on Washington Heights improved flats; $3,500 each; principals only. Address V 55 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

50 cents a line.

6TH AV. SPACE

to let for cloak, suit, lingerie or corsets, at most prominent location on 6th Av. D 45 Times.

CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS FOR RENT. Excellent for luncheon trade; best location in city; very profitable and attractive business; opportunity of lifetime. H. FREUD, 22 WEST 23D ST.

Great Bargain, sub-renting part of second floor of FLATIRON BUILDING, from Jan. 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915, for one-quarter of present rent. H. FREUD, 22 WEST 23D ST.

Ground floor and one loft, suitable for garage or auto service station; to sublease immediately account of moving to larger quarters. Rauch & Lang Carriage Co., 1,800 Broadway.

Loft, 5,600 square feet, 137 East 25th St.; steam heated. Brackett Realty Co. Telephone 9118 Madison Square.

7th Av., 2,065, near 123d St.—Elegant large store, suitable for any business. Superintendent, 157 West 125d.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

A parlor floor, 22x70; doctor, light business; convenient; reasonable. 8 East 38th.

Offices, very light, steam heated. 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Country Property

To Let—Unfurnished.

50 cents a line.

Gentleman's residence; highly productive farm of 70 acres, cottage, all improvements, to rent, near a good sized city, convenient to New York; price $1,200 per year. Address O 34 Times.

Other Real Estate Advertisements Part Eight.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

50 cents a line.

Desirable couple wish four or five rooms, comfortably furnished, with bath, for several months; excellent opportunity for particular people secure responsible tenant. V 10 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted for four months; six rooms, two baths; must be high class, on east side, below 72d St.; two in family. Address L 292 Times Downtown.

Two ladies wish small furnished apartment few months; choice location; moderate rent; references. Address A. C. Barnes, Durham, Conn.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished; refined couple, between 72d, 110th, west side; elevator or private house. L 326 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Small furnished apartment on west side, $25 to $30 per month. L. E. Behringer, 519 West 162d St., City.

6-7 room suite, until June 1, Murray Hill section preferred. Address Suite 102, 40 East 41st.

Other Apartment Advertisements in Part Eight.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

50 cents a line.

West Side.

TO LET FURNISHED,

UNUSUAL HIGH-CLASS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, FAMILY GOING SOUTH, BEAUTIFUL, REFINED HOME; EVERY DETAIL COMPLETE; HOUSE AND FURNITURE NEW LAST SEPTEMBER; SEVEN UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS. ALL ON STREET; ONLY SMALL, RESPONSIBLE FAMILY CONSIDERED; BEST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED; $300 PER MONTH, NO LESS; MAY HAVE YEAR'S LEASE. V 91 TIMES.

Apartment, three rooms, kitchen and bath, handsomely furnished; every convenience; prefer to rent to October, 1914; house caters to best class of tenants and good references necessary. Supt., 140 West 55th. Columbus 3293.

Beautifully furnished eight-room apartment, facing Riverside Drive, at corner Riverside and 116th; two to four months; excellent maid goes with it if desired. Apartment 71, The Paterno.

MANHATTAN SQUARE HOTEL.
West 77th St., to sublet two rooms and bath, furnished, Southern exposure; great reduction. Rogers, apartment 57.

Six outside rooms, two baths; piano; newly furnished; complete service; servant optional. Broadway, 115th St. Benjamin. Morningside 8704.

Delightful 6-room apartment, all out

Lost

30 cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
$100 REWARD.

HUDSON, 1911, TOURING, MOTOR NO. 7544, FACTORY NO. 9345; TRANSMISSION N15058. PAINTED DARK BLUE, WHEELS GRAY WITH BLUE STRIPE, FULLY EQUIPPED; N. Y. LICENSE, B6583; STOLEN DECEMBER 25TH, ABOUT 1:30 A. M., WHILE STANDING IN FRONT OF HOTEL ASTOR, BROADWAY AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK. COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TELEPHONE JOHN 3796.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
$250 REWARD.

PACKARD, 1914, 6 CYLINDER, TOURING, MODEL 1-48, NO. 50037, TAKEN ABOUT 8 P. M., DEC. 23D, WHILE STANDING IN FRONT OF POST OFFICE, 51ST ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK. COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TELEPHONE JOHN 3796.

LOST—Wednesday, package containing scarf-pin, cabochon sapphire, set in platinum with diamond drop, addressed Augustin MacHugh; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 9 West 68th St, Augustin MacHugh.

LOST.—Dec. 25, between 11 and 12 A. M., on 5th Av., (west side,) between 60th and 73d, a small pearl pin set in brilliants, star-shaped. Liberal reward if returned to M. S. Lane, 784 5th Av.

LOST—About 6 o'clock Friday evening, 39th St., near 6th Av., small black purse, containing gold coin, locket, and crest ring; reward for return or pawn ticket. Ferguson, 57 West 39th St.

LOST—Christmas Eve, man's traveling bag, initials "P. V. T.," containing personal effects. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to J. Van Tassell, 13 W. 120th St.

LOST—Lady's blue leather pocketbook, evening of 25th, between Pabst Harlem and 213th St.; finder may keep money. Notify F. Von Hellman, 42 Broadway, Room 2,100.

LOST—Christmas morning, lady's gold watch, between Central Park West, West 88th St., and West 86th St. and Riverside Drive. Reward return to 23 West 86th St.

LOST.—BLACK ROUND PEARL, with screw, Dec. 25, evening, at Metropolitan Opera House; Large Reward to returner. Apply Carr Brothers, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Tuesday, brown fur collar, Manhattan or Brooklyn, marked inside Jacob Pivotar; reward. Johnson, 151 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A handbag, 42d St. and Broadway, Saturday afternoon. Will finder communicate with James Elgar, 103 Park Av., N. Y. City? Suitable reward.

LOST—Between 47th and 34th Sts., lady's watch with short gold chain and medals; reward. Return to Hotel Felix-Portland, 152 West 47th St.

LOST.—Sunday, gold locket, two rows of pearls, portrait underneath; highly valued; satisfactory reward. G. F. M., 250 Manhattan Av.

LOST.—Amateur photo work in downtown section of New York; reward for return. RIKER-HEGEMAN, TIMES SQUARE.

LOST—Dec. 22, coral necklace, between 110th and 28th, or 4th Av. "L." Reward if returned 100 Cathedral Parkway, Apartment 401.

LOST—At 72d Subway Station, gold open-faced watch, with Masonic fob; initials C. A. L.; liberal reward. 255 West 72d St.

LOST—Dec. 25, 10 P. M., mink muff, between Grand Central Station and 24th St.; reward: 82 West 12th St., Apartment K.

LOST.—Dec. 23d, two keys with Masonic emblem attached, on a string. Dr. Burke, 1,947 Broadway, Room 310.

LOST.—Raccoon muff, 59th St., between Lexington and Madison; suitable reward, no questions. 122 East 82d St.

LOST—Will boy with whom gentleman left cane at 71st St. fire Dec. 26 return to Howie, 128 Broadway?

LOST.—String of pink mother of pearl beads. G. Miller, 102 West 93d.

REWARD—Party who picked up Persian lamb neck scarf in New Haven train arriving 5:20 at Grand Central kindly return Geddes, 235 West 75th.

$200 REWARD.

Diamond link bracelet, lost Monday morning between 58th St. and Tyson's, 25th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD

for return man's ring set two diamonds and sapphire; lost vicinity 33d St. from Madison Av. to Broadway. Return Bowe, 6 E. 33d St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM LARCHMONT ON SUNDAY, DEC. 21, a Yorkshire terrier, weight about five pounds; light gray curly coat, with dark patch on shoulders; had on a collar inscribed with my name and address; he answers to name of Rags and is blind in left eye. I will pay $25 for his return and $25 additional for conviction of thief. Jas. G. Wilson, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

LOST—Champagne colored Pomeranian dog, Morningside Park, Dec. 25. Liberal reward if returned to W. A. Smith, 254 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Black water spaniel, throat marked white; licensed; reward. Secor, 1,003 6th Av.

$10 REWARD.—Red Irish Setter, male, weight about 58 pounds. R. W. Creuzbaur, 217 82d St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bay Ridge 2556.

Public Notices

ELLEN F. BURNETT,

daughter of the late Lysander and Esther H. Burnett of Boston, Mass. Will relatives please communicate with James E. Kelley, Attorney, 901-3 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

Business Opportunities

40 cents a line.

PRINTERS!

I HAVE AN UP-TO-DATE PLANT, 6 JOBBERS, POWER CUTTER, AND PLENTY OF TYPE. MY BOOKS SHOW A BUSINESS OF $15,000 PER YEAR, WHICH I CAN DOUBLE WITH THE RIGHT BACKING. I WANT TO MERGE WITH ANOTHER PLANT, IN ORDER TO REDUCE MY COST OF DOING BUSINESS. IF YOU GET ME, LET US TALK IT OVER. M 67 TIMES.

Capital for investment with services; a man of high standing and ability, competent to direct and control help, desires to connect himself actively with a well-established business, where he may safely and profitably invest several thousand dollars of capital; highest references given and expected; answers treated confidentially and returned, if desired; brokers and go-betweens don't answer. V 41 Times.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $3,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start out of present business; rare opportunity. L 313 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted, active young man, capable of looking after either office or selling end of factory; profitable staple business; $5,000 will buy half interest for one contented for present with reasonable drawing account; capital without services not interesting. D 30 Times.

An exceptional opportunity occurs to invest in a splendidly located dance hall on a Subway station corner; money fully secured by long lease; classes already in operation. Call 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Room 1110, 145 West 45th St.; evenings, telephone Audubon 4412.

Partner wanted for high-grade knitting mill, (sweaters;) old established firm, highly rated; must invest $25,000 to $50,000; experience unnecessary. Address M 72 Times.

A SAFE, PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. $2,000 to $3,000 secures honest man good income; yearly business over $70,000; can be increased. L 281 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Party with $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in the manufacture of moving picture feature films; exceptional opportunity; stand strictest investigation. V 96 Times.

Foreign representative, exclusive agencies, wants man of ability, experienced, with money to enlarge business and establish also export lines. V 66 Times.

Manager.—Bright man or lady, with capital and interest in new patented aeroplane engine. 162 West 48th St.

Wanted.—Partner in a well-established, up-to-date skein silk dyeing business, with $2,000 to $3,000. V 65 Times.

Man, 15 years in the publishing business, will take interest in class publication of possibilities. Z 249 Times.

Druggist trade salesman with capital desired; established specialty manufacturing business. Z 256 Times.

Chemical, paint, or kindred manufacturing business, (small,) wanted, D 30 Times Downtown.

Will invest $1,000 in business as lease of securing position. Honesty, 1,270 Madison Av.

Man and wife to work farm on shares; those with some capital preferred. Gilchrist, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Partner with $1,600, for furniture; half interest; references; big profit. Z 262 Times.

Have money looking for business proposition; state particulars. L 327 Times Downtown.

Have $8,000; want partnership or buy profitable business; mention particulars. V 54 Times.

Salesman will invest $2,500, with services, in going manufacturing business. V 61 Times.

Business Opportunities.

40 cents a line.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., No. 1,482 Broadway, Bryant 8295. Businesses, stocks sold, financed, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated; no advances.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING, suitable boarding house.
HARDWARE store in Texas; bargain.
CAFE near Pennsylvania Station.
U. S. Rights patented garter.
BOARDING HOUSE, $1,000; profitable.
STOCK electric talking sign; bargain.
RESTAURANT, downtown busy street.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER store; bargain.
JERSEY HOTEL; all modern conveniences.
BIRD and FISH store; exceptional.
7% bonds; sugar mills; safe.

WANTED.

TREAS. CORP.; handle own money.
TREAS. Western mining company.
PARTNER Col. mine; opportunity.
N. Y. MANGR. silk mills; exceptional.
DEPT. MANGR. large store; opportunity.
ASST. TREAS. large specialty store.
LOAN $25,000; timber lands; secure.
PARTNER steel R. R. crosstie; exceptional.
LOAN $6,000; good security.
PARTNER pat. auto. spring suspension.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY LIES WHERE THE competition is not so keen and where the surrounding country will support you; there are many business openings along the Union Pacific system lines—alfalfa mills, bakers, bankers, barber shops, blacksmith shops, brickyards, canning factories, cement block factories, creameries, drug stores, elevators, flour mills, foundries, furniture stores, garages, hardware stores, hotels, implement stores, laundries, lumber yards, meat markets, physicians, restaurants, stores, (general,) and a great variety of others; we will give you free complete information about the towns and surrounding country where opportunities are numerous; write to-day. R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Room 216, Union Pacific Building, Omaha, Neb.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED BY FIRM IMPORTING MACHINERY, WELL KNOWN IN THE TRADE AND ON SOLID PAYING BASIS; NEED $20,000 FOR FURTHER LAND NECESSARY EXPANSION; ORDERS ON BOOKS EXCEED $150,000; EXPECTED 1914 SALES, $400,000; WELCOME RIGID INVESTIGATION; BEST PERSONAL REFERENCES HERE AND ABROAD; PARTNERSHIP OR PROFIT-SHARING BASIS; PRINCIPALS ONLY. Y 212 TIMES.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

$200-$500 invested in motion picture production; will insure greater returns immediately than any other business; our special participating plan guarantees greatest security; get full particulars. Union Square Underwriters Asso., 42 East 14th St.

WANTED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURSUIT, MAN OR WOMAN WITH FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND SERVICES, NEW KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM; BIG RESULTS ASSURED; BEST REFERENCES EXCHANGED. ADDRESS BOX V 91 TIMES.

Am prepared to pay $100 monthly for nominal services and secured loan of $5,000 for year; option preferable, permanent investment if satisfactory; strict investigation by principals invited; particulars at interview only. L 294 Times Downtown.

Going business, (Boston,) established several years, successful from start, never changed hands, offered for sale; present owners cannot give personal attention; should appeal to one with ten to twelve thousand, and willing to devote entire time. Y 229 Times.

An exceptional opportunity for a man who is willing to invest $10,000 in the jobbing and manufacturing of lighting fixtures, having an old-established trade; will secure the money against any loss. M., 73 Times.

An opportunity for lady or gentleman with $25,000 capital as partner in moving picture manufacturing company; contracts signed for product netting exceptional profits; best references required and furnished. V 86 Times.

EXPORT BUSINESS.

Splendid opportunity for active man to invest small capital in established business; man with knowledge of Spanish preferred. L 303 Times Downtown.

Rapidly growing and prosperous leather business will admit to substantial, active interest and make treasurer good man able to invest $1,200. Thorn & Reeve, 705 Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Our lock, recently patented; wonderful improvement; best reason for selling; Patent No. 997,256; make me an offer; information free. Henry C. Carr, 1,212 Tea St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Up to date haberdashery; good location; established business; permanent owner preferred; good chance for live party with ready cash. W. P. J., 254 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Reliable party with $3,000 to purchase half interest in a long-established cash business; location best in the city; drawing account $50 weekly; references exchanged. Opportunity, Box D 43 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted cloak and suits salesmen with $10,000 to buy interest in old established cloak concern; only man with good following should write. N. 2,625 Broadway.

WANTED—Executive position to assist unbuilding of small or previously mismanaged company; possess character, energy, business and technical training. A, Box 103 Times.

Manufacturer needs one thousand dollars; will give weekly royalties until two thousand returned; principal probably back in six months. L 299 Times Downtown.

Well-established, running manufacturing plant will be sacrificed; owner must leave the city; principals only. Address Great Opportunity, 138 Times Downtown.

I want a woman as temporary silent partner (thereafter active) in the manufacture and selling of new toilet specialty; two thousand dollars required. V 77 Times.

Live man making extensive middle and far Western trip would represent good specialty company on commission basis; good results certain. Y 78 Times.

$800 required, partner, established 40-room furnished hotel; well stocked cafe; Exchange Place, Jersey City; open nights. Telephone 3133 Riverside.

OFFICE SPECIALTY OR SMALL PATENTED ARTICLE: WILL FURNISH FINANCIAL BACKING AND TAKE SALES AGENCY. V 51 TIMES.

Good chance to enter moving picture business; 600 seats; prominent thoroughfare New York City; bona fide proposition; good reason for selling. M 63 Times.

Few thousand dollars required to push profitable proposition; personal interview necessary; principals only. L 305 Times Downtown.

Chance for investment of $50,000 with or without services, as sales-manager; will bear careful investigation. L 322 Times Downtown.

Business man has $10,000 to invest, with services; high-grade enterprise; stand strict investigation; principals only. V 63 Times.

Dressmaker, Milliner, retiring account illness, let whole or part, paying house or lower floors; sacrifice. 105 East 57th.

Manufacturing business requires active partner with capital; am well known, prosperous; have excellent rating Dun's. Z 255 Times.

Plumbing specialty manufacturing business, small, established, has half interest for sale to good, active man. Z 258 Times.

Business Loans.

40 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 185 Broadway.

Business Notices

40 cents a line.

$10,000 POLICY COST $115.90.
PENN MUTUAL LIFE.

Age, 35; dividends reduce this cost after first year; assets, $134,000,000; organized 1847. Write for sample. Jos. A. Eckenrode, General Agent, 387 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1832. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

PRINTING.—Want you to try what better printing could do for bettering your business. The Willett Press, 5 West 29th St.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.80; 1,000, $2.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018

FAC-SIMILE multigraph letters, prompt service, perfect work; reasonable rates. Weiss Duplicating Co., 3 East 17th; phone, Sty 564.

Clothing.

My Valet—218 West 103d St.; men's and ladie's garments cared for.

Detectives.

Expert dictograph operators, female detectives, furnished. McLellan's Detective Agency, 265 West 23d St.

BONDED DETECTIVE.
Harry Martin, 110 West 96th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

30 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 489 8th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 16 John St.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value, 69 West 45th St. Phone 970 Bryant.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT—Requires the services of a young woman, possessing a thorough knowledge of jewelry, and competent to estimate on jewelry for repair. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN with good ideas in dress and some experience in dressmaking, can secure permanent position with good prospects for the future. Apply by letter, giving age and experience. No other applicants will be considered. F. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, N. Y. C.

ARTIST.—Young men or woman who can do fashion drawing for partner in illustrating business; write particulars. Arnold Raudnitz, 511 West 113th St., City.

A well educated refined woman, competent to help organize clubs; must be willing to travel; expenses and commission. 16 East 40th.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady, American, with good experience as ledger clerk, wholesale; must be quick, clean, accurate, willing worker; permanent position with good future; starting at $10 or $12; one having position preferred; state particulars in own handwriting. V 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted on double-entry. D 40 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN, about 30, to assume charge stockroom, large child-caring institution. Apply in writing, stating fully age, experience, copies of recommendations, etc., to Supt., Ralph Av. and Pacific St, Brooklyn.

CASHIER and BOOKKEEPER wanted at Mary Elizabeth's Candy Shop, 5th Av. and 36th St.

CONGENIAL work with good remuneration is offered a woman of refinement and education; chance to permanently establish herself with high-class firm. V 73 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Permanent position, with good prospects for the future, for a young woman with good ideas in dress, able to express herself clearly in correspondence. Apply by letter only, giving age and experience, to C. M. Payne, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

DRESSMAKERS.—Practical dressmakers with experience in first-class city establishments may secure very desirable, permanent positions, with excellent future. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to C. M. Payne, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

HEAD OF PARCEL WRAPPERS TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF FEMALE PARCEL WRAPPERS; ONLY ONE HAVING HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO., 43D ST. AND 8TH AV.

MANAGER.—Educated lady, over 25, to develop as manager; big future for clever woman. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

MATRON for tuberculosis sanitarium in Sullivan County; patients of all faiths; applicants will please state experience, references, single or married. Address M 61 Times.

McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO., 43D ST. AND 8TH AV., REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR RIBBON AND LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT.

McPartland & O'Flaherty Co., 43d St. and 8th Av., require saleswomen for the house-furnishing and china department; only experienced need apply.

McPartland & O'Flaherty Co., 43d St. and 8th Av., require girls for packers; must be over 16 years and have had department store experience.

MODELS, 30 bust, for all-year-round position in fitting department. Apply to C. M. Payne, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

MODEL.—A desirable all-year-round position as model in fitting department, for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust. Apply P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

MODELS.—Size 36, to try on gowns in showroom. E. A. Robertson & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

NURSEMAID.—For a two-year-old girl; must have personal city references. Apply 318 West 100th St.

REFINED LADY, with business ability, wanted; must be self supporting, well educated, and able to meet people; address, stating salary expected, Refined, 46 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Real estate; traveling; salary, $100 monthly. Mrs. Bottenus, 2,005 Webster Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, for stenographic and record work. Apply in writing, stating age, education, experience, copies of recommendations, salary expected. Institution, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER wanted two evenings a week and Sunday morning to do work in home of magazine writer; preference to Harlem. Direct Dictation, 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced female law stenographer. Apply Room 1,011, 99 Nassau St.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, to assist in surgical laboratory; experience unnecessary; salary $40. Write, stating age, education, and former occupation, Box M 46 Times.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES

at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
1545 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6853 Cortlandt.

Antiques.—Large mahogany desk, old wood, Sheraton model, $250; Persian rug, 6x4, crimson and turquoise, $300; Japanese embroidery, 7x7; chrysanthemums on old rose satin; another piece, gold peacock on black. Address Hopkins, 269 West 12th St.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Leaving for South, sacrifice new broad-tail lamb coat, ermine trimmed, $250. Cost $550. Mrs. W. Shaw, 320 West 89th St.

Natural mink lady's long fur coat, good as new; sacrifice $140; cost $375. Miss Baker, 145 West 82d St.

All makes bought, repaired, sold, $10-$65. Eagle Typewriter Co., 100 Nassau.

Pianos and Organs.

30 cents a line.

Chickering upright piano, fine condition; cost $500; sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Sanitariums.

30 cents a line.

Ellis Sanitarium, Metuchen, N. J.—25 miles New York, Pa. R. R.; moderate rates; beautifully furnished and situated; quiet, refined; invalids, acute, chronic, convalescent, nervous.

A trained nurse has a large house with spacious grounds; will board and care for invalids, aged and nervous patients. 21 East Highbridge Road, Fordham.

PROMPT RETURN OF LOST FUR

JULIUS JORGENSON & SON,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway at 81st Street,
New York City.
Phone 8521 Schuyler.

The New York Times:

I take pleasure in advising you that as the result of my advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times, the Mink Boa therein described has been returned to me by the finder.

As I had already advertised in another newspaper without success, the result of my advertisement in The Times is very gratifying to me.

JULIUS JORGENSON.

The advertisement:

$25 REWARD.
Mink boa, lost vicinity Broadway and 81st St. Return to 2,271 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT—Requires the services of a young man, possessing a thorough knowledge of jewelry and competent to estimate on jewelry for repair. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR by C. P. A. firm; desirable connection for young man with some accounting experience and requisite natural ability; state age, references, and salary expected to commence. Opportunity, D 338 Times Downtown.

A.—SALESMEN WANTED.
100 GOOD LIVE SALESMEN; SALARY AND COMMISSION, FOR CITY OF NEW YORK; MUST BE REPRESENTATIVE MEN WITH SOME PERSONALITY. APPLY A. M. OR 4 P. M. AT 16TH ST. (GAS BLDG.), 5TH FLOOR. ASK FOR MR. H. L. CANFIELD, MANAGER, NEW BUSINESS DEPT., MUNICIPAL LIGHTING CO.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Familiar with cost accounting and factory practice; must be thoroughly experienced and competent; permanent position if satisfactory. L 285 Times Downtown.

BOOK BUYER AND MANAGER.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A BUYER AND MANAGER FOR THEIR BOOK DEPARTMENT.
HE MUST BE A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE OF THE HIGHEST TYPE, HE MUST NOT ONLY KNOW BOOKS, BUT ALSO HOW TO MERCHANDISE THEM.
FOR SUCH A MAN THE OPPORTUNITY IS EXCEPTIONAL AND THE SALARY WILL BE LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE OR FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE METHODS OF BIG RETAIL BUSINESS; CHANCE FOR AN UNDER MAN TO COME TO THE TOP; SALARY MODERATE UNTIL ABILITY PROVEN TO LEAD AND DIRECT OTHER BOOKKEEPERS AND OFFICE FORCE; REFERENCE FOR ONE WHO CAN SYSTEMATIZE; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY. PROGRESS, 238 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING AND ABLE TO SYSTEMATIZE AND AUDIT OFFICE WORK, AND MAKE UP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR A GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS; MUST START AT REASONABLE SALARY UNTIL CAPACITY IS SHOWN; GIVE AGE, SALARY, EXPERIENCE. RETAIL, 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant wanted in accounting department of large S. S. Co.; must be hard worker; knowledge of Italian necessary; state salary desired and references. L 317 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, $15 weekly; state experience and reference; shirt house. M 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted on double-entry. D 41 Times.

BRIGHT BOY to start in office of a hardware house in New York City; state age and references. Address in own handwriting, L 300 Times Downtown.

CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER, UPHOLSTERY BUYER, AND ART GOODS BUYER WANTED FOR ONE OF BOSTON'S BIGGEST DEPARTMENT STORES. TO THE MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BUYING IN EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE, AND CAN PROVE HIMSELF A CAPABLE MANAGER, A BIG POSITION IS OPEN. APPLY TO MR. C. C. FERRIS, HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER, MONDAY OR TUESDAY.

ENERGETIC young American wanted for position in out of town manufacturer's export department; knowledge of machinery, some acquaintance with export selling and some knowledge of Spanish essential. For consideration and personal interview, applications must cover age, nationality and experience in detail. D 44 Times.

FARMER.—Married man to work farm or may work on shares. A. Gilchrist, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN, qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

GLOVE CLEANER.—Must be thoroughly experienced. V 87 Times.

HEAD OF DELIVERING DEPARTMENT FOR A N. Y. DEPARTMENT STORE; ONLY ONE WHO HAS HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. ADDRESS BOX V 48 TIMES.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT to show business men present worth; shown in two minutes; sell life insurance after you have proven a man inadequately insured; present worth table on request; commission basis. Call 71 Broadway, Room 1,401.

MAN about 30, of energy, may find profitable employment with opportunity for future advancement; experience not necessary; determination to succeed, reference from last employer required; living expenses guaranteed. Ryan, 156 Fifth Av.

MANAGER.—Competent to take care of a sanitarium in Sullivan County for tubercular patients of Jewish faith; applicants will please state age, experience, references, single or married. M 60 Times.

McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO., 43D ST. AND 8TH AV., REQUIRE AN ORDER CLERK FOR GROCERY DEPARTMENT; ONLY ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN PUTTING UP ORDERS NEED APPLY.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Real Est. Co., 1 West 34th.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

McPartland & O'Flaherty, 43d St. and 8th Av., require the services of experienced grocery clerk.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
Ambitious young man of good appearance desiring to learn the real estate business is offered an exceptional opportunity with an old-established concern; he will receive a thorough sales training and facts concerning the sale of high-grade properties; commission paid on sales. Apply between 9:30 and 11 A. M.
McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

REPRESENTATIVES, to sell tours and hotel accommodations, &c., to San Francisco Exposition, 1915. Easy payment plan. Must have good appearance, fluent, persuasive talker; most or entire time required; splendid remuneration, commission basis; best references, letters only. Albert Dellevie, 1,476 Broadway, City.

SALESMEN WANTED; ONE FOR NEW ENGLAND STATES, ONE FOR NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA, ONE FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON, BY ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE WAIST HOUSES MAKING LADIES' WAISTS AT $18 TO $48 PER DOZEN; MUST BE A HUSTLER AND ABLE TO GET BIG BUSINESS; THIS IS A BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY; COMMISSION BASIS AND DRAWING ACCOUNT IF WANTED TO RIGTH PARTY. M 69 TIMES.

SALESMAN or ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, high-class, can make "good money" January, February; straight merchandising proposition; no books, insurance, or real estate; rare chance for man who can follow "leads," and close contracts with heads of firms; liberal commission; no advances. V 89 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman having large, regular following among Manhattan retail drug, cigar, and candy trades, wanted; must be thoroughly reliable, financially comfortable; American; for organization and sales management purposes; liberal salary. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 496, Scranton, Pa.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN—By cotton converting and importing house, domestic and foreign novelties, to call on department stores covering Eastern States and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; none but those with established trade need apply. Salary and commission. L 289 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high-grade, with good following, to carry as side line high-grade line of ladies' waists and dresses; larger cities, from Cleveland to Omaha; established trade; commission basis; expenses advanced. Address T. R., 153 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED, local and traveling, to cover every town in New York; exceptional opportunity open; weekly commission settlements. Write to-day.
Brown Brothers Nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—By cotton converting and importing house, domestic and foreign novelties, to call on department stores covering Middle West; none but those with established trade need apply; salary and commission. L 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Canoler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Lighting fixtures salesman wanted; salary or commission or both; only experienced men need apply. Crown Chandelier Co., 103 4th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to sell laces, novelties, for a domestic manufacturer; commission basis. Z 251 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell pearl buttons in New York and vicinity; commission; state experience. Box 206, 1,319 2d Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced preferred; excellent opportunity; commission. Apply all week, 2 to 5, the Vordner Co., 143 W. 40th St.

SALESMAN to carry side line of handkerchiefs for South; commission. John Clendining & Co., 225 4th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced on mercerized thread, for the manufacturing trade; salary and commission. Y 232 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and office assistant; exceptional opportunity for the right man; state qualifications and salary expected. Z 253 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN for attractive proposition; new and practical device; patent assured; commission. Address Fetterly, 252 West 131st St.

STRONG BOY WANTED.—To assist in shipping department; must be willing to work and furnish reference. X 312 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced; state full qualifications and salary expected. Z 254 Times.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT AUDITOR, HAVING ABILITY AS ORGANIZER AND WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN THE GROCERY BUSINESS. ADDRESS BY LETTER ONLY, STATING FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY. PARK & TILFORD,
P. O. BOX 372 MAD. SQ.

Instruction.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY MAIL CLERK. Customs-Internal Revenue "exams" everywhere soon. Get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet E 45. Write NOW, to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Pays better than other professions. Taught thoroughly in few months. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. The Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

COOPER UNION.—Evening courses preparing for entrance to Cooper Union; terms very low; enroll now. The Booth School, 501 5th Av.

Musical.

WANTED—A chorus bass for church; salary. Organist, Z 248 Times.

Agents Wanted.

30 cents a line.

A PHENOMENAL SALE

during the past three months; HIGHEST INDORSEMENTS from CLERGYMEN of EVERY DENOMINATION and most complimentary letters from GRATIFIED SUBSCRIBERS indicate that we have in "THE LIFE OF CHRIST" for the young (and aged) written by a clergyman of INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION the BEST SELLING subscription book published in many years.

POPULAR PRICE — SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Agents who have had experience on serial, religious or educational works will find this a rare opportunity. Call while choice territory is to be had or write for illuminated pamphlet. George Barrie & Sons, 2 West 47th St., (one door from 5th Ave.)

Dressmakers—Milliners.

30 cents a line.

DRESSMAKER.—A Parisian, competent and reliable, lingerie a specialty, gowns of every description, also remodeling equal to new. 752 West End Av.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; out home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 128 East 12th St., 4th Stuyvesant.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; trial balance and best references. V 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced, capable, willing, conscientious. D 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally capable, accurate, punctual; $6. B., 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; experienced; not afraid work; references; $12. L 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, able to take off trial balance, any line; $10. M. A., 53 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Boston lady, tactful, reliable, and cultured, would consider position as companion, chaperone, or attendant. L 295 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, School Mother or Housekeeper.—Excellent qualifications. 207 West 122d St.

COMPANION.—As companion to elderly lady; good reader, sewer, nurse. V 83 Times.

COOK.—First class, North of Ireland; willing, obliging; excellent reference; $30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COOK.—Refined middle-aged widow to cook for small family. V 102 Times.

DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT, colored, understands draping and designing. Ada Roberts, 2,156 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 2900 Audubon, Apartment 26, 599 West 150th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; gowns; quick; references; $2. Hill, 328 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out days; open engagement. 524 West 169th St., Apt. I.

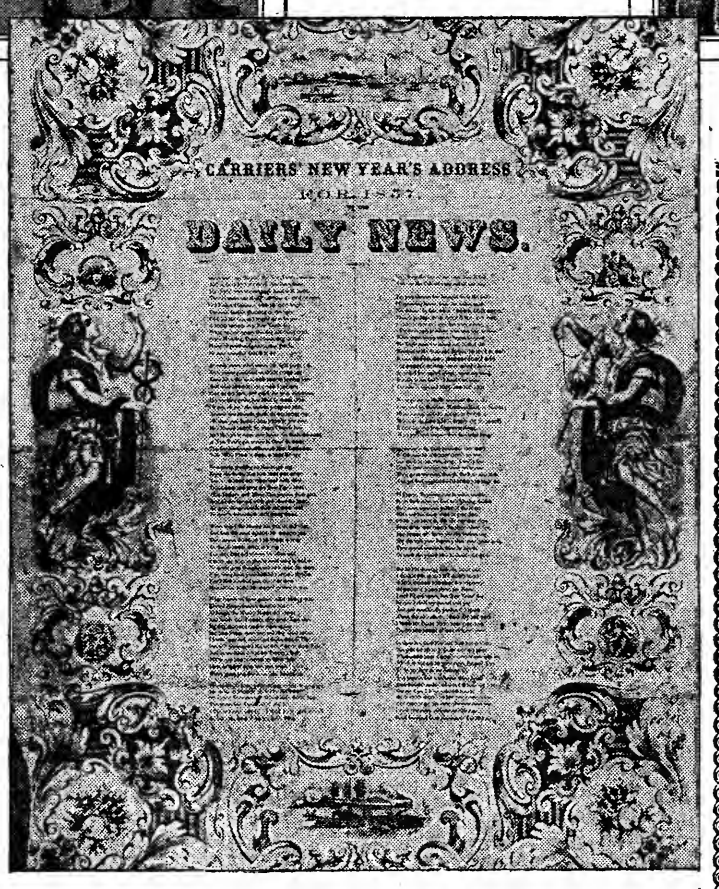
HOUSEWORKER.—An emergency housekeeper with her own colored girl will take charge of disorganized household

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1913.

NEW YEAR'S OLD TIME ROMANCE LOST IN MODERN NOISE

Our Fathers Celebrated with Quaint and Quiet Customs, Different Indeed from the Hubbub and the Restaurant Observances of Their Descendants.



Carriers' Address, 1857, Containing Political Comment.

New Year's Cakes, Modern and Ancient, from Austria and Holland.

VERSES

Of the Printer's Boy, to his good MASTERS and MISTRESSES, the kind ENCOURAGERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE; or the BALTIMORE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

January 1, 1786.

POOR ROBERT would invoke a Muſe,
But knows not which of Nine to chuſe;
Come Goddeſs of whatever name,
Who with ſucceſs can Crown my Theme,
My noble Maſters firſt Addreſs,
As Patrons of our infant Preſs,
Supporters great of Freedom's Cauſe,
Chief Baſis of our Glorious Laws.
Cheer up my Muſe, my Maſters ſay
(That this indeed is NEW-YEAR'S DAY)
Their Bounty freely they'll impart,
To Glad poor Robin's aking Heart.
My gentle Miſtreſſes ſo kind
Declare the ſame intent of Mind;
Soar up my Muſe, Ariſe! Ariſe!
And Sing their Goodneſs to the Skies;
And while I Quaff the Nut-Brown Beer,
Their Bounty gave my Heart to Cheer,
My earneſt Wiſhes and my Prayer
Shall heart-felt Gratitude declare.
May all my Maſters happy prove,
Miſtreſſes ne'er be croſs'd in Love.

Carriers' Address, 1786.

Baking the New Year's Cake in Ireland.

OUR grandfathers did not give up $50 each for the privilege of spending New Year's Eve in crowded restaurants. Neither did they, at the stroke of twelve, put on caps of colored paper, ring cow bells, and throw confetti at strangers. Yet we, who ridicule their traditions and superstitions, can find, it seems, no more satisfactory way in which to speed the Old Year and welcome the New.

Perhaps we might profitably follow their example. Certainly their way of waiting for the New Year at home, or at the home of their friends, with games and songs and domestic cheer, was less expensive than our way. Also it is a matter for regret that the pleasant customs of paying New Year's calls and of giving New Year's presents has disappeared. All the ritual of the day is gone; even the newsboy brings only a prosaic calendar nowadays, instead of the elaborate poetic address which in years gone by set forth his claims on the world's generosity. And New Year's resolutions exist chiefly in the imagination of humorous writers.

Now, it is true that the apparently harmless customs of paying calls and giving presents on New Year's Day were not regarded with favor by all critics of morals and manners. Early in the eighteenth century Henry Bourne, M. A., "curate of the Parochial Chapel of All Saints', in Newcastle upon Tyne," wrote "Antiquitates Vulgares, or The Antiquities of the Common People, giving an Account of their Opinions and Ceremonies, with Proper Reflections upon each of them; shewing which may be Retained and which ought to be Laid Aside." And he felt that he must be very careful indeed with his discussion of New Year's calls and gifts. He approved of them, in moderation; but he wanted to be on the safe side.

"As the Vulgar are always very careful to End the *old Year* well," he wrote, (pointing his satire by means of italics,) "so they are also careful of Beginning well the *new one*. As they End the Former with a hearty Compotation, so they begin the Latter with the sending of Presents, which are termed New Year's Gifts to their Friends and Acquaintances: The Original of both which Customs is superstitious and sinful; and was observed that the succeeding Year might be prosperous and successful."

An Eighteenth Century "Spug."

He calls many writers to witness the antiquity of these customs, quoting from Bishop Stillingfleet, Claus Wormius, Scheffer, "Snorro Sturleson," and "the poet Naogeorgus." Then he writes: "And no doubt, those Christians were highly worthy of Censure, who imagined, as the Heathens did, that the sending of a Present then was in any way Lucky, and an Omen of the Success of the following Year. For this was the very Thing that made several Holy Men, and some General Councils, take notice of, and forbid any such Custom; because the Observance of it, out of any such Design and View, was Superstitious and Sinful, We are told, in a place of St. Austin, the Observation of the Calends of January is forbid, the Songs which were wont to be sung on that Day, the Feastings, and the presents which were then sent as a Token and Omen of a good Year. But to send a Present at that Time, out of Esteem, or Gratitude, or Charity, is no where forbid.

"On the contrary, it is praiseworthy. For the ancient Fathers did vehemently inveigh against the Observations of the Calends of January; yet it was not because of those Presents and Tokens of mutual affection and Love that passed; but because the Day itself was dedicated to Idols, and because of some prophane Rites and Ceremonies they observed in solemnizing it.

Happy New Year "Heathenish."

"If then I send a New Year's Gift to my Friend, it shall be a token of my Friendship; if to my Benefactor, a token of my Gratitude; if to the Poor (which at this time must never be forgot) it shall be to make their Hearts sing for Joy, and give Praise and Adoration to the Giver of all Good Gifts."

At any rate, we still say "Happy New Year!" whether or not the words have any special significance to us. In the time of the learned Bourne there were those who regarded this phrase with deep suspicion. He writes: "Another old Custom at this time is the wishing of a good New Year, either when a New Year's Gift is presented, or when Friends meet. Now, the original of this Custom is Heathenish, as appears by the Feasting and Presents before mentioned, which were a wish for a Good Year, and it was customary among the Heathene on the calends of January, to go about and sing a New Year's Song. Hospinian, therefore, tells that when Night comes on, not only the Young, but also the Old of both Sexes, run about here and there, and sing a Song at the Doors of the wealthier People, in which they wish them a happy New Year. This he speaks indeed of the Christians, but he calls it an exact copy of the Heathen's custom.

"But however I cannot see the Harm of retaining this ancient Ceremony, so it be not used superstitiously, nor attended with Obscenity and Lewdness. For then there will be no more Harm than wishing a good each others Welfare and Prosperity; no more Harm, than wishing a good Day, or good Night; than in bidding one godspeed."

In Philadelphia there has been preserved up to recent years the custom of New Year's "mumming." Boys and girls—men and women also, to some extent—dressed in fantastic clothes and with their faces painted or masked, could be seen in the streets, up to recently, begging and playing practical jokes. They did similar things in eighteenth century London, by no means to the approval of the Curate of the Parochial Chapel of All Saints in Newcastle-on-Tyne. He writes: "There is another custom observed at this Time, which is called among us mumming; which is a changing of Clothes between men and women; who when dressed in each Others Habits go from one neighbor's House to another, and make merry with them in Disguise, by dancing and singing, and such like Merriments. * * * It were to be wished this custom which is still so common among us at this Season of the Year were laid aside; as it is directly opposite to the Word of God."

As to "Hogmanay."

It is possible that "mumming" is related in some way to the performance which marked "Hogmanay" in England and Scotland. "Hogmanay" was the last day of the year. Some scholars think the word comes from the Greek "agia mene," ("holy month";) others from the Saxon "halig monath," which has the same meaning; still others from the French phrase "Au qui menez," ("to the mistletoe go!") which mummers anciently cried in France at Christmas, or from "Au queux menez," ("Bring to the beggars!") Whatever the origin of the word may be, Hogmanay was the time for much amateur begging.

The children went from house to house, singing such songs as:

"Hogmanay, trollolay,
Give us of your white bread,
But none of your grey,
Hogmena, Hogmena,
Give us cake and cheese, and let us go away."

As they sang they collected what they called their "farls"—oaten cake and cheese. From this developed the "letting in" of the new year. Parties of men and boys went through the town. They stopped at the front door of every house and sang until they were admitted. Then they received a small gift of money, went through the house and left by the back door. That a man should be the first visitor of the year was a general belief in the British Isles for centuries, nor is it yet extinct.

First-Footing No More.

In Scotland the ceremony of "first-footing" has almost entirely died out, but in some of the remoter parts of that country it is pleasantly remembered. At the approach of 12 on New Year's Eve a "hot pint" was prepared. This was a kettle of warm spiced or sweetened ale, with a liberal infusion of spirits. When the clock struck, every member of the family drank to the new year.

A Cheerful Custom.

Then the elders of the family went out into the street, carrying the kettle of spiced ale and a supply of buns, cakes, bread, and cheese. When they met a party of friends similarly engaged, they stopped to exchange greetings and sips of ale. They went to the houses of their neighbors, sent the kettle from friend to friend, and spent the hours before dawn in sociability and good cheer. If they were the first to enter a house after 12 o'clock they were the "first-foot" and received especial favor.

In England, the first footing parties were . le up generally of the poor boys of the village, who carried a "wassail-bowl" decorated with ribbons, and received in return for their proffered drinks and good wishes, cakes and cups of ale. But in Scotland as recently as 100 years ago first footing was a democratic social institution, in which few were too proud to share. The principal streets of Edinburgh, it is said, were more crowded between twelve and one on New Year's Day morning than at noon on business days.

A simple ceremony, not yet obsolete, consisted in unbarring the front door as the clock struck twelve, to let the old year out and the new year in. In the Island of Guernsey the children paraded the streets carrying the effigy of a man, emblematic of the dying year. This they buried at midnight on the seashore, with elaborate ritual. At Burghhead in Morayshire, they kept New Year's Eve by "Burning the clavie." They made huge piles of herring barrels, and set fire to them with peat. The burning embers they carried home to their houses as a protection against whatever evils the year might bring.

More Scotch Customs.

On New Year's Day the Scotch of bygone generations believed no fire should go out of the house. If it were given, misfortune might be prevented by throwing burning peat into a tub of water.

There is something suggestive of the Russian Easter in one "first footing" custom once popular in Scotland and England. The first visitor to a house on New Year's morning had the privilege of kissing the person that opened the door. Perhaps there is a reminiscence if ancient fire worship in the Shropshire custom of stirring the fire on New Year's morning before uttering a word.

New Year's Dishes.

Although there are few houses where New Year's Day is observed with its oldtime hospitality, the day is not wholly divorced from the thought of good things to eat. The ridiculous New Year's Eve dinners in the Broadway restaurants have no special significance, but there are certain dishes inseparably associated with the day.

One of these is roast goose, which is perhaps more liked in England than America. But even more characteristic are those admirable little cakes which come from Germany, and which are imported in tin boxes. German cooks have made them for centuries, have lavished their time and energy on new designs and new flavors, and the result is a cake so excellent that it must always be the special delight of the New Year feast. This point of ritual, surely, must be left us.

"Carrier's Address" Has Vanished.

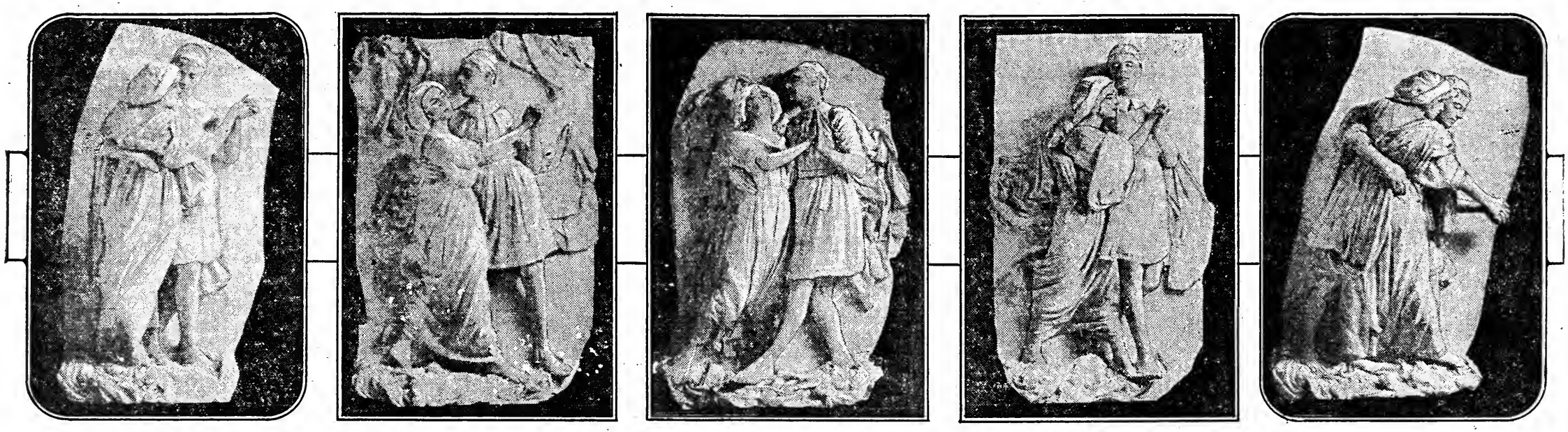
So excellent is the German New Year's cake that it cannot be used for a charm, like the New Year's Eve cake of Ireland. For this was thrown against the wall and broken into pieces. The first fragment to touch the ground was eagerly sought, for he who ate it was sure of a year's happiness. There was much pleasure in the baking of the cake. It was placed on a gridiron before the open fire, and incantations were sung to secure the success of the charm.

Of the customs of more recent times it is surely a pity that the New Year's poems of the newsboys—the "Carriers' Address" it was called—has disappeared. All these documents were interesting, and some of them were not lacking in shrewd humor. Calendars are poor substitutes for them.

Perhaps they will come back. Perhaps, too, the absurdity of leaving home on this of all nights of the year will be evident, some time, to those of us who have homes. And perhaps New Year's will be once again something more than a dreary period, in which one has a headache and receives bills.

Breaking the New Year's Cake.

MIDDLE-AGED DANCERS WARNED AGAINST THE TANGO



The Tango Shown in a Series of Poses Plastiques in London.

Danger of Putting Too Great a Strain on a Dilated Heart or an Artery That Can't Stand It, Say Medical Experts.

MIDDLE-AGED devotees of the tango, the Boston, the Maxixe, and the rest of the fifty-seven varieties of modern dancing were surprised and disappointed last week when they learned that the Journal of the American Medical Association was waving a danger signal in their direction.

Up to that time most of them had been in a state of beatific, if somewhat breathless, satisfaction. They had felt that at last they were doing the right thing. For years they had been lectured for being sedentary. Everything that ailed them had been laid to their lack of exercise. They themselves realized that they had become —well, a bit stodgy.

When they began to dance, therefore, and felt the blood going with a hop, skip, and jump through their veins, they were as pleased as Punch. Everybody said to everybody else that if the dancing craze had done nothing more, at least it had lured the business man from his desk and the society woman from her bridge table. Congratulations were the order of the day.

Into the midst of this complacent chorus the medical warning came as a decidedly jarring note. It declared that elderly dancers were in danger of putting too great a strain on a dilated heart or an arterio-sclerotic artery.

"The physician will do well," admonished the editor of the medical journal, "to caution the stiff jointed, aged patient who derives too great a pleasure from these—to him—potentially harmful amusements."

There are two comments to be made on this warning. In the first place, others besides "the stiff-jointed aged patient" will do well to take notice of it. And in the second place, don't fail to observe that nice, long word "potentially." In fact, if you are a man you might paste it in your hat. And if you happen to be a woman, you might pin it—somewhere.

Considering the fact that almost everybody, "from callow youth to calloused old age," is dancing these days, a TIMES reporter heeded the warning of the American Medical Association's organ and consulted a leading heart specialist in their behalf. Shorn of its technicalities, this is what he had to say:

The man or the woman who for the past ten years or so hasn't taken much more exercise than is involved in holding a telephone to the ear, revolving in a desk chair, or riding in a motor car, will do well to moderate his or her dancing transports. Begin cautiously. Advance slowly. Watch yourself carefully.

Do you know very much about blood pressure? You do not. That answer is certain. Even the doctors themselves don't know as much about it as they wish they did; so it is safe to assume that the ordinary mind is a wilderness of ignorance on the subject. Yet blood pressure is a thing of the most vital concern to the person who is intending to take an unaccustomed amount of exercise.

Two Chief Dangers.

There are two chief dangers which threaten such a person. He may have a dilated heart, which may result in heart failure; or his blood vessels may not stand the strain put upon them, in which case there is a break in their walls, a ruptured blood vessel, with death ensuing. These unpleasant things may happen even to a young man. They are more likely to happen to an elderly one. They do not necessarily happen to anybody who takes unaccustomed exercise. It all depends on the "cardiac reserve."

Here are the facts. The normal blood pressure in a young person is about 110; it increases gradually until, at middle age or somewhat past, it is 160, or around that figure. Of course it varies in different individuals.

Now suppose that a man with a normal blood pressure of 160 suddenly falls a victim to the lure of the tango, or he may do any one of a dozen other things—run for a car, climb a mountain, play a set of tennis or a long round of golf. With this unaccustomed exercise comes increased blood pressure. Perhaps it goes to 200 or even much higher. This imposes a greater strain not only on the heart but also on the blood vessels, especially those in the muscles which are being exercised.

Whether or not the heart will respond to this increased tax upon it depends on what physicians call the "cardiac reserve." For instance, a man with a normal blood pressure of 160 may have a cardiac reserve which will stand a pressure of 250, in which case a pressure even up to 240 won't be likely to cause him serious inconvenience. On the other hand, his cardiac reserve may be exhausted by a blood pressure of 175, and anything over that is dangerous.

Probably not one person in a thousand knows anything about the balance between his blood pressure and his cardiac reserve—his heart limit. Those who do know are the ones to whom such knowledge has become a painful necessity. But they are not the only ones for whom it would be a wise precaution. There are others whom this knowledge might save a dilated heart.

A dilated heart is the chief bugaboo with which the middle-aged or elderly dancer is threatened. But there are two kinds of dilated hearts. In one the dilation is only temporary. In the other it is permanent. Everybody knows that the "beating" of the heart is caused by the contraction of the muscles which expel the blood brought to the heart by the veins. Suppose that, under normal conditions, the heart had to expel six ounces. Under the strain of exercise it might have to get rid of eight ounces instead of six.

If the muscles of the heart were strong enough to do this, well and good. If they were not, the heart would have to dilate to accommodate the surplus which had not been expelled. This happens millions of times. When a man runs for a car and reaches it breathless, panting, his heart pounding furiously, that long suffering organ is probably staving to get its supply and discharge balance properly adjusted. As a rule it succeeds. The dilated heart resumes its normal proportions and things go on as before.

But the point is, that the breathless man with the hammering heart never knows, absolutely knows, that his cardiac muscles are going to be equal to their task. If he finds himself breathless as he goes up the hill at golf, or at the twentieth bar of the hesitation waltz—well, he would better make it a hesitation waltz in very truth. Let him take it easy this time—and in the morning drop in at the doctor's and find out just how big a stunt his heart is capable of. Temporary dilation may not be worth noticing. But the permanent condition spells disaster unless it is reckoned with.

When the dancer indulges in his unaccustomed exercise the increased amount of blood which is sent to the muscles congest the vessels and raises the blood pressure. If these vessels are in normal condition their walls are elastic and they dilate to accommodate the larger supply. That relieves the pressure and it goes back to approximately its usual figure.

The trouble with middle-aged persons is that, partly through their lack of exercise, their blood vessels have lost this elasticity. They have become more or less hardened. When this condition is advanced it is called by that long and threatening name, arterio-sclerosis. If the blood vessels do not dilate in response to the increased pressure, the danger is that this pressure may find a weak spot in those inelastic blood vessels and break through. Then there is a rupture, a hemorrhage, and another case of apoplexy is written into the records.

The heart and the blood vessels are therefore the chief things the dancer has to consider. As already explained, the heart may be threatened, first, because of the excessive demand made on the cardiac reserve by an abnormally high blood pressure; and, second, because that same cardiac reserve has been lowered by a weakened heart muscle. The blood vessels may be in danger because they are not elastic enough to respond to the increased pressure on their walls.

There are other and more indirect consequences of a sudden indulgence in violent exercise. Insomnia may haunt what is left of the night after one has danced most of it away. Or, if there is a predisposition to kidney trouble, a sudden taking to violent exercise may aggravate the conditions.

Any use of the muscles is attended with a certain amount of breaking up of tissue. The result is the presence in the system of waste products, or fatigue products. These are toxic, or poisonous, matter and must be promptly eliminated. If the natural avenues of this elimination are in good condition, if the kidneys are healthy, the pores doing their work, these fatigue products are disposed of all right. If, on the contrary, the kidneys are not up to their job, the toxins will accumulate, the poisoning of the system will go on, and serious results will come if the process isn't checked.

It is for this reason that an overindulgence in dancing, while it may not cause kidney trouble, may aggravate it if it already exists.

All this sounds as if the warning of the medical journal had come in the nick of time to save a good share of the population from more or less premature death. But things aren't as bad as all that. Remember the "potentially" part of the advice. Notice that the heart specialist, whose remarks are here summarized, says merely that these unpleasant consequences, ranging from a sleepless night to heart failure, "may" come as a result of too much dancing. He doesn't say that they "will" come. In fact, he draws a comparison between dancing and some other forms of exercise which is decidedly in favor of the former.

"Dancing," he says, "is not like tennis, or even like golf. The man who plays tennis can't, as a rule, stop and rest as soon as he feels 'winded.' He may be out of breath at the end of the first game. But there is no respite for him. He must—or he feels that he must—finish the set. More often than not he must play two or three sets.

"If he is playing golf he has to keep going. There is generally somebody behind him calling 'Fore!' Or he may be playing with a younger, more active man, and the pace is a little too fast for him. There is just as much danger for the middle-aged man in playing tennis or a hard game of golf as there is in dancing. Of course, if he is foolishly vain—and when it comes to vanity, there is no fool like an old fool—he will keep going as long as the music lasts; especially if his partner happens to be a good deal younger than he is.

"If he has added discretion with his advancing years, he will be cautious about dancing with the young girls who aren't any more troubled with high blood pressure than a feather is that floats around on the wind. He'd better start in, at any rate, with a partner of his own age. Even a woman old enough to be his mother will wear him out when it comes to dancing. Women are going to extremes in this craze, and they seem to be getting away with it all right. But the end of the story hasn't been written yet, and I am expecting that we doctors will be sending our bills to these very women later on.

"The whole question is up to the individual person. If a man or a woman who has not been taking exercise for a long period goes into the new dancing suddenly and violently, there is a pretty good prospect of trouble. But if they begin slowly, if they do not dance too long at a time, if they keep a little track of how the heart is behaving, and if they don't drive it too hard, then, I think, this revival of dancing will prove a real blessing from the point of view of health, to the middle-aged American. But the 'ifs' in that proposition are mighty important."

This opinion, expressed by the heart specialist, was confirmed by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, who may be classed as a specialist in exercise. Dr. Gulick knows a lot about athletics and their effect on the human organism. Apparently he knows something about modern dancing, too; for he told the reporter that, the night before, he had been with a group of middle-aged men and women who had danced until 4 o'clock in the morning. He did not say whether he himself had participated actively in this protracted tango session ("tango session" is a contradiction in terms, but let it go,) and the reporter discreetly forebore to ask. But even as a mere observer the doctor seemed qualified to speak with authority.

He said that, with the average man or woman, this dawning of a new set of dancing days will be full of genial promise if one precaution is observed.

"Take it progressively!" was his advice. "Begin with half an hour of dancing, with frequent rests. Increase it gradually. Inside of a few weeks the average person can do any reasonable amount of it without injury to the health. Don't try to keep up with two bands, though! That isn't what I call a reasonable amount of exercise for anybody. Certainly it's too much for men and women whose muscles have been leading a life of leisure for a decade or more.

"Danger of overstraining the heart? Yes, of course. But that's a danger which, like the poor, is always with us. For certain persons it lurks in any kind of exercise. It's a way exercise has of paying you for neglecting it too long, or for abusing it.

"How is a man to know when he is overstraining his heart by dancing? Well, if his breathlessness continues after he stops if his heart action doesn't quiet down to normal inside of about five minutes, he may know that he has gone too far. He has his warning. He'd better find out from the doctor just what he can and what he can't do.

"But just because a man is middle-aged he mustn't think that it is dangerous for him to dance at all. As a rule, it will do him good if he goes at it by degrees. Maybe there are other things he might do that would be better for him, but that isn't the point. The point is that just now he wants to dance, and dancing happens to be the most available exercise for him in the middle of Winter and under the limitations of city life.

More of a Benefit, Though.

"He can't play golf now, nor climb mountains, nor go fishing. He could overtax his heart at those pastimes anyway—with the exception of most kinds of fishing. They have the advantage of taking him into the open air; and of course a drawback of dancing is that its atmosphere leaves a good deal to be desired—sometimes in more ways than one. But in spite of some disadvantages it will be a benefit probably in more cases than it will be an injury.

"But do it in reason. Remember, that everything that happens in every cell of the body is affected by exercise. The results of increased blood pressure, of the sudden unloading of toxins into the circulation, may be so far reaching and so complex that it will be hard to trace the connection between the final results and the cause. It's a good thing to utter a warning. But don't make it a prohibition."

The heart specialist quoted here said that he has not had any cases yet whose history pointed to the recent dancing craze as their cause. But it is common gossip that "dancer's heart" is already talked of among professionals. It is said that some of the cabaret performers faint after doing their turns. Still, when the reporter asked Joan Sawyer whether she considered dancing bad for the heart the reply was a decided negative.

"I've had a bad heart since I was 8 years old," declared Miss Sawyer. "So I not only can't lay it to dancing, but I can prove that my dancing doesn't seem to have made it any worse. I can't think that ballroom dancing will hurt the people who are doing it. Acrobatic dancing might. But the stout, middle-aged person doesn't do acrobatic dancing. The only reason may be that it is physically impossible for him to accomplish it. He is what you might call structurally unfit. But whether from necessity, or from choice, he does refrain. He can manage a fair amount of ballroom dancing with comfort, and I believe it does him good. Thanks to the modern craze for dancing, thousands of men and women who had practically forgotten they had such things as feet have quite regained the use of those really valuable members."

The Tango as the Ancients Might Have Done It.

"JUST ONE WEEK IN NAPOLI!" IS GEMMA'S PRAYER

HER name is Gemma. She is not pretty. She has little brown eyes and high cheek bones across which the brown skin is stretched tightly. Her coarse black hair corkscrews above her low forehead. She sits all day in a dark kitchen with her mother and her aunt and sews coats. Every morning the aunt makes three trips to the factory and brings back the day's supply of coats on her head.

From 7 in the morning till 10 at night Gemma sits and sews between her two piles of coats, the one on the right growing less, the one on the left higher as Gemma works. She stops only to cough. For months Gemma has had a "bad cold." "Si, Signorina, a very bad cold, indeed. So bad that last week she coughed and coughed till she broke something inside and, Holy Mother, she bled like a stuck pig!"

The doctor came, "a famous doctor who charges fifty cents every time he puts the feet across the threshold. It is much to pay but—" Gemma must get well. There are the coats.

The famous doctor came twice. That was one dollar. He ordered a bottle of black medicine. That was seventy-five cents. Such medicine is too expensive to drink every day, so the black bottle stands beside the image of the Virgin on the shelf above the sink and Gemma takes a sip when she feels better than usual. There is very little of the bottle gone.

Besides the occasional sips from the black bottle Gemma says an incantation every night that the old fortune teller on the floor above sold her for ten cents. It is not an incantation that her cold may be cured. She paid the doctor one dollar for that. It is an incantation that by Spring she may have enough saved to go back to Naples. It would be very shortsighted indeed to pay the fortune teller and the doctor for the same thing. Then, to be quite sure, Gemma wears a blessed scapular about her neck that the Virgin may not forget her, a coral Corni to keep off the Evil Eye, and a little silver hunchback for general good luck.

Thus protected Gemma sits and sews all day and dreams of Spring—and coughs. She will go. She is almost sure of that. There are still four months and she has half the money ready.

If they eat no meat at all and drink water instead of wine and buy cheap oil, and the old grandmother does not get the rheumatism again this Winter as she did last, and Tessie and Pete and Mikey and Michelena don't get sick, and Paolo and Maria keep their jobs, Gemma can go. Then, instantly she will be cured. She never had colds there. Ergo—this one will go, vanish absolutely with the first breath of the sweet warm air.

Was she not always well there and she took no care of herself whatever? It made no difference to Gemma then whether the wind blew or didn't blow, whether it was cold or hot, rain or sun. She was out of doors always without a hat, often without shoes. Here she is so careful. She never sits by an open window. When it is the least bit cold she sits close to the stove with her shawl about her head. Now she can hardly walk a block, and sometimes it seems she will never get up the five long flights of stairs from the street. Then—

"We used to get up sometimes before it was light to reach the fields where we worked in time. Sometimes it was cold, but we used to laugh and sing so that the birds woke and sang too. And in the middle of the day when it was hot we lay down on the earth and slept, right on the ground, Signorina, and slept, not like here, always with one ear open, but sleep like death so that the padrone had to come and shake us awake. And at night we walked back again. On feast days we danced sometimes all night so that we went to the fields again in the morning with the rings still in our ears. That was work—real work—but we were never tired like now—sitting in chairs."

"Ai," says Gemma's mother, "the coats—no good."

"Ai," says the old grandmother, "the coats—no good."

"In one week, in Napoli, the worst cold in the world is gone."

Gemma's mother gathers the "worst cold in the world" between the points of her five fingers, holds it for a moment, and then casts it beyond the pale of possibility. "Ecco. In Italia no one is sick." Did not Pietro's wife who had such bad pains in the head go to Italy and after three days the pains left and have never come back. And Paula, whose feet used to swell so that she was home three days every week in Winter from the factory? These are only two. Gemma knows dozens. She collects and remembers the cases of even strangers in the quarter who have been cured of the most dreadful diseases by the mere sight of the Bay of Naples. Surely a little thing like a cold will go, "Presto, like the crack of a whip."

In the meantime Gemma must work very fast and sew many coats. She cannot stop to go out even on fine days. She can stop only to eat, to sleep, and to cough. It takes a lot of time to cough.

"Sometimes I do only half the coats that The Old One makes—think what a disgrace, at nineteen I cannot work as much as the grandmother at fifty. But wait, Signorina, one week in Napoli—" Gemma starts to laugh, a cough chokes off the laugh. When it has passed Gemma sits for a few moments with her hands idle on the black coats and breathes in short, quick gasps. Then she begins to sew again.

HORDES THAT BUILT THE PANAMA CANAL ARE LEAVING FAST

Pride of Achievement in the "Big Job" Is Tinged with Regret of Farewell as the Workers Scatter—Only Finishing Touches Remain to be Done.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—It will be a matter of only a few months now before the canal will be navigable from end to end for craft much larger than the little Louise and other canal steamboats.

The new dredges now on the way to Culebra are two-thirds as powerful again as those now at work. Throughout the length of the canal, wherever there has been any silting from the wash of the newly admitted water against the sides, suction dredges are at work regrading the botton. The canal folks say that there seems to be no reason at all why by March next any liner of ordinary draft should not steam safely from Colon to Panama.

Every lock has been tested and is in good working order. The emergency dams are in place, the tracks for the towing electric locomotives, which will carry the big ships through the lock chambers, are laid; the long lines of concrete standards carrying the electric lights are erected. As far as Gatun, in fact, the canal is brilliantly lighted at night now and a picturesque sight it is.

From end to end of the canal there are only the finishing touches to be put on before the experiments which will usher in actual operation begin. The Chief Quartermaster is already selling off the excavation equipment. He disposed of $300,000 worth to a Chicago firm recently, and is now looking around for bidders for a nice little lot of about $3,000,000 worth —locomotives, dump cars, rails, switches, shovels, &c., just enough to build a substantial piece of railway. South America seems likely to want quite a lot of this equipment. It will not be a dead loss to Uncle Sam.

And everybody in the ranks who has borne a part in this the biggest of any of the big jobs ever undertaken by the nation, is looking around for a new field of activity. Some have gone, and all the rest are scanning the horizon for new opportunities and preparing to move out.

Not a few will stay in the country, but not in the neighborhood of the canal. They like Panama and are planning to go in for ranching—agriculture of various kinds—anything that promises a livelihood and independence in a land they have grown to like. There is very little doubt that in a few years Panama will have to be reckoned with as a factor in the world's cattle markets.

Men Leaving Fast.

But they are leaving the canal fast. Last March the payroll showed slightly fewer than 45,000 men of all grades drawing Uncle Sam's money. There are 10,000 fewer this month. Of those that remain there are 4,400 at work on the big docks and marine shops at Balboa; 3,400 more are installing and testing the lock machinery and electric plants; 1,300 are at work on the fortifications at both ends of the canal, 1,600 on the dredges, 4,000 on the railway, 2,800 are building a water plant for Panama and doing other work in the way of improving the municipal centres of the zone; 3,800 are in the quartermaster's department, which maintains the food supply on the Isthmus, runs the hotels and boarding houses, polices the zone, and generally provides the means which keep the human machinery going. Then there are the troops and also some 4,000 men who are clearing up generally.

It is quite a different canal from that which visitors in the last three years have seen developing. Most of its wonders are under water now. The locks are masterpieces of ingenuity and infinite pains. The cut through the Culebra hills is an impressive monument to the vast amount of excavation that has been done, and the Gatun Dam with its huge spillway and hydro-electric plant will long be one of the engineering sights of the world. But the rest must be largely taken on faith. The canal workers chuckle over this.

How Canal Looks Now.

"Three years from now," remarked a lantern-jawed foreman to a party of visitors from New York, "there'll probably be one of these here Congress committees down here and the first thing that'll strike 'em will be where the money went. We'll never be able to make 'em realize all that was done, and before you know it they'll be holdin' an investigation to see what became of those millions and whether all of 'em was really spent on the canal."

The biggest job of engineering construction that Uncle Sam ever undertook now reveals itself as a wide strip of clear water extending from Limon Bay, back of the Toro Breakwater, through the four miles of flat country between Christobal and the Gatun Lake. A channel 500 feet wide has been dredged from deep water through the bay to the shore line, but that, of course, does not show at all. All that can be seen is a wide stream, more like a river than a canal alongside the railway to Gatun, seven miles from the entrance. This is the Atlantic sea level section.

At Gatun the canal enters the big lake. The big dam about which so much was heard during construction now blocks the lake's original outlet into the Chagres River. Alongside it are the Gatun locks, in a double series of three which lift vessels eighty-five feet to the lake level or lower them to the sea level ditch. These blocks are now complete and in frequent use. They only lack the electric motors, two on each side of each lock, which will guide the vessels through.

Canal May Be Closed in Three Minutes.

Apart from the huge size of these locks, the most impressive things about them are the huge emergency dams, which, by the pressure of a few buttons and the turning of a few small wheels, may be placed across the canal, their big girders dropped into slots in the bottom of the lock approach as guides for the thick, steel leaves which, one row after another, may be slid down them, completely blocking the canal. This whole operation can be finished in three minutes.

All this is purely precautionary. Should any accident break the great gates, the dams would be operated to stop the flow of water until repairs could be made. But they may never be used at all. The gates are all in doubles, one pair inside the other. They fit to the fraction of an inch and it seems impossible that any contact could break their solidity. Besides, there are other precautions.

How Ships May Be Halted.

Vessels approach the lock entrances under their own steam, but at the gates the towing locomotives take them in charge and carry them through the locks. Should a vessel arrive under undue headway, however, she could not easily reach the gates. Across the mouth of each lock approach stretches a huge steel cable.

As long as the lock gates are closed this cable extends across the approach to check the way of any incoming vessel. When the gates are open the chain automatically drops, leaving the way clear. To hit and damage the lock gates the chain cable must be out of business or the vessel must break through it. And it is very strong. A 10,000-ton ship, running at four knots an hour, on striking this fender chain would be brought to a stop within 73 feet, which is less than the distance separating the chain from the gates.

There probably never was so well lighted a waterway. Along the sides of each lock and down the middle of the wall separating them extends a row of tall concrete electric light standards. The lighting power comes from the hydro-electric plant above the Gatun spillway, whence also will come the power to operate the lock machinery and, if need be, run the Panama Railway. The lights at the Gatun locks are already installed. They make that section of the canal as brilliantly illuminated as Broadway.

Back of the locks and the dam extends Gatun Lake, 164 square miles in area, now fringed with a border of dead tropical vegetation killed by the rising water, and dotted here and there with small islands. Through the lake there is a winding channel, varying in width from 1,000 to 500 feet, through which vessels may proceed at full steam for 24 miles. Except for the occasional beacons marking its course, it is impossible from the shore to tell which is lake and which canal.

Where Pilots Will Be Most Needed.

The general effect is an irregular and exceedingly picturesque body of water, filled with a great variety of aquatic vegetation which grows with tropical rapidity. This is the section of the canal in which skilled pilots will be most needed. There are twenty-two angles throughout the length of the canal, varying from seven to thirty degrees. Especial provision has been made for ample turning room at these points.

The lake passage ends at Gamboa, where, until October last, a strong dike held back the water. This has now disappeared and there is a clear passage into the Culebra Cut. For nine miles thereafter the canal bisects a chain of verdure-clad hills extending back to the next locks at Pedro Miguel. This is the official title of the locks. In the Americanese of the canal force it long ago became "Peter McGill." Nobody but tourists knows it by the official title.

Beautiful but Difficult.

This is by far the most picturesque section of the canal. Far down below the green clad hills it winds, a thread of silver, in which from the hillsides a sizable steamer seems scarcely bigger than a house fly, and the canal itself the narrowest of ditches. You would never imagine that it had a bottom width of 300 feet and at the surface was considerably wider.

It has also been by far the most difficult section in point of construction. Midway from Gamboa the slides begin. Occasionally a barrier of solid rock stands firm, but at intervals the soft, red shale comes down into the cutting, and probably will for years. As fast as this descends it must be cleared away. The dredges will probably be at work in the cut for years, but the worst seems to be over, and the future is being secured by leveling the nearer hilltops from the back. This is done by hydraulic power, huge streams pumped from a lake at the base of the hills being directed against their sides, washing down the dirt into the valley, the same water being used over and over again.

The locks at Pedro Miguel are a single pair. There vessels are lowered some thirty feet into Miraflores Lake, the smaller of the two along the canal course. This has an elevation of 54 2-3 feet above the sea level. The canal channel through it is only 1½ miles long.

Then Miraflores locks, two in series, are reached. Through these in succession vessels are lowered the 54 feet to sea level and, skirting the old City of Panama, pass out through a 500-foot channel a little more than eight miles long to the broad Pacific. They pass Balboa, where docks and marine workshops on a huge scale are now in course of construction, but Panama City itself is several miles away from the canal course.

The whole canal from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific is about 50 miles long; from shore line to shore line 40 miles. Its passage is likely to take from ten to twelve hours according to the size of the ship and the speed at which it can travel. To pass a vessel through all the locks is expected to take about three hours, the average time of filling and emptying one of the 1,000-foot chambers being about fifteen minutes.

There is a tinge of regret mingled with the pride and satisfaction with which the canal workers view the successful conclusion of their labors. There is no mistaking the pride of accomplishment with which everybody from the ranks upward regards the "big job." They say, not that this or that was done, but "We did this or that."

And from end to end of the work there is noticeable on every hand the spirit of American hustle. Even the Barbadian and Jamaica negro, who, in his own country, is a deliberate and leisurely person, moves with a speed and purpose distinctly foreign to his nature at home. He has earned real money on the canal, worked hard, had a good time, and is going to take most of the proceeds home, together with an independence of spirit hardly in accord with the British traditions of caste he will meet when he returns. Not the least important effect of the canal work will be the influence it has exerted upon the workers from the West Indies.

A Wonderful Transformation.

Another interesting effect is the changed character of the Panama peninsula itself. There are no more swamps, no more mosquitos. Colon and Panama are now well paved, and, on the whole, cleanly cities. Handsome hotels constructed by the United States Government and managed efficiently by the Quartermaster's Department of the army are found at each end of the canal. The army of canal-seeing tourists has increased by leaps and bounds. This year it will be the biggest ever, leaving behind a fine output of American dollars and British gold.

From the foreign visitors the canal workers hear, to their great amusement, an infinite variety of theories providing for the ultimate extinction of the canal and failure of the "big job." The concentration of water in Gatun Lake, according to one of these, will result in gradual seepage through the porous soil until the moisture reaches the subterranean fires whose neighboring outlets are the volcanoes of Souffriere and Pelée. When the water reaches these heated regions it will become steam, there will be an explosion, and where will be your canal?

A grizzled Superintendent of Construction to whom I heard this theory propounded doubled up with laughter and then gave it up.

"I dunno," he said. "Maybe we could put down an escape pipe."

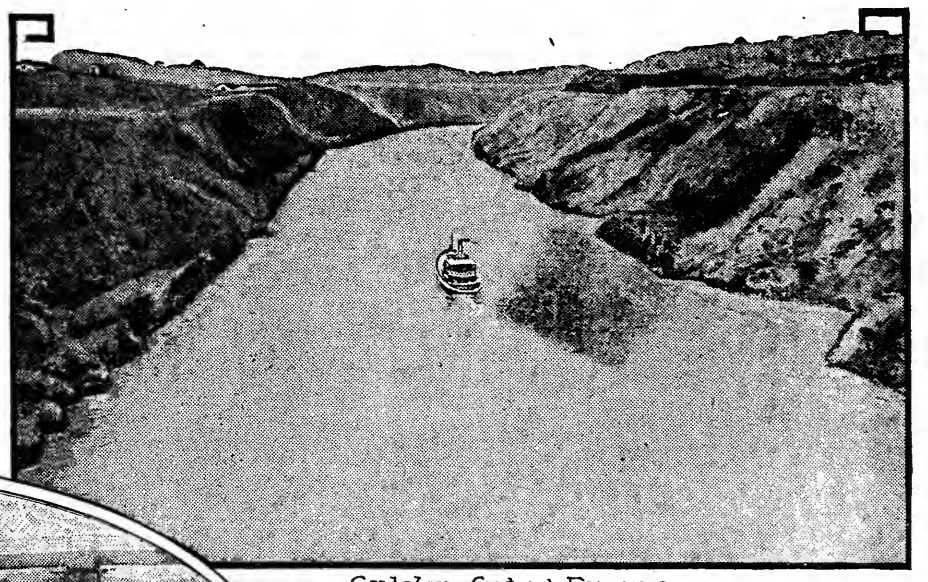
Pessimistic Forebodings.

Here is another solemn theory. The dead trees and vegetation along the borders of the enlarged Gatun Lake will gradually rot and fall in. From their decaying bulk will arise a vast mass of tropical growth which will create anew the swamps which defeated the French, renew the miasma, foul exhalations and poisonous mosquitos of old times and, gradually extending into the fairway of the canal, will choke the locks and render operation useless.

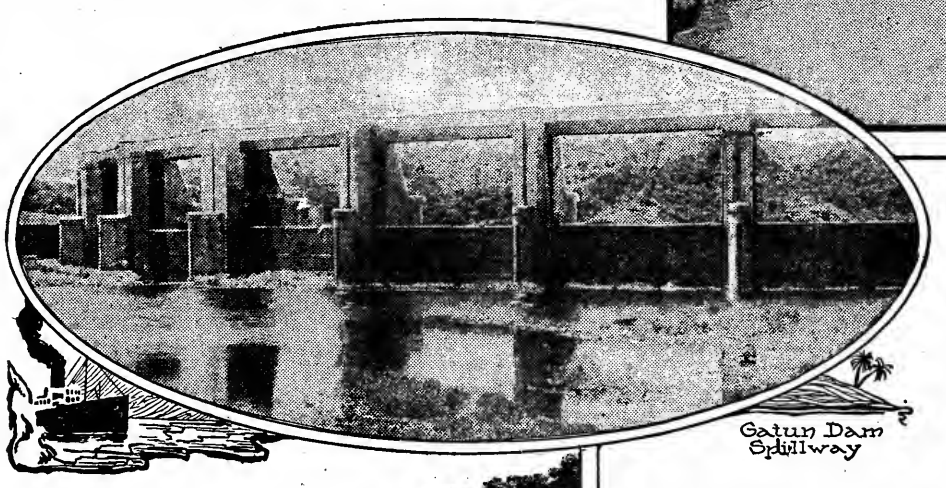
A certain amount of trouble from "floating islands" of tropical vegetation has already been anticipated. You can thus early see the vegetation floating in the locks. But the continuous passage of vessels in the canal will insure a clear course in the fairway and the sanitary authorities of the Canal Zone will take care of the encroaching swamps and the mosquitos as they did before.

On the whole, even with the greater part of the vast expenditure of labor hidden beneath the water, and the canal itself, for the greater part of its length, a sluggish, fern-bordered ditch beside the railway track, visitors to the Isthmus will not be disappointed after they have seen the big locks in operation and viewed the imposing outlines of the Gatun spillway.

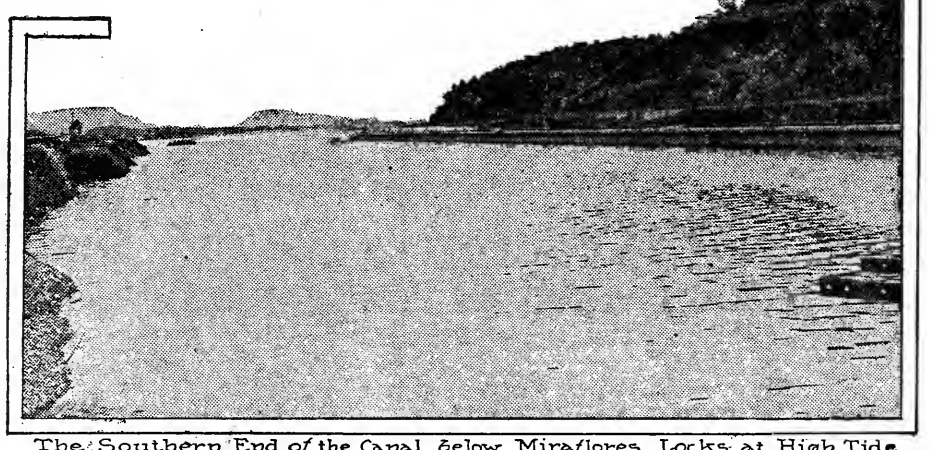
The line of electric lights in the heart of wild Central America is a show in itself after dark has fallen. One glance down the Culebra Cut and you realize what a really big job it has been, while the picturesque groups of palm-surrounded buildings along the canal course and the trim, well-kept American settlements at both ends in contrast with the Panaman slovenliness seen elsewhere, bear testimony that it is being left in accordance with our best traditions of a job well done.



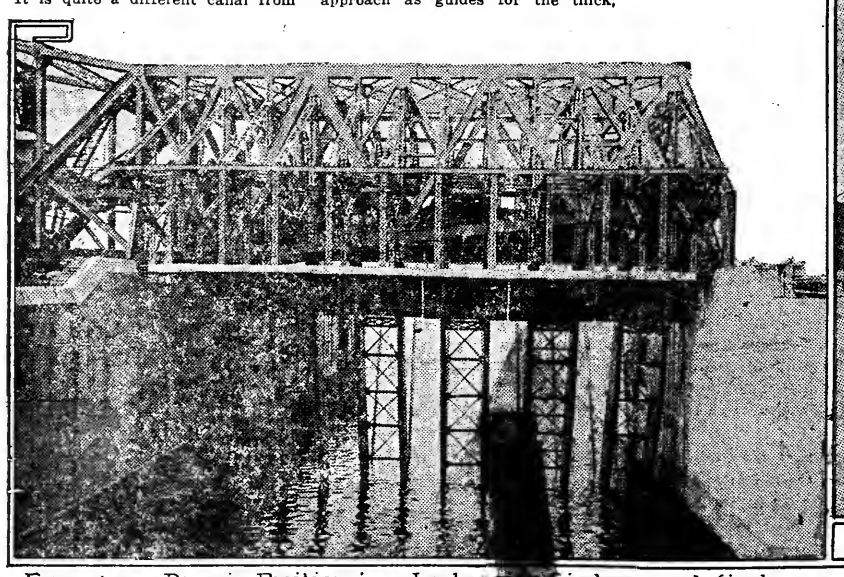
Culebra Cut at Empire



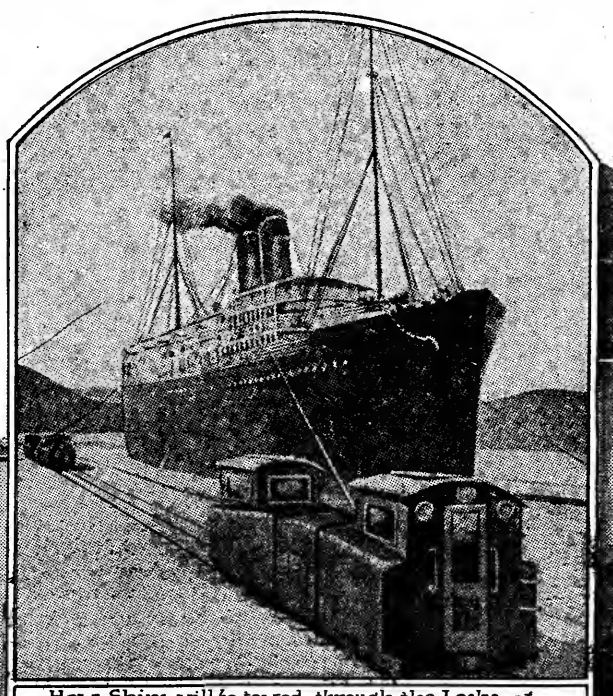
Gatun Dam Spillway



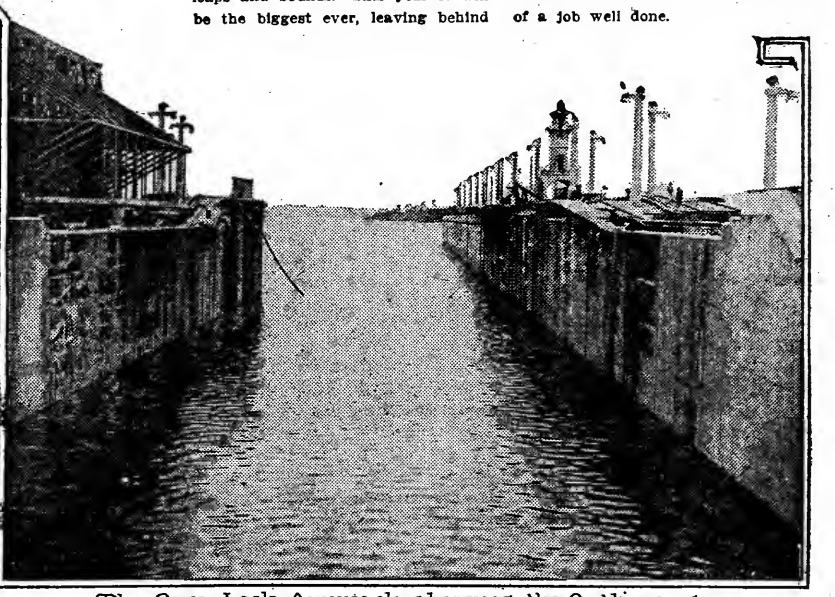
The Southern End of the Canal below Miraflores Locks at High Tide



Emergency Dam in Position in a Lock with Girders and first Row of Wickets down.



How Ships will be towed through the Locks of the Panama Canal



The Open Lock Approach, showing the Outlines of an Emergency Dam on the Left.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISION, IS IT TRUE OR ILLUSIVE?

Col. George Harvey Comments Upon Mr. Wilson's Statement, "There Is but One Cloud Upon Our Horizon."

By special arrangement THE NEW YORK TIMES is enabled to present here Col. George Harvey's leading article which will appear in the forthcoming North American Review for January.

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By George Harvey.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon.—PRESIDENT WILSON.

SO begins the year of Our Lord 1914, in the view of the head of the nation. Is it a true vision or is it an illusion? Is its genesis to be found in the buoyancy of hope or in deduction from experience? A year hence we shall know. To-day we are restricted to conjecture. But, since prudence demands preparedness, let us pause for a moment at this milestone in our national progress and reflect upon conditions which seem to be alive with prospects of good and ill.

Turning our eyes from the blackness upon the southern horizon to which the President refers, what do we behold? A really cloudless sky? If seemingly not, what are the portents to be recognized, to the end that evils may be averted? May not menace to national well-being lurk in possibilities such as these:

1. Subversion of the Constitution.
2. Foreign entanglements.
3. Business depression.
4. Class legislation.
5. Defeat of the Administration.

Here surely are clouds to be dispelled if the Republic, as imagined by its founders, is to endure. But are they as dark with foreboding as they seem to be? May we not hope that, a year hence, they will have been effectually dispersed under the wise and firm guidance of a far-sighted Chief Magistrate? Consider in turn

(1) Subversion of the Constitution.

"I feel confident," said the President to the Congress, "that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country, at which the voters of the various parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions"—and the Democratic Congress cheered loudly. It was a play to the People, to the Masses, to the Majority; it was appropriated boldly from the Progressives and was thought to be popular. That was all, but that was enough.

The merits and demerits—for some there are—of the proposal called for no elucidation. To the mind of the President, and apparently to the minds of the Democrats in Congress, it was a subject which the President believed could be "handled promptly and without controversy of any kind."

Therein, as the attitude manifested by the press quickly showed, he erred. The revolution may be effected, but clearly not "without controversy of any kind." Too many persons, as sincere and patriotic as Mr. Wilson himself, gravely question both the advisability and the practicability of a change tending so pointedly from representative government to a pure democracy.

So, too, in our judgment, will misgivings arise in the minds of those cheering Southern Democrats when once they awake to the fact that Federal supervision of nominations inevitably involves Federal supervision of elections. Universal Presidential primaries may come, perhaps should come—we are not now discussing the proposition—but if so they will be realized through State, not through national, legislation. The South will see to that.

The disquieting feature of this suggestion lies not in its inherent quality, good or bad, but in the mode of its presentation. That one political party should steal a popular shibboleth from another is not surprising, but that a Democratic President should emulate a law-detesting rival for future honors in calmly ignoring the Constitution is as amazing as it was obviously unexpected by the country.

Surely Mr. Wilson must be aware, not only that our fundamental law affords no warrant for enactment of such legislation as he proposes, but also that the rights of the States in the premises have been upheld by the courts over and over again. Clearly, if he felt it to be incumbent upon himself to urge a change, his proper course was to recommend the submission of an amendment, thereby conforming strictly to his oath to "protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Moreover, there was no need, so far as his own party is concerned, since its National Committee had already been directed by its representatives assembled in convention to require that "the selection of delegates and alternates be made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each State where such expression and election are not provided for by State law."

Since, then, the legislation proposed was unnecessary, could not be effected in the face of certain opposition from the South, and upon its face would be pronounced unconstitutional, the only possible conclusion is that the President either was willing to "find a way" to subvert the Constitution or that he advanced a revolutionary proposition solely for political effect. Happily, the outcome is limited by both law and fact to the quite negligible consequence of a purely academic suggestion.

(2) Foreign Entanglements.

It is a cardinal principle of foreign powers, and of Great Britain particularly, to protect the persons and properties of their citizens the world over. The patience which they have manifested, at our solicitation, at the devastation in Mexico is unprecedented, as an evidence of special consideration. But how long can it be maintained by any Government, however friendly? How soon will it cease to be regarded as a virtue by a powerful Opposition?

The Tory journals of England are becoming more critical daily, French newspapers are drawing sharp contrasts between the "ineffectual idealism" of our "watchful waiting" and the shocking brutalities which characterize the fighting in Mexico, and the spokesmen of Germany constantly and caustically inquire how we can justify the policy announced by the President at Mobile.

And how, in truth, can we? Because foreign investors have driven hard bargains in South America in the past, are we warranted in prohibiting the granting of concessions which presumably tend to development of resources in the future?

"What these States are going to see," declared the President, "is an emancipation from the subordination, which has been inevitable, to foreign enterprises. * * * I rejoice in nothing so much as in the prospect that they will now be emancipated from these conditions, and we ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation."

"It is a policy," added Secretary Bryan, "that has been substituted for Dollar Diplomacy. The foreign capitalist has too often been a disturbing factor in Latin America."

Now, what can this mean? That literally we shall forbid South American Governments to make further concessions to European capitalists? Or merely that we shall insist upon supervising the trades and fixing the terms?

Countries like Peru and Ecuador and Bolivia cannot uncover their vast resources without the use of quantities of money which they themselves do not possess If they are not to be allowed to obtain the requisite capital from England or France or Germany upon the best terms they can obtain, where are they to get it?

Surely not from the Treasury of the United States. Not even Secretary Bryan would propose that.

From American investors, then, upon most modest terms fixed by the Stats Department? Hardly! Our people have never shown a disposition to embark in South American enterprises, even when offered the extraordinary inducements which attracted foreigners. Are they likely now to hazard their fortunes for profits not only prospective but restricted, in far-off lands, when billions of tested securities at home are awaiting absorption? Whence, then, is the "emancipation" by considerate leaders at easy rates to come?

Is it emancipation? Is it not enslavement? By what conceivable right or upon what fancied theory can the United States assume a suzerainty so complete and so farreaching? That is the question which some South American or European Government is bound to raise, and soon, too, with respect to a definite transaction.

What will be the answer of the Administration? What can it be? Shall we, if pressed, recede from the Mobile declaration? Or shall we fight, if need be, in defense of a doctrine which is obviously untenable? In either case, how would Bolivia or Ecuador or Peru profit from such interposition in favor of "human rights, national integrity, and opportunity as against material interests"?

We cannot but conclude that President Wilson did not perceive the ending of this extraordinary proposition when he launched its beginning. And we can but hope that contingencies likely to result in embarrassment, if not humiliation, to both the country and himself may not arise.

(3) Business Depression.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his first report made to Congress on Dec. 3, recalls that "a feeling of unrest began to pervade business circles last April, and congratulates the country upon the immediate effect of his own alertness in announcing that $500,000,000 of emergency currency provided by the Aldrich-Vreeland act would be issued forthwith, if the banks should require it to "ease the situation." The relief, he declares, was "instantaneous"; that is, the banks did not need the emergency currency, did not ask for it, and so none was issued. In brief, there was no money stringency, such as he had shrewdly suspected, calling for his somewhat precipitate action.

But idle and available funds are ever the bête noire of a promoter, and the eager Secretary could not rest easy until he had scattered some of the cash at his disposal among the people. Having heard somewhere that money was required to move the crops, he invited, or rather requested, Western and Southern banks to accept the use

Col. George Harvey.

of $50,000,000 from the Treasury vaults. Considerations of partisanship were rigidly excluded from his generous proposal.

"It was essential," said the Secretary in his report, "that the action of the department should be non-partisan and non-political; the crops of Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, and all other classes of people had to be moved, and the earnest effort of the department was to have the benefits of this action diffused as widely and impartially as possible."

Who comprise "the other classes" can only be imagined. Socialists and Prohibitionists, we suppose. In any case, the Secretary firmly informs us that he frowned severely upon any suggestion that the money be tendered exclusively to original Wilson Democrats. Clearly, such a proceeding did not comport with his conception of the duty of a Secretary of the Treasury—for which, of course, we are duly thankful; but, in all candor and sorrow, was ever such witless demagogy?

Be that as it may have been, a sufficient number of bankers yielded to temptation to take thirty-five of the fifty millions urged upon them, used it as they saw fit; and the Secretary is now waiting for it to be "gradually repaid." The fact, of course, is that there was no occasion to make these unusual deposits. There was no currency famine at crop-moving time and there is none now.

It is not lack of money that makes for the existing depression in business; it is lack of confidence. Nothing could be more fallacious than the notion which apparently possesses this Administration that expansion of credits is the sole requisite of commercial activities. The real essential is a market. Prudent manufacturers do not borrow money, even when they can obtain it upon easy terms, for the sake of borrowing it; they seek it only when they can use it to advantage in providing goods that can be sold promptly and profitably.

All such felt that revival of demand might ensue almost immediately from final enactment of the new Tariff bill and acted accordingly, greatly to the satisfaction of those who had insisted that no untoward consequences would flow from a mere change of rates. But the happy moment arrived and nothing happened. Merchants not only continued to doubt the wisdom of filling their shelves, but as sales gradually diminished they began to cancel orders increasingly, to the end that, in the latter part of November, there came about what Mr. Samuel Untermyer depicted in his speech to the Economic Club of Springfield as "a sudden and alarming cessation of business activities all over the country," hardly, if ever, precedented in the history of our industries.

The consequence is that business in all lines is, to-day, at a standstill. And the worst of it is that it is no mere depression; it is positive dejection. The very spirit of enterprise seems to have evaporated for the time. Nobody is even trying to do things. The common disposition is to retrench in every direction, to take no chances while holding fast to such certainties as may exist and generally to adopt a policy of what the President would designate as "watchful waiting."

The President himself is convinced that prompt passage of the Currency bill would start the wheels of industry a-whirling. We doubt it for many reasons, not the least of which is that the sole basis upon which he rests his sanguine anticipation is that it is only necessary "to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints." That is a desirable thing to do, no doubt, and certain ultimately to prove advantageous. But radical revolution of a delicate and complex financial system cannot be encompassed so completely as to produce marked benefits in a month or perhaps in a year.

Assuming the passage of the most nearly perfect measure that could be devised by the wit of man, time must be had for adjustment of the many parts of the intricate machinery. Moreover, if, as we have assumed and believe, the present unhappy state of affairs is attributable far less to lack of credits than to lack of confidence, practically no immediate relief can be anticipated from the source to which the President pins his faith.

So far from attempting to affix the blame for the plight in which the country finds itself, we frankly cannot perceive even now how it could have been averted. But none can deny that the condition exists nor that the cloud which represents it is much larger than a man's hand and shows no signs of diminishing.

(4) Class Legislation.

Commenting upon the passage, as an Administration measure, of the "rider" to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill forbidding the use of money therein appropriated for prosecuting labor unions and farmers' associations for violating the law, we said in this Review for November:

> In brief, the proviso was regarded by its sponsors as a mere precursor of a definite amendment of the "substantive statutes" to exempt one class from the punishment visited upon all other classes for criminal offenses against the law. Already signs appear that, encouraged by President Wilson's attitude, Mr. Gompers intends to urge this explicit proposal upon Congress at the coming regular session, in conformity with the prediction of Senator Hughes. The inevitableness of this consequence of the President's action was apparent from the beginning. It becomes evident, therefore, that unless the President can and will control and chain the forces opposed to the fundamental principle of "equal rights for all" which he himself has unloosed, the country will very soon face a determined struggle for class domination whose outcome every patriotic citizen must contemplate with the gravest foreboding.

This prediction was fulfilled promptly upon the first day of the regular session, when identical bills were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bacon and in the House by Representative Bartlett, who championed the "rider" to the Urgent Deficiency bill, re-establishing the spoils system in the Internal Revenue Department. The proposal is entitled "A bill to make lawful certain agreements between employes and laborers engaged in agriculture or horticulture, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and for other purposes." It provides:

First. That it shall not be unlawful for persons employed or seeking employment to enter into any arrangements, agreements, or combinations with the view of lessening the hours of labor, or of increasing their wages, or of bettering their condition; nor shall any arrangements, agreements, or combinations be unlawful among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture when made with the view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products.

Second. No Federal Judge or court may issue an injunction in any labor dispute or with respect to any agreement or combination to fix the prices of agricultural products unless to prevent irreparable injury to property or a property right of the person making the application for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

Third. That this prohibition is modified by providing that for the purpose of the act certain fundamental rights of property shall not be considered such under certain circumstances, that is, the right to employ or be employed, or to change these relations and assume new relations of employer and employe, or to carry on business with any person in any place, or to earn one's living as an employe, shall be personal and not property rights; and

Fourth. That persons at work or seeking work shall neither be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any Federal court for entering into any kind of an agreement or combination to better their working conditions or for enhancing the price of agricultural products unless any act which they do in pursuance of their combinations or agreements would be in itself unlawful.

Whatever doubts may have arisen in President Wilson's mind respecting the "intent" of the Congress in enacting the Sundry Civil proviso, which he himself put forward, there can be no possible question of the purpose of this measure. It is direct and explicit. It not only removes every form of conspiracy and combination of labor unions and farmers' associations from the Sherman act, but it guarantees immunity to both from either civil or criminal liability under every Federal law upon the statute books. President Taft pronounced its insinuating precursor which President Wilson signed "class legislation of the most vicious sort."

Writing of the Pearre bill, which embodied the same provisions and was rejected in 1908, President Roosevelt declared unhesitatingly in his message to the Sixtieth Congress that it "represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form and the destruction of one of the most essential forms of the judicial protection in all civilized lands."

The proposal is so plainly abhorrent to the American principle of equality before the law that explication seems unnecessary. Suffice it to say, for the present, at least, that the bill introduced by Senator Bacon and Representative Bartlett was, in fact, formulated by the American Federation of Labor under the direction of Mr. Gompers, precisely as we foretold.

Simultaneously, Representative Robert L. Henry, Chairman of the powerful Committee on Rules, added to the amendments to the Sherman act, which he introduced on Dec. 1, the following:

Section 10. That nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced, so as to apply to members of organizations or associations not for profit and without capital, or to agricultural products, or live stock, in the hands of the producers or raisers.

Here again is complete exemption to be accorded without reserve or qualification by "substantive law." Representative Henry justified his action in the following statement to the press:

> Section 10 provides that the act shall not apply to members of organizations, not for profit and without capital stock, or to agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producer or raiser. The exception is deemed proper for the simple reason that, under an appropriation bill recently passed and signed by the President, Congress provided that no part of a fund appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Attorney General should be used in the prosecution of those belonging to labor organizations, &c. This shows the national will and intent as expressed by Congress.

Mr. Henry's deduction is entirely logical. If it was proper to withhold funds for prosecution of a class from one appropriation bill, it is equally right to withhold them from all. Mr. Henry's bestowal of responsibility for such proposals upon the President also is fully warranted. He might indeed have gone further and said with absolute truth "instigated" as well as "signed" by the President.

The Henry bill is not the Administration measure. That is yet to be formulated to conform to the promised message. But nothing could be plainer than that the time is distressingly close at hand when President Wilson must choose between disappointing the powerful class whose hopes of special favor he himself has raised and fulfilling his own solemn pledge to the American people to oppose with all his strength "every form of special privilege and exemptions" while holding himself as President dedicated to "the common as against any particular interest whatever."

Is not here a cloud upon President Wilson's sky which cannot be descried, say, upon Mr. Taft's, or, perhaps more significantly, upon Mr. Roosevelt's?

(5) Defeat of the Administration.

It is an Administration Congress. President Wilson assumed command, as leader of his party, immediately upon his election, and he has maintained his authority by sheer driving force, supplemented by discriminating use of patronage. No signs appear that his hold will be weakened or that his predominancy will be seriously questioned during the present session.

Inevitably, therefore, and more specifically, perhaps, than ever before, the country will render a verdict upon the Administration at the Congressional elections in November of the coming year. If the Democrats carry the House of Representatives, the President will have won a notable victory; if they fail to hold a majority, he will have sufered an irreparable defeat.

There is no question in our mind as to how the people would vote to-day. They would sustain the Administration, not merely through a division of the opposition, but gladly and avowedly as a tribute to Mr. Wilson's earnestness and devotion to duty, and to give him full opportunity to develop his policies. The vital result in November will be determined wholly by what shall be done affirmatively and what shall happen incidentally in the meantime.

What are the prospects, in the light of past experiences and present conditions? The House now comprises 291 Democrats and 144 Republicans, (including the few Progressives and as of the beginning of Congress.) The Democratic majority—147—is so great that a reversal in two short years seems to be practically inconceivable. But let us see. In 1886 the Democrats retained the control they had won in 1884, along with the election of Mr. Cleveland, but their majority shrank from 84 to a scant 15. In 1892 they swept the country, only, as a consequence of tariff legislation and hard times, to reap disaster two years later. The comparison is striking:

	Democrats.	Republicans.
House elected in 1892.....	220	126
House elected in 1894.....	104	246

During those two years the Democrats lost 116 members out of 220. If, this year, they should lose 74 members out of 291, they would forfeit control of the House of Representatives and of all legislation.

The fact, too, must not be overlooked that the majority in 1892 was a real majority won against a united opposition, whereas the present majority is only apparent. Just as Mr. Wilson is a plurality President, so is the Democratic House a plurality House. If Republicans and Progressives had voted together in 1912 they would have had a majority of 12 in the present House.

Take New York as an example. Its delegation stands: Democrats, 32; Republicans, 11. A fusion of Republicans and Progressives would have resulted: Democrats, 16; Opposition, 27. New Jersey is represented by 11 Democrats and 1 Republican. Fusion of Republicans and Progressives would have elected 5 Democrats and 8 Opposition.

True, a complete union of Republicans and Progressives at the forthcoming elections is beyond the power of accomplishment, even though an understanding should be reached by the leaders. With only Republicans and Democrats in the race, a certain proportion of the Progressive vote would go to the Wilson candidates.

Whether this percentage would suffice to offset the effect of Democratic disaffection in States like New York and Illinois is a question. Whether it would overcome the far greater and incalculable consequence of continuing and increasing business depression, lack of employment for hundreds of thousands of workingmen, and disgust at income taxation, added to the normal reaction which invariably follows a Presidential victory, is even more problematical. Enough has been said, in any case, to show that little dependence can be put upon faith in maintaining a majority simply because it is large; the record of 1894 indicates how quickly it may disappear entirely.

Nor, in our humble judgment, should too much reliance be placed upon a continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's obduracy. None realizes better than that most astute of politicians that, to win the Presidency in 1916, he must (1) defeat Mr. Wilson in the Congressional elections and incapacitate him for the remainder of his term, (2) avert further disclosure of the numerical weakness of his own party, and (3) reconcile Republicans and business men generally to his candidacy. For ourselves, we shall be greatly surprised if the movement looking to a union of forces already inaugurated by Mr. Roosevelt's personal lieutenant, Controller Prendergast of New York City, does not eventuate in sharply drawn lines between the Democratic Party and the opposition in the coming November elections.

This is but political speculation, to be sure; it could hardly be magnified, therefore, into a cloud upon the horizon of a properly sanguine President; but, as what they upon the golf links call a fine Scotch mist, we confidently reckon its claim to be worthy of passing consideration.

We shall not dwell upon other causes of disquietude which readily occur to mind. We wish that we could share the President's apparent optimism, and would be the last to increase his difficulties by direful prophecies. But it is necessary to recognize conditions if we would overcome them, and it is idle to deny that the situation at the beginning of this fateful year is one calling for the exercise of supreme wisdom, rare courage, and patient tolerance.

The truth is that the duties and responsibilities of a President of the United States have grown to be almost greater than one man should be called upon to bear. And Mr. Wilson, by temperament, by inclination, and by circumstance, stands singularly alone. Of his chief official aids and advisers, barring Mr. Bryan, who has constituted himself a sort of President emeritus, but two—the Attorney General and the Secretary of War—have so far impressed upon the country a sense of their full fitness for the headship of great departments.

That the President himself has erred grievously in some respects we have felt impelled to indicate as clearly as might be, to obviate, if possible, unfortunate repetitions, but much, very much, is atoned for by his extraordinary faithfulness to duty. We doubt if among all of Mr. Wilson's predecessors can be named a President who gave himself so completely, so unsparingly, to his work. He need have no apprehension whatever that the country fails to recognize and appreciate to the utmost his really splendid application to the public service, but the fact that self-sacrifice such as this merits exceptional consideration cannot be too frequently or too strongly emphasized.

We cannot but believe that defeat of the Administration in November would be a national calamity. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the clouds which we seem to perceive may disappear like mists from the face of the sea; that peace may be unbroken, that prosperity may be restored, and that the spirit of contentment may again possess the souls of men in this most blessed of lands in a Happy New Year—

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not broken itself up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of Truth;
Where tireless striving reaches its arms toward perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dry habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action;
Into that haven of Freedom, O Lord, let my country awake!"

SEASON'S SECOND OPERATIC NOVELTY ON THIS WEEK

"L'Amore dei Tre Re," by the Italian Composer Italo Montemezzi, Who Is New to the American Public, Will Be Presented Friday Night at the Metropolitan.

THE SCENE ON THE TOWER WHERE FIORA STRIVES AGAINST AVITO'S LOVE, BUT SUCCUMBS

ITALO MONTEMEZZI ~ THE COMPOSER OF THE OPERA

LUCREZIA BORI ~ WHO SINGS PRINCESS FIORA

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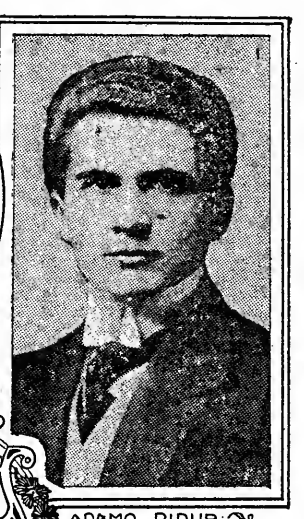

ADAMO DIDUR ~ WHO IS THE OLD BARON

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THE POSTER OF THE OPERA

THE THREE KINGS AT THE BIER OF FIORA, AVITO DEAD, MANFRED DYEING IN THE ARMS OF HIS FATHER

Archibaldo	Adamo Didur
Manfred	Pasquale Amato
Avito	Edoardo Ferrari-Fontano
Flaminio	Angelo Bada
A Youth	Pietro Audisio
Fiora	Lucrezia Bori
A Handmaiden	Jeanne Maubourg
A Young Girl	Sophie Braslau
An Old Woman	Maria Duchene
Conductor,	Arturo Toscanini.

THE second novelty of the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will be presented Friday evening by General Manager Gatti-Casazza, will introduce a new Italian composer to the American public in the person of Italo Montemezzi. His "L'Amore dei Tre Re," ("The Love of the Three Kings,") after a tragic poem by Sem Benelli, which will be given for the first time in this country on this occasion, was first heard at La Scala in Milan last Winter. It was the first opera to bring the composer into special prominence, although he had written previous ones. Sem Benelli, from whose tragic poem the libretto of the opera was taken, is a conspicuous figure in Italian literature of the day, and is one of the leading dramatists of Italy.

Italo Montemezzi was born in a little village of the Province of Verona. He studied at the Conservatory of Milan, and his first opera was "Giovanni Gallurese," which was written in one act. It was later recast into three acts and performed at the Teatro Vittorio Emanuele in Turin in 1905. His second opera was "Hellera," performed for the first time at the Teatro Regio at Turin in 1909. "L'Amore dei Tre Re" was his third opera, and he is now at work on another. He also wrote a cantata, which was performed at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Amilcare Ponchielo at Cremona, the birthplace of the composer of "La Gioconda."

"L'Amore dei Tre Re" tells a sombre story of mediaeval times in Italy. Its action takes place in a remote castle situated in a district called Altura. Its dominating character is an aged and blind baron, who has been ruling Altura ever since he conquered it forty years before the time the story opens. He was of a barbarian race. The principal characters are his son, a Princess of Altura who has been given the son in marriage in order to advance peace between the Italians and the nation from which the old baron came, and a young Alturian Prince who is in love with the Princess.

The Opening Act.

The opening act is placed in a spacious hall in the castle. At the rear there are two large open arches and through these a view of a terrace with pillars, and of the night just before dawn, is obtained. A lantern employed as a signal light sheds a reddish glow over the terrace. After a short silence following the rise of the curtain, Archibaldo, the old blind baron, enters. He is led by his guide, Flaminio, who wears the dress of the castle guards. The stage directions say that the garments of both men shall be "full and long, with pure, priestly lines."

The first lines are an inquiry of the blind Archibaldo as to whether a door which opens to a room on the right of the hall is quite shut. He orders Flaminio to shut it tightly, but then changes his mind, asking merely who sleeps in there. He is informed that it is his son's wife, Fiora. In further conversation between the men it develops that the old baron's son, Manfred, is away leading a siege against an enemy beyond the mountains.

It is then shown that Flaminio, the guide, is of these people, and that the Princess Fiora, who has married Manfred, is also an Alturan. Says Flaminio:

> For sake of peace we gave you Fiora.
> * * * Avito, our young prince,
> Was to have wedded her.

Archibaldo insistently demands that Flaminio look down the valley, for he is possessed with the feeling that his son, Manfred, is returning to them that night. The guide assures the sightless old man that all is quiet and that no one approaches. Archibaldo then complains that, although he is very weary, sleep shuns him and leaves him distracted in the darkness that his loss of sight entails, to which Flaminio replies that he who does not sleep at night must either rave or pray.

A Majestic Speech.

"Or else remember!" cries the old baron bitterly, and tells his companion that his thoughts are wandering back over the whole course of his life. Then he breaks into one of the longest "speeches" of the opera. "Italy! Italy!" he cries majestically, "is all I can remember!" and then:

> "'Tis forty years since first I came into
> This lovely park of flow'rs; and still I draw
> My breath more quickly at the proud Remembrance . . . Our youth was ardent
> And all intent on conquest . . .
> And deep in ev'ry breast there was A will of iron. . . .
> * * * * * *
> Some of our kinsmen came back from this land,
> And in the strident tongue that marks our race
> They praised its wond'rous beauties to the skies;
> Until the name of Italy rang out
> As loud and luring as a war march . . . At last
> The King picked out the best among us;
> And forth we rode, our cohort glittering,
> Silvery green and golden, like a snake
> That, being roused, uncoils its monster lengths
> And drags them from the shadow to the sun.
> Keen were the horses on the eager charge;
> And keen the minds of them that rode them:
> With the first balmy breeze from Italy
> We all inhaled the stirring breath of conquest!
> And this fair goddess, swimming between two seas,
> Appeared alone to us . . . And here we sat with her;
> And here we lay; and here we loved her; and ne'er
> Will one of us forsake her, our fair new mistress
> So fresh, so green, so golden;
> And as we love her, so we weep
> That she should be the slave and not the mother,
> Since, if she were the mother, she in truth
> Would teach us how to dominate the world.
> (Pause. To Flaminio.)
> Thou'rt silent! Perchance thou look'st on me with hatred?"

Flaminio answers the baron hypocritically, and then, wishing to turn his thoughts, says that it is dawn and the lantern pales before the daylight. Archibaldo tells him to put the lantern out, as it is evidently a useless signal, for Manfred is not coming. In the distance there is heard the sound of a rustic flute and Flaminio, evidently uneasy, urges the baron away, finally almost dragging him.

Avito, the Prince of Altura, appears at the doorway at the right in which it has been shown that the Princess has been. He is wrapped in a mantle. He hesitates, looks at the night, and is about to return to the room when the white figure of Fiora appears at the doorway. Avito tells her that the night is still dark and that the signal to leave has evidently been given too early by his retainer in the valley. A love scene between the two follows, and it is interrupted when Avito perceives in terror that the red signal lantern to Manfred has been put out, for he knows it means some one has been there during the night, and he may be discovered. Fiora bids him fly, and he hastens off down the terrace. Fiora follows him, as if in protection, and then runs toward her room. But the other door has opened and the blind baron appears on the threshold.

He calls her by name, and Fiora endeavors to escape, concealing every movement from the old man. But his sharp ears catch her movements, and he demands to know with whom she has been speaking. She replies that there has been no one there; that she has been speaking only to herself.

He catches her in his arms and feels her trembling, and voices his desire not to believe she has been deceiving him. She continues to deny there was any one present and his conviction that she was lying grows stronger, till finally he says that he will force himself to believe she was not deceiving him although he knows differently. To her protest he answers by bidding her go, for he could not touch her unless it were to slay her.

They are interrupted by Flaminio shouting that there are soldiers without, and he believes the Baron Manfred is among them. Archibaldo sends Flaminio to greet him and forbids Fiora to go, ordering her off to her bed, saying ironically that she was sleeping. He is left alone, sadly motionless, to meet his son.

Manfred enters joyfully, saying that the siege was too long and wearisome for his patience, and therefore he came back for a few days with his father and bride. He cries:

> O dearest father,
> This return is dear to me as a reward
> That's long expected. . . . Throughout the war,
> The fights, the bloodshed and the slaughter,
> The reveiries of victory, untarnished
> Have I kept my virtue, as thou
> Hast taught me, father! And Fiora, Fiora,
> Will learn to love me; since thou hast
> Brought her up as spotless as a lamb."

Fiora enters and greets Manfred with "cruel coldness, but with a semblance of kindness." She tells him that before the dawn she awoke and came to the terrace to look for his approach down the valley, she was so certain he would come. She appeals daringly to the father for confirmation, but the latter does not answer. On Manfred's appealing to him, he answers hesitatingly, "Yes, yes—I . . . caught her. While she was waiting for thee."

Manfred receives the news joyfully and takes her in his arms, kissing her. With his arm around her, they go into the room on the right. The old baron remains silent for a moment, then:

> "O Lord my God, since Thou has ta'en mine eyes,
> "Let me not see . . . let me be blind . . . be blind!"

The curtain falls on the end of the first act.

Manfred is taking leave of Fiora when the second act opens. It is afternoon, and the scene is staged on a battlemented tower high on the castle walls. Manfred tells her in gentle mood how he will be desolate among his companions at the thought he has left her behind. He asks a token of her, which shall be that she stand at the top of the tower wall as he departs down the valley, and wave her scarf in greeting as long as he is in sight. The tone of tenderness and devotion he has employed all this time has finally worked on Fiora, and when she learns how little he wants for himself, she is moved with sincere feeling and promises it shall be done.

A Thrilling Scene.

Her husband goes, and after he leaves she mounts the small staircase and stands forth at the top. Suddenly, Avito appears on the platform dressed as a castle guard. He tells her that Flaminio has given him that disguise, so that he might be near her in the castle.

In sudden desperation she tries to fight against her love for him, remembering the feeling of regard which her husband has at last been able to inspire in her. She beseeches him to go, and tells him she must never love him again and never hear his voice again. She says she has been conquered by kindness, by compassion, and bids him leave her in peace to her sorrow. They hear some one coming, and Avito hurries off.

It is a handmaid bringing an inlaid casket, which she says Manfred has sent to Fiora. The Princess comes down the staircase and opens the casket, which the maid has placed on the stone bench surrounding the battlement. It contains a long, white scarf, which Fiora slowly draws forth. She is in deep dejection; her arms hang down listlessly and the scarf trails on the ground. Then she remembers her promise and approaches the staircase. As she looks down the valley she sees the horsemen disappearing. She waves the veil for the first time, the second, and the third, and each time her hand drops wearily.

Avito enters again. He says he is going to leave her and implores her to come down and give him a farewell embrace. She resists for a while, but gradually his will overpowers her and love scenes ensue at whose climax she comes down the staircase and throws herself in his arms.

Suddenly the voice of the old Baron is heard without, calling Fiora. They do not hear him at first and he comes on the stage followed by Flaminio. Avito springs for the old man with drawn dagger, but Flaminio waves him back. Fiora, who has been entreating Avito to escape, replies to the old man's calling, and he asks Flaminio who is with her? The latter replies that there is no one, and as he says the words Avito rushes off the stage.

The audience is made to realize that Archibaldo has heard Avito's footsteps and now knows the truth. With violence he orders Flaminio to leave. The guard is alarmed and demurs, thinking to turn the situation by the announcement that Manfred is returning. The old Baron drives him off with the order to meet his son, and then turns to Fiora. From her he demands the identity of the man who was with her and, after trying denial, she blazes forth:

> "Well then * * * Well then * * *
> He who has fled
> Was my true lover, my beloved * * *
> And you, you I dread old man, who dog my
> Steps like vengeance, or like death,
> You can no longer fright me,
> Now that I think of him!"

He again demands his name and she asks to tell it to Manfred, who is approaching. The old man cries that Manfred would forgive her, and strikes her as she lies on the bench. He grasps her by the throat and a struggle follows, he demanding the man's name and she steadfastly refusing. At last in a paroxysm of rage he strangles her.

Manfred enters, demanding to know if there has been an accident to Fiora, for he noticed the sudden end of the waving of the veil. The old man tells him of Fiora's falseness and his grief-stricken complaint is that

> "Of such great love that child-heart
> Then was capable, and not for me!"

His father tells him that his betrayer is unknown, but that he will grope among the shadows until he finds him. Manfred goes slowly out, mute in his grief, and as the curtain falls, the old Baron lifts the body of the dead Fiora across his great shoulders and follows his son.

The third act shows the crypt in the castle chapel. In the centre lies Fiora in white garments upon a bed of flowers. A group of veiled women, youths and old men stand about her, but at a little distance. From within the chapel the voices of the choir are heard. A lament by those grouped around the bier follows. They are retainers of the Princess who have come for her burial. An old woman seems to read in the Princess's eyes that the old Baron killed her, and the others join in a cry for vengeance. But the choir is heard again and the women grow calmer and kneel in silence once more.

Avito's Death.

To the surprise of the peasants, Avito appears among them. He is recognized, but does not speak to them. As they depart he remains alone in the crypt. He indulges in a long soliloquy to the dead girl, at the end of which he bends over her and kisses her lips. A curious feeling comes over him, and he takes a few tottering steps toward the exit as if stricken.

Manfred appears slowly out of the shadows and advances toward him, but he cannot escape. Manfred recognizes him and tells him that he is already dead, for his father had put on the dead girl's lips a very powerful poison in order to track her lover. Manfred asks Avito again and again if she loved him, and Avito finally answers that she loved him more than the life they took from her. Avito dies, supported by Manfred, who asks heaven why he cannot hate.

Then he himself kisses Fiora's lips, calling on her to let him join her in death. He remains by her side while death overcomes him gradually. The old Baron now comes groping through his eternal darkness. He hears a groan by the bier, and thinks it is from the man he wishes to track. He tries to grasp the man, and Manfred speaks to him, telling him who it is. The old man rises to full height and cries in a great voice:

> Ah! Manfred! Manfred! Thou also, then,
> Art with me past salvation in the shadows!

And the curtain falls.

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

The Simmons Music Rack.

THE nearest that Mrs. Simmons ever comes to being put out," said Mr. Simmons, "is over the dusting of a certain music rack, one of those portable contrivances of thin, slender strips of steel made to fold up.

Just now in disuse, this music rack stands folded into its smaller dimensions and leaning in a corner; but Mrs. Simmons dusts it every time she dusts, for she never slights anything, and every time that music rack plays pranks that woul dtry the temper of a duster more even tempered than she, if such exists.

"From my study in the adjoining room I can hear Mrs. Simmons at work, and when she approaches that corner in which the music rack stands folded up like a long slender bunch of rods, I just suspend my work and wait, for I confess that I am fascinated by this daily struggle.

There is a momentary silence and then —click—I know that Mrs. Simmons, with her unappeasable sense of duty, has picked up that music rack and begun to dust it. That was the click. It must be folded up in this corner, for there is no room for it in any other form.

"She lifts it up to fold these legs together, and as she does that the table part of the thing, upon which the music is laid, opens out with another click over her head. She lowers the stand again and folds up that table, and —click! The legs have spread out once more.

And then the standard, the telescope supporting red between the tripod and the table, lengthens itself out or closes up, and then the whole framework seems to get nervous, and to spread and stretch and drop down in every direction all at once. And then I hear what is alcost an exclamation from Mrs. Simmons, and then two or thre sharp sounds of meal against metal, and I know that Mrs. Simmons has dropped the dust rag and is devoting al lher resources and energies to the throttling and folding up of this mutinous music rack, and a moment later I hear it rattling a little as she lets go of it, set back, folded once more in its corner.

"I don't know that I can blame the music rack much—standing there as it does, all day long, folded up in a corner. I should think it would want to stretch itself when it gets a chance, but I don't like to have it worry Mrs. Simmons. I want to throw the thing away and buy a music rack made of stout timbers, firmly welded together, but Mrs. Simmons will not listen to it. She never throws anything away, and then, I think, to spare herself the trial of that daily struggle would be inconsistent with her unappeasable sense of duty."

Her Nerve Didn't Fail Her.

HOW one dressmaker got her start in New York is the pet story of the woman who started her.

"She rented two rooms on the first floor of a Ninety-fifth Street house," the woman said. "I occupied the floor above. I had seen her sign in the window for several weeks before I saw her. One day I met her in the hall. Two days later she called at my flat.

"'I am in an awful pickle,' she said, 'and I am going to ask you to help me out. There are two ladies down staire who want some dresses made, but before they give me the order they want to see some of my work. With the exception of my own clothes—and you could pack all of them into a bandbox—I have nothing to show them. I find it very hard to drum up trade here. I haven't had a customer since I moved into this house, and I will lose those two women if I cannot make the raise of a few nice gowns to show them as samples. I have seen you go out several times in lovely dresses. Would you mind letting me have them for a few minutes? I will return them as soon as the women go away.'

"The pure nerve of the girl staggered me.

"'But you didn't make my dresses,' I said. 'They were made by a dressmaker who runs a very fashionable shop.'

"'So I supposed,' said my neighbor. 'Are they marked with her name?'

"'No,' said I, 'that woman's style is her trade mark, and I ought not give another the benefit of it.'

"The girl just stood there and looked at me, and the pitiful drooping of her eyes and mouth appealed to me more effectually than any words. The upshot of the matter was I loaned her five of my newest best gowns. Naturally the callers were delighted with them, and gave the girl a large order for Summer clothes. I worried myself sick over the affair.

"'What will you do,' I said, 'if you turn out poorly made garments? How will you square yourself?'

"'I shall not need to square myself,' she said confidently.

"And she did not need to. Her work, instead of being botchy as I had expected it to be, was beautiful. All she needed was an introduction, and after she got that, through gowns made by a fashionable dressmaker, her reputation and a good income were easily made."

Husbands Will Agree.

When we consider woman's extravagant desires we are inclined to think that Eve was made from a wishbone instead of a rib.

Looking for It.

Some men are eagerly seeking trouble that will drive them to drink.

DISCOURTESY AS A REDUCER OF BUSINESS DIVIDENDS

Impoliteness of Employes Costs American Railroads, Department Stores, and Other Enterprises Many Thousands Yearly—Chesterfieldian Civilities, However, Declared to be on the Increase of Late.

THE most difficult and dangerous suits that a railroad has to defend are those where the special grievance of the plaintiff is that his feelings have been hurt. Bodily injury cases present something tangible that can be grasped by almost any jury. But when the gravamen of the suit is mental anguish or the inconvenience that has been caused by some of the company's employes the jury usually gives the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt and the railroad loses. The steady growth in the number of these cases and the increasing sums that railroads are compelled to pay on account of alleged discourtesy and inattention on the part of their employes have brought about the "campaign for courtesy" that many lines have instituted within the last few years.

The bill that railroads have to pay for swear words is a big one. Here are a few instances that were brought out recently by Blewett Lee, General Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the course of an address to the Mississippi Bar Association.

Several years ago a suit was brought for $10,000 against a railroad company on the ground that the plaintiff had been abused by the ticket agent at the Union Station, Memphis, Tenn., when she went to buy a ticket to a station in Mississippi. The plaintiff was a negro woman, and it was alleged that she conducted a "blind tiger" in a small town in which she lived. She claimed that the ticket agent had used abusive language to her and had wound up by calling her a "damn liar."

It was shown in the course of the trial that the ticket agent in question was a man of excellent reputation and standing in his community. The agent and all the clerks and employes in the ticket office who were called as witnesses testified that the woman's charge was without any foundation whatever and that the occurrence which she complained of never had taken place.

When the evidence was all in the woman's attorney approached the attorney for the railroad and offered to settle the case for $100. The legal representative of the railroad felt so sure of the verdict that he refused absolutely to adjust it out of court on any terms, and insisted that it be left with the jury.

The railroad attorney's confidence in the jury, however, was misplaced. The jury brought in a verdict for $3,000. Of course, the case was appealed, but the railroad ultimately had to pay the $3,000.

There was another case, similar in many respects, which cost the railroad nearly as much. A passenger had a dispute with a train auditor over a matter of 15 cents. The train auditor claimed that the passenger was traveling beyond the station to which he had bought the ticket. The passenger denied this, and a wordy dispute arose, the train auditor insisting upon getting the 15 cents and the passenger refusing to pay it. It was one of those cases where any man would be likely to lose his temper. At any rate, the passenger claimed that the train auditor had called him a "damn liar," and that was the basis of his grievance. It was not alleged that the railroad employe had laid hands on the passenger at all.

The jury apparently took the view that "damn" was a good round oath and that the plaintiff's feelings had been seriously hurt by the manner in which the railroad company's representative had disputed his veracity. At any rate, the passenger obtained a verdict of $2,500, and the railroad company ultimately was compelled to pay that sum to him.

Moral: Don't Swear.

Even if a man is not a passenger on a railway train, the courts have held that a railway employe who swears at him makes his company liable. In a recent case the plaintiff was a hackman whose stand was in the street outside the entrance to the railway station. He brought suit against the railway, claiming that he had been abused and insulted by the station master while the latter was ordering him away from the entrance to the station building. It does not appear that the station master used extraordinarily vituperative language. In fact, his remarks were mild compared with the profane pleasantries that are interchanged every day between the motormen on the surface cars in this city and the truck drivers who get in their way. But the jury considered that the hackman's feelings had been hurt $1,000 worth, and brought in a verdict in his favor to that effect. The railroad had to pay it, too.

When the case finally was affirmed by the higher court, and the railroad "took its medicine," it was noticed that the hackman in question was blocking the entrance to the station again. So far as is known, he is still doing so, seemingly waiting for another fuss with the station master. In his case, at least, being insulted was considerably more profitable than hack driving.

There are many such cases. They are much more common in some States than others, but everywhere the railroads' attorneys fear such suits on account of the difficulty in defending them and the possibility of heavy damages having to be paid in the end.

As an instance of "punitive damages," a typical case is one in which a woman who was riding on a railroad in the Middle West was carried a few miles beyond her station. As soon as the oversight was discovered she was sent back by the next train free of charge, with profuse apologies from the railroad employes, who were responsible for the error. All this happened in the daytime, and the woman rode in a parlor car both ways. It did not appear that she suffered any monetary loss by the delay, but she brought suit and obtained a verdict for $5,000, based on instructions for "punitive damages." The railroad appealed the case, and the judgment was reversed in a higher court on the ground that such instructions were not properly given under the evidence. A retrial of the case was ordered. This resulted in the plaintiff getting a verdict for $5,000 as actual damages.

Because it was thought by the jury that a station agent did not keep the waiting room warm enough in Winter, the railroad company employing him had to pay enough damages in two suits to heat twenty such places for a year.

The odd part about the first of these suits was that one of the railroad's witnesses testified that he was in the depot at the time in question and did not notice that it was particularly cold, and that he did not suffer in the least from the temperature of the room. This railroad witness had a change of heart, however, when the Supreme Court affirmed a judgment in favor of the plaintiff against whom he had been testifying. He saw that the complainant had been so successful that he decided he, too, would make a try for some of the railroad's money. Thereupon he also brought suit against the company for not heating its depot properly, alleging that the place was cold and that he suffered extraordinary discomfort thereby, at the same time as the plaintiff in the first action. He was confronted with his own testimony in the previous case, but, apparently, the jury did not consider this a serious drawback, and he obtained a judgment of $750.

The Case of "Fluffy."

Now and then there is a lighter side to the railroad's troubles. The other day a dog, traveling in a baggage car, was lost by the Southern Pacific somewhere in Oregon, while the family to which the dog belonged were going from Seattle to San Francisco. The dog's name was "Fluffy" and its intrinsic value was not great, although the children, whose playmate it was, held Fluffy above all price. The eldest of these children was a boy of 11. He was inconsolable when he found that Fluffy had escaped from the train. Forthwith he sat down and wrote a letter to the Southern Pacific Company's officers telling them what he thought of them, and winding up with the threat that if Southern Pacific did not find Fluffy at once he was going to "lick" the railroad.

Probably this eleven-year-old's threat did not disturb the Southern Pacific as much as the fact that the lost dog might be a Russian Spitz or a Spanish terrier or a Siberian spaniel, and that the railroad little knew what valuation a jury might put on it. Therefore, it sent out telegraphic inquiries all along the line for a dog of Fluffy's description. She was found at Ashland, Oregon, and when located was in such a condition that her identification was difficult. The railroad thereupon furnished the eleven-year-old's father with a round trip ticket to Ashland, Oregon, and he returned with the dog.

After Fluffy had been given a bath, an alcohol rub, and other things to get rid of the "woodticks" which the children thought she might have accumulated in her brake-beaming experiences her eleven-year-old master wrote another letter to the Southern Pacific telling the railroad that it need no longer fear a "licking" now that Fluffy had been returned.

It is safe to say that there is not a railroad in America that is not genuinely sincere in its avowed purpose of showing every possible courtesy and accommodation to its passengers. The suits for damages for discourtesy or inattention are initiated, as a general thing, by two classes of its patrons—those who are sticklers for their "rights," and those who are looking for a chance to "beat the company." To protect themselves from the latter class the railroads have been forced to adopt many restrictions and to be continually on guard.

The average passenger may complain loudly of being delayed, even though the causes of delay may be beyond the railroad's control, but he is likely to forget his annoyance in a few hours after having reached his destination in safety. Some years ago a long passenger train pulled out of El Paso bound for Denver and Chicago. It was a season of disastrous floods throughout the Southwest. A night's ride out of El Paso a river was reached. The bridge had gone out ten minutes before, and the train returned to its starting point. As quickly as possible it began its journey again, traveling by an entirely different railroad from that over which the tickets read. Day after day, for nearly a week, it dodged about Texas and Oklahoma, trying to find bridges that it could get over.

Meanwhile the passengers were fed regularly on the best that the railroad eating stations could furnish, entirely at the railroad's expense. Although the Pullman berths were occupied nearly seven days instead of two, no extra charge was asked. The train became a special and was in motion continually. The train crew was efficient and polite and did everything possible. More than one-fourth of the passengers finally formed a committee to wait upon the conductor of the train to protest against the delay and threaten to sue for damages the railroad selling the tickets. The conductor listened to them and said:

"If the bridge over the South Fork of the Canadian is safe when we get to it, I think your troubles will be over. We are doing our very best. I am as anxious to get home as any of you gentlemen. You can't start any suits until you get home. If you wish to then, that is a matter for your individual judgment."

The passengers retired, they crossed the bridge safely, they reached their homes many days late, but not a single suit was brought for damages on account of the delay.

The Pullman conductor has more troubles than any other man who works on a passenger train. He has cases to settle that would puzzle the most learned Judge on the bench. Having two passengers present tickets for the same berth is not an uncommon occurrence, and there is always a row. If the conductor is of the right sort, however, it is smoothed over and it is soon forgotten.

A train that had just pulled out of Chicago had two men aboard, each of whom held a ticket for lower 6 in the same sleeper. The car was not full. The conductor looked at the tickets, then turned his back, pretending to look out of the car window. This gave him a chance to glance at his diagram. He saw that lower 8 was not taken. He made a hasty mark with his pencil and confronted the two men, who were glaring at each other.

"It's all right," he said cheerily. "Just a clerical error that doesn't mean anything. The clerk wrote down '6' on your ticket instead of '8.' Your berth's '8.' See, it's marked here on the diagram."

On a crowded train westbound from New York there were two tempestuous souls. Each had a red ticket that called for lower 3. The first one in had gone to bed. The second had caught the train at the last moment. He refused to be pacified with an upper berth and a refund of the difference in price. The conductor offered him a lower in another car, but that was not satisfactory. The irate passenger started to say so in a voice that could be heard above the roar of the train from one end of the car to the other. He claimed to be the heaviest freight shipper on the line and to know every official from the President down.

The conductor did some quick thinking. The drawing room was not likely to be sold, and he put the enraged passenger in that. When he reported the duplicate sale and his action to the Superintendent that official commended him for his good judgment. "Make your passengers comfortable and keep them happy," said the official's letter. "Don't be afraid to take responsibility. We want to attract business, not to drive it from our cars."

But transportation companies are not the only ones which suffer because of discourtesy and inattention on the part of their employes. The big department stores feel it in no small measure.

When the Worm Turned.

"Do we suffer from discourtesy and inattention?" said the manager of one, repeating the question. "We do, both directly and indirectly, though probably more indirectly than we know; but it is hard to control and direct an army of employes every minute of the day and in every detail. I could give you a number of examples of how we suffer directly, but one should be enough.

"A man approached one of our floorwalkers a few weeks ago and said: 'Sir, you seem to have a wrong idea in this store. You appear to think that people are obliged to come here to spend their money. I want to assure you to the contrary; at least I am not. I shall transfer my account to another store.' The floorwalker managed to detain him long enough to learn that he had stood at a counter about five minutes without receiving attention from the salesgirl, who, he said, was talking to another salesgirl. What counter it was he would not say, telling the floorwalker that he was not our policeman, that it was our business to see that such a thing could not occur, and that he would not be the cause of the girl's losing her place, even if she had neglected him. He gave his name, however, and when we ascertained that he had carried an account with us for twenty years we went to see him. He said he had found the same condition a number of times, that his family had complained about it, and that he was through trying. He withdrew his account, which was quite large and had always been paid promptly. That is a direct loss.

"Indirectly, we lose a great deal from discourtesy and inattention. But it is difficult, in our business, to distinguish between the two. There is very little real impudence, but there is a great deal of inattention. I have seen a customer turn away and, presumably, walk out of the store because a girl slammed down a bolt of goods in front of her instead of laying it down properly. Some girls will give information grudgingly, and so lose a customer; some will show impatience while displaying goods; some will assume a superior attitude, especially when the customer does not appear to be affluent. There are a hundred ways overt action. They all cost us money."

Even in the small neighborhood stores there is the same loss. In one of these the salesgirl, after having removed four or five pieces of goods from the shelves to the counter because the customer was not quite certain what she wanted, said: "It is pretty hot work to handle these heavy things this weather."

If she had said this with a smile probably no offense would have been taken; she scowled instead and meant it. "Well, you need not bother to handle any more," remarked the customer, and walked out, thereby removing her own trade and that of a sister.

A drummer who "makes" Boston five or six times a year and always patronized the same hotel was paged one evening while sitting in the lobby. It was a telephone call from Albany, whither he was bound ultimately, on trade matters, and the call was to be reversed—that is, he was to meet the expense.

"All right. I'll pay it. Put it in this booth," he told the operator, "and charge it to my room."

The operator told him she could not do that, and he stepped to the desk and asked why. "It is a rule of the house," he was told, "not to charge any calls unless they are received in the rooms."

He expostulated, but the clerk said, with some asperity: "It is a rule of the house. I can't do anything."

"But I can," said the drummer. Then, turning to the cashier: "Make out my bill. I can check out and call this man up from another hotel." He did check out, and he now boasts that he has turned hundreds of dollars of trade away from that hotel.

A man walked up to the desk of one of the big hotels in New York, not far from the Grand Central Station, and asked the clerk if Mr. R. of Buffalo was a guest. The clerk looked at him vacantly and continued what he was doing. The gentleman spoke again and got no answer. Once more he persisted, saying that he had an appointment with the man for whom he was asking and was fifteen minutes late. Finally the clerk said that Mr. R. had arrived that morning and was, he thought, in his room.

No response being made to the telephone call to the room, the clerk thought Mr. R. was taking breakfast; he would page him. The page started in the direction away from the dining room. The questioning man started for the dining room. In fifteen seconds, perhaps, Mr. R. stopped at the desk, told the clerk to inform any inquirer that he was called away, but would return at 11 o'clock, and left the hotel.

The seeker eventually returned to the desk and was told that Mr. R. had just passed out, but not that the clerk had not told Mr. R. that he was being sought. The seeker, one of the biggest men in his line of business, was putting through a large combination in which Mr. R. was to participate. It never could explain satisfactorily and he was left out of the combination altogether, which cost him thousands of dollars. It would have been difficult, at least, to sue the hotel, but it was not at all difficult for Mr. R. to remove his custom, which was considerable during a year. Doubtless a number of his friends followed his example.

Politeness Required Here.

There is a man who owns several hotels that are called by his name, and he has built up a large business because he appreciates the value of courtesy and attention, and insists upon it from his employes to his guests. It is a pleasure to stop at one of his houses. In every room in his hotels, on tables in the lobby, on the desk, and everywhere else they can find a resting place, copies of a small folder are placed. Every worker about the hotel is made to read it, or it is read to him or her, and every guest gets one. I cannot reproduce at this moment the language of the circular, but it is in effect this:

"This is a hotel; a place of public entertainment. Every guest admitted to this hotel becomes at once our employer. He pays for our services and is entitled to them. He is entitled to more than merely that. This hotel furnishes not only rooms and meals and ordinary services, but courtesy and attention as well. They are charged for in the bill, and our guest must receive what he pays for. If we do not furnish them we break our contract, and the guest has a right to repudiate his part of it. The management is responsible for the actions of the employes, and insists upon kind words and full attention."

If you talk with a man who travels for business you will get the idea that railroads, hotels, business houses, restaurants and stores abound in incivility; that the further West you go the less of this you find. If you talk with men who spend their time in the East they will tell you of a distinct improvement during the last decade. If you talk with managers of large enterprises, especially public service corporations, they will tell you that they are striving to eliminate discourtesy and inattention because they are too costly. And all will urge that the public, either careless of its dignity, unwilling to spend the time to make proper complaint, or itself impudent and discourteous, is to blame.

THE GENTLE CYNIC

Talk is cheap, until you have to take it back.

The efficacy of prayer depends upon the amount of hustle there is back of it.

It takes an optimist to laugh in his sleeve when he knocks his funny bone.

The world is full of people who keep insisting that something ought to be done.

You don't have to call in the services of a collector to garner the wages of sin.

The difference between a raconteur and a bore is that one has enough money to buy the drinks and the other hasn't.

Love is blind, and sometimes it is also dumb.

Don't believe all you hear. Many a man who never used tobacco in this world will need a smoking jacket in the next.

A pessimist may be either a man who has been disappointed in love or one who has been disappointed in marriage.

Some men buy gold bricks, some have gold bricks thrust upon them, and others marry for money.

It requires considerable tact to remember a woman's birthday and to forget her age.

If a woman didn't carry a watch she would never know how late she is.

The real secret of happiness is to let the other fellow do the worrying.

When failure comes along and upsets our plans it isn't every man who can save a few chunks of hope for the future.

The average man's aim in life depends largely on the size of the target.

Some men have greatness thrust upon them, but it generally goes to their heads.

The things we do sometimes cause us more regret than the things we don't do.

The only way you can take the measure of many a man is by pints and quarts.

We admire some men for the enemies they have made unless we happen to be numbered among their enemies.

An affinity is generally a woman with blonde hair who has more of the home-breaking instinct than a burglar.

Marriage is indeed a serious problem to the girl who has sixteen dear friends from whom to select eight bridesmaids.

FAR, FAR AWAY FROM THE TRUTH STRAYED MRS. C. AND MRS. L.

They Kissed and Taxi'd and Lunched and Theatre'd Just as If They Really Had Met Before—But at Last They Confessed.

THE woman who used to live in Chicago took a theatre ticket coupon from her purse and looked at it regretfully.

"This," she said, "is my souvenir of Mrs. Chapman of Chicago. Mrs. Chapman is a woman whom I admire. I met her last week. She called on me at the unearthly hour of 10 A. M. My cousin Irene came up and told me she wanted to see me.

"'I can't place her,' I said. 'What kind of looking woman is she?'

"'Stunning,' said Irene. 'Seems to be quite the real thing. She has had great difficulty in finding you, so her affection must be genuine. I think I would come down, if I were you.'

"After a little prinking I went. When I saw Mrs. Chapman I was glad I had stopped to prink. Irene's description didn't begin to do her justice. She was more than stunning; she was superb. From the top of her pretty hat to the soles of her stylish shoes—which was quite a distance, by the way, for Mrs. Chapman was tall—there didn't seem to be a stitch out of place. She was handsome, she was well groomed, she was high bred.

"I recognized all these admirable qualities in Mrs. Chapman at one glance, but I did not recognize Mrs. Chapman. However, that was no proof that I had not known her in Chicago. Unfortunatey, I have a poor memory for names and faces, and while I could not for the life of me recall a single fact in regard to Mrs. Chapman I knew there was a possibility of her having been my bosom friend in Chicago. Such things had happened before, not only in Chicago but elsewhere.

"'In the moment of silence that fell immediately after I entered the room all the unhappy experiences resulting from that constitutional mental defect seemed to stand up and make faces at me, and instead of snubbing Mrs. Chapman, as I had vaguely purposed doing, I kissed her.

"'My dear Mrs. Chapman,' I said, 'I am so glad to see you. When did you come to New York?'

"There was a momentary rift in Mrs. Chapman's self-possession. 'Two weeks ago,' she said, with a kind of gasp.

"I ought to have taken warning then, but I only plied it on thicker and thicker. 'You naughty creature,' I said. 'Why didn't you come to see me sooner? The idea of your having been here all this time and never coming near me. That is not nice of you, indeed it is not.'

"Mrs. Chapman's smile was heavenly. 'Why, my dear,' she said, 'I didn't know where to find you. It is the greatest wonder in the world that I found you at all. I haven't heard from you, you must remember, for—well, not for a long while. I knew you were living in New York, but I didn't know where, and I hadn't the slightest idea how to go about looking you up. However, I made up my mind that I just would not go back to Chicago without seeing you—'

"I gave Mrs. Chapman another squeeze. 'You sweet thing,' I interrupted. 'How did you ever accomplish it?'

"'I put my ingenuity to work,' said she. 'Luckily I remembered you told me once you had a cousin in New York who was married to a man named Max Carter. When I thought of that I looked up all the Max Carters in the directory and began a house-to-house search for you. It was my idea to go to every house and ask for Mrs. Carter. When I saw her I intended to say: 'I am looking for a Mrs. Lindsey, formerly of Chicago. She is a dear friend of mine, and I wish very much to see her. I do not know her address, but I know she has a cousin here named Mrs. Max Carter. Are you the lady?' or words to that effect. In that way, my dear, I hoped to get track of you. Wasn't I lucky? This is my first call, and here you are.'

"'How many Max Carters are there in the directory!' I asked.

"'Twenty-three,' said she.

"I think I never liked another woman quite so much in all my life as I liked Mrs. Chapman at that moment, possibly because she was the only woman who had ever taken so much trouble to show how much she thought of me.

"'Have you an engagement for this afternoon?' I asked.

"She said she had not.

"'Then,' said I, 'we will do the town.'

"Now, it is not often that I care to go on a splurge of that kind, but I knew the etiquette for such an occasion, and although it may sound rather egotistical for me to say so, I really think that I gave Mrs. Chapman the time of her life. All told, I spent about $10 on her. At no time did I regret my hospitality, but I certainly did think I ought to get a bigger return for my money. We had a taxi, we had lunch, we had a turn at a theatre, and all the while I skillfully played out suggestive hints calculated to bring forth a few revelations as to our previous acquaintance. But to no purpose.

"Mrs. Chapman and I wound up in a confectioner's shop drinking chocolate. When she had drained her glass she looked at me appealingly across our little table, and somehow all her fine feathers seemed to wilt before my eyes.

"'Mrs. Lindsey,' she said, abruptly, 'I never felt quite so ashamed of myself in all my life. I can't stand it to impose on you any longer. You have been so perfectly lovely to me that I've got to own up. I am an imposter, a thief and a liar. I never knew you in Chicago. I never even saw you until this morning.'

"'Well,' said I, coolly, 'we're even. I never saw you, either.'

"'I know it,' she said, 'and that is what I cannot understand. Why did you pretend to know me?'

"'Because of my bad memory,' said I. 'I wasn't sure of any thing. There was a possibility that I had forgotten you. I have done such things before—snubbed people and hurt their feelings and made mortal enemies of them. You seemed so nice that I didn't want to take chances on doing anything like that with you. But your memory is all right,' I added. 'Why did you pretend to know me?'

"'I didn't intend to,' sighed Mrs. Chapman, 'but you made such a fuss over me, that I couldn't help myself. The fact is, I didn't go to Mrs. Carter's this morning to see you at all. I didn't know till I got to the house that there was any such person living. I went to see Mrs. Carter."

"'To see Irene?' I cried. 'Then, why in the name of heaven did you ask for me?'

"Mrs. Chapman blinked away a couple of real tears. 'Oh, dear,' she said, 'why were you ever so nice to me? It is a secret, a sacred secret.

"I took alarm from her solemn tone. 'Oh,' said I, 'if it is so serious as all that, perhaps I had better not know.'

"'Yes,' said Mrs. Chapman, 'you must know. You've got a right to know. You will appreciate the situation. It is very romantic. It wasn't on my account that I wanted to see your cousin Irene. I went for a friend with whom I am staying in Eighty-sixth Street. She—well, to be frank, she is desperately in love with Mrs. Carter's husband.'

"Mrs. Chapman's lashes fluttered sympathetically.

"'Oh—oh—oh,' said I. 'How shameful.'

"'It is nothing of the sort,' retorted Mrs. Chapman. 'It is an old affair antedating the Carters' marriage.

"Personally, I cannot understand such constancy. I would have been in love with a dozen men since then and have forgotten them all, but she still worships him, and yesterday, when she broke down and talked about him, she said she would give the world to find out what kind of a looking woman he married. 'Many a time I have thought I would call at the house on some pretext or other and try to find out something about her,' she said, 'but I have never had the courage to do it. I am afraid he might find out that I had been spying around, and I would rather die than have him think for a minute that I would do anything like that. Don't you think, Annie,' she said, 'that you could invent some excuse for getting in and having an interview with her?'

"'I said I though I could,' said Mrs. Chapman, 'and the result of my cogitations was that cooked up story about my friend, Mrs. Lindsey, formerly of Chicago.'

"'Didn't you ever know such a person?' I interrupted.

"'Never,' said Mrs. Chapman. 'That is the strangest part of the whole business. Any name will do, I suppose,' I said to my friend, and then I hit upon 'Mrs. Lindsey' as a random choice. It is really the strangest coincidence I ever heard of. When I put that question to Mrs. Carter about her cousin Edith, and she said, "Yes, she is my cousin. She is staying with me now. I will call her down," I felt like a wrung-out dishrag.

"A new thought struck me at that point. 'Tell me,' I said, 'are there really twenty-three Max Carters in the directory?'

"'I don't know,' said Mrs. Chapman. 'I didn't look.

"We dismissed the taxi outside the store and went home in the 'L.' Not until I got off at my station did I remember the crucial point of the story. I actually ran after the train to settle the question.

"'Tell me,' I said, 'which is the better looking, Irene or the other woman?'

"Mrs. Chapman reared her head over the guard's shoulder and shouted her reply.

"'The other woman, by all odds,' she said. 'That is always the way.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'that is always the way.'"

WHAT THE NEW YORK DINER OUT ORDERS FOR HIS DINNER

Experience at One Famous Hostelry Shows Great Divergence of Tastes Except as to Coffee, Which Is Demanded by 90 Per Cent. of the Customers at Each Meal

GETTING SQUABS READY

IN THE BAKERY

WHERE CHOICE CUTS ARE KEPT

THE BUTCHER SHOP

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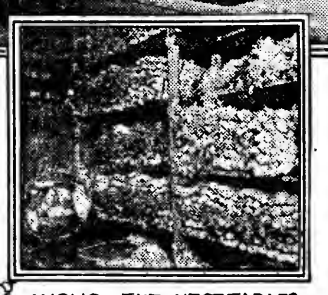


AMONG THE VEGETABLES

OYSTERS BY THE HUNDRED

THE PASTRY DEPARTMENT

DID you ever wonder," said Doris, pausing half way down the bill of fare while the waiter stood, pad and pencil in hand, waiting for the order, "did you ever wonder how many people eat some of these outlandish things on the card?"

And while the dignified person at her elbow made a deft imitation of concealing a yawn and shifted his weight back and forth from one foot to the other, she counted, "One, two three," and so on, checking off each enumeration with her gloved forefinger.

"There are just 137 dishes listed on this leaf that is inserted in the regular bill of fare," announced Doris at the end of her arithmetic, "and goodness knows how many the regular card contains! I should think that people who dine out a great deal and who limit themselves to a really human sort of menu would be tremendously interested in knowing whether other people really order some of the things that are mentioned here, or whether they are merely printed in a sort of boastful spirit, just to show what the hotel can do upon occasion."

And so, as Doris and the person whose duty and pleasure it is to see that Doris, among other things, is provided with three or four meals a day were dining at the Waldorf, one made it a point, on a later evening, to seek out Mr. A. Nulle, the steward, who keeps his finger on the gastronomic pulse of the big hotel.

On such a night as the desired information was sought, 1,500 people had eaten dinner in the various dining rooms of the hotel. With such a large patronage, there must surely be a chance for every dish on the card to tempt somebody to order; whereas in a smaller restaurant some of the things with the fancy names might go begging.

A study of the bill of fare and the insert for the day showed differences. The former gave, in the Franco-English of the kitchen and in plain French, a list of all the things you could have on demand, provided your appearance or your credit justified it. Such ordinary items as the various styles of cooked oysters, steaks, and chops were omitted. But the card indicated that you had a choice of twenty-five different kinds of hors d'oeuvres, fifteen varieties of standard soups, and forty-one dishes classed as vegetables—and this left out a few kinds of potatoes—and twenty-three variations of ices. One could not peruse it without a distinct effort. For such a reason, and thus to save time, as well as to mention some "specialties" of the day, the short card with the date upon it was inserted, probably in the hope that diners would find something among the 137 dishes provided to satisfy their appetites.

Beginning the Meal.

Grapefruit, one learned, was very much in demand for opening a dinner, though oysters were most popular. People this year are demanding deep-sea oysters, and what are known as Blue Points have declined in favor, though here an order is 10 cents cheaper than for Cape Cods, Cotuits, Lynnhavens, and Smith's Islands. The last named, long and irregular in shape, have grown fast in favor this season.

Little Neck and Cherrystone clams, which are in such demand during the months that don't contain "r's," when the oyster is getting ready for his Fall campaign, now take a rear seat, and share diminished favor with crab flake and lobster cocktail as an appetizer.

The average American is not given much to hors d'oeuvres, unless he gets them thrown in a table d'hote meal, or has acquired a taste for them abroad. Perhaps he has visited that restaurant in Paris where for eighteen cents it used to be possible to make a whole meal on twenty-three different kinds of salt fish and relishes.

In some New York restaurants you can get an assortment of hors d'oeuvres for one price, but usually that price has two naughts on it, the variety and quantity are much limited, and under the watchful eye of the waiter few have the temerity to touch more than two or three of the dishes on the tray.

But heading them all is caviar, which frequently has a special place of its own. It used to be written with an "e" on the end, but since the price has leaped up, they have shortened the name and abbreviated the portion they serve you. In one of the theatres they are singing a song about "serving the caviar," which in France is a noteworthy ceremony. There was a time when if you had repeated in this country that little rhyme:

"Said Clarence in the dining car,
'I did not order caviar.'
The waiter quickly brushed the bread;
'That was not caviar,' he said."

You might have been misunderstood. Now everybody has a general idea as to what caviar is, but few seem to know that there is authority for the statement that a good portion of the world's supply of caviar comes, or used to come, from the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay and the sounds of the North Carolina coast.

One knows of a man who made a lot of money a few years ago by catching a sturgeon down there and shipping the roe to Baltimore in bulk. From Baltimore it was taken by steamship to Hamburg, and thence, perhaps, to some Russian port. In small tins, and bearing a Russian label, it was brought laboriously back to this country, and, at from 50 cents to $1.50 a teaspoonful, served to tickle educated palates whose owners, had they the requisite education, could have bought the same delicacy unsalted near Norfolk, Va., from negro fishermen for about 5 cents a pound. Since then sturgeon have decreased down there and the natives grown wise.

There is what purports to be a tradition that the price of caviar in Paris was established by the first Russian Grand Duke, who left a trail of 100-franc notes from the Hotel Ritz to the Montmartre, thence to Maxim's, and out to the Pre-Catelan in the Bois de Boulogne. He went into a restaurant. He demanded caviar. The head waiter threw up his hands and called the proprietor.

"No caviar on the bill of fare?" inquired the cousin of a reigning Czar, raising his eyebrows. "But one told me this was a restaurant of the first rank."

The proprietor apologized on bended knees and promised to have the caviar if the Imperial Highness would only give him time. Then, the telephones of Paris working not even as well as they do in this day, he sent hurriedly about to his confreres, Gaston and Louis and Alphonse, but none had caviar and did not know what it was. There was only one thing to do. One must retain the patronage of the Grand Duke at any cost or trouble. Therefore the proprietor sent a courier post haste to Moscow on the Nord Express, with instructions to purchase a supply of caviar at whatever price, and take the next and fastest train back. In a few days, when the Grand Duke dropped into the restaurant again, the proprietor, bearing triumphantly aloft a large silver tray containing something concealed by a silver cover, gave a signal to his head waiter and his underlings, and they fell into line and marched triumphantly around the room, halting before the distinguished patron, where the ceremony of serving the caviar had its initiation. Then in making up the bill for the Grand Ducal meal the proprietor just figured a substantial profit on the cost of the dish and added the salary of the courier for the time he was away and the expenses of the journey to Moscow and back. And, say some, the price of caviar in some Paris restaurants has never been lowered since that time.

When Caviar Tastes Best.

While no one is urged to yield too great credence to this explanation of the high price of caviar in the French capital, the cost per portion hereabouts is such that only somebody who likes to spend money, and does it, can order it.

Caviar tastes best when one is a guest. More than one hostess in New York this Winter has found caviar the biggest item of expense in giving a private dinner, for when the butler passes the caviar for a second and perhaps a third time, what ordinary epicure, knowing that he is being offered gastronomic rubies and pearls, can resist the temptation? And in the big restaurants the demand is heavy, especially among those who give dinners. Not to offer one's guests caviar almost makes an impression that the rest of the dinner is not going to be nearly so expensive as the guest has hoped. The average person does so appreciate evidence that his host has aimed to give him the best to eat that money can procure.

From caviar on the card one turns to antipasti. It has a hostile sound. When Mr. Nulle gave away that it was a mixture of fish and different vegetables in oil, one remembered it as having once awakened a tremendous appetite, and a consequent severe attack of indigestion.

Originating in Italy as it does, the number of those who are not afraid to tackle it is limited to a small proportion of those who have encountered it in the land that gave it birth. For celery and olives there is always a great sale.

Cervelat has an unfamiliar ring, but a familiar look. You might take it for bologna sausage. As many as a dozen out of the 1,500 diners at the Waldorf might be ordering it. Chow-chow and radishes at this season are almost negligible quantities.

And next is soup—"Soup of the evening," as the mock turtle plaintively sang it. Here one observes a distinct difference between American and English taste, for while your Briton, if he hasn't his three-and-six to invest in a bowl of green turtle, must plunge his spoon into something that is of the consistency of mashed potatoes, the average American diner-out prefers those that are light, and which will not fill space solidly when taken aboard.

One exception is a wide preference for pea soup, masquerading as "Cream St. Germain," or something else French and fancy. Here there is always a demand for the standard varieties, such as green turtle, chicken gumbo, consommé, and chicken broth. Consommé, in some restaurants, with the addition of a few chunks of bread or toast and a few shavings of vegetables, has been known to appear as "croute-au-pot" and "petite marmite."

Of late years many of the thick soups have given place to strained varieties, and in the hot season most people who dine out in New York have learned to like them in the form of a jelly.

The waiter brings another plate, and the fish. In spite of the elaborate noms de plume on the card, most Americans like their fish either broiled or fried, though there is a general call for all kinds, with the exception of the boiled variety.

It is only of late that an appetite has arisen in New York for oyster crabs. Most people who found the crawly-looking little things snuggling under one side of their Lynnhaven oysters used to hurriedly hide them under the shells, while not a few have been known to order the bivalves back and substitute something else. The 1,500 diners at the Waldorf usually consume about two gallons of these parasites at a dinner. The favorite method of preparation is to fry them.

Two Most Expensive Delicacies.

There was a time when terrapin might have had a heading all to itself. At the time when the famous crop of Chicago and Pittsburgh millionaires invaded New York it used to be a favorite order. As a large portion of that invasion never orders terrapin any more, the demand for it comes mainly from banquets. During the Horse Show, as many as 100 portions a day were sold, but the ordinary consumption runs to not over twenty portions, and as low as half that number per day. And the Waldorf does not keep a terrapin farm on its roof or in its cellar. When "Brer Terrapin" first reaches the hotel, he is introduced into a pot. After the terrapin is cooked, and the meat taken out of the shell, a jelly is made in one-portion molds, which is dissolved and cooked upon order. Only thirty or forty of these portions are kept on hand. With English pheasant, it shares the distinction of the highest price dish on the card.

English sole now appears on the bill of fare of practically every restaurant of importance in New York, but it is only during the last few years that one has been privileged to eat the real imported article hereabouts. There was a time when, if you ordered sole in some places, what you got might resemble kingfish, or mackerel, or bluefish, or anything else. The nearest approach was the flounder, which is now, in many restaurants, called "sole."

There is a difference of 75 cents in the prices of English and American sole. Personally, one would prefer the flounder, when in New York. There is no fish anywhere that tastes so delicious as the first sole you get at breakfast when your liner has reached Queenstown on the voyage east.

English sole is imported frozen, and at the Waldorf they eat from 80 to 100 portions a day. Of the other fish, the call is mainly for flounders, or American sole—"flounder" does not look well on a bill-of-fare—bluefish, and, at this time of year, kingfish.

Salmon is not by any means a favorite hereabouts, because it is usually served boiled. There might be as many as twenty-five calls for it at dinner—from one person in sixty. Cold salmon, for luncheon in Summer, is growing in demand. With other cold foods is listed "pig's feet," which some twenty-five or thirty persons may order, and "chaudfroid"—meats in jelly—which dish is increasing in popularity.

To go back to the regular entrees. Sweetbreads have always a big sale, something like 200 portions being sold per day, some broiled, some braised, and some in a chafing dish with a sauce that makes them à la something-or-other. The homely "roast pig" on the card required the cooking of two porkers per day. What's left is sold cold at the next luncheon.

Some ten dozen squab are required to satisfy the demand for that dish, and there is a big demand for Spring chicken. Some half-dozen diners may call for truffles.

Of roasts, beef remains the standard. At this season about 100 turkeys are eaten daily, and chicken is always a favorite.

What is called "baby lamb" was born in September, and never ate grass before its execution. Of this from 75 to 100 portions are sold at dinner. Mutton is not strong in demand, though there is always a demand for it.

On the "broiled" list are Spring turkey and squab duckling. Fewer than fifty take the turkey, and the duckling attracts a bare half dozen. Broiled chicken, which, like steaks of various kinds, it is not considered necessary to print upon the daily "bulletin," is ordered by the hundred.

In the last few years the law has made a considerable difference in the manifested taste of New York people for game. Nowadays there is very little call for it, because practically all that is consumed at the restaurants has to be imported.

The resource of the chef of an uptown hotel who a few years ago, upon the visit of a deputy game warden, managed to shut the officer up in the icebox until his under cooks had made away with a supply of partridges that would have meant a heavy fine, is no longer called into play.

Most of the game that comes to New York is frozen English stuff. On the big estates over there, at the "shoots" which rich Englishmen and Americans hold, thousands of birds are killed, and the great majority somehow find their way to the tradesmen, some to be sent to the United States.

Of all varieties on the card, not more than fifty portions are usually sold in a day, partridges being most popular. For plover there might be a dozen orders. There is a fair call for venison, but not so heavy as one might suppose.

Right here on the card is listed "Sorbet." At most big banquets it is served in some form. Perhaps fifty out of the diners at the Waldorf eat it regularly with their dinners.

How Vegetables Rank.

Few despise the humble potato. It takes sixty bushels to cater to the daily demand, and they are served in a dozen different ways. Epicures prefer them baked. Green things, such as peas and beans, come a close second. About fifty persons call for mushrooms as a dish apart, but five times as many of the fungi are served with steaks. Of hothouse asparagus, there might be fifty persons willing to plank down $1.25 for it. New potatoes from Florida and Bermuda are in strong demand, and a good deal of rice, under a fancy name, is sold. Coeur de Palmier, should any fail to recognize it, is the heart of the palm tree and comes from Africa. Its popularity is young.

Of salads, plain lettuce is the biggest seller and romaine comes second. Perhaps half the diners order a salad. Endives, imported, are in growing demand, and about 100 persons daily show a liking for alligator pears. Fancy salads, like "Mexican," which, built on a foundation of lettuce leaves, has a first story of sliced tomatoes, a second of asparagus tips, and a roof of chopped onions, have a strong call, and more and more people are being converted to a belief that fruits, when mixed and placed on lettuce leaves, are palatable if a French or Mayonnaise dressing is used to cement the lot.

Eggplant and oyster plant are seldom called for, nor has the public learned to appreciate Japanese crosne, a sort of artichoke.

Of the fourteen kinds of cheese listed, the main call at this time of the year is for Camembert. Of all varieties, something like 300 portions will be served at dinner. Allgauer is affected usually only by a few persons who have traveled a great deal. For Edam there is a small group of enthusiasts, but Gruyere, which is Swiss, attracts a strong demand. Some little of Canadian, which comes in little jars, is sold, and a good deal of Port Said. Roquefort is second to Camembert in popularity. For Gorgonzola a dozen persons may call, and an occasional Englishman, or an American who has eaten at Ye Old Cheshire Cheese or at Simpson's, in the Strand, may ask for Cheddar or Stilton's to stimulate recollections. It is the real epicure who insists upon Pont l'Evêque.

Taking up the list of dishes in order, one comes to fruits. Lots of persons have grown to like Casaba melon. Black hothouse grapes, which cost $2.50 a portion, seem to be the least popular of anything on the card. As many as two persons out of the 1,500 may call for them, especially if they are entertaining a party, when one portion does for all. From forty to fifty orders of white Malaga grapes are given, and perhaps a dozen persons will order persimmon, which doesn't come from the South at all these days, but from California. For the ordinary fruits there is only a small demand at dinner.

Taking up the general head of "desserts," one is told that about three-fourths of the people dining out eat ice cream of some sort. Just now the fanciest form is Pêche Melba—a favorite for many years—in which the peaches are not of the preserved variety, but are fresh from South Africa. Some diners prefer a soufflé of some sort with an ice in the centre of it, but the plain, standard flavors of ices and frozen creams are most popular. Plum puddings, apple, mince, and pumpkin pies still please the palates of many.

As for after-dinner coffee, one is told that 90 per cent. of the diners out take it. Many persons spoil the coffee with milk or cream and partly nullify its original use, as an aid to digestion, but generally speaking a "demi-tasse" means a small cup of black coffee in New York, just as it does in Paris.

Elaborate Repasts.

Those persons of modest appetites and equally modest pocketbooks, who when dining out, if they start their dinner with a hors d'oeuvre, oysters, or a soup, making the second course fish, an entrée, or a roast, with a vegetable or two or a salad, and then end with dessert and coffee, may be surprised to learn that, except in the opera season, when dinners are necessarily short, fully one-fourth of the diners will order an eight or nine course dinner, with fruit and flowers and coffee afterward.

These elaborate diners will begin with hors d'oeuvres, oysters, or fruit, and follow in succession with soup, fish, an entrée, an appreciable number taking a sorbet, or a Roman punch at this stage—a roast with vegetables, salad, and dessert. The orders for such dinners are left mostly to head waiters. One opines that the proportion of those who know "what goes with what" is still not a majority of those who are able to give expensive dinners, though one is informed that there is a growing tendency on the part of Americans toward ability to look a bill of fare in the face and call up something approaching a correct mental or palatial picture of what the French designation stands for. Nevertheless, observation convinces one that the head waiter is usually given an injunction to "make it something pretty good," with the accompaniment of a crisp ten, twenty, or fifty, and he does the rest.

One was almost forgetting about the part of the meal that makes most for merriment. Americans, one is told, are not drinking so much wine as formerly. Lots take a cocktail before beginning dinner, though it is going out of fashion, and let it go at that, though the popularity of claret and Rhine wines is on the increase. As for champagne—when one is giving a real party, champagne seems to be inevitable. One must retain the respect of the waiters.

THE GREENWOOD LAKE PHILOSOPHER

It is the part of wisdom to treat an old man with veneration and an old woman with tact.

We generally have more sympathy for the under dog than we have for the small potato.

The girl who marries her ideal generally lives to discover that there isn't any such thing.

The good die young. In fact, the older a man grows the more chance he has of being found out.

Don't cotton too strongly to the fellow who always agrees with you. He usually wants to be paid.

Life, to a great many people, is merely a resting place between plans for the future and regrets for the past.

One way to make a woman happy is to envy her.

Many a fellow who waits for something to turn up ends by marrying a girl with a pug nose.

Time works wonders. Many a young widow is really older than many an old maid.

We are sometimes accused of not listening to reason when we really have no reason to listen.

The man who is placed on a pedestal must take a certain amount of pride in his very loneliness.

The average man thinks he knows all about women—till he marries one.

Some fellows are not satisfied to kill time unless it belongs to some one else.

The world is full of people who are running forty horse power automobiles on five horse power salaries.

The men who don't go to jail are either too good, or too rich.

Where a man used to paddle his own canoe he now finds it necessary to hire a mechanician to run his motor boat.

Perhaps it is possible for a man to be rich enough to do exactly as he pleases, provided he isn't married.

Many a man who proudly boasts that every dollar he has was made honestly is worth about 98 cents.

It is quite possible that the foreign missionaries would be more fully appreciated if we sent them canned.

The one thing in the world that is pretty sure to get on your nerves is the nerve of other people.

You never can tell. Many a man with lots of dough isn't well bred.

POLICEMEN SHOULD BE HEALTH OFFICERS, SAYS DOCTOR

Woods Hutchinson Believes Health and Police Departments Should Combine, or at Least Co-operate, in Solving the Big Problem of the Criminal.

THE big policeman with the brass buttons and the club must go. In his stead we are to have character doctors and biological engineers. In place of the imposing individual who patrols a beat, we are to have a pedigree tracer with a notebook instead of a revolver, a professional trouble-fixer with an understanding of human nature rather than a heavy forearm.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson would protest at this flippant expression of one of his pet ideas, but it suggests the underlying principle on which the idea is based. For Dr. Hutchinson has a tentative solution of the perplexing problem of our social misfits to offer which may well be of interest at a time when a new city administration is open to fresh suggestions. Indeed, it is to three of New York City's next Commissioners that he addressee his plan for the adjustment of the criminal class—to the Police Commissioner, the Commissioner of Charities, and the Health Officer.

This programme is not a mere theoretical discussion of what to do with the criminal, but has grown up out of Dr. Hutchinson's long experience as a pathologist and a student of the criminal problem both here and abroad, especially in the large cities. But it was during his administration as State Health Officer of Oregon that Dr. Hutchinson realized the need for a co-operation, if not a combination of the health and police departments of every city. This is the chief feature of the programme.

"It is the big problem of to-day—the biggest one that a large community like New York City, for instance, has to face.

"How to deal with the misfits in an organized, peaceful community. I don't like the word crime—it seems to mean something so purposely vicious and has been so definitely linked up with punishment. Perhaps the best word is the old-fashioned one—anti-social act. We might say, what to do with the fellow who doesn't fit, the fellow who can't or wont play the game.

"Now there is no doubt in my mind that the only solution is a positive one. Deal with the criminal, not with the crime, if possible before he commits it. Negative methods belong to the fifteenth century. There is absolutely no use in talking about repressing crime if you leave the criminal unrepaired, unadjusted, unhappy. The time has come when we must consider the facts from the point of view of their existence, not from the ideal point of view of right or wrong. We're few of us immaculate enough for that any way. Here is a man, for instance, who is physically, mentally handicapped at the start. Add to that unfortunate environment, bad air, bad light, bad food. He's too stupid, or too inefficient, perhaps, to work himself up out of that environment. He isn't sharp enough to win if he plays the game fairly and so he cheats. He tries to cut corners and he's too stupid to cheat well, so he makes a bad job of it and gets caught.

Average Criminal Is Stupid.

"We are getting over our sentimental attitude which assumed that the poor fellow is more sinned against than sinning—that was as extreme as our former mediaeval assumption that he was slated for damnation from the first. But we must frankly realize and face his handicap. The great majority of the criminal class and pro-criminal is made up of the chaps who can't play the game according to the ordinary rules and win, though there are exceptions.

"That is the chief element that we must take into consideration in reducing crime, stupidity, inefficiency. The average criminal is on a par with the tramp, the vagabond, the street-corner loafer; only a small per cent. become experts—safe-crackers, first-class burglars, swindlers. The great mass of these detrimentals in every country, concentrated as they are about the big centres of population, form the foundation upon which rests practically all the crime committed. They furnish the raw recruits to the all criminal class, and even if they do not actually commit crime, they furnish the assistance to those a little older. The real criminal hides in the lack of the petty thief, the vagrant, the good-for-nothing, and uses them for catspaws, sleeping partners and fences.

"We have been brutally punishing these people, sending them to the workhouse, to the jails, on the assumption that they could work if they would. We fancied it was sheer cussedness that made them loafers. Now we are beginning to realize that vagrancy is a disease.

"We began some years ago to investigate this problem among the tramps and vagabonds in our poor farms and workhouses. These are filled in Winter with those fellows who do a week's work and then just quit and stay quiet until all the money is gone. They will never work steadily. We found out why. They literally couldn't. By means of the ergograph, an instrument for testing muscular vigor and endurance, it was found that these vagrants had only from thirty to sixty-five per cent. of the strength power of endurance possessed by the normal man of their age and weight. And it was just as striking in boys and young men who had only just taken to the road as in veteran hobos.

"The ergograph is for muscular tests, and the mental tests showing power of concentration, continued attention and association bore out the ergograph experiments by showing these men still further below the normal in their mental processes.

"These people are literally born tired. That is a definite scientific fact, and the poor victims have little or no choice in the matter. They simply do not detoxicate properly. The fatigue poisons which accumulate in the body are not properly cared for by the liver and the thyroid and other glands, and these people simply cannot work beyond a certain point.

"In addition, they are stupid. Four-fifths of criminals and delinquents have been shown by the Binet-Simon tests to barely reach or fall below the intelligence of a boy of 10. Naturally, these are the ones who oftenest get caught. The more clever criminal escapes and keeps this great body of sub-normal, pathetically unintelligent offenders perpetually on the verge of mischief.

"These people lack physical endurance partly as a result of the weakened muscles and the bad conditions under which they have lived. Both the mental defect and the weakened muscles are often hereditary, but the unhealthful environment has aggravated both.

Medieval Methods.

"Take all this into consideration and then realize that we have been punishing such people because their circulation wasn't good and their thyroid glands were below par. Instead of looking out for them before they drifted into trouble, we have stood on the street corner with a badge and a club and waited for them to make trouble, and then ruined what good thing was in them by punishment of the most stupid mediaeval sort. Send a pre-criminal to that finishing school we call a jail and he comes out a trained professional expert.

"There are indications all over the country that we are waking up to the fact that the old order must change. Medical criminologists have long been urging preventive law, just as the doctors have been advocating preventive medicine, but now the administrators of municipal affairs are realizing that their police departments must mean something more than negative punishment for offenders.

"The first thing for a twentieth century police department to do is to make a complete census and careful study of this type, which furnishes two-thirds of the population of our prisons and our charitable institutions. It should plot the location of the near-criminal class—red pins on the city map—much as cases of infectious disease are plotted out.

"It isn't so fearfully difficult. Of course, it is a shifting class, while disease, for a time, stays put. But this vagrant class and the group who are just a little above mere vagrancy shift within a small area, with fairly definite limits, or into other similar small areas in other parts of the city. Then, too, this misfit class is much smaller than we at one time supposed. Nowhere in the world does it rise above 5 per cent. Not even in the very large cities all over Europe, where the percentage of the misfit is much greater, was the proportion of criminals, vagabonds, defectives, paupers, all put together, much above 8 per cent., and usually nearer to 2 to 3 per cent.

"The general average of actual criminals is about half of 1 per cent., or five in the thousand. In other words, we probably have just about as many criminals in New York City as we have policemen, one large, burly policeman to each slack-muscled, weak-witted, stupid runt. Some criminals are both shrewd and strong, but on the average, by actual measurements of thousands, for instance, the report of the English Royal Commission on Physical Deterioration, the typical criminal is three and one-half inches less in height, thirty pounds less in weight, and two and a half inches less in chest girth than the average London policeman.

"It is perfectly possible to work out, to localize and classify not only all those in a city who have committed crime, but at least two-thirds of those who are likely to commit crime. This sounds improbable, but it is practicable for the reason that crime 'runs in families,' as they say. For instance, the State of Indiana has been conducting an investigation under the direction of its State Board of Charities to ascertain how many of the criminals in the State were criminals by chance and how many came of criminal strains. The investigation has been carried on in asylums, reformatories, penitentiaries, homes for fallen women, poorhouses and so on, so that it has included every type of the social misfit—some 60,000 or 70,000 of them. Out of that number of all those born in the State it was found that over 35 per cent. came from 135 families.

"It is surprising what a study of the family relationships of criminals will show. Hardly ever is crime by chance. The man who commits a crime almost always has a previous record for smaller offenses and often a criminal or near-criminal ancestor lurking in the background.

"Now a study of the people in the slums especially, a study of the conditions under which they live and a knowledge of their family history for a couple of generations back could be worked out which would indicate, with very high probability, where to expect crime and, what is more, what to do to prevent it.

"This would mean a combination of at least two departments of the city government, the health and police departments, or at least a close and cordial co-operation. For, in reality, the police officer should be a health officer, an official who can diagnose social trouble as a doctor diagnoses disease.

"This would be the first part of the programme—to take a census of the people who are likely to make trouble. The next is to keep them from making trouble. This means, of course, that the policeman's point of view would have to be tremendously changed. He would have to drop the idea that he exists for the preservation of order.

"Preservation of order! Why, it's absurd! Order preserves itself. I am always filled with admiration as I watch the way in which big crowds manage themselves without getting into trouble, especially here in New York City. Nowhere in the world are crowds better natured, better adjusted than right here in New York. Look at the Subway crowds in the rush hour, and contrast them with similar crowds in Berlin or London. No other city crowd in the world would submit to the outrages of the stupid Subway management so good-humoredly, so philosophically. It is nonsense to talk about the police preserving order. It is sensible to have traffic policemen for parades, &c., but in their everyday life people keep order of themselves.

"The policeman will have to do less pompous parading up and down the street and get down to business. Every policeman, within two months of his appointment, should know every person in his precinct. There are at present two or three policemen to a precinct in New York City—so that about 450 people would fall to the observation of each policeman. These people he should know; he should know all the boys and girls, the young men and women, what they are doing, where they work, under what conditions they are living. He should be able to put his finger on every member of his little community who is likely to make trouble. When trouble arises he should be able to judge the motive pretty accurately. He should be able to know if it were merely a mischievous prank, or a desperate case, or a matter of hot temper, and he should be thus able to settle three-fourths of his neighborhood troubles out of court.

"He should regard himself not as the stern avenger of broken law, but as a universal arbitrator, a shock absorber, an adjuster, and three-in-one lubricant of 'hot boxes' in the community. He should be the man to whom people will come for advice in matters of health, conduct of business, traffic, street regulations—all the great network of ordinances woven about the members of a large community. He should, above all, be a friend of the boys, the young people.

"Look at him now. The one thing that strikes you about a policeman is his superb, magnificent isolation. Everything congeals when he passes by. 'Tell your troubles to a policeman.' Very few people dare to do it until the damage is done. They would seldom think of asking advice from him.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

Ignorance Breeds Crime.

"A great deal of the so-called crime that occurs is sheer ignorance and not in any true sense crime. Yet it may be the first step, especially if the punishment is severe and includes a jail sentence, to actions with direct anti-social intent. There is no single, visible person to ask about this complex web of ordinances which surrounds us, and the poor immigrant who arrives here, the newcomer from the country district, gets himself unwittingly into all sorts of trouble because he does the wrong thing with the ashes and the garbage, or the fire-escapes, or the shrubs in the park. Statistics are often produced to show that crime is increasing. Examine the increase and you will find that it consists chiefly of offenses such as walking on the grass, spitting on the sidewalk, and new technical crimes which up to a few years ago were not crimes.

"Now police officers and health officers should make a point of calling on the newcomers who are likely to misunderstand or not to be familiar with this amazing number of ever-increasing ordinances and explain the situation to them. Of course, this requires a broader, kindlier type of man than we usually possess in the present policeman, not necessarily a better educated man, but a man with a different attitude, a different end in view than the mere preservation of order by punishment for its infraction.

"You might well raise the question concerning sections of the city other than the slums. Will the members of the uptown residential districts for instance care to have a policeman looking after their moral and physical welfare? Of course, here the likelihood of local, indigenous crime is much slighter and the contact of policeman and health officer with their clients need not be so close. But even in these districts families would be glad to know personally the policeman of the precinct, to have him know certain facts about their households and their homes which would make him a valuable aid in case of trouble, and even the best class of citizens often need much civic and health education.

"To sum the whole matter up, we must realize the great importance of health questions in our treatment of the delinquent. We have come to realize that our policemen and our health officers should be working side by side, if not interchangeably, for they are frequently working with the same people. Lately, too, in New York City, there has been a good deal of attention given to the problem of the health of school children, both physical and mental. The New York School Board and the Health Board do not work together comfortably, and hence progress is slower than it should be. In almost every other city where I have made a study of health conditions in the schools, the educational and health authorities work together in harmony. That absurd friction must be done away with, for it is with the children that preventive methods are most effective. Get them while they're young and you can prevent at least half the crime that would be committed a few years later, and two-thirds of the illness and disease.

"A large majority of the juvenile delinquent class are below par in some way either mentally or physically. Ungraded classes for the clearly defective and teachers working together with the policemen of the precinct are the solution of the crime and delinquency problem. Every teacher should consult with the police of the neighborhood concerning those of her children who are likely to get into trouble, so that when the youngsters go out from under her care into the street there will be an eye still on them.

"And when I say policeman I mean policewoman as well. This naturally follows when we abandon the old idea of the policeman as a pillar of force and a punisher of evil. We are beginning to realize that, even with the hardened criminal, tact and intelligence mean more than sheer brawn. Throughout the West women are already entering the police service and everywhere I hear their work spoken of as most valuable.

"There is an increasing demand for women as workers in just this sort of service outlined for the police. A trained nurse, for instance, can go in and ask questions which would cause a man to be thrown out. She can win the confidence of the women and children, where the 'cop' would only inspire fear.

"The Laboratory of Eugenics at Cold Spring Harbor has been pressing women into service for one part of this work—pedigree tracing. They are sending young women into the villages and open country around institutions under their observation into hospitals and asylums and county record offices to trace the family connections of epileptics and insane, of defectives and criminals, because they have found that the women can get the information better than men. Fully two-thirds of the training classes at Cold Spring Harbor are young women.

"If we could get the women of the family of a potential criminal enlisted on the side of the community there would be less trouble. When the man gets into difficulty his wife and the mother and the sister all stand by him. But get them to help watch that man when he is trying to pull something off, get them to trust and co-operate with the policeman or the policewoman, and, ten chances to one, that something can be blocked and the man sooner or later is switched into some decent occupation, in sheer desperation, if for nothing else.

"So much for a co-operation of teachers, police and health officers. The Department of Charities and Correction still has much work cut out for it as its contribution to the solution of the social-misfit problem. In the first place, our charities should be able to do something positive for the misfit members of society.

Delinquents Should Be Built Up.

"Fifty to seventy-five per cent. of our delinquents are way below par. They have been made so partly by their environment—broken down by bad surroundings; they can't overcome their handicap. They can be built up. We don't have to keep them for the rest of their days in homes for vagrants and almshouses.

"Those who are not congenitally defective should be put into open air farm and industrial colonies and built up to the normal level. They should be taught trades and occupations, and helped to develop stronger minds and healthier bodies.

"If they are only half or two-thirds or nine-tenths men, then the State must make up the missing fraction. It sounds expensive, but it isn't in the long run. In the first place, such a procedure would do much to empty our prisons and homes, and our reformatories—all our penal and charitable institutions, in fact. Society would profit greatly by assuming the responsibility at once. These people are going to make up their missing fraction at society's expense anyway, if they are at large, subject to the same crushing environment that has made them unfit; they are going to take their share out of the community in an enormously expensive way—crime, vagrancy, pauperism, prostitution. Better to take on the responsibility at the start.

"These congenital defectives should be segregated and prevented from mating. They cannot be built up to the full self-supporting standard; they will be a burden on the State—and a burden which the State must carry—while they exist.

"There are a hundred other minor matters which must be considered in the charitable treatment of our delinquents. Take orphan asylums: There is only one way to treat them—they should be broken up. The conditions in some of our orphan asylums are so distressing that you would hardly believe the figures as given after investigation. For instance, the mortality in some of them is between 60 and 80 per cent.

"They should be completely done away with, and a system of mothers' pensions and placing out in homes substituted. The pension should be extended to any female relative who is willing and fit to care for the child. They should be extended to the voluntary widow—the woman who finds that she has married a worthless husband and refuses to bear him any more children.

"These are a few of the things which will have to be worked out in the light of the new view of the problem of the criminal and the delinquent. We shall accomplish practically nothing until we have abandoned the old punitive system which is a pure remnant of barbarism—and realize that the problem of the submerged tenth is largely a problem of health. For the treatment of that problem we do not want bars and prison walls and night sticks; we want trained intelligence and a sympathetic understanding of human nature."

PLENTY OF HUMAN NATURE IN A DEPARTMENT STORE ART GALLERY

All Sorts of Foibles Come to the Surface There as Crowds Ebb and Flow Before Paintings Exhibited.

IN the opinion of many artists a department store picture gallery lacks atmosphere. Possibly it does, but they manage to sell pictures there, and thus create another kind of atmosphere which the most finical artist cannot afford to despise. Aside from its commercial aspect the department store picture gallery is interesting for the reason that it presents human nature in a distinctive light.

"I can't make out," said a gallery manager, "where these people get all their ideas. Half my life has been spent in picture galleries, public and private, in one capacity or another. I thought I was pretty well acquainted with the foibles of the crowd, but I find that art of the department store variety brings out an entirely new set of fancies.

"One thing worth mentioning is the partiality of the mob for new pictures. All of our regular visitors regard frequent changes as evidence of prosperity. If we don't make a clean sweep of old stock about once in six months our customers think that our pictures are not up to the mark. For that reason we sometimes relegate to back rooms and dark corners pictures whose merit entitles them to a conspicuous position in any exhibition.

"I have in mind one picture that was the victim of such eccentric behavior. It was the work of an American artist. The subject was a vineyard scene. Many figures were represented, but most of them were dwarfed by the girl in the foreground who was dressed in a frock of flaming red.

"The work was clever, and our buyer had expected it to be a ready seller. On the contrary, it proved an excellent stayer. Finally it took on the character of a regular hoodoo. Visitors regarded the girl in red doubtfully. 'I wonder why on earth they keep that thing on view so long,' was the universal comment. 'The picture can't be worth much or they would have sold it by this time.' After a while the critics took to adding, 'I don't believe they keep good pictures in this store, anyway.'

"That was the signal for chucking the girl in red. Sales had actually fallen off as a result of her staying qualities, so we had to get rid of her. There seemed no possibility of selling her in legitimate trade, so we simply packed her up and sent her on to a store in another city.

"But notwithstanding the crowd's aversion to a shop that carries a line of apparently unsalable goods, it has been found good policy to hold one or more pictures indefinitely. These permanent attractions must be striking in design and execution.

"For more than two years we have had hanging on our walls a stirring battle scene. The picture could have been sold many times over, but to all inquiries as to price we have replied that it was not for sale. The answer in time bore fruit. In some way the word was passed along that the house valued the painting too highly to part with it, and it drew crowds of sightseers. Still those fixtures must be few in number and of excellent workmanship, else they, too, will excite suspicion and will finally go the pace of the girl in red.

"Bargain day is another feature of a department store picture gallery that is missing in other institutions. It is seldom that we advertise a sale of marked-down pictures. When we do we have an opportunity to see just what influences sometimes induce possible patrons to dabble in art. A queer example of the unexpected booming of a picture was noted at our last big sale.

"There was a terrific scramble, and somehow in the crush one of our best pictures passed through the greater part of the day unnoticed. We could not understand the neglect. It had been hung conspicuously, and described at length in the catalogue, but still it drew from the crowd scarcely a passing glance. But late in the afternoon a woman came along who appreciated its fine points. She saw more in it possibly than even the artist had intended anybody to see.

"The scene represented the outside of a church on a snowy day. On the steps sat a woman asking alms of the worshippers as they came out. Unquestionably there was much pathos in the picture, and somehow it all went straight to that woman's heart.

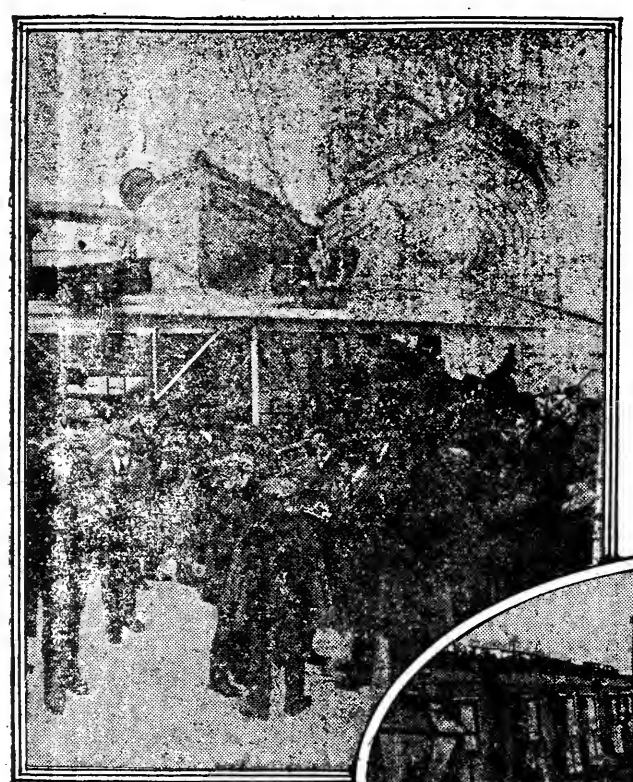
"She stopped before the picture and, after studying it awhile, began to cry. That demonstration drew the crowd. In less than five minutes that corner of the room was filled with people lined up ten deep trying to find out what the woman was crying about. Nobody found out, I believe, but she worked up interest in the picture. From puzzling over her the bystanders took to puzzling over the canvas, hoping to discover the connection between the two. Before the excitement died down half a dozen customers had made inquiries as to price, and if the picture had not already been offered at a certain figure we could have raised the original terms 50 per cent.

"The woman who cried is not the only person I have seen let her emotions run away with her in this picture gallery. A funny thing in that line happened one day last week. We had then, hanging near the middle of the south wall, a picture of a Mayday dance. I had never given much thought to the painting myself, but it aroused one idler to strenuous action. She was the funniest looking old lady you ever saw. Her clothes seemed prehistoric, and she wore them in antiquated style. In spite of her age, the story of that picture appealed to her, and the first thing that any of us knew she had gathered up her old brown skirts in both hands and had begun to test the agility of her toes. Presently they limbered up amazingly, and away went the old lady, whirling around in front of that picture, doing fancy steps that would teach a dancing master a few lessons in graceful movement.

"Another thing I have noticed about department store art galleries is the predilection of the visitors for historical subjects. If artists who aspire to reach this class of patronage would only study their public they would find that the shortest cut to fortune is through a forest of George Washingtons and Napoleon Bonapartes. If worked into some famous battle or treaty they are especially interesting, yet, done as mere men, they are a powerful attraction."

IMMIGRANTS ARE TO BE TAUGHT ON ATLANTIC LINERS

Following Twenty-one Trial Trips in the Steerage by Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, It Is Planned to Place a Worker on Every Ship Entering an American Port from Europe.



WORKING ON DECK AT SEA

SPECIAL EMIGRANT TRAIN — HAMBURG

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES AND AN EMIGRANT — LIVERPOOL

GIVING INFORMATION TO A GROUP OF RUSSIANS ON A LINER AT SOUTHAMPTON.

VISITING IN HOSPITAL — ELLIS ISLAND

JUST AFTER PASSING INSPECTION, ELLIS ISLAND.

HUNDREDS of thousands of male immigrants are annually to begin their education in Americanism while in the steerage when plans now under way by the Young Men's Christian Association are completed. It is intended to have an association secretary in the steerage of every ship entering a United States port from Europe. Each secretary will be able to talk half a dozen or more languages, and by class teaching, by illustrated lectures, by distribution of printed matter, and by personal talks he will start the future Americans along the path which means good citizenship and industrial efficiency.

Twenty-one experimental trips have been made in the steerage by association secretaries between England and the United States and England and South America, for it is intended to extend the plan to South American immigration. Secretaries have traveled in the steerage to New York from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, Bremen, Naples, and Trieste.

It has been proved by these journeys that there is a vast field for work among immigrants on shipboard, both in extending practical assistance to individuals with various personal difficulties, and in giving suggestions and advice to the male immigrants en masse.

The opportunity open for the kind of work to be undertaken is indicated by the immigration statistics. Last year there entered the United States 1,197,000 immigrants, while 402,000 entered Canada. It is intended to have workers on ships running to Canadian ports as well as to American. Of this total immigration host, about 800,000 were males between the ages of fifteen and forty. About 300,000 alien immigrants also return to Europe from the United States each year, and work is likewise to be done among these people during the voyage.

The Immigration Section of the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A. International Committee now has proposals before the Cunard, White Star, and Hamburg-American steamship lines for an organization secretary to be attached regularly to each ship in the North American trade. Negotiations with the other lines crossing the North Atlantic are also to be begun.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company asked for the services of workers for experimental trips in some of their vessels running between England and ports in South America.

Immigrants Intensely Interested.

"The company was greatly pleased with the result," a TIMES reporter was told by Charles R. Towson, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Department in New York. "So much so that some phases of the work accomplished have just been adopted as a permanent part of the steerage organization of that line."

The most recent of all the experimental trips was made on the Cunarder Lusitania by John Sumner, European Emigration Secretary. He has recently sent a report to Mr. Towson of his voyage in the Lusitania's third cabin from Liverpool to New York. He found that intense interest was taken in his work by the immigrants, by the steamship officials, and by some of the first cabin passengers, several of the latter helping him with his activities in the third cabin.

Mr. Sumner's description of his experiences on the Lusitania is in part as follows:

The experimental journey was commenced when I left Liverpool with 1,042 third class passengers.

Many aspects immediately presented themselves in regard to the short time of the voyage, huge dimensions of the third class quarters, time of the year, and class of passengers carried.

Our passenger list was made up of approximately 400 Scandinavians, 250 British, and the balance from Central and Southern Europe. A very large percentage were returning to America after having been to the old home for a vacation. These had intimate acquaintance with the States and were well able to guide and protect their countrymen who were for the first time journeying across the ocean. In fact, the newcomer was completely swallowed up by the returning group, so that there was a striking contrast between these immigrants and those seen on steamers during the months of February, March, and April.

The steamer sailed the evening of Saturday. It was not possible to do anything that evening, for the passengers were eager to retire to their berths, having had a long and tiresome time during the period of embarkation, directly to obtain a railroad journey to the port. The officials of the boat are also at this time too busy to give any co-operation. All I could do was to unpack my equipment and set it in order for the morrow. Notwithstanding the large number of passengers carried, the shore officials had generously reserved a stateroom for my use, so that I could have my equipment with me to use to the best advantage. This equipment consisted in part of portable stereopticon and four sets of slides, gramaphone and seventy records, checkers and other games, song books, hymn books, illustrated magazines, letter paper and envelopes, railroad maps, and association emigration cards.

But the path of the emigration secretary is strewn with many obstacles, and my first consisted in the steamer running into a storm soon after leaving Queenstown on Sunday. This storm, the only one during the voyage, absolutely precluded any attempt to organize any association effort that day.

Monday found us settling down to the voyage, and the officials were now in a position to co-operate. Early in the day I had the gramaphone on deck, provided a number of the women passengers with copies of a leading American journal, and gave the children acid sweets to remove the bad taste in their mouths caused by the previous day's experience. This opened the way for personal talks with the male passengers, and a distribution of our "Emigrant Guides" followed. These were eagerly accepted because of the list of association street addresses they contained.

An effort was made with the stereopticon during the evening, but a change of burners necessitated a postponement until the next evening.

Tuesday found us enjoying beautiful weather. The sea was calm and the decks crowded. Activities were resumed. The different nationalities were by this time getting acquainted and carrying out their own method of passing the time. The official vaccinating of the passengers during the afternoon put us all in such a state of excitement that nothing could be done for the men.

During the evening the stereopticon was connected in the large dining saloon and I gave a talk on "A Tour Through Ellis Island." My idea was to give the passengers some idea of what they would have to do on their arrival at the island. Those present listened intently, and it was helpful to all. Opportunity was taken also to throw on the screen copies of our emigration cards in English, German, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. Then I followed with a series of pictures on "A Walk Around the Ship."

This lecture caught the crowd. A stereopticon talk in mid-Atlantic, with the lantern working perfectly, was something new. Wednesday morning I was quizzed as to the extent of my equipment. One man told me that he had been in Milwaukee twenty-seven years and knew something of the fine song services conducted in the association there by the Secretary, C. B. Willis. "All right," I said, "you find me a good pianist and we'll have a song service tonight; I have fifty hymn books and a music book."

We went on distributing a magazine here, letter paper there, pictures to others, and so forth. When the railroad maps were produced men formed little groups around them and discussed their destination. I then distributed association cards among a group of Croatians, and other cards were given men according to their nationality.

Notices were exhibited indicating the song service and illustrated talk to be given at 7:45 that evening. The fact that books would be provided was not omitted. I was told "Be sure and select the well-known old-time hymns." A most proficient pianist having been secured, this part of the programme went with a vim that would have done credit to an association on land. After forty-five minutes of singing, I threw on the screen a good number of slides, showing the work of the Industrial Department, educational work, boys' work, and so forth.

Thursday found us barred from one side of the ship, this space now being rapidly filled with the mail bags and baggage brought from below. This caused endless excitement to many and much gazing for land, which was still far off. However, packing had to be done, and the immigration laws requiring the ship doctors to examine every passenger within twenty-four hours of landing necessitated that all of us be lined up and pass the doctor. This took all morning.

The usual concert on board ship had to be held, and I was privileged to act as Chairman. We landed early Friday morning.

Of five full days on the ship, we were interrupted on three: (1) by the storm on Sunday, (2) by vaccination on Tuesday, and (3) by medical inspection on Thursday. Notwithstanding these interruptions one was kept just as busy as he cared to be in following up activities in some part of the ship where the third class passengers were quartered. With the large number of passengers and the short period of the voyage, the best result was attained by the use of the stereopticon.

Hundreds of individuals were helped by Mr. Sumner through the giving of information about the United States and advice as to courses of action after landing.

"We have discovered beyond room for argument," said Mr. Towson to THE TIMES man, "that a very large line of services can be rendered, beneficial both to the immigrants and to the steamship companies. The secretaries by sympathy and counsel will allay anxieties, give information of the utmost value about conditions in those localities to which various individual groups of immigrants are bound, will furnish advice and warnings to protect the immigrants on arrival, will teach some fundamental ideas concerning the new land of promise, will give illustrated lectures, will organize social gatherings and direct recreations, and will distribute large quantities of printed material which will be of great practical value.

"The illustrated lectures will be particularly important, and will cover such fields as American industries, agricultural activities, health protection and accident prevention."

The work in the steerage is the last to be put in operation of the five phases of service planned for the Immigration Section when it began activities in 1908. The other four kinds of service are now fully operating. These are work at port of embarkation, work at port of entry, work en route to destination, and work at destination.

In other words, the Y. M. C. A. maintains such a comprehensive system for aiding the immigrant that he is now under the eye of the organization's officials from a time before he goes on shipboard at the European port until he arrives at his final destination in the United States. After that he may or may not continue a connection with the Y. M. C. A., according to his own choice, but last year 193,000 immigrants elected to attend the lecture courses of the organization after they had reached the points where they intended to work and establish their homes.

Port secretaries are maintained at Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth, Glasgow, Rotterdam, Naples, Copenhagen, Antwerp, Hangö, Libau, Havre, and Gothenburg. On this continent there are port secretaries at Ellis Island, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Providence, Portland, St. John's, Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal.

What Has Been Accomplished.

The following table shows some of the work done for the last twelve months by these secretaries:

PORT SECRETARIAL WORK.

Work.	In Europe.	In N. Amer.	Totals.
Ships met	880	1,011	1,891
Cards distributed	64,047	29,297	93,344
Introductions given	14,408	20,200	34,608
Letters written	3,960	7,894	11,854

The table dealing with the total number of immigrants "touched" by the association's work in the last twelvemonth is as follows:

IMMIGRANTS "TOUCHED."

"Touched" in European ports	64,047	
"Touched" in North American ports	29,297	
		93,344
Organized into English classes	21,914	
Organized into naturalization classes	1,693	
		23,607
Attendance at lectures		193,339
Grand total		310,290

"Our secretaries render all kinds of personal service to the immigrants at the ports of embarkation," explained Mr. Towson to THE TIMES reporter. "In many of the European ports the steamship companies have huge immigrant hotels, or hostels as they are called, where the immigrants will congregate from widely scattered points a day or two before their ship sails. Our secretaries go to the hostels and the docks and introduce themselves to the immigrants. Our workers are, of course, splendid linguists.

"The secretaries offer to give the immigrants cards of introduction to the local Y. M. C. A. at the point of destination on this side of the water, and thousands of these cards are issued. The personal service includes giving advice, answering questions, helping with baggage, and protecting from grafters. Our men get the immigrants started right and with the assurance that they will meet a friend in America in the person of the organization man on this side.

"On arrival in this country the immigrant gets the same kind of personal service from the port secretary as he received at the port of embarkation. For four years we have had three secretaries at Ellis Island, who speak twenty-eight languages between them, and who have been of prodigious aid to perplexed immigrants.

"While en route from the seaports to inland destinations the immigrants are aided by secretaries at Chicago, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and other large centres from which the immigrants scatter. The Chicago secretary alone has served 2,700 people in one month. He aided nineteen of the Volturno survivors, who arrived in Chicago without money and insufficiently clothed. When the Panama Canal is opened there will be a tide of immigration at San Francisco, and the work at Angel Island, the point of entry there as is Ellis Island here, will assume very large proportions.

"At the final destination the organization aids the immigrants by finding them employment, locating their friends, directing them to boarding places, cashing checks, introducing them to safe people, and so on. It is particularly important to bring them into contact with the right kind of associates, so that they will not get their education from the ward boss or in the saloon. One of the first great services is to give the immigrants the English language, and our classes for newly arrived foreigners have been most successful.

"In New York City an immigrant worker is maintained apart from the port secretaries, and this worker also deals with a good many second cabin passengers."

The committee of the Industrial Department is composed of M. Hartley Dodge, Chairman; John Sherman Hoyt, Lucien T. Warner, William H. Woodin, and George W. Perkins.

The members of the Immigration Section Committee are E. O. Holter, Chairman; C. Morton Whitman, Willard D. Straight, and Mr. Hoyt.

College Men Help.

In various parts of the country college men are helping the association in its work of teaching the immigrants. It is stated that students from the universities of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ames are teaching foreign men and boys in railroad box cars, and that men from Cornell, Western Polytechnic Institute, McGill University, the University of California, and the University of Puget Sound are visiting the homes of immigrants and are teaching groups in boarding houses.

In the past twelve months work has been done among immigrants of forty-six nationalities. The three Ellis Island secretaries between them can talk to immigrants in these tongues: Dutch, Flemish, German, French, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Italian, Magyar, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Hebrew, Bulgarian, Greek, Albanian, Russian, Turkish, English, Rumanian, Servian, Croatian, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Macedonian, Wallachian.

The keynote of the immigration work is sounded in the following excerpt from Zangwill's "The Melting Pot," which the association is using in Immigration Section circulars:

Yes, East and West, and North and South, the palm and the pine, the pole and the equator, the crescent and the cross—how the great Alchemist melts and fuses them with his purging flame! Here shall they all unite to build the Republic of Man and the Kingdom of God. Ah, Vera, what is the glory of Rome and Jerusalem where all nations and races come to worship and look back, compared with the glory of America, where all races and nations come to labor and look forward?

YOU MUST NOT GROW CONFIDENTIAL WHEN IN A RESTAURANT!

WHEN I marry a rich man and take to eating in restaurants myself instead of waiting on other people who eat there I don't intend to talk about anything but the weather, and I shall discuss that with a great deal of caution," said waitress No. 19. "I shall be thus guarded in my remarks because I think it bad form to give my family affairs away before strangers the way most people do when dining and lunching away from home.

"Of course, being a girl, I am employed in restaurants seldom patronized by the swells, but that doesn't prevent me from hearing funny things. Why, once I heard, actually heard, a man propose to a girl. That was too much for me, and I made up my mind then that if any man ever asked me at the dinner table to marry him I would refuse him on the spot. I should be so embarrassed I couldn't do anything else. I am not up in etiquette, but I have learned a thing or two from experience and observation, and I think it awfully inelegant for a man to gurgle down a spoonful of soup and say:

"'I love you. (Swallow.) Will you (gulp) be mine?'

"That was the way that man did it. It made me feel so ashamed I didn't know what to do. If he had said it to me I couldn't have felt any worse. I was so sorry for the girl, and turned my head so as not to make it any harder than necessary for her when she told him 'No,' but I had all my trouble for nothing. She didn't say 'No.' I don't know exactly what she did say, for I had to go away about that time for another course, but I know she accepted him, because when I came back they sat mooning at each other in a way fit to break your heart.

"That was really the silliest scene I ever witnessed in a restaurant, but I have seen and heard other things that pushed it pretty hard. It is an everyday occurrence for engaged and married couples to fight out their differences of opinion over roast lamb and dessert, and I have got so used to their little tiffs that I don't pay much attention to them. But occasionally something out of the common comes up which I am not likely to forget.

"I remember, for instance, the case of the man and woman who couldn't agree to get married on account of their relatives. They sat here for two solid hours talking it over. He had three children that she didn't want to be bothered with, and she had a mother that he didn't want hanging around. Much as they seemed to care for each other, neither would agree to break family ties, yet neither would accept the other's incumbrances. The argument waxed pretty hot at times, and they went away still in fighting mood.

"Well, several months after that the lady came in one day alone. She sat at my table. I was devoured with curiosity and, finally, at the risk of losing my place, I spoke to her.

"'It has been a long time since you were here,' I said.

"She was surprised, but she did not get angry.

"'Yes,' she said, 'it has been a long time. I am surprised that you remember me.'

"'Oh, I could never forget you,' I said. 'You were here with a gentleman, and you sat here talking about his children and your mother.'

"That was a fearfully nervy thing to do and might have lost me my job, but still she didn't get mad.

"'Yes,' she said, 'I remember that day.'

"She stepped as if that ended it, but she proved to be a true lady with curiosity of her own. That made her sympathetic, and enabled her to appreciate how I suffered under the circumstances, so presently she added: 'We finally fixed it up all right. We rented an extra flat across the street and set mother to housekeeping over there to take care of his children. The plan has worked beautifully, and I don't see why all couples with irreconcilable relations do not solve the problem of what to do with them in that way.'

"I couldn't help thinking that in most cases the cure would be worse than the disease, but I didn't tell her so, and she went away believing that she had found a remedy for all domestic difficulties under the sun.

"Of course, I hear many things talked about besides love and matrimony. Indeed, there is hardly any subject that does not come up for serious discussion at restaurant tables. I have never heard a murder planned, or even a first-class robbery, but with these two exceptions I have been let into all sorts of secrets. If I had a mean disposition I could make trouble for a whole lot of people that eat in our place, but of course I couldn't be that low. But I know girls who do talk, and when my time comes to dine abroad you will scarcely hear a peep out of me."

NEW YORK WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT VERY RADICAL

Explanation of the Notable Measure to Go Into Effect on Jan. 1 Which Will Put a Great Burden on the Employer and Will Launch an Experiment in State Insurance.

By Alfred J. Talley,
Counsel to the New York State Superintendent of Insurance.

HOW am I concerned in the Workmen's Compensation act? What must I do, and when, and how must I do it?"

These are pertinent questions that, with few exceptions, every manufacturer and employer of labor is now asking himself. Certain more or less definite information has reached Mr. Manufacturer that on Jan. 1 an act of the New York Legislature takes effect which compels the employer to insure in some manner or other the payment of certain moneys to his employes who are injured in the course of their employment.

This is the general sum total of the knowledge of most of the employers affected as to the provision of one of the most important pieces of legislation ever passed in the State of New York.

First of all what has happened? On Dec. 8, at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, there was introduced in the Senate a bill "In relation to assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employes in the course of their employment." The act was known as the "Workmen's Compensation Law."

Eight days after its introduction it was signed by Gov. Glynn, was designated as Chapter 816 of the Laws of 1913, and New York has joined twenty-two of her sister States in the endeavor to protect the workingman against incapacity to work and support his family through injury received in his employment.

Encomiums have been heaped upon the Legislators and congratulations have poured in upon the Governor. Now comes the employer and says: "All this means me. What is it now up to me to do next?"

Let us see. The bill directs the employer affected to insure himself in one of three ways—either in a casualty company authorized to do business in this State, or in a mutual company composed of not less than 40 employers, having not less than 2,500 employes, or by payment of certain designated premiums into the State Fund.

Of Interest to Big Corporations.

Still another method is devised which will probably only interest large industries like a railroad or, let us say, a telephone or telegraph or electric light corporation. This method provides that security for compensation may be given by furnishing satisfactory proof to the Commission of the employer's financial ability to pay, in which case the State Commission created by the act may require a deposit of United States or State or city bonds in an amount to be determined by the Commission.

"Now," says the employer, "tell me what happens if I fail or neglect to do any of these things."

In the first place failure to comply makes him liable to a penalty of $1 for every employe for every day after July 1 next during which such failure continues. Secondly, if the injured employe, or, in the event that death results from the injury, his legal representatives, may commence an action in court, and if he does, all the defenses which could previously be urged—for instance, that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant or that the employe assumed the risk of his employment, or that the injury was due to the contributary negligence of the employe—all these defenses are taken away and will not be available to defeat the employe's claim.

Only two defenses are left—that the injury was caused by the willful intention of the injured employe to bring about the injury or death of himself or another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employe while on duty.

In other words if the employer gets into court he practically submits himself to the mercies of a jury who determines only the amount of damages that must be paid. This drastic situation, which has been already called "legislative highwaymanship," was purposely created so as to compel employers to provide absolute assurance of payment. But nevertheless the bill is designated as an elective compensation act, although the average employer will regard it as compulsory and coercive.

A Decided Setback.

The decision in the famous Ives case in the New York Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional the compulsory compensation act passed in 1910 and gave a decided setback to the compensation idea until the adoption of a constitutional amendment made possible the passage of this "elective" measure now under consideration.

"Well," says Mr. Employer, "whether the lawyers and legislators call it elective or compulsory, it is quite obvious to me that I must pay, so hasten to that part of the bill which indicates how much I must pay."

This is the feature of the act in which the State of New York has outdone most, if not all, of the other States in generosity of the injured workman. A schedule of compensation has been established as follows:

In case of total disability 66 2-3 per cent. of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employe during the continuance of such total disability. Loss of both hands or both feet, or legs or eyes, "or of any two thereof" is decreed to constitute permanent total disability. In all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

In case of temporary total disability 66 2-3 per cent. of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employe during the continuance of such disability, but not in excess of $3,500.

As distinguished from permanent and temporary total disability the act provides for permanent and temporary partial disability. In case the disability is partial in character, but permanent in quality, the compensation shall be 66 2-3 per cent. of the average weekly wages and shall be paid as follows:

	Weeks.
For loss of thumb	60
First finger	46
Second finger	30
Third finger	25
Fourth finger	15
Great toe	38
Other toes, each	16
Hand	244
Arm	312
Foot	205
Leg	288
Eye	128

The permanent loss of the use of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such hand, arm, foot, leg or eye. Amputation between the elbow and wrist shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand; between the knee and ankle as the loss of a foot. Amputation above the elbow or knee as the loss of an arm or leg. In all other cases in this class of disability, the compensation shall be 66 2-3 per cent. of the difference between the employer's average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, payment to continue during the continuance of such partial disability, but subject to a reconsideration of the degree of such impairment by the State Commission created by the bill and of which something will be said further on.

In case of temporary partial disability, except in the cases above enumerated, the injured employe shall receive 66 2-3 per cent. of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity during the continuance of such partial disability, but not in excess of $3,500.

The limitations placed upon all other payments, except in case of the loss of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye, shall not exceed $15 per week nor be less than $5 per week. The payments in case of loss of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye shall not exceed $20 per week, with the proviso that if the employe's wages at the time of injury are less than $5 a week he shall receive his full weekly wage.

The enumeration given has not contemplated the death of the employe following the injury, but the bill makes definite provision for this contingency. For instance, the funeral expenses must be paid up to the sum of $100. If there be a widow or dependent husband left and no child of deceased under eighteen years of age, 30 per cent. of the average wages of the deceased must be paid to such survivor. If the widow remarry she receives upon such remarriage two years' compensation in one sum. The prospect of indefinite payments to a young widow who does not remarry has already raised a storm of protest from the casualty companies, which view this widowhood provision with much perturbation.

If the deceased leaves a child or children under eighteen years of age, the additional amount of 10 per cent. of the average wages of the deceased parent shall be paid for each child until such child reaches the age of eighteen years, provided, however, that the total amount payable shall in no case exceed 66 2-3 per cent. of such wages. Children who are left without a surviving parent shall each receive, until they each arrive at the age of eighteen, 15 per cent. of the wages of the deceased parent.

Even grandchildren and brothers and sisters are provided for upon the same ratio as orphaned children if it be shown that such grandchildren or brothers and sisters under the age of 18 were dependent upon the deceased workman at the time of his death. A further limitation, which might afford a small crumb of comfort to the employer, is that any excess of wages over $100 per month shall not be taken into account in computing compensation.

Notice of an injury must be given in writing to the employer and to the State commission within ten days after disability, and in case of death within thirty days after such death. For the first two weeks following the injury no compensation is allowed, except that the employer must promptly provide such medical, surgical, or other attendance, including a nurse, hospital service and such medicines, crutches and apparatus as may be required or requested by the employe during a period of sixty days after the injury. If the employer fails to provide these the injured employe may do so at the expense of the employer, but all such expenditures shall be subject to regulation by the State commission.

The creation of this State commission and the State fund marks the most radical innovation contained in the entire Workmen's Compensation act. It signifies that the State of New York has gone into the business of State insurance, and the success or failure of the plan will mark an epoch in governmental regulation.

A new State department is created, headed by a board of five members, to be known as the State Workmen's Compensation Commission. The members are appointed by the Governor, whose appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. The Commissioner of Labor is made an ex-officio member, but without a vote. The term of office is five years, the salary of the Chairman will be $10,000 a year. Each of the other members shall receive $7,000.

Duties of the Commission.

Each must devote his entire time to the duties of the office and shall not serve on or under any committee of a political party. They have the power to appoint a secretary, an actuary, and deputy commissioners, and such accountants, clerks, doctors, stenographers, inspectors, and other employes as may be needed. All salaries and expenses shall be paid out of the State Treasury. The office of the commission shall be in Albany, and the commission shall be in continuous session except on Sundays and legal holidays, and all its sessions shall be open to the public.

Practically unlimited powers in the carrying out of the Compensation act are given to this commission. It has authority to examine all persons, whether employer or employe, affected by the act, to administer oaths and issue subpoenas, to make inspections of factories and direct the production of all books and papers. A failure to obey its subpoenas is made not a subject for punishment as contempt, but constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable as such.

But by far its most important function is the collection, maintenance and disbursement of the State Insurance Fund. This fund shall consist of all the premiums paid into the fund and all moneys accruing therefrom. The commission is empowered to administer this fund but the State accepts no liability beyond the amount of the fund, and the State Treasurer is made the custodian under the direction of the commission.

How Fund Is Applied.

This fund is made applicable to the payment of losses sustained on account of insurance and to certain other expenses. Ten per cent. of the premiums collected from employers insured in this fund shall be set aside until the surplus shall amount to $100,000, and thereafter 5 per cent. of such premiums, until in the judgment of the commission the surplus shall be sufficiently large to cover what is known as the "catastrophe hazard."

The commission shall also set up and maintain a reserve adequate to meet anticipated losses and carry all claims to maturity. All employments coming under the provisions of the act, which are specifically enumerated and take in practically every class of manufacture, are divided into forty-two groups.

For instance, in Group 23 are embraced the following:

Those engaged in the manufacture of small castings or forgings, metal wares, instruments, utensils, and articles, hardware, nails, wire goods, screens, bolts, metal beds, sanitary, water, gas, or electric fixtures, light machines, typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, carriage mountings, bicycles, metal toys, tools, cutlery, instruments, photographic cameras and supplies, sheet metal products, and buttons.

Another typical group is No. 32:

Manufacture of leather goods and products, belting, saddlery, harness, trunks, valises, boots, shoes, gloves, umbrellas, rubber goods, rubber shoes, tubing, tires or hose.

The Commission has the right to fix the rates payable by each of these groups in accordance with the hazard of employment, and is directed to keep the accounts of each group separate for the purpose of determining equitable rates, but for the purpose of paying compensation, the State fund shall be deemed one and indivisible.

The first work to engage the attention of the Commission will be the fixation of rates and premiums to be paid by each group affected by the new law. This will be a gigantic task, as every group will naturally endeavor to have its premiums fixed as low as possible. Payments must begin to be made on July 1 next, after which date any employe injured will be directed to look to the Commission for his compensation, and any employer in default of payments to the State fund, or who has failed otherwise to insure himself in the manner provided by the act, shall be subject to all the penalties prescribed.

Workmen's compensation will then be in full swing in the State of New York. With what measure of satisfaction to those concerned, time alone can tell.

ALFRED J. TALLEY

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

How "Nullos" Were Introduced Into the Game to Meet the Demand for a Negative Bid.

By Florence Irwin.

TO a question that has been asked me dozens of times I shall reply here. The question is: "Who made nullos in auction?"

I do not think any one person "made" nullos in auction; I believe firmly that my readers and I established them, and to the best of my knowledge I, myself, developed them and worked out the rules and methods which made them tangible and playable. Certain I am that when I began my work I had nothing whatever to guide me.

Certain card games have always had negative bids; all card games are made either to take or to lose tricks, and the game that combines both these points is, of course, the broadest game.

Skat, solo whist, and Boston—all have negative bids; hearts is played entirely to lose; many juvenile games are played with the object of losing cards, and the player who first gets out of cards is the winner of the game.

The fact that I have always been a miserable holder impressed me, personally, with the certainty that the luck percentage in bridge was far too high. Any player, whether he holds well or badly, must admit that a game is raised to a higher level when its skill percentage is increased and its luck percentage decreased.

I, however, was so used to poor cards that when, at long intervals, I would get a short run of good ones and would win on hands that could have played themselves—which required no skill to handle—I had a most singular feeling of shame over my winnings; I felt as though they were a gift, not an achievement. Always the desire for equalization was strong within me, whether I lost or won.

It had frequently been said that it was a pity that auction could not have a negative bid—a "nullo" that could be bid to lose tricks. The exposed dummy was felt to be the stumbling block, and the fact that it seemed to be taken for granted that "nullo" must mean "no trick at all." How could a man bid to lose every trick and carry an exposed dummy of which he knew nothing?

Several of my TIMES correspondents wrote me on the subject of losing bids. Although I did not think their probable arrival was imminent, I determined to look into the subject.

To say that I was astounded at the possibilities I found is to put it mildly. The idea occurred to me to allow six safe tricks on a one-nullo bid, five safe tricks on a two-nullo bid, and so forth. I decided instantly that the dummy must be retained, as it is the backbone of the game; and I began to work out a set of rules for the proper inter-play and inter-bid of the two hands; also a system of bids, overcalls, raises, leads, attack, defense, &c. I had not one thing to go on, and I have never had a suggestion, an idea, or a particle of help from any auction-writer or professional. I have supplied in place of receiving.

What would make the "best lead," the "next best lead," the proper bid, the possible or impossible raise, were all problems that I had to solve. As I worked, I heard numerous prophecies that nullos could "never come," and assurances that they were "a mere fad."

That nullos did come I attribute to my readers; I never knew a quicker-witted, clearer-sighted set of players. I had but to put the matter before them and they did the rest.

From the first I wanted nullos placed in the middle. I yielded to popular pressure and played and wrote them at ten a trick for some three or four months. I was convinced, by that time, that ten was too high and that eight was perfect; and I am sure that the consensus of intelligent, experienced opinion is with me on that head to-day.

I received hundreds of suggestions, all of which had to be given a fair trial, but most of which were discarded sooner or later. These suggestions came from unknown TIMES correspondents, none of them professionals, but all of them excellent players. One of the most persistent of these suggestions was that the hands should be exchanged when nullos were played, and that the hand of the original nullo bidder should be exposed as dummy.

Another idea was that nullos should count above the line only, for both declarant and adversary. Another that when one side successfully played a nullo bid the value of the hand should be deducted from their adversaries' score, instead of added to their own. This would soon land us in the region of minus scores, and would, therefore, be undesirable.

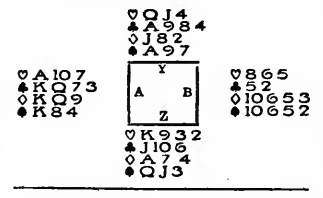
The honors proved to be a very much-discussed point; some players wanted no honors; some wanted the deuces; some, actual aces; some, negative aces, and still others wanted the aces counted like heart-honors, (except that there were four instead of five.)

One of the most original and fantastic propositions that were offered was that, instead of having one nullo bid, we should have five nullo bids, corresponding to the five actual bids; thus, a player could bid "a no-trump," or "a nullo no-trump"; "a royal," or "a nullo royal"; "a heart," or "a nullo heart," &c. Fancy the labyrinths that we should have faced under such a system!

Another suggestion was that nullos should be played to take tricks instead of to lose them, but that every trick should be won by its lowest card instead of its highest. It is impossible to enumerate all the interesting suggestions that have been made. But it is very possible to seize this chance to thank once more all those readers who responded so heartily to the nullo call, who trusted my judgment, co-operated so intelligently, and thus speedily put nullos where they stand to-day.

The test hand of Dec. 14 was sent me by "Prospero," one of the first and most enthusiastic of nullo pioneers.

A-B are one game in, it is the first deal of the second game, and these are the cards:



The original Z opened with "a no-trump," and every one else passed. A wanted to say "a no-trump," himself; but, as he was ahead he was conservative, and refrained from a two-no-trump bid, (his only possible bid.)

If A were a "high-spadist," he would say "five spades"; that would mean "partner, I have another no-trumper, if you can give me a little help; can you?" Y would pass (supposing he has sense enough to refrain from taking his adversary out of an eleven-trick contract)—and what under heaven could B bid? He would be forced to say "two diamonds," or "two royals," (on one of his "best suits"); "two no-trumps," on nothing; or "six spades," merely to keep the bidding open and leave the decision to A. Z would pass, and A would have to say "two no-trumps," and be in exactly the same place as if he had bid them originally.

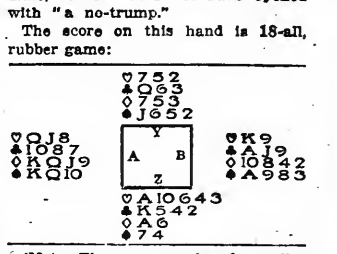
My objection to the high spade bids is that they seem to me ethically impossible, and incompatible with good sportsmanship. But surely this "five spade" bid is also futile. If B has help for no-trumps, A may as well bid his "two no-trumps," at once. If B has no help for no-trumps, just look at the pickle he is in. He is as much embarrassed by the "five spades" as he would be by the "two no-trumps"; in fact, he is more embarrassed by the spade bid, because it leaves the decision up to his weak hand, when it should be handled by the strong one.

Also, if B first bids no-trump, the important hand (A's) will be exposed and at the mercy of the adversaries; whereas, if A first bids no-trumps, the important hand is held up, as it should be.

In this hand, after Z opens with "a no-trump," and A and Y pass, B might very readily bid "two nullos." I should, if I were he. If he does, Z will pass, and A must overcall with "two no-trumps." It is a desperation bid, but it is infinitely better than laying down a hand like A's, for a "two-nullo" dummy.

Prospero suggests changing the hands of Y and B and seeing how badly it fares with Z's no-trump. Holding B's hand, Y would certainly overcall his partner's no-trump with "two nullos." I have always said that that was a possible call. Then, if the no-trump hand is strong, it can return to "two no-trumps"; and if it is weak, it can chime in with the nullos. It is certainly not "intermediate," or it would not have opened with "a no-trump."

The score on this hand is 18-all, rubber game:



(Note—The proper value for nullos is eight a trick. Ten is too high; it hurts hearts and royals and causes a preponderance of no-trumpers, positive and negative. Eleven is obviously absurd. Low cards should be biddable, but they certainly should not be more valuable than high ones. Eleven also kills the time-honored no-trump precedence. Eight is ideal, and permits perfect forcing. A suit without honors would be ridiculous. A combination of negative tricks and positive honors would be illogical. Nullo honors are negative aces. These rules are the result of the longest nullo auction practice on record.)

(Copyright, 1913, by Florence Irwin)

TWO POEMS BY T. A. DALY

The Day After.

BENEATH my house ees eight small keed
An' wan good lettla wife,
But dey ain't feed lik w'at dey deed
Las' night, you bat my life!
To-day dese keeds no care for eat,
Aa' no care mooch for play,
For som' ees seeck a leetla beet,
Aa' all dey do ees justa seet
An' theenk of Chrees'mas Day.

But yesterday you shoulda see
W'at joy dey mak', Signor!
Dey eat an' eat onteel dey be
Too full for anny more.
O! my, sooch candy, pie an' cak'
Dose keeds ees put away;
You theenk deir skeens ees gona br'ak,
So moocha feastin' dey are mak'
Baycause for Chrees'mas Day.

An' soocha shoutin', soocha noise
You never hear bayfore!
Dey are so healthy, stronga boys
Dey raise da roof, Signor.
Dey gooda 'Merican; dat's why
Dey bust out deesa way.
But steel eet might be worse. O! my,
Su'pose som' year dat Fourth July
Should com' on Chrees'mas Day!

Little Polly's Pome.

THE SPARROWS.

IN winter time there's many need
Our loving care and so
I always take some crumbs to feed
The Sparrows in the snow.

There may not be a one around
At first but soon they come
And hop about upon the ground
And pick up every crumb.

Some cock their heads and look at me
Inside the kitchen door
They are the greedy ones you see
That always look for more.

But pretty soon when all are done
They fly up in the tree
And sit together in the sun
And chirp contentedly.

It does not cost me anything
To feed them in this way
But when I hear them chirp and sing
I'm most as glad as they.

God loves the smallest birds that fly
About this world, and so
I know He's always pleased when I
Have fed them in the snow.

(Copyright, 1913, by T. A. Daly)

Of Course Not.

Jinks—There goes Simpkins. He has a perfect wife. We ought to consult him, he surely knows how to manage a wife.

Blinks—Useless; no man would give away a valuable secret like that.

ROSTER OF MIGHTY DEAD OF 1913 SHOWS 250 NAMES

Year's Necrology Headed by J. P. Morgan, Lord Wolseley, Lord Avebury, and F. A. Bebel—Names of Twenty-five Notable Women Appear.

COUNT HAYASHI | HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM | SIR GARNET WOLSELEY | HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON | ARCHDUKE RAINER | KING GEORGE I OF GREECE | PRINCE HENRY XLV OF REUSS | THE EARL OF PEMBROKE | FRANCISCO MADERO | KIAMIL PASHA

(Copyright, 1913, by Warwick James Price.)

THE black entries made upon the debit page of the closing year's great ledger, by the passing of those who heretofore have played large parts in the world's activities, have in 1913 numbered a quarter thousand. All vocations are the poorer in this regard; not a nation but has been called upon to mourn some son or daughter long prominent in her "comings out and goings in." In reviewing the list, however, the present-day reader is not so much renewing those regrets as recalling the splendid achievements of these great ones—the deeds for which all time is grateful and the high examples by which posterity for long years to come shall be inspired.

Invidious as is any attempt to pick and choose the foremost figures among the many whose names are enrolled on the necrology, it is yet probable that a reasonable consensus of opinion would agree on this half dozen, here mentioned in the order of their deaths:

MARCH.

GEORGIOS I., KING OF THE HELLENES, aetat 68.—It is perhaps at once the highest praise of the murdered monarch and the briefest dictum of the fact to write that his half century of rule over a people alien to his blood and training showed consistently the kindliness of his father, Christian of Denmark, and the political wisdom of his cousin, the seventh Edward of England.—London Times.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, banker, aetat 76.—When that great financier, during his testimony before a Washington committee, said that "character is the true secret of all success in life," he wrote his own epitaph—told in one short sentence the whole story of an immensely useful career.—Joseph H. Choate.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD GARNET WOLSELEY, aetat 79.—Men may or may not approve of war, or sympathize with England in her numerous conflicts in all parts of the world, but they cannot withhold a tribute to a man who, as a matter of simple duty to his sovereign, during so many years, fought so many battles and won so many victories.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MAY.

LORD AVEBURY, banker and reformer, scientist and author, aetat 80.—His was a life crowned with notable achievements. His sane activities in commercial circles, his restrained zeal in reform movements, his political interests, his scientific work, and, possibly more than all, his contributions to real literature all will combine to set his name high among those who have labored long to serve their fellow-men.—Lord Rosebery.

AUGUST.

FERDINAND AUGUST BEBEL, German Socialist, aetat 73.—To speak of him as the greatest figure in our politics since Bismarck may be to say a word too much, but there is no doubt but that he was one of the most interesting personalities, one of the most honorable characters, and one of the most brilliant orators of modern Germany.—Berlin Tageblatt.

NOVEMBER.

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, scientific investigator, aetat 91.—With his passing there disappears the last of that great breed of men with whose names the glory of the Victorian era is inseparably bound up. He will, throughout time, share with Darwin the honor of promulgating their practically joint discovery of the doctrine of evolution. And the whole broad realm of science has been immeasurably enriched by his treatises and monographs.—Sir Thomas Mitchell.

Another seven of marked prominence, though of an ability more widely varying than appears in those just mentioned, are Taro Katsura, Prince and thrice Premier of Japan, one of the distinctly "strong men" of the island's history during the generation last past; "Joaquin" Miller, the poet of our Sierras, his work redolent both of the picturesqueness and the power of the West he loved; Louis Maurice Boutet de Monvel, who has taken stand beside Caldecott and Kate Greenaway in making additions to the illustrated books of childhood of delightful charm and permanent worth; Francesco Madero, who will always bulk large in Mexico's troubled history, a philosophic dreamer rather than a practical politician or a forceful patriot; Jules Claretie, administrator of the Comédie Francaise for nearly thirty years, author and playwright, and member of the French Academy; Benjamin Altman, best type of the American merchant prince, and, (included for his high position at least) Alfred Austin, fifteenth of the British Poets Laureate.

"Dark Death and Dread Disaster."

The assassination of the Grecian King in Salonika in mid-March and the "judicial murder" of Madero on the birthday of our Washington call attention to the fact that the closing twelvemonth has witnessed more than a score of deaths through violence falling upon noteworthy citizens. Suarez, the second name on Mexico's Presidential ticket of the Madero elections, fell with his leader, and the same month saw the shooting of Salvador's President, Araujo; Tancrede Auguste, Chief Executive of Haiti, died by poison in May.

A Tragic List.

The complete list in this sorry sort, given elsewhere on the page, tells a tragic story, truly, touching as it does the notes of sudden accident, coldly planned assassination, the penalties of scientific investigation, or of the anachronism which we call war, broken-hearted suicide, and even that fine self-sacrifice which took the life of Major Melklejohn, V. C., when, to prevent his runaway horse from trampling some little children, he swerved it in among the thickset trees of London's Hyde Park. And full as dramatic were the deaths of Nazim Pasha, Commander in Chief of the Turkish armies, and his aid, Tewfik Pasha, who fell during the startling coup d'etat of January.

That only four entries are here made in the not less than horrible aviation record of 1913 is due in part to a natural desire not to extend this mournful section of the chronicle to too great length. More than 100 of the "birdmen" have closed their adventurous careers since last New Year's Day, one-half as many as were killed in the five preceding years. Such extraordinary mortality may be accounted for somewhat both by noting that the aeronauts are constantly pressing forward to the solution of more difficult problems, which involve greater hazard, and by realizing that the proportionate number of fatal accidents is no greater than formerly, since airmanship has grown to be a calling that counts its followers by the thousand. Aeroplane flights which a few years ago were topics for newspaper record are now a matter scarcely recorded and of almost daily routine; it is aerial journeys across or between continents that we are now interested in. If complete statistics of the number of miles traversed by all aviators since the beginning of the present twelvemonth were available, it might well appear that the mortality rate is not so high as we imagined it to be.

Grave Losses to Womanhood.

Five entries on the table of violent deaths—those of the Countess of Cottenham, the Princess of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess Cicconi, Alice Maud Meadows, the storyteller, and Sara Andrew Shafer, the nature lover and historian—emphasize how womanhood the world around has suffered as the days have measured themselves to weeks and months. Twenty-five names of those genuinely prominent in feminist circles have this year answered "Adsum" to the final roll-call, some whose names were very household words, others known of far below the deserving of the work they did, here and there one noteworthy rather for adventitious position than for personal achievement, but all now fitly to be recalled. The following brief sets forth little more than their names, here arranged alphabetically:

Adrienne Augarde, light opera soprano of twenty years' popularity.

Mrs. D'Oyley Carte, theatrical manager.

Mary Coes, Dean of Radcliffe College.

Henrietta Louis Colin, head of French department, Wellesley.

"Pierre de Coulevain," authoress of four volumes.

Harriet Tubman Davis, "conductor of the Underground Railway."

Julia C. R. Dorr, poetess.

Juana Rosa de Edwards, Chile's richest woman.

Della Fox, (Levy,) soubrette.

Anne Warner French of "Susan Clegg" fame, author of fourteen novels.

Frances Hackley, Tarrytown, N. Y., philanthropist.

Viscountess Hambledon, "Grand Dame" of the Victorian era.

Kamehachi Ichikawa, the greatest actress of modern Japan.

The Hon. Emily Lawless, novelist and verse writer.

Mathilde Marchesi, a singing teacher of international fame.

Emily Huntington Miller, storyteller and chronicler of bird life.

Lady Dorothy Neville, "she knew every one worth knowing for seventy-five years."

Duchess of Northumberland, leader in [illegible] philanthropies.

Mrs. Lucy D. Thompson, prominent in educational work in the South.

Ye Ho Na La, Dowager Empress of China.

Much could be written from this condensed composite text. Mme. Ichikawa, the "Bernhardt of Tokio," for instance, closed her seventy years in the midst of one of her ever-crowded performances, as she had always wished to do. Of Mrs. Carte it might accurately be stated that she was the real founder of the Gilbert and Sullivan period, for hers was the genius that kept these men together. Lady Neville, born a Walpole, with a Walpole intellect, seemed more a figure from some yesterday "memoirs" than a flesh and blood old lady in our own matter-of-fact times. That venerable Vermont poetess, too, Mrs. Dorr, was rather of a past generation than of this, for her first volume bore date of 1847 and her friends were Emerson, Lowell, and Dr. Holmes.

"Strange Men Who Strangely Did Strange Deeds."

Very many of those included in these annals could, indeed, be pointed to as of peculiar "human interest"—of unusual picturesqueness. The murdered President of Mexico was a character such as comes seldom across the stage of modern history, and "Colonel" Cody, the American cowboy working for the development of the British aerial service, was a soldier of fortune fit for a story book. Another bearing all the marks of merely imaginative creation was Zunser, the Yiddish poet, "Eliakum the Bard," fleeing for life from Russia because of the troublesome truth of his stirring verse and so beloved of his countrymen, who swarm in New York's sordid east side, as to be followed to his last long rest, in September, by more than 6,000 mourning friends. Armenius Vambery, the octogenarian Hungarian, who had mastered twenty-one Asiatic tongues the better to carry on his researches in the little known hinterland of that "Cradle of the Races," had lived a century ago, thus linking the times drawn by Parkman with this era of the wireless. Which suggests that Sir Edward Preece is set in the roster of the scientists; "the father of wireless" they called him in his native England, where he had been experimenting with that wizard mode of communication since the early eighties.

All Nations and Callings Lose.

The "Grim Reaper" has gleaned the globe around. The record of his harvesting holds mention of citizens of thirty-five various lands. And not a calling of all the many that claim the labors of men but shows telling gaps in its ranks. What loss to financial and commercial activities, for instance, is implied in the passing of such captains of industry as Henry M. Flagler, Charles Cramp, and Henri Menier, the famous maker of chocolates; as James McCrea, J. R. Keene, and that Duke of Sutherland who, excepting only the Czar, was the richest of individuals; as Bernard Quaritch, Robert Ogden, and Sir James Coats, the thread manufacturer; as W. W. Finley and J. B. Hammond, Gustav Wolff and Adolphus Busch!

Political life loses on this side of the Atlantic William Jay Gaynor and J. B. Henderson, author of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment, and on the other, the leading Conservatives, George Wyndham and Alfred Lyttleton. The renowned Hollander Poortugael will plead no more cases, nor will Justice Brown or Lord Macnaghten again pass judgment on cases pleaded. Viscount Tredegar and Gen. de Negrier will lead their troops no longer; George Hitchcock and Sir Alfred East and J. G. Brown paint no more pictures; Price Collier and Charles Major write no more books. The actors E. M. Holland and Aubrey Boucicault have answered their last cues. Clifton Bingham will compose no more songs for such as Barton McGuckin to sing. Sir Robert Ball has discovered his last star, John Milne measured his last earthquake, Stephen Dudley Field recorded his last invention.

The entire gamut of the ages is run. Adrienne Augarde, at 29, seems scarce to have entered life, while nine others were yet in their thirties. Pelissier, the comedian; Harry Peyton Steger, the picturesque Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Charles de Young of the Fourth Estate, Percy Lamber, Vice President Suarez, Tewfik Pasha, the Countess Cicconi, and the Princess of Saxe-Weimar. Oldest of all was Harriet Davis, "Conductor of the Underground Road," at 98, but Amzi Dodd of legal and insurance reputation; Dr. Lewis Swift, the astronomer; John Fritz, the iron and steel master; Frances Hackley, the philanthropist, and Alfred Russel Wallace all had life far more romantic than most of the heroes of fiction, and Prince Tokugawa, "Last of the Shoguns" of the Japan of day before yesterday, had he but set his autobiography to paper, could have told a story surpassing any of those "made-up" ones which fill the best sellers.

Mrs. Stowe's Eliza, escaping across the ice-dotted Ohio, had no more thrilling experiences than filled the long life of the ex-slave, Hattie Davis, who knew in the flesh all the great Abolitionists of the time of Garrison and Douglas, and who personally conducted some 300 of her fellows across the Canadian border and so to freedom. Justin Huntley McCarthy might look far and find for his "White Rose" stories no subject lending himself better to such Quixotic dreams of royalty restored to rightful power than Lord Ashburnham, who has upheld half the futile "pretenders" of these latter years, when pretender claims have so small a chance.

Such a list might be all but indefinitely extended—with Edward O'Connell, for example, constructor of the Monitor, and Capt. Orrin Smith, who designed the flag of the Confederacy, and Father Coruana, the Jesuit priest who founded Spokane just half a century ago, thus linking the times drawn by Parkman with this era of the wireless. Which suggests that Sir Edward Preece is set in the roster of the scientists; "the father of wireless" they called him in his native England, where he had been experimenting with that wizard mode of communication since the early eighties.

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The Lists in Full.

Considerably less than half of those properly to be enrolled on 1913's necrology of the worthily eminent have thus far been mentioned, even in so necessarily brief a way as the exigencies of space in such a form of publication make necessary. The complete lists follow, the names being arranged alphabetically in the main, although an attempt has been made in certain classifications to pay due regard to official position.

ROYALTY AND NOBILITY.

Dowager Empress of China.
King George of Greece.
Prince Tokugawa.
Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
Prince Henry XLV. of Reuss.
Princess Sophie of Saxe-Weimar.
The Archduke Rainer.
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar.
Fourth Duke of Sutherland.
Second Duke of Abercorn.
Duchess of Northumberland.
Twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford.
Fourteenth Earl of Pembroke.
Fifth Earl of Ashburnham.
Horatio, third Earl Nelson.
Countess of Cottenham.
Countess Cicconi.
Fifth Marquis of Northampton.
Viscount Llandaff.
Viscount Charlemont.
Viscountess Hambledon.
Lady Dorothy Neville.
Dinizulu, last Zululand King.

MEN OF AFFAIRS—26.

Benjamin Altman, merchant.
Isaac Blum, merchant.
Anthony Brady, "Mole of Wall Street."
H. G. Burt, ex-President Union Pacific Railroad.
William Busby, Oklahoma coal king.
Adolphus Busch, brewer.
Sir James Coats, thread manufacturer.
Edward S. Cramp, shipbuilder.
W. W. Finley, President Southern Railroad.
H. M. Flagler, hotel magnate.
John Fritz, iron master.
J. B. Hammond, typewriter manufacturer.
J. R. Keene, speculator.
James McCrea, President Pennsylvania Railroad.
Henri Menier, chocolate manufacturer.
Roswell Miller, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
J. A. Moffett, Vice President Standard Oil Company.
J. P. Morgan, banker.
Edward Morris, packer.
Robert C. Ogden, merchant.
C. E. Pugh, Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad.
Bernard Quaritch, book collector.
James Ross of Canadian Pacific Railroad.
Anson Phelps Stokes, banker.
"Deacon" S. Van C. White of Wall Street.
Gustav W. Wolff, shipbuilder.

ARMY AND NAVY—25.

Field Marshal Sir Garnet Wolseley.
Field Marshal Count von Schlieffen.
Nazim Pasha, Commander in Chief.
Gen. Andre, ex-War Minister.
Gen. Torelli, Tripolitan service.
Gen. de Negrier.
Gen. Bernardo Reyes.
Gen. Guillermo Acevedo.
Gen. Ehrterooth.
Major Gen. C. W. Park, H. M. A.
Brig. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A.
Brig. Gen. C. I. Wilson, U. S. A.
Admiral von Holtman, ex-Minister of Marine.
Admiral Douglas, ex-Lord of Admiralty.
Vice Admiral Sir John Fellowes.
Vice Admiral P. F. C. Gourdon.
Rear Admiral T. T. Caswell, U. S. N.
Rear Admiral J. G. Eaton, U. S. N.
Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson, U. S. N.
Rear Admiral Washburn Maynard, U. S. N.
Rear Admiral J. W. Moore, U. S. N.
Naval Constructor Sir W. H. White.
Capt. Orrin R. Smith, C. S. A.
Major M. F. M. Melklejohn, V. C.
Viscount Tredegar, "Light Brigade" survivor.

STATESCRAFT AND POLITICS—43.

President Manuel Araujo, Salvador.
President Tancrede Auguste, Haiti.
President Manuel Bonilla, Honduras.
Ex-President Campos-Salles, Brazil.
Ex-President Madero, Mexico.
Ex-President Pierola, Peru.
Ex-Vice President Suarez, Mexico.
Shefket Pasha, Turkish Vizier.
Prince Katsura, Japanese Premier.
Kiamil Pasha, ex-Premier Turkey.
Ex-Premier Ollivier, France.
Ex-Premier Moret, Spain.
Ex-Premier Sprigg, Cape Town.
Ex-Minister Marine Picard, France.
Ex-Gov. J. H. Berry, Arkansas.
Ex-Gov. F. S. Black, New York.
Ex-Gov. J. J. Gosper, Arizona.
Ex-Gov. W. F. H. Hutchins, Cape Colony.
Ex-Gov. W. J. Northen, Georgia.
J. H. Marble, Interstate Commerce Commission.
President Cantacuzene, Rumanian Senate.
Senator Jeff Davis, Arkansas.
Ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, Missouri.
Senator J. F. Johnson, Alabama.
Senator Sir Richard Scott, Canada.
Count Hayashi, Japanese diplomat.
Baron Ashbourne, English diplomat.
Baron Fava, Italian diplomat.
Sir Horace Rumbold, English diplomat.
Tewfik Pasha, Turkish diplomat.
Ferdinand August Bebel.
Luis Filipe Carbo, Ecuador.
Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky.
William J. Gaynor, New York.
Alfred Lyttleton, England.
T. W. Palmer, Minnesota.
Dr. Theodor von Holleben.
Gen. S. L. Woodford.
Timothy L. Woodruff, New York.
The Hon. George Wyndham.
Louis Paulin Passy, "Father of the French Deputies."
Sir George Reid, High Commissioner of Australia.
Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner Union of South Africa.

BENCH AND BAR—18.

H. B. Brown, ex-Justice United States Supreme Court.
Redmond Barry, Chancellor, Ireland.
Lord Gorell, English High Court.
Judge Henry Bischoff, New York.
Judge Addison Brown, Connecticut.
Judge J. J. De Haven, California.
Judge F. B. Hall, Connecticut.
Judge J. W. Houghton, New York.
Lord Macnaghten, London.
Judge J. P. Platt, Connecticut.
Judge W. C. Spruance, Delaware.
Judge Ralph Wheeler, Connecticut.
Judge H. E. Howland, New York.
Amzi Dodd, New Jersey.
J. W. Hunsicker, Pennsylvania.
Jonkheer Jacobus, Holland.
J. C. C. den Beer, Poortugael, Holland.

THE CHURCH—10.

Bishop W. C. Doane, Protestant Episcopal.
Bishop W. T. Sabine, Reformed Episcopal.
S. A. Barnett, Canon Westminster.
Rabbi C. H. Kahane.
Dr. Charles A. Briggs.
Cardinal F. X. Nagl, Vienna.
Cardinal Respighi, Vicar General.
Cardinal Vives y Tuto, Madrid.
Bishop J. J. Hogan, Western Mo.
Father Coruana, S. J.

PHILANTHROPY AND REFORM—6.

S. D. Koykendall, New York.
Harriet Tubman Davis, ex-slave.
Juana Rosa de Edwards, Chile.
Mrs. Frances Hackley, Tarrytown.
A. H. Love, President Universal Peace Union.
G. Touff, Cincinnati.

EDUCATION—12.

Dean Coes, Radcliffe College.
Prof. H. L. Colin, Wellesley.
A. S. Draper, New York Commissioner of Education.
Robinson Ellis, Latinist.
Alf Firman-Didot, lexicographer.
C. H. Jourdan, Paris, Sorbonne.
Louis Kutner, University of Berlin.
Prof. C. G. Lockwood, Princeton.
Prof. A. G. Newcomer, Stanford.
Ex-President G. D. B. Pepper, Colby.
President Reddel, University College, Wales.
Mrs. L. D. Thompson, West Virginia.

SCIENCE—32.

Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock.)
Sir Robert Ball, astronomer.
Louis De C. Bergh, architect.
W. Harvey Brown, naturalist.
Louis Paul Cailletet, physicist.
Lucas Championniere, surgeon.
J. R. Eastman, astronomer.
Wyman Elliot, horticulturist.
Stephen D. Field, inventor.
Alfred de Foville, economist.
W. C. Hazlitt, numismatist.
Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, surgeon.
Dr. Horace Jayne, biologist.
Capt. Hjalmar Johansen, explorer.
Augustus Koenig, metallurgist.
W. P. P. Longfellow, architect.
T. S. C. Lowe, meteorologist.
Charles McBurney, sugeon.
John Milne, seismologist.
Edward Fleet Morse, inventor.
M. L. Muhleman, economist.
J. Francis Ogier, toxicologist.
G. Browne Post, architect.
W. H. Preece, wireless investigator.
Leslie Reynolds, horticulturist.
Scipio Sighele, sociologist.
Adolph Slaby, electrician.
Lewis Swift, astronomer.
Jean Trumpy, horticulturist.
Armenius Vambery, explorer.
Alfred Russel Wallace.
H. L. Wilson, archaeologist.

LITERATURE—34.

Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate.
James Carter Beard.
Louis Becke.
Dr. J. S. Billings, librarian.
William Garrott Brown.
Price Collier.
Mlle. Favre de Coulevain.
Julia C. R. Dorr.
Edward Dowden.
Anne Warner French.
John Hays Gardiner.
Theodor Gomperz.
Angelo de Gubernatis.
Dr. Thomas Hodgkin.
Thomas A. Janvier.
Thomas Krug.
Josephus N. Larned.
William H. Larrabee.
The Hon. Emily Lawless.
Eirikr Magnusson.
Charles Major.
Alice Maud Meadows.
Cincinnatus Miller ("Joaquin.")
Emily Huntington Miller.
Frederick A. Ober.
Charles Francis Richardson.
Sara Andrew Shafer.
Benjamin Ell Smith.
Harry Peyton Steger
R. M. P. Thureau-Dang.
Reuben Gold Thwaites
Charles F. Warwick.
W. H. White ("Mark Rutherford.")
Eliakum Zunser ("The Bard.")

JOURNALISM—8.

F. F. Browne, founder and editor of The Dial.
Charles De Young, San Francisco Chronicle.
Angus Hamilton, war correspondent.
L. E. Holden, Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Henri Rochefort, Paris Intransigeant.
Ludwig Strashevitz, Polish patriot.
Stanley Waterloo, correspondent.
Luigi Roux of Rome's La Tribuna.

ART—12.

Louis Amateis, sculptor.
J. G. Brown, "newsy" types.
R. L. Carrier-Bellouse, sculptor.
Debat-Ponsan, religious subjects.
Louis Maurice Boutet de Monvel.
Sir Alfred East.
George Hitchcock.
Okahura Kakuzo, critic.
Sir Coutts Lindsey, patron.
Aime Moret, military subjects.
Louis Saint-Gaudens, sculptor.
Henry Stull, animal painter.

MUSIC—12.

W. F. Apthorp, critic.
Alexander von Bandrowski, tenor.
Clifton Bingham, song writer.
Theodore Dubois, composer.
R. A. Gaul, composer and teacher.
F. A. Korbay, composer and teacher.
Gustave Carl Luders, composer.
Mathilde Marchesi, teacher.
Barton McGuckin, opera tenor.
Anton Schott, opera tenor.
John Thomas, royal harpist.
Auguste van Biene, actor-musician.

THE STAGE—11.

Adrienne Augarde.
Aubrey Boucicault.
C. H. E. Brookfield, "Censor."
Mrs. D'Oyle Carte, manager.
Jules Claretie, administrator of the Comédie Francaise.
Della Fox, (Levy.)
Edmund M. Holland.
Mme. Kamehachi Ichikawa.
Harry Gabriel Pelissier.
George Rignold.
George Thatcher, minstrel.

MISCELLANEOUS—8.

A. H. Bogardus, wingshot champion.
Col. F. S. Cody, aeronaut.
Lieut. E. L. Ellington, aeronaut.
Carl Hagenbeck, animal collector.
Lieut. H. Kelly, aeronaut.
Percy Lambert, auto "champion."
Count de Montalant, aeronaut.
M. C. Murphy, athletic trainer.

The wisdom of the Master Dramatist, given to us in his "Much Ado," well sums up the moral (if one be looked for) which lies in these yearly lists of

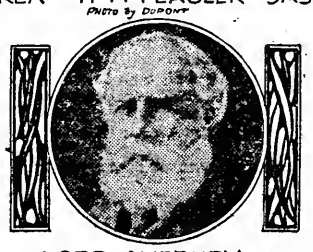
"Those who having loved and labored
Pass from sight though not from love."

Great Shakespeare wrote truly:

"What we have we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it, but being lacked and lost,
Why, then we rack the value, then we find
The virtues that possession would not show
Whiles it was ours."

SIR WM. PREECE | FRANK S. BLACK | A SAINT-GAUDENS | SIR ALFRED EAST | J. G. BROWN | DR. A. R. WALLACE | JOHN MILNE

BISHOP W. C. DOANE | JAS. MC. CREA | H. M. FLAGLER | JAS. R. KEENE | CARDINAL NAGL



LORD AVEBURY

TWO DOZEN MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE HAVE MET VIOLENT DEATHS IN 1913.

Manuel Araujo	President of Salvador	Assassinated
Tancrede Auguste	President of Haiti	Poisoned
Henry Bischoff	Justice N. Y. Supreme Ct.	Fell from elevator
Margherita Cicconi	Italian Countess	Suicide
Col. F. S. Cody	British aeronaut	Aeroplane fell
Countess of Cottenham	English social leader	Shot by accident
Lieut. E. L. Ellington, U. S. A.	Gov't Aeronautic Corps	Aeroplane fell
George I.	King of the Hellenes	Assassinated
Count Hayashi	Japanese statesman	Jinriksha accident
Capt. Hjalmar Johansen	Norwegian explorer	Suicide
Lieut. H. Kelly, U. S. A.	Gov't Aeronautic Corps	Aeroplane fell
Percy Lambert	Auto "Speed Champion"	Killed racing
Francisco I. Madero	President of Mexico	Shot by guards
Alice Maud Meadows	Novelist and poetess	Drowned
M. F. M. Melklejohn, V. C.	Major in British Army	Thrown from horse
Count de Montalant	French aeronaut	Aeroplane fell
Nazim Pasha	Turkish Commander in Chief	Assassinated
Gen. Bernardo Reyes	Mexican soldier	Shot in battle
Sophia of Saxe-Weimar	Of the German nobility	Suicide
Sara Andrew Shafer	American authoress	Auto accident
Mahmoud Shafket Pasha	Grand Vizier of Turkey	Assassinated
Jos Maria Pino Suares	Vice President of Mexico	Shot by guards
Tewfik Pasha	Major of Turkish troops	Assassinated
Gen. Torelli	In command in Tripoli	Shot in battle

WORLD'S DOCTORS STUDY PRENATAL MYSTERIES OF MAN

Secretary of American Delegation to Recent London Medical Congress Tells of the Marvelous Fields in Which the Nations' Physicians Are Searching for Light on Causes of Mankind's Diseases.

By Edward Marshall.

THE true significance of the medical and surgical marvels announced and discussed at the recent Congress of Physicians and Surgeons in London was scarcely, could scarcely be, appreciated at the time, even by those present. The mass of material presented was so vast, some of the facts offered were scientifically so startling, that time was needed for digestion.

The other day, in Philadelphia, I spent an afternoon with Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen, Secretary of the American delegation. His discussion of the work of the congress amounted almost to a résumé of the world's medical and surgical progress during the past two years—a brief period, but one which has seen advances of great moment.

To the lay listener the most impressive part of Dr. Allen's recital was its indication that the science of to-day is searching with new promise in remotest regions. Medicine is not only endeavoring to find cures, but to find causes.

At this remarkable conference the probe was thrust into depths hitherto unsounded in the history of mankind's physiological science. It is apparent, from the proceedings of this congress, for example, that, co-existent with modern scientific and popular interest in eugenics, has developed a searching study of what a layman may describe as "human embryology," which is likely to produce decisions of great value to the race.

Dr. Allen emphasized this. "Indeed," said he, "the first section of the congress dealt with anatomy and embryology, and interesting papers discussed 'the early stages of the human ovum,' as well as 'cerebral localization and the precise significance of sulci.'

"Science now knows much about the pre-natal development of lower animals, but many of its theories concerning that of the human being are conjectural. The world gains through the fact that at this congress evidence was produced to prove that our scientists are going very deeply into the mysteries of life's beginnings.

"As remarkable as the announcements were those of various discussions in regard to prehistoric man. That made by Dr. Smith Woodward of London, based on his studies of the 'Piltdown skull,' gave rise to much discussion, some of it almost acrimonious, but useful as revealing to the layman, as well as to the scientist, the somewhat conjectural nature of the marvelous reconstructions of our prehistoric ancestors which so frequently have been served up to us of late in our illustrated newspapers.

"It is as necessary that we establish fully what we do not know as it is that we shall make quite certain of those things which we do know and spread the knowledge of them.

"The discussions of physiology," Dr. Allen continued, "demonstrated the trend of modern scientific medicine in the direction of physiological chemistry. We are actually beginning to feel certainties about that long-mysterious circle of ductless glands represented by the thyroid, the adrenals, the pituitary, &c.

"All these are claiming an amount of investigation which promises to be most productive. An American, Dr. Graham Lusk of New York, and Drs. Cramer and Krause of Edinburgh discussed the alleged influence of the adrenals and thyroids on diabetic metabolism and the relation of the thyroid to carbohydrate metabolism; and when their studies were associated with those of other men dealing with diseases of the pituitary body it became very evident that science is awakening to the importance of the controlling element in the digestion of starches and sugars, and to the fact that the ductless glands cannot be treated as isolated entities, but must be regarded as links in a chain of once unsuspected importance.

"The practical application of this advanced knowledge becomes apparent in such diseases as diabetes, Graves's disease, cretinism, and acromegaly. Only a few years have elapsed since the days when these diseases could be met only by the rankest sort of empiricism.

Chemistry's Forward Strides.

"In general pathology and pathological anatomy became apparent the commanding position which chemistry is taking in advanced medical research. Chemical pathology occupied early an entire section.

"Under this heading appeared evidences of the intense study which is being given to cancer.

"The experimental production of the disease in lower animals and the resultant minutely careful observations provided material for a paper of a moment to be guessed only by those who realize the tremendous importance of this disease. Cancer forms one of the greatest problems now confronting medical science and, of late, attention has been concentrated on it to a gratifying extent.

"Its ever-growing death rate commands constantly increasing attention.

"Among the most important papers on this subject was that of Dr. Erwin F. Smith of Washington, D. C., demonstrating his production of true cancer in plants.

"Dr. Smith has isolated the organism and proves that when this be inoculated into the root of certain garden plants true and characteristic metastatic growths will appear in the smaller limbs and even in the leaves. Microscopic examination proves these to be of cancerous nature.

"There are but a few known disease links between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. Of these, cancer [illegible] is one.

"Artificial production of cancer in lower animals, the effect of peculiar diet on the cell growth of such tumors, and this production of cancer in plant life are the three great avenues of promise in this particular and most important trend of study.

"Of course no man dares predict what new facts may develop before the next congress shall convene, but the fact that many men are studying this scourge with high intelligence, along lines which are producing definite and incontrovertible facts, is promising.

"Even more definite results of the careful and minute scientific investigation which is characteristic of the time were revealed by Duval of New Orleans, who has been working upon leprosy.

"The suggestive work of this investigator makes us all look toward New Orleans for the solution of the problem of this scourge. From time immemorial leprosy has plagued and shocked humanity. If America is first to conquer it, the triumph will be great.

"Certain problems in therapeutics are getting fire from all points. Among these is diabetes. Tirard of London makes clear that the ductless glands and carbo-hydrate metabolism are all part of the great whole.

"We Are Progressing."

"There has been a notable advance in our knowledge of diabetes, because we know more about the chemistry of the pancreas muscles and liver than we did four years ago, and more about the effect of the posterior part of the pituitary body at the base of the brain upon carbo-hydrate or starch digestion. We are progressing.

"With Sir William Osler as President, the most crowded section was that devoted to medicine, so far as the number of papers was concerned; but there were several subjects dealt with by a number of men which may be mentioned as of peculiar interest.

"Chief among these was a paper upon the organs of internal secretions. Another—more than one, in fact—dealt with arthritis, known to the laity as chronic rheumatism. It would be difficult to name any disease of which the layman hears more. The men discussing it divided into two camps, the one holding most cases of arthritis to be primarily of infectious origin, (which may come as a surprise to many laymen,) and the other seeking for its cause in perversions of chemical activity in the gastro-intestinal tract.

"There is no doubt that knowledge concerning chronic rheumatism has advanced since the last preceding congress. Indeed our advance in knowledge of this especially painful and costly ailment has been as great, perhaps, as that of our information concerning any other disease.

"There is real hope for sufferers, for the increase in medical knowledge of chronic rheumatism is not only scientific, but is based upon actual cures of cases which heretofore had been considered hopeless.

"America's lead in surgery was again emphasized at this congress. Possibly the most interesting discussion in the surgical section dealt with treatment of tumor of the brain.

"This subject was discussed jointly in the surgical and neurological sections. The extensive work now being done along this line naturally divides itself into diagnosis and operative treatment, and the latter naturally separates into purely palliative and curative work.

"The palliative treatment consists principally of what is known as decompression—removal of large pieces of the skull, so as to give the brain, greatly compressed by the growth of the tumor within restricted skull space, the chance of further expansion.

"In certain cases this relieves somewhat the agonizing headaches of the victims and defers the eventual and inevitable blindness.

ALFRED REGINALD ALLEN M.D

"The curative treatment consists in the removal of the growth, which, unhappily, however, often is unapproachable. Among the greatest exponents of brain surgery in the United States are Dr. Cushing of Johns Hopkins and Dr. Frazier of the University of Pennsylvania.

"The actual technique of operations in brain surgery was expounded in extenso at the congress, and the discussions promised fine advances for the future.

"Enormous strides have been made in human knowledge of anaesthesia, a subject which claimed twenty-odd papers. Especially were the delegates interested in the new intra-tracheal method.

"The administration of an anaesthetic by this method necessitates the introduction of a tube which conveys, past the epiglottis and into the patient's trachea, an accurately graduated mixture of air and anaesthetic vapor.

"The undoubted excellence of this method lies in the fact that, because less anaesthetic is used by it, the patient subjected to it naturally suffers less operative shock through it than through the older methods, and nausea and vomiting are reduced to a minimum.

An American's Achievement.

"It also enormously simplifies the technique of the administration of an anaesthetic when, say, the patient is turned upon his stomach for an operation involving the kidney region or any portion of the back.

"This intra-tracheal method is a beautiful thing, and for it the world is principally indebted to an American, Dr. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, has done more than any one else to develop it.

"Two interesting and important questions were dealt with in the section devoted to obstetrics and gynecology. One of these was the matter of infant mortality in the first four weeks of life and the other was the treatment of malignant growths by the Roentgen ray and radium.

"The new substance, mesothorium, and its action on malignant growths deserve attention. Mesothorium is a recently discovered radio-active chemical, and its therapeutic value when used like radium is now under investigation.

"Radium itself is now attracting scientific study, not only in connection with the use of the radium salt for its action on new growths and rheumatic conditions, but also for its action through radio-active water in chronic rheumatic conditions. There are large fields for investigation of the therapeutic value of radium, and it has already proved its value in certain fields of malignancy.

"The principal activity of the medical profession which devoted especial attention to the eyes seemed to centre on glaucoma, a disease in which, owing to blocking up of certain passages in the eye, the tension of the semi-liquid mass filling the eyeball becomes such as to destroy sight. No decision has been reached as to the best technique in operative treatment, but there has been undoubted progress.

"Tremendous attention is being given in these days to the diseases of children, and here, again, we find the ductless glands playing their important part.

"Their influence on the development of the child is now granted an importance undreamed of not so very long ago.

"The thymus gland, for example, is now credited with much importance. In the new-born infant it is large, lying immediately back of the upper part of the sternum, and it is absorbed, shrinks, atrophies in early childhood, disappearing altogether or leaving only a vestige in adult life.

"Interesting observations now are under way concerning the effect of the pituitary, the pineal, and the thymus glands on sexual development or retardation.

"Tuberculosis in childhood has many manifestations and was given a whole day of discussion. The disease still waits for a cure, yet there is no doubt that in its b[illegible] enormous steps forward hav[illegible]proved, even in the four years [illegible] previous congress.

Improved Treatment of Children.

"Almost the world over a very hopeful tendency is apparent in the treatment of mentally defective children. The excursion to the Earlswood Asylum, the British National Training Home for feeble-minded children, offered a striking illustration of really notable modern progressions. Even within the memory of the comparatively young the treatment of these unfortunate members of society consisted principally of putting them under lock and key, where they would cease to be an annoyance to their families and the community.

"Modern treatment demonstrates the necessity of a most careful classification of the mental equipment of each individual case, and the endeavor to make each individual of economic value to society in so far as the patient's mental condition will permit.

"Many of these cases are such that one unfamiliar with very modern advances would say, upon examination: 'Nothing can be done.' But training under scientific supervision is producing very remarkable results.

"In my work in nervous diseases I see a large number of feeble-minded children. The parents of many are poor working people, who cannot afford to put their children in any one of the several private, high-priced training schools.

"The alternative is that they shall be placed in a public institution, of which there are many in this country that are really excellent. But here we meet the obstacle of overcrowding.

"So the vast majority of these weak-minded children must still be kept at home, where there is absolutely no hope for a mental improvement and where they form a most undesirable environment for normal children.

"If they reach maturity they become ripe ground for the development of criminal instincts, and it is well known that the illegitimate birthrate among young imbecile women is appalling. Notwithstanding the high criminal rate among young imbecile men, the problem of the young imbecile woman is more serious.

"That society does not attack this point more energetically can only be explained by admitting a general ignorance of facts, albeit so much lately has been written on the subject. In the English institution we found no startlingly new things, but we did find a very high developmental activity. Along these highly important lines the whole scientific world is thinking energetically and unselfishly, while the whole lay world is sodden with indifference. A change must come here.

"In neuro-pathology—treatment of the diseases of the nervous system—the last four years have shown a marked advance. Rothmann of Berlin read a paper on symptomatology of diseases of the cerebellum which brought out with great clarity new methods in diagnosis, while Smith of New York presented some valuable conclusions on Gasserion ganglion.

"There has been great advance in spinal surgery. We now dare attempt what we would have hesitated to consider four years ago; but there are now, and will remain, many inoperable diseases of the spinal cord.

"In psychiatry the world is making gratifying progress. The Jannet and the Freud schools provided a most interesting discussion at the congress upon the subject of psycho-analysis. The psychology of crime was discussed jointly with the section on ferensic medicine.

"Possibly the trend at present along this line and psychiatry in general is toward consideration of the immense amount of work which has been devoted to studies in heredity. In this work America has progressed; but so has all the world.

"The importance of the work is very evident when men like Jelliffe of New York will make such a tremendous study as was exhibited at our recent congress in Washington. There he gave a hereditary analysis of 25,000 individuals, 900 of whom had suffered from Huntington's chorea.

"In hygiene and preventive medicine the world has made great strides. The effects of dust in producing diseases of the lungs are beginning to be understood. The mucous membrane of the lungs furnishes a mechanism for ridding itself of foreign matter like dust, yet, at best, this mechanism is but partially successful, as is instanced in the black, coal-dust lung of the miner.

"It is only reasonable to realize that many of the expectorations one sees upon the sidewalks and in other public places are swarming with tubercle bacilli and pus-producing organisms.

"As soon as the expectorations become dry they become part of the dust which every crossing sweeper and every clerk sent out to clear the sidewalk with a broom is careful to put into circulation.

"The amount of peril in the dust of the street or of any public place is disputed; that is, there are differences of opinion as to the amount of actively infectious matter it is likely to contain.

"But that it often, if not always, does contain dangerous micro-organisms is beyond dispute, and that a municipality should allow its streets to be swept without previous thorough wetting shows ignorance upon this point.

"And it should be remembered by municipalities that the sidewalk is quite as unclean from the standpoint of micro-organisms as the roadway is—indeed, that it is likely, for obvious reasons, to be by far the more dangerous of the two.

"It therefore occurs to me that attention might well be directed to those cities which start to clean their streets at eleven at night and finish before seven in the morning. If work be carefully done, and a wet process used, including sidewalks as well as roadways, infection from this source would be reduced to a minimum.

"But in most American municipalities, and, indeed, I think, in municipalities generally throughout the world, the care of the sidewalks is left largely to the householders. The work is done during the day, when the streets are full of people, and not according to any scientific system, but as the porter, boy, or other shop attendant in the business district or the servant or housewife in the residence sections sees fit to do it. There may be room here for a widespread reformation of methods.

A Remarkable Museum.

"Nothing could have been more interesting than the museum which was gathered from many countries and shown in connection with this international congress. It was one of the most effective pieces of work in medical history and represented a wide range of morbid specimens, laboratory methods of procedure, and allied subjects such as have not hitherto been collected anywhere."

I asked Dr. Allen if Prof. Osler had had anything to say upon the subject of old age. It seems that he had not, and that the matter was not importantly considered at this congress.

"What diseases still offer blank walls to the medical profession?" I asked Dr. Allen.

"The term 'blank wall' is inexpressive," he replied. "But there are questions which are engaging the attention of the most brilliant minds in the world and which have not yet yielded notably. In the investigation of cancer and diabetes there is definite promise, as I have already intimated.

"Such gatherings as this recent congress do vastly more than draw men together into a great group which may sit listening to the reading of papers upon scientific topics. There is sure to be at such a congress a useful interchange of ideas outside the sessions; wholesale criticism from South Africa may favorably affect work in New York or Philadelphia. Ten words from India may give San Francisco a new and valuable point of view in some important matter.

"America is keeping up its superb record for surgical progress and is advancing steadily in medicine. We have not lost the tremendous surgical and medical impetus which came to us with our civil war and which we imparted to the whole civilized world."

MOVING PICTURES FOR MAKING PEOPLE CHARITABLE

AND now moving pictures have been pressed into service as a means of making people charitable.

For a long time the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities has been puzzled as to how to interest non-contributors to its many charitable activities. The members of the federation felt sure that many people in Brooklyn would become willing donors if only some idea of the organization's work could be placed before them in a striking and convincing form. At last Benjamin H. Namm, President of the Federation, and Max Abelman, Assistant Secretary, hit upon moving pictures as the solution of the problem. Together they have written a picture play entitled "How the Jews Care For Their Poor," which is intended as a direct appeal to those who have money to spare, even if it be only in small quantities, to loosen their purse strings for the benefit of their less fortunate fellow-beings. The play is to be produced in the near future by the federation in co-operation with the Universal Film Company, which took the pictures. This is the first time that a film story has been used as a means of propaganda in communal charitable work.

The pictures were exhibited last Sunday, as a sort of test of their effectiveness, at the federation's annual supper in Beth Moses Temple, Brooklyn, before an audience of about 2,000 persons.

The pictures will be sent to every city in the United States and to many cities in other countries, so that it is likely that, before long, the path that Brooklyn has blazed will be followed by charitable organizations throughout the world.

Here, in brief, is the story of "How the Jews Care For Their Poor," as told in successive pictures:

A young Russian Jewess, after the death of her husband, comes to America with her little boy and girl. Immediately after their arrival at Ellis Island a charitable worker from the Brooklyn Council of Jewish Women looks them up and takes them in charge.

The newcomer is piloted to the home of her brother, a poor tinsmith. Not long afterward she is taken ill and dies, adjuring her brother with her dying breath to care for her orphaned little ones.

He promises to do so. But things go badly with him and he, too, is stricken with illness while at work trying to provide for his little niece and nephew. He is brought home, incapacitated for further effort in their behalf. Friends then notify the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. A young lady investigator is at once sent to the family's home. She takes the situation in hand without a moment's delay.

She gets an ambulance and has the tinsmith hurried away to the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital. There the physicians decide upon an immediate operation for appendicitis. The children, left uncared for by the illness of their uncle, are taken to the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The operation on the uncle is made successfully and he is able to leave the hospital after a short period of convalescence. His first thought is to visit his niece and nephew and find out how they have been faring at the orphan asylum. He calls there and finds them well and contented.

Several years are then supposed to elapse. The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities assemble at the orphan asylum to attend the commencement exercises of the institution. It happens that the speaker chosen to deliver the valedictory address is the orphan boy who was cared for at the asylum.

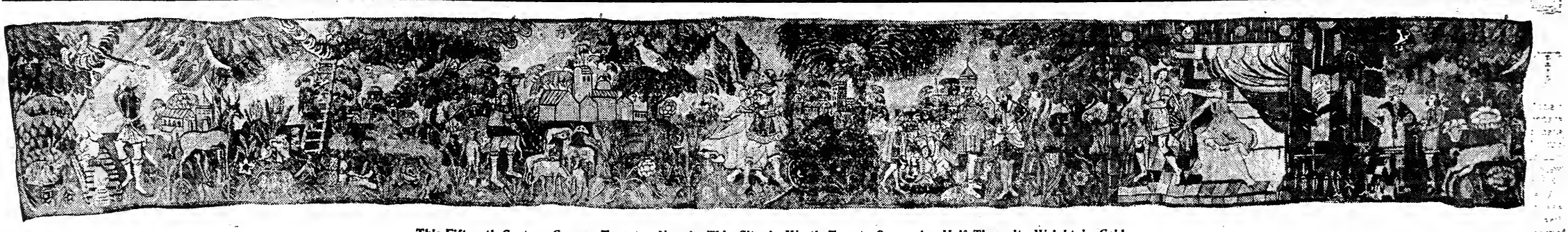
His address is called "Charity." In it he extols the federation's work.

A philanthropist among his hearers, deeply moved by the boy's impassioned words, calls next day at the federation's offices and learns all about its work. While he is there many applicants come with their sad tales and obtain relief before his eyes. So impressed is this man—typical of the non-contributing class which the federation is striving so hard to enlist as its helpers—that he immediately donates a large sum of money, expressing the hope that his action may serve as an example to others who, like himself, need only to have their interest aroused.

Scene on Ellis Island.

The Children's Uncle Being Taken to the Hospital.

AMERICANS ARE BUYING MORE TAPESTRIES EACH YEAR



This Fifteenth Century German Tapestry Now in This City Is Worth Twenty-One and a Half Times Its Weight in Gold.

Masterpieces of Weaving, Worth Many Times Their Weight in Gold, Are Being Brought to This Country in Constantly Increasing Quantity, Both for Private Houses and for Museums.

WITH the growing demand in America for the spacious and formal house, with its great stone hallways and paneled wall spaces, has developed a revival of interest and appreciation in tapestries and in the use of these old world "pictured cloths." This has sent their values in the last few years to figures only comparable to those brought by the paintings of old masters, and, in many instances, far in excess.

Their rarity and the demand have made tapestries almost a necessity in the luxurious home of to-day, and have likewise established them as a source of both investment and speculation, with values further enhanced by the fact that Europe retains most of the greatest pieces in her museums and private collections. Tapestries in America, even in less important examples, are becoming more and more difficult to secure, although many wonderful tapestries each year find their way here, and into the homes of collectors, as well as into the museums.

The history of tapestry can be traced back many centuries to the East—Egypt, China, India, and Persia—through such examples as the Coptic tapestry of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, woven about 300 A. D., and that in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, also Coptic, woven in 400 B. C. But the interest in tapestries is not confined to these fragments, but is centred more especially in the great productions of the Middle Ages; in the early Gothic, which reached their perfection in the period between 1475-1520, and in the latter part of the sixteenth century, when the tapestry guilds in Flanders alone numbered 40,000 weavers. With the approach of the Italian Renaissance and the greater excellence of drawing, which developed a more subtle treatment by the weaver of expression, color, and shading in his work—such as in the great tapestries from cartoons by Raphael and other Italian artists—Flemish tapestry reached the zenith of its perfection.

French Tapestries.

Tapestries were at this period the proud possessions of Kings, who became royal patrons of the tapestry works, and were the indispensable accessories of wealth and glory, illustrating the incidents of history and constituting the decoration of the palace, the castle, the private chapel and cathedral. Here the tapestries hung in gorgeous array; some glittering with silver and gold threads, and even with jewels woven into the warp; some mellow in the soft coloring of the wools and silks which were used for the high lights.

With the decadence of tapestry-making in Brussels came the development of the art in France under royal favor, notably that of Henri IV. and Louis XIV., who established the Gobelins and made France supreme in the production of tapestry for many years. Other works established outside of France produced examples of perfection in weaving, but for only a brief period.

Arras and Paris became famed for their tapestries, the former advancing the art more than did the latter, although it is Paris that has preserved her tapestry looms to-day in the Gobelins, which still exists as the Government factory. The Aubusson tapestry factory at Aubusson, which was reorganized in the reign of Louis XIV., and reached the zenith of its perfection under Louis XV., likewise produced and still produces tapestries characterized by the delicacy of their coloring and their design.

While the interest of royalty was the influence which caused the great tapestries of the world to be created, the preservation of the early tapestries is largely due to the monasteries, where the treasures of the lord of the land were deposited while he was forced to go to war to defend his castle. It is thus that many valuable examples have been preserved, protected by the strong walls of the monastery, where they often remained as gifts. As the arts and crafts found their greatest exponents in the monks and friars it is natural that the religious influence in the choice of subject was evidenced in the design of early examples and in the weaving of textiles generally.

The looms used in tapestry making were known as the high warp and low warp, or "haute lisse" and "base lisse," but it is to the high warp that the most celebrated in tapestry production is attributed. The tapestry factory had its Director, with the various workmen under his supervision, and each tapestry weaver had a directing artist, as the design was necessarily of the greatest importance. He selected, in turn, the wools and silks for the work.

The dyers were quite as important as the weavers, as attested by their ability in dyeing threads that have held their color for centuries with dyestuffs often as costly as the silver and gold threads used.

The guilds which protected tapestry weaving became the cause eventually of its abolition through their overexacting laws to preserve a standard of excellence.

Worth More than Weight in Gold.

It is therefore not remarkable that tapestry now, as during the three centuries covering the period of its production, is worth literally its weight in gold—in fact, many times its weight. This is illustrated in an exceptional example of German tapestry, woven probably in Nuremberg during the latter part of the fifteenth century, and now in a noted collection in New York. It has an actual value of $40,000, and weighs but six and a half pounds.

Many fine tapestries came from the German ateliers during this period, and are particularly recognizable by the drawing, which at that time had its own characteristics and was not influenced by the Italian schools. In the Cathedral of Angers there is a tapestry depicting the "History of the Virgins," and in the Brussels Museum there is one of this type called the "King's Return."

Perhaps one of the greatest groups of tapestries in existence is the series "Scipio Africanus," of which a set of three has been acquired by an American collector. The cartoons of these tapestries were drawn by the celebrated pupil of Raphael, Guilio Romano, who reveled in heroic action and in the elaboration of scenes depicting the lives of the ancient Romans.

Twenty-two large cartoons were made by him and sent to Flanders for weaving, where they were executed with the wondrous kill of the Flemish weavers in the early part of the seventeenth century in Brussels. These are composed mainly of silk and gold threads, with certain figures in fine wool. The monogram of the weaver, which combines H. and M., appears in the right-hand border of the subjects, "L'Armée Navale," and in "La Conference." In "L'Incindie," the third of the group, appears the monogram of C. and M.

"La Conference" depicts Rome's great General, Scipio, standing in his mantle of pale blue and feathered casque beside his officers with the formidable ranks of the army of invasion behind him. From far in the background winds a stream, which flows before Scipio. On its further side stands the Numidian King, who, through his conference with Scipio, is supplicating for his people against Roman oppression. A negro attendant holds his horse and into the distance stretches the barbaric army with its banners and panoplied elephants.

The borders, which are an important feature of this tapestry, are divided into distinct pictures, such as were used in the Raphael tapestries about 1516, and similar to those of the "Acts of the Apostles," the original set of which hangs in the Vatican. The subjects used in the Scipio sets are "Charity," "Luxury," "Time," "Old Age," "Theft," "Resurrection"; across the lower border are "Obedience," "Tyranny," "Patience," "Flight."

The first set of this group of Scipio Africanus tapestries, which could only have been produced by the combined skill of the Italian artist and Flemish weaver, were owned by Francois I. The three referred to in this article are from the private collection of a Spanish nobleman in Madrid, and are considered by many connoisseurs, in their state of absolute preservation and with a valuation of $200,000, the finest group of tapestries in any private collection.

In the celebrated series of tapestries representing episodes in the lives of Henri II. and Diana of Poictiers the one referred to as an "Allegorical Scene," now owned by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, is another fine example of sixteenth century Flemish weaving. The subjects in the tapestry comprise a female and a male figure representing the "United Netherlands" and the "Prince of Orange," with a sea turtle typifying the Inquisition.

It will be remembered that the long and horrible wars between Spain and the Netherlands were inspired by the Inquisition, and that their purpose was to compel the Netherlands to submit to religious persecution. Spain being a distant country and her only access to the Netherlands being by sea, since France could not be traversed, the sea turtle represents the arrival of the Spanish troops. The slimy water it spouts represents the purpose of the Inquisition; the mighty, impending blow from the club in the hands of the male figure suggests the determination of the men of the country, led by its chieftain, to thwart and kill the scheme.

It is almost impossible for one not conversant with the cost of weaving tapestries to realize that it cost more to weave in this piece the delicate foliage on the mountain side and in the formal garden in the background than it would have cost to weave personages, when broadly treated. Each separate tree and plot of shrubbery was woven with such skill and delicacy that all are veritable works of art and marvels of execution and beauty to the eye of the connoisseur.

Of the many remarkable tapestries purchased by the late Charles M. Ffoulke and added to his famous collection, which included the Barbarini collection—one of the most noted in the world, comprising 135 pieces—is the "Triumphal March of Charles V." This tapestry was woven in the first quarter of the eighteenth century at Malgrange by weavers from Gobelins.

The scene represents a procession in which Charles V. is the dominant figure. He sits enthroned upon a dais which rests upon a gilded car drawn by four horses harnessed abreast and led by two servitors. Four female figures, representing the four quarters of the globe, are seated upon the lower step of the dais. In the allegorical group Europe holds a crown and a miniature chapel. Asia holds a basket of flowers in her lap and swings an incense burner. America, an Indian girl crowned with feathers, carries a bow in her uplifted hand. Africa is represented by a negress in deep shadow in the background.

The Goddess of Fame, with extended wings, rides the clouds behind the Emperor and holds a wreath of laurel above his head. He is attended by a large and magnificent escort, part of which has preceded him, with music playing and drums beating. The dyeing of the wools and silks with which this tapestry is woven is the work of Van der Kerchov, the celebrated chief of the dyeing department of the Gobelins. This magnificent specimen, considered by the greatest authorities on tapestries to be a veritable masterpiece of textile painting, has but few equals.

Of the Barbarini collection, the series which comprises a set of twelve illustrating "The Life of Christ" was obtained from Mr. Ffoulke by Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles of New York, who presented them to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

America Bidding High.

It is thus that the history of tapestry is gradually becoming allied to America, which is competing with Europe for possession of the treasures of its looms. This is well exemplified in the acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum, through the Rogers Fund, of the three fifteenth century tapestries which formerly belonged to the Bordac collection, and which, when shown in the Exhibition of Primitives held in the Louvre in 1904, awakened enthusiastic recognition.

Of the three, one contains only three figures, and would seem to have been a centre of interest in the story represented in the set. A woman splendidly dressed bends toward a man who kneels, hat in hand, to receive the flower which she offers him, while on the other side stands a richly dressed man. The background is formed of wide vertical green, red and white stripes, with a variety of detail. The costumes of the personages represented in these tapestries belong to the second quarter of the fifteenth century, and as there is mention of similar hangings in the inventories of the Cardinal de Bourbon (1437-1488) they may be assigned without question to this period, and even dated with a degree of certainty.

These tapestries, together with the "Sacrament" set, purchased in 1907, and the tapestry loaned by J. P. Morgan, which is declared to be the most beautiful and important tapestry in America, have placed the Museum in an enviable position with regard to this branch of decorative arts. Variously called "The Kingdom of Heaven" and "The Adoration of the Eternal Father," woven in Bruges or Brussels in 1510, this example has become in turn the possession of the King and Queen of Spain, of Cardinal Mazarin, and finally of the late Mr. Morgan, who, it is said, paid $340,000 for it.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is also rich in tapestry gifts and acquisitions. The Flemish tapestry (1450-1600) presented to the museum by Mrs. John H. Wright is particularly notable. The main field is surrounded by a narrow border of fruit set in architectural framework and divided by jeweled columns with Gothic capitals into four panels representing "The Creation of Eve," "The Baptism," "Nativity," and "Crucifixion."

Seated in the foreground are the figures usually associated with Christ—the Prophets and the Apostles. This tapestry is rich in tone and color and is one of the largest and most important in America.

Triumphal March of Charles V., an Eighteenth Century Tapestry in the Charles M. Ffoulke Collection.

Mortlake Tapestry.

Another type of tapestry which is rarely found outside of England is the Mortlake tapestry, one of two now in a noted American collection. It is a characteristic production of the looms established in England in 1619—forty years earlier than the Gobelins—by James I. With the desire to equal the art of the Continent, the most skillful weavers, through subterfuge and monetary inducements, were brought to England from the Low Countries. With noted artists to draw cartoons, these weavers made the Mortlake tapestries as famous and wonderful as any produced since the late Gothic or Renaissance.

Under the direction of John Vanderbanc, who became weaver to William and Mary, the factory continued. Through his skill and rare talent in depicting nature, a set of the elements—Earth, Air, Fire, and Water—was woven for Lord Gray after designs by Lebrun. "Air" is illustrative of the power of air. Birds are shown, while in the border wind instruments are used, and feathers and a clever intermingling detail suggestive of the subject that could only be executed by a master hand.

The central figures are of Juno, with an attending goddess posed on a cloud, Boreas beside them, who, with his mighty breath, is illustrating the potency of air. Such an example as this has a value not only as a work of exceptional beauty and coloring, but as a production of English textile art that no longer is exploited and which ended with the close of the Mortlake factory.

Fifteenth Century Tapestry of the French School Owned by the Metropolitan Museum.

Love and I

By BRUCE MOORE.

LOVE and I once a-Maying went;
I was a dunce of a willful bent:
Little I meant save idle play;
But Love, pale, scornful, stole away.

Year follow'd year; he came not back:
My days were drear and lone, alack!
From nights more black than darkness throws
In the path of dawn oft, oft, I rose.

Then, in a way too dearly bought,
One sweet brief ray of joy I caught;
But, anger-fraught, Love stole anew
With a trembling step far, far, from view.

Through many an hour have I since then
In street and bower watch'd maids and men.
Assured that when I noted there
With a kindling eye some love-taught pair

I could yet learn how I too might—
Should Love return—his favor invite;
But, pitiless quite, anigh my door
Though it stand ajar Love comes no more.

Of all Mankind, the sorrowful folk
Are they who, blind, forge their own yoke:
Dare I invoke, O Fate, thy will?
Be kind; or keep me hopeful still.

The Great Red God

By FREDERICK MOXON.

SPEED! Speed! the Great Red God must have his sacrifice:
He is our Lord of Earth and Sea, and Ruler of the Skies.
His frenzied lust is in our blood, his fire is in our brain.
To glut his power our souls are made twin murderers with Cain.

Speed! Speed! the Great Red God demands his hourly due;
His altars drip in every street, his priests their hands imbrue
With blood of reckless votaries—with blood of innocence:
Pile high the heaps of victim-flesh, our worship's evidence!

Speed! Speed! the Great Red God grows ravenous to hear
The splintering crash, the hissing steam, the shrieks of sudden fear;
His gloating eyes roll greedily along the wreck-strewn track—
So few to-day? To-morrow's dead shall amply fill the lack!

Speed! Speed! the Great Red God impatient chafes to see
The air with falling hundreds dark.
What now boots two or three
To pay his price, insatiable? Nor land, nor sea, nor space,
In depth or height sufficient are to give our Great God place!

URGES SWEEPING CHANGES IN NEW YORK'S LEGAL PRACTICE

Public Welfare Demands That the Civil Code Be Abolished and That the Criminal Code Be Extensively Revised, Says Prof. Aymar of New York University.

ABOLITION of the New York Code of Civil Procedure and extensive revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure are urged by Francis W. Aymar, Professor of Law at New York University, who has had occasion to give much thought to the delays and inconveniences to the public and to lawyers resulting from the present condition of the codes.

Prof. Aymar, in an interview last week for THE TIMES, outlined some of the changes which he believes should be made in order to give greater efficiency to the working of the laws. He thinks injustice is done to the rights of many civil litigants, while injustice in criminal cases often results to society or to defendants, or to both, in consequence of the present antiquated and burdensome practice.

"Lawyers generally agree that the Civil Code is unworkable and impossible," said Prof. Aymar. "A commission should be appointed by the Governor or the Legislature to study the whole question of civil practice in New York and to frame on a scientific, modern basis a practice act which would take the place of the Civil Code, which should be abolished.

"New Jersey has a practice act, with 100 sections or so as compared to approximately 3,500 sections in our code. Much of our code is utterly waste matter.

Too Many Courts Here.

"New York civil practice as now constituted results in some instances in delays in disposal of suits for from seven to ten years. This is due, in large measure, to the fact that appeals and reversals are obtainable where error is not material, where no substantial right is involved. In England appeals and reversals result only where the substantial right of a litigant has been denied.

"We have too many courts. A case is first tried in the Supreme Court; an appeal may then be taken to the Appellate Division; a second appeal may then be taken to the Court of Appeals; in some instances a writ of error may take the case on still a third appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"In my opinion the Appellate Division should be done away with. There should be only one appeal possible, and there should be a larger Court of Appeals to hear the consequent increase in cases before that tribunal.

"As it stands now the Appellate Divisions in various parts of the State will reach different conclusions as to the law on similar conditions of fact. We should not have one ruling in Manhattan and another in Brooklyn. If all cases went only to an enlarged Court of Appeals we would have a definite and certain rule laid down always and everywhere applicable to similar facts. The enlarged Court of Appeals should have two sides—one to hear civil, and the other to hear criminal appeals.

"There should be a simplification of civil pleadings. The plaintiff's pleadings should consist of but three parts—the first part for the setting forth of the right of the plaintiff against the defendant; the second part for a statement of the facts constituting the violation of the right; the third part setting out the damages sustained in consequence.

"The abolition of demurrers is a necessity of importance in revising New York's practice. Demurrers, a relic of antiquity, should be banished from modern law. They are a fruitful source of improper, unjust, and needless delays. Issues of both law and fact should be raised at the same time. It should not be possible to do as is done now—raise a question of law by demurrer and then, if the demurrer is decided adversely, seek a second line of defense on the facts."

Prof. Aymar then turned to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

"This code should be changed extensively, but it does not need to be abolished," he said.

"In my view, the criminal administration of New York City ought to be organized into one department of justice under one administrative head, and should have control of the Police Department, the District Attorney's office, and of the Magistrates' courts. One department and one head would bring these three into better harmony, would result in better team work for the good of the city as a whole. Under a department of justice there would not be so much pulling and hauling in different directions as is now met with in the administration of the criminal law, nor would there be so many lengthy delays. An end would come to the hostility which is sometimes in evidence between the police and the District Attorney, and between the Magistrates and the police—hostility which by no means serves the public interest.

"I think that grand juries and Coroners should both be abolished. The absence of grand juries would simplify the procedure. The District Attorney should be allowed to determine whether he has a cause of action and to bring the case to trial on warrant and complaint without the necessity of presentation to a grand jury, which is merely waste effort.

"The Coroners are useless. The police can do the Coroners' duties concerning mysterious deaths, while the judicial functions of the Coroner are useless, anyway. The Coroner is not a necessary link in the criminal system and his existence merely means more wasted effort and wasted time.

Changes for the Better.

"As to the police in criminal trials, I think that their functions should be extended so that they would get witnesses for the defendants as well as for the State. In England the police obtain witnesses for the prisoner, on the theory that the Government is interested in the whole truth's becoming known rather than in mere conviction at all hazards. In New York there is too much of a tendency on the part of the authorities to regard a criminal trial as meaning the necessity for conviction regardless of the merits.

"In regard to misdemeanors there is at least one change which I think could be instituted with advantage. In ordinary cases of misdemeanor the defendant should not be arrested, but he should merely be served with a summons. As the practice is now, the defendant in misdemeanor cases can be held in jail in default of bail.

"Another change in practice which might be adopted from England to public advantage is to allow private persons to prosecute. In England, if a man's watch is stolen, for instance, the owner of the watch may himself prosecute through his own counsel.

"I think we might allow such prosecutions, with the consent in each individual case of the District Attorney. Such private prosecutions would mean that expense would be saved to the State and that in a not inconsiderable percentage of instances there would be more vigilance in prosecutions—the wronged party will often push a prosecution where the authorities might let it lapse.

"In criminal cases we should make a change in regard to the defendant's testifying. At present he can go on the witness stand or keep off it as he chooses. We ought to make it compulsory that the defendant take the stand. If he is innocent his rights will not be hurt, and if he is guilty the rights of society will be served. There is too much safeguarding of the individual in this regard and not enough safeguarding of the community.

Three Judges Should Sit.

"In homicide cases there should be a provision that three Judges of the Supreme Court shall sit at the trial. It would then be almost impossible to reverse the result of the trial on appeal, except in the unlikely case of the most flagrant error. I believe that with three Judges sitting the rights of the defendant will be better protected than is the case now, while society will also reap advantages. There will be fewer miscarriages of justice.

"The awkwardness of our existing practice results in improper and unjust delays. In criminal cases men often remain in jail a year before being brought to trial, and may then spend another year in jail after trial awaiting the result of appeal. Too much time is wasted under our practice in getting final determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused. They do things much better in England, and we should in some respects follow English methods."

Prof. Aymar then referred to the report of the Special Committee of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology on criminal procedure in England. This committee made a study of English practice for the purpose of obtaining data which might be of value to American States in revision of criminal procedure. The committee was composed of John D. Lawson, Dean of the Law School of the University of Missouri, and Edwin R. Keedy, Professor of Law of Northwestern University.

"I entirely agree with the recommendations of that committee," continued Prof. Aymar, "and believe they could be embodied in New York's system of criminal jurisprudence with great advanage to the community."

"We should obtain some method of choosing a jury which will not lead to the waste of time and the abuses of the present method. It is interesting to observe the way they do their jury choosing in England, and the description of what the committee saw over here is sufficient to give us Americans some food for thought on this question."

Prof. Aymar then cited this description of the English method from the committee's report:

In selecting the jury in the English courts the challenge of a juror is almost as rare as the challenge of a Judge in the United States. A Chairman of Quarter Sessions said to us, when questioned on the subject: "I have been on the bench for six years; I remember only two or three challenges in my life, and not one during the last three years." We talked to more than one practitioner at the criminal bar who acknowledged that he had never seen a juror challenged for any reason, either by the Crown or by the defense.

Nevertheless the law of England recognizes the right of challenge. In felonies the accused has twenty peremptory challenges, but the Crown has none. If the Crown objects to a certain juror the court orders him to stand aside until the panel has been exhausted or a jury obtained. Then, on the panel being called over, if the jury box is not filled, the Crown must challenge for cause only. There is no peremptory challenge in misdemeanors.

Challenges for cause are unlimited (the causes being that he is a peer or lord of Parliament; that he is personally deficient, as an infant, alien, lunatic; that he is an outlaw or convict; that he is biased on account of words, relationship or employment.) But where our practice and the English practice are so wide apart is in the matter of the examination of a juror. While the English law permits a question to be put to a juror to show that he is incompetent propter delictum or propter defectum, the question must be based on a previous challenge, naming the ground and based on evidence; neither the Crown nor the defenee is permitted to go on a fishing expedition in the hope of discovering from the juror's answers some ground which they had no previous evidence to support. And a challenge propter affectum, i. e., that the juror is not indifferent but is biased, must be proved by evidence aliunde; it is not allowable to ask a juryman whether he has an opinion or has expressed one.

The counsel must challenge the juror he objects to, must state the ground of bias and must then produce his witnesses in support of his charge. Then follows a curious method of trying the question of bias. The Judge does not decide the question, because it is not a question of law at all but a question of fact.

If it is the juror first called that is challenged, the court appoints two triers from the panel summoned or from the spectators, and these sit as a jury of two to try the issue, the onus being on the challenger to make out his case. If the triers find the juror qualified, then he and the two triers decide the next challenge. As soon as the second juror is chosen the two triers step down and out, and any subsequent challenge is tried by the first two jurors. The examination on the voir dire, so familiar to the American lawyer, is almost unknown to the English practitioner.

While the English jury is not an arbitration board composed of trained men specially chosen to cope with difficult problems of fact, but is taken from all ranks and classes and all trades and callings, it is much more a permanent body than the American jurors who are summoned in large numbers, from which, by lot and by sifting, a dozen are selected to try a particular case, and, having done their work, disappear and are heard of no more. At an assize court in which two judges were sitting in different rooms trying jury cases, only forty jurymen had been summoned, and we saw the same twelve men try five cases of felony, and the only reason they did not go on for the rest of the day was that in the fifth case the foreman rose after the Judge's charge and requested that they be allowed to retire for a few moments, and so another jury had to be called to take up the sixth case.

At the opening of the court the jury is in the box before the prisoner or the counsel or the Judge enters the courtroom, and the only work done, that we saw, in the obtaining of the jury, was the calling of their names to see if they were on the list, and the administering of the oath to them, one by one.

We sat through the trial in whole or in part, during our four months in England, of at least fifty criminal cases, five of them capital and most of them felonies of the higher grade. We witnessed the trial of divorce cases, between parties of prominence, where the jury is employed just as in other common law cases and where it also assesses damages against the corespondent. Yet we never saw it take longer time to choose the jury than the few minutes required to call the names and administer the oath, and we never witnessed a single challenge or heard an objection to a single juryman.

PROF. FRANCIS W. AYMAR

COLLEGE STUDENT NOT A JOKE BUT A MUCH MALIGNED INDIVIDUAL

One Who Knows Him Well Objects Vehemently to the Way He Is Misjudged by Unthinking People.

By Frank Andrews Fall,
Bursar of New York University.

WHY does the average citizen judge the college student chiefly by musical comedy standards? I do not know. But there are significant indications that he does appraise the modern student in precisely that way.

The man on the street confidently believes that the German student spends half of his waking hours in fighting duels and the other half in transferring beer from stein to stomach. He thinks of the English student as a cricket-playing, tea-drinking chap, with active arms and legs, but no considerable amount of gray matter in his head.

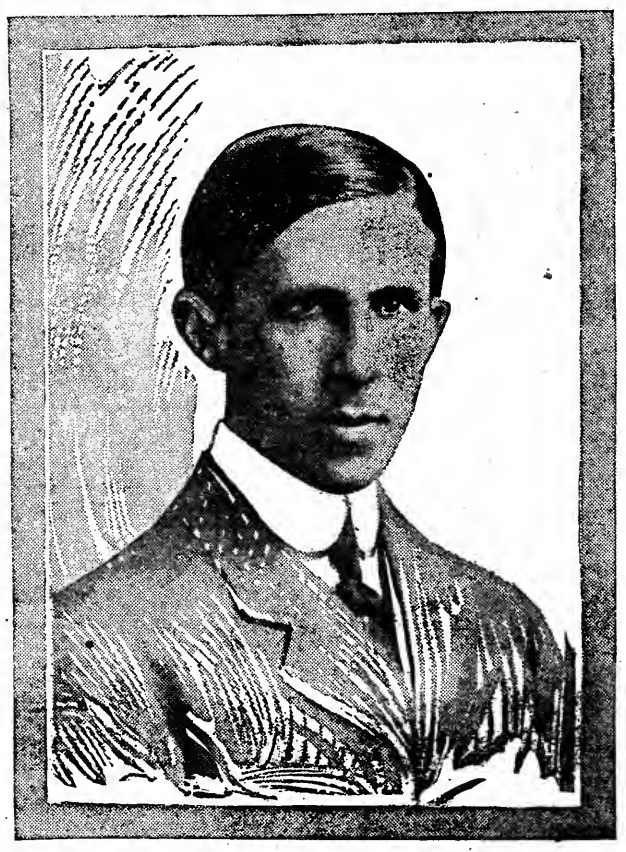
He regards the Russian student as primarily a disturber of the peace, a fomenter of revolutions, a maker of bombs. He expects to see real French students at the French Students' Ball. And he feels that he has done full justice to the American student when he catalogues a raucous yell, a ridiculous little cap with a green button on it, a Norfolk jacket, peg-top, high-water trousers with three-inch cuffs, loud socks, and louder shoes.

Isn't it about time for somebody to give the man on the street a better perspective, a more rational point of view? Should he not be told that he is missing by far the best part of the picture? To these questions the college students of America are returning a decided affirmative. So are thousands of earnest men and women who work among college students, who see them every day, and who know well enough that a green button on a postage-stamp cap may cover a very useful brain.

Probably we should not blame the average citizen too much for not getting all of the picture. He seldom, if ever, enters a lecture-room, a laboratory or a college library, where he might find the students at work. He never sees the "grinds" burning the midnight oil in their rooms, or standing guard for hours over some experiment in the chemical, physical, or electrical laboratory.

What he does see is the undergraduate in his hours of play. He beholds him fishing in a park fountain or pushing a baby-carriage at the command of some fraternity's initiating committee. He sees him building bonfires or parading through the streets after an athletic victory. In a word, he sees him when school is out and studies are temporarily abandoned. But where does the citizen, who views these youthful pranks with amazement, get the idea that the college student never does anything else? Again I have to say, I do not know.

But he has such a belief, and it is high time that somebody who knows the college student better than he does gets Mr. Average Citizen into a corner and urges him to accept a few wholesome truths.



Frank Andrews Fall.

The first of these is that the modern college or university requires its students to do serious, painstaking, sustained work. Every college worthy of the name has fixed standards of scholarship, and insists that its students live up to them.

If a prospective student cannot meet the institution's published admission requirements he is not allowed to matriculate. If, during his course, he falls behind the required average in recitations, tests, and examinations he is either dropped or required to take the work a second time. If he does not complete the stipulated number of hours in his chosen course he is not allowed to graduate.

In a word, if the college student wishes to remain in good standing as a college student, he must work. The loafer is not given a warmer welcome in a modern college than he is in a modern office, factory, or bank. All of this Mr. A. Citizen should know, but apparently does not.

Even the much-discussed Greek letter fraternities, so frequently accused of interfering with the realization of the highest scholarship, are beginning to co-operate with the college authorities in their efforts to get the students to do hard, honest work.

Many of the general fraternities, having chapters scattered from one coast to the other, have provided machinery for accomplishing this very admirable result. Upper classmen are designated to act as advisers of the under-classmen. Juniors and seniors are made personally responsible for the scholastic standing of freshmen and sophomores in the chapter. If an under-classman gets behind in his work, his adviser, and other upper-classmen if necessary, see that he is admonished, encouraged, and coached, until he has pulled up to an even footing with his classmates again.

Of course, there are many other spurs urging the student on to accomplishment of the various tasks assigned to him by his instructors. The interest of his parents and friends at home, his desire to make a creditable showing in his own class, his determination to win a fellowship, or a Phi Beta Kappa key—all these influences tend to hold him steady to his purpose. Most important of all, he wants to be good for something after he leaves college, and he realizes that he must make the most of every opportunity to broaden his knowledge, his experience, and his sympathies.

All this refers to the normal undergraduate, the average college student. In every institution, of course, there are some who have been sent for ornamental purposes only; youngsters whose parents feel that college will help their offspring socially, whether it does intellectually or not. These individuals (one can scarcely refer to them as students) are often a distinct menace to the well being of an educational institution. Having plenty of money to spend, they set the pace socially for the rest of the student body, and the pace is too often a hot one.

But in the end the butterfly type of undergraduate does very little real harm. He soon comes to be known for what he really is. Having appraised him at his true value, the hard-working student goes on about his business and lets the butterfly flit whithersoever he will. And sometimes, a few years after graduation, the "grind" has the deep satisfaction of giving the former butterfly a job in his office or factory or mine.

The first thing, then, to be told to the man on the street is that probably 70 per cent. of all the college students enrolled in the various American institutions this year are doing work that might be graded from "fair" to "excellent." That being the case, they cannot very well spend all of their time, or any considerable portion of it, fishing in park fountains or building bonfires.

In the second place, the citizen has the wrong idea of extra-classroom student activities. He believes that if the student does not neglect his studies for initiations and parades he deserts them to run a college publication, an athletic team, or a debating club. Here, again, some allowance must be made for the critic's point of view.

Some students do give too much time to student activities outside of the classroom, and doubtless their regular work suffers thereby. Some colleges, too, allow student activities (and chiefly athletics) to play too prominent a part in the general life of the institution.

But many students bear these extra responsibilities, and at the same time stand well in all their classes. Some of them are actually helped by their outside activities to do better work than they could otherwise do. If we should deduct all such cases from the total of students employed in outside activities we should be likely to find that the balance remaining of students who are harmed by the carrying of outside responsibilities is an almost negligible quantity.

At New York University, before the School of Journalism was established, the conduct of the various student publications constituted a fairly good training school for newspaper men in itself. Some of the best-known men in metropolitan journalism to-day got their start in that way. Playwrights and composers of music have been developed in the same field. It was not so very long ago that a Broadway theatrical manager was so impressed by a student-written and student-produced New York University musical play that he bought it outright and produced it with marked success.

If one could interview the biggest men in New York to-day in business and the professions he would probably learn that more than half of them had experience in college in running some kind of a student enterprise.

If your son, then, Mr. A. Citizen, is going to college next year, do not warn him to fight shy of student activities. On the contrary, urge him to get into them as much as he can without jeopardizing his chances of making a creditable record as a student.

Finally, and possibly most important of all, the man on the street who thinks of the college student as a joke should be informed of the almost unbelievable things that are being done by students who have no financial backing from home or elsewhere and are compelled to earn their way through or go without an education entirely.

Mr. Average Citizen ought to meet the young African who ran one of our elevators in the Washington Square building while enrolled as a student in the University Law School; who kept plugging along until he had his Bachelor of Laws degree and was admitted to the bar; who now earns his five thousand a year and will ultimately do much better than that.

He ought to know a woman student of the same school who put herself through by selling newspapers and supported several persons besides herself at the same time. She has recently passed the bar examinations and has begun to practice.

He should meet the lad from a New Jersey town who tried everything he knew of in order to get money for an education, and finally took up prize-fighting. Once or twice a month he appears in the roped ring and takes his medicine or administers it to his opponent at the prevailing market rates. After each bout he makes a payment to the university cashier on account of his tuition.

He should know some of the students who tutor at Harvard, wait on table at Princeton, collect laundry at Cornell, usher in theatres and operate telephone switchboards in Chicago, farm it in the Summer in Minnesota, and read proof on university publications at Leland Stanford.

Mr. Citizen will have to admit that the students make good financially while they are in college. What they do after graduation is fairly well known. Against the statement that college graduates are worth but $5 to $7 a week (which argument comes around as regularly as washday) should be placed the evidence of thousands of men and women who have gone directly from college graduation to positions of responsibility and good pay.

It is even possible to prove that college training produces increased earning power before the student's course is completed.

In the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance during recent years the students have been asked to give, confidentially, reports on their earnings from year to year.

In a certain year the average salary before entrance was $69.37 per month. At the end of the first year it rose to $79.26, jumped to $95.51 at the end of the second year, and to $104.85 at the end of the third year. One student in the class increased his salary 50 per cent. in the three years.

All of this is most respectfully referred to the man on the street, who does not know the college student as he is, but judges him from the peg-top trousers and noisy hosiery.

New Germanic Museum Head Owns Admirable Collection of Modern Art.

HUGO REISINGER, who recently has been elected President of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, is a collector of modern art whose taste ranges through wide fields. His collection is one of the very few in either Europe or America that can be called truly international. His American pictures include examples of artists of first importance, his German group is catholic and interesting, but the French group is not less so, and there are representative works of the English, Swedish, Dutch, and Spanish schools having in each case special significance and merit as art, and together conveying an impression of strong personal predilections and well-trained judgment.

The American paintings are led by a little recent picture by Sargent entitled "Nonchaloir," an old French word, meaning much the same thing as nonchalance.

Even for the "master of them all" the quality is extraordinary. The paint has slipped from the brush to the canvas with an ease and certainty telling of many years of practice that has not relaxed into slovenliness or stiffened into formula. Handling of paint is still a joy to the painter. And the beauty of the workmanship is not less apparent on account of the beauty of the subject, a subject that gives every chance in the world for witty charm of statement. A girl is half reclining on a sofa covered with pale green stuff. Her voluminous blue silk skirt with shimmering lights and shadows fills the seat of the sofa and a white cachemere shawl with a bluish green pattern in the border envelops the upper part of the figure. The girl's black hair makes a shadowy patch of darkness against the blue-green wall, there are touches of gold contributed by the furniture of the room. The attitude of the figure is perfectly interpreted by the title, and the effect is heightened by the languid gesture of the interlaced fingers. This is not quite the Sargent of the fashionable portraits. It is the young Sargent of something like thirty years ago, with the added dexterity and enriched technical resource that have come with those many years. Any collector might be proud of owning a picture so close to a painter's ideal of what paint should do for him.

There are a girl's head by Whistler, belonging to that rather long series of heads of which the Boston "Little Rose of Lyme Regis" is one, a tender and subtle painting that unfolds its beauty like a flower as you watch it; Mr. Chase's famous fish picture, a woman in yellow by Mr. Dewing, and Alden Weir's chicken yard all tremulous with the color and light of Spring, sturdily telling the story of hungry fowls at one's humble door among surroundings made beautiful only by that moving and mysterious tremor of the air.

Childe Hassam's early Brooklyn Bridge, reminiscent of the blizzard period, when nature was in the habit of doing what art seems to be doing now, and later pictures by the same painter when sunshine and blue water became his favorite theme; an early Davies showing a girl crouching on a rock by a waterfall, a picture just as interesting in its way as his later visions, yet telling us quite clearly how much could be gained by breaking up that tight outline and making the contours pulse with life; Frieseke's girl with a birdcage; landscapes by Lawson and Redfield and Schofield, the fine group by Melchers of two children in a meadow, are other pictures that indicate the representative character of the American group. It is brilliantly capped by another Melchers, later to be seen at Pittsburgh, two men in a studio, one seated at an easel, the other in artist's deshabille standing, brush in hand, facing the spectator. The seated man is Mr. Reisinger and the artist standing is Mr. Melchers. Both are excellent likenesses, but it is one of the rare instances in portraiture where absolutely nothing has been sacrificed to the likeness, the easy grouping and lack of self-consciousness in pose and expression giving no hint of the thralldom into which the ordinary painter enters the moment he attacks the interpretation of a special personality. One notices the turning about of left and right caused by the necessary mirror.

A big boat picture by Frank Brangwyn, with red sails, hugs fat colods, and a dark and tumbling sea, is in the painter's characteristic vein, with something less than usual of tumult in his workmanship and something more of force in his arrangement; and there is a fine Lavery, a woman and child in the woods. There are Sorolla's "Children on the Beach" still familiar to the public that found out suddenly how to get to the Hispanic Museum a few years ago, and a vigorous laughing self-portrait by Mancini, a painter of brilliant quality. The late Hans von Bartels is represented by one of his most vivacious and sturdy figure paintings, done in gouache; a wholesome red-faced Dutch girl in a yellow blouse spotted with red and a blue checked skirt, and by a fish market. There is no common sense in finding Dutch subjects particularly suited to this use of the water-color medium, but the clean freshness of the pigment certainly shows at its best in such work as that of Bartels, who was the undisputed head of his school in this kind.

The German Schools.

Among the Germans the older and the younger men are brought together with impartiality. Fritz von Uhde is represented on the side that brought him into prominence as an innovator and radical, when, thirty years ago, he painted interiors flooded with sunlight, the color high in key. This little girl quietly reading her book by a window, all the shadows suffused with light, created almost as much a sensation at the time it was first exhibited as the Post-Impressionists now create in their home on the Kurfürsten Damm. It is Max Liebermann, however, older by a year than von Uhde, who wears most easily the aspect of imperturbable modernity. More a draughtsman than a painter, his "Polo Players," a wedge of flying figures cutting into smooth expanse of green, is an extraordinary combination of energy and reserve. Swiftly as Liebermann may drive his line, it invariably is a regulated and determined speed. The imperious movement by which his work is characterized suggests nothing of unbridled force. Essentially an artist of an age that is dominated by the restraint of impulse, every touch of his vivacious pencil is eloquent of discipline.

A very clever sketch, executed when the painter was at the height of his powers, represents Leibl, the master of his generation among German artists. An actor, rehearsing his part at home, sits in his chair, with his sleeves rolled up, extending his arm in a dramatic gesture. The beautiful foreshortening of the hand and the fine surface built up by films of paint superimposed one upon another tell one something of Leibl's great quality. Already he is an old master to his countrymen, and even one of his slighter works is treasurable. Near at hand hangs a little landscape by Johann Sperl, Leibl's friend, who lived in the same house with him and occasionally painted with him in collaboration. Baron von Habermann is here also, in his early and best manner, before the eccentricity of his waving line fastened upon him. The interior of a studio with a model posing, her pink bodice making a charming note of warmth against cool grays, the figure of the artist partly seen, his face concealed by his easel, this picture expresses the Habermann of genuine originality, and is deservedly in favor with his followers.

Here also are Kuehl, whose specialty is the painting of interiors, intimate and precise; Slevogt, with a park scene of cool, vibrating greens; Truebner, in his recent exotic mood, with a study of dark foliage and brilliant red flowers; Angelo Jank, with characteristic race horses; Walter Leistokow, Max Klinger, with brisk studies for decorations; Kampf and Thoma, Skarbina, with an interior rich in lacquered reds; Menzel, the "Little Giant" of German art, with a small picture of a man reading a newspaper, instinct with the healthy realism that has been an invaluable influence in his native school; Artur Kampf, with a vivacious "Spanish Dancer"; Boecklin, with the picture "At the Spring," which was shown at the Metropolitan Museum; Lenbach, with the "Ecstasy" and the portrait of Bismarck, also shown at the Museum on the occasion of the German exhibition a few years ago, and Stuck, with a small and controlled version of his favorite Faun theme.

Leo Putz is a Munich painter who studied at the Munich Academy and at Julian's in Paris. To neither does he owe his peculiar technique, but to his searching interrogation of the problems of his craft and the reality of nature. He belongs to the school of young Munich artists who call themselves the "Scholle," and who keep close to nature in their work without attempting crass imitation. His flesh painting alone would place Putz in the first rank of technicians.

Mr. Reisinger owns two pictures by him. One is the head of a girl against a background of rich verdure. She wears a striped blue and white dress and a black bang covers her forehead. The painting of this head recalls Courbet, his rich substance, his bold execution, but the brush is wielded by a lighter hand than Courbet's, although one does not expect from it the magical touch of the later picture that hangs in one of Mr. Reisinger's upper rooms.

This second picture is called "In Sunlight" and represents a half nude woman lying on pillows out of doors, the light streaming across her bare shoulders and the white pillows, and illuminating the gay parasol. One's admiration for Putz may have encountered many an obstacle in the course of his lusty work for "Jugend" and his paintings which illustrate most completely his allegiance to the "glebe" extolled by his school; but this picture completely wins the lover of exquisite craftsmanship. Rarely in this century has one seen such complete mastery of the medium. The paint floats over the canvas as though it were light and air. The values are so perfect that although it is difficult to see by any change of color where the lovely arm and throat meet the white of the pillow, there is no chance to mistake the quality of the flesh.

(Courtesy of Mr. Reisinger.)

Portrait of Hugo Reisinger and Carl Melchers, by Carl Melchers.

Putz elsewhere has been brutal, here he is the quintessence of delicacy, but not pensive, self-conscious delicacy; on the contrary, sweet and gay and impalpable, with this daintiest possible story of light and shade and vital human flesh and blood, told not mincingly with insinuations, but freely, candidly, and charmingly, with all the breadth and depth of feeling from which sprang the wholesome pictures of the great Venetians of the Renaissance, and in a color scheme of cool, subtle blues and grays and yellows.

There are also sheep by Zügel, and an unusual and brilliant example of Schramm-Zittau's work, perroquets with rose-pink and white plumage, perched on a yellowish gray branch against a background of blue, all in a high key and as gay and beautiful as a flower painting by Fragonard. Near the perroquets hangs another Liebermann, one of his beach scenes with swift, fresh brushstrokes and light color, the sallow tone punctuated by the sharp notes of red in the sails of boats in the middle distance.

Scandinavian Art.

From this type of German art to the art of Sweden as it finds expression in Zorn's painting is not a long reach. Even Liebermann, however, can not, or does not, compete with the terrific energy of this "splendid child of Mora." It is energy that has been prepared for, and it includes concentration, but leaves opportunity for more complete abandonment to the mood of the moment than Liebermann, with his Oriental temperament, permits himself. The result is sometimes a masterpiece, and always a work that communicates something of joy and the sense of the worth of mere physical life. This peasant girl, in her red and white bodice, is radiant in her wholesome beauty, and the painter has made us realize her abundant vitality and force and the ease with which his own great vitality has met the problem of placing her there before us in her vigorous youth and charm. We know a great deal about her, the simplicity of her life, the hard work done by the aid of her strong young muscles, the sting of the Winter wind that has slapped the color into her cheek, the need of the Northern race to which she belongs for brilliant, harsh color to counteract the effect of dark pine trees and deep snow.

Two other Zorns are bathing scenes, the one in which a little blond bather stands at the foot of a cliff, just venturing the water, showing him in his most delightful vein of humorous sympathy; finally there is his portrait of Mr. Reisinger, a work so distinguished and so authoritative that he well could afford to let his future fame depend upon it. He has painted several American portraits, but in this one he has curbed his sometimes too hasty touch to an easy, deliberate handling, he has chosen a scheme of color of no less dignity than vivacity with blacks and grays that are filled with air and are innocent of that suggestion of the pigment which occasionally mars his work in oil. And into the face he has put character, the character he has read in his sitter. It is a really great portrait, on the painter's highest plane, perhaps even his masterpiece, as to which the future will tell us. Another portrait of Mr. Reisinger is by Lund, the Norwegian painter, whose clever work was seen in the Scandinavian exhibition. Here also the painter has felt at ease with his sitter and has shown him in outdoor costume, against a light gray background, the figure surrounded by a strong bounding line, the brush-work free and light, the whole impression one of spontaneity and naturalness.

The French Pictures.

The French group has the blessed quality of unexpectedness. The Frenchmen of the great modern schools had more than one idea, painted in more than one mood, adapted their technique to the individuality of their subject, but who would know as much from the average assemblage of their works? In this collection we have "representative examples," but we have also records of certain inspired moments when everything was favorable and the painter worked for his own complete pleasure, his pleasure in subject and problem and paint. Such a moment is commemorated in Monet's picture of his wife in a garden, sewing by a little table. She wears a blue hat and the sun flecks her white dress, and the foliage drifts about her in waves of lovely green; there are red roses and a little fence. The picture sings a happy song of peace and contentment and the beauty of flowers and the pleasantness of Summer. Not even the stately "London Bridge," one of the Thames series which shows Monet in his most dignified aspect as a master not only of light and color but design, can overpower the sunny joy of this garden picture, into which something of the simplicity of the true French temperament has passed.

Renoir's girl with a parasol, seated on the grass, also is free from the hectic color and unhappy shallow touch that claimed the painter's later attention. But simplicity reaches its height in the child's head by Manet. Rarely did those thick, skilled fingers achieve a subtler interpretation of the thing seen. Nothing has been compromised, not the narrowness of the little shoulders, nor the ugliness of the plain gray dress with its white ruffle at the neck as slim as the stem of a flower, nor the tightness of the strands of dark hair pulled remorselessly back from the full, round, childish forehead. But how sincerely and how shrewdly those young Gallic eyes look out at you, how intelligent is the little plain face, and how beautiful is the workmanship that has placed everything before us precisely as it should be, without an effort at wit or a hint of self-consciousness, just commonplace perfection, Manet at his best, the most single-minded of artists.

At the opposite pole is Diaz with a figure subject, a little girl in a rose-colored skirt with black ribbons, holding a white poodle, a charming bit of artifice and dainty color. Pissarro is represented on an interesting side of his too-patient talent by a street scene, in which he observes as scrupulously as Raffaelli and uses a freer, less-pointed brush, and there is Raffaelli himself, with a picture of a great square surrounded by red-roofed buildings, and with many people in the foreground, one of those extraordinary portraits of place in which the painter has chosen each detail for its characteristic significance. His Paris never could be confounded with any other city, the environs of his Paris never could be mistaken for the environs of any other place, his dog of the street is not the dog of the road, his people wear the dress of the town in which they find themselves, and he is never general in his descriptions of any thing or person. His paintings in the future will have a great value because he not only has observed minutely, but in the spirit of an artist, enhancing and not diminishing his effects by his detail. Moreover, he has used colors so impeccable and a medium so safe that his pictures will keep their fresh bloom as long as they last and will last indefinitely. It meant judgment and insight to place so important and representative a Raffaelli with the more widely acknowledged masters of the French school.

(Courtesy of Hugo Reisinger, Esq.)

There are also the Barbizon men, Corot and Dupré; there are Boudin, Cazin, and L'Hermitte, each represented by a characteristic yet personal example. There is another Pissarro, of 1881, very lovely, a girl in a blue cloak with a brown skirt, feeding a goat, as idyllic as a description by Vergil and as true to the thing known. Degas contributes to the collection one of those ballet scenes in which the austerity of rigorous training, the interest of abnormally developed muscles, and the hard work of the stage receive the painter's attention, in preference to the false gayety seen from the theatregoer's point of view, and a small picture of a woman doing her hair, especially fine in quality. Then Fantin-Latour, with one of those outdoor scenes in which the landscape and figures are bathed in a light so mellow, a tone so rich and quiet that one remembers the now debated Giorgione of the Louvre and Fantin's passion for getting beneath the superficial aspect of the old masters to their technical methods.

Caro Delvaille and Jacques Blanche are among the modern Frenchmen, the latter by a brilliant portrait of Mrs. Reisinger, the blue of the eyes striking the keynote of color.

There is a painting by Besnard of a nude back, glowing in its flesh tones, with the keynote of color struck by the model's red hair. There is also a delightful example of La Touche in his most agreeable mood.

There are other paintings by men of whom the American public has seldom if ever heard, but who, nevertheless, are recognized as artists of no small importance in European art circles. Oppler, a painter of simplified vision and an energetic color sense, is seen with a capital little study of a girl looking on at a game of tennis. There is Mohrbutter with a lovely nude, tender in color and line, a girl bending over a vase that she is holding, and there is a superb still life by Carl Schuch, fruit and brasses, painted with a swift touch and a feeling for style that have put him at the head of his class in Germany.

There is also a little group of sculptures. A bust of Diana in gilded bronze by Falguiere, haughty, young, realistic, the play of light over the hollows and projections telling us how light was beginning to be the preoccupation of sculptors of that generation. Delightful geese and sheep by August Gaul show us the animalier of the present moment to whom character is the first consideration, and who manages to obtain individuality even in animals which most closely follow a type; Fritz Klimsch, a young Charlottenburg sculptor, is represented by a dancing girl whose whirling draperies are like the petals of a flower, and whose poise has that suggestion of resilience so often missed by the sculptors who choose this theme for any other reason, apparently, than its pretty difficulties.

It will be seen that Mr. Reisinger's collection stops just short of the Post-Impressionist movement, while including a number of men whose work has been strongly influenced in late examples by the theories and the forcible palette of the extreme moderns. One may gain from a survey of such a group a reasonably clear notion of the path that has been followed by modern art in its more conservative form. One may gain also a strong impression of the advantage to a collection of a coherent standard of taste.

NEWS AND NOTES

The Connecticut Academy.

The Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts announces an exhibition to be held in the annex of the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., from Jan. 19 to Jan. 31, inclusive. All work sent to the exhibition from out of town should be delivered to the Academy's agents, Wiley & Son, 782 Main Street, on or before Jan. 12, carriage charges for unboxing, boxing, and delivery to be paid by the sender. The only works eligible are those in oil or sculpture not before publicly exhibited in Hartford. As the gallery space is limited, contributors are advised to send only works of moderate size. Owing to the generosity of a member of the Academy, a fund yielding an annual income of $100 is available, from which this year is to be awarded to the best work of art shown among those completed within two years previous to the opening of the exhibition. The members of the Jury of Selection are Charles Noel Flagg, William Gedney Bunce, Robert B. Brandegee, Henry C. White, Mrs. Francis Hudson Storrs, Guy C. Wiggins, Oscar Anderson, Robert F. Logan, Albertus E. Jones, James G. McManus, and Daniel F. Wentworth.

Dr. Bredius on American Art.

The Washington Star contains a note on the visit of Dr. Bredius to the Corcoran Gallery dedicated to modern art. The genial expert had seen little of our art abroad, and found it on its native heath standing "with the foremost art of to-day in interest, strength, and virility," in spite of the fact that he was struck occasionally by apparent derivations of style. The example of Israels in the Corcoran Gallery he pronounced one of the Dutch master's best works. The Star also notes that American artists will presently have fresh opportunity to become known abroad, as there is to be next Summer at Shepherd's Bush, a suburb of London, a large Anglo-American exhibition, held under dignified and reliable auspices. The buildings are already finished, and are said to be well planned, the Fine Arts Palace containing thirty galleries for paintings, as well as a fine central court for sculpture. This building, it is announced, will contain a collection of American and British art, both contemporary and retrospective, such as has never been brought together in any exposition in Europe. The Hon. James Bryce, former Ambassador from Great Britain, is one of the Vice Presidents of the exposition company, and among the other officers are many likewise of note. Some steps have already been taken toward securing American exhibits, space being reserved for this purpose by some of the leading organizations. The British Director of Fine Arts will be one of the leading English artists. The American Director has not yet been announced. The exposition is held in commemoration of the 100 years of unbroken peace between the United States and Great Britain. Shepherd's Bush is only about twenty minutes' ride from the heart of London; the grounds, laid out over six years ago, have been beautifully kept, and thousands of people will undoubtedly visit the exposition.

Another opportunity will be given by the French Government, as the Director of the Department of Fine Arts is planning to hold in Paris every fourth year, in place of the annual salons or in conjunction with them, an international exhibition which will bring together the works of the leading artists of all nations.

Exhibition by Louisa M. Maury Extended.

Louisa M. Maury announces that her exhibition of water colors at the British Imperial Club is to be extended until Jan. 10. Americans will find a certain subject interest in the four examples called the "Washington Series," on account of their connection with Laurence Washington, ancestor of the first President of the United States. All are views of Great Brington and Little Brington, in Northamptonshire, England, and one shows the tomb of Laurence Washington, with the coat of arms that has been considered the origin of the American flag.

At the Ensko Art Rooms, in a collection of Japanese objects of varying interest, is a remarkably good piece of work which once belonged to Capt. Brinkley, a lobster in bronze, as amusing and ingenious and as filled with the suggestion of life as a Japanese artisan whose craft becomes art under his hands could make it.

DANIEL GALLERY
OPENING EXHIBITION
Glackens, Luks
Needham, Lever
Prendergast, Kroll
Lawson, Kuehne
Schumacher, Kent
Weber, Halpert
Hartley, Pendleton
Wilson and Miller
2 WEST 47TH STREET

Braus
Wishes all patrons and friends
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
TWO STORES
717 FIFTH AVE., At 56th Street. 358 FIFTH AVE. Cor. 34th Street.

POWELL ART GALLERY
983 Sixth Avenue (bet. 55th & 56th Sts.)
EXHIBITION OF AQUARELLES
Recently Painted of Bermuda
ALSO ANIMAL SUBJECTS
By CARTON MOOREPARK
December 29th to January 12th.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW---By HY. MAYER

WISHING YOU A HAPPY JOURNEY!

THE BYSTANDER: "AW! GO TO WORK!"

THE LITTLE MOTHER-

THE FLIRT-

THE CINCINNATI POLICE HAVE ORDERED BABY CARRIAGES TO CARRY LANTERNS. -NEWS ITEM-
THEY MAY NEXT INTERFERE WITH THE OTHER NOCTURNAL HABITS OF THE POOR BABY AND FORBID HIM FROM GOING TO SUPPER PARTIES AFTER THE THEATRE.

The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1913 EIGHT PAGES

"SERVANT OF THE KING"

Career of Hans Holbein the Younger, Visitor at Henry VIII.'s Court, Greatest of German Portrait Painters

HANS HOLREIN THE YOUNGER. By Arthur B. Chamberlain, Assistant Keeper of the Corporation Art Gallery, Birmingham. With 252 Illustrations, Including 24 in Color. In two volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1913. $16.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S new book on Holbein turns every angle of the artist's career to the light. It is less an appreciation, although it includes an excellent summing up of Holbein's qualities as an artist, than a review of all the events of his life having a direct or indirect bearing upon his art, and this of course amounts to bringing together all the details possible to obtain by the most ardent research. To a painter of this calibre everything he did and everything done to him had some bearing upon his art. His present biographer has been diligent in exploring original documents as well as in following the latest writings by others upon his subject. He is rewarded by achieving a book that is sound in form, accurate, so far as we can discern, in statement, and singularly free from bias. Without in any degree overestimating the importance of Holbein's place in art, he none the less leaves with his readers a renewed sense of the master's supremacy in his field.

Artists had many an opportunity to make themselves master craftsmen when Hans Holbein the younger was learning his trade. The city of Augsburg, now conclusively proved to have been his birthplace as well as the place in which his youth was spent, encouraged the arts. There were merchant princes who had the picturesque sixteenth century habit of painting not only the inside but the outside walls of their houses with designs that were sufficiently conventional, but that furnished the necessary drill in design and the use of the brush as an instrument to be made absolutely obedient to the will of the painter. There were printers, too, who asked for illustrations and ornaments for the books they issued; there were gold and silver smiths who needed original designs, and the makers of glass windows, whose industry was a thriving one at that time, welcomed a young artist who could modify his patterns skilfully to suit the material to which they were to be applied. Our own students of art may reflect with profit upon the fact that at the time when this greatest of German portrait painters first started as an independent artist he was a master of decorative design such as one might search the civilized world for at the present day and search in vain.

The famous "Painted Table" at Zürich is a fair proof that Holbein, in his impoverished and industrious boyhood, had fun with his mind as well as with his tools. This table was ordered as a wedding present for a citizen of Basel in 1515, when Holbein was a boy of seventeen. Its top is painted with hunting, jousting, fishing, and other outdoor scenes, and in the centre are two typically German compositions, one representing the old legend of "Saint Nobody," the mythical personage upon whom is laid all the blame of broken china in German households; the other representing a peddler lying asleep by the roadside while monkeys are plundering his pack. Other scattered objects are painted on the table top with the minute realism heartily despised in modern art—a pair of spectacles, scissors, a folded letter, so deceitful in their cunning craftsmanship that the spectator instinctively attempts to touch them. This early work is chiefly remarkable, of course, for the light it throws on the thorough training of the artist's hand, and as a proof of this its importance hardly can be exaggerated. No amount of genius could have enabled Holbein to acquire the style of the "Christiana" and the "Lady Lee" without this practice in careful, accurate workmanship devoid of bravura and innocent of self-assertion.

His biographer follows him with the vigilance of a detective on his migrations from Augsburg to Basel, to Lucerne, flitting through Lombardy and back to Basel where he married, possibly, it is cruelly assumed, for the purpose of entering the guild for which marriage was a necessary preliminary. His mental life during these years seems to have been calm. He had a prodigious gift of memory and his absorbent mind took in many impressions which for a time appeared in his work on amicable terms. Grünewald and Baldung Grien lent to his early pictures something of their violence in realism, the North Italian schools gave him ornamental motives, his acquaintance with the architecture of the French Renaissance made possible his graceful and refined architectural settings. The last work of great importance undertaken before Holbein left Basel was the "Meyer" Madonna, the original of which hangs at Darmstadt, and an interesting chapter is given to its history and to the long discussion which preceded its identification as the true original with the Dresden picture as the copy; one of those histories which go so far to make us keep on thinking when one critic after another appears to put an end to conjecture concerning masterpieces in dispute.

At the point where Holbein's first visit to England is made, Mr. Chamberlain inserts an admirable chapter showing the state of art in England at the time, and reviewing the list of foreign painters settled there and the few native painters whose names have survived, in this way giving his readers the indispensable background which connects biography with the social conditions upon which single lives, however recluse, must depend, and upon which an artist's life depends perhaps most of any. It was during this first visit to England, which covered the period between the Summer of 1526 and the Summer of 1528, that the noble portrait of Sir Thomas More, Holbein's cordial host, was painted, a picture characterized by Mr. Chamberlain as one of the finest painted by Holbein in England. It now belongs to Mr. Frick's collection. The miniature in Mr. Morgan's collection, which closely resembles this portrait, gives quaint testimony to the casual way in which the greatest artists of all times have treated works later to become close to priceless. The little portrait, which is very fine in workmanship, is painted on thin paper and mounted upon a convenient playing card.

Mr. Chamberlain's first volume ends on the theme of the hard times in Basel owing to religious dissensions and the consequent emigration of the artist in 1532 to England, where a few years earlier he had found a happy field for his genius. A postscript to this volume deals with the newly discovered portrait of an unknown English lady which turned up in the fine old Rotherwas House near Hereford, the seat of the Bodenham family. The Tudor room and the Julius Cæsar room of walnut and oak paneling having come over to this country from Rotherwas already, it may not be too much to hope that the magnificent portrait now in the hands of Mr. Buttery may some time follow.

During his first years in England after his return to that country Holbein naturally was much employed with the steel yard merchants, and here again the author contributes to our general impression by his minute account of the standing of the Hanseatic League in London at this time and its various activities into which the German painter almost inevitably would be drawn. The English portraits of the thirties include that of Lady Lee, now in the Altman collection. The mysterious lapse of time before Holbein's entrance into the King's service is not explained by his biographer, who grants that it is almost inexplicable that the artist should have been three or four years in London without attaining to that rank, and a fragment of evidence indicating that he may have been employed by the Crown as early as 1534 is eagerly seized upon in spite of its slight character.

The chapters dedicated to the part played by Holbein, after he had become the servant of the King, in procuring likenesses of the various ladies considered by Henry VIII to succeed Jane Seymour, are among the most entertaining in the book. Holbein's efficient memory, rapid pencil, and gift of close observation made him invaluable to a monarch who would not have an ill-favored wife whatever the political advantage of the union. Mr. Chamberlain deals severely with the often repeated story that in the portrait of Anne of Cleves Holbein flattered the lady and thus brought the King's displeasure not upon himself but upon Cromwell when it was found that she was not a Venus and pleased not the

(Continued on Page 762)

FOUR CONSTITUTIONS

Resemblances and Differences Among the Laws of the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa

THE FEDERAL SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE. Their Origin, Nature, and Development. By Arthur P. Poley. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 433 pp.

THE plan of this book is a short account of each of the four systems of constitutional law described in it. There is doubt that better individual bird's-eye views have been prepared, and it is sure that none have been brought together for such easy comparison. Each account is complete in itself, and the comparison is for the most part left to be done by the reader. The comparative anatomist likes to have together similar bones of related skeletons, and it is not altogether convenient to be obliged to disjoint the skeleton to get them. On the other hand, if the loose bones were placed side by side the skeleton could not be examined as an entirety. Thus the method has both advantages and disadvantages, and seems to lack something which might be supplied by the method of parallel columns. There is a chapter comparing the three British Constitutions, and the United States Constitution is compared with the British Constitution, but not adequately with those of the British colonies, although there are some desultory remarks toward the end. This is by way of description, not of criticism, for the book is to be judged on its meeting the proposal of its writer, and in that respect it is a laborious, learned, and useful performance, with text at times rising to eloquence and prophecy.

If Mr. Poley anywhere notices that the United States has no common law and that there is no common citizenship in the British Constitutions the fact was overlooked. These are not mere curiosities of the Constitutions, but have their roots deep in their philosophies. The United States has no common law because it has only the law which the States gave the Federal Government the power to enact, and the States kept the common law for themselves. The Federal Government is limited in its sphere because it is the creature and the creation of sovereign States, each of which preserves and cherishes its identity and independence. We cannot claim to have mastered completely the relation between the States and the nation including the States, but it is to our credit that we found the road, and have traveled further along it than those who have had the benefit of our example, devised by us for our needs. After centuries England has not solved the relation of Ulster to Ireland, or of Ireland to the United Kingdom, or of the United Kingdom to the Dominions over seas. Even so great a mind as Gladstone's could not conceive how Ireland could both be in and out of the empire. We know how the States can be in the Union for some purposes, and out of it so that the Union cannot cross the borders of the States for other purposes. It is true that there is talk of a "twilight zone," and of the nation possessing powers not granted to it, because of the necessities of the case, and because other nations possess such powers. But that is the talk of those more concerned with what might or ought to be than with the teachings of authority regarding what is. If the nature of our Union is grasped there is no room nor reason for wonder that there is no Federal common law.

There is no common citizenship in the British Empire because the United States is the only constitutional offshoot from the motherland by revolution. The empire has colonies which call themselves nations, and yet all owe allegiance unbroken through the generations to the empire from which they receive their Constitutions. Canada's claim to nationhood contrasts strangely with the fact that the Dominion owes its existence to a statute which it cannot alter. A nation is sovereign or it is not a nation, and no sovereignty takes laws from a superior. The three British

MR. DREISER

Describes His Travels "at Forty" Through Europe

A TRAVELER AT FORTY. By Theodore Dreiser. Illustrated by W. Glackens. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

IT is only a very big man who should risk taking nothing but himself to Europe, and we should not allow Bennetts or Barrieurs to deceive us as to our real proportions. Mr. Dreiser, at the age of 40, has just been taken abroad by Mr. Barfieur for the purpose of having some sensations and publishing them. The idea in view was an entirely new sort of travel book. Take a man with the ability to write and the courage to see the plain facts of life, but a man as yet unspoiled by cosmopolitanism or the ravages of an Old World culture, give him his first glimpse of Europe and let him write frankly what he thinks about it. Above all, keep him from reading or hearing what other people have been saying through the centuries about Europe. The result, argued Mr. Barfieur, would be a "document," a fresh and unhackneyed presentation of a familiar subject. To this end Mr. Dreiser came up out of Manhattan and scuttled through the regulation schedule—England, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, and "A Traveler at Forty" is the product.

We trust Mr. Barfieur realizes his mighty error We are confident that Mr. Dreiser doesn't, for Mr. Dreiser's creed of late years has come to be the deification of the commonplace, and the commonplace quite divested of what the Lake poet chose to call the shaping power of the imagination, and which Mr. Dreiser labels hypocrisy, pose, and sham, forgetting his excellent employment of that power in his excellent "Sister Carrie." Mr. Dreiser took Mr. Barfieur's advice about avoiding secondhand knowledge of Europe, dropping in upon it totally unprepared, with the unfortunate result that he has delivered just about all the stock remarks which are made by every first-time traveler. The chief difference is that Mr. Dreiser and the Century Company have had the courage to put them into print, whereas the average traveler releases them for the immediate family only. Illinois and England are two vastly different propositions. One of those unafraid souls, close to life's crudities, can look life in Ohio squarely between the eyes and write a "Jennie Gerhardt." But Paris and Perugia, London and Berlin, these demand something more than a valiant stare; they require sympathy and a delicacy of imagination born of a cosmopolitan culture, of a contact with art and literature and quiet Old World civilization rather than with "life."

Mr. Dreiser, however, has fancied that the chronicle of his intimate daily life would be a sort of novelty to our jaded tastes. Hence he scrupulously records everything—the size of the tips, the cost of the champagne, the exact weather of every day, whether or not he received mail that day, what he wore, what he ate—in short, Mr. Dreiser's narrative is worse than sheer photography; it is photography with the assumption of a witness possessed only of a retina and an optic nerve.

Much of it is as bad as that, though not all of it. At times when he loses his self-consciousness in some of the few interesting people who decorated the trip abroad he gives the reader a flash of something less dull and less trite. It is people, above all, who hold his attention, and here and there are vivid flashes, a picture of the women in a London washhouse, of the audience at the Vatican awaiting the Pope, of Italian women leaning out of their windows, of the cabaret dancers at the Abbaye Théleme. It is women, above all, who interest Mr. Dreiser, and, among women, the demimondaine especially. The lady of the half-world has a value for publication only if treated from one of two points of view—as an economic fact, or as a subject requiring sentiment and imagination. Mr. Dreiser fancies that by treating her bluntly and realistically he is accomplishing something ultra-modern; yet his chapter on Lilly, the little girl of the London streets, lacks all that makes Rosetti's "Jenny" endure, and his pictures of Paris cafés seem tritely unsympathetic beside the brilliance of Mr. George Moore. Moreover, what Mr. Dreiser finds in the various people of his acquaintance seems most insignificant. Take, for example, one of the several conversations with his companion in the next steamer chair, a gay little actress.

"I wish my path in life were as white as that and as straight," observed Miss X., pointing to our white propeller-churned wake.

"Yes," I observed, "you do and you don't. You do, if it wouldn't cost you trouble in the future—impose the straight and narrow, as it were."

"Oh, you don't know," she exclaimed irritably, that ugly fighting light coming into her eyes, which I had seen there several times before. "You don't know what my life has been. I haven't been so bad. I have done the best I could, considering."

"Yes, yes," I observed, "you're ambitious and alive, and you're seeking—heaven knows what! You would be adorable with your pretty face and body if you were not so—so sophisticated. The trouble with you is—"

"Oh, look at that cute little boat out there! I always feel sorry for a poor little thing like that, set aside from the main tide of life and left lonely—with no one to care for it."

"The trouble with you is," I went on, "you're romantic, not sympathetic. You're interested in that poor little, lonely boat because its stale is romantic, not pathetic. It may be pathetic but that isn't—"

It goes on like that for several pages. At another point Mr. Dreiser prepares us for an acquaintance with a very beautiful lady associated with a small white donkey, and when we finally encounter the lady she only smiles, and assures us that she doesn't like the idea of her children's toys being made in America. The justification for the inclusion of the lady and her conversation is that they both really happened, and it is this naïve attitude which has led Mr. Dreiser into making a book.

IN THE LAND OF GOLD

GOLD. By Stewart Edward White. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

And now it is Stewart Edward White who is enamored of the trilogy, and who has such confidence in its literary righteousness that he starts off upon it with an initial volume of more than 400 closely printed pages. It deals with the days of gold in the land of gold—the rush for California in the days of '49 and the daily lives of the argonauts after they reached their El Dorado. And the author tells us in a final note that it is his intention to follow this story with two others that will deal with the following years in such way that the trilogy will tell the epic of California.

Mr. White is never much concerned with the story part of his books. Indeed, he never seems to care greatly whether or not he has any story to tell. He has even a certain contempt for those arts of construction upon which the ordinary novelist depends for many of his effects as well as for some of the best loved traditions of the story-telling guild. His aim is always to picture some phase of life exactly as it happened and if the picturing does not work out according to the regular rules of the game, why, the rules of the game can go hang. That is what they do in "Gold." The story has no plot; it has no love interest, it has no heroine. Now and then a woman's figure crosses the background of the canvas, but she is never of any consequence in the tale.

The book has what might be called a postface in which Eugene F. Saxton writes at some length of Mr. White, his ideas and methods. He quotes the author as saying that "the one great drama is that of the individual man's struggles toward perfect adjustment with his environment." The sentence is a key not only to his attitude toward his work as a novelist but also to what one gathers to be his purpose in this present trilogy. Certainly this first book of the three is concerned only with the reaction of its characters upon their environment. It begins with a sort of living picture of the delirium that fell upon the Eastern part of the country as people began to understand the meaning of the news that had come from California, takes a party of young fellows of varied types from New York by way of Panama to San Francisco, out to the mines and back to the mushroom young city again. And it is all told with the circumstantial and vivid realism of a war correspondent describing the march of an army. The whole story is probably as absolutely true to the life and times it deals with as it could be made at this day. It is told in the first person, by one of the party of young men who engage in the enterprise. And if some one with an unusual and striking gift for vivid narrative were really writing his own reminiences the effect could hardly be more realistic. The book will take high rank among the many concerned with the days of '49.

"The Tolling of Felix"

A handsome illustrated edition has been published of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's popular poem entitled "The Tolling of Felix." The illustrations reproduce in color admirable paintings by Herbert Mopre. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

OUR FIRST NAVY

Operations at Sea in the War for Independence

MAJOR OPERATIONS OF THE NAVIES IN THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. Illustrated, and with maps and battle plans. Little, Brown & Co. $3.

IN the first paragraph of his work on the part that the navy took in the American War of Independence Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., quotes a famous passage from Macaulay to illustrate the tremendous range of the story which he has to tell. That Frederick the Great, says the great English historian, "might rob a neighbor, whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America." So the correspondence societies of the Colonies and the tea-party of Boston set in motion forces which resulted in fierce naval conflicts off the West Indies, near the coast of Spain and in East Indian waters.

It may perhaps seem to those to whom the supreme importance to this country of the War of Independence has obscured its relation to the main trend of world-wide events at the end of the eighteenth century, that Capt. Mahan has devoted a surprisingly small amount of space to his work to events which took place actually in America. Yet he has shown that comparatively slight as was the share of sea-forces in our struggle for liberty, twice at least it made its influence felt with most important results.

At the very opening of the great struggle the British planned, naturally enough, to invade the Colonies by the familiar Lake Champlain route. Arnold and Ethan Allen had in the year before shown themselves wonderfully forehanded in seizing by surprise the important fort at Ticonderoga, and in 1776, when the invasion by Carleton began, Arnold met them stanchly on the lower waters of Lake Champlain. He and his little flotilla were annihilated, but in real warfare the permanent success is not always to the victor of the moment, and, crushed as the American force was, it had seriously delayed the advance of the British. Capt. Mahan believes that if Fort Ticonderoga had fallen that Summer to the invaders, as it did in the next season, the campaign of Burgoyne might have had a different ending and the first great disaster to the British arms would have been avoided.

It was at Yorktown that for the second time the chances of naval warfare aided the Americans. Cornwallis had permitted himself to be shut up in an indefensible position by the Continental and French forces. His only hope of escape was by the river, and for once the command of the waterways had passed from the British fleet. He surrendered, and the independence of the Colonies was practically accomplished, and it is curious to notice that at that most critical moment in the war the ineptitude which had so continuously dogged the operations of the British Army affected the conduct of the Royal Navy as well.

As Capt. Mahan writes of the stiff fighting which took place between the British fleet and the French, Spanish, and Dutch squadrons, which opposed it, it is evident that he feels real admiration for the valor of the English and their ever-readiness to fight; but when the fate of the Continent hung in the balance the skill, but not the courage, of the British failed. De Grasse was holding the mouth of the Chesapeake with a strong force as Graves arrived from New York to attack him. Though odds were against the British Admiral, he went into action bravely enough, but he did not wait to draw up his fleet properly and he mismanaged his tactics, with the result that the French, though apparently getting the worst of it, were able to slip away. For four days Graves had the chance to renew the action but did nothing, and then the French made their way up the peake to Yorktown to the position which was so fatal to Cornwallis and his army.

But if British seamanship failed in this affair, it is seldom that Capt. Mahan has to record anything of this sort of his account of the Royal Navy during these eventful years. True, he has to tell the story of the indecisive battle off Ushaot in 1778, in which Keppel was so severely censured. But in this case it appears that politics interfered with the proper conduct of the fleet, and thnt the Commander in Chief found himself unsupported by one of his division commanders at the decisive moment of the conflict on account of the jealousies inspired by party strife. The tactics employed in that battle gave rise to a great political scandal and resulted in their review by a court martial, but Capt. Mahan entirely agrees with the verdict that Keppel had done all that it was possible for him to do.

On the other hand, the naval operations of the American War of Independence were signalized by the famous victory of Rodney in the West Indies, in which he showed to perfection the value of breaking the enemy's line, and by such notable feats of arms as the reprovisioning of Gibraltar when it was almost at the point of starvation under the very guns of the blockading fleet, and the brilliant evolutions of Hood in seizing actually in action the anchorage at St. Kitts, on which De Grasse had placed his chief reliance.

In fact, although England came out of the American War of Independence shorn of the thirteen colonies, there was little, indeed, in these years of conflict on which her sailors had need to look back with regret. Pitted against the French and the Spanish, and in the end the Dutch as well, the British Navy faced continually overwhelming odds, and was prevented from reaping the benefit of all the successes it achieved by the incredible corruption and inefficiency of the authorities at home. Time and again the very command of the English Channel was lost to the French and Spanish fleets, but never was any serious damage done to England herself. Though the allies were able to seize several of the West Indian Islands and Minorca was forced in 1782 to strike the British flag on this side of the Atlantic Howe, Rodney, and Hood maintained splendidly the might of the British arms.

So there was bred up in the British Navy a tradition of hard fighting and skillful seamanship, which was to stand it in good stead when the brief quiet which followed the Treaty of Paris in 1783 was over. As the colonies were lost to Great Britain, she forged in hard conflict the weapon which was to restore her pre-eminence in a still more strenuous struggle. How this was brought about may be learned from the pages of Capt. Mahan. Written as this volume of his was originally, for a history of the Royal Navy, he has gone with all his characteristic thoroughness into the tactics of the sea fights of this war. Of course, conditions have so greatly changed that it would require a military expert to judge how much of what he narrates has relation to modern warfare, but there is no doubt of the interest of Capt. Mahan's analyses of these old-time conflicts to many non-professional readers.

With the aid of the admirable battle plans, which he has used lavishly, the conditions faced by the famous seamen of the eighteenth century may be realized, and life and animation are given to records which, without the author's expert explanations, would be practically unintelligible to the average landsman.

A Story of the West

A tragic and pathetic tale, full of strength and color, is told by Peter B. Kyne in his book, entitled "The Three Godfathers"—a story of the Wild West, in which the principal actors are three "bad men" and a new-born infant. The "bad men" receive the baby from his dying mother, and undertake to save his life by transporting him out of the desert to a faraway frontier settlement. The successful performance of the undertaking involves a journey afoot of several days' duration by men parched with thirst and on the verge of starvation. It proves to be a journey of horrors, the vivid portrayal of which would be quite intolerable if it was not relieved by an equally vivid portrayal of sublime heroism. (George H. Doran Company. $1.)

For Yachtsmen

In Francis B. Cooke's illustrated work entitled "The Corinthian Yachtsman's Handbook" we have an expanded and improved edition of his "Cruising Hints," a book greatly esteemed by yachting folk, especially those of England, where the author has his home. The new book contains considerable matter that does not appear in the earlier edition; the added matter includes several interesting chapters on yacht racing. (Longmans, Green & Co. $3.)

Teaching Agriculture

An admirable school book entitled "Soils and Crops" has been prepared by Thomas Forsyth Hunt, Dean of the Agricultural College of the University of California, and Charles William Burkett, editor of American Agriculturist; it is intended for agricultural students between the ages of 14 and 18. The book is generously and effectively illustrated. (Orange Judd Company.)

Constitutions all derive from the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but our Federal Constitution derives from our indestructible States. It is true that the Union is as indestructible as the States, but not more so, nor in any superior sense. It is unthinkable that the British colonies, nations though they call themselves, should overrule the Parliament of the motherland in which they have no part, or that the United States should overrule the States in any matter not intrusted to the central Government. No colony can confer citizenship in the empire, and the omnipotent Parliament has not created an imperial citizenship. That is the difference between a frame of government which springs from a statute and a Federal government created by "We, the people." There are differences in details in the manner in which citizenship is created in the several States, but when it is created it is complete for all purposes, and everywhere. Citizens of the United States settling in Canada become citizens of Canada without becoming British subjects. In London they are considered Americans after their Canadian naturalization. On the other hand, an alien naturalizing himself in London becomes a Canadian citizen, not by the act of the British Parliament, but of the Dominion Parliament. Canada will not allow the British Parliament to confer citizenship in Canada. Natural born British subjects of one dominion cannot even claim entry to other dominions. At the present moment native Hindus are treated even worse than other aliens in South Africa. They are British subjects, but an order in council excludes them from Canada when Chinese are admitted. We have our racial troubles, but they are social, not political. It is the absence of the political citizenship which is the present cause of remark. When the central Parliament of Empire ignores the subject, when the Federal Government regulates citizenship as in Canada, when the federated provinces regulate citizenship as in South Africa, and it is ignored elsewhere, it is evident that there is no ideal of citizenship, and no such imperial patriotism as inspires Americans when they say that they are Americans—the proud "civis Romanus sum" of moderality.

The fire of British imperialism is but a flickering flame, however hot its protestations. An empire which rests on force has begun to decay. It is not conceivable that the Motherland should force the dominions to do anything. The tie which binds is of a nature which would survive even separation. Language, laws, literature, loyalty to common ideals are ties which bind us strongly to England a century after revolution, and the same would be true of the dominions. But they are even truer to their interests than to their ideals. They protect themselves against the Motherland by laws which exclude her manufactures until they have paid toll at the customs. In Canada there is even a faction which is willing that the Motherland should tax food in order to enhance the price of the products of the colonies. Two of these members of the empire have declined to contribute to the common defense, although they profit by the great burden borne for all by the overtaxed Motherland to which they profess such affection. A century ago we realized that our primary interests were this side the ocean, and the fact is so regarding the constituents of the empire, although they do not recognize it. It is equally true that the primary interests of the United Kingdom must remain on its side of the seven seas. The colonies or nations cannot endure that the home Government should meddle in their affairs. The home Government cannot endure that the colonies shall control her relations with her neighbors, so much closer in distance and interest than her own children. It is not conceivable that the United Kingdom should endure that she should be outvoted on questions of peace and war by colonies who would overweigh her on any system of representation which should not be derisory in the years to come. Only for a time can the population and wealth of the British isles outweigh the continents tributary to them in form, but independent in fact. The fruition of the flower of imperialism is the climax up to which the book works. Its closing words are:

> The existence of Federal systems in a system of imperial federation may prove to be of the greatest possible advantage in forming a greater one. In Canada and Australia the provinces and States may be likened to test scarps upon the arches of federation rest. The empire in turn may rest secure upon the arches of federation. The success that has hitherto accompanied federation as a working principle for the government of large areas by the Anglo-Saxon race may render its application ultimately possible to the empire as a whole.

It may be so, and it would be a grand accomplishment. But the Federal idea has been strained on lesser tasks. Mr. Poley works out his conception of such an organization with much symmetry. On paper it is pretty, but it would not solve the problem of Ulster or the Hindus in South Africa. Contiguity and identity of interest are not complete in the United States, but comparatively the British Empire is a welter of irreconcilable interests, without the cementing force of that great danger which made our fathers say that they must hang together or they would hang separately. There is no such comparison upon the discordant nations of the empire, and it may be doubted that they will ever cohere more closely than now.

PAVLOWA AND HER ART

The Story of the Russian Ballet, with Some Comments on Dancing by Ellen Terry

THE RUSSIAN BALLET. By Ellen Terry. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. New York: Price $1.

It is a slim but very suggestive little volume that Ellen Terry writes on "The Russian Ballet," and one which should be especially welcome in view of the enthusiastic reception accorded the Russian artists in this country. While our warm cordiality cannot be said to be misplaced, yet, because we have no ballet of our own, our raptures are apt to be somewhat uncritical and uninformed. We lack any standard by which the art of those visitors from St. Petersburg can be measured, and the hints of such a standard contained in Miss Terry's book are doubly welcome.

The introductory sketches summarize briefly the position of dancing among the arts, calling our attention to the fact that despite its present—or very recent—triviality, it was the mother of music and poetry, and even in modern times has had a close relationship to religious ceremony. In Christian churches the Bishop was at one time the premier danseur on feast days, a tradition which still survives in the stately dance executed before the high altar at Seville during Holy Week. Some of this dignity once connected with the dance has been restored to it by the "Russian revival," strange as it may seem to us that an art so "refined and spiritual" should come out of what we ingenuously regard as a barbarous nation. Dancing in Russia has always been subsidized by the Government; the State supports schools of the ballet, where from the age of eight children receive the long and arduous training in the technique of dancing which generally culminates at the age of 16, when they graduate into the imperial ballet of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw. At 36 the career is ended, and the dancer is retired on a pension of about $750 a year.

But beyond Government patronage, the vitality of the ballet in Russia is due in a great measure to the use of male dancers. The spectator takes pleasure not only in the virile agility and energy of their steps, but in that "free and noble plastic" which results from training in the "ballet" dancing as contrasted with the stilted, conventional performance "sur les pointes." Then, too, the Russian ballet has had the inspiration of such composers as Tschaikowsky, Berodin, Rimsky-Korsakoff, of artists like Benois and Bakst, and dancers like Nijinsky. These men have, it is true, made use of the old tradition of the ballet, of the technical perfection of classical dancing, but have imbued what might have been an art "faultily faultless, splendidly null" with their own life, vigor, and fire. Yet Miss Terry argues that the ballet is not to be considered primarily a native product. "Tamar," "Scheherazade," perhaps, but of "Les Sylphides," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Le Carnival" she says:

> I think they rather transport us into a country which has no nationality and no barriers, the kingdom of dreams. The Russian ballet has transformed itself in a little over a decade because its guiding minds have been more than national. Many stories of widely different character have been drawn on for the new ballets, but all have been treated with an imagination which is neither the property of a nation nor the result of patriotism.

The "impressions" of Miss Terry give us glimpses of the various ballets and the dancers who appear in them—Nijinsky, the wonderful young god of the dance; Pavlowa, with whom we are already familiar, and Karsavina. These impressions would not be complete, however, without the delightfully alluring drawings of Miss Pamela Colman Smith, with which the volume is freely illustrated. "The Russian Ballet" is a charming and artistic little book which will appeal strongly to the student and lover of the dance.

MEN OF MARK

Mr. Coburn's Pictures and Anecdotes of Famous People

MEN OF MARK. By Alvin Langdon Coburn. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

THE thirty reminiscent and gossipy pages of text with which Mr. Coburn prefaces his thirty-three photographic studies of well-known men of America, England, and France are almost as photographic and revealing as are the pictures themselves, and they are certainly much more amusing. Mr. Coburn, by reason of his innate aptitude and love for the art of photography and his patience and care in its practice, has made himself a foremost place among photographic portrait artists. He gets upon his sensitive plates not only features, but character and temperament, and he transfers these to his prints with a fullness of modeling, a delicacy of line, and a softness of shading that make his pictures works of art having little in common with the photograph of a quarter century ago. His volume of portraits of present-day "men of mark" ought to be preserved with those phonograph records which the Historical Records Association is sealing up to be opened a hundred years hence.

In his chatty introduction to the pictures Mr. Coburn tells how he came to enter upon the task of making the series of portraits, the circumstances under which he procured each sitting, and some of the things that were done and said during the course of the picture-making. In the case of some of the sitters—Chesterton, Shaw, George Meredith, Edward Carpenter—Mr. Coburn reveals as he goes along more than he seems to realize of his subject's character. The reader regrets that he is not equally talkative with regard to every one. But of some of those of whom we would like to hear the most, since their personalities are less well known, he says the least. He makes apology for his lack with regard to Henri Mattisse, Robert Bridges, Roger Fry, John Masefield, and some others on the ground that "it is difficult to write history while you are living it," and that he made these portraits as recently that he "cannot get the proper perspective to write about them."

Chesterton met him at a deserted railway station in the country to be photographed, and suggested that they adjourn to a nearby field. And there, while Mr. Coburn photographed him, the author wrote an article on "Cabbages," using the backs of "vivid yellow excursion announcements" and the photographer's fountain pen. "Chesterton," he comments, "has a theory that a man should be able to insert a paper knife between the leaves of a dictionary and write an essay on the first word his eye chanced upon." And he quotes Chesterton as saying that the only time he knew Mr. Shaw to be more eloquent than when he was talking on a subject with which he was perfectly familiar was when he was talking on a subject he knew nothing about. Judging by the article on cabbages which he carried back to London to deliver to The Daily News, Mr. Coburn thinks the same thing is quite true of Mr. Chesterton.

Of Arnold Bennett we hear that he refused to allow his photograph to be included in the collection unless Mr. Coburn would change the title, "Men of Genius," which he had first selected, declaring that he did not consider himself a genius but "a working author." Of Hilaire Belloc Mr. Coburn says that "he came dashing up in a taxi fresh from a debate in the House of Commons, with a pocket full of papers and a head full of ideas."

The artist photographed Rodin while the sculptor was at work upon his bust of George Bernard Shaw, and afterward Shaw wrote to Coburn that Rodin grumbled about its taking photographers so long "to produce results—instead of knocking them off in twelve days like a bust." "For your next," Mr. Shaw advised, "tintypes are clearly indicated." Mr. Coburn tells briefly how he came to photograph Henry James and how afterward he searched in England, France, and Italy with the novelist for the scenes which he photographed for the frontispieces to his definitive edition. "Mr. James," he says, "although he is not literally a photographer, must have, I believe, sensitive plates in his brain with which to record his impressions. He always knew exactly what he wanted, and what we did was to browse diligently until we found it."

When he drove into the country to Edward Carpenter's home, after the photographing was finished:

> Supper was spread, and the cab driver was asked to share the repast in true Socialist style, and he turned out to be quite an interesting person. After supper Mr. Carpenter sat at the piano and improvised the most exquisite music, as mystic and full of dreams as his poetry.

There is a weird word picture of Andrew Lang sitting on a tomb in an old churchyard while Mr. Coburn took his photograph, and telling "how, long ago, there used to appear strange jewelry in the antique shops, for an old churchyard had been reclaimed by the sea."

George Bernard Shaw the photographer found a willing subject. He met Mr. Coburn at the railroad station of his country home, and the two of them, putting a long staff through the camera case, carried it to his house. It appears, from Mr. Coburn's account, that the playwright, along with his other accomplishments, is a serious photographer himself. Mr. Coburn says that the portrait of Mr. Shaw in this volume is the best of fifty or more negatives that he has made at various times, and that he may some time publish the whole collection in a volume by themselves. He adds that there is in preparation a volume on "Ireland" by George Bernard Shaw, which will be illustrated with photographs by Alvin Langdon Coburn.

Among the others who are pictured in the volume are Frank Brangwyn, H. G. Wells, H. Granville Barker, Arthur Symons, John S. Sargent, Charles Shannon, Theodore Roosevelt, W. B. Yeats, George Moore, John Galsworthy, J. M. Barrie, and William De Morgan. The volume, of large quarto size, is bound in gray linen. The photogravure reproductions are attached to the pages, which carry facsimile signatures.

"SERVANT OF THE KING"

(Continued from Page 761)

King's taste. Holbein's plain statement of the Flemish features appears clearly enough in the portrait, and the State papers show that Henry complained not of misleading portraiture but of misleading word pictures on the part of his Ambassadors.

Holbein's practice during his last English period seems to have been devoted almost entirely to portraiture, but occasionally he turned his hand to other work. An inventory of the Duke of Buncklngham's pictures at York House includes a mention of "Jupiter and Jo in Water Coulers," by "Hans Holbin." It is, however, as a painter of portraits that he interests the modern world. We may have the same faith in his truthfulness that Henry displayed and his sitters were so closely connected with the important history of their time that this alone would insure permanent appreciation of a painter who could reproduce them in their habit as they lived. Perhaps great art has never been so closely allied to great realism.

But it is, after all, Holbein the artist, not Holbein the "servant of the King," who sets the heart of the modern collector to beating violently, who justifies negotiations for the acquisition of a "good Holbein" almost as vast and as secret as once went to the choosing of a royal bride, who brings dealers and art students alike to their knees, and who gives occasion for the making of mighty books such as this devoted history by Mr. Chamberlain.

The illustrations and lists of pictures and owners are as valuable to the special student as the text. There may come a day when color reproductions upon which money and labor have been lavished approach more closely to a tolerable translation of the originals. Under the present conditions of commercial reproduction the plates are as good as might be expected in so expensive a work.

"The Runner's Bible"

In a little volume entitled "The Runner's Bible," N. S. Holm presents a compilation of extracts from the Old Testament and the New, arranged topically with annotations. He offers his work for the edification of "him who must run and yet would read," his theory being that if a man cannot find time to read the whole Bible he should have bits of it put before him. (San Francisco: John Howell.)

Lighting the Home

An illustrated volume entitled "The Lighting Book," contains an intelligent discussion by F. Laurent Godinez of what he calls the practical and aesthetic sides of good lighting for the home. The book contains useful information and valuable advice with respect to a variety of problems connected with the use of artificial light. (McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.)

GERMAN CLASSICS

Translations from Goethe to Present-Day Writers

THE GERMAN CLASSICS OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES. Edited by Kuno Francke. Twenty volumes. Illustrated. New York: German Publication Society.

THE German Publication Society is indeed embarking on an undertaking of generous proportions in its twenty-volume series of the German classics of the past hundred years in English translation. Goethe and Schiller are securely niched for all time, but it is a more difficult matter to choose soberly amid the hubbub of the moment's favoritism what will prove of permanent worth. Any attempt, however, to bring to a general public the best of its own day, defined and selected from that which has but slight passing value, is to render a service full as great as that of keeping alive the classics of a former time.

A contact with the contemporary culture of other lands is undoubtedly one of the best means of lifting the provincial barriers of a country. We in America are more or less in touch with German politics, more or less intimate with the recent development of German industry, and at present quite deluged with German art, but the important German literature of the present day is practically unknown save through the more popular plays of such favorites as Schnitzler, Hauptmann, or Sudermann. The current opinion is that Germany has produced very little of significance since the days of the Romanticists and of Goethe and Schiller, despite the fact that since 1825 Germany has been the chief laboratory for the world's experimental literature—as Dr. Richard Meyer in his brilliant introduction to the German Publication Society's series phrases it, "a mediator, an experimenter, and a model for that world literature, the outline of which the prophetic eye of the greatest German poet was the first to discern, and his hand, equally expert in scientific and poetic creation, the first to describe."

In the field of poetry, for instance, we of England and America are hailing the John Masefields and the Wilfrid Gibsons as the leaders of a significant tendency, the external symbol of which is the use of the long narrative poem. In Germany the tendency was heralded several years prior to the appearance of Mr. Masefield and his followers, by Enrica von Handel-Mazetti, whose epic poems will appear for the first time in this English translation of the German Classics series. Indeed, the lyric output of the last half century in Germany will come as a surprise to those who read English only, introducing many such names as Platen, Mörike, Annette von Droste, Liliencron, Dehmel, Münchausen, Rilke—names too well established by the excellence of their work to be known only within the borders of their Fatherland.

The German novel, however, has enjoyed what Dr. Meyer terms "the dangerous privilege of formlessness," and has suffered accordingly. The development of novel writing in Germany has lagged far behind that in France, Russia, and England, and it is not to be wondered at that the translators have been slow to recognize the worth even of the leaders in the art—Fontane, Ricarda Huch, Paul Heyse, and Ludwig Thoma. These, as well as the short-story writers of the day, the German Publication Society plans to introduce to the American public. The recognition of Germany's achievements in the field of drama is more general, but Wilbrandt and Hofmannsthal, Anzengruber and Grillparzer, to say nothing of the less well-known productions of Hauptmann and Sudermann, Wedekind and Schnitzler, will be new to many American and English readers.

So much for the literature of fairly recent date. The German Classics series, however, devotes its first three volumes, now ready, to Goethe and Schiller, not in any of the good standard translations with which we are more or less familiar, but in an entirely new set. The attempt to keep alive the influence of the two great geniuses of the past century is a most commendable one. But there is an old Italian proverb which says by means of a pretty word-play that the translator is a traitor, and the German Publication Society would have done well to ponder the fact that this applies to good translators; bad ones accomplish worse than betrayal. And, for the most part, the business of retranslating the Goethe and Schiller selections has been so poorly done that we could have wished that the present series began with 1825. For the most part, the blank verse is managed well enough, the translations of the Faust and of "Hermann and Dorothea" are neither flawless nor inspired, but they are thoughtful. On the other hand, we feel the apologetic note in Dr. Kuno Francke's introduction of the lyric work is more than justified. To be sure, the lyric is a tremendously difficult proposition, and its translation into another tongue and another form of thought rarely successful. There is always the double-faced choice—shall the translator take the matter into his own hands and, boldly flinging the actual words to the winds, strive to reproduce mood and spirit in the short space allotted him? Or shall he rather trust to the genius of the poet to carry past the difficulties of an alien tongue, giving a literal following of actual words and verse form?

The translators for the German Publication Society have chosen this latter course, and the result is far from successful. If Goethe and Schiller are here to be introduced to some for the first time, as is undoubtedly the intention of the editors, we think of the estimate of those readers with trepidation. There is nothing to suggest the smallest spark of the divine fire, nothing to lure the reader further into the authors' works.

Take, for a single instance, a bit from the translation of that thundering set of lines, the "Prometheus" of Goethe:

Who helped me
Against the Titan's insolence?
Who rescued me from certain death,
From slavery?
Didst thou not do all this thyself,
My sacred, glowing heart?
And glowedst, young and good,
Deceived with grateful thanks
To yonder slumbering one?

Well may the uninitiate scoff at works of genius if they be such as these; this is a literal translation such as any schoolboy might write you. Informing power and imagination there is none; only the transference of words. Where the German is a rumble of open vowels and labials and heavy liquids, the English rendering is a sputtering assortment of sibilants, crowned by the gem "glowedst." This sort of hack-work is inexcusable; it is the day of the translator and there is a vast deal of constructive work being accomplished to-day by many earnest scholars. Consider any of the lyrics in the Loeb translations; for a random instance, one from Aristophanes's "Knights":

Dread Poseidon, the Horseman's King,
Thou who lovest the brazen clash,
Clash and neighing of warlike steede,
Pleased to watch where the trireme speeds
Purple-beaked, to the oars' long swing,
Winning glory (and pay), but chief
Where bright youths in their chariots flash,
Racing, coming perchance to grief * * *

This is poetry, not a mere picking up and setting down upon the other side. These first three volumes make us quake for the rendering of modern lyrics, but, after all, even a bad translator cannot ruin a good play or a good story entirely, and we can look forward to the next volumes of the German Classics series with more equanimity; Goethe and Schiller past, the most trying task is done. And it is these later volumes which bring us nearer the men and women of our own time that will do the most toward the ideal of the German Publication Society in this excellent undertaking, the ideal of forging "a link in the chain of mutual endeavor to promote a closer and more cordial relationship between the United States and the German countries, for no ties are more binding than those of common ideals set forth in literature."

HOUSE OF HAPPINESS

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS. By Kate Langley Bosher. With frontispiece. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Although the hero and heroine of this story are both threatened with tuberculosis and the scene is laid first in one sanitarium and then in another, it is a rigorously cheerful tale. Taska Laird had been at the Baywood Sanitarium for some time before Rives Colburn came there, and not only learned to bide her troubles, but also made the acquaintance of "Cricket"—otherwise Josephus Hammill—a small boy who wasn't "blood kin to anybody." These three are the principal characters in a familiar plot, which includes a wise old doctor with a hidden romance, and an irascible kind-hearted gentleman from South Carolina. "The other woman" and a false friend play their parts in the usual manner.

The boy "Cricket" is about the most attractive person in the novel, but Mrs. Hatch and her views on matrimony, acquired from forty years of wedlock with Solomon, who was an "explainer" and not much else, are wholly amusing. "The House of Happiness" is in every way a mild book—one which any nice girl may permit her mother to read.

LADY GREGORY

Her Account of the Irish Theatre Movement

OUR IRISH THEATRE. By Lady Gregory. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS book is the record of an enthusiasm. One can imagine these playwrights and actors giving their performances year after year without so much as a single onlooker, content with the conviction that they were doing a great work, and that, some time, either in their own or their children's lifetime, recognition would come.

Luckily, no such test has had to be met, however, though the course of true art has not in this, as in any other case, run smooth. Mr. Fay, playing this season in "General John Regan," has told us how the players were obliged to find self-supporting labor during the day, in order to be able to play on full stomachs at night. And Lady Gregory has her own tales of hardships and expedients to relate. Plays were put on at the expense of the producers, with practically little return in cash from the populace for a long while. Lady Gregory's son began in 1903 to stage the plays, "for love of his art and of the work." And we are given a picture of the cheery labor during the staging of "Kincora," with Mr. Fay discovering a method of making papier-mâché for the moldings and shields by boiling down old programmes, and the designer on his knees before a huge iron pot of dye in which he busily seethed pieces of sacking to get the desired colors, or else balanced on a ladder painting boughs and leaves. "I am proud to think how much 'excellent beauty' he has brought to the help of our work," declares his mother.

It is interesting to compare Lady Gregory's and George Moore's books on this Irish movement. Lady Gregory is all for facts, with practically no characterization or personalities. There is a naïve quality to her book, particularly noticeable in the chapter "Play Writing," as where she tells us, for instance, that "Neither Mr. Yeats nor I take the writing of our plays lightly. We work hard to get clearly both fable and idea." And again, speaking of the success of "The Workhouse Ward," in which there are but two characters:

The success of this set me to cutting down the number of parts in later plays until I wrote "Grania," with only three parts in it, and the "Rogie Men," with only two. I may have gone too far, and have, I think, given up an intention I at one time had of writing a play for a man and a scarecrow only; but one has to go on with experiment or interest in creation fades, at least it is so with me.

Lady Gregory is rather a serious person, in fact, taking nothing "lightly." And the sheer, joyous mischief shown by Moore in his discussions and reminiscences must have been distasteful to a degree. Little is said of Moore in her book. In fact, the only reference of the slightest importance I have discovered is the following quoted remark of Lecky, after he had withdrawn as a guarantor of the theatre, owing to the letters written by both Yeats and Moore after the Queen's visit to Dublin. He had taken Lady Gregory down to dinner in his own house, and said:

"What silly speeches you Celtic people have been making." "Moore?" I asked. "Yes, and Yeats. Oh, very silly."

There are some digs at the lawmakers. One barrister, cross-examining T. P. Gill on the subject of Maeterlinck, and desiring to prove the writer immoral in his works, asked "was it not true that a play by him called 'The Intruder' had raised an immense outcry in London because of its immorality?" Quite involuntarily I cried out, "My God!" and Edward Martyn burst out into a loud fit of laughter."

The battle with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland over Shaw's play, "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," had many amusing features. Shaw writes:

In any case, do not threaten them with a contraband performance. Threaten that we shall be suppressed; that we shall be made martyrs of; that we shall suffer as much and as publicly as possible. Tell them that they can depend on me to burn with a brighter blaze and louder yells than all Fox's martyrs.

The story of the vicissitudes of "The Playboy" is told in full. Probably there is nothing more Irish in the world than this story. And, speaking of Irish, there is a curious criticism of the players made by Yeats in one of his letters to his friend and co-worker. He writes from Paris, where he has been to see a production of Molière's "Scapin" at the Odéon. The Irish players had been giving performances of Lady Gregory's translation of this play, and Yeats likes their work better than the French in most of the comedy. Then he goes on to say:

I noticed one difference between this production and ours which almost shocked me, so used am I to our own ways. There were cries of pain and real tears. * * * I have always noticed that with our people there is never real suffering even in tragedy. One felt in the French comedians an undercurrent of passion — passion which our people never have.

I dare say many who saw the Irish players here felt that same lack of passion in their work, and to such it made their acting seem more of a game that was being played, but certainly well played, than a transcription of reality.

The chapter on Synge is interesting, and we get a fair idea of the outside man from it. Of the inner man Lady Gregory gives little suggestion. Her descriptions are essentially superficial, as those who know her plays would imagine. But she is interesting as a good, self-centred conversationalist is interesting. The mark of death was on Synge from the first, and he was constantly undergoing "one of those hopeless operations." Once, on coming out of the anaesthetic, his first distinguishable words were, "Those damned English can't even swear without vulgarity."

When his hour came he said to the ourse, "It's no use fighting death any longer," and turned over and died.

Any one getting this book will find much to delight him, and a clear idea of just the what, why, and how of the Irish theatre. Read with the Moore books, the whole movement is pretty well put into print. The spirit that gave rise to it all is a fascinating thing to encounter. It is almost like finding one's self in a fairy tale.

Lady Gregory sums up her own attitude in this remark to Synge:

I feel more and more the time wasted that is not spent in Ireland," to which he replied: "That is just my feeling."

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

FROM SPIRIT LAND

SCIENTIFIC PROOFS OF ANOTHER LIFE. Compiled by Rose Levere. Illustrated. New York: The Spiritual Science Company. $1.

This book of over 200 pages is composed entirely of brief essays said by the compiler, who is a member of the New York bar, to have been taken by her from spirits under such conditions as convinced her of "the identity of the writers and the genuineness of the writings." She offers the collection as "scientific proofs" of the continuation of life and intelligence after what man calls death. There are ninety or more of the writings, each one accompanied by a portrait of the asserted author, drawn, we are told, by spirit artists. Among these ghostly transcriptions is one from Moses describing "the séance on Mount Sinai" as a slate-writing affair, in which he placed together two slates or tablets of stone, with a pebble of sapphire between them and an angel hand then wrote the commandments. Lucretia Mott advises every one to "reincarnate." Russell Sage protests against the practice of tipping. Dean Swift tells us what epitaph he would like to have upon his grave. P. T. Barnum recalls the pleasure he had in amusing the public and declares that "many a tear-bathed sigh was chased over the hillside of life by a sunbeam of gladness shining in the amusement of my pleasure-giving American resorts." Among the other contributors are Tolstoy, Socrates, Joan of Arc, Daniel Webster, ex-Empress Eugénie, Mrs. Partington, Spencer, Susan B. Anthony, Lincoln, and Pontius Pilate.

Salvation

In a volume bearing the somewhat startling title, "The Practice of Salvation," Patterson Du Bois presents a layman's view of a matter of large importance to those interested in Christianity, offering an apparently new definition of the term "salvation" and showing what it means, according to this definition, to save and be saved, to lose and be lost. Mr. Du Bois stands for a practical, vigorous, and every day religion and believes the equipping of men with that sort of religion is by no means the least important of the fruits of salvation. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.)

OUR LADY OF THE FIELDS
BY
FRANK R. LAWRENCE.
The story of Madonna di Campiglio, in the South Tyrol, with bits of personal experience abroad. Printed on hand made paper, beautifully bound. 72 pages. Limited edition. Price, $1.00. For sale by
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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1913

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

UNTIRING H. G. WELLS begins in the January Century a new serial dealing with the marvels of his profitable imagination. What is called radio-activity is now his starting point, and he tells, rather vaguely, of course, but in a manner to stimulate the reader's interest, about the great discoveries of a scientific person named Holsten, who is 18 years old at this writing, or would be if he really existed, but has passed his maturity long before that future year Mr. WELLS has chosen for the date of his narrative. "A Trap to Catch the Sun" this installment is entitled, and in the February number we are to be told all about the last war in the earth's history. We infer, from our reading, that Holsten caught the sun and found the operation worth while. Mr. WELLS continually amazes by the fertility of his invention, by his illuminating display of knowledge of all sorts of things, by his acute comprehension of certain aspects of human nature. A new work by him is stimulating to the mind and is always welcome, whether it deals with the social development of a Kent shopman, a war with the inhabitants of Mars, the moral and social condition of mankind in the hundredth century, or the struggle of an ambitious girl to make her way in a world full of temptation and assorted brands of socialism. We all owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. WELLS. He has a lively fancy and a grave view of life allied with a sense of humor, "which is most rare." But with all his prodigious study and his capacity for hard work he is apt to leave us cold. He amazes and diverts, he has the faculty of discovering the weaknesses of humanity, but sympathy is not one of his qualities. Nevertheless, these new revelations of what we are coming to will excite discussion. Mr. WELLS, it must be remembered, has told us many times what we are coming to, and the various pictures of our fate, though varied and diverting, have never been exactly pleasing.

THE February Century will contain an article by W. MORGAN SHUSTER on the condition of Mexico. Mr. SHUSTER'S judgment of the situation will be valuable, even though important changes should occur before the article appears. The views of so observant a student of the moods and manners of strange peoples as Mr. SHUSTER on problems, such as the Mexican revolution has developed, will be worth having, in any event. The forming of an intelligent opinion of the right and wrong of Mexican doings is extremely difficult for any person of northern blood, as is clearly indicated in the batch of graphic letters written from Mexico City at various times between the Spring of 1910 and the downfall of MADERO, which forms a notable feature of the January Scribner's. The writer is ALICE DAY MCLAREN, a resident of the capital, an acquaintance of MADERO, who found a hiding place in her house when the officers of DIAZ were looking for him, who dwelt in Orizaba Street, near the Paseo, all through MADERO'S revolution, through his administration, and through the ten days of street warfare which resulted in his overthrow and the accession of HUERTA. The writer of these letters is obviously unprejudiced, and she tells her story with vivid force. But her summary of the result is very brief and uninforming:

> The real story that lies beneath what we have seen, the story of intrigue, of plots, of grudges, and grievances, in short, the political story in all its complexity, may never be made public, but it is there like some invisible, vital thing. All that we see is that a Government has fallen at the expense of hundreds of lives and a new one has risen on its bloody remains.

Nevertheless, one may derive from these letters the idea that MADERO made a fatal mistake when he forced the nomination of PINO-SUAREZ for the Vice Presidency, and that public support of him was lukewarm and entirely devoid of enthusiasm on the anniversary of Independence Day, to October, 1912.

RUDYARD KIPLING, in one of his recent moods, spoke eloquently of our war between the States as a subject for literature. The story, the epic, he declared has not been written yet; "it is not yet far enough in the past; you can't get the perspective. But it will be written, and when it is written, as it should be, a master work will be born." This sounds well, and also familiar. People have been saying for nearly fifty years that we are too near the great contest of brother against brother of 1861-5 to comprehend it in its entirety, but the probability is that the full truth has been told about it, not in any one book, to be sure, but where can you find the full truth about anything in any one book? We could not hope to enumerate the works of history, prose fiction, and poetry inspired by the civil war. A catalogue would contain thousands of titles if it were confined only to works of serious purpose. No doubt the subject will inspire future writers. But what are the future writers to the present readers? Some day, the prophecy used to run, the great American novel will be written, some day the great American poem or play will appear. Novels, poems, and plays appear day by day. If they do not reach the ideal, they are the best that skillful and gifted writers can produce under the inspiration our life affords. Let us make the best of what we get. Perhaps posterity will discover in it merit we have overlooked.

ADMIRERS of BROWNING—and we believe the latter has quite as large if not so demonstrative a following to-day as he had two decades ago—will scarcely applaud the dictum that enshrines the great Victorian as "the first feminist poet since Shakespeare." Lovers of poetry are apt to contend that the true poet has little, if anything, to do with the propagandism to which the philosopher or the political economist may devote himself—and that BROWNING was a true poet even those who are outside the ranks of his avowed admirers will not deny. But the feminism of BROWNING—and incidentally that of SHAKESPEARE—is avouched by Miss ETHEL COLBURN MAYNE in a volume that is just appearing in London under the title "Browning's Heroines" (Chatto & Windus), the main purpose of which is to prove that "these are, or soon shall be, BROWNING'S days," because the poet's "star is returning, trailing clouds of the very newest cut." One shudders in the attempt to imagine which of our "latest fashions" the tailor of this unfortunate "star" has chosen for its adornment; but, aside from this sartorial consideration, it is safe to say that BROWNING'S robust optimism, his serene "faith in things unseen," will ever find an echo, in this or any age, among those who tire of the empty rewards of materialism. As for the complacent charge that he is the "first feminist poet since Shakespeare," one involuntarily recalls BROWNING'S exquisitely spiritual conception of marriage in "The Ring and the Book," the tender loveliness of his Pompilia, the girlish innocence of Pippa, and fails to wondering what feministic garb "of the very newest cut" MISS MAYNE has selected for these creations of the poet. Or is it, perhaps, the famous song that wrecked the dramatic possibilities of "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon"—

> There's a woman like a dewdrop—

that, in Miss MAYNE'S judgment, seems to savor so strongly of feminism? It is altogether probable, however, that the theorist who finds in the creator of Miranda and Juliet an apostle of feminism will not be balked in a search for past exponents of this latest cult by anything that BROWNING—or any other poet, for that matter—may have said or sung.

NO LONGER YOUNG

YEARS OF DISCRETION. By Frederic Hatton and Fanny Locke Hatton. Illustrations by Alonzo Kimball. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

This very successful comedy loses none of its charm in its translation from stage to book. The Hattons have shown that they can evolve the narrative necessary to novel making as cleverly and as interestingly as they can invent situations and write revealing dialogue. The novel follows closely the plot of the play, but develops the ending a little more by means of a number of letters. Both novel and play are entertainingly at issue with one of the assumptions—or shall we say convictions?—of modern life. The notion seems to have taken pretty firm hold that men and women nowadays are still young, even when they have passed the half century mark. The idea has been advanced a number of times that a woman at fifty is at her most charming age, and the newspapers are quite agreed upon speaking of men in the forties and fifties as "young." The Hattons are really quite old-fashioned when they make their fascinating heroine feel, or admit, that she is "old" when she is only forty-eight.

ONE CHRISTMAS DAY

THE CHRISTMAS BISHOP. By Winifred Kirkland. Illustrated by Louise G. Morrison. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

Although a Christmas story, its unusual theme and treatment set "The Christmas Bishop" rather apart from the traditional literature concerned with the Christmas season. It is the story of the last day, Christmas Day, in the life of an old and great-hearted Episcopal Bishop, a day in which he tries, with all the spiritual strength within him, and all the physical strength that age has left in his failing body, to make things go better for three people, one after another. With each one he fails, or thinks he has failed, and goes home with the sense of personal failure heavy upon him, though with unabated faith still strong in his heart. He does not live to know it, but he has succeeded in all that he had tried to do, and his last Christmas Day is destined to throw "a light on other days and years." The book has the distinction that comes from a noble personality that is at once strong and fine. For the Bishop permeates all the story, is the story, indeed, and the reader sees life and its meanings as they look to him on the threshold of departure.

IN A FEW WORDS

DURING her recent trip abroad Jessie B. Rittenhouse, compiler of "The Little Book of Modern American Verse," spent a day in Ghent with M. Louis Varlez, cousin and boyhood companion of Maeterlinck, visiting the College de Sainte Barbe and other places associated with Maeterlinck's youth.

Olive Tilford Dargan has returned to America after a two years' stay abroad.

William Butler Yeats will visit America in January. It is expected that he will speak at the annual dinner of the Poetry Society of America.

The Advent sermons delivered by Abbot Gasquet in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, will be published early in Advent by P. J. Kenedy & Sons. Cardinal Farley will contribute an introduction.

Frederick Samuel Dellenbaugh, librarian of the American Geographical Society, is writing the story of the growth of the United States from the Alleghanies to the Pacific Ocean. It is to be published in 1914 under the name "Leaders to Our Western Sea."

At the next meeting of the Poetry Society of America, to be held next Tuesday at the National Arts Club, Edwin Markham will read his poem, "The Shoes of Happiness." Francis Grierson will be a guest of the society.

Francis Rolt-Wheeler's "The Boy With the United States Indians" has made many new friends for this popular series of boys' books. The next volume will deal with the work of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and will be called "The Boy With the United States Explorers."

William J. Locke and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sayre were the principal guests at a reception recently held in London by Ambassador Page.

Frederick Townsend Martin has not recovered his health, but he hopes to sail for America early in February.

At a recent meeting of the Fabian Society in London Anatole France said: "I am a Socialist as an indulgence to my weakness, because as a Socialist one enjoys the abuse of the foolish, the cowardly, and the unjust." The report does not reveal whether or not M. France's hearers considered this to be orthodox Fabianism.

Anna Warwick, at the age of 25, has written five novels and many short stories. She uses two pseudonyms.

President Lowell has written to Harold B. Stearns, whose "Confessions of a Harvard Man" is appearing in The Forum, a letter in which he says: "I think that a great many of your criticisms are justified. The failure to inculcate the habit of hard intellectual work is very serious, and an evil against which, as you know, we are struggling, though with greater difficulties to overcome than you perhaps realize."

Dr. Simkhovitch's "Marxism Versus Socialism" has been translated into German by Dr. Thomas Jappe and published in Jena by Gustave Fischer.

Barrett H. Clark, who translated Hervieu's "The Labyrinth," has written "The Continental Drama of To-day." It will be published in January by Henry Holt & Co.

The 1914 edition of the English "Who's Who" was published last Wednesday.

Robert Hunter's new book is to be called "Violence and the Labor Movement." Among the leaders discussed are Bakounin, Netchayeff, Kropotkin, Kavachol, Most, and Caserio.

In Hospitals

A subject of growing interest is ably handled by Ida M. Cannon, R. N., in a publication of the Russell Sage Foundation entitled "Social Work in Hospitals." The autoor shows how skillful social workers are co-operating with physicians who care for patients in hospitals and dispensaries; her book is based largely on the experience she has acquired as head worker of the Social Service Department of Massachusetts General Hospital. (Survey Associates, Inc., $1.50.)

CURRENT FICTION

Katharine Tynan's "A Mesalliance"—Stories by Well-Known Writers

A MESALLIANCE. By Katharine Tynan. Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

A CHARMING story whose characters are all normal and most of them very agreeable people, is this new one by Katharine Tynan. When the book begins its hero, Ralph Bretherton, is still very indignant over his elderly cousin's "mesalliance." How he presently comes to look upon this marriage, and especially upon the woman in the case, from a totally different point of view, forms the main thread of the plot. Interwoven with it are the fortunes of Avis Bourne, only child of Bretherton's first love, whom he meets by chance at a time when both mother and daughter are sorely in need of a friend. This, the pathetic part of the story, is well and very simply written, but no better than are the gayer scenes which abound in a novel whose general effect is far from sombre.

Avis is a sweet and natural girl, but it is the older woman, Lizzie Harding, who holds the reader's interest. To portray a character such as here, keeping it within the bounds, not only of possibility, but of probability, must certainly have been no small task, and it is one which the author has succeeded in accomplishing. Although much of the tale deals with the life of an idle bachelor in London, and the evil construction which so many persons are ready to place upon innocent actions, the book itself possesses that fresh and "pungent sweetness of wild thyme" which came to its hero's nostrils upon a certain momentous occasion.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEERS

A SON OF THE HILLS. By Harriet T. Comstock. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

Mrs. Comstock's new novel will please a goodly variety of readers: those who care principally for "a story" will find in it an entertaining plot, with plenty of complications; others will like it because it presents an interesting picture of the Southern mountaineers—the poor whites; while to a third order the portraits of Sandy Morley and Marcia Lowe will prove its strongest attraction.

When the book begins Sandy Morley, its hero, is a boy; ragged, neglected, half starved, he yet holds tenaciously to his one great purpose—to get away from Lost Hollow and go somewhere where he can acquire money and knowledge. Marcia Lowe, the little woman doctor from Massachusetts, tells him about the great educational institutions of her native State until Massachusetts seems to him a sort of Promised Land. For he is a throw-back to the finer type represented by his forefathers, inheriting the qualities which in past times had made them notable, and he wants above all things to return some day to the Hills, able to help his people. There is a girl, of course; Cynthia Walden, who urges him on and whom he never forgets. How he finally redeems his promise both to himself and to her forms the main portion of the book.

He is a fine and well-drawn character, and Cynthia a very sweet and lovable heroine of the traditional romantic kind, conveniently if almost preternaturally blind to certain plain facts. Far more interesting is Marcia Lowe, a modern woman fighting a brave battle for the Hill people against their own ignorance and prejudice, while at the same time endeavoring to do the difficult duty confronting her in her private life. Her appeal to Martin Morley is an illuminating epitome of much of the feminist movement. In a very different way Lansing Treadwell is little less interesting, and then there are Matilda and Markham and Theodore Starr, whose influences lends an exquisite spiritual touch to the novel. "A Son of the Hills" is worth reading.

IN A MINING CAMP

THE TWINS OF SUFFERING CREEK. By Ridgwell Cullum. With frontispiece. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 net.

The title of this book gives one a tolerably accurate idea of its contents. Suffering Creek is a Western mining camp, to which drifts Scipio—usually known as Zip—a feeble-minded but very loving little man, with his beautiful wife Jessie, and their two children, a boy and a girl aged 4, the "Twins of Suffering Creek." Jessie, sick of her husband's utter inefficiency and their consequent, apparently hopeless poverty—he has staked a claim in the one spot where no gold could possibly be—is fascinated by a handsome desperado and runs away with him. Several members of the camp, headed by a noted gambler called "Wild Bill," form themselves into a "Zip Trust," to take care of the deserted children, and have the usual struggles trying to wash, feed, and generally look after them. There are one or two fairly good fights and a rather dramatic drive when Wild Bill undertakes to convey the camp's gold to the bank at Spawn City, but the novel is much too long. Of course, it ends happily.

"GREEN CHALK"

GREEN CHALK. By Doris Somerville. John Lane Company. $1.25.

George Stein had always expected that when his uncle, a gentleman worth two million pounds, died, he would be left a goodly sum, and was consequently much disappointed upon discovering, after his uncle's death, that the whole two million pounds had gone to Miss Claudia Badminton-Dale. He decided that it would be well for him eventually to marry Miss Badminton-Dale, but meanwhile he was anxious to find some way of increasing his income. So he had a "pavement artist," whose great talent he recognized, trained—with the agreement that all the artist's pictures should be signed "George Stein." This scheme succeeded admirably; the pictures proved very popular, although each one portrayed a girl with green eyes and purple-red hair, and Stein lived in luxury. Then the girl herself appeared upon the scene.

Of course she was Claudia Badminton-Dale, and her character accorded with her purple-red hair and green eyes. She fell in love with the pictures signed "George Stein," and promised to marry the supposed artist, and when Mrs. Badminton-Dale objected, "bent forward quickly, and her mother felt a sharp pain in the shoulder. Deliberately the girl pressed her teeth into the woman's flesh." The rest of the tale is in harmony with this delightful episode

LAMPOONING ROMANCE

DIANA ARDWAY. By Van Zo Post. Illustrated by Gayle Hoskins. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

This story is told in the first person by a bachelor who seems to have had much fascination for the ladies and is living during the Summer months in which the action takes place in a bungalow in the Catskills. Diana is a young woman from Boston, daughter of a banker millionaire. The hero snatches Diana from the back of a runaway horse, thereby making her very angry. A few days later she visits him in his bungalow, helps him write an act of the play upon which he is engaged, eats more candied fruit at luncheon than is good for her, stretches out on the floor in front of the fire and presently lets down her hair until "the molten copper flood flared and flamed and kinked and writhed a foot below her waist." Her host boxes her ears, tells her that she ought to be spanked, and puts his conviction into effect. She then takes him for a spin in her father's best made-to-order automobile, and, with a wild light in her eyes that was "beautiful and terrible," drove the car over a cliff into the pit of an abandoned stone quarry. Such is the beginning of their courtship, and it lasts for three hundred pages. As a lampoon against the romantic method in fiction the story is mildly amusing, even if the lobster-salad quality of inspiration is too frequently evident.

ON THE VELDT

DIVIDED: A STORY OF THE VELDT. By Francis Bancroft. Illustrated by George W. Gage. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

The love of two brothers for each other is the strong central theme of Mr. Bancroft's story of the veldt and the Boer war. George and Thane Brandon are Transvaal born and bred. They have lived all their lives at the farmhouse that is also part hostel and part country store, in the Northern Transvaal, in harmony and friendship with their Boer neighbors. One of them has married the daughter of one of these burghers. But at heart they are both Englishmen. Then comes the war and carries the younger brother into the ranks of the English Army, but the elder, urged by the fierce patriotism of his Dutch wife and forced by various machinations of her family and friends, joins Oom Paul's army, and the two meet in battle. The characters of the two brothers are strongly contrasted, and that of Thane, the younger one, passionate, stormy, his veins leaping with the blood of young manhood, is particularly realized. Notwithstanding the elemental passions that send him hot-blooded upon quick and angry quests, love of his brother can always check and soften his mood. The scene between the two upon the battlefield is worked out unconventionally without melodrama, and is very strong and appealing. There is a love story inwound in the plot, a rather sombre love story, befitting war time, but the dominating interest is that of the love between the two brothers.

The story is told with much realism and with graphic pictures of life and scenes in South Africa, and it has also many dramatic incidents and situations and a strong emotional appeal. It is unfortunate that so good a tale should fall short in the telling, wherein it lacks flexibility. A stiffness, comparable to that produced by self-consciousness in an actor, mars alike the conversations and descriptions.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE

THE ISLAND OF THE STAIRS. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated by the Kinboys. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

The jacket illustration of Mr. Brady's new novel is a fine appetizer for the contents of the book. It shows a strong young man with a piratical looking red head bandage, knee breeches, and a sword at his hip, carrying down a big stone stairway a fainting young woman with golden hair. Grinning down at them from all sides are the hideous heads of stone idols, half concealed by tropical vegetation. Surely, no lover of thrills would ever hesitate over the lure of that jacket design! And the truth is that the pages of the novel fulfill its promise many times over. For the story is in Mr. Brady's best romantic and adventurous style. Things happen right along, in a steady stream of events, from the time Master John Hampdon, sailor, finds Sir Geoffrey's body with the bullet hole in his heart, on the very first page. While he and Mistress Lucy go on their quest for the lost treasure, hidden by her ancestors generations before in a cave on a South Sea island, the adventures and the perils come thick and fast, and they are of every sort that could possibly overtake two people journeying across oceans and into far and savage lands. The time of the story is laid about the middle of the eighteenth century, and it is written, after Mr. Brady's usual style, in a strongly romantic vein.

A MANY-SIDED STORY

THE LOVELY LADY. By Mary Austin. Illustrated by Gordon Grant. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Mrs. Austin's little story is like one of those semi-precious stones that flash back at you one color when you look at them in one light, and a very different one from another angle. Viewed in one way it is a realistic tale of the succession of loves in the life of a serious, highminded man; turn it round a little and it becomes a sort of fairy tale with a House of Dreams in it out of which come beings of light and leading and loveliness to lure his feet into happy paths; let the light shine on it in another way and you have a philosophy of life worked out delicately and set into parable.

Peter Weatherall is a youth in a country town possessing an aging mother, a lame sister, a farm upon which there is a mortgage and a stern sense of duty. But in the inmost heart of him there is a Beautiful House in which lives a Lovely Lady and the two of them represent to him the ideal in life. He goes to the city and works in a big department store, climbs up, makes money, enters the real estate business, grows rich. And one woman after another takes the form of the Lovely Lady and seems for a time to represent for him the ideal in life. Once in his dreams she comes out of the Beautiful House and tells him: "It takes a lot of dreaming to bring one like me to pass."

It is a dainty, pretty story, with a lot of meaning in it, lacking, and indeed not being the kind of story that needs or ought to have, the sheer human forcefulness that Mrs. Austin can put into fiction when she wishes. But she has weakened its effect unnecessarily by frequently working its lightness, especially toward the end, into too fine a detail.

MEREDITH'S "DIALOGUES"

UP TO MIDNIGHT. By George Meredith. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Some newspaper causeries written by George Meredith forty years ago have been resurrected, and in this little volume see the light once more, for the first time since their original publication. They recount a series of imaginary conversations between a number of men of varied temperaments and occupations who meet for the pleasure of social talk under the agreement to disperse at the hour of midnight. The dialogues are not mentioned by his bibliographer, and the editor of Meredith's complete works ignored their existence, or perhaps was ignorant of it. The fact that he had written the causeries was brought out by a correspondent of The London Graphic, who found this allusion to them in a letter by Meredith forty years ago to Frederick Greenwood: "I am having some fun in The Graphic and might by and by turn the dialogues to good purpose." The only good purpose their publication now can serve is that of a warning to ambitious authors not to attempt the writing of fugitive dialogues. They never interest any one else nearly as much as they do him, and the chances are that long before he knows it he will have become a bore. The editor of The Graphic seems to have stopped Meredith long before he realized the truth, for there are only five of the causeries. Now and then one comes upon a faint glimmer of those flashes that sparkle through the pages of his novels, and one or two of his characters take something like full-bodied form and substance. But the causeries are dreary reading, and it would have been kinder to Meredith to let them lie in the oblivion they so quickly reached.

LOVE AND WAR

THE UNAFRAID. By Eleanor M. Ingram. Illustrated by Edmund Frederick. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

A story of romance and adventure—you can spell them both with all capitals without exaggeration—Miss Ingram's new novel goes leaping along with an ardor in its telling that will endear it to the hearts of that army of readers who can never get enough of romance and adventure. The "unafraid" is a young American woman, slender, lovely, and atrociously rich. She has met a Lieutenant in the Montenegrin Army, they have fallen violently in love, and at the beginning of the story they are about to be married in Paris, whither she had gone to meet him with her uncle and aunt. These latter have opposed the marriage, but she, being of age, very willful and very much in love, has carried the day. A broken ankle detains him at his home in Montenegro, and she runs away from her watchful relatives and journeys, under the care of a smart young American driver of racing automobiles, to Montenegro. She is waylaid by her betrothed's brother, there being war to the knife between the two, and carried to his own home, an old Turkish castle, high up and inaccessible among the mountains. As the only way in which he can take her there honorably is as his wife, he compels her to marry him first, telling her meanwhile that he will never allow her to marry his brother any way, because that gentleman wants her money to aid him in his treacherous plans of betraying Montenegro to Austria. All this happens in the first few chapters, and surely they give promise enough of a swinging, dashing, Zenda-esque tale, replete with all the fictional joys of love and war. And the reader, long before he reaches the last chapter, will find that the promise has been well fulfilled.

INDIANS AND PIONEERS

THE MAID OF THE FOREST. By Randall Parrish. Illustrated by Frank E. Schoonover. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

Mr. Randall Parrish is always at his best when he lays the scene of a story on the frontier, fills his stage with husky pioneers, and then makes them fight for their lives with Indians. He has the romantic touch which throws the necessary glamour over whatever is uncouth, bloody, and harrowing in his tale and the fertile invention which supplies a train of swiftly moving events with which to keep enchained the reader's attention. Both these he furnishes in full measure in his new novel of the adventures of a pioneer soldier and a French-Indian maid in the days of savage wars and massacres after the close of the Revolution. The scene is laid in Ohio and Indiana during 1791, when all the frontier settlements were on the alert for the attacks of Indians and battles and massacres took heavy toll of the white population. His hero, a young officer in Gen. St. Clair's army, is sent north to the Wyandottes with a message of importance, and by a succession of unexpected happenings the French-Indian girl becomes his companion. The two go through a succession of thrilling adventures—captivity, torture, battle, and final escape. The story ends with a vivid picture of the disastrous battle of the Wabash and the panic in which the whites fled from the field.

Section 7 | SOCIETY FASHIONS

The New York Times.

DRAMA MUSIC | Section 7

SUNDAY. DECEMBER 28, 1913.

HOLIDAY SOCIAL GAYETIES

Society Plans for Festive New Year's Eve Celebrations—Midwinter Season Starts Jan. 5—Miss Van Heusen to Have Quiet Wedding in January—Entertainments for Miss Margaret L. Schieffelin and Frederick H. Osborn, Who Are to Wed on Jan. 10—Dance for Bethany Day Nursery To-morrow Night at the Plaza—House Parties Galore

AFTER PAINTING BY ARTUR HALMI ~ MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD

MRS. OLIVER ISELIN ~ © BY MARCEAU

Mrs. George J. Gould is entertaining her son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Decies, at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., over the holidays. Mrs. Oliver Iselin is one of the younger hostesses in New York society, and was identified with the organization of the recent Russian Costume Ball.

TO-DAY marks the half-way resting place between Christmas and New Year's. So far the holiday week has been one continuous round of entertainments. The activities have not been confined to town alone, but many country places are the scenes of gay parties. Tuxedo, Long Island, and even Newport have an unusual quota of visitors this season over the holidays, owing to the mild weather. While the usual Winter sports are lacking in the country, on account of the "green Christmas," the festivities are just as pronounced in other directions. Sixty-five riders took part in the Christmas Day hunt of the Meadow Brook Club, and there was also an interesting meet of the Watchung Hunt Club on that day.

The New Year's Eve celebration on Wednesday promises to eclipse all celebrations of bygone days, and the old year will go out in a blaze of glory. Society will, no doubt, dance the old year out and the new year in. The New Year's Eve ball to be given by the Tuxedo Club will draw many well-known society people to Tuxedo for the midweek.

The midwinter season will commence in earnest on Monday, Jan. 5. The season will last much longer this year than last, for Ash Wednesday does not fall until Feb. 25. While the first part of the Winter season is given over mainly to the débutantes and the younger set, the older people come in for their share of entertaining after the holidays are over.

Holiday Affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele are entertaining a house party at their place at Westbury, L. I., over the holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, their son-in-law and daughter, being among the guests.

Others entertaining out Hempstead way are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Winthrop.

Counts Otto and Alexander Salm-Salm of Vienna are passing the holidays with Mrs. Henry P. Loomis at Tuxedo Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who gave a large luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton on Monday for the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, sailed the next day in their yacht, the Warrior, for a Winter cruise, having with them the Duke and Duchess. They plan to spend New Year's Day in Charleston, S. C., and will touch at Palm Beach and Panama on their way to South America.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt entertained a party of young people at Biltmore House at Asheville, N. C., on Christmas Day for their daughter, Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Miss Anna Grosvenor, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, and Miss Romola Dahlgren were among those who participated in the Christmas festivities at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould are having a jolly family party at Georgian Court, their Lakewood (N. J.) estate, Lord and Lady Decies and their fourteen-month-old daughter Eileen being with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin and Sidney J. Colford, Jr., have joined the holiday party which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are giving at their lodge in the Adirondacks. They will give a dinner on New Year's Eve.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus H. Dodge of 691 Fifth Avenue are to give a novel entertainment, to be known as a calico ball, on New Year's Eve in their garage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie will give a costume dance on New Year's Eve at Locust Valley, L. I., and are entertaining a large house party over the holidays.

Mrs. Irwin A. Powell of 10 East Ninety-sixth Street is giving a small dance at her home on New Year's Eve. Mrs. Powell has been giving this dance on that evening for the last four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walsh are to give a fancy dress ball at their residence in New Rochelle on New Year's Eve.

Mrs. Charles Louise Sicard of 329 West Seventy-seventh Street is to give a tea dance at her home on New Year's Day.

Incidents in Society.

Mrs. von Juch Wellman is giving a musical this afternoon at her home, 103 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan will give a tea and dance for her nephew, William M. V. Hoffman, Jr., at her home to-morrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin will give a tea and dance on Tuesday afternoon for Miss Adrienne Iselin, at their home, 16 West Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. Edward S. Harkness is giving a dance on Tuesday night at her house, 1 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. Burke Roche will give a luncheon at her home, 18 East Seventy-seventh Street, on Tuesday.

Frederick Henry Osborn is to give his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday, Jan. 3, at the country home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, at Garrison, N. Y. His marriage to Miss Margaret Louise Schieffelin is to take place on Jan. 10, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The party, which will include Mr. Osborn's best man and ushers, will remain in Garrison over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin are to give a dinner at their home in East Sixty-fifth Street on Monday, Jan. 5, for the bridal party.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to give a dance on Jan. 5 at her residence, 666 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Justus Ruperti of 140 East Seventy-first Street is to give a dinner on Jan. 6 for Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and another on Jan. 13 for Giacomo Fara Forni, the Italian Consul General at New York, and Mme. Fara Forni, who was formerly Mrs. Harry D. Kingsley.

Mrs. Lanfear Norrie of 15 East Eighty-fourth Street has invitations out for a musicale on Jan. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Norfleet are to give a small dance at Sherry's on Jan. 6 for Miss Ada Thompson Norfleet.

Mrs. C. Montagu Ward and Miss Frances M. Ward will be at home at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street on Tuesdays in January.

Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 5 East Sixty-seventh Street will give a dance at her house on Jan. 8.

The birth of a son has been announced to Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas (Miss Finley) at their home in Paris.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite will remain at their place at Great Neck, L. I., until after New Year's Day, when they open their house at 803 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer have taken the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davison at 870 Madison Avenue for the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Davison have gone to Washington, D. C., where they have taken the house of the late Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict.

Mrs. Warren McConihe will give a tea dance at Sherry's on Jan. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar have returned from Europe and are spending the holidays at their villa at Tuxedo.

Miss Van Heusen to Wed on Jan. 12.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Van Heusen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manning Van Heusen, to Arthur Gold Hamilton, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 177 East Sixty-fourth Street, is to take place at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Jan. 12, in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery is to officiate.

Miss Van Heusen will be attended by Miss Hope Hamilton, a sister of the bridegroom.

William Proctor Van Heusen, a brother of the bride, will be Mr. Hamilton's best man.

The wedding will be a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of Miss Van Heusen's grandmother, Mrs. William F. Proctor, and none but the relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. A small reception for the immediate families and bridal party will be held afterward at the home of the bride's parents at the Hotel Lorraine, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

The plans and the date of the wedding were changed on account of the bride's family being in mourning, as the wedding was originally fixed for Jan. 14, and a large reception was to have been held at the St. Regis.

The young couple's engagement was announced last October. Mr. Hamilton's mother is a first cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould. They will live at 565 Park Avenue, where they will be at home after Feb. 1.

Dance for Bethany Day Nursery.

A dance is to be given to-morrow night at the Plaza for the benefit of the Bethany Day Nursery. Miss Ira Barrows is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, which includes Mrs. William Carter, Mrs. William Hamilton, Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. George E. Helme, Mrs. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Frederick Sterry, Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, and Mrs. Elliott Ward.

Miss Aldrich to Wed on Tuesday.

Miss Maude H. Aldrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich of 29 West Fiftieth Street, will be married to Stanley Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a grandson of the late Supreme Court Justice Stanley Matthews, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Miss Aldrich will be attended by Miss Margaret Borroughs of London, a school classmate, as maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, including the Misses Mary Matthews, Madeline Ashwell, Marie Halsted and her sister, Mary Aldrich. Little Miss Helen Messner, a niece of the bride, is to be the flower girl.

Shirley Morgan of Cincinnati is to be best man for Mr. Matthews, and his ushers will include James E. Gorham, Stanley Wyman Aldrich, Frank D. Adams, William P. Matthews, Franklin Morrell, and Cabot Brewster.

The subsequent reception is to be held at the home of the bride's parents.

Jackson-Sanford.

A New Year's Day wedding out of town will be that of Miss Eleanor Sanford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sanford of Litchfield, Conn., and Winthrop Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson of Middletown, Conn., which is to be solemnized in St. Michael's Church at Litchfield. Miss Margaret Sanford is to be her sister's maid of honer, and the Misses Joan Sanford, another sister, and Katharine Scott are to be the bridesmaids. John J. Jackson of this city will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Reginald Sanford, Irving Bachelier, James Cox, and Richard Jackson. A reception will follow at Elmcroft, the Sanford country home.

McBride-Bailey.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Bailey, daughter of Charles Weaver Bailey of 2100 De Lancey Street, Philadelphia, and Robert Medill McBride, son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Mrs. McBride of New York, will take place at the home of the bride on Friday, Jan. 16.

Miss Bailey will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Frank Crozer Knowles, as matron of honor, and her bridesmaids will be the Misses Winona McBride of New York, Amy de Vaux Powel, Jeannette Drysdale Lee, Dorothy Devin, Marie Louise Dilkes, and Louise Frazier Wilson.

Mr. McBride will have Robert L. Montgomery of New York as best man, and his ushers will be Dr. Frank Crozer Knowles, Albert W. Shields, Frederick W. Alfred of Providence, R. I., and Richard Cholmley Jones, R. Platt and John M. McBride, all of New York.

The wedding itself will be small, but will be followed by a large reception, for which more than 1,000 invitations have been sent out.

Concert for Charity.

Fritz Kreisler gives a recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, the proceeds of which are to go to St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children at Dobbs Ferry. The home cares for 125 friendless boys and girls, giving them training in practical and household arts. Among those interested in the support of the home are Mrs. Anderson Fowler, President of the Board of Managers; Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mrs. J. B. Cornell, Mrs. T. W. Ormiston, Mrs. Frank Mason North, Mrs. John C. Clark, Mrs. W. H. Laird, and Miss Ellen McLean of 7 East Sixty-third Street.

Ball of the Fine Arts.

Many women of society have already consented to become patronesses of the Ball of the Fine Arts, which architects, painters, sculptors, musicians, authors, and those who have won distinction in the drama and the dance will give at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Friday, Feb. 20, under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects.

The list of patronesses includes Mrs. John J. Alexander, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Magee Ellsworth, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Walter Maynard.

Under the direction of Lloyd Warren, Chairman of the General Committee in charge of the ball, elaborate plans are being made to perfect the artistic features of the Venetian fête at midnight, in which all the arts will be represented. George S. Chappell, Mr. Warren, Arthur Ware, and Henry Hornbostel are the committee in charge of the pageant, "Venice Enthroned," after the painting of that name by Paul Veronese in the Doge's Palace, Venice. In addition, Mr. Warren has selected groups of patronesses to oversee the arrangements for the spectacle.

Among those in charge of the sculpture division will be Mrs. H. P. Whitney and Mrs. William Astor Chanler. Mme. Louise Homer will be one of those having charge of the music division; the drama division will have Mrs. William Faversham and Edith Wynne Matthison as special patronesses; Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson and others will preside over the dance, and literature will have Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Price-Post and Mrs. Reginald de Koven as special patronesses.

Special emphasis will be laid on the costumes, all of which are expected to be in keeping with the Venetian decorations of the ball room. The decorative features will be in charge of a committee, headed by James Monroe Hewlett, and of which Louis Tiffany, Albert Harter, and John W. Alexander are members.

This is the first ball to be given by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, all of whose members studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. The proceeds will go toward the educational fund of the society.

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

ESTABLISHED 1827 — HEARN — 86 YEARS IN DRY GOODS

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

14TH JANUARY SALE

Prepared For With

CASH—ENERGY—ENTHUSIASM—BIG STOCKS—BIG VALUES

Let Prices Do the Talking—*QUALITIES ARE DEPENDABLE*

JANUARY SALE OF SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Not a few dozen cases, but a FEW DOZEN HUNDRED cases are here for this important event....In some instances we have cleaned up the entire surplus of mills and at such concessions as make it impossible for others to match our values.

PILLOW CASES	Will-Wash-Heavier	Mohawks.	Dwight Anchors.
42x36	Val. .16..Sale .13	Val. .18..Sale .15	Val. .20..Sale .17
45x36	Val. .18..Sale .14	Val. .20..Sale .16	Val. .22..Sale .18
50x36	Val. .20..Sale .15	Val. .22..Sale .17	Val. .24..Sale .20
54x36	Val. .22..Sale .16	Val. .24..Sale .18	Val. .26..Sale .22
SHEETS			
54x90	Val. .55..Sale .42	Val. .59..Sale .48	Val. .64..Sale .54
63x90	Val. .59..Sale .47	Val. .64..Sale .53	Val. .69..Sale .59
72x90	Val. .64..Sale .51	Val. .69..Sale .59	Val. .79..Sale .66
81x90	Val. .69..Sale .55	Val. .74..Sale .64	Val. .87..Sale .71
90x90	Val. .74..Sale .59	Val. .79..Sale .69	Val. .94..Sale .77

H. S. Pillow Cases and Sheets—5 and 10 cents more, respectively.
Extra Long Pillow Cases to 42½ inches—Sheets to 3 yards long.
Measurements Are Before Hemming.
No Mail or Telephone Orders for the Above.

January Sale of SPREADS & COMFORTABLES, PILLOWS, ETC.

Dependable Qualities!

Three-quarter size Bed Spreads ..... Reg. .98 Sale .77
Full size Bed Spreads.....$1.09 .87
Full size Bed Spreads—fine quality.....$1.69 1.17
Hemmed or Fringed—extra heavy—4 designs....$1.98 1.48
Satin finish Marseilles.....$3.49 2.34

COMFORTABLES—Full size Silkoline—fig'd top—plain back; worth $1.15..... .78
Full size Persian Top—turkey red backs—some fig'd both sides—9-inch sateen border—worth $2.25..... 1.58
Full size Sateen—fig'd top—plain back—some plain both sides—worth $2.98..... 2.24
Handsome Bordered Sateen Comfortables—full size—plain or fig'd backs—value $3.49..... 2.54

FEATHERS—
Imported Choice White XX—worth $1.09..... .85
Imported Choice White XXXX—worth $1.69..... 1.09
Three-quarter Down—worth $1.25..... .87

FEATHER PILLOWS—Filled with new stock and entirely sanitary in every way.
20x28.....worth $1.98.....Sale 1.64
22x30.....worth $2.25.....Sale 1.95
24x30.....worth $2.98.....Sale 2.45
26x30.....worth $3.49.....Sale 2.65
Measurements before seaming.
20x28.....worth .98.....Sale .77
22x28.....worth $1.19.....Sale .87
24x30.....worth $1.39.....Sale .97
26x30.....worth $1.69.....Sale 1.17

PRIMROSE PILLOWS—
20x28.....worth .89..... .47
22x28.....worth .98..... .54

Feather Tickings—A. C. A. and other Stripes—worth .18.....Sale .11

January Sale of TOWELLINGS

Linen Sheetings and Casings

Towellings—11 ct. values..... 7¾
Bleached and Brown—Imported and Domestic—for roller or dish.
Linen Towellings—17 inch—reg. .17..... .12½
Heavy, firm weave—bleached, also glass checks.
17 inch All Linen Crash and Glass Checks—usually .14.....Sale .11
17 and 19 inch Extra Quality Linen Crashes and Glass Checks—value .22..... .18

Pure Irish Linen Sheetings and Casings.
Sheetings—63 inch—reg. .89... .74
72 inch—reg. .98... .84
80 inch—reg. $1.09... .91
90 inch—reg. $1.19... .98
100 inch—reg. $1.39...1.09
Casings—36 inch—reg. .39... .34
40 inch—reg. .49... .39
42 inch—reg. .55... .44
45 inch—reg. .59... .49
50 inch—reg. .69... .54
54 inch—reg. .79... .59

January Sale of BABIES' SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, BANDS, ETC.

Dependable Qualities!

Babies' Shirts—sizes to 3 yrs.—seconds of 35 ct. quality..... .17
Babies' Part Wool Shirts—sizes to 3 yrs.—reg. .39 and .49..... .28
Babies' Wool Shirts—sizes to 3 yrs.—values .69 and .79..... .54
Babies' Fine All-Wool and Silk and Wool Shirts—sizes to 3 yrs.—reg. .98 and $1.19..... .77
Babies' Long Domet Skirts—Cambric band or waist—val. .49..... .27
Domet Barrows to match above—reg. .29..... .18
Infants' Flannel Skirts—Cambric band or waist—reg. .89..... .54
Flannel Barrows to match above—reg. .49..... .31
Infants' Flannel Bands—pinked edge—reg. .19.....2 for .15
Infants' Night Gowns—Bishop style, with drawstring bottom—also Wrappers—reg. .39..... .25
Infants' Daisy Cloth Wrappers—collar and cuff with silk scallops—reg. .79..... .45
Infants' Flannel Wrappers—colored stitched edge on collar and cuffs—reg. .98..... .54
Babies' Bassinetts on stand—reg. $4.00..... 2.75
Hemmed Diapers—20x20 to 27x54—dozen.....58 to 1.49
Embroidered Long Flannel Petticoats—Cambric waist or band—reg. $1.39..... .95
Finer quality—embroidered Cambric waist or band—reg. $1.98..... 1.45

Corresponding January Sale Values in Babies' Slips, Dresses, Etc.

End of Year's Clearances in MISSES' DEPARTMENT

NOW IS Time to Buy
NOW IS Time to Save

Late Style Suits—
All warmly interlined and lined—Winter Cheviots, Pebble Cloths, Cut Wool Velours and Broadcloths—straight, draped, peg-top and novelty cut skirts....Delightful range of styles in coats includes all the new shoulders and sleeves—most favored colors.
Were to $15.98.....Now 9.98
Were to $17.98.....Now 12.98
Were to $21.98.....Now 14.98
Were to $27.98.....Now 19.98
Were to $37.98.....Now 21.98

Party and Dancing Dresses—14 to 18 years.
White, suitable for brides and bridal parties, cream, delicate tints and vivid colors....Chiffons, shadow laces, plain and craquele nets—various foundations, including nets and China silks....Many different models—variety of trimmings.
Were to $12.98.....Now 7.98
Were to $15.98.....Now 9.98
Were to $19.98.....Now 14.98
Were to $29.98.....Now 19.98

JANUARY CLEARANCES IN *Women's FURS, COATS, SUITS, DRESSES*

NOW Is the Time to Buy!

If an actual saving is a genuine pleasure, you can have fine fun in replenishing your wardrobe at these prices....Styles are very latest—Furs are perfectly reliable and honestly represented.

Fur Coats

$37.98 Russian Pony.....29.50
$59.98 Russian Pony.....39.95
$75.98 Russian Pony.....59.75
$65.98 Caracul and Near Seal....49.95
$75.98 Near Seal.....54.95
$89.98 Caracul and Near Seal....69.50
$110.98 Caracul.....85.75

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

SCARFS
$2.98 to $11.98 Black Coney..... 1.95 to 7.50
$8.98 to $17.98 Black Wolf..... 5.40 to 13.50
$8.98 to $29.98 Black Fox..... 6.50 to 23.50
$7.98 to $19.98 Opossum..... 4.50 to 13.50
$8.98 to $35.98 Raccoon..... 6.95 to 21.75
$29.98 to $45.98 Skunk.....19.50 to 33.75
$10.98 to $48.98 Japanese Mink... 6.95 to 31.95

MUFFS
$2.98 to $11.98 Black Coney..... 1.95 to 8.50
$12.98 to $35.98 Black Fox..... 8.95 to 19.50
$7.98 to $39.98 Opossum..... 4.50 to 19.50
$15.98 to $39.98 Raccoon.....11.50 to 19.50
$39.98 to $85.98 Skunk.....28.50 to 42.50
$19.98 to $39.98 Japanese Mink....12.50 to 29.75

Plush and Cloth Coats

$49.98 Coats.....39.98
$45.98 Coats.....35.98
$31.98 Coats.....21.98
$26.98 Coats.....17.98
$22.98 Coats.....14.98
$17.98 Coats.....12.98
$15.98 Coats..... 9.98
$7.98 Coats..... 4.98

Tailored Suits

$79.98 Suits.....49.98
$49.98 Suits.....39.98
$39.98 Suits.....27.75
$29.98 Suits.....21.50
$25.98 Suits.....17.85
$19.98 Suits.....13.98

Silk Dresses

$69.98 Silk Dresses.....45.98
$59.98 Silk Dresses.....39.98
$45.98 Silk Dresses.....29.98
$33.98 Silk Dresses.....21.98
$25.98 Silk Dresses.....15.98
$19.98 Silk Dresses.....10.98

Following Explains Itself:

THE BEST UNDERGARMENT COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
MANUFACTURERS OF
SANITARY NON-SWEAT SHOP
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

NEW YORK OFFICE: ROOM 600 WILSON BUILDING 200 BROADWAY

WILKES-BARRE, PA. December 20th 1913.

Messrs Jas A. Hearn & Son,
20 West 14th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:-

Your offer for our entire stock of muslin underwear is accepted. In accepting it we desire to say that we would only have sold at the prices offered, because we are closing our factory and going out of business, and your offer included our whole product, which was made up for the Spring trade.

We take this occasion to express the appreciation of our senior member's cordial treatment by your firm, he having done business with you, and sold this class of merchandise to you from his factory, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., for the last twenty-five years. It was natural, under these circumstances, that we should give you the preference.

The Best Undergarment Co.
Mgr Galland President.

SELLING PRICES MARKED ON THIS PURCHASE ARE

Slightly Above Factory Cost

THEY ARE BARGAINS!

Women's Nainsook Corset Covers—worth .29 and .35..... .18
Women's Night Dresses—worth .59..... .38
Women's Cambric and Nainsook Drawers—worth .29 and .39..... .18
Women's Short Skirts—instead of .29..... .19
Women's Long White Skirts—worth .69 and .79..... .48
Women's Nainsook Combinations—value .89..... .58
Women's Nainsook Princess Slips—value $1.25..... .78
Women's Extra Size Corset Covers—tight fitting—reg. .35..... .19
Women's Extra Size Night Dresses—reg. .79..... .46
Women's Extra Size Drawers—regularly .39..... .28
Extra Size Petticoats—value $1.49..... .94
Children's Muslin Drawers—1 to 4..... 8 6 to 11..... .10
Children's Night Dresses—4 and 6 years.... .29 8 to 14 years.... .36
Children's Skirts—4 to 14 years—reg. .29 and .39..... .18
Misses' Lace Trimmed Corset Covers—12 to 16 years—value .39..... .24

No Mail or Telephone Orders.

We reserve privilege of limiting quantities.
Equally Great Sale Values in Finer Qualities.

Draperies and Furniture Coverings 3 to 17 YARD LENGTHS.
Imported Silk Damasks, Organzines, Silk Frou Frous, Reversible Damasks and rich Silk Brocades, Moire Tapestries and Silk Armure Damasks.
.98..1.48..1.98..2.98 yd.
Values $1.75 to $5.98.

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Omitted for want of space:
Muslins, Sheetings, Linens, Towels
White Goods — Waists, Petticoats
Art Linens — Babies' Dresses
Housedresses — Curtains

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To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$2.00 White China Silk Blouses....1.50 Deep yoke and long shoulder—pin tucks or vest effect—wide frills—pearl buttons—all sizes. WAISTS—SECOND FLOOR.

49 ct. Women's Fleeced Underwear...31 Vest—high neck—long sleeves—ankle length drawers—dependable make—all sizes. KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.48 Women's Dress Hats.....1.50 Black Velvet or Plush and Velvet—soft or stiff crowns—new shapes. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$4.50 Boys' Winter Overcoats.....3.00 Navy and gray Chinchillas—also cheviot overcoatings—brown and gray mixtures—full belted models buttoned to neck—convertible or new roll collar—some wool, others check or plaid linings—3 to 10 yrs. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

15 ct. Longcloths—40 inch.....11 Fine, smooth finish—close weave—Remnants, therefore fine qualities, at great reductions. WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

10 ct. Heavy Outing Flannels.....6¾ Pink, blue and gray stripes. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

98 ct. Chiffon Broadcloths.....52 50-inch—all wool—terra cotta, raisin, cadet, navy, black and other fashionable shades. DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

24 ct. Mercerized Sateens—36 inch...17 Fancy shades and staple colors—for lining coats and bed sets. LININGS—BASEMENT.

98 ct. Crepe de Chines.....77 Also Canton Crepes—double width—plain or brocaded—desirable light and dark colors, also black. SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

45 ct. Silk Mixed Brocades.....29 Lustrous finish—soft draping quality—street and evening tints. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

29 ct. Scarfs, Squares, Centers.....18 Lace edge, with hand-emb'd effects or lace trimmed. ART LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.29 Mercerized Napkins—doz.....87 20 inch—bleached—hemmed. LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.25 Silkoline Comfortables.....1.69 Full size—floral patterns—borders. COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

15 ct. Steel Knives and Forks.....7 Reliable make—fancy handles. CUTLERY—MAIN FLOOR.

$19.98 Wool Velvet Rugs.....13.98 9x12 ft.—Alex. Smith & Sons—Oriental and floral designs. RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

10 ct. Bleached Muslins.....7 36 inch—no dressing—mill lengths. MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

$1.98 Fleece and Crepe Kimonos...1.29 Full length—new Empire coat models, some with set-in sleeves—light and dark—all sizes. WRAPPERS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.49 New Scrim Curtains.....95 White, ivory and Arabian—deep hem, wide lace and inserts. LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.

Look for the Clocks! — Look for the Clocks!

You Are Cordially Invited to
THE 1914 OPENING OF
SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES in
The Largest Wash Dress Fabric Department in the World.
Prices Range from .19 to 1.98 Per Yard
for Goods Marked 25 cts. to $2.45 and $2.75 Elsewhere.

LOUIS XIV. PAGEANT FOR COSTUME CHARITY BALL ON JAN. 7

Benefit Tableaux and Folk Dances at Mrs. de Koven's on Jan. 15—Dancing Novelties at Soiree Dansante for Consumers' League.

PLANS are being completed for the annual costume ball which is to be given on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at Sherry's for the benefit of the Lying-In Hospital. This ball always ranks as the prime social spectacle of the season, and those in charge are arranging for a pageant which will represent periods from the time of Louis XIV. up to the present day. It is quite probable that period dinners will be given preceding the ball. The Cabaret will not enter into the form of entertainment this season.

Tickets may be had from Mrs. Austen Gray, 43 East Fiftieth Street.

Among those who are in charge of the arrangements of the ball are Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. E. Roscoe Matthews, and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr.

The Soiree Dansante of the Consumers' League.

The soirée dansante of the Consumers' League, which is to occur on Jan. 6 at the Plaza, promises to be the culminating event on the holiday season. Not only is the list of the patronesses and officers a long and brilliant one, but it is also a list which comprises almost every society women in the city who is actively interested in philanthropic work. Conspicuous even among them is Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who is just completing the new home for working girls at 119 East Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Spencer Trask, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson are honorary Vice Presidents of the league who will also be present. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward Harkness, and Mrs. Elmer Black.

The Floor Committee consists of Josika de Imrie-Herczeg, Walter H. Herrick, Townsend Pinckney, Major Charles Elliot Warren, Major Schermerhorn, Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, St. Paul G. Thebaud, Elmer Dean Coulter, Thatcher T. P. Luques, and Howard F. Whitney, and Albert Eugene Gallatin.

The chief guests of honor are to be Gov. and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn and Mayor-elect and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel.

The entertainment of the evening will be furnished by a very unique exhibition of international dances, which have been arranged by Ottokar Bartik, ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr Bartik will present Dutch, Russian, Polish, and Spanish dances by the members of the Opera ballet, who will appear in costume.

Cap and Bells Play Here on Jan. 5.

Cap and Bells, the Williams College dramatic club, will present its farcical comedy, "Niobe," Thursday evening of this week at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The proceeds are to go to the House of St. Giles the Cripple.

After playing Lakewood and Montclair, Cap and Bells will return to New York for the last appearance of the trip, at the Plaza, on Jan. 6. Carl J. Austrian of New York and Charles W. Brackett of Saratoga will again be seen in new rôles. The latter, who was spoken of last year by a New York daily as "one of the most stunning 'girls' that ever appeared in a college play," takes this year the title part of Niobe, the Theban Queen, metamorphosed into stone in 1000 B. C. and revivified to the complete surprise of a twentieth century family circle.

There is a long list of patronesses for the performance at the Plaza.

Miss Tackaberry Engaged.

Mrs. Josika de Imrie-Herczeg of 28 West Tenth Street has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Mollie Tackaberry of England, to Armour Ferguson, son of Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson of this city. Miss Tackaberry has made her home with her aunt for a number of years. Mr. Ferguson is a nephew of the late Philip Armour of Chicago. His mother is the daughter of the late Hermann O. Armour of Chicago. Several entertainments will probably be given for Miss Tackaberry this Winter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Imre-Herczeg, which contains many notable works of art, tapestries, and bronzes. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Violet Hamilton. PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT.

Miss Violet Hamilton is the daughter of the Baroness de Graffenreid of 875 Park Avenue. Miss Mollie Tackaberry is the niece of Mrs. Josika de Imrie-Herczeg, and her engagement to Armour Ferguson has just been announced. Carl J. Austrian and Charles W. Brackett are in Williams College Dramatic Club's annual New York production.

Entertainment at Mrs. de Koven's.

In the great Elizabethan hall at Mrs. Reginald de Koven's residence on the afternoon of Jan. 15 an entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League. The programme will consist of tableaux arranged under the direction of Ben Ali Haggin and John Alexander, folk dances under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, various other dances, and musical numbers. Prominent society people will take part in all these numbers. General dancing will follow at the close of the programme.

The Entertainment Committee is composed of Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Chairman; Mrs. Howard Cushing, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mrs. Edward C. Delafield, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs S. R. Guggenheim, Miss Amy C. Hutton, Miss C. S. Leverich, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. John Garrett Underhill, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

Miss Taft Engaged.

The engagement has been announced by Miss Plummer of Morristown, N. J., of her cousin, Miss V. Louise Taft, also of Morristown, to Lloyd Wharton-Bickley of Philadelphia. Mr. Bickley is related to the Wharton, McKean, and Lloyd families, and is a nephew of Mrs. Skipwith Cannell and Mrs. H. Cavalier Smith.

Miss Baldwin Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Standish Baldwin to John Fulton Follinsbee was announced by Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., last week. Miss Baldwin's father was the President of the Long Island Railroad at the time of his death, nine years ago. She is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Bowles of The Springfield Republican. Mr. Follinsbee is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Follinsbee of Brookline, Mass., and is a young artist who has his first picture in the Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Hugh Frewen to Wed.

The engagement was announced in these columns last week from London of Hugh Frewen, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, and Maria, eldest daughter of the late Duc and of the Duchesse de Mignano of Costello de Mignano, Italy. Mrs. Frewen was formerly Miss Clara Jerome of New York, and is a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill.

Concerning the Debutantes.

Although the social demands made upon the season's débutantes during the holidays are numerous, the buds are giving up much of their time and attention to their pet charity, the Junior League, which is to give an entertainment on the evening of Friday, Jan. 16, and the afternoon and evening of Jan. 17, in the large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The special dances organized will soon be set for rehearsal, and they promise to be most picturesque. The group of dances for the "Merry Whirl," which is the name of this year's entertainment, will include the Gondolier dance, Hungarian, Sunnybrook, Polo, Indian, Oriental, and the Tarantella.

Those who are forming the sets for the various groups include the Misses Janetta Alexander, Beatrice Pratt, Edith Mortimer, Claire Bird, Mary C Alexander, Carol Harriman, Frances Breese, Josephine Osborn, Margaret and Louise Trevor, also Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. Wendell P. Blagden, Mrs. George Draper, and Mrs. Allen G. Wellman. Miss Josephine Nicoll will be in charge of the Committee on Booths.

A Poster Committee has been formed, and a prize of $25 is being offered for the most attractive poster for the event. The competition is open to the public, and well-known artists are to pass on the merits of the work submitted. The winning poster will be reproduced on the cover of the programme. Miss Helen Morgan is Chairman of the Poster Committee, and designs are being received by her at 19 East Fifty-ninth Street.

The Misses Grace Henry, Margaret Overton, Margaret Porter, Elsie Nicoll, and Evelyn Witherbee are at the head of the committees on costumes, publicity, programmes, supper, and flowers.

Miss Beatrice Pratt is in charge of the sale of tickets, and, as this season's entertainment is to be on a larger and more promising scale, society is placing its order for tickets far in advance. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the league's philanthropic works, and the entertainment will be better attended than ever before, the response on the part of society in the matter of purchasing tickets is most encouraging to the girls who are actively engaged in the work. Miss Pratt, by the way, resides at the Ritz-Carlton, and application for tickets should be made to her.

Carl J. Austrian and Charles W. Brackett

Miss Molly Tackaberry

PHOTO BY (DAVIS & SANFORD)

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill will give a dance at Sherry's tomorrow evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Beatrice Burrill.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Warren Pearl are to give a dinner and dance to-morrow night at the Ritz-Carlton for their débutante niece, Miss Mai Watson.

The Right Rev. Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., and Mrs. Darlington will give a luncheon on Tuesday at Sherry's for their débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Darlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin will give a tea and dance on Tuesday afternoon at their home, 16 West Fifty-second Street, for Miss Adrienne Iselin, who has not yet been introduced to society.

Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street is to give a dinner dance on Tuesday for her young daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, taking her guests afterward to Miss Robinson's Christmas dance at Sherry's.

George Isham Scott will give a dance for his daughter, Miss Mimi Scott, on Tuesday night. Miss Scott was formally introduced to society last Summer at Newport by her grandmother, Mrs. George S. Scott. Mrs. George J. Gould is to give a theatre party, followed by a supper and a dance, for Miss Scott on Jan. 21.

Mrs. J. M. Young will introduce her daughter, Miss Sophie Young, on Tuesday afternoon, at a tea at 263 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw will give an informal tea dance on Friday afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Club in East Fortieth Street for her two daughters, the Misses Florence and Barbara Thaw, who will make their début next Winter.

Mrs. Paul D. Cravath is to give a dance at her country place at Locust Valley, L. I., on Friday night for her daughter, Miss Vera Cravath, who will not be introduced to society until another year.

Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman will give a dance at Sherry's on New Year's Eve for her daughter, Miss Miriam Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Davies of 314 West Seventy-seventh Street is to give a dance on Friday at the St. Regis for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Davies.

Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine will give a dance at Sherry's on Friday evening for Miss Margaret Henderson.

Mrs. John M. Shedd is to give a dinner and theatre party on Friday, for Miss Barbara Shedd and her niece, Miss Katharine C. Husted. The guests will go afterward to Mrs. Valentine's dance.

Mrs. Charles B. Squire is to give a reception on Saturday for Miss Virginia Scully, one of the season's débutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Mattlage of 58 Central Park West are giving a dinner dance on Saturday evening for their daughter, Miss Charlotte Mattlage, at the new Hotel Biltmore. The ball room of the hotel is on the twenty-second floor.

Among the buds for whom entertainments were given last week were the Misses Alexandra Emery, Lentilhon Gifford, Evelyn Scott, Katharine Oakman, Elizabeth Burrill, Dorothy Taylor, Joy Williams, Mai Watson, Noel Haskins, Katharine F. Culbert, and Christina Nichols.

FROM BROADWAY TO THE BOARDWALK
WITHOUT TRANSFER OR FERRY
Makes a Convenient Trip of 3 Hours TO THE
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Leading Resort House of the World
During Atlantic's Great Winter-Spring Season
January to May Inclusive.
IOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY
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Winter at NASSAU
BAHAMAS
The climate is the most equable in the world, the temperature during the Winter months averaging about 72° day and night. Frost is unknown.
HOTEL COLONIAL
Open January 3rd
British West India squadron at Nassau, Jan. 24.
Best steamer service, leaving Miami three times weekly, at 3 P. M. Miami harbor is fully dredged. Weekly sailings from New York direct. Also Winter cruises.
Full information at 243 Fifth Ave., New York. Telephone Mad. Sq. 9230.
JOHN W. GREENE, Manager.

HOTEL BON AIR
AUGUSTA, GA.
OPENS DEC. 17th. Spend your holidays in Augusta. The most popular resort in the South.
TWO FINE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSES.
Beautiful clubhouse, excellent roads for driving and motoring, good shooting and all outdoor sports. The best medium climate in the South.
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Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna Station
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I.
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards.
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GOLF, TENNIS, CANOEING.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
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Newest up-to-date Hotel. Suites and Single Rooms. Private Baths. Moderate Rates. Excellent Cuisine. H. PRINCE

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42 Minutes from Hotel to Herald Square
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Telephone—Montclair 1410.

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A complete Hotel, with the true home atmosphere; every room with running water and bath; near Brick Church station, on the Lackawanna and 30 min. from B'way
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NEW PARK HOUSE, Summit, N. J.
Open all winter; high elevation; special low rates; first-class family hotel; private baths; rooms singly or en suite; excellent table. John D Bailey, Manager

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MAGNOLIA SPRINGS HOTEL
ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER, 28 MILES SOUTH OF JACKSONVILLE, in private 600-acre park of Long Leaf Pine. Dry, salubrious air; pure spring water; golf; tennis, swimming pool, etc., in hotel; elevator; steam heat; electric lights; quail, snipe, duck shooting. $4 daily, $21-$26 week. Private baths extra. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

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Sterling Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Fireproof, modern throughout. Sun parlor. Open all year.
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Edison Michigan Ave. All conveniences. American plan, $2.50 per day up; European plan, $1.00 per day.
Hotel Absecon Virginia Ave., near Beach. Fireproof. Open all year. Moderate rates.
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Miss Madeleine O'Conor

Miss Madeline O'Conor Is the Debutante Daughter of Mrs. Daniel T. O'Conor of 902 West End Avenue—Miss Marion B. Peterson Is the Debutante Daughter of Mrs. Jonathan Peterson of Brooklyn.

A SPIRIT of gayety, almost, one might say, of frivolity, has marked the social times of the past week. It has been a period of general jollity, and the receptions, dances, and card afternoons have been marked by an unprecedented informality. The west side has not taken itself at all seriously, and has had a most enjoyable time, with its youngsters home from school and college, its church and charitable entertainments, its tea dances, and its week-end trips out of town. Threatening or dripping skies made no difference as far as indoor joys were concerned, and even those who had planned to motor out to their country homes for the Christmas, or, living outside, to ride into town for a day or two, carried out their ideas just the same, despite the rain.

Dr. and Mrs. John Alton Harris of 141 Riverside Drive have bought the twenty-eight-room house adjoining, No. 140, on the corner of Eighty-sixth Street, and are having it remodeled for their own occupation. They will move in about a fortnight, and will give a house warming soon after. In the early Spring, after the roads have become settled for motoring, they will entertain a large house party of relatives from the South.

Tables are being made up rapidly for the bridge party to be given by Mrs. John Hanan in her home, 1,073 Fifth Avenue, on Friday, Jan. 9, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association. There will be a prize for each table. Tickets are $2 each and may be obtained from Mrs. Hanan. The entire house will be thrown open and there will be about 125 tables of players.

Knickerbocker Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, which has for many years presented copies of the Declaration of Independence, coats-of-arms of the United States and of the thirteen original States, and United States flags to various schools, gave on Wednesday an illuminated copy of the Declaration of Independence and a large United States flag to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, at 936 Woody Crest Avenue. Mrs. Simon Baruch, the Regent, had charge of the exercises, assisted by Mrs. W. D. Beam, Mrs. I. Sparks Kress, and Mrs. C. W. Hunt. Mrs. Kress, a former manager of the society, presided. Patriotic recitations and a military drill by the children followed the presentation. Mrs. Leonard White, President of the home, accepted the Declaration, which was presented by Mrs. Baruch. Knickerbocker Chapter is proud of its work of inculcating patriotism, love of their adopted country, and honor to its flag in the minds of foreign-born children in the city.

Mrs. Frank Quinn of Rutland, Vt., and her son, Edward Quinn, have taken Winter quarters at the Belleclaire.

Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes of 11 West Ninety-fourth Street gave a tea dance on Friday for her young daughter, Miss Helen Dunham Haynes, from 4 until 7. Miss Haynes will not come out until Winter after next. She received with the Misses Elsie Haynes, Marion Wilson, Vivian Hunter, Constance Creelman, Rhoda Higgins, and Marion Butler. Mrs. Maxwell Hughes presided at the tea table. This affair was given for the younger set exclusively. Miss Haynes wore a little frock of white moire, the jacket of grenadine trimmed with marabout. The decorations were greens, holly, and poinsettias. Mr. and Mrs. Williams Haynes, formerly of Chicago, have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Haynes, previous to a trip South. They will probably not return until the late Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney T. Rosenheim, formerly of 887 West End Avenue, have changed their address to 258 Riverside Drive. They have been giving a series of dinners in their new home, and have one scheduled for the second week in January.

Major J. W. McAndrew, U. S. A., of the Army War College in Washington, and Mrs. McAndrew are at the Astor for a fortnight. They are with a party of West Point and town friends, and are enjoying the opera, the theatres, and private dinners and receptions which are being planned for them.

This evening Miss Mathilda D. Kweit and David Fried will receive their friends in honor of their engagement. The reception will be held at 6 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Mrs. Rose Speyer of 241 West 102d Street announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mae G. Speyer, to Louis Bry on Wednesday at the Hotel Gotham.

On Monday afternoon, Jan. 5, the Theatre Club will give a card party at the Astor at 2 o'clock. Mrs. J. E. Kelly will have charge. Mrs. Oberndorfer was Chairman of the programme which was given on Tuesday afternoon in the east ballroom of the Astor. Alfred Brown introduced the subject, "Farce," and there were songs and monologues, followed by a social hour.

Mrs. August Dreyer, Past President of the Century Theatre Club, had charge of the concert given on Friday at the Astor. She was assisted by Axel O. Ihlseng. There was a long, carefully selected programme of grand opera numbers. Among the guests were Miss Myra B. Martin, Mrs. C. Sherwood Coffin, Miss Ellen Osgood Wakely, Mrs. Ross McIntosh, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Mrs. G. W. Dunn, Mrs. Eugene Grant, Mrs. Ira Jones. Mrs. Hardwood Palme of Cranford, Mrs. Edgar Blackidge of Montclair, Mrs. E. S. Wayne of Chicago, and Mrs. J. H. McKinley. At the next meeting on Jan. 9 a synopsis of the works of Stanley Houghton will be given by Miss Mary Frank, and Mrs. Thomas Gibson will read one of his plays. There will be a matinée party at the Gaiety on Jan. 7.

A musicale was given on Friday in the home of Mrs. William W. Beals, 7 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in honor of Miss Lillian Elerbush of Evansville, Ind. Those taking part were T. Stewart Napier, George W. Fowler, G. Loyd Jones, Henry Miller, Walter G. Hales, and Mrs. Gustav Schuntzer. Among the guests were Countess Van Buren of Amsterdam, Holland; Miss Anne Deterling, Miss Marie Schultz, Gustav Schuntzer, and W. W. Beals.

At the meeting of the Federation of Sisterhoods, held on Wednesday, these officers were installed: Mrs. William Einstein, Honorary President; Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, President; Mrs. M. L. Levenson, Vice President; Mrs. Julian Nathan, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. E. Hoffman, Treasurer; Mrs. M. L. Phillips, Corresponding Secretary. The federation represents 7,000 women. Mrs. Elkeles has served for twenty-five years consecutively in various offices. She is founder of several philanthropic organizations, a member of the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Charities, is on the Executive Committee of Council of Jewish Women, and is Chairman of Upper Manhattan Branch of Widowed Mothers' Fund Association.

Last Sunday afternoon the semi-annual meeting of the Mount Sinai Hospital Alliance was held at the Ansonia. The annual dance of the alliance will be held at Sherry's on Jan. 17.

One of the prettiest of the week's affairs in clubdom was the luncheon given by Eclectic on Wednesday at the Waldorf There was a special programme including readings by Prof. Alexander Barbour of Rutgers College, a talk on "The Art of Dancing," by Ruth St. Denis, and several songs. Mrs. Laurence E. Braine was Chairman of the day, and Mrs. Cowtan had charge of the music. The decorations were unusually attractive, being small Christmas trees lighted with quantities of little flickering lamps. A large tree stood on the President's table and smaller ones on the other tables, which seated about ten guests each. Besides the trees there were puffy bows and streamers of Christmas red ribbon, huge bunches of flaming poppies, and appropriately illuminated place cards. The President, Miss Guernsey, presided. An orchestra played during the luncheon, and there was an informal dance afterwards. The guests of honor were Mrs. Walter Scott, Mrs. William Washington Ford, and Mary Shaw.

A meeting of the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., was held on Friday in Washington's Headquarters, Jumel Mansion. Prof. Charles Dawson of Normal College gave a talk on Washington. The chapter will be given a reception in January by Mrs. Josiah T. Newcomb in her home, 334 Convent Avenue.

Continental Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held its annual meeting and election of officers on Monday in the home of Mrs. Samuel Goldschmidt, 39 West Seventy-third Street. The election results were: Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng, Regent; Mrs. Alexander E. Perpall, Vice Regent; Mrs. J. Benjamin Hanfeld, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harry A. Herbert, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Washington L. Mann, Treasurer.

Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter has sent out invitations for a luncheon on Thursday, Jan. 8, for Mrs. Hall. It will take place in her apartments at Eighty-fifth Street and West End Avenue.

Mrs. Edmund Smith Bailey and Mrs. William Dingwall Stewart gave a Virginia supper on Thursday evening in their home, 118 West Seventy-fourth Street.

There are some changes from season to season in the Southern colony. Mr. and Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey of Selma, Ala., who have been keeping house at Broadway, corner of Ninety-fourth Street, for the past six or eight years, will in future make some hotel their headquarters while in New York during the social season. They left early in the week to visit their daughter in Waynesville, N. C., over the holidays. From there they will travel through the South, touching possibly at Palm Beach and fetching around in New Orleans for Mardi Gras week, and in the Spring they plan to take a trip to Europe. Mrs. Woolsey has been quite active in social and club circles and will be much missed.

Mr. and Mrs. James Joseph Kirwin have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Florence Marie Kirwin, to Alfred Cutler Barnes McNevin on Wednesday, Jan. 7 at 11 o'clock in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Brooklyn. There will be a reception and breakfast afterward in the home of the bride's parents, 924 President Street.

Miss Leida Harrington of 322 West 100th Street has recently announced her engagement to Geoffrey Earnshaw of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jonathan Peterson and Miss Marion Bissett Peteraon received on Tuesday from 4 until 7 at 746 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

One of the week's weddings was that of Miss Leona B. Reinitz and Robert M. Stillman. It took place on Thursday evening at Lenox Hall. The Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman read the ceremony in the presence of only the two families.

Mrs. Franklin Ferris and Miss Ferris of 258 Riverside Drive are in Canada for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Caroline Arnstein, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Arnstein, who has just announced her engagement to Melville D. Weingarten, will receive at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday, Jan. 4, from 4 until 6 o'clock. A dance will follow the reception.

Arthur G. Fleming and Miss Marjorie Fleming have left the Vanderbilt Hotel and gone to Chicago for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Vingut of St. James, L. I., motored into town last week for a stay at the Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Mrs. John Rutherford came to town from Tuxedo for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kilner will close their apartments in the Waldorf this week and start for their Winter quarters in the South.

Mrs. Edward B. Jenks of 543 West 147th Street has just returned to town after a stay of four weeks in Chicago. Mrs. Jenks may be seen on the Drive any sunny day or rainy day either, for that matter, with her terriers. She is devoted to golf and gives all her spare time to it, being interested in only one club, Eclectic.

A dance for the benefit of the Day Nursery is announced by the Sisterhood of Social Workers for Jan. 24, Saturday evening, at the Waldorf. The Nursery is situated in a congested uptown district, at 138 East 101st Street. Children from the nursery to the kindergarten age are cared for from 7 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., under the supervision of a resident trained nurse and visiting physicians. The purpose of the nursery is to enable widowed, deserted or otherwise needy mothers to be self-supporting, without feeling that their children are neglected in the meantime. Its policy is amelioration and not pauperization. Mrs. Samuel A. Cramer of 3,661 Broadway is Chairman of the Dance Committee.

A special matinée performance of "Prunella" will be given to-morrow at the Booth Theatre for the Junior Auxiliary of the West End Exchange. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Blanche Spadona, 141 West Seventy-second Street, and at the exchange. The exchange is helping worthy women to become self-supporting. Among those who will entertain theatre parties are Mrs. John Schureman Sutphen, Mrs. Henry Spadone, Mrs. J. M. Donald, Mrs. Frank Platt, Mrs. S. Charles Weish, Mrs. A. M. Morris, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. E. L. Stotesbury, Miss Flagg, Miss Marion Becker, and Miss Esther Cleveland.

A new congregation has been organized in the Bronx to build a temple for the Jewish residents of the Tremont-West Farms section, which is at present without a house of worship. To raise funds for the beginning of the work an entertainment and ball was given on Thursday evening in the ballroom of Hunt's Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard. The committee in charge included Maurice Dix, William Bloom, Morris Berkowitz, Leon Rosenthal, and Henry Berkowitz. There were several professionals in the vaudeville which preceded the dancing.

George O. Jones of the Hotel Buckingham has gone to Durham, N. C., to visit his mother for a fortnight. He will take advantage of his trip South to indulge in his favorite pastime, quail hunting.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Louis Ralston will be the guest of honor in a box party at the Metropolitan, given by Mr. and Mrs. Noble McConnell. Other guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus C. Corby, and Louis Ralston. After the opera there will be a supper at the Astor.

On Saturday afternoon the third afternoon musicale of the Mozart Society will be held at the Astor, with Alice Nellsen, Evan Williams, and the Mozart Choral as the attractions. Miss Nellsen's songs will include a group of French songs and several selections in English, among them Spross's "Will o' the Wisp" and Brewer's "Fairy Pipers." She will also sing with Mr. Williams the duet from "Madame Butterfly."

On Friday, Jan. 2, the American Criterion Society will give another of its series of luncheons at the Plaza.

Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore of 235 West 122d Street is at home the third Thursday afternoon of each month.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Angelique Hart was married to Richmond Jaffray Reese in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street. There was a small reception afterward in the bride's home, 301 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mrs. Reese is a daughter of the late Dr. John Beauregard Hart of Baltimore.

Members of the National California Club are looking forward to the dance which they will give on Tuesday at the Plaza. The Dance Committee, of which Mrs. W. R. Stewart is Chairman, includes Mrs. Joseph F. Nounnan, Mrs. Charles A. Beck, Mrs. Charles E. Houghton, and Mrs. G. Upton Mallett. William Wolff, Charles A. Beek, Louis C. White, J. Frye Nounnan, Jr., and Dr. Alfred T. Fisher are the members of the Floor Committee.

Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle, Historian of the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will entertain the Washington Heights Branch, Children of the American Revolution, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 3. The party will be given in Mrs. Tuttle's home, 10 Hamilton Terrace, from 2:30 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Stanley L. Otis is Directress of the branch.

The Californians in New York held their regular monthly social meeting last evening in the home of their President, Mrs. David Mason. After the reception and a literary and musical programme, the club adjourned to the home of Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Leavitt for dancing and supper. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis Allen, Judge and Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Leavitt, Mr. and Miss Burns, Miss Norton, Miss Jennie Beesey, Miss Florence Kennedy, Miss Carrie Snow, Miss Lillian Snow, Miss Jeanne Elliott, Miss Lotta Van Buren, Mrs. Woodallen Chapman.

Yesterday the first of the Vanity Fair Dances, organized by Miss Irene Stewart, took place in the Vanity Fair Tea Room. Patronesses for the series are Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. Randolph B. Woodruff, Mrs. Charles Howard Platt, Mrs. Homer Lee, Mrs. Moore Fairchild, Mrs. Otto P. Amend, and Mrs. Frederick A. Goddard. Subscribers for the series are the Misses Myra Stewart, Lila Fairchild, Hazel Marshall, Jeannette Flagg, Marion Drullard, Alma Ellison, Anne Victoria Fields, Beatrice Cochrane, Agnes Hoff, Elizabeth Coombs, Dorothy Welmer, Marguerite Arrowsmith; Messrs. Carl Amend, E. A. Goddard, George J. Carr, J. E. McNamara, Percy Montgomery, Alfred Drullard, Granby Grant, Berkeley Ketcham, George Molleson, Albert Grant, R. R. Ellinger, E. A. Corby, and Raymond Coonley.

Miss Sarah Miller and Stephen S. Wise were married on Sunday, Dec. 21, in the home of the Rev. Israel Klein, 60 West 115th Street. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have gone to Bermuda for their wedding trip.

A reception, dance and bridge will be given by the Rainy Day Club on Friday afternoon at the Café de Paris, from 2:30 until 6 o'clock. Eight hundred invitations have been sent out. Gentlemen will not be admitted.

Beginning on Tuesday, Jan. 6, The Friends of the Sick Poor, an auxiliary of the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, will give a series of card parties in the home of the following members, in the order given: Mrs. T. S. O'Brien, Mrs. Thomas White, Mrs. Andrew J. Connick, Mrs. Samuel W. Hassell, Mrs. James R. Silo, Mrs. James McGovern, Mrs. M. J. Donovan, and Miss Amelia Roche. Officers are Mrs. John Slater, Honorary President; Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien, President; Miss Lillie McGrew, Vice President; Mrs. M. J Shanley, Treasurer; Mrs. John J. Pulleyn, Treasurer.

JEWELRY SALE

OWING to removal and merging of our 34th Street and Fifth Avenue shops to our new building on Fifth Avenue, we are offering 10% to 25% discount on all merchandise.

Sale Begins Monday, 9 A.M., at Both Shops

Frederics

JEWELER

SHOP AT 479 FIFTH AVE. Corner 41st St.

SHOP AT 1 W. 34TH ST. Opp. Waldorf.

New Jersey's Largest and Most Powerful Retail Organization

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE

HAHNE AND CO NEWARK

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE

HAHNE & CO'S. ANNUAL JANUARY SALE OF FURNITURE BEGINS TO-MORROW

$350,000 WORTH OF FINE FURNITURE AT SAVINGS of 10 to 50 PER CENT FROM USUAL PRICES

To-morrow—Monday, December 29th—marks the beginning of the famous Hahne January Furniture Sales—renowned for their vast stocks, without a doubt one of the largest in the country—best known for the splendid and varied assortments—and for the remarkable money-saving opportunities.

$350,000 worth of High-grade Furniture for $250,000!

Reductions of Ten to Fifty Per Cent. from Our Usual Low Prices!

Thrifty home-makers have long noted on their calendars—"Hahne's January Furniture Sales begin to-day." Such is the reward for offering only the best of furniture at the lowest of prices—quality being the predominant feature.

Every piece in this great sale—which fills two acres completely, and overflows to the floor above and to our enormous warehouse, has been scrutinized as carefully as though it were to be ranked with our regular stocks.

In addition to vast special purchases, the savings on our regular stocks of high-grade furniture amount to ten to fifty per cent. from the usual prices.

We cannot too strongly urge you to make your selections early—when choosing is easiest.

The January "White Sale" is On! One of the Best in Our History.

Best because of the unusual economies—best because of the likable styles—best because of the fine materials and trimmings—and the low prices! Plenty of extra size garments in this sale, too.

This sale will stand the severest inspection you can give it. We have gone into the matter quite severely ourselves, and without a word of boast or flattery, the closer the scrutiny on the garments in this year's sale, the better we shall be pleased.

Nothing has been overlooked—plenty of inexpensive and medium priced garments, also the higher priced goods. Here are corset covers of nainsook for 19c, dainty nainsook night gowns trimmed with embroidery and lace insertion for 69c. Lots of white things for little tots—the well-known H. & W. drawer waists for boys and girls at 19c. up to white lawn dresses for $1.98.

And so we feel particularly ready to serve your needs. Come! For the savings are very much worth while.

The Great January Clearance Sales Are Certainly Bringing to the Front Many Rare Economies.

The clearance of women's apparel is full of money-saving opportunities—an event in which we have surpassed our record for standard quality goods at low prices. The bigness and importance can be only determined by a visit to the store, but as an example we would merely say in passing that there are some Women's $20 to $30 Suits to be sold for $10—some $18 to $25 Coats for $10—and some very pretty dresses for the young miss, the regular $15 kind, for $8.98.

And so the clearance sales reach to every corner of this great establishment—every department has felt the price-cutting process.

Come Monday! And come as often as you can!

HAHNE & CO.,

Broad, New and Halsey Sts., NEWARK, N. J.

CHARITY AND CLUB AFFAIRS

Miss Mary Leida Harrington
Photo by Marceau

Mrs. Abram I. Elkus
Photo by Nottinger

Miss Mary L. Harrington Is Engaged to Geoffrey Earnshaw of Philadelphia—Mrs. Abram I. Elkus of 26 East Sixty-fourth Street Is Active in Social and Philanthropic Affairs.

OVER $1,000 was raised at the benefit given at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening by the Misses Hortense and Lillian Jones. The Infants' Asylum at Aqueduct Avenue and Kingsbridge Road is the beneficiary. The evening's entertainment consisted of songs and vaudeville numbers by society amateurs, dancing contests, the auctioning off of a large doll presented by Miss Bovee, and a general dance. The attendance was so large that an extra room and a separate orchestra had to be added for the dancing. The doll was easily the belle of the ball, being gowned like any other belle in a Poiret model velvet creation topped with a picture hat. Her furs were fitch, and her pumps the latest short vamp patent leathers with gold buckles and tango ribbons. Diamond Jim Brady, after bidding in the doll, handed her over to Mrs. Jones, who in turn awarded her to little Blanche Silverberg as a prize for the most graceful exhibition of tango dancing. Miss Silverberg danced with Leo Weil. Mrs. Henry B. Harris donated two theatre boxes, one for "The Misleading Lady," the second for the Winter Garden as prizes for the best one-step and turkey trot, and they were won by Capt. Peabody, Miss Ruth Croenthal, and Sidney Oberfelder. The vaudeville programme was brief, but every number was well received. The chaperons for the evening were Mrs. Henry Wilbur Jones, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Mrs. Sam Bernard, Mrs. Dick Bernard, Mrs. Joe Weber, and Mrs. Lew Fields. The Misses Jones and their mother, Mrs. B. Jones of 515 West End Avenue, have left for Atlantic City for a fortnight's rest.

Beginning with the reception of the Dixie Club a week ago last Thursday there has been a series of eggnog parties in the Southern set in town. They are scheduled to last until New Year's Day. The Northern mind has always been under the impression that New Year's was the day for eggnogg, but those who come from the home of this insidious beverage say that Dec. 25 is really the one day, and that the New Year's eggnogg is just an adjunct—a left over. Dr. and Mrs. Orlando R. von Bonnewitz received on Thursday from 4 until 7 in their home at Broadway and Seventieth Street. Those receiving were Mrs. H. H. Sevier, Mrs. Austin F. Hancock, Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, and Mrs. Robert H. Lyle. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter McCorkle, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacMartin, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Compton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Witherington, Mr. and Mrs. Wendall Barker, Mrs. Garrett, Dr. and Mrs. Helmuth and Dr. and Mrs. Simonson.

Mrs. Le Roy Broun also kept open house, as did Mrs. Bedell Parker of Euclid Hall, Mrs. Ernest Malcolm of West 108th Street, and Mrs. C. L. Woody of Flatbush. Mrs. Floyd S. Corbin of Euclid Hall gave a small eggnogg party and dance last evening in honor of Mrs. Edgar Miller, formerly of Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Corbin received in a gown of Szilard rose chiffon, heavily beaded and embroidered.

Mrs. E. E. Malcolm gave a dinner for twelve on Wednesday. Her principal guest was Mrs. John Lonsdale, (Mrs. Marie Allen Battle.) She also gave an eggnogg party and a dance on Friday evening. Mrs. Joseph Altshelsr of 131 Riverside Drive gave a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon and one in the evening for her sister, Mrs. C. G. Hall of St. Louis.

Mrs. Leo Furchgott of 1 West Seventieth Street was one of the hostesses of the week. She gave a dinner on Friday evening.

A new engagement is that of Miss Sadie Baehr and Jacob P. Falk of Chicago. The betrothal reception was held on Thursday afternoon at 147 West 118th Street.

Miss Flora Miller and Morrie Samuel Parrill will be married on Tuesday evening in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes will perform the ceremony at 6 o'clock. The bride-to-be is a daughter of Mrs. Bessie Miller of 555 West 151st Street.

A reception and dance will be given by the Daughters of Ohio on New Year's night at the Waldorf. Mrs. James H Proctor will have charge of the evening.

To-morrow evening the Phi Alpha Phi Fraternity will give its annual dance at the Marseille in honor of the visiting members who are in town to attend the national convention. Patronesses are Mrs. Lustgarten, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Wasserman, Mrs. Basch, Mrs. Finberg, and Mrs. Tausig. The convention took place last evening in the Wurzburger Hofbrau Haus, and was followed by a banquet.

The Junior League of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will give a play and dance at the Plaza on Feb. 12.

Mrs. William Richmond Ware will give a dance to-morrow evening in her home in Euclid Hall, preceded by songs and stories in costume, by Miss Edith Searle and Miss Maud Jones. Avery Belvor will sing.

Mrs. Russell W. Moore of 121 Madison Avenue will entertain a number of friends on Saturday with a musicale. Miss Virginia Wainwright will be the artist of the afternoon.

Miss Lillian Rosen has recently announced her engagement to Samuel A. Weinstein. On Wednesday evening there will be a reception at 1,807 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. George W. Tooker, who is recovering from a long illness, has not sent out cards for her annual New Year's reception, but will receive informally from 3 to 9.

Mr. and Mrs. James Creelman and Mr. and Mrs. Karl Anderson will be at home on New Year's day, from 3 until 6, at 9 West Eighty-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache and Miss Bache have sent out invitations for a dance on Friday evening, Jan. 23, at Sherry's.

Mrs. H. W. Taggart and Miss Lydia Taggart of 14 East Sixtieth Street have gone to Watertown, N. Y., for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton H. Meinhard gave a dinner at Sherry's on Tuesday evening followed by a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gladys Eleanor Guggenheim, and Roger Williams Straus on Monday evening, Jan. 12, at the St. Regis.

The Portia Club of the City of New York held a speakers' day last Thursday at the Hotel Astor. Miss Jeannette Fergus Baird, the President, presided. The guest of honor was Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Helen V. Boswell spoke on the "Industrial Conditions As They Relate to Our Young Workers," and Miss Katherine D. Blake told how to help the young workers. A talk was given by John Stuart Baird, his subject being "The Big Brothers and the Children's Court." A regular meeting of Portia will be held at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 8. Topic for the day, "Constitutions of New York State."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

International Politics.

SOLICITAS.—Will you kindly inform me through your answers to questions column in a Sunday edition in the near future the following:

First—Why did the British Government take no action looking to the capture of Paul Kruger from the Dutch warship on which he left Africa for Europe, when it had been so intensely anxious for his arrest all the time between the outbreak of the war and his escape on that ship?

They were surely powerful enough on sea to have done so—so what was the restraining power?

Second—Please state precisely and fully what is the reason that Ulster is threatening to resist with armed force if necessary the introduction of Home Rule for Ireland. Not a single line that I have read during the last ten years (and I read five or six newspapers daily) has ever informed the reading public the specific cause of their objection. Does it not seem that they should be compelled to obey the law like other people, even at the cost of being mowed down with a Gatling for failure to do so?

Third—Can any of your readers inform me who is the author and publisher of a small book on foreign phrases that I saw a few years ago—it was by the "Rev." somebody, and contains the largest list of foreign phrases I have yet seen in any one book, even though it is only about 1 inch thick and about 6 inches long by 4 or 5 inches wide. I have failed to find same after years of search.

First—There is little doubt that the British Government, so far from being anxious for the arrest of President Kruger, made no effort to intercept him, thus avoiding the responsibility of a troublesome capture. Second—The full answer to this question would make a volume and would involve highly controversial matter. Briefly, the majority of the people of Ulster, who are of English and Scottish blood, fear that their interests would be injured under a local government in which they would form a small minority, and consequently cling stoutly to the present union of Ireland with England. The time has not yet arrived for extreme measures to be employed against the Ulster malcontents, as Home Rule is not yet in operation, and the English Government is anxious to find a modus vivendi which will render such measures unnecessary, and thus avoid what would be, to all intents and purposes, a civil war.

Third—We cannot trace the book in question.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

C. CARTRIGHT.—Can you please tell me where I may be able to obtain a copy of the report of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission?

You can obtain the "Official Minutes of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission" from the J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, N. Y.

President Wilson's Parents.

Mrs. G. B.—Through your correspondence columns, in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, will you kindly tell me where President Wilson's father and mother were born?

President Wilson's father, the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, was born in Steubenville, Ohio; his mother, Jessie Woodrow, was born in Carlisle, England.

The Poet Laureate.

MRS. A. F.—I have read in your paper that the honor of Poet Laureate was conferred on Mr. Robert Bridges by Premier Asquith.

I write to ask if it is usual for any but the Sovereign to confer this honor and what ceremonies are connected with it; also, who was the first Poet Laureate?

The office of Poet Laureate of England is conferred by the Sovereign by the advice of the Prime Minister, but without any special ceremony. The first poet who performed the duties of Poet Laureate was Ben Jonson, 1617; but the first who was officially appointed to the office was Sir William D'Avenant, in 1638.

Deaths Since Adam.

AN HISTORIAN.—Kindly let me know whether there are more people living than dead since the time of Adam and Eve.

Any approximate estimate of the number of persons who have died since the beginning of the human race is out of the question; but there is no doubt that their number far exceeds that of the present population of the world, as expressed in the saying, "to go over to the majority," i. e., to die.

Income Tax.

J. R. TRACY.—Have you any pamphlet for about 25 cents covering the whole matter of the income tax?

There is a comprehensive pamphlet, entitled "Federal Income Tax Law Affecting Individuals and Corporations," published at 25 cents by the Corporation Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York.

Kindergarten.

FRED H. WENTZLER.—Please advise me on a subject which interests me, and probably others of your readers. In a discussion with my wife on several occasions in regard to my little son, Carl, who was at the time 4 years old, and is now 4 years and 5 months. The subject of kindergarten came up. She was strongly of the opinion of sending him to the kindergarten, and has sent him since, but I was not of the same mind. My contention was that he is entirely too young; he should have the freedom, the light, the air, and play for at least one and a half years more; and, as I understand, he will receive the same teaching for four terms, and I think the child will tire of the same subjects the second term if there is not anything new to interest him. No matter how bright the child may be, it will not be advanced until its sixth year.

On the other hand, my wife claims at school he will learn different little things and especially system in play, and it also takes them from the streets.

Now, in regard to the streets, that is all well and good for congested sections of the city, but not out here where we are at present.

We cannot undertake to advise you in a matter so important, but we suggest the advisability of getting a clearer idea of just what a kindergarten course is. The reference librarian of any public library will direct you to books on kindergarten work, and you might profitably visit a kindergarten and observe for yourself.

Sizes of Clocks.

H. W. HAMMOND.—Will you please advise in columns of next Sunday's edition which of the two clocks is the larger—the one in tower of Metropolitan Building or the Colgate clock in Jersey City?

The circumference of the Colgate clock is 120 feet and that of the Metropolitan clock 83¼ feet.

THINGS HEARD ABOUT TOWN

The Trouble with the Wind.

ALTHOUGH there was not a breath of air stirring little Tommy went out to fly his new kite. In the back yard the servant was stretching the clothesline from one tree to another, it being washday.

Failure to make the kite fly after a half hour of strenuous effort brought Tommy into the house, eyes and voice filled with tears:

"Mamma, mamma," he pleaded, "make Katie untie the trees, so the wind can blow. I want to fly my kite."

Tell-Tale Eyes.

I AM glad that scientists have at last found a way to change the color of the eyes," said the man whose visual organs are light blue. "I want mine changed at once. I am going to have them painted black. I don't like black eyes as well as blue, but it is policy to own a pair. They are more friendly to a fellow's interests. They are not so apt to give him away every time he goes on a little tear.

"Blue eyes register all emotions more quickly than any other color, but somehow they are particularly sensitive to alcohol. Just let a fellow with blue eyes fortify himself with one or two drinks and those soulful optics of his publish the fact right off. At every additional swallow they keep on spreading the news, and by the time a man has got fairly under way his eyes look suspiciously watery.

"Dark eyes don't serve a fellow such a mean trick. He can indulge in any amount of conviviality and they stand right by him every time and refuse to peach. I have seen this exemplified repeatedly in a friend of mine. His eyes are black, and so far as they are concerned he might drink the town dry without anybody knowing he had even peeped into a barroom.

"That is what I'd like to be able to do. Of course, I don't mean that I would regulate my liquor bill by the color of my eyes. I probably should not drink any more if they were dark than I do now; still, I'd like to have the satisfaction of knowing that if I should ever take a notion to overstep the mark I could do so without my eyes betraying me."

The Barber's Barometer.

LOOKS as if it might rain to-day," remarked the patient in the barber's chair.

The barber turned away and ran his thumb over a strop. "No," he said, returning to his customer; "it won't rain to-day."

"How do you know?" asked the customer, curiously.

"By my barometer," said the barber, jerking his head in the direction of the strop. "A razor strop has got the Weather Bureau beaten. Before a storm the surface of the strop is rough; when the weather is going to stay pleasant it's smooth. Run your thumb over it and you can tell in a moment what the weather is going to be.

"You may remember," continued the barber, beginning work on the other side of the customer's face, "that last Winter a paragraph went the rounds of the press about President Wilson, or Gov. Wilson as he was then, in which he was quoted as saying that he had a remarkable razor strop by which he could always tell in advance whether it was going to rain or not. I believe the statement was sent out as a direct interview with Mr. Wilson by the special correspondents who were reporting his doings at Princeton before the inauguration.

"Now, of course, Mr. Wilson honestly believed that there was something peculiar about his strop, but he was mistaken. It didn't have any magical properties that other strops don't possess. Any barber of experience could have told him that he could prognosticate the weather exactly as well from some strop he had never seen before as he could from this one he set such store by.

"The reason? Search me."

Easily Explained.

MR. BARNES entered his garage one morning and found his chauffeur taking his ease instead of doing some work he had been asked to do.

"Joe, how is it," asked Mr. Barnes, severely, "that I never find you at work when I come out here?"

"Well, Sir," replied Joe, seriously, "I guess it's on account of those rubber heels you're wearing now."

Spreading the Gospel.

"He is a noted speaker on vice, labor, politics, modern dances, women's clothes, society, and other big questions of the day."

"Ah, a professional orator?"

"Not exactly; he's a minister of the gospel."

A Belated Privilege.

"He is opposed to woman's rights. Says they get along better with privileges."

"Yes, he's the kind of man who lets a woman stand in the street car until a block away from his destination and then acts as if he hadn't noticed her before and insists that she accept his seat."

Store Opens at 8:30 A.M. Closes 6 P.M.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt Street

Greatest White Sale That Ever Occurred Anywhere

Greatest in Quality, Quantity, Variety, Values.

THE STORE OF ABRAHAM & STRAUS HAS LED FOR MANY YEARS in its ANNUAL WHITE SALES.

This year we eclipse even our own efforts of the past. The sales in every branch of our business present a supreme test of value giving. If you have the opportunity to compare, we believe you will appreciate these offers the more.

Gowns, 24c. to $15.98.
At 24c. Gowns of soft finish cambric, kimono model, with cotton torchon lace edging, ribbon run. Store orders only.
At 29c. Cambric Gowns, V neck, two insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of hemstitched tucking in yoke, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves. Store orders only.
Others at 39c., 49c., 79c., 98c., $1.18, $1.48, $1.59, $1.79, $1.98 up to $15.98.

Crepe Gowns at 39c. to $1.98.
At 39c. Crepe Gowns, in white, kimono model, neck edged with torchon lace, ribbon run. Store orders only.
At 69c. An exceptionally good lot of crepe Gowns, some with square yoke back and front, trimmed with torchon lace; others round neck, with embroidery, some with dainty yoke of flowered crepe, others of flowered crepe, with torchon lace edging, ribbon run.
Others at 79c., 98c., $1.18 to $1.98.

Extra Size Gowns, 49c. to $6.98.
At 49c. Extra size cambric Gowns, V neck, two insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of hemstitched tucks in yoke, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves. Store orders only.
Others at 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c., $1.18, $1.48 to $6.98.

Petticoats, 24c. to $18.48.
At 24c. Petticoats of cambric, with tucked lawn ruffle. Store orders only.
At 29c. Cambric Petticoats, with deep flounce of embroidery, others with ruffle of embroidery. Store orders only.
At 39c. Petticoats of nainsook, with embroidered ruffle run with ribbon; others of cambric, with lawn ruffle, trimmed with insertions and edging of lace; others with ruffle of fine embroidery.

Crepe Petticoats, 49c. to $1.98
At 49c. Crepe Petticoats, with dainty embroidered scallop; others with tucked ruffle, edged with lace.
At 69c. Crepe Petticoats, slashed at side, with embroidered design in each corner and embroidered scallop.
Others at 79c., 98c. and up to $1.98

Extra Size Petticoats, 69c. to $6.98.
At 69c. Extra size Petticoats of cambric, with lawn hemstitched tucked ruffle, edged with embroidery, also underlay. Store orders only.
A beautiful collection of extra size Petticoats, comprising lace and embroidery effects.
98c., $1.48, $1.69, $1.98 to $6.98

Underskirts at 19c to $2.25.
At 19c. Underskirts of cambric, with cambric ruffle hemstitched hem. Store orders only.
At 25c. Nainsook Underskirts, tucked and edged with lace; others of cambric, with embroidered ruffle.
Others at 39c
At 49c. Nainsook Underskirts, with tucked lawn ruffle, trimmed with fine lace; others prettily trimmed with embroidery.
At 39c. Crepe Underskirts, with lace edged ruffle.
Others at 49c

Chemises, 49c. to $10.48.
At 49c. Dainty nainsook Chemises with fine embroidery edging, ribbon run; others with embroidered yoke, edged with lace.
Others at 69c., 79c., 98c. and up to $10.48.

Princess Slips, 69c. to $14.98.
At 69c. Lingerie Princess Slips, some with panel yoke of French embroidery, with lace trimmed ruffle; others with embroidery yoke, lace edging, with ruffle of embroidery.
Others at 79c., 98c., $1.18, $1.48, $1.69, $1.98 up to $14.98.

Corset Covers, 9c. to $4.25.
At 9c. Corset Covers, low neck, with lace edging, ribbon run. Store orders only.
At 12c. Corset Covers, low neck, embroidered yoke with lace edging, full front.
At 15c. Low neck cambric Corset Covers, with hemstitched ruffle, full front.
Others at 19c., 25c., 29c., 39c., 49c., 69c., 79c., 98c. up to $4.25.

Bloomers.
At 39c. Bloomers of white nainsook, with elastic band at waist and knee.

Combinations, 29c. to $13.98.
At 29c. Combinations with cover of allover embroidery, ribbon run at neck and waist, tucked lawn ruffle, edged with lace on drawer; others with cotton torchon lace edging, ribbon run at neck, lace edging on drawer and skirt. Store orders only.
At 39c. An attractive assortment of Combinations, with skirt and drawer; some have neat embroidery and lace at neck; others with embroidered yoke, ribbon run. Store orders only.

Crepe Combinations, 69c. to $1.98.
At 69c. Crepe Combinations, with skirt or drawer; cover is edged with torchon lace, ribbon run, embroidery beading ribbon run at neck.
Others at 79c., 98c. up to $1.98.

Drawers, 14c. to $3.98.
At 14c. Cambric Drawers, with cambric hemstitched tucked ruffle. Store orders only.
At 25c. A splendid collection of Drawers in cambric, with tucked and embroidered ruffle; others with hemstitched tucked ruffle; also the new straight shape with embroidery flat trimming.
Others at 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 98c. and $3.98.

Knickerbocker Drawers, 25c. to $1.75.
At 25c. Knickerbocker Drawers of soft cambric, with lace insertion and dainty embroidery edging, others with lace.
Others at 39c., 49c., 69c. up to $1.75.

Crepe Drawers, 39c. to 98c.
At 39c. Crepe Drawers with torchon lace edging; others with insertion and dainty edging of lace.
Others at 49c., 69c. up to 98c.

Extra Size Drawers, 29c. to $2.48.
At 29c. Extra size cambric Drawers, with hemstitched tucked ruffle. Store orders only.
At 39c. Extra size Drawers of cambric, with tucked ruffle of choice embroidery, others with dainty tucked lawn ruffle.
Others at 49c., 59c., 69c. up to $2.48.

Bargain Budget In Brief

10c to 30c Embroidery Edges and Insertions, 5c to 15c a yard.

Children's 75c to $1.98 Guimpes at 59c. Store orders only.

$1.50 to $3 Princess Corsets, 79c.

$1 De Bevoise Brassieres, 49c.

$725 Broadtail Coat, $595.

$45 Russian Pony Coats, $30.

Men's $15 to $18 Overcoats, $11.75.

Cut Glass Fruit or Salad Bowls, 9-inch, $2.98.

Bohemian and Domestic Glassware at very moderate prices.

$5 to $7 Macramette Lace Curtains, $3.89 and $4.89 a pair.

25c plain Curtain Scrim, 15c a yard.

Kirkman's Borax Soap, 5 cakes for 14c. Counter deliveries only. Only one lot to a customer.

100 Hardwood Clothes Pins, 9c.

$1 Princess Poplin, 79c a yard. In the Silk Store.

Great New Year's Sale of Groceries.

Boys' $8 to $10 Overcoats, $6.95.

$1.50 White Voile Waists, 98c.

36-inch Printed Percale, 9c a yard.

Girls' $11.75 to $15 Dresses at $6.98.

Women's $3.50 to $5 Evening Slippers, $1.89.

$1.50 Eyeglasses and Spectacles, 48c.

$25 to $50 Beaded Tunics, $10 to $19.

$2.50 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, $1.69. None C. O. D. Store orders only.

$2.25 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.39 a yard.

$1.49 Navy Blue Imperial Serge, 98c a yard.

48c Crepe de Chine Scarfs, 25c. Slight imperfections. None C. O. D.

Fine quality Voiles, 39-inch, 19c; 44-inch, 25c a yard.

Men's 50c Underwear, 35c.

Women's Underwear Samples. 50c. Values at 28c. Fleece lined Undervests, in white, cream and gray. Drawers and Tights to match. 75c. Values at 49c. Merino Undervests, Drawers and Tights in medium and heavy weights; also some cotton Combination Suits in this lot. $1.00 to $1.50 Values, 74c. Undervests, Drawers and Tights in silk and wool, silk and cotton, also merino; some Combination Suits in merino; also some fleece lined extra sizes. Women's 25c. Underwear at 17c. White fleece lined Undervests long sleeves; ankle Drawers to match. Women's 20c. Undervests at 12½c. Low neck, sleeveless and short sleeves. Women's 50c. Combination Suits, 24c. Summer weight, low neck, sleeveless, knee length; sizes 4 and 5 only. Women's $3.39 to $4.69 Combination Suits, $2.79. All wool Swiss ribbed Combination Suits, low neck; some high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; guaranteed unshrinkable. Not all sizes in all shapes. $2.25 Combinations, $1.69. Merino, low neck, sleeveless, knee and ankle length; also high neck, long and short sleeves. Children's 50c. Combinations, 39c. Fleece lined, in unbleached and gray, long sleeves, ankle length. Store orders only on all items. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

Comparison Women's $18.75 to $25 Suits at $8.95. 250 NEW Winter and Medium Weight Suits. THINK OF IT! A REALLY FINE SUIT FOR $8.95! THE STORY IS SIMPLE ENOUGH. A maker found himself left with a lot of fine fabrics and offered to turn them into Suits at a very great concession if we would take them. Of course, we took them. Our selling facilities permit us to handle GOOD merchandise in any quantity, if the price is right, at any time. So here is the most wonderful sale of the season. There are wide wale and rough cheviots, eponges, wool brocades, fa...ned into several smart models —either gracefully draped or well cut, plain skirts. Coats are the cutaway or round cornered styles so much in demand, with trimmed or plain backs. Colors are navy, black, brown and taupe. All sizes from 32 to 44 bust measure. COME EARLY. $34.75 to $89.50 Velveteen Suits at $19.75 to $59.75. Just 75 beautiful Velveteen Suits, some fur trimmed, others with smart touches of plushes and satins. Many have no duplicates and others only two or three of a kind. Black, brown, mole and navy. Second floor, Livingston Street side, Central Building.

Year End Clearance of Millinery. $25 and $35 Salon Hats for $5. $10 and $12 Mezzanine Hats for $2. ALL OUR HAT STORES FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN join in this extraordinary Year End Clearance Sale. The French Salon, the Mezzanine Floor Underprice Store, and the Children's and Misses' Parlors contribute wonderful values. Nearly every trimmed Hat is included in the reductions, although many of them have been made up within the past ten or twelve days. Some are French models from which we've drawn inspiration for our artists. Hats for every occasion, dress, shopping, outing, motoring, Hats in the most favored materials, with the best of trimmings. The Hats at $5.00 will be sold in the French Salon on Second Floor, the Hats at $2.00 in the Mezzanine Floor Store, East Building. NOTE.—Owing to the extraordinary reductions no Hats will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Our Famous Annual New Year Sale. Of Office Desks and Tables—Underpriced. THE BEST MADE ARE IN THIS SALE FAR UNDERPRICED. With that characteristic Abraham & Straus way of offering the very goods most wanted at unusually low prices, just when they are wanted most—this sale comes at the nearing of the new year, when business men desire to fit or refit their offices. There are no better desks and tables made than these—and nowhere else at any time can they be obtained at these prices.

Flat Top Desks
At $13.60, value $17.00. 36 inch, mahogany finish.
At $17.00, value $21.25. 42 inch, fumed and golden oak.
At $20.40, value $25.50. 50 inch, golden and fumed oak.
At $21.00, value $26.25. 42 inch, golden oak.
At $22.40, value $28.00. 55 inch, golden oak.
At $24.60, value $30.75. 50 inch, golden oak.
At $27.20, value $34.00. 55 inch, golden oak.
At $30.00, value $37.50. 60 inch, mahogany finish and golden oak.
At $34.00, value $42.50. 50 inch, mahogany.
At $39.40, value $49.25. 60 inch, mahogany.
At $47.60, value $59.50. 60 inch, golden oak.

Roll Top Desks
At $26.60, value $33.25. 42 inch, golden oak.
At $30.60, value $38.25. 50 inch, golden oak.
At $36.00, value $45.00. 60 inch, golden oak.
At $38.20, value $47.75. 42 inch, mahogany finish and golden oak.
At $42.20, value $52.75. 50 inch, golden oak and mahogany finish.
At $45.60, value $57.00. 55 inch, golden oak.
At $49.00, value $61.25. 60 inch, mahogany finish and golden oak.
At $54.40, value $68.00. 66 inch, golden oak.
At $57.20, value $71.50. 50 inch, mahogany.
At $65.20, value $81.50. 60 inch, mahogany.
At $66.80, value $83.50. 66 inch, golden oak.
At $73.40, value $91.75. 66 inch, mahogany; 72 inch, golden oak.

Typewriter Desks
At $21.00, value $26.25. 37 inch, flat top, golden oak.
At $25.80, value $32.25. 50 inch, flat top, golden oak.
At $26.60, value $33.25. 39 inch, flat top, mahogany finish and golden oak.
At $28.00, value $35.00. 44 inch, flat top, mahogany finish and golden oak.
At $32.80, value $41.00. 42 inch, roll top, golden oak.
At $34.00, value $42.50. 57 inch, flat top, golden oak.
At $35.40, value $44.25. 50 inch, roll top, golden oak.
At $50.40, value $63.00. 57 inch, roll top, golden oak.

Office Tables
At $4.80, value $6.00. Typewriters', golden oak.
At $13.60, value $17.00. 50 inch, golden oak.
At $16.40, value $20.50. 50 and 60 inch, golden oak.
At $20.40, value $25.50. 60 and 72 inch, golden oak.
At $24.60, value $30.75. 72 inch, golden oak.

Also a line of Office Chairs, Underpriced.
Fourth Floor, East and Central Buildings.

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA---MORE MUSICAL COMEDIES

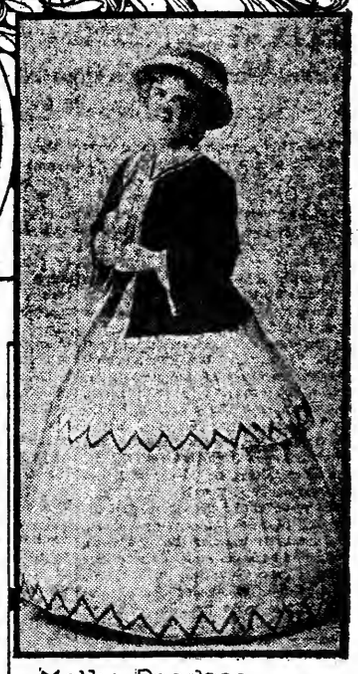
Ferne Rogers in "Iole" Longacre. Photo White

Ernita Lascelles in "The Philanderer" Little Theatre Photo White

Anna Held Casino Photo White

Bertha Kalich in "Rachel" at Royal Photo White

Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper" Bronx. Photo by James Buenos



Molly Pearson in "Bunty Pulls The Strings" Grand Opera House Photo White

Emmy Wehlen and George Grossmith in "The Girl on The Film" 44th Street

SOMETHING TO SUIT ALL TASTES

Varied Offerings of the Past Week with a Consideration of the Acting of Frances Starr and Others

By ADOLPH KLAUBER.

THE curiously varied fare of the week just passed provides a very excellent illustration of the American producer's faith in our catholicity of taste. For, beginning with such a purely theatrical contrivance as "The New Henrietta," the list led to "The Secret," from the most popular French playwright of the day; skirted whimsy in "We Are Seven," by Eleanor Gates; included "The Land of Promise," an amusing if not important piece by Mr. Maugham, and will take in a production of Bernard Shaw's "The Philanderer," to be considered later.

Surely in that list there is variety enough, whatever other virtues may be lacking.

Taken as a whole, the output was a lift or so above the average, and at least three of the plays mentioned promise to enjoy a lease of life.

Considering the various factors involved in the whole product, the Bernstein play was the most important offering of the week. Moreover, it was, on the whole, the most interesting of the lot. And this, too, in spite of an objection voiced by some that its purpose was not readily apparent. The fault there, if it is a fault, and I personally have no quarrel with it on that score, is that M. Bernstein does not attempt to take his audience into the secret of little Gabrielle's weakness any more than she seeks to expose it to her husband and her friends. And if a play satisfies other demands—that is to say, if its plot structure is interesting, its characterization convincing, and its dialogue bright—the failure to be obvious is not the worst of faults. Rather that than the more common practice of an exposition which leaves nothing to the imagination and makes no tax whatsoever upon intelligence.

The question of whether Gabrielle's weakness should be explained before it is time for her to make confession is, after all, an aesthetic consideration. For the general development would not be seriously affected were the audience in the secret.

This at first sight would seem like a negation of the very feature upon which the strength of the play is founded. But such is not the case. Assume that you know at the outset that Gabrielle is overmastered by a consuming jealousy, and you do not necessarily weaken the climacteric development or the effect of the ultimate catastrophe. As well argue that because an audience is aware of Lady Macbeth's plotting against the life of Duncan the ultimate horror of the murder is weakened.

It has been long the theatrical habit to write descriptions of character so clearly that there could be no possible doubt. And so some sort of a mental adjustment is necessary before another method of exposition is accepted.

An illustration of a more conventional method of projecting important phases of character is found in the "Tante" of the stage, as contrasted with the same figure in the novel. As we have the figure in Mr. Chambers's admirable dramatization and in Miss Barrymore's charming acting of it, Tante's self-love is so developed and accentuated that it must be immediately apparent to an audience. Moreover, one can hardly help feeling that Tante is "on to herself," which is certainly not the case in the figure as Mrs. Sedgwick originally developed it. For general stage purposes, however, the figure as it is offered at the Empire is the more effective.

Gabrielle in "The Secret" might be treated in the same way. Instead of the very charming and ingratiating person she might be shown at the very outset with "all her imperfections on her head." And I am convinced this would not weaken the general effect of the play. But it would deprive us of the opportunity of seeing Miss Starr's triumph over an extremely difficult rôle. For Gabrielle, developed along the older lines, would not make the same histrionic demands. In a sense it might be more grateful to an actress. The negation of the woman's real character is in the acting a rather delicate mental thing that cannot be conveyed easily in effective symbols. Whereas hate and jealousy and envy are not especially difficult to express.

That was quite apparent a night or two later when we saw another jealous woman in the Maugham play, very well acted, indeed, by Miss Lillian Kingsbury, but quite conventionally, indeed, as it had to be, since the emotion was conventionally though naturally described and placed.

In the case of Gabrielle, however, only the rarest and most delicate flashes disturbed the calm of seemingly characteristic good nature. And they are like symptoms, easily understood and remembered once a person is really ill, but passed over as nothing until the actual break in health has come. These moments were exquisitely and surely visualized and denoted by Miss Starr, while the rôle in its entirety was composed most skillfully, with the final emotional stress magnificently expressed.

The most gratifying feature of "The Land of Promise," so far as the acting is involved, was the recognition in Shelley Hull of that much desired and long-sought creature, a new and facile leading man. The leading women are scarce enough, Heaven and the producers know, but our stage is far richer in presentable women who can act than in men. Wherefore the frequent importation of the English leading man.

This proposition will be hotly contested at the Lambs, but the fact remains that the list of actors available for important leading rôles is very small. Hence it is gratifying to discover that Mr. Hull has lifted himself out of the utility class into a position of merited distinction. He has looks, charm, and manner, all of which are required less in his present rôle than in ones which will probably fall to his lot. Moreover, he has a lovely sense of humor, which is the saving grace of the "hired man" in this play of Maugham's, until that final scene when large nobility and gentleness are disclosed.

Miss Burke's present performance is singularly disconcerting after what we were pleased to believe of her when she played "The Mind-the-Paint Girl," certainly as important and trying a rôle as the present one, despite the discovery in some quarters that this actress has "at last" found something seriously worth doing. But she has at all times the great personal charm which is more potent with playgoers than any amount of art. That the two things may be combined, however, is hardly a disputable proposition. And the large virtue of Miss Burke's acting in "The Mind-the-Paint Girl" resided in the combination.

Douglas Fairbanks in "The New Henrietta," which is very good entertainment, indeed, conveys considerably more than the appeal of his own personality. At first I rather felt that he was modeling Bertie upon Frank Tinney, a very good model, by the way, for real fun. But gradually Mr. Fairbanks seemed to get deeply into the actual skin of the character. And the result was wholly admirable.

In welcoming Mr. Crane one merely performs a pleasant duty, with the hope that it will have to be performed for many years to come.

Miss Eleanor Gates's new play marks promise rather than performance. It has the backing of a splendid motive, which is not well worked out in active theatrical symbols. And its occasional charm and whimsical twists only serve to whet the appetite without satisfying it. But the acting is neat and clean cut, and Miss Ellsler's return is an especially gratifying feature of the presentation.

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

"IOLE," a musical comedy in three acts by Robert W. Chambers and Ben Teal. Music by William F. Peters. At the Longacre Theatre Monday night.

"THE GIRL ON THE FILM," a musical comedy in three acts by James T. Tanner, from the German of Rudolf Bernauer and Rudolf Schanzer, with music by Walter Kollo, Willy Bredschneider and Albert Sirmay. At the 44th Street Theatre Monday night.

"MLLE. BABY," a musical comedy in one act by Stanley Murphy, with Anna Held, together with other vaudeville acts. At the Casino Theatre Monday afternoon.

"THE PHILANDERER," a comedy in three acts by George Bernard Shaw. At the Little Theatre Tuesday night.

THE new offerings in the theatres this week will be almost entirely of the musical comedy variety, with only one drama—George Bernard Shaw's "The Philanderer"—on the list. The three musical offerings will all come to-morrow, although one of them will first see the light of Broadway in the afternoon.

There are two new musical comedies on to-morrow night. At the Longacre Theatre, H. H. Frazee will present "Iole," made from the novel of the same name, by Robert W. Chambers and Ben Teal, with melodies by William Frederick Peters. Frank Lalor, who has not been seen here since "The Pink Lady," is featured in the principal comedy rôle of Guilford, the eccentric poet, and father of Iole and her seven sisters, an octette of young women who have been brought up "close to nature," and who have been carefully guarded in a secluded mountain meadow, away from the world and modern civilization. The beginning of the first act represents a peach and plum orchard in full bloom, where the action of the stage version of Mr. Chambers's story begins with the break of day. In the bough of each tree one of Guilford's daughters rests snugly, and with the chirping of the birds and the rising of the sun Iole and her seven sisters awaken with Nature, descend from their unconventional resting places and are disclosed to view in pink pajamas.

The company, in addition to Frank Lalor, includes Carl Gantvoort in the role of Wayne, the broker; Stewart Baird as Frawley, the cubist poet; Leslie Gaze as Briggs, the attorney; Roydon Keith and Rexford Kendrick as Harrow and Lethbridge respectively. Ferne Rogers, a young American girl who has been singing in several provincial opera houses in Germany, will be heard in the title role. Hazel Kirke, who was seen here recently in "Sweethearts," will sing the role of Vanessa, the second sister. May Allison, Marta Spears, Edna Temple, Edna Pendleton, Gretchen Eastman and Anna Vane complete the cast of principals.

To-morrow night also will see "The Girl on the Film" presented by the Shuberts at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, which will give up the ghost as a vaudeville theatre and return to the fold of regular $2 houses.

"The Girl on the Film" will be played and sung by George Edwardes's Gaiety Theatre Company, which has been appearing in London in the piece. The cast will include Emmy Wehlen, Connie Ediss, Madelein Seymour, Mary Robson, Dorma Leigh, Blanche Stocker, Vere Sinclair, Gertie Birch, George Grossmith, John McArdle, Oy-Ra, Grafton Williams, Paul Plunkett, and Lord Dangan.

"The Girl on the Film" is labeled as "a musical farce" by James T. Tanner, taken from the German of Rudolf Bernauer and Rudolf Schanzer, with music by Walter Kollo, Willy Bredschneider and Albert Sirmay, and lyrics by Adrian Ross.

Anna Held, at the head of her own vaudeville organization, will be the attraction at the Casino Theatre for one week beginning to-morrow afternoon. Miss Held will be seen at the Casino every afternoon and evening and she will also give performances next Sunday afternoon and night. Miss Held herself is to appear in a condensed musical comedy entitled "Mlle. Baby." The book and lyrics are by Stanley Murphy, and the music by Henry L. Marshall. The two scenes of this piece are both laid at Nice, France.

In addition to Miss Held the entertainment includes offerings by George Beban; the Pekinese Company; Francis and Florette; Hirschel Hendler; Ward and Curran, and Charles Ahearn. Mr. Beban is to be seen in "The Sign of the Rose," a play in one act by the star himself.

On Tuesday night the first performance of "The Philanderer" will be given at The Little Theatre. Bernard Shaw's comedy has never been produced in this country before. It will be presented by Granville Barker's company, rehearsed by Bernard Shaw personally and Granville Barker.

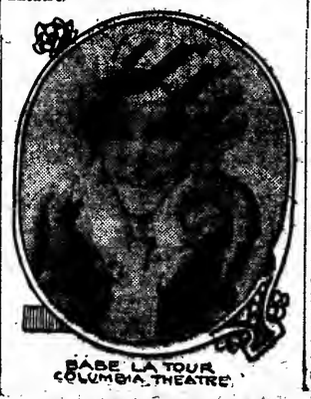
Those who have read "The Philanderer" will remember the hero who laughs at his "amative enthusiasm" and whose "clever, imaginative and humorous ways" make almost all women fall in love with him. He characterizes himself in two phrases, "You know, I never pay any special attention to any woman," and "I don't care a bit less for one woman than another."

The members of the company are Charles Maude, Mary Lawton, Reginald Besant, Ernita Lascelles, W. R. Stavely, Reginald Dance, Muriel Reddall, and E. J. Balentine.

Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress who is now appearing in one-act plays at the Comedy Theatre in conjunction with Alexandra Carlisle in "The Marriage Game," will present "Electra" for the second week of her engagement. Aguglia presents an Italian version of Hego von Hofmannsthal's "Electra" in one act, and the performance will consume about fifty minutes.

Belle Blanche Palace Theatre

Lydia Lopokova Russian Imperial Dancer Making Her First Appearance on the American Stage



Babe La Tour Columbia Theatre

AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

WEST END THEATRE.—"The Lure" will remain at the West End Theatre this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. — This week at Keith's Harlem Opera House a dramatization of the life, trial and acquittal of Mendel Beilis will be presented by the stock players there. This will be the first time in English of the play by Anshel Schorr, which was originally produced by Jacob Adler in Yiddish. The translation was made by Frances G. Corcoran.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the Academy of Music, beginning with a matinee to-morrow, the regular stock company will present the extravaganza, "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," which will be played at the matinees only, of which there will be two every day, the first starting at 12 o'clock noon, and the second at 3 o'clock. At night, at the usual hour, "Rip Van Winkle" will be played.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—Rose Stahl will appear at the Bronx Opera House under the Henry B. Harris Estate management for an engagement of one week commencing to-morrow, in "Maggie Pepper," the comedy-drama in three acts by Charles Klein.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. — Molly Pearson, who will be seen in her original rôle of "Bunty" in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," at the Grand Opera House this week, has played the part 1,500 times.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—"The Man from Home" will be the attraction this week at the Prospect Theatre.

ROYAL THEATRE.—Bertha Kalich in "Rachel" comes to the Royal Theatre to-morrow for a week's engagement.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—Bert Baker and his "Bon Ton Girls" will come to the Columbia to-morrow in a two-act travesty called "My Wife's Husband," which was written by Bert Baker, with music by Edward Morbach, Jr., the conductor of the Columbia Theatre Orchestra. Others in the cast are Babe La Tour, Orlo Knight, Lucile Manion, Fannie Palmer, Edna Benson, Lidy Berg, Arthur Heller, and Rose Lavelle. In addition to the performance of burlesque there is an olio consisting of a number of vaudeville specialties. Principal among these are Mr. Baker's well-known monologue which is called "The Typical Yad"; Knight and Benson in a singing and dancing bit, and Feeley and Kelly, known as the Antipodean Gyrators.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Miner's Big Frolic" is the New Year's week attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre, commencing to-morrow afternoon. The company is headed by Sam Rice, who has the support of Harry Keeler, Chester Nelson, Felix Rush, Frankie Grace, Harry Loraine, Blanche Curtis, Anna Bragg and Luiu Beeson.

MINER'S BRONX. — "The Liberty Girls," with Matt Kennedy, will be at Miner's Theatre in the Bronx this week.

MINER'S PEOPLES.—For its New Year week attraction Miner's Peoples on the Bowery announces B. E. Forrester's "American Beauties" company, a burlesque organization which includes among its members Edgar Bixley, Lew Hilton, Adele Archer, George Banks, Dave Mallen, May Holden, Gertrude Devere, Maudie Heath, and a large chorus.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The attractions which continue at New York theatres are: "The Things That Count," at The Playhouse; "High Jinks," at the Lyric Theatre: "The Misleading Lady," at the Fulton Theatre; "Grumpy," with Cyril Maude, at Wallack's Theatre; "Hop o' My Thumb," at the Manhattan Opera House; "The New Henrietta," at the Knickerbocker; "The Secret," at the Belasco; "We Are Seven," at Maxine Elliott's; "The Land of Promise," at the Lyceum; "Two Lots in the Bronx," at the Adolf Philipp Theatre; "The Madcap Duchess," at the Globe; "The Man Inside," at the Criterion; "The Little Cafe," at the New Amsterdam; "General John Regan," at the Hudson; "Seven Keys to Baldpate," at the Astor; "At Bay," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; Laurette Taylor, in "Peg o' My Heart," at the Cort; five one-act plays at the Princess; Fannie Ward in "Madam President," at the Garrick; "To-day," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; Christie MacDonald, in "Sweethearts," at the Liberty; "Potash and Perlmutter," at George M. Cohan's Theatre; "Adele," at the Harris; "Within the Law," with Jane Cowl, at the Eltinge; "The Marriage Game," at the Comedy; Ethel Barrymore, in "Tante," at the Empire; "Prunella," at the Booth Theatre; "The Strange Woman," at the Gaiety, and "The Pleasure Seekers," at the Winter Garden.

Forbes-Robertson's Last Week.

Forbes-Robertson will present George Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" at the Shubert Theatre all this week, beginning to-morrow night with matinees on Thursday, New Year's Day, and Saturday. These performances of Shaw's play constitute the last times that Forbes-Robertson will present "Caesar and Cleopatra" in New York, and mark his last week at the Shubert Theatre. On Monday night, Jan. 5, Forbes-Robertson moves to the Manhattan Opera House for the last three weeks of his New York engagement.

THE GERMAN PLAYERS.

The repertoire of the German Stock Company at the Irving Place Theatre for the coming week is: Monday night, "Kasernenluft;" Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, "Kyritz Pyritz," a farce, with songs and dances; Friday, "Faust." Every afternoon at 8 a children's matinee will be given of "Aschenbroedel."

AT THE HIPPODROME.

The "kiddies'" annual harvest of pleasure at the New York Hippodrome is now at its height and the vast auditorium is a sea of happy, childish faces at every performance. There is much to appeal to age as well as youth, however, in the current offering, "America." There is so much to see and hear in so short a time in "America" that it is little wonder the Christmas and New Year's vacationists are taxing the capacity of the Hippodromo.

JARDIN DE DANSE.

Several surprises are being planned for the New Year's Eve festivities at the Jardin de Danse on the New York Roof, where Carlos Sebastian, Mae Murray, Beatrice Allen, Enrico Muris, and Jeanette McIlwaine continue to dance. Miss Edwards, the contralto, makes a brief return and others contribute to the cabaret. The afternoon tea dances are now under the conduct of Sebastian and Miss McIlwaine.

The Life of Wagner.

Klaw and Erlanger announce for this week the following performances of the motion pictures, narration and organ recital illustrating "The Life and Works of Richard Wagner" at The New Amsterdam Theatre; to-day at 3 and 8:30, and Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 3.

"Adele" Moves to the Harris.

Beginning to-morrow evening "Adele" will be seen at the Harris Theatre, where it will continue the run which began six months ago at the Longacre Theatre.

SHAW REHEARSES A COMPANY

Criticizes His Own Lines, Upsets Barker's Plans, Then Sees His Own Ideas Treated with Irreverence.

THE viewpoint of an actor as regards the stage producer is not always an easy thing to get at. In the first place, the actor never can quite tell just how soon he may happen to come under the same direction again. Wherefore it behooves him to be careful. All of which makes the more interesting a first-hand description of how Bernard Shaw behaves at rehearsal, had from Charles Maude, who is to play Charteris in "The Philanderer" when the play is seen here at the Little Theatre.

That the ordinary difficulties were somewhat increased will be evident when it is mentioned that "The Philanderer" was jointly rehearsed by Granville Barker and Bernard Shaw. From Mr. Maude's account, it appears that they took turns in upsetting each other's conceptions of the way things should be done. But apparently nobody's temper was any the worse for the experience, even though it must have been a bit trying for the actors.

"To describe Bernard Shaw's methods of production," said Mr. Maude, "is quite impossible. He has none. Certainly he has no regular system. First of all, he makes it his business to put everyone in the company in a good humor with himself and with each other, and then proceeds to get his results by 'chaffing.' But I have never heard him make an unkind remark. He makes fun of the players, and invariably gives them quaint attributes that no one else would accuse them of. He exhibits their own mannerisms to them; and if he weren't such a shocking actor he would be a wonderful mimic.

"When he cast me for the part of Charteris in 'The Philanderer,' he began by remarking that I was much too old for the part, although the character is supposed to be 40, and I am a decade short of that. Then he added: 'When you are 70 you may be quite young enough.'

"It was a constant joy to have him at rehearsals. To watch his childish delight in his own humor was as good fun as sitting at one of his plays. He was continually exploding with laughter at his own lines, but his delight was almost invariably in speeches and situations that the public would be almost sure to miss. His pleasure seemed to lie in tracing the intricate humor of his own mind, saying that his obviously 'smart' lines would go on their own merits.

"I have been told that Shaw has had the scenes and costumes for 'The Philanderer' designed in the style of 1890," said the interviewer. "Did he give any reason for having the play set in this period? 'The Philanderer' is so very much up to date that it would have seemed more natural to play it in a present-day setting."

"I don't know quite what was in Mr. Shaw's mind when he did this," answered Mr. Maude, "but I suspect that he wished subtly to convey to the public how far ahead of his time he was when he wrote the piece. By costuming 'The Philanderer' in 1890—the period in which it was written—I believe Mr. Shaw is trying to draw public attention to what an extraordinary prophet he then was.

"Mr. Shaw is amazingly frank about his own work. Several times at rehearsals he said: 'That's a terrible line; it might have been written by ——,' naming one of our leading English playwrights.

"No, I can't describe how Shaw produces his own play, for the excellent reason that he doesn't. For instance, if you ask him what you are to do while some other player is making a long speech, as likely as not he will tell you to 'turn a somersault just to relieve the audience's boredom.'

"Both Granville Barker and Shaw supervised the production of 'The Philanderer' and took a playful delight in upsetting each other's ideas—sometimes to the temporary perplexity of the actor. Barker would tell us one day that Shaw's work was a 'mass of sentiment' and instruct us to put 'heart' into various speeches. The next day Shaw would come along and in his rich brogue bid us to 'out it all out,' adding, 'You must have had Barker here yesterday in one of his poetic moods.'

"Shaw is an exceedingly difficult man to interpret. If you ask him to repeat one of his own speeches he will do it for you, but his eyes twinkle meantime like the electric signs on Broadway. He invariably makes fun of his own lines when he says them, although he intends the actor to speak them in dead seriousness.

"I believe Shaw loves to act, but when he demonstrates—help!" And Mr. Maude lifted hands and eyes to heaven. "He has curious little jerky movements, and his heard acts better than he does.

"One of the most amusing events of 'The Philanderer' rehearsals," continued Mr. Maude, "was when the music of 'When Other Lips' (a song I sing in the first act) was sent to the theatre. Mr. Shaw carefully put on his large green Chinese glasses and laboriously played and sang the song through from beginning to end. He must have thought we were all tone deaf, for only about every third bar did his voice and the accompaniment harmonize; but he seemed in an ecstatic trance the whole time, while we were screaming with laughter.

"That is the joy of working with Mr. Shaw. He loves you to laugh—whether with him or at him is all one to him. But it always ends in his laughing at you."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Will," J. M. Barrie's one-act play, and "The Tyranny of Tears," by C. Haddon Chambers, will appear at the Montauk Theatre this week. Besides Mr. Drew, the cast for "The Tyranny of Tears" will include Julian L'Estrange, Herbert Druce, Walter Soderling, Mary Boland, and Laura Hope Crews.

DE KALB THEATRE.—Julia Dean, in "Her Own Money," Mark Swan's comedy, begins a week's engagement on Monday at the De Kalb Theatre. There will be three matinees, Wednesday, Saturday, and a special holiday matinee on Thursday, New Year's Day.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—"Oh, I Say!" the musical comedy from the Casino Theatre, will be the attraction for the week at the Majestic Theatre, beginning to-morrow night. Matinees will be given on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The cast includes Alice Yorke, Clara Palmer, Jeffreys Lewis, Cecil Cunningham, Taylor Holmes, Walter Jones, Joseph Herbert, Joseph Phillips, Tyler Brooke, and Dick Temple.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—A spectacular musical fantasy called "Clownland," one of Jesse L. Lasky's offerings, will top the programme at Keith's Orpheum Theatre. Others will be Joseph Howard and Mabel McCane, John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Arthur Deagon, "Motoring," presented by Harry Tate's company of English comedians; Doris Wilson and company in "Through the Looking Glass;" Ella Bradna and Fred Derrick in a double bareback riding act; Hanlon and Clifton, presenting "The Unexpected," and Miller and Lyles. Sunday concerts will be given to-day as usual.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—Headlining the bill at Keith's Bushwick Theatre will be Anna Held's daughter, Liane Carrera, who will make her Brooklyn vaudeville debut here assisted by Bobby Watson. Others on the bill will include Ethel Green; Fisher and Green, in "The Partners;" the Verigraph; Maria Lo and her Dresden china beauties; Milt Colling; Rae Eleanor Ball, violin virtuoso; "Straight," a comedy dramatic tale of a crook, by Aaron Hoffman, with Arthur Sullivan, assisted by Margaret Murphy and Frank Dickson; Bradley Martin and Edith Fabrini, and Ben Beyer and company. The usual concerts will take place to-day.

"BABY MINE" IN PARIS.

Margaret Mayo's Farce Is Enthusiastically Received.

Another play written in English, the "Baby Mine" of Miss Mayo, has been adapted to the French and given in a Paris theatre, the Bouffes Parisien. According to Paris correspondents of English dailies, it has been given with unusual success. "Mon Bébé" is the French title given it by the translator, M. Maurice Hennequin. It was received with an enthusiasm that is seldom shown toward foreign plays.

"The harmless, rollicking fun of this farcical comedy seemed particularly adapted to more pungent developments on the French stage," writes one, "and M. Hennequin has not hesitated to heighten its flavor to suit the Parisian taste. Max Dearly has given us a good-natured impersonation of Jimmy Scott, and Mlle. Monna Delza is a fascinating Kitty. Here is a play that is full of funny situations and love-making, and the critical Frenchman wonders how it is all done. The fact that the audience was in a fit of merriment through the entire three acts disarmed all criticism. It is impossible to cry down a farcical play like that, which amuses people who go to be amused."

AT THE EDEN MUSEE.

The attractions include the World in Wax, the Cinematograph every hour, the band concerts, and as an added attraction the magician and illusionist, Dunninger, who commences his tenth week of an extended engagement at the Muse.

INTIMATE ITEMS ABOUT THE STAGE AND ITS PEOPLE

ULTIMATE AMBITION OF ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

Sold a Drawing When Gibson Was "Turned Down," Has Made Fortune from His Novels, but the Lure of the Stage Is Still Upon Him.

IF "Iole" is a success at the Longacre Theatre to-morrow night Robbert W. Chambers will get his wish—he'll be a regular honest-to-goodness playwright, a position in the field of literature he confesses having aspired to ever since the days, before his first book was published, when he used to write Sunday stories for THE NEW YORK TIMES and made them fill more space by drawing long and narrow pictures to illustrate what he wrote.

Once before Mr. Chambers nearly got his hope. That was when he was literary adviser to the late Augustin Daly, a position he occupied for two years. He had adapted "The Witch of Ellangowan" from Scott's novel in just a week's time at Mr. Daly's direction, and Ada Rehan appeared in the play in the rôle of Meg Merrilies. Daly was delighted and declared that he would make a great playwright of Chambers, and the author set to work on a play all his own. Just as it was finished Augustin Daly died and the new piece was never produced. Then Chambers gave up the drama and took to writing books. Today he is the most prolific American author and it is said that he has made more money out of his books than any other writer in the world.

But Mr. Chambers has never given up his desire to become a dramatist, and so when, a few months ago, Ben Teal sent him a note saying that his novel "Iole" would make a fine story for a musical comedy, and asking permission to do it, Mr. Chambers lost no time in answering. What is more, he said he'd make the musical comedy himself, write the music, and paint the scenery and design the costumes. That's how "Iole" happens to be coming into New York as a musical comedy, for Teal and Chambers set right to work, and it wasn't long before the book of the play was ready. Chambers didn't write the music, although he probably could have done so. Neither did he paint the scenery, but he did paint the miniature models of the piece, and he did make the sketches for the costumes. For Robert W. Chambers is an artist. He learned to draw long before he learned to write, and he and Charles Dana Gibson went to the office of Life together not so many years ago and submitted their first drawings made for publication. The art editor of Life purchased Chambers's sketches and "regretted" Gibson's, and the latter left saying he would never try to sell another picture, while Chambers decided that he would make a fortune as an artist. Fortunately both men changed their minds.

It was really Chambers's early desire to draw that got him into trouble in one of his early jobs. It was when he was working on THE TIMES, where he was engaged as a special writer. "I got paid by the amount of space I filled," said Mr. Chambers yesterday. "I liked to draw, and I was tired of writing, so I got into the habit of writing a little and drawing much more and getting my pictures measured up at the same rate paid for my writings. About the third week that I tried this I went to the cashier of THE TIMES to get my money. 'They're on to you upstairs,' he told me, and so I quit."

Since "Iole" first went into rehearsal Mr. Chambers has not missed a single day at the theatre where it was being prepared for to-morrow night's opening. He has taken the greatest delight, not in the things he has written, but in the dancing as directed by his fellow author Ben Teal. "That man is a wonder," said Chambers. "Why, he can figure out dances just like a writer would figure out words for the characters in a story to say. Goodness, but I'd like to be able to do that."

And Teal is just as enthusiastic over Chambers. "He's a great man for musical comedy," said Ben. "He's got great ideas for color schemes and he could turn out a whole musical show from start to finish by himself."

Chambers's unusual eye for color, his delight in beauty of every sort, and his knowledge of the artist's life and methods came to him from actual training. His first ambition was to be a painter, and he proved that he could have made a success of it, though he did not wait so long as Du Maurier before turning to literature.

Mr. Chambers was born in Brooklyn, May 26, 1865. He studied drawing at the Art Students' League in New York, where he was a fellow-pupil of Gibson.

Mr. Chambers went to Paris, and Mr. Gibson stayed at home—to become one of the pillars of Life. Mr. Chambers studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and at Julian's, from 1886 to 1893. His paintings were accepted at the Salon, where he made his first entry in 1889, at the age of 21.

He returned to New York in 1893, where he was busy at first as an illustrator for Life, Truth, Vogue, and other periodicals. It occurred to him to make literary use of his Paris student experiences, and his "In the Quarter" was published the year of his return. It was followed, the same year, by his "King In Yellow," a book which had a splendid success of horror, and haunts the memory of all who have read it. In fact, one Western editor solemnly announced that Mr. Chambers had written it under the influence of absinthe—a lefthanded compliment that was as untrue as it was unwelcome.

Mr. Chambers was not a college man exactly. That is to say, he went to college out of doors, spending all of the days of his youth, when not absolutely obliged to be in school, in making entomological collections and whipping trout streams. He even dreamed of being a professional entomologist, and, having come into possession of the setting blocks used by blessed Prof. Agassiz in mounting butterflies, he made a collection of lepidoptera that was of considerable value. He confesses that even to this day he can't see a fine collection of butterflies and moths without an indefinable ache. Ask him about his books, and he will tell you about a rare swallow-tailed butterfly he discovered down South last month, a butterfly not recorded by the American entomologists. Ask him about his methods of work, and he will talk about trout fishing or Ben Teal's dancing. Ask him about himself and you will get information about army uniforms, a subject in which this extraordinary man is vastly interested and of which he made a careful study in Europe.

Mr. Chambers always writes his manuscripts in pencil, very carefully. Every word is as distinct and plain as print, every punctuation mark perfect, every page spotless, neat, carefully numbered and corrected with an eraser. He never sits down to resume writing without first going over all that part of the story already written and polishing and refining it. So it happens that every page receives a lustre and scrubbing every time he sits down to write. Mr. Chambers cuts his work without mercy, frequently reducing a novel from 80,000 to 60,000 words after it has been finished and revised many times. His mania for cutting out whole pages is a joke with his friends, who assert that, unless forcibly deprived of a novel by his publishers, he would in time leave nothing of the manuscript except the title.

IN VAUDEVILLE THEATRES.

Bert Williams will be retained for another week as the top liner at the Palace Theatre, and other acts will include moving pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, the dancers; Owen McGiveney, playing five parts in a condensed version of "Oliver Twist"; Belle Blanche; "The Darling of Paris," a pretentious sketch, new to New York; Johnny and Emma Ray in "On the Rio Grande"; Chris Baker; Topy Hunting and Corinne Francis and the Asahi Troupe of Japanese magicians.

Sam and Kitty Morton in "Back to Where They Started" will head the bill at Hammerstein's this week. Others will be Gus Edwards's "Matinee Girls"; Avon Comedy Four; Mrs. Gene Hughes and company in "Youth"; Diero; "The Lure of Paris" in moving pictures; Sherman, Van and Hyman; Mary Ellzabeth; Barry and Wolford; O'Brien, Haven and company, in Will Cressy's skit, "Monday"; Eva Shirley; Conway and Leland; Lew Rose; Williams Brothers, and the Crottons.

Bessie Wynn will come to Keith's Colonial Theatre during the New Year week with a repertoire of new songs. Others will include: LeRoy, Talma and Bosco; "Myrtle Clayton, or Wrong From the Start," a burlesque "meller drammer"; Jack E. Gardner; Sam Mann, presenting "The New Leader"; Walter DeLeon and "Muggins" Davies; Gardiner Trio; the Grazers and the Shelvey Boys, acrobats. Sunday concerts will be given to-day as usual.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre for the New Year week will have Bert Clark and Mabel Hamilton in "A Wayward Concelt;" Lillian Shaw; Ida Brooks Hunt and company in "The Singing Countess"; Dainty Marie; Ball and West playing "Since the Days of '61"; Lai Mon Kim, the Chinese tenor; Duffy and Lorenz in "Springtime"; Delmore and Lee and Ernie and Ernie. Concerts will take place to-day as usual.

New Year's week at Keith's Bronx Theatre will be observed with a programme made up as follows: Jack Norworth in new songs and a novel specialty; Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine; Adelaide and J. J. Hughes; Avon Comedy Four playing "The New Teacher"; Elsie Janis Trio presenting "Three In One"; Charles Mack and company in "Come Back to Erin"; "The Girl From Milwaukee"; the juggling McBans; Field Brothers; Wallace Galvin, sleight-of-hand expert; Three Hedders, acrobats, and Edgar Berger. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

Heading the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the first half of the week will be the first presentation of a new musical comedy "Rah Rah Boys." Others are Mr. and Mrs. Allison; Kelly and Fine; Cecil Dunham; Finn and Finn; Three Lester Brothers; Billy Dynes, and black and white photo plays.

"The Sunshine Girls," a tabloid musical comedy, will top the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre for the first half of the week. Others on the programme are Stuart and Hall; Curry and Riley; William McKay and company in a comedy skit; Mlle. Carrie, musical novelty; Burton's Dog Circus, and black and white photo plays.

The bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre will be headed by "The Stage Door Johnnies." Others are Hines and Remington in a comedy skit; Georgie Mack, comedian; Miller and Miller, acrobats; May Sheldon and Kemp Sisters, singers and dancers; Cole and Warner, comedians; Edith Ward, comedienne; Vedder Morgan and company in a dramatic sketch; Mo'icavalo Duo, instrumentalists; La Verne and Allen, comedy skit; Morelle Brothers, comedy acrobats and black and white photo plays.

Ross and Fenton head the bill at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and others on the programme will be Belle Story, "The Mermaid and the Man," a singing and dancing spectacle; Ad. Hoyt's Minstrels; Wood and Wyde in "Good Night;" Mijares, the Cuban, on the bounding wire; Hickey Brothers, dancing acrobats; Lazwell and Rowland, tangolsts; Lancton, Lucier and company; Chapelle and Muse, colored entertainers, and the Whirling Erfords.

Souvenirs for the children will be distributed during the holidays at the Eden Musée. Dunninger, the magician, has prepared a specially arranged programme for the young folks, in which he will present many feats of legerdemain. The Cinematograph will show subjects on the screen every hour of appropriate nature, and the band concerts will render Yuletide music during the afternoon and evening.

D'ANNUNZIO'S NEW PLAY.

Of Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio's new play in French prose, "Le Chèvrefeuille," brought out at the Porte St. Martin, the Paris correspondent of The London Telegraph writes:

"A girl named 'l'Hirondelle,' and never called by any other name, flitted in, swallowlike, every now and then, with honeysuckles in her arms, and spoke of her happy love for some one we never saw or knew of, and in general danced through the tragedy, unaware that there was a tragedy. There was poetic beauty in the symbol, if no very clear meaning.

"The tragedy proved to be 'Hamlet,' with a female Hamlet of 19. There were other improvements introduced, which were not all successful. The Italian poet has attempted the enormous feat of writing a poetic prose drama in French around men in modern lounge suits and women in the Paris fashions of to-morrow, and around a plot which is that of 'Hamlet' with a curious added complication not disclosed until the last scene. The female Hamlet is the girl Aude. The 'King' is Pierre Dagon, who was her father's best friend, and has married her mother. The girl Hamlet has a weak and soft-hearted brother, Ivain de la Coldre, who should have been the girl of the family. His wife, Hélissent de la Coldre—Signor d'Annunzio has chosen the most astonishing names—is a beautiful, dark, dangerous person, who enslaved him.

Aude's hatred, rancour, and suspicions disturb the whole family. She sees her father's ghost—we do not—and the ghost does not speak, but she guesses. The grieving mother, the soft-hearted brother, the threatening sister-in-law, cannot turn away Aude's thoughts. The bright little swallow flits in with honeysuckle and a good omen. The tortoise, Aude's old pet, once lost, has come back to the garden and pulled at the swallow's gown, "just as if I had been a lettuce." The swallow laughs and flits out again.

Aude remains grim and sombre as ever. The new version of "Look on this picture and on that," the scene between Aude and her mother, is not very successful. But in the next scene a strange, mysterious dialogue between Aude and her stepfather, the poet, reaches sometimes to an extraordinary depth of obscure intensity. It is all a dim and cloudy dialogue, all suggestion and allusion. One has to guess at the tragedy, as it were, through a mysterious veil. One guesses slowly that Pierre Dagon does at last not deny that he murdered Aude's father and his best friend.

"I slew him, and I loved him better than you did," he says. The curtain falls on the second act, and the veil has not yet been lifted. It must be confessed that Signor d'Annunzio has rather overdone the cryptic method. But he certainly has created wonderful "atmosphere" by means of it.

We see the swallow no more, but hear her singing bright greetings to the grim Aude, standing on a terrace shut in with cypresses.

Aude's mother comes and entreats. She had never known the crime, but now knows it, and prays her daughter to believe that she did not know. Aude clasps something in her bodice, which her mother snatches and finds to be a dagger. Pierre Dagon, mysterious as ever, comes on to the terrace—and explains at last. We were rather sorry he did. He explains that he and his best friend's wife loved one another. The husband found out, and, having fallen ill, told Pierre that one of the two men must die. As he was ill, Pierre must live and help him to die, and he made Pierre swear that instead of injecting the dose of morphine ordered by the doctor he would inject poison.

Why add this curious complication to the new version of "Hamlet"? Aude, who had snatched back the stiletto from her mother, runs to stab Pierre Dagon. Her mother seizes the weapon, and does the deed herself. Pierre Dagon falls dying on the steps. In rushes the dark and beautiful Hélissent, falls on his breast, and we discover a final complication, still more needless—she had become her stepfather-in-law's mistress.

M. le Bargy acts Pierre with an inward and mysterious energy which is exactly in the right note. But the chief part is that of the girl Hamlet, which Mlle. Rogers played with wonderfully sustained intensity. Mme. Berthe Bady was the mother, and would be an admirable Queen Gertrude.

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Victoria Theatre

IDA BROOKS HUNT
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DAVID BELASCO'S Production
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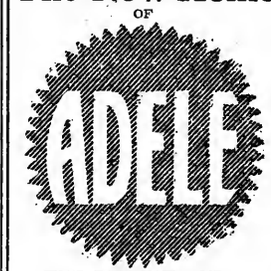
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JOHN HEMINGWAY wanted a WIFE. INEZ de PIERREFOND wanted a MATE. And the simple-hearted, doting mother said little, yet all unconsciously solved the vexed problem for them.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Wm. Hurlbut's Western Comedy,
THE STRANGE WOMAN
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CYRIL MAUDE
IN THE TREMENDOUSLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY DRAMA BY RODGERS & PERCIVAL
"GRUMPY"
"'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things in the theatre."—Herald.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Phone Chelsea 625.
New Year's Week, Beginning To-morrow Night.
PRICES Mat. 25c.,50c.,$1. | Nights & Thurs. | Sat. Mat. | Wed. Mat.
25-50-75. | 25 & 50c.
Messrs. SHUBERT & WM. A. BRADY Present
"Bunty Pulls the Strings"
Week Jan. 5—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St.
"The House Beautiful," Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
3 JOYOUS MATINEES THIS WEEK, WED., THURS. & SAT.
START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT BY SEEING
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
Mirthful Musical Comedy Masterpiece
THE LITTLE CAFE
Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll.
New Amsterdam THEATRE—Special LAST WEEK.
This Afternoon AT 3. Tonight AT 8:30.
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GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre. To-day at 3. To-night at 8:30. Also Mon., Tues. & Fri. Aft. at 3. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama,
THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER
WITH GRAND ORGAN RECITAL [T.]

LIBERTY W. 42d St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
ONE LAST WEEK
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | WED., THUR. (NEW YEAR'S DAY) & SAT.
WERBA & LUESCHER Opera Co., Inc., present
CHRISTIE MACDONALD
IN

The Victor Herbert Music of Delight New York Now Sings
The Story of Fun and Frolic by Harry B. Smith and Fred DeGresac Lyrics by Rob't B. Smith
SWEETHEARTS
WITH A REMARKABLE CAST.
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5.
"GENERAL JOHN REGAN"
MOVES FROM THE HUDSON TO THE LIBERTY THEATRE. Seats Now.

Belasco THEATRE. West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. New Year's & Sat. at 2:15.
"Unique, Powerful, Magnificently Acted."—ACTON DAVIES, EVE. SUN.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
FRANCES STARR
In HENRI BERNSTEIN'S Play,
The Secret
with a distinguished cast, including BASIL GILL, ROBERT WARWICK, FRANK REICHER, JOHN F. BRAWN, MARGUERITE LESLIE, HARRIET OTIS, DELLENBOUGH, AND OTHERS.

GLOBE CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S 48th St. B'way. Evs., 8:20. MAT. THURS., NEW YEAR'S REGULAR MAT. SAT.
LAST 2 WEEKS
ANN Swinburne in THE Madcap Duchess
VICTOR HERBERT'S
ENTRANCING OPERETTA.
Book and Lyrics by DAVID STEVENS & JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY.
JAN. 12 SEAT SALE THURS., JAN. 8.
THOMAS W. RYLEY'S Musical Comedy, from the German Die Kino-Konigin.
QUEEN OF THE MOVIES

Hammerstein's DAILY MATINEE
EVE. 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 and $1.50.
Today (SUN.) MAT. 50, 75, $1.00 Tonight and $1.50.
25c-50c-75c.
Dainty Marie, Belle Storey, Avon Comedy 4, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey & Co., Mlle. De Leon (The Girl in Blue), Will H. Fox, Hassen Ben All Troupe, 10 other big acts and world-WIDE SENSATIONAL WHITE SLAVE MOVING PICTURES, "THE LURE OF PARIS."
TO-MORROW (SUN.) MAT., 25-50-75c.
BIG HOLIDAY BILL 17 ACTS
SAM & KITTY MORTON
Gus Edwards, 10 Matinee Girls, Avon Comedy Four, Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co., Bert Errol, Diero, The Lure of Paris (White Slave Motion Pictures), Sherman, Van & Hyman, Mary Elizabeth, Barry & Wolford, O'Brien, Hazel & Co., Eva Shirley, Conway & Leland, Edna Sims, Crottons, Williams Bros., others.

CORNELL

GLEE BANJO AND MANDOLIN CLUBS
CONCERT
Only Appearance in This City
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Friday, Jan. 2, at 8:15
Seats 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.
Sale opens Wednesday at Academy Box Office.

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Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, game birds, bantams, fancy fowls, exhibition yards, &c.
Championship Cat Show Tues. & Wed., Dec. 29 and 31.

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Sunday Eves. and Monday Mats.
THE NEW MANILA, January 11 & 12
HIKING THRU LUZON, January 18 & 19
CRUISING Thru the PHILIPPINES JANUARY 25 & 26
CHINA IN 1913, Feb. 1 & 2
JAPAN IN KOREA, Feb. 8 & 9
Course Tickets, $5, $4 & $3 Tues., Dec. 30
CARNEGIE HALL—Tuesday Evenings at 8:30.
DEAN C. WORCESTER
THE PHILIPPINES
DEC. 30TH The Wild Tribes | JAN. 6TH Picturesque Philippines
With Wonderful Motion Pictures & Lantern Slides.
Seats now on sale, at Box Office and all Agencies.
50c. to $1.50. Box Seats $2.00

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LA FLEUR DE DANSE
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SELECT REFINED HIGH-CLASS DANCING SCUDDER'S TANGO BAND.
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Phone 8800 Columbus. Seats on Sale for Entire Season. | Box Office open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MATINEES at 2. NIGHTS at 8.
NO CONCERT TO-NIGHT
ON ACCOUNT OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELABORATE PRODUCTION OF CHARPENTIER'S "LOUISE," OPENING TUESDAY. (First Time in English.)
TO-MORROW NIGHT Last Performance of
"CARMEN"
WEEK BEGINNING TUESDAY NIGHT, Including WED. & SAT. MATINEES,
"LOUISE"
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. "INTERNATIONAL BALLET," with "HANSEL AND GRETEL"
POPULAR CONCERT Next Sunday Night
Nights & Sat. & Holiday Matinees, 25c to $2. Wed. Mats. & Sunday Night Concerts, 25c to $1.
(Knabe Piano used.)

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Telephone 452 Madison.
First Perf. 10 A. M.; Continuous All Day.
INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
Pictures Will Positively Be Shown To-day.

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5TH AVE. BROADWAY & 28TH ST.
MATINEE DAILY 25c
Nights Good Reserved Seats Orchestra and Balcony 50c
CURTAIN 1:45 & 7:45 SHARP.
ALL THE WEEK'S HEADLINERS AND ALL STAR BILL
Twice To-day—Matinee & Night
Week Beginning To-m'w (Monday) Mat. Those Pre-eminently Capable Artists,
CHAS. J. ROSS & FENTON MABEL
& Co. in a travesty on "CLEOPATRA."
MIJARES Whirlwind Act on Bounding Wire. | WOOD & WYDE A Musical Rhyme, "Good Night."
Hickey Bros. Lively Boys, with Lively Methods. | Lazwell&Rowland Famous Society Dancers.
"The Mermaid & the Man" A Musical Travesty with Clark Ross & Co.
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Chapelle & Muse | *Proctor's Photo Plays*
BELLE STORY
The Soprano with the Altitudinous Range.
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A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays.
BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT LITTLEST PRICES.
12 BIG ACTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
Good Seats for New Year's Eve at All These Theatres

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Phone 9260 Columbus. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., New Year's, Friday & Saturday.
Farewell Week—Extra Performances
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Special Midnight Matinee New Year's Eve. Positively Last Six Gala Nights.
THE PLEASURE SEEKERS
No Advance in Regular Prices. Matinees, 500 Orchestra Seats $1. Midnight Matinee, $1, $1.50 and $2.
TO-NIGHT | 15 ALL NEW ACTS | SPECIAL SURPRISE STARS.
Beginning WEEK OF JAN. 5—THE NEW WINTER GARDEN SHOW.
The Whirl of the World
A UNIQUE DANCE-CRAZE ENTERTAINMENT WITH A CAST OF SUPERLATIVE ARTISTS. EVERYTHING NEW.

44TH ST. THEATRE West of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant.
LEW FIELDS.....PROPRIETOR
Mats. Wed., New Year's and Sat.
To-Morrow Night at 8 Sharp.
PEOPLE NOT IN THEIR PLACES BY THAT TIME WILL NOT BE SEATED UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST ACT.
NEW POLICY | NEW ENTERTAINMENT | WITH THE NEW YEAR
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT ARE DELIGHTED TO ANNOUNCE THE COMING
DIRECT FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK
OF GEORGE EDWARDES' COMPANY And Production of the Musical Comedy,
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Everything as in England.
Gaiety Theatre, London, Cast, to wit:—
EMMY WEHLEN, CONNIE EDISS, MADELEIN SEYMOUR, MARY ROBSON, DORMA LEIGH, GERTRUDE BIRCH, BLANCHE STOCKER, OSCO. GROSSMITH, JOHN McARDLE, PAUL PLUNKETT, LORD DANGAN, OY-RA, VERA SINCLAIR, HATTIE ARNOLD
Staged by Harry B. Burcher.
English and American Beauties in Dazzling Divertisements.
Eve., Sat. & New Year's Mats., 50c. to $2.00. Wed. Mat., 50c. to $1.50.

Lyric Phone 5216 Bryant. Evs., 8:15. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2:15.
Extra Matinee New Year's.
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN OFFERS THE MUSICAL JOLLITY,
HIGH JINKS
Book and Lyrics by Otto Hauerbach and Leo Ditrichstein; Music by Rudolph Friml.
With ELIZABETH MURRAY and TOM LEWIS.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S **PLAYHOUSE** 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bryant. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:30.
WILLIAM A. BRADY'S BIG, WHOLESOME SUCCESS
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
By LAURENCE EYRE.
A Play of Thrills, Laughter, Tears —and Decency.
"In these days one hesitates to attend the theatre without knowing in advance the character of the play, but such performances as youre will go far to re-establish the theatre in the public confidence."
Very Truly Yours,
J. H. HAAREN,
Associate City Supt. Department of Education.
Matinees Wednesday, New Year's Day, Friday and Saturday.

39TH ST. THEA. Phone Bryant 413. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Wed. Mat., Best Seats, $1.50.
Extra Matinee New Year's
AT BAY
WITH
GUY STANDING
CHRYSTAL HERNE
By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH
SOUVENIRS—100th TIME
SAT. MAT., JAN. 3.

Casino B'way and 39th. | One Week Only, Twice Daily
Beginning To-morrow Matinee AT 2:15 | Evs. 8:15
ANNA HELD
AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR THE ONLY NEW YORK APPEARANCE AT THE CASINO THEATRE WEEK OF JAN. 5. DAILY MATS.
HARRY LAUDER
APPLY TO WM. MORRIS, NEW YORK THEATRE BUILDING.
NIGHTS, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. MATS., 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

48th St. THEA., Just E. of B'way. Direction WILLIAM A. BRADY Phone 178 Bryant. Evs., 8:20. Regular Matinees Thurs. and Sat.
So Great is the success of this play that another EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE will be given FRI., JAN. 2, as well as a regular Matinee New Year's Day.

100 TIMES TO-MORROW NIGHT
TO-DAY
By GEORGE BROADHURST and ABRAHAM SCHOMER
The Sensational Hit of the Century!
LISTO NEW YORK, WHAT THE GRAND GUIGNOL IS TO PARIS
F. RAY COMSTOCK'S PRINCESS THEATRE of THRILLS
HOLBROOK BLINN, DIRECTOR
CONVULSIVE COMEDY TERRIFIC TRAGEDY
DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT AND DARING
MATINEES WED AND SAT
PIQUANT PLAYS OF THE PASSIONS
"RUSSIA" "HARI-KARI" "EN-DESHABILLE" "THE BLACK MASK" "THE BRIDE"
FIVE SENSATIONAL SUCCESSES
Another Princess Triumph | "IB & Little Christina." Wonderful one-act Christmas Idyll will be repeated. Mats. New Year's and Fri. ONLY!

Phone, 2904—Morning. **West End** Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., N. Y'r's, & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
THE LURE
DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
TO-DAY, 1 to 5 VAUDEVILLE AND 11 MOTION PICTURES.
WEEK JAN. 5, WITHIN THE LAW

Manhattan OPERA HOUSE Matinees Every Day EXCEPT FRIDAY
LAST WEEK
GEORGEOUS XMAS SPECTACLE
HOP O' MY THUMB
SEE THE WONDERFUL GARDEN OF LIVING STATUES. 15 STUPENDOUS SCENES.
DE WOLF HOPPER AND CO. OF 300
GRANDEST YULETIDE Attraction in New York. Choice Orchestra Seats $1.00

HIPPODROME
DIRECTION MESSRS. SHUBERT.
6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Twice Daily, Evs. 8. Daily Matinees at 2. Best Seats, $1.00.

Start the New Year right
Smiling, content in happy achievement and memory, the old year withdraws, leaving the richest heritage to
HAPPY 1914
Superb, Superlative, Spectacular, Sensational, Sublime
AMERICA
Share in this boom by making a trip to "America" one of your first engagements of the New Year.
CONCEIVED AND INVENTED BY ARTHUR VOEGTLIN; STAGED BY WILLIAM J. WILSON; MUSIC AND LYRICS BY MANUEL KLEIN; DRAMATIC BOOK BY JOHN P. WILSON.

FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL
LAST WEEK AT THE SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way.
(WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT)
NEXT WEEK WILL TRANSFER FOR POSITIVELY LAST 3 WEEKS TO MANHATTAN
BEGINNING TO-MORROW AT 8.
Last 8 Performances in N. Y. of
BERNARD SHAW'S "CAESAR & CLEOPATRA."
MATINEES THURS. (JAN. 1) and SATURDAY (JAN. 3).
OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
Mon., Jan. 5.....HAMLET
Tues., Jan. 6.....LIGHT THAT FAILED
Wed. EVE., 7.....HAMLET
Thurs., 8.....MERCHANT OF VENICE
Fri. MAT., 9 (Actors' Matinee).....HAMLET
Fri. EVE., 9.....PASSING 3D FLOOR BACK & SACRAMENT OF JUDAS
Sat. MAT., 10.....MERCHANT OF VENICE
Sat. EVE., 10.....LIGHT THAT FAILED

Shubert Theatre, Beginning Tues. Eve., Jan. 6 | **A Thousand Years Ago** Percy Mackaye's Fable Play of the Orient. | Seats on Sale Thurs. Next

MaxineElliott's THEATRE. Phone 1476 Bryant.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
7 x 100 LAUGHS!
THE 7-FOLD HIT
7 WE ARE 7
By ELEANOR GATES.
"Clever and amusing. Made us laugh tinklingly and ringingly."—Alan Dale, American.
"Wins by its wit and originality. A novelty and a treat."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

Comedy Phone 5194 Bryant. Evs., 8:30 Matinees Tues & Sat., 2:30 Tues Mat., Best Seats, $1.50
Extra Matinee New Year's.
GALA DOUBLE BILL
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
THE MARRIAGE GAME
With THURLOW BERGEN and The Italian Tragedienne.
MIMI AGUGLIA IN ELECTRA
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

Direction WINTHROP AMES.
Little Theatre 240 W. 44th St. Phone 6240 Bryant. Beginning Tues. Ev., Dec. 30 at 8:45.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY, NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAY, 2:30.
FIRST AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF
Bernard Shaw's
The Philanderer
PRESENTED BY GRANVILLE BARKER'S COMPANY IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE KINGSWAY THEATRE, LONDON.

WINTHROP AMES Presents
Prunella
at the *Booth Theatre* 45th Street just west of Broadway
Evenings at 8:45. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30

"Not since 'The Blue Bird' and 'Sister Beatrice' has New York been given a chance to enjoy a play so thoroughly lovely."—*Morning World.*
"Wholesome performance delightful."—*Morning Sun*
"A beautiful thing."—*Times*
"In all respects a joy."—*Booklman*
"Captivated its audience."—*Evening Sun*
"A little sister of 'Peter Pan.'"—*Evening World*
"Indescribably fascinating."—*Globe*
"The family may be taken."—*Tribune*
"Genuine popular hit."—*Review*
"Prunella must forever remain as one of the most satisfying and exquisite creations of the theatre."—*International Magazine*

"PRUNELLA is a little Maid who lives in a secluded Garden—a garden of no time nor place, 'where it is always afternoon.'
"But wordly Love intrudes in the person of a boy, Pierrot, chief of a band of strolling players. And Prunella becomes Pierrette, and lives the life of the World.
"Then, disillusioned and forsaken, she returns to the unchanging Garden, only to learn in the arms of Pierrot whom her affection has transformed, that a little weeping does not blind the eyes of Love.
"Such, in brief, is the story of this exquisite, happy little play. But it is not the story of PRUNELLA that constitutes its chief and novel charm. Opera-like in the fullness of its musical setting, it is not an opera; suggesting the pantomime it is not a pantomime.
"It is best described as A FANTASY WITH MUSIC. Miss Marguerite Clark plays the title part."

To-morrow—Special Prunella Mat. Auspices Junior Auxiliary of the West End Exchange.

CORT 48th St., Just East of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Most Beautiful Theatre in America. Direction.....JOHN CORT.
Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
Wednesday Matinee, 50c to $1.50.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY (NEW YEAR'S)
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
LAURETTE TAYLOR
IN THE BIGGEST COMEDY HIT OF THE DECADE
487th to 488th TIMES IN NEW YORK OF THE TRIPLE TRIUMPH.
Peg o' My Heart by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
MISS TAYLOR Positively Appears in the Character of "Peg" at Every Performance.

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Phone 6919 Melrose. Evrs. at 8:15.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WED., THURS. (New Year's), SATURDAY
Evenings, 25c. to $1.00. | Wednesday (Popular) Mat., 25c. and 50c. | Thursday (Holiday) Mat., 25c., 50c. & 75c. | Saturday (Regular) Mat., 25c., 50c. and 75c.
WEEK STARTING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15
F. C. WHITNEY presents BERTHA KALICH IN RACHEL
DIRECT FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, BROADWAY. ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION.
WEEK STARTING JAN. 5.....EVA TANGUAY
TO-DAY—CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURES, 1 TO 11 P. M., 15c. & 25c.

Children's Souvenirs Holiday Week
CINEMATOGRAPH Extra Attractions
EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX
Admission 25c. CONCERTS, 55 W. 23D ST.
To-morrow and all week. DUNNINGER Mysterious Illusions.

ALEXANDER'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE now at corner of Broadway and 41st St. Best seats for all theatres New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st, at 50 cents advance. Telephone Nos. 2616, 2617 and 2618 Bryant.

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 TO 1
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Free Instruction 1st Matinee Tues.
NEW YEAR'S RESERVATIONS NOW.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St., Brook & Bergen Avs. Tel. 3236 Mel. Ev. 8:15.
Mats. Wed., (Popular,) Thurs., (New Year's,) & Sat.
NIGHTS 25c. TO $1. | WED. MAT. 25 AND 50c. | Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 25 to 75c.
THE HENRY B. HARRIS ESTATE presents
ROSE STAHL FOURTH LAUGHING YEAR
IN HER GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS.
MAGGIE PEPPER By Charles Klein
Twice Daily, at 12 o'Clock Noon and 8 P. M.
Next Week—Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St., Irving Place. Evs. 8:15
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC STOCK CO. in
"ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP"
Twice Daily, at 12 o'Clock Noon and 8 P. M.
Country Store CONCERTS TO-DAY 1 to 11 P. M.
RIP VAN WINKLE Every Night at 8:15. MONDAY and TUESDAY.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
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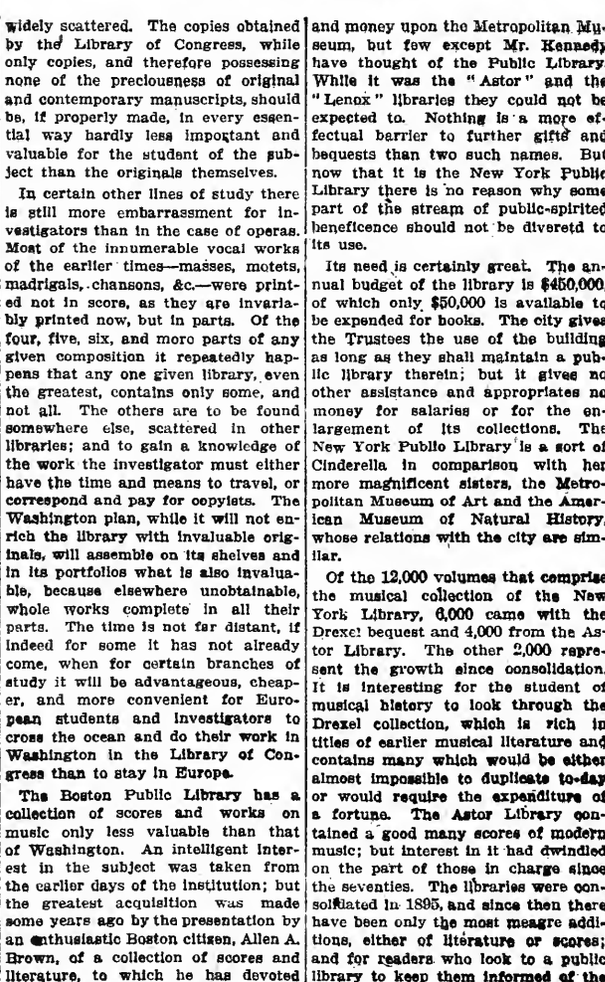
BEATRICE LA PALME
CENTURY OPERA COMPANY



KITTY CHEATHAM
LYCEUM THEATRE

Dearth of Concerts and Recitals Marks New Year's Week —New York's Music Library and That of Congress.

ALTHOUGH New York is the chief musical centre of the United States, it possesses facilities for study of musical scores and the vast literature of music inferior to those in some other American cities. It has the potentiality of an important musical library in the New York Public Library. Some thirty years ago Joseph W. Drexel, a member of the well-known family of bankers, left the Lenox Library his own collection of scores and books relating to music. It was large and comprehensive, the product of a rich and intelligent collector's zeal. There was a similar collection, smaller and in some ways of less importance, in the Astor Library. When the two libraries were united with the Tilden Foundation to form the New York Public Library, in 1895, the two musical collections were, of course, brought together. They now form the musical division of the library, being shelved in one of the rooms devoted to special reference libraries, with its own curator and its own catalogue.

But this collection is far from being at present what ought to be offered in a great public library to students in the chief musical centre of the country. It is surpassed in several respects by at least two in this country—the musical department of the Library of Congress at Washington and that of the Boston Public Library. Both are remarkable collections, of the utmost importance for students of music who go deeper into it than the acquirement of facility in singing or playing an instrument, important, necessary, and difficult as those are.

When the Library of Congress was reorganized, after it went into its new building, not many years ago, the Librarian, after deliberation and consultation, determined to expand the musical department of his collection, which till then had been carried on in a haphazard sort of way. It had the inestimable advantage, which of itself raised it beyond the competition of any other American library, of being the legal depository for copyright, whereby it came into possession of two copies of every publication, book or music, made in the United States, or, in the case of music, of foreign publications for which an American copyright was desired. This had the disadvantage of piling up worthless stuff as well as of contributing copies of the most important publications; but the advantage was a very real one.

Under the stimulus of Mr. Putnam's highly intelligent and enthusiastic management Congress has been convinced of the utility of its library as a national institution and has been liberal in its appropriations. Of these appropriations a generous share has been allotted to the musical department, and a very intelligent and far-reaching scheme has been formed and pursued for rounding out this collection. There are, of course, the most excellent opportunities for the purchase of rarities and antiquities in music and musical literature. Besides such additions, the library is carrying out a plan of copying many rare and often unique manuscripts in European libraries, the purchase of which is, of course, forever impossible.

In this way the collection will ultimately acquire, for instance, a vast number of old operas, many of which are unpublished and exist only in manuscript. It will thereby become the most important centre in the world for the study of the history of the opera. Treasures of such manuscripts are scattered through the older libraries of Europe, and each one is regarded, properly, as an inestimable possession; but they are widely scattered. The copies obtained by the Library of Congress, while only copies, and therefore possessing none of the preciousness of original and contemporary manuscripts, should be, if properly made, in every essential way hardly less important and valuable for the student of the subject than the originals themselves.

In certain other lines of study there is still more embarrassment for investigators than in the case of operas. Most of the innumerable vocal works of the earlier times—masses, motets, madrigals, chansons, &c.—were printed not in score, as they are invariably printed now, but in parts. Of the four, five, six, and more parts of any given composition it repeatedly happens that any one given library, even the greatest, contains only some, and not all. The others are to be found somewhere else, scattered in other libraries; and to gain a knowledge of the work the investigator must either have the time and means to travel, or correspond and pay for copyists. The Washington plan, while it will not enrich the library with invaluable originals, will assemble on its shelves and in its portfolios what is also invaluable, because elsewhere unobtainable, whole works complete in all their parts. The time is not far distant, if indeed for some it has not already come, when for certain branches of study it will be advantageous, cheaper, and more convenient for European students and investigators to cross the ocean and do their work in Washington in the Library of Congress than to stay in Europe.

The Boston Public Library has a collection of scores and works on music only less valuable than that of Washington. An intelligent interest in the subject was taken from the earlier days of the institution; but the greatest acquisition was made some years ago by the presentation by an enthusiastic Boston citizen, Allen A. Brown, of a collection of scores and literature, to which he has devoted many years of his life, and still devotes his time and funds.

The great trouble with the New York Public Library is that there has been little or no attention or money devoted to developing and keeping up to date the collection received from Joseph W. Drexel or that which the Astor Library possessed at the time of the consolidation. Great problems of administration and financing have confronted the Director and the Trustees of the institution, and other matters have received their attention, to the exclusion of the musical collection. Magnificent and perfectly adapted to its use as the new library building is, it has the disadvantage of being very expensive to maintain. The funds at its command are not large. The most recent addition to them was the splendid bequest left at the death of John S. Kennedy, without which there would be actual embarrassment in the marble palace in Fifth Avenue. Rich men of public spirit have lavished artistic treasures and money upon the Metropolitan Museum, but few except Mr. Kennedy have thought of the Public Library. While it was the "Astor" and the "Lenox" libraries they could not be expected to. Nothing is a more effectual barrier to further gifts and bequests than two such names. But now that it is the New York Public Library there is no reason why some part of the stream of public-spirited beneficence should not be diverted to its use.

Its need is certainly great. The annual budget of the library is $450,000, of which only $50,000 is available to be expended for books. The city gives the Trustees the use of the building as long as they shall maintain a public library therein; but it gives no other assistance and appropriates no money for salaries or for the enlargement of its collections. The New York Public Library is a sort of Cinderella in comparison with her more magnificent sisters, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, whose relations with the city are similar.

Of the 12,000 volumes that comprise the musical collection of the New York Library, 6,000 came with the Drexel bequest and 4,000 from the Astor Library. The other 2,000 represent the growth since consolidation. It is interesting for the student of musical history to look through the Drexel collection, which is rich in titles of earlier musical literature and contains many which would be either almost impossible to duplicate to-day or would require the expenditure of a fortune. The Astor Library contained a good many scores of modern music; but interest in it had dwindled on the part of those in charge since the seventies. The libraries were consolidated in 1895, and since then there have been only the most meagre additions, either of literature or scores; and for readers who look to a public library to keep them informed of the recent progress of the world in historical research, in biography, in criticism and appreciation, the New York Public Library can offer little.

A vast deal of work has been done in the last few decades in all these lines of investigation, especially in the reconstruction and elucidation of dark periods of musical history. There is a whole school of modern research in music that has greatly enriched the world's knowledge, to say nothing of the other departments of musical literature mentioned. Of new scores, as well as republications of old ones, inaccessible on account of their cost to the ordinary students, there are myriads. And of these things readers in the New York Public Library can obtain little more than glimpses.

The musical division, like all the others in the New York Public Library, is conducted on the most modern and intelligent methods. Everything is done to help the student and to facilitate his work. He has only to shew a serious purpose, and all the resources of the division are thrown open to him freely, with every convenience for their use that the most approved library methods afford. His only trouble is a lack of the fundamental and ultimate materials—the books and the scores.

And yet the musical division, even as it is, appeals to many students and is appreciated. In 1912 the readers numbered about 10,000; and for this year the figures will show an increase of a thousand—an increase which has been going on ever since the material of the library was made easily accessible. There is another side of the library's work, that of the circulation, which shall not be touched on here; but there, too, there is a large use of what is offered.

It may only be conjectured how valuable this department of the Public Library would become were it supplied as it should be with the products of recent musical activity and literary research. Is it too much to hope that some part of the lavish stream of New York's public-spirited liberality may be diverted in this direction?

RICHARD ALDRICH.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

MME. JEANNE JOMELLI, soprano, and William Hinshaw, baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera House, will give a joint recital at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Richard Hagemann will be at the piano. The programme is as follows:

"La ci darem la mano" from "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
Mme. Jomelli and Mr. Hinshaw.
Aria, "Largo al factotum".....Rossini
Mr. Hinshaw.
Aria from "Louise".....Charpentier
Mme. Jomelli.
Schmied Schmerz.....Van Eyken
Maenner suchen stets zu naschen.....Mozart
Drei Wanderer.....Hermann
Mr. Hinshaw.
"Dante de la lumiere" from "Hamlet".....Thomas
Mme. Jomelli and Mr. Hinshaw.
Clair de Lune.....Debussy
Fantoches.....Debussy
Nebbia.....Respighi
Mme. Jomelli.
How's My Boy.....Homer
Ould Plaid Shawl.....Haynes
Danny Deever.....Damrosch
Mr. Hinshaw.
Come Not When I Am Dead.....Holbrooke
Ah, Love But a Day.....Gilberte
Rapsodie.....Campbell-Tipton
Mme. Jomelli.
"Mira di Acerbe Lagrime" from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
Mme. Jomelli and Mr. Hinshaw.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give its fourth concert this evening in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance. The programme is as follows:

Quartet for strings, D major.....Borodin
Quartet for strings, A minor.....Ippolitow-Ivanow
Quartet for strings, D major.....Tschaikowsky

Kitty Cheatham will give one of her recitals of children's songs and negro music at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Her programme contains several songs that have not yet been heard. Her first group consists of Christmas songs and carols, followed by another about fairies and gnomes. In the latter are included three new children's songs by Max Reger and a song in manuscript by Mary Knight Wood on a poem by Alfred Noyes about Little Miss Muffet. Part II. of the programme is made up of "Little Grey Lamb" by Archibald Sullivan and old negro songs and tales. The last part is made up of nursery rhymes, new and old. Among the new ones are "The Wiggly Waggly Pollywog" by Harry Worthington Loomis, "I Saw a Ship a-Sailing" by Edmond Rickett, "Little Boy Blue," and "Solomon Grundy" by Elisabeth Coolidge, and another group of nursery rhymes by Edmond Rickett. Flora MacDonald will assist at the piano.

The Philharmonic Society will give its next performance in Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon. On account of the holiday there will be no Thursday evening concert this week. Mr. Stransky's programme will include Goldmark's overture, "Spring," and Grahms's Variations on a Theme of Haydn. An American composer, George W. Chadwick, will also be represented on the programme, Mr. Stransky having selected his "Euterpe" overture for performance. Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan," and Charpentier's suite, "Impressions of Italy," will complete the programme.

On Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall the Philharmonic Orchestra will give the fourth concert of its Sunday afternoon series, and the assisting artist announced is Harold Bauer, pianist. Mr. Stransky's programme will open with Nicola's overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Mr. Bauer will play the Saint-Saëns Concerto No. 4 in C minor for piano and orchestra. The patrons of the Sunday afternoon concerts will have an opportunity to hear Max Reger's ballet suite, recently performed at a Thursday evening and Friday afternoon pair of concerts. A group of national dances will constitute the second half of the programme, and these will include:

Two Hungarian dances.....Brahms
Two Norwegian dances.....Grieg
Spanish dances.....Moszkowski
Two Slavic dances.....Dvorak
Polish national dance.....Scharwenka
Waltz, "Wiener Blut".....Strauss

Fritz Kreisler will give a recital at Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon. His programme includes the E minor suite, and two movements from the B minor sonata, Bach; F sharp minor concerto, Vieuxtemps; two Slavonic dances, Dvorak; Aus der Heimat, Smetana, and Tartini's "Devil's Trill," sonata.

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will give what is announced as her only piano recital this season at Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon. Her programme is the following:

Menuett, E flat major.....Beethoven
Chorus of Dancing Dervishes, ("Ruins of Athens").....Beethoven
Turkish March, ("Ruins of Athens").....Beethoven
Impromptu, Op. 142, No. 3.....Schubert
"Hark, Hark, the Lark," (transcribed by Liszt).....Schubert
Military March.....Schubert
Sonata, Op. 35.....Chopin
A la Bien-aimee.....Schutt
Humoreske, Op. 101, No. 7.....Dvorak
The Juggleress, (Six Fantaisies, Op. 52).....Moskowski
Norwegischen Brautzung im Vorueberziehen.....Grieg
("Aus dem Volksleben," Op. 19.)
Rhapsodie No. 12.....Liszt

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

"L'Amore dei tre Re" ("The Love of the Three Kings")—a tragic poem by the Italian poet-dramatist, Sem Benelli, set to music by a young Italian composer, Italo Montemezzi, which was produced last Winter at the Scala Opera, Milan, will be presented for the first time in America by Mr. Gatti-Casazza at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday evening, under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. The opera is described elsewhere in this edition. The cast includes Adamo Didur, Pasquale Amato, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, Lucrezia Bori, Angele Bada, Mme. Jeanne Maubourg, Sophie Braslau, Mme. Maria Duchene, and Pietro Audisio.

"Der Rosenkavalier" will have its third performance here Monday night, with the usual cast, including Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Case, Fornia, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Reiss, Weil, and Schlegel. Mr. Herts conducting.

Massenet's "Manon," which was postponed twice on account of Miss Farrar's illness, is announced for Wednesday evening (New Year's Eve), with Miss Farrar, Mmes. Duchene, Maubourg, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, de Segurola, Ananian, Reschiglian, and Begué. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Parsifal" will be given on New Year's afternoon (beginning at 1 o'clock), with Mme. Fremstad and Messrs. Jörn, Weil, Goritz, and Braun, the latter for the first time as Gurnemans, Mr. Herts conducting.

"La Traviata" will be sung on New Year's night by Mmes. Hempel, Maubourg and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Cristalli, Amato, Ananian, Bada, Begué and Reschiglian, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"La Gioconda" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, with Mmes. Destinn, Ober and Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly (for the first time here as Barnaba), de Reginaldo, Begué and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Madama Butterfly" will be given for the benefit of the Barnard College Alumni Association on Saturday night, the cast including Miss Farrar and Mmes. Fornia and Maplesons, and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Begué and Bada. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

To-night's concert will be a "Verdi Night." The soloists will be Anna Case, Sophie Braslau, Pasquale Amato, Italo Cristalli and Paul Althouse. The orchestra will be conducted by Richard Hageman.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

New Year's week at the Century Opera House will be ushered in by the second novelty presented by the Century Opera Company under the direction of Milton and Sargent Aborn, in Gustave Charpentier's "Louise."

There are four principal characters involved. Louise, a girl of common parents, who works in a dressmaking establishment; Julien, a young artist, who is her lover; her mother, a woman with little motherly influence, but endowed with the quarrelsome and discontented temper common to poverty; and the girl's father, a common laborer with an easy-going disposition, who loves his daughter and his pipe. There are altogether thirty-four singing parts. The other characters represent the everyday life of a metropolitan district, such as maintains in any big city, but is especially indigenous to Paris. There are rag-pickers as well as poets and philosophers, to say nothing of coal-gatherers, song-writers and junkmen, with the ever-ubiquitous policemen.

The title part will be sung at the first performance Tuesday evening by Beatrice La Palme. The role of the mother will be taken by Kathleen Howard, while Louis Kreidler will be the father. Julien will be sung by Gustaf Bergman. The alternates with Miss La Palme in Louise will be Lois Ewell and Ivy Scott, while Jayne Herbert will alternate with Miss Howard in the role of the mother. Mr. Adkins will sing the alternate performances with Mr. Kreidler in the role of the father, while Walter Wheatley will sing Julien at the Wednesday matinee, Thursday evening, Saturday matinee and Monday evening performances.

Some of the singers who will be heard in the small parts are Amelia Hulsman, Vera Netta, Mabel Gilson, Flora Meriti, Virginia Picard, Flora Cingolani, May Faust and Mary Richardson. Other singers in these parts are Lena Mason, Gladys Chandler, Florence Coughlin, Othelia Hoffman and Cordelia Latham. Alfred Kaufman will sing the role of "The Old Rag Man" and James Davis, Mario Carboni, Jerome Uhl, Bertram Peacock, Hugh Schussler, Arthur Raykowski, Edmund Ormay, Frank Mansfield, Giuseppe Interrante and Pietro Montalto are others in the cast.

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There will be no concert at the Century to-night, but a special holiday matinée on New Year's Day of "Haensel and Gretel" will be given with Gladys Chandler again singing the rôle of Haensel and Mary Carson singing Gretel.

A Calendar of Concerts.

December.

28—Mme. Jeanne Jomelli and Walter Hinshaw, joint recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Lyceum Theatre.

January.

2—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
4—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
4—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Kitty Cheatham, song recital, afternoon, Lyceum Theatre.
5—Jacques Thibaud, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Mme. Julia Culp, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Alma Gluck, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Russian Symphony Orchestra, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Ysaye, Godowsky, Gerardy, joint recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—Zoellner Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Beatrice Harrison, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Teresa Carreno, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Longy New York Modern Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Harold Bauer, piano recital, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Bernhard Steinberg, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Rebecca Davidson, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Oscar Seagle, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Jaime Overton, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Juvenile Band of Wartburg Orphan Farm School, concert, evening, Aeolian Hall.
15—Margaret Huston, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Marie Volpe, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
16—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Symphony Concert for Young People, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Vera Barstow, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Leo Slezak, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

WHAT THE MUSICIANS ARE PLANNING

THE third pair of Boston Symphony concerts will be given in Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, Jan. 8, and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10. There will be no soloist at either concert. The Thursday evening concert will be strictly classical, Dr. Muck electing to play three short symphonies by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. The Saturday afternoon programme will be romantic, including Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor, Florent Schmitt's "La Tragédie de Salome" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Caprice on Spanish Themes." Schmitt's "Salome" will be heard in New York for the first time.

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The programme for the concert to be given by the Philadelphia Orchestra and Miss Alma Gluck in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 21 for the benefit of the Sisters of the Assumption, nursing sisters of the poor, is as follows:

PART I.

Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Op. 68..Brahms
Aria from "Entsuehring aus dem Serail".....Mozart
Alma Gluck.

PART II.

Praeludium.....Jaernefelt
Valse Triste.....Sibelius
Aria from "Louise".....Charpentier
Alma Gluck.
"Death and Transfiguration".....Strauss

Those wishing to secure seats should send mail orders to the Countess de Laugier-Villars, 55 East Fifty-eighth Street. Public sale of tickets will begin at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 12. Mail orders, accompanied by check, received before that time by the Countess de Laugier-Villars will be filled in order of receipt.

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On next Sunday afternoon the orchestra of the Symphony Society of New York, under Walter Damrosch, begins its second series of eight Sunday afternoon concerts with its annual Wagner programme. The concert will open with the overture to Goethe's "Faust," a relatively early work, and will proceed with excerpts from "The Ring," several of which are not usually heard in the concert room; from "Das Rheingold," the prelude and the awakening have been chosen, also the "Procession of the Gods into Valhalla;" from "Die Walküre," the Ride of the Valkyries; from "Siegfried," the "Sounds of the Forest;" and from "Götterdämmerung," Siegfried's "Rhine Journey" and the "Song of the Rhine Daughters." With the selection from "Siegfried" will be played the "Siegfried Idyl," which was composed by Wagner on themes from "Siegfried" after the birth of his son, and was dedicated to his wife, Cosima.

Immediately after the concert the orchestra will start upon an extended tour, playing first in Utica, on Jan. 5, at the big mid-Winter music festival there. Among the soloists who will be heard with the orchestra on tour are Josef Hofmann, Yoland Mero, Leo Slezak, Reed Miller, Mme. Aida, Messrs. Saslavsky and Barrere, of the orchestra, and Mary Hissem de Moss. The orchestra will return in time for the next regular concerts in its New York series on Jan. 16 and 18, at which Fritz Kreisler will be soloist, when he will play a violin concerto by Mozart in D, and the Rondo caprice by Saint-Saëns.

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The programme for the Ysaye-Godowsky-Gerardy joint recital in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 7, is the following:

I.

Sonata in A major.....Beethoven
Messrs. Godowsky and Gerardy.

II.

Kreutzer Sonata, in A Major....Beethoven
Messrs. Ysaye and Godowsky.

III.

Trio in C minor.....Beethoven
Messrs. Ysaye, Godowsky, and Gerardy.

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Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, who returned to this country last week, opened his tour in Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Elman will be heard here for the first time this season on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, when he appears with the New York Philharmonic Society.

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The first concert of the Zoellner Quartet will take place on the evening of Jan. 7 at Aeolian Hall, and the second at the same hall on Mar. 31.

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At the forthcoming series of "Explanatory Piano Recitals," to be given by him at Aeolian Hall, Walter Damrosch will talk on Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy. The series will consist of six dramatic recitals on the following afternoons: Jan. 20, 23, 29, Feb. 3, 6, and 13. The works to be given include "Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung." Applications for tickets should be made to Room 1,201, Aeolian Hall.

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Leo Slezak, the tenor, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give his only New York song recital this season at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening, Jan. 17.

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The third and last of the series of three sonata recitals given by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes at the Princess Theatre will take place Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6. On this occasion the Chanson eencerta, which Mr. and Mrs. Mannes recently played to the accompaniment of the string section of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will be given with the assistance of a quartet composed of Edouard Dethier, first violin; Herbert C. Corduan, second violin; Samuel Lifschey, viola, and Paul Kefer, violoncello.

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Jaime Overton, a young violinist from Los Angeles, Cal., recently returned from Europe, will be heard in recital in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 14. Mr. Overton will open his recital with the E major concerto by Bach. The young violinist has just returned from a tour through the New England States with Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, John Finnegan, and William R. Chapman.

***

Mme. Julia Culp, the Dutch lieder singer, is expected to arrive in New York Jan. 3. This will give her two days' rest before her Carnegie Hall recital, which takes place on the afternoon of Jan. 5. Mme. Culp comes from a tour through Germany and Austria. Her programme is as follows for the recital:

I.

Helmliches Lieben,
Des Fischere Liebesgluck,
Die Forelle,
Nacht und Traeume.
.....Schubert

II.

Muss es eine Trennung geben,
Meerfahrt,
Sonntage,
Heimkehr,
Der Schmied.
.....Brahms

III

Drink to Me Only,
Early One Morning,
I've Been Roaming,
Away, Away.
Old English Songs.

IV.

Der Asra,
Die Zufriedenen,
Maedchenwuensche,
Abendstunde,
O Suesse Mutter.
.....Carl Loewe

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Handel, Bach, Wilhelm de Fesch and Lenaille are among the composers represented on the programme which Jacques Thibaud will play in Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5. It is nearly ten years since the French violinist visited America.

***

Oscar Seagle, the American baritone, is to give a recital in Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 13. Mr. Seagle's programme will include songs in German, French, Italian, and English, and will contain a number of novelties. The baritone will have the assistance of Yves Nat, pianist, who has been associated with him abroad.

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Compositions of Bach, Tschaikowsky, Sinigaglia, Novacek and others will be represented on the programme which Jacques Kasner will play in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28. The violinist will be assisted by Miss Diana Kasner at the piano.

Lillian Wieslke, a young American lyric soprano, will arrive in this country on La France on Jan. 3. Her first concert appearance in New York will be at Aeolian Hall Jan. 19, and she will be assisted at the piano by Conrad Van Bos. She will be heard in songs by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Wolf, and some of the new American composers.

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Bernhard Steinberg, baritone, will make his first appearance in New York on Jan. 11 in a song recital at Aeolian Hall. His programme will consist of songs by Hugo Wolf, Strauss, Loewe, Hauseggar, Mendelssohn, Massenet, Hue, Tschaikowsky, Lishin, Paskalov, Moussorgsky, Brewer, Kramer, Spross, Monroe, and two songs especially written for him by Dr. Anselm Goetzl, the Viennese composer.

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Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Emilio de Gorgoza, will be heard in recital in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 28. This recital will be for the benefit of the Little Missionary's Day Nursery. During the evening Mme. Eames will sing arias from opera as well as duets with Mr. Gorgoza. The St. Cecilia Club, Victor Harris, conductor, will also render some chorus numbers.

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Albert Spalding, the young American violinist, has composed six pieces for violin and piano which have just been published by C. Schirmer. The compositions are strongly reminiscent of Mr. Spalding's long sojourn in Italy, two of them, a "Siciliano" and a "Scherzo Giocoso," being dedicated to teachers under whom he studied in that country, and another, "Romance in C Minor," being built on the cry of a street vender of oranges in Florence.

***

Maud Powell will give two recitals of violin music, the first a wage-earner's concert on Friday evening, Jan. 2, which takes place in Tammany Hall, where in earlier days Tony Pastor introduced many actors to the New York public. Many older musicians will also recall the orchestral rehearsals frequently held there by Theodore Thomas. Miss Powell's second benefit recital will be given at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club on Jan. 14, to help establish a music school for the Union Settlement in East 104th Street.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL EVENTS

"TANNHAUSER" will be given Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Metropolitan Opera Company. The cast will include Mmes. Gadski, Fremstad, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun, Althouse, Schlegel, and Ruysdael. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

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A concert will be given under the auspices of the Aeolian Choir on Thursday, January 8, in the Johnson Memorial Parish House, Classon and Willoughby Avenues. Brooklyn singers have been secured by the choir. They include Mrs. Bertha Hobson Keene, soprano soloist of Emmanuel Baptist Church; Mrs. Pauline McBride Nichols, contralto soloist of the same church; Francis Weisman and Alvah Edgar Nichols. Mahlon C. Elmendorf, reader, will also appear. Herbert Stavely Sammond, organist of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, will act as accompanist. The proceeds from this concert will be devoted to the Aeolian Choir's next public recital, to be given late in January. Tickets at $1 each may be obtained from the Secretary, J. V. Mansbrough, 472 Lafayette Avenue.

***

Dr. Karl Muck has made a purely classical programme for the third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which will be given Friday evening, January 9. It comprises Haydn's "Surprise" symphony, Mozart's concerto for flute and harp, Handel's concerto for strings and two wind choirs, and Beethoven's First Symphony. The soloists will be André Maquarre, flute, and Alfred Holy, harp. In the Handel concerto the solo players will be Mr. Witek, violin; Messrs. Longy and Mueller, oboes, and Messrs. Wendler and Jaennicke, horns.

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The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will give its next concert in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, in the Opera House of the Academy of Music. The next concert of the Flonzaley Quartet will occur on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1.

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Mme. Rost Why, contralto, and T. Foster Why, bass, will give a concert in the Music Hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Their programme will include several groups of songs for each singer, and they will sing together Mendelssohn's "Greeting" and "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," and Ascher's "Love's Dream Is O'er."

CORNELLIANS AT BROOKLYN.

The Cornell University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, which left Ithaca, N. Y., on Christmas Day on their twenty-second annual holiday week tour, will make their only appearance in this city at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Friday evening. Their concert here will be the occasion for a general reunion of Cornell students and graduates, who number several thousand in the greater city. The tour of the undergraduate musicians includes "one-night stands" in Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Rochester. The Glee Club is again under the direction of Prof. Hollis E. Dann of the university's department of music. Its leader is Douglas A. Smith, 1914, of Brooklyn. The Mandolin Club, which comprises players on the mandolin, guitar, violin, 'cello, woodwind and drums, numbering about twenty-five, is coached by George L. Coleman, '95, and led by M. M. McHose of Catasauqua, N. Y. T. J. Chamberlain of Salt Lake City is the undergraduate manager of the troupe on tour.

AMERICAN CANTATAS SUNG.

At St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Streets, there will be given a series of mid-day musical services, from noon to 1 P. M., during the next few months, at which special emphasis will be laid on the performance of cantatas by composers of American birth or residence, almost all the works done being of this class. In most cases the composers will play the organ part with the choir. Edmund Jaques is the organist and choirmaster.

Next Tuesday Frank E. Ward's Christmas cantata, "The Divine Birth," will be sung with the composer at the organ. The text is selected from the Scriptures and includes several Christmas hymns. The choir on this occasion will be assisted by Frank Ormsby, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass.

The future mid-day musical services are as follows: Tuesday, Jan. 27, "Gloria Domini," by T. Tertius Noble, with the composer at the organ; Tuesday, March 3, "Olivet to Calvary," by J. H. Maunder, Dr. Victor Baier, organist; Tuesday, March 17, "The Soul Triumphant," by Harry Rowe Shelley, the composer at the organ; Tuesday, April 7, "The Message from the Cross," by Will C. Macfarlane, the composer at the organ; Friday, April 10 (Good Friday,) "The Crucifixion," by John Stainer, Edmund Jaques, organist; Tuesday, April 14, "Messiah Victorious," by William G. Hammond, the composer at this organ, and Tuesday, April 21, Easter carols.

HOW TO POWDER THE HAIR.

THE powdering of the hair, which is more of a fashion in Paris than most people realize, is deftly done and does not give one the appearance of having a white wig.

Those who go in for beauty say that a slight powder on the hair, especially at the brow and ears, is vastly becoming to the majority of faces. It should not be done with vital, youthful hair that has a brilliant color, but it is admirable on hair that is slightly faded or partially gray or a bit lifeless.

It is sifted on lightly with a powder puff and only the dead white can be used. If there is any chance of it showing up in the day hours, it is better not to use it, although every one claims that it is especially becoming under a thin veil.

At night it softens the face to a remarkable degree. But remember the vital point about it; that it should not be used on dark hair, or any kind that has much color and vitality.

KREISLER ON HOLIDAYS

Noted Violinist Is Inspired By Hotel Holly to Tell of Difficulties of Touring Artists—Players and Audiences.

FRITZ KREISLER, the eminent violinist, was in a mood the day before Christmas last week to feel sorry that he was an artist. Probably the mood would not have lasted long, possibly, indeed, it would never have arisen if the interviewer had not suggested that the elaborate Christmas decorations of the lobby of his hotel represented almost all the traveling artist away from home for long stretches of time could get out of the Yuletide season.

"Pity the poor artist?" echoed the violinist, after the interviewer had used the phrase. "That is right. There is a good deal to be said on that subject. You know my home is in Berlin. I have my apartment there, and that is where my official home is supposed to be. And do you know where I have spent my Christmas during the past seven years?

"Last year I spent it in the middle of the ocean, crossing on a steamer. And what a Christmas! I should call it a continuous earthquake rather than a Christmas. The year before that it was at St. Moritz in Switzerland. That was pretty nearly a real Christmas. I was on a three weeks' holiday and I enjoyed myself all the time I was at St. Moritz. The others during the last few years have been involuntary exile. One was in Finland, another in Madrid. Then there was one in London and another in Pasadena, Cal. The present, as you see, is in New York, and it appears now from my bookings that next year's will be somewhere in Russia. So that in the last seven years I have not been able to have one Christmas celebration in my own home."

The exactions that touring recitals over the world make on the home life of the artist were further illustrated by things that Mr. Kreisler said. He was born in Vienna and is an officer in the Austrian army, his regiment being the Kaiserjäger—the King's Hunters. That this is not an entirely empty connection is shown by the fact that the violinist was called from his tour last season to spend three weeks on the Servian frontier when the Austrian army was mobilized during the Balkan difficulties.

Mr. Kreisler pointed out that he could not consult his own inclinations about residence, but was compelled to reside in Berlin, though a Viennese, on account of its geographical location. It is most central for him because he can go quickly from there in any direction. He is not far from Paris, or Russia or Switzerland when it becomes necessary for him to go to any of these places to play.

"My home," said Mr. Kreisler, "has to be anywhere I happen to find myself, whether it is a train, a hotel, a taxicab, or a concert hall. For long stretches of time such places as these are the only home I have; and generally I sleep badly.

"Out of last year I spent a total of about three weeks, adding up the days as they came, in my home in Berlin. There were over 200 concerts and they took me to Russia, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, England, Rumania, Austria, and America.

"That is a pretty wearying schedule. I find my refreshment of strength comes from playing. That is at the same time my business and my recreation. The greatest streak of luck in the whole thing is my wife. She is a New York girl, you know. My wife is a very integral part of my career, and she is responsible for at least 50 per cent. of all that I do. Not only does she look after my physical wellbeing, but she is the most valuable critic I have. She watches my playing like a hawk, and as soon as there is a deviation from the right standard she is the first to notice it, often before I do myself.

"That is why Christmas away from home loses some of its terrors. I have no children, and so, as my wife travels with me always, I carry the spiritual essence of a home with me always, even if its physical manifestations are far away. Still, there are times when we regret the constant traveling and long for a short spell of the quiet inactivity of the Berlin home.

"Long-continued playing is exhausting to the nervous force. An American tour always tires me more than a foreign one, and for this reason: I can play, say, 100 concerts on a tour in America. Now, the audiences I meet on this tour are largely the same. They have the same viewpoint, the same degree of musical education, the same desires and wishes.

"On the other hand, one hundred concerts abroad would take me into several different countries. Here I would meet entirely different viewpoints. If my first concert were in Italy and my fiftieth in Germany, I would find the audiences as different as possible, seeing different things in my playing and wanting different things. This adjustment to a new environment is the most refreshing thing we have. The constant change is very stimulating in all its details. Even hearing a different language spoken helps a great deal toward providing the variety that they say is the spice of life.

"In his own work the artist finds many fluctuations. Sometimes when I think I have played my best I have in reality not done so, and when I think I have played not so well it often turns out that I have done the best possible. This is because the artist gets the keenest enjoyment out of the feeling that he has played without using up his full supply of nervous force, when he is conscious of reserve power that it was not necessary to draw upon. Everything has been easy and he has enjoyed it, and thinks he has done splendidly.

"But really when I have used up every ounce of my nervous power and it has almost exhausted me, I have found that I have done my best work. It was not exactly pleasure unadulterated though, I think, and this has given me the impression that I was working too hard to produce good results, an impression which, it has turned out, the facts did not warrant.

"This element of using up all the powers has its external aspect, too. The public, I believe, hears with its eyes and not with its ears. So the player who has given evidence of working hard can often carry off the audience with a tour de force. The audience has associated physical effort with artistic result. This is not the right standard. Good tone, for instance, is produced by the tenseness of the bowing, and this does not show over the footlights. Heaviness of bowing is all that will show, and this is not a thing that produces desirable results.

"There is a great dynamic force that is the artist's greatest asset. It is not only the artist who has it, really, but the public, which also brings it to the concert hall. Science has not found a name or a classification for this force, but I believe it to be a very real and tangible thing. Personal magnetism and terms like that are pleasant sounding names, but they do not describe this force as I conceive it. As soon as I go out on the platform, before I have put my bow to the string, I can tell how the audience will take my music. I cannot tell, of course, how I will play.

"It is the greatest men, the men who are and have been musical demigods, who have shown the greatest fluctuations in performance. That is because they depend on their nervous system for the playing. The lesser artists who do not rely on achieving a half-ecstatic condition in which they know what they do will go beyond the public and themselves and be unquestionably good in the eyes of some imaginary superior being; these men are more steady in keeping to one level of performance. Their thought is on their schooling, so to speak, and this is a more concrete and unvariable criterion than the other.

"Artists are always trying to reduce the margin of fluctuation in their performance. Age and physical condition, of course, have a great deal to do with it, because they have a determining influence on the powers of the nervous system."

During the talk Mr. Kreisler had been giving less and less evidence of regretting that he was an artist, and by the time it had ended he was able to contemplate the Christmas decorations with perfect equanimity. So the artist's admirers may feel sure that after the holidays he will have entirely forgotten that there ever were any regrets, and they will continue to hear him on the concert platform.

SIREN OF THE SNOWS.

THERE'S something that lives in the arctic gloom,
Where the lonely snowfields sleep.
In a land of night, where frost-flowers bloom,
And the noonday shadows creep.

It hides away in the untrodden miles,
Where babes of the north-god play,
Luring men on when the northern light smiles
Like the blush of the dawning day.

The trail runs out in the breathless gloom
And the dauntless voyager goes
Where a ghastly god has scooped a tomb
In the stifling bed of the snows.

She lures them out in the shifting dunes
On a trail that the north-god knows—
Luring them on with her magic tunes,
The mad siren of the snows.

CHART PITT.

Of Course Not.

No man would lose his reputation if he took as good care of it as he does of his meerschaum pipe.

Correct.

Mrs. Redhotte—You said that oil stove would not smell!

Dealer—Excuse me, Madam, but it is the oil that gives forth the bad odor; not the stove.

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New Peaches
FIESTA BRAND CALIFORNIA PEACHES—case, $3.58; doz., $1.75; reg. 20c can..... 15c
SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES—doz., $1.14; Picnic size; can..... 10c
REGINA BRAND LEMON CLING PEACHES—case, $4.45; doz., $2.25; can..... 19c
TROUBADOUR BRAND CALIFORNIA PEACHES—case, $5.65; doz., $2.85; can..... 25c
EXTRA YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Fountain quality; case, $7.75; doz., $3.90; large can..... 34c
TROUBADOUR SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES—case of 4 doz., $8.75; doz., $1.75; No. 1 size tall can..... 15c

Fresh Fruits
RIPE, LUSCIOUS GRAPE FRUIT—box, $3.50; ½-box, $1.90; doz., 75c; 4 for..... 25c
RIPE, SWEET ORANGES—box, $2.50; ½-box, $1.35; doz..... 20c
TABLE APPLES—Rome Beauties, Jonathans or Ganos; 6-quart basket..... 58c
FANCY BALDWIN APPLES, Greening apples or Russet apples; 5-quart basket..... 38c
NEWTOWN PIPPINS or King apples; 5-quart basket..... 45c

Prunes
CALIFORNIA SWEET PRUNES—10 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs..... 45c
SELECTED PETITE PRUNES—10 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs..... 35c
SANTA CLARA VALLEY LARGE PRUNES—2 lbs..... 36c
NEW SILVER PRUNES—large size; 2 lbs..... 40c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—5 lbs., 60c; 2 lbs..... 25c

New Sauerkraut
BOYLE'S VICTORY SAUERKRAUT—case, $2.25; doz., $1.15; large can..... 10c
LIBBY'S HANOVER SAUERKRAUT—case, $3.85; doz., $1.69; large can..... 15c
WEBSTER'S SAUERKRAUT—case, $2.75; doz., $1.40; large can..... 12c

Assorted Fruits
TROUBADOUR BRAND BARTLETT PEARS or Apricots; case, $5.55; doz., $2.80; can..... 24c
TROUBADOUR BRAND ROYAL ANNE WHITE CHERRIES—case, $6.75; doz., $3.40; can..... 29c
TROUBADOUR BRAND GREEN GAGES or EGG PLUMS—case, $4.35; doz., $2.20; can..... 19c
GOLD MEDAL BRAND WHITE CHERRIES—doz., $1.69; No. 1 tall can..... 15c
BEST JERSEY PEARS—case, $4.05; doz., $2.08; large can..... 18c
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE—Fountain quality; sliced or grated; case, $5.65; doz., $2.85; large can..... 25c
NAVY BRAND WHITE CHERRIES—case, $2.95; doz., $2.05; No. 2 size can..... 18c

Advertised Cereals
QUAKER CORN FLAKES—reg. 10c package..... 5c
HECKER'S CREAMOATMEAL—5 reg. 10c packages, 47c; package..... 8c
QUAKER PARINA—6 reg. 10c packages, 45c; package..... 8c
SMALL STRINGLESS BEANS—Fountain quality; new pack; case, $4.75; doz., $2.40; can..... 21c
MAINE SUGAR CORN—Fountain extra quality; new pack; case, $3.35; doz., $1.69; can..... 15c

Flour
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FLOUR—bbl., $5.85; ½-bbl., $3.28; ¼-bbl. bag..... 76c
PILLSBURY'S XXXX FLOUR—7-lb. cotton bag..... 25c
MILFORD SUGAR CORN—tender and creamy; case, $2.15; doz., $1.10; can..... 10c
IMPORTED EDAM CHEESE—each..... 89c
DART'S PEA or BEAN FLOUR—6 reg. 10c packages, 45c; package..... 8c

Cleansers
BESTINE—reg. 5c box..... 3c
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER—6 boxes, 47c; 10c box..... 8c
PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN—doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c boxes..... 10c
SWIFT'S CLEANSER—reg. 10c box..... 6c

New Salmon
MONK BRAND ALASKA SALMON—case, $4.40; doz., $1.12; 1-lb. tall can..... 10c
SALMON STEAKS—Fountain quality Columbia River fish; case, $11.35; doz., $2.85; 1-lb. flat can..... 25c
FANCY RED ALASKA SALMON—Seal brand; case, $8.65; doz., $1.69; 3 1-lb. cans, 44c; 1-lb. tall can..... 15c
MEDIUM RED ALASKA SALMON—case, $5.65; doz., $1.48; 1-lb. tall can..... 12c

Soap Specials
GOLD SOAP—10 reg. 4½c bars..... 39c
HAZEL BORAX SOAP or Hazel Best Family Soap; box, $2.58; 11 bars..... 49c
IVORY SOAP—12 reg. 5c cakes..... 52c
SANI-FLUSH—keeps your bathroom flush bowls perfectly clean; 6 cans, $1.45; can..... 25c
JERSEY LIMA BEANS—Bridgton brand; new pack; case, $2.25; doz., $1.14; can..... 10c

Tea Specials
75c TEAS—mixed, green or black; 5-lb. caddy, $3.10; lb..... 64c
SAMPLE TEAS—mixed to order; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 22c
BEST FAMILY TEAS—black, green or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

Cocoa Specials
FRESHLY GROUND PURE COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb..... 23c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—Fountain quality; 5-lb. can, $1.55; 4-lb. can, $1.28; 1-lb. glass jar, 31c; ½-lb. can..... 16c
NEW SUGAR BEETS—Lazarre brand; case, $3.35; doz., $1.69; large can..... 15c
BEST WHITE POTATOES—the kind we are noted for; 120-lb. bag, $2.29; 60 lbs., $1.15; 15 lbs..... 32c
NEW HOLLAND HERRING—all Melchenors, keg, 94c; Superior Mixed, keg..... 74c

New Tomatoes
The well-known Rambler brand; doz., 84c; reg. 12c can..... 8c
JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—Fountain quality, new pack; case, $3.28; doz., $1.65; can..... 14c
GLENMORE TOMATOES—solid pack, ripe fruit; case, $2.95; doz., $1.50; can..... 13c
QUEEN ESTHER TOMATOES—case, $1.95; doz., $1; 3 big cans..... 25c
SOLID PACKED TOMATOES—cans well filled with red ripe tomatoes; case, $2.25; doz., $1.14; can..... 10c
GREEN LIMA BEANS—Fountain quality; case, $3.45; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c
DURYEA'S CORN STARCH—reg. 10c package..... 8c

Fresh Cereals

	50 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Unpolished Head Rice	$4.25	88c	45c
New Imported Lentils	2.10	65c	34c
New Cornmeal	1.65	35c	18c
Best Quality Farina	2.65	55c	28c
Fanciest Head Rice	4.50	95c	48c
Small-Grain Rice	2.75	57c	29c
Granulated Hominy	1.85	35c	18c
Imported Sago	2.10	65c	34c
Fancy Tapioca	3.60	75c	38c
Fancy Pearl Barley	3.60	75c	38c

FUSSELL'S IMPORTED RICH CREAM—doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c cans..... 25c

Fancy "Eating" Apples

	No. in box	Box	Carton
SPITZENBERG APPLES	113	$3.85	65c-40c
ROME BEAUTY APPLES	113	3.10	60c-40c
WINESAP APPLES	125	3.50	48c

BEST POULTRY GRIT—100-lb. bag, 85c; 10 lbs..... 9c
EDDY'S PLUM PUDDING—reg. 25c 1-lb. can..... 17c
LAUNDRY WASHING TABLETS—reg. 10c package..... 7c
New Spinach
BOOTH'S NEW SPINACH—case, $2.60; doz., $1.35; large can..... 12c
GLENMORE QUALITY SPINACH—case, $3.45; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c
BULL'S HEAD SPINACH—case, $2.65; doz., $1.35; large can..... 12c

Tender Sweet Peas
ORCHARD FARM SWEET PEAS—case, $1.95; doz., $1; reg. 12c can..... 9c
TELEPHONE MELTING SUGAR PEAS—Fountain quality; case, $1.25; doz., $1.65; can..... 14c
SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—Fountain quality; case, $3.35; doz., $1.70; 3 cans..... 43c
TENDER MARROWFAT PEAS—Fountain quality; case, $2.75; doz., $1.35; 3 cans..... 35c
EARLY JUNE PEAS—Golden Rule brand; case, $2.20; doz., $1.12; can..... 10c

Our Own Roasting
Come and see us roast coffee.
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $8.25; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3-lb. net weight canister..... $1
FAVORITE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $7.50; 10 lbs., $3.05; 3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 31c
HOUSEHOLD BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $6.10; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c
POPULAR BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $7.75; 10 lbs., $3.15; 3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 33c

Cider Vinegar
DUFFY'S FINEST QUALITY—six bottles, 27c; bottle..... 5c

Sugar
BEST STANDARD REFINED GRANULATED—10-lb. cotton bag..... 45c
DOMINO GRANULATED SUGAR—5-lb. carton..... 23c
EVAPORATED CRANBERRIES—reg. 10c package..... 9c
LONG'S CALIFORNIA CHERRIES—reg. 15c bottle..... 10c

New Crop Beans
UNCLE NED'S BRAND BAKED BEANS—doz., 54c; tall can..... 5c
MITCHELL'S BRAND BAKED BEANS—case, $1.95; doz., $1; 6 big cans..... 25c
PORK AND BEANS—Fountain quality, with sauce; case, $2.25; doz., $1.14; No. 2 size can..... 10c

Tomato Soup
The well-known Bridal brand; in many stores at 10c; special, doz., 69c; 6 cans, 35c; can..... 6c

Smoked Meats
HAMS—mild sugar-cured; special, lb..... 17½c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb..... 24c
DOLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb..... 21c
DOLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE HAMS—lb..... 19½c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 17½c

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NEW DANCES ARE INFLUENCING FASHIONS FOR WOMEN

All Kinds of Clothes, Especially Evening Gowns, Being Designed So That They Will Be Appropriate for Steps Now the Vogue.

THERE are women whom Arnold Bennett calls "ugly, but provocative."

That is an interesting definition. It springs full-fledged from the brain of a man who has given us some real women which cannot be said of some other authors whom the world has crowned with the bay. Ugly, but provocative—a ne phrase which one yearns to have thought of first.

And its bearing on a fashion is that the woman who wears the smart clothes of to-day warrants that phrase. It is a question, argued in the drawing room and on the turf, as to whether women are really pretty any more. It is a singular fact that women like their appearance better than they have before; you can see that in the way they admire each other, and in this admiration they are ardently assisted by the artists who, at last, seem to feel that women have realized the immense possibilities of dress from an artistic standpoint. It has been hard work, this winning of the artists. And as for mere prettiness—well, ideas and standards have changed materially from those held for centuries.

Possibly the change is deep-rooted, possibly it is only an eddy in the current of the waters, and will soon disappear. Who can tell? It may be a deep undercurrent, flowing silently along with all these other currents that are sweeping away the stagnation from women's lives.

Whatever it all means—and I for one think it is a serious and deeplying change which has to do with a revolution in the mental and moral status of the sex—it is omnipresent and of vast importance in the world of dress. It makes the modern clothes possible.

No one who is sane and sound could hold with the argument that much of this change is for the better. Even the ardent admirer of the modern type must admit that she is often ugly without provocativeness. In all revolutions there is much that is not only ugly, but hideous; but out of the travail there is born something definitely better. Possibly out of this revolution—if it is one—will be born a type of face that is not merely plastically pretty, but one that spells other things.

At Present She Romps.

To watch her at play, this modern woman gives an impression of childlike abandon in her curious clothes. There does not seem to be anything vicious in it. One is seriously impressed with this phase of her life after arriving fresh from the fashion marts of the Old World at such Meccas of pleasure as Deauville, Vichy, Dinard. There one finds a different atmosphere in joy-getting.

There is only one end and aim, to attract the men, and to obtain that which they have to give, whether it is life, money, or power.

In the American pleasure marts, the attitude changes. The change is shown in every detail. The women want to enjoy their kind of life in their kind of way, and if the men join in, well, so much the better. Look at the way they dance; it is the romping of half-grown children; it is the spirit of youth, that's all; a variation of stiff-starch to music. Possibly this is the reason the Americans have not taken to any extent to the stately Argentine tango, which appears in every newspaper, but not on many floors. Which reminds me of a story that is worth the telling, I think.

It happened in Panama the other day. The socially prominent Panamanians were showing honor to some distinguished Americans, of which the Canal Zone is now full, off and on; and among the festivities was a luncheon with dancing. The tango was danced by native society in its modified form for the drawing room. Slow, dignified, graceful, the dancers were a delight to the eye. The few American men who knew it joined in, but one American couple danced the one-step with its interpolated Castle walk.

Instantly all eyes were turned on that couple. Bobbing, romping, swaying to perfect time—for the American has the music beat in her feet, were the two young things—and what was the result. The Panamanians looked their disapproval at the gymnastics and the older American women ardently wished the girl of their own flag had remained home.

Imagine the sensation of the Panamanians had they been informed that their dance had become a byword and a hissing in America through the press as well as the pulpit! They probably would have felt as stupefied as Mr. Legare of Charleston said his slaves felt when he read them "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the explanation that the tale was about them.

Of course, the way of the dancer determines the moral status of the dance, and the name of the dance means nothing, and its steps count for little against the physical interpretation of it by the one who dances. As Jean Richepin said in his address on the tango before the French Academie: "I have seen the virtuous quadrille danced in a way that would have brought the blush to the faces of monkeys."

It is a nice spirit in the American girl that makes her romp through any given dance. I have seen her perform the Argentine tango in Montmartre, in the restaurant called El Carron, where Rafael and Duque both teach and dance, and her every movement was free from blame. She has not the spirit of languor in her. When Maurice was teaching the tango coming over on the Imperator in the Autumn, he finally exclaimed: "Ladies, you are not learning cakewalk," after an hour of hard work in trying to make them glide slowly.

Well, call it as we will, this new and accepted kind of dancing influenced all the clothes we wear. Gowns are short because of this fashion. Not too short. Their continued narrowness keeps them from being a nuisance. That clever touch at the back, which draws the hem in around the ankles and pulls it up in front, was invented at a time when we were in danger of being wedded to an ugly fashion. Even yet every dressmaker does not know how to manage it. But there must be trains for some, and these must show skillful handling, for not one gown in a half hundred is made to-day without any thought of dancing.

To the dowager, the first advice given by the Frenchied young thing who serves her is how to snap up her train. This is accomplished by catching the end of the material to the back gore under the drapery by a clamp. By the way, this trick is a good one to learn. It saves much alteration on a gown of last year that has a train. If the snap is well placed, the advent of the train up among the drapery causes no disarrangement, and the result is very good.

It is a waste of time for any person to say at the present moment that she will not need a certain gown for dancing. No gown is free from such usage. Dancing is now a side attraction to every form of pleasure and exercise. You step a measure while you eat and during many hours when you should be asleep.

Some one criticised another for wearing patent leather slippers with crossed straps at a hotel luncheon because they did not go with the rest of her costume. Her answer was that she never knew when she would want to dance, so she put on these slippers early in the morning to find herself always ready.

This feeling is not confined to the young and frivolous. It has reached out to the conservative sets among men and women. Dancing is the fashionable form of exercise, that is all. One of the best known surgeons in the country, a grandfather, is inordinately proud of the fact that he can do the fishwalk.

And so it is easy to work out how the present passion for dancing influences all the clothes we wear. No one garment is free from it. Our lingerie, our stockings, our shoes—oh! Especially our shoes—the very flowers and colors we use, and even our walk is under the influence of the dance.

Look at the colors! Purple, yellow, red—more red than we have seen for generations—black and gold, and brilliant blue.

New Mexican Costumes.

Already the French are beginning on the Mexican styles. Paul Poiret designed a Mexican costume late in August, and it would not surprise the astute observer to see our unquiet neighbors' colorings come into fashion before the Spring is well advanced.

Paris is in search of something new. She has played the Russian, the Balkan, the Turkish, Persian, the tango influences, and now she has the opening of the Panama Canal and the Mexican imbroglio to furnish her with new sartorial ammunition. Both roads lead the same way, here. It is Spanish, more or less; in this field she will find much inspiration, and she will not be confronted with any paucity of color or invention.

Already it has become the fashion to give Mexican costume dances as rivals to the superabundance of Persian affairs that have swept over the land.

The world of society welcomes this innovation, and so black and gold is admitted into the gamut of colors we wear. It is mighty attractive, too. The splendor of the bull fighter's costume in black and gold is one that our girls can wear very well. One of the most attractive gowns made for the opera is of black velvet and satin, with a deep sash wound around the waist made of gold tinsel brocade, knotted at the side and finished with fringed ends.

Gown of Purple and Blue.

Here and there one sees some very skillful mingling of rare tones and they are copyable by the woman who has color sense; but not by her who lacks it; for the glory and success of such a gown lies in the exact tones used. These are often difficult to get outside the great centres, and sometimes they are difficult to find in this country. That has been the trouble in copying French gowns. A woman chooses a high-priced model and when she is having her second fitting she is told that a color, or a sash, or the rever to the hem is not possible to match, and that another color must be substituted.

The substitution ruins the gown. The one who ordered the frock is furious; the dressmaker is in despair. It is merely one of those accidents to which the best houses are prone, and it comes from not rightly calculating the exact amount needed of a certain color.

When so much has to be imported from Paris in the way of clothes it is only natural that there should be many slips of judgment. The advocates of American fashion will say that is another reason why our women should eschew France. Possibly. But the trouble is that our women won't. Then what?

There is a tendency to combine purple and blue, both tones smoky and dull. It is difficult to describe these alluring colors by any other name than smoky, but it is not really expressive. Remember that the crudity of the Orient is taken from them, and their tone, while delighting the eye, neither wearies nor offends.

There is a frock, greatly admired, of this purple, made in velvet with short tunics of blue tulle over it. The bodice is draped with the tulle and around the neck is a string of green beads. Think of the combinations! Purple, blue, and green, and yet the gown has no hint of vulgarity.

These Indian beads, by the way, are gaining ground rapidly. Worth used them on a gown which he showed to the American buyers last August and which he called "Indienne."

When Mme. Poiret was in this country in September she started a new fashion by wearing a colored silken cord about her neck, to which was attached a pearl, matching in color. This was very artistic and many women saw in it a chance to display a single jewel to advantage. Following this idea, the shops offered neck ornaments consisting of a long silken cord with several translucent beads above a tassel at the end. When these are chastened in coloring they look extremely well, but not on an evening gown.

Now that we are wedded to the half low neck for all the day hours, the colored cords are useful to give a dash of color, or fill the hiatus between the blouse and the chin. Only don't overdo it.

The New Color Card.

Each season there is issued in Paris a color card. It is sent to the fabric houses, and those who see it know rather well in advance what to expect during the following season.

The new blue is called petrol; there are many tones of yellow and brown on it, and the newest one is intended as a subtle compliment to the Americans, it is called dollar yellow. It is the shade best known as old gold.

There is much significance in the choice of the name of the coin. Twenty francs and twenty marks are both of gold, so is some coin of every nation, but to the French mind the American Nation stands for money more than for aught else. Do we give them every reason for their belief?

SPLENDID FASHIONABLE GOWNS THAT COMBINE REQUISITES FOR EVENING WEAR AND DANCING

DANCING is now a side attraction to every form of pleasure and exercise—so all evening gowns are made for dancing. Many of them are made with trains, but the trains are so arranged that they can be clamped up under the drapery of the skirt in a most satisfactory way. And most of the skirts are opened in front and drawn a bit away from the insteps. The gown on the left is made of heavy cream silk, brocaded in gold and rose. The little tulle jacket is edged with ostrich, which also forms two bow-knots on the skirt. On the right a wonderful gown made of purple velvet and blue tulle is sketched. The purple and blue are smoky in shade, and so harmonize perfectly. The addition of a string of green beads about the neck gives a final touch to a most interesting color scheme. The coat, by Poiret, is made of yellow velvet, trimmed with braid and fur.

GIFTS THAT SELL EASILY AT A BAZAAR

WHEN you are asked to make a donation to a bazaar or fair for charity, of something to sell, you generally rack your brains for something original. It must either be something which can be easily and quickly made, and therefore quickly and cheaply sold, or else something a little unusual and attractive enough to make the work put on it worth while.

If you live out of town, in a suburb, for instance, and are asked to donate something to a city bazaar, call on your fruit shelves. Canned fruit and preserves, jelly, jam, and pickles all find a ready market at a city bazaar. The city housewife who lives in an apartment cannot keep a big supply of canned fruit on hand, and so cannot prepare her own. She is always on the lookout for good home-made jelly and preserves, pickles and jam.

There always seems to be a demand at bazaars for small cakes. Children, with a taste for sweets and an afternoon's dispensation resting pleasantly over their consciences, along with a bit of silver resting weightily in their pockets, stop longingly at the cake table, and eye with envy the big mounds of nuts and frosting which sell for 50 cents or a dollar. If a small tray of little cakes stands invitingly labeled "Five cents apiece," many a child-given five-cent piece is sure to tarry at the cake counter.

Make Your Cakes Simple.

If you make cakes to sell to children, have some consideration for their mothers, and make the cakes somewhat simple. Plain little sponge cakes, baked in patty tins and frosted with chocolate; drop cakes of a simple batter, enriched with a few chopped nuts and sprinkled with powered sugar, or a big flat cake, frosted, marked off in squares—each embelished with half a pecan—and cut, make acceptable cakes for children.

There probably were never enough baby dolls at a bazaar. For some reason the supply of dolls in long baby clothes seems always to give out before the demand for them gives out. So if you want to give a donation to the doll counter, dress a baby doll. Rather small dolls, not more than seven or eight inches long, make charming babies, if they are dressed in dainty long clothes. At a bazaar at this time of year a baby with a long coat or cape and a little hood or bonnet probably will sell better than one in Summer-weight clothes; children always have one eye open to the seasons, and like to have their dolls keep up with them.

For the Candy Table.

In your donation to the candy table remember that children like candy as well as they like cakes. So make candy which can be sold cheaply in small amounts.

A good sort of candy to make for this purpose is chocolate fudge, to which desiccated cocoanut is added and which is cooled in buttered patty-cake tins in little cakes about an inch thick. Wrap these in waxed paper, and they can be sold for 5 cents apiece. Dates, stuffed with chopped nuts and then rolled in granulated sugar, can be tied in dainty little waxed paper packages and sold for 5 cents for each package containing six.

Peanut brittle, made by browning granulated sugar, adding a little vinegar, and then pouring it over shelled peanuts spread in buttered tins, also can be sold cheaply in little packages.

Unusual Finery Popular.

If you have learned the trick of making any unusual little piece of finery, make it in quantity for the fancywork table. For instance, perhaps you know how to make some new sort of case for bodkins and wash ribbon, or a little needle and thread case. If it is quite dainty and attractive, and at the same time not expensive, probably half a dozen would sell and net the bazaar more money than a big and elaborate centrepiece that would have taken twice as long to make. Embroidery is so difficult and slow to make that it must be sold at a high price, and so does not sell very quickly.

Remember always, in making a donation to a bazaar, that it is poor economy to give anything unless it is going to sell for a big enough price to make the time given over to making it worth while. Remember, also, that nothing should be given to a bazaar that you would not like to keep.

The comment of a generous donator to a church fair, when she was asked if she would like to take home the things she had given to the fancy table that had not been sold, ought to be a warning to every one.

"Mercy, no," she said. "What in the world should I do with that trash!"

SOME ATTRACTIVE PARISIAN NOVELTIES

NEW WRITING PAPER.

AT the house of Martine in Paris, where one looks for all manner of new and clever house decorations, there has been brought out some writing paper which pleases those who are looking for oddities.

The pages are broad, of white linen, and have a three-inch border at the top, which is highly decorative and done in colors

It has been designed by Arnoux and each picture carries out the old superstition of what is best to do on each day of the week. The decorative border is done in conventional old style and the colors are vivid blue, black, red, and yellow. Across one corner is the name of the day of the week.

You see, you are only supposed to use a certain paper with a certain picture on Monday, another on Tuesday, and so on. The paper is without monogram or address or house number. The only word printed, or painted rather, is the day of the week.

Each packet comes in an oblong envelope made of heavy paper in wide yellow and white strips, with a fancy panel in the middle explaining what the contents are in black letters.

The idea is quite fantastic and artistic, and so Paris is gleeful over it.

Naturally, one may not care to do all one's correspondence on this kind of paper, but it makes a most attractive gift, and any woman would like to have it, not only to show her friends for its artistic value, but to use it on festal occasions.

It serves admirably for invitations to a small dinner party or a theatre party. The envelopes are large and plain and make a demure covering to a coquettish epistle.

NEW STRIPED BAGS.

IN France one is seriously interested in the reticule, call it by what name you will. This season the new idea is a striped silk, a very fine stripe in keeping with the gowns that a few of the dressmakers show.

The shape is usually oblong, sometimes round, and is gathered into a metal frame with an ornamental clasp in the middle. The handle is merely a long loop of the ribbon that comes from the middle of the frame and not from the sides.

Many of the new bags, even in leather, have that long loop coming up from the middle, and there are others with inch-wide grosgrain ribbon slipped through metal rings at the sides.

The leather handle does not wear well and the round, silken cords take on a slovenly appearance after a few weeks. Therefore the ribbon. The idea is a good one for the economist who owns a bag which is in good condition except for the handle. Less than a yard of grosgrain ribbon does the work of renovating and bringing the bag into the new fashion.

Moire silk, with a heavily watered surface, is still used for the fashionable bags. The frame work is of ordinary metal, or of gold and silver. When the precious metal is used, there is a monogram placed in the middle of the bag. It is made of the metal, without jewels, or has tiny brilliants studded in platinum. The clean-cut letters inclosed in a circle of metal form the ornament preferred for such bags.

The fashion for reticules of heavily brocaded fabric seems to have passed out, although one sees a few handsome ones with a wide frame work of metal studded with different colored jewels.

NEW WAISTCOAT WAISTS.

REPORTS from Paris tell of satin waistcoat waists; that is to say, satin waists the body of which is cut in the form of a man's waistcoat, with two points in front below the waist and a belt behind. The sleeves are of contrasting color.

Quite as attractive as these satin waists are the velvet waistcoats that are worn over white net waists. These waistcoats are made of striped velvet, and are cut exactly on the fashion of a man's waistcoat. One is made of white velvet, with stripes of pale green and pale violet.

ANNUAL SALE

C. G. Gunther's Sons

FURS

20% REDUCTIONS

Short and Long Coats, Muffs and Neck Pieces in all the desirable Furs.

Imported Models and Evening Wraps at additional reductions.

Men's Fur Coats for Evening and Street Wear.

Chauffeur Coats, Robes, Caps and Gloves.

391 Fifth Avenue
New York

MATTHEWS
BROOKLYN

And We've Planned For Monday Next

The First of

Our January White Sales

Featuring the Better Grades of

Muslin Underwear—Corsets—Little Ones' Apparel—Waists and Blouses—Table Linens—Bedding Needs—and Art Materials.

At Your Service—Opening at 8:30 A. M.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Marshmallows Are a Valuable Emergency Asset for a Hostess, As They May Be Made the Basis for a Number of Dainty Desserts

PERHAPS your first thought in looking at a box of marshmallows would not be that it was a valuable emergency asset. But that ought to be your thought, if you are on the lookout for emergency dishes.

To begin with, you can use marshmallows in hot chocolate with as good results as you get from whipped cream. Pour the chocolate, unsweetened, over the marshmallows, one in each cup. The heat dissolves the marshmallows, which rise to the surface of the chocolate in a frothy, creamy mass—a very good substitute for whipped cream.

If you have plain orange or lemon jelly, and are unable to get any fruits or nuts to put in it, brown a few marshmallows carefully over a steady flame and put them in the bottom of a jelly mold. Pour in a layer of the jelly and then put a few of the marshmallows around the edge of the layer. Let it harden, and put in another layer of jelly, with marshmallows at the edge. Continue this until the mold is full. Serve with custard or whipped cream.

A delicious sweet to serve with tea can be made by beating up an egg white, adding two or three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a little vanilla. Dip unsweetened wafers, topping each with a marshmallow, and browning them for a minute in a hot oven.

Marshmallows can be used for cake filling in several ways. One way is to split the marshmallows and put them on the layers, then put the layers in the oven until the marshmallows are melted to a paste, and then put the layers together. Cover the cake with boiled icing.

Another way is to boil six tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar with two tablespoonfuls of milk without stirring for six minutes. This must be done carefully, so that it will not burn. Cut up a quarter of a pound of marshmallows and put them in a double boiler over the heat. When they are reduced to a paste add two tablespoonfuls of boiling water and cook until smooth. Then add the hot sugar and milk mixture, beating until partly cool. Add half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and spread between layers of cake before the filling gets cold.

There are other marshmallow desserts that could hardly be classed among emergency dishes, although they have the big advantage over any dish requiring fresh fruit or vegetables that they are always in season. The hottest Summer day does not wilt them, and the coldest frost of Winter does not blight them. Given 25 cents and proximity to a drug, candy, or grocery store, and you can always get them.

Marshmallow cream is one of these desserts. It must be made twelve or fourteen or, in cool weather, even twenty-four hours before it is to be used.

Cut half a pound of marshmallows in four pieces each and mix them with half a cupful of cream, whipped stiff, and stir all the ingredients together. Put it in spoonfuls in long-stemmed sherbet glasses and let it stand for twelve or more hours. Serve with custard, flavored with a little of the juice from a bottle of maraschino cherries.

The next time you have chocolate ice cream try making a marshmallow sauce, in this way, to pour over it: Cut the marshmallows in four or five pieces each, put them in a double boiler, and heat them until they are melted. Then fill tall sherbet glasses with the ice cream and pour the hot marshmallow sauce over them.

Marshmallow pudding is a frozen pudding that is delicious. Cut a cupful of marshmallows in small pieces and heat them until they are soft in a double boiler. Add half a cupful of pecan meats and half a cupful of blanched almonds, both chopped coarsely. Heat a cupful of milk, half a cupful, scant, of sugar, a piece of cinnamon, a whole clove and two tablespoonfuls of powdered gelatine, softened in half a cupful of milk. Beat the yolks of four eggs, pour the hot mixture on them, cook in a double boiler until the mixture is smooth and creamy, and pour through a fine wire sieve.

Pour into a bowl and beat with an egg beater until the custard is cold. Then add the marshmallow mixture, a cupful of whipped cream and a tablespoonful of brandy, if desired. Pour in a mold and pack in salt and ice. Let stand three and a half or four hours. Garnish with maraschino cherries when it is unmolded.

Marshmallow parfait is a much simpler dessert, easier to make than the pudding. Whip a quart of cream, add a cupful of chopped, blanched almonds and a pound of marshmallows cut into small pieces. Add sugar to taste and half a teaspoonful of almond extract. Pack for three and a half hours in salt and ice and serve in sherbet glasses. This parfait should be very cold but not frozen hard. Serve with a few cubes of fresh pineapple on each glass, or a teaspoonful of canned pineapple and pineapple juice, which has been chilled in the refrigerator.

Marshmallow salad is another dainty to make from these sweets. Cut enough marshmallows in half a dozen pieces each to measure a cupful. Mix them with two cupfuls of seeded and halved white grapes and one cupful of coarsely chopped pecan meats.

Dress them with French dressing made with three parts of oil and one of vinegar, a dash of cayenne and a sprinkle of salt. Let them stand for an hour or two on ice and then serve on crisp, white lettuce leaves.

"NEVER SAY DON'T" OUGHT TO BE A WATCHWORD

NEVER say don't ought to be as much a watchword as never say die; for doubtless many persons have suffered more because some one else has said "don't" to them than because they themselves gave up and said "die."

There was once a certain little boy of mischievous and energetic disposition.

"What is your little brother's name?" some one asked the little boy's littler sister.

"Bobby don't," said the little girl in all sincerity.

From the time she could hear, long before the time she could talk, she had heard her mother and her father and her nurse say, "Bobby, don't." Of course, to her, that was the name of her idolized, if somewhat naughty, elder brother.

"Don'ts" do little good. Like threats of coming whippings and reports of naughtiness to poor, long-suffering, punishment-administering fathers, don'ts, if used often, lose their strength and efficacy. Therefore, save your don'ts for times when they are really needed.

Of course little children—big ones, for the matter of that, and grown persons, too—need to be admonished. They must be forbidden many things. They must be frequently told not to do things. But they can be told in other words than oft-repeated "don'ts."

Explain to Children.

To begin with, explain your reasons for forbidding anything to a child. A child can understand rather deep reasoning long before it can express itself in words of more than one syllable. Therefore, begin to explain yourself to the child even before there is hope that it will remember what you say or even understand all of it.

In the next place give the child credit for possessing some sense. Let it know that you expect it to understand your reasons for forbidding certain things, and therefore expect that it will have sense enough to see that your reasons are good ones. When the child comes to realize that you explain your reasons and that, moreover, your reasons are sound and will stand whatever little tests it may put to them, it will not often disobey. Of course, it will still do many things it ought not to do—new things that you cannot foresee, things that will make you wonder at a child's ingenuity in finding so many forbidden things to do. But patience and systematic explanation of sound objections will soon bring the only sort of obedience that pays—the obedience that comes from understanding that some one stronger mentally and intellectually, not alone physically, is trying to direct the child.

Of course, all this brings the question down to the necessity of almost superhuman understanding, patience, and Solomon-like wisdom on the part of the parent.

If you say "Don't," and know not why you say it, if you give one explanation one day and another the next day and still another the third day, of your reasons, for instance, for forbidding Tommy to pull the cat's tail, or if you put the child off without explanation of any sort before you have his confidence in your strength and wisdom, you might as well reconcile yourself to a life of repeated "don'ts."

Exact Obedience.

There was a young and well-meaning mother who had not learned the lesson of exacting obedience from her daughter. To her there were many reasons why this daughter should not pilfer the cake box. So when she first found small Susan eating frosting in the pantry she said, "Don't, Susan, that is naughty."

Susan stopped for the time being. The next day her desire for sweets got the better of her, and again she sought the cake box. When her watchful mother found her there the mother, being in a cross mood because she did not like a new dress just arrived from the dressmaker's, rapped Susan's knuckles. "Mother said don't yesterday, Susan," she said.

The mother greeted Susan's third attempt with this: "Naughty Susan to spoil all mother's pretty cake. Don't do that, Susan."

On the fourth day the mother said: "Susan, don't do that. Frosting will make Susan sick."

But the frosting hadn't made Susan sick. Susan did not in the least object to spoiling mother's pretty cake, and Susan's baby knuckles had stopped smarting from the second day's rapping. So Susan went on eating cake, and may be doing so yet.

Firmness with the first offense, a sensible, even sober, explanation on the part of the mother that she knew best what Susan should eat, would, if Susan had the respect she should have had for parental wisdom by that time, have resulted in no more visits to the cake box.

So never say "don't." In order not to do so, you must needs possess wisdom, patience, and a sympathy with the childish point of view. All these are worth working for if only because they bring the privilege of never saying "Don't."

WEDDING CAKE BOXES

IT is quite possible to cover small boxes for wedding cake at home—if you have clever fingers, and are willing to spend the time necessary to do the work well.

A wedding cake box should, of course, always be simple. White is the only color permissible on it, unless a small bunch of flowers, with green stems—the flowers must be white—is used as decoration.

If you would make these boxes, buy small boxes of the desired shape and size, and then buy paper to cover them with.

White crinkled paper can be used. If it is used, it must be pasted carefully. Sometimes the paste marks show. A good way to put the paper in the cover, which is the only part that shows when the box is closed, is to paste it only on the under side. Cut two strips of paper, one the width of the box, another the length, both running with the grain of the paper.

Paste the end of one strip to the under part of one end of the cover, draw it out over the end, the top and the other end of the cover, and then cut it off, allowing an inch of paper to paste on the under part of the other end of the cover. Fasten the crosswise piece in the same way.

Make tiny white paper flowers, and fasten a little bunch of them to the cover with a small bow of baby white satin ribbon.

These boxes are dainty and can be made at little cost.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Tomorrow—The White Sale

Immense New Stocks of High Grade Undermuslins, Corsets, Infants' Wear, Etc., for the Lowest Prices in Many Months

CAN A LOESER WHITE SALE be better than the Loeser White Sales of the past? It seems impossible, yet we believe it has been achieved.

By careful preparation and the co-operation of the best makers of women's garments in America, we have gathered here *the largest stocks ever assembled for such a Sale. Garments showing definite improvement in styles and workmanship, values that even the Loeser Store never before equaled.*

Bulletin of Sale Offerings:
$1 Nightgowns at 37c
50c. Nightgowns at 25c
25c. Drawers at 12c
25c. Corset Covers at 9c
15c. Embroidered Aprons, 7c
75c. Combinations at 37c
$1 Princess Slips at 59c.
$2.25 Silk Petticoats, $1.29

The Loeser White Sale has back of it the precedents of many years of great events. Thousands know it as the best chance in half a year to buy garments of quality and dainty style at large savings. Thousands are looking for this morning's announcement and will throng the Store in the morning tomorrow.

We ask you to come to this event with your expectations high; to look for dainty and excellent materials; for shapes that will fit correctly; for sewing that is fine and even; for styles that are distinctly in the mode.

We ask you to expect of the Loeser White Sale more than you have ever found in any previous White Sale—here or anywhere.

Nightgowns, 25c. to $4.98
Nightgowns at 25c. and 39c., Values to 75c. Muslin and cambric. Several yoke models, some low neck.
At 37c., Values to $1.25. Gowns of soft nainsook in two styles. One with circular yoke embroidery.
At 49c., 59c., and 79c. Cambric and Muslin Nightgowns. Empire yoke effect, some low neck.
At 98c., $1.25 and $1.49. Nightgowns. Mostly of nainsook and some soft finish cambric.
Nightgowns at $1.98, Values to $3. Fine nainsook, mostly Empire style, trimmed very prettily.
Nightgowns from $2.25 to $4.98. Fine nainsook, assorted styles, mostly single pieces.

Combinations at 37c. to $1.98
Combinations at 37c., Values to 75c. Soft cambric and nainsook, all low neck and French body in a variety of lace trimmed models.
Combinations at 59c., Value to $1.25. Nainsook and cambric in Corset Cover and Drawer effect, and a few skirt models.
Combinations at 79c. Cambric and nainsook, mostly Drawer models, round neck trimmed with lace.
Combinations at 98c., Values $1.50 to $1.98. Soft nainsook, mostly Corset Cover and Drawer models, with a few skirt effects.
$1.49 to $1.98 Combinations. Very fine nainsook in Drawer and Corset Cover style, daintily trimmed with Val. lace.

Corset Covers, 9c. to 98c.
At 9c., Values to 25c. Cambric trimmed with lace insertings and beading.
At 12c. and 19c. Corset Covers. Of soft finished cambric in low neck, French body.
At 25c. and 29c. Corset Covers. Of soft finished nainsook in low round neck, French body, trimmed with linen lace and others yoke effects.
At 49c. and 59c., Values to $1. Corset Covers of nainsook and cambric; round neck.
Corset Covers at 79c. and 98c. Fine nainsook, French body, round neck.

Chemises at 19c to 98c.
Chemises at 19c., Value 25c. Good muslin, open front, finished with edge of cotton lace.
Chemises at 49c. Good muslin, with pointed yoke, tucked band of inserting in the center.
Other Grades at 79c. and 98c. One pretty model at 79c. of soft nainsook in round neck, finished with lace inserting, lace edge.

Princess Slips
At 59c., Values to $1. Lingerie Princess Slips of nainsook, one model with 4 rows of embroidery outlined with linen lace and ribbon run through.
Princess Slips at 98c. Soft nainsook, sample pieces, a variety of lace trimmed models.
Princess Slips at $1.49 and $1.98. More elaborately trimmed with lace, some in Empire effect.

White Petticoats, 19c. to $1.98
Under Petticoats at 19c. Soft cambric with lawn ruffle and hemstitched tucks.
Petticoats at 39c. and 49c., Values to 75c. Two styles of crepon, with a tucked ruffle edged with linen lace.
Petticoats at 59c. Soft cambric with 6-inch flounce of embroidery finished with insertings.
At 75c., Values to $1.25. Sample Petticoats of soft cambric and nainsook, embroidery trimmed.
Petticoats at 98c. Nainsook. About 10 styles with semi-fitted tops; with flounces of embroidery.
Petticoats at $1.49 and $1.98. Nainsook and some with cambric tops. Very elaborately trimmed.

Drawers at 12c. to 98c.
Drawers at 19c. Of muslin, full size, finished with hem and cluster of tucks.
Drawers at 19c. Muslin with ruffle and cluster of tucks.
Drawers at 25c. and 29c. Muslin and cambric, some with ruffling of embroidery and tucking.
Drawers at 39c., Values to 75c. Fifty designs, assorted styles and a variety of embroidery trimmed models.
Drawers at 49c. and 59c. Of cambric and nainsook with deep ruffle of embroidery.
Drawers at 98c. Fine nainsook, some with deep ruffles of embroidery, finished with ribbon.

Second Floor. None C. O. D., Mail or Telephone.

Restaurant, Cabaret with Sorlin's Orchestra, 8th Floor, In New York's Shopping Center

35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Charge Customers
Are respectfully informed of the fact that all purchases made on Monday, December 29th, Tuesday, December 30th, and Wednesday, December 31st, will, upon request, be charged to the January account, for which bill will be rendered February 1st.

Here's the Strongest Advertisement We Ever Published for

Undermuslins Blouses Corsets

Our Greatest January White Sale

Simpson Crawford qualities are so well known and have given satisfaction for so many years that there is no question about results when we announce

Thousands of DOLLAR Gowns, DOLLAR combinations, DOLLAR Skirt and DOLLAR Princess Slips at..... 59c

Two great Manufacturers' SAMPLE LINES of BLOUSES—one at 79c, values up to $1.50; another at $1.29, values up to $3.00.

The success of this sale is established when this advertisement is read today. Thousands of women are already planning as you read.

DRAWERS Cambric trimmed with fine embroidery, at... 29c

COMBINATIONS, of sheer fabrics, in all the desirable new models, trimmed with fine laces, embroideries and ribbon; at $1.19

SKIRTS, of fine nainsook or cambric; many pretty models, trimmed with fine laces, embroideries and ribbons; at $1.00

SKIRTS, of fine materials, trimmed with fine embroideries and laces; at $1.98

Second Floor.

COMBINATIONS, of fine materials; all the new spring styles are included in this lot, and effectively trimmed with laces and embroideries; at $1.00

CORSET COVERS, many pretty models, in fine soft materials, trimmed with lace insertion and embroideries; at 69c

DRAWERS, of fine nainsook or cambric, circular or straight, trimmed with choice patterns of imported embroidery; at 50c

DRAWERS, of fine materials, many desirable models, trimmed with fine embroidery; at 69c

CORSET COVERS, many pretty models, effectively trimmed with fine imported embroidery and laces; at 50c

CORSET COVERS, of fine nainsook, daintily trimmed with fine lace and embroidery; at 29c

GOWNS, of fine materials; 50 or more charming models, effectively trimmed with fine laces and embroideries; at $1.00

GOWNS, of sheer materials, profusely trimmed with the daintiest laces and embroideries; at $1.19

Choice of These $1.00 Undermuslins 59c

GOWNS of fine nainsook, many beautiful models, effectively trimmed with imported embroidery, lace and insertion. *See illustration.*

COMBINATIONS of fine nainsook, many dainty models, elaborately trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. *See illustration.*

SKIRTS of fine nainsook, many dainty models, elaborately trimmed with fine laces and embroideries.

PRINCESS SLIPS of soft nainsook, daintily trimmed with fine laces and insertions.

You Cannot Have Too Many of These $1.00 Garments At 59c

Second Floor.

Bridal Matched Sets $4.95 to $10.50

Extra Sizes
Corset Covers 50c to $1.00 *Chemises, 59c to $1.00*
Drawers, 59c to $1.00 *Gowns, 79c to $2.00*

Hand Embroidered French Underwear { Entire Stock Reduced }

DRAWERS
Value $1.00 at 49c
Value $2.00 at $1.00
Values to $3.50, $1.98

CHEMISES
Value $2.50 at 69c
Value $3.00 at $1.00
Value $4.00 at $1.98

COMBINATIONS
Value $1.50 at 49c
Value $2.00 at $1.00

GOWNS
Value $3.00 at $1.00
Value $4.00 at $1.98

$5 to $8 AMERICAN LADY CORSETS, New Goods, $1.97

January Sale of White Blouses

Sample Blouses
Values to $1.50..... 79c
White Lingerie Blouses—manufacturers' sample lines; slightly soiled; none sent C. O. D. nor on approval; at..... 79c
Values to $3.00..... $1.29
High Grade Lingerie Blouses—manufacturers' sample lines; slightly soiled; none sent C. O. D. nor on approval at... $1.29

$1.00 TO $1.25 BLOUSES—Illustration shows a model of flowered grenadine in cream color; also batiste and voile blouses in a variety of styles; at..... 79c

$1.50 and $1.75 DAINTY CREPE & VOILE BLOUSES—Models copied specially for the sale; the crepe blouses are hand embroidered and do not need ironing; at..... $1

$3.75 VOILE AND CREPE BLOUSES—Dainty and fine models, some with hand embroidery; at $1.98

UP TO $6.00 IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BLOUSES—French Batiste, styles and sizes broken; also a little soiled. Domestic blouses, styles and sizes are broken, but all sizes in the lot..... $2.98

UP TO $5.00 SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Dainty models, some having fur trimmings, others combined with net, also touches of colors on some models; at..... $2.98

Stout Women
BLOUSES for stout women, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inch, in white batiste, lace & embroidery trimmed; at $1.98

$5.98 WHITE CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES—Material slightly imperfect but not noticeable; none sent C. O. D.; at..... $2.50

$2.50 AND $3.00 VOILE BLOUSES — Dainty and beautiful, in quite a large variety of models to select from both in high and low neck effects; at..... $1.69

Second Floor.
$1.98 $1.69 79c $1.00 $2.98

Greatest Sale of Colored Laces

$1.50 to $10 Laces, 29c to $2.98 a Yard

Hundreds of Patterns : : 2 to 18 Inches Wide

A SALE OF LACES has always been an important feature of the Loeser White Sales; but tomorrow's offering is better than anything of the sort ever held at Loeser's.

There are fifteen hundred yards; the entire clean-up of an importer's stock of most beautiful Novelty Colored Laces. Only a piece or two of a kind, which gives the event the character of exclusiveness.

Included are magnificent gold and silver Laces interwoven with vivid colors. There are striking Oriental tones, pleasing Dresden designs, startling Cubist and countless fancy patterns, most of which introduce the high lights of gold or silver with wonderfully beautiful effects.

Edgings, Insertions, Bands, narrow Flouncings and Laces, ranging from 2 to 18 inches wide, including some designs in the medallion and applique patterns. Just such Laces as will ornament evening gowns and afternoon frocks, wraps, coats, blouses, millinery, etc.

On special table tomorrow; values $1.50 to $10, at 29c. to $2.98.

Main Floor. None sent C. O. D.

Clearance of Women's Kid Gloves, 59c

Values Up to $1.50. Various Styles

ANOTHER IMPORTANT YEAR-END CLEARANCE offers extra opportunities for women to buy Gloves, in some cases a full half under the usual prices.

The Sale includes Kid Gloves slightly soiled from handling in the holiday rush; also lines we are to discontinue. Black and colors, and though not all sizes in each style, there is practically every size in one group or another.

On a special table, values to $1.50 for 59c a pair.

Basement. None sent C. O. D.

(Main Floor) $1.98 for Waists, Regularly $3 to $5

WAIST of lace, shadow figures upon craquele net, vest of fine chiffon. Another of shadow lace, with vest of shirred plain net, ruche of plaited neck on V neck and with fur band at neck and wrists. Another of embroidered net, vest of plain net and frills on the collar and turn back cuffs. Several models with wide ribbon bands showing through the lace at the bust lines.

Waists at 98c, Values to $2.50

Those of $2.50 value are made in the new and fashionable bolero style, the tops of pale tan voile and the lower portion of two tone tan and pink or blue lace madras.

Fine voile Waists with plaiting around neck and down front and with a band of fur at the neck. Waists of fine shadow net, rolling collar, yoke and fancy crystal buttons.

$1.29 for Waists, Values to $2.25

Fine lingerie and voile Waists, an assorted lot including some samples and some from our own stocks.

Also at this price a number of silk and chiffon Waists from our own stocks that show marks of handling and that have been much higher priced.

$5 for Waists, Regularly $7.50 to $10

Many of these are a special purchase, others are samples and there are a number from our own stocks that have been double and more the present prices.

$3.98 for Waists, Values to $7.50
$2.98 for Waists, Regularly to $6
25c. for Waists, Reg. 50c. and 75c
50c. for Waists, Reg. 75c. to $1.50
59c. for Reg. $1 White Pique Waistcoats

Second and Main Floors. None C. O. D.

Table Linens, Towels and Towelings

25c. and 35c. Hemmed and Hemstitched Towels, 19c

Several thousand high grade Huck Towels in an immense range of patterns, all in good practical sizes and one of the greatest Towel values ever offered for *19c.*

39c. Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels at 29c

Fine quality all linen Huck Towels of extra large size in a variety of attractive patterns.

$1 Linen Huck Towels at 59c

Never before have we offered such a value in Towels of this kind. Pure Irish linen, full bleached Towels with hemstitched ends. All in liberal sizes and in a most attractive range of patterns.

79c. Irish Table Linen at 59c. Yard

Full 70 inches wide in a number of choice floral designs. No mail or telephone orders filled.

$1.25 Irish Table Damask at 89c. Yard

An exceptionally fine quality in handsome chrysanthemum and stripe, rose and stripe and other floral designs; 70 inches wide.

$1.50 Irish Table Linen, 98c. Yard

Full bleached Irish Table Linen, 70 inches wide. Also to be had in a most extensive range of patterns.

$1.75 Scotch Linen Napkins, $1.19 Dozen

Pure linen Napkins in the 19-inch size, in a variety of patterns. No mail or telephone orders filled.

$3 Irish Linen Napkins, $2 Dozen

Closely woven, extra weight, Irish linen Napkins in the dinner size. Many pretty patterns are offered for choosing.

15c. All-Linen Dish and Glass Toweling at 10c. Yard

Good serviceable, Irish Linen Toweling at the record low price of *10c.* a yard.

Main Floor.

STEAMSHIPS, EXCURSIONS AND TOURS

PRIVATE SCHOOL DIRECTORY

All Hallows Institute, Boys, 13 W. 124th St. Conducted by the Christian Brothers.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boys and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils. The Pioneer School for Individual Attention.
By individual attention and the constant supervision of study hours, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Prepares for Regents and colleges. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 259 West 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

BACKWARD CHILDREN
Specially devised course for children of retarded mental development. Close personal supervision over study and play. Beautiful surroundings. Catalog. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL, 238th St. & Riverdale Av. Tel., 316—Kingsbridge.

SCHOOL INFORMATION
FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools in U. S. Maintained by the schools.
1012 Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 6788.

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The Better Patronized School. OF LANGUAGES

PANZER'S GYMNASIUM
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NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION, 318 W 57. Daily Classes. Voices trained, conversation, debating, public speaking. Speech defects cured. Drama, pantomime. Evening classes. Teachers' classes Saturday.

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SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, for Contract 110, for furnishing, delivering, and installing where required, gaging, metering, and other reservoir and aqueduct appurtenances.
The points of delivery or installation are along or near the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island, New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

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AMERIKA .....Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
†PENNSYLVANIA .....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN...Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
†GRAF WALDERSEE....Jan. 29, 12 noon
†2d Cabin only. ‡Hamburg direct.

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*FUERST BISM'K..Jan. 22 | PISA..Feb. 12
*This steamer offers exceptional accommodations in both first and second cabins.

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‡S. S. CINCINNATI.....Jan. 27, 3 P. M.
†S. S. HAMBURG.....Feb. 17, 3 P. M.
‡S. S. CINCINNATI.....March 5, 3 P. M.
*From Hoboken Pier. †From Brooklyn Pier. ‡Will not call at Algiers.
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NEW YORK...Jan. 9 | ST. LOUIS....Jan. 23

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Minneapolis Jan. 10, 9:30 AM | Minnetonka Jan. 31
Minnewaska Jan. 24, 9 AM | Minneapolis Feb. 14

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
KRONLAND..Dec. 31 | LAPLAND.....Jan. 21
FINLAND.....Jan. 7 | VADERLAND..Jan. 28

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R., 18th & 20th Sts.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
MAJESTIC.Dec. 31, noon | *ST. PAUL....Jan. 16
*NEW YORK Jan. 9, 10am | OCEANIC.....Jan. 21
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
CEDRIC.....Jan. 1 | CEDRIC.....Jan. 29
SALTIC.....Jan. 15 | †CYMRIC.....Feb. 5
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Jan. 24	Feb. 11 Mar. 4
Feb. 21, Mar. 7	Mar. 14 Apr. 4
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George Washington . . Jan. 3
†BARBAROSSA .....JAN. 10
†SCHARNHORST .....JAN. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie . Jan. 20
†KOENIG ALBERT .....JAN. 27
George Washington . . Jan. 31
†Bremen Direct ¶One Cabin (II.)

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★Prinzess Irene . Jan. 8
Berlin . . . Jan. 31
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SAILING HOUR, 1 A. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

*Campania, Dec. 31, 1 a.m.	Lusitania Feb. 25, 1 a. m.
*Carmania, Jan. 10, 10 a.m.	
*Campania, Jan. 28, 1 p.m.	*Carmania, Mar. 4, 3 p.m.
*Carmania Feb. 4, 3 p.m.	Mauretania Mar. 11, 1 P. M.
*Campania, Feb. 18, 1 a.m.	
*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.	

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†PANNONIA....Jan. 13	†ULTONIA.....Feb. 18

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§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
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From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
*La Savoie.....Dec. 31 *La Provence....Jan. 21
‡France (new).....Jan. 7 *La Savoie.....Jan. 28
*La Lorraine.....Jan. 14 ‡France (new)...Feb. 4
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
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Regular Fortnightly Sailings.
To Rotterdam, $60 & up, 1st cabin; $45, 2d. To Libau, $75 & up, 1st Cabin; $50, 2d.
Kursk Jan. 10, 3 P.M. | Czar....Feb. 7, 2 PM
Russia Jan. 24, 3 PM | Dwina Feb. 17, 2 PM
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*Verona, Jan. 17, 11 AM | ‡Stampalia Jan. 31, 11 AM
†Ancona Jan. 21, 11 AM | *America Feb. 14, 11 AM
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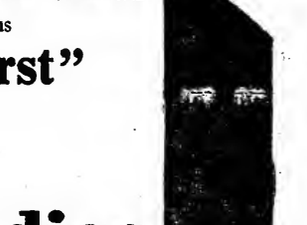
Great White Fleet



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The New York Times.

CONNECTING LINKS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Bridge and Tunnel Commission Reported to be in Favor of a Tunnel at Canal Street to Cost About $11,000,000---Representatives of the State of New Jersey Advocate a Bridge at Fifty-eighth Street Estimated to Cost $42,000,000.

THE question of whether the highway systems of the States of New York and New Jersey shall be connected with a bridge or a tunnel will be decided at a meeting of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission next week.

For seven years the matter has been argued pro and con by the adherents of both plans and voluminous reports have been made on the subject. Plans have been prepared for both a bridge and a tunnel and tentative sites selected.

According to the estimates of consulting engineers, a bridge crossing the Hudson River at Fifty-eighth Street would cost $42,000,000, including real estate necessary for the approaches, while a pair of tunnels at Canal Street would cost $11,000,000.

That there is a wide difference of opinion regarding the merits of the two plans was shown at a public hearing before the Commission about ten days ago. The mercantile interests of this city favored a tunnel, while the New Jersey representatives and New York citizens interested in automobiling want a bridge.

Joseph E. Kean, who spoke for the Central Mercantile Association, consisting of retail and wholesale merchants between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, Fourth Avenue and the North River, held that tunnels to New Jersey should be constructed in pairs, and that the first pair ought to land in Manhattan somewhere between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets.

His recommendation of tunnels was supported by Edward Hagaman Hall for the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, who favored Canal Street as the New York terminal. Bruce M. Falconer of the Fifth Avenue Association said the important mercantile development along Thirty-fourth Street demanded that the tunnels should start about here.

W. W. Niles of the North Side Board of Trade favored the construction of a bridge and dwelt upon the great automobile traffic a structure connecting the two States at Fifty-ninth Street would draw.

Real estate owners of North Hudson and Bergen County, New Jersey are aroused by the persistent rumor that the Commission in its reports to the Legislature of New Jersey and New York next month will recommend the construction of vehicular tunnels instead of a bridge.

Lower Jersey City is enthusiastically boosting the tunnel project, because the Jersey City people realize that a pair of vehicular tunnels would do much to boom lower Jersey City.

The Bergen Committee has been organized at the Union League Club in Hackensack, and it has for its object the stimulation of sentiment in favor of a bridge across the Hudson. George T. Winne of Hasbrouck Heights is Chairman of this committee, which is going to try to organize the bridge people not only in Bergen and North Hudson, but also in Essex and Passaic Counties.

In a notice issued last week the committee says:

"The committee intends to use every means possible to arouse enthusiasm throughout Northern New Jersey as to the necessity for prompt and concerted effort on the part of the people in every city and town to get busy and talk up the bridge and tunnel project now being considered by the Commissioners of New York and New Jersey.

"The committee has decided to call a meeting of all those interested at an early date, and to invite the Mayors of every municipality to attend, as well as all organizations and individuals, and ask the press to aid by publishing news of its action, so that a representative body of men may get together and lend their aid and secure the bridge, which is necessary to satisfactorily take care of the growing needs of our territory.

"It is agreed that if a tunnel is necessary to meet the requirements of Hudson County, by all means see that they get it, but that would not supply the needs of this fast growing section, and a bridge should be started at the same time, for when you realize how long a time is required to complete these vast undertakings it is assured their capacity will be severely taxed by the time of their completion."

Boller, Hodge & Baird, consulting engineers, in presenting their plans for a bridge at Fifty-eighth Street, said: "We have assumed that the bridge should have a capacity for eight lines of rapid transit trains; being two tracks for subway trains, two for elevated railway trains, two for New York (slot) trolley cars, and two for New Jersey (overhead) trolley cars, and in addition thereto we have provided two driveways, each thirty-six feet wide, each having a capacity for four vehicles abreast, and there will be two sidewalks, each eight feet wide, giving a splendid point of view for pedestrians during naval parades and the river pageants. The total moving load of all lines of travel, when simultaneously loaded, is assumed to be 20,000 pounds per lineal foot of bridge.

"We have assumed the clear height over the river to be 170 feet, which is thirty-five feet higher than any of the bridges over the East River, and this will require a grade of only 2 48-100 per cent. from Ninth Avenue to the New York pier, and thence level to the Hudson County Boulevard Loop in Weehawken.

"The clear distance between the pier-head lines of 1897 at this site is 2,730 feet, making a span of 2,880 feet centre to centre of towers, which will make the longest span in the world, but thoroughly practical from the points of construction, erection, and expense. The total length of the bridge, including approaches, is 8,330 feet from Ninth Avenue, New York, to the Boulevard in Weehawken.

"A suspension type has been adopted as being the most practical and economical for this type of span. The towers will be of steel, reaching a height of about six hundred feet above the water. The main cables will be stiffened with secondary cables and web members, and the anchorages will be carried into the natural ledge rock on each shore."

Plans for the tunnels have been prepared by Jacobs & Davies, Inc., who in their report to the Commission say, "The proper location of such a connecting link between the highway systems of the two States should be such as to connect in the most direct manner the existing centres of traffic so as to enable it to serve the convenience of the greatest number of users.

"Within the State of New York the centre of gravity for vehicular traffic is unquestionably in the downtown section of Manhattan, where access can be had to the wholesale distributing centres, the steamship piers, and connection made with the existing lines of communication over the East River bridges to the manufacturing, commercial and distributing centres of Brooklyn.

"Likewise, in New Jersey the centre of vehicular traffic is about abreast of the same point, the origin or destination of most of the traffic being in the lower sections of Jersey City and Hoboken and in the city of Newark, Essex County, practically on a direct line to the west.

We have obtained, either from actual count or from official returns, statistics of wagon travel on the various ferries crossing the Hudson River, which indicates that of a total vehicular traffic of some 19,660 vehicles daily in both directions, not more than 2,000 per day use the ferries for the uptown districts north of Twenty-third Street. The great density of traffic for commercial vehicles is in the downtown district, the uptown ferries being used for the most part by pleasure vehicles.

"Physical conditions in the downtown district are also favorable to tunnel and adverse to a bridge, while in the uptown district the reverse obtains.

"In view, therefore, of the requirements of the traffic and the physical conditions, we recommend as a location for the first tunnel a line from the foot of Canal Street, Manhattan, to intersect the shore line of Jersey City at approximately the extended line of Twelfth Street, Jersey City, which is the line of division between the properties of the Erie and Lackawanna railroads, and extending thence to a portal in the block between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets and Provost and Henderson Streets, so that the surface of the street is reached at Henderson Street, which is the first continuous street parallel to the river connecting Jersey City and Hoboken.

"This location will not interfere with the various projected rapid transit tunnels or subways; or with the developments and improvements contemplated by the railroads or by the cities; and it will not obstruct or interfere with public streets or private property other than in its outlet upon Canal Street, where the widening of the street for one block would be necessary.

"Two such tunnels as these are in successful operation under the River Thames, in London—the Blackwall tunnel and the Rotherhithe tunnel; one under the harbor at Glasgow, and one under the Elbe at Hamburg. The Blackwall tunnel is 6,200 feet long and the Rotherhitho tunnel is 6,883 feet long; and each of these tunnels consists of a single tube providing for traffic in both directions in one tunnel, and in the last year each of these tunnels accommodated almost exactly 1,000,000 vehicles, including automobiles. The Glasgow and Hamburg tunnels have separate tubes for the traffic in each direction, and are provided with shafts, with elevators, for access to the surface.

"None of the above tunnels is equipped with mechanical ventilating apparatus, as it has not been found necessary, although provision was made in the Blackwall tunnel so that it could be installed if required. In the present case, we recommend that mechanical ventilating plants, with the necessary air ducts, be installed.

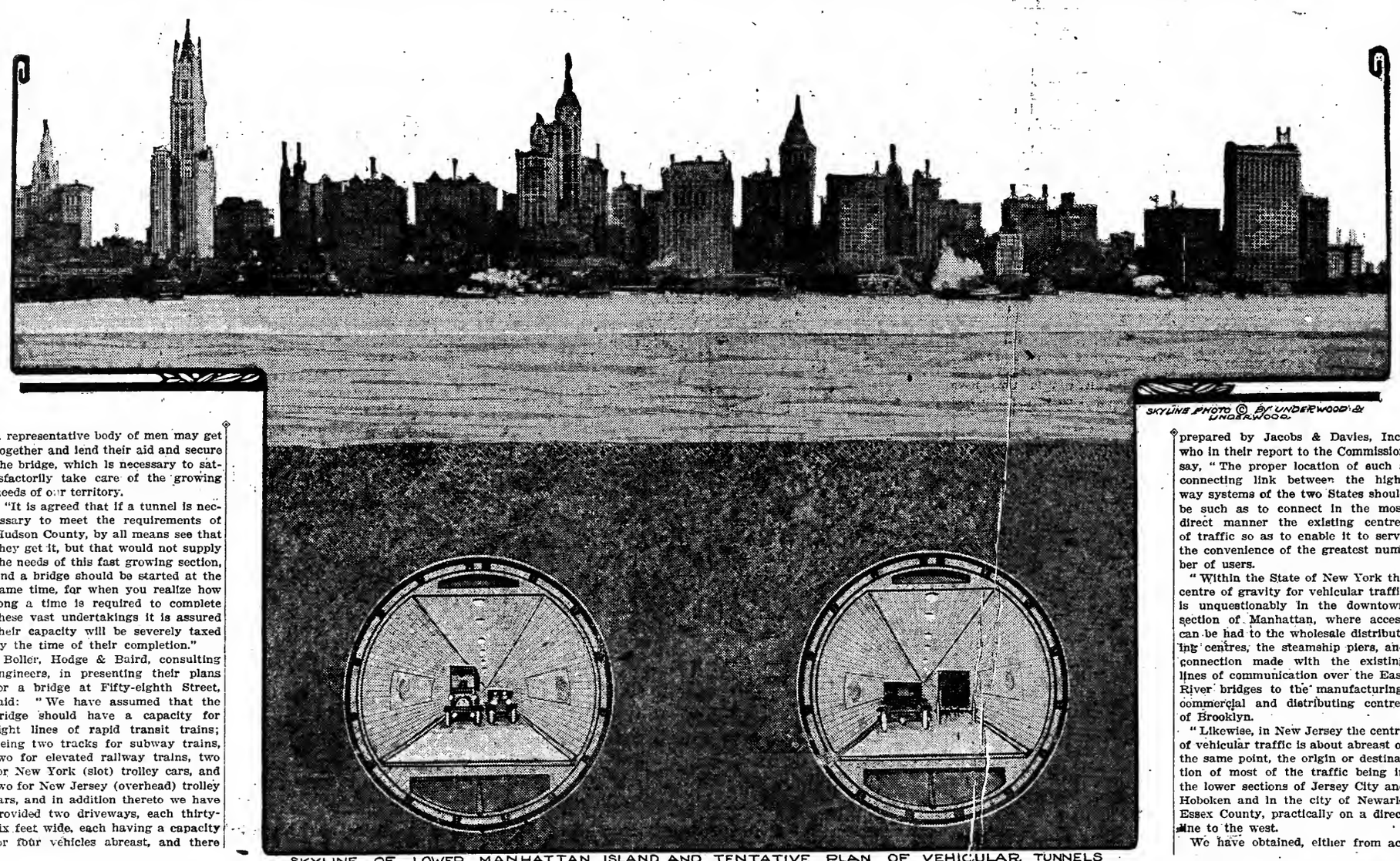
"The cost of such a pair of tunnels with approaches to the surface, including easements or right of way, carrying charges, engineering and contingencies, we estimate would be $11,000,000.

"The time needed for construction we estimate at three years; and, bearing upon this, it will be of interest to know that the two tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing the Hudson River were constructed in eighteen months' actual elapsed time; so that this allowance is reasonable and liberal.

"In respect to connection of the borough of Richmond, New York, with Bayonne, or with the main Jersey coast below Newark Bay, the character of the geological formation, the topographical conditions, and the conditions of the waterways, make these locations peculiarly fitted for connection by tunnel between the two States at any points where it might be desirable to so connect the highway systems."

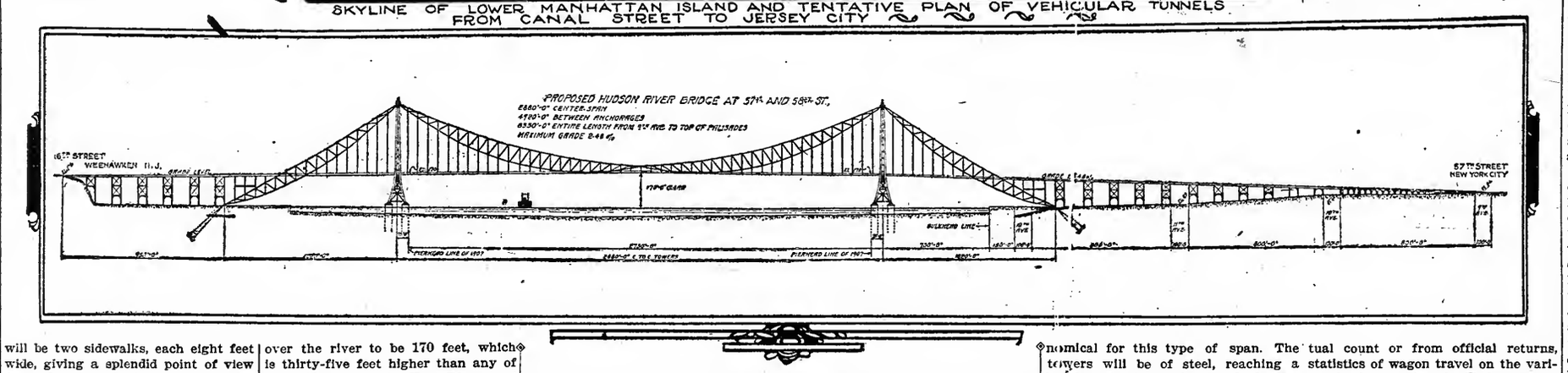
The New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission is composed of McDougall Hawkes, Chairman; E. W. Bloomingdale, George R. Dyer, A. J. Shamberg, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, and Morris M. Frohlich, Secretary.

The members of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission are W. H. Noyes, Col. J. Hollis Wells, De Witt Van Buskirk, George Limouze, and John J. O'Leary.



SKYLINE PHOTO © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

SKYLINE OF LOWER MANHATTAN ISLAND AND TENTATIVE PLAN OF VEHICULAR TUNNELS FROM CANAL STREET TO JERSEY CITY



REVIEW OF THE REALTY MARKET DURING THE PAST YEAR—PROSPECTS FOR 1914

By Francis H. Sisson,
Secretary of the American Real Estate Company.

The real estate business in New York during the past year has shared in the general business depression. A tight mortgage market and the enforced liquidation by a few have caused some losses, but New York real estate has fluctuated less than almost any other commodity in which money is invested. New York real estate on the whole is worth intrinsically as much to-day as it was a month or a year ago.

It is a fact, however, that New York is somewhat overbuilt. Because buildings of certain classes have been built in some districts in advance of their need, it does not mean that the land upon which these buildings are placed has fallen in value, but that the owners have improved their plots too early, and we must now wait for the city's growth to absorb the vacancy.

Since the mortgage market became tight last Summer there has been a gradual decrease in the number of new buildings erected, and this has caused an improvement in the general rental situation. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with New York real estate. The building movement has simply gone a little too fast and we must not take up the slack. Many of our leading merchants say that the holiday business has been up to normal, and in some cases has exceeded the volume of past years. This would indicate that the purchasing power of the people has not decreased to any marked extent.

Some people have been led to go into the real estate business with insufficient capital, too little experience, or defective judgment, and the results have not been satisfactory. There is no magic wand in the real estate business that brings profits to the investor. It requires sound judgment and sufficient capital to make the enterprise a success.

That New York real estate is well regarded as a sound and profitable investment is evidenced by the fact that there have come into the market during the past few weeks large sums of money for investment by outside capitalists who believe that New York real estate is the safest thing in which they can place their money. These capitalists have already made several large purchases and are looking for further investments along this line.

The returns on New York real estate as an investment must be considered on the average for a term of years rather than as an opportunity for temporary speculation. There has been no better time during the past five years than the present to make wise investments in this field for holding over a long period. The law of supply and demand will keep right on working to the general advantage of real estate owners in spite of temporary or local setbacks.

One of the ablest brokers in the city has very aptly described the situation in saying that beginning with 1907 we have passed through seven lean years in the real estate market and by precedent and economic law we have every reason to believe that seven fat years will soon follow.

If the Governmental authorities, national, State, and municipal, will only co-operate to give business generally, and the real estate business in particular, a chance to adjust itself to new conditions without undue annoyance, it is only a question of time when healthy conditions will again prevail in the real estate market.

There has been a tendency on the part of some critics either through lack of information or for personal reasons to call into question the ownership of New York real estate in the agitation which has followed the failure of several companies engaged in that business during the past year. Some phases of this agitation are to be deprecated from the standpoint of real estate ownership, and I believe are not warranted.

The suggestion that companies offering securities of any form based upon real estate be placed under the supervision of the State Banking Department is all right so far as it goes, but any effort by legislation to pass such regulation for real estate companies alone without including all classes of business would be unjust discrimination against a business which I am confident can show quite as good a record as any other.

Indeed, the entire amount of money lost by the failure of real estate companies in the State would be only small in comparison to that which has been lost to investors of New York State through dishonest, fake securities of other sorts, worthless mining and oil stocks, irrigation bonds, railroad, public utility, and industrial promotions, highly watered and manipulated, have cost the people of New York many millions, and if the regulation of security offerings is to be undertaken, as it undoubtedly should be, it should be in the interest of all the investors of the State, offering protection against every form of dishonest or unsound security offering and not directly against the real estate business alone.

The only possible assumption to be made from a good deal of the comment which has been published in this matter is that the only safe place for investing money in real estate is in real estate mortgages or obligations secured by mortgages, and that any other employment of capital in real estate is too hazardous for public consideration. If this be true no individual or company can afford to own the equity in real estate above the underlying mortgage, and in turn the underlying mortgage would be unsound, for no one could afford to hold the equity and operate the property for profit.

If the ownership of real estate in New York City is not made attractive to individuals and corporations there would be no business for either the broker or the lender, and unless the unity of interest of these three, owner, broker, and lender, be clearly understood and established without unjust discrimination, real estate in New York will not offer an attractive field for investment.

Moreover, if the investor cannot expect a return of at least 6 per cent. on the average during a term of years from equities in New York real estate, what possible inducement can there be for inviting investment there? When mortgage lenders are demanding 5 per cent. and 5½ per cent., with other charges materially increasing the cost of the money, how can they logically argue against the possibility of a 6 per cent. return to the owner upon his equity?

Some of the specious arguments and half truths which have been employed in the discussion of this real estate situation recently seem to leave out of account entirely that which has been the dominant factor in the New York real estate business for 300 years, namely, the constant increase of land values, and also the legitimate profits which may be realized in real estate operation apart from the ownership of improved properties for income.

The purchase of vacant land in bulk and its preparation for occupancy, the furnishing of residential and business space for the constantly increasing demands of the growing city, are as legitimate enterprises for the employment of money and the taking of profits as any that exist, and there are few businesses which can show a more consistent record of profit earning for a long period of years than this.

What the real estate situation needs, then, is, first, proper legislation regulating security offerings of all sorts in this State which will preclude any unsound offerings, enforce publicity, and prevent misrepresentation of every sort. Under impartial supervision, the real estate business can hold its own, but that it should alone be placed under banking supervision, while other businesses are left to deal with the public's money as they please, would be entirely unfair and a bodyblow to the ownership of New York real estate.

There is no more kinship between the Banking Department and the real estate business than between the Banking Department and any other kind of business, and no justification whatever for such a distinction. Only a selfish interest or immature thinking would suggest it. Freedom from persecution and excessive regulation by State and city authorities would do much to relieve the situation, and a tendency toward a conservative attitude on the part of money lenders toward new improvements would give the city a chance to absorb its unoccupied space, which will, in turn, precipitate new and sound activity.

New transit lines under construction will mean a greater distribution of population and a tremendous work of improving the outlying districts of the city for occupancy when brought readily within the five-cent rapid transit zone. Perhaps the greatest need of real estate interests in the city is to get together on a basis of common understanding in the furtherance of common interests, to insure protection against unsound legislation, and to unite their efforts for making real estate a sound and attractive field of investment.

SQUARE FOOT REALTY VALUES

In the big cities of the Old World the highest value seems to belong to a property in Rome, says the Construction News. Here is where a value of $450 a square foot is found, and the land is not used for an income producing building, but includes the property of the German embassy to Italy.

Business property in Rome does not bring nearly this high price. In the principal centres of offices and shops the values do not amount much above $200 a square foot. In Berlin is a property which recently sold for $180 a square foot and thereby established a new high record value for real estate in that city.

This property is located in the heart of the big shops and department stores. It contains 3,000 square feet, the building being old and occupied by a cigar store and corset shop, with offices above.

Buildings are limited in Berlin to a height of not more than five stories, so that it is not possible, by erecting a skyscraper on the property, to increase the value sufficiently to approach values in New York.

The record price for New York City property is held by a small plot popularly known as No. 1 Wall Street, the Broadway number of which is 86, fronting 29.10 on Broadway and 39.10 on Wall Street. Its high average of about $560 a square foot paid in 1905 is due both to its strategic position and small size.

In France, in what are regarded as the most valuable locations, prices quoted on six buildings vary from $150 to $280 a square foot. Generally speaking, the price of building land in Paris during the last twelve or fifteen years has doubled in the most famous quarters, and rents have doubled in the same period.

INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK

New York City, according to the Industrial Directory just issued by the State Department of Labor, has 34,000 factories, with 682,796 employes.

The largest manufacturing interest in the city is clothing and millinery, in which more than 250,000 persons are employed. The manufacture of women's clothing employs 100,000 workers, men's clothing nearly 70,000, women's white goods 14,000, and millinery 12,000.

Metal working is second in importance with more than 100,000 employes. The manufacture of paper goods stands third, with 75,000 employes, of whom 60,000 are in the printing and publishing industry. The manufacture of food, liquor, and tobacco comes fourth, with 22,000 employes in the cigar industry, and 17,000 in bakeries.

More than 55 per cent. of the total factory population of the State is in this city. From one-third to three-fourths of the total force in every industrial group, excepting that of paper-making, are employed here. The city holds first place in 144 of the 466 industrial groups, second place in twenty, and third place in five.

Manhattan has 68 per cent. of the employes in the city, Brooklyn 22 per cent., Queens 5 per cent., Bronx 4 per cent., and Richmond 1 per cent.

Of the 37,000 textile mill operatives in the city, 14,000 are employed in Brooklyn. The most important industries in the Bronx are metal working and the manufacture of pianos and textiles. In Queens and Richmond metal working is the leading industry.

In the entire State there are 148,851 factories, employing 1,236,150 persons, of whom 347,601 are women and 13,519 are children.

Estimating the State's population at 9,500,000 these figures give an average of one factory worker out of every eight of the total population.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Greenwich Village Loft and East Side Houses Involved in a Trade.

BIG HAMILTON PLOT SOLD

Important Bronx Corner Sold to a Holding Company—An Active Suburban Market.

An interesting deal involving a Greenwich Village loft and five houses on the upper east side, between Park and Lexington Avenues, has been virtually closed between George A. MacDonald and Robert Weber, who have had options on the properties recorded. The Greenwich loft, a six-story building at 799 and 801 Washington Street, a plot 42 by 89, at the northeast corner of Horatio Street.

It is owned by George A. MacDonald, and he has contracted to sell it to Robert Weber, who agrees to give in exchange the five three-story houses at 124 to 132 East Ninety-second Street, covering a plot 75 by 100, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The assessed value of the loft property is $70,000, and the Ninety-second Street property is assessed at $60,000.

Buys Jane Street Corner.

The three story frame dwelling at 831 West Fourth Street, being the southeast corner of Jane Street, a plot 22 by 55, has been purchased by Adelina M. Cramer from Edward A. Heifer.

Deal on West Thirtieth Street.

The estate of Robert Ray Hamilton has sold 626, 628, 630, and 632 West Thirtieth Street, old brick and frame buildings, on plot 100 by 98.9, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, and facing the freight terminal of the New York Central Railroad.

West Side Residence Sales.

The four-story private residence at 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, which was built for the late Patrick Farrelly, has been sold for the estate of Joseph J. Little to a Mrs. Decker for occupancy. The plot is 25 by 100. Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with Thomas L. Reynolds, acted as brokers.

The four-story stone private residence at 3 West Eighty-first Street, on plot 22.6 by 102.2, adjoining the Beresford Hotel, has been sold by Mrs. Alice B. Weiffenbach. It was held at $75,000, and has been purchased for investment. Hornor & Co., in conjunction with Samuel Colcord, were the brokers.

Bronx Borough.

Richard H. Scobie has sold for the Tremont Avenue Land Company to John McNulty the plot of four lots on the southwest corner of Elsmere Place, Southern Boulevard and Crotona Parkway, fronting 109 feet on Southern Boulevard, 89 on Elsmere Place, and 133.58 on the south side. The buyer will improve it with two apartment houses. This completes the sale of the entire block by the same broker. Mr. McNulty improved the block to the north with two apartment houses about six months ago.

The three-story business building on the south side of 161st Street, 107.4 feet front, by 24, comprising the block front between Park and Courtlandt Avenues, has been sold by John Kelly for John E. Griffiths. The buyer gave in part payment a plot on the east side of Webster Avenue, 124 feet south of 183d Street. The same broker has also sold for Jennie E. Teichman a Webster Avenue plot, east side, 220 feet south of 183d Street, the buyer giving in part payment a two-family house at 3,327 Decatur Avenue, 30 by 100.

The Ekin Holding Company has sold the northeast corner of 174th Street and Hoe Avenue to the Hoe Holding Corporation. The latter company has also secured the adjoining parcel on 174th Street from Judge Edgar J. Lauer, thus accumulating a plot 85 by 80, which is to be resold to a builder. A. N. Getterman negotiated the sale.

Stephen Wray has sold to Ellinor O. Mertensen for $3,400 the lot 26.5 by 101.5, located on the east side of White Plains Road, 225 feet north of Locust Avenue.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $14,000 on the five-story triple flat on lot 24.98 by 99.37, known as 453 St. Ann's Avenue.

Good Sales at Newark.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for Mrs. John Poinier to Joseph Heller and Joseph Bell three lots at 428 to 432 Avon Avenue, Newark, a plot 75 by 100. The new owners are erecting three three-family houses on the property. The same broker has also sold for the estate of Nicholas Romaine the northeast corner of Washington and Delevan Avenues, a plot 80 by 100. The buyer, the J. H. Mayzel Company, will erect a twenty-four family apartment house to cost about $65,000.

New Jersey Estate Sold.

Derschuch & Company have sold the country estate of the late Conrad Stein, on the North Shrewsbury River, at Fairhaven, N. J. The property consists of 12 acres, with 300 feet water front and riparian rights, a 20 room residence, gardener's house, garage, dock, boat house, and other buildings. It was held at $37,500. The purchaser is said to be a New York business man.

City to Pay Cemetery Assessments.

Over $2,000,000 will be saved to property owners in the Second Ward of Queens if the plan suggested by Borough President Cyrus W. Miller of the Bronx is adopted. The plan proposes to remedy the injustice arising from the inability of the city to place upon cemetery corporations an assessment for public improvements. Taxpayers of Queens last Summer started a movement to secure relief through legislation, but there was some doubt as to whether a bill, if passed, would be constitutional.

Borough President Miller's plan is that the city shall bear the burden of assessment for the cemetery corporations' shares. Under existing conditions, if a sewer is laid in a street fronting a cemetery the property owners on the side of the street opposite must pay the entire cost. Likewise, if a sidewalk is laid the cemetery corporations are even exempt from assessments for walks laid in front of their property and the owners of the property on the other side of the street would be compelled to pay it.

SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE

Representation Demanded in Liquidation of Savings Company.

To protect their own interests, the shareholders in the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, now in liquidation with its affiliated concerns, of which the Columbia Real Estate Company was one, have organized a Shareholders' Protective Committee. Its efforts, said Robert W. Thompson, Sr., of Thompson, Warren & Pelgram, attorneys, yesterday, will be along the following lines:

Representation in all court proceedings involving appraisements, compromises, and approval of accounts.

Organization of a selling agency upon the property, and other protective measures to save prices.

Calling of a general meeting, at which all shareholders shall be entitled to vote for a trustee or permanent liquidating officer if necessary.

Preparation of a plan for reorganization or method of dividing assets which cannot readily be sold.

Investigation of complaints, agreement as to preferences or method of submitting disagreement to arbitration or prompt judicial decision.

As a result of the efforts to conserve the shareholders' interests, Justice Cohalan recently refused to approve the expenditure of $127,000 by the Banking Department in this connection. In his letter to the stockholders, Mr. Thompson states that in granting the order for a dividend of 15 per cent. the court expressly withheld approval of the disbursements already made by the Superintendent of Banks.

39th Street Leasing Values.

The lease just taken by Mrs. Willard of the remodeled house at 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, recently announced as representing an aggregate of about $10,000 for the ten-year term, is based on a graduated scale in which the average yearly amount is $6,650 gross. The rental for the first two years is $6,000 gross, for the next three years $6,500, and for the last five years $7,600 gross, the owner paying the taxes. Moore & Wyckoff were the brokers.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased to Harold Godwin of Roslyn, L. I., the four-story residence at 222 Madison Avenue for Gilbert E. Jones, Jr. The residence is between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, opposite the Morgan home. The same brokers have also leased the five-story dwelling at 52 East Sixty-seventh Street for Paulding Fosdick to Mrs. Herbert McBride of Cleveland, Ohio.

To Sell Hotel Rector.

One of the most important auction sales of the year will be held on Friday next by Bryan L. Kennelly, at which time the Hotel Rector, a fifteen-story stone building, will be sold at Supreme Court foreclosure sale. The property is now known as the Hotel Claridge, and is located on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.

Object to Higher Insurance Rates.

At the meeting last week of the United Real Estate Owners' Association a committee was appointed to take measures to prevent the increase in the rates of liability insurance. Charles W. Eidt is Chairman of the committee.

Districting Cities.

"Districting" cities is a not uncommon practice in Europe, especially in Germany, but the first American city to adopt the plan is Minneapolis, Minn. A law enacted by the Legislature of Minnesota, at its last session, permits cities with a population exceeding 50,000 to establish exclusion districts. When petitioned by 50 per cent. of the property owners in a neighborhood, a City Council may, by a two-thirds vote, designate such neighborhood as a residential or an industrial district.

Will Oppose Road Plans.

Some of the largest property owners in the towns of North Castle and Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, are protesting against a motion now before the courts to discontinue about sixteen miles of roads in and about Kensico Lake in territory now owned by the City of New York. It is claimed by taxpayers that no substitute highways have been provided and particularly in the case of the road across Kensico Lake. The application in question comes up before Justice Keogh to-morrow.

Investor Buys Midtown Loft.

An important deal in the midtown loft zone was reported yesterday by Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, who sold for Reuben E. Fichthorn to David Steiner, 154 and 156 West Twenty-seventh street, a seven-story loft on a plot 44.4 by 98.9.

The property was purchased at auction by the seller in December, 1912, for $88,501. It is understood that the buyer will hold the property for investment.

PROSPECT FOR 1914 MORTGAGE LOANS

Brokers Optimistic and Will Be Satisfied if Business Holds Its Own.

STUDYING THE SITUATION

Statistics for the Past Year Show a Falling Off of Over 50 Per Cent. During Present Year.

"There can be no difference of opinion as to the mortgage money market during the year 1913," said M. Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of the Mortgage Loans Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, when discussing the mortgage market of the present year and the prospects for 1914.

"It has been a period of hard times for the real estate owner and the mortgage broker. The mortgage broker's business is often adversely affected by a lack of demand for money. This usually leads to an excessive supply of money, which in turn stimulates real estate speculation and building, causing a fresh demand for money, and the situation quickly rights itself.

"During the last year, however, we have been confronted with a sudden diminution in the supply of mortgage money, and while this has had the effect of checking speculation and overbuilding, it will in time have a salutary effect on the general real estate market. But a situation such as this cannot be expected to right itself as quickly as some hope and expect.

Glancing at The Record and Guide statistics we find that the total mortgages recorded during the year 1913 up to Dec. 18 were about $165,500,000 as against a total of $274,500,000 for the same period of 1912, and a total of about $289,000,000 for the same period in 1911. Such a marked decrease in the supply of mortgage money has not only affected the pocketbooks of the mortgage brokers, but has also increased the cost of loans to the borrowers both in interest rate and fees.

This situation has been serious enough to awaken a widespread interest in the real estate community. As a result, several organizations are now making a careful study of the situation. The Real Estate Board of New York in particular has gone into this matter in a businesslike way. A special committee for mortgage loans has been formed, composed of some of the best-known mortgage loan brokers of the city, and they have secured the co-operation of the lending institutions, title companies, real estate attorneys, real estate operators, and builders. The work of this committee is only started, and it has been felt that so serious a matter as this ought not to be rushed. On the other hand, the pressing needs of the real estate community are realized, and there will be no unnecessary delay.

A sub-committee is looking into the advisability of conducting a publicity campaign to bring before the public the advantages of investments in first-class real estate securities. Another sub-committee is considering suggested improvements in the present mortgage forms, with the idea of making New York City mortgages a very much more attractive investment than they have been. Still another committee is considering the advisability of the introduction of long-term mortgages with amortization provisions.

In this connection it has been realized from the start that one of the defects of our mortgage system is the lack of convertibility inherent in these investments. This situation has been met in other communities by various devices. The most successful has been the introduction of first mortgage serial bonds, and it is only a question of time when these will be introduced here in New York.

As there seems to be quite some confusion with reference to these first mortgage serial bonds, it may be well to explain just how this proposition has been worked out in other cities and just what is meant.

I have before me literature of The Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, a concern which has been doing business there in first mortgage securities since 1855. They advertise that for fifty-eight years they have sold safe first mortgage investments, both in this country and abroad, and that no investor has suffered loss of interest or principal on any issue of bonds brought out by them. It will be seen from this that their methods have stood the test of time. The offerings before me range all the way from mortgages of $60,000 and $70,000 on apartment houses and uptown store property to a mortgage issue of $2,250,000 on a large State Street department store.

These mortgages run for periods varying from six to twenty years, and in every case a payment in reduction of the principal is made each year, beginning at the end of the second year. The amount paid off annually varies somewhat with the character of the building, and averages from 3 to 4 per cent. of the amount of the loan per annum. As the loans are for 50 per cent. of a conservative value of the property, the annual payments will equal, say 2 per cent of the value.

As an illustration let us take the loan on the so-called "Transportation Building," a twenty-two story fireproof store and office building, occupying a plot of about three hundred feet by sixty-two feet, fronting on Dearborn, Federal and Harrison Streets, Chicago. This loan is for $1,250,000, and is secured by property valued at $2,600,000. It runs for ten years from May 1, 1912, $50,000 is due and payable on May 1, 1914, and each succeeding May 1 until the balance of the principal, $850,000, becomes due May 1, 1922.

The property is deeded in trust to the Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company as security for a bond issue in the amount of $1,250,000, and bonds representing the serial payments due, as well as the balance of the principal due May 1, 1922, are executed as the direct personal obligation of the owner. These bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each and are in coupon form, payable at the office of the trust company.

An investor with money to lend determines on what date he wishes his investment paid back to him and buys the bonds maturing at a date in accordance with such desire. He does not have to bother with the matter of the payment of the taxes, the fire insurance and the collection of the interest. The Trustees attend to all this and all that he has to do is to deposit his coupon, which is cashed in due course. When the amount of the principal becomes due the collection is just as simple.

If he prefers to have his investment returned at different times he can select different maturities. In order that the owner may not be hindered in the sale of his property, (which is one of the bugbears that have been raised regarding the introduction of these securities here in New York,) he is given the privilege in this mortgage of paying off the mortgage on any interest date by giving sixty days' notice and paying a bonus of 1½ per cent.

What are the advantages of this form of investment? In the first place it makes the investment of funds in first mortgage securities much simpler, and in the second place it makes the investments very much more convertible; first, because these bonds become a good collateral for loans; secondly, because the issuing house is always ready to repurchase the securities at a discount of 1 per cent., and thirdly; it offers a very much more attractive investment because the loan automatically decreases in amount from year to year sufficient to take care of any possible depreciation. There are many other advantages, but these are perhaps the most evident.

It has been said that such a system as this will not be introduced in New York because the return on property does not warrant such serial payments. If this is true, then our real estate is selling too high. All permanently improved real estate must to-day yield a sufficient return to cover all possible depreciation and cost of refinancing mortgages. The serial payments do not need to be more than an amount equal to the sum of these two factors.

All that the mortgage lender of the future will ask is that the owner of real estate, instead of placing the depreciation and financing charges into his own bank account, (mixing it with his other funds and often spending it before he realizes what he has done,) will invest this in the mortgage on his own property, thus constantly reducing that mortgage, increasing his investment from year to year and increasing his return.

There is no question that a great many of our real estate owners have handled their property just in the manner that this builder feared his children might. In other words, they have been using a portion of the income which should have been going back into the property for living expenses, and have figured that they have been getting an enormous return on their investment, when in reality they have been using something that did not, economically speaking, belong to them. Fortunately, the rise in ground values in our city has been so rapid that few of these owners have come to grief in the past. Many of us believe that we have now entered a period of equalization of values. If this is so, then it is high time that we organized our mortgage system on such a basis as to take account of the depreciation of buildings which is sure and certain.

"In conclusion, I am not over-optimistic as to the year 1914. I believe we may be well satisfied if business holds its own during this year. We should lay a broad foundation and prepare for better times which are sure to come. Our Borough President, Hon. George McAneny, recently compared the work of the last city administration to the work of the builders of our skyscrapers, who dig down into the ground, deep down to bedrock, sinking caissons and spending months and months in working beneath the surface. After months of subterranean toil, we suddenly see a structure arise which fairly springs into the air.

"It seems to me that we are in the foundation period with our mortgage situation. We must rear a new structure, and before doing so we must build down, not up. We will do well if we succeed in laying down our foundation properly during the year 1914.

"Let us hope that the foundation will be so well laid that the superstructure will rise rapidly, as soon as this foundation has been completed. Money is sure to return to the real estate market as soon as funds for investment become plentiful. We have at our command the very best basis for the safest investment security that exists anywhere in the world. It is up to us to do the rest."

New Public Park.

The Board of Estimate has authorized the laying out of a park to comprise the triangular plot bounded by Broadway, West 174th Street and Wadsworth Avenue, Manhattan.

MORE REGULATIONS FOR LOFT WORKERS

After Feb. 1 Number of Employes on a Floor Will Be Governed by Stair Exits.

LAW ENFORCED REASONABLY

Fifth Avenue Association Compiling Statistics of Loft Conditions.

A new section of the factory law will go into effect on Feb. 1, next, and its provisions are attracting considerable attention among realty brokers and tenants of large lofts in which manufacturing trades are permitted. The greater part of the new legislation regarding factory buildings, under the auspices of the New York State Department of Labor, went into effect on Oct. 1.

In brief, these new regulations cover a wide field of factory conditions including fire escape provisions, safety, and the number of employes permitted per square foot of floor space. The law goes farther than the mere floor space limitations and the section which becomes operative on Feb. 1 adds another element of limitation whereby the occupants above the ground floor of any building shall be regulated in accordance with the width of stairway exits.

This provision stipulates that no more than fourteen persons, in buildings erected prior to Feb. 1, shall be employed for every eighteen inches of stairway provided for such floor. In buildings which shall be erected hereafter this provision increases the stairway exits to a width of 22 inches for the same proportionate number of employes, thus enforcing more liberal means of exits in future structures.

The Department of Labor, in this section of the law, takes into consideration the type of each building and in accordance with the superiority of its fire-proofing facilities as well as the installation of the sprinkler system permits an additional number of employes so that where there are fire walls and the sprinkler system the first limitation of fourteen persons for 36 inches of stairway or twenty-eight persons for three feet of stairway, the average in most of the side street lofts, the number allowed is increased to at least sixty-three.

The chief reasons for these stricter factory laws were for the purpose of preventing overcongestion, which was beginning to be a serious menace in many buildings and certain parts of the city, in addition to insuring greater means of safety for the workers.

The enforcing of the law has naturally occasioned some changes and more changes will be necessary when the section limiting employes in respect to the means of reasonable exits goes into effect on Feb. 1. Some removals of firms which employ a large number of workers on a floor have already been made and others, it was stated yesterday by brokers who do an extensive loft leasing business, will be rendered necessary during the Spring.

The enforcement of the labor and factory laws has been by no means revolutionary as had originally been feared by some brokers and many tenants. F. S. Carstein of Carstein & Linnekin, which has done a large loft-leasing business in the Fourth Avenue vicinity, said yesterday in discussing the effect of the laws upon loft tenants:

"At first I was somewhat alarmed, fearing that the radical requirements demanded would occasion a great deal of difficulty to owners and tenants alike. But the results, since Oct. 1, when most of the provisions went into effect, have not been of a revolutionary character. For one thing, the Department of Labor has been very reasonable, the intention evidently being to enforce the law with leniency, so as to occasion no immediate harm in a sudden transition from the older methods to the new requirements.

"One decidedly beneficial thing has been the tendency on behalf of the Department of Labor to insist that the tenants shall make certain changes in conformity with the law instead of placing the burden entirely upon the owner. The result is that the relation of the tenants to their employes, in respect to working conditions and safeguards, is more harmonious. There is no question that in many cases loft floors were overcrowded and drastic measures were necessary to prevent additional congestion. I now believe, as well as other brokers, that the law on the whole is beneficial to owners and tenants alike.

"It means, of course, a readjustment of loft manufacturing conditions to meet the new requirements and under the lenient, but by no means weak, policy of the Department of Labor, the enforcement of the law is being worked out with general satisfaction."

Some interesting statistics on loft conditions in the Fifth Avenue area are now being compiled by the Fifth Avenue Association. The object is to ascertain the exact number of employes on a floor and from the figures already compiled it is evident that reductions in the number of workers on a floor will be necessary after Feb. 1 in about 25 to 30 per cent. of the lofts within the district from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street, on Fifth Avenue and the immediate side streets. This means that only that percentage of floor area will be subject to change, for a majority of the floors devoted to manufacturing uses in this area come well within the factory regulations.

This work, which has been undertaken as an aid to the Department of Labor, is under the direct charge of J. Bernstein as Technical Director for the Fifth Avenue Association. Practically no difficulty has been experienced in making the inspection and the various firms have readily permitted the Inspectors to enter their property and make necessary measurements. In the work the co-operation of the Department of Public Affairs of the New York University has been obtained.

The department is in charge of Prof. Jenks and he has detailed a number of students as assistants. Many of them are making personal inspection of the loft buildings and compiling the statistics. When completed the list will be submitted to the Labor Department. Mr. Bernstein states that in several cases tenants are preparing to make the changes in accordance with the new law and he has also been notified in other cases of contemplated removals by May 1 from lofts where additional space cannot be obtained.

COUNTRY LIFE CHARMS.

Permanent Exposition Depicts Beauties of Westchester County.

The Country Life Permanent Exposition was opened a week ago in the new Grand Central Terminal Building. The exhibit has been attractively arranged. It is exclusively a Westchester County exhibit, and particular attention has been paid in showing the methods of development at Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Green Acres, Bronxville, the White Plains exhibit including Gedney Farm and other choice residential communities within a few miles from the city.

Herbert S. Houston, Vice President of Doubleday, Page & Co., who was one of the speakers at the opening day of the exhibit, said, in speaking of country life:

"The spirit of country life is the full, free spirit of the open. It is compounded of the joy of life and the life of joy. That kind of country life, as I understand it, is to find embodiment in this exposition. Here are to be envisaged the broad and varied activities of the country—the activities of building and planning and raising live stock and establishing homes in the open spaces of the country.

"And that is a fine, stimulating spirit to bring into the city. It is the spirit that is brought into New York every morning by hundreds of thousands of men and women who come to their tasks from the rest and refreshment of the country. These men and women, to a very great degree, are the dynamos of the city. They supply the electrical energy and enthusiasm generated in the country which operates and directs the manifold activities that encompass us here in New York. This exposition will point the way to more men and women who may be prompted to establish more vital points of contact with the great Mother Earth of us all."

COMMISSION FORM FAVORED

Yonkers Committee Approves Optional Charter Bill.

The committee appointed by the Mayor of Yonkers to seek a better form of city Government have about ended their labors. They favor the optional charter bill about to be introduced in the Legislature, and a commission with council of five, one to act as Chairman-Mayor with no power of veto.

This commission has the power of appointment to the offices which are not filled by election such as the corporation Counsel, the City Clerk, Building, Charities, combustibles and other inspectors. In brief, the commission comprises the legislative and executive body of the city.

Another plan, with the city manager, which is somewhat similar to the commission, simply places a little more power in the hands of the manager.

The Council of Five serves as a check on the manager. He is responsible to the people by whom they are elected to office.

NEW EQUITABLE BUILDING.

Excavations Practically Finished for the Great Steel Frame.

Work continues to progress rapidly on the new Equitable Building, and early in the new year the riveting of the great steel framework will begin. The great coffer dam, extending eighty-five feet below the curb line, to the solid rock, with its many caissons and 25,000 cubic yards of cement, reinforced by tons of steel bars, has been practically completed, only the cleaning away of the debris and making ready for the laying of the first of the giant steel beams of the framework remaining to be done.

Above the curb line at Pine Street and Broadway the building covering an entire block from Pine to Cedar Street and from Broadway to Nassau Street, will tower 537 feet 6 inches, and below the curb line there will be another fifty feet. There will be thirty-eight stories above ground and three below. When fully occupied, there will be at least 15,000 workers, men and women, within its walls.

One of the features will be a fire-alarm station with four lines of hose on each floor and competent men to man them should occasion demand. While the building itself is as nearly fireproof as is possible, it is realized that the contents of the offices cannot be made fireproof, and it is for the protection of these that this protective system has been installed.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
EDWD. CORNING, Pres. CHAS. F. BERGER, V. Pres.
EDWARD CORNING CO
BUILDERS
100 W. 42d St. NEW YORK

DECREASE IN YEAR'S BUILDING.

Falling Off of 50 Per Cent. Revealed by Superintendent Miller's Figures—More Expensive Dwellings.

Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan, in discussing the building conditions of the year said yesterday that the plans filed for new structures in 1913 were less by nearly 50 per cent. than the preceding year. This falling off in new operations is due largely to the fact that certain sections of the city were overbuilt in 1912. This led most of the large financial corporations which loan money on building operations to curtail loaning money for such purposes.

Realty owners and brokers are inclined to regard this fact of smaller building activity as very beneficial. Periods of overbuilding frequently occur. A temporary cessation must inevitably follow during which the vacancies have a chance to fill up with tenants. This has been the case at the present time.

It is interesting to note, however, that all the different classes of buildings generally speaking show a decrease except private dwellings.

"Here, strange to say, reversing the usual conditions, there has been an increase," said Mr. Miller. "The increase in private dwellings over 1912 has been 80 per cent. in cost. This is due, perhaps, more to the fact that more expensive private dwellings are being erected than to an increase in number. The average cost of the private dwellings proposed in 1913 was a little over $88,000, an increase of about 60 per cent. over the average cost in 1912, and a higher average than has been noted since the Building Bureau has been a borough institution."

The greatest decrease was in the mercantile buildings; in office buildings the decrease was 75 per cent.; in store and loft buildings, 55 per cent., and in factories, 25 per cent.

"The new buildings operations for the year," explained Mr. Miller, "are 20 per cent. below those for 1907, (the peorest year since 1901,) when they were about $75,000,000, as against $61,000,000 for this year. This same statement may be made as to the number of building operations as well as to the total cost, although it should be remembered that the tendency in Manhattan is to a smaller number of new buildings annually.

"The total number of buildings proposed in Manhattan for 1913 was 570 the next lowest number during the period above noted being 659. Another tendency in building operations in Manhattan in recent years is the increase in the size of individual operations. For 1912 the average cost of the new building operations was $154,000; for 1913, however, it is only $107,000, the lowest since the year 1907."

Among the larger building operations started in 1913, all of which are estimated at $1,000,000 or more, may be mentioned the Lord & Taylor Building, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; the Hallenbeck Building, at Lafayette and White Streets, to replace their old building, which is to be removed for the new Court House site; the Morgan bank building, at Broad and Wall Streets; the National Biscuit Company's new building, at Tenth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and the American Bank Note Company's building, in Greenwich Street.

The highest of the new buildings proposed during the year was the American Bank Note Company's building, about twenty-eight stories, with seven additional stories in the tower, the height to the top of the tower being 374 feet, its estimated cost being given as $3,500,000.

The building operations for 1913 up to Christmas Day are as follows:

Classification.	No.	Est. Cost.
Dwelling houses	32	$2,761,000
Tenement houses	155	21,917,200
Hotels	10	1,385,000
Stores, lofts, &c.	73	13,658,000
Office buildings	19	7,290,000
Manufactories and workshops	20	3,509,000
Schoolhouses	10	1,225,500
Churches	5	330,000
Public buildings—municipal	0	504,000
Public buildings—amusement	99	6,301,875
Stables and garages	37	265,400
Hospitals	5	880,000
Other structures	36	194,710
Total	370	$60,971,685

Alteration plans for the year were filed for 4,674 structures, the total estimated cost being $11,281,242. The sum of $3,346,175 was expended in altering 1,207 stores and loft structures, while the next highest individual item was $1,604,823, representing alterations to 806 private dwellings.

TAX RATE IN SUFFOLK CO.

Levy for 1914 Amounts to $1,395,657—Charges in Each Town.

Taxes for State, county, and town purposes for Suffolk County, Long Island, for 1914, have been levied by the Board of Supervisors. The total amount is $1,395,657.07. The amounts and rates, except in incorporated villages, against each town, are:

Babylon, $96,088.99. Rate, $1.58 on each $100 assessed valuation, while in the incorporated villages of Babylon and Amityville the rate is $1.06.

Brookhaven, $284,670.56. Rate, $1.44. In incorporated villages of Patchogue and Bellport, 95 cents.

East Hampton, $79,882.10. Rate, $1.56. Incorporated village of Sag Harbor, located in towns of East Hampton and South Hampton, $1.14.

Huntington, $180,985.03. Rate, $1.50. Incorporated village of Northport, 80 cents. Islip, $803,590.22. Rate, $1.16. Riverhead, $52,320.14. Rate, $1.16. Shelter Island, $18,075.88. Rate, $1.91. Smithtown, $55,245.88. Rate, $1.24. Southold, $86,513.69. Rate, $1.30. Incorporated village of Greenport, 80 cents.

Southampton, $238,285.03. Rate, $2.34. Incorporated villages of Southampton, as well as in Sag Harbor (as noted under town of East Hampton), $1.14 each.

The town tax rates in the incorporated villages are less because they pay their proportion of the town taxes in their annual village taxes. In portions of the several towns where there are no water or lighting districts the town taxes are not so heavy.

Newark Building at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell an important Newark plot on Jan. 6, at the Court House in Newark. The property is the plot 100 by 87 at 20 to 26 Clinton Street, within one and a half blocks of Broad and Market Streets, occupied by the four-story Clinton building, directly across the street from this property are the Union and Essex Buildings. All car lines for more than ten miles around centre within a block and a half of the property. About two blocks from the property is the Broad Street Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Long Island.

The two-family frame house at 147 Oak Street, Richmond Hill, has been purchased by Franz Hempelmann from W. Smith. The broker was L. Covert.

Bryan L. Kennelly, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Jan 14, 1914,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Executors' Sale Estate of Joseph Bierhoff, Dec'd,
By order of Harry Bierhoff, Edward Nicholson and Dr. Fred Bierhoff, Executors,
1,896 Lexington Av. and 130 East 118th St., Southwest Corner.
No. 1,896 is a 3-story, basement & cellar brownstone dwelling, 8 rooms and bath; size 17.7x55. No. 130 is a 2-story & basement frame dwelling, 13 rooms & bath; size 20x100.11. To be sold in one parcel
126-128 & 134 Alexander Av., 22 ft. south E. 134th St.
This three 4-story single flats, with stores, 6 rooms and bath to each family; size of each, 20x91.
1,476 Webster Av., S. E. Cor. E. 171st St.
This 5-story brick triple flat, with 2 stores, 13 apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trim; size of lot, 25x98x31x99.6.
N. W. Cor. Washington Av. & East 189th St,
The choice plot of 4 lots, ready for improvement, 5 feet below grade. Size of plot, 100x99.
70% May Remain on Mortgages for 2 Years.
Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Attorneys, 25 Broad St.
Executors' Sale Estate of George A. Mott, Dec'd,
623 Walton Av., near East 151st St., BRONX BOROUGH
The 3-story, basement and cellar high-stoop brick Dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; size of lot, 16.8x88. Possession. Open for inspection.
CHAS. H. BANKS, Attorney, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Friday, Jan. 2, 1914
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,
By order of Grenville T. Emmet, Referee,
The Hotel Rector
S. E. cor. Broadway & 44th Street
15-story brick hotel NOW KNOWN AS HOTEL CLARIDGE.
Size 102.3¾ ft. on Broadway by 131.2¾ ft. on 44th St., including leasehold 26.2½x99.11.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney, 176 Broadway.
Booklets, &c., with Attorneys, or at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, 156 BROADWAY.

Bright Outlook for 1914.

With the signing of the Currency Bill and the message of encouragement from President Woodrow Wilson, the last deterring influence has been removed and a general improvement in all lines of business is now certain.

Local conditions are most satisfactory. A new administration with the confidence of the people will work in full accord for the best interests of everyone.

Real Estate will be sure to feel the beneficial effects of the general business improvement.

The outlook for 1914 is most encouraging and Owners, Executors, Administrators and Trustees having property to dispose of are urged to consult me regarding the offering of their holdings at auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET---APARTMENTS

NEW CROSSTOWN SUBWAY

To Run from Fulton Street, Brooklyn to Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Public Service Commissioner George V. S. Williams has announced that the route plans for the proposed crosstown subway from Fulton Street in Brooklyn to the Queensboro Bridge Plaze in Long Island City will be completed and the route formally laid out by the end of the year.

All the surveys have been completed and the draughtsmen are now at work making the geographical and elevation drawings which will show just how the line is to run, both in relation to street lines and height and depth above and below the street surface.

That the Long Island City section is to be elevated from a point in the vicinity of Box Street and Manhattan Avenue in Greenpoint to the Plaza is implied in the statement made by Commissioner Williams that Newtown Creek is to be crossed on a high bridge.

Inasmuch as the new line will have to reach the Plaza at the same level as the other elevated lines running to Astoria and Corona, it is regarded as highly improbable that the engineers will lay out any part of the route on this side of the creek as a subway.

From both an engineering and operating point of view such an arrangement is frowned upon by the engineers of the commission. It would involve too heavy grades and would increase the cost materially, it is said. It would also be necessary to buy a lot of private property in the vicinity of the Bridge Plaza, and also in the vicinity of Borden and East Avenues, in which to make the change of grade from an elevated level to an underground level.

The plans provide, it is said, for crossing Newtown Creek, at East Avenue. The elevated structure would have to be continued over the Long Island Railroad tracks at least as far as Borden Avenue.

No information has been given out as to the rest of the route from Borden and East Avenues, but it is generally assumed that the line would go to Jackson Avenue, and up that street to the Plaza. This was the original plan of the B. R. T. when it first proposed the crosstown route as an all-elevated line.

FARMING IN NEW YORK.

Big Tract for Sale in 1737, with Orchard, Cider Press, and Negroes.

A reminder of former days in New York is contained in the following notice published in the New York Gazette of March 8, 1737. The city at that time did not extend much above Wall Street, so that the farm was on the North River in the lower section of what later became known as Greenwich Village. It shows that orchards were common enough for cider making, and the negro slaves, it will be seen, went with the farm:

"*To be* SOLD—At Publick Vendue, or otherwise, on Monday the 28th of this Instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Farm now in the occupation of Mr. *Florence Van Tarling*, about Four Miles from the City, containing 105 Acres, and extends down to the North-River. There is on said Farm a handsome New-House, a good Orchard, a Cyder-Press, as also Negroes, Utensils for Husbandry.

"Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may be informed of the Title and Condition, of Sale by the Hon. James De Lancey, Esq., Chief Justice of this Province, *Paul* or *John* Richards, Executors of the Estate of Stephen *Richard*, deceased.

"N. B. The Vendue will be held at House upon the said Farm or Plantation."

Brooklyn Brokers' Dinner.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold its annual dinner on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, at the Brooklyn Club. Christopher C. Molienhauer, the newly elected President, will preside, and a number of prominent city officials have been invited to attend and speak. The committee in charge of the dinner is composed of Fred B. Snow, Chairman; E. J. Grant, George H. Gray, Arthur B. Gritman, Charles L. Gilbert, W. J. T. Lynch, and A. H. Waterman.

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW

Properties to be Offered in Manhattan and Bronx Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 260, n s, 100 ft w of Forsyth St, 49.8x75, six-story loft and store building; Rhoda Rieser and others against Morris Weinstein and others; Winthrop & S., attorneys; Townsend Morgan, referee; due, $23,473.50; taxes, &c., $730.50; subject to prior mortgage of $60,000.

120th St, 23 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; John Moller and others, trustees, against Solomon Simon and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. W. Ingram, referee; due, $18,050.06; taxes, &c., $253.90.

127th St, 72 East, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling and one-story rear garage; New York Trust Co. against J. E. Garner and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. Z. Lowe, Jr., referee; due, $10,-713.97; taxes, &c., $199.

AT 3,205 THIRD AVENUE.
By George Price.

Fulton Av, 1,717, w s, 54.11 ft s of 174th St, 18x85.5x18.1x86.2, two-story dwelling; A. J. Weiss against Rebecca Gruber and others; Strasbourger, E. & S., attorneys; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $2,197.50; taxes, &c., $128.22; subject to mortgage of $4,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

160th St, s s, 178.5 ft w of Fort Washington Av, for a six-story tenement, 100x87; Fedwit Realty Co., 1,029 East 163d St, owner; S. Katz, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

95th St, s e, 151 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a nine-story tenement, 85x100.8; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 200 Broadway, owners; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Bradhurst Av, s s, 40 ft n of 152d St, for a six-story apartment, 39.11x87; Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 143th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Bergen Av, n e corner of 149th St, for a one-story brick comfort station, 21x40.5; City of New York, owner; Andrew J. Thomns, Fordham Road and Webster Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

69th St, 12 East, to a four-story dwelling; J. W. Bulsworth, 18 East 53d St, owner; W. W. Bosworth, 527 5th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, e s, 43.5 ft s of 29th St, 20x75, (foreclosure Dec. 24;) Townsend Morgan, referee, to Jane E. Britton, 1,897 Madison Av, Dec. 26.....$75,000
7TH ST., n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x½ block; Rachel Lesser to Candor Realty Corporation, 346 Broadway, Dec. 27; attorney, J. J. Berman, 346 Broadway..$100
11TH ST, 642 East, 25x94.9; Rachel Lesser to Candor Realty Corporation, 346 Broadway, Dec. 27, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, J. J. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$100
16TH ST, 60 and 62 West, 42.2x92.3; George Solomon to Hudson Union Realty Co., 60 West 10th St, Oct. 31; attorneys, Davis & D., 49 Chambers St.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; George H. Bentley to same, Oct. 31; attorneys, same.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Hudson Union Realty Co. to Joseph Koppel, 122 Mercer St, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 31, (mtg $117,500;) attorneys, same.....$100
20TH ST, 24 West, n s, 25x92; Alois Habisreitinger to Louise F., his wife, 43 Jackson St, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $50,000,) ½ part, all title, Dec. 18; attorney, Hy. E. Von Pein, 25 Nassau St.....$100
35 Nassau St.....$100
29TH ST, 119 and 121 East, n s, 50x98.9; Frederick L. Merrism to the Anthony Home, Inc., on premises, (mtg $160,000,) all liens, Dec. 23; attorneys, Anderson & A., 15 Broad St.....$100
30TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Gertrude R. and Violet L. Hamilton to Thomas H. Stewart, 2,836 Decatur Av, all liens, Dec. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1
SAME PROPERTY, Thomas H. Stewart to James C. Crawford, 152 Prospect Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $50,000,) C. A. G., Dec. 22; attorney, same.....$1
33D ST, 157 East, 20x98.9; J. P. Zurla Tile Co. to Camilla Zurla, 157 East 33d St, Dec. 27, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $1
113TH ST, 4 East, s s, 25x100.11, with all title to strip adjoining on w, 0.4x50.5; James Nell to Benjamin Maier, 133 West 113th St, (mtg $19,000,) Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
121ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Stella M. Ehrlich to Martha Traver, Red Hook, N. Y., all liens, Sept. 12...$100
128TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 100x98.9; H. C. D. Co. to Allaire Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, Dec. 24; attorney, I. Witkind, 299 Broadway $100

Bronx.

CONCORD ST, n w corner of 144th St, 122.6x100; Lillian C. Rogers to Isabella M. Meeks, 368 East 173d St, Oct. 10, 1912, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 321 3d Av. $100
EDSALL ST, n e s, 359 ft n w of Boston Post Road, 25x100; Mary E. Meade to William J. Tourney, 381 East 140th St, Dec. 22; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St $1
OLINVILLE AV, w s, 650 ft n of 216th St, 25x100, and Olinville Av, w s, 400 ft n of 219th St, 25x100; Sarah Cohn to Michael Maier and another, 150 East 78th St, Jan. 21, (prior mtg $9,000;) attorneys, Patterson & B., 43 Cedar St.....$100
LOT 121, map of Lohbauer Park; Lidwina Ilg to Francesco Santamorena, 329 East 112th St, Dec. 26, (mtg $665;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 367, e s, 23x—; Anna Lutz to David M. Kaplan, 30 Beekman Place, Dec. 24, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Deichler, 140 Nassau St.....$2,000
14TH ST, 204 to 212 West, 100x95; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Jacob Kottek, 17 West 70th St, Dec. 26; demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Moses Cowen, 99 Nassau St..$5,000
30TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Thomas H. Stewart to Gertrude R. Hamilton and another, 875 Park Av, Dec. 22, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000
123D ST, 103 West, 20x100.11; Mary Arras and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 26, due as per bond $8,000
141ST ST, 610 to 618 West, 135x99.11; Ess En Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 55th St, Dec. 27, (prior mtg $170,-000,) due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $10,000

Bronx.

MARMION AV, 1,841, 100x62; Frank A. Wahlig Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 26, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $53,000
MARMION AV, n e corner of 175th St, 92x99.6; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 26, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$56,000
3D AV, n e corner of 140th St, 54.11x98.9; Adam P. Dienst to National Bond and Mortgage Insurance Co., 150 Broadway, Dec. 26, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$80,000
152D ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 307, map of Melrose South, 25x114; Ernst H. Frickmeir against Washington and Buenu Vista Syndicates et al, May 3, 1912.....$826
7TH ST, 73 East; Hyman Zobstinsky against H. Weisberg et al, Dec. 3, 1913....$100
45TH ST, 129 West; Kahn Bros., Inc., against Evelyn C. Manley et al, Oct. 8, 1913....$750

LIS PENDENS.

BROOK AV, 553 and 555, 2 actions; Jonas Weil against Charles Seidenwerg and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. Sundheimer.
MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 211, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Nicholas Volckmann against Elizabeth Forst and others, (action to remove cloud;) attorney, J. J. Burke.
PROSPECT AV, w s, 115 ft s of 181st St, 20x68; Mary F. Vandewater against Antonio Galiani and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lang.
WOOSTER ST, 179 to 183; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Solomon Brooks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.
2D AV, 534; Elizabeth J. Smith against Emily Nuoffer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Bagg.
45TH ST, 220 to 228 West; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Co. against Frazee Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Feiner & Maass.
81ST ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Ellis Hyman against San Diego Realty Co, Inc., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, London & Davis.
96TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Frederic De F. Foster and others against Abbie S. Ward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. De Rahm.
125TH ST, 543 West; Tessis D. Herman and others against Sarah D. Lipfield and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Herman.
128TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11; Valentine E. Macy and others against Morris Landsberg and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davison & Underhill.

PARTITION SALE

WM. H. SMITH, Auctioneer,
under direction of Alexander McKinny, Referee,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, of the following premises:

Nos. 380-382 Fulton St.

THE BALDWIN BUILDING,

S. W. Corner of Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn,

on plot, 48.9 on Fulton Street, 126 feet on Smith Street.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST KNOWN CLOTHING STORE PROPERTIES IN THE CITY. SPLENDID SITUATION FOR ANY RETAIL BUSINESS. TWO BLOCKS FROM BOROUGH HALL.

SUBJECT TO A LEASE EXPIRING AUGUST 16TH, 1916, AT AN ANNUAL RENTAL OF $22,500.

For further particulars apply to
PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, 181 Montague Street, Brooklyn, or
HEDGES, ELY & FRANKEL, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Will exchange choice income-producing property for lots, acreage or country property, free and clear.

Principals preferred, but brokers protected. Address QUICK ACTION, L 325 Times, Downtown.

A Speculative Investment

A Broadway Parcel

Below 96th Street—at ground value. 100-foot frontage, with extra depth, improved with two seven-story Apartment Houses and Stores, fully rented. Savings Bank mortgage at 4½%. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.'s appraisal, $350,000. Assessed valuation, $370,000. Estimated Rentals, $38,000. Should pay 8%. Will sell at a decided bargain. Address Attorney, L 324 Times Downtown.

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When
David Warfield
Filled the
Bijou Theatre
night after night for two years, 1,237-1,239 Broadway (running through to 502-504 Sixth Avenue) was a theatrical landmark. Some one with business ability can buy this theatre now at

PUBLIC AUCTION
(SUPREME COURT SALE)
OSWALD N. JACOBY, Esq., Referee.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8th,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Broadway frontage 40 ft. Sixth Avenue frontage 42 ft. 2½ in. Averags depth of about 241 ft. Five-story brick theatre and office building with store on Broadway, and two 4-story buildings with stores on Sixth Avenue.

STROOCK & STROOCK, Attys. for Plff., 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

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West Side.

Do You Want a Bargain? ? ?
For Sale ! ! !
In the Seventies,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 22 rooms, all improvements.
MILTON HART, Attorney,
140 Nassau St.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and street cars; price $22,000; mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN.
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A LOVELY HOME

Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer and gas; $5,500 and up; small payment; 20 years' time; FEW FOR RENT, $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 5528.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE

into a new 7-room, 1-family, steam heated brick house; $25 to $35; if you want to buy will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn; on new subway. Phone Cort 5528. Owner, D 335 Times Downtown.

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NETTING VERY LARGE INCOME.
$1,500 cash will buy a six-family apartment house that I was forced to take in foreclosure. Must sell at once. Weisenburger, 629 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 4253 M Williamsburg.

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Start the New Year Right
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Very Attractive House, with Servants,
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Desirable Houses
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Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
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AT BRIARCLIFF MANOR.
A GENUINE BEAUTY
HOUSE, A BUNGALOW TYPE, new, elaborate finish and fixtures, all city improvements; 7 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, etc.; plot 50x150; less than 5 minutes' walk to station, public and private schools. $4,800, VERY EASY TERMS.
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One of the prettiest homes there. 9 rooms, 2 baths; electricity, water, all city conveniences; large, elegant porch; exceptionally pretty views; over ¼ acre; near station, private and public schools. Rent FREE to May 1st with year lease at $60 month, or would sell, $9,500, on terms.
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A strictly modern, 11-room house, gentleman's home, 1¼ acres of land. Beautiful ground, finest location in New Rochelle. Large garage with living quarters. Present tenant desires to sublet.
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FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
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AT $6,500.
Seven acres, modern 8 room dwelling, bath, all improvements; high elevation, extensive views; numerous shade trees; one hour from Grand Central.
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FACTORY

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN., covers five acres; 60,000 sq. ft. of space; nearly new. Address J. W. T., 1,295 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ONLY TWO FLOORS LEFT

Top Floor and Fourth Floor
216-218-220-222 West 18th St.
is the heaviest and most substantial fire-proof building on Manhattan Island.

Apply
Monahan Express Co.
Owners, on Premises

470 FOURTH AVENUE

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 32D STREET
NEW 12 STORY FIREPROOF LOFT BUILDING
THREE FLOORS FOR RENT
Will divide these floors to suit satisfactory tenants.
SIZE, 115 FT. BY 83 FT.
Six Electric Elevators Excellent Service No Manufacturing
Sprinkler System Automatic Fire Alarm System Unobstructed Light
Insurance Rate on Contents Less Than 20 Cents Per Hundred
PRICES ASKED INVITE COMPARISON
WITH ANY OTHER FOURTH AVE. RENTS
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD
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REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

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$400 Cash Needed.
55 Acres near Town.
Owner called away by business and farm must be sold at once; money maker, level fields, good soil, all staple crops; near two large towns, railroad, trolley, fine markets, all conveniences; 8-room cottage, big barn, other buildings; chance of a lifetime now at only $1,200, $400 cash, balance easy terms; full details Page 3, "Strout's Winter List of Biggest Farm Bargains," just out. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

160 Acres, with Equipment, Only $3,000, Part Cash.
Business calls owner away; must sell at once, big fertile farm; 2 horses, 7 cows, all wagons, machinery, tools, &c., fine 12-room residence, 3 barns, other buildings; only $3,000 for everything; learn location and read full details, Page 3, "Strout's Winter List of Biggest Farm Bargains," just out. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

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IN PICTURESQUE NUTLEY.
Price $6,500. Value $8,500.
Will sell my nine-room house on large corner plot, with fine shade trees and double garage; tiled bathroom; Thatcher heater, gas and electric light, and all modern conveniences; large living room with open fireplace; stone porch and sleeping porch; block from express station and trolley; 35 minutes to New York city. Write for photo and appointment. W 159 Times Downtown.

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BUT LITTLE SPACE LEFT
—27—3½— —95— —100— —98— East 31st St.
FINEST
LOFTS
On Fourth Av.
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Perpetual light on all sides; 25 windows in each loft; three elevators, sprinkler system; every modern insurance device; no columns, no posts.
Brokers protected.
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9-Story LOFT BLDG.
4,500 square feet to a floor.
Fire proof.
All Improvements.
Capacity 250 lbs. to the sq. ft.
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Excellent Shipping Facilities.
Will rent to one tenant or divide.
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For a term of years, a woodworking plant in Harlem, consisting of a two-story and basement building and one-story factory, sheds and dock facilities, machinery, heat, elevator, gas engine power, &c. Address P. O. Box 1,569.

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1,000 to 3,000 square feet; Passenger and Freight Elevators; Very Desirable for Manufacturing.
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Apply LOUIS EISENBERG,
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SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST.
AMES & COMPANY
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40x80, ALL LIGHT
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
621-623 West 26th Street.
All Improvements. Low Rent.
Apply to Harrie H. Urls, 631 West 26th St., or your own broker.

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50x85, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av. L and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental.
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Well furnished with shelving. Room 341 sq. ft. and private office 82 sq. ft. Will sublet, with privilege of renewal, or will divide with responsible party. Phone Gramercy 563.

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Handsome studio, suitable for select Dancing Classes or Bridge Parties. Reasonable.

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4&5 ROOMS
(New Building),
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Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.
Agent on premises.
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10-12 WEST 93D ST.
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8 Large Rooms, $1,000
Day and Night Elevator Service.
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471 CENTRAL PARK WEST Corner 107th St.
8 Large Rooms, $65 to $100
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
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2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath apartments and studio, handsomely decorated, with all the latest modern improvements. Most convenient to Subway, "L" and all surface lines.
Rents $45 to $75.
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Your Own Price!
TO SUBLET
10-room Apartment
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TWO HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS large, light outside rooms, overlooking Park; plenty closet room; private storerooms.
8 Rooms, $2,800 11 Rooms, $3,800
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KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
2 Rooms and Bath...Rents $540 and $1,200
OPEN FIREPLACES FOR LOGS.
Refrigeration and ice required; restaurant, valet and maid service; vacuum cleaner; separate laundry, perfectly equipped, fuel included; rooms for guests of tenants at $2 per day.
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High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5 ROOMS $50.
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8 and 9 large rooms and bath, electric light, refrigeration, separate laundry and laundry fuel.
Apply Superintendent

SUBLET TO OCTOBER 1, 1914.
7 ROOMS FIREPROOF BUILDING on a prominent residential street. Large and particularly bright rooms; service excellent; regular rental, $1,200.
$80 PER MONTH.
Apply Superintendent.
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TO SUBLET
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Exceedingly attractive outside apartment of 6 large rooms, foyer, and 2 baths.
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Attractive STORE to Lease
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109 to 125 Sherman Ave.,
Between Dyckman and Academy Streets.

Exquisite Apartments	Just Completed
3 Rooms and Bath	$21—$22
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Extraordinary large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish, spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman Street Station and walk two blocks west.
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A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
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230 West 107th Street
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1914.
7 ROOMS Large and plenty of sunshine; house particularly well planned, built, and finished; ELECTRICITY INCLUDED in RENT. Efficient and attentive elevator, hall, and telephone service. Regular rental $80.
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BIG CONCESSIONS
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms.
4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath. $50.00 to $87.50.
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

RIVIERA
Riverside Drive
156th to 157th Street
Highest Type Fireproof Construction.
The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33 1-3% less rental.

	PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms,	$720
6 Rooms,	$1,100
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8 Rooms,	$1,200 to $1,500
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149 Church Street.
6390 Barclay

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST
TEL., BARCLAY—6390.
ELEVATOR HOMES
UNDER
the direct supervision and management of the owners.
Covent Garden Apts.
Occupying square block
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
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4 Rooms	$432 to	$480
6 Rooms	480 to	600
6 Rooms	600 to	720
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to	1,000

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8 Rooms, 2 Baths....$1,200 to $1,500

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4 Rooms	$400 to	$480
6 Rooms	540 to	720
7 Rooms	860 to	780

The Elmsford
181st to 182nd Street,
Broadway to Wadsworth Ave.
THE WHOLE SQUARE BLOCK.
Modern Elevator Apartments
One short block from Subway station.
Every Modern Improvement.

4 Rooms	$32-$37
5 Rooms	$40-$45
6 Rooms	$45-$55

APPLY RESIDENT AGENT.

The Hillcrest
3 Rooms and Bath
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
Modern Elevator Apartments
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS Parlors 15x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms 14x18
Bedrooms 14x16

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LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.
Facing Morningside Park, near Columbia University. Seven large, light rooms; rent $600-$1,000; beautifully decorated; two toilets; telephone; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs. Superintendent, 400 West 118th St., or W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

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NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator, every modern improvement. 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rents, $36 to $40.
Apply on premises or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 large rooms and bath.
Corner Apartment.
High-class elevator apartments.
Rent $55.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE.
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 Rooms
RENTS $800 & UP.
Large, light and airy; phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

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Large and perfectly arranged duplex housekeeping Apartments in the above absolutely fireproof building, corner of Madison Av. and 30th St.; spacious rooms, with parquet floors, electric light and baths; extra room for maids.
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One duplex non-housekeeping, unfurnished Apartment of three large rooms and bath; also handsomely furnished duplex three-room Apartment, by season or year. RESTAURANT FOR TENANTS ONLY.
A very desirable ground floor Apartment for high class physician.

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55 EAST 76TH ST.,
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Very Reasonable Rents.
Best Residence Locality in City.
Rents $900 Up.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 1690 Lenox.

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29 EAST 48TH STREET,
CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE
2 Rooms & Bath & Foyer Hall
Rents $65 Per Month & Up.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

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CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE.
Distinctive in Arrangement, Equipment and Plan of Ownership.
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Cathedral Plaza Apartments
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1, 2 and 3 rooms
Bath and Kitchenette in every Apartment. Furnished, $30, $40, $55 up monthly.
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Cathedral Plaza is situated directly opposite "St. John the Divine," and beautiful Morningside Park.

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

AUTO SHOWS OPEN HERE THIS WEEK

Importers' Salon Will Be First at the Hotel Astor on Friday Evening.

NATIONAL SHOW SATURDAY

More Than 350 Exhibitors Will Be at Grand Central Palace on Fourteenth Annual Gathering.

This week will mark the opening of New York's two annual automobile shows; that of the Importers' Automobile Alliance at the Hotel Astor on Friday night, and on Saturday afternoon the fourteenth National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, under the auspices of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. At this exposition the 1914 models of the majority of motor car manufacturers will be formally displayed to the public for the first time, and the exhibits will reveal many striking novelties. Last season there were two shows running simultaneously, in Madison Square Garden and the Palace, both under the same management. But this season it has been deemed advisable to stage the National Show under one roof, and the Palace, offering more floor space, was selected. The show, under the management of S. A. Miles, will remain open until Jan. 10.

All told, there are 350 exhibitors, and the show of domestic cars, of which number 76 will show passenger-carrying cars, 266 will display accessories and parts, 12 will have motor cycle exhibits, and 6 will display electric vehicles. Automobiles will occupy the first and second floors and all the wall spaces of the third floor. Electric cars will be shown on the second floor, while accessories and motor cycles will be shown on the fourth floor. There also will be accessory exhibits on the third floor. The Palace has been decorated for the occasion in the form of a Corinthian court. The color scheme is white and green, being the white of the marble columns and the green of the smilax and vines entwining them.

Opening the show in the afternoon rather than the evening is a new departure. One of the reasons for making the change is to relieve the first night congestion. In former years, when the doors were thrown open the crowd of visitors assumed such immense proportions that it was difficult to move about. Visitors will find much that is new in car construction and equipment. The accessory section will be interesting not only to technical experts and those engaged in the automobile business, but to the average automobile owner and prospective buyer as well.

Several makers will show cycle cars. It will be the first show in America at which these little vehicles have been displayed. Nearly everybody has heard about them, but few persons ever have seen a real cycle car.

The Automobile Chamber of Commerce was formed last April, and is a merger of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which was organized in the early days of the industry, and the Automobile Board of Trade, which was the successor of the old Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. The present Chamber includes in its membership list the great majority of automobile manufacturers in this country. Of the ninety automobile manufacturers who will be represented at the New York show sixty-five are members of the Chamber. Following the custom of former years, Wednesday of show week has been set aside as "Society Day," on which the admission will be doubled.

With the opening of the Importers' Automobile Salon on Friday evening, the curtain will rise for the 1914 automobile show season in this country, and before it is rung down in the late Spring nearly a hundred other exhibitions will have been staged in as many different cities. Thirteen different makes of foreign automobiles, representing six nations, will be shown at this year's Salon. In addition, no body builders will have separate exhibits and five makes of foreign tires, and two accessory exhibits will be included. This is the largest number of exhibitors which has ever participated in a Salon in this country, and the largest number of different makes of cars. There will also be several light cars on view, representing a type of foreign car not previously shown in this country.

The Salon, as has been said, is held by the Automobile Importers' Alliance, of which Emanuel Lascarin is President; T. Adams, Vice President; F. Sewell, Treasurer, and Stefan Kjeldsen, Secretary. Mr. Kjeldsen also serves as manager of the Salon.

Almost since the inception of the automobile as a practical road vehicle in this country the foreign car has played a conspicuous part in the annual exhibitions held in New York. Foreign cars played a prominent part in the first Automobile Show ever held in this country, that promoted by the Automobile Club of America, in Madison Square Garden in November, 1900. During the following three years the importers continued to show their cars side by side with the American-made automobile at the annual Garden show. In August, 1904, the Importers' Automobile Salon was organized. In 1906 the exhibit of foreign cars was incorporated as a section of the annual show in Madison Square Garden. In the following year the foreign cars were divided between Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. That is, those which acknowledged the Selden patent were shown at the Garden, while the others were found in the ranks of the independents.

In 1908 the importers again joined together and held their Salon in the Garden, early in January, just preceding the annual show of American cars held there. In 1909 and 1910 the Importers' Automobile Salon was run as a section of the Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace, which was participated in by a group of American manufacturers known as the "independents," through the fact that they fought the Selden patent. In 1911 the importers again struck out by themselves and held their Salon in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, which had recently been built. Since then the Salon has been held each January in the same place.

STATES DIFFER ON ROADS.

All Sorts of Plans Suggested to House Committee—A. A. A. Activity

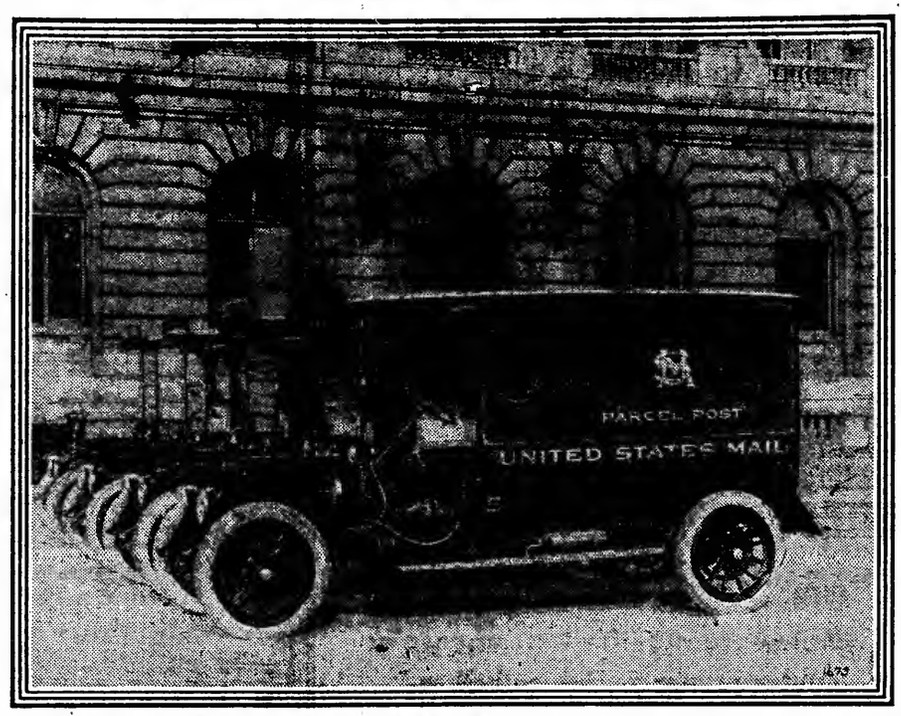
Good roads bills of all kinds have recently been introduced in Congress and referred to the new Committee on Roads of the House of Representatives. For the last fortnight this committee, the Chairman of which is Representative Dorsey W. Shackleford of Missouri, has been holding hearings at which representatives of various good roads associations from all parts of the country and individuals interested in the highways movement have been present. Of course the A. A. A. had its innings, when on Tuesday John A. Wilson, President; George C. Diehl, Chairman of the Good Roads Board, and A. G. Batchelder, Chairman of the Executive Board, appeared before the committee and presented the general outlines of what these organized motorists believe should be included in the legislation adopted.

While it is felt that in the long run national Government participation shall concern itself only with the most important roads of a State, and in connection therewith obligate the State to expend a proportionate amount of the money thus saved on the market roads, present sentiment seems to indicate that a positive plan along these lines is not possible at this time. The needs of the several States are not always the same, some looking for agricultural development, while others seek attention to roads which will serve to amplify their scenic and health-giving assets. For instance, a State like Maine is interested both agriculturally and from a Summer resort standpoint. Other New England States are more or less in the same category. In the Southern States, the plea for farm development predominates, and whatever plan may be worked out will undoubtedly take these facts into consideration. The Western and Pacific States are divided on the question.

Silver Will Handle Peerless Also.

After Jan. 1 Peerless cars will be handled in this territory by the C. T. Silver Motor Company, distributors here of the Willys-Overland product, which it will continue to handle as well. The organization will take up its quarters in the Peerless building on Broadway, just above Fifty-sixth Street.

PART OF NEW PARCEL POST FLEET



These are a few of the twenty 1,500 White delivery trucks built for the United States Post Office. The trucks are being put into service in the large cities.

MARYLAND WILL NOT RESTRICT TRUCKS

Automobile Chamber of Commerce Gets Letter Outlining Weight-Limit Policy.

Motor truck interests that have been concerned over the reported proposal to enact legislation in Maryland this Winter to limit the weight and speed of motor trucks for the protection of the State roads will probably be relieved by information contained in a letter from H. G. Shirley, Chief Engineer of the Maryland State Roads Commission, received last week by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. It reads:

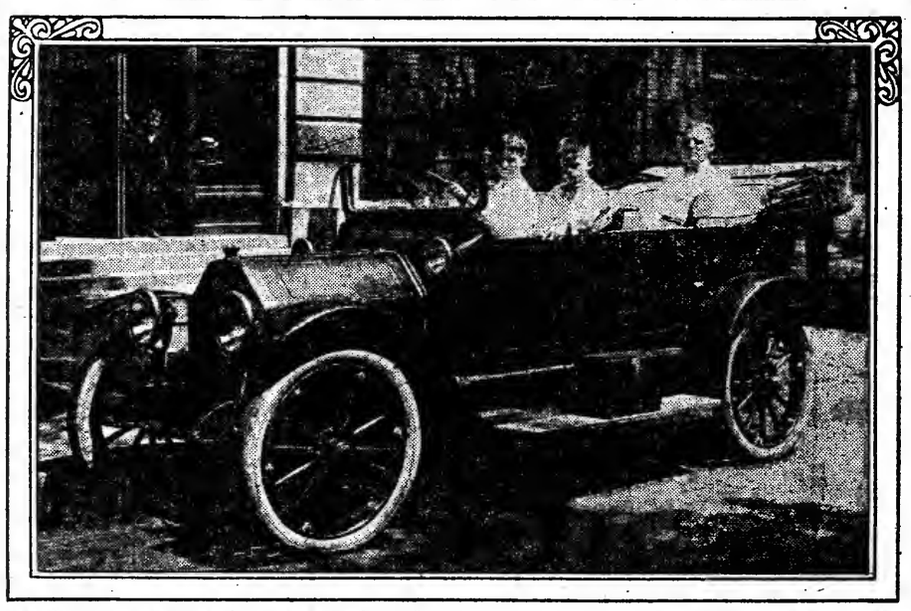
"We have under construction at present about 60 miles of concrete road. I believe that the concrete road is the coming county road to stand the heavy traffic of automobile trucks. We have no desire in this State to impede economical advancement of hauling with larger equipment than has heretofore been used, but the protection of life is also in our hands, and we must look out for the present structures, which are in such condition that it would be quite a waste of money to destroy them and build new ones, which would be capable of carrying the larger loads.

"The bridges which we are erecting to-day will carry almost any load that can be hauled over a highway, as we design for a weight of 24 tons with a factor of safety of three, which would carry theoretically a 72-ton load. This, in my judgment, will be sufficiently strong to carry the increase of traffic for many years to come. We also have many bridges which were designed for a six-ton load, which are now carrying 12, and they have been standing quite a number of years. It is quite a difficult matter to decide just where to draw the line, but I think you will find that the officials of Maryland will always try to be reasonable, and try to draw the line where it will be fair to all concerned."

Gov. Goldsborough has appointed a Traffic Commission to investigate motor trucking and other traffic conditions to co-operate with the State Roads Commission in drafting a law that will be fair to all parties concerned. These commissions are now studying the weights and also loads of large wagons, motor trucks and traction engines, width of body, tire width, and other factors related to road use. The Automobile Chamber of Commerce has called attention of these commissions to the danger of restricting the development of economical haulage if the limitation of weight is placed too low, and pointed out that such restrictions may be taken advantage of by county and township road authorities to postpone the rebuilding of old, weak bridges and poor roads.

They were also asked to bear in mind that eleven Eastern States have appointed special commissions to meet together and evolve a uniform vehicle law that will do away with the many annoying differences in the present laws that are an impediment to interstate travel by highway. These commissions are now at work on the task, and pending the results of their labors it is believed that it will only complicate the situation if Maryland and any other States enact special laws at variance with the provisions of similar laws in force in the principal commonwealths.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD AT THE WHEEL.



Lyman Bilsh, aged twelve, recently drove a Studebaker "35" from Seymour, Ind., through New England and back some 8,000 miles in all. He had his brother, ten years old, as a relief driver, the rest of the family as passengers.

TRI-STATE TRIP TO THE WATER GAP

Route Through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York Traverses Historic Towns.

SCENERY IS PICTURESQUE

For the Most Part the Roads on Run Suggested by A. C. A. Are In Good Condition.

Leaving New York for a tri-State trip to the Delaware Water Gap, suggested by the A. C. A., the Forty-second Street Ferry is used, landing us near the spot where Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in the famous duel. Ascending the Palisades on a steep grade, the Hudson County Boulevard and the Newark Plank Road are followed to Newark. On Broad Street stood the house where Washington Irving wrote "Salmagundi." Good asphalt and macadam is then followed to Springfield. Morristown Pike, with fair macadam, passes many beautiful residences and old-fashioned dwellings on the way to Morristown, just beyond the Watchung ranges. This was the Winter residence of Gen. Washington in 1779-80. The old house is still in existence on Morris Avenue. After leaving Morristown the scenery is very interesting and the roads are generally good through Mendham to Chester. On the stretch between Chester and German Valley the scenery is beautiful, but the roads hilly. There are many fine farms in this neighborhood, giving one a very good idea of the prosperity that exists in this part of the State.

After crossing the south branch of the Raritan River comes the ascent of Schooley's Mountain, 1,200 feet high, overlooking the Musconetcong and German Valleys. Good roads, with superb scenery through a hilly country, lead to Vienna. A stretch of poor, narrow dirt road, winding along the Pequest River with beautiful woodland scenery, leads through the towns of Pequest Furnace, Buttsville, and Bridgeville to Delaware, where a ferry is crossed to Portland. Thence through beautiful scenery Delaware Water Gap is reached and the first day's run is ended. The Gap is formed by the Delaware River running through Kittatiny Range and is walled in by mountains nearly 2,000 feet in height.

On the second day's run, following the valley of the Delaware, begins one of the most popular tours in Pennsylvania. Starting on a good State road, the first village reached is Bushkill, and the falls at Little Bushkill are well worth visiting. At this point the river makes a big bend, sometimes referred to as the "Fiddler's Elbow." Crossing through Egypt Mills the State road continues through Milford. In this village is a monument erected to the memory of Thomas Quick, one of the first settlers. He was killed by Indians, and it is said that his son killed ninety-one of the tribe to avenge his father's death. Near this village also is the Pinchot School, commonly called the Yale School of Forestry. To the south of Milford lies Otters Cliff. This commands a fine view of the valley.

The Delaware is now crossed to Port Jervis. Nearby is Tri-state Rock, marking the boundary of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Following the old Canal, the route is through Cuddebackville, in the Basherkill Valley to Wurtsboro. Lead, copper and zinc mines are near the next village, Ellenville; then, passing the old Indian fort at Napanock and running on very good macadam, the course leads to Kingston. Sixteen miles from here the tremendous water works for New York City are being constructed. The Ashokan Reservoir is considered by many to exceed the Panama Canal in engineering difficulties. Some idea can be obtained of its magnitude from the fact that the shore line will be 45 miles long.

Leaving the interesting old town of Kingston, the ferry across the Hudson to Rhinecliffe is used and the roads south along the Hudson River, past the estate of F. W. Vanderbilt to Hyde Park and on good State road to Poughkeepsie, which was settled by the Dutch in 1800. It takes its name from the Indian Afo-Koop-Sink (Safe Harbor). Vassar College is about two miles out of the city. The Railway Bridge over the Hudson, a huge cantilever, is one of the most famous of its kind. It is 1¼ miles long and was built in 1886.

At Tarrytown Falls is a choice of two routes; the one by way of Fishkill Landing is closed to Cold Springs. The dirt road from Poughkeepsie through Fishkill village will afford more satisfactory travelling. Road conditions are good for autos until two miles before reaching Peekskill. The route runs south through Ossining to Tarrytown. Here a monument commemorating the capture of Major André (1780) is erected. Further along the road Washington Irving lies buried in the churchyard of the Old Dutch Church. He was at one time Churchwarden at Christ Church in Sleepy Hollow, immortalized by Ichabod Crane. The next town of historical interest is Irvington. The home of Washington Irving is here. It is covered with ivy, which it is believed has grown from a sprig given to Irving by Sir Walter Scott. At Dobbs Ferry, where Washington had his headquarters in 1781, a fine view of the river is obtainable. Nearing New York, Van Cortlandt Park and other familiar points of interest will be passed.

KNEW WHEN TO PATCH.

Experience of a Motorist Who Used Accessories Proved Economy.

"Several instances have proved to my own satisfaction that the use of tire accessories saves tire expense," said L. C. Rockhill, manager of the automobile tire department of one of the large rubber companies, last week.

Mr. Rockhill was recently in need of a tire for his touring car. Instead of purchasing a new one, he resolved to make an experiment. He went down to the factory and from a pile of old tires picked one that had been sent in by a branch and had been replaced for $10. The inspection of the tire adjuster read: "Side walls weakened, due to underinflation. Fabric broken and blown out, due to shock. Customer will not stand for repair."

The tire was carefully inspected by Mr. Rockhill, and he decided that it was possible to obtain many more miles of service. He took it to the garage, where he had a blow-out patch inserted and an inside tire protector. This tube was then inserted and the tire was placed on the machine. After the tire had given 2,000 miles of service the thread became worn, so it was not deemed safe to run it longer. All this additional mileage cost him was the cost of the accessories, and the accessories themselves were in good condition at the finish and could be used in other tires.

"This is an illustration of the amount of tire mileage that is being thrown away by automobile owners every day," said the tire man, "because they do not understand the value of the different tire accessories. For instance, repair gum, which can be easily applied by an amateur, takes the place of vulcanizing cuts in the tread. Self-cure patches will satisfactorily repair a punctured tube as well as a thirty-five-cent vulcanizing job. Blow-out patches, rim-cut patches, inside liners, all have their uses. The motorist who learns this early in his experience is the one who reduces the cost of tire upkeep to a minimum."

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USED CARS including Cadillacs, Mercers, Packards, Pierces, Hudsons, Buicks, Fords, and many others.

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ALLEN "40"

Completely Equipped ELECTRICALLY STARTED AND LIGHTED $1395 Five Passenger Touring Car Two Passenger Roadster

See This Wonderful Car Value at the New York Show.

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It's a popular-priced car—designed and built to satisfy the known demand of automobile buyers for [illegible] convenience and stability. It's made right—with a powerful motor—a sturdy chassis and a luxuriously finished body. It is made of the very best materials money can buy. It is backed by big, successful business men with an almost unlimited amount of capital.

Every motorist who sees the Allen "40" will endorse it because of its exceptional value. Every dealer will endorse it because it is the car that will give his trade what they want, and are demanding—a high grade car at a medium price.

Go over the Allen "40" in detail—compare it point for point in size, power, equipment, durability, beauty, finish and comfort with any other car selling anywhere near its price—you'll admit it is the greatest motor car value ever offered.

If you cannot visit the New York Show, send to-day for catalog.

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Heavy Nickel Trimmings Throughout
Speedometer.
Tire Irons.
Pressed Steel Frame.
Pump, Jack Tire Repair Kit, etc., Complete.

WHAT IS HAPPENING NOWADAYS IN MOTORDOM

FRENCH RULE OF ROAD IS COMPREHENSIVE

Covers Nearly All the Contingencies the Motorist Is Likely to Meet.

SAFETY IS EMPHASIZED

It Has Been Translated by the N. Y. Secretary of State's Office in Study of Regulation.

In order to find out how vehicles were regulated in other countries, the Secretary of State's office of this State has made a study of the rules of the road in Europe. Below is given the comprehensive "law of the road" in France:

A motorist may take the middle of a clear road, provided that, whenever necessary, he leaves enough space upon the left hand side to permit the passage of a car traveling more quickly in the same direction.

Cars traveling in opposite directions should keep to the right and pass on the left. Speed should be reduced if the road is obstructed in any way whatever, or is not wide enough to allow the cars to pass each other easily. Speed should be reduced to walking pace if on account of the condition of the road the cars cannot pass without great difficulty.

Of two cars traveling at different speeds in the same direction, the one in advance should keep to the right. If the rear car overtakes the other it should give warning of its approach by sounding the horn. The rear car should not pass the other unless there is ample road space and unless the other shows that it is aware of the rear car's presence.

If two cars are traveling in the same direction, one shall never, under any circumstances, pass the other on a turning or at great speed when traveling through villages.

Upon an open turning—that is to say, when the whole bend of the road is plainly visible—there is no special need to reduce speed. But upon all turnings, when the road is obscured in any part, speed should be so far reduced that the car can be stopped, if necessary, within ten yards. This rule must be very carefully observed, especially in mountainous districts. The driver should never leave the right-hand side of the road under any pretext whatever, and the horn should be sounded frequently.

When, however, it is absolutely impossible to keep to the right—if, for instance, the road is obstructed—the motorist of necessity must take the left-hand side of the road. But in this case he should proceed with such care that, if necessary, the car can be stopped within three yards. The horn should be sounded continuously.

When the car reaches the top of the hill and the view of the road ahead is limited, speed should be reduced at least to fourteen miles per hour. When nearing the top of the hill the driver should never overtake and pass another car without being quite certain that no vehicle is passing from the opposite direction.

If, at cross-roads, the crossing itself and the roads to the right and left of it are plainly visible—that is to say, if there is nothing to obstruct the driver's view in any direction—there is no need to reduce the speed so long as both roads are clear. But if two cars approach such a crossing at the same time the one advancing upon the road to the other driver's right must be given precedence, whatever may be the relative condition of the road. The other car should reduce its speed to at least eight miles per hour.

If the roads to the right and the left of the crossing cannot be seen at all, or if the view of them is even partially obstructed, every car approaching the crossing should reduce its speed at least to nine miles per hour. If two cars traveling at this reduced speed are suddenly opposed to one another at the crossing itself and are in danger of colliding, each driver should turn to his right, even if the movement compels him to turn aside for the moment from the road he wishes to follow.

When passing through, a motorist should conform to the special regulations enforced in towns. When passing through villages speed should always be so far reduced that the car can be stopped within ten yards on wide roads and within three yards on narrow roads. When approaching isolated houses a horn must be sounded.

When approaching animals and persons the horn should be sounded until they show signs that their attention has been attracted. Speed should be reduced if the road is narrow. If the animal shows fright, never fail to slacken speed. If necessary, stop the car and silence the engine.

When an accident occurs the motorist should stop and render all the assistance he can to those who have been hurt. As soon as they are in safe keeping and their medical requirements are secured he should lose no time in collecting all evidence that can show under what circumstances the accident occurred. If another motorist is passing when the mishap occurs he should stop and offer all the assistance he can—first to the injured and then to those who caused the accident.

Every driver should do all he can to help a brother motorist who asks for assistance. When a motorist is in need of help he should signal for it as follows: In the daytime stand out in the road and face the car it is desired to stop and wave arms above the head, or display a white flag, (a handkerchief will do if there is nothing better,) in a prominent position on the car. At night he should wave a lantern from side to side in the roadway. If the driver is in need of petrol (gasoline) the motorist to whom he appeals should supply as much as he can spare. Cash should always be paid for all petrol so supplied.

MOTOR TRUCKS ARE CONSTANTLY WIDENING THEIR FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

On the left is shown a White truck designed for rescue work in mines. It was built for the Department of the Interior and is an ambulance, hospital, excavator, fire and gas fighter all in one. In addition to pulmotors and other rescue appliances it carries a bird and cage used in detecting poisonous mine gases. In the centre is the new Autocar delivery wagon with hinged seat, permitting ready access to the motor. On the right is a Jeffrey truck, also used by the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department.

FINE RUN OF 130 MILES TO NEWBURG

Familiar Roads Which Have Been Bad Lately Are Now in Good Condition.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE

It Is Advisable to Take Certain Alternates, Says A. C. A.—Extensions of Trip.

After an investigation of road conditions in the vicinity of New York City the bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America suggests a trip over some of the "old favorite" roads which are once more in good condition, with notations for new alternates where necessary on account of road conditions. The route by way of Hackensack and Tuxedo to Newburg has been in bad condition for some months. Activities on the New Jersey stretch of this road have improved conditions to such an extent that this trip is once more advisable. Fort Lee Hill is still a little rough, but after reaching the town of the same name a new concrete road will be found by way of Leonia to Bogota; it is then fairly good going to Hackensack. A turn right into Main Street and then a turn left into Passaic Street brings one into a road which is now good concrete to Arcola. Here at a mill turn left and straight on along through Ridgewood over a good macadam road. This will avoid Paramus Turnpike, which is in very poor condition. Then turn left and follow the usual road from Hohokus through Allendale, Ramsey and Mahwah to Suffern.

This stretch from Ridgewood to Suffern is now a good concrete road. From Suffern to Ramapo, the direct road is very poor. In order to avoid this stretch turn left under the railroad and cross a bridge over the Ramapo River. Then turn right and follow the west bank of the river, returning to the main road at the church in Ramapo. From this point State road and good stone road lead to Tuxedo Park. Good stone road extends through Southfields to Highland Mills. It is good macadam from Highland Mills to Newburg which has become slightly worn in stretches. The proper course there is to drive straight on down hill and on Broadway turn left into Golden Street, follow the trolley two blocks, then turn right and follow the trolley under the railroad to the ferry across the Hudson River to Fishkill Landing.

From the ferry turn right, then bear left with the trolley into Ferry Street and follow the main road from Glenham to Fishkill village. Here turn right over State Road to a point where the road is closed on account of construction; turn right to Garrison, then turn left and follow the main road through Annsville to Peekskill. The usual Albany Post Road route is then followed on practically all State road. Run south through Buchanan, Croton, Harmon, Ossining, and Tarrytown. Broadway then is followed, passing Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, and Yonkers into New York City.

These suggestions of alternate routes will be found of great assistance on this day's run of 130 miles through an attractive section of the country and a very delightful touring district.

A slight extension of this route from Hackensack to Tuxedo can be had by running west from Arcola to Paterson; thence by way of Haledon to Pompton Lake. Do not cross the railroad, but go north through Wanaque, Midvale, Boardville, and Ringwood to Sloatsburg. This will take you through one of the prettiest sections of the country in the northern section of New Jersey. A further extension of the trip for those bound for Middletown necessitates a turn off at Harriman. Avoid the road turning right through Monroe and continue over good State road south of the Erie Railroad; run in between East Chester and Chester to a water trough; veer to the left here, then bear right, where a good road will be found running through Goshen and on across the railroad by way of Phillipsburg to Middletown, avoiding a stretch of State road which has become poor. This was formerly used from Goshen to Port Jervis, avoiding Middletown. The slightly longer route now gives much better conditions.

MORE CONVICT ROAD WORK.

Kentucky Passes Amendment to Authorize It—Labor Unions Favorable.

The movement for placing convicts on the road received a fresh impetus last month when a constitutional amendment was passed in Kentucky permitting their use on the highways. Previous to this all Kentucky prisoners were employed within the walls of institutions under the contract system, but pending the passage of the amendment, the prison Commissioners refused to renew a contract soon to expire, so that convicts will be available for road work as soon as the necessary legislation can be enacted.

Plans for drafting such legislation are well under way, the Chairman of the Legislative Council of the Kentucky Federation of Labor, Peter Campbell of Louisville, being particularly active in this direction. Mr. Campbell is also a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Prison Labor which is working in co-operation with him. The fact that convict road work is supported by the labor organizations of Kentucky is of special interest. Ever since the organization of labor unions their efforts have been directed against the competition caused by placing convict-made goods on the open market, and, in consequence, the unions have been charged with being opposed to all labor on the part of the convicts. Their activity in Kentucky is considered a refutation of this charge.

During the past week requests for assistance in preparing such convict road legislation have been received by the National Committee from legislators both of Maine and Vermont.

14 PENNIES FOR HIGHWAY.

Savings of Esquimo Children in Anvik, Alaska, Sent to Lincoln Road.

Fourteen pennies are as big in sentimental value as the most munificent gifts of millionaires to the Lincoln Highway Association of Detroit. The pennies are from Alaska and were the hoarded treasure of a small group of Eskimo school children in the settlement called Anvik. Fired with the idea of helping the project to procure a nation wide memorial to Lincoln, these children sent their whole savings to the general fund.

Trading is still a matter of barter in Alaska, and money is of unusual value and is prized more dearly than the silver buttons of the Dutch women of New Amsterdam. Those pennies were gathered one by one and treasured. The teacher, an American woman, told them about Lincoln and the highway to bear his name and the children were aflame with genuine patriotism. Mrs. Evans, the teacher, sent these pennies from the mission school to Ewing Galloway, in care of a religious publication, marking the envelope "14 pennies from Anvik Eskimo children for Lincoln Highway." The gift has been framed.

TRUCK GETS BUSINESS.

One Firm Writes That Motor Delivery Gives It an Advantage.

One of the big motor companies of Toledo, Ohio, has received a letter pointing out an increase in business of 25 per cent., made possible by the improved delivery system of the writer by the use of the motor truck. The letter is in part as follows:

"The utility truck has taken the place of five horses and three men. It has proven a profitable investment in every sense of the word. Our business has increased during this time more than 25 per cent., owing principally to the extended delivery radius and prompt service our old and new customers now enjoy. Our truck makes from five to six trips a day, averaging 200 daily stops and with a total daily mileage of 45 to 50 miles.

"Since purchasing this truck we have been able to get the business from several State institutions located about three miles outside the city limits. We were heretofore denied this business because of the difficulty of making deliveries by horse and wagon. The truck now makes the round trip and delivery within forty-five minutes, and does it easily. We have never regretted the change from the horse-drawn vehicle to the truck, and can see no chance of ever doing so. The truck has increased our business, given us new and greater profits and a distinct advantage over our competitors."

ENGLISH SEEM EAGER FOR AMERICAN CARS

Our Low-Priced Auto's Popularity Promptly Starts Up British Competition.

ELECTRICS' GOOD OUTLOOK

American Manufacturer Who Sent Sample Meets Ready Welcome —Ireland Also Turns to Autos.

English cities are in many ways encouraging increased importation of American motor cars by the ready purchase and warm commendation of those already sent. The fact is, according to United States Consul General John D. Griffiths at London, that the success attending the introduction of American automobiles has caused at least one leading British motor car manufacturing firm to undertake competition with increasingly popular low-priced American cars. Mr. Griffiths says that although this new British car was not shown at Olympia at the last exhibition, he is able to give a description of it.

"The new model," he writes, "consists of a twenty-horse-power chassis, having a four-cylinder engine with valves on one side inclosed by plates, removable by unscrewing four screws. Semi-splash lubrication is provided for the large ends, aided by pressure feed from auxiliary tank. The gear box gives three forward speeds and reverse, and the clutch, which is said to work smoothly, is fitted with red rubber facing, engaging a metal cone. The bore is 3½ inches and stroke 5 inches, and the car has worm drive and live axle. It seats four passengers, and the price direct to the public from the factory, including hood and screen, three lamps, horn, tool kit, jack, pump, oil tin, and tire levers is $903. The wheels are of artillery pattern, 31.8 by 3.5 inches, and the wheel base 9 feet 3 inches; track 4 feet 8 inches, and clearance 10 inches. Under the rating of the Royal Automobile Club the annual tax is $30.40. Experts speak well of the car. Although the present output of the factory is small, it is proposed to install additional machinery in order greatly to increase the capacity."

Writing from Birmingham, United States Consul Albert Halstead says the British market now appears to be in a condition where well-made electric vehicles could be introduced with prospects of profit. Telling of the reception recently given an American electric car, Mr. Halstead says:

"The car was driven from Dumfries, in Scotland, through Penrith, Kendall, Preston, Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, and other cities to London, stops having been made en route for rests and the recharging of batteries. It is interesting to note that the attitude of these supplying electricity was very favorable to the vehicle, which promises that when the use of electric vehicles warrants it practical steps will be taken to provide for the charging of such vehicles and to fix charging rates, which will make electric vehicles commercially possible. With the high price of gasoline, and the prospect that it will not be reduced for some time, but may increase, this would seem to be the moment for entering the market. It should be remembered, however, that one British company has already started the manufacture of electric vehicles, and that others are certain to follow if the market is promising."

Ireland is opening her heart to automobiles, according to Vice Consul Hugh H. Watson, writing from Belfast. A big jump in the popularity of motor cars has taken place in the last twelve months, Mr. Watson says.

"Motor cars," he observes, "were slow in becoming popular in Belfast. Six years ago the city had but two or three garages, and few automobiles were seen on the streets. With in the past two years the trade has expanded rapidly, until there are now in the city sixteen firms dealing in motor cars and nearly as many modern and well-equipped garages. In all some forty different makes of pleasure cars are represented, and, grading the machines by make and power, a choice of seventy different cars is offered to the purchaser.

"In price they range from about $4,860 down to $630. While six or eight six-cylinder cars are found, the great majority have but four cylinders. Three makes are fitted with sleeve-valve engines. Most of the cars sold in Belfast are of British make, and in the higher-priced grades the only competitors of the British cars are Continental, principally French. American cars, of which seven makes are sold in Belfast, are confined to the low-priced grades, selling principally at $1,216 or under, though one American car now sells at $1,435. This price is for the car completely equipped and fitted with electric self-starter. The small cycle cars recently introduced to compete against the American low-priced car have apparently had little success.

"From the American point of view the situation is satisfactory, as American low-priced cars have captured a good portion of the market. On the other hand, American cars of medium or high price have not found adequate representation here. In that class of cars which numerically leads in representation in Belfast—that is, cars costing about $1,460 to $1,950—and in the more luxurious types the American car is not in evidence. Moreover, American automobiles in this market are practically all touring cars. The percentage of closed cars found in a city of the climate of Belfast would probably be surprising to the American manufacturer. The lack of heat in Summer, however, and the incessant rain in Winter cause many people to consider no other type when purchasing."

The A. Elliot Ranney Co.
New York

Will open to the public to-morrow a private display of all new models of
HUDSON MOTOR CARS,
at its salesroom,
1700 Broadway.
All patrons will here be afforded an opportunity to examine the new Hudson Cars free from all the interferences usual at the automobile shows.

8:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. Daily.

For Every Automobilist

Whether you are an owner of motor cars, a manufacturer of automobiles, a driver, or one whose occasional recreation is automobiling, you will find articles entertaining and instructive in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Special Show Section next Sunday.

There will be a comprehensive history of the automobile (well illustrated), showing the meteoric development of the industry within a generation—a story of facts that reads like fiction; the many improvements and tendencies of the past year will be described; pictures of 1914 models.

Other articles dealing with inventions for motorists' comforts and conveniences, bargain cycle cars and palatial limousines, attractive road tours near the city, are features selected with a view to giving useful information to owners and prospective owners of automobiles.

Read and preserve for reference the special motor section of
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

The New Model "35-H. P. DE LUXE"
Lancia Car
NOW ON EXHIBIT
The first and only Imported car electrically equipped and complete in every detail.
AT OUR SHOWROOMS
The best car of Europe at American prices.
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Studebaker "FOUR"
$1050
Electrically Lighted
Electrically Started

An analysis of the $1050 Studebaker FOUR leads straight to one irresistible conclusion—

It is *useless* to look farther for a "Four" *embodying better value.*

Its size is right, its passenger capacity is right, its power is right, its wheelbase and wheel size are right, and its price is right.

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Open Evenings.

FOUR Touring Car - - $1050
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SIX Touring Car - - $1575
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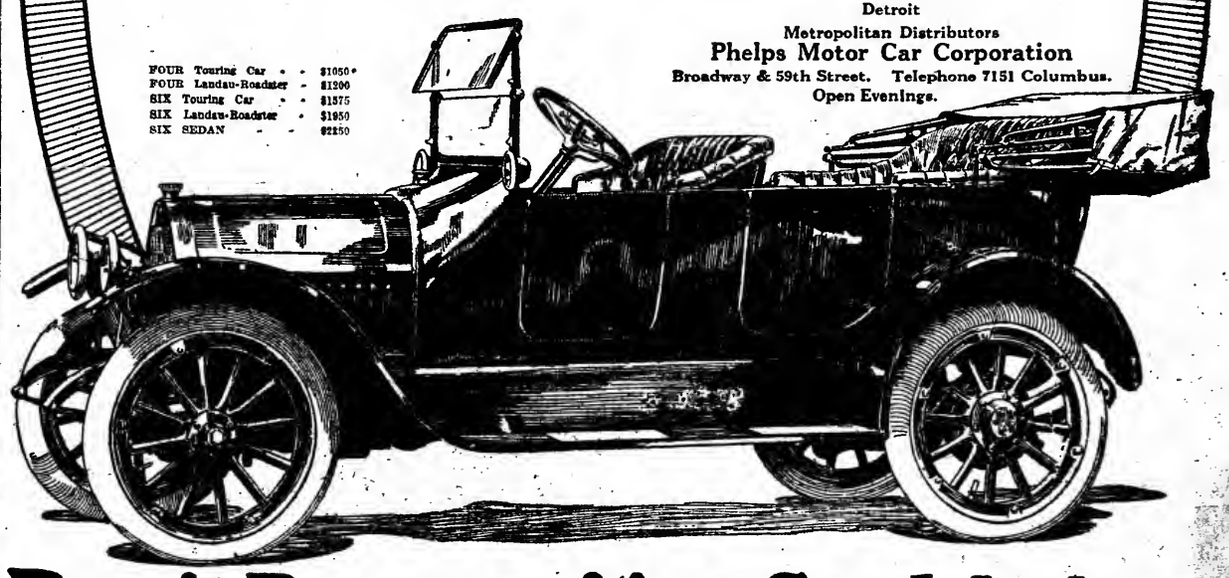

Buy it Because it's a Studebaker

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recession in Most Stocks—Sharp Rise in New Haven—The Bank Statement.

Cross currents produced by profit taking and by further reflection of some favorable influences now at work produced irregular results on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The most noteworthy incident of the session was the further sharp rise in New Haven. That rise was closely associated with reports that the Directors of the road had worked out a plan to be submitted shortly to the Attorney General, between whom and the officers of the New Haven negotiations have for some time been under way with a view to avoiding the action which the Government has let it be known it would bring against the company unless its affairs are readjusted in a manner to satisfy the Department of Justice. These New Haven negotiations, like those which other companies have undertaken with the Attorney General, are incidents in a movement which has already had some important results and which promise others equally as important.

The disposition of the Government to settle anti-trust actions by agreement is part of a still broader program which if followed out according to present indications will give corporate business relief of a kind for which it has long prayed. Yesterday's Washington dispatches indicated that much less so-called anti-trust legislation will be attempted than has heretofore been generally expected and that the Administration is desirous of having a short session of Congress leaving the business community free to adjust itself to existing laws, including those newly enacted, without having to look constantly to Washington in expectation of still further legislative enactments dealing with general business affairs. A respite of that kind would greatly be welcomed by all business. If this program is carried out along the lines now laid down much will have been done to dispel the feeling that important business ventures are to be kept under harassment from Washington. The publicly expressed policy of the Administration runs distinctly to the contrary. That policy's benificent effect upon business sentiment will be increased with every new indication that it is being reduced to practice.

The bank statement did not, of course, fully reflect the preparations for the heavy January payments for they will not have been completed until the publication of the next statement, but the showing made yesterday does not indicate that any great stringency in the remaining days of the year is likely. The loss of nearly $7,000,000 in cash, accompanied by a moderate increase in deposits, reduced the surplus by more than $8,000,000, but the Clearing House institutions still have over $9,000,000 in excess of reserve requirements. This is a fair showing for this date, and unless the Stock Exchange requirements for money should further considerably increase in the coming week, which does not seem probable, there is good chance that events will bear out the present view in banking circles that call money is not likely to rise above 6 per cent. The highest this last week was 4 per cent. The Bank of England statement reflected the end of the year withdrawals. The bank's percentage of reserve though it fell sharply for the week was still much above the figures reported at this date in recent years.

THE BOURSES OF EUROPE.

London Market Stagnant—Berlin Quiet—Paris Irregular.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There was little serious attempt at fresh business on the Stock Exchange to-day, as the market was open purely for settlement purposes. Carry-over rates were unchanged, except in Canadian Pacific and a few other speculative shares, in which the charges were stiffer owing to the bull account open.

American securities opened about unchanged and later were quiet and irregular. The closing was dull, with prices ranging from ⅛ above to ⅛ below parity.

Money was in fair demand and discount rates were steady.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Trading was quiet on the Boerse to-day.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes 85 francs 25 centimes for the account.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates were 5¼@5½ per cent. for thirty days, 4⅝@5 per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4⅝ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $312,054,266; balances, $16,697,457; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $311,820.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3⅞ per cent.; in Berlin, 4½ per cent.; in London, 4 15-16 and 4⅝@4 13-16 per cent. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 32½c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 45 pfennigs.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8505; low, $4.8505; last, $4.8505.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8006.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94⅝ plus 1-32.

Switzerland, 5.21¼ less 1-64; check, 5.21⅝ less 1-64.

Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.06.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜ less 5-64; check, 5.24⅜ less 5-64.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79⅛.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25; 90 days, 5.26⅞.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25⅝; 90 days, 5.20⅞ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞ less 1-32; 90 days, 93 7-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 26 11-16d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

Condition of Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shews the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 6,347,000 marks, loans decreased 8,408,000 marks, discounts increased 110,981,000 marks, treasury bills increased 4,797,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 112,823,000 marks, deposits increased 46,010,000 marks, and gold in hand decreased 10,970,000 marks.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bulls and Bears.

The more cheerful feeling aroused in the Street by the enactment of the Currency bill and the growing desire of large corporations to avoid infringement of the Sherman law made it rather difficult last week for many stock market bears to stand by their former convictions. Sentiment plays an important part in the varying moods of the market following. The bear who listened too attentively to the expansive opinions of bullish companions in the commission house or on the board was lost. The bulls who had been quiet and hopeful before the developments at Washington became matters of news turned active in rounding up proselytes. Day to day trading showed, however, that the bears who were unaffected by the spread of enthusiasm were becoming more insistent than before that their position was right. The advance in the active speculative shares was fought all the way along. A substantial outpouring of profit-taking sales toward the close of the week helped the short sellers, but board members who watched the course of trading said that sales for the short account comprised a large proportion of the business done. While the bulls could extract potent arguments for their side from the Currency law and from Sherman law possibilities, the bears were as efficient as in other weeks in pointing out disturbing problems in the current condition of general business.

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New Securities in London.

The reception which new security issues may expect to meet on the English market continues to be as uncertain as it was in the period of unusually tight money last Spring. Investors show a marked interest in some and an equally marked indifference to others. Underwriters of a recent Canadian Government bond offering of $20,000,000 were compelled to take up 85 per cent. of it, while at practically the same time an issue of City of Stockholm 4½ per cent. bonds was oversubscribed. Seventy per cent. of an issue of Argentine Iron & Steel preference shares came back on the hands of the underwriters and the same fate befell 80 per cent. of a British Portland cement company offering. In consequence of these unfavorable results of capital flotation English bankers are not contemplating fresh issues with any degree of favor.

***

Texas Cotton Acreage in 1914.

Down in Texas the farmers are preparing for a big year in cotton in 1914. Reports from bankers in the Western and Southwestern parts of the State go to show that there will be a great increase in acreage planted, and this in spite of the fact that this year's yield of 4,000,000 bales represented a decline from 1912 of more than 1,000,000 bales. The incentive for expansion evidently lies in the high price growers have received. The profits derived by the State as a whole naturally will not be as large as last year, but the individual farmer whose acres made him a fair return in quantity of cotton has received good pay for his work, and his neighbors intend to outdo him next year.

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Savings Banks Holding Off.

Bond houses are hoping for generous orders from the savings banks with the opening of the new year, but so far they have not received definite promises of new business. The bank men say that they must wait until the middle of January to know how much money they have for investment. Some of the institutions catering particularly to the poorer paid class of workers are prepared to meet heavy withdrawals as soon as the half year's interest has been credited. A considerable number of small depositors have been out of employment in recent weeks, but have struggled along without drawing upon their savings rather than lose six months' interest. If the withdrawals should prove unusually large the banks' ability to buy bonds will be correspondingly reduced.

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Specialists in Name Only.

In connection with the compilation last week of a list of names of Stock Exchange members who are specialists in certain securities, together with the names of the issues handled, it developed that there are listed on the Exchange a number of issues of which most brokers have been in total ignorance, for the reason that they are never mentioned in the quotation sheet. Some of these stocks have not been traded in during the last ten years. Among the more prominent stocks which have been inactive is Montgomery Ward, which has never appeared on the tape since its admission to the list a few years ago. As a rule, the listing of a security is signified by a few sales on the first day that it appears on the board.

***

Colorado & Southern Dividend.

There has been no announcement yet of the usual December dividend on Colorado & Southern common stock, and brokers were wondering yesterday if it is to be omitted this year. A glance at the company's earnings indicates that this may be the case. In November the road's gross revenues decreased $340,000 and its net earnings lost $246,000, or about 41 per cent. For the first five months of the new fiscal year the company's surplus for dividends was but $606,000, as against $1,140,000 earned in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 47 per cent. The common dividend is not a serious item, as the company has been paying but 1 per cent. on its $31,000,000 of stock. For the four years beginning with 1908 the company paid 2 per cent. on its common. The last dividend was paid on Dec. 31, 1912.

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date of Meet'g.
Allegheny & Western..Dec. 24			Jan.13,'14
American Can Co.Jan.7,'14 Feb.4,'14 Feb.3,'14			
Am. Coal Co. of Alle-gheny Co.....Dec. 24	..	..	Dec. 26
Am. Exch. Natl. Bk.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	.....	.....	.....
Bklyn. R. T. Co.Jan.7,'14 Jan.31,'14 Jan.30,'14			
C. & Ph. Nat. Bk..Jan.12,'14	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Cit. Cent. Nat. Bk.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Columbia Bank.Jan.3,'14 Jan.14,'14 Jan.13,'14			
D., Hille. & S. W.Dec. 20 Jan.6,'14 Jan.13,'14			
Det. Un. Ry. Co..Jan.8,14 Feb.4,'14 Feb. 3,'14			
East River NationalJan.12,'14	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Erie & Pittsburgh...Nov. 13	..	..	Jan.12,'14
Fourth Natl. Bank.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Grand Rapids Gas L. Jan.19 Jan.30			Jan.29,'14
Greenwich Bank.....	..	..	Jan.13, 14
H. B. Claflin Co..Dec. 22			Jan.13,'14 Jan.12,'14
Hanover National Bk.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Irving Nat. Bk.Jan.10,'14 Jan.14,'14 Jan.13,'14			
Jef. & Clearfield C. and Iron Co. pf...Dec. 20	..	..	Jan.20,'14
Lehigh Valley R. R..Nov. 20	..	..	Jan.20,'14
Mech. & M. N. Bk.Jan.12,'14	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Merch. Nat. Bank.Jan.12,'14	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Nat. Bk. of C. N. Y.	..	..	Jan.13,'14
Nati.N.B., N.Y.Jan.12,'14 Jan.14,'14 Jan.13,'14			
Natl. Park Bank.....	..	..	Jan.13,'14
North. Ohio T. & L..Nov. 29	..	..	Jan.24,'14
P., McK. & Y. rfd.Dec. 24 Jan.2,'14 Jan.27,'14			
6th Av. R. R. Co..Dec.30 Jan.21,'14 Jan.20,'14			
Union Trust Co...Dec.24 Jan.20,'14 Jan.20,'14			
U. S. Trust Co.....Jan.5'14	..	..	Jan.6,'14
West Side Bank.....Dec. 17			Jan.3,'14 Dec. 18

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 27, 1913	183,403
Same day last year	114,493
Total year to date	82,399,907
Same period last year	130,690,246
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.30 —.11
Same day last year	77.89 —.31

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21⅝	21½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	18,700	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅝	74⅞	74½	74½	+ ⅛
128	130	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	127⅝	128	127⅝	128	...
30¼	30⅜	2,060	Am. Can	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
44¼	45⅜	100	Am. Car & Fdry.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
22	23	200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅜	100	Am. Ice Secur.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
31	31⅛	700	Am. Locomotive	31	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
64½	64⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
98¾	99¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅜	200	Am. Sugar Refin.	107⅝	107⅞	107½	107⅛	+ ⅛
123	123⅛	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	123⅛	123½	123⅛	123⅜	— ⅛
102	103	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	2,600	Anaconda Cop. Co.	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞	+ ¼
94	94⅛	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅛	94¼	94	94	— ⅛
92½	93	700	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅝	92⅝	92¼	92½	— ⅛
88	88⅛	100	Brook. Rapid Tran.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
17½	18	300	California Petrol'm.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
47	50	100	California Pet. pf.	50	50	50	50	—2
207½	207¾	16,450	Canadian Pacific	208½	209¼	207⅝	207⅝	—3⅜
27	27½	700	Central Leather Co.	27	27	26⅞	27	— ⅛
94½	95¼	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	95	95¾	95	95¼	+ ⅛
60⅞	60⅝	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅞	60⅞	60½	60½	— ⅛
28	28½	100	Chi. Gt. Western p.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
100	100½	735	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100⅛	100⅝	100	100	— ⅜
140	140½	685	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	140½	140½	140	140	— ½
126	126¾	200	Chi. & Northwest n.	126¾	126¾	126¼	126¾	+ ¼
39¼	39⅜	4,700	Chino Copper	39	39⅜	39	39⅜	...
130½	131½	100	Consolidated Gas	131	131	131	131	— ½
9⅞	10	800	Corn Products Ref.	9⅞	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
91	93	100	Deere & Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
151½	151½	200	Delaware & Hud.	151½	151½	151⅜	151⅜	— ⅛
...	...	100	Den. & Rio Grande	17	17	17	17	+1½
17¼	17¾	100	Distillers' Secur.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	700	Erie	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	44½	100	Eric 1st pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
22	22½	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	21	22⅝	21	22½	+1⅝
77	79¼	100	Goodrich pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
127	127½	600	Great Northern pf.	127	127½	127	127¼	— ¼
34	35	400	G. N. certs.ore prop.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
123	...	200	Bocking Valley	125	125	125	125	...
113	116	108	Homestake Mining	114½	115⅜	114½	115	...
109	112	400	Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	...
15½	15¼	300	Inspiration Copper	15	15¼	15	15½	— ⅛
15⅛	15¼	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.ctfs.	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
61¼	61½	700	Inter.-Met. pf.	62	62	61¼	61⅝	— ⅛
101¾	102⅛	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	102¼	102¼	102	102	— ¼
101	102	100	Int. Harvester Corp	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101¾	...
8½	9	100	Int. Paper	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
149¾	150	4,500	Lehigh Valley	151½	151¾	149¾	149¾	—2
65	65½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	65	...
45½	46½	100	Mexican Petroleum	46	46	46	46	...
21½	22	100	Miami Copper	22	22	22	22	...
126	127	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126	126	126	126	— ⅜
19¼	20	300	M., K. & T.	19½	20	19½	20	+ ½
52⅝	54	200	M., K. & T. pf.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
23	23⅜	1,400	Missouri Pacific	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¾
9¼	9½	2,000	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	600	Nev. Con. Copper	15½	15¼	15½	15½	+ ¼
92	92½	425	N. Y. Central	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92½	...
77¼	77½	10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75¾	78¼	75	77½	+2
101½	101⅞	400	Norfolk & Western	101⅞	102	101¾	102	...
50	65	100	Northern Pacific	54	54	54	54	—4
110	110¼	1,200	Northern Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	— ½
109¼	109⅜	1,200	Penn. Railroad	109⅜	109⅜	109½	109½	— ¼
120	121	100	People's Gas, Chi.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	— ⅛
27	27½	200	Pressed Steel Car.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
25¼	26	400	Ry. Steel Spring	25¼	25¼	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	18½	2,000	Ray Consol. Copper	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
169½	169⅞	38,900	Reading	170	170⅜	169	169¼	— ⅛
20½	21	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	...
16½	17	500	Rumely (M.) Co.	17½	17½	17	17	...
35	38	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	36	36	36	36	—1½
4⅜	4½	200	St. L. & S. F.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
56	58	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
89⅜	89½	6,500	Southern Pacific	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89½	— ½
23⅜	23½	1,700	So. Ry. extended.	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
18	18½	100	Studebaker Co	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	...
30	30½	100	Tennessee Copper	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
120	121½	100	Texas Co	121	121	121	121	+1
41¾	42	1,100	Third Avenue	42¼	42½	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
155⅜	155½	15,600	Union Pacific	156	156⅛	155⅜	155⅜	— ¾
85	85½	100	Union Pacific pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
21	22	100	United Rys. Invest.	21	21	21	21	...
40	41	935	United Rys. In. pf.	39	40	39	40	+1
40	45	210	U. S. Express	40¾	41	40¾	41	+1
56¾	56¾	100	U. S. Rubber	56½	56½	56½	56½	...
100½	100⅞	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	100½	100⅝	100½	100½	...
59½	59⅝	24,300	U. S. Steel	60	60⅛	59½	59½	— ¾
50⅜	50⅞	4,400	Utah Copper	50¼	51⅜	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅜
98	99	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	+1
57¾	58	500	W. U. Telegraph	58	58	57¾	57¾	...
66	66¼	500	Westhouse E. & M.	66¼	66⅜	66	66	...
4½	5¼	200	Wh. & L. E.	5	5	5	5	...
91¼	91⅞	300	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	91½	91⅞	91½	91½	+ ⅛
110¾	112¾	100	Woolworth pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ¾

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 27, 1913	$1,028,000
Same day last year	910,000
Total year to date	494,993,420
Same period last year	670,110,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.31 —.03
Same day last year	91.56 +.05

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Chinese Rwy 5s	1,000	89½	7,000	91¾	2,000	72	10,000	71½
City of Tokio 5s	2,500	85¾	C & O gen 4½s	91½	Ligg & Myers 5s	96¾	2,000	91
N Y Canal 4s, 1961	10,000	97	Con. Ref. 4s	91½	Lou & Jeffv 4s	83¼	3,000	74½
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	1,000	55¾	conv 4½s	79	L & N unifd 4s	92¼	St L S W 1st 4s	84
N Y City 4s, 1959	2,000	96	C, B & Q gen 4s	79¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	87	7,000	79¼
4½s, 1900	22,000	100	1,000	90½	N Or, M & Chl 5s	48	San An & A P 4s	75¾
Am T & T cv 4½s	18,000	97	16,000	90⅝	N Y Cent gen 3½s	82	5,000	74
Am Wr Paper 5s	10,000	96½	2,000	90½	N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	107½	So Pac conv 4s	86¼
Armour & Co 4½s	14,000	96¾	joint 4s	94⅞	9,000	107½	6,000	86¼
Atl Coast L 4s	12,000	97	4,000	95	cv deb 6s, w i	103¼	10,000	86¼
A, T & S F gen 4s	15,000	92⅞	Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s	67½	80,000	103¼	5,000	86¼
conv 4s, 1955	4,000	94⅜	1,000	67½	20,000	103¼	3,000	85¼
conv 4s, 1909	5,000	94½	C & Erie 1st 5s	104½	75,000	103	Southn Ry gen 4s	72¾
Atl Coast L 4s	1,000	90⅝	Chi Gt Westn 4s	70¾	20,000	103½	2,000	72¾
& N col 4s	10,000	87⅞	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s	101	14,000	103⅝	6,000	72¾
Baldwin Loco 5s	1,000	102	conv 4½s	101	20,000	103½	Texas Co conv 6s	100
B & O prior l 3½s	8,000	90⅝	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	72	48,000	103½	Third Av ref 4s	80¾
gold 4s	1,000	90¼	4,000s10f	72	N Y Rwys ref 4s	74⅜	adj 5s	73¾
1,000	92		4,000	72	3,000	74⅜	30,000	73¾
2,000s20f	92		C & N W gen 4s	83	5,000	74⅜	15,000	73⅞
conv 4½s	22,000	90⅞	C, R I & P gen 4s	83	6,000	74⅜	Union Pac 1st 4s	96
P. Lake E & W Va 4s	6,000	91	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	72	adj 5s	73⅜	5,000	96
1,000	84½		4,000s10f	72	16,000	73⅜	2,000	95⅞
B R T gold 5s	17,000	99¼	4,000	72	9,000	73⅜	conv 4s	92½
conv 4s	1,000	93⅜	C, R I & P gen 4s	83	6,000	73⅜	3,000	92½
5s, 1918	4,000	96¼	1,000	83	1,000	73⅜	1st & ref 4s	90⅞
4,000	96¾		Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	83	1,000	58⅜	U R Rs of S F 4s	51⅝
1,000	96¾		1,000	83	2,000	58⅜	2,000	51⅝
15,000	96⅛		Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	72	19,000	58⅜	U S R & Imp 5s	81⅝
Bklyn U El 1st 5s	5,000	93½	4,000s10f	72	1,000	58⅜	1,000	82
1,000	99⅝		4,000	72	Norf & W con 4s	94	2,000	83
Cent Leather 5s	5,000	97	C & N W gen 4s	83	1,000	94	U S Steel C s f 5s	100
C of N J gen 5s	1,000	114	C, R I & P gen 4s	83	Pocah C & C 4s	89¼	16,000	100
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000	91¼	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	72	4,000	88½	1,000	100⅛
	5,000	91⅝	4,000s10f	72	Nor Pacific 4s	92¾	registered	100¼
			4,000	72	2,000	92¾	500	100¼
			C, R I & P gen 4s	83	Nor Pacific 3s	64½	500	100⅛
			1,000	83	Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s	91⅜	Utica & B R 4s	95
			Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	72	1,000	91	Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	101½
			4,000s10f	72	Ore Short L 1st con 5s	105⅝	5,000	97½
			4,000	72	4,000	98	Virgn Ry 1st 5s	97½
			C, R I & P gen 4s	83	Pac Coast 1st 5s	92¼	4,000	97½
			1,000	83	Pac Tel & Tel 5s	96	Wabash 1st 5s	102
			Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	72	10,000	97¼	1,000	102
			4,000s10f	72	Penn conv 3½s	92¼	2d 5s	93¼
			4,000	72	3,000	92¼	3,000	93¼
			C, R I & P gen 4s	83	Reading gen 4s	92¼	2,000	48½
			1,000	83	2,000	92¼	Wabash R R ref & ext 4s	48½
			Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	72	Jer C col 4s	92¾	5,000	75¾
			4,000s10f	72	5,000	92¾	Wn Maryland 4s	91
			4,000	72	2,000	92½	3,000	91
			C, R I & P gen 4s	83	St Jo & San Fran R R gen 5s	52½	West Sh 4s, reg	85¾
			1,000	83	1,000	52½	Wis Cent gen 4s	85¾
			C, Ft S & M 4s	91½	ref 4s	...	5,000	85¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12⅝	12	12½	12½
Atlantic Refining	800	803	800	803
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	167	170	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg	665	675	670	685
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	215	225	225
Crescent Pipe Line	54	56	53	57
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	339	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	183	190	183	190
Galena-Signal Oil pf	136	140	134	137
Indiana Pipe Lines	139	141	138	140
National Transit	40	41	39	41
New York Transit	316	320	312	320
Northern Pipe Line	115	116	115	116
Ohio Oil	146	147	145	147
Prairie Oil & Gas	428	431	430	434
Solar Refining	340	345	335	345
Southern Pipe Line	240	243	238	242
South. Penn. Oil	273	276	275	280
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	150	153	149	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	267	270	268	271
Standard Oil (Ind.)	416	419	415	420
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil (Ky.)	660	670	665	675
Standard Oil (Neb.)	395	405	375	385
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	402	400	402
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	176	177	176	177
Standard Oil (Ohio)	345	355	340	350
Swan & Finch	285	300	275	295
Union Tank Line	90	92	91	93
Vacuum Oil	196	197	194	197
Washington Oil	42	45	39	43
Waters-Pierce Oil, 2,400	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,400

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	90	92	91	92
British-American	23½	23¾	23½	23¾
British-Am., new	23½	24	23½	24
Conley Foil	280	285	285	295
Johnson Tin & M	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. P. Am. 6% scrip	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	243	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf	82½	84	82½	84
United Cigar Stores	94½	95	94¾	95¾
United Cig. Stores pf	108	113	109	111

Information on Rights.

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NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BANK STATEMENT

Cash Loss and Increased Deposits Reduce Surplus by $8,000,000—Loans Expand.

The bank statement yesterday showed the effects of the end of the year cash withdrawals, and in the loan account the effect of the increased trading on the Stock Exchange. Despite this impairment in their conditions the Clearing House members showed in their actual statement a surplus reserve of $9,272,750.

The bank statement figures compare as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans..$1,316,488,000	$549,074,000	$1,865,562,000
Depos.. 1,295,057,000	401,040,000	1,696,097,000
Cash.. 332,475,000	60,818,000	393,293,000
R'e've. 25.67%	15.16%	23.19%
Surp.. 8,710,750	662,000	9,372,750
Circ'n. 44,798,000	.....	44,798,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans. +11,096,000	+ 653,000	+11,719,000
Depos. + 8,054,000	—2,436,000	+ 3,648,000
Cash.. = 5,389,000	—1,512,000	= 6,911,000
R'e've. = 0.54%	= 0.28%	= 0.45%
Surp.. = 6,920,000	—1,146,600	= 8,066,600
Circ'n. = 58,000	.....	= 58,000

Average Statement.

Loans..$1,312,952,000	$551,549,000	$1,884,501,000
Depos. 1,292,449,000	403,719,000	1,696,168,000
Cash.. 334,249,000	60,502,000	394,751,000
R'e've. 25.86%	14.98%	23.27%
Surp.. 11,136,750	*55,850	11,080,900
Circ'n. 44,842,000	.....	44,842,000

*Deficit.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans. +11,818,000	+ 908,000	+12,726,000
Depos. +10,890,000	+2,730,000	+13,620,000
Cash.. = 1,859,000	= 39,000	= 1,898,000
R'e've. = 0.36%	= 0.11%	= 0.30%
Surp.. = 4,581,500	= 448,500	= 5,030,000
Circ'n. + 212,000	.....	+ 212,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Dec.27..$1,316,488,000	$549,074,000	$1,865,562,000
Dec.20.. 1,305,422,000	548,421,000	1,853,843,000
Dec. 13.. 1,298,860,000	550,522,000	1,849,382,000
Dec. 6.. 1,304,562,000	553,259,000	1,857,821,000
Nov.29.. 1,341,165,000	569,957,000	1,911,122,000
Nov.22.. 1,340,943,000	577,295,000	1,927,238,000
Nov.15.. 1,333,390,000	572,608,000	1,905,498,000

DEPOSITS.

Dec.27..$1,295,057,000	$401,040,000	$1,696,097,000
Dec.20.. 1,286,167,000	401,476,000	1,692,440,000
Dec.13.. 1,274,578,000	403,068,000	1,677,646,000
Dec. 6.. 1,273,385,000	406,664,000	1,680,049,000
Nov.29.. 1,313,360,000	416,87 ,000	1,730,233,000
Nov.22.. 1,344,089,000	423,948,000	1,768,037,000
Nov.15.. 1,328,372,000	418,241,000	1,746,613,000

CASH

Dec. 27..$332,475,000	$60,818,000	$393,293,000
Dec. 20.. 337,874,000	62,330,000	400,204,000
Dec. 13.. 336,805,000	64,180,000	395,085,000
Dec. 6.. 324,352,000	62,432,000	386,991,000
Nov.29.. 326,335,000	61,405,000	411,957,000
Nov.15.. 349,648,000	63,580,000	413,234,000

SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.

Dec. 27..	$8,710,750	$662,000	$9,372,750
Dec. 20..	15,410,750	738,000	17,139,750
Dec. 13..	12,256,500	3,729,500	15,980,000
Dec. 6..	6,212,750	1,432,400	7,645,150
Nov.29..	*1,847,000	851,300	*995,950
Nov.22..	11,527,250	811,300	12,338,550
Nov.15..	17,555,000	849,850	18,404,850

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1913..	$1,312,952,000	$1,292,449,000	$334,249,000
1912..	1,285,030,000	1,259,223,000	319,805,000
1911..	1,310,847,000	1,312,825,000	343,409,000
1910..	1,253,745,000	1,189,066,000	307,374,000
1909..	1,195,378,000	1,179,231,000	305,078,100
1908..	1,176,745,300	1,122,151,800	347,481,300
1907..	1,147,194,400	1,050,925,400	242,561,000
1906..	1,022,971,000	981,301,100	250,694,500

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1913.....	$11,136,750	1907.....	*$20,170,300
1912.....	4,999,300	1906.....	5,389,300
1911.....	15,262,800	1905.....	4,292,500
1910.....	10,085,700	1904.....	15,247,200
1909.....	10,145,300	1903.....	12,574,600
1908.....	16,923,300	1902.....	6,519,200

*Deficit.

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week and in the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1913.....	25.67	—0.54	1907..... 22.07 +1.07
1912.....	25.39	—0.19	1906..... 25.55 +0.23
1911.....	26.16	+0.3	1905..... 25.43 +0.02
1910.....	25.88	+0.27	1904..... 26.39 +0.07
1909.....	25.39	—0.03	1903..... 26.45 —0.19
1908.....	26.49	+0.54	1902..... 25.75 —0.17

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1913....	4	3	3½	1907...	25	6	20
1912....	12	1½	8	1906...	18	3	6
1911....	3	2½	3	1905...	125	6	40
1910....	7	2¾	3½	1904...	5	2½	3
1909....	6	2½	5	1903...	4½	3	3½
1908....	3½	2½	3¼	1902...	13	5½	8½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking had its influence upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The professional element on the floor was also working for a reaction. The downward tendency of prices was reflected from the opening. Business in the half hour before trading began elsewhere in Wall Street was active, more than 2,500 shares of various stocks changing hands on the 9:30 o'clock call. In most cases the price changes, compared with Friday's closing quotations, showed declines. There was a transaction on the call in American Beet Sugar, the only market for that stock in Wall Street during the day. Offerings increased in the after-call trading, with prices receding further.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,450	Amal. Copper.	74⅞	74⅞	74¼	74⅞
50	Am. Beet Sug.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
320	Am. Can.....	30½	30⅝	30	30
100	Am. Smelting.	65	65	64¾	64¾
10	Anaconda C.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
70	A., T. & S. F.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
20	Balt. & Ohio..	92⅞	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
60	Brklyn. R. T..	88½	88⅞	88¼	88¼
1,680	Can. Pacific.	210¾	210¾	207¾	207¾
20	Can. Pac. rts.	4	4	4	4
20	Cent. Leather	27	27	27	27
40	Ches. & Ohio.	61	61	61	61
80	C., M. & S. P.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
30	Chino Con....	39	39½	39	39⅜
40	Corn Prod....	10	10	10	10
110	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
30	Goodrich Rub.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
60	Gt. Nor. pf..	127½	127⅝	127⅜	127⅜
20	Inter.-Met..	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
220	Inter.-Met. pf.	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61¼
200	Lehigh Val...	151½	151⅝	149⅝	149⅝
310	Mo. Pacific...	22½	23	22½	23
10	Nevada Con...	15½	15½	15½	15½
110	N. Y. Central	92½	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝
1,080	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	73¾	78⅞	74⅞	77½
110	Nor. Pacific..	110⅝	110½	110¼	110¼
220	Pennsylvania..	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109½
6,980	Reading	170¾	170⅝	169¼	169¼
280	So. Pacific...	90¼	90⅞	89⅝	89⅝
200	So. Railway..	23¾	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
10	Third Av.....	42	42	42	42
2,150	Union Pacific.	156¼	156⅝	155⅜	155½
6,020	U. S. Steel..	90	90½	89½	89⅝
210	Utah Copper..	50⅜	51	50⅜	51
20	West. U. Tel.	58	58	58	58

29,700

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11	.11
200	Belcher	.50	.50	.50	.50
50	Belmont	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
700	Crown Point..	.42	.42	.42	.42
100	Goldf. Con....	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½
300	Jim Butler..	.72	.72	.72	.72
100	Mexican	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.15
300	Montana	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
300	North Star...	.38	.38	.38	.38
500	Ton. Merger..	.52½	.52½	.52½	.52½
200	Ton. Mining.	6.75	6.87½	6.75	6.87½
200	West End....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

3,350

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £2,888,000, circulation increased £566,000, bullion decreased £2,322,184, other securities increased £8,912,000, other deposits increased £4,608,000, public deposits increased £1,393,000, notes reserve decreased £2,764,000, and Government securities increased £5,600.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 43.67 per cent.; last week it was 55.10 per cent.

Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, Dec. 27, 1913

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside †Nl. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	1,312,952,000	1,023,516,700	89,374,100	34,695,227	2,451,538,027
Deposits..	1,292,449,000	1,068,006,200	94,957,500	40,175,602	2,495,591,302
Specie	261,818,000	106,584,300	5,411,400	5,080,290	382,296,990
Legals	72,981,000	9,398,900	4,637,100	1,057,943	87,934,943
Cash res..	334,249,000	115,983,200	13,051,500	7,038,223	470,231,923
†Cash re..%	25.86	10.84	13.74	17.51	18.83

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Clg. House Banks	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Natl. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	+11,818,000	+ 3,410,900	— 378,800	— 127,081	+14,723,219
Deposits..	+10,890,000	+ 6,916,300	— 1,136,800	+ 72,498	+16,742,198
Specie	— 2,885,000	+ 614,700	— 304,00	— 113,454	— 2,287,954
Legals	+ 526,000	— 242,300	— 106,200	+ 28,130	— 200,630
Cash res..	— 1,559,000	+ 272,400	— 409,400	— 85,315	— 2,081,315
Cash re., %	— 0.36	— 0.04	— 0.26	— 0.26	— 0.21

†These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $7,020,976, deposits $8,199,292, specie $618,478, legals $203,770, and total cash $817,248 at the call of Oct. 21, 1913.

Members of Clearing House Association.

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$19,628,000	$3,202,000	$1,200,000	$16,847,000	$800,000
Bank Man. Co.	40,610,000	8,075,000	1,615,000	45,300,000	.....
Merchants' Nat..	18,311,000	3,620,000	730,000	17,380,000	1,885,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	56,393,000	8,241,000	3,122,000	44,794,000	2,975,000
Bank of America	28,138,000	3,706,000	1,704,000	21,575,000	.....
National City ..	175,044,000	36,512,000	4 739,000	189,181,000	4,078,000
Chemical Nat...	29,429,000	4,305,000	2,281,000	25,630,000	430,000
Merch. Ex. Nat.	6,234,000	1,211,000	297,000	6,452,000	480,000
Nat. B. & Dr...	1,898,000	461,000	80,000	2,082,000	49,000
Greenwich	9,400,000	2,496,000	195,000	10,578,000	.....
Am. Exch. Nat.	40,768,000	7,567,000	2,327,000	38,607,000	4,266,000
Nat. Bank Com.	125,975,000	16,942,000	8,282,000	98,836,000	6,621,000
Pacific	4,002,000	503,000	728,000	4,994,000	.....
Chat. & P's Nat.	19,711,000	3,193,000	1,944,000	20,225,000	1,178,000
People's	1,957,000	534,000	149,000	2,369,000	.....
Hanover Nat....	71,573,000	18,722,000	3,566,000	80,051,000	1,169,000
Citizens' C. Nat.	22,575,000	4,969,000	611,000	21,441,000	1,037,000
National Nassau	10,419,000	1,893,000	1,212,000	11,377,000	391,000
Mk't & F. Nat.	5,687,000	1,732,000	798,000	8,770,000	93,000
Metropolitan ..	14,781,000	3,579,000	262,000	15,617,000	.....
Corn Exch.....	51,992,000	9,064,000	7,107,000	62,388,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat..	26,404,000	3,739,000	2,475,000	23,640,000	50,000
National Park..	82,527,000	19,547,000	3,156,000	83,252,000	3,523,000
East River Nat..	1,447,000	351,000	112,000	1,770,000	50,000
Fourth Nat.....	26,964,000	4,950,000	2,400,000	26,540,000	1,976,000
Second Nat.	13,830,000	2,990,000	173,000	12,632,000	673,000
First Nat.	108,621,000	20,266,000	3,010,000	98,286,000	2,223,000
Irving Nat.	85,221,000	6,362,000	2,297,000	85,140,000	1,885,000
Bowery	3,257,000	819,000	68,000	3,409 000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat..	8,654,000	1,405,000	703,000	8,636,000	198,000
German-Am.	3,897,000	671,000	236,000	3,558,000	.....
Chase Nat.	90,299,000	20,963,000	4,707,000	100,051,000	446,000
Fifth Avenue....	12,448,000	2,907,000	815,000	13,574,000	.....
German Exch....	3,309,000	565,000	373,000	3,751,000	.....
Germania	4,706,000	1,193,000	255,000	5,427,000	.....
Lincoln Nat.	14,138,000	2,697,000	847,000	14,029,000	832,000
Garfield Nat....	9,040,000	2,255,000	351,000	9,433 000	340,000
Fifth Nat.	9,966,000	1,772,000	525,000	9,787,000	249,000
Bank Metropolis	12,735,000	1,531,000	1,466 000	12,695,000	.....
West Side	3,868,000	846 000	306,000	4,595,000	.....
Seaboard Nat....	23,273,000	5,726,000	2,540,000	28,134,000	50,000
Liberty Nat.	22,982,000	5,143,000	780,000	24,189,000	495,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex..	3,861,000	2,342,000	308,000	10,280,000	.....
State	19,260,000	5,872,000	419,000	24,876,000	.....
Security	11,483,000	2,141 000	1,470 000	13,836 000	.....
Coal & Iron Nat	6,443,000	979,000	631,000	6,372,000	395,000
Union Ex. Nat..	9,527,000	2,069,000	550,000	9 544,000	393 000
Nassau, Nat. Brklyn	7,854,000	1,452,000	133,000	6,448,000	297,000
Total, banks.	1,812,952,000	281,318,000	72,931,000	1,292,449,000	†44 842000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures. †Reserve Deposits

Brooklyn	$23,602,000	$2,029,000	$661,000	$18,177,000
Bankers'	115,421 000	14 649,000	169,000	93,735,000
U. S. Mortgage.	33,224,000	3,491,000	415,000	25,986,000
Astor	20,100,000	2,056,000	38,000	14 690,000
Title Guarantee.	34,391,000	2,169,000	1,601,000	26,855,000
Guaranty	120,000,000	12,545,000	2,982,000	92,704,000
Fidelity	7,156,000	612,000	239,000	5,503,000
Lawyers T. I....	15,268,000	1,373,000	186,000	9,995,000
Columbia-Knick..	48,928,000	5,102,000	580,000	37,337,000
People's	16 217,000	1,750 000	1,750 000	15 716,000
New York	42,276,000	4 017,000	321,000	29,047,000
Franklin	8,886,000	943,000	158 000	7,073,000
Lincoln	10,242,000	1,150,000	210,000	9,203 000
Metropolitan	20,802,000	1,768,000	9,000	11,960,000
Broadway	12,316,000	1,202,000	574,000	11,870,000
Total, trust cos.	551,549,000	54,504,000	5,598,000	403,710,000
Grand total..	1,864 501,000	335,822,000	78,029,000	1,676,168,000
Change	+12,726,000	—2,270.000	+372,000	+13,620,000

Brooklyn	$2,370,000
Bankers'	10,482,000
U. S. Mortgage.	3,640,000
Astor	1,203,000
Title Guarantee.	2,170,000
Guaranty	11,350,000
Fidelity	699,000
Lawyers T. I....	1,103 000
Columbia-Knick..	4,375,000
People's	2,626,700
New York	3,252,000
Franklin	848,000
Lincoln	1,040 000
Metropolitan	1,676,000
Broadway	1,326,000
Total, trust cos.	47,184,000
Grand total..	.....
Change	—40,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Legal Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$20,954,400	Lincoln	$11,697,400
Bankers'	131,500,000	Metropolitan	17,171,500
Broadway	14,753,800	New York	36,240,000
Brooklyn	23,266,000	People's	17,737,291
Columbia-Knick.	53,159,223	Title Guarantee.....	26,527,800
Fidelity	6,755,000	United States Mtge..	39,782,792
Franklin	9,111,700		
Guaranty	143,029,648	Total.....	$563,516,352
Lawyers Title Ins...	12,193,800		

Increase from previous week, $1,701,014.

ACTUAL CONDITION SATURDAY MORNING

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Banks	$1,316 488,000	$258,407,000	$74,088,000	$1,295,057,000
Trust cos.	549,074,000	54,703,000	6,115,000	401,040,000
All members....	$1,865,562,000	$313,110,000	$80,183,000	$1,696,097,000
Change	+11,719,000	—7,904,000	+993,000	+3,648,000

CLEARING HOUSE RESERVE POSITION

	Cash Res. in Vault.	*Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$334,249,000	$323,112,250	$11,136,750	— $4,581,500
Trust cos.	60,502,000	60,557,850	*55,850	— 448,500
Aggregate	$394,751,000	$383,670,100	$11,080,900	— $5,030,000

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $47,184,000. Decrease, $40,000.

Actual Reserves on Saturday Morning.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	*Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$332,475,000	$323,764,250	$8,710,750	— $6,920,000
Trust cos.	60,818,000	60,156,000	662,000	— 1,148,600
Aggregate	$393,293,000	$383,920,250	$9,372,750	— $8,068,600

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $47,149,000. Decrease, $684,600.

*On deposit with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. †Increase, $212,000. ‡25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies. *Deficit.

Institutions Not Clearing House Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,761,200	$251,100	$83,700	$159,400	$31,000	$2,195,500
Bat. Pk. Nat	1,692,000	318,000	80,600	111,900	207,900	2 816,600
Bronx Boro..	1,818,100	42 283	201,065	121,10	20,.53	2,038,628
Bryant Park.	1,268,900	147,000	48,400	138,700	.....	1,289,800
Century	6,244,700	567,900	466,500	722,500	585,600	8,087,100
Chel. Exch..	2,334,000	200 000	249,000	115,000	113,000	2,751,000
Colonial	6,562,300	1,025,800	174,700	655,000	214,500	7,618,900
Columbia	6,402,000	653,200	403,000	839,000	78,000	7,204,000
Cosmopolitan	494,900	25,800	13,800	29,300	20,600	417,800
Fidelity	1,065,906	60,482	122,480	107,980	.....	1,129,953
Gotham Nat..	1,763,200	359,300	20'300	.....	90,500	2,118,600
Har'man Nat.	10,508,800	2024800	85,200	.....	351,300	12,061,300
Inter. Bank..	2,198,800	280,900	90,100	279,200	154,200	2,294,100
Montauk	653,500	41,700	14,500	60,400	900	663,600
Mutual	5,140,000	604,000	391,000	421,000	.....	6,194,000
Nat. Res.	3,434,501	451,868	227,459	.....	1,232,285	4,017,782
New Neth....	3,068,000	418,000	138,000	370,000	482,000	3,890,000
Public	9,685,800	1,299,500	284,100	1,335,100	50,700	11,937,000
Sherman	1,634,100	402,600	124,200	.....	254,500	2,227,400
23d Ward	1,936,800	238,700	102,700	230,700	.....	2,338,700
Wash. Hgts.	1,645,000	149,000	91 000	138,000	15,000	1,565,000
Wchester Av	3,549,500	28,400	23,300	37,300	2,800	3,523,000
Yorkville	4,409,000	521,000	290,000	330,100	518,700	5,674,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bank of C. I.	566,700	27,000	13 600	83,300	.....	463,500
Bk of F'bush	844,400	161,000	59,000	75,300	.....	887,900
First Nat	3,947,000	351,000	70,000	570,000	49,000	3,874,000
Homestead...	615,700	43,700	21,000	68 200	.....	567,400
Manf. Nat....	5,975,100	647,700	127,400	738,500	50 000	6,503,800
Mechanics'...	10,255,300	1,276,200	628,100	1,030,500	224 100	14,559,800
North Side..	2,765,700	200,264	194,213	243,456	87,264	3,471,114
Nat. City	4,596,000	522,000	126.0'0	547,000	203,000	5,435,000
People's Nat.	1,144,606	23,512	198 784	195,770	56,472	1,623,110
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,140,000	285,000	353,000	3,127,000	316,000	7,291 000
Hudson Co..	3,041,071	188,915	60,825	601,187	114,581	3,005,544
Third Nat	2,580,682	39,580	157,951	521,508	33,308	2,828,543
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	4,723,000	254,300	52,700	367 600	231,100	4,879,000
Second Nat ..	3,411,559	190,328	60,537	383,025	101,872	3,842 085

*Division of specie: Gold coin and certificates, $2,640,500; silver coin and certificates, $283,800.

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$92,896,6'3	$10,083,089	$11,755,748	$15,756,444	$84,706,053
Commercial ..	3,297,253	486,373	217,352	164,000	3,809,737
Empire	17,986,200	2,133,700	4,810 700	2,211,100	22,287,500
Equitable	61,574,489	7,005,331	9,009 481	11,603,537	67,67 635
Form. Loan..	91,900,000	12,339,000	11,580,300	9,027,300	113,354 700
Fulton	8,325,100	1,065,700	231.100	619,700	8,271,000
Hudson	8,764 100	305 900	440,400	362,200	3,341,200
Mut. Alliance.	7,728,488	854,803	1,145,'08	3,280	8,405,847
N. Y. L. Ins.	33,101,570	3,800,000	1,287,200	4,141,400	32,37 000
Transatlantic.	1,'07,000	177,500	1,010,000	2,626,700	2,626,700
Union	51,613 944	6,624,814	4,278,528	2,702,189	56,400,300
United States.	50,007,800	5,250,000	5,702,000	11,412,400	54,303 000
Washington ..	9,407,153	1,100,465	1,185,624	1,168,375	9,807,758
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Citizens'	5 172,600	601,800	744,200	466,400	5,702 600
Hamilton	7,010,000	879,000	752,000	672 000	7 092,000
Home	3,238,900	212,000	301,800	650,200	2,692,900
Kings County.	15,547,'00	1,428,854	1,'89,612	2,250,170	13 893,382
Nassau	4,884,000	517,000	917,300	.....	5,589,200
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co....	2,047,530	189,300	197,300	40,000	1,973,980
BAYONNE N. J.					
Mechanics' Tr	3,520 785	281,511	817,890	2,135,355	2,404,459

BANK STATEMENT COMPARISONS

CHANGES FROM PRECEDING WEEKS.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.	Cash Re.%
Nov. 15.....	— 5,698,996	+ 1,009,874	+ 9,723,126	+ 0.37
Nov. 22.....	— 4,880,142	+ 15,282,451	+ 23,573,576	— 0.06
Nov. 29.....	+ 10,101,714	— 5 312,439	— 12,966,026	— 0.46
Dec. 6.....	— 41,622 870	— 65 609,997	— 15 154,292	— 0.13
Dec 13.....	— 29,141 441	— 34 214,217	+ 4,193,750	+ 0 43
Dec. 20.....	— 5 518,901	+ 7 205,373	+ 6,380,137	+ 0.20
Dec. 27.....	+ 14,723,218	+ 16,742,198	— 2,081,813	+ 0.21

TOTALS SINCE LAST REPORT.

Dec. 28. 1912..	2,445,119,641	2,467,037,726	$35,768,872	18.46
Change	+ 10,326,348	+ 15 854 862	+ 2,140,910	— 0.05

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

The highest and lowest average figures of loans, deposits, cash reserve, percentage of reserve, and surplus for all reporting institutions this year to date and for the corresponding period last year have been

	High.	Low.
Loans, 1913.....	$2,606 857,400 Feb. 15	$2,436 814,800 Dec. 20
1912.....	2,732 801,632 July 6	2,514,025,216 Jan. 6
Deposits, 1913.....	2,725,006,827 Feb. 8	2,479 610 102 Dec. 13
1912.....	2,916,808,761 July 6	2,655,003,623 Jan. 6
Cash, 1913.....	523 487 083 June 28	467,729,301 Dec. 6
1912.....	551,542,513 Feb. 3	504,594,510 Apr. 6
Reserve, P. C., 1913..	19 88 June 24	18.41 July 6
1912..	19.56 Jan. 27	17.78 July 6

Highest and lowest actual surplus reserve of Clearing House institutions for the same periods have been:

SURPLUS CASH RESERVES IN VAULTS.

1913	Banks.	Trust Companies.	Total.
High ..	$42,700,000 June 21	$5,269 950 Apr. 26	$43,809,650 June 21
Low	*1,847 000 Nov. 29	*1,499,750 Mar. 1	*995,950 Nov. 29
1912.			
High ..	45,471,000 Jan. 27	5 867,300 July 20	48,769,050 Jan. 27
Low	*7,775,750 July 6	*884,950 Jan. 13	*5,413,200 July 6

*Deficit.

BANK CLEARINGS

Following is the official total of the week's clearings by Clearing House banks in New York City

THE BUSINESS WORLD FROM MANY ANGLES

NEW JERSEY BANK WINS STRANGE CASE

$17,000 Lien of Distressed Bayonne Institution Is Upheld in Supreme Court.

The First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., which went into the hands of a Federal receiver a few weeks ago, will be helped by a decision of Supreme Court Justice Blanchard, just handed down, which upholds its lien on $17,000 and more due to the Harbor Dredging and Scow Construction Company, a bankrupt corporation, against which the bank had claims for money advanced. Justice Blanchard held reluctantly that the bank's lien took precedence over that of the bankruptcy receiver for disbursements, and over those of the laborers for services. The upholding of the lien means that the bank will get within $2,000 of the amounts it advanced. In part the court said:

The City of New York made a contract with the Harbor Dredging and Scow Construction Company for the disposition of light refuse and other waste materials. The latter, in order to enable it to carry on the contract, from time to time borrowed certain sums of money from the First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., and as security therefor assigned to the bank from time to time moneys due and to become due from the City of New York under the terms of the contract. In the prosecution of the work it had occasion to employ the services of laborers and sub-contractors, and to purchase materials and other necessaries. Several of the assignments above referred to were paid by the city as they became due to the assignee, the First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J. On Jan. 2, 1913, an assignment of such moneys was made, and was forwarded to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning for his approval, as provided by law. This approval having been obtained, the assignment was recorded in the office of the Controller on Jan. 10, at 3:14 P. M. Four minutes thereafter, as appears by the records of the office, a lien on behalf of the plaintiff corporation was also filed.

On Jan. 22 an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York against the Harbor Dredging and Scow Construction Company, and a receiver duly appointed. The receiver, with the consent of the United States court, and with the approval of the Street Cleaning Commissioner, continued to carry on the contract. In pursuance of his duties, with the approval both of the United States court and of the Street Cleaning Commissioner, he raised moneys and paid certain laborers who had claims against the company for services rendered between the 1st and 15th of January, 1913, and took from them assignments of their claims.

Thereafter these laborers performed services from Jan. 15 until Feb. 5, and thereafter filed individual liens for their wages for this work. At or about the same time various material men and sub-contractors filed liens for work done and materials furnished the Harbor Dredging and Scow Construction Company in the performance of its contract. A stipulation and several concessions are before the court. It is stipulated that the First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., paid out certain sums of money to the Harbor Dredging and Scow Construction Company. It is conceded that the amount of the assignment to the First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., is for the sum of $18,966.88. It is further conceded by the City of New York that the sum of $17,079.74 is due and owing under the contract. It is also conceded by the city that the liens which have been filed are good and valid liens upon their face, and that the amounts claimed to be due thereunder are for work done.

While it cannot be disputed that, under Section 9 of the labor law and Section 13 of the lien law there is a preference given to laborers for wages, nevertheless, I think the above authorities clearly establish that this preference exists only as to the time of filing among those who have filed liens within the purview of the law, and does not relate back to the time when services were rendered or materials furnished. Under the stipulation in evidence the assignment to the bank was for moneys actually advanced in carrying on the work, and, from the evidence, would seem to have been accepted by the bank in good faith and without notice of any claims in suit. Under the circumstances, it constituted an equitable assignment of the fund, and as the liens were filed subsequent to the assignment, I am constrained to hold that it operated as a valid assignment of the funds as against all claimants under the statute.

Justice Blanchard was unable to agree with the contention of the receiver that he was entitled to priority under the statutes of the United States.

Japanese Silk Prices Advance.

The Yokohama market, owing to the improved demand, is advancing rapidly. The Canton market is very firm and reelers still refuse to make concessions. Shanghai is reported to be firm, but without any change in prices for the present. Milan cables that the demand is better and that reelers are less anxious to sell than heretofore. In New York business is fairly active, despite the quieting influence of the holidays and the inventory season.

NOT IMPORTING SHODDY.

Despite Lower Duties, Foreign Goods Are Not Flooding Our Market.

Manufacturers, brokers and general users of shoddy said yesterday that they were considerably at sea over the ultimate effect of the free entry of that product under the new tariff. Paragraph 651, which grants exemption of duty to wool shoddies and other by-products or wastes, became effective the first of this month. The old law taxed wool shoddy at the rate of 25 cents a pound, while noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread wastes and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for, were dutiable at 20 cents a pound. Woolen rags, mungo and flocks paid 10 cents a pound.

The elimination in the new law of all duties on shoddy and allied goods would, it had been assumed in the trade, result in heavy importations into this country, especially as the rates heretofore prevailing have been regarded as practically prohibitive. Local brokers who were in touch with the foreign markets asserted yesterday, however, that they had yet found no disposition on the part of European makers of shoddy to ship their goods here and take advantage of the free entry provision.

Leonard B. Schoenfeld of 71 Wall Street, a broker, said yesterday that prices in this country at the present time were too low to encourage importations, while prices abroad were high. He said that this condition would have to be reversed before importations of any consequence could take place. T. E. Kitching, another broker, said he thought that manufacturers of shoddy on the other side would be slow to take advantage of duty exemption on their products as they were finding good markets at satisfactory prices in Europe. Nobody in the trade had heard of shipments of foreign-made shoddy being entered thus far as the result of the free entry provision of the new law.

THE WEEK IN DRY GOODS.

Trade Is Looking Hopefully Into 1914—Quiet Just Now.

The dry goods trade is now looking hopefully toward the general opening of the Spring season, says The Dry Goods Economist. With small stocks in the hands of retailers and with no accumulations in the hands of Manufacturers, except the producers of women's garments, it is felt that distributors are in a position to make large purchases during the great buying period on which we are now entering.

Certain lines, moreover, are especially favored by the change in fashions. Notably among these are coats and suits as well as dresses. In fabrics, silks, especially taffeta, are favored by the new hip draperies and bustle effects.

Women's neckwear promises to have a very big season, and manufacturers are now putting the finishing touches on their Spring lines. Ribbons, though having less employment for sashes, bid fair to have large demand for millinery purposes. In millinery itself buyers for manufacturing houses are now returning from Europe, with many new ideas, in readiness for the starting of the Spring season. Veilings also will have a large outlet. It is noteworthy that on these lines the holiday business is better than was expected.

UNDERWEAR TRADE SCARED.

Think That Jobbers Will Be Slow in Confirming Tentative Orders.

A number of the local underwear selling agents who have booked an extensive business for the coming heavyweight season are awaiting the arrival of the jobbers in this market next month with considerable uneasiness. The slump in cotton and cotton yarns, it was said yesterday, has put another aspect on the business for next Fall, and it is feared that many of the jobbing houses will show hesitancy in confirming orders.

It was said that the number of selling agents who had assured their business by stipulating that their salesmen should accept no orders as orders without confirmation and full specifications at the time the business was booked were comparatively few. It was also said to be probable that confirmation to other selling agents would be given sparingly.

WHOLESALE PRICES STEADY

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities at New York last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$5.30	$5.40	$5.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound	.09⅜	.09⅜	.14¼
Stand. Brown Sheetings, yard	.06¼	.06¼	.06
Print Cloths, yard	.03⅞	.03⅞	.04 1-16
Butter, creamery, extra, pound	.36½	.36	.37
Cheese, f. c., Special, new, pound	.17	.16¾	.18
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen	.33½	.33	.27
Apples, evap., choice, pound	.09¼	.09¼	.06½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., pound	.11¾	.11¾	.09
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound	.05⅞	.05⅞	.06¼
Raisins, pound	.05½	.05½	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel	4.55	4.55	4.50
Flour, Spring, clear, barrel	4.10	4.10	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	1.01	1.01	1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel	.80⅞	.80⅞	.65
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.46½	.46½	.39
Cotton, middling uplands, pound	.126	.120	.131
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds	1.05	1.05	1.10
Hides, Chic. pack. No. 1, pound	.18	.18	.19
Hides, Chic. cows, native, pound	.17½	.17½	.17
Leather, hemlock sole, pound	.30	.30	.27
Leather, union backs, pound	.42	.42	.41
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	15.00	15.25	18.50
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton	20.00	20.00	27.00
Copper, Lake, New York, pound	.146	.14⅝	.17⅝
Lead, New York, pound	.041	.04	.042
Tin, New York, pound	.39⅞	.37⅛	.501
Petroleum, refined, gal., in barrels	.13	.13	
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	6.75	6.60	5.70
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	7.60	7.55	7.10
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	4.60	4.25	4.20
Lard, prime st., Chic., 100 pounds	10.67½	10.65	10.20
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds	10.75	10.75	9.12½
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel	20.45	20.70	17.00
Rice, domestic prime, pound	.05¼	.05¼	.05¾
Rubber, Up-River Para, pound	.73	.73	1.10
Sugar, stand. gran., 100 pounds	.042	.043	.049
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound	.13½	.13½	.15
Tea, Japan low, pound	.13½	.13½	.17
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.25	2.25	1.87
Wool, average 100 gr., Phila., pound	.22	.22	.285

There was no gain evident last week in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices, despite the undercurrent of improvement that swept through the financial and business channels of the country following the passing of the Currency bill. Doubtless, this condition is explained, save for the foodstuffs, by the fact that this is decidedly the off season for business of all kinds. Inventory-taking and deliveries of belated orders take up a great deal more time at this season of the year than the booking of new business.

While there was no gain evident on the face of the markets quoted in the list, it may be said that there was no lost ground either. The declines that were shown again more than doubled the advances, but there were fewer of each than in the preceding weeks. There were only forty-seven changes in all, and of these all but fourteen were downward.

For the first time in several weeks the metal markets showed an advance. It was in a minor metal, however, and did not indicate much in the way of improvement. On raw and finished iron and steel products there was some disposition to sell at prices below those quoted generally, but the belief was prevalent late in the week that the bottom of the market had been touched at last. Only two of the minor metals, copper and tin, showed weakness as compared with the previous week. Lead was slightly higher, but the other items in this list were unchanged.

Nearly fifty per cent. of the week's changes were shown in foodstuffs. The general trend was downward, but despite this fact most of the major foodstuffs showed good gains over the week before. Fruits were easier after the holiday rush for them, and this condition was reflected in the vegetable markets. Sugar was weaker, and spices fell off considerably. Mess pork was the only major provision to show a decline at Chicago, while all of the other items advanced, excepting short ribs. In dairy products, butter and cheese were firmer, but the decline in eggs continued.

The tone of drugs, chemicals, and oils was slightly weaker, and there were more changes shown in the principal varieties than usual. The hide market continued to show weakness, though it was not so great as in the last two or three weeks preceding. Leather was firmly held at recent levels, and, because of this, an advance in hide prices was expected when business began in earnest again after the first of the year.

Chinese raw silk and turpentine were other items that showed a loss of price strength. Hemp and jute were also lower, and their decline carried burlaps to a lower level than that which prevailed in the week before.

DO NOT FEAR TARIFF.

Approach of New Rates on Woolens Finds Trade Quite Optimistic.

With the approach of the downward revision of the tariff on woolen and worsted fabrics, which becomes effective on Thursday, local selling agents do not feel so apprehensive over the competition of foreign products as was the case before the bill was passed. A prominent selling agent, in discussing the outlook yesterday with a TIMES reporter, said:

"The first thought of the domestic manufacturers and selling agents was that the foreigners were going to be loaded with orders, but this has not been the case, at least not yet.

"I never expected the foreign producers to book any great amount of business on faneies, because the way in which business is done here is so different from the manner of doing business abroad. The foreigners could not make deliveries quickly enough on such goods. Regarding serges, however, I was more apprehensive, as it seemed easy for commission houses to carry a supply in stock and so make deliveries on them when required. I find, however, that the staple English fabrics cannot compete with American goods either to any great extent.

"Nothing like as many foreign fabrics will be brought in as was first imagined," he continued, "and so far I have not heard of any English manufacturer who is getting any extensive orders from the clothing trade. The merchant tailors will for a while use more foreign fabrics, as the new Tariff bill will enable many of them who formerly have been unable to use imported goods to do so. They will use them, however, without rgard to the merits of the fabrics.

SALESMEN WORK WRONG WAY

Try to Sell Price, Rather Than Quality, in Goods, and Lose Thereby.

"There have been a greater variety of styles in wash dress goods prepared by the American converters and manufacturers than ever before," said a man thoroughly conversant with the trade yesterday, "but they have not sold the way they should for the simple reason that cotton goods salesmen prefer to sell price rather than merit and style. If one firm gets out a cloth which they advertise widely, some of the supposedly cleverest salesmen in the trade then want their firms to duplicate the style.

"It is a poor way of doing business. Houses which handle both imported and domestic wash dress goods are doing a far better business on their domestic lines than those who handle only domestic goods, chiefly because the salesmen see for themselves how nearly the domestic fabrics approach the foreign goods in style and finish, and therefore they can go out and imbue a customer with their own enthusiasm."

WANT HARD COAL STOPPED.

Weather Has Reversed Conditions This Year, and Prices Are Easier.

While ordinarily the holiday period finds an acute shortage of anthracite and a heavy rush of business, the situation this season is completely reversed. The accumulations of coal at the principal distributing centres are so excessive that the companies are welcoming the opportunity for a cessation of operations. The individuals are maintaining a full working schedule, but are forcing the market, and as a result substantial concessions on the regular circular are frequently heard of. There are well-defined rumors that the companies are stocking 10 per cent. of their production.

A break of five cents in the Hampton Roads circular on high-grade West Virginia coals, putting these desirable fuels on a basis of five cents off from the regular circular maintained throughout the Summer, may be taken as typical of the condition of the soft coal trade at the moment. All markets, as a rule, are well stocked, and operators are anxiously soliciting new spot business.

ALUMINIUM TO GET GOLD.

Much Progress in This Method of Recovering Was Made in 1913.

Substantial improvement was made in 1913 in methods of recovering gold and silver, but, according to Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, few striking innovations were brought forward. As has been the case in recent years, the cyanide process was the most important in point of quantity and value of metals recovered. Its use was extended to the treatment of a greater variety of ores. The use of aluminium as a precipitant of gold and silver from cyanide solution received increased attention. Dissatisfaction with zinc precipitation at the Nipissing mill led to the investigation of the merits of aluminium, with the result that it was finally adopted.

There are a number of advantages in using aluminium for precipitation. Although it is more expensive than zinc, much less of it is used per ounce of metal precipitated. Aluminium does not combine with alkali cyanide as does zinc, hence it does not cause consumption of cyanide.

Rug Importers Agree to Close.

The wholesale importers of Oriental rugs of this city have agreed to close their salesrooms at 12 o'clock Saturday throughout the year, excepting the Saturdays of opening week in the Spring and Fall seasons. A written agreement has been signed by Fritz & La Rue Company, Eastern Rug and Trading Company, N. Castelli & Brothers, A. & M. Karaghesian, S. Telfeyan & Co., H. S. Tavshanjian, Kazan Carpet Company, Ltd., American Oriental Rug Company, the H. B. Claflin Company, John C. Uhrlaub, A. Aleon's Son, M. Avanozian & Sons, A. Tatosian & Co., A. B. Nassib, and S. Timourian & Sons. Other firms have joined the movement without signing the agreement.

Make Claim Proofs Wrong.

An experience of the Adjustment Bureau of the Duluth Association of Credit Men illustrates the necessity of the credit department learning to fill out proofs in bankruptcy correctly. The adjustment bureau sent out blanks with a letter of explanation to sixty-two creditors who were asked to send in proofs of debt in a certain bankruptcy case. Fifty-five returned their claims, but of this number forty-seven had to be returned because the proofs were incorrectly filled out.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Lace and embroidery houses here are featuring double-edge net flouncings for brassieres, camisoles, and corset covers. It is said that the country-wide popularity of the diaphanous waist has created also a demand for daintily colored embroidered net for underbodices.

Men's sweaters, it was said yesterday, seem to have a better immediate future than women's goods, as it is in the latter field that the competition of the sport coat in woven cloths and mackinaw is seriously felt. Shaker stitch garments are said to be a dead issue at the moment, but the jumbo stitch is still somewhat in favor.

IMPORTERS FEAR NEW INVOICE RULE

Say Enforcement of Anti-Fraud Provision as It Stands Would Work Great Harm.

A great deal of apprehension exists in local importing circles regarding the possibilities for trouble-making lurking in Paragraph H, Section 3, of the administrative section of the new tariff law, which deals with the entry of merchandise covered by false or fraudulent invoices. The new law makes a drastic departure from the procedure heretofore prevailing in administrative sections in that mere possession of fraudulent papers by a consignee is held to be "an attempt to enter" the merchandise.

Prior to the passage of the present law "an attempt to enter" was construed to apply only in cases where the importer actually presented entry papers at the Custom House. The mere presence of merchandise within the territorial limits of the United States was not sufficient to warrant a seizure under the old law, even though the shipper on the other side may have sent a false invoice. As the new law stands an importer in the possesion of a false invoice, even before making an actual entry, may be held liable for attempting to enter the goods in violation of law.

The provision in the new law objected to by importers and which, it was said yesterday, Congress might be asked to eliminate, reads as follows:

"That the arrival within the territorial limits of the United States of any merchandise consigned for sale and remaining the property of the shipper or consignor, and the acceptance of a false or fraudulent invoice thereof by the consignee or the agent of the consignor or the existence of any other facts constituting an attempted fraud, shall be deemed for the purposes of this paragraph, to be an attempt to enter such merchandise notwithstanding no actual entry has been made or offered."

While up to the present time the Government officials have not acted under the above provision of the law, importers express the fear that unjust seizures and prosecutions will mark its enforcement. In some cases, it was learned yesterday, merchants have added market values to invoices before making actual entry in order to avoid complications.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wanamaker's Protest on Fur Cloak Classification Sustained.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained a protest by John Wanamaker yesterday regarding the classification of women's cloaks composed of wool and fur. The Collector at New York returned the goods for duty as wool wearing apparel at the rate of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 332, Tariff act of 1909. At the hearing the importer produced testimony to the effect that the cloaks were lined with fur, and that fur was the component material of chief value. The board accordingly held that the articles were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as fur wearing apparel, under Paragraph 439.

A controversy between the Government and the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company and the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, relating to flax pillow tubing was decided by the board in favor of the importers. The Surveyor classified the merchandise as manufactures of flax, and assessed duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 358 of the old law. It appeared that the appraiser failed to return the goods as "fabrics" on the ground that the goods were partly manufactured, in that they are intended and suitable for making up into pillow slips, and not susceptible of any other use. The board disagreed with this view, and sustained the importers' claim for duty at the appropriate rates under Paragraph 357, as plain woven fabrics.

PRINTCLOTH ORDERS SMALL

Demand at Fall River Limited Largely to Wide and Medium Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—There has been a light business done in the cotton goods markets this week, and total sales will not exceed 75,000 pieces. Wide and medium-wide goods are practically the only styles that have received attention.

The demand for cotton yarns is only fair, although the price of raw cotton has gone off a few points. Yarn manufacturers say that many of their large contracts have already run out, and that buyers have been slow about renewing them. It is thought, however, that business will pick up after the middle of January.

The quotations follow:

	June 2, 1912.	Apr. 19.	Dec. 27.
28 -inch, 64-64	3½	3½*	3⅞*
28 -inch, 64-60	3⅜	3½*	3¾*
27 -inch, 64-60	3½	3½	3⅝*
27 -inch, 56-56	3 1-16	3⅛	3⅜
27 -inch, 56-52	2 15-16	3	3⅛*
38½-inch, 64-64	5¼	5¼	5¼
39 -inch, 68-72	5¾	5¾	6¼*

*Nominal.

A DRESS GOODS ROMANCE.

How Business, Even in Love, Cannot Be Forgotten.

The following piece of "literature" is from the pen of an unknown person in the local woolen and worsted goods trade. While it deals with an affaire de coeur, it seems evident from the traces of nightmare in it that post-Christmas digestion, as well as business instincts, played a part therein:

"It was a beautiful evening of a backward season—real serge weather; the sun was sinking in the west, casting its American Beauty radiance over the world. In front of an old Colonial mansion stood a girl, gazing wistfully down the road toward the little railroad station. Her mahogany peau de peche suit stood out in sharp contrast to the hunter's green panorama. The girl was plainly agitated, for to-night, on the 5:46, she was expecting him—the one she had waited thirty, sixty, ninety days for. It was getting dark, almost tete de negre, when the toot of a whistle in the distance told of the psychological moment. She started to the station; a few moments later the train arrived. He alighted hastily; glancing about, he saw her at the far end of the platform; they rushed to each other.

"'At last,' he murmured, gathering her tenderly around the Larrymade. They wandered off into the night.

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

New Haven, Conn.

Desire for their Anniversary Sale, beginning February 1st, a quantity of first-class, reliable merchandise for practically all the departments of their store. The goods must be new, up-to-date, dependable, and substantially under-price. We invite importers, manufacturers and jobbers to write us prices and description of what they have to offer.

Our buyers will be in the market between January 2nd and 10th to look at such merchandise as meet the above requirements.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT IN BRONX

President Mathewson Outlines Situation and Appears Optimistic of the Future.

Douglas Mathewson, the newly-elected President of the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday discussed the present condition of business in that part of the city and the outlook for the future.

"At present," he said, "the Bronx is feeling some reflex of the poor condition of business generally. However, local conditions have been better there than anywhere else in the city, and the general business growth of the Bronx has been phenominal. The population of Bronx Borough is increasing more rapidly than that of any other locality in the country. That, of course, means more business, for where you provide a purchasing population you provide business.

"We have in the Bronx a great deal of room for factory and freight sites and great opportunities for developing freight terminals. We have also an unusual waterfront development. These facilities for manufacturing must necessarily mean increased business in the near future. The labor supply is also abundant. On the whole, it may be said that the Bronx is developing itself commercially; it does not have to be developed by outside influences.

"The already large piano trade of the Bronx is steadily growing. Possibly this trade shows more development than any other there, and is the most aggressive. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that a large wholesale and retail bakery, one of the largest of its kind in the country, is about to double the capacity of its Bronx plant. The Bronx department stores have as yet attracted little notice, but they are growing rapidly. It is no longer necessary for the people of the borough to go downtown to get good merchandise.

"As yet I have not gotten around to definite plans for the development of the various trades in the borough, but I realize that if commercial conveniences are provided the trades will graviate to where those conveniences are. The Board of Trade in the Bronx is very active; it is constantly at work enlarging general trade facilities and developing the borough's valuable waterways. Its activities will, no doubt, be continued, and I shall be glad to cooperate."

New York Is the Model Port.

That New York is regarded by the Treasury Department as the "model port" of the country is evidenced in orders and regulations to officers of the customs at other ports advising them to conform their procedure to the practices in vogue here. Many of the regulations interpreting the various provisions of the new tariff law direct classifying officials to return imported merchandise at the rates obtaining at this port. In other cases Collectors and other officials are ordered to send samples about which there is doubt to the local bureau for analysis in order to determine questions of classification and value.

TO HOLD FOREST PRODUCTS SHOW

Congress May Make Appropriation to Display Work of Forestry Division Here.

Definite plans are taking the place of preliminary generalities in the case of the Forest Products Exposition, which will be held here in the Grand Central Palace May 21-30, 1914. Within a short time descriptions will be issued of the proposed exhibits, the working plans of some of the trade associations, companies and individuals, and the general movement for the exploitation of American wood and wood products.

In order to insure the proper amount of material demonstrating the workings of the national forestry service, a bill has been prepared for introduction in Congress which authorizes it to appropriate $10,000 for the preparation and maintenance of an exhibit of the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture. Manager George S. Wood is now in communication with public authorities both in the Philippines and Panama, and a number of Canadian interests are said to be preparing to take part in the exposition.

According to Manager Wood, many applications for space have been made, both by manufacturers of wood products and builders of the machinery that is used in making them. In fact, it is said that the machinery men are so interested in the show that they are anxious to dominate it. This the management is desirous of avoiding. It is maintained that the exposition is to be a show for consumers and not a show for woodwork manufacturers to learn of new machinery and labor-saving devices.

From present indications the exhibitors at the exposition will range from manufacturers of furniture to makers of packing cases. All stages of the manufacture of these products will be shown here if the plans of the management materialize, as it is expected that the public will welcome a chance to see in operation the machinery that makes well-known wooden household articles.

During the next month or two Manager Wood and his representatives will make extended trips around the country in the interests of the exhibition, to point out the need of it, and to outline the benefits that will accrue from it. It is planned to arrange special shipping facilities for exhibitors to bring their displays to New York.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Imports of general merchandise at New York in the week ended Dec. 20 were valued at $15,860,799, a drop of $2,773,223 from the figures given for the previous week. Imports of dry goods were valued at $3,887,722, compared with $4,109,757 in the week before. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses were valued at $714,589, against $648,746 in the week previous.

Louis Lowinson, a cotton goods broker of 72 Leonard Street, will open an office at 51 Summer Street, Boston, after the 1st of January. The office will be in charge of E. W. English, formerly with Morrison & Vaughan, brokers in Boston.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat sold down to the lowest point since the first of the month, and the other grains were weak. Corn receded from ⅝ to ¾c., and oats from ⅝ to 1¼c. a bushel. Exceptionally heavy trading in cotton brought advances extending from 12 to 15 points. Provisions were soft, and cotton oil was steady at the close.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were narrow, but the undertone was easy and values made new low records for the movement, touching the lowest point reached since the first of the present month. The leading European markets were still closed for the holidays, Winnipeg was also closed, and sentiment was influenced largely by developments in Argentina, where prices were down ⅝ to 1⅝c.

The cash demand at leading Western centres was only moderate, and stocks continue to accumulate, indicating an increase in the visible supply on Monday. At 1 o'clock the New York market was quoted at 97¼ to 97¾c. for May and 93¾c. for July. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99½c., elevator, domestic, and $1.01, f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98¾c., f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	96½	96¼	.95¼
May	97 5-16	97¼	97 5-16	97⅜	97⅛
July	..	..	93¾	94¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	87¼	87¼	87½	87½	85¾
May	90⅛	90	90⅛	90¾	91⅛
July	86¾	86¾	86½	86⅝	88⅝

CORN.

The corn market also made new low records for the movement, and closed at the low of the day, with net losses of ⅜ to ⅝c. Total receipts at interior points for the week were 10,338,000 bushels, against 11,248,000 last week and 7,686,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 98¾c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68¾	68¼	68½	68⅝	47
May	68¾	68	68	68⅛	48
July	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	68⅛	48⅞

OATS.

The market for oats was fairly steady around opening, but the demand was not active and prices eased off in sympathy with corn, closing ⅝c. to ½c. net lower. Total receipts for the week at interior points were 2,000 bushels ahead of last week and 1,232,000 smaller than a year ago.

The local cash market was barely steady; standard white being quoted at 46¾ to 46¼c.; No. 2, 46½ to 47c.; No. 3, 45¾ to 46c. No. 4, 44½ to 45¾c.; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 45¾c.; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c., all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	38½	38¼	38¼	38½	32⅜
May	41¾	40½	40½	41	32¾
July	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾	32⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and after showing a steady undertone in sympathy with the hog market prices eased off owing to the decline in corn and on a very slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Monday, 45,000, and for next week, 150,000; Kansas City received 1,500 and Omaha 3,800.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.62	10.57	10.57	10.82	9.62½
May	10.97	10.90	10.90	10.97	9.70
Ribs—					
January	10.72	10.62	10.62	10.72	9.50
May	11.02	10.87	10.90	11.02	9.60
Pork—					
January	20.30	20.27	20.17	20.32	17.40
May	20.80	20.55	20.55	20.77	17.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was very inactive, but aside from the December position, which closed at a decline of 14 points, the market was fairly steady and the late positions were unchanged to 2 points net higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.80@6.70	6.70
December	..	..	6.66@6.69	6.74
January	6.69	6.67	6.67@6.68	6.67
February	6.85	6.84	6.84@6.86	6.82
March	6.97	6.96	6.96@6.97	6.94
April	..	..	7.06@7.09	7.05
May	7.13	7.17	7.17@7.18	7.15
June	..	..	7.21@7.24	7.20
July	7.28	7.28	7.27@7.28	7.25

COTTON.

The cotton market has seldom been more active on the Saturday between Christmas and New Year's than it was yesterday. The heavy selling movement which preceded the holiday appeared to have materially strengthened the technical position of the market and there was a good demand from local and Southern sources, part of which seemed to reflect renewed confidence on the bull side owing to a more optimistic sentiment in financial circles, and predictions of bullish ginning returns. The market closed at practically the best level of the day and very steady at a net advance of 12 to 15 points, with March contracts selling around 12.35, or 36 points above the recent low level.

A few overnight selling orders appeared to be responsible for some opening irregularity, but after starting steady at a decline of 2 points to an advance of 5 points, the market quickly turned up. There was enough realizing at a net advance of some 9 to 14 points to cause slight reactions, but demand seemed to be increasingly active in the late trading, when there was fresh local and Southern buying as well as continued covering.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.60 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.19	12.13	12.19@12.20		12.07
January	12.06	11.90	12.05@12.06		11.92
February	..	..	12.10@12.15		11.07
March	12.35	12.18	12.34@12.35		12.19
April	..	..	12.29@12.32		12.15
May	12.30	12.18	12.29@12.30		12.15
June	..	..	12.29@12.31		12.15
July	12.31	12.20	12.30@12.31		12.15
August	..	..	12.10@12.12		11.96
September	..	..	11.79@11.80		11.67
October	11.70	11.63	11.70@11.72		11.55

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

According to a recent report, the 1913-1914 olive crop in France is not likely to exceed one-third of the normal crop. It is believed, however, that the quality of the oil produced will be excellent.

The Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce has translated the Portuguese Employers' Liability act, a copy of which will be lent by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is said that the British Chamber of Commerce, supported by the British Legation, has asked the Portuguese Government to suspend the operation of the law (which became effective Oct. 24) until it could be so modified that risks would be assumed by national and foreign indemnity concerns which refuse to insure under the present terms of the act.

Reports from the Seville oil-making and olive-producing sections tell of excellent quality and yield this year. It is said that prices are now quoted lower than those paid last year for oil that was not of the best quality.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
Boys' Wash Suits	'Gotham' Hydegrade'	M'f'd by Gotham Novelty Co., 193 Mercer St., N. Y.
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece	Dept. Stores & Dealers. Manufactured by A. L. Steinweg & Co., 491 Broadway, N. Y.
TRADE MARKS	We undertake the registration of trade-marks in the Patent Office, and we are pleased to furnish information concerning the selection, use and objections of trade-marks, both in this country and abroad.	MUNN & CO., Solicitors of PATENTS 361 Broadway, New York.
WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. Co. Makers. 16-18 W. 22nd St., N. Y.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

CHICAGO—H. J. Hansen & Co.; H. J. Hansen, men's furn. goods, hats; Victoria.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; W. W. Hall, domestics, blankets; 22 E. 17th; Park Av.
PITTSBURGH—Milliken-Schenck China Co.; A. Schenck, hotel and bar chinaware; Hermitage.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; M. G. Landes, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; H. B. Buck, dry goods; 320 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, jobs furs, cottons, &c.; 225 4th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; J. R. Berkson, jobs suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

Business Notices

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Corset saleslady desires advancement; present position six years; well acquainted Coast, South, New York City, and State; can get results. V 38 Times.

Aprons 1,000 Styles. Immediate Delivery. Lockstitched. Retail 50c. to $1. W. H. Dean Co., 45 E. 17th.

AUCTION SALES

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auct'r,
Will sell to-morrow, Monday, at 2:30 P. M.
AT SALESROOMS,
9 West 28th St.,
ABOUT 100 PIECES, BEING REPRODUCTIONS of Colonial Sheraton and Chippendale bedroom, reception and library furniture being samples from the agents of Grand Rapids and other factories, absolutely new.
65 Pieces VIENNA BENT WOOD CHAIRS AND TABLES, by order of Importer.
ALSO SOME CHOICE ANTIQUE pieces of furniture from an old Southern Homestead.
50 Oriental Rugs
Also 50 SETS FUR MUFFS, CAPES AND COLLARS from a prominent high class retail fur dealer retiring.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND UNRESTRICTED.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cloudier and warmer to-day; snow or rain to-morrow; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,428. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1913.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York / Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

WOMAN POSTMASTER OUSTED FOR A MAN

Mrs. Ida Tillman of Geneva, Ala., Removed Before Term Expires, Protests to President

AND APPEALS TO THE TIMES

Local Suffragists Say Such an Incident Couldn't Happen If Women Had the Ballot.

By Telegraph to the Editor of the New York Times.

GENEVA, Ala., Dec. 28.—The Post Office Department has removed me from office, to provide an office for a man. Patrons of the office have indorsed me.

I am wiring you an open letter, which I have addressed to President Wilson. Your great kindness to Mrs. Longstreet has caused me to believe that you will lend me a helping hand, and all right-thinking Southerners will thank you.

Mrs. IDA O. TILLMAN.

Geneva, Ala., Dec. 25, 1913.

To the President:

The Post Office Department has removed me as Postmaster here. My term does not expire until Dec. 14, 1914. The patrons of the office have testified that my record in office has been highly efficient. My contemplated removal is for the purpose of providing spoils for a Democratic politician, Hon. H. D. Clayton.

On many occasions you have announced your faith in the Civil Service. Is your faith large enough to protect a dependent and lonely woman in the far South in the elemental rights of American citizenship?

The leading argument made against me by the spoilsmen of your party is that I am a Republican. I have never cast a ballot. In this State women are not allowed to vote. Is it the policy of your Administration to wage political war on the disfranchised sex?

I am the daughter of a Confederate soldier, a Georgian, who fell at Peachtree, leaving a widow with three small babes to storm the tides of reconstruction. I am the widow of a Mason. I am dependent on the salary of this office. In the years I have held the commission so many obligations have rested upon me that I could do little more than make a living.

I am not asking your Administration for reappointment, but I do appeal to be allowed to fill out my term of office. I have made investments, counting on the salary of my office, and it will be a sore hardship to be put out of it before the expiration of my term.

Is your Administration to be distinguished for the persecution visited upon Southern women? Already you have driven from the South one Southern woman, the daughter of a Confederate soldier and the widow of Lee's greatest lieutenant, Gen. James Longstreet. After that, there are few Southern women who would expect reappointment at your hands. But as American citizens, may we not all hope for justice at your hands?

As a true Southern woman, my heart has been sorrowed by the record which is being made by your Administration in persecution of the widows and daughters of Southern soldiers who were appointed to post offices in the South by Presidents of Union birth and lineage. And many of the women appointed in the South by Republican Presidents have been the widows and daughters of Southern Democrats.

I had hoped we had seen the happy day of fraternal unity when a Southern President, looking back over fifty years of peace, would refuse to make political war on Southern women because their dead husbands had been Republicans in politics.

I have a right to fill out my term, and I am ready to fight for that right, though I am writing on the day on which we celebrate the birth of the Prince of Peace.

Yours very faithfully,
(Signed.) IDA O. TILLMAN.

INSPECTOR URGED REMOVAL.

Representative Clayton, It Is Asserted, Had Nothing to Do with It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Ida O. Tillman was removed as Postmaster at Geneva several weeks ago on the basis of a report by a Post Office Inspector. These reports are held as confidential by the Post Office Department but the Inspector advised removal and the department acted on that recommendation and the facts presented.

Geneva is in the Congressional district of Henry D. Clayton, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. It is asserted here that Mr. Clayton had nothing to do with Mrs. Tillman's removal, and only recommended a successor, when asked by the Postmaster General to suggest somebody for the place. Then he urged the appointment of W. K. Kenan, a Democrat with many endorsements.

Mr. Clayton received some letters from Geneva asking for Mrs. Tillman's retention. These he filed with the department, but the Post Office officials decided to adhere to the determination to remove Mrs. Tillman, who is a Republican.

President Wilson sent Mr. Kenan's nomination to the Senate and it was confirmed on Nov. 13. Since President Wilson came into office, about six other Alabama Postmasters have been removed.

AIDS SUFFRAGE, LEADERS SAY.

Such Cases Inevitable, They Assert, Until Women Can Vote.

Leaders in the movement for woman suffrage in this city did not express much surprise yesterday when told of the removal of Mrs. Tillman. They referred to it as "the same old story," and said that the only way for women to protect their rights was to obtain the use of the ballot.

Mrs. James Leeds Laidlaw of 6 East Sixty-sixth Street was one who granted an interview.

"Until we receive information to the contrary we will assume that Mrs. Tillman's statement of facts is true," she said, "and accepting that ground for argument, we have before us nothing that is very surprising. There is nothing very new or original that I can say about it, I am afraid.

"Cases like this simply emphasize the point we make, namely, that women really do need the ballot to protect themselves. You would not find anything like that happening in a State where women have the ballot; on the other hand, it is a very common occurrence where women do not vote.

"But there is a bright side to it: Every case like this helps along the cause of woman suffrage. Every little demonstration, or big demonstration, aids. It cannot help but leave its impression on the public mind.

"I want to repeat that everywhere

Continued on Page 2.

BUCKNER FOR WALDO'S JOB?

Rumor Says He's Mitchel's Choice and Backed by Whitman.

Men in the confidence of John Purroy Mitchel intimated yesterday afternoon that the Mayor-elect practically had determined upon his choice for the next Police Commissioner of New York City, and that he was a young man and a New Yorker. Mr. Mitchel, it was said, had entirely abandoned the idea of selecting an army man for the post. At his home last night Mr. Mitchel declined to discuss his appointments.

It was said, however, by apparently well-informed persons that Emory R. Buckner, the young lawyer who was counsel for the Aldermanic Police Investigation Committee, was being seriously considered for the place, and that District Attorney Charles S. Whitman had recommended Mr. Buckner. Other possibilities are Robert Adamson or Arthur H. Woods.

In spite of the report that Mr. Mitchel had decided not to select a military man for Police Commissioner, friends of Col. Eugene Van C. Lucas, U. S. A., retired Chief Engineer of the National Guard of New York and Chief Consulting Engineer of the Canal Board, said last night that he was still in the race. He is a graduate of West Point and has the backing of Col. George W. Goethals, the Panama Canal Commissioner, and of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

With only three days in which to finish his slate, Mayor-elect Mitchel yesterday plunged into his task with a vigor. He held a number of conferences in his home. Among his conferees were "Big Bill" Edwards, Street Cleaning Commissioner; Montgomery Hare, who is a candidate for Corporation Counsel; George V. Mullan, his law partner, who also is an applicant for that place; Henry Bruere, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith.

DEVERY WANTS HIS JOB BACK

Friends Will Ask Mitchel to Make Him Police Head.

Friends of "Big Bill" Devery at Far Rockaway announced last night that a committee representing citizens in all five boroughs of the city would call upon Mayor-elect Mitchel to-day and urge him to appoint Devery Police Commissioner. A member of the committee explained that it would suggest to Mr. Mitchel that the ex-Chief of Police was much misrepresented and misunderstood, and that there was practically no crime under his administration of the Police Department. Mr. Mitchel will be told that in Devery's régime only fourteen "hold-ups" occurred in four years, and that in each instance the thief was apprehended and convicted. "The one safe was "cracked" in that period in the city, and out of 900 homicides all but ten of the slayers were apprehended. Six of the ten who escaped arrest were arrested later for other crimes in Italy and sentenced to life imprisonment in Italian courts. Devery said last night: "Sure, that's the right dope. The records of the department are behind me. I can clean up the town. I done it before, and the books show it. What's the use of kiddin' about police business? What New York wants as a Police Commissioner is a regular cop. You wouldn't go to a barber to get your shoes soled, would you? Every man to his trade, an' believe me, son, I know mine."

BANKERS FIGHT A FIRE.

The Dominicks Hold Flames In Check In Basement of Their Home.

Bayard Dominick and his son, Bayard Dominick, Jr., both bankers of 115 Broadway, and Directors in half a dozen corporations, armed with fire extinguishers and assisted by servants with water buckets, held a fire in check in the basement of Mr. Dominick's home at 22 West Fifty-first Street at noon yesterday until the firemen arrived and extinguished the flames. The hair and eyebrows of the Dominicks were singed by the flames, but they were not hurt seriously.

The fire was discovered by the cook, who was going through the laundry in the basement. It was not known how the fire started, but when the cook gave the alarm and Mr. Dominick and his son ran into the basement with extinguishers, they found some kindling wood blazing briskly. At first they thought it would be possible to put the fire out with extinguishers and buckets of water, or to confine it to the pile of kindling wood, but, suddenly, Mr. Dominick said the floor was flooded with what appeared to be burning oil, and he was driven back by the flames.

Meanwhile, servants had run into the street, crying "Fire," and this caused much excitement among those on their way to St. Patrick's Cathedral and neighboring churches. Some one turned in a fire alarm, and Engine Company 8 responded, with Capt. Donovan in charge. The firemen ran lines of hose through a door leading to the basement. The Fire Captain treated the burns of the banker and his son. The flames did little damage.

ROCKEFELLER ON PEACE.

World Growing Better and Spirit of Good Will Spreading, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—The world is growing better, according to John D. Rockefeller, and 1913 marks an epoch toward world peace, in his opinion. Happy and glowing with health, he voiced his opinions this morning in an interview after church.

"I am thankful I am alive and healthy at 74, and to know a spirit has been awakened among men and nations to make the world grow better," he said. "We should be happy to feel that the Church has kept singular pace with the world, industrially and socially, particularly in our own country. It was intended as a guide for men and women. Worldly attractions have increased its burdens of work, but they have not halted its progress. We should all be thankful.

"The purses of civilized nations have been opened generously in response to the needs of the poor, which is another notable evidence in the outgoing year that the spirit of good-will is destined to be world wide. A spirit of international amity has gained control of right-thinging men, having as its aim the building of a peace melting pot for nations of the world."

Mrs. Prentice of New York, Mr. Rockefeller's daughter, accompanied him to church.

GIRL HIT BY STONE DIES.

Two Men Held In Jail Pending Coroner's Inquest.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Mary Ziarizo, the 17-year-old girl who was hit on the head by a large stone on Christmas Eve while on her way to her home on Hoffman Lane, Cliffside, near here, died this morning in the North Hudson Hospital. Spinal meningitis developed yesterday. County Detective W. V. A. Blauvelt of Hackensack was unable to get a statement from the girl, as she was unconscious from the time of the accident. Her skull was fractured by the stone, and her nose and cheekbone broken.

Henry Hoobes and Patrick O'Brien of Cliffside are prisoners in the Hackensack jail, charged with the attack on the girl. Whether the stone that hit her was intended for her is not known.

WINCARNIS, The Wine of Life.
For those who are not fit and want to be. A pure, natural wine combined with Extract of Beef and Malt.—Adv.

EXCLUDE BANKER FOR BLOODLESS DUEL

Emil Zerkowitz Taken from the Campania for Inquiry on Ellis Island.

HE FOUGHT SPIRNITZER

But Both Men Fired In the Air—Quarrel Grew Out of Founding a Bank Here.

Emil Zerkowitz, chief of the American department of the Credit Bank of Hungary, at Budapest, also general agent for the Austro-American Steamship Company in that city, and an editorial writer on the Magyar Hirlap, one of the leading Hungarian newspapers, was detained yesterday when he arrived from Liverpool on the Campania, and taken to Ellis Island. Later in the afternoon he was summoned before the Board of Special Inquiry, and ordered deported on the ground that he had committed an act involving moral turpitude in fighting a duel at Budapest on Dec. 2 with Julius Spirnitzer, President of the Transatlantic Trust Company of 67 William Street, who is now on his way to New York.

Mr. Zerkowitz admitted that he had fought a duel in Budapest, in which two shots had been fired in the air, over a long-standing dispute which began in this city. The duellists separated without shaking hands. He told the members of the board that his return passage was booked on the Lusitania, which sails from New York on Jan. 14. He was not an American, he pointed out, and it was not a crime to fight duels in Hungary. Any man who refused to fight after being challenged would be ostracised, he said.

After hearing the decision of the board to exclude him, Mr. Zerkowitz filed an appeal to the Secretary of Labor at Washington and a delegation of Hungarians went to Washington last night to put the facts before that official. Alexander Konta and other prominent Hungarians in New York sent telegrams to the Secretary of Labor last night protesting at the exclusion of Mr. Zerkowitz.

It was said last night that the complaint made against him was made to the immigration officials by Marcus Braun, and some members of the Hungarian colony asserted that it was ridiculous to deport a man for taking part in a duel in which no one was hurt and both contestants fired in the air.

Baron Bela Hazai, son of Field Marshal Baron Hazai, Hungarian Minister of War, who was associated with Mr. Zerkowitz in the Credit Bank in Budapest, met the Campania at the pier and accompanied him to Ellis Island.

"He went on the steamboat with the immigrants," said Baron Hazai, "but he rode in the pilot house on the upper deck and was treated politely by the crew of the vessel and the immigration Inspector. Mr. Zerkowitz was very much surprised by his detention, and attributed it to spite."

Mr. Zerkowitz came to this country in 1903 as Commissioner of Immigration for Hungary and was a daily visitor at Ellis Island, where he is now lodged. He was in New York two years before Julius Spirnitzer arrived, and assisted in the preliminary work of the formation of the Transatlantic Trust Company, which is a bank recognized by the Austro-Hungarian Government for the benefit of immigrants. When the bank was opened Mr. Zerkowitz, it was said, was disappointed because he was not appointed one of the Directors. This was the origin of the trouble between him and Mr. Spirnowitz, which culminated in the duel on Dec. 2.

As one of the officials of the Credit Bank in Budapest Mr. Zerkowitz has charge of the American department, which brought him into frequent communication with the Transatlantic Trust Company. The Austro-Hungarian Consul General, Mr. de Nuber, is a friend of the head of the trust company, and the Hungarians in the city are wondering what steps he will take to-day to have Mr. Zerkowitz liberated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—No appeal in the case of Emil Zerkowitz, the Hungarian banker who is held at Ellis Island, had been received by the authorities here to-night, but Acting Commissioner of Immigration F. H. Larned said the papers would arrive at the Department of Labor to-morrow, probably.

Mr. Larned said that to his knowledge there was no provision in the Federal statutes which barred an immigrant from the United States merely because he had engaged in a duel. The act itself would, in Mr. Larned's opinion, not be sufficient ground for the issuance of a deportation order unless the question of moral turpitude was involved in the quarrel which led to the duel.

MISS BRANCE SLIPS AWAY.

Leaves Monticello After Midnight—Supposed to Have Gone Up-State.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Adelaide M. Brance has gone from Monticello, where she lived so long in secret in the office of the late Melvin H. Couch. She was smuggled out of the county jail early this morning, taken by a liveryman to a near-by railroad station, and started on her way to Liberty, whence she probably went on up-State. It is supposed here that she is in communication with her half-brother, Herbert O. Brance, Postmaster at Hartwick.

Monticello is unaffectedly glad to have her gone. As the shock of last Sunday's tragedy has worn away, the villagers—not a few of them—have been moved to vigorous denunciation of the "hidden woman." As the week drew to a close, some of the taxpayers began to realize that this woman, against whom no charge stood, was being lodged at their expense at the county jail. With the Sabbath leisure at their disposal, some of the leading citizens said to-day that had not Miss Brance slipped out of town when she did, they would have felt obliged to ask for an investigation into the method of meeting the expenses of her visit in the jail.

The same unfriendly attitude made it impossible for Miss Brance to dispose of her two mortgages, amounting to $650. A man who volunteered to dispose of them for her gave up in despair, for he knew his Monticello well enough to realize, after a few attempts, that none of the villagers would care to be known as holding any mortgages which once had been held by Adelaide Brance. So when she went this morning she took her mortgages with her. She left after assuring the Sheriff that she would go to the almshouse before she would accept any of the various tempting theatrical offers made to her.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Finland, (Red Star Line,) Antwerp to New York, was 335 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 10 P. M.; due 30th, forenoon. SS Mesaba, (Atlantic Transport Line,) London to New York, was 195 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 3 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon.

No New Year's dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious appetizer and tonic.—Adv.

French Writer Breaks Precedent by Assailing American Women.

No matter what his countrymen say about our men, they almost invariably laud our fair sex, but this one does nothing of the sort. Read his diatribes in

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

NORDICA IN WRECK OF DUTCH STEAMER

Ex-Gov. Adams of Colorado and T. G. Stallsmith, Fair Commissioners. Also on the Tasman.

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 28.—The Dutch steamer Tasman is ashore on Bramble Cay, Gulf of Papua, according to a wireless message to Thursday Island. The Tasman is in a dangerous position, and steamers have been dispatched to her assistance.

The Tasman carries many passengers, including Mme. Nordica, the singer, and Alva Adams, ex-Governor of Colorado, and Thomas C. Stallsmith of California, Commissioners of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, who have been touring Australia in the interests of the exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to-day received a cablegram from the members of the commission on the disable steamship Tasman, which read:

"Tasman on rock, likely to be got off. All well."

All four members of the commission, who were appointed by Secretary Bryan to represent the United States Government on this trip through Australia, Java, and other countries, are thought by the exposition officials to be aboard the steamer reported ashore in Bramble Bay, Gulf of Papua.

Alva Adams, a former Governor of Colorado, is Chairman of the commission. Mr. Stallsmith, in addition to being a Commissioner, is also Chief of Agriculture of the exposition. Both are accompanied by their wives.

The other Commissioners are O'Neil Seiver, a New York newspaper man, and Major Sidney A. Cloman, U. S. A. Mrs. Cloman is with her husband. Major Cloman is chief of the exposition military bureau. The party left San Francisco in September.

The latest news of the steamship Tasman was that she sailed from Sydney, Australia, on Oct. 14 with passengers, mails and freight for Batavia, calling at Brisbane and other way ports and was evidently on her return voyage to Sydney when she struck on the reef.

The Tasman is a steel steamship of 5,622 tonnage, and was built in 1912 for the Royal Netherlands Mail Steamship Company, and was commanded by Capt. Kroef. She was equipped with twin screw triple expansion engines and fitted for burning oil fuel. She had wireless apparatus.

The Gulf of Papua is a deep indentation in the South of Papua, the island in the South Pacific which is better known as New Guinea. It is full of small islands and coral reefs, on which several steamers have been wrecked in the last twenty-five years on voyages to or from Torres Straits. The principal port in Papua is Port Moresby.

The natives who live in the mountains are peaceful, but those along the coast are more savage, and in some districts they are cannibals.

CENSOR FOR TANGO.

Pittsfield Mayor to Have One at Charity Ball To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28.—Mayor Patrick J. Moore has caused a sensation in Pittsfield by announcing that he will appoint a censor for the charity ball in aid of the House of Mercy Hospital tomorrow night, and that any dance which does not meet the approval of the censor will be forbidden.

Miss Juliana Cutting of New York is sending Miss Margaret Hawksworth and Joseph Smith of New York to Pittsfield to demonstrate the tango and other dances as given in New York society.

Mayor Moore says he will be present at the dance. He announces that no vulgarity shall enter into public dances in this city in his administration, and that he is opposed to all the "loop the loop" dances. For this reason there will be no ball to inaugurate his re-election.

The committee for the charity ball is composed of prominent women of Pittsfield. Mrs. Fred G. Crane, Mrs. Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., Miss Edith Bartlett, Mrs. William Pollock of New York, and Mrs. Charles L. Hibbard, Mrs. Zenas Crane, Mrs. James D. Colt, Mrs. James W. Hull, and Mrs. Edward T. Slocum are members of other committees.

WORK FOR ALL IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Puts Unemployed on Streets—Other Cities Follow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—Except in the Far Northwest the problem of the unemployed on the Pacific Coast seemed well in hand to-night. Local officials said it had been solved in the only possible way—by providing employment at fair wages for those who wanted it.

The system of free feeding temporarily adopted in San Francisco in preference to allowing needy workmen to starve will be replaced to-morrow morning by furnishing work to every applicant. Part of this scheme went into efffect to-day, and in back streets uncleaned for years the cobblestones were as clean as they ever are likely to be.

Under a city ordinance the minimum wage is $3 a day.

Harry R. Begart, Superintendent of the City's Co-operative Employment Bureau, predicted that by adhering to the plan of providing every applicant with work, the situation would clear itself in a few days. Other coast cities are adopting the same plan.

NEW SOUTH SEA ISLAND.

Rises in Hebrides Group Following Ambrim Volcanic Upheaval.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The French Commissioner Resident of the New Hebrides reports that it is now possible to approach Ambrim Island, where a series of volcanic upheavals recently occurred. On Dec. 24, however, cinders were still falling and lava was streaming down the mountain sides.

The Commissioner also reports that in addition to many changes in the coast line, a small island has sprung up off Dip Point, on the western coast.

SHACKLETON PLANS TO CROSS ANTARCTIC

He Will Set Out Next Year to Traverse the Frozen Continent from Sea to Sea.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 29.—It is now announced that Sir Ernest Shackleton will lead a new expedition to the south pole next year.

The explorer on several occasions has recently expressed the hope of undertaking another antarctic venture, but owing to the great expense involved, there was some uncertainty regarding the possibility of starting in the immediate future.

The first intimation of this important decision is made in the following letter Sir Ernest Shackleton has written to The Times:

"It has been an open secret for some time past that I am desirous of leading another expedition to south polar regions. I am glad now to be able to state that through the generosity of a friend I can announce that the expedition will start next year with the object of crossing the south polar continent from sea to sea.

"I have taken the liberty of calling the expedition the 'Imperial Transantarctic Expedition,' because I feel not only that the people of these islands, but our kinsmen in all lands under the Union Jack, will be willing to assist toward carrying out the full programme of the exploration to which my comrades and myself are pledged."

Sir Ernest Shackleton will start from a South America port with the object of crossing the south polar regions, returning via New Zealand.

ANGLERS LAND AT 3 A. M.

Mishap to Taurus Delays Their Return to Port.

The steamboat Taurus of the Iron Steamboat Company, which broke down on Saturday night while returning from the Fishing Banks with 195 anglers, arrived at Pier 1, North River, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in tow of the tugboats Commissioner and Flannery.

Capt. Nelson B. Allen of the Taurus said that the steamboat was within three miles of the Fishing Banks, about 11 o'clock Saturday morning, when the connecting rod of the walking beam broke. The engines were stopped and Capt. Allen hoisted a distress signal. There were few women among the passengers.

The Taurus drifted until 5 o'clock, and was then close to the Sandy Hook Lightship. Some men from the lightship put off in a motor launch and came alongside. Then the wireless operator of the pilot boat New Jersey was notified and he sent a message to the Iron Steamboat Company. The strong tide and wind delayed the return to port. There was no fright among the fishermen on board the Taurus, all of whom were seasoned anglers.

NOTIFY 7,500 BANKS TO-DAY.

Treasury to Mail Them Details of Currency Law Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Copies of the Federal Reserve act, the resolution to be adopted by banks which wish to enter the system, and the blank drawn by the Organization Committee for use of applicants for membership will be mailed to-morrow to every national bank in the United States.

There are 7,500 national banks, and since the time limit for their entrance into the system is set by Congress at sixty days, Treasury officials will bend all their energies to give them this formal notification of the enactment of the law. The other 35,000 banks in the United States will be notified as soon as the national bank list has been completed. There is no time limit upon the latter banks.

The preparations of 7,500 letters for mailing by to-morrow night will tax the resources of the Treasury Department. A special force will be put to work early in the day, to finish the task by nightfall.

Scores of telegrams from banks applying for membership continued to-day to reach the Treasury.

TAXI SCARES FIFTH AVE.

Zigzagging, It Makes Express Train Speed—Chauffeur Arrested.

A taxicab in charge of George Davidson, 28 years old, of 166 East Ninety-third Street, ran down Fifth avenue last night from Ninety-sixth Street to Fifty-ninth Street at a speed estimated by witnesses at forty miles an hour. Outside the Hotel Plaza a traffic policeman jumped in front of the car and Davidson stopped to avoid running him down. Then the chauffeur was placed under arrrest, accused of intoxication and of reckless driving.

The taxicab was followed down Fifth Avenue by a touring car driven by Henry Rubenstein of 178 Essex Street. Rubenstein called Patrolman St. Angelo at Sixty-seventh Street and with him as a passenger tried to get abreast of the taxicab. The taxi zigzagged across the street and Rubenstein was forced to slow down to avoid collision. He hooted his horn to warn other vehicles and pedestrians. It was due to this, it is thought, that nobody was injured.

The taxicab and the pursuing auto narrowly averted a collision with crosstown cars at Fifty-ninth Street.

MINE SIGNALS BY WIRELESS.

German Invention Sends Warnings from Underground to Pit Mouth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—A mining engineer at Bochum has invented a successful wireless apparatus for signaling on the imminence or the actual outbreak of perilous conditions inside a coal mine to the station at the pit mouth.

WOMAN SAVES THREE DROWNING CHILDREN

Four Had Fallen Through Thin Ice at Harrison, N. J., and She Heard Their Cries.

RUNS FROM AUTO TO RESCUE

Fishes Them Out One by One and Goes Away Without Giving Her Name—Body of Fourth Found.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Ethel and Minnie Krough, the nine and eleven year-old daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Krough of 82 Woodland Avenue, Kearny, started for Sunday School at the First Baptist Church at Harrison this afternoon after promising their parents that they would keep away from the "frog pond." The "frog pond" is a pool about 30 feet long and 20 feet wide near the foot of Hamilton Street in Harrison. It has an evil reputation, because a number of children have been drowned in it, most of them while playing on the ice when it was thinly frozen over.

After Sunday School the two little girls made up their minds that they would go by the "frog pond." On the way they were joined by Sarah Watson, 12 years old, of 25 Davis Street, and Mark Hogan, 9 years old, of 129 Hull Street. Mark tested the ice at the edge of the pond with the toe of his shoe and pronounced it solid. Then all the children ran out on it.

They had joined hands and started to dance a ring-around-the-rosy when the ice broke. All four children went under water, but only three came up. The three screamed and struggled furiously, and, although none of them could swim, they were able to get their hands on the rim of ice that remained around the edge of the pool and support themselves.

A woman who was driving a closed electric automobile along Hamilton Street heard their cries, and, stopping her machine, ran to the pool. She took off a long fur coat and threw the skirt toward the children, while she held on by the sleeves. The coat was too short, and the woman, who did not dare to set foot on the ice, ran back to the road, looping the coat around a rope in front of the New Jersey Tube Works, about 100 feet from the pool, and then pulled a board out of a half-rotten fence at one side of the street. With these she returned to the pool.

The children, exhausted and nearly frozen, were on the point of giving up the struggle. At her promise to save them, however, they took courage, and renewed their holds on the slippery edge of the ice.

The woman laid the plank partly on the bank and partly on the ice and then threw the rope toward Ethel. The little girl caught it and was drawn out of the water and along the ice until she could climb on the board. While Ethel was crawling along the board the woman fished Sarah Watson out of the water. Mark came next, and in rescuing him the woman had the aid of Margaret Walsh, who came running to the pond when she saw what was happening from the window of her home a short distance away.

When several others joined them Miss Walsh asked to have the children carried to her house. The children, with teeth chattering and blue with cold, had been picked up and the party was on the way to the Walsh home when Ethel noticed for the first time that her sister was missing, and began to scream that Minnie was still in the pond.

While the three rescued children were being cared for others of the party began a search for Minnie. Dennis Rosin, 18 years old, plunged into the pool, and after diving several times came up with the little girl's body. Meantime a policeman had sent for the pulmotor of the Public Service Commission, and this was used for nearly an hour before hope of saving the child was given up.

The other children were put to bed in the Walsh home. The man who carried the news to the Krough home arrived just when the five other Krough children were pleading to have the Christmas tree lighted up, and Mrs. Krough was advising them to wait until Ethel and Minnie returned.

The woman who saved the three children waited until they were safely in bed in the Walsh home, and then drove away without giving her name.

MAPS EARTH'S MAGNETISM.

Yacht Carnegie Has Completed Two-Thirds of Magnetic Survey of Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—When the non-magnetic Yacht Carnegie dropped anchor at Brooklyn, Dec. 19, after a voyage of more than three years, the great task undertaken by the Carnegie Institution eight years ago to make a magnetic survey of the globe was two-thirds accomplished. Already virtually all of the data gathered in nearly 150,000 miles of voyaging is in the hands of hydrographers, and much of it is now in use by shipmasters of the seven seas.

Prof. L. A. Bauer, Director of the department of terrestrial magnetism at the institution, who originated the project for the survey, made public his report for 1913. It includes the data of the recent cruise of the Carnegie and a chart showing the wanderings of that vessel. Through every sea where the steamer routes lie the track winds and twists.

Compass readings were taken every 200 miles or so, and in every part of the world the accuracy of the instruments was tested by "swinging the ship," and passing her through the circle of the compass card to prove the correctness of the readings.

All inaccuracies of navigation compass points have been noted on the ship's charts, and this institution can now furnish to shipmasters in virtually every part of the world true compass readings, with which their own instruments may be checked.

In addition to the task of magnetic survey, the observers aboard the Carnegie gathered information as to atmospheric refraction and expect soon to furnish to navigators a complete chart of corrections for astronomical observations, eliminating another factor of error in navigation.

A CARUSO HELD FOR ARSON.

William's House Is Saved and He Is Arrested.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 28.—William Caruso, who says he is a cousin of Enrico Caruso, the tenor, was placed under arrest to-day and will be charged with arson to-morrow morning in court. While Caruso and his family were away last night, his home at 115 Paterson Avenue took fire. It was discovered in time and saved.

Investigation by Detectives De Lucca, Elvin, and Closa revealed that oil-soaked ropes had been hung between the beams in the walls from the attic to the cellar. At both floors and then ropes had been tied to these, and then holes bored in the wall and the ropes laid out over beds and couches. Throughout the house oil and gasoline had been poured. If it had not been that the fire was discovered nearly as soon as it started the entire building and adjoining flat houses would have been destroyed, with possible loss of life, as it was shortly before midnight, and every one was in bed.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

SEMINOLE IN A STORM.

Giant Seas Hurl Ten Feet of Heavy Railing Through Her Superstructure.

The Clyde Line steamship Seminole arrived in Quarantine yesterday from Santo Domingo with her port superstructure, including the boat deck, stove in for a distance of fifty feet abaft the bridge. One of her lifeboats had been lifted out of the chocks and smashed against the side of the Captain's house. Capt. John T. Carey said that the Seminole had encountered a gale from the west-southwest on Christmas night, and had shipped some heavy seas on the next morning. He would give no further details, but the canvas covering the smashed cabins was evidence enough of the severity of the storm.

According to the stories told by the passengers, on the morning of Dec. 26 giant seas hit the Seminole, smashing in the windows and the woodwork of the cabins on the port side, flooding the saloon and engine room, and tearing away ten feet of the heavy wooden railing which, flung like a projectile, crashed right through everything until it was stopped by the outer bulkhead of the cabins on the starboard side.

The wind at that time had reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour, it was said, and the Seminole keeled over to starboard nearly 45 degrees and lay there for two or three minutes before she slowly recovered even keel again.

The Seminole had six passengers, including one woman.

CORSET RAIDS BY POLICE.

Berlin Authorities Objected to Life-like Exhibitions in Shops.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—"Corset raids" are the latest form of police activity in Berlin shops which have been lately displaying cosets on life-size wax female figures. Protests having been made against such exhibitions, shopkeepers made a concession by putting filmy petticoats on the figures.

The Public Prosecutor, however, was not satisfied, and yesterday a number of policemen, in the guise of customers, raided a fashionable shop on the Leipzigerstrasse and seized a particularly lifelike wax model of a young woman which was the subject of attraction to people in the street. The windows are now being secretly photographed by the police, with a view to further action.

BEACHEY'S SIX-LOOP FEAT.

Breaks His Own Record In Flight Over San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Looping the loop six times at a height of 2,500 feet over San Francisco Bay, Lincoln Beachey to-day established another world's aviation record. Christmas Day Beachey looped the loop five times, a record in itself.

Previous to looping the loop to-day Beachey flew upside down.

MONEY IS SPEAKER'S AIM.

Sole Object of Lecturing, He Says—Doesn't Fear Attacks Bryan Got.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—Speaker Clark, asked at the Hotel Bellevue today as to the object of his projected lecture tour, answered:

"Money. Wouldn't lecture if there was no money in it. I am not speaking. I'm lecturing. A man speaks for nothing. A man lectures for money."

"Are you afraid you will get the same brand of publicity that Mr. Bryan received?"

"No, Sir. I am not. I never lecture while Congress is in session."

"You don't belive in doing as Mr. Bryan did?"

"No, Sir, I do not."

"Then you believe he can live on $12,000 a year?"

"Most of us to-day are living on $12,000, aren't we?"

"So you are lecturing simply because of the money there is in it?"

"Yes, Sir. I lost $10,000 in Congress last year."

BELMONT FINED ON A HUNT.

Game Warden Accuses Him of Shooting Deer Without a License.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28.—August Belmont, Morgan Belmont and C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., were fined $100 each by the chief game warden of South Carolina for killing deer without a license on Mr. Belmont's hunting preserve in Hampton County. Although Mr. Belmont owns a large estate and pays taxes in South Carolina, the law requires non-residents to obtain licenses before shooting deer in the State.

The game warden visited the Belmont place, seven miles from Garnett, and found Mr. Belmont, his son, and Mr. Iselin in the Savannah River swamps, where they had killed two deer. Mr. Belmont said that carelessness was responsible for his failure to obtain licenses, and he cheerfully gave the warden a check for $300, a fine of $100 for each of the party. He then got four licenses at $10.25 each. The fourth license is for Count Vall-Castel, who arrived to-day.

FRISCO DROPS TELEGRAPH.

Dismisses 400 Operators and Puts In Telephones on Eve of Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 28.—In anticipation of the strike of 1,100 telegraphers employed on its lines, which in all probability will be called to-morrow, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad to-night laid off 400 telegraphers and began to transform its telegraph lines into a telephone system for railroad communication.

This action laid bare the company's plans for resisting a strike, to the amazement of the telegraphers. The removal of all telegraph instruments from the company's offices began at noon today, and it is expected to be completed before the strike can be decided.

To-morrow telephone operators will replace the telegraph operators. The threatened strike will be forestalled by what practically amounts to a lockout.

According to E. D. Levy, General Manager of the road, every five miles of the Frisco's wires will be guarded by a man day and night. At all points where it is necessary to give orders to trains he said a Deputy United States Marshal would be on duty to protect the operator.

"THE BILL IS SOUND," THE BANKER SAID,
And Bryan smiled—he raised his head.
Who fears no Wall Street grubber!
"The tap-root of our coin," said He,
"Our country's character shall be—
'Strength, hid in elasticity,
And Altogether Rubber!'"
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schultz's.—Adv.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR ON OUR TRADE

Anti-Exposition Entente Said to be Only Part of a Secret Assault

TO OFFSET CANAL OPENING

Checking of American Commercial Influence In South America Alleged to be the Main Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—According to information that comes to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from a well-informed and reliable source, the understanding between Great Britain and Germany for non-participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition has a broader and deeper significance than heretofore has appeared. It is asserted—and there are circumstances that seem to bear out the statement—that the British-German understanding extends to opposition to financial and commercial activities of the United States, particularly in South America.

Information has been received here from Europe and South America, the sources of which THE TIMES correspondent is not at liberty to disclose, that the opposition of Great Britain and Germany to the extension of American interests in foreign countries is becoming apparent in many ways.

Much perplexity has been caused by the refusal of the German Government to consent to official participation in the San Francisco Exposition when the press and business classes are practically unanimously in favor of it. In the British Isles, where the effort to have the Government take part in the Exposition is widespread and where criticism of the Asquith Ministry's attitude is becoming more and more emphatic, the same mystery exists as to the unrespon

MARKS MAKES FEW CHANGES IN OFFICE

Borough President-Elect Retains Principal Incumbents of McAneny's Administration.

RALPH FOLKS GETS A PLACE

Is Selected as New Borough Secretary — Real Merit, Marks Says, Only Will Bring Men to Front.

Marcus M. Marks, the Borough President-elect of Manhattan, made public the more important of his appointments yesterday. Almost without exception the executives now in charge of the borough's business have been retained in office. The newcomers into the President's official family are those who will be associated with him personally to a certain extent. The retiring President, George McAneny, who was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, has retained his personal staff for his new office.

The reappointment of the borough executives was for the most part expected. Mr. Marks said during the campaign that it would be his policy to retain in office men who had given to the city satisfactory service and were able to show an efficient and capable administration of the work for which they were held responsible. The new appointees are men whom the Borough President-elect named because of what he considered their manifest capabilities for the offices for which they were chosen. These are his appointments:

Commissioner of Public Works—E. V. FROTHINGHAM.

Assistant Commissioner Public Works—W. R. PATTERSON.

Consulting Engineer—E. F. GOODRICH.

Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—RUDOLPH F. MILLER.

Secretary of the Borough—Alderman RALPH FOLKS.

Secretary to the President—NAT OLDS.

Confidential Stenographer to the President—LYMAN R. YOUNG.

The new appointees are Alderman Folks, Mr. Olds, and Mr. Young. The members of the present staff of the Superintendent of Buildings also have been retained. The Borough President's headquarters will be in the new Municipal Building.

On New Year's Day, at noon, President-elect Marks will receive with President McAneny in the City Hall. Mr. Marks was sworn in on Friday, Dec. 26, before Supreme Court Justice Seabury. Regarding his policies for the next four years he said yesterday:

"In entering upon my duties as Borough President it would show poor judgment to outline any specific progressive. There are many things to be done, but it would be futile to say what they are, or to promise that they will be accomplished promptly, with all the celerity of a well-systematized business organization.

"Since my election I have applied myself to the study of the needs of the borough. It has been a good fortune to be led into the inner circles of the borough's business through the courtesy of my worthy predecessor, Mr. McAneny. The workings of the great plant have been opened and its thousand and one activities laid before my eyes. After becoming familiar with all the details of the work I shall have something definite and specific to say. There are some projects to which I shall give particular attention, among them the market problems of our city. There is vast room for improvement in our facilities for food distribution in the interest of the masses. I hope that we may do some good constructive work here.

"In the city's business, as in private employment, it is not influence or the whispered word, but real merit, that brings a man to the front rank. Never has the time been so ripe as it is to-day for the injection of business methods, the merit system, and efficiency into all lines of work. There is something in the air that heralds a better day for all concerned.

"As I enter the office of Borough President, I do so with full realization of its tremendous responsibilities and the great opportunity for service which it offers. Four years of hard work lie before me. In choosing the men who will be associated with me, my only aim has been to get the very best man for each position. The present officials who are expert in their work, and have done it with enthusiasm and efficiency, I shall gladly retain. The few vacancies that will occur due to promotions and the departure of the personal staff of the retiring Borough President, will be filled with men singled out on account of their peculiar fitness for the service, on the basis of merit and merit only. They will be engaged to serve Manhattan as they would have been sought to serve in a private business.

"During the campaign I tried to impress upon the people that, if elected, my office would be conducted in a businesslike manner, as a great business should be, and I shall strive to redeem this pledge. To do this best I must proceed with my work until I am absolutely certain of my position, and only then speak definitely to the people."

DON'T LIKE MITCHEL'S SLATE.

Independent Democrats and Progressives Feel Slighted.

Much dissatisfaction was apparent yesterday among independent Democrats and members of the Bull Moose party at the list of appointees to the Cabinet of Mayor-elect Mitchel. There is a strong belief that the Progressive Party and the anti-Tammany Democracy of the city will receive scant recognition in the way of offices.

The Bull Moose leaders yesterday were displeased by the announcement that John A. Kingsbury, who has been Superintendent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was to be Commissioner of the Department of Charities. One Progressive leader, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the association, commented bitterly because Mr. Kingsbury in his letter of resignation said to the Directors:

"It breaks my heart to give up my present work which I love so much, but the call of Mayor Mitchel is too strong."

"It is rather inconsistent for a man to speak of a breaking heart when he has been breaking his neck to get the office to which he alludes," this leader said. "If the Mayor-elect desires to recognize the Progressive Party in his appointments why does he not name a New York City Progressive like Prof. Lindsay of Columbia University. It is not necessary for him to go to Yonkers, where Mr. Kingsbury lives. Of course, Mr. Hotchkiss, who did so much for Mr. Mitchel in the Committee of 97, lives in Westchester and is not a voter in New York City, so I suppose that the appointment is not so inconsistent as it appears."

One of the most prominent leaders of the Independent Democracy in New York County, said last night:

"It is hardly creditable for Mr. Mitchel to ignore the men of his own party who waged an unselfish and patriotic battle against the machine in his behalf and who with proper encouragement are prepared to destroy Tammany Hall for all time to come."

BARNES TO ASSEMBLYMEN.

Republicans Should Make No Deals at Albany, He Says.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was unperturbed last night at the announcement that the Democrats and Progressives in the next Assembly had fused upon the selection of Michael Schaap, a New York Progressive, for Speaker. Mr. Barnes, at the Republican State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street last night, said:

"There is nothing astonishing in such an alliance. The attempted combination in the Fall of 1913, between the Democratic and Progressive Parties on the same candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, only fell through at the last moment. Combinations of Democrats and Progressives all over the State, to defeat the Republican candidates for member of Assembly were made in 1913. Therefore there is no reason why, now that the Republican Party has won the responsibility by the election of a Republican majority in the Assembly, that the elements opposed to the Republican Party should not combine to impede its progress.

"The Republicans have elected a clean-cut majority to the lower branch of the Legislature. It is the unquestioned duty of that majority to convene, and thereupon determine its course of action. It is not the function, nor is it within the power, of any man in the Republican Party to control the action of that caucus; but that that body should meet and take the responsibility which the people have placed upon it, as a party responsibility, regardless of the minority, is clear. For it to take any other position would be an indication of party cowardice, betraying the responsibilities which the people have placed upon it.

"These things are certain: That the Democratic administration at Albany will do all in its power to prevent a Republican organization of the Assembly; that the people did not elect a Republican Assembly to have it organized through the agency of Speaker Smith and the Tammany members; that the alliance of the Democrats and the Progressives cannot organize the House without Republican votes; therefore, if the Republican members are wise, they will heed the admonition of George Washington, and avoid 'entangling alliances,' that the Republican Party through the next Assembly may demonstrate its capacity for orderly government, and exercise its veto power upon the Democratic Governor and the Democratic Senate."

Urge Moss for Police Commissioner.

Four hundred merchants and business men of the east side yesterday attended a meeting held under the auspices of the East Side Protective Association at 1 Avenue B, for the purpose of urging upon Mayor-elect Mitchel the appointment of Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss as Police Commissioner. A letter urging the appointment of Mr. Moss was drafted at the meeting, and will be submitted to Mr. Mitchel tonight at his home by a committee representing the association.

WORK ON McCANN LETTERS.

Chauffeur Who Fell Into Trap Held in $5,000 and Put in Jail.

Alvin Claude Simmons, the young chauffeur who was arrested on Saturday in Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Court on a charge of having attempted to extort $2,000 from the family of Jessie Evelyn McCann, the girl who has been missing from her home in Flatbush since Dec. 4. The examination will be held tomorrow and in default of the $5,000 bail fixed by Magistrate Reynolds, Simmons was locked up in the Raymond Street Jail.

The trap into which Simmons fell on Saturday morning was set on the receipt of a second letter from an anonymous writer, in which the McCanns were told that if they would give $2,000 the release of the missing girl forthwith would be made possible. The writer pictured her as held by a gang for ransom, and, it was learned yesterday, added to the second letter a reproach to the father as a man who thought more of $2,000 than the safety of his daughter. The writer said that the girl herself had refused to believe the family had paid no attention to the first letter.

The police have been going over such fragments of Simmons's handwriting as they could find, particularly his records on the books and slips of the Flatbush Avenue Taxicab Company.

Robert G. McCann, Jr., the brother of Jessie, said last night that the two letters demanding the $2,000 were only two out of five hundred letters the family had received. On these two the father had chosen to act. Young McCann said he believed Simmons was an innocent go-between picked by chance by the extortionist himself, and, furthermore, that no such gang was holding his sister in captivity. He added, however, that he had no real reason for disbelieving the story of such captivity.

Simmons was arrested when his taxicab drew up at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, fixed by the second letter as the place here the money should be turned over. The police are doing their best to break down his story that he came to the place merely as a messenger from a stranger man who had introduced himself as Ford, and had directed him to get a certain package from some one he would find waiting for him at that corner.

Ford, Simmons said, had met him in front of the Montauk Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Union Street, whither he had gone in response to the call from Ford sent in to the Taxicab Company. Now, the drive from the Montauk Bank to the place where Simmons was arrested is a good two miles, and the taximeter registered only forty cents. Busby asked the young prisoner to explain that, which he did without hesitation.

He said he had turned the flag down when he first set off on Ford's errand, but that as he drove along he remembered that the man had looked rather frayed and threadbare, and that his shoes, particularly, had a battered look which suggested that the fare might not be forthcoming. Simmons said that with visions of having to pay the charge himself to make good with his company, he had turned the flag up again lest it register too high a figure.

MRS. LILLIE BLAKE DYING.

Physician Holds Out No Hope for Suffrage Pioneer.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, a pioneer in the cause of woman suffrage in America, was dying last night at Lynwood Lodge, a sanitarium in Englewood, N. J., and the physician in charge of her case said she would not live twenty-four hours. For more than three years Mrs Blake, who was born eighty years ago, had been confined to the sanitarium, greatly enfeebled physically and mentally, and then two weeks ago she fell and broke her hip.

A woman of distinguished ancestry, Mrs. Blake was long known the country over as a champion of women's rights. She appeared in her day before committees of both branches of Congress and before committees of the Legislatures of many States. For eleven years she was the President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association and for fourteen years she was the President of the New York City Woman Suffrage Association. She organized the National Legislative League, was President at one time of the New York City Legislative League and was for several years the President of the New York City Mothers' Club.

She was a prolific writer of novels, short stories and papers and her feminist tendency of thought was shown so long ago as 1874 when her last novel, "Fettered for Life," appeared. She was a Washington correspondent of The Evening Post during the Civil War.

Mrs Blake was born in Raleigh, N. C., a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, first President of King's College and rector of Trinity; of William S. Johnson, first United States Senator from Connecticut, and of Jonathan Edwards. Her first husband was Frank G. Q. Umsted, who died in 1879, four years after their marriage. In 1886 she was married to Grinfill Blake, a New York merchant.

Mrs. Blake's daughters are Mrs. John Beverley Robinson of St. Louis and Katherine Devereaux Blake, Principal of Public School 5 of this city.

Dies in Street from a Hemorrhage.

The body of a man who was identified as William J. Kerr of 1,012 Olmstead Avenue, the Bronx, was found at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the bottom of an embankment on the north side of Tremont Avenue in the Bronx, near the tracks of the New Haven Railroad. He had suffered from tuberculosis, and died from a hemorrhage.

Special Automobile Section, THE NEW YORK TIMES, next Sunday. Owners and prospective owners should order copies in advance. Latest news from the automobile world. Models for 1914. History of the Car. Attractive trips. Up-to-date improvements. Most practical and interesting Automobile section.—Adv.

TAMMANY PREPARES LIST OF ITS LOSSES

Four District Leaders Among the Office Holders Who Will Be Dropped by Mitchel.

SHERIFF'S STAFF TO GO

Tiger Hit Harder in This Department Than in Any Other—Gaynor Had Cut Wigwam's Patronage.

Tammany leaders have been busy in the last few days figuring out just how hard they were hit, from a patronage standpoint, by the election of the Fusion ticket last November. In the Gaynor administration the jobs were few and far between. After checking up the places which Tammany feels sure will be taken from the faithful by Mr. Mitchel they are mourning these losses:

Four district leaders in easy berths: Frank J. Goodwin of the Seventh District, Deputy Commissioner of Charities; William H. Sinnott of the Twenty-second District, Deputy Commissioner of Bridges; William J. Wright of the Thirty-first District, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, and Daniel E. Finn of the First District, Secretary to the Fire Department. In the Borough President's office, Tammany figures that it has suffered no loss, while in the Department of Bridges, Mr. Sinnott's job, with a salary of $4,500 a year, was the only one Tammany counted as a Bridge Commissioner O'Keefe gave the organization nothing.

The loss of the City Chamberlain's office is not counted by Tammany as the present incumbent, Robert H. Moore, was not a member of Tammany Hall. The Deputy Commissioner of Licenses at $3,500 a year is a loss to the organization, as the incumbent, Samuel E. Prince, has always been active in Tammany affairs. There was nothing in the Tenement House Department for the organization, while in the Tax Department it accurs the loss of three minor places held by assistants, and paying $3,000 each. Tammany held no patronage in either the Street Cleaning Department, which is protected by the civil service, with the exception of Deputy James F. Lynch at $5,000 a year, and none in the Coroner's office.

In the Department of Correction, Commissioner Patrick A. Whitney, salary $7,500, and John B. Fitzgerald, salary $3,000 a year, are slated to go, as well as Deputy Commissioner Wright, salary $4,000, and Francis J. O'Conner, private secretary, salary $2,500. In the Park Department Tammany had no interest, with the exception of the Commissioner of the Bronx, Thomas J. Higgins. Commissioner Higgins has never been actively affiliated with Tammany, though, and it is reported that Mr. Mitchel intends to retain him. The organization loses nothing in the Department of Health, or in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. Commissioner Drummond of the Charities Department, has not been an active Murphy man, although he supported Edward E. McCall for Mayor and Tammany's biggest loss there will be the dethronement of First Deputy Commissioner Goodwin, salary $5,000, and Third Deputy Stephen A. Nugent, Tammany leader of the Thirty-fourth District, the Bronx, salary also $5,000. It is said that Mr. Nugent may be appointed Under Sheriff for the Bronx.

Tammany feels that it loses nothing in either the Police or the Water Departments, but in the Fire Department Commissioner Johnson, with a salary of $7,500; Deputy Commissioner George W. Olvany, $5,000, and Daniel E. Finn, $4,800, all expect to be ousted. In the Dock Department Secretary Matthew J. Harrington, with a salary of $4,000, will be dropped. In the Bureau of Licenses, Chief James J. Wallace, with a salary of $3,500, and John Walsh, Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, both Tammany men, Walsh with a salary of $5,000, will go. In the Law Department Tammany will suffer a loss for there are fifty-one assistants with salaries ranging from $3,000 to $10,000, and it is understood that Mr. Mitchel intends to thoroughly reorganize the legal department. Every active Tammany man is expected to be turned adrift.

Tammany is wondering what will happen to Joseph Haag, Secretary of the Board of Estimate, with a salary of $7,500 a year. Mr. Haag has been in the service of the city for forty-three years, and is well liked by all the other members of the Board of Estimate. He expects to be reappointed, but Joseph Hammit, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, is an active candidate for the place. Mr. Haag's friends are working hard to have him retained.

Tammany will be hit hardest in the Sheriff's office. The office is worth about $65,000 a year in salary and fees, and Tammany always levied a heavy tribute on the occupant. Other places in the department now occupied by Tammany men are those of Under Sheriff at $6,000, held by John F. Gilchrist; sixteen deputies at $2,500, sixteen assistant deputies at $1,500, an attorney and a bond clerk at $2,500 each; a counsel at $6,000, and an assistant counsel at $3,000. Emanuel Blumenstiel is the present counsel, and George H. Engel the assistant. Both are expected to be removed. There is also the Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, Eugene A. Johnson, who enjoys a salary of $3,000, and there are several candidates for the place.

There is some hope for Tammany in the Public Service Commission, and the leaders are urging Chairman Edward E. McCall to get rid of the Republicans who have held places there since William T. Wilcox was Chairman, and appoint Tammany men. Altogether there is about $160,000 worth of patronage in the exempt class at the disposal of Chairman McCall, and Tammany is smacking its lips at the possibilities. Although Chairman McCall has so far showed no disposition to appease the hungry tiger, the Republican leaders are uneasy at the outlook.

CHURCH PRAYS FOR SUICIDE.

Ridgewood Mourns for Henry Knell, Who Killed His Wife and Babies.

For Henry Knell, sometime treasurer of Holy Cross Episcopal Church in Ridgewood, who on Friday night killed his wife, his babies and himself, the entire parish offered prayers at yesterday's services. When the rector at the morning service called for the prayers, there were few dry eyes in the church, and one young girl who had studied music under Mrs. Knell was so overcome that she had to withdraw.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at Holy Cross and the burial will be at the Lutheran Cemetery in Little Village. Although tongues were wagging to various purposes in Ridgewood yesterday, it was generally assumed that the murders and the suicide had been caused by the collapse of Knell's courage when his heart trouble came.

3,000 Laborers Laid Off Until Spring

Three thousand unskilled laborers were laid off last week by the American Sugar Refining Company at its large plant in Williamsburg. They were told there would be no employment for them until Spring. The company says that a dullness in trade and a large surplus stock of sugar has made the cutting down necessary. The machinery in the plant is being overhauled during the partial idleness.

You can ride from the Vanderbilt to the Pennsylvania Station for 40 cents.
Telephone 7400 Columbus

PLANS FOR A 'DRY' WAR HERE

W. H. Anderson Tells The Times What Anti-Saloon League Will Do.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—William H. Anderson, who has resigned as Superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League to accept the position Jan. 1 of Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, makes this statement for THE NEW YORK TIMES on his proposed plan of work in New York:

"The National Anti-Saloon League is not committed to national prohibition as the immediate national issue. In a State like New York there is no hope at present of securing State-wide prohibition or a ratification of the national constructional amendment when Congress submits it. Therefore the only thing that can be done in New York now is to work for local prohibition, commonly called local option, so that those units which want to get rid of saloons may do so while sentiment is being developed in the rest of the territory.

"This programme, however, will be pushed to the limit, and more aggressively than ever before. The old Raines law is a clog upon the wheels of the 'water wagon,' and, though considered an advance measure when passed, it is now an imperfect vehicle for the expression of the anti-saloon sentiment existing in many parts of the State. The first move of the Anti-Saloon League this Winter will be to devise some means of freeing the people from the limitations imposed by the present excise law. The league programme contemplates extending the right to vote on the liquor question, now enjoyed only by towns, to counties, to cities and subdivisions of cities. I am not prepared to give further details, but the proposed legislation, while sane, will be distinctly progressive, and the fight for it will be no perfunctory affair. The new legislative man, J. F. Burke, just elected attorney of the league, is the best in the country.

"Experience has shown that giving the people direct control of the liquor question weakens corrupt political organizations, which now thrive on the possibilities of graft involved in their present life and death power over the saloons through their control of the Legislature. When Tammany finds its power to protect the saloons threatened, it will fight, and we will get a clear, simple moral issue which involves the question of self-government, and on which not even Tammany can win in the long run.

"Along with this fighting programme the league intends to conduct a campaign of education, involving such questions as health and industrial efficiency as related to the use of alcohol. This will involve soon the circulation of literature, especially on the scientific aspect of the question, in many languages, and the ultimate employment of workers of different nationalities.

"New York is far from hopeless on this question. Many collateral forces are helping, and the Empire State and even New York City are about due for a strong uprising on this subject, which has been stirring most of the rest of the country."

ENDED LIFE TO AID SCIENCE

So Wrote Suicide in Willing His Body and Brain to Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—After calmly writing a letter in which he willed his body and brain to the surgeons and medical fraternities of the country in order that they might be enlightened and thereby the sufferings of others with criminal tendencies might be alleviated, John Kowinski, 25 years old, leaped from the twentieth to the ninth floor of the Masonic Temple to-day. His body struck against the steel safety screen over the fourth veranda at the ninth floor and he was killed.

Here is a part of Kowinski's will:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby place my body into the hands of the surgeons of the American College of Surgeons, Rush Medical College, and Jenner Medical College for them to dissect anatomically in parts so as to determine the causes of the malformations that may be found in this body.

"The undersigned is including the brain, which is to be examined before being dissected in order that it may be discovered how such types as he was were prevented or cured by heredity or environment or both. I do this in trying to aid in alleviating others from their sufferings. It is to their interest that he sacrifice his life prematurely. He could, if he wanted to, have lived longer had he desired to choose the profession of burglar, thief, or highwayman, for he had that profession before learning it in prison, where he served four terms. His was a strange career. Being born almost a stranger into the world, he could not adapt himself to the environment that was given him by society. He has looked on it from a metaphysical point of view, seeking to find out what was behind nature."

BIBLE STUDENTS TO MEET.

American Society Will Convene at Jewish Theological Seminary.

The annual meeting of the Bible Society of America, which consists of biblical students from all parts of the country, will open to-day at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and will stay in session until to-morrow afternoon.

This evening, from 5 until 7 o'clock, there will be an exhibition of rare Bibles and biblical manuscripts at the seminary, including first Hebrew prints of the Bible and many commentaries. There will be shown in all 150 rare books and 85 manuscripts. Some of the manuscripts are of the tenth century.

This morning and afternoon and tomorrow there will be lectures by prominent members of the society.

WOMAN POSTMASTER OUSTED FOR A MAN

Continued from Page 1.

that woman has not the right to vote she is being discriminated against."

Another who was outspoken was Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

"The case of Mrs. Tillman, the Geneva postmistress, is neither remarkable nor unexpected," she said. "It is a thing that one must expect to have happen under present conditions. It is the obvious thing. Where women have no vote men will take the places of women in office. Offices are often given as a reward for political service, and it is for that reason that women, who have managed to hold an office, are brushed aside at an opportune moment to make room for the men, who are a real political asset for the leaders. What is wanted is the vote for women, and until women have an equal suffrage with men such things as Mrs. Tillman's case will repeatedly happen."

"For years the Post Office Department has been considered as not among the spoils of politics, but in all political machines votes count," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "In many cases it has been demonstrated that women were better fitted than men to hold the position of Postmaster, but if what Mrs. Tillman says is true—and I don't doubt for a moment that it is—then such considerations do not count. The woman has no vote, otherwise such things would not happen. I am not at all surprised by what you have told me.

"I believe that such cases aid our cause, although perhaps the effect is local to a large extent. There is a strong movement for woman suffrage in Alabama. Mr. Hobson is for the women, and he came out so strongly for equal suffrage that his opponents are planning to force him to make his campaign for re-election to the House on the suffrage issue. The South is coming over to the cause, slowly, perhaps, but nevertheless surely, and when it does you won't find women being thrown out of their positions to aid the politicians."

The case of Mrs. Tillman recalls that of Mrs. Helen Longstreet, widow of the Confederate General, who failed to gain a reappointment as Postmaster at Gainsville, Ga. When the talk of dropping her started, patrons of her Post Office flocked to her support and petitioned President Wilson to retain her. Mrs. Longstreet wrote an open letter to the President, but she lost her fight for reappointment, and Mrs. H. W. J. Hamm was nominated for that office after President Wilson had consulted with Georgia Senators.

Mrs. Longstreet was an ardent supporter of Col. Roosevelt in the last Presidential campaign, and the Republicans tried to have Mr. Taft remove her. He refused to take any action.

REBELS WON'T HALT TILL HUERTA LEAVES

His Banishment a First Step Toward Peace, Says Villa, Outlining His Party's Terms.

CONFISCATIONS TO STAND

All Acts of Huerta Regime to be Annulled and the Land Laws Reformed.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 28.—"Nothing less than the fall of Huerta and his banishment from the country will be considered as a preliminary toward peace in Mexico," said Gen. Francisco Villa to-day. "Any overtures for a compromise would be treated with contempt by the revolutionists."

Gen. Villa was led to discuss the subject because of fresh reports from Mexico City that Huerta might resign in favor of a member of his Cabinet. The leader outlined the rebels' terms of peace as follows:

Elimination of Gen. Huerta and his supporters.

Complete surrender to the Constitutionalist cause of politicians now opposing it.

Restoration of the Constitution.

Selection of a Provisional President acceptable to the Constitutionalists, and suitable provision for a popular election.

Guarantee of a change in the land laws, so that deeds to land would be more generally distributed.

Ratification of the confiscation by the rebels of the Terrazas, Creel, and other estates.

Nullification of all acts of the Huerta régime.

Opinions of Gen. Villa's advisors were that Huerta would not resign and that the rebels must adhere to their original plan of fighting their way to Mexico City.

"We regard Huerta," said Gen. Villa, "as a traitor who has dragged his country through blood for his personal ambitions. We have gone through so much distress for the sake of freedom that we would not now stop short of it.

"Within a few months we have won almost all of the north from the usurper. Our forces have increased from a few hundred until they now number more than 20,000. This number will grow, for in every city we take hundreds are ready to join. By the time we reach the City of Mexico we shall have enough men in arms to overwhelm the Federals."

AMERICANS MUST TAKE CARE.

Those at Tampico Told Not to Take Offensive, as Marines Wouldn't Help.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 28.—Warnings have been sent to the Americans at Tampico and outlying oil districts that if they become engaged in battle with rebels or Federals, unless attacked, they need expect no help from the American marines and bluejackets. Intimations have also been conveyed to the managers of the companies employing these men that any precipitate action by their employes would render it difficult to adjust subsequent war claims.

There are several hundred Americans at the oil camps around Tampico. They, as well as their employers, have been subjected to hardships, losses, and indignities. They are well armed, and have declared their intention of resisting any attack, no matter from what source. It is not believed, however, that they will be attacked, since both Federals and rebels seem to avoid coming into contact with all employes on the oil properties, although threats have been made of reprisals in the way of damage to property.

CATRON WARNED VILLA.

Senator Told Rebel Chief His Acts Made Intervention Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Catron of New Mexico is quoted in an interview, given out here, as narrating a conversation with Gen. Pancho Villa, the rebel leader.

According to the account, Senator Catron told Gen. Villa that the United States Government did not approve of the killing of prisoners of war, and that such acts prevented the United States permitting the exportation of arms and munitions of war into Mexico for the Constitutionalists and otherwise injured the cause of those opposing the Huerta Government.

"Our Government does not want to intervene," the Senator told the General, "but such acts make intervention probable.

"We are protecting foreigners and their property," replied Gen. Villa. "Intervention would mean a great loss of life and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property," he added, meaningly.

The final remark caused Senator Catron to say:

"General, you may be sure that if we are forced to intervene, we will be prepared to take the situation in hand. We do not want any part of your territory, but we are far from satisfied with existing conditions, and our Government may be compelled to take action."

"Has the army in any condition for intervention in Mexico?" Senator Catron was asked.

"No," replied Senator Catron, "we have no army, at present, in comparison with our needs. It ought to be doubled. I am in favor of doubling the army with skeleton regiments which can be increased in time of need. We could then have an army of 200,000 men, which would be sufficient to take care of the Mexican situation which confronts us at the present time."

The Senator from New Mexico is further quoted as saying that "there has been greater loss of life and a greater amount of property than in Cuba previous to the war of 1898," and that "if present conditions continue, or Mexico is at peace under conditions, which will surely prevail unless the United States intervenes, the property of Americans in Mexico is not worth $10,000,000."

Representatives of the Mexican Constitutionalists made public this statement to-night:

"Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, is in receipt of telegraphic advices from Gen. Carranza at Hermosillo, to the effect that inasmuch as Huerta may soon enter into a certain agreement involving the National Railways of Mexico, and inasmuch as none of Huerta's acts, or those of his agents, will be recognized as binding upon the Government of the United Mexican States, any such arrangements will be regarded as an absolute nullity."

T. A. St. Johnston Sued for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 28.—Lucille H. Gellen St. Johnston has filed a divorce action here against Thomas A. St. Johnston of New York City, whom she charges with non-support. They were married in New York in 1910. Mrs. Johnston makes no demand for alimony.

Oil as Fuel

The constantly increasing use of oil as fuel by the railroads, manufacturing companies, steamship lines and navies of the world, means increased business for the oil companies.

Another reason why the Standard Oil group of stocks is worthy of the investor's attention.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BEATEN BY THIEVES, CLINGS TO HER MONEY

Aged Mrs. Williams's Cries for Help Drive from Her Home Men Who Tortured Her.

THE POLICE INDIFFERENT

Detectives Dismiss the Case as "of No Importance" After a Perfunctory Investigation.

East Houston Street has long supposed that old Mrs. Julia Williams, who for thirty-six years has lived on the top floor of the tenement at No. 362, had great stores of money hidden in her rooms, and so last evening, when three young thieves wanted funds, they climbed the long flights to rob her. They found her alone in her front room, for her servant, Becky Vigor, was taking a bath.

Having finished her dinner, Mrs. Williams was sitting on the couch with her little French poodle in her lap, her cane close at hand, and her heavily bandaged right foot resting on a chair. Two weeks before she had dropped a pot of scalding coffee on her foot, burning it severely, so that the thieves found her not only alone, but crippled.

They laughed as they came in, it looked so easy. All three drew their revolvers just to show the frame of mind they were in, and then the spokesman told her they knew she had lots of money stowed away and bade her turn it over to them forthwith.

"I'll do nothing of the sort," said Mrs. Williams indignantly, and before they could take a step nearer she began to yell for help and to beat on the floor with her cane.

The nearest man struck her across the forehead with the butt of his revolver and the blood trickled down her face. She went on yelling, calling alternately for Becky and the police.

"Shut up," the thief cried impatiently. "It's no good to call a policeman. We'd slap a policeman's face."

They crowded around her, apparently afraid to shoot, but ready enough to hit her over the head, which they did several times, and one of the three saw that her foot was hurt and kicked it off the chair on which it rested. The kick made Mrs. Williams did not waste her voice in weeping. She just cried for help again and again, and this, added to the steady pounding of her cane and the shrill barks of Beauty, the poodle, made such an uproar that the thieves were frightened.

There was a moment of irresolution, a quick glance about the dimly lighted apartment for anything looking like a hiding place, and then they ran for the door, reviling one another for not having put her out of the way at the first blow. They had gained the stairs and disappeared before the servant emerged from the bathroom. She found her mistress bleeding from three cuts on the head and weeping from the pain of the kick against her scalded foot. But she told Becky triumphantly that she had not told where any of her money was, and she had that to console her while Dr. Harris from around the corner in Pitt Street bandaged up her wounds.

When an inquiry was made in progress of the police the case was made last evening at the Union Market Station, Lieut. Becker spoke of it as a matter of little importance. He said something about a fight having started at a party and about some one having hit the old woman over the head with a broom-handle. That, apparently, was the substance of the report made by the detectives who had been sent out to "investigate."

As a matter of fact, the thieves would have found no great store of money in the flat had they searched it for their leaving from the money on which Mrs. Williams lives comes every month from her son-in-law, George Cecil of Spring Valley. Out of her long years of service as a nurse, she had saved little. But one thing she did save was a baby—a little girl whose mother died at her birth. It was one of Mrs. Williams's cases and she adopted the baby and named her Sarah. That was more than thirty years ago and Sarah grew up to be the apple of her eye. Finally she married a lodger in Mrs. Williams's home—George Cecil, then a boss butcher "with twenty-six men working for him," as Mrs. Williams still likes to tell and now they send her all she wants.

TWO DEAD IN ONE ROOM.

Caller Finds Woman Friend Slain and Man Self-Shot Beside Her.

James Demattio of 155 Attorney Street ran up to patrolman Goss of the Fifth Street station, on post in Avenue A, at 1 o'clock this morning and told him that in an apartment at No. 153 he had just found a man and a woman dead.

As he and the patrolman hurried to that address he explained that the woman was known to him as Mrs. Katharine Jasinska and that only a few moments before he had gone to her apartment from downtown.

The patrolman found Mrs. Jasinska dead—shot through the heart, apparently by a man believed to be I. Pogarosky of 98 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, who was found lying dead beside her with a bullet through his right temple and a revolver still clenched in his hand.

The interne who came with the ambulance from Bellevue Hospital said that the man and the woman had been dead for more than an hour.

A FRESH START.

Start 1914 with a new and better situation. This may be the good fortune of any one who advertises his qualifications in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Next to last page.—Adv.

SIMPLEX

Bodies of Exclusive Design

The bodies to be shown on Simplex chassis at the Automobile Salon are the work of the best foreign and domestic coach builders, but the designs are furnished by an expert body draftsman, who is exclusively in Simplex employ.

The bodies are designed on scientific principles, consistent with stability and strength, but with no sacrifice of the luxurious comfort and appointment for which they have been heretofore noted. The "stream line" principles avoiding all awkward corners and panels and providing smooth, uninterrupted lines, will be prominently featured. Simplex Salesrooms are located at 240 West 59th Street, New York (near Columbus Circle).

We will exhibit only at the Automobile Salon, Hotel Astor, Jan. 2d-10th, inclusive.

(4)

MARYLAND MOB AGAIN HELD AT BAY

Angry Men Once More Surround Jail, but Hesitate to Attack Sheriff's Augmented Force.

SECOND NEGRO CONFESSES

Paraway and Mabel Killed Farmer —Baltimore Police Drafted for Defense After the Third Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Dec. 28.—Gov. Goldsborough's prompt action to-day in dispatching Baltimore policemen to this town and promising to send State troops if needed had a quieting effect, and, while threats of another attempt to lynch the negroes charged with the murder of James Coleman, a farmer, are heard, it is believed that the authorities have the situation well in hand.

In reply to the Governor's offer of State troops, State Attorney Vickers wired:

"We can cope with present situation. If there should be no trial Monday, or if the judgment should not meet with approval of the mob, we might have trouble."

A. J. Humphrey, ex-Chief of the Baltimore Detective Corps, to-day succeeded in obtaining a confession from James Paraway, one of the negroes. The prisoner broke down under the fear that he would be lynched and admitted that he struck Coleman the fatal blow. He implicated Norman Mabel, another of the negroes, who had made a previous confession and who had said that the death blow was delivered by Paraway.

A force of Baltimore policemen, headed by Detective Thomas Hogan, tonight are guarding the jail. They are heavily armed and under instructions to shoot the leaders of any mob appearing.

When it became known late this afternoon that Paraway had confessed, excitement, which had somewhat subsided after the unsuccessful attack upon the jail last night, again flamed up. The news spread rapidly in spite of the efforts of the officials to keep the confession secret, and the number of silent watchers, some of whom had not left the vicinity of the jail during the day, soon was augmented.

Thoroughly frightened by his experience of last night, when the mob thronged about his cell, Paraway, who all along had maintained his innocence, broke down to-day under the questioning of Humphrey. According to his confession, the deed was planned by Mabel and himself when they saw Coleman count his money in a store. They followed him, and Paraway hit the farmer with an iron bar. Then, after taking his money, they separated.

Mob Made Three Attacks.

It was not until 3 o'clock this morning that the last of the mob which last night battled with the Sheriff and his deputies in an effort to lynch Mabel had dispersed, after a final ineffectual attempt to rush the jail. The determined stand of the officers, who thrice turned back the attack of the mob, finally broke the spirit of the would-be lynchers.

The crowd began to gather about the jail early yesterday morning, and grew steadily. Threats against Mabel and four other negroes, held as his accomplices, were freely made. At one time fully 1,000 men were menacing the prisoners. The first determined effort to force the jail was made at 10:30 o'clock last night, but the mob was temporarily quieted by Sheriff Brown. Early in the midnight the crowd renewed the attack and broke down two doors of the jail, but the attackers were driven back by the Sheriff and deputies with drawn revolvers. Several times the officers fired over the heads of their assailants to intimidate them. After the midnight repulse the mob opened a heavy fire with pistols and shotguns on the upper windows of the jail, where the negroes were held, but no one was injured in this fusillade.

Fired Two Warning Shots.

The mob began to dwindle after the second attack, and at 2 o'clock this morning only about 300 men remained. They determined on another attempt to reach the negroes. Accordingly, about twenty men dashed over the broken doors and rushed up the stairs. They were met by Sheriff Brown and Acting Deputy McKee and ordered to disperse. They refused, and McKee fired one shot over the heads of the invaders and a second into the floor at their feet. Sheriff Brown then warned the intruders that the third shot would be into the midst of them. He gave them one minute to leave the jail.

The men slowly filed out. State's Attorney Vickers and Sheri

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths

1914.

New Year's Day is a milestone where we pause and take inventory of ourselves.

We all become Cheeryble brothers, overflowing with friendship and good will.

These days the Gorham stores are busy hives of sentiment, where this New Year's spirit takes tangible form. In thousands of beautiful objects persons young and old are embodying sentiments of love, friendship, remembrance.

Maybe you do not believe in Christmas presents. Maybe you forgot some friend or relative at Christmas time. Maybe you have just felt the impulse to indulge the spirit of the New Year. To whichever of these classes you belong, Gorham's knows you well from an intimate acquaintance with the human heart of more than ninety years, and is prepared to take care of you.

The Gorham people have not been keeping store for nearly a century without knowing its clientele. They know just what to expect at New Year's and are prepared.

Therefore, they are ready, yes, and waiting, for the New Year's shopper. There is not a New Year's resolution so fine, or an impulse of love or friendship so strong, that a beautiful object cannot be found at Gorham's to match it.

Wonderfully beautiful objects they are, too—articles in gold, in silver, silver plated, bronze, in leather, suited to every age, to every mood, to every degree of Love or Friendship. No matter what kind of New Year's gift you desire, you will find it at Gorham's.

Just how wide a range of selection you may have, you may gather from this fact: The Gorham stores contain not less than 1,700 different articles in gold, silver, bronze and leather. These run the whole gamut of prices, from the moderate-priced article to the highest priced. You can be sure to find what you want at a price that will suit you.

The Gorham stores have added a large number of new customers to its list this year. They would like to have you as a New Year's addition to the list, or if you are an old customer, would like to have you come in and see how fully the New Year's spirit has taken possession of the two stores. Never before were so many packages handled by the stores at Christmas time.

It is never too late to buy a New Year's present.

GORHAM

Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

BALDWIN EXPOSES DR. COOK'S METHODS

Polar Captain Gives Out "Appeal" Cook Asked Him to Send to Senator Poindexter.

WANTED HIM TO SIGN IT

This Would Have Made Him Say "I Can Prove Absolutely" Things He Couldn't Prove at All.

When Dr. Frederick A. Cook was busy out in the Northwestern States during November and the early part of this month stirring up a postal card crusade to convince Senators and Representatives that there was a wide public demand for a Congressional investigation of his polar claims he made much use of a circular written in the appealing style of a get-rich-quick mining prospectus.

The method of procedure was to hand this circular to each person who came to hear Dr. Cook in vaudeville. The circular itself described Dr. Cook's as the "American Dreyfus case," and attached to it was a postal card addressed to Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, on which the reader might voice his indignation that the polar pretender's claims had not been fully indorsed.

From the statements made in these circulars it would seem that everybody had indorsed Dr. Cook, and verified his claims, except a very small cabal of "enemies," who engaged the services of all who questioned or disputed the claim that Dr. Cook was the greatest explorer of this or any other century.

The magazine published at Chicago by the Chautauqua Lecture Circuit under the name of The Platform helped Dr. Cook's crusade for sympathy by publishing long reviews of his claims and lists of "polar experts" who indorsed and supported him. The Cook press agent carried copies of The Platform with him, and distributed them to Chautauqua audiences.

Baldwin Gives Out Cook's Appeal.

It was from a copy of The Platform that Dr. Cook took the list of his supporters, which he interpolated into a manuscript written by Capt. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, with the view of having Capt. Baldwin submit the list to Senator Poindexter, with his own indorsement of it.

Capt. Baldwin yesterday made public this list of "polar experts," with the explanation that he had no personal knowledge of any data ever presented by any of them in support of his faith in Dr. Cook.

With this list Capt. Baldwin also made public the complete text of Dr. Cook's own personal appeal to Senator Poindexter, which it was the doctor's purpose, as explained in THE TIMES yesterday, to have Capt. Baldwin submit to Senator Poindexter over his own signature, instead of that of its real author. The appeal was interpolated by Dr. Cook as a four-page insert in a 200-page manuscript, which Capt. Baldwin had loaned to him to read. This is the Cook appeal as it would have reached Congress had not Capt. Baldwin rebelled and exposed the scheme to make use of his name:

Whnt Cook Wanted Baldwin to Say.

There is a widespread impression that the rival claims of north polar discovery have been finally and definitely settled. A very little investigation proves that this is not true. The Congressional investigation of Engineer Peary's work did not find that he had discovered the pole. Though they did credit him with reaching the pole, everything carrying the word "discovery" was stricken from the bill because of Dr. Cook's prior claims.

The Danes conceded that Dr. Cook had reached the pole, but by their examination of the figures of sextant observations they were unwilling to assume the responsibility of accepting such data as proof. This position of the University of Copenhagen was the correct one, if the investigation is to be limited to the nautical calculations for position, and no other examination has ever been made of either the claims of Cook or Peary.

Every Arctic explorer must admit that the seemingly unimportant figures which enter the problem of mathematical reductions for position could be easily plotted out in a comfortable room without ever leaving New York, and, therefore, such material is proof of nothing. The official reports of the polar claims have been a kind of academic multiplication table test of material of this kind. It will be said that figures do not lie—but liars can do a lot of figuring—and in the past explorers have not been rated thus. Now, what precedents have we to prove or disprove an explorer's claim?

The only true test of an explorer's doings is the slow process of digestion and assimilation of the entire array of scientific material which he presents. To make such a test requires a very long time, and to do it successfully the examiner must await the publication of all the data. This has now been done, for in the official narratives of both Cook and Peary we have all the scientific records upon which history will judge them. The only material that can be added to this is the verifying and corroboration observations of subsequent explorers, and in the case of Dr. Cook a good deal of such material is now at hand.

"I Can Prove Absolntely."

The first hasty examination of the polar claims was made in a few days. I have worked on the problem for four years, with the experience of five arctic expeditions to help me, and still have much to learn on minor points; but I can prove absolutely by indisputable facts that Dr. Cook reached the north pole 350 days before any one else claimed to have been there.

For the purpose of this examination we have only to deal with the last 460 miles of Dr. Cook's journey—for every one concedes that on the 20th of March, 1908, he was on the polar pack, approximately sixty miles north of Avartevoeg, with an abundance of food, with a light equipment, suitable for quick action, with companions who were tried experts in the art of polar sledding.

If there should appear a doubt of the perfection of Dr. Cook's equipment or his ability to execute the problem in hand, such doubt is all dispelled by the known success of Dr. Cook's later return. Even Dr. Cook's worst enemies concede that he later went westerly and south to Jones Sound, thence back to Annoatok and southward along the Greenland coast to Upernavik—a total double verified distance of at least 3,000 miles. The longest previous journey over pack ice was less than 1,000 miles.

Cook's enemies admit, therefore, that he covered 3,000 miles over the worst pack ice route ever reported. Even if we deny him the last 460 miles, and there is only one arctic explorer who denies that, he has proved himself able to make three times the longest journey ever recorded over pack ice. Dr. Cook's enemies, therefore, prove him to be the greatest arctic traveler, and by their criticism they prove his ability and the perfection of his equipment. All argument, therefore, regarding Dr. Cook's fitness or the efficiency of his equipment is met by his proved journey of 3 000 miles.

Now, would a man with twenty years of arctic experience, one who has given the best years of his life as a volunteer without pay, sit down and shiver in idleness with the alluring glory of the north pole on one side and attraction of an enraptured wilderness of game regions to the other side? It is known that he traveled continuously over a sea of ice for at least seven moons; that he made no permanent camp anywhere until he got to Jones Sound. The only conclusion, therefore, is that he started in line with his heart's desire over that last 460 miles. This same point is met by an Austrian expert, and since Dr. Cook's detractors do not offer an incentive for cheating himself and the public, nor do they explain the two months of open time during which they would have him in idleness eating snowballs, we must accept the unbiased foreign critic.

In a very strong defense of Dr. Cook, published in one of the foremost geographic reviews of the world, Fritz Machatschek, in the Deutche Rundschau fur Geographic, Vol. I., xxvi., 1913-14, says:

"If Dr. Cook has really wished to fool the world, if his wholly competent report, (his book,) which is before me, with the picturing of the most fearful over-wintering of 1908, was only a chain of lies, (as his detractors declare,) and he in reality went only a few days' march to the north from Axel Heiberg Land, then one must ask why did he not turn backward in the same year to the Eskimo settlements in the northern part of Greenland? Why did he not want to make the world believe that he could make the round trip to the pole in one Summer, just as Peary did it? Why did he voluntarily Winter far from any relief stations?"

By unprejudiced judges, Cook's attainment of the north pole cannot be denied; and the words of Balch will help to spread the verdict.

It remains, therefore, to check up this disputed line of travel step by step to the pole; and it must also be remembered that practically all arctic explorers concede to Dr. Cook this last 460 miles. For purposes of scientific precision let us divide the region over which that last 460 miles was laid into natural physical landmarks.

At or near the eighty-third parallel Dr. Cook reports a continuation of the "Big Lead." Between the eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth parallel he reports land. Between the eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth he reports what seems to be a glacial covered island. At the pole he reports a sea covered with drifting ice. He is the first to report this specific data over the top of the globe, and he has given an abundance of material all along this line of travel by which every step of his progress can be proved entirely aside from his nautical observations which alone are better than those of Peary.

One cannot read Dr. Cook's book and disbelieve in him. The more often you put his statements to test the more thoroughly you are convinced of his sincerity. But the purpose here is to go outside and attemut to verify and corroborate Dr. Cook by some positive method of checking up which he would not anticipate. However, judgment cannot be passed upon the rival polar claims without a thorough perusal of the official narratives of both explorers, for by those both must stand or fall, as have all other explorers in history.

Cook's List of "Experts."

The list of "experts" sent broadcast by Dr. Cook through Chautauqua audiences begins its roster of Cook supporters with the name of Gen. A. W. Greely, although Gen. Greely long ago repudiated Cook. On the page from The Platform magazine which Dr. Cook prepared as an insert in Capt. Baldwin's narrative, he erased Gen. Greely's name and allowed the name of the late Rear Admiral Schley to head the list. It was stated of the "experts" that they not only indorsed the Cook claims, but that they considered Officer Peary's similar report, coming later, as a supplementary proof of the first victory." Here is the list of "experts":

Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., commander of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, who spent four years in the region under discussion.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., commander of the Greely Relief Expedition.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup, discoverer of the land over which Dr. Cook's route was forced.

Capt. J. E. Bernier, commanding the Canadian Arctic Expeditions.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright, author of "The Ice Age of North America."

Capt. E. B. Baldwin, commanding the Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition.

Prof. W. H. Brewer, for sixteen years President of the Arctic Club of America.

Prof. Julius Payer of the Weyprecht-Payer Expedition.

Prof. L. L. Dyche, member of various Peary and Cook expeditions.

Maurice Connell of the Greely Expedition and the United States Weather Bureau.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, U. S. A., Arctic Revenue Service.

Capt. E. A. Haven, Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition.

Prof. Otto Baschin, custodian of the Geographical Institute of the Berlin University.

Dr. A. Wedemeyer of the German Imperial Marine Department.

Andrew J. Stone, explorer of North Coast of America.

Dillon Wallace, Labrador explorer.

Edwin Swift Balch, author of "The North Pole and Bradley Land."

Capts. Johan Menander, B. S. Osbon, and Thomas F. Hall.

Henry Biederbeck, Frederick B. Wright, F. F. Taylor, Ralph H. Cairns, Theodore Lerner, M. Van Ryseelberghe, J. Knowles Hare, Charles E. Rilliet, Homer Rogers, R. C. Bates, E. C. Rost, E. S. Brooks, Archibald Dickinson, Robert Stein, J. S. Warmbath, George B. Butland, Ralph Shainwald, Henry Johnson, S. J. Entiker, Clark Brown, W. F. Armbruster, John R. Bradley, Harry Whitney, and Rudolph Franke.

Drs. T. F. Dedrick Middleton Smith, J. G. Knowlton, H. J. Egbert, W. H. Axtell, A. H. Cordier, Henry Schwartz, and W. W. Verner.

Father William F. Rigge, Astronomer of the Creighton University.

Judge Jules Leclercq and Prof. Georges Lecointe, Secretary of the Industrial Bureau of Polar Research.

Bridgman Did Not See Baldwin.

Herbert Bridgman, to whom Dr. Cook asserted that Capt. Baldwin had "sold out" because of his decision to make public the attempt of Dr. Cook to use his book manuscript as a petition to Congress, said at his home in Brooklyn last night that he had not seen Capt. Baldwin in years, although they were bunk mates in an arctic expedition many years ago.

"I was much interested in THE TIMES story of Sunday morning," said Mr. Bridgman, "for I was aware of the extensive postal card crusade being worked up in the Northwest, and of the fact that a considerable number of credulous persons were accepting the appeal of Dr. Cook's circulars and pamphlets, and were attempting to obtain the active interest of Senator Poindexter. I think that that movement will now collapse. What Capt. Baldwin said in denying to Dr. Cook that he had ever approached me was correct, and I had no knowledge of what it was that had destroyed his confidence in Dr. Cook until I read THE TIMES on Sunday."

NEW X-RAY GENERATOR.

Inventor Demonstrates It at a Dinner Given in His Honor.

William Davidge Coolidge, after three years of experimentation in the laboratories of the General Electric Company, has evolved an entirely new method of producing X-rays by an apparatus which many believe is destined to revolutionize the X-ray as a diagnostic and therapeutic agent.

As demonstrated on Saturday night at a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel St. Denis, the new tube gives X-ray of remarkable penetrating power and controllable to an undreamed of degree.

Such powerful rays are generated that a full treatment dose may be given in fifteen seconds as against fifteen minutes of the most powerful apparatus at present in general use. Complete destruction of living tissue may be made by three minutes' exposure, according to those who have examined the new method, and those who saw it on Saturday night hailed it as an invention opening a field for the successful treatment of cancer by the use of an X-ray of such power as to destroy a tumor with a short exposure.

It is said that the control of the production of the rays by this method is so remarkable that at will the softest tissues of the body may be shown or the densest portions pictured at a distance of 100 feet from the tube.

CALUMET INQUIRY URGED ON CONGRESS

Chicago Labor Chiefs Make the Plea, Charging That Anarchy Reigns in the Copper Region.

MARTINE ALSO TAKES IT UP

Strikers Bury the Bodies of Christmas Eve Panic Victims—Moyer's Wound Is Not Dangerous.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—An appeal to Congress to investigate conditions in the Michigan copper region was made today by the Chicago Federation of Labor in resolutions which directly charged owners of the mines and their agents with being responsible for the Christmas Eve panic in Calumet which cost the lives of seventy-two persons.

The resolutions charge that Houghton County is under a government by gunmen acting under orders of the mine owners, and that Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, was assaulted, shot, and driven out of Hancock by thugs and gunmen.

The announcement that the Federation would concentrate its strength on the copper strike was made by Yanco Terzich, a member of the Executive Board. Every member of the board, he said, intended to go to the copper region next week.

"We are going to win the strike or break up the organization," he said. "As soon as Moyer is able he will be back there as the leader."

Charles H. Tanner, auditor of the Western Federation, who was driven out of Hancock with Moyer, stirred the fire against the Citizens' Alliance.

"We have ample evidence," he said. "Half a dozen will testify that the man who shouted 'Fire!' in Italian Hall wore a Citizens' Alliance button."

Ernest T. Flood, National Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was the only speaker directly counselling violence.

Meet them with their own weapons," he urged. "If it is known that State and county government will not give the protection guaranteed under the Constitution, every man who goes to the strike region should have his own protection with him."

Lieut. Gov. O'Hara of Illinois and Claude Taylor, President of Michigan Federation of Labor, also made speeches.

The Appeal to Congress.

It was at the conclusion of the speeches that the resolutions were adopted. The resolutions related to the conditions of labor of the miners, declared that representatives of both State and national Governments after investigation had found that the miners had a real grievance, and added that:

Since the 23d of July, two of the striking miners, while peaceably in their own homes, were foully and cowardly murdered in cold blood by the imported murderers, gunmen and thugs brought there by the copper mine owners to drive the striking miners back to the mines like slaves, and,

Whereas, these imported desperadoes have also shot a part of a little girl's head off, brutally beaten up the striking miners, their women and children, abused and insulted them as part of their everyday work, and

Whereas, as a direct result of the determination of Shaw, Agassiz, and other owners of the copper mines to prevent the organization of their slaves for self-protection, and to persecute and drive union leaders and organizers from the copper country, so many human lives were lost on Christmas Eve, many of them being children of the striking miners, and,

Whereas, citizens of Houghton County, together with imported thugs and gunmen, brutally assaulted and shot Charles H. Moyer, President, and Charles H. Tanner, Auditor of the Western Federation of Miners, and by force and at the point of guns drove both Moyer and Tanner from Houghton County and the State of Michigan,

Resolved, that the assembled citizens of the United States appeal as a last resort to the Congress of the United States to investigate conditions in the copper country of Michigan to the end that the people of this country may know the truth, and that all citizens may be protected in their rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Bullet in Moyer's Shoulder.

There is very little probability that the wound in Charles H. Moyer's back will prove serious. Probably within ten days he will be back in the copper country of Michigan, directing the strike as President of the Western Federation of Miners.

Moyer was in a cheerful mood to-day, but the doctors would allow no visitors to see him.

MARTINE ASKS INQUIRY.

Senator Urges McReynolds to Investigate the Calumet Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A special investigation by the Department of Justice of conditions in the Michigan copper region was called for in a letter which Senator Martine of New Jersey wrote to Attorney General McReynolds to-day. Senator Martine has been inquiring into the charges of lawlessness in that region and has conferred with Senator Kern and other members of the Senate and House. The Department of Labor already has sent Solicitor Densmore to Calumet, and Representative McDonald of Michigan, who is pressing for a Congressional investigation, is on the scene

Senator Martine's letter to the Attorney General follows:

In view of the unfortunate labor troubles now, and for many months, existing in the copper mining districts of Michigan, and, whereas, from reliable advices, I am informed that on Dec. 26, President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners was forcibly abducted and carried out of the State of Michigan; and it is currently stated that the abduction was advised, instigated, prompted, and paid for by the mine owners or their representatives; and, in view of the fact that the Congress of the United States is not now in session, and will not be until Jan. 12, 1914, therefore,

As a citizen of the United States, I most respectfully pray that you appoint a special officer or officers to go promptly to the scene of that lawlessness and examine exhaustively into all conditions there now existing against the peace and order of our country. JAMES E. MARTINE.

Solicitor Densmore advised Secretary Wilson by wire to-night that he had stopped off at Lansing, Mich., to-day to consult with Gov. Ferris, but that the Governor had gone to Big Rapids. The Solicitor added that he would make an effort to see Mr. Ferris there before proceeding to Calumet to-morrow. Secretary Wilson said he would await a further report from Solicitor Densmore before taking any further action.

MINERS BURY THEIR DEAD.

They Carry the Bodies of 39 Children Through Calumet Streets.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 28.—The bodies of fifty-nine of the victims of the Christmas Eve panic were buried to-day by members of the Western Federation of Miners. Forty-four of the bodies were those of children. Thousands of miners formed the escort of the funeral parties, and passed between other thousands who lined the streets to watch the long procession marching toward the cemetery. Thirty-nine small white coffins borne on the shoulders of squads of miners formed a striking feature of the funeral procession.

For hours the bells of all the churches in the city were tolling. Burial services were held in half a dozen churches, and all Calumet seemed to be in mourning. Delegations of strikers began coming into Calumet early in the day. A special train of nine cars brought hundreds of Federationists from the iron mines of Negaunee and Ishpeming, and every town and mining location in the copper country sent members and friends of the union to swell the ranks of the marchers.

By noon the union host was assembled, Months of experience in demonstrating their numbers by parading had taught the men to form ranks quickly and with little delay they lined up four abreast.

The supply of hearses was inadequate, and there were only fourteen of these vehicles in the line. Then came three undertakers' wagons and an automobile truck, which carried three coffins. These vehicles contained the adult victims and the older children. Beside one marched eight women who acted as pall-bearers for a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Western Federation. It was this organization which was distributing gifts of candy, shoes, caps and mittens to the children of strikers when the panic occurred. Behind the hearses came the thirty-nine white coffins. They were carried by squads of strikers, four men bearing each coffin. As the coffin bearers grew weary or they stumbled on the slippery roadway, companions relieved them of their burdens.

All except half a dozen of the burials were in common graves which had been dug yesterday by members of the union. The ground belongs to the Federation, and it is proposed to erect a monument there.

The cemetery is in two sections. One is consecrated to the dead of the Roman Catholic faith, the other to those belonging to Protestant denominations. In the former three trenches had been dug, and in these twenty-five bodies were laid.

On the Protestant side of the burial place two large graves received twenty-eight bodies. The other six were laid in family plots.

OUR HUSTLE A DELUSION.

Canon Hannay Discourses on Our Pleasant Art of Wasting Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 29.—Canon Hannay, "George A. Birmingham," author of the comedy "General John Regan," who has just returned from New York, has an article in this morning's Daily Mail under the title "The Pleasing Art of Wasting Time as Practised in New York."

He says he had not had any previous experience which prepared him for the disappointment he suffered in America. He went to New York expecting to see hustling "compared with which all I had seen before would seem dignified and calm." But he found New York a city of spacious leisure. As instances of the contempt of Americans for time, Canon Hannay relates his experience at a restaurant, where there were lengthy intervals between the dishes, and the Americans' leisurely method of transacting business. He says that the American realizes as the Englishman never does, that the clock and even the sun were made for man and not man for them.

"According to the lock, Americans are late continuously and regularly, late for everything, but the American realizes, as the Englishman does not, that man is the superior of the clock. What, after all, is the clock but a machine; what is the sun itself but lifeless matter? Man as a living soul ought to be, and, in America is, the superior of any machine. The American, and this is proof of the greatness of the nation, has asserted himself against the clock, has mastered the vile thing, and now goes through the world a free man, unhustled by the great imposter, Time."

BIG DINNER FOR MITCHEL.

1,500 Expected to Hear Mayor-elect To-morrow Night.

The announcement of Mayor-elect Mitchel that he preferred to be "an after-breakfast Mayor to an after-dinner Mayor," and that he would attend but one public dinner between now and next Summer, has caused a large oversubscription to the citizens' testimonial dinner, which will take place at the Hotal Astor to-morrow night. This will be the last appearance of Mr. Mitchel at a formal dinner for at least six months. The committee announced last night that the number of diners would be limited to 1,500.

Job Hedges will be toastmaster. In addition to Mr. Mitchel the speakers will be Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; Martin W. Littleton, and Bainbridge Colby. Among those at the guest table will be Henry Clews, Bertram de N. Cruger, John Temple Graves, Robert Adamson, Vincent Astor, Samuel S. Koenig, William Loeb, Jr., Clarence J. Shearn, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Oswald C. Villard, Henry A. Wise, Martin A. Saxe, and the members of the Board of Estimate, including Mayor Kline. Other guests who will occupy seats upon the dias are Francis Lynde Stetson, Oscar S. Straus, Timothy Healy, Norman Hapgood, George W. Perkins, Frank L. Polk, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Cleveland H. Dodge.

DR. JACOBI CURED OF CANCER BY RADIUM

Told at Recent Medical Congress of Successful Treatment Seven Years Ago.

CASE WAS SUPERFICIAL ONE

Success in Those Attacks Established, Says Dr. Kelly — Bremner's Condition Unchanged.

Cure of cancer by radium was the chief subject of discussion at a meeting of the Eastern Medical Society, held in Buffalo on Dec. 12. Among those who took part in the meeting were Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore, in whose private hospital Congressman Robert G. Bremner is undergoing radium treatment for cancer; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research, Columbia University, and Dr. Abraham Jacobi, ex-President of the American Medical Association.

At this meeting, which is reported in the current issue of The New York Medical Journal, Dr. Jacobi announced that he himself presented an instance of a cure effected by radium. Seven years ago an epithelioma appeared upon his nose, and for two years it gave him a great deal of worry. He was subjected to radium treatment, and a prompt cure resulted. This was accomplished by three applications—one of three minutes, one of four minutes, and one of seven minutes—at short intervals.

Dr. Kelly's statement on the use of radium on cancer was thus summarized in The Medical Journal:

In superficial cancer, he said, it was the treatment par excellence. In cancer of the eye, mouth, and ear, if the case were seen early, a cure was effected without any of the deformity from scarring usually left after cutting operations. Here it would do all that surgery could accomplish, and more. There was no mystery about the action of radium as regards metastases, &c. Metastases had to be attacked separately, when this was possible, by this agent, unless they were near the original seat of the disease. In cancer of the larynx some extraordinary results had been achieved. Radium was often of great service in attacking suspected areas.

As to inoperable cancer, he had had a number of cases which had been pronounced of this character in which the patients had been cured (permanently, as far as could be judged at the present time) by means of massive doses of radium. In one such case, of very extensive uterine carcinoma, there had been no recurrence after the lapse of two years.

On the whole, it was an unquestionable fact that the use of radium had enormously increased the field of surgery. If it did nothing else in cases of cancer, it stopped the bleeding and discharge, relieved pain, and improved the general condition of the patient.

In tumors of the bladder, however, the application of radium occasioned great pain, and the results had not been very satisfactory. The same was true as regards cancer of the rectum, but if the patient was willing to endure the pain, a cure could be effected, in some of the cases at least.

All the radium he had in his possession was three grams, and this amount was totally inadequate to the demands now made upon him. He would like very much to have ten grams at his disposal.

Dr. W[illegible] was reported as saying that the position he took was one somewhat between the enthusiasm of Dr. Kelly and the moderation of some of the more conservative authorities. All that he wished to do was to make a plea for the utmost care and caution in announcing results. In all cases thorough microscopical studies should be made to establish the diagnosis, and a reasonable time permitted to elapse before reporting a cure. Cancer was not an easy thing to cure, and it was only right that one should wait at least six years before announcing a cure.

Personally, he said he knew that some of the cases alleged to have been cured by radium were not cured.

Prof. James Ewing of the Cornell Medical College, one of the best-known workers in the field of medical research in this country, and an authority on cancer, during an address delivered at the formal opening of the Research Hospital of the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease in Buffalo last month, referred to the use of radium in the treatment of cancer. His paper appears in the current issue of The New York Medical Journal. In it he said:

Radium and its allies have made a steadily enlarging field for themselves in the treatment of localized and inoperable tumors. It has long been known that sufficient exposure to radioactivity kills cancer cells while sparing normal tissues, and it has remained a question of the technic of application how far this action could be employed for the control of cancer.

So long as the use of radium was limited to superficial growths, just as well removed by the knife, it was regarded as an interesting and expensive toy, and when not a few aggravations of the disease were charged up against the careless or inadequate application, it assumed the character of a dangerous toy.

No such atmosphere surrounds the reputation of radium to-day. Every year has brought improvements in the methods of application, in the quantities available for use, in accuracy of dose, and in the observation of effects.

It has been demonstrated that radium is the best method of treatment of certain superficial and some deeper tumors which may also be removed by the knife, and that in a few conditions deforming operations he certainly successful may well be avoided by its use.

The "X" ray treatment of cancer has made substantial progress during the last year. Here again it has been a question of the technic of application, since the destructive action of "X" rays upon cancer cells has long been recognized. By the repeated and prolonged application of filtered rays, it has been possible to render many inoperable tumors accessible to the knife, and in some instances to eradicate extensive, although comparatively superficial, growths, which were formerly regarded as far beyond the reach of this or any other agent.

Thus the field of radium and "X" ray as curative agents in cancer is rapidly widening, and the results already obtained assure for the cancer hospital a definite field of successful therapeutics of inoperable and borderline cases. Likewise the capacity of these agents as palliatives is correspondingly increased, so that by systematic employment of physical therapy the melancholy aspect of the chronic cancer ward may be greatly mitigated.

BREMNER IS UNCHANGED.

Dr. Kelly Predicts Coming of Radium Depots to Treat All.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—No marked change has yet taken place in the condition of Congressman Robert Bremner of New Jersey, who is undergoing the radium treatment for cancer at Dr. Howard A. Kelly's sanitarium on the most extensive scale ever attempted.

A correct prediction as to the effect of the treatment can hardly be made in less than three, or possibly four, weeks, it is said. Owing to the malignant growth being near the heart, Mr. Bremner's condition is at all times critical and, as Dr. Kelly has remarked in commenting upon the remarkable case, the Congressman's courage alone has kept him up.

Not only is the amount of radium being used in Mr. Bremner's case the largest in quantity and monetary value that has ever been used in a single operation, but it is also said that the growth is the most extensive that has ever been subjected to the radium test. It was because of this latter fact that the radium was applied directly to the tumor by means of eleven tubes inserted in incisions. The usual method is to place the radium tubes at some distance from the part affected by cancer.

Dr. Kelly, who returned to Baltimore last night, said to-day the chief lesson to be drawn from this specific case was that the nation should take immediate steps to conserve its radium supply. If this were done, there would be enough radium to handle all similar cases.

"It is a strong proof of the need of Government control," Dr. Kelly said, "to insure a supply of radium in public depots. If Congress will sequestrate the radium-bearing lands and prevent the exploitation of it by private persons as well as its exportation, this will be the one all-important step toward solving the problem."

"Radium will cure superficial cancer without operation, and is the greatest possible boon in cases of cancer around the mouth, tongue, eye, nose, and ear. It acts immediately in the form of disease known as sarcoma, melting it down like snow before fire."

Dr. Kelly said that there was not now in existence enough radium to treat one-one-hundred thousandth of the cases needing it. But he made this prediction:

"While radium is at present scarce and extremely costly, in a few years we shall have radium depots all over the country, available for all.

WHAT IS A SAFE RATE?

BEWARE of an investment that promises too much.

Six per cent. printed on a so-called real estate bond is a promise to pay but the ability to pay depends upon the character and earning power of the securities back of the bond.

If your principal is safe a smaller rate of interest produces less income but makes it sure and your principal too.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are of this kind. Issued in amounts of $200 or more. Partial payments of $10 a month accepted. Inquire at any of our offices.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital. . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

80 YEARS OLD AND LOST.

Neatly Dressed Octogenarian Found Shivering in a Hallway.

A patrolman passing along Broadway early yesterday afternoon came upon a man of 80 years standing shivering in the doorway of 902. He was escorted to the shelter of the Mercer Street Station and he told Lieut. Sullivan he was Henry Timman of 139 East Thirteenth Street. But no one in the big apartment house at that address knew any Henry Timman or knew the old man and though the police gave him about the neighborhood for three hours they could find nu one who knew him.

The initials "P. M." were in the hatband of the derby he wore. This seemed to bother him, and after a great effort to remember he said the first letter stood for "Powell." He could not remember what the "M." stood for. Finally the police gave it up, and rather than put him in a cell they sent him off to Bellevue Hospital.

Our Motor Apparel Department announces for today

Radical reductions in Men's Fur Coats

$35 Fur Coats at $19.50

Made of black dogskin, gray goat, and brown wallaby, in smart double breasted model.

$50 Fur Coats at $27.50

Moufflon, wombat and brown Russian calf, in double breasted model, with large shawl collar.

$100 Fur Coats at $59.50

Coats of Australian opossum, French pony, marmot, muskrat and jackal. Big double breasted motor models, with full satin lining.

$75 Raccoon Coats at $55

Made of full, dark raccoon skins, handsomely marked. Double breasted model, worsted lined.

$125 Raccoon Coats at $69.50

Dark, dense raccoon fur coats, with shawl collar and deep cuffs. Yoke and sleeves satin lined, the body lined with all wool suiting. Sixth floor.

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A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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THE RIDDLE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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MISS VIELE GRIFFIN WEDS.

Poet's Daughter the Bride in Paris of Comte Jehan du Mas de Paysac.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Miss Marie Antionette Viele Griffin, daughter of Francis Viele Griffin, the American poet, was married to Comte Jehan du Mas de Paysac Saturday in the Church of Notre Dame de Grace, Passy.

Lieut. Col. Achille Hepp and Prince Charles Adolphe Cantacuzène were the bride's witnesses, those for the bridegroom being Antoine Loiseau de Grandmaison, his brother-in-law, and Vicomte Jacques du Mas de Paysac, his brother.

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BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

SAYS UNITED STATES IS RUNNING CHINA

Has Assumed Political and Financial Guidance, According to British Correspondent.

POWERS OUTMANOEUVRED

Missionaries Greatest Force in Americanizing the Country—President Wilson's Clever Move.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 29.—The Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent, writing on the spread of American influence in China, says:

"There can be no doubt about the growing spirit among the youthful Chinese which holds America as the hero of democracy and which induces them to look upon America as their guide in matters of national conduct. The attitude of the Chinese in Peking always has been, if anything, favorable to Britishers, and is so now, but there is a louder cry going up with a strong American accent in all matters political.

"The Ministers of State are pro-American and the new Chinese officials are mostly men of American education. Even President Yuan Shih-kai is known to be peculiarly friendly toward America and the other great President of the world. He is understood especially to favor American capital coming to China.

"The American missionary also plays his part well, and probably works political economy into his evangelistic propaganda more than any missionary of any other nationality. Then there is a vast Young Men's Christian Association organization in China, which is worked almost exclusively by Americans, who are indefatigable in their work in all parts of the country and have done more during the last five years to Americanize China than any other force operating there. As a matter of fact, America has assumed the political and financial guidance of China. This attitude is speedily growing, by tactics that outmanoeuvre Japan, Russia, and England, and is strengthened immensely by President Wilson's early recognition of the Chinese Republic and his attitude in connection with loan matters.

"During the revolution the English diplomatists were so circumspect, and have been since, as to incur the annoyance of the Chinese, whereas the United States cleverly contrived to be on good terms equally with the North and the South. There can be doubt, either, that Americans can appreciate the sheer immensity of China more than the average Englishman, and every American knows that, all good intentions fully granted, there finally will come a mackerel as a reward for the sprat now being thrown."

PRAYERS FOR IRISH PEACE.

Solemn Service, Tinged with Warnings, Held in English Churches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A "solemn service of intercession for the preservation of the peace of Ireland," authorized by the Bishops of London and Southwark, was held to-day in many churches of London. In the prayers references were made to "the political leaders of the country," and this exhortation was included: "Let us pray that we may be spared the calamity of civil war."

At Westminster Abbey the special collect asked God "to save and deliver us from the dangers of discord that now seriously threaten us, more particularly in Ireland."

The Dean of Westminster in his sermon said that nothing coud justify a measure which would result in leaving undying hatred among peoples who belonged to the Empire. Irish history was full of terrible memories, and the Protestants of Ulster were at any rate genuine in their belief that under a Dublin Parliament they would not be allowed to enjoy equal justice, and rather than be taken from the protection of the Government in London they were, they said, prepared to resist with force.

The Bishop of Lichfield said that the danger now was not war between England and some foreign power, but civil war within our own islands. It is not a matter of mere bluff, but a real peril to the nation. We should not be deceived into thinking, he said, that if there was civil war in Ireand we shoud not feel it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching in the cathedral, issued a warning to extremists and pointed out the dangers of anger in controversy.

"Special prayers were being asked in behalf of Ireland," he continued. "What would those prayers be like if the respective solutions, proposed by this party or that, were regarded with the merest scorn and anger by their opposing centres, as the embodiment of brianless or crafty treason on the one hand or of callous and prosaic obscurantism on the other?"

LARKIN'S TRIP IN DOUBT.

Statement That He Would Be Coldly Received Here Interests Dublin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 29.—James Larkin, in a speech in Dublin last night, referring to his alleged intention to visit America, said he would not go without the consent of the Transport Workers' Union.

The Daily Telegraph's Dublin correspondent says a New York dispatch intimating that Larkin is not likely to receive either a warm welcome or much money in America has been read in Dublin with much interest.

"It is especially gratifying to the Nationalists, who have bitter memories of the recent by-elections and who are thirsting to get their own back," he continues. "Should Larkin persist in his intention to visit America, it is fairly easy to calculate the amount of support he will receive from those who have poured their dollars into the Nationalist war chest in years past. They, like the Nationalists here, will not condone his offense of willfully endangering the passage of the Home Rule bill, and his visit, if it ever comes off, should provide interesting incidents on both sides of the Atlantic."

MISS MACVANE EXONERATED

Italian Police Seek Man Who Tried to Blackmail Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Miss Dorothy Macvane, the American operatic singer, is being entirely vindicated, through the efforts of Ambassador Page, who has succeeded in proving that the assertion that she has been engaged in espionage on behalf of France was a pure fabrication.

The surveillance to which she was subjected has been stopped and the judicial authorities have ordered the arrest of Innocente Cicala, who sought to blackmail her with a demand for money, under threat of publishing defamatory articles concerning her.

Cicala, who was the correspondent of the Socialist organ Avanti and is himself a rabid Socialist, stood as a candidate at the last general elections against Prince Frassodentice, whose wife is an American. He apparently expected the order for his arrest, as he has disappeared, and the police so far have been unable to find him. The Socialists held a meeting to-day and expelled him from the party.

PERIL IN STERILIZED MILK?

Predisposes Children to Tuberculosis, Dr. Mond Contends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Dr. Robert Mond, son of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, after a series of investigations extending over many years, has arrived at the conclusion that tuberculosis is not conveyed to human beings by milk, and, further, that sterilized or condensed milk is a danger to children, and definitely predisposes them to tubercular infection. Interviewed on the subject yesterday, he said:

"Numerous investigations undertaken and pathological examinations showed that infection by tubercular bacilli rarely, if ever, occurred, from the bowel, as would be the case were milk an agent for transmission. Children fed upon the milk of cows which subsequently were found to be suffering from tuberculosis had not contracted the disease.

"On the other hand, at an infant's hospital a large number of those children who it was known had been fed exclusively from birth upon sterilized or condensed milk, which, of course, could be guaranteed tubercle free, developed tuberculosis of the bovine type.

"The term 'bovine' must not be taken to imply that that particular form of infection has been passed on from cattle to human beings. It would be quite as reasonable to suppose that human beings had infected cattle originally as that cattle had infected human beings."

Dr. Mond drank milk from tubercular cows himself, and "thrived on it," he said, but, he added, "I shouldn't have dared to use that milk sterilized."

Not to Exhume Rampolla's Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 28.—It is officially announced that Cardinal Rampolla's body will not be exhumed. The Messagero, which was largely responsible for creating the sensation about the rumored missing will, explains this morning that it never intended to suggest the exhumation, despite its announcement yesterday that a judicial order had been given for a post-mortem examination.

94 ARE ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON

Hungarian Government Scared by Religious Propaganda of Ruthenians.

BIG TRIAL STARTS TO-DAY

Church Books of Prisoners Who Changed Faith to Escape Priests Contained Prayers for the Czar.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—The monster trial begins at Oarmaros Sziget, Hungary, to-morrow of ninety-four Ruthenians charged with high treason and espionage in the interests of Ruesia. They will be defended by sixty-two counsel, and 274 witnesses will be called.

The Ruthenians, of whom there are about 500,000 in Hungary, for the most part extremely poor and ignorant peasants, have complained for years of being exploited by the priests. As the Hungarian Government ignored their complaints, some of them embraced the Russian Orthodox faith, so as to get rid of these priests, and advised their countrymen to follow their example, which a great number did.

This occurred last Winter, when relations with Russia were strained and Russian spies and emissaries swarmed in the monarchy. As the prayer books used by the Ruthenians, which were sent from Russia, contained prayers for the Czar and victory of the Russian arms, the Hungarian Government became alarmed. Mistaking the Ruthenian movement for a dangerous political propaganda in favor of annexation by Russia, it had all the agitators preaching conversion to Orthodoxy arrested as Russian agents.

Among the leaders of the propaganda who are said to have supplied the agents with money are Count Bobrinsky and the Russian Bishops Eudoxius and Antonius. Several Russian monasteries also are mentioned. The principal figure among the accused is Alexander Gabalyuk, or Father Alexy, of Mount Athos. The trial is expected to last six weeks.

ROYALTY SEES "MONA LISA."

King and Queen Inspect Picture at French Embassy in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The "Mona Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci's great masterpiece, which was stolen from the Louvre and recently was recovered in Italy, will arrive in Paris from Rome on Wednesday. It will be exposed at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts till Saturday, when it will be transferred to its old place in the Louvre.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The "Mona Lisa" was taken to the Palazzo Farnese today by Dr. Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts, and delivered to the French Ambassador. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena visited the Embassy, where they spent a long time in a careful inspection of the famous picture. Later many foreign artists, including several Americans, were allowed to view the painting.

The "Mona Lisa" was then prepared for transportation to Milan, where it will be exhibited either in the Brera Palace or Sforza Castle. The painting was placed in a first-class reserved compartment of the train for Milan under the charge of Signor Modigliani, director of the Brera Gallery; Henri Marcelle, director of the Louvre, and M. Leprieur, curator of the Louvre.

WARNED NOT TO COME HERE

Hungarian Government Tells Emigrants There Is No Work.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to all municipalities in Hungary warning intending emigrants to delay their departure to the United States until economic conditions in that country improve.

The circular states that American manufacturers, particularly those identified with the steel and iron interests, have reduced their output, and as a consequence there are many men at the present time out of employment.

TO CREATE HAUPTMANN ROLE

Hedwig Reicher Chosen as Penelope in "The Boy of Odyssey."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Fräulein Hedwig Reicher, a beautiful and gifted young German tragedienne, who has acted in the United States within the past two years, has been specially selected by Gerhart Hauptmann to create the rôle of Penelope in his historical allegorical drama, "The Boy of Odyssey."

The piece will be presented for the first time early in 1914.

RELICS OF REMBRANDT.

Great Painter's Palette-Knife and Mahlstick in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A firm of London art dealers have just bought in Holland Rembrandt's ivory palette knife and tortoiseshell mahlstick. It is said that there is no question as to their authenticity. A vellum scroll accompanies the relics, and on it are inscribed the autograph signatures of a long line of owners since Rembrandt's death in 1669, beginning with the illustrious name of Rembrandt's compeer, Jacob Van Ruisdael. Thus he starts the scroll:

"I will keep them all my life out of respect for the glorious master," adding the pious wish that in the years to come every successive possessor should "hereunto sign his name."

The sale at which Ruisdael bought them was not the tragic dispersal of 1658, when the noble collection of the bankrupt Rembrandt fetched the beggarly sum of 5,000 florins, but the melancholy sale of his effects to pay the cost of his thirteen-florin burial in the Webster Kerk. From 1890 until last week the palette-knife, mahlstick, and scroll had been in possession of a Dutch family.

CZAREVITCH HAS SETBACK.

Effusion of Blood Causes Renewed Anxiety for Russian Heir.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent states that the Czarevitch's health, according to trustworthy reports, is again giving cause for anxiety. For the last two or three days he has not been well, probably because of an effusion of blood, brought on by overexertion.

The news is the more deplorable as the health of the Czar's heir at Livadia had been excellent and inspired hopes for his complete recovery.

SERVIANS INVADE ALBANIA.

Seize Villages the Powers Decided Should Belong to New Principality.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—A report received here from Scutari says that Servian troops have occupied four Albanian villages—Klovozit, Novoselo, Strezora, and Topojan—which the powers had decided should belong to Albania.

Servian War Minister Resigns.

BELGRADE, Servia, Dec. 28.—Another Cabinet crisis is imminent. The War Minister resigned to-day on account of refusal of the Cabinet to pass the war budget.

GREETING FROM NEW LINER.

Banqueters on the Frederik VIII. Send Cable to the President.

COPENHAGEN Dec. 28.—The new Scandinavian-American Line steamship Frederik VIII., which was launched last May, will start on her maiden trip for New York Feb. 5. At an official banquet aboard the steamship to-night the guests included the American Minister, Dr. Maurice P. Egan, and the envoys of the Scandinavian countries.

Vice Admiral Richelieu, President of the line, gave a toast to the American nation and President Woodrow Wilson. A congratulatory telegram was dispatched to the President.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE AFTER NEW YORK

President Gilmore Starts East to Confer with Men Who Want Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The reverberations of the bomb exploded in the ranks of organized ball by the Federal League Saturday night hardly died away to-day before the independent organization fired another shell. President Gilmore of the Federal League left for New York to confer with financiers in that city relative to a shift in the league lineup that will put the Eastern metropolis in the circuit.

Following the announcement of the signing of Tinker and Brown, the departure of Gilmore only added to the discomfort of organized ball officials.

Gilmore's trip was announced by Charles H. Weeghman, one of the local backers. Weeghman confirmed the statements made by Gilmore regarding the acquisition of Tinker and Brown. When asked how Gilmore had managed to dodge reporters so successfully, Weeghman told of his secret getaway to Gotham.

"Mr. Gilmore to-day left for New York to talk with men anxious to secure a franchise, and already has an option on a site for a park."

The addition of New York will mean the dropping of one Eastern town unless the league will include ten teams, which is unlikely. Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Toronto, and Buffalo now form the seaboard section. The appearance of Toronto was not announced until last week, and was entirely unexpected, as, in line with their policy of secrecy, the Federals denied that Cleveland was to be let out. The visit of Gilmore in the East, coupled with the explanation of Weeghman, undoubtedly means that the Independents will put a club in New York if conditions are favorable.

The news that President Gilmore of the Federal League was on his way to New York seems to bear out rumors which prevailed yesterday that the Federal League is about to make an entry into New York. Several men of prominence in local sporting circles were connected with the rumor. That the new league would quickly grasp any such opening goes without denial as it is certain that New York is one of the objective points in the plans of the organization. If the rumor carries any truth New Yorkers will soon see another such contest as occurred ten years ago when the American League made its successful fight to put a club in Manhattan despite spirited opposition on the part of the National League.

The question of securing an available field is viewed the greatest of the American League, and would undoubtedly be the same with the Federal League. There is a chance, however, that the Federals may walk into a golden opportunity in the shape of American League Park, given up by the Yankees at the close of the 1912 season. This field, which has been idle for a whole year, has mentioned in the rumors. The replacing of seats would be about the only expense to fit American League Park for baseball if the league is able to secure a lease. The diamond and outfield are the same as when the Yankees left to play at the Polo Grounds until Frank Farrell's new park at Kingsbridge is ready for occupancy next season.

The New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Fort Washington Avenue and 163d Street is the owner of the park. Frank Farrell's lease expired one year ago, and unless there are entanglements to prevent another lease, the Federal League would undoubtedly jump at the chance to play there, since the plant has already been popularized as a baseball park. If only a short lease can be secured it would enable the league to get a footing here while in search of another field. At the same time it would put the new league in a much stronger position to establish itself as a permanent organization.

Jess and Ed McMahon, who have been conducting semi-professional baseball at Olympic Field for several years, were prominently mentioned yesterday in connection with the proposed club here. It is known that they talked with President Gilmore during the latter part of the past season, while in Chicago with the Lincoln Giants, and rumor had it that they had wired Mr. Gilmore yesterday to come to New York. When asked last night if there was anything in the report, Jess McMahon said:

"This is all news to us, although we knew that the Federals had been looking with longing eyes toward New York. Our friendship with John McGraw and Frank Farrell would not permit us to have a hand in the local outlaw club."

BROOKLYN WILL WAIT.

No Legal Action to Restrain Tinker at Present Time.

A conference was called yesterday by Vice President Edward H. McKeever of the Brooklyn National League Club and Bernard York, the club's counsel, regarding the action of Joe Tinker in signing a Federal League contract, when it was tentatively agreed that any legal action to restrain Tinker from playing with any team other than Brooklyn would be deferred until just before the opening of the season of the so-called outlaw organization.

For one thing, the Brooklyn Club desires to await announcement by the National Baseball Commission as to the latter's attitude toward the defection of Tinker and others. Moreover, according to McKeever, there is no reason for immediate resort to the courts. The Brooklyn Club officials will continue to hold that Tinker is legally a member of the club, and it is expected that sooner or later the shortstop will make known his baseball intentions in a formal manner to the Brooklyn management. Tinker has not yet replied to the letter embodying the playing terms offered him.

One phase of the case of interest to the Brooklyn Club officials concerns Tinker's future status in organized baseball if the courts uphold the Brooklyn team's contention that Tinker must play under Ebbets. It is considered that this is a problem for the National Commission to solve.

Some major league baseball officials in this city are known to hold views at variance with August Herrmann regarding the financial backing of the Federal League, believing that Tinker, Mordecai Brown and other players, wise in baseball experience, would not have signed with the Federal circuit unless they had been convinced it had sufficient stability to carry out its agreements with them.

WILL DEFEND PLAYERS.

Federal Will Protect All Contract Jumpers In Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—"The Federal League will stand behind every one of its players, and in any case where legal action is brought against the men, the league will furnish the defense," declared J. Edward Krause, a Director of the Federal League, to-night, when told that the officials of the Brooklyn Club were planning to enjoin Joe Tinker from playing with the Chicago team of the new organization.

"We think that the reserve clause in the contracts of the ball players is invalid, and believe we can secure such a decision if the matter is taken into court," Mr. Krause asserted.

Mr. Krause laughed at the statement of Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission that the league did not have financial backing, saying that plenty of money to carry through the Federal's programme was available.

Will Consider Players' Demands.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—"Mr. Fultz's interpretation of Article 8, Section 1, of the National Agreement is correct, and it would have been useless for him to present any matter concerning contracts to the Directors of any of the leagues," said Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission here to-night. "What the outcome of the deliberations of the commission will be after hearing the committee from the Baseball Players' Federation I cannot say but the committee will be heard, and the demands will be given early consideration," continued Mr. Herrmann.

FULTZ EXPLAINS APPEAL.

President of Players' Fraternity Says National Agreement May Stand.

President David L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Fraternity yesterday outlined the stand and petition of the fraternity which is to be considered by the National Commission at Cincinnati one week from to-day. The petition is signed by about 500 members, and was presented to the National Commission and the National Board on Nov. 8. A conference will take place in Cincinnati on Jan. 6, at which the fraternity will be represented by its officers, John P. Henry, Jacob E. Daubert, Ray W. Collins, John B. Miller, Edward M. Reulbach, and President Fultz. In connection with this petition it has been stated that the fraternity has adopted the wrong procedure—that it should have presented the petition to each league individually, and that it would have to start all over again. President Fultz says:

"These criticisms, however, were made by those who did not take the trouble to inform themselves regarding baseball legislation. Article VIII., Section 1, of the national agreement reads in part as follows:

"'All contracts between clubs and players in the major leagues shall be in form prescribed by the commission. All contracts between clubs and players in the National Association shall be in form prescribed by the association.'

"As the relation between the players and owners is purely contractual, it is readily seen that the commission and board are the only proper bodies for us to appeal to, and that had we attempted to get relief from any other source we would have been decidedly out of order, and would very probably have been sidetracked.

"The criticism is also made that our requests, if granted, would involve a revision of the national agreement. Even though this were the case, it would be well worth the trouble. Any legislative enactment which unnecessarily abridges the rights of one group of persons for the benefit of another group, without any advantage accruing to the body politic, should be done away with at no matter what cost.

"Nothing of this kind, however, need be involved. As far as we are concerned, the national agreement may stand just as it is. An agreement with us granting our requests and providing that it takes precedence over anything to the contrary, wherever found, in baseball legislation, will be all that is necessary to carry the changes into effect. The owners may make such changes in their various enactments as are deemed necessary, at their pleasure.

"Other reports say that organized ball will simply delay decision on our requests indefinitely, and eneyntually, perhaps, shelve them altogether. Any such action seems to us very unlikely. Nothing would be accomplished by delay. Questions definitely and finally have to be faced. The players most assuredly would not relish being ignored, and their attitude would be made even more determined and perhaps somewhat embittered. Aside from this consideration, we believe that organized ball is inclined to be fair and to meet the players half way. Our requests are equitable, and were framed after a great deal of careful consideration.

"We have not viewed the situation entirely from the players' standpoint, but have tried to look at it from all angles. Apparent hardships upon the players which we deemed necessary for the maintenance of the game, such as the release clause and the reserve rule, we have left untouched, except the latter rule in the case of veteran players.

"It is a matter of great gratification to us to witness the attitude of many of the leading baseball men toward our petition. If reports can be relied upon, it has been pronounced acceptable by Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Johnson, two members of the commission, and, while Gov. Tener, the third member, has not yet expressed an opinion, we have no fears regarding the stand he will take. As we have no reason to doubt the sincerity of any of these gentlemen in this matter, we feel very confident that the adjustment will be satisfactory to all concerned and that numerous causes of friction heretofore existing between the owners and players will be done away with for good and all."

BAN JOHNSON WORRIED.

Declares Tinker and Brown Foolish —No Action Against Stovall.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The news that Joe Tinker and Mordecai Brown had signed contracts to manage teams in the Federal League was received by President Ban Johnson of the American League here to-day, and he declared that he considered both men were making a foolish move in jumping organized baseball to hook up with the so-called outlaws.

Although President Johnson has given no strong evidence that the Federal League is causing him concern, it is known that he is viewing the situation with no great pleasure. The attitude which both major leagues held in regard to the Federals last season is undoubtedly a thing of the past, and instead of letting the Federals "run all they rope" they want it is planned now to go out and fight what now looms up as a peril to the interests of the major league club owners. The defection of such a player as Tinker, at a time when he was the most prominent figure in baseball, is a severe blow, and, striking that, grave fears are entertained that other stars may follow. Prospects of a real baseball war have increased greatly during the last two days, and it may be that the Federals will be able to pursue the tactics the American League employed several years ago, when Johnson fought the National League as the Federals now plan to battle both the National and American Leagues.

As for invoking the aid of the civil courts in the Tinker case, President Johnson would not be quoted, evidently on the supposition that this was a case for the National League. He declared that no effort would be made to bring George Stovall back to the American League. The ex-St. Louis manager had incurred the displeasure of Johnson some time ago and this led to his being replaced by Branch Rickey.

CLUBS TO ENJOIN CONTRACT JUMPERS

Herrmann Says That Players Who Join Federal League Will Be Kept Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Drastic steps will be taken against all major league baseball players who desert the straight and narrow paths of their present high class company to become members of teams now making up what is known as the Federal League of baseball clubs. This is the information gleaned from a statement made by Chairman August Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission, when told that Joe Tinker, who formerly managed the Cincinnati National League team, had signed to manage the Chicago Federal Leaguers, and Mordecai Brown, Cincinnati pitcher, will pilot the team representing St. Louis in the same league.

When asked as to the methods which will be employed by the clubs in organized baseball to protect themselves in case it turns out to be true that the Federals are invading the ranks of the majors, Mr. Herrmann replied:

"Each club will enjoin any of the players who jump contracts or reservations. This will take their cases into the courts and force the players to remain idle until decisions are handed down. There will be no blacklist, but any players who ignore organized baseball to the extent of jumping either contracts or reservations will always remain outside the fence. They will never be employed again on the fields of organized baseball. If they choose the Federal or any other league it will be with their eyes open, and they will have only themselves to blame if they are forced to accept minor league salaries for the rest of their careers."

Discussing the reported opinion of ex-President Taft to the effect that the reserve clause will hold in law, Mr. Herrmann stated that he had not received definite word of any such opinion having been handed down by Mr. Taft. It is believed, however, that Mr. Taft has given the subject careful thought and much study and has come to the conclusion that the reserve clause is perfectly legal and can be enforced.

SOCCER ON MANY FIELDS.

By defeating Bridgeport City in the replay for the American Football Association's cup by the score of 5 goals to 1 at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn yesterday, in the presence of a crowd of 3,000 persons, the team of the Brooklyn Football Club qualified for a place in the third round, and they will play the Tacony F. C. of Philadelphia. At the end of the first half the Brooklyns led by 2 to 0, which was the score of their first game. The visiting Connecticut team outplayed at every point and it was proved to their satisfaction that the replay was quite superfluous to demonstrate the superiority of their conquerors.

Playing superb football in every department the Longfellow soccer football eleven kept up its winning streak in the second section of the New York State Amateur League series when it defeated the Clan Chisholm club at Suburban Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by the score of two points to one.

With a defense that was unbeatable and a forward line that knew all the tricks of the game the German F. C., Metropolitan League team met and conquered the Hudson United eleven in their championship game at Huber's Oval yesterday afternoon, the score being 2 goals to 1.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon the Overseas Wanderers and the West Side Rangers played ninety minutes to a drawn game of 2 goals each.

First place in the second section of the New York State Amateur Soccer League was maintained by the German F. C. by the narrow margin of one point when they defeated the Swedish-American eleven at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 0.

In a Metropolitan League game the I. R. T. Strollers humbled the Hamilton F. C. at Hedley Field yesterday by the score of 2 goals to 0.

Some sensational playing by Carver, who scored three of his team's four goals, enabled the Fulton A. C. to win the New York State Amateur League contest with the Hudson United eleven at Woodside, L. I., yesterday afternoon by 4 goals to 1.

At Harrison, N. J., the West Hudsons, champions of the National League, yesterday defeated the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn by the score of 4 goals to 2.

The Scottish-American F. C. won from the St. George F. C. yesterday in a championship contest of the National League at McNulty Field by the close score of 1 goal to 0.

At Newark the Caledonians of Newark defeated the Wilberforce squad yesterday by the close score of 2 goals to 0.

By the score of 5 goals to 1 the Clan McDuffs defeated the Overseas at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday in a championship game of the New York State Amateur Soccer League.

The Yonkers F. C defeated the Greenpoint F. C. in a New York State League game at Knight's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday by the score of 4 goals to 0.

Playing before a large crowd at Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday the Brooklyn Celtics and Hollywood Inn soccer elevens battled in a first division championship contest, of the New York State Amateur Soccer League. The team from Brooklyn captured the contest by the score of 3 goals to 1 after a hard-fought game that was full of sensational plays.

Pat Ragan Considering Offer.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—"Pat" Ragan, pitcher of the Brooklyn National League Club, is seriously considering overtures made to him by Federal League officials. Ragan was formerly of the Omaha Club of the Western League, and lives in this city.

"They made me a handsome offer," said Ragan to-day, speaking of overtures of the Federals. "They offered me a two years' contract at a much better salary than the Brooklyn Club has paid me. While I much prefer to remain in organized baseball, sentiment is small consideration, and like every other ball player, I am prepared to take advantage of any proposition that carries a satisfactory financial agreement. I have not come to any terms thus far with the Brooklyn management, and shall wait for future developments before I do so."

MANY CLUB RUNNERS OUT.

St. Anselm's Events Attract Good Fields at Two Distances.

Local runners indulged in a double event yesterday under the auspices of the St. Anselm A. C., the distances covered being three and one-quarter miles for the shorter race and nine miles in the longer, both routes as to length being approximately figured. Harry Smith led the men in the latter event, covering the distance in 48 minutes 56 seconds, and incidentally beating Frank Ruggiero, a clubmate from Bronx Church House, nearly a minute.

The winner is said to have beaten a "record" for the course held by W. Galvin of the Irish-American A. C. For the three-and-one-quarter-mile event Nick Glanocopoulis of Yonkers showed the way to Al Roth of the Mohawks, leading the latter over the line by about fifty yards in 16 minutes 4 seconds.

ATHLETICS IN NEW ARMORY.

Xavier Association to Hold Annual Sports at Twenty-second Regiment.

The Xavier Athletic Association announces its annual games and exhibition at the new armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Broadway and 168th Street, Saturday evening, Jan. 10, and the principal event will be the half-mile run, in which many of the stars of the Metropolitan district have promised to take part. As these games will be the first held in the new armory, the outcome is awaited with interest by the many followers of track and field games in this vicinity.

Diamond prizes will be given in the shape of rings to first, second, and third in each event, with the exception of the relay race, in which each of the members of the winning team will be awarded a ring, while each member of the second team will get a diamond stick pin. It is stated that a special permit will be given by the Registration Committee in connection with the prizes which will be given for the special half-mile event.

Nye First In Bronxdale Run.

H. Nye of the Mohawk A. C. won the regular weekly road run of the Bronxdale A. C. yesterday, which was held over the streets of Van Nest. The distance covered by the men was stated to be five miles, with the winner's time 27 minutes 7 seconds. J. Mitchell, an unattached runner, filled second place, 150 yards behind the winner, who was never seriously opposed by the rest of the field. The summary of the first ten men and the order of finish: H. Nye, Mohawk A. C., 27:07; J. Mitchell, unattached, 27:31; M. Beaudine, Bronx Church House, 27:48; S. Selig, Bronxdale A. C., 28:48; F. Romano, Bronxdale A. C., 29:10; D. Goldman, Bronxdale A. C., 29:55; L. Wallace, Bronxdale A. C., 31:46; F. Breidenbach, Bronxdale A. C., 31:48; F. McBride, Raymond Lyceum, 32:00; C. Meyer, unattached, 33:10.

Zybyszko May Wrestle at Garden.

Stanislaus Zybyszko, the Polish wrestler, has cabled the management of the international wrestling tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden that he is endeavoring to cancel European engagements in order to be one of the contestants at the Garden event. The Polish wrestler has been touring Europe, and recently participated in the so-called international tourney in Paris, where he was defeated by a giant Frenchman named Raoul de Roeun. Frank Gotch, the former champion of the world, has announced his intention of meeting the winner of the Garden tournament, and this is largely responsible for the desire of the Polish champion, who has been on the trail of Gotch, to get into the event.

Rosander Leads In Road Race.

A. Rosander of the Finnish-American A. C. led home a pack of twenty-two hill and dale runners yesterday in the weekly road run of the club, which held over the club's course in the Bronx. Harry Jamison of the home club, after running a hard race, beat out M. Taub, a clubmate, for second place. The winner covered the course in 59:57.

Rosander went out at the start and set the pace for the pack for two miles, running in easy fashion, and apparently strong. Passing the two-mile mark, Taub loomed up, but with a strong sprint passed Rosander and appeared a sure winner. The effort to Taub in gaining the premier position had its effect, for he soon fell away and was forced to relinquish the place to Rosander during the next half mile. Jamison, who jogged along on a steady gait, passed Taub in the last quarter of the journey and was a good second.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

The ten men who faced the New Rochelle Yacht Club traps yesterday made some excellent scores in the eight matches decided. The prizes were evenly divided, B. R. Stoddard, A. L. Burns, and G. P. Krauss each winning two each. In the shoot for the monthly cup Stoddard won the leg with a full score of 25. He tied J. P. Donovan, who was not present, so the tie will be shot off next week. Stoddard's other win was a 25-bird sweepstakes, with 23 breaks. A. L. Burns won the 10 and 15 bird scratch contests with full scores, and G. P. Krauss, after tying Burns in a distance shoot at 25 clay birds, won in the shoot-off, and they divided the prize. Krauss also won a 25-bird trophy match. J. H. Mahlstedt won a trophy match with a full score of 25, and in the shoot-off of the ties between G. P. Granbery and A. E. Eldridge for the monthly cup from Saturday's match Granbery won with 47 breaks out of the 50.

ENGLISH BOXERS AT LOCAL CLUBS

Clever Britishers to Appear at Fairmont A. C.—Important Matches in Other Cities.

The boxing programme arranged for the coming week by the matchmakers of local clubs offers many attractive bouts, although none of the real top-notchers of the game are scheduled to appear here. The Garden A. C. will be closed, but the Fairmont will be busy this week, so there will be no shortage in the number of shows. Three afternoon shows have been arranged for New Year's Day, and all the clubs will be closed that night.

Bouts in other cities will attract more attention among local boxing followers than the bouts arranged for this city. To-night at New Haven Jess Willard and George Rodel are scheduled to box twenty rounds, the longest bout arranged in the East in several years, and a number of New Yorkers will make the trip to the Elm City. At Los Angeles Thursday afternoon Leach Cross will engage in a twenty-round bout with Bud Anderson, and the same afternoon at San Francisco Gunboat Smith will mix with Arthur Pelkey over the twenty-round route. At the same time Johnny Dundee will engage in a ten-round bout with Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion, at New Orleans. Several New York boxers of lesser reputation will appear in bouts at Philadelphia and in Northern New York.

At the Fairmont A. C. Thursday afternoon two ten-round bouts will feature the card. The main event will bring together Sapper O'Neill, the English lightweight, and Johnny Harvey of New York, and in the semi-final Kid Herman will exchange punches with Young Fox, the English bantamweight. The greatest interest centres in the work of the two English boxers, who made such strong impressions with local boxing followers in their first bouts here. O'Neill showed great cleverness against Fred Halsband, and Fox repeated against Joe Mooney at Madison Square Garden. Harry and Herman are among the best boys of their respective classes in the East.

A bout that should have considerable bearing on the welterweight situation is carded for to-night at the National Sporting Club. It brings together Johnny Alberts of Elizabeth, who recently stopped Phil Cross in six rounds, and Tommy Maloney of the west side. The latter was one of the cleverest lightweights in New York, but has outgrown the class and will devote himself to the higher class in the future. Alberts's steady run of victories makes him stand out as a possible leader of the division.

The Irving A. C., which has come to the front as the leading boxing club of Brooklyn, has arranged two ten-round bouts for its holiday matinee Thursday. In the feature event Bob Moha of Milwaukee and Freddie Hicks of Detroit will do the honors, while the semi-final will show Otto Kohler of Cleveland and Johnny Dohan of Brooklyn. The same club has arranged a good show for Saturday night, the ten-round bouts bringing together Patsy Callahan vs. Charley Barry, and Eddie Cook of Greenpoint vs. Young Lustig of New York.

The Cleveland A. C. of Brooklyn will feature its holiday show with heavyweights, the headliners being Tim Logan of Philadelphia and "Porky" Flynn of Boston, who is out on a campaign among the white hopes. This will be Flynn's last bout until he boxes Battling Levinsky at the National Sporting Club early next month.

The Atlantic Garden A. C. of the lower east side will put on its regular weekly show to-morrow night, three ten-round bouts featuring the card. In the main event "Special Delivery" Hirsch of Chicago will oppose Benny Leonard, the east side lightweight, who has been making rapid strides to the front. In the ten-round semi-final Frankie Madden will mix with Fighting Joe Hyland, and the opening bout will show Young Tack of Brooklyn vs. Young Franks.

Three ten-round bouts will be put on to-night at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. Joe Stacey and Eddie Melroy will be the principals in the main event, and the contestants in the other bouts will be Danny Murphy vs. Ed McConville and Billy Andrews vs. Dave Ritchie.

The Military A. C. of Brooklyn will be busy to-night, two ten-round bouts making up the big part of the card. Frankie Hufnagle, the former amateur champion, will oppose Jimmy Murray in the main event, and Young Glover will box Young Hoffman in the semi-final.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem will put on its regular card Friday night, and the usual Saturday night shows will be held at the Fairmont, Atlantic Garden, and Sharkey Clubs of New York, the Gowanus, Vanderbilt, Irving, and National Clubs of Brooklyn, the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City, and the West Brighton A. C. of Staten Island.

WRENN LOSES AT TENNIS.

Douglass and Cutting in Final Round for Tuxedo Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Play reached the final round in the court tennis tournament here to-day leaving J. Gordon Douglass of New York, and Fulton Cutting of Tuxedo, to compete for the first honors to decide the first winner of the new challenge cup title. Fulton Cutting defeated C. S. Lee three straight sets and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., won from Robert D. Wrenn, after which he was downed by J. G. Douglass after a hard-fought struggle.

There was a large gallery of tennis enthusiasts present. The latter match was the best of the series. Douglass took the first set at 6—5. The second went to Lorillard easily at 6—2. With honors even it was an uphill fight, the score was even all the way until four games all, and Douglass forged ahead with a point to spare at 6—4, and repeated the same thing in the next set. The clever plays were applauded by the fashionable audience. The final match will be played on New Year's Day. The summary:

Second Round.—P. Lorillard, Jr., defeated R. D. Wrenn, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-final Round.—Fulton Cutting defeated C. S. Lee, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; J. G. Douglass defeated P. Lorillard, Jr., 6—5, 2—6, 6—5, 6—5.

Triangular College Chess Tourney.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Brown, composing the Triangular College Chess League, will begin this morning the fifteenth annual tournament for the league championship and the Rice trophy at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club. The contest will last four days. Instead of teams of two, as heretofore, there will be four to represent each college. Pennsylvania holds the championship and has two legs on the trophy, for which four tournaments have been played. Cornell won one and the fourth was a tie between Cornell and Pennsylvania. It takes three wins to capture the trophy outright. Last year, with R. Sze, the Chinese student, and M. J. Teitelbaum, Pennsylvania scored 7½ out of a possible eight points. The three teams follow:

Cornell—M. S. Perkins, C. E., '15; A. C. Ehrlich, C. E., '14; W. Grafman, C. E., '15; A. W. Clurman, Ag., '14.

Pennsylvania—R. Sze, Ch. E., '14; M. J. Teitelbaum, Law, '14; H. Helgate, Wh., '16; R. Levine, Law, '14.

Brown—R. E. Mitchell, '14; E. C. Durfee, '14; C. L. Woolley, '14; J. L. Sperry, '14.

St. Leo Defeats True Blues.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The True Blue soccer team of Paterson, N. J., was defeated by the St. Leo team to-day, 2 to 1. This gave the local team two out of three victories in the series with the Eastern eleven.

Toronto Takes Soccer Series.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The Toronto Professionals to-day defeated the Theresas, a local soccer team, by 2 to 0. It was the Canadian team's second victory in the three-game series just closed in St. Louis.

CROWD AT POULTRY SHOW.

Sunday Opening of Exhibition Proves a Big Success.

The Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden was in full swing yesterday, and the novelty of opening the exhibition to the public proved a success. The attendance, which has daily exceeded the record of previous years, demonstrated the increase in the interest of the general public in poultry. The lectures, which are a daily feature of the show this year, were well attended. Addresses on "Poultry House Construction" and on "Profitable Egg Producing" were delivered by Prof. W. R. Lewis of Rutgers College and the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick. Prof. C. William Beebe of the Bronx Zoological Park delivered two interesting illustrated lectures on "Rare Birds." Lectures of interest to professional, amateur, and prospective poultry farmers will be continued daily.

The opening of the cat show to-morrow is attracting the attention of all the admirers of the felines. The classes include those for Siamese, Manx, Abyssinian, and Russian cats, as well as the commoner varities better known in America. More than one animal whose value is fixed in five figures will be on exhibition. One hundred and seven classes for domestic cats will be judged. Among the celebrated individual cats that are entered are Mrs. Gillespie's Pearl King, Mrs. Chester Chapin's Bungalow Turk, winner of the best cat prize at the Hotel Astor show, and Miss Champion's Argent Floriosa, winner of the best silver prize at the same show.

Meetings of the American Black Wyandotte Club and the Greater New York Homing Pigeon Club will be held at the Garden to-day at 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively.

The judging of pigeons, of which there are nearly 2,000 entries, will be completed to-day, as well as that of the rabbits, cavies, mice, pet stock, and rare and ornamental birds. The poultry judges are making every effort to complete the judging of the 8,000 entries of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys before the close of the show Wednesday night.

PLANS FOR AUTO SHOW.

Many Visitors Expected for Annual Event at Grand Central Palace.

Preparations are being made by automobile organizations in many parts of the country to storm the fourteenth annual Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace, the week of Jan. 3 to 10, in full force. Many clubs are arranging for special trains to New York, while one or more clubs will make automobile tours to this city. Members of the Worcester Automobile Club will leave Worcester on Friday, Jan. 2, and more than a dozen cars are expected to be in the run. The same day the Chicago Motor Club Special will leave there, arriving in New York the following evening at 6 o'clock, in time to be present at the opening night. Detroit will see the largest exodus to the East. The Wolverine Automobile Club will run a special train accommodating 250 people, arriving in New York on Saturday. The Automobile Club of Buffalo, which is the largest affiliated club of the American Automobile Association, also will send a large delegation. Clubs nearer New York City will be well represented, including the Automobile Club of Syracuse, the Quaker City Motor Club, and the Automobile Club of Maryland.

WHITTAKER SWIMS FAST.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Wid-Winter Competition Furnishes Good Sport.

A. W. Whittaker, with a total of 10 points, won the point prize yesterday in the midwinter aquatic competitions at the West Side Y. M. C. A., which furnished an interesting programme. Five events comprised the programme, with Whittaker finishing first in the sixty-four-yard swim for boys over 15 years of age, and capturing the tilting contest.

The feature event was the 115-yard swim for the older boys, in which H. Hamilton was the winner, covering the distance in 2:20 1-5. Hamilton showed a strong stroke throughout, and, taking the lead early in the race, was never challenged, making his own time toward the end. In the junior event for boys under 15 years of age, F. Tansill proved the best, winning the 32-yard swim. E. Horst won the 24-foot fetch, in which he covered the distance under water in 0:26 2-5.

Twenty contestants participated in the tilting events, which required trial heats before the best of those able to hold their poise were brought together. In the finals Whittaker came through with the best performances, defeating both E. Horst and E. Horstman. The summaries:

32-Yard Swim, Boys Under 15 Years of Age.—Won by F. Tansill; G. R. Mason, second; E. Berg, third. Time—0:21.

64-Yard Swim, Boys Over 15 Years of Age.—Won by A. W. Whittaker; H. Hamilton, second; E. Horstman, third. Time—0:45 4-5.

150-Yard Swim, Boys Over 15 Years of Age.—Won by H. Hamilton; W. Abbott, second. Time—2:20 1-5.

24-Foot Fetch.—Won by E. Horst; F. Tansill, second; E. Berg, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Tilting Contest.—A. W. Whittaker defeated E. Horst and E. Horstman.

Point Score.—A. W. Whittaker, 10; F. Tansill, 5.

YALE ON RIGHT TRACK.

Courtney Says New Rowing Coaches Should Help Blue Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 28.—That Yale should regain some of her former prestige in aquatics if she goes back to the Bob Cook stroke is the opinion of Charles E. Courtney, Cornell's rowing coach, who says that in the old days the Bob Cook stroke rowed by Yale was a good one, and that Yale won many victories with it. He thinks that in Armstrong, Giannini and Nickalls Yale has a trio of capable instructors, who should do big things for the Blue crews.

Courtney, however, ridiculed the claims made at New Haven that he, Courtney, got some of his ideas for the Cornell stroke from Cook, or that any of the Cook rowing principles are incorporated in the Cornell stroke.

"You may say for me," he said, "that the Cornell stroke was thought out and worked out here with Cornell, that it evolved from the experiences of Cornell crews and that it got nothing from the stroke of any other university."

Henderson Wins Knollwood Shoot.

R. W. Henderson, with a handicap of ten, after "killing" 85 birds for a total of 95, annexed the honors yesterday in the 100-bird event at the weekly shoot of the Knollwood Country Club. W. W. Pell, the scratch man, was the runner-up, with a score of 85. W. Crampton, another scratch man, who finished well down the list in the 100-bird event, with a score of 73, accounted for the Take-Home Trophy, with 39 clean shots out of a possible 50. The scores follow:

100-Bird Shoot, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Henderson, (10,) 85; W. W. Pell, (scratch,) 85; C. F. Fox, (10,) 82; F. F. Wilcox, (12,) 81; W. H. Sykes, (12,) 76; F. M. Wilson, (12,) 74; W. Crampton, (scratch,) 73; W. H. Merrill, (15,) 67; A. McAvoy, (scratch,) 53.

Take-Home Trophy.—Won by W. Crampton, 39.

SPOTTS AGAIN HIGH GUN.

Larchmont Y. C. Expert "Kills" 141 Out of Possible 150 Birds.

Full scores were the rule at the traps of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, where the number of nimrods that mustered at the firing line was the best this season. The conditions for this final weekly shoot of the year 1913 were a cloudy sky and scarcely any wind, but cold enough to nip the fingers of the contestants.

Ralph L. Spotts by breaking 141 blue rocks out of the possible 150 was high gun for the sixth consecutive time this season. The runner-up was D. F. McMahon with 138.

Five men tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the Monthly Cup. They were J. T. McCahill T. Lenane, Jr., H. H. Duden, W. E. Ferguson, and J. S. Halstead. In the shoot-off McCahill won the leg, but Lenane took the prize, he having won more previous legs during the month. R. L. Spotts and A. W. Church had each won a leg.

Sixteen contested in the match for the Visitors' Cup and eight of them tied with full scores of 25. There were T. Lenane, Jr., T. J. McCahill, H. H. Duden, R. L. Spotts, W. B. Short, G. J. Corbett, W. E. Ferguson, and J. S. Halstead. In the shoot-off Lenane won. He also proved the winner of the 125-bird handicap match. In this he with McCahill, Duden, and Ferguson returned full scores of 125, Lenane winning in the shoot-off. J. S. Halstead was the runner-up with 121 breaks to his credit.

There was keen competition in the shoot for the first Take Home Trophy at 25 birds. A. W. Fitzgerald, D. F. McMahon, J. S. Halstead, and G. W. Lembeck all tied with full scores, and in the shoot-off Fitzgerald won. McCahill, Lenane, and Short tied with full scores of 25 each in the shoot for the second Take Home Trophy, and in the shoot-off W. B. Short was the winner. The 15 and 10 bird scratch contests were won by Ralph L. Spotts and D. F. McMahon, respectively, both with full scores.

Clean Score for Van Alen.

Ten trapshooters took part in the weekly contests at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, at Fort Washington, yesterday, and full scores were returned in all but one of the six matches decided. The feature of the day was the shooting of J. Van Alen, a visitor, who made 100 straight breaks, shooting without a handicap. H. L. Hoyt was the winner of two matches. He won the leg for the du Pont Cup, with a full score of 25 and a handicap of 2, and he won the leg for the Monthly Cup, with a full score of 25. J. W. Alker was successful in winning the leg for the Yearly Cup, with a full score of 25 and a handicap of 4. He was also the winner of the 10-"bird" scratch contest. F. R. Long won the 15-"bird" scratch shoot.

New Canadian Cup Defender.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club is raising an $8,000 subscription fund for the building of a new Yacht Racing Union cup defender. The trophy was won by the Patricia on Lake Michigan last Summer, and the Chicago Yacht Club has challenged for the cup, the races to be held during the Summer of 1914. The new cup defender will be designed by George Owens of Boston, who is also designer of one of the new candidates for America's cup honors. The new P class third-rater will be built by James Andrews of Oakville, Ontario.

Here's one place you needn't look before you leap:

"Your money back" backs everything we sell.

Irrespective of price:

Our overcoats, for instance at $18, $20, $22 or $25 must give the same satisfaction as our more expensive coats, or we want 'em back.

Raglans, smart and loose; belted-back coats.

"Double-texture" fabrics with Scotch plaid backs, many lined only in the shoulders, but mighty warm.

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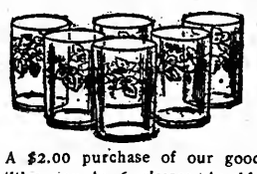

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1913.

FOREIGN TRADE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

It is undeniable that we are exporting and importing under the tariff which became effective on Oct. 4, but it is more doubtful that any sure inferences can be drawn yet regarding the effect of the tariff from the figures now being published. A month ago much was made of an unprecedented excess of exports of $138,694,766, as showing certain things not now necessary to specify, because nullified now by the excess of imports of November of only $97,051,154, or nearly $30,000,000 less than last year. The least cautious statistician, or the least prudent politician drawing inferences for partisan uses, ought to be warned by such surges of trade as are shown by the comparison. Apart from the figures themselves they are further discredited as indications of the working of the tariff by their not taking notice in their present form of warehouse stocks. "Entries for warehouse" and "imports for consumption" are different quantities, and they are not sufficiently denoted or distinguished in the earliest figures of foreign trade.

Without reference to such fine distinctions it is possible to say that our foreign trade is large and wholesome, whatever it may show, or not show, regarding the tariff. The excess of exports for eleven months is $642,100,403. That is a robust reality, over a period too long, and a volume too great, to be affected by the fluctuations inexplicable, on present knowledge, at the turn from the old tariff to the new. It is not reasonable to say that imports increased abnormally in September because rates would be lower in October. November alone is a better balanced month, showing like the eleven months a better relation between exports and imports. Over the year thus far exports have increased, and chiefly in the non-agricultural classes, which increased $60,000,000. Even under the old tariff, which was effective for nine of the eleven months, this was a feature of our changing foreign trade, and it is reasonable to expect that the new tariff will stimulate it when fully operative.

For the eleven months the imports decreased $55,148,947, mostly in October and November. Inasmuch as we are selling more and buying less the world is running in our debt for goods, and we are lending it money besides. It is always so when a check to our domestic activities calls out our reserve strength. It is in our depressions that we are portentous to our foreign customers, and that we lay the foundations for a prosperity surer and stronger than any which preceded. An excess of exports of $642,100,403 points to something broader than can be inferred from two months' business under the new tariff. It reflects free exports of agricultural products even in a year of moderate crops, and the ability to spare manufactures from domestic consumption. It reflects, on the other hand, ability to moderate our purchases abroad, even under the temptation of lower customs. The two considerations show that we are masters of our commerce, and in condition of solvency which may be the envy of the world. The fact that our exports of gold exceeded the imports by $22,594,542 is proof of strength, not weakness. Those who despair of business improvement ought to spend some time with the foreign trade figures.

A PHILIPPINES "PROTECTORATE."

It is announced from Manila that the Hon. MANUEL QUEZON, Delegate in Congress, is returning with the intention of advocating a "protectorate" for the islands in place of a general guarantee of neutrality by the United States in treaty with the Powers, which is a feature of the bill for independence now pending in Congress. He is reported to have said that "a protectorate is regarded "as a more efficient guarantee of the "integrity of the Philippines."

There is something to be said for that, but it does not cover the situation by a good deal. What we understand Mr. QUEZON to advocate is "absolute self-government of, by, and for the Filipinos," with the United States necessarily standing as responsible for their relations to foreign countries. It is obvious that the United States could not in reason assume any such responsibility without ample power to secure peace, order, and due respect for the rights of foreign residents, and it is equally obvious that it could not have such power if the Filipinos secured absolute independence before they could themselves guarantee these conditions. Independence is only a question of time, but the time must be fixed by the United States in the light of facts, not of theory.

TO DANCE THE YEAR OUT.

On the whole, the more sedate portion of the community may find comfort in the fact that dancing is to be encouraged in the various hotels and restaurants on New Year's Eve. To dance the old year out and the new year in is not such a deplorable way to make the semblance of a festival as to do nothing but eat and drink and jest heavily, with no forms of conduct to observe. The growth of the dancing fever, which has been a social phenomenon of 1913 that future historians of society must not overlook, may prove a saving grace in the saturnalia of 1913-14, with a consequent lessening of the formless tomfoolery which has made some of the recent New Year's Eves hereabout painful to remember. Dancing in itself is a joyous art, and where the rhythm of the dance prevails there cannot be so much inharmonious noise and confusion as we have become sadly familiar with.

Apart from the general dancing, there is more hope for a moderated manifestation of hilarity this year, as the scandal of previous years is so generally condemned, while the outside revelry is likely to be considerably chastened by the formal celebration in Madison Square Park. If this ceremony of song amid illuminations is as successful as its promoters hope, we shall look for the institution of similar celebrations in various parts of the town another year. Weather like that of Christmas night, of course, would put a damper on all outdoor celebrating, but the noisy crowds in the streets would not make the night hideous, either, in that case. Our holiday weather is infrequently so bad as that, however, and nobody is hoping that the old year will go out in a deluge. On the contrary, we are looking for crisp and pleasant weather and every opportunity for the multitude to give expression to such high spirits as it may possess with all reasonable jollity.

THAT TINPLATE IMPORT.

Much is being made of the report that 40,000 tons of Welsh tinplate have been ordered for delivery under the new tariff, one remark being that it takes away the jobs of the makers of an equivalent amount of American tinplate. There are about this at least two troubles, and probably more. The Welsh tinplate is not a gift. It is paid for by goods which have given jobs to American makers of those goods. Neither is the Welsh tinplate imported for storage. It is imported to be used in manufactures which will give jobs to still other Americans.

If it is used for roofs it will give jobs to the builders. If it is used for cans it will give employment to the makers of cans, and of whatever is put into the cans. The only loss on the transaction is the loss of profit in making the tinplate, and there are profits which cost the country dear, even if earned by the makers of the protected goods. So far as the imports under the reduced duties are materials for manufacture, and stimulate our industrial processes, it will be hard to make them spell disaster. Besides, there has been no flood of imports under the new tariff, even if there have been increases in some items.

BUSINESS EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, in its latest bulletin, gives some interesting and valuable information as to the industrial education work of the State of Wisconsin. The paper is prepared by Mr. H. E. MILES, President of the board having the work in charge and also a Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The particular line first pursued is the teaching of retail salesmanship, especially as it is practiced in the now almost universal department stores. The main method is that of continuation schools, in which all pupils of the high schools are required for the two years between the ages of fourteen and sixteen to attend instruction in retailing, those in employment being in attendance for at least one half day, for which they are released by their employers. The work is made directly practical and the instructors are those who have had actual experience in business. The work is as yet confined to several cities, but it is developing steadily, both in extent and in efficacy, and it is the intention to make it general. The co-operation of employers has been sought and is given with increasing readiness and advantage.

The bearing of this system on the broad question of the "minimum wage" is apparent. Any requirement that employers shall pay a minimum wage is practically a prohibition of labor for less than that wage. As employers cannot possibly be compelled to pay any wage, small or great, except in return for work they think is worth the wage, this sort of legislation is negative and destructive. It tends to create a class who cannot find employment at any rate that they can earn. It is a plain inference that this class must either be supported by charity, public or private, or must be educated to earn. Industrial training is thus the sole alternative, if we are going to apply the minimum principle. It is, however, equally valuable if that principle be not adopted, for by advancing the productiveness of the employé, it practically establishes a minimum of earning higher than the untrained can secure. It is a matter of general and permanent importance, not merely to the young immediately benefited but to society at large.

That a system of this sort should be embraced in the public schools is, it seems to us, too clear for argument. We are far from advocating exclusive industrial education, but we venture to insist that the opportunity for such education should be offered, and that it should be made compulsory for pupils who cannot be shown to be independent of it. To this class it is as needful as the three R's. And this class embraces not merely the majority of pupils in the public schools of the cities, but the great body of them. The principle of the greatest good of the greatest number distinctly demands that a system such as is being tried out in Wisconsin should be provided.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

The wisest international policy is liable to continual misinterpretation, but it is well in a critical situation that officers of one Government should avoid all actions which are likely to lead to heated controversy. We had confidently expected, in view of the untrustworthy character of many of the reports from Mexico, that the tale of the reception by Admiral COWLES on board the Pittsburgh at San Blas of certain Mexican Constitutionalists would be authoritatively contradicted, but it has been confirmed in later dispatches, and, although the excitement the incident has caused among the supporters of HUERTA in the City of Mexico may seem exaggerated for political effect, sober-minded Americans will feel sorry that an American naval officer has been so indiscreet. No announcement has been made that the United States is supporting any one of the rebellious factions in Mexico. The reception of MANUEL BONILLA and his lieutenant, LEE CHRISTMAS, aboard an American war vessel off the coast of Honduras some years ago, when BONILLA was endeavoring to overthrow the legally constituted Government of that State, caused much unfavorable comment. The fact that the success of BONILLA'S "revolution" thereafter was generally credited to American interference is not forgotten.

We have no idea that the affair at San Blas has any political significance whatever, but the Administration must know that our Mexican policy is not invariably attributed to lofty and benevolent motives in other countries. It is to be hoped that the San Blas incident will be the last of its kind. As for the hostile comments it has inspired in Mexican newspapers, they need not bother us, while the tales of the landing of arms from American ships for the use of the rebels will gain no credit here. The naval officers on American ships in Mexican waters should be cautioned, however, that acts of courtesy are liable to be misunderstood. In pursuing the policy which the famous peace advocate, ALFRED FRIED, calls "diplomatic postponement," and praises for its humane intent, we cannot be too careful to avoid the appearance of taking sides.

IF WOMEN CHOSE.

Very true words were those of Mr. CYRIL MAUDE to the Barnard College students, in which he urged upon them recognition of the personal influence of women in keeping the stage clean and its standards high. It is a great pity that the deeply rooted and important truth at the bottom of his remarks should be so little appreciated by those women who seem able to see only one way of making the world better. The immense force of the power of public opinion, the subtlest, most invincible power in the world greater than navies, armies, laws, or governments, is at bottom an individual creation, in which women can have just as much or as little share as they like. In many matters of consequence they could have, if they wished, a much greater share than men. "It is the women, not the men," Mr. MAUDE told the Barnard girls, "who rule the theatre. It is "the women who keep the theatres "open, who choose what styles of "play shall be a success."

The suffragist propaganda bases one of its chief lines of argument upon the belief of the women that with the ballot they could do away with the white slave traffic and curb the social evil. If they had cared to exercise the influence which rests in them as individuals they could long ago have done just as much toward achieving those results as they will ever be able to do with the ballot. In the Housewives' League they are beginning to realize, in the economic issues of life, the potential power of the individual, whether working alone or through an organization. No law is needed to send half the women in New York into hobble skirts in one year and into some other kind the next, nor to make most men in cities suffocate every Summer in coats and high collars.

Man has never invented or imagined anything nearly so potent for the regulating of society and the control of the individual as this intangible thing called public sentiment. In its creation women can have, upon nearly all questions, just as much or as little share as they choose. Many matters they could, if they liked, take practically into their own hands, just as Mr. MAUDE declares they could do with the stage, and create and make evident a public opinion so strong that no laws would be needed to enforce it. If they would appreciate and undertake more of the work that lies ready for their hands they would have little time left to carry on a campaign for the ballot. And perhaps they would get it the sooner.

DEAN WORCESTER'S LECTURES.

Mr. DEAN C. WORCESTER, who was Secretary of State in the Philippines for twelve years, and before his appointment to that position served on both the first and second Philippine Commissions, will deliver two lectures at Carnegie Hall, to-morrow night, Dec. 30, and next Tuesday night, Jan. 6, in the pursuance of his plan to enlarge the common knowledge in this country of our important dependency in the Far East. The subjects of these lectures, respectively, will be "Wild Tribes in the Philippines" and "The Picturesque Philippines," and in the first he will indicate what has been accomplished under the American occupation toward the civilization of the people of the islands and their social and moral improvement. No other American citizen is better qualified than Mr. WORCESTER to speak on this subject. He has been thrown in close contact with the natives of the islands, he has made himself known and liked among them, he has studied their manners and customs and knows their needs.

The subject is one of great and growing interest to all Americans. The future of the Philippines concerns us all, and the knowledge the citizen may obtain from books and newspaper articles could not be better supplemented than by these lectures, illustrated with lantern pictures from photographs taken by the lecturer in his extended official tours and founded on the closest observation of the people of varied races and ethical ideals whose relations with us are now so generally discussed. Nowadays Manila is in the itinerary of pleasure travel, while the agricultural and commercial possibilities of the Philippines are matters of increasing importance. We have spoken lately of the revival of the lecture as a means of information and culture. We demand of the modern lecturer that he shall not only have the vocal training and vocabulary of the orator, but also an accurate and exceptional knowledge of his subject. To these qualifications Mr. WORCESTER adds the zeal of the teacher. He has a lesson to impart.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Medico Frees His Mind.

Doctors have a well-earned reputation for keeping the secrets of their patients, but at least one of them, at least once, has been blazingly indiscreet in the way of unveiling a carefully guarded mystery of his profession. For, writing in The New York Medical Journal, he makes a truly startling betrayal of what a doctor's thoughts sometimes are while he looks at a suffering patient with that air of deeply sympathetic wisdom upon which confidence—and fees—so largely depend. Just listen:

> There sits before the physician in many instances an embodiment of twenty to forty years of an education of dubious value, accomplishments, flattery, luxury, undisciplined emotion, and, usually, an overwhelming egotism and conviction that on earth there is no other woman who has her particular problems and sorrows. There is a wild desire to be understood, to be adequately appreciated, a hint that even the husband has not grasped the depths of her uncommon nature; a terrible loneliness is felt in the midst of a deceitful and unsympathizing world.

That may be wise, but it certainly isn't sympathetic, nor is a further statement—made after saying that the higher in the social scale these patients may be, the harder is it to help them: "Properly to meet such a problem would demand of the medical adviser the strength of Hercules, the wisdom of Aesculapius, and an aloofness from female charm that was never manifested by any of the heathen gods."

Do what the doctor may, it seems, such a case is lamentably apt to remain just as it was in the beginning, and in desperation he can only get rid of it by advising consultation with some famous specialist a thousand miles away. The alternative is a prescription of "work for the poor," with the probable consequence of making a new lot of pseudo-paupers, on the one hand, and of offending some self-respecting members of the laboring class, on the other.

As if this were not enough, the article makes the further betrayal that it is not uncommon for the husband of one of these spoiled daughters of fortune to pay a secret visit to his wife's physician and "promise princely rewards for the restoration of a once endurable temper." Here, indeed, are new reasons for women to say that they are not understood by men!

Parcel Post Meets the Big Test.

There is much justification for the boast of the Postmaster General that his pet, the parcel post, met remarkably well, considering its youth, the test of Christmas, with its sudden and enormous increase of work. Complaints of failure to receive presents on time as a fault of the new service seem to be almost wholly absent, and certainly there have not been visible this year at the railway stations in and near New York the mountains of packages with which the express companies have hitherto struggled with a calmness due in part to despair and in part to the absence of effective competition from the mails.

A part of the change may be a result of the innumerable exhortations which we have all received to do our Christmas shopping early and to get our gifts on their way betimes, but not all of the improvement can be thus explained. The parcel post has really proved itself a much-needed convenience, if not a necessity yet fully realized as such, and Mr. BURLESON'S promise soon to extend its present limitations will be received with general satisfaction.

One of the first things he should do is to add books to the number of "parcels" that can be carried by this branch of the post, and he might well mitigate the slightly monomaniacal antagonism of his department to the putting of written words, no matter how few, within the coverings of mail not technically "first class." To do so would have no appreciable effect on postal revenues, and even if it should, what does he care, since by fair presumption he believes in the computations of the obliging bookkeepers who have figured out a surplus for his part of the Government?

As he knows only too well, it is but a small part of the public that is worrying much over the question whether or not he is paying the railways enough for carrying the parcel post matter. Most of us still retain our touching faith in the ability of the railways to take care of themselves and their interests, and some of us have such evil natures that even if convinced of their occasional inability to do it, nowadays, our grief would not be uncontrollable.

A Complaint Hardly Justified.

One of our Coroners ascribes "many" of the recent automobile killings to the order of Mayor GAYNOR that the police should not arrest the chauffeurs concerned when their irresponsibility for what had happened was plain. The possibility that this would cause accidents is considerably less clear than the possibility that it might enable a guilty driver, when he chanced to be the only available witness, to escape deserved punishment.

Even this second possibility, however, is not easily measurable. In such cases the chauffeur would tell the policeman who questioned him on the street within a few minutes after the accident occurred at least as much and at least as truthfully as he would the Sergeant at the station or the Magistrate in court. That probability rests on the fact that before both of those higher authorities the chauffeur would appear with a calmed mind and after time to make up a good story.

We do not understand that Mayor GAYNOR'S order applied to cases other than those in which the policeman had reasonable grounds for holding the chauffeur guiltless, on positive, not negative, information. To serve a summons, then, would seem to be enough.

Still, it is a fact that the number of automobile accidents really unavoidable by a properly and sufficiently careful chauffeur is very small. In any circumstances, to run down a pedestrian is in itself almost enough to convict the man who does it of responsibility, to some degree, for the death or injury inflicted, for it is as much his duty to remember that pedestrians will be careless or confused as it is of pedestrians to remember that not all chauffeurs are competent or considerate. In this, as in many cases, responsibility is not lessened by division.

Discrediting Expert Testimony.

Irritable discontent with the testimony of "experts" as a means of enlightening a jury was probably never better warranted than in the case of the man SCHMIDT, whose trial for a deed about which there is practically no uncertainty is dragging along as if it were full of mysteries. The trouble, however, is with the system of procedure, not with the alienists who are contradicting each other with such assurance and calmness.

Between their statements the antagonism is rather apparent than real, for each group, on direct examination, does little more than answer questions carefully prepared by counsel with a view to supporting a position taken before the trial began. The effect of this passes over into the cross-examinations, and there is almost no bringing out of unbiased personal opinions based on the case as a whole.

The remedy for this situation has been often pointed out—the experts should serve the court, not the prosecution or the defense—but our now wildly exaggerated fear lest the innocent should suffer stands in the way of a needed reform. The trial, too, starts with the legal, but fallacious, assumption that insanity and irresponsibility are interchangeable terms. As insanity is largely a matter of time and place, its exact definition is impossible, and honest expert opinions concerning it are as many as the experts. That fact has little true relevancy to the problem of what should be done with or to SCHMIDT.

COL. LAMPTON NO "PIRATE."

Confesses He Is Baldheaded, but Denies Rest of Charge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your topical and traumatic comments upon me and my poem, "Yudou Shopperli," based upon a scandalous, scurrilous, and slimy suggestion by a Lakewood (N. J.) reader that it was "a piece of the most baldheaded literary piracy," give me a feeling of sadness and longing which is almost akin to pain, alleviated only by the opportunity of explanation you furnish in your closing sentence, to wit, "If he did write 'Abou ben Adhem,' the case is not so bad." You also help yourself out of that, for I wish to declare now for the first time in the history of that great poem "Abou ben Adhem" that I did write it.

Your Lakewood reader, with the restricted literary information characterizing too many inhabitants of New Jersey, I am grieved to say, has, no doubt, always believed Leigh Hunt wrote it, but he didn't. I wrote it myself and let my fellow-poet put his signature to it and collect the price because he needed the money at the time—more than I did. Heaven knows I needed it, but I am never too poor not to make a sacrifice for my art. All these years I have kept this secret, and would not divulge it now had this Lakewood reader of yours not cruelly compelled me to confess my duplicity.

When I wrote "Yudou Shopperli" for THE TIMES I had thought to place above it in parentheses, as is the custom, "With Apologies to Leigh Hunt," but I did not feel that I could willingly stultify myself thus, realizing that the all-knowing editor would do as he pleased about it, anyhow. I thank you, Mr. Editor, for this dear Christmas acknowledgment of modest merit and unclaimed right, and I am sure if the late lamented Mr. Hunt were here he would tell your Lakewood reader in thunder tones to go and bury his ignoble head deep in the sands of New Jersey, where blackjacks and the waving pines nod to the sweet potato vines, and silver sands pile up with pride on all the ugly things they hide.

In conclusion permit me to say that nothing, since one of your correspondents accepted with profound seriousness my proposition to Colonel an expedition into Mexico to reunite that separated land, has so stirred my innermost being as this Lakewood (N. J.) charge of "baldheaded literary piracy." But, say, how the dickens did he know I was "baldheaded?"

W. J. LAMPTON.

P. S.—Your headline, "The Colonel Gets Us Into Trouble," caused me quite a shock, because I thought Roosevelt or Bryan had been doing something to THE TIMES. Of course, we three are the Colonel Trinity, but my modesty is such that I always think of one of them first when "The Colonel" is referred to. W. J. L.

New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

BLINDING ALCOHOL.

Criminal Dealers in Rectified Methyl Are at Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be widespread interest just now in the amount of blindness caused by the absorption of wood alcohol which barbers are using as an adulterant in bay rum, witch hazel, and other cosmetics. The Committee for the Prevention of Blindness is making a very determined effort to prevent blindness and death caused by swallowing or inhaling the fumes of methyl or "wood" alcohol, and is accordingly much concerned over what it finds to be a general use of this poison in a rectified form, in the preparation not only of lotions for external application but also in some tinctures and essences intended for internal use.

The presence of wood alcohol in bay rum is contrary to the rule in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and if this infraction may be committed with impunity the evil will spread to include a still larger group of internal remedies than is now being adulterated with this poison. Until recent years wood alcohol was a dark, bad-smelling, bad-tasting fluid which no one was tempted to drink. Now, however, the process of removing this color, taste, and odor represents a flourishing industry, and the refined product can scarcely be distinguished from grain or ethyl alcohol. It is this similarity between the poisonous and non-poisonous alcohol which gives rise to much of the present danger to the lives and sight of the unsuspecting public. The report upon the exhaustive study of wood alcohol made by Dr. Charles Baskerville for the New York State Factory Investigating Commission leaves no room for doubt as to the toxicity of this spirit, no matter how highly it may be rectified, and both blindness and death may be caused by its ingestion or inhalation.

We find that rectified wood alcohol is used as a substitute for grain alcohol in the preparation of many cheap drinks, such as anisette, white brandy, cordials, &c., in the preparation of Jamaica ginger, paregoric, spirits of lavender, &c., with terrible results. One case, for instance, is that of a woman who was permanently blinded by wood alcohol contained in paregoric, which she bought at a reputable drug store in New York City, and another is that of a young man made sightless for life by the same poison, which had been used to adulterate the whisky which a sympathetic friend administered for a cold.

The New York State Pharmacy law and the New York City Sanitary Code require that wood alcohol in any form shall be labeled "poison." In spite of this, one has little difficulty in buying this fluid, sometimes as wood alcohol and sometimes as Columbian spirits, from drug, paint, and grocery stores in New York City, with neither a label nor warning to indicate the poisonous nature of the product. The foreigners who unsuspectingly buy this rectified poison for the home preparation of their cordials, believing it to be "good" alcohol, are particularly pathetic victims of this traffic.

Unfortunately, this is not the whole story. As much blindness and death have been caused by breathing the fumes of wood alcohol as by swallowing the liquid. These fumes come from wood alcohol used in various trades and industries, for example, in varnishing furniture and leal pencils and the inside of vats for storing beer, wine, &c., in dyes for coloring feathers and artificial flowers, in hat factories, in the manufacture of photo-engravings, artificial leather and celluloid.

Much is being done by the Department of Health in instituting proceedings against barbers and druggists who sell wood alcohol without a poison label, and by Chief Justice Russell and Justice Collins of the Court of Special Sessions, in imposing sentence to the limit of their powers upon offenders brought before them. It is very much to be hoped that New York State may follow New Jersey in enacting a law which will provide for adequate punishment of those who knowingly deal in this poison. Albert Milkneal of Hoboken has just been sent to serve ten years in the Atlanta Prison for compounding and selling cordials in which he used wood alcohol. This seems not too heavy a punishment for a man who was selling death and blindness to unsuspecting patrons.

CAROLYN CONANT VAN BLARCOM,
Executive Secretary Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.
New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

Junior Republic's Christmas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just come in from one of the prettiest, most whole-hearted Christmas services I ever had the pleasure of attending. It was held in a little chapel which stands by the side of a road that runs through one of the prettiest sections of New York State. The service was conducted entirely by home talent, the music, which formed a large part of the service, being furnished by the Boys' and the Girls' Glee Club, which had been trained, one by the Superintendent and the other by one of the girls' house mothers.

This little chapel is the religious centre of the George Junior Republic, and the boys and girls who took part in and attended the services of which I speak are citizens. If you could have sat with me and looked into their happy faces you would have wondered if that article in the New York paper was not a bad dream.

A WORKER IN THE REPUBLIC.
Freeville, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1913.

Doctrine for the New Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Live up to the best that there is in you. Do it sensibly, cheerfully, and quietly. Then you will have a Christmas in your heart all the time.

Don't try to live up to your neighbor's ideals. Have your own standards. Make them as high as you can think and as fine as you can feel. It is of no use for you to strive after something that does not appeal to the real man that is inside of you.

Have a good time chasing these highest and best hopes. What do the knocks and falls amount to when they bring you just so much nearer your goal? Come into camp every night with a smile on your face, whatever the luck has been. It is just as easy to be cheerful chasing your ideals as it is to be happy hunting any other elusive game.

GEORGE W. COLEMAN.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1913.

THE REQUEST.

Pray close the door upon the past,
Old Father Time, and lock it fast!
I would go on without a thought
Of years with only sorrow fraught;
Alone I'll tread my future way—
Pray let no bitter memory stray
Beyond the portal! Thus I'll go
Unhampered by no old-time foe!

* * * * * * *

Stay, Father Time, your willing hand,
Nor grant my foolish, rash command!
As forth through life my lone steps trend
What shall I do without the friend
Of bygone days? Where my delight
If memory of moments bright
Are kept forever from my mind,
And all past joys are left behind?

Nay, do not close the gate, Old Man,
But fling it wider, if you can.
Let friends and foes my steps pursue;
The bad, the false, the good, the true.
Let thoughts of saddest hours remain
And old-time pleasure thrill again.
Take not from me the sad old year,
But merely add the New Year's cheer.

LURANA SHELDON.

NEED $12,737 TO GET $10,000

Morgan Executors Warn Genealogical Society of Time Limit.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society must raise $12,737 before midnight of New Year's Eve if the society is to receive a $10,000 gift made by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, on condition that the society should raise $55,000 to form a building fund of $65,000. The present headquarters of the society, at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, have grown far too small for the activities of the organization, the library being congested, and the capacity of the lecture hall far too small for the requirements. A year ago the Trustees determined to raise a building fund of $65,000, and Mr. Morgan on Jan. 4 last promised to give the last $10,000 of the required amount.

Since that time $42,263 has been subscribed, which with Mr. Morgan's promised gift makes the total in hand or in sight $52,263. Among those who have subscribed to the fund are Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, $5,000; Mrs. James Julius Goodwin, $2,000; Mrs. Henry Draper, $1,500; Miss Emily F. Southmayd, $1,000, and the following who have promised $1,000 each: Andrew Carnegie, Clarence Winthrop Bowen, William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Russell Sage, and William Isaac Walker. Those who have subscribed $500 are Samuel Reading Bertron, George Sullivan Bowdoin, William Redhurst Osgood Mills, Mrs. Robert L. Hoe, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Charles Griswold Thompson, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Richard Henry Williams. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Felix M. Warburg have subscribed $300 each. The other subscriptions range from $250 to $2.

The Board of Trustees made public yesterday an appeal which has been mailed to the members of the society calling their attention to the fact that only three days remain in which must be raised nearly $13,000 if the society is to receive Mr. Morgan's $10,000 gift. The appeal in part is as follows:

> A letter dated Nov. 20, 1913, has been received from the executors of the estate of Mr. Morgan, stating that "in view of the fact that they are working toward a settlement of the estate, they have set a limit of time, namely, Dec. 31, 1913, as the date prior to which the sum of $55,000 (exclusive of Mr. Morgan's subscription) must be subscribed to insure payment by the estate of Mr. Morgan's contribution."
>
> The Trustees, therefore, earnestly urge an immediate response so that the required $12,737 to secure Mr. Morgan's $10,000 gift may be speedily raised.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society was organized in 1869. It owns its own building and has no debts. It records pedigrees of families. It has a library of 9,000 volumes. It publishes a 100-page quarterly magazine, now in the forty-fifth year of its continuous existence. It has monthly meetings, at which many of the most distinguished men of the country have spoken, and its usefulness was never so apparent as it is to-day.

With a view of increasing such usefulness and of establishing a permanent home the above appeal is made. If you are moved to respond during the few days that remain before the close of the year, will you kindly make out check to the order of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, or, if you prefer, send the inclosed card and pay in 1914 at your convenience?

The appeal is signed by the following members of the Board of Trustees: Clarence Winthrop Bowen, President; William B. Osgood Field, First Vice President; William Isaac Walker, Second Vice President; Abraham Hatfield, Jr., Chairman Executive Committee; Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary; Hopper Striker Mott, Treasurer; George Austin Morrison, Jr., John Reynolds Totten, Howland Pell, Samuel Reading Bertron, Henry Pierson Gibson, Ellsworth Everett Dwight, Thomas Townsend Sherman, Gen. James Grant Wilson and Tobias Alexander Wright.

NEED $2,600 TO GET GIFT.

Preventorium Has Promise of $1,000 from Jacob H. Schiff.

The Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children must collect $2,600 before Jan. 1 for its new open air school buildings in order to obtain the $1,000 subscribed by Jacob H. Schiff. The sum of $6,400 has been collected. The President of the institution is Dr. Herman M. Biggs.

Since its organization the institution has given the benefit of its open air treatment to more than 1,100 children from the tenement districts in New York.

SHOWS GROWTH OF TAXES.

Municipal Research Bureau Analyzes Expenditures of the City.

The Bureau of Municipal Research will begin to-day to distribute a sixty-page pamphlet entitled "Why Taxes Have Increased in Greater "New York," dealing with the growth and distribution of the tax burden in the city, and giving an analysis of municipal expenditures and their increases. The report covers the period from 1903 to 1913. Among other things the report says:

> The total tax levy has increased 50 per cent. from 1903 to 1908, but only 30 per cent. from 1908 to 1913.
>
> The tax upon real property has increased 61 per cent. from 1903 to 1908, but only 33 per cent. from 1908 to 1913.
>
> Revenues of the general fund for the reduction of taxation have increased from $21,000,000 in 1903 to $41,000,000 in 1913, an increase of 96 per cent.
>
> The total budget has increased 48 per cent. from 1903 to 1908, but only 34 per cent. from 1908 to 1913. Of the increase in the total budget since 1903 State taxes are responsible for 7.74 per cent, and the county budgets for 2.63 per cent. Of the increase in the total budget since 1908 State taxes are responsible for 16.17 per cent. and county budgets for 2.32 per cent.
>
> The budget for city purposes increased 40 per cent. from 1903 to 1908, and 29 per cent. from 1908 to 1913.
>
> Interest charges have increased 100 per cent. in ten years. Departmental operating expenses have increased 76 per cent. during the same time. Of the increase in the whole budget since 1903, 20 per cent. is due to the increase in interest charges and 51 per cent. to the increase in departmental operating expenses.
>
> Departmental operating expenses increased 38 per cent. from 1903 to 1908 and 28 per cent. from 1908 to 1913.
>
> During the last five years, expenditures of departments, offices, &c., under the Mayor, increased 31 per cent., in contrast to the 20 per cent. increase of the Controller's office, the 1.6 per cent. decrease in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan, and the 23.5 per cent. decrease in the office of the Borough President of the Bronx.

The report shows that the Department of Education is responsible for one-third of the total increase in departmental operating expenses; that another third is chargeable to the Departments of Police, Fire, Water, Street Cleaning, and Health, and that the remaining third is distributed among about forty departments and offices.

DISTRUSTS LOAN SHARK LAW

Glynn Won't Vitalize It, but Seek Some New Remedy.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The small loans law passed by the 1913 Legislature is inadequate, Gov. Glynn believes, so he intends to seek a new remedy for relieving the victims of loan sharks. Just what the nature of his action will be he has not said, but he will not appoint the two officers provided for to administer the present law, thus practically making it a dead letter. The offices are those of Supervisor and assistant, each to serve for three years at annual salaries of $5,000 and $3,000, respectively.

"The men earning small wages and patronizing these loan sharks," the Governor said to-night, "have too long been victimized and swindled. I have been told of cases where poor men have been for years settling up their accounts with loan sharks, and in the aggregate they pay at least five times more than the amounts borrowed. Some of the most prominent men and women of the State have appealed to me to stop this practice, and I am going to do it. The present law, however, falls short of accomplishing this result."

According to the Governor, the law, which eliminated the imprisonment penalty for usurious rates of interest, has encouraged money lenders to continue in business.

Forum at Settlement House.

A Civic Forum, particularly for residents of the lower east side, has been organized by the Men's Club of the Henry Street Settlement. The purpose of the Forum is to make the neighborhood a force in public affairs. Social, economic, industrial, and political problems will be discussed by recognized authorities. Open discussion and questions will follow the addresses. Meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the main hall of the settlement, 301 Henry Street.

WILSON WORSHIPS IN LITTLE CHURCH

Eludes Waiting Crowds at Pass Christian and Attends Services at Gulfport.

KING SENDS GREETING

Message of Congratulation from George V. — Little Girl's Bouquet Only Outside Gift on His Birthday.

GULFPORT, Miss., Dec. 28.—President Wilson sat in a quaint little Presbyterian church to-day among a congregation of less than a hundred and heard a sermon on the personal accountability of the individual to his Maker.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, came unexpectedly, avoiding a crowd that had collected at the Little Church at Pass Christian, eight miles away. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Albert Jones was as surprised as any of his congregation at the arrival of the distinguished visitors. He varied his prepared service only slightly. Yet, by coincidence, he developed a theme that long has been one of the preachments of the President himself.

"I selected a text," said the minister, "not knowing that it would be my distinguished honor to preach before the President of the United States. I wanted to give all of you something helpful that would remain with you in the days to come. It was the twelfth verse in the fourteenth chapter of Paul's Letters to the Romans: 'So then everyone of us shall give account of himself to God.' This principle of accountability affects all of us, for God cares for the humblest man as he does for the greatest.

"This is the last Sunday of the year. What has the year done for us? To some who are in this presence it has been the most glorious year in American history. A new era has dawned in the world's diplomacy, one that will see emblazoned around the coronets of Princes and the crowns of Emperors the teaching of a new interpretation of man's duty to man."

The Rev. Dr. Jones did not know that to-day was the President's birthday—his fifty-seventh—though his sermon was devoted to reflections on the passing twelve months.

"Methuselah lived to be 969 years old," said the preacher, "but was drowned in the flood. He lived all these years, yet, as we say in common parlance, he didn't know enough to come in out of the wet."

The President smiled. Extemporaneously and with many an apt illustration of homely thought, the minister unfolded his ideas. He was an interesting figure as he talked—white hair, gold spectacles that hid sunken eyes, a wrinkled face, and lips that trembled with the nervousness of age, but he enunciated his thoughts with intense feeling.

When the sermon was finished a choir of seven lifted their voices in song. Then followed a short prayer, concluding the service.

MUCH TO AMUSE IN 'THE PHILANDERER'

But the Piece at the Little Theatre Does Not Represent Shaw at His Very Best.

THE ACTING IS ONLY FAIR

General Effect Promises to be Improved After Few Performances Put Players at Their Ease.

"THE PHILANDERER"—A play in four acts, by George Bernard Shaw. The Little Theatre.
Leonard Charteris.....Charles Maude
Grace Tranfield.....Miss Ernita Lascelles
Julia Craven.....Miss Mary Lawton
Joseph Cuthbertson.....W. R. Staveley
Colonel Craven.....Reginald Dance
Dr. Paramore.....Reginald Besant
Sylvia Craven.....Miss Muriel Reddall
Club Page.....E. J. Ballantyne

There is always one peculiarly disconcerting feature about the repetitions generale of a play by such a man as Bernard Shaw. It is sure to be attended by what friend Mantle terms "the professional high-brow," who laughs gratingly at every line either to show his sense of humor or for fear that if he doesn't he may be caught with a serious expression on his face when the right line really comes. Members of the fraternity were not absent from the Little Theatre on Saturday evening and their laughter was continuous if not necessarily infectious.

The fact of the matter is that there were a great many barren spots in this play of Shaw's where the laughter was a pose; also, there were a great many more which really justify the delightful inward chuckle rather than the vacuous cachinnation. Which is simply to say that "The Philanderer" as it stands, and as it was not too well acted on this occasion, is a long way from being as good an entertainment as some of Mr. Shaw's other plays.

As usual, Mr. Shaw explodes a number of hollow pretenses. And though the effect is often the result of caricature and exaggeration it is not less amusing on that account. Moreover, the process is allowable in farce.

In one of the charming prefaces to his published plays Mr. Shaw suggests that the object of "The Philanderer" is to prove the absurd character of matrimonial laws which render such a person as a philanderer possible. But it is hardly likely that any one seeing the play would be greatly impressed by any such moral intent. What will be understood, of course, is that Mr. Shaw, who was one of the first men in England to really appreciate Ibsen, is equally ready to show up the idiocy of the Ibsen cult as expressed in societies which pretended to disbelieve in the womanliness of women and the manliness of men. Nor does the satire of this portion of the play lose particular point since it comes to us rather late. For affectation is not confined necessarily to any age or season.

Again in "The Philanderer," as in many other plays of Shaw, we have the spectacle of woman as the reckless, the determined huntress of her quarry, man. Julia Craven is quite shameless in her pursuit of Leonard Charteris, and on his part, being a born philanderer, is bored with her tragic airs, and is temporarily attracted to Grace Tranfield. In the long run Julia's attacks are evaded by means of a stratagem which makes her accept Dr. Paramore. That is the whole story; but, of course, the core is almost entirely incidental portion of the whole composition. The opening scene having been occupied with the philandering of Charteris and Grace, interrupted by the arrival of the furious Julia, and further diversified by the entrance of the respective fathers of the two women, Craven and Cuthbertson, we are taken in the next two acts to the library of the Ibsen Club in York Street, in which Dr. Paramore is introduced as the inventor of a new disease of the liver, and Sylvia Craven, Julia's little sister—who prefers to be known as "Old Craven" rather than as young Sylvia—is seen in knickerbockers. In the Ibsen Club the conditions of membership are very stringent. Both men and women can belong, but the men must not be manly, and the women must not be womanly. Silence is imperatively ordained in the library, but no one thinks for a moment of conforming to the regulation. A man does not give his arm to a woman, but if he happens to be nearest the door he goes out first, and leaves her to follow as best she may.

Possibly the most amusing passages are those involving an amusing criticism of scientific enthusiasm. Dr. Paramore has condemned Craven to an early death, as he declares he is suffering from Paramore's disease of the liver. Then, when in The British Medical Journa it is discovered that an Italian has entirely upset the theory of Paramore, instead of congratulating Col. Craven on his immunity, he is, on the contrary, furious with him for not illustrating his favorite theory. Meanwhile, the struggles of Julia for the worthless Leonard, Leonard's spasmodic flirtations with Grace Tranfield, and Sylvia Craven's undisguised joy at the whole of the imbroglio, go on with undiminished ardor.

The play comes to an end at length in Dr. Paramore's rooms in Savile Row, where Julia is at last induced to accept the doctor's proposals of marriage, and Leonard Charteris is free to carry on his old philandering games with Grace, or anybody else he chooses.

The lines are frequently brilliant, as one expects them to be, and the reversal of the commonplace creates interest in spite of the fact that much that happens is viewed complacently and with little reason for expressed mirth.

Whether the result could be any different is doubtful even with a company of brilliant comedians to present it. And the present company is certainly not brilliant. Something more of snap will be acquired after a few performances, but it is obvious enough that some second-rate people are now trusted with rather important rôles.

Miss Ernita Lascelles is only a moderately competent "Grace Tranfield," and while Miss Mary Lawton expressed the artificial emotionalism of "Julia Craven" fairly well, much of it was rather mechanical in effect. Reginald Dance's "Col. Craven" gives promise of being one of the very best figures once the actor has become surer of his lines, but the "Cuthberston" is rather a weak member. Miss Reddall's "Sylvia," though it is fetching—a pretty woman in knickerbockers, almost always is—seemed too obviously artificial, and though Charles Maude did Charteris neatly, fluently and with variety, he lacked the suggestion of charm and spirit which alone would seem to make his successful philandering possible.

JOMELLI, HINSHAW HEARD.

A Joint Recital by Soprano and Baritone in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli and William Hinshaw, both singers well known in New York, joined their forces in a recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, where a large audience heard them. Their programme was somewhat curiously assorted. Both have sung in opera, and they were heard in a number of operatic airs, singly and together, and then in songs. But neither seemed to be in as good voice as they have been on other occasions. Mme. Jomelli's voice had much of its power and vibrancy, but some of its upper tones were not as clear or as freely produced as they have been, and there were moments when its beautiful quality failed her. The same was true of Mr. Hinshaw, for there were times when his fine voice did not completely respond to his demands upon it. There was much, however, in the singing of both that gave pleasure.

Together they sang the duet, "La ci darem la Mano," from "Don Giovanni"; "Donte de la Lumière," from Thomas's "Hamlet," and "Mira di acerbe Lagrime," from "Il Trovatore." Mr. Hinshaw would have done better to leave "Largo al Factotum," from "The Barber of Seville," to Italian singers who are more at home in it, and can compass its volubility with more ease. He sang with dramatic effect a song by Van Eyken, "Schmied Schmerz," and "Drei Wander," by Herman; and in such songs he was at his best. His excellent diction was one of the notable features of his singing. In the air "Depins le Jour," from Charpentier's "Louise," Mme. Jomelli gave much of the searching effect that belongs to it. She also sang songs by Debussy with evident sympathy. Both also gave a group in English.

Richard Hagemann was to accompany the singers at the piano, but Mr. Hinshaw announced that he had been detained by rehearsal at the ooera, and at short notice Harold Smith had been secured to fill that office, which he did with credit.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Five Singers Please in Verdi Programme—Amato Heard in German.

At the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night a Verdi programme was given. The soloists were Anna Case, Sophie Braslau, Pasquale Amato, Italo Cristalli, and Paul Althouse. Richard Hageman conducted. There was a very large audience. Mr. Amato's numbers were the aria "Oh de' verd' anni miei," from "Rigoletto," and "Eri tu," from "Un Ballo In Maschera." He surprised some of his hearers by singing as an encore for the first number Schumann's "Widmung," with enunciation of the text that would have done credit to a native German.

Miss Case's numbers were "Ah, fors e lui," from "La Traviata," and "Care nome" from Rigoletto." In the former number she won tumultuous applause for a long-sustained high E-flat in the final cadence. Mr. Cristalli sang two arias from "Rigoletto," and Miss Braslau "Stride la vampa," from "Il Trovatore." Paul Althouse's solo number was "Celeste Aida," and the concert concluded with the singing of the quartet from "Rigoletto" by Misses Case and Braslau and Messrs. Cristalli and Amato.

ISIDORE E. GIMBEL WEDS.

Merchants' Cousin Marries Miss Isenberg at Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28.—Isidore E. Gimbel, formerly of New York, a cousin of Jacob Gimbel of Philadelphia, Senior partner of Gimbel Brothers of New York and Philadelphia, and Miss Jeanette Isenberg, were married in the Hotel Kimball to-night. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Fannie Isenberg of Holyoke and the bridegroom the son of Mrs. Babetta Gimbel of Landau, Germany. Jacob Gimbel of Philadelphia was toastmaster at the wedding banquet. More than 200 telegrams and cablegrams of congratulation were received. Mr. and Mrs. Gimbel will live in Springfield.

Mrs. Gorman's Dancing Tea.

Mrs. George A. Gorman and Miss Gertrude Gorman gave a dancing tea on Saturday afternoon at their residence, 226 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Gorman and her daughter had receiving with them the Misses Christine Taylor, Jessie Costello, Frances Buck of Philadelphia, and Frances Hawke.

Mrs. Potts's Dance at Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, who are spending the Winter at their Lakewood home, will give a dance at the Country Club there on Jan. 3. A number of New York people are going down for it. Mrs. Potts will have a house party over the dance and many of the guests will put up at the Country Club.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Holbrook Blinn and the Princess Theatre company has been engaged by a club in Philadelphia for a special performance on a Sunday night early next month. The Princess organization will be taken to Philadelphia by special train and will return here the same night.

Harrison Ford has been engaged by Phil F. Nash to succeed Ramsey Wallace as leading man of the Keith Harlem Opera House stock company. He has been playing the principal parts in the stock company at Richmond, Va. His first appearance here will be in "The Girl and the Pennant" on Monday.

Announcement is made by the Longacre Theatre management that the story of "Lola," the new Robert W. Chambers's musical comedy, begins with the rise of the curtain, and that the premiere this evening is to begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock. The final dress rehearsal under the direction of Ben Teal took place yesterday.

The Ariel Club of Asbury Park has purchased fifty-two tickets for next Saturday's matinee of "The Strange Woman," and the Century Club of New York, also a women's organization, has engaged 100 seats for the Wednesday matinee, Jan. 7. The fiftieth performance in New York will be given tomorrow night.

"Don't Weaken," the Walter Hackett comedy, which the William A. Brady and George Broadhurst company will present in New York early in January, will have its out-of-town premiere te-night in Mr. Brady's playhouse in Wilmington, Del.

Edith Wynne Matthison will be seen in a new American drama in New York the middle of January. The play, by Margaret Turnbull, is called "The Deadlock."

The first presentation of "The Whirl of the World," the new Winter Garden entertainment, will take place at Harmanus Bleecker Hall in Albany on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. The production will come to New York direct from Albany and will have its premiere at the Winter Garden later the same week.

Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress, will be seen this week at the Comedy Theatre in "Electra," which will be offered in one act occupying about fifty minutes. Instead of appearing before the "The Marriage Game," as was the case last week, Mimi Aguglia's performance will follow the other offering.

Margaret Romaine has been engaged for the title role of "The Midnight Girl," which is now in rehearsal, and which is shortly to be seen at a Broadway Theatre, under the management of the Shuberts. Miss Romaine is a sister of Hazel Dawn.

Percy Mackaye, author of "A Thousand Years Ago," the new drama which is to have its premiere in New York on Jan. 6, gave a special lecture on the drama in Providence last evening.

MORE VICE FILMS ARE WITHDRAWN

Bijou Theatre, Expecting Adverse Decision To-day, to Substitute Foreign Pictures.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD

Sociological Fund Retains John B. Stanchfield to Fight for Raided Movies—Gavegan's Opinion.

Expecting to see the temporary restraining order, which has prevented the police from interfering with the white slave moving pictures at the Bijou Theatre since the raid on that house last week, vacated when the injunction proceedings are heard by Supreme Court Justice Gavegan to-day, the management of the theatre last night announced that a European set of white slave films would be substituted this afternoon for the pictures raided by the police. The new pictures, the management believes, will not be objected to by the authorities.

The Park Theatre on Saturday gave up the battle against the police and is now showing a moving picture play made from a racing drama.

The Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, the organization which produced the play "Damaged Goods" and has been preparing to present another play along the same lines called "The Guilty Man," is determined, however, to keep up the fight for the presentation of the white slave pictures and at a meeting yesterday agreed to retain John B. Stanchfield to fight the police opposition. The following statement was given out by Frederic H. Robinson, President of the Fund, last night:

"We have made up our minds to determine once and for all time, whether or not the police of New York may constitute themselves the judges and censors in our community, and condemn as salacious, a performance which brilliant minds in every phase of public life to-day—writers, judges, physicians, sociologists and others who stand for responsible, serious thought—have indorsed as a correct portrayal and as a means of arousing public sentiment to a degree which would awaken the sluggish and the unconcerned to the extent of crushing out the white slave traffic.

Fighting for the Future.

"We are fighting for the future as well as for the present, since it is the purpose of the Sociological Fund to continue lending its indorsement and cooperating with any new movement or idea which has for its aim the bettering of social conditions, and the elevating of humanity.

"We are particularly anxious to ascertain the legal status of the case, in view of the fact that "The House of Bondage," which was raided when produced in the Bronx, will reopen on Broadway on Jan. 12 under our auspices.

"There will be a tremendous mass meeting held some night this week to protest against the action of the police, and to indorse the pictures. The meeting will be held under the chairmanship of Norman Hapgood, who will be the opening speaker. The audience will also be addressed by Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Dr. James P. Warbasse, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and others whose names will be announced later.

"We are fighting for a principle—a great principle—and believe that the outcome of the battle will take its place in history as one of the hardest fights which has ever been fought in defense of an idea."

In announcing a change in the films the management of the Bijou did so feeling sure that Justice Gavegan would not reverse his decision of last Saturday, when he refused to grant any further relief to the management of the Park Theatre.

Justice Gavegan's Decision.

"Some of the films," said Justice Gavegan in his decision in the Park Theatre case, "depicts scenes supposed to be enacted in a resort where women are subjected to involuntary degradation. As it is well known that to maintain such a place is of itself a criminal offense, I am unable to perceive why the public exhibition for money of scenes supposed to transpire therein should be entitled to the protection of a court of equity.

"It is contended by the plaintiff in affidavits furnished by disinterested individuals whose sensitive is not within the province of this court, and to question that the pictures contain a great moral lesson to fathers and mothers calculated to impress upon their minds the urgent need of protecting their daughters from the influence of evil associations.

"The answer to this is that the exhibition has not been confined to fathers and mothers; that there is no evidence before me that the owners thereof propose or desire to so confine it, and that the evidence shows they are conducting the enterprise not for the uplift of public morals but for private gain.

"It might be possible to find individuals of such morbid curiosity that they would be willing to pay an admission price to see the inside workings of a sewer, and others of such avaricious enterprise that they would be ready to capitalize such morbid curiosity and furnish the exhibition for a price, and still others, among the well meaning and unwary who would lend their sanction and privilege to the latter, but the existence of such an exhibition by its horrible example might tend to improve the habits of cleanliness of some in the audience and that the public ought to know about it in any event. If the illustration is disagreeable it is no more so than the facts with which I have to deal."

Justice Gavegan expressed "doubt if the owners of the plaintiff corporation would have had the audacity to undertake the public display of certain revolting details contained in the exhibition if it were not for the general discredit in which they evidently but erroneously believe the police to be held in this city."

The court then continued:

"The police as a body are entitled to, and I believe have, the confidence of the community at large, notwithstanding the reflections now and then cast upon them by the conduct of some of their unworthy members. It would be equally unjust to stigmatize theatrical managers as a class because of exhibitions of depravity and inordinate greed for gain on the part of some of its members."

Justice Gavegan said he had been unable to find a single case of police interference with such productions which was not justified, and that if persons engaged in licensed callings chose to defy license and run afoul of the penal law they will be relegated by a court of equity to the tribunal where such matters belong. The court concludes:

"The exhibition in question, or at least parts of it, tend to deprave and corrupt the morals of those whose minds are open to such influences, and therefore the application for an injunction is denied."

Benefit Dance for Kindergarten.

In aid of the Free Kindergarten maintained at 48 Henry Street a subscription dance will be given on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, in the Plaza ballroom by the Anne Brown Alumnae Association, which maintains the kindergarten. This charity was established by graduates of the school conducted for many years at 715 Fifth Avenue by Miss Anne Brown. The patronesses of the ball are Mrs. Harrison K. Bird, Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpin, Mrs. Sterling S. Beardsley, Mrs. Ira A. Kipp, Jr., Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. Bertha Bidwell Brown, Mrs. Thomas J. Gaines, Mrs. F. Warren Pearl, Mrs. Charles D. Sinclair, Mrs. William S. Gould, Mrs. Charles Snow Kellogg, Mrs. Joseph W. Schenck, and the Misses Susan W. Adams, Mabel Pollfou, Mabel Sheffield, and Mabel Long.

Miss Grant's Opera Recital.

Miss Amy Grant gave the first of a series of opera recitals at her studio, 78 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday. The remaining dates are Jan. 11 and 25, Feb. 8 and 22, March 8 and 22, and April 5 and 19. Her repertory includes "Julien," "Die Götterdämmerung," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Louise," "L'Amore Medico," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Tosca," "Pelleas and Melisande," and "L'Amore dei tre Re."

Rare old books, prints and pamphlets found in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS every Sunday.—Adv.

LINDSEY HERE WITH BRIDE.

Founder of Juvenile Courts Married Miss Brevoort in Chicago on Dec. 20.

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey of Denver, who presides over the Juvenile Court of that city, known the world over for his reforms among juvenile delinquents, is in town with his bride, who was Miss Henrietta Brevoort, stepdaughter of Dr. J. F. Clippert of Detroit, Mich. They were married on Dec. 20 at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill. They are stopping at the Imperial Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street.

Judge Lindsey met his wife for the first time last May at the sanitarium of Dr. J. H. Kellogg at Battle Creek, Mich., where they were both patients. Judge Lindsey said yesterday that after fighting for ten years the corrupt politicians of his State he found himself much run down in health, and went to the sanitarium on the advice of his physician, as at the time he was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. He spent two months at the sanitarium. On recovering his health he returned to Denver and plunged again into his work. He and Miss Brevoort corresponded, and last September she came to this city to study art and interior decorating. Judge Lindsey expected to meet her here in the Christmas holidays, when he had arranged to deliver a lecture before the Political Equality League.

But Miss Brevoort accepted a place with a Chicago art firm, and left for that city on Dec. 15. So instead of coming directly here as he had planned, Judge Lindsey went to Chicago. There they were married.

Judge Lindsey said that he had come to this city to deliver some lectures, and to interest theatrical managers and others in a plan he had devised to protect stage children.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the subject of children on the stage has many features that make it a problem so different from that of the factory child that it calls for different legislation. I have never known a factory or sweatshop child that was anxious to do its work. I have never known a stage child that didn't find a great delight in its part.

"I would have the Legislatures of as many States as possible—even if only of three or four States—pass a law modeled after or somewhat more stringent even than the present Colorado law relating to stage children. The law should provide that some such authority as the Juvenile Court should grant permits for stage children upon such conditions as the court saw fit to impose for safeguarding the moral and physical health of the child, compliance with these conditions to be obtained by bond to be given by the managers, in a sum of not less than $2,000.

"The conditions should provide that the court should inquire into the salary paid children, with the right to adjust it if it appeared to be unfair, and if the parents were living from the child's earnings or are irresponsible, that a proper guardian should be appointed for the child, to receive and invest the child's compensation; that at least one of the parents, preferably the mother, should accompany the child as guardian, and that if the mother was not competent to teach the lessons ordinarily given in the grammar grades that a tutor or teacher be furnished, and that performances be so regulated that the child should have at least two hours' schooling a day. I see no reason why Congress should not pass a national law for the protection of stage children."

MRS. MORRIS GIVES TEA.

Her Apartment Transformed Into a Lighted Woodland.

Mrs. Robert C. Morris of 767 Fifth Avenue gave a holiday tea yesterday. The walls of her apartment were concealed by thicket-like decorations of greens, and a huge Christmas tree gleaming with colored lights was placed at one end of the suite. The effect was that of entering a lighted woodland. About fifty guests came in for tea.

Mrs. Morris will give a small theatre party on New Year's Eve, a dinner and supper at the Ritz-Carlton preceding and following the party to the play.

Paul V. Masters Dies.

Paul V. Masters, a well-known Staten Islander, died yesterday at his home, 80 Harbor Road, Mariner Harbor, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Masters, who was a native of Hackensack, had lived on Staten Island for sixty-one years. He had held many public offices prior to the consolidation, including the office of Justice of the Peace of Northfield and Excise Commissioner of Richmond County. At the time of his death preparations were in progress for a celebration of his fiftieth wedding anniversary, which was to have taken place on Wednesday.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. A. C. PARLIN, wife of Dr. Parlin, Supervisor of the State Hospital at Middletown, N. Y., died there on Saturday. She was Superintendent of the women's department in the hospital.

Capt. GEORGE W. COLBY, who for many years was engaged in the steamship and towing business and recently was commander of the steamer City of Rockland of the Eastern Steamship Company, died on Saturday at Bath, Me., aged 66 years.

Gen. NICHOLAS IVANOVICH GRODEKOFF, formerly Russian Military Commander in Chief in the Far East, died on Saturday in St. Petersburg. He assisted Gen. Skobeleff in the conquest of Turkestan.

Sir JOSIAH PIERCE, the last survivor of the class of 1846 at Bowdoin College and Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg from 1855 to 1858, died on Saturday at Hanover, Germany, aged 86 years.

FELIX C. ROSSI-DIEHL, teacher in Public School 23, Manhattan, died on Saturday at the home of his father, Conrad Rossi-Diehl, Hawthorne Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., aged 36 years.

MABEL K. BRADLEY, wife of Henry H. Bradley, cotton cloth broker, 66 Leonard Street, died on Saturday, at her home, 111 Clark Street, Glen Ridge, N. J., aged 40 years.

MARY HACKETT COOK of 244 Riverside Drive, wife of Dr. S. G. Cook, formerly Chief of the Board of Police Surgeons, died on Saturday in St. Vincent's Hospital, aged 67 years.

FREDERICK C. PFEIFFELMANN, a veteran of the Civil War and retired piano maker, died on Friday at his home, 1,278 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

WOLF WORTIS, a Russian composer of religious music, died on Saturday of paralysis at his home, 4 Hope Street, Brooklyn, aged 85 years.

JAMES O'CONNOR, a retired contractor, is dead at his home, 725 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

JOHN T. WHEELER, Civil War veteran and retired policeman, died on Saturday at his home, Greyatona Park, Newton, N. J., aged 72 years.

HENRY SNEEBERY, traveling salesman for the D. S. Walton Co., is dead at his home, 39 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bath Beach.

JAMES S. PRYOR, retired Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died on Friday at his home, 401 Enfield Street, Richmond Hill, aged 46 years.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, a tailor, died on Friday at his home, 242 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

LAURENCE MOONEY, of the Bradley Construction Company, died on Saturday at his home, 279 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

EDWARD A. HARTNETT, foreman of the engraving department of the Butterick Publishing Company, died on Friday at his home, 218 East Ninth Street, Flatbush, aged 39 years.

JOHN JAYMOORE, Superintendent of the Long Island City Concrete Works, died yesterday at his home, Oliver and Third Streets, Long Island City, aged 40 years.

WILLIAM STENDAL, watchmaker and jeweler, is dead at his home, 265 Warren Street Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

FRANCIS A. FEGYVERESI, a milk dealer in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 936 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

EDWARD E. FLYNT, engaged in soapstone quarrying, died on Saturday at his home, 16 Matthews Place, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

FRANK D'AMATO, banker and contractor in Jersey City, died on Friday of blood poisoning at Roosevelt Hospital, aged 50 years. His family resides at 24 Clifton Place, Jersey City.

KATHERINE M. HEITMANN, wife of John Heitmann, a grocer, died on Saturday at her home, 38 Grand Street, Jamaica, L. I., aged 46 years.

JAMES T. WHYTE, wholesale grocer, died on Saturday at his home, 500 West 145th Street, aged 58 years.

Dr. HOWARD B. REED of Seabright, died on Saturday in the Neurological Institute, 149 East Sixty-seventh Street, following an operation at the base of the brain, aged 29 years.

ANNA E. PARET, widow of Henry Paret, head of the firm of John & Henry Paret, died on Saturday of apoplexy at her home, 101 West Eighty-fifth Street, aged 78 years. She was the daughter of Dr. Jahial Parmly, who was a dentist here in 1840, and is said to have invented the furnace for the manufacture of porcelain teeth.

THOMAS G. WINSOR, widely known in Marine circles as general manager of the Boston Towboat Company, died in that city yesterday.

JAMES WHITEHEAD RAYNOR, a lawyer in the Produce Exchange Building, died yesterday at the age of 79 years, at his residence in Yonkers.

GAYNOR MEMORIAL FUND IS NOW $7,336

Mayor Kline Calls for Gifts to Complete the Brooklyn Bridge Plans.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

500 Children Give $5 and Newsdealers' Association $25—Certificates for Contributors.

The Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association, which is planning to have the citizens of the city erect a suitable memorial to the late Mayor, announced yesterday its first list of subscriptions. The contributions which have been sent in to James Speyer, Treasurer of the association, amount to $7,336.80. Mayor Kline issued this announcement to the public:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor.

To the Public: Dec. 27, 1913.

The movement to erect a suitable memorial to the late William J. Gaynor by the citizens of this city has been permanently organized and is now launched. To-day the first list of subscriptions to this memorial is made public by the Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association. From this time forth the association proposes to proceed energetically with the collection of funds. I hope that the fund will be completed in a time so short that it will emphasize the great love and respect which the people of this city have for our late Mayor.

The association proposed to make its appeal to every class of people in the city. No Mayor the city ever had was more widely beloved than Mayor Gaynor, and it is proposed to give every man, woman, and child in this city an opportunity to express their affection and respect by contributions no matter how small. One contribution of $5, already received, was made up of pennies contributed by 500 children of the west side, and another contribution came from the organized newsdealers of this city, who always had a faithful champion in the late Mayor. The association is not seeking large contributions, but desires to have the memorial which it is to erect express as nearly as possible the love and affection of the many thousands of people in this city who were friends of Mayor Gaynor. An engraved certificate of membership in the Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association will be sent to every subscriber. Contributions should be sent to James Speyer, Treasurer of the Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association, 346 Fourth Avenue.

It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of memorial entrances to the Manhattan and Brooklyn ends of the Brooklyn Bridge. It was felt that the memorial should be related in some way to this bridge across which Mayor Gaynor walked daily for four years. Plans are already in preparation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the reconstruction by the city of both of these entrances to the bridge, and the memorial association is to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to have the plans so drawn as to give them a memorial character. If this plan is approved, which we feel confident it will be, the plans will be so drawn as to give space for the public memorial which is to be erected by the contributions of citizens. I trust that contributions to this fund will be sent speedily to James Speyer, the Treasurer, at 346 Fourth Avenue.

A. L. KLINE, Mayor.

This is the list of contributors:

A. L. Kline	$100	W. F. McCombs	25
Charles Steckler	100	George McAneny	25
Henry W. Taft	100	F. X. McQuade	25
F. B. Dalzell	100	Emanuel Gerli	25
T. F. Shonts	100	F. J. Arend	25
C. M. Depew	100	Paul Kirby	25
John D. Crimmins	100	H. A. Flurschelm	25
Henry R. Towne	100	Franklin Simon	25
J. A. Hearn & Son	100	Frank A. Zunina	25
W. H. Edwards	100	R. J. F. Schwarz	25
H. J. Greenhut	100	Friend	25
R. R. Appleton	100	I. L. Bamberger &	25
Andrew Carnegie	100	Sidney Lowenthal	25
Edward C. Blum	100	James Douglas	20
E. H. Outerbridge	100	Johnson Light. Co.	20
Gen. T. S. Clarkin	100	John Buckle	20
Andrew Freedman	100	Abraham Erlanger	20
James Speyer	100	Leo Schlesinger	10
A. R. Watson	100	James D. Bell	10
Herman Ridder	100	Isider Reis	10
William Berri	100	J. M. Francolini	10
Henry Clews	100	Geo. F. Linten	10
Robert R. Moore	100	Courtland Smith	10
Clarkson Cowl	100	R. T. Kearns	10
Michael Furst	100	William Shillaber	10
C. M. Higgins	100	Martin Lange	10
Seth Low	100	A. Heckscher	10
R. W. de Forest	100	Frank Bowles	10
John Claflin	100	C. L. Bernheimer	10
Isaac Guggenheim	100	J. Valensi	10
H. P. Davison	100	Front Drive Motor	10
F. D. Underwood	100	Co.	10
W. Vanderbilt	100	S. C. Chesebro	10
E. J. Berwind	100	R. R. Bowker	10
Frank L. Babbett	100	Lewis Warfield	5
Bradley Martin	100	J. Rabinowitz	5
S. J. Bloomingdale	100	J. L. Rosenbaum	5
Henry C. Frick	100	William R. Hale	5
George C. Boldt	100	John G. Moffatt	5
Jacob H. Schiff	100	G. W. Sherwell	5
Peter T. Barlow	100	Rev. Dr. A. Blum	5
W. C. Muschenheim	100	500 Children	5
J. Kohns	100	Abraham Weisman	5
Felix M. Warburg	100	F. C. Mersh	5
William J. Tully	100	Miss S. Dalton	5
Howard Carroll	100	R. J. Norris	5
M. J. Drummond	100	Alfred N. Nelson	5
E. M. Baruch	100	Mary E. Bailey	5
Miner C. Keith	100	C. N. C. Beakes	5
C. M. Smith	100	C. M. Smith	5
J. P. Morgan	100	James H. Anderson	5
George Ehret	100	Harman Brand	5
W. H. Englieh	100	B. J. Greenhut	5
J. B. Greenhut	100	Treasurer	2.30
S. L. Baldwin	100	Victor Harper	2
Judson G. Wall	50	Solid Cohen	2
John L. Cadwalder	50	J. J. Lambert	2
Morgan J. O'Brien	50	David W. Stern	2
Alfred Steckler	50	Joseph Orthof	2
Charles H. Sabin	50	H. Frankfield	1.50
Ralph Peters	50	Alice Roche	1
G. B. Cortelyou	50	B. W. Jacobson	1
F. A. Ringler Co.	50	Harry R. Goss	1
Elihu Root	30	Thomas J. Hines	1
R. F. Almirall	50	Samuel Slifkin	1
Warfield	50	W. Greenfield	1
Samuel Untermyer	50	Charles E. Bear	1
W. A. Prendergast	50	H. T. Hymann	1
Joseph Johnson	50	John Hosey	1
August Belmont	50	Edward Schmidt	1
M. Knoedler & Co.	50	S. M. Harris	1
W. C. Brown	50	Solomon Glucksman	1
Frank Mann	50	G. E. Niglutsch	1
W. M. Calder	25	Reuben Wilson	1
E. C. Schaefer	25	Joseph Keane	1
W. A. Marble	25	Ernest Bing	1
A. J. Bailey	25	S. J. Altschuler	1
John Adikes	25	C. A. H. Barr	1
John Aspegren	25	Hyman Berman	1
Thomas M. Mulry	25	William A. Brown	1
N. Y. Newsdealers	25	L. B. Schindler	
S. C. Mead	25	Shoe Co.	1
Charles D. Hilles	25	Michael Walpin	1
D. F. Malone	25		
L. J. Horowitz	25	Total	$7,336.80

The officers of the association are John Purroy Mitchel, Honorary Chairman; Ardolph L. Kline, Honorary President; Robert Adamson, Honorary Secretary; R. A. C. Smith, President; James Speyer, Treasurer; Frank Tucker, Assistant Treasurer; T. O. McGill, Executive Secretary; James Matthews, Secretary.

A. L. BURT DEAD.

Publisher Passes Away In Brooklyn in His 72d Year.

A. L. Burt, the publisher, died yesterday at the age of 71 years at his residence, 178 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Burt was born at Belchertown, Mass., and educated in the public schools there. He started to work in a grocery store and later became a traveling salesman. When he was traveling more than thirty years ago for a leather goods house in Hartford, Conn., he conceived the plan of becoming a publisher. His first book was a small dictionary, intended for use as a premium by mail order houses. The dictionary was followed by other books for mail order houses, such as "Law Without Lawyers," "Household Recipes," "Useful Knowledge," and "The Family Physician."

After his earlier ventures in publishing had proved successful, Mr. Burt took a bolder step, and in 1890 began publishing cloth-bound standard works. He was a pioneer in this country in the field of printing the classics at popular prices.

After founding the A. L. Burt Company, now at 52 Duane Street, Mr. Burt published books of every description, cloth-bound and paper-bound, from encyclopedias to the lightest juvenile fiction. Mr. Burt had been for many years a Trustee of the Plymouth Church in Orange Street, Brooklyn. He left a wife, Sarah H. F. Burt, and three sons, Harry P., Frederick A., and Edward F. Burt.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
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Representatives of Many Creeds Read Scriptures and Speak at the First Service.

TO BE OPEN EVERY EVENING

Miss Knopf Will Support the New Movement to Present Every Form of Belief.

Founded on a belief in the possibility of unity, not only among Christian peoples, but of a worldwide unity among all religions, the Daily Temple, at 35 East Thirty-second Street, was opened last night with the reading of passages from the Christian, Hebrew, Brahman, Mohammedan, Buddhist, and Confucian Scriptures by representatives of each faith. The little temple, which was recently remodeled, was filled when the evening's service began, and many persons, unable to find standing room, were turned away.

The selections from the Brahman Scriptures were read by Swami Bodhananda. Weved Eyoub, a Mohammedan student at Columbia, read a few passages from the Koran. Some of the tenets of Confucianism were presented by W. T. Wei, and M. Ashorye read several selections from the teachings of Buddha. Passages from the Talmud, which were to have been read by Felix Kauffman, and selections from the Bible were read by Mrs. H. H. Creighton. The imposing features of these Scriptures were then discussed by Prof. Carl A. Bjerregaard, Librarian of the New York Public Library, who defined the characteristics of the "teachers" by whom the scriptures had been left.

The purposes of the Daily Temple were then discussed by Miss Elizabeth Knopf, who organized the Daily Temple movement, which she has announced she will support herself rather than ask for contributions. Miss Knopf said in part:

"The Daily Temple is an idea that has grown from a realization of the extreme difficulty of living the spiritual life without constant stimulus in a time and country where so much stress is laid on achievement in the realm of the material. The Daily Temple comes as a nightly meeting place for the hordes of working girls in the shops or elsewhere who cannot afford the theatre, for the richer young women and girls who sit around and wait for something exciting to happen; for the lonely women in hotels and boar

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In this simple interpretation of the provisions of the law affecting bond holders we have tried to tell the average man briefly just what he should do to comply with the law. We will enclose this Digest with our general bond circular for the month of December.

The circular contains a carefully selected list of bonds free from the normal 1% Income Tax and yielding from 4½% to 6%.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Of paramount importance among the events of last week was the enactment of the new currency and banking law. This is a measure which is bound to have influence of the greatest importance long after most, if not all, of the other matters which were discussed last week have ceased to be factors of any great consequence. The news that the Owen-Glass bill had been signed was received with expressions of satisfaction countrywide. It undoubtedly contributed in no small measure to the improvement in sentiment which in one direction has found reflection on the Stock Exchange, but which in a broader field has been manifested in the hopeful views which have been expressed by bankers and business men in many parts of the country. Those who have been doubtful about the practical working of the law which has now been put on the statute books have refrained from repeating the criticism of the measure which they voiced so freely while its provisions were still under consideration. This they have done, no doubt, in response to the feeling that the time for criticism of the bill had passed and that, so far as possible, all should join in the effort to make the new law as successful as possible. But in addition to this there has no doubt been a change of sentiment, at least in some quarters, regarding the effect which the law will exert. The measure is not a perfect one, but it is a very long step in the right direction—so long a step, indeed, that it is entirely reasonable to assume that it will not be difficult to obtain amendments designed to make the law more workable whenever experience shows that changes are needed. The main principles of currency reform have been accepted by the country in this law and what at times have seemed insurmountable obstacles in the way of genuine improvement in our banking and currency system have been overcome. The rest may, with a good deal of confidence, be left to the future. Unexpected problems may arise under the new law which will require firm and indulgent handling, but that will not be difficult if the board which is to be charged with the direction of the scheme is made up of the right sort of men. The appointments which the President has to make under the authority conferred by the Federal Reserve act will be of vast importance to the country as a whole, for the machine which has been created is a powerful one, which must be fairly and discreetly operated if trouble is to be avoided.

The fact that the successful conclusion of the long struggle for a new banking law has been greeted with something like enthusiasm in the stock market rather belies the belief that one of the results would be a lessening of the financial power of this city. It is difficult to see how any beneficent power which has been swayed in the financial world by New York can be lessened by any measure which will benefit the community at large. On the contrary, it would appear that new opportunities will be presented under the system provided for in the new law, and it is fair to assume that the opportunities offered will not be allowed to slip by. Much was said during the discussion of the bill of the possible curtailment of Stock Exchange credits under the new system, but it is plain from the action of the stock market that there is no real fear that there will be a scarcity of funds for employment in the stock market as a result of its adoption. Quite possibly it will have the effect of lessening the undue advantage which Stock Exchange speculations has at times enjoyed in the matter of interest rates, when resort has been had to the call loan market. But that will by no means be an unmixed evil. Vast sums have been kept in the New York call money market because that has been the most liquid form of investment for bank funds. Under the new system, when it has been established in thorough working order, commercial paper will be an even more liquid asset than Stock Exchange loans, for it will be entitled to the privilege of rediscount at the central institution, whereas no such privilege will attach to loans made on Stock Exchange collateral. The effect of this may very well be to bring up the rates on Stock Exchange loans while tending to bring down the rates on commercial paper, a readjustment which can have only good results, so far as can be judged in advance of the actual application of a change so important. But this is far different from saying that money will not be freely available to the Stock Exchange. The doing away with any speculation in securities which cannot bear the burden of an interest rate approximating that which merchants have to pay on the funds which they borrow can hardly prove a serious loss to the community. It is not an overhopeful view to take that any loss in deposits which the New York banks may suffer as a result of the withdrawal of reserves now deposited here will speedily be made up by the normal growth of other banking business under the freer working of the banking facilities of the country, which will be assured by the new system—a freer working which must redound to the advantage of all business.

It happened that with the passing of the Currency bill to its final stages the country was given reassurance on a question which had been causing a good deal of misgiving in some quarters. The Administration, in making known its desire that the Sherman law be enforced with as little litigation as possible, showed that an opportunity was open to concerns against which action under the Sherman law had been begun, or were proposed, to escape further inconvenience on this score by a voluntary readjustment of their affairs. Following the announcement of the settlement between the Government and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, rumor busied itself with the names of many railroad and industrial corporations which were said to be seeking an understanding with the Department of Justice. In some of these cases information was so specific as to indicate that announcement of settlements in their cases will be forthcoming soon. Among the companies mentioned, however, there are some which have planned no settlement out of court. The United States Steel Corporation was one of the concerns which, it was said, would undertake voluntarily to readjust its status, but so far as could be learned the Steel Corporation has decided on no such course. It continues to express confidence in its position, and in the outcome of the suit which the Government brought against it, the trial of which is now nearing an end. It has, of course, to be borne in mind that voluntary agreements with the Department of Justice really do not settle the questions involved in these suits. A decision by the courts upholding or condemning the position of the Steel Corporation, for instance, would go much further to settle the working of the Sherman law than any number of agreements privately reached with the Department of Justice. But there is presented in each such case the practical question whether the chances against the company are sufficiently great to warrant surrender without a struggle in the courts. Under the circumstances the chances seem to be that some of the important cases will go to trial, while a number will be adjusted without further litigation.

The mere fact that the Government is anxious to avoid litigation wherever possible is in itself reassuring. If events bear out the advices which came from Washington at the close of the week that the President is desirous of having Congress confine its deliberations to a relatively short session, with a minimum of new legislation bearing on business questions, further relief will be afforded. None of these things in themselves can immediately change underlying economic conditions, but the fear of unwise legislation and of harassing litigation would undoubtedly accentuate the recession in trade which has for some time been underway, while the removal of such fears will increase the probability of early revival.

Many signs have been afforded of a decline in commercial activity, but in our foreign trade, at least, the pace continues to be a rapid one. It is true that the country's imports and exports for November fell below the exceptional figures of November last year, but with that exception they were the largest for the month in the history of the country, and the credit merchandise balance in our favor was again very large. Our strong position in international trade is one of the striking facts which call for attention in connection with the general business outlook in this country, particularly inasmuch as our foreign trade reflects none of the adverse influence which some felt would flow from the change in the country's tariff policy. Our trade position would stand us in good stead did necessity appear for our drawing gold from abroad to strengthen bank reserves, but of that there is no need at the moment. We are going to the end of the year in an altogether comfortable money market, with some pretty clear indications that money will grow still easier in the early weeks of the new year. The vast amount of new capital issues awaiting a market and uncertainty as to just how the transfer of reserves required by the new currency law will affect the immediate position of the banks will, of course, exert influence, but they will hardly entirely offset the downward tendency in money which is normal in January.

LONDON QUIET, BUT HOPEFUL.

Approaching Account Halts Resumption—Cheaper Money Near.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Very little was doing in the stock markets the past week, the holidays preceding the close of the nineteen-day settlement, stifling activity. Such transactions as were reported consisted either of investment orders, mostly in scrip of recent gilt-edged issues, or in covering purchases of bears.

The week, although quiet, has been of considerable interest because it brought a decided change in sentiment, and the City has become distinctly more hopeful, realizing that money will be cheaper with the new year and that it will continue.

But the main cause of the better tendency was the change reported from Wall Street. The market would probably have responded more readily to the better general outlook but for the hesitancy of the Paris Bourse.

PARIS LAGS, THEN RECOVERS.

Bourse Is Stimulated by Wall Street and Rise in Rio Tintos.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Business on the Bourse at the opening of the week was almost at a standstill, and there was general depression. Professional and public transactions were conspicuous by their absence. Midweek brought a stimulus, on account of the strong activity of Wall Street, particularly affecting coppers, which had a cheering influence on all sections. The passage of the Currency bill was also regarded as a significant improvement in trade conditions.

Pending a definite pronouncement by the Government regarding the big loan, also the future taxation of French rentes, the Bourse will remain unsettled.

In the general stream of liquidation at the opening rentes declined half a point, which they regained in the general steadying influence from New York. Mexicans slumped badly, but Nationals remained at 17 points, on Huerta's decree concerning bank holidays.

Rio Tintos declined 7 on Monday. Since then the salient feature of the week was their rallying 13 points on Tuesday and 7 on Wednesday, while on further encouraging American reports they went up 21 more at the close, putting the entire market in a more hopeful frame of mind for next week.

STANDSTILL IN BERLIN.

Due to Holidays and Operation of New Army Taxes Jan. 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The four days on which the Berlin Boerse was open for business last week were distinguished by an almost complete inactivity.

The holidays alone were not responsible, but also the approach of New Year's Day, when investors must make out a declaration of the securities they own for the new army income taxes. The public hesitates to make any change in its holdings. The taxes will be assessed on the basis of quotations on Dec. 3 last.

Yesterday's close was still duller than the preceding days of the week. The depreciation of Canadian Pacifics especially contributed to the depression. Oriental stocks were the only ones to reveal a semblance of activity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Renewal Call. Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Dec. 22	2@3½	5 @5½	5 @5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 23	2@3½	4¾@5	4¾@5	4½@4¾
Dec. 24	2¾@4	4¾@5	4¾@5	4½@4¾
Dec. 26	3 @4	4¾@5	4½@5	4½@4¾
Dec. 27	4	4¾@5	4½@5	4½@4¾

Week's Range—On call, 3@4; renewal rate, 3¾; 60 days, 4¾@5½; 90 days, 4½@5¼; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 1½@12; renewal rate, 8; 60 days, 5¾@6½; 90 days, 5¾@6; six months, 5@5½.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3½@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@20; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@8; ninety days, 2½@7½; six months, 3@6¼.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Par Is.
Dec. 22	5	4¾	4½	3¾
Dec. 23	4 15-16	4 13-16	4½	3¾
Dec. 24	4 15-16	4 13-16	4½	3¾
Dec. 27	4 15-16	4 13-16	4½	3¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 12, 1913
Bank of Holland	3	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	5½	Nov. 27, 1913
Bank of Italy	5	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1913
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 0, 1906
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 12, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
Dec. 22	$4.8555	$4.8550	$4.8555	$4.81	$4.8595
Dec. 23	4.8555	4.8525	4.8535	4.8125	4.8585
Dec. 24	4.8525	4.8510	4.8510	4.8125	4.8500
Dec. 26	4.8510	4.85	4.8505	4.8125	4.85
Dec. 27	4.8565	4.8505	4.8505	4.8125	4.86

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.85@$4.8535; 60 days, $4.81@$4.8125; 90 days, $4.8500@4.85.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8550; 60 days, $4.8075@4.8120; 90 days, $4.8500@$4.8525.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8480@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8020@$4.8570; cable, $4.80@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8455@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8023@$4.8495; cable, $4.8515@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 22	Par	Par	*5c	*35c
Dec. 23	Par	Par	*10c	*35c
Dec. 24	Par	Par	*10c	*35c
Dec. 26	Par	*15c	*10c	*40c
Dec. 27	Par	*25c	*10c	*50c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C	Berlin. M. Pf.
Dec. 22	25 32	20 49½
Dec. 23	25 31½	20 49½
Dec. 24	25 33	20 50
Dec. 26	25 33	
Dec. 27	25 33	20 50

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Dec. 22	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
Dec. 23	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
Dec. 24	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
Dec. 27	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Dec. 22	6.45	20.00
Dec. 23	6.40	20.00
Dec. 24	6.40	18.00
Dec. 27	6.40	18.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Dec. 22	71 5-16	84f 97½c	75	89	86½
Dec. 23	71¾	85f 10c	75	89	86½
Dec. 24	71 15-16	85f 05c	75	89	86½
Dec. 26		85f 25c			
Dec. 27	71 15-16	85f 25c	75	89	86½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	97⅞	97⅝
Dec. 23	97⅝	97⅝
Dec. 24	97 11-16	97⅝
Dec. 26	97⅝	97⅝
Dec. 27	97¾	97¼
Week's range	97⅞	97¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	87⅜	87⅛	91½	90⅜	87⅞	87½
Dec. 23	87⅜	87⅛	91	90⅜	87⅝	87
Dec. 24	87⅞	87⅝	90⅞	90⅝	87⅝	87
Dec. 26	87⅜	87½	90⅝	90¼	87	86⅝
Dec. 27	87½	87¼	90¼	90	86½	86⅜
Week's range	88¼	87⅛	91⅜	90	87⅞	86⅝

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	69¾	68½	69½	68	68⅝	68⅛
Dec. 23	69⅜	68⅜	69⅜	68¼	68⅝	68⅛
Dec. 24	70	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅛	68¾
Dec. 26	69⅝	68½	69⅜	68½	68⅞	68¼
Dec. 27	68½	68⅛	68⅝	68¼	68¼	67¾
Week's range	70	68⅛	69⅝	68⅛	69¼	67¾

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	39½	39⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41	40⅞
Dec. 23	39⅜	38⅞	41½	41⅛	41⅛	40⅜
Dec. 24	38⅞	38⅜	41⅛	41¼	40⅞	40⅝
Dec. 26	38⅝	38⅛	41⅛	41	40⅛	40⅛
Dec. 27	38¾	38¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅜	39⅞
Week's range	39⅜	38¼	41¾	40⅜	41⅜	39⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	10.87	10.65	11.05	10.97
Dec. 23	10.65	10.62	11.00	10.97
Dec. 24	10.67	10.67	11.02	11.02
Dec. 26	10.67	10.62	11.02	10.97
Dec. 27	10.62	10.57	10.97	10.92
Weeks' range	10.67	10.57	11.05	10.92

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	10.80	10.77	11.10	11.07
Dec. 23	10.77	10.75	11.10	11.07
Dec. 24	10.80	10.75	11.12	11.07
Dec. 26	10.77	10.72	11.12	11.02
Dec. 27	10.72	10.67	11.02	10.97
Week's range	10.80	10.67	11.12	10.97

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	..	..	20.87	20.80
Dec. 23	20.50	20.45	20.90	20.80
Dec. 24	20.50	20.45	20.95	20.87
Dec. 26	20.42	20.32	20.85	20.77
Dec. 27	..	..	20.80	20.65
Week's range	20.50	20.32	20.95	20.65

COTTON

	Dec. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 22	12.18	12.01	12.19	11.99	12.17	11.98
Dec. 23	12.16	12.08	12.23	12.12	12.19	12.09
Dec. 24	12.28	12.11	12.34	12.16	12.29	12.18
Dec. 26	12.10	12.01	12.21	12.11	12.17	12.07
Dec. 27	12.19	12.18	12.35	12.18	12.30	12.18
W'k's rge.	12.28	12.01	12.85	11.99	12.30	11.98

1913 COAL OUTPUT LARGER.

This Despite Strikes, Ohio Floods, and Shortage of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. — Despite labor disturbances in Colorado, the interference of the Ohio floods last Spring and general complaint by the coal operators that they were unable to work their mines at full capacity because of shortages in the labor market, there was an increased production of coal in the United States in 1913 of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons, as compared with that of 1912.

According to the estimates made public to-night by Edward W. Parker, coal statistician of the Geological Survey, there will have been a total production of between 565,000,000 and 575,000,000 tons at the end of the present year. The increased output is said to be normal—"an index of the general industrial activity of the country."

"Coal mining, like all other industries in the Ohio Valley States, was seriously interfered with by the floods in that region during the Spring of 1913 and probably from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of coal would have been added to the year's output but for the great disaster," Mr. Parker asserts.

The decrease in the production of fuel oil in the mid-continent oil fields and the strike in Colorado, Mr. Parker says, has resulted in an increased output of coal in the Southwest and the Eastern States.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve decreased	£2,888,000
Notes reserved decreased	2,764,000
Notes in circulation increased	366,000
Public deposits increased	1,393,000
Other deposits increased	4,008,000
Government securities increased	5,000
Other securities increased	8,912,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.	1911. Marks.
Bullion	£33,098,465	£30,328,567	£32,438,162
Reserve	22,187,000	19,506,002	21,695,372
Notes res	21,134,000	18,471,890	20,989,325
Res. to Liab.	43¼%	38%	51½%
Circulation	29,361,000	29,272,565	29,192,750
Public dep.	9,421,000	12,455,572	10,330,850
Other dep.	42,072,000	39,059,033	44,791,819
Gov. secur.	11,198,000	13,034,568	15,271,185
Other secur.	35,930,000	36,781,501	41,914,475

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£33,098,465	£22,187,000	£35,930,000
1912	30,328,567	19,506,002	36,781,501
1911	32,438,162	21,695,372	41,914,475
1910	31,555,545	21,195,320	36,033,614
1909	33,432,021	22,798,716	31,208,504
1908	30,942,653	19,357,553	34,152,518
1907	30,745,846	18,681,596	33,034,844

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	43¼	1908	38½
1912	38	1907	40
1911	53½	1906	37½
1910	37½	1905	53⅜
1909	44¾	1904	37⅝

Bank of France.

	Increase. Francs
Gold holdings	*7,214,000
Silver holdings	*10,763,000
Notes in circulation	16,525,000
General deposits	*96,200,000
Bills discounted	54,225,000
Treasury deposits	200,975,000
Advances	5,650,000

*Decrease.

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,517,403,000	3,207,325,000	3,206,450,000
Silver	640,053,000	689,225,000	804,125,000
Circ'n	5,715,540,000	5,584,337,035	5,310,362,485
Gen. dep.	562,676,000	649,724,500	687,197,082
Bills dis.	1,528,437,000	1,718,155,885	1,397,183,441
Trs. dep.	993,363,000	237,107,758	283,870,766
Advces.	746,772,000	737,085,778	685,447,388

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows, in francs:

	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation
1910	3,288,700,000	827,225,000	5,151,983,675
1909	3,506,975,000	892,075,000	5,139,465,155
1908	3,488,775,000	858,550,000	4,934,540,000
1907	2,690,938,060	924,411,504	4,806,581,090

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand decreased	10,970,000
Gold and silver decreased	6,347,000
Notes in circulation increased	112,825,000
Treasury bills increased	4,707,000
Deposits increased	46,010,000
Loans decreased	8,408,000
Discounts increased	110,981,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows:

	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.	1911. Marks.
Gold and silver	1,486,682,000	1,036,340,000	1,057,460,000
Loans and discounts	1,065,617,000	1,744,020,000	1,457,860,000
Circulation	2,042,307,000	2,041,280,000	1,804,060,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,057,460,000 marks, in 1909, 1,001,540,000; in 1908, 983,700,000; in 1907, 1,059,060,000.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 27, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	B.-Am. Toh.	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼
400	B.-Am. T., new	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
215	Con. Rub. T.	40½	39	40	+ ½
10	Con. R. T. pf.	107	107	107	..
2	L. V. C. S. Co.	188	188	188	— 2
300	M. of Am., new	4	4	4	..
250	Max. Motors	2¼	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
580	M. M. 1st pf.	23¼	19½	22	+ 2¼
150	M. M. 2d pf.	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
1,500	*Mays Oil	18	17	17	..
100	N. Y. Transp.	5	5	5	+ 1
2,635	Pueblo S. & F.	2¼	2	2¾	+ ¼
3,200	Riker & Heg. Corp., new	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
1,900	Toh. Prod. pf.	84½	81½	83	— 1½
15,400	U. C. S., w. i.	96	94¾	94¾	— 6
150	U. S. L. & H.	5½	5	5	— ⅝
10	U. S. Light & H., new	25	25	25	— ½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Anglo-A. Oil.	24¼	24¼	24¼	— 1¼
4,400	A.-A. Oil, new	12½	12¾	12½	+ ¼
303	Atl. Refining	810	728	790	+59
225	Buckeye P. L.	169	163	168	+ 5½
125	Cont. Oil	225	213	225	+15
1,025	Ind. Pipe L.	139	136	139	+ 4
240	Nat. Transit	41	39½	41	+ 2
25	N. Y. Transit	328	326	326½	+ 2
890	Ohio Oil	147½	140	147	+ 7
335	Prairie O. & G.	437	422	430	+ 8
20	Solar Refin.	245	240	241	—6
135	Pierce Oil	55	38	48	..
40	S. O. of Neb.	405	380	405	..
1,726	S. O. of Cal.	272	250	267	+18
180	S. O. of Ind.	420	408	416	+10
1,257	S. O. of N. Y.	180	170	178	+ 8
395	S. O. of N. J.	402	397	402	+ 5
205	S. O. of Ky.	698	630	665	..
118	S. O. of Kan.	497	422	493	..
75	S. O. of Ohio	360	338	355	..
125	So. Penn. Oil	280	276	273	— 5
20	Swan & F. Co.	295	280	290	+10
505	Un. Tank L.	99½	85	92½	+ 6½
125	Vacuum Oil	198	190	197	+ 7
40	Wash. Oil	44	41	44	+ 3

RAILROAD.

7,250	Manhat. Tran.	1 11-16	1¼	1⅜	— ¼

MINING.

1,000	*Beaver Con.	32	31	32	..
425	Boston Mon.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	..
5,800	Braden Cop.	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
300	Brit. Col. C.	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
250	Buffalo M.	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
500	Butte & N. Y.	1	1	1	— ¼
8,000	*Canad'n G.-S.	13	10	12	— 2
7,800	*Caribou Cob.	69	65	68	— 1
900	Davis-D. Cop.	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	+1-16
700	*Ely Central	3	2	2	— 1
9,500	*Ely Con.	2	1	2	+ 1
525	First Nat. C.	3½	3	3½	+5-16
2,500	*Gold Hills C.	18	14½	18	..
1,100	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16	+1-16
195	Greene-C. new	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
200	Halifax T.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	..
7,450	*Jumbo Exten.	14	9	13½	+ 4½
1,600	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4 7-16	4⅛	+1-16
2,225	La Rose Con.	2 1-16	2	2 1-16	..
50	Mason V., new	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7,000	McKinley-D.	1 1-16	1	1	—1-16
1,800	*Nevada Hills	46	45	46	+ 1
100	N. Utah B.	41	41	41	..
2,200	Nip. Mines	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
400	Stand. S. L.	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
700	Stewart Min.	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
14,600	*Ton. Merger	53	50	52	+ 1
5,900	Tonopah Ext.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—9-32
2,850	T. M. of Nev.	7	6 5-16	7	+1-16
2,050	Tularosa	½	½	½	..
4,590	West E. Con.	1 5-16	1 7-32	1 5-16	+5-32
14,600	*West E. Ex.	5	4	5	..
800	Yukon Gold.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	+1-16

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$175,000	Can. P. 5% notes	101¼	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
1,000	Mason V. 6s.	60	60	60	..
280,000	N. Y. State 4s, w. i.	105¼	104 11-16	105¼	+ ⅝
10,000	West. P. 5s.	74½	74	74	— 5⅝

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½ Oct. 15
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47 May 16
..	30	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	32 Nov. 11
11⅜	10	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	5 May 18
..	..	Granby Consol.	7½ Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85 Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach	.. Oct. 8
..	25	N. O. M. & C. pf.	25 Sept. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½ Sept. 22
70	88	N.Y.C. & St.L. 2d pf.	85 Sept

Percy R. Pyne, 2d. Buell Hollister
I. Wistar Kendall Page Chapman

Pyne, Kendall & Hollister

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NEW LAW WILL TAKE CASH FROM NEW YORK

Close to $200,000,000 of the Deposits of Interior Banks Will Be Withdrawn.

In estimating the effect of the Federal Reserve act through the withdrawal of funds from the national banks in the next three years, Congressman Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio reached the conclusion that the banks in central reserve cities would have to return $108,000,000 to country banks and $170,000,000 to reserve city banks, a total of $278,000,000.

Mr. Bulkley's figures were based on the assumption that all the national banks entered the system and that each paid into the Federal Reserve Bank of its district the minimum amount that would meet the reserve requirements of the law. From his table and the reports of the national banks to the Controller of the Currency it is possible to estimate the sums that would be withdrawn from the principal banks of this city by other national banks during the same period on the same basis of calculation.

The total amount of national bank deposits held by the banks of this city is about $330,000,000, which is about 60 per cent. of the amount so held by all the central reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. Applying the same percentage to the amount to be withdrawn from all central reserve cities indicates that $167,000,000 will be withdrawn from the banks of this city. The withdrawals from each bank should correspond approximately with its proportion of such deposits held, and the accompanying table is made up on that basis.

For instance, the National City Bank has $47,000,000 of national bank deposits, or 14.3 per cent. of the entire $330,000,000 held in this city. If it has withdrawals of 14.3 per cent. of the entire amount to be withdrawn, it will lose $23,881,000.

The figures in the table are in round amounts that correspond only approximately with the actual figures. They are not intended to be accurate, but only to illustrate the effect of Mr. Bulkley's analysis on the leading individual banks in this city.

The amounts actually withdrawn are likely to be considerably larger than indicated because of the fact that while Chicago and St. Louis are central reserve cities, the same as New York, both keep reserve money here. St. Louis in addition keeps funds in Chicago, which keeps part of these in New York. The result is that instead of 60 per cent. of the withdrawals of the country and reserve city banks coming from New York, this city will probably bear indirectly a large share of the withdrawals from Chicago and St. Louis, which they will meet by drawing on New York.

Bank.	Total Deposits.	Deposits of National Bank Banks.	Per cent. of all National Bank Deposits Here ($330,000,000.)	Prospective Withdrawals (Total $167,000,000.)
Bank of New York	$28,000,000	$7,000,000	2.1	$3,507,000
Merchants' National	22,000,000	5,000,000	1.5	2,505,000
Mechanics' & Met.	69,000,000	12,000,000	3.6	6,012,000
National City	215,000,000	47,000,000	14.3	23,881,000
Chemical	82,000,000	4,000,000	1.2	2,004,000
American Exchange	61,000,000	13,000,000	3.9	6,513,000
Commerce	137,000,000	33,000,000	10.0	16,700,000
Hanover	105,000,000	33,000,000	10.0	16,700,000
Importers & Traders'	27,000,000	9,000,000	2.7	4,509,000
Park	105,000,000	34,000,000	10.0	16,700,000
Fourth	35,000,000	13,000,000	8.9	6,513,000
First	108,000,000	30,000,000	9.0	15,030,000
Irving	40,000,000	13,000,000	3.9	6,513,000
Chase	121,000,000	59,000,000	12.0	20,040,000
Seaboard	33,000,000	13,000,000	3.9	6,513,000
Liberty	28,000,000	7,000,000	2.1	3,507,000

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‖Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 27, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Sc 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	$65	$68
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$46	$48
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,115,800	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	74	75
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 6% notes '21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	$50,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'le L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s. '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Atl. & Syr. El. R. R. tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s. '35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Bal. Co. Wat. & El 5s. '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir., B., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
Do ref. ex 5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s.	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s. '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s. '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	70	75
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	111	111¾
Do 1st 5s. '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¾	107⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 13	55	65
Do 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do com.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	50	..
Do pref.	$40,000	..	..	.....	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. T. of N. J. 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	73½	74½
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '56	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½b	99b
El. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	23	27
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Ex. Spgs. W. L. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	20	23
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	69	72
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. 1st & ref. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	94
Gran. P. & E.	3,500,000	½	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. Ry. of B., B. Div. 5s, '31	4,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 rets.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	61
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	15	22
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	30	35
Do 1st l. r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	85½
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
K. C. El. 5s, '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	74	77
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	95	97
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,950,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	..
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,666,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr.	13,634,000	½	Q	Jan 2, 14	37	39
Do pf.	9,700,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	94	98
Musk'g G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	85	90
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do ref. 5s, '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
N. Y. West'r. LGt. 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	77
N. I. & Monti. Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	..	53
N. O. L. & P.	4,583,000	3	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	67	69
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	73½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	97
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,070,440	1½	Q	Sep 20, 13	102	103
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co.	5,200,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pf.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	65	68
Roch Ry. & Lt. tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s of '46.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	72
Rockld. L. & P. 5s.	605,000	3½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '16	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.	1,180,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90½	93
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
SciotoVal. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Sem. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do con 5s '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. con 5s, '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	80	92
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	80½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
So. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	½	S	Dec 1, 13	26	30
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4½s, '31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$61½	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Dec 15, 13	$24½	$26
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	56	59
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	77½	78½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	91
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½b	101b
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Utica & M'n'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	2½c	Q	Dec 1, 13	85	86
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	87	87½
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	79½	80

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. Quarterly dividend of 3% and 5% special payable on First Security Co. Jan. 2. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 3% extra payable Dec. 23. d—Incl. 5% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 27, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do 6% cum. pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	40½	50½
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	4	..	Jun 30, 12	35	45
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s. '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend. c—Including 1% extra.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	540	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	198	205
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Oct 31, 13	390	420
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Jun 30, 13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	190	200
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	590	625
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,225,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	167	173
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	135	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 14	285	..
Cit'z C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	182
City (Nat'l.)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	338	340
Cl. & H. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	150	166
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	5	S	Jan 1, 14	280	300
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	170	173
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	300	302
E. R. Nat. ($25)	270,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 14	4500	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 1, 14	910	925
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 14	165	170
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 13	225	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	132	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	380	410
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	490
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	..
Greenwich	500,000	5½c	Q	Jan 1, 14	260	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	620	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	270	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 14	485	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	600	625
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	320	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	305	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	240	255
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 11, 13	214	218
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	170	180
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	142	155
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	177	187
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	300	315
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	180	190
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	82	88
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	..
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	375	385
N. Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 13	850	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	160	167
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	230	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	347	350
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	225	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	425	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	395	420
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	..	120
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	185	200
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	110	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 13	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 13	285	295
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	450	500
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 13	570	610

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. b—Incl. 10% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 14	410	420
B'way Trust	1,200,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	140	158
Brooklyn	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 14	455	480
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 13	430	445
Central	3,000,000	20d	Q	Jan 2, 14	990	1000
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	130	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	78	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 13	440	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1075	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	205	220
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Dec 31, 13	510	520
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	4	S	Jul 15, 07	100	110
Hudson	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	137
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	575	..
Lew. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	140	150
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	115	122
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 13	340	360
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	150	155
Nassau	2,000,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	125	135
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 13	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 13	985	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Dec 1, 13	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 13	395	398
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 14	365	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 13	405	415
United States	2,000,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 14	1020	1040
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	345	365

b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 10% extra. e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913. f—Incl. 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	160	167
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 13	277	280
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	..	190
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	290	310
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	255	265
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	100	115
Firt. All'ce	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	270	275
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	515
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	330
Germ'la Life.	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	180	195
Home Fire.	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	390	395
Home Life.	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y's Mtg. Co	6,000,000	12	S	Dec 31, 13	180	185
M'h't'n Life	100,000	113	S	F. & A.	300	340
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 13	88	93
Nas. & Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Aug 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	162	165
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	150	160
N. Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	325
No. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1913	145	155
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	525	600
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5a	S	Jan 15, 14	110	120
St'y'r'nt ($100)	400,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	135
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	190	200
U. S. Life	264,000	3	S	J. & J.	90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 27

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 27	1,920,004	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 27	$10,469,000
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 20	1,503,414	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 20	11,390,500
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 28, 1912	734,437	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 28, 1912	6,273,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	82,399,907	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	494,993,420
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	130,690,246	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	670,110,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Alaska Gold Mines, Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ¶Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ‖Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. **On account of accumulated dividends. ††Including $1 extra.

Range for Year 1912 High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 27, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	110	Dec. 6	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	..	— ½	90	100	10
..	..	24⅝	Oct. 2	18	Nov. 22	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	21	22	21	21¾	..	+ ½	21⅜	21½	5,400
116	106½	0	Dec. 26	7⅝	Dec. 13	19,435,700	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	8¾	9	8¾	9	..	+ ⅞	8¾	9	1,800
..	..	42½	Dec. 5	40	Nov. 14	13,779,400	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	41⅜	42½	41⅜	42½	..	2	42¼	43	500
92¾	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅜	June 10	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	71¼	75⅛	70⅞	74½	75⅝	+ 2⅞	74½	74⅝	169,100
63⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	41¼	Sep. 5	18,330,900	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	44¼	..	44	47	.....
104½	98	99	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	89½	92	.....
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	19¾	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	23½	23¾	23½	23½	47¼	..	23	23⅞	600
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	74½	..	72¼	.....	.....
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	80¼	Oct. 27	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	99	93¼	99	100	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	127¾	Nov. 29	10,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	127¾	128	127¾	128	128	..	128	130	200
47⅝	11¾	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	28¾	31¼	28½	30¼	29	+ 1⅜	30½	30½	59,140
120¼	90⅝	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	88½	91	88½	91	115	+ 2⅜	90	90⅝	4,470
63⅜	49⅝	56⅝	Jan 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	⅞	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	44⅜	45¼	44¼	44⅞	54¼	+ ⅞	44¼	45⅜	2,100
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	113⅜	..	117	115	.....
60¾	30⅝	48¾	Jan. 6	33¼	July 2	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	..	..	38	38	100
84⅜	75½	78⅝	Jan. 2	60¾	June 28	20,533,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	60⅜	60¾	60¾	60¾	..	— ⅛	60⅝	61	200
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,000,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	25	..	..	..	..	75	..	73	110	.....
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	..	80	..	81	83½	.....
114	108¾	109½	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	105	..	100¼	103	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	37½	37½	37¼	37½	56¾	..	35⅝	38	400
89¼	95	98	May 6	92½	Sep. 2	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	92½	95	.....
220	160	166	Feb. 6	95	Dec. 18	18,600,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	104	104	104	104	170	+ 2	103	105	130
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	4	..	3¾	4½	.....
84	29	28¾	Feb. 10	15⅜	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	21½	22	21½	22	27	+ ¼	20	22	300
30⅜	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅜	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	23	24¼	23	23¼	10	+ ⅝	23⅜	23⅝	3,000
17⅞	9¼	12¾	Nov. 7	6¾	Dec. 13	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛	10	10½	300
43	30	33⅜	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1⅜	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	29	29	29	29	32½	+ ½	28	30	120
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	29⅝	31¼	29⅝	31¼	42	+ 1⅞	31	31½	1,600
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	98	98	97½	98	106⅜	..	96	98	210
19¼	4¾	13·	Jan 3	5¾	Oct. 21	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	12½	..	6	8¼	.....
60⅛	42	61½	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 21	8,838,900	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	42	42	42	42	60	— ⅜	43	47	300
81	66½	74⅜	Jan. 30	53½	June 10	30,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100	65	65¾	62¾	63⅝	110	+ 6¼	64⅜	64⅝	6,120
109⅝	102⅝	107	Feb. 7	87	June 6	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	98½	99⅞	98½	98⅝	105¼	+ 1⅝	98⅜	99¼	400
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	79¼	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	..	..	..	..	81½	..	80½	82½	.....
202¼	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	158	158	158	158	180¾	— 2	158	162	100
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940 300	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	..	100	..	104	100	101½	.....
44¾	26	40¼	Feb 3	25	June 9	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	27	28	.....
153½	113¼	118	Jan. 31	90⅞	Dec. 9	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	3	Q	Am Sugar Refining Co.	100	107¾	108	106	107¼	117	+ 1	107¼	107⅝	2,200
124	115¼	116⅝	Jan 28	110⅝	Mar. 3	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	113½	113½	113½	113½	116	+ 1	112	115	100
78	66	68¼	Jan 20	50	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	60	.....
140¾	137¾	140	Jan. 3	110	Dec. 15	344,613,200	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	122	123⅜	121½	123¼	141	+ ⅝	123	123⅛	16,638
82¼	24½	204⅜	Jan. 20	200	June 6	40,242,300	Dec. 1, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	245⅞	248½	245½	247½	275¾	— ½	245	247	700
100	102	106	Apr 26	98	July 18	1,208,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
105⅝	102½	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,709,800	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	102¼	103	102¼	103	103	+ 1½	102	103	450
23¼	9⅞	20	Jan. 4	9⅝	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	.....
21	18	23⅛	Sep. 27	15	Dec. 1	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	19¾	..	..	14½	18	.....
84½	70	82	Jan. 2	59	May 7	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	78	78	78	78	81⅜	— ½	75	77	210
41⅜	25⅛	32¼	Jan. 2	11⅞	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	A	Am Writing Paper pf.	100	14	14	14	14	21	+ 1½	14½	15	100
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅞	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.	25	34¾	36	34⅝	35⅞	39¼	+ 1¼	35⅞	36	12,875
127½	105¼	120	Jan. 7	22	Dec. 23	9,900,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	27	27	22	26	..	— 4	25	30	700
104½	102½	95	Oct. 22	95	Oct. 22	4,488,900	Oct. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Asso Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	.....
47	41¾	43¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43¾	..	..	..	.....
111⅜	103¼	106¾	Jan. 6	90¼	Nov. 10	194,531,400	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	94¼	94½	93⅝	94	105⅛	— ¼	94	94¼	15,100
104⅜	101⅝	102¾	Jan 28	96	July 9	134,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	102½	+ ¾	98⅞	99¼	650
139⅜	133¾	138¾	Jan. 9	112	June 13	67,530,000	July 1, '13	3¼	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	116⅜	117¼	116¾	117	131	+ ¾	116	116½	900
60¾	48	53½	Jan. 8	36¼	Dec. 13	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	39	39½	39	39¼	51⅞	..	37	39½	400
106⅛	102½	105¼	June	25	June 25	20,000,000	July 1, '13	3	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	104	..	103⅝	..	100
117¼	101¼	106¾	Jan	29	90¾	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	Baltimore & Ohio	100	92¼	93⅛	91⅞	92½	104¾	+ ¾	92¼	93	5,750
91	86¾	85	Jan. 10	77¼	June 18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80⅜	80⅝	80	80½	..	+ ⅛	80	81	500
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan 14	8,931,983	Dec. 31, '07	12½	..	Batopilas Mining	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	⅞	1⅛	.....
51¾	27⅜	41½	Jan. 9	25	June 10	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
80	56¼	74	Aug	12	June 10	14,908,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	30¼	31	30	30¼	36	+ ¼	29¾	30⅜	1,900
94½	70¾	92¾	May 26	83¾	June 10	57,199,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	68⅜	68⅝	68	68⅛	89½	..	68¼	70	900
140	137¼	137¾	Jan. 27	120	Oct. 17	17,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	87¾	88⅝	87½	88¾	91½	+ ½	83	88½	5,300
11¾	8⅞	11¾	Mar. 18	6¾	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co	100	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	.....	.....
119¼	105	116	Jan. 30	100¼	June 9	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	105⅝	112	.....
130	130	116¼	Dec. 8	116¼	Dec. 8	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	116½	..	115	125	.....
40¼	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	Butterick Co.	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	28⅝	— ¼	25¼	27¼	100
72½	49¼	56⅛	Feb. 3	16	Oct. 22	14,874,100	July 1, '13	1½	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	53¼	+ 1	17½	18	900
93½	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 23	12,451,600	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	50	50	50	50	85	— 1	47	50	100
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 13	58¼	May 13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1½	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	60	65	54⅝	69	.....
283	226½	266¾	Jan. 9	207⅜	Dec. 27	254,531,100	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	216	216¼	207⅜	207⅜	258¼	— 7⅛	207½	207¾	73,100
..	..	235	Apr. 17	203	July 9	.....	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	..	..	..	..	220½	..	..	..	.....
101¼	89⅞	102¾	Feb. 6	90¾	Dec. 28	11,439,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	91	91	91	91	101	..	90⅞	91½	200
87	58	85	Jan. 25	83¾	Oct. 28	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	..	85¾	..	..	..	.....
33⅜	16¾	30¼	Feb. 5	17	June 10	20,587,300	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	26⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27	28¼	+ ½	27	27¼	19,100
100½	80	97¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,900	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	93	95¾	93	95¼	..	+ 2¼	94½	95¼	1,850
305	305	362	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,436,800	Nov. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	..	285	..	290	320	.....
121½	114½	116	Apr. 17	100	Dec. 8	10,000,000	Oct. 8, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	100	..	100¼	106	.....
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	51¼	July 11	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	58½	61⅜	58¼	60⅝	78½	+ 2¼	60⅛	60⅜	9,450
24¾	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 12	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	10	10	10	10	..	+ ⅜	10	15	100
40	25	25¾	Feb. 25	17¼	Aug. 21	14,487,800	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	30	.....
120¾	115¾	117⅜	Jan. 9	101⅜	June 10	45,155,900	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	16	+ ⅜	11¾	12¼	500
89½	30½	35	Jan. 9	23	June 10	43,662,400	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	25⅜	28¾	28¼	28¾	31	+ ⅜	28	28½	560
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan. 9	96⅜	Nov. 10	116,318,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St Paul	100	100¼	101¼	99⅜	100	111⅝	..	100	100½	12,135
146	139½	145	Jan. 30	131½	Nov. 10	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St Paul pf	100	135¾	140⅞	135¾	140	140	+ 5	140	140¾	1,485
145	134⅛	138	Jan. 6	123	Dec. 10	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	126	126¾	125¾	126¾	136½	+ ¾	126	126¾	1,670
198	188	188	Mar. 3	171¼	Nov. 19	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	171½	..	165	170	.....
..	..	65	Oct. 25	65	Oct. 25	74,877,200	Sep. 20, '13	1½	Q	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	100	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	.....
144	126	125	Mar. 8	110¼	Aug. 25	18,556,200	Aug. 30, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	..	131	..	118	125	.....
155	150	150	Jan. 21	136¾	Oct. 1	11,556,800	Aug. 30, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St P. M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	150	..	130	140	.....
503⅝	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	4,302,700	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	37⅜	39⅜	37⅜	39⅜	43¾	+ 1½	39¼	39⅜	16,825
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	34⅞	Aug. 26	47,656,300	Sep. 30, '13	2	..	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	..	..	..	..	46	..	46	.....	.....
101¼	95	94⅜	Jan 16	60	Oct. 16	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1¼	..	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	61¾	..	61½	75	.....
43⅜	22¼	41½	Feb. 3	24½	June 10	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	28½	29⅜	28	29	33½	+ 1¼	28½	29	2,000
140	106	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 23	2,000,000	July 1, '13	4	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	190	.....
45	22½	33	Jan. 3	23¾	June 12	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	..	Colorado Southern	100	26½	26½	26½	26½	32½	— 1½	26	27	300
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	59	64	.....
71½	66½	71	65¼	Apr. 18	65	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	70	..	50	70	.....
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	16,247,000	Oct. 31, '13	1¾	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	.....
149¼	133¾	142⅝	Jan. 9	125¼	June 10	99,816,500	Dec. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	129	131½	129	131	140	+ 1¾	130½	131½	2,000
22¼	10	17¼	Jan. 31	7⅜	June 10	49,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	9¼	10	9¼	10	14	+ ¾	9⅝	10	3,610
89¼	75	79¼	Jan. 31	61¼	June 10	29,826,900	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	65⅜	66	63⅜	64	75½	+ ½	64	67	500
86	70	77	Feb. 19	74	July 8	2,997,806	Dec. 15, '13	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	74	..	65	80	.....
96	92	90	Feb. 4	80	Feb. 4	7,893,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	84	.....
100½	99¾	100⅛	Jan. 16	91½	Dec. 27	37,828,500	Dec. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	92¾	93	91½	91½	99⅞	— 1½	91	93	600
175¼	167	167	Jan. 8	147½	June 11	31,723,100	Dec. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	151¾	152	151¼	151⅝	166	— ½	151¼	151½	2,300
597	530	445	Jan. 13	380	Dec. 26	30,277,000	Dec. 22, '13	10	Ex	Del., Lack. & Western	100	380	380	380	380	580	— 5	381	390	144
..	..	420	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 9	.....	.....	..	..	Den. & Rio G. West. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
24	18½	23¼	Jan. 9	13⅝	June 11	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	17½	17½	15⅞	17	19⅜	— ⅞	..	..	900
46¼	34¼	41	Jan. 10	23	June 11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	27	27	25	25	38¼	— 2¼	..	..	600
100	100	90	June 11	90	June 11	950,900	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	85	..	.....
76¾	61¼	80⅜	Feb. 4	67½	June 10	12,500,000	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	..	74	..	69	75	.....
88½	20	21⅜	Jan 2	9¾	June 10	30,875,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	19	20	17⅜	17⅝	21½	— 1⅜	17¼	17⅝	7,825
8	3	8½	Jan. 2	3	Dec. 10	2,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	10	.....
23	14	16½	Jan. 2	10	July 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	..	15½	..	15	84¾	98¼	.....
100	92½	93	Apr. 24	93	Apr. 24	16,068,800	Oct. 25, '13	1¾	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	.....	..	..	..	..	93	..	88½	..	.....
39¼	30	32½	Jan. 6	20¼	June 10	112,378,999	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	28¾	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	31⅜	— ¼	28¼	28⅝	24,100
57⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	33¼	June 10	47,832,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	44⅜	45	44⅜	44⅜	49	— ½	44⅜	44½	2,470
48	38	41	Jan. 30	28¾	June 10	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	35	36	35	36	..	+ ¾	34¾	36¾	500
21¾	11¼	18	Jan. 22	11	Dec. 17	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	14	.....
52¾	37½	44	Jan. 2	33	Mar. 19	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1½	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	37	..	32½	38½	.....
225	128	185¼	Apr. 23	175	Jan. 14	10,339,900	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	..	..	..	..	181	..	173	183	.....
115	106¾	109⅞	Jan. 6	105	Sep. 10	101,748,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	107	..	107	109	.....
188⅛	155	187	Jan. 2	129¾	June 10	101,373,800	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	General Electric Co.	100

COURT CALENDARS

Federal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 190—A. B. Dick Co v. Fuller. 16—Am Car & F Co v. Bettendorf Axel Co. 18—Trienens v. Simpson-Crawford Co. 19—Trienens v. 14th St Store. 41—Anatomik Footwear Co v. Coward. 26—Imperial Machine Co v. Smith & McNeil. 84—Waitt v. Victor Elec Co. 126—Gund Mfg Co v. Strauss Mfg Co. 117—Gibson v. Am Graphophone Co. 119—Obin v. Louis De Jonge & Co. 120—Am Ever Ready Co v. Interstate Elec Nov Co. 139—Otis Elevator Co v. Interborough R T Co. 144—Gen Elec Co v. Independent Elec S Co. 145—Corbin v. Am Exch Nat Bank. 66—Read v. Jaburg. 127—Hennessy v. Wine Growers' Assn. 128—Riddle v. Wine Growers' Assn. 129—Martell & Co v. Wine Growers' Assn. 130—John Gillon & Co v. Wine Growers' Assn. 131—Hiram Walker & Son, Ltd, v. Wine Growers' Assn. 132—John Jameson & Son, Ltd, v. Wine Growers' Assn. 133—Gilka v. Wine Growers' Assn. 134—Tanqueray, Gordon & Co, Ltd, v. Wine Growers' Assn. 135—Coates & Co v. Wine Growers' Assn. 136—Buchanan & Co, Ltd, v. Wine Growers' Assn. 137—Hostetter Co v. Wine Growers' Assn. 100½—Richmond Hosiery Mills v. Julius Kayser & Co. 62—Trumbachey v. Roessler & H Chemical Co. 67—Garrison v. Eagle Wagon Works. 116—Williams v. Hempstead. 123—Bertini v. Greenwich Bank. 124—Bassett v. Dommerich. 125—Hill v. Whalen & Martell. 140—Du Bois S Lamp Co v. Gray & Davis. 148—Hennessy v. Isaacs. 149—Booths' Distillery, Ltd, v. Isaacs. 150—Coates & Co v. Isaacs. 151—Riddle v. Isaacs. 152—Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd, v. Isaacs. 153—Buchanan & Co v. Isaacs. 154—Tanqueray, Gordon & Co v. Isaacs. 155—John Gillon & Co, Ltd v Isaacs. 156—Martini Rossi v. Isaacs. 157—John Jameson & Son Ltd, v. Isaacs. 158—F N Burt Co v. Nevins Church Press. 159—F N Burt Co v. Nevins Church Press. 160—F N Burt Co v. Nevins Church Press. 161—F N Burt Co v. Nevins Church Press. 180—Asbestos P Metal Co v. H W Johns-Manville Co. 172—Am Ever Ready Co v. Interstate Elec Nov Co. 181—Ashley v. Weeks-Norman Co. 183—Ashley v. F W Weeks Mfg Co. 186—Ashley v. Hastings & Miller. 48—Morris v. Interborough R T Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 56, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges: W C Longwell, C M Decker, V S J Wensley, F Luciano, J J Snow, H Wade O Trenor, R T Haines, F Faulkner, S Krenter, S Rabinowich, V L Carmichael, K A McIntyre, S Horstein, C Lehrenkrause, J Harrison, J A Wallace, W K Holmes, C Zwecker, M Smith, A Grossman, E Schattman, H Buschen, J M Mitchell, Ewing & Chaney, I Levy, J E Korndahl, A Kiaber. Under objections: I Tomases, J Goldstone, H E Schwarz, C Glucksman, S Mandel. Adjourned cases: W Miller, S Cohn, L Braunschweiger, M Wiener, S Castella, G & W Wolff, L Hannel. Involuntary cases: Petition v. Beattie Cafe Co, Petition v. J G Robin. Motions: Heming, Blitz & Co, H B Chappell, Musica & Son, Levitt, Miller & Brown, N Misel, B Moss, T W Butts, A Rafsky, M Ettenberg, Y L & C J Leonard, Guzy Bros, J Silbert, American Trim & Braid Co, S Herschdorfer, B Line Furniture Co, W Wolfson, F Altheiner & Co, Walzer & Brosan, W McClintock Co, M A White, J Autler & Co, T Chalkiadi, Burton Dress Co, Gottlieb & Levine, Merritt Const Co, J B Kislinger, L Greenberg, S Rosenthal, Vogel & Schneirman & Bieber Co, Mills (2), S Feinbloom, J M Fiske & Co, Marwell Bros, Wasserman & R B L Price & Co, A Husch & Co, A A Greenfield, D Cohen & Co, F Liebovitz, J C Hopkins Co, N Y R E Security Co (2), U S v. Auerbach, H W Richardson, G B Hanford, M Lefferts, G O Draper, United Auto Supply Co, Colleskill Crushed Stone Co, E H Smith, N Y R E Security Co (2,) A Goldschlag.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Schoenman v. Lausser. 2—Bly v. Int R T Co. 3—Same v. same. 4—Matter of Clements Const Co. 5—Loggins Ins Agency v. Hone. 6—Farley v. Smith. 7—Ettin v. Engle. 8—Matter of Clements Const Co. 9—Hall v. Hall. 10—Bertini v. Heymann. 11—O'Brien v. Bostelmann. 12—Gotham Mtg Co v. Hayes. 13—Altman v. Carberry. 14—Matter of Nickelsburg Bros Co. 15—Matter of Neal (N Y C Police Endow Fund). 16—Shelford Estates v. Martens. 17—N Y Life Ins Co v. Fitzgerald. 18—De Blasi v. De Blasi. 19—Matter of Wells (Int Cotton Mills Corp). 20—Matter of Marcellus (Int Cotton Mills Corp). 21—Matter of Muller (same). 22—Matter of Sperry (same). 23—Caffney v. Schildwachter. 24—Same v. same. 25—Schwartzkopf v. Yellow Taxicab Co. 26—Hinrath v. Yellow Taxicab Co. 27—Matter of Gansevoort Bank. 28—Brundreth v. Brundreth. 29—Henry Mollenath Const Co v. Solomon. 30—Golding v. Campbell. 31—Matter of Klingenbeck. 32—Thomas v. Sommers. 33—Same v. same. 34—Westervelt v. Levy. 35—Same v. same. 36—Same v. same. 37—Same v. same. 38—Kennedy v. Freyhan. 39—Kimmel v. Sternfeld. 40—Markowitz v. Reliance Trading Co. 41—Harper v. Babcock. 42—Ortelero v. Dougherty. 43—Lundin v. Morse Dry Dock Repair Co. 44—Di Farco v. Fargo. 45—R H & H & Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 46—Middleton v. 5th Av Coach Co. 47—Sheffield Farms, Slawson Decker Co v. Richmond. 48—Frankenthaler v. Cox. 49—People ex rel Monahan v. Cromwell. 50—Hopper v. Weil. 51—De Belle v. Underpinning & Foundation Co. 52—Birch v. Paterno Const Co. 53—Stallo v. Jones. 54—Skolnik v. Meyer. 55—De Lacy v. Frankel. 56—Matter of Tinsdale (Gamma). 57—Mitchell v. Van Duzer. 58—Superisky v. Ward Bread Co. 59—Altman v. Bungay Co. 60—Same v. McKeon. 61—Pisani v. Pisani. 62—Matter of Wilson. 63—Fookes v. Union Oil Co. 64—Walter v. Brewer. 65—Hawks v. Scheffler. 66—McGurk v. Hoe. 67—City of New York v. Bronx Boulevard, (Booth.) 68—Agnew v. Evans. 69—Russ v. City of New York. 70—Thomas v. Sommers. 71—Sterling v. Kirkpatrick. 72—Donnato v. Cross. 73—Best v. Goldenkranz. 74—People v. Harrel. 75—Gilon v. Gilon. 76—Schultz v. Schultz. 77—Leonar v. Leonard. 78—Matter of Cunningham. 79—Myers v. Ward. 80—Spiteman v. N Y N H & H R R. 81—Matter of Szallar. 82—Hertwig v. Baker. 83—Matter of Montefiore Hebrew Cong. 84—Wechsler v. Jones. 85—Stremel v. Stremel. 86—Mead v. Wilson. 87—Vanta v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 88—Matter of Sheafer. 89—Davis v. Fogarty. 90—Peoples' Surety Co. v. Mack Paving Const Co. 91—Mahoney v. Sutphin. 92—Leary v. Kellogg. 93—Mannados Realty Co. v. Harding. 94—Shiller v. F. W. Wurster & Co. 95—Oxelovitch v. Mayo Warehouse Co. 96—Mass Bonding, &c., Co. v. Kennedy Valve Mfg Co. 97—McMahon v. Roseville Trust Co. 98—Cabot v. Mark. 99—Same v. same. 100—Matter of Shea. 101—Rosenbaum v. Rothenberg & Co. 102—Yorkshire Ice Co v. McLoughlin. 103—Fox v. N Y Frys. 104—Stevens v. Rodin. 105—Treadwell v. Fiske. 106—Corrigan v. Goff. 107—Diaz v. Esposito Realty Co. 108—Meese v. Meese. 109—Schumann v. Havemeyer. 110—Cohen v. Penn R R. 111—Wolff v. Springer. 112—Corcoran v. Bank for Savings. 113—Curnen v. Fogarty. 114—Grahmann v. Guaranty Trust Co. 115—Same v. same. 116—Cenwell v. Dachschlager Co. 117—Brill v. Brill. 118—Hechter v. Sociological Research Film Corp. 119—City of New York v. Thompson Av. Realty Co. 120—Same v. same. 121—Same v. same. 122—Marks v. Kellogg. 123—Solomon v. Smolack. 124—Abramowitz v. same. 125—De Mark v. Meyers. 126—Terminal Clearing House Association v. Grand Union Co. 127—Kernochan v. Hoey. 128—Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Heinz. 129—City of N Y v. Hoffman. 130—Bridger v. Bridger. 131—Bystrom Realty & Const Co v. Am Pipe & Const Co. 132—Metzger v. Sakolsky. 133—Stigeler v. Tenen. 134—Dibble v. Tuckman. 135—Fitch, Cornell & Co. v. Merchants' Ref Co. 136—Matter of Jeffy Fire Hose Rack Co. 137—Matter of McMann & Taylor. 138—Matter of Standard Plumbing, &c., Co. 139—Matter of Rondale & Johnson Co. 140—Matter of United Plumbers' Supply Co. 141—Matter of Isaacs. 142—Matter of Sam S. Glauber, Inc. 143—Menaker v. Leacacos. 144—N Y Trust Co. v. Meyer. 145—Lincoln Trust Co. v. Meyer. 146—Purdy v. Mayer. 147—Helberg v. Weiner. 148—Adams v. Sire. 149—Matter of Northcott. 150—Albert v. Miller. 151—Matter of Ludvigh. (Deckelman.) 152—People ex rel Weiss v. Philip Bernstein Sick and Benefit Society. 153—Neuberger v. Cleveland. 154—Krueger v. Krueger. 155—United Drug Co v. Loeb. 156—Wildman v. Jones. 157—Riverside Cont Co. v. City of N Y. 158—Gass v. Koenig. 159—Matter of H S Fidelity & Guaranty. 160—Same v. same. 161—Conwell v. Wm. Dashschlager Co. 162—People ex rel Gleason v. Waldo. 163—Sociological Research Film Corp v. Waldo. 164—Silvestro v. Savini. 165—Kantrowitz v. Kantrowitz. 166—Rosenthal v. Recine. 167—Lubetkin v. Caplan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 1735—Partridge v. Bernstein. 4725—Schaefer v. Mayor Lane & Co. 4802—Schaefer v. Morgan Steam Laundry Co. 5038—Schaefer v. Ludin. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 4669—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. 1272—Pappas v. N Y Rys. 1874—Cassel v. City of N Y. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 888—Romer v. N Y C & H R RR. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 536—Rosenvelt v. Relief Assn of Electrical Mechan. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 1342—Ingless v. Clark. 1404—Rosenbaum v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 1753—Cohen v. Fitzgerald Cont Co. 1276—Green v. N Y & L I Traction Co. 1683—Augustine v. Schaefer. 5302—Heeney v. Hotel Operating Assn.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Frederick A Haight, Helen Dalsimer, Edward Bolger, Mary E. Wickes, Helen Knuepfer, Harriet B. Barrow, Mary Mentor, Henrietta Colell, Henry Fitzgerald, Maurice C. Benjamin, Gustav Hoffman, Bartolomoe Gandolfo, Charles H. Brush, Peter Dunn.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Fifth Floor, in the Hall of Records Building. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Rappaport v. Forman—James F. Curnen, Wolf v. Arnold Realty Co.—Safford A. Crummey. Lichtenstein v. Mountain Const Co.—Raymond V. Ingersoll. Quinlan v. Jordan—Herman D. Sears. Himowich v. Wencke—John Davis. Gallinger v. Camer—Hyacinthe Ringrose. Muller v. Nelson—William Chadbourne. Matter of Walsh—Theron G. Strong. Fort Washington Const Co. v. 180 Montague Realties—Richard B. Aldcroft.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Frank v. Rowland Shafto Co.—John C. Gulick.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Wilherbee R E & Imp Co v. Edna E. Ackerson—John E. Shea. Frederick de P. Foster v. Samuel Weil. (2)—John T. Taggert.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Solomon Alsberg v. Emil Pursch—John J. Nevins. Gage E. Tarbell v. Elmer Dwiggins—Joseph N. Tuttle.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Benedict, J. Litigated motions. 1—Narrow Bay Gun Club v. East Bay Assn. 2—Matter of First Av Water Front. 3—Weissinger v. Tuhna. 4—Neponsit Realty Co v. Linea. 5—Matter of Union League Club. 6—Beebe v. Beebe. 7-8-9—Lawyers Title Ins Co v. J B Thompson R E Co. 10—Pepacino v. Pepacino. 11—Matter of Woolsey Av. 12—Kurnick v. Shenusky. 13—Meltesner v. Meltesner. 14—Darna v. Levy & Baird. 15—Fosyowsky v. B Q C & S R R Co. 16—Vatler v. B Q C & S R R Co. 17—Dansend v. N E R R Co. 18—Danbend v. N E R R Co. 19-20—Tracy Charles v. B H R R Co. 21—Tracy v. B H R R Co. 22—Sullivan v. B H R R Co. 23—Sullivan v. B H R R Co. 24—Pilato v. M P Smith & Sone Co. 25—Vertilome v. General Chemical Co. 26—Esnes v. Bklyn Union Gas Co. 27—Ryan v. Feldman. 28—Biele v. Bill and others. 29—Pittsburgh Wall Paper Co v. Rosenberg. 30—Lindsey v. Lindsey. 31—Wilson and another v. Robinson and others. 32—Shleman v. Spinghel. 33—Mills and another v. Foo and others. 34—Ryan v. Feldman. 35—Esnes, an infant, v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 36—Higginbotham v. Smith and another. 37-38—Drues Realty Co v. Tanny. 39—Berger v. Zibuloff and others. 40—Shikerman v. Pinto et al. 41—Mechanics Bank v. Brighton Beach Rac'n Assn. 42—Hottenstein v. Hottenstein. 43—McGarry v. McGarry. 44—Matter of Fresl. 45—Bessemer Limestone Co v. Bonecci et al. 46—Connolly v. Bliss and another. 47—Robinson v. Robinson. 48—Patten v. Patten. 49—Matter of Gabriel. 50—Williams v. Williams. 51—Fitzpatrick. v. Naushon Co. 52—Scheidel v. Scheidel. 53—Sweeney v. Edison Elec Ill Co. 54—Matter of Woodhaven Bank (Supt of Banks). 55—Griscuola v. B Q C & S R R Co. 56—Dixon v. Dixon. 57—Matter of Av J (Pumping Station). 58—Relmer v. Otto Singer Dev Co. 59—Doyas v. Normal Land Co. 60—Brokaw v. Brokaw. 61—People v. Smith. 62—Casualty Co of America v. Rubsi and another. 63—Morgan v. Morgan. 64—O'Connell et al v. Wilson et al. 65—O'Connell et al v. Wilson et al. 66—Fischer, Sr. v. Beinbrink. 67—Matter of Duncombe. 68—O'Rnurke v. Cunard Steamship Co. 69—Gwirdzinsk v. Zaminsky and another. 70—Karnick v. Greenbaum and another. 71—Schranz & Bieber Co v. Meisner. 72—Matter of M & J Const Co. 73—Matter of Gabriel. 74—Wong Woh v. Wong Chung. 75—Matter of Griffiths. 76-77—Seal and others v. Moore and others. 78—Guelcher v. Hardy and another.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S.—Wills of Margaretha Gorman, Ellen Sprague, Patrick Doyle, C W. Coweb, Frank Thomas, Philip Welch, Louis Abelansky, John Boyd and John Barr. Accountings in the estates of Ellen Riely, Samuel Valentine, P. Rothacker, Catherine Sullivan, Mary Schultoz, Ellen D. Mead, Sarah Sannitto, Solon J. Hughes, and Pheolphus Gilman. Estates of John Laces, Julius Horowitz, Elizabeth Hein, and Morris Block. Contested calendar: Wills of Adolph Wentzel, Elizabeth Meacham, and Wesley Bort.

FINANCIAL.

IDAHO-OREGON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

New York, December 5, 1913.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for First and Refunding Bonds, Consolidated First and Refunding Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Above Company Issued in Behalf of the Undersigned Committee:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Eighth and Ninth clauses and to other provisions of the Deposit Agreement of May 1, 1913, this Committee has terminated the said agreement and abandoned the plan therein set forth. Depositors of First and Refunding Bonds, who have received advances of the amounts of their April first coupons, will be entitled to the delivery of such bonds upon surrender of their certificates and payment of the amounts of such advances, together with interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum from the date of the respective advances to the date of withdrawal. All other depositors may withdraw their securities upon surrender of their certificates, without payment of any kind.

Certificates must be surrendered to the depositary which issued them, must be duly indorsed in blank by those whose names appear upon the faces thereof, and signatures must be witnessed. Corporations should attach their seals.

All depositors desiring so to do may leave their securities with us for the present, whereupon we will hold them subject to their orders, except that, in the case of depositors of First and Refunding Bonds who have received advances, such advances must be paid with interest, at the time of delivery.

SAMUEL L. FULLER, Chairman;
CHARLES E. ROCKUS,
L. B. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM MAINLAND,
HOMER W. McCOY,
DANIEL E. POMEROY,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
Committee.

N. D. PUTNAM, Jr., Secretary, 140 Broadway.

NOTICE.

To holders of special improvement bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Pensacola, Florida, on November 3, 1913, that said City of Pensacola has decided to redeem at par and accrued interest, on the first day of January, 1914, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, in the City and State of New York, certain Special Improvement Bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, in accordance with the option specially reserved therein, and pursuant to the law and ordinance authorizing their issue.

The Bonds referred to, and to be redeemed, as aforesaid, are Special Improvement Bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, of the denomination of five hundred dollars ($500.00) each, designated Series B, Group 1, numbered consecutively 201 to 204, inclusive, dated July 1, 1912, and maturing on July 1, 1914.

All persons owning, or holding, any of the above described bonds, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby notified that each and all of said above mentioned bonds are hereby required to be presented for redemption and payment at the time, place and manner herein above stated.

THE CITY OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.
By A. GREENHUT, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. G. WARD, Comptroller.
(Seal.) C. W. EGGART, City Clerk.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows: 64, 142, 216, 218, 286, 304, 312, 554, 608, 661 and 878.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1914, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1914, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, November 1, 1913.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Atlantic Building, NOS. 49 AND 51 WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from January 1st, 1914, to February 3d, 1914, inclusive.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PANEL BOARD AND Boxes, Electric Cable, Conduit and Fittings, and Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus, Electric Detonators, Prismatic Lights, and Lumber.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., January 13, 1914, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 317) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and 1,086 North Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Penn., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1913.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum, on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JANUARY 19, 1914.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1914.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.

E. B. TITTLE, President.
CHARLES W. PAFFILD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVEG. 4 TO 7.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
125TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Dec. 9, 1913.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after Jan. 10, 1914.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1914, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1914, at the rate of **4%** PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after January 19, 1914.

Deposits made before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1914.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913. On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1913.

NOTICE.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st. BUT IN FUTURE there will be no time allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, or July 1st, or October 1st, or January 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Jan. 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
107TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT.** per annum to be paid to depositors on and after **January 19th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st, 1913,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

Both year. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. You can open a savings share account with $1.00 more. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

38 Park Row, New York City

4½%

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

December 15, 1913.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 2 next, to stockholders of record of the Preferred Stock of the Company at the close of business on December 22, 1913. Transfer books will be closed December 23d to 31st inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secy. and Treas.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1308, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913. ALBERT FALCK,
WILLIAM B. SYMMES, JR.,
Executors.

W. ROGERS WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

40 WALL STREET

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Estates, Firms, Trustees and Individuals received, on which interest at current rates will be allowed.

Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts, available in all parts of the world.

Designated Depositary for Court & Trust Funds

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian and Agent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the HAVEMEYER REAL ESTATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 3:15 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented at said meeting.

A. W. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 29th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the UPPER HUDSON STONE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, January 15th, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented at said meeting.

A. W. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 29th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the TIDEWATER PAVING BRICK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, January 15, 1914, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented at said meeting.

A. W. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

PETER DOELGER BREWING COMPANY, INC.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, January 12th, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, 407 East 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1913.
FREDERICK J. FEUERBACH, Secretary.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.

New York, December 12, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Powell Shoe Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the company, 143 Duane St., New York City, on the 10th day of January, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

STEPHEN S. POWELL, Secretary.
Dated N. Y. City, Dec. 29, 1913.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the company on the sixth day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of D. C. WEEKS & SON will be held at the office, 1123 Broadway, City, on Monday, January 12, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

F. M. WEEKS, President.
D. A. McLEOD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of MILLS, DUFLOT & COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at 357 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on the sixth day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JULES LAMBERT, Secretary.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 29th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at its banking house, 31 Union Square, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDWIN S. LAFFEY, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.

New York, December 29th, 1913.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, Nos. 481 and 483 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

NATHANIEL MILLS, JR.,
Assistant Cashier.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY'S

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and Election will be held from noon 1 o'clock January 13th, 1914, at 84 William Street, New York by order of Directors.

JOHN L. DUDLEY, President.

The Security Bank of New York,

No. 1 East 14th Street.

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

The Annual Election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house Tuesday, January 13, 1914, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Friday, Jan. 2, 1914. A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., free of tax, payble on and after January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

International Traction Company.

Coupon No. 3 due January 1, 1914, on International Traction Company Collateral Trust 4% Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1912, will be paid in full on and after maturity at the temporary office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.,

GEO. W. WILSON, Treasurer.
Dated December 26, 1913.

The Gotham National Bank of New York.

December 16, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record December 31, 1913.

THOMAS

Business Notices.

10 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBERS OPEN FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' MOIRE AND NOVELTY COATS; ALSO STOUT CLOTH. CALL WITH SAMPLES, 5TH FLOOR, 32 WEST 18TH ST.

Manufacturer, designer, popular price waists, controlling trade, open for position; good house has opportunity for good inside man recently retired own business. V 71 Times.

Lingerie Waists, retail, $1.00. Am open for dainty and showy great values; send samplee. Benj. Altschul, Norfolk, Va.

Children's coats only; jobber looking at Spring samples. Call mornings, 24 West 26th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER, looking at ladies' and misses' Spring suits. 8 East 12th St., 3d floor.

LET EXPERTS KEEP YOUR BOOKS. Entire charge of your bookkeeping system or periodic examinations; consultations, systematizing, investigations, public accounting. Perry Audit Co., 183 Liberty St. Phone 6717 Cortlandt.

Decorative Linens and Art Needlework. Representative manufacturer has open good territory for an experienced man acquainted in the Middle West; salary and commission. L 271 Times Downtown.

LOOKING FOR
JOB OF WORKING GLOVES
Will pay cash; would buy a large lot if cheap enough. Will be at Broadway Central Monday morning, Dec. 29th, to see samples. L. Desrosiers of J. L. Challifoux Co., Lowell.

BEADS & PEARLS. Largest assortments, cheapest line in city. FRIEDMAN & CO., 484 Broadway.

SAFES Over 100 on hand. All Makes At Great Reduction. Exchanged, Stored, Removed. B. KEENAN & SON, 32 Howard St.

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
To-day, December 29th, 1913,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom,
46-50 Wooster St., N. Y. City,
We will sell at Public Auction,
For account of whom it may concern,
Salvage Stock of
CLOTHING,
Manufactured for this coming Spring, consisting of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' SUITS, OVERCOATS and PANTS.
Also a Quantity of Up-to-Date Ladies' and Misses'
CLOAKS and COATS.
CHILDREN'S TOQUES.
To-morrow, December 30th, 1913,
at 10:30 A. M., at our additional Salesroom, 53-55 Wooster Street, Balance Salvage Stock of
FREEMAN BROS., Importers & Jobbers **N. Y. CITY**
Inventorying about $20,000 worth of MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S and BOYS'
STRAW HATS,
Such as
Sennet, Split, Telescopes, Milans, Soft Brim, Fancy, and Jumbo.
Panama, Porto Rican and Manilla Straw Hats.
Harvesters' and Farmers' Hats, Felt Hats.
ALSO 450 LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES AND BAGS.
This stock is made up for season 1914, and should interest all buyers. Stock runs in quantities of a kind; also good run of sizes. Terms of Sale: CASH. Deposit required from all Buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Tel. Spring 18.

WAIT FOR THIS
Liquidation Sale of
WOOLENS
Plushes, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Trimmings &c., being the entire stock of
MENDELSON, JAFFEE & KATZ, Inc.,
74-76 5th Ave., N. Y.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
Sells Friday, Jan. 2, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., on above premises, the above large high-grade stock.
Also 3 lofts of above premises to be leased at great sacrifice.
Fixtures, Machinery and
PLANT
will be sold Thursday, Jan. 8, 1914, Auctioneer's Office, 23 Walker St., N. Y. Tel. 2478 Franklin.

HARRY M. MOSES AUCTIONEER
156 BROADWAY
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
To-day, Monday, Dec. 29, 1913
at 10:30 A. M.
Ladies' Tailor
Entire stock and fixtures of
BENJAMIN ZIPSER
2744 BROADWAY
Manhattan, New York City
Large stock ladies' cloaks in cheviots, worsteds, clays, diagonals, tweeds, buttons, trimmings, velvets and velveteens.
Singer sewing machines, fur sewing machines, gas stoves, irons, pressing tables, cutting tables, cabinets, chairs, desks, elegant enameled partitions, mirrors, &c.; dress forms, &c. Also a number of tailor-made costumes. Terms cash. Immediate removal.
HUGO LEVY, Assignee.
MAURICE P. HARTMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 37 Liberty St., New York City.

Peremptory Auction Sale of
CLOTHING
10,000 pr. of KNEE PANTS, 2,000 CHILDREN'S SUITS,
made by one of the leading manufacturers of this city in the latest shades, designs, and patterns in regular sets of sizes. Also about
100 MEN'S and YOUTHS' SUITS
from one of the most prominent retail houses of this city.
Will Be Sold To-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 8 Greene St., near Canal St.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
This is the finest offering ever sold at auction of such staple clothing, and is suitable for retailers, jobbers, and Department Stores. For information telephone Spring 4299.

Bankrupt Stock $40,000 Worth OF IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
LACES
Embroideries, Allovers, Chiffons, Shadow Laces, Neckwear, etc., being the entire stock formerly of Markheim Co., Inc., Bankrupt.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, Sells
To-day, Monday, Dec. 29, at 10:30 A. M., AT 23 WALKER ST., NEW YORK, the above large high-grade stock in original packages. Telephone 2438 Franklin.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell To-morrow, Tues., Dec. 30, '13, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. $10,000 Staple and Up-to-Date Stock of
GENTS' FURNISHINGS, CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps—entire stock of ARTHUR KREISMAN of Peoria, Ill.

Furniture—Rugs—Art.
J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auct'r,
Will Sell To-day, MONDAY, at 2:30 P. M.,
AT SALESROOMS.
9 West 28th St.,
ABOUT 100 PIECES, BEING REPRODUCTIONS of Colonial, Sheraton and Chippendale bedroom, reception and library furniture, being samples from the agents of Grand Rapids and other factories, absolutely new.
65 Pieces VIENNA BENT WOOD CHAIRS AND TABLES, by order of Importer.
ALSO SOME CHOICE ANTIQUE pieces of furniture from an old Southern Homestead.
50 Oriental Rugs
Also 50 SETS FUR MUFFS, CAPES AND COLLARS from a prominent high class retail fur dealer retiring.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND UNRESTRICTED.

Business Review and Outlook.

Next Sunday THE NEW YORK TIMES will publish a Financial Section containing a Review of the Year, Views of Bankers, Latest Foreign News by Cable, and Year's Trading in Stocks and Bonds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has a larger sale among investors than any other American publication.

JEWISH FARMERS PROSPER.

5,000 Families Now Independent from Proceeds of Their Land.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The strides made by the Jewish farmers in this country during the last year was the special topic to-night of the Jewish Chautauqua Society of America, which is holding its twentieth assembly in this city. It was estimated that about 5,000 Jewish families were living on and depending upon the farm for their livelihood with a total population of more than 25,000.

These figures, compiled for the society by Leonard G. Robinson of New York, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, represent a conservative estimate of the actual number of Jews living on farms. In the last year, Mr. Robinson said, more Jews had taken to farming than in the previous years.

He also predicted that future immigrants would take to the farm sooner than did their predecessors in this country for the reason that those who had already left the congested cities found the life so much more attractive and healthy.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ASBURY PARK—J. Steinbach, general merchandise; Hoffman House.
ALBANY—Wm. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Dwyer, waists; 41 Union Square; Victoria.
BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Bass, handkerchiefs, embroideries, ladies' neckwear; Miss E. Rice, leather goods, art novelties; S. J. Kernan, upholstery goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 East 23d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss M. O. Keegan, infants' dresses; H. B. Scotes, shoes; Miss Miller, misses', children's coats; Miss Sheffield, misses', children's coats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; E. Adelberg, laces, hdkfs.; 116 W. 32d; Latham.
CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Gessing, domestics, linings; 377 Broadway.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, hosiery, knit, muslin underwear, furnishing goods, "basement"; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT.—Kline Garment Co.; J. R. Berkson, jobs suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
ELMIRA—L. Freudenheim & Bro.; L. Freudenheim, skirtings; Albert.
PARKERSBURG—Cox & Hawkins Co.; H. C. Cox, hats; Hoffman House.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, cloaks, suits, waists; 73 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; B. Berg, Miss Schoenfeld, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH.—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, jobs furs, coneys, &c.; 225 4th Av.
PORTLAND, ME.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; J. B. Armsby, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
PROVIDENCE—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; J. R. Gladding, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; E. H. Burgoyne, domestics; 320 Church; Woodward.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; M. E. Gernand, laces, trimmings; 221 4th Av.; Latham.
TROY—William H. Frear & Co.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sone & Co.; T. J. Finnin, notions jewelry; J. D. Furlong, silks; 213 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 15 West 26th.
WHEELING—W. H. Colvig, dry goods; Navarre.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers Expect Lower Rug Prices.

For the last week salesmen have been coming in from the road and making practically unanimous reports to the effect that buyers of floor coverings of all grades express extreme reluctance to placing orders until after the first of the year. This reluctance appears to be due to a general impression that after the turn of the year prices will be lower. Buyers who consented to give their reasons for this opinion said that when the carpet season opened two months ago practically all quotations were simply repeats of the prevailing prices. They figured that if carpets could be sold at a profit last season, with a duty on the wools and other materials entering into their construction, they could be sold now at a lower price, seeing that the duty on the wools has been removed. The manufacturers, however, refuse to take this argument seriously, and say that they see no reason why buyers should anticipate lower prices, in view of the present high cost of labor and materials.

Now Comes a New Extinguisher.

A new portable fire extinguisher has recently been put on the market, according to The Dry Goods Economist. In its cylinder a quantity of liquid gas is stored, and the cylinder is also charged with compressed air. On turning a hand valve the compressed air comes in contact with the liquid gas and discharges it from the cylinder, either as a spray or as a stream. The spray can be thrown ten feet, and is intended to be used on fires which are spread over a considerable area close at hand. The stream will carry twenty-five feet, and is best for small concentrated fires. When the liquid gas emerges from the extinguisher it volatilizes and forms a dense blanket five times as heavy as air. On account of its density and weight it quickly envelops the flames, displacing oxygen, and extinguishing the fire. The extinguishing agent is a non-conductor of electricity, and can, therefore, be used in electric fires without any danger of short circuit. The device is made of seamless brass, and weighs five pounds.

Bonuses Sometimes Do No Good.

It has been the fate of at least one retail dry goods store in the Middle West to learn that cash bonuses to employes do not always do what it seems they should. The store in question offered to its employes a 1 per cent. cash bonus on net sales for the fifteen days preceding Christmas, and the following letter, recently received in this city, tells how the scheme worked out. In part the letter says:

"It seems to be an added stimulus to already faithful employes, but it seems to have little or no effect at all on the great majority of extras which we put on at this time of the year. Many of these seem to feel that they will draw a certain amount anyway, and the 1 per cent. bonus to them is a pure gift.

"We have come to the conclusion that to give the 1 per cent. bonus with the idea of its being a stimulant to increased efficiency will only cause a merchant a great deal of regret and unhappiness, but if the 1 per cent. is given with the feeling that it is a nice thing to do for one's employes at Christmas time—a reward to many for faithful effort, and of some assistance to others at this time, when all expenses increase, then the merchant can take a great deal of satisfaction in such a move."

BUYERS' MARKET PLACE

For Advertising Rates, Telephone Bryant 1000

ADVERTISING IDEAS.
BINGER CO., Est. 1893, 705 B'way, N. Y.—Original Attractions, Novelties, Signs. Tel. 590 Stuyv.

ADVERTISING WINDOW ATTRACTIONS.
EINSON, 813 Broadway, New York.
Show cards, signs, price tickets, mechanical devices.

ART PUBLISHERS.
GUEST & TALLY CARDS, DINNER & WEDDING FAVORS. Chas. S. Clark Co., 141 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 1007.

AUCTIONEERS.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, 539-541 BROADWAY
IS A BUYER OF LARGE PLANTS OF MACHINERY OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 488-492 B'way. Dry Goods Auctioneers.

Greenwald & Co., 15-17 Mercer. Tel. Spring 9092. ADVANCES MADE ON MDSE.

D. HARTMANN, 8 Greene St. Tel. 4299 Spring. Liberal advances on all kinds of merchandise.

BABY CAPS.
MAX MAYER,
352 4th Av., at 25th St.

BANKERS.
INVOICES DISCOUNTED.
COLLECTION FACILITIES UNEXCELLED.
NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Gramercy 37. 141 Fifth Ave.

BRAIDS.
H. P. VON NOSTITZ,
MANHATTAN LACE COMPANY,
26 East 20th St. Phone, 5618 Gramercy.

CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUMS.
AMERICAN RUG & CARPET CO.
House of Bargains. 195-197 Canal St.

CURTAIN POLES AND FIXTURES.
THE GOULD MESEREAU CO.,
48 TO 56 W. 38TH ST., N. Y.

COAT SPECIALIST.
BERNARD LEVINE,
3 and 5 East 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS (Ladies').
DURST & RUBIN, 40-46 WEST 25TH ST.
THE "GIANT HOUSE"
for popular priced coats and suits.

KIRSHMAN BROTHERS, 38 West 25th St.—500 coats to close out; assorted materials.

CRAPES.
COURTAULDS, LIMITED.
English Dress Goods & Morning Crapes.
AMERICAN SELLING OFFICES,
354 FOURTH AV., N. Y. C.

DUPLICATORS.
150 COPIES FROM ONE IMPRESSION.
Schapirograph, 228 W. B'way. Tel. 604 Franklin.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
Henry E. Frankenberg Co., 215 4th. Av.

FAC-SIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS.
National Publicity Service, 12 E. 23d St.
Send for Price List. Gramercy 2777.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
M. NEUBURGER & CO., 305 Canal St.
A new drive for a Special Sale daily.

FILING CABINETS (METAL.)
The General Fireproofing Co.,
896 Broadway. Phone 2783 Franklin.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-717-719 BROADWAY,
Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 18 Burgerwiese

FRAMES AND OIL PAINTINGS.
JOHN DRESCHER, 296 Broadway.
Repr. Illinois Co. & Ohio Moulding Co.

GARTERS AND HOSE SUPPORTERS.
Arthur Lyon Smith Co., 416 Broadway.
Ladies' Foster and Men's Congress Garters.

GIRLS' COATS, Exclusively.
H. GOLDWATER & CO.,
SALESROOM, 817 BROADWAY.

HANDKERCHIEFS & EMBROIDERIES.
A. & L. METZGER, 22 W. 19TH ST.
Complete line of the latest designs.

HATS AND CAPS.
E. J. VON GAL HAT CO., 1,178 Broadway.
Fine Felt, Straw, and Panama Hats.

HOSIERY.
B. H. Bet. Hose. All Qualities. Schmied & Rowe, Mgrs.

HOUSE DRESSES AND KIMONOS.
HAMELBURGER BROS., 142 W. 26th.
Always Prompt in Deliveries.

LACE CURTAINS.
SCHEUER BROS., 447 Broadway.
Special inducements in curtains & yard goods

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM LACE WORKS,
17 WEST 17TH ST.

VOILE FLOUNCINGS,
Fred Hacker & Co., M'f'rs, 15 West 17th.

Goldstein, Davidson & Sondheimer,
260 and 266 Fourth Av.

Eagle Swiss Embroidery Works. Large stock of Domestic Embroideries on hand. Embroideries from 1c. up. Spring, cor. Greene. Tel. 7428 Spring.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES & NECKWEAR.
ZURCHER & SELLER,
242 4TH AV., COR. 20TH ST.

LADIES' UNDERMUSLINS.
ROSENSTOCK & COHN, INC.,
12-14-16 East 22d St.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.
SYDNEY M. SCHWARTZ & CO.,
"Blackstone," 12 East 22d St.

LINENS.
JAMES F. WHITE & CO., 54 Worth St.
Most attractive offerings under new tariff.

MEN'S REEFERS AND HOLIDAY NECKWEAR—NOVELTIES ONLY.
LOUIS AUERBACH, Solidtik Scarfs, 346 B'way.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
REIS UNDERWEAR.
Robert Reis & Co., B'dway, cor. 19th St.

MAILING TUBES and ROLL WRAPPERS.
WARE CO., 60-62 Llapenard St.
Postage Saving Tubes and Wrappers.

MANUFACTURERS' SEWING MACHINES
UNION SPECIAL MACHINE CO.,
65-69 BLEECKER ST., N. Y. C.

MISSES' AND LADIES' DRESSES.
LEVY & JULIUS,
115-117-119-121-123-125 W. 30th St.

Jacob Holtzman, 26 W. 17th St. Popular-Priced Dresses. Large Stock always on hand.

THE WINDSOR COSTUME CO.,
19 WEST 36TH ST.

MISSES', WOMEN'S, JUNIOR DRESSES.
DETROIT PRINCESS MFG., C. W. Moore, Pres., Mfrs. of Children's, Misses', Juniors' and Women's Dresses—the complete line. 200 5th Av., Room 522. Tel. Gramercy 688.

MISSES' AND JUNIOR COATS AND SUITS
MILLAR, MANDEL & CO.,
Featuring Stouts, 127 W. 26th St.

MOTORS, ETC.
Electric Motors for all purposes.
Reliable Electric Motor Co., 185 Grand St., N. Y.

MUSLIN, FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR.
BIRKENFELD, STRAUSS & CO.,
Largest in the World. 31 W. 27th St.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
MADE BY THE MILE.
SOLD BY THE FOOT.
MOUNT & ROBERTSON, 49 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE BROAD 1957.

PACKING BOXES.
109 Reade St. P. RYAN. 359 West.
Bought and Sold. Tel. 500 Worth.

PAPER BOXES AND DRINKING CUPS.
THE MERCHANTS BOX & PAPER CO.
FOLDING PAPER BOXES.
SANITARY PAPER DRINKING CUPS.
47 W. 34th St. Tel. 6350 Greeley.

PHOTOGRAPHERS (Commercial.)
STADLER PHOTOGRAPHING CO.,
67 Irving Place. Tel. Gramercy 1746.

PILE FABRICS.
UNBORN LAMB, BROADTAILS, PERSIANAS.
LOUIS HAMMER, INC., 11 W. 17TH ST.

PRINTING—ADVERTISING.
TAGGART-KENDALL, INC.,
241 West 37th St. Greeley 6267.

PASSEMENTERIE & EMB. TRIMMINGS.
CHARLES PROSNITZ, 35 & 37 W. 31st.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
FREEDGOOD & SWEETGALL,
JOBBERS' PRICES, 43-47 W. 16TH ST.

RETAIN-O HATS PATENTED.
Spring line for advance millinery buyers.
J. Rostenberg, Patentee & Maker, 656 B'way.

RIBBONS Exclusively.
WERTHEIMER BROTHERS,
19-25 EAST 24TH ST.

SALESMEN'S SAMPLE ROLLS.
For every purpose. Tel. 6370 Barclay.
A. SPRINGER, 106 Chambers St.

SIGNS.
H. H. UPHAM & CO., 508 West Broadway.
Established over 50 years. Tel. 129 Spring.

SILK PETTICOATS.
Newest Designs. Dependable Quality.
LOUIS MAYERS CO., 15-17 W. 26TH ST.

SILKS.
S. BRISKMAN & SALOMON, INC.,
SILK BARGAIN HOUSE,
33 East 27th St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1889.

SILKS AND RIBBONS.
CHAS. SCHOOLHOUSE & SON,
242 AND 250 FOURTH AV.

RALPH WILSON,
12 EAST 33D ST.

SUSPENDERS & BELTS.
MAKEGOOD MFG. CO., Walker, cor. Church
Our Holiday Goods are worthy of your inspection.

TAGS, LABELS, PIN TICKETS.
Salisbury Mfg. Co., 817 B'way, 1,658 Stuy.
Metal Edge Tags and Cards a Specialty.

TOYS & SOUVENIRS.
HABER BROS., 889 Broadway.
CARNIVAL AND PREMIUM GOODS.

TYPEWRITERS.
All makes, repaired, sold, $10 to $65.
EAGLE CO., 100 Nassau St. & 147 E. 23d.

UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS.
ARTHUR W. WARE & CO.,
41 and 43 EAST 26TH ST.

VELVETS.
Great possibilities are open to buyers of Mohju Rugs.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., INC.
Phone 9390 Mad. Sq. 395 Fourth Av., N. Y.

VEILINGS, CHIFFONS, AND NETTINGS.
Oppenheim, Stern & Hacker, 4 W. 16th St.
Write for goods on approval or samples.

WAISTS, UNDERMUSLINS, LINGERIE.
OSCAR D. ROSE & CO.,
151 West 30th St.

BALCON FRENCH WAIST.
Modish Materials. 12 West 27th St.

WASH SUITS, BLOUSES, SHIRTS.
COMPLETE LINES FOR BOYS.
Klinger & Bach, 787 Broadway.

WATCHES.
Ingersoll and Ingersoll-Trenton Watches.
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 Fourth Av.

WINDOW SHADES AND AWNINGS.
F. J. KLOES, 243 Canal St., at Cantre.
Sphinx Noiseless Window Awnings our specialty.

WOVEN LABELS.
E. H. KLUGE WEAVING CO.,
33-39 W. 34TH ST. Tel. Bryant 1307.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:39|Moon sets..6:43

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:34	9:13	2:20	3:03
Governors Island	9:02	9:45	2:58	3:43
Hell Gate	10:52	11:35	4:38	5:23

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 28.

SS Caledonia, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
SS San Gregoria, Rotterdam, Dec. 14.
SS Iroquois, London, Dec. 13.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Dec. 22.
SS Gracela, Boston, Dec. 27.
SS Tecumish, Tampico, Dec. 14.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 25.
SS Seminole, Puerto Plata, Dec. 22.
SS Wilhelmina, Port Tampa, Dec. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Nickerie	Port Spain	Dec. 21
Mountfields	Shields	Dec. 13
Albigia	Inagua	Dec. 25
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 24
Colon	Colon	Dec. 23
Grayson	San Juan	Dec. 24
Momus	New Orleans	Dec. 24
El Oriente	Galveston	Dec. 23
Caribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

Barbaressa	Bremen	Dec. 20
Finland	Antwerp	Dec. 20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 20
Canada	Palermo	Dec. 18
Oakfield	Las Palmas	Dec. 13
Havana	Havana	Dec. 27
Rhein	Bremen	Dec. 18
San Jacinto	Galveston	Dec. 24
El Cid	New Orleans	Dec. 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Etonian	Antwerp	Dec. 18
Zafra	Huelva	Dec. 13
Danube	Kingston	Dec. 26
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Santiago	Dec. 26
Juan	Jamaica	Dec. 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 28
Lampasas	Mobile	Dec. 23
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Caribbean, Bermuda		1:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic, Prince Argentine	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Industry, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Spiral, Sagua		12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

*Mail closes Monday 10:00 P. M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Singapore, Montevideo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ultonia, Naples		12:00 M.
*Campania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Laura, Trieste		3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Curityba, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Mecklenburg, Havana		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 28.

SS Rhein, Bremen to New York, was 700 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 30th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, was 65 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 294 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 505 miles S. at noon.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda to New York, was 361 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS Maracas, Trinidad to New York, was 1,049 miles S. E. at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 210 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Hanna, Havana to New York, was 110 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 222 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Evelyn, New Orleans to New York, was 290 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 44 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Nickerie, Port of Spain to New York, was 107 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 243 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 50 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Lusitania, New York for Liverpool, was 250 miles W. at 7:25 P. M.; due Fishguard 29th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS California, at Queenstown, Dec. 28.
SS Carpathia, at Fiume, Dec. 28.

Sailed.

SS France, from Havre, Dec. 28.
SS Carmania, from Queenstown, Dec. 28.

Passed.

SS Minnewaska, New York for London, passed Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 2, SS George Washington, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 5, SS Amerika.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 30, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 29, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 29, SS America; at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Enterprise ..... Dec. 29
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Hongkong Maru ..... Dec. 29
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma—Tacoma Maru ..... Jan. 1
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail from Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi ..... Jan. 2

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

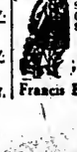
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, for Contract 110, for furnishing, delivering, and installing where required, gaging, metering, and other reservoir and aqueduct apparatus.

The points of delivery or installation are along or near the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.



ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

Shoes, $1.85 up | Blankets, $1.95 up
Haversacks, 10c | Knapsacks . .55c
PONCHOS . .75c | LEGGINS . .15c
Saddles . . 3.00c | Uniforms . 1.25c
CAPS . . .10c | 2-L RIFLES .95c
Swords . .35c | Tents . . 3.65c

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Generally fair weather is predicted for the next few days in parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and over the southern plateau region. Rains are expected in the Southeastern States, and probably snows in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region.

Local snows are also probable Monday and Tuesday in the region of the Great Lakes and Tuesday in New York and New England. Generally fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley, Plains States, the Western Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Temperatures will be lower Monday in the East Gulf States and Tuesday in the South Atlantic States. It will rise Monday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Upper Ohio Valley.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, light variable; Middle Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming easterly.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday unsettled; light variable winds.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday probably snow or rain; light to variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Cloudy Monday, probably followed by snow or rain; Tuesday rain or snow; moderate variable winds, becoming easterly.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably local snow; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	29	21	4 P. M.	34	33
8 A. M.	30	20	6 P. M.	33	31
9 A. M.	31	21	9 P. M.	32	27
12 M.	32	24	11 P. M.	30	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature 34 degrees, at 4:00 P. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 3:00 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30-35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30-80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:10—508 6th Av.; D. A. Doyle.....$500
8:00—800 5th Av.; Mrs. H. Bostureh..Slight
3:48—251 West 97th St.; Katherine Cunerath.....Slight
4:34—456 Lenox Av.; Dave Ferguson.....$10
5:10—118 West 22d St.; Harivent Manufacturing Co.....Slight
7:07—1,003 3d Av.; Herman Kuhn.....Slight
7:20—1,842 3d Av.; Jennie Fisher.....$10
7:30—10 Cooper St.; Morris Canavan..None
8:00—530 Manhattan Av.; George Marcass.....Slight
9:10.—22 West 51st St.; Bayard Dominick.....$100
10:00—3,682 White Plains Av.; Philip Binichl.....None
11:05—199 Henry St.; Mr. Cohen.....$25
11:30—2,006 2d Av.; John Vindel.....$500
11:45—988 Amsterdam Av.; Nathan Langford.....Slight
P. M.
12:05—987 5th Av.; H. Phipps.....Slight
1:36—915 Bailey Av.; Jerome Jones...Slight
2:50—130 Broome St.; Morris Sitzer...Slight
3:07—1,070 2d Av.; H. Ciprin.....Slight
4:40—415 East 34th St.; Theodore Olsey.....Slight
5:00—1,744 Washington Av.; Isaac Kamiscars.....Slight
5:37—208 and 210 East 100th St.; Rach Walden.....Trifling
6:20—884 Columbus Av.; Washington Market Co.....Slight
6:55—122 Macdougal St.; Peter Mauven.....Not given
8:30—2,527 3d Av.; Maud Basley.....Slight
9:28—1,005 Forest Av.; Charles Schum..Slight
7:11—9 Morton St.; Gabriel Aoilois...Slight
7:30—44 Eldridge St.; Barney Kaplan..Slight

BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE

into a new 7-room, 1-family, steam heated brick house; $25 to $35; if you want to buy will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn; one new subway. Phone Cort 5528. Owner, D 335 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

RENT FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A strictly modern, 11-room house, gentleman's home, 1¼ acres of land. Beautiful ground, finest location in New Rochelle. Large garage with living quarters. Present tenant desires to sublet.

O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 591 New Rochelle.

AT $6,500.

Seven acres, modern 9 room dwelling, bath, all improvements; high elevation, extensive views; numerous shade trees; one hour from Grand Central.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 E. 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FEW CHOICE LOFTS

In the centre of the
LACE & NECKWEAR TRADES,
99-101 Fifth Ave.,
Between 17th and 18th Streets.
Modern fireproof loft building.
Size 60 ft. x 100 ft.
45c. to 60c. Per Ft.
Apply to agent on premises
Or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Trinity Court,

518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent, on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia Grounds.
Modern Elevator Apartments
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms.....14x19
Bedrooms 14x18

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELORS

29 EAST 48TH STREET,
CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE
2 Rooms & Bath & Foyer Hall
Rents $65 Per Month & Up.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Gramercy Court,

152 EAST 22D ST.
5, 5, and 7 room elevator apartments, all latest improvements; central location; rents moderate. Apply on premises.

3 ROOMS & BATH
with all improvements; continuous elevator and phone service; $30. Apply Superintendent.
54 EAST 59TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

3 Rooms and Bath
$2.00 PER DAY
or 66c per Room
at
61-65 E. 59th St.
Same locality as The Plaza, Savoy and Netherlands.
Hotel Service
THE MANHANSET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Lost
50 cents a line.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot brooch, large pearl in centre, platinum setting; small pendant diamond; Friday, in shopping district or to Riverside Drive via Subway to 136th St.; liberal reward, no questions. Levy, 6 West 66th St.

LOST—Thin, gold, square Tiffany watch, gold knife, gold pencil, all marked P. D. A.; Yale key on gold platinum chain, probably between Madison and Park Avs. on 75th St.; $50 reward. Return to 8 East 69th St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of clothes and other articles stolen from 54 West 37th St. Dec. 10, or information leading to recovery; no questions asked. R. M. Coleman, 170 West 74th St., or phone John 5070.

LOST—Christmas Eve, man's traveling bag, initials "P. V. T.," containing personal effects. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to J. Van Tassell, 13 W. 120th St.

LOST.—Friday evening, 44th St., near Hudson Theatre, circular brooch, consisting of yellow stone surrounded with small pearls; liberal reward for return to 31 East 39th St.

LOST.—Between 78th St. and Broadway and 64 Riverside Drive, a black wallet containing a sum of money. Reward if returned to Henry Moakley, 64 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Christmas morning, lady's gold watch, between Central Park West, West 88th St., and West 86th St. and Riverside Drive. Reward return to 23 West 88th St.

LOST.—BLACK ROUND PEARL, with screw, Dec. 25, evening, at Metropolitan Opera House; Large Reward to returner. Apply Carr Brothers, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, black waterednilk handbag, with small watch set in it, containing money and papers; reward if returned to 111 East 40th St.

LOST—Dec. 22, coral necklace, between 110th and 28th, or 6th Av, "L." Reward if returned 100 Cathedral Parkway, Apartment 401.

LOST.—Set of teeth lost between 56th St. and 3d Av Elevated, 56th St., or on "L" train; reward offered. W. M., 162 East 83d St.

LOST—At 72d Subway Station, gold openfaced watch, with Masonic fob; initials C. A. B.; liberal reward. 255 West 72d St.

LOST.—A silver meshbag, between Grant's Tomb and the Hotel Plaza; suitable reward. W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—In 80th St., between 4th and 5th Avs. Purse containing salary envelope and keys. Liberal reward. Z 270 Times.

LOST.—Saturday, Matinee, New Amsterdam Theatre, pearl brooch, diamond centre. Reward. Z 269 Times.

VERY LIBERAL REWARD
For return of lady's diamond horseshoe pin; about thirty stones, lost in Louis Martin's, 60th St., Saturday night. No questions asked —Pawn tickets. Apt. 8 E, 215 West 98th St. Tel. Riverside 732.

$50 REWARD
for return man's ring set two diamonds and sapphire; lost in vicinity 32d St. from Madison Av. to Broadway. Return Bowe, 6 E. 33d St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Champagne colored Pomeranian dog, Morningside Park, Dec. 25. Liberal reward if returned to W. A. Smith, 254 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Black water spaniel, throat marked white; licensed; reward. Secor, 1,003 6th Av.

$10 REWARD.—Red Irish Setter, male, weight about 50 pounds. R. W. Creuzbaur 217 82d St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bay Ridge 2350.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

ELLEN F. BURNETT,
daughter of the late Thomas Linder and Esther H. Burnett of Boston, Mass. Will relatives please communicate with James E. Kelley, Attorney, 901-3 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

I. A. KAUFMAN bought Guarantee Cornice and Skylight Works, 405 East 5th. Creditors must notify within 3 days.

Business Opportunities
40 cents a line.

Chemical, paint, or kindred manufacturing business, (small,) wanted. D 30 Times Downtown.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED BY FIRM IMPORTING MACHINERY, WELL KNOWN IN THE TRADE AND ON A SOLID PAYING BASIS; NEED $20,000 FOR FURTHER AND NECESSARY EXPANSION; ORDERS ON BOOKS EXCEED $150,000; EXPECTED 1914 SALES, $400,000; WELCOME RIGID INVESTIGATION; BEST PERSONAL REFERENCES HERE AND ABROAD; PARTNERSHIP OR PROFIT-SHARING BASIS; PRINCIPALS ONLY. Y 212 TIMES.

Going business, (Boston,) established several years, successful from start, never changed hands, offered for sale; present owners cannot give personal attention and would appeal to one with ten to twelve thousand, and willing to devote entire time. Y 229 Times.

Six mortgages of $2,500 each on six dwellings to be built on Ave. M, Brooklyn. House to sell for $4,750 to $5,000. Good bonus, security the best. Principals only. Bernard Lynch, Kings Highway & E. 12th St.

$800 required, partner, established 40-room furnished hotel; well stocked cafe; Exchange Place, Jersey City; open nights. Telephone 3133 Riverside.

Business Loans.
40 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices
40 cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000 $2; 10,000, $10, delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.80; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 6350. G. R. Weatherford, 118 Nassau. Room 1,018

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

BONDED DETECTIVE,
Harry Martin, 170 West 96th St.

Real Estate
50 cents a line.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

West Side.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St. Apply Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch, handsome bathroom, white enamel bedrooms, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant cloclric dome, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; price $2,750, far below value; will accept $100 cash; balance $15 month. Call or write B. Ackerman, 365 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Premises 3,714 Bedford Av., 14 rooms, 2 baths, $75 monthly; formerly $125 monthly. Firmin, 405 World Bldg., Manhattan.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted, 2 second mortgages on Washington Heights improved flats; $8,500 each; principals only. Address V 55 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
50 cents a line.

Ground floor and one loft, suitable for garage or auto service station; to sublease immediately account of moving to larger quarters. Rauah & Lang Carriage Co., 1,500 Broadway.

Offices for Rent.—Will sublet four large, well-lighted rooms, together or in groups of two, 12th floor, 156 7th Av., beginning Jan. 1 next. Apply premises, Bascom Johnson, Room 1,217.

Loft, 5,000 square feet, 137 East 25th St.; steam heated. Brackett Realty Co. Telephone 9113 Madison Square.

7th Av., 2,065, near 128d St.—Elegant large store, suitable for any business. Superintendent, 157 West 123d.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
50 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L," and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Apartment, facing park, delightful view, handsomely furnished 4 rooms, (2 bedrooms;) $85 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th.

Three-room furnished apartment; high-class elevator house; rent $40 per month. Superintendent, 145 Audubon Av. Telephone 3960 Audubon.

East Side.

45th, 19 East.
Three rooms, bath, facing south; conveniences; well furnished; $65.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
50 cents a line.

YOUNG COUPLE WILL PAY $130 MONTHLY FOR TWO FURNISHED CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH BOARD AND PRIVATE BATH, LOCATED ON OR CLOSE TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE, WITH RIVER VIEW, BETWEEN 72D AND 100TH STS.; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. V 108 TIMES.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
50 cents a line.

Five-room apartment, near Central Park, rental $25 per month, desired by couple; best references given and asked. Communicate with M 66 Times.

Unfurnished floor, 3 rooms, private house; light housekeeping; upper west side. X 313 Times.

Storage.
50 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2567 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted
50 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room, private bath; elevator; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Large front room in annex; references; table board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

10TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled; board; telephone.

26TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; meals optional; moderate. Greeley 2423.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; references.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH ST., 50 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; electric light; desirable for particular people.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional table; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class board and rooms; parlor dining room; near Subway.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near bath; excellent home, table; references exchanged.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; medium, sunny room; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two double, front, sunny rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 127-9 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor; dining guests accommodated.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards, a satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Delightful second floor front; southern exposure; all new; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room, private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; small room; telephone; references.

85TH, 209 WEST.—Large room, private bath; meals unusually good; table guests.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, bath; board; table guests; high class.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; reference.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; Southerners.

113TH ST.—Small room, excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 500 West 113th.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 128D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $8; dbl., from $17, with meals. Take boat to Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 878.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Board Wanted
15 cents a line.

Young business lady wants board, private family, $5. V 82 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.
50 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin
956 Broadway, at 22d St. Tel. 5408 Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Leaving for South, sacrifice new broad-tail lamb coat, ermine trimmed, $250. Cost $550. Mrs. W. Shaw, 320 West 89th St.

SIXTY typewriters visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up; selling them out. Store, 427 Broadway, near Howard.

Natural mink lady's long fur coat, good as new; sacrifice $140; cost $375. Miss Baker, 145 West 82d St.

Showroom fixtures for sale by wholesale coat house. Stern & Cohen, 30 West 24th St.

All makes bought, repaired, sold, $10-$55. Eagle Typewriter Co., 100 Nassau.

Purchase and Exchange.
50 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 60 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture; bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2293 Stuyvesant.

Pianos and Organs.
50 cents a line.

Chickering upright piano, fine condition; cost $500; sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Schools.
50 cents a line.

Italian university student; direct, quick method Italian lessons; conversation. Catalono, 55 East 21st.

PROMPT AND DESIRABLE RESULTS

The Audubon Hotel reports that unusually desirable guests respond to its advertisements on the New York Times Want Page. The following advertisement, December 21st, secured prompt results:

149TH ST., 540 to 560 WEST., Near Broadway Subway.—In best, healthiest section; beautiful Riverside Drive nearby; THE AUDUBON, Washington Heights' oldest and well-recommended private family hotel; only few vacancies; large, bright, well-heated rooms, $10 to $12 one, $14 to $20 for two; rates including delicious board; parlor dining room; separate tables; social surroundings; pleasant home. Tel. 2767 Audubon.

Telephone your advertisement to The Times.
Bryant 1000.

Furnished Rooms
50 cents a line.

East Side.

212T ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast service in rooms.

28TH ST., 100 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; Subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH ST., 36 EAST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.
REDUCED PRICES.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Small room; also room suitable two; board optional. Madison 8624.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; correspondents.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, together, separately; handsomely furnished; electric light, telephone; unusual conveniences.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

82D, 173 EAST.—Comfortable back parlor, front room, hall room; heated; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms; select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

41ST ST., 200 WEST.—WELL KEPT large and small outside rooms; bath; reasonable; appreciated when seen. Weltoa.

41ST ST., 268 WEST, (corner 8th Av.)—Nice large and small rooms, day or week; light housekeeping; $1.50 up.

44TH ST., 236 WEST. (Apt. 6.)—An elaborately furnished front suite, option Steinway grand; telephone, elevator; steam heat.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 180 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well kept house; bath; telephone; breakfast if desired.

51ST ST., 245 WEST.—Two, three rooms; electricity; brass bed; silver, linen; phone.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

68TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room and alcove; all conveniences; telephone; electricity; gentlemen.

58TH ST., 326 WEST.—Large and single rooms; steam heat; all conveniences; best location for business people; phone.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; bath; private house; references; permanent. 4664 Columbus.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second floor front, southern exposure; running water; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Outside double rooms, suite; reasonable; telephone; breakfast. Wanamaker.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Columbus 9658.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front room, running water; parquet floor; subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; reference.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, handsome double room; electricity; subway; select private house; $8.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; electric light, telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskine.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; medium room; reasonable; telephone.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

89TH, (Bet. Riverside Drive, West End.)—Second floor, front; unusually attractive library; bedrooms, 23x13; every convenience; hardwood floors, Telephone 1596 Riverside.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; comfortable; phone; convenient cars. Higham.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; very large, comfortably furnished, sunny front room; bath, shower; breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two splendid, sunny rooms; private bath; all conveniences. 7308 Riverside.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 206 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; meals; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

102D, 803 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house, desirable for men and wife; references.

105TH, 151 WEST.—Well furnished room; elevator; telephone; excellent location; $3. Hiller.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room adjoining bath; private family; gentleman.

116TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Attractive single room, private bath. Phone 4884 Morningside. While.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Riverside; parquet floor; piano; sunny; reasonable; gentleman. 3506 Morningside.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Nice, comfortable kitchenette room, adjoining bath. Iradell, near Columbia. Apartment 39.

123D, 538 WEST.—Connecting steam heated, sunny rooms; unusually desirable; moderate. Sherman.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms, Apply directly Apartment 51.

120TH ST., 4 WEST.—Choice room, strictly private; elevator apartment; refined surroundings; gentlemen; breakfast service; all transit Apartment 27.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Large, comfortable, front room; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; near Subway; references.

179TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room; gentlemen; conveniences; no other roomers. Apt. 31. Audubon 8830.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

BROADWAY, 2,314 (Corner 64th St.).—Medium sized, well-furnished, front room, facing Broadway, for business woman, in second floor apartment; very reasonable; telephone and hall service. Hamner.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 27th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; varies every evening, $1.

THE NEW YORK.
Bedroom and bath, $3.00 day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $2.00 day; monthly reduction meals, 23 West 80th.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room, private bath; excellent plumbing, electricity, large closets; private family; near 91st subway; reference.

Help Wanted Female
15 cents a line.

CASHIER and BOOKKEEPER wanted at Mary Elizabeth's Candy Shop, 5th Av. and 36th St.

NURSEMAID.—For a two-year-old girl; must have personal city references. Apply 318 West 100th St.

SALESLADY.—Over 25, of good education and address; travel for reliable house; commission and guarantee; permanent position. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS and typists wanted; experienced or beginners with reference. Call for interview. Victor Typewriter Co., Broadway at 23d St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male
15 cents a line.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

COLLEGE MAN of exceptional personality, capable of approaching people of wealth; big commission. Please write Original, Z 268 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted about 16 years of age; experience unnecessary. Address in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, and references, Chemical L 312 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN for loose-leaf and manifolding system; experienced only; straight commission. Universal Manifold Book Co., 79 Chambers St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced preferred; excellent opportunity; commission. Apply all week, 2 to 5, the Vordnar Co., 143 W. 40th St.

STENOGRAPHERS and typists wanted; experienced, or beginners with reference. Call for interview. Victor Typewriter Co., Broadway at 23d St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 883 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Musical.

WANTED—A chorus bass for church; salary. Organist, Z 248 Times.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; thoroughly experienced; high school education; best references; moderate salary. L. Lerman, 327 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; trial balance and best references. V 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally capable, accurate, punctual; $6. B., 936 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts; trial balance; typist; familiar office routine; $12. B 51 Times.

COMPANION, School Mother or Housekeeper.—Excellent qualifications. 207 West 122d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; gowns; quick; references; $2. Hill, 328 West 52d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, general housework, waitress; references. Irene Steab, 1,803 3d Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, seeking high-class position; familiar with law and commercial work; good education; highest references. L 315 Timee Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position where willingness and good work secure advancement. Margaret Prosser, 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (18,) bright, neat American girl; beginner; plain writer; office assistant; no agency; $5. C 190 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, general office assistant; several years' experience; good figurer; competent; best references; $12; American. L 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl, good character, bright, industrious; $6. S., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER; up to date and reliable; competent; best references. L 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, experienced; accurate transcriber; hard worker; $8-$10. B 53 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer wishes typewriting at home. Z 260 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, eight years' experience, desires position; best references. V 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good correspondent, hard worker; 2 years' experience; $8. L 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced technical dictation; charge correspondence; confidential; $12. B 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY seeks engagement; salary desired, $15. L 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, accurate typist; business school graduate; $10. L 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, "live wire," seeks responsible position; was assistant manager. V 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Is secretary to lecturer; will render part time service. V 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—German and English, experienced. V 81 Times.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; system-hints; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2780.

AAA AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references. D 339 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS
CERTIFIED (N. Y.).
Conscientious, efficient service. Books Opened, balanced, closed, written Up and audited. Special examinations. New, up-to-date office and cost systems That minimize work and produce Accurate, dependable, worth-while records Necessary to attain maximum profits. Tax reports, profit and loss and financial Statements. M. Miller, 149 B'way. Cort. 7887.

ABLE ASSISTANT, 20; secretary, capable stenographer, correspondent, excellent general commercial education, familiar with accounting, business routine, desires position reputable business house or managing personal affairs; highest references. S. S. Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets, investigations. Auditor, 33 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 66 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, thoroughly competent, reliable, now employed manufacturing concern, wishes change. George Harris, 21 Washington Place.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 25, wishes position in bank as bookkeeper, interest clerk, or passbook auditor; five years' experience; salary, $20 per week. L 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 27, twelve years' practical business experience; can ass

200 POLICE AT SERVICE.

Dr. Silverman Commends Force for Devotion to Duty.

Two hundred policemen in uniform, headed by Commissioner Waldo, marched into the Temple Emanu-El at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to attend a special Hanoucah (Feast of the Maccabees) service at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

The Rev. Dr. J. Silverman preached a sermon in which he praised the police of this city highly. He said that one of the marvels of visitors to this city was the skill and conscientiousness with which the members of the police force performed their duty. Dr. Silverman said that nearly all the criticism leveled at the New York police was the result of the ignorance, superficial observance or the political schemes of the critics. While the police had a duty of greatest importance, and usually performed that duty well, he said that the office of the police was only to punish offenders who visibly violated the law, and that the civil authorities could not therefore be held responsible for the morals and conscience of a city which were only in a limited sense under their jurisdiction.

During the services taps were sounded on a bugle, and the police band played "America." Chaplain A. Blum of the Police Department made a brief address in praise of the police. Others who took part in the service were the Rev. S. Schlager and the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow.

Driver Drops Dead in Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Frederick Bergmann, said to belong to a prominent German family, and formerly an expert cavalryman in the German army, died suddenly in a chair in the office of the Park Stables, Main Street, this afternoon. Bergmann, who was a driver, was 45 years old. He served through the Spanish-American war.

Ready for New Year's

$25 Start the New Year right by buying style, fit, finish and satisfaction at the lowest price. Suits and overcoats to measure. $40 to $50 values, now $25. Full Dress Suit, silk lined, $40. Tuxedo, silk lined, $35. $25

Broadway & Ninth Street **Arnheim**

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL."
West 42d Street. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
1914 3 Festive Matinees This Week Wed'sday, Thursday & Sat'rday

The Old Year is going! It has been a good year because it has brought to us "The Little Cafe." The one regret of Father Time in passing is that he must leave all the pleasures of "The Little Cafe" to the new-born Year, which smiles in anticipation, as should all who have this panacea for depression awaiting to delight them. As Shakespeare nearly said: 'There is a joyous tide in the affairs of man which taken at the flood leads direct to the 'Little Cafe.'" No pledge to forsake sorrow is necessary to the guests of this "Little Cafe." They cannot help being happy!

LAUGH OUT THE OLD YEAR!
LAUGH IN THE NEW!

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs., 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat.
LAST 6 NIGHTS — LAST 3 MATS. — ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
NEXT MON.—Seats New Year's Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA.

Lyceum 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
MISS BILLIE BURKE'S GREAT TRIUMPH!!
"MISS BURKE HAS NEVER CAPTURED A NEW YORK AUDIENCE MORE THOROUGHLY."—SUN.
"AN EVENING OF ADORATION."—WORLD.
"BILLIE BURKE SCORES."—LAN DALE.
"THE MOST IMPORTANT SUCCESS OF HER CAREER."—MAIL.
"BILLIE BURKE TRIUMPHS."—JOURNAL.
"MISS BURKE TRIUMPHS."—PRESS.
"GO AND ENJOY BILLIE BURKE'S PERFORMANCE."—TELEGRAM.
"BILLIE BURKE WINS OUT IN 'THE LAND OF PROMISE.'"—EV. WORLD.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MISS Billie Burke
in W. S. MAUGHAM'S Greatest Success
The Land of Promise
"THE LAND OF PROMISE' IS FULL OF PROMISE FOR BILLIE BURKE."—HERALD.
"A NOVELTY FOR BROADWAY WELL WORTH SEEING."—TRIBUNE.
"BRIGHT, CHEERY AND ENTERTAINING."—TIMES.
"A NIGHT OF DISTINCT VICTORY FOR MISS BURKE."—EVE. SUN.
Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS | 3 MATS. THIS WEEK | LAST 3 MATS'NS. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Thursday. MABEL & EDITH TALIAFERRO YOUNG WISDOM

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees New Yr's & Sat., 2:15
"UNIQUE, POWERFUL, MAGNIFICENTLY ACTED."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
Frances Starr
in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. Popular. Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-m'w & Wed. Popular 50c to $1.50 Mat. To-morrow.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY
Laughs, Mystery, Melodrama, Thrills — 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
4 Mats This Week—Tues., Wed. Thurs. & Sat.

HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. TO-NIGHT
DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE. ADELE
CONTINUING ITS 12 MONTHS' RUN. ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION INTACT
MATS. NEW YEAR'S DAY & SAT.
Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.

GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. N. Year's & Sat. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Special LAST WEEK
Special Performance TO-DAY. To-morrow. Friday & Sunday Afts. at 3; SUN. EVE., 8:30.
Cut This Coupon Out, Take It to the Box Office With 25c. It Entitles You to the Best 50c. Seat, Any Performance.

GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre, To-day, To-m'w, Friday & Sunday Afts. at 3. Sun. Evs. 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama, The LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER
With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)

IT HAPPENED in IOWA
JOHN HEMINGWAY wanted a WIFE
INEZ de PIERREFONO wanted a MATE
And the simple-hearted, doting mother said little, yet all unconsciously solved the vexed problem for them.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Wm. Hurlbut's Midwestern Comedy,
THE Strange Woman
Gaiety Broadway, 46th Street, Nights 8:30. Now
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK
WED.—NEW YEAR'S—SAT.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 3 MATINEES
FANNIE WARD in "WOULD MAKE Madam President SPHINX LAUGH."—Americon.
WED., JAN. 7—Seats Next Thursday.
EVA MOORE & H. V. ESMOND and the Entire London Criterion Co. in ELIZA COMES TO STAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. This Wk—Wed., New Year's & Sat., 2:15.
Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks
With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
In "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. n'r B'way. LAST WEEK
3 Mats This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season. SWEETHEARTS
Next Mon.—GEN. JOHN REGAN—Seats Now.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. THE MISLEADING LADY Matinees Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
MOVES NEXT MON. TO THE LIBERTY.
Geo. Birmingham's delightful comedy success,
Gen. John Regan
TUES., JAN. 6—Seats Thursday.
WM. COLLIER in A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., New Year's & Sat., 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE The Famous English Actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
GRAND, 23 St., 8 Av. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat.
C'BUNTY FULLS THE STRINGS."

REPUBLIC Theatre, 42d St., nr. B'way. David Belasco Sole Lessee. UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. PRESENTS
'TRAFFIC in SOULS' 4 Shows Daily 2-4-7-9 P. M. ADM. 25c.
Note—Wed. Night (New Year's Eve), Performances All Night.
JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29 St. ADM. 25c.
4 Times Daily, 2, 4, 7 and 9. At this theatre indefinitely. The only genuine—only authorized motion pictures of
"TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
SMOKING ALLOWED IN BALCONY & BOXES.
Note—Extra Midnight performance New Year's Eve.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Friday Aft., 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Goldmark, Brahms, Chadwick, Strauss, Charpentier.
Tickets at Box Office, Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS CHOICE SEATS FOR THE HIPPODROME — Seats for Caruso in "Manon," KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House, 1416 B'way. Tel. 3683-3627 Bry't.
Opera TICKET OFFICE — CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS. 1,421 BROADWAY. Entrance on 40th St., one door west. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. Bought.

Academy 14th St. Mats. Daily, 12 & 3 P. M. 'Aladdin.' Nts., 8:15. 'Rip Van Winkle'

PARK 58th Street, Columbus Circle. ADM. 25c.
At 2-4-7-8-30 and 9:30 P. M. in Five Reels.
THOS. W. ROSS in "CHECKERS"

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 TO 1
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Tues 3 to 6:30
Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NEW YEAR'S RESERVATIONS—NOW.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Tel. 452 Madison. EUROPEAN VERSION OF WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
WILL POSITIVELY BE SHOWN TO-DAY

TANGO, ONE STEP AND TROT DANCE 3 LESSONS AND YOU
"LA FLEUR" SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
Conducted by PROF. W. S. REMENYI.
Broadway & 146th St. Open 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OPERA THEATRE TICKETS Greeley 3028 | NEW YEAR'S EVE Best Seats Obtainable at JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38th St.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Sam & Kitty Morton Gus Edwards, 10 Matinee Girls. Avon Comedy 4, Mrs. Gene Hughes & 12 others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th AND THE Burlesque Mat. To-day. Bert Baker Bon Ton Girls

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. MINER'S BIG FROLIC.

SPECIAL FOR NEW YEAR'S

American Beauty Roses..... $9 per dozen
4 feet in length—extra large buds. Sold Elsewhere at $18 per dozen.

Pink Killarney Roses..... $2 per dozen
18 inches to 22 inches in length. 3 dozen for $5.

Double Pink Killarney Roses.. $3.50 per dozen
24 inches to 30 inches in length. 3 dozen for $10.

ROSES Warendorff

74th St. and Broadway Hotel Ansonia. Phone 1237 Columbus
59th St. and Madison Ave. Tuxedo Bldg. Phone 2445 Plaza.
55 Liberty St., at Nassau. Liberty Tower Bldg. Phone 5425 Cortlandt.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

Winter Garden Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w Thurs. and Sat., and Special Midnight Matinee New Year's Eve.
WEEK — LAST — THE PLEASURE SEEKERS

SHUBERT THEATRE REG'D TUES. JAN. 6
Percy Mackaye's Fable Play of the Orient.
A THOUSAND YEARS AGO Seats Thurs.

FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL (WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.)
Last Week AT Shubert Theatre, 44th W. of B'way.
Beginning To-night at 8. Last 8 Performances in N. Y. of Bernard Shaw's "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA"
FORBES-ROBERTSON WILL TRANSFER
Next Week to MANHATTAN Opera House
For Positively Last 3 Weeks, in Repertoire.

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. OF B'WAY. Lew Fields..... Prop'r.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP
PEOPLE NOT IN THEIR SEATS BY THAT TIME WILL NOT BE SEATED UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST ACT.
For London Gayety Theatre Co. and Production
THE GIRL ON FILM
Evs. and New Year's and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15
THIS WEEK ONLY — Twice Every Day
THE INCOMPARABLE ARTISTE
ANNA HELD
AND HER ALL-STAR JUBILEE COMPANY IN THE MOST DIVERSE ENTERTAINMENT EVER DEVISED.

LITTLE Thea. 140 W. 44th. Bet's 6 & 7. TOM'W EVE. at 8:45
Mats. Wed., New Year's and Sat. at 2:30. BERNARD SHAW'S THE PHILANDERER

Booth Thea., 45th, w. of B'way. Mats. N. Yr's & Sat. 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella
with Marguerite Clark,
To-day Special Matinee, Auspices Junior Auxiliary of the West End Exchange.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:30
WE ARE SEVEN Extra Mat. New Year's.
A Whimsical Farce by Eleanor Gates.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS, 39th, nr. B'way.
Evs. 8:30; Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
FIVE SENSATIONAL ONE-ACT PLAYS.
AGAIN!
Special Mats. of "IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA" Thurs. & Fri. at 2:30.

COMEDY. Last Week. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs., Sat.
Alexandra Carlisle in The Marriage Game Evs. 8:10. and MIMI AGUGLIA in ELECTRA
Beginning MONDAY, JAN. 5. (Seats Thurs.)
Kitty MacKay A NEW SCOTCH COMEDY

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Wed New Year's & Sat. HIGH JINKS
with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats Wed., N. Y'r's & Sat. 2:20. AT BAY Extra Mat. New Year's.
Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.

48TH ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE FRIDAY, JAN. 2. BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN Opera House LAST WEEK
Mats. Daily Except Friday. Best Seats $1.
Hop O' My Thumb with De Wolf Hopper

WEST END, 125th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LURE

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Bertha Kalich in BACHEL

CARNEGIE HALL ONLY
BURTON HOLMES
SUNDAY EVES. & MONDAY MATS.
The NEW MANILA, Jan. 11 & 12; Hiking Thru LUZON, Jan. 18 & 19; Cruising Thru the PHILIPPINES, Jan. 25 & 26; CHINA IN 1913, Feb. 1 & 2; JAPAN IN KOREA, Feb. 8 & 9.
COURSE SALE, $5, $4, $3. TO-MORROW.

Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:30
Titta Ruffo
ASSISTING ARTISTS AND NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra.
Prices, 75c. to $2. Mangt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., at 2.
TO-NIGHT—"CARMEN."
Tuesday & Bal. of Week—"LOUISE."
NEW YEAR'S MAT.—"INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."

LA FLEUR DE DANSE EVE. 8:15 TO CLOSING.
HAMILTON THEATRE ROOF, B'way & 146th St.
DANCING SELECT, REFINED | ADMISSION FREE.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, 2:30.
KREISLER Tks. 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Jorn, Well. Cond. Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. (New Year's Day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Manbourg; Cristalli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. First Time. L'Amore dei Tre Re. Bori, Braslau, Duchene; Ferrari-Fontana (debut.) Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Gilly, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15. Spec'l Perf'ce. Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at —. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-morrow at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
EIGHT SUNDAY AFTERNOONS
Beginning JAN. 4, at 3.
Soloists:
Fritz Kreisler, Frieda Hempel, Florence Hinkle, Carl Flesch, Wilhelm Bachaus, Ada Sassoli, George Barrere, Katherine Goodson, Oscar Seagle, Jacques Renand
Subscriptions now, Aeolian Hall, Rm. 1201.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., JAN. 4.
ANNUAL WAGNER PROGRAM

NOW OPEN
Daily, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
25TH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowls, Exhibition Yards, &c.
Free Lectures Daily.
Closes Wednesday Night.
Championship Cat Show
Tues. & Wed., Dec. 30 & 31.
ADM. 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

CARNEGIE HALL—Tuesday Evenings at 8:30.
DEAN C. WORCESTER
THE PHILIPPINES
Dec. 30th The Wild Tribes | Jan. 6th Picturesque Philippines
With Wonderful Motion Pictures & Lantern Slides. Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies. 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.

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DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick.
JULIA DEAN in "HER OWN MONEY."
Bargain Matinees, Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c.
New Year's Mat. & Evening Prices, 25c. to $1.
Next Week—"THE FAMILY CUPBOARD."

MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday, New Year's, Sat.
OH, I SAY? ORIGINAL NEW YORK CASINO CAST
Next Week "THE LURE."

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58TH ST.
An Exceptional Dinner (Every Evening and Sunday Noon) $1.00.
A Genuine Old-fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER in the Grill, $1.25.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER (Noon to 9 P. M.) $1.00
DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING
In the Ball Room Every Eve'g at 10:30 MR. A. BALDWIN SLOANE & MISS GRACE FIELD
EXHIBITIONS IN SOCIETY'S LATEST DANCES
TANGO TEAS with FREE INSTRUCTION Daily, incl. Sunday, 4-7.
SUNDAY DINNER DANCE beg. at 6:30—Dinner de Luxe, $1.50
Banquet Halls. Private Dining Rooms. Beefsteak Garret.
RESERVE YOUR TABLES FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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A New Fireproof Exclusive Apartment Hotel
58th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs.
Located in Best Residential Section.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
Suites of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms with Bath;
ALL LARGE AND LIGHT.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Manager on Premises or Bing & Bing, 505 Fifth Av.

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Broadway at 29th St.
"Dixie Room"
Reserve Your Table For New Year's Eve.
Special Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50
Special New Year Eve Supper, $3
Extra Singers and Musicians
Special Feature "Dance of 1914"

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Absolutely Fireproof.
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Single rooms and bath, $1.50 per day.
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DINING ROOM ON 12TH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.
Breakfast 50c., Lunch 60c., Dinner $1.
SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$540
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3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$1,200
Special Rates by the Month and Season.
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T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST
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Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

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Columbus Ave. and 81st St.
New York City
Pretty Rooms, One Dollar
With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

HOTEL CECIL
FIREPROOF.
St. Nicholas Av. & 118th St.
Fine Room.....$1.00
Large Room and Bath.....$1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$2.00 up
Phone Morningside 890.

LONGACRE 48th St., W. of Broadway. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:20. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Wed., Thurs., Sat.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT.
IOLE A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY WITH FRANK LALOR
ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Wed., Thurs., Sat.
LAST 9 TIMES WITHIN THE LAW
TUESDAY, JAN. 6. SEATS THURS.
THE YELLOW TICKET
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Evs., 8:20. Matinee Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza, 812.
2 LOTS IN THE BRONX
Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Thurs. & Sat.
ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper"

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Sam Mann & Co., Bessie Wynn, Le Roy, Talma & Bosco, "Wrong from the Start"
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F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. ROSS & FENTON "The Mermaid and the Man." A. & H. Hoyt's Minstrels, Mijares and 7 Others. BELLE STORY
Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS

LYCEUM THEATRE—45 St., near B'way.
TO-DAY AT 3 ALSO JAN. 5TH. SEATS NOW. ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES
KITTY CHEATHAM

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. Seats 75c. to $2, at Box Office. SONG RECITAL.
ALMA GLUCK
KNABE PIANO. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 3rd, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL.
BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER
Tickets 75c. $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.

EDEN MUSÉE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Dunninger, Magic. CINEMATOGRAPH. Children's Souvenirs Holiday Week.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open Till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

A Sale of
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Suits and Overcoats

HERE is one of the big money saving opportunities of the year—big because of the values it offers. The suits and overcoats that go into this sale today are all of them remarkable for their values at regular prices. Indeed, any man who wears our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes will tell you that our suits and overcoats are easily worth $5 to $10 more than we ask for them.
So if you add $5 or $10 to the savings indicated below, you will get the amount you really *do* save by coming here now.

LOT A—$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Overcoats } $15.00
LOT B—$25, $28 and $30 Suits and Overcoats } 19.50
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LOT D—$35.00 and $40.00 Suits and Overcoats } 25.00
LOT E—$40.00 and $45.00 Suits and Overcoats } 30.00
LOT F—$45.00 and $50.00 Suits and Overcoats } 35.00

No charge for alterations.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning B&K King & Co
(CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS)
A Wholly Unusual Opportunity
To Buy Our Kind of Children's Clothing at
20 Per Cent. Discount
This means the best Boys' and Children's Clothing made, at Approximate Cost, and in some cases at less than cost.
Included in this Sale are all our Boys' Long Trouser Suits, 32 to 36 inches chest. Some men of small stature will be candidates for these.
The Children's Suits comprise Fancy Mixed Norfolk Suits in Cheviots and Worsteds and Plain Blue Serges and Cheviots, ages 10 to 17; Junior Norfolks and Juvenile Sailor and Russian Suits, ages 2½ to 10 years.
Also our Convertible Collar Overcoats for Boys of 11 to 17 years and Fancy Reefers and Russian Overcoats, ages 2½ to 10.
The first to come will have the largest assortment to select from, but no one will be disappointed as to sizes.
This is not an Ordinary Sale. Goods of this Standard of Quality have a Staple Value.
BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway near 32nd Street. Cooper Square at 5th Street. Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Kalil's
Restaurant with the celebrated Rathskeller, Moorish Room, Venetian Garden and Cafe
Nos. 14-16-18 PARK PLACE
Mr. Kalil takes pleasure in announcing that this Restaurant, thoroughly renovated, with entire new equipment of linen and silver, imported china, etc.,
Re-Opens Today
He extends a very cordial invitation to visit Kalil's and to learn why it has so long been the favorite downtown eating place of many of New York's leading business and professional men.
The cuisine and service will continue to be distinctive.
Service from 7:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Grand Opera Selections on the Auxetophone, accompanied by our famous Orchestra, noon and evenings.
NEW YEAR'S EVE. Reservations are being booked now. PHONE, BARCLAY 5899.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,429. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York: Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

SHACKLETON PLANS RECORD POLAR TRIP

Expedition Across Antarctic Continent and Pole the Most Difficult Ever Attempted.

AEROPLANE TO BE USED

One with Clipped Wings to Help Drive Sledge—Sir Ernest Sends Message to Americans.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The news that Sir Ernest Shackleton is about to lead another expedition to the antarctic has awakened the greatest interest here.

The main object of the expedition will be to cross the south polar continent from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, a distance roughly of 1,700 miles, making the south pole a "halfway house" on the great journey, of which at least half will be over an entirely new route.

It will be the biggest polar journey ever attempted, and if successful will open up in the Weddell quadrant a vast unexplored region which is still a blank on the map.

Sir Ernest Shackleton in an interview to-day gave to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this message to the American people:

"My hopes are bright. I do not believe hope is the courage of despair. I know the men who are going with me. I feel we can face anything, and I do hope that as much interest and sympathy will be shown by the great American people this time as I personally experienced before.

"I recall with pleasure the great kindness and hospitality shown to me when I was in America, and I hope to go again. Science knows no country. The scientific results of this expedition are sure to be as much appreciated in America as in my home country.

"We hope to carry our country's flag across the south polar continent. If we succeed, I feel sure the generous spirit of the American people will appreciate it."

Sir Ernest's Plans.

In describing the plans and scope of the expedition, Sir Ernest said:

"The main object of the expedition will be the crossing of the polar continent. The unknown fields in the world which are still unconquered are rapidly narrowing down, but there still remains this great work. Of recent years the interest of geographers and the public has been concentrated on the approach to the pole from Ross Sea.

"Except Dr. Bruce's discovery of Coats Land in 1904 and the results of the Filchner expedition of last year, we know scarcely more of the Weddell quadrant than we did in Weddell's day. There is a vast unexplored region on the big white space on the map.

"The crossing of the south polar continent will be the biggest polar journey ever attempted, a longer journey than to the pole and back, and infinitely more difficult, because we shall always be advancing over new ground, with no depots to draw upon.

"The minimum distance from sea to sea is roughly 1,700 statute miles, and more than half the distance will be positively a new route. With good fortune it is probable that the whole journey will cover new ground—that is to say, after reaching the pole from Weddell Sea we may strike out a route to Ross Sea which will be neither that which I followed on my previous journey and which Capt. Scott took, nor the other and shorter one adopted by Capt. Amundsen.

The Geographical Problem.

"From a geographical point of view the complete continental nature of the antarctic can be absolutely solved by such a journey. No one now knows whether the great plateau dips gradually from the pole toward Weddell Sea; no one knows whether the great Victoria chain of mountains, which has been traced to the pole, extends across the continent and links up with the Andes. The solution of this problem is naturally of intense interest to geographers all over the world, and the discovery of the great mountain range which we assume to be there will be one of the biggest geographical triumphs possible."

Sir Ernest Shackleton expects that the geological collections which he purposes to make will be of the greatest scientific value. He will also take continuous magnetic observations with the object of determining the general dip of the magnetic needle. He intends to set up a magnetic observatory at the Winter quarters on Weddell Sea and to take observations throughout the Winter. Continuous meteorological observations will be another important branch of the work.

Ships to Have Oil Fuel.

The expedition will have two ships, both driven by oil fuel, giving a radius for operations four times greater than coal. The larger vessel will leave Buenos Aires early next October for the antarctic, reaching, if possible, 78 degrees, where a good landing place was discovered by the German expedition.

If the ice conditions permit, the expedition will reach the base at the beginning of November. A shore party

Continued on Page 2.

THE TASMAN FILLING.

Passengers Will Be Taken Off by Dutch or Australian Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—A telegram to The Times from Sydney says:

"Authentic news about the Tasman is still very scanty. There are fourteen feet of water in the hold.

"The Captain expects to float the ship off, but the harbormaster at Thursday Island considers this doubtful.

"There is no anxiety concerning the passengers, who will be taken off either by the Dutch steamer Houtman or the Australian steamer Aldenham."

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.—A wireless message received at noon to-day from the Dutch steamer Tasman, ashore in the Gulf of Papua, reported fifteen feet of water in the hold and gaining rapidly.

At that hour the steamers which had been dispatched to the assistance of the Tasman had not arrived.

It is considered possible that the Tasman will be a total wreck.

In addition to Mme. Lillian Nordica, Alva Adams, ex-Governor of Colorado, and Thomas G. Stallsmith of California, previously mentioned in the dispatches as passengers, Major Sydney A. Cloman, a member of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission and ex-Military Attaché of the United States at London, is on board the stranded vessel.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—The Tasman usually carries about sixty cabin passengers and a crew of 120, mostly natives, according to the owners of the vessel.

Late advices from the wreck say that the Tasman has water in her first and second holds and the double bottom is badly damaged.

The vessel is in a serious condition, as the weather is stormy.

George W. Young, husband of Mme. Nordica, received the following cablegram from her yesterday:

"Steamship Tasman, Thursday Island, Dec. 28. Just struck reef Torres Strait. No danger so far. Will keep you posted. Lillian."

NEW TUBERCULOSIS TOXIN.

Its Isolation Tends to Prove Consumption Vaccines Useless.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A striking communication, giving the results of the researches of M. Marino, a young scientist, at the Pasteur Institute, was made this afternoon before the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Pierre Roux.

According to Marino, all anti-tuberculosis serums employed at the present time and hitherto are quite useless for their purpose. Marino discovered that the toxic products secreted by tuberculosis bacilli were less effectively neutralized by anti-tuberculosis serums than by the normal serums of the blood. All anti-tuberculosis serums, he says, act similarly, that is to say, less efficaciously than common blood serums. The result, it is explained, is that tuberculosis toxins, which are probably tubercolins, do not form any counter-poison in animals. The existing anti-tuberculosis vaccines are in the same case. Serums and vaccines are, therefore, inefficacious.

PAYS $20,000 GAME FINE.

Penalty Heaviest Ever Imposed "Under Law Protecting Wild Life.

August Silz, President of the Franco-American Poultry Company, one of the largest distributors of poultry and game in the country, paid a fine of $20,000 yesterday to the New York Conservation Commission in the office of John A. Fleming, President of the commission, at Albany. This is said to be the largest fine ever paid in this country for a violation of the game laws. The commission, which has power to compromise such cases, accepted $20,000, although if the company had been convicted of every offense charged the fine would have amounted to more than $200,000.

Silz was charged with more than a thousand violations of the law regulating the importation of wild ducks from other States. Evidence that the law was being violated was obtained originally by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. The case against Silz was prepared by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association.

A representative of the association was sent to the farm of Mr. Silz at Goshen, where it was represented that the ducks sold by his company were grown. The detective of the association gained access to the books of the company and was able to show that several thousand of the ducks shipped to New York, instead of being reared on the farm, had been caught alive in large numbers from flocks of wild ducks and had been taken to the Silz farm in Goshen, N. Y., where they were immediately killed and put on the market.

'NO HONESTY IN CONGRESS.'

Whitacre of Ohio, After Playing Role of Diogenes, Won't Go Back.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 29.—In announcing to-night that he would not be a candidate for re-election, Congressman J. J. Whitacre of the Eighteenth Ohio District declared that "no man who wants to be intellectually honest has any business in Congress."

"All I've done since I've been down in Washington," said Whitacre, "has been to sit around and try to look wise, and that's what any man has to do who isn't willing to barter his convictions for political expediency.

"I thought there might be a chance for an honest, wide-awake, frank, and open business man in Congress, but I was quickly disillusioned."

Whitacre is serving his second term as a Representative, having been elected as a Democrat. He was the first "Wilson" Congressman from Ohio.

Your Children Will Be Healthier and Happier in California.

Avoid the months so dangerous for your wife and youngsters at home. Take them to Golden California—less than three days from Chicago or St. Louis on the "GOLDEN STATE LIMITED," via Rock Island Lines. All-steel Pullman equipment—entire train through, Chicago to Los Angeles, without change—via direct route of lowest altitudes. Finest train to the finest land in the world. For interesting information write K. E. PALMER, 1,238 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

BODY IN A TRUNK LEFT ON SIDEWALK

May Be John Kremen, a Driver, Who Was Found Bound, His Neck Broken.

GET CART THAT BROUGHT IT

Police Now Seek Man Who Put Trunk at Tenement Door and Asked Boys to Watch It.

A brand new trunk which two men with a pushcart had left on the sidewalk just at the entrance to the tenement at 47 Pitt Street shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning stood there for an hour, jutting into the unending stream of hurrying passers-by and attracting only a passing curiosity, until a woman of imagination, who had been watching it from a doorway across the street, took it upon herself to go down to the Broome Street corner and tell Patrolman Storjohan about it.

A few moments later, in the centre of a jostling crowd that had assembled in a twinkling, the policeman struck off the lock of the trunk with a hatchet he had borrowed from a store across the street and inside, beneath a rough, straw-stuffed ticking, he found the body of a young man. The woman's curiosity had started the police on the task of solving a new murder mystery.

The body of the dead man was still warm and limp. Death had come from a broken neck only a little while before, quite possibly after he had been placed inside the trunk, perhaps by the very force of the jar with which the trunk was dumped from the pushcart to the sidewalk.

A two-yard length of wash line encircled the ankles and the neck as if to hold the huddled body in position.

Within half an hour after the trunk had been opened Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty was standing over it in the court yard of the Clinton Street Station, a dozen of the best detectives in the city were starting off on their various assignments, and every bit of available strength in the department was being strained to solve this murder riddle before the last hour of 1913, so that the detective branch of the force could wind up the present administration in a blaze of glory.

Detective's Theory Correct.

"This man," said Dougherty, after he had carefully examined every atom of physical evidence before him, "was a Slav, probably a Pole. He was accustomed to work with horses, most likely as a driver, and the chances are that the murder was committed inside a stable."

This bit of induction, rather like that of a certain famous detective of fiction, Mr. Dougherty went on to explain to his men. Inside the cuff of the dead man's trousers he had found a little accumulation of stable dust, the index finger of the dead man's right hand was calloused as from continuous holding of reins, and the five-foot skimpy mattress which seemed to cover the body in the trunk was of the sort much used on the seat of heavy trucks.

Four hours after Mr. Dougherty had decided on this much the murdered man was identified as John Kremen, a young Ruthenian from Southeastern Poland, and those who knew him said that he had usually worked as a stableman. This information came just before 6 o'clock, and by that time the police knew also what manner of men had brought the trunk to Pitt Street, where and when they had obtained the pushcart, and where the trunk had been manufactured.

They did not know where or how the murder was committed or by whom. They did not know who were the men who carried the trunk to Pitt Street. It was in search of this information that detectives were raking every Polish corner of New York last night while Dougherty directed their work from the Waldorf-Astoria, whither he had gone to attend a dinner given in honor of his retiring chief. In direct charge at the Clinton Street Station was Inspector Faurot.

The Man in Charge.

No one was found yesterday who seemed to know from which direction came the pushcart in which the trunk was brought to Pitt Street. Out of the ceaseless caravan of such carts it was halted at the curb there about 11:10 o'clock in the morning, and the first the neighborhood remembers was the sight of a tall, rather conspicuously well-dressed man in a long gray overcoat, who walked along the sidewalk and signaled to the pushcart trundler to approach the curb.

He of the pushcart was a shabby, swarthy little man who seemed in a hurry to do what he was told. He let the trunk land with a bang on the sidewalk and then, under the direction of the man in the gray overcoat, carried it to the wall just at the side of the entrance to the tenement. He tipped his hat then, clutched at the 50-cent piece that was tossed him and shuffled off. The unconcerned director of these proceedings was left standing beside the trunk, and he stood there long enough to let the ash grow long on his cigar.

Then he signalled to two boys standing near by, 14-year-old Morris Finstein, in charge of the candy stand at 59 Pitt Street, and his friend, Sammie Mable, who lives in the tenement outside which the trunk was standing. The tall stranger told them they could earn ten cents if they would keep their eyes on that trunk for a few moments, and they assented with alacrity. Whereupon the stranger turned on his heel and sauntered off into the crowd. They did not see him again.

An hour passed and he had not returned. Then the possibilities of the unexplained trunk became too much for the curiosity of Mrs. Esther Leznick of 149 Broome Street, who had watched the episode from the doorway across Pitt Street. When an hour had passed and the trunk still remained unopened and unexplained she went to the police.

The News Spreads.

Patrolman Storjohan had hardly lifted the ticking from the top of the trunk and seen the body huddled up beneath it than the word sped along the streets, shouted in a dozen different tongues from fire escape to fire escape, from pushcart to pushcart, from curb to curb, and within a few moments the crowd in Pitt Street was enormous. Leaving Patrolman Kelly in charge, Storjohan went to station house and patrol wagon. The excited, curious crowd was too much for the lone guard. Kelly was fairly bowled off his feet as the crowd of men and women pushed forward to get a glimpse of the trunk, to stroke the trunk, to touch the trunk. So many grimy hands were laid upon it in the next two minutes that there were a thousand dumfoundering stories left upon it to bewilder the finger-print experts who attempted vainly to read the cover later in the day.

At the station the coarse ticking was lifted out. Beneath it was an old silk waist, and wrapped around the dead man's head was a petticoat of cheap striped cotton. The man in the trunk

Continued on Page 3.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. New York Store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

"The Medicine of the Future Will Be a Community Matter."

So says Dr. Biggs, retiring after 26 years in the Health Board, and he believes that institutes to examine each citizen annually should be established. Read this important interview

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SCHMIDT JURY NOT AGREED; LOCKED UP

Eleven Hours After Retiring They Stood 9 to 3 for Conviction.

The jury, which has been engaged for three weeks in the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest, for the murder of Anna Aumuller, retired to deliberate at 1:26 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 12:47 o'clock this morning they had failed to agree on a verdict, and were ordered locked up by Judge Foster of General Sessions until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

At 11:40 o'clock last night, when the jury first reported its failure to agree, the foreman, Lawrence Ottinger, shook his head and said:

"Your Honor, I fear it is a hopeless case."

When the jury returned again to the court room at 12:20 A. M. Juror No. 6 was missing, and was found by an attendant in the corridor. The foreman again said that the jury had been unable to agree, and also that they found the jury room uncomfortably cold.

Judge Foster told the jurors that if they had any reasonable doubt to give the verdict to the defendant. He requested that they should return and discuss the matter a while longer.

The foreman said that some of the jurors had refused to discuss the case. The court then said it was the duty of all the jurors to discuss the questions over which they disagreed. After that he gave the order for locking them up.

Schmidt, who was brought into the courtroom with his counsel on both occasions when the jury returned, was visibly relieved at each announcement of a disagreement.

It was reported in the courtroom that the jurors stood 9 to 3 for conviction of murder in the first degree. The only alternative verdict is not guilty on the ground of insanity.

Ridicules the Alienists.

The summing-up of Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty was full of ridicule and invective.

"This prisoner," he said, "is a liar, a thief, a perjurer, a counterfeiter, a seducer, an abortionist, and a murderer, and, cringing like a rat, he pretends to be insane, in order to escape the punishment he deserves."

Spreading out the ancestral chart prepared by the defense to show that many of Schmidt's family had been insane, Mr. Delehanty said:

"The tree had sixty-two members, or limbs, on it, and this alienist, Dr. Jelliffe, tried to show that because one member of the family was insane the others must be also. He did not tell you how he arrived at the conclusion that they were insane, but I can tell you. It was by the children's method, 'eeny, meeny, miney, mo, catch a nigger by the toe; if he hollers, let him go, eeny, meeny, miney, mo.' Dr. Jelliffe simply tagged the one he wished to tag. As for Dr. White, another of the defense's alienists, he simply went to the Tombs, and as soon as he caught sight of Schmidt's whiskers decided that he was insane.

"Drs. Jelliffe and White are writing a book, and I guess if they should be successful in this case Schmidt's picture will occupy a prominent place in the next volume, with a Laura Jean Libby title, 'Ineanity at a Glance; or, Saved by His Whiskers.'

Mr. Delehanty said that the latest feature of Schmidt's shamming was his pretense that he was being persecuted. The Assistant District Attorney strongly intimated that the prisoner had been coached. The theory that he had committed the murder by divine command was suggested to Schmidt by the alienists, Mr. Delehanty said. He called attention to the many discrepancies in the language used by Schmidt in conversation with different alienists, the discrepancies showing, he said, that Schmidt's memory failed him temporarily and that he found it difficult to play the complicated part that had been cut out for him as a supposed sufferer from dementia præcox.

"This Schmidt was no more a priest than a tramp in the gutter is," said Mr. Delehanty. "He obtained his place in the order through forgery and fraud. He went into the priesthood simply because the priesthood furnished him with a cloak for his crimes. He got no sign from St. Elizabeth. This was only one of his fakes. He received no divine commands."

The prosecutor said in closing that Schmidt's pretense of insanity was made possible by the man's own superior education and intelligence, working in cooperation with a "medical mind."

Judge Foster's charge to the jury was brief, and the counsel for the prosecution were better satisfied with the tenor of it than were Schmidt's lawyers. Judge Foster said that if the prisoner, at the time of committing the crime, knew the nature and quality of his act he must be held responsible, if the defendant knew that the act was wrong and that the law forbade it, the plea of insanity is no defense, Judge Foster said. He said that if the jury had any doubt as to Schmidt's sanity it was their duty to give him the benefit of the doubt. He added, however, that the jury should use common sense in arriving at a verdict. The only verdicts admissible under Judge Foster's charge were guilty of murder in the first degree or not guilty because insane.

Last Plea For Priest.

The morning session began with the plea for Schmidt by ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott.

"The act was plainly that of an insane man," he said. "That the family was predisposed to insanity and that they held life lightly is proved by the fact that of the sixty-two known members of the family ten had been insane or suicides.

"We have before us a half educated, half ignorant, poor German philosopher, a man cursed with hereditary insanity and hereditary abnormal tendencies. He is charged with the murder of the only person in the world except his mother and sister that he loved. Could such an act be committed by a sane man? The deeper you look into the evidence in this case the more surely you will find that the only possible motive for the killing of the unfortunate woman was an insane, morbid love, which was a result of a disease of the mind beginning soon after he was admitted to the priesthood in 1906—or rather, beginning at that time to show its symptoms."

HARD WORKERS,
whose duties tax endurance, will find benefit in WINCARNIS. The Wine of Life.—Adv.

SEE 'POISON NEEDLE' IN GIRL'S ILLNESS

Miss Marion Brindle Falls Into Stupor After Walking Home from Her Work.

Accompanied by his wife and a physician, George R. Nielson hurried late last night from his home at 352 West Twenty-third Street to Police Headquarters with the story that his sister-in-law, Marion Brindle, had been jabbed in the arm with some instrument which had been so poisoned that she became first drowsy, then half-stupified, then unconscious, and so remained for more than two hours. The girl seemed to have no idea when this poison—if poison it was—had been injected.

Miss Brindle, who is 18 years old, makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Nielson, and works as a stenographer in the Japanese house of H. Ohashi & Co. of 305 Broadway. She left there yesterday afternoon after 5:30 o'clock and made her way up Broadway and across Twenty-third Street.

She was helping Mrs. Nielson set the supper table when she stood still as if she was dizzy and her astonished sister saw the plates slip from the girl's limp hands. Then the girl swayed a little as if she were going to faint. Next she dropped to the floor and was soon in a complete stupor.

Dr. Walter Benney whose office is at the West Twenty-third Street address, was out at the time and a call was sent to Dr. Louis H. Schneider of 349 West Twenty-second Street. Dr. Schneider was considerably puzzled by the girl's illness and finally, baring her left arm, he found in the flesh above the elbow two fine small scratches as though the needle of some instrument had been thrust through the skin there.

According to the story which Dr. Benney and Mr. Nielson told Lieut. Fogarty at headquarters, Dr. Schneider was of the opinion that this was a real poison needle case—a real case of some subtle poison having been injected.

When finally the girl was revived she was questioned closely, but she seemed utterly bewildered by what they told her, and said she had no recollection of any sudden hurt in her arm that might place the time when this injection was made.

Her brother-in-law told the Lieutenant that a month ago Miss Brindle had been annoyed by a man who had tried to scrape an acquaintance with her, and had made unsuccessful efforts to learn where she lived and what her telephone number was. The Lieutenant was sufficiently impressed with the story to arrange for the girl to be brought to Headquarters this morning to look through the pictures of the Rogues' Gallery to see if by chance this annoyer of a month ago was any one of a familiar few recognized by the police as engaged in the traffic in women.

Mr. Nielson was further directed to submit his evidence to Detective Griffin of the West Seventeenth Street Station, and at 1 o'clock this morning the detective was at work on the case.

CAPTURE AUTO BANDITS.

Police Pursue Two Highwaymen Who Flee in a Taxicab.

At 1 o'clock this morning two men entered the restaurant of Herman Wertz of 2,146 Broadway and, threatening Wertz with a revolver, demanded money. Wertz broke away from the thieves and ran to the street. The robbers jumped into a taxicab outside the store and ordered the chauffeur to drive up Broadway.

Three policemen ran up and commandeered another taxicab. They chased the men in the taxicab from Seventy-fifth Street to Seventy-ninth Street, where with drawn revolvers they commanded the driver of the thieves' cab to stop. He did so, and the highwaymen were arrested. The taxicab driver was not held. On the floor of the cab a revolver was found.

The men arrested say they are George Kenneth, a chauffeur, of 593 Amsterdam Avenue, and John Warren, address refused, a salesman. They are charged with robbery.

SAYS GERAGHTY IS ELIGIBLE

Mayor of Woburn Carries Disputed Election to Supreme Court.

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 29.—The election to the Board of Aldermen of John E. Geraghty, son-in-law of Amos Tuck French of New York, and the subsequent ruling that he was ineligible to serve because he has lived here less than a year, have caused such complications that the Supreme Court was called upon to-day to act in the matter. A petition for a writ of mandamus to compel eight members of the Board of Aldermen to show cause why they should not sign a certificate of election prepared by the City Clerk was filed today by City Solicitor Maloney at the request of Mayor Henchey.

The Aldermen declined to sign the certificate because it declared Geraghty to have been elected despite his alleged ineligibility.

The City Solicitor contends that Geraghty was legally elected, and that the question of his eligibility is a matter for subsequent consideration. The failure of the Aldermen to sign the certificate, in the opinion of the Solicitor, makes the Mayor and members-elect of the city government ineligible to take office.

THINKS THE KARLUK DOOMED

New Bedford Sailor Writes of Arctic Ship's Danger on Oct. 13.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 29.—The fear that the Kariuk, one of the vessels of the Stefansson arctic expedition, was doomed, was expressed by Stephen Cottle in a letter written Oct. 13 and just received here. Cottle was on board the steamer Belvedere, which was held fast in the ice ten miles off Demarkation Point, Alaska.

"Dr. Anderson," he wrote, "is stuck about seventy-five miles west of us with the two small vessels of the Stefansson expedition; the Karluk was last seen about ten miles off shore off Flaxman Island four days ahead of us. We can get no further news from them, and I am very much afraid it is the last of the Karluk. We are in hopes that the crew has been able to make a place of safety to the west of us."

WALDO RESIGNS; WILL GO WEDNESDAY

Police Department Headless When Mayor Mitchel's Administration Begins.

PROTEST FROM MAYOR KLINE

Commissioner Rescinds Order Transferring Heads of Bureaus and His Personal Staff.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo yesterday sent his resignation to Mayor Kline, to take effect at any time, but in any event not later than midnight to-morrow. The resignation followed the Commissioner's compliance with a request of Mayor Kline to rescind the order he made Saturday transferring heads of bureaus and members of his personal staff from Headquarters to precinct duty. The resignation, said Mr. Waldo, had no connection with the receipt of the message from the Mayor asking that the transferred men be restored to their old positions. This is the letter of resignation sent by Mr. Waldo to the Mayor:

Dec. 29, 1913.

Hon. Ardolph Kline, Mayor, City of New York.

Sir: I have the honor to tender my resignation as Police Commissioner, to take effect at your convenience, but not later than 12 o'clock, midnight, Dec. 31, 1913.

Very respectfully,
RHINELANDER WALDO,
Commissioner.

The resignations of the four Deputy Police Commissioners had previously been placed in the hands of Commissioner Waldo. He said the deputies will all be out of the department before his own resignation takes effect. This will leave the department without a civilian head until Mitchel becomes Mayor and appoints Waldo's successor, a situation that has not occurred in the Police Department before, so far as any one could recall last night. After the receipt of Mr. Waldo's resignation the Mayor had the Commissioner called up on the telephone and protested against his leaving the department without a head before the new administration had an opportunity to make an appointment. This Mayor Kline will be unable to do, for his powers as Mayor will cease at the same time the Commissioner's resignation becomes effective.

Schmittberger in Charge.

"I suppose the Chief Inspector will be in charge," suggested Mr. Waldo. According to this programme Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger will be in command of the entire department until the new Commissioner takes charge.

Commissioner Waldo denied that his motive in the transfer of bureau heads was to embarrass the new administration. On the contrary, it was to leave the new Commissioner free to select his own men, those not so close to the present administration, he said, and chiefly was designed to relieve him of responsibility for the old men and their work under the supervision of his successor.

The order of transfer was to have gone into effect yesterday. A verbal order from Waldo held the men at their old assignments. Commissioner Waldo said:

"I transferred the men to prevent any question arising as to responsibility for them and their work during the next administration. They were all men close to me or under my immediate supervision, and should the occasion arise for any fault-finding regarding these men and their work, say within the next six months, for example, I did not want any shifting of responsibility and permit opportunity for any one to say they were all Waldo's men. The Mayor's desire to have these men kept in their old positions relieves me of all responsibility when I leave the department. That was all I wanted.

"In complying with the Mayor's request, I do it all the more willingly because there was nothing against the men in the order of transfer, and were I to continue as head of the department I should retain them in their present positions. Many of the men are my personal friends and have done splendid work. As I intimated, my only desire in making the transfer was to leave the new Commissioner unhampered and relieve myself of responsibility under the new administration.

"I have been the Police Commissioner," added Waldo, "but one has interfered with me. Only on one occasion was I requested to transfer a Sergeant at the suggestion of the late Mayor Gaynor. I believe I am leaving the department in good shape. It has been a big responsibility. I am glad to be relieved of it. The prospect of getting out makes me feel ten years younger."

A verbal request from Mayor Kline to restore the men was received at Police Headquarters, but the letter sent by the Mayor giving his reasons had not been received by Commissioner Waldo last night. Mayor Kline wants the men put back on the ground that the senior clerks who were designated to perform their work were not familiar with the duties, and the absence of so many experienced men would tend to seriously handicap the business of the department.

It was unofficially stated on good authority last night that Mayor Kline had taken this action at the suggestion of Mayor-elect Mitchel. Mr. Mitchel, it was said, considered the transfer of the men on the eve of the beginning of his administration as suggestive of a desire to handicap the new head of the Police Department.

No Commissioner in Sight.

Yesterday morning Mr. Mitchel thought he had solved the Police Commissionership problem by offering the job to W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, but last night Mr. Forbes, who is in Boston, sent word that he would not take the office, and Mr. Mitchel began his quest all over again. As the situation now stands, Arthur Wood, a former Deputy Commissioner, is likely to be selected.

Mr. Mitchel has offered the Police Commissionership to at least four persons, but all declined. When he first offered the appointment to Mr. Forbes the latter sent word that he did not want it, but said he would take it under advisement. When the other refusals came along Mr. Mitchel again turned to Mr. Forbes, with the result that he got a decided refusal.

Henry Bruere, one of Mr. Mitchel's closest advisers and his selection for City Chamberlain, was then sent to Boston to plead with Mr. Forbes. At the same time Mr. Mitchel appealed to District Attorney Whitman to help him out of his difficulty. The Mayor-elect and the District Attorney had luncheon at the Whitehall Club down town, and they discussed the police situation yesterday.

Mr. Whitman, it was said, has virtually supplanted Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, as the official spokesman of the Republican organization. Mr. Whitman and Mr. Koenig did not get along very well over the matter of ap-

Continued on Page 2.

ENDS PARIS-CAIRO FLIGHT.

Vedrines Brings 3,500-Mile Journey to Successful Conclusion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Dec. 29.—Jules Vedrines, the French airman, reached Heliopolis, a suburb of Cairo, to-day. He thus completed the great air journey of about 3,500 miles from Paris across Europe and Asia Minor to Africa, which he began five weeks ago.

Vedrines will stay a fortnight at Cairo. He then intends to fly to Jerusalem, Beirut, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Australia, to cross the Pacific Ocean by steamer, and to fly over America, thus making a tour of the world.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Jules Vedrines tells in a long dispatch of his memorable journey. Not once during the trip did his engine miss fire, and not a wire of the aeroplane was out of place when he landed.

Vedrines announces his intention to be the first aviator to fly to Australia. He will cross the intervening sea by way of the nearest island to the Australian Continent, a distance of little more than 200 miles.

The only difficult stretch of his Paris-to-Cairo journey was over the Taurus Mountains, compared to which the Pyrenees Mountains were "the merest trifle." He took on 240 litres of gasoline and forty litres of oil and flew over the plateaux at a height of nearly 16,000 feet. For two hours he was tossed about like a chip above the desolate peaks, where, should he have suffered a breakdown, help would have been impossible. He almost looped the loop, but not of his own volition, when he alighted on the seashore. Never had he experienced such a terrible sensation.

MEXICO SEIZES THE TIMES.

Copies Confiscated, Say News Agencies in the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—It is understood that the Government is confiscating copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to agencies here for distribution, the paper being practically unobtainable except by individual subscribers.

The reason for this action is not ascertainable. It is denied by minor Government officials, although the news agencies confirm it.

MORGAN GIFT FOR POLICE.

$1,000 for Pension Fund as Tribute to Bluecoats' Service.

J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday sent a check for $1,000 to Police Commissioner Waldo to be applied to the Police Pension Fund.

The check was sent in recognition of the work done by the police at the funeral of Mr. Morgan's father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

MRS. MACKAY GONE AWAY.

Sublets House She Leased and Will Not Return to Town This Winter.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, it came out yesterday, has sub-leased the St. John Smith residence at 129 East Seventieth Street, which she leased recently, to Robert C. Hill, President of a coal company, for immediate occupancy.

Mrs. Mackay leased the house for the season, and occupied it about the middle of November, but the condition of her health has now caused her to take a long rest away from town. Having disposed of the leasehold, she will probably not return to New York before next Winter.

MONTEREY IN A FIERCE GALE

Two of Ward Liner's Crew Injured on Her Trip to Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The Ward liner Monterey arrived this morning a day late. Owing to a severe storm, lasting twenty-four hours, the steamer was compelled to lay to twelve hours.

Carmen Izquidero, a Cuban passenger, suffered a stroke of paralysis from fright. Two seamen were injured, one seriously. Capt. Smith says the storm was the worst in ten years. The waves sometimes went over the funnels, and some lifeboats were smashed, and some staterooms wrecked.

MAY AVERT FRISCO STRIKE.

Road's Receivers Offer Some Concessions to the Telegraphers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—There will be no strike of telegraphers on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, according to indications to-night. The Strike Committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers will meet the receivers of the railroad again to-morrow in an attempt to reach an agreement.

The railroad company has agreed to a wage increase, but not to the 15 per cent. increase asked by the men. It also has agreed to pay overtime, but not double overtime as demanded.

LESS NOISE NEW YEAR'S EVE

Mayor Kline Puts His Ban on Horns and Bells.

The public ear will be spared the noise of the tin horn this New Year's Eve, if the authority of Mayor Kline is great enough to smite down the tradition. Commissioner Waldo is asked in a communication from the City Hall to suppress the tooting of the horn, which is briefly described by the Mayor as "noise."

Celebrators on Manhattan Island will be expected to adapt their tastes on New Year's Eve to the singing of carols in Madison Square Park and the chimes of old Trinity on lower Broadway. It is especially in the vicinity of these two places that Mayor Kline has asked the Police Commissioner to take strong measures to put down tin horns and other noise makers. But in all parts of the city tooting and bell ringing will be officially in bad taste.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED—SS Uranium, SS Finland, SS City of Montgomery.

BY WIRELESS—SS Cymric, from New York for Liverpool, reported 166 miles W. of Fastnet at 9 P. M. last night, and is due at Queenstown to-day.

ANGLO-GERMAN GENERAL ENTENTE

Covers Several Problems, Washington Admits—Doubts Anti-American Trade Compact.

BUT THE STORY PERSISTS

Sponsors Claim First-Hand Foreign Information--Say Events Will Vindicate Them.

DENIED BY BOTH NATIONS

Report Ascribed in London to Exposition Agent — Exhibit at Fair "Insurance Against Trouble."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion from what was said here to-day as to the application of the present British-German understanding to prospective efforts of American financial and commercial interests to extend their activities in South America. In authoritative quarters of the State Department, the report that an agreement existed between the two European nations to checkmate American enterprise was discountenanced, but, in the face of this, persons claiming to have inside information from abroad declared that there was ample evidence that the reputed agreement was in full force and would become apparent in due course.

State Department officials said frankly that they had known for some time that Great Britain and Germany were arranging their differences over several questions of importance, but none of these, it was declared, touched the United States—or the Western Hemisphere, for that matter—except as regarded the Panama-Pacific Exposition. These negotiations were a matter of common knowledge among nations, it was said, and constituted no reason to believe that the entente between the two Governments contemplated a general alliance to checkmate American trade.

The understanding between Germany and Great Britain that neither should participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition without notifying the other of that intention was acknowledged to be in force, but officials gave the impression that they regarded it as entirely apart from the general understanding between the two European nations, and not a part of a compact to display an unfriendly attitude toward the United States.

Predict Early Developments.

Balancing these assertions are the emphatic assertions of the other persons to whom allusion has been made. While these persons say they are not willing to produce evidence at this time, they are emphatic in declaring that within a comparatively brief period it will become obvious that Great Britain and Germany are working in co-operation to prevent United States trade from gaining headway in the rich South American field, where the two European nations have had the lead for a long time.

The Government's information as to the reason for the agreement of Great Britain and Germany not to take part in the San Francisco fair was made known to-day. Each country, it was said, had arrived separately at the decision that official participation was neither desirable nor essential, the common reason being that such expositions were becoming too frequent, were of little value to foreign nations participating, and were too expensive. Germany, it was said, had arrived at this conclusion after the Imperial Industrial Commission had reported that it found no great desire among industrial interests to take part in the exposition.

It was while Great Britain and Germany were negotiating for an adjustment of their differences concerning the Bagdad Railway and German and British affairs in East Africa that the matter of the San Francisco fair was brought into prominence. Prior to that time both Governments had declined the invitation of the United States to take part in the exposition.

It was represented in the conference that if either Government should reconsider its decision to give no encouragement to the fair it should notify the other, a further cause for irritation between them might be prevented, and out of this suggestion grew an agreement that neither would accept the American invitation without previously notifying the other that it intended to do so.

Germany's Attitude Puzzling.

Out of knowledge of this condition apparently has grown, in part at least, the understanding that the British-German entente has a wider application to American affairs. But it is asserted by persons who claim first-hand knowledge of what has taken place that their information is based on fact and not on inference or deduction.

The story told would be accepted here with less questioning if it did not seek to place Germany in a position of being unfriendly to the United States. In recent years the German Government has shown a spirit of decided cordiality in its dealings with this country. This has been notably so in the case of the Mexican trouble.

The German attitude toward the efforts of President Wilson had been a source of satisfaction, particularly as the position of the British Government was regarded as unfriendly. In these circumstances many close observers find it hard to believe that whatever may be the German arrangement with Great Britain regarding South America, Germany did not enter into it with the intention of displaying opposition to American enterprise.

At the same time the United States Government has increasing evidence that Germ

dealing with the alleged Anglo-German agreement against the United States. The Times says it can state with authority that the story has not and never had the slightest foundation in fact, and similar denials are published in other newspapers.

The London Times Washington correspondent, in seeking to discover the origin of the story, points out that it is also circulated in San Francisco on the authority of an agent of the Panama Exposition Committee, who has just returned from Europe. This, says the correspondent, confirms the suspicion regarding its genesis. The correspondent continues:

"It is not believed that the imagination of the State Department could have pieced it together, whatever it may think of the completed work.

"Nevertheless, nobody who care for the good of the Anglo-American relationship can afford to ignore the affair. It is true that it also implicates Germany, but Germany is not a protagonist to the Panama tolls controversy and has no Canada on this Continent. Her stake in Mexico is less than ours, and, finally, she hasn't in every great American city, in many newspaper offices, and even in high places of Government people whose race tradition it is to hate her.

"As a rule the German-American keeps a soft place in his heart for the Fatherland. The Irish-American is often a very different type of ex-patriot, and for two reasons the Irish-American sentiment at present is well worth watching.

"In the first place certain Irish-American politicians have much influence in Washington, and, secondly, it is safe to say that failure to settle the Home Rule question would produce an outbreak of Irish-American hostility to Britain scarcely calculated to improve the Anglo-American relations. By the Irish-American is meant, of course, the professional nationalist. It is not, indeed, too much to say that, thanks mainly to official mistakes and in no sense to public opinion in England, the relationship between the United States and Great Britain is now in more danger of being clouded by misunderstanding than for a long time past.

"First came the Panama tolls controversy, which might well have been avoided had Downing Street not allowed President Taft and Congress to develop their preferential policy without any hint of disfavor, and now there is the Government refusal to participate in the Panama Exhibition, a refusal which thoughtful Americans are quite ready to admit may be commercially justifiable, but which from a broad point of view they condemn on the ground it is tantamount to a refusal to insure cheaply against certain obvious risks proffered by Mexico, by the Panama controversy, and by various other things, for it is still a question of insuring against the possibility of future trouble."

ADMITS EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

Queer German "Denial"—"Informal Decision" Regarding the Fair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—A German news agency having received a brief cabled summary of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S article, telling of the report that England and Germany refused to exhibit at San Francisco as a protest against the growing influence of the United States in Latin America, an official German "denial" is forthcoming tonight.

It is declared that there is no "agreement" whatever between England and Germany; only "an exchange of views." Both Governments "happened to come to the same conclusion" in regard to the exposition, but did so "quite independently" after sounding representative commercial and industrial authorities.

There was "another exchange of views" after each Government had taken its decision. It was then "informally decided" that both should adhere to the decisions taken.

One of the explanations advanced by the exposition's friends in Berlin as to why England took the initiative in inducing Germany to agree not to go to San Francisco is as follows: British manufacturers, it is alleged, hesitate nowadays to meet their German rivals in competition abroad, especially in the mechanical and steel and iron trades. Representatives of these interests in Great Britain are said to have acquainted the British Government with this fact and to have urged it to exploit Germany's reputed "exposition fatigue" with a view to an agreement whereby neither country should make a display at San Francisco.

British diplomacy, it is pointed out, has thus scored a signal victory for British manufacturers by shrewdly getting rid of a dangerous rival for the great markets in South America and the Far East.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Statements printed in the United States that Great Britain and Germany had concluded an understanding to curb the financial and commercial activities of the United States in South America were characterized to-day by the British Foreign Office as pure invention.

A BIG DANISH EXHIBIT.

Art, Agriculture, and Industry to be Displayed at San Francisco.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29.—Denmark is to take a prominent place at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in both the art and agricultural departments. The art exhibit is to be housed in the Hall of Art, while the agricultural exhibit is to be both representative and original.

Besides these features, Danish industries are to have 6,000 square feet in the main exhibition, where the world-renowned Copenhagen porcelain will be shown, and, in addition, Denmark is to have her own building, furnished to display modern Danish culture.

REFUSES OUR REQUEST.

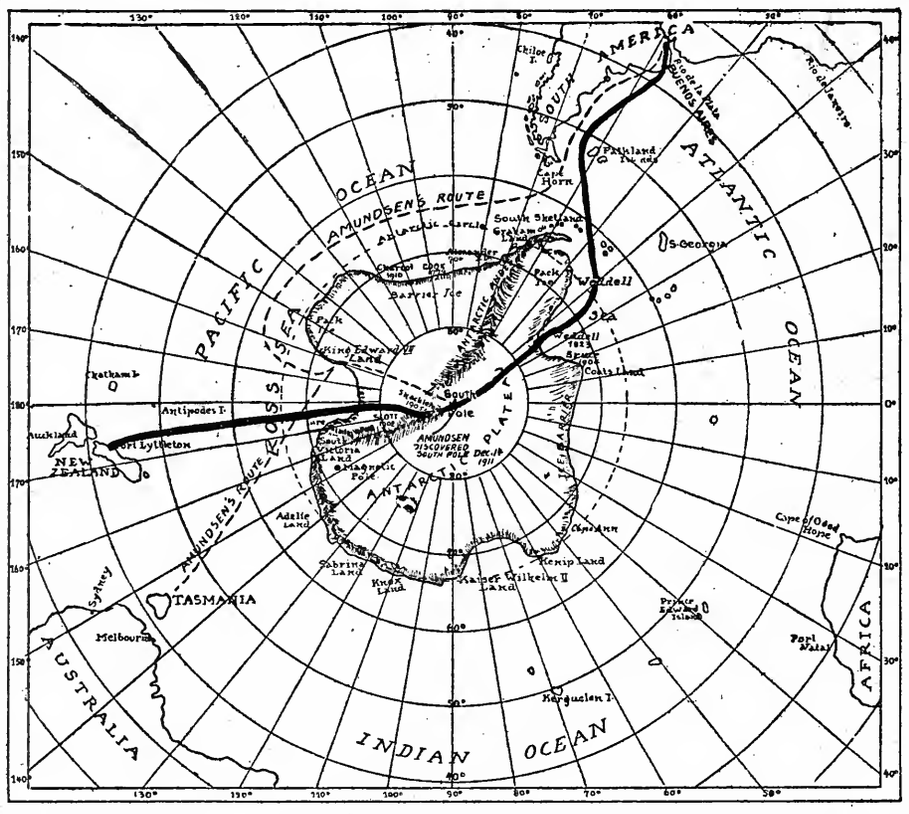
But Germany Is Willing to Bargain Over Tariff Concessions.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Germany to-day refused the request of the United States Government for the "most favored nation" treatment of American steel, rubber shoes, &c., but it was hinted that she was willing to bargain for this concession if the United States would make an equivalent offer in return for it.

The reply of the German Government to the application of the United States Government points out features of the American tariff law—namely, the inspection of the books of manufacturers and the administrative regulations—which Germany would like to see changed.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove cause. There is only One "BROMO QUININE." It has signature of E. W. Grove on box. 25c.—Adv.

How Shackleton Plans to Cross the Antarctic.



SHACKLETON PLANS RECORD POLAR TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

of six men will land and proceed immediately on the march across the continent. Otherwise permanent Winter quarters will be laid on Weddell Sea, and depots will be laid out toward the pole before the Winter, in which event the expedition will cross the continent the following year.

In addition to the six men of the transcontinental party, there will be a biologist, a geologist, and a physician attached to the ship. Others may be added if the funds permit. Probably thirty men will be taken altogether. The oil fuel will enable the expedition to do without stokers. Sir Ernest Shackleton says that the more money he has for the expedition the more he will be able to enlarge its scope.

During the Summer months the first ship will navigate from the Winter quarters around toward Ross Sea from the Graham Land coast, and when the season is too advanced for more work to be done, she will return to South America.

The smaller, or secondary ship, will leave New Zealand in November and land a party on the Ross Sea coast to meet the transcontinental party, who will return in her to New Zealand. "I may be asked," said Sir Ernest, "how will the Ross Sea party know on their arrival in the antarctic whether the expedition from the other side of the continent has succeeded in crossing? They will not know, but will land at a prearranged base, at once form a sledging party on a previously settled meridian as far south as possible, to latitude 83 degrees, if this is practicable, and return to the ship in time to go north.

"I shall not depend on depots, but if they are laid they may be a valuable help. Should we come into contact with the Ross Sea party, they being fresh, the advantages of the meeting will be obvious. In the event of my not getting into touch with them the ship will return to New Zealand and relieve us the following year."

Wild to be Shackleton's Aid.

The second in command will be Frank Wild, who was a member of the Scott expedition of 1901-4 and the Shackleton expedition of 1908, and is one of the most experienced living polar explorers, while G. E. Marston will accompany the expedition as artist.

The equipment will be the best that experience can devise. The transantarctic party will begin the journey with 120 dogs, two sledges driven by aeroplane propellers with aeroplane engines, and an aeroplane with clipped wings in order to "taxi over the ice."

"What I propose to have," says Sir Ernest, "is an ordinary sledge, only larger than the usual size, with an aeroplane engine mounted on it and with an aeroplane propeller. I had the pulling power of such a machine worked out, and find that a sledge of this description is capable of dragging 2,000 pounds weight at the rate of five or six miles an hour.

"I propose to have two sledges built and thoroughly tested this Winter, either in Siberia or North Canada under similar conditions to those in the antarctic."

There are other features of interest in the equipping of the expedition. Cinematograph pictures will be taken along the whole route by cameras of the latest type. The food question, too, is being scientifically studied, and all the members of the expedition will be specially coached in cookery.

On the question of finance Sir Ernest Shackleton, who estimates the cost of the expedition, if its full objects are carried out, at $250,000, said to-day:

"Though I have enough money to start the expedition, the more I have the more I can do. I want to make this expedition one of the greatest ever undertakn from a scientific as well as from an exploration point of view. I do not ask for a public subscription. I shall make no appeal through any newspaper. I hope, however, that not only this country, but the dominions and colonies, will support me in what I regard as an imperial effort. I may add that I could have started on this expedition long ago, but I always resolutely refused to do so until I had all the financial arrangements concluded.

"The entire expedition will not return to civilization till the Spring of 1916, but I hope that the transcontinental party will accomplish the long march in one season and be able to bring news to civilization in April, 1915."

Although Sir Ernest Shackleton has entered the field while another expedition, that of Foster Stackhouse, is under way, there is no question of rivalry between the two. Mr. Stackhouse is preparing to chart and survey the vast unknown King Edward VII. Land. He intends to sail for the antarctic next August. A feature of his expedition will be an aeroplane equipment.

Mr. Stackhouse regards it as well within the bounds of possibility that scouting flights by an airman will easily save him a season in the ice. It would not be necessary, he stated today, for the airman to remain longer than twenty minutes aloft, and experts had assured him that this work was quite possible in exceedingly low temperatures both for engine and man.

MAYOR STAYS AWAY FROM WALDO DINNER

Much Comment Among 600 Guests at Testimonial to Commissioner.

NO EXPLANATION GIVEN

Mr. Kline Was Chairman of Committee That Arranged Function and Was to be Toastmaster.

Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, who was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of a body of representative citizens who tendered a dinner to Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, at the Waldorf-Astoria, failed to attend the dinner himself last night, and as a result there was a lot of talk in the room to the effect that Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, had let the Mayor know that he would not be displeased if Mayor Kline remained away.

Not only was the Mayor the Chairman of the committee that arranged the testimony, but he was also to have been the toastmaster. That Mayor-elect Mitchel had requested Mayor Kline to stay away could not be verified last night, and friends of Mr. Waldo when asked about the rumor said they were certain that the Mayor's absence was not due to a request of Mr. Mitchel's, and that there was some reason, not uncomplimentary to Mr. Waldo, that was responsible for his failure to appear at the dinner.

The dinner was a non-partisan affair, and was attended by about 600 men, among them some of the best known in New York. Among the speakers were Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, and each of them was agreed on one point at least, and that was, that New York never had a more honest, a harder working, or a more faithful and efficient Police Commissioner than is the man who ceases to hold that office at midnight to-morrow.

Benedict J. Grenbut was the toastmaster in the absence of Mayor Kline, and the speakers besides Mr. Waldo were Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, Martin W. Littleton, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Bainbridge Colby, Edward N. Tierney, and George D. Porter, the Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia.

Mr. Littleton was the first and Commissioner Waldo the last of the speakers. Mr. Littleton paid a tribute to the memory of Mayor Gaynor, who, he said, had been the greatest of Mayors of a man who had appreciated and the fine qualities of his Police Commissioner and stood by him in stormy as well as fair weather.

"Commissioner Waldo," said Mr. Littleton, "has been patient, civil, courtous, fair, and unafraid. He has lived through the storm and has weathered it with honor unimpaired. He has his scars, but the world loves a scarred man and pays little attention to those who have none of them. We cannot think of Mr. Waldo without thinking of him to whom he was so closely affiliated. I refer to the friend, yes, the absolute protector, who unfalteringly stood behind our guest of honor of to-night."

Justice Stapleton, the next speaker, defended New York from the attacks of those whom he characterized as the city's severest critics, some of whom he said had come from distant places to tell New Yorkers how the city should be run. Some of these critics are now about to realize power, he added, and he said he hoped that their calumnies and slanders would cease. Justice Stapleton said he wished the greatest possible success for the Mitchel administration.

Mr. Colby and then Mr. Olcott spoke. Then followed Director Porter of Philadelphia, who said that he had watched his career and admired the manner in which Mr. Waldo had administered one of the most difficult municipal offices in the world. Edward M. Tierney then took the floor and presented to Mr. Waldo in the name of the 600 citizens who had arranged the dinner a $2,000 silver service of fourteen pieces.

Commissioner Waldo had his turn next. As he stood up the men about the tables gave him a salute with police whistles, and when the noise ceased the Commissioner delivered his valedictory.

"I appreciate deeply," said Commissioner Waldo, "the honor which is conferred upon me to-night. This is, so far as I know, the only occasion on which a dinner has been given to the outgoing Police Commissioner in twelve years there have been eight Police Commissioners, the average time of service, therefore, being about one and one-half years. I have held that office for almost twice this period.

"For my part I am glad that the term is about completed. In the years I have been with the department as First Deputy and as Commissioner I have come to respect and love the eleven thousand men who constitute the police force of this city. There is not a finer body of men to be found anywhere in this or any other country.

"My only future interest in the department is that the incoming administration shall endeavor to bring about a constantly higher standard of honor and discipline among the rank and file of this force. Their aim should be to establish and maintain a condition where the citizens of this city shall give to the police the respect and admiration that it deserves.

"Men endeavor to live up to the standard which the public set for them. Nothing does more injury to the force, and, consequently, to the city, than the abuse piled on 11,000 men by those seeking political fame and fortune, even at the expense of thousands of innocent men. At the end of years of the most painstaking investigation, only a small fraction of a per cent. of them can be shown to have been guilty of any crime. I do not know of any body of men of equal size who could have been so thoroughly investigated and so few guilty men found.

"The police have always been the target for those desiring to criticise an administration. Let one of the 11,000 men go wrong, even though the offense took place before the administration. By means of false stories, issued by the press bureau of the opposition, the public may be aroused as in no other way. Fortunately, the press and the public cannot be misled indefinitely.

"We will never have a permanently efficient Police Department as long as it continues to be subject to the control of Mayors who are seeking political advancement. If it is desired to have an honest and efficient police administration the Police Commissioner must be appointed for a term of years, and be removable only upon charges before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court or other competent judicial body.

"I wish I had the time to tell you of some of the remarkable decisions rendered in gambling, excise, and other cases in which the defendants were either partners or pals of the powers that controlled. Do you know that in the last two years 652 persons who have been actually convicted of burglary have been turned loose after conviction with a suspended sentence, that is, no punishment at all, possibly on the old theory that every dog is entitled to one bite. If this is the idea, then, with a population of 5,500,000 of people, we still can have a considerable number of burglaries coming to us which we should allow to go unpunished.

"There is no great police problem, but there is the great problem of honest administration. By honest administration I do not mean an administration that tells us every half hour that it is honest, but one that is sufficiently honest not to be obliged to talk about it. Give the police the proper, honest support of the judiciary. Let the same amount of energy be expended in the prosecution of criminals that is expended very properly on the investigation of the police."

"It has been my desire to leave the department in such shape that my successor shall, in no way, be hampered by any of my appointments or selections. He would find all the headships of bureaus and divisions vacant. He might retain, if he sees fit, the men who in my opinion have been successfully filling these places. If he did so he would, however, be responsible for their future conduct, and I will give me personally much satisfaction if he will reappoint them, as it will prove that he indorses my administration of such bureaus in which he may retain the men who have been with me."

Among those at the dinner were William Loeb, Jr., Herbert L. Satterlee, George C. Boldt, Archibald R. Watson, Belvidere Brooks, Gen. Howard Carroll, William R. Hearst, William Nelson Cromwell, George S. Dougherty, George Ehret, Jr., Daniel Frohman, Bernard Isaac, Gimbel, Henry Siegel, Rodman Wanamaker, N. W. Greenbut, J. B. Greenhut, Isaac Guggenheim, Col. William C. Hazelhurst, U. S. A., Peter Cooper Hewitt, Adrian Iselin, Foxhall Keene, Douglas L. McKay, E. H. Outerbridge, Herman Ridder, Henry W. Taft, and William Wagstaff.

TO STOP BAY POLLUTION.

Glynn Will Co-operate with Federal and New Jersey Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Following a conference to-day with Edward Hatch, Jr., and J. T. O'Sullivan of New York, Gov. Glynn announced his purpose to cooperate with those gentlemen and with Gov. Fielder of New Jersey and the Federal authorities to stop the pollution of New York Bay and the lower Hudson. Mr. Hatch told the Governor that by reason of the pollution from the Passaic River and other streams the fishing industry, which at one time was more valuable than all the farms from New York City to Syracuse, had been destroyed.

Mr. Sullivan said that New York City was opposed to having the State Institution at Yorktown Heights drain over its watershed. The Governor suggested that the city buy the property on which the State institutions—the Mohansic Hospital and the Training School for Boys—are located.

Mr. Glynn promised to meet the Federal authorities in New York City in January to discuss Federal and State remedial legislation.

TREE STARTS A FIRE.

Christmas Celebration Destroys One House and Part of Another.

Two children were playing around a candle-lit Christmas tree in the home of William Heintz, 216 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, N. J., yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, when one of them bumped into the tree and overturned it. The tree caught fire almost instantly and soon the whole room was in flames. The cries of the children attracted Mrs. Heintz who was in the kitchen preparing dinner. She rushed into the room, snatched up the two children and carried them safely to the street.

Persons passing the house saw the flames from the street and turned in a fire alarm. When the apparatus arrived, the house was burning to the roof and an adjoining house owned by Frank Lamb had caught fire. A second alarm was turned in. The Heintz home was totally destroyed and the Lamb residence was partially burned, but for a while the entire block was threatened. The loss was about $10,000.

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The criterion of cigarette perfection is measured by the MILO cigarette.
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NATIONAL SOCIETY TO CONSERVE LIFE

Life Extension Institute Formed to Teach Hygiene and Prevention of Disease.

LARGE CAPITAL BEHIND IT

Ex-President Taft, Chairman; Prof. Irving Fisher, E. E. Rittenhouse, and Others Direct It.

Conservation of human life by the systematic application of modern science is the object of the Life Extension Institute, which was incorporated at Albany yesterday. At a meeting of its Directors held yesterday afternoon in the board room of the Guaranty Trust Company ex-President William H. Taft was elected Chairman of the board and E. E. Rittenhouse, Conservation Commissioner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, President of the institute. He will sever his connection with the Equitable and give all his time to his new work.

Headquarters of the new organization, which will be national in its scope, will be opened within a few days in the office building at 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

While essentially philanthropic, the Life Extension Institute, unlike some other agencies to promote health and longevity, will be placed on a self-supporting basis from the very beginning, if the ideas of its founders are carried out. On its Board of Directors are a number of men with large means at their command, and the new health promoting agency is heavily backed with capital. Just how much could not be learned yesterday from any of the men connected with the institute, but it was intimated in well-informed quarters that $1,000,000 would be at the disposal of the founders, though it is not believed that anything like that amount will be required to start the work.

On its purely philanthropic side the Life Extension Institute will disseminate life-saving knowledge, which is to be supplied by savants from all parts of the world through the institute's Hygiene Reference Board, of which Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University will be Chairman, and which will be composed of some of the foremost authorities on sanitation and hygiene in the United States. Col. William Crawford Gorgas, whose fight against yellow fever in Havana and in the Canal Zone has tended to reduce the death rate there to a small fraction of what it was, will be on this board as chief consultant in sanitation. The information gathered by this expert board will be given to the public without money and without price.

Large Staff of Physicians.

On what may be termed its business side, the institute will offer its services to life insurance companies and to the general public as examiners to determine the physical condition of policy holders and individuals at a very reasonable fee. For this purpose a large staff of physicians will be maintained by the institute at headquarters in the large cities of the United States.

Here is the Board of Directors of the Life Extension Institute: William H. Taft, Chairman; Harold A. Ley of Springfield, originator of the plan; Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, E. E. Rittenhouse, Robert W. De Forest, Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Charles H. Sabin, of this city, Francis R. Cooley of Hartford, Conn., and Henry A. Bowman of Springfield, Mass.

Many of the members of the Board of Directors are already identified with civic and philanthropic work. Many are men of large affairs. Mr. De Forest is besides being President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is a Trustee of the Sage Foundation. Dr. Gould is President of the City and Suburban Lands Company, which has erected a large number of model tenements in this city. Mr. Vanderlip is President of the National City Bank. Mr. Sabin is Vice President of the Guarantee Trust Company. Messrs. Cooley and Bowman are bankers. Mr. Ley will be Treasurer of the institute and James D. Lennahan its Secretary. Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, a well-known writer on hygiene, has been retained as Medical Director.

The plan and scope of the institute were outlined in a statement made public yesterday by Prof. Fisher in which he said in part:

"The institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of nearly a hundred leading experts on various subjects pertaining to health. The purpose of this board is to help determine the truth on hygienic questions referred to it. The board includes Dr. Lee K. Frankel, head of the extensive social service of the Metropolitan; Dr. Burnside Foster, who was the first to advocate free medical examinations for policy holders; Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to England, who has been especially active in the movement to exterminate the hook-worm disease; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and a deep student of eugenics; Dr. C. B. Davenport of the Eugenics Record office; Dr. George H. Simmons, Secretary of the American Medical Association; Dr. William J. Mayo, the celebrated surgeon; Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Director of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School; President David Starr Jordan of the Carnegie Peace Foundation; Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross; Dr. Wickliffe Rose of the Rockefeller Hook-Worm Commission; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of pure food fame; Dr. William H. Tolman of the American Museum of Safety, and some seventy others, mostly technical experts in scientific hygiene.

"The method to be used to prolong life is very simple and the same as applied to ordinary machinery—inspection and repair. Any person, whether as a policy holder in a company which employs the institute or as an outside individual, may have an expert examination made of his physical condition. If he is entitled to the examination as a policy holder, he has it without cost to himself.

For Inspection and Repair.

"After the human machine has been inspected, the individual will be advised to see his family physician, who will be furnished a full statement of the results of the examination—high blood pressure, or whatever the disability may be. Dr. Fisk, on the basis of his experience in this work for the Provident Savings and Postal Life, is convinced that the simple early discovery of slight 'impairments,' which would induce the impaired man to consult his doctor before it is too late, has greatly reduced the death rate among those who had the good fortune to take the examinations.

"The institute plans to make arrangements not only with life insurance companies but with schools, industrial establishments, clubs and individuals, as well as to co-operate with hygiene agencies and movements of all kinds, including those connected with the tuberculosis movement, the social hygiene movement, the eugenics movements, the public health departments, Federal, State, and municipal, and even popular gymnastics and sports. It will establish laboratories in the larger cities for analysis of blood, urine, &c., of the persons examined.

E. E. Rittenhouse, after his election as President of the institute, was interviewed by a TIMES reporter at his office in the Equitable suites at the City Indemnity Building, 165 Broadway.

"I will not at this early stage undertake to discuss the plan in detail," he said. "Broadly speaking, the aim of the Life Extension Institute will be to bring about a closer relation between as large a portion of the public as we can reach and their medical advisers, and to spread abroad knowledge to promote health and prevent disease which will be the fruit of research by the best medical minds in the world.

Prevention the Only Aim.

"In the promotion of health and longevity there are two distinct fields. One is treatment. That is filled by the physicians and the institute will in no wise encroach upon it. The other is prophylaxis. This is our field, and we intend to bring to our work in that field the ripened fruits of scientific discovery and experience for the protection and preservation of health and the prevention of disease.

"There is a broad principle of philanthropy involved in the dissemination of knowledge to lengthen life that the institute is preparing to undertake and in what we propose to do to stimulate interest in the general subject of extending the length of human life and with it the vitality of the nation. The field is very broad, and it would be impossible to say now where our efforts will end. That they will lead us into every legitimate line where the institute can do good in the prevention of disease is certain. As every sound philanthropy should be, the institute will be placed on a self-supporting basis."

While the insurance companies naturally are more interested in an agency for the lowering of death risks, it was said yesterday that the new Workmen's Compensation act which will become operative in this State beginning July 1 next year, would render the institute of inestimable value to large employers of labor.

The Metropolitan Life, the first large insurance company to subscribe to the service of the institute, will provide for the periodical examination of eighty thousand of its policy-holders by the Life Extension Institute on this basis: Holders of policies above $5,000, one examination annually; $3,000 policy-holders, one examination every other year; holders of policies for from $2,000 to $3,000, one examination in three years.

PAYS DEBT OF CONSCIENCE.

Education Board Gets $15 "for Books Used Too Long."

Some one with a conscience sent the Board of Education $15 yesterday in a letter undated and unsigned. The letter read:

There is $15 in this letter for books used too long to be used again or returned.

The letter was posted at the Hudson Terminal Post Office Station on Dec. 27.

INSISTS COLOMBIA WAS MENACED BY US

London Times Declares That the Washington Government Upset Lord Murray's Plans.

HE STILL HAS AN OPTION

Contracts for Surveys Carry the Right to Tender for Work at Cartagena and Buenaventura.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—In connection with Lord Murray of Elibank's signature of Colombian contracts for harbor works at Cartagena and Buenaventura, The Times learns that the contracts are for surveys and plans, with an option to tender. The Times adds that the position of these ports in relation to the Panama Canal gives them great prospective importance. Buenaventura is the best harbor on the Pacific Coast of Colombia, which is likewise true of Cartagena with reference to the Atlantic Coast.

The Times in an article in its South American Supplement on the Pearson contracts says it learns from an authoritative source that the real reason for the withdrawal of the Colombian contract was that Lord Murray became convinced that Colombia's fear of the United States would prevent the passage of the contract, and it maintains the truth of the report that the Colombian Congress received an official intimation from Washington that the grant of an oil concession to a British or any European firm would prejudice the negotiations for the settlement of the outstanding disputes between Colombia and the United States.

"Notwithstanding the official denial from the Minister of Foreign Affairs," says the article, "the principal European diplomats at Bogota, the British, French, and Spanish Ministers—the German Minister has been absent all this year—have, we understand, satisfied themselves fully in the matter, and have not only informed their Governments that the United States Government has, in fact, brought pressure to bear on Colombia not to enter into or confirm any important European contract, but have also reported that Lord Murray has been a champion of European commercial interests at a particularly critical time."

The writer of the article says that Lord Murray's fight against the powerful and persistent opposition from American sources would seem to develop from a question of a petroleum contract into a fight for British and European interests in general. He adds:

"There is at least no doubt that the withdrawal caused thoughtful men in Colombia to appreciate sharply the American danger and to make them most anxious to attract European houses of the first order to the country. This idea may gradually permeate the whole country, and in this case the result of Lord Murray's work in Colombia this year is likely to be of far-reaching importance."

MRS. TILLMAN'S DEMAND.

Wants Report of Post Office Inspector Against Her Made Public.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Ala., Dec. 29.—I demand that the Post Office Inspector reports, on which it is said my removal was based, be made public, and ask for open investigation. IDA O. TILLMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Post Office Department is not inclined to make public the text of the report of a Post Office Inspector on which, according to department officials, the removal from office of Mrs. Ida O. Tillman, late Postmaster at Geneva, Ala., report of the same was based, it was said at the department to-day that the report showed that Mrs. Tillman "was utterly inattentive" to her duties, and it was added that if she had attended to them she would be serving as Postmaster at Geneva to-day.

In not making public the report of the Inspector the department was following its general practice. It is likely, however, that in view of the attention the case has attracted some action will be taken which will induce the department in its own defense to make known the charges against Mrs. Tillman and the evidence obtained to sustain them. One department official said that there was no reason for sympathy in Mrs. Tillman's case.

You can ride from Aeolian Hall to the Pennsylvania Station for 30 cents.
Telephone 7400 Columbus

MRS. LILLIE D. BLAKE LOW.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—The condition of Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who is ill at Dr. Linn Nelden's sanitarium at Tea Neck, became so critical to-night that little hope was held out for her recovery. A bulletin stated that Mrs. Blake was unconscious and sinking rapidly, and that she might not live until morning. She was unable to take nourishment to-day.

Mrs. Blake, who is widely known as a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement in this country and as a writer, is 78 years old. For eleven years she was President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

WALDO RESIGNS; WILL GO WEDNESDAY

Continued from Page 1.

pointments, and many Republican leaders, in despair, appealed to Mr. Whitman to look out for their interests. When Mr. Mitchel was asked yesterday if his luncheon conference with Mr. Whitman was important he said: "Not exactly important, but it was pleasant.'

"Did you discuss the police situation?"

"Yes," he replied, "we discussed the situation in considerable detail. We expect to have many more talks on the same subject. In fact, there will be the closest harmony between the Police Department and the District Attorney's office."

MITCHEL'S SLATE NOT FILLED.

Can't Get Police Head or a Corporation Counsel to Suit.

The big questions that have been worrying Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel for weeks, who to appoint Police Commissioner and Corporation Counsel, remained unsettled yesterday, although Mr. Mitchel has practically decided upon the rest of his Cabinet slate, and although he has made extraordinary efforts to get the kind of men he wants for the two jobs.

As a result of several conferences with his advisers yesterday Mr. Mitchel decided not to appoint either a Republican or a Progressive to the office of Corporation Counsel. The appointment, it was said, will be given to an independent Democrat. As to the man, Mr. Mitchel is undecided himself. Montgomery Hare and George V. Mullan, Mr. Mitchel's former law partner, are both out of the race it was said.

There is a possibility that Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards will remain. The only other man Mr. Mitchel has in mind for the place is John T. Fetherston, an engineer and Assistant Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau in Richmond. The fact that Commissioner Edwards was in conference with Mr. Mitchel at the latter's home on Sunday was taken to mean that the Mayor-elect had asked the Commissioner to remain.

"The conference had no particular significance," said Mr. Mitchel yesterday. "I wanted to know about certain things relating to the department, and naturally I sent for Mr. Edwards to talk them over with him."

Although Mr. Mitchel refused to discuss appointments yesterday, it is known that he has decided to appoint John A. Kingsbury Commissioner of Charities, Katharine B. Davis Commissioner of Correction, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz President of the Civil Service Commission. Dr. Moskowitz could have been Park Commissioner, but he declined, on the ground that his sympathies and training did not lie in that direction.

Mr. Kingsbury is a Progressive and has had an interesting experience as a sociologist. In order to study the subject he tramped about the country, and at one time was a horse jockey. He is Chairman of the City Committee of Yonkers, where he lives, and is Secretary and General Agent of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York. He is Chairman of the Social and Industrial Justice Committee of the Legislative Committee of the Progressive State Committee.

Mr. Mitchel has given much attention to selecting a Fire Commissioner, and it was said on good authority last night that he intends to appoint Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, to the post. Cabot Ward, a lawyer of 32 Nassau Street and former Secretary and Acting Governor of Porto Rico, was an active candidate for the job. Mr. Mitchel offered to make Mr. Ward a Park Commissioner. Mr. Ward declined, saying he wanted to be Fire Commissioner. Mr. Mitchel, it was said, still hopes to induce Mr. Ward to become Park Commissioner.

It was Mr. Adamson's intention to remain in the Mayor's office as secretary to Mr. Mitchel, providing he could get the salary increased. This plan has miscarried, however, and it was said last night that Mr. Adamson would positively be appointed to succeed Fire Commissioner Johnson. For Health Commissioner Mr. Mitchel is still considering Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, and for Water Commissioner William Williams, former Commissioner of Immigration for New York.

F. J. H. Kracke, former Naval Officer, is an active candidate for Bridge Commissioner, but Mr. Mitchel is considering the candidacy of Leon S. Moisseiff, an assistant engineer in the department. Marvin Scudder is still on Mr. Mitchel's slate for Commissioner of Accounts.

The Mayor-elect it was said last night had positively made up his mind to reappoint R. A. C. Smith Dock Commissioner; David Ferguson, Supervisor of the City Record, and Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board. It is very probable, it was also said, that he will retain Charles T. White as a Tax Commissioner and John J. Murphy as Tenement House Commissioner. Another official who is likely to remain in office is Joseph Haag, secretary of the Board of Estimate.

There was a report last night that Frederick J. Groehl, an Assistant District Attorney, is to be appointed First Deputy Police Commissioner. Mr. Groehl, it was said, had done effective detective work in the District Attorney's office, and has the backing of the District Attorney.

The fact that J. O. Hammitt resigned yesterday as secretary of the Citizens' Union led to the rumor that he was to receive an appointment in Mr. Mitchel's cabinet, but Mr. Hammitt said he had made up his mind to resign six months ago, and that he was not looking for another job. He will continue to be active in Citizens' Union work as a member of the Executive Committee and of the Committee on Legislation. Wilfred Earl Youker, who has been assistant secretary for a year and a half, was appointed secretary. Chairman William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union said last night:

"We are sorry to lose the services of Mr. Hammitt as secretary, but are fortunate in being able to fill the vacancy so satisfactorily. Plans are under way for still further increasing the effectiveness of the work of the Citizens' Union, which during the last eight years has contributed so largely to the improvement in city conditions."

THREE DEPUTY CHIEFS RETIRE

Guerin, Callaghan, and McCartney Make Way for New Men.

On the eve of his retirement Fire Commissioner Johnson stirred his department vigorously yesterday with the result that at sundown there were three new Deputy Chiefs and three men retired on substantial pensions, besides minor promotions all down the line.

The most important man to go is William Guerin, who has been acting head of the Fire Prevention Bureau since its inauguration and who leaves the department, after twenty-four years of service, at a pension of $3,150. The other Deputy Chiefs retired are Callaghan and McCartney on pensions of $2,800 a year. Both men have been in failing health for some years. The three vacancies are filled by the promotion from Chiefs of Battalion of Edward J. North, Peter Sloane, and Joseph Crawley. Captains Henry, Raab, and Hennessey are now Battalion Chiefs and Lieutenants Sherry, Davison, and Pitzer become Captains.

The Commissioner made a speech to six firemen to whom he presented gold medals given by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York. These were for bravery in the rescue of persons from drowning and the firemen who received them were Patrick Hayes, John F. Thornton, Owen J. Ryan, George C. Farr, Joseph T. McDonald, and John T. Holiman.

THE FUTURE.

Your opportunity may be waiting for you in the Help Wanted Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Have you consulted it with the view of making your career a success? See next to last page to-day.—Adv.

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BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

GIRL ON STATE ROLL AS A ROAD LABORER

"M. J. Diamond" Was a Young Woman—Says Pay Voucher Was Forged.

WHITMAN CAN'T INDICT

Graft Testimony Goes to Osborne and Up-State Prosecutors—Contract Figures Raised.

District Attorney Whitman's search for graft in State contract work yesterday developed testimony involving State officials and contractors and opened the way for further inquiries, which it is asserted will entangle well-known men in Albany. The District Attorney bluntly told Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who presided at a session of the John Doe inquiry, that the testimony indicated that crimes had been committed.

The evidence furnished no basis for action by District Attorney Whitman, but transcripts of the testimony are to be sent to James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's graft investigator, and to the District Attorneys of Ulster and Monroe Counties. The testimony was the most sensational given thus far. Mr. Whitman confidently expects that it will lead to a number of indictments in the counties having jurisdiction.

Testimony was given as to the forgery of a State voucher. The name of a young girl stenographer, it was charged, was certified falsely on a pay roll. Testimony also was given indicating the padding of pay rolls through false certification as to the number of teams employed in the construction of a road. Information in Mr. Whitman's possession tends to show that the State was forced to pay $9 a day for the work of a team of horses, and that a system of overcharging was carried on extensively.

Other evidence was to the effect that the figures of a contractor for repair work had been raised after the contract had been carried out. It was asserted that the contract figures were raised to facilitate the payment of a $300 "political assessment."

Among those whose names were brought out in the testimony were Arthur A. McLean, Democratic State Treasurer; Everett Fowler, official "bagman" for the Democratic State Committee; Charles F. Foley, former Deputy Highway Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Repairs; John Pallace of Rochester, a State Superintendent of Elections; Robert Stewart, Superintendent of Highways in Parma, N. Y.; a Mr. Bristow, formerly Division Superintendent of the State Bureau of Repairs in Rochester; John Daily, former Democratic County Chairman of Monroe County, and George Mills, who succeeded Bristow as Division Superintendent in Rochester.

The witnesses called by Mr. Whitman yesterday were Mary J. Diamond, a stenographer of Kingston; Patrick Kedian, a contractor of Parma, N. Y.; Frank N. Truesdale, a contractor of Greece, N. Y.; Sephrine D. Gilbert, Auditor of the State Highway Department, W. D. Smith and Daniel E. Schoonmaker, foremen of laborers on State highway work in Ulster County, and William G. Merritt, formerly Division Superintendent of the Highways Department in Ulster County. The last three witnesses refused to waive immunity and were not examined in detail.

When the testimony had been taken District Attorney Whitman suggested that it be turned over to the proper authorities. Chief Magistrate McAdoo said that this would be done. The evidence, he said, showed "pronounced indications that there was a wide-ranging conspiracy to rob the State."

Out of Whitman's Reach.

Mr. Whitman in explaining the situation to Chief Magistrate McAdoo said:

It is going to be impossible to connect some of these transactions, in regard to which testimony has been taken, with New York County. It was my impression that one of these checks was given in New York. That does not appear to be the case. Of course there is evidence before this court that a crime of forgery was committed in another county, that is of affixing a forged signature as an indorsement to a check; that another crime of forgery was committed, namely, false certification of a public document, which under the law is forgery in the second degree; that another crime was committed in Monroe County in connection with the raising of the amount to be paid by the State of New York for a contract already performed, the terms of which had been met and complied with, and the amount already owing was increased.

These acts—constituting, it is unnecessary for me to state to the court, crimes under the penal laws of the State—I am unable to connect at the present time with any transactions in New York County.

I respectfully suggest, therefore, that I forward a copy of the transcript of this record to the Commissioner of the Governor, Mr. Osborne; to the District Attorney of Monroe County, and to the District Attorney of Ulster County.

If it should later transpire that these transactions may be connected with the transactions within the jurisdiction of this court in this county, of course we can proceed further before the Grand Jury. Your Honor can understand that we were led to believe that some of these acts occurred in this county; I supposed at least some were, but the evidence before you does not disclose that.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, in replying to Mr. Whitman, said:

In connection with the statement of the District Attorney, I think it not amiss, at this stage of the inquiry, to state that from the evidence already taken there are pronounced indications that there was a wide-ranging conspiracy to rob and swindle the State of New York, the centre of such conspiracy being, under the eye of the law, in this city.

I may also say—in answer to some criticism as to whether or not this inquiry should be conducted in public or in private—that when this information was laid before me as a Magistrate, that question was very carefully and painstakingly considered by both the District Attorney and myself.

I came to the conclusion that the conditions were such that the best interests of justice would be conserved by making this inquiry a public one. The law leaves that matter entirely discretionary with the Magistrate. It is a discretion which he should use with great care and circumspection. That was clearly pointed out in an opinion of Mr. Justice Woodward of the Appellate Division, Second Department, that that discretion was liable to abuse if the inquiry was used to exploit individuals or unnecessarily scandalize people by bringing their names into the inquiry when there was no evidence that they had committed a crime.

I owe it to Mr. Whitman to say that he has been most careful, in my judgment, in excluding every possible item of testimony which did not show indication of the commission of a crime, and which would only tend to bring into disrepute the names of prominent people in this city.

Calls Girl to Testify.

The first witness called yesterday was Mary J. Diamond of Kingston.

She was the first woman witness of the John Doe inquiry. Miss Diamond, about 20 years old, was dressed in lavender and black. She was the only woman in the courtroom. She had been employed, she said, as part-time stenographer by Supt. William G. Merritt of the Repair Bureau of Ulster County.

"How were you put down on the payroll?" Assistant District Attorney Clark asked.

"As one of the laborers," replied the girl meekly.

As a day laborer Miss Diamond, the stenographer, appeared on the payroll as M. J. Diamond. She worked under this arrangement in July, August, and September, 1912. In July, she testified, Merritt asked her to sign the payroll as M. J. Diamond and she did. She subsequently got a check for $8.80, representing forty hours' work at 22 cents an hour. No one had kept a record of the hours she worked, she said. Her voucher was signed by C. Gordon Reel, State Highway Commissioner.

In August, it appeared from the testimony, M. J. Diamond worked, according to the payroll 180 hours for $39.60.

"Did you ever receive this $39.60?" she was asked.

"No, Sir," she replied, "but I got a check for $25 from Daniel G. Schoonmaker, his personal check. I never saw him until last Saturday in this office. But I never got the other $14.60. Ner did I get anything for my work in September."

Witness Says It Is "Forgery."

The original voucher for $39.60 was produced in evidence. It was made out to M. J. Diamond and was signed by C. Gordon Reel, Highway Commissioner. It bore the indorsement of M. J. Diamond. But Miss Diamond denied that she had indorsed the voucher or that she had authorized any one to sign for her.

"I call that a forgery," she said.

On the face of this voucher there appeared the words: "For maintenance and repairs of the State and County highways."

The check for $25 Schoonmaker sent to Miss Diamond, also was put in evidence. Miss Diamond said that she had cashed this check at the bank.

Auditor Gilbert was called to identify the payrolls containing the signatures of M. J. Diamond. The payroll containing the charge of $39.60 was approved by C. Gordon Reel as well as by Gilbert.

"Why did Reel pass on the payroll?" asked Assistant District Attorney Embree, taking up the examination.

He was a resident of Ulster County, and was familiar with the work there," said Gilbert. "There had been some irregularities in the payroll in Ulster County."

"When you saw the name of M. J. Diamond what did that signify to you?"

"I thought M. J. Diamond was one of the road laborers," replied Gilbert.

"If the payroll had included the name of Mary J. Diamond, would it have been passed?"

"Not without an explanation," replied the witness.

"Who passed on the name of M. J. Diamond?" asked Mr. Embree.

William G. Merritt," replied the auditor. "The certification was countersigned by C. Gordon Reel."

The testimony regarding the raising of the figures of a contract for road repairs followed the reading by Mr. Clark of a long affidavit by Frank N. Truesdale, the Greece (N.Y.) contractor. The affidavit was dated Jan. 9, 1913. It was not explained how it came into Mr. Whitman's possession.

Truesdale was placed on the stand and repeated the allegations contained in the affidavit. This was his story:

"I had expected to bid on some repair work on a road which runs through the towns of Clarkson, Parma, and Greece, Monroe County. The contract was to be let in June, 1912. I was surprised to learn from Robert Stewart, the town Superintendent of Highways in Parma, that my rivals, Turney & Kedian, got the contract without bidding on it.

"I went to John Pallace, the State Superintendent of Elections in Rochester. He had nothing to do with the Highway Department, but I went to him. I said, 'I understand you have given a contract for repairs to Turney & Kedian. How did them fellows get that contract. They never done nothing for the Democratic Party, and I have been working for the party and spending my money all my life, and I had been watching the papers, expecting to bid when the advertisements came out.'

"Pallace said he supposed I had enough road contracts of my own and that he didn't think I wanted any repair contracts. 'I'm sorry,' he said, 'and would have helped you if I had known it.' Then I reminded him of the Hilton Road in Parma, which needed repairs. 'Get that for me if you can,' I said. He said: 'I'll see what I can do about it.' This all happened in Pallace's office in Rochester.

"Pallace went into another office and telephoned to some one who, I understood, was Mr. Bristow, Division Superintendent of Repairs at Rochester. Pallace came back and said: 'I'll have to see Foley,' (Deputy Highway Commissioner Charles F. Foley.) So he went to another room and called up Foley. He came back and said Foley appeared to be willing. Pallace added: 'I am going to Albany in a day or two and will see what I can do for you.'

"Four days later John Daily, former County Chairman of Monroe County and brother-in-law of John Pallace, Jr., called me on the telephone and said: 'I have just had a telephone message that you have got the contract for the Hilton Road. Come down to Pallace's office.' I did go down, but Pallace was out. So I went to Bristow's office, and Bristow told me I had got the contract and that the papers would be down soon. A few days later I got word from Bristow to come to the office and sign the papers. Patrick Kedian went on the bond with me, and got an interest in the profits.

Tells of $300 Assessment.

"Well, the terms of the contract provided that the State was to furnish the oil and that we were to put it on for 7 cents a gallon. We finished the contract and the road was approved and accepted. Then I sent my partner, Kedian, down to the office of George Mills, the newly appointed Superintendent of Repairs in Rochester, to get our final payment.

"Kedian came back and said to me: 'What do you suppose those fellows want? They want us to pay a $300 political assessment before we get our pay from the State.' I said to him: 'I'll never stand for it unless they change the price that we are getting for putting on oil.'"

The substance of the rest of Truesdale's story was that Kedian made another trip to Pallace's office and announced on his return that he had paid the $300. Then Pallace came to Truesdale and said that he would do what was right. Subsequently a receipt for $200 came to Truesdale from Arthur A. McLean.

Truesdale, under cross-examination by Mr. Embree, acknowledged that the price of laying down the oil had been raised in the contract from 7 cents to 10 cents a gallon. He said that he could not tell how much difference that made in the contract. Then Mr. Whitman jumped to his feet. Truesdale very quickly acknowledged then that the change in the contract amounted to about $315.

"Wasn't the $315 added so that you could pay the $300 campaign assessment?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"And you knew it at the time?"

"Yes, sir."

Truesdale could not explain why he had received a receipt for only $200 when Kedian had paid out $300. It developed also that this receipt was taken from his hands last Sunday. The man who took it, Truesdale said, was a coal dealer of Rochester named McGarvey.

Patrick Kedian, the partner of Truesdale, acknowledged that he had gone to Rochester to get the final payment on the repair contract.

"Did you see Everett Fowler there?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I don't know," replied the witness timidly.

"Did you talk to any one about Fowler?"

"I refuse to answer on the ground that my answer would tend to incriminate me," replied the witness. The District Attorney again sprang to his feet.

"Did you pay any money to any one?" shouted Mr. Whitman.

"I also refuse to answer that question and for the same reason," replied the witness.

He was excused and Mr. Whitman chuckled.

The rest of the testimony, bearing on alleged false certification in the matter of providing teams of horses for road work done by the State on its own account, was supported by voluminous documents brought by Auditor Gilbert. Assistant District Attorney Embree had digested these reports, and he conducted the examination.

These records showed that William D. Smith and Daniel E. Schoonmaker, foremen of labor on the State job in Ulster County, had furnished as many as seven and nine teams a day at $5 a team. In statements made by Smith and Schoonmaker to the District Attorney, however, they had given the information that they owned only a few teams. The other teams, they said, they hired from farmers at $4 a day. They gave Mr. Whitman the names of these farmers. When Mr. Embree looked over the auditor's record it appeared that the farmers got $4 for their teams, and that Smith and Schoonmaker got $5 a team not only for their own teams, but also for those which they hired from the farmers.

Smith and Schoonmaker were placed on the stand, but they refused to waive immunity. Mr. Whitman and Magistrate McAdoo tried to explain the phrase "waiving of immunity," but they persisted that they didn't understand what "immunity" meant, and that they did not want to sign something they did not understand.

Mr. Whitman told them flatly that there was evidence against them.

William G. Merritt, who figured in Miss Diamond's testimony, followed them on the stand, and Mr. Whitman refused to permit him to testify unless he signed a waiver.

"I won't sign because then you'd have a come-back on me," said Merritt.

"We certainly would," replied the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman explained after the hearing that he had expected to connect the new evidence with "certain transactions" in this city. It is believed that the loss of the receipt for $200 from Arthur A. McLean had something to do with the failure of Mr. Whitman's plan.

The special Grand Jury will meet today to continue its investigation of graft on the aqueduct and barge canal. It is expected that at least one indictment will be found.

Road Graft Sentences Deferred.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The sentence of Bart Dunn, Tammany politician, and Joseph J. Fogarty, an employe of the State Highways Department, who were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the State in connection with road construction, was deferred to-day until Wednesday. The postponement was granted to allow William Travers Jerome, counsel for the defendants, opportunity to submit briefs on a motion made to-day to set aside the verdict.

AID FOR BETHANY NURSERY.

Amateurs Compete for Prizes at Dance at the Plaza.

A considerable sum was realized from the dance which was given last night at the Plaza in aid of the Bethany Day Nursery. Competitive dancing for prizes by amateurs was one of the attractions. Mrs. Ira Barrows had charge of the sale of the tickets, and all the boxes were taken.

Some of the patronesses, many of whom were present, included Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Hector H. Havemeyer, Mrs. John W. Herbert, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mrs. Guy Van Amringe, Mrs. Clifford V. Brokaw, Mrs. Edward Huntington Fallows, Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., and Mrs. Philip A. Rollins.

BODY IN A TRUNK LEFT ON SIDEWALK

Continued from Page 1.

was dark and good-looking, and of his physical appearance the most striking quality was strength—phenomenal strength. The muscles of the arms, neck, and back were of an amazing development—the muscles of a professional wrestler. Unless he were drunk or stunned from some blow, it would have taken an army of men to put such a man in a trunk.

He wore a soft blue flannel shirt, black striped trousers, tan socks, and a black coat. He wore no hat and no shoes. For his hat and shoes the detectives were scouring the city last night, and above all for the tray of the new trunk. Every patrolman in every borough of the city was under instructions to tell every janitor on his beat to look for the tray of that trunk.

The man's neck had been broken just a little while before, and Coroner's Physician Ray made the suggestion that the neck had been broken after the body was forced into the trunk, and it was he who suggested the possibility of its having been broken by the jar of the trunk banging on the sidewalk from the tail of the pushcart. Dougherty himself thinks this not improbable. The possibilities of poison and of a blow on the head will be under consideration when the autopsy is performed by Dr. Ray this morning at the Morgue.

Of evidence the clothing yielded little. Such evidence as there was Dougherty divided into threads, and to each thread he assigned a group of detectives.

First the cart. It was a two-wheeled green cart. Every one along Pitt Street agreed to that. You can see hundreds of two-wheeled green carts along Delancey Street and the cross thoroughfares any day in the week. The detectives started in to canvass the rental agencies. Did any one remember having rented such a cart to two men, one of them short and swarthy, one tall and better dressed? Man after man shook his head. Finally, at 57 Sheriff Street, they found Joseph Cooper, Superintendent for Henry Steir, who rents out a hundred such carts at ten cents a day and $2 deposit. They asked Cooper the question.

"Sure," he said, "and the big man who ordered the cart had a big roll of money. He did the talking and the paying, and the little man did the rest. They left with the cart about 10 o'clock. It was about an hour later than the little fellow brought the cart back and collected the deposit. I never saw either of them before."

Cooper brought out the cart and it was taken to the Clinton Street Station. The scratches from the trunk were plainly visible on the body of the cart and the boys who had stood guard over the trunk in Pitt Street said they were sure the right cart had been found.

This did not help much, save to narrow the time within which the cart was used for carrying the trunk, and therefore the distance from which it was brought, either from the scene of the murder or from some other vehicle that had first started it on its journey.

Another group of detectives worked on the trunk. Obviously, it had never been used. Probably it had been bought for the sinister use to which it was first put. Every trunk dealer of the lower east side was led to the Clinton Street Station. None remembered having sold such a trunk recently. All of them agreed that it was new and that it had come from the factory of the Petersburg Trunk and Bag Company of Virginia. But the most interesting thing about the trunk is the missing tray. The detective who finds that will most please the Second Deputy Commissioner.

These two matters were established without much loss of time. The identification came more slowly. On a stretcher the body was placed in the roomy court-yard of the new Clinton Street Station, and all day long there filed by it a line of Poles, Lithuanians, and other men and women of Slavic stock. The identification came after dark. It was made by Mike Malloy, who runs a Polish boarding house in Third Street. Malloy said the dead man was John Kremen, and told the Police they would find a scar on his right arm that came when he was struck with a piece of coal. They did find the scar. Another scar which Malloy did not describe was a long, old stab wound under the heart.

Kremen, Malloy said, was about 24 years old and had lodged with him in various places at various times. He had last seen him in the Summer, when he, Malloy, ran into him down in Charleston, West Va., where Kremen had been working in the mines. Kremen, he said had worked some as a house wrecker and some as a stableman. Others in the line that filed by all afternoon and evening said they recognized the dead man, but did not know his name. They had seen him in and out of the saloon in Sheriff Street. There was some speculation as to whether he had been mixed in the squabble that broke up the ball at New Tuxedo Hall, in Pitt Street, on Christmas Eve.

The tailor's label in the dead man's coat led to a firm in Vicksburg, Miss., and as that firm went into bankruptcy and its stock was sold in various places, the clue amounted to little. The wallet in one trousers pocket was empty.

The best evidence of this sort was the little brass time check found wired to a key in the other trousers pocket. It bore the inscription, "J. F. D., 102." For a long time the detectives supposed this to be a pay check of J. F. Dolan, a contractor of 50 Church Street, now busy with jobs at Elmira and at Seneca Falls. They got Dolan on the wire at the latter town, and he said his 102 check had gone out three years back to a workman long out of his employ. Later the police pinned their faith on J. F. Donovan of West New Brighton, S. I., a house-wrecking company now busy with a job at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Their check 102 is out now, and this morning they hope to say who had it.

The police have also communicated with Remington Village, a suburb of Cincinnati, where, they understand, the dead man has some relatives.

From the moment the trunk was opened yesterday morning, the excitement on the lower east side began and at midnight it had only begun to abate. The crowd that jammed Clinton and Delancey Streets about the station gave the reserves all the work they could do. Until 10 o'clock the curious chattering men and women were packed against the iron railing of the station court-yard and then the police drove them back and cleared a path for the patrol wagon to carry the body to the Morgue.

One of the last to pass the stretcher was a crippled boy from Clinton Street. He stared when he saw the dead man's face, and then hobbled to the Inspector with the story that on Sunday morning he had seen this young man leaving the Russian Orthodox Church in Seventh Street after the service. He remembered because the stranger had smiled at him and tossed him a quarter.

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MINE OWNERS AFTER SECRETARY WILSON

Michigan Copper Men May Protest in Congress Against His Labor Utterances.

CALUMET PANIC EXPLAINED

Many Witnesses Deny That a Foe of the Strikers Gave the Alarm—Bullet Taken from Moyer's Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Reports reached here to-night that the mine owners in the Michigan copper region intended to protest through a resolution in Congress against comment made by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, concerning labor conditions in the mines in various parts of the country. It is thought that the complaint is based largely upon Mr. Wilson's speech before the American Federation of Labor at Seattle on Nov. 12, when he took up the cause of the miners in several disputes, and said the Department of Labor would do all in its power to bring about a change in the general labor situation in all mining communities.

Members of the Michigan delegation in Congress, who are in Washington through the holiday recess, expressed no surprise to-night over the intention of the Michigan mine owners to make a protest. No member of the delegation, however, had any direct information in regard to the matter.

Congressman Kelley, the Representative-at-large from Michigan, is expected to be the member who will be asked by the mine owners to introduce their resolution, as the entire State is his constituency.

Representative Kindel of Colorado, who has a resolution pending for an investigation by Congress of the copper strike, said that he had heard nothing of the proposed resolution, but he thought from his observation of the actions of the Secretary of Labor that a thorough investigation was desirable just as soon as it could be had. He pronounced Secretary Wilson's utterances and attitude toward the Colorado strike as anarchistic, and his conduct in the Michigan strike as being of the same order.

Attorney General McReynolds, on receipt of Senator Martine's letter urging him to make a special investigation of conditions at Calumet, said to-day that while he had not thoroughly considered the request, he doubted whether the Federal Government had authority to make the investigation.

If it were alleged that peonage existed in the mining regions, the Attorney General said, he would have the right to make an inquiry, but so far as he could see the matters complained of lay entirely within the jurisdiction of the police powers of the State of Michigan.

Recently Senator Martine proposed a resolution calling for information concerning the Michigan mining troubles.

Representative MacDonald, a Progressive Party man, who represents the Michigan district in which the mining troubles are occurring, also introduced a resolution calling for an investigation as to whether the mine owners had violated the immigration laws and other Federal statutes. He is now in the mining country.

CALUMET PANIC INQUEST.

Chief Witnesses Deny Man Who Gave Alarm Wore a Badge.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 29.—Only two of a score or more of witnesses before the Coroner's jury to-day testified that the man who caused the Christmas Eve disaster wore a white button like the badge of the Citizens' Alliance. Immediately after the adjournment of the hearing O. N. Hilton, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, said that further developments of this phase of the inquiry would be attempted to-morrow.

The union lawyer did not comment on the fact that the President and half a dozen members of the Women's Auxiliary of the federation testified that they saw no badge on the man and that union members who stood in the vestibule of Italian Hall for an hour before the panic started said the alarm came from within the hall and that no person wearing a Citizens' Alliance badge had passed them.

In the opinion of Anthony Lucas, Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton County, who conducted the examination of witnesses, facts fairly well established to-day were that an excitable member of the audience raised the cry; that there was no actual fire in the hall, and that the doors were open and the stairway clear when the panic started.

"All we want is a finding based upon facts developed at the inquest," said Mr. Hilton. "The identity of the miscreant who started the mad rush for the stairs is of paramount importance, and we intend to do what we can to clear this up."

John Bocar, a boy 15 years old, whose sister was killed in the panic, excitedly told of seeing a man muffled to his eyes in a fur collar overcoat enter the hall.

"He hollered 'Fire!' and then ran out," said the boy. "I ran out, too. He had an Alliance button on his coat."

Mrs. John H. Koski said she was twenty feet from the man, who wore a dark-blue coat on which was a white button.

"It looked like an Alliance button," she said, "but I was too far away to read it."

These were the only two witnesses who said that the man who gave the alarm wore any kind of badge. Some others said there had been some confusion in the hall before the panic started, but the women who were in charge of the celebration denied this.

Practically all the witnesses agreed that the first alarm came from a man; that it was taken up in different parts of the hall at once, and that the rush for the exit was instantaneous.

"Some one hollered and we all started to run," said one child.

Mrs. Annie Clemens, leader of the organization which was distributing the Christmas gifts to the children, had been generally quoted as saying that the man who gave the alarm wore an Alliance button, but on the stand she disclaimed any statement of that kind. She asserted that she had seen no one affiliated with the Citizens' Alliance come into the hall.

Mrs. Theresse Sizer said she was standing on a table near the stage trying to restrain a rush of children toward the Christmas tree. When she heard the alarm she sprang from the table, ran to the man who had shouted "Fire!" and grasped him by the shoulders.

"Man, man, what are you doing?" she exclaimed.

"There is a fire," he replied.

"No, no, keep still," said Mrs. Sizer, and vainly tried to force him into a chair. All in the back of the hall were rushing toward the exit, and the panic was beginning to spread to those about the stage. Mrs. Sizer quit arguing with the man, ran upon the platform, and began to play upon the piano. Then the panic began to die down.

Mrs. Sizer described the man as of medium height, dressed in dark clothes, and, she said, he had a dark mustache. She said he wore no badge and was not near the entrance to the hall when she first heard his voice.

Congressman Investigates.

W. J. MacDonald, Congressional representative of the upper peninsula district, arrived on a late train to-night. He said that in the four or five days at his disposal he intended to collect all the first-hand information available bearing on the Moyer incident and the strike situation generally.

"I believe the situation in the copper country is serious," he said. "One would think that the crushing out of the lives of little children in the Italian hall disaster would have united the warring elements of the community in bonds of sympathy. It would seem, however, that such has not been the case, and I believe that much good would come from an impartial investigation as proposed in my resolution before Congress."

In efforts to solve the puzzling circumstances attending the deportation of Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, local interest to-day centred in untangling statements involving James MacNaughton, General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. In the case, O. N. Hilton, the labor lawyer, and Mr. MacNaughton each issued a statement.

"Mr. Moyer did not say that he knew MacNaughton personally," said Mr. Hilton, "and I believe the statement that Mr. Moyer claimed to have met the General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla company in conferences is based on a misapprehension.

"What Mr. Moyer told me was substantially this: That when the mob had dragged him to the depot in Houghton a man who physically answered the description of MacNaughton alighted from an automobile, cursed him, and searched his pockets, taking two wallets, one containing money, which was returned, and the other holding private papers and a ten-dollar bill, which was kept.

"This man was addressed by other members of the mob as 'Jim,' and wore a general air of authority that agrees with MacNaughton's personality. The man told Mr. Moyer that if he ever came back to the copper country he would hang him. Mr. Moyer told me in Chicago he was thoroughly convinced in his own mind that the man in question was James MacNaughton."

All False, Says MacNaughton.

"Let me repeat that any charge made by Mr. Moyer connecting me in any way with the event at Houghton is maliciously false," said Mr. MacNaughton. "I was in Calumet all evening, calling with my wife on a friend, and then accompanied him across the street from his home to a club. I should be unwilling to discuss the ridiculous charge further except for the fact that I have received telegrams from friends in other cities showing that the misstatements have gained wide circulation. On what a flimsy basis these misstatements were made is evidenced by the most cursory analysis of Mr. Moyer's evidence. There are hundreds of men in this county named Jim, and I am not the only tall man in the community either."

Moving pictures which were taken of yesterday's funeral probably will not be exhibited. The operator reported that his room in a local hotel had been broken into and the films stolen. The case was found several blocks away from the hotel, in the middle of the street.

At union headquarters there was no hesitancy in laying blame for the disappearance of the films on the same men who had driven Charles H. Moyer out of the district. The theft was denounced as an attempt to stifle publicity.

DENSMORE SEES GOVERNOR.

Ferris Resents Idea of Federal Interference in the Strike.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29.—John B. Densmore, solicitor for the Federal Department of Labor, conferred with Gov. Ferris here to-day concerning the Calumet strike situation. After the conference Gov. Ferris said that Mr. Densmore had explained that he did not come to Michigan to begin a Federal investigation.

"He made it plain," said the Governor, "that he came here merely on a conciliatory mission, and, of course, I have no objection to any efforts in that direction. All we ask is that we be allowed to attend to our own legal affairs. When we do not do that it is time for the Federal authorities to take the affairs out of our hands. Mr. Densmore seemed very hopeful of accomplishing something by offering conciliatory suggestions, but I am not so sure about such results at this time."

Mr. Densmore left here for Calumet immediately after the conference. He carried with him a letter of introduction to George A. Nicholls, special prosecutor in the strike district.

Sinclair Appeals to Wilson.

Upton Sinclair announced last night that he had sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

The outrage upon President Moyer affords an unexampled opportunity to prove to American labor whether the new freedom has any meaning for them. As Commander in Chief of the army, it is in your power to detail army officers to escort President Moyer back to Calumet and guard him day and night. Such a rebuke to the mine-owning criminals of Michigan is distinctly called for under the circumstances.

WALDO QUESTIONED BY THE GRAND JURY

Commissioner a Witness at the Start of Investigation of City Institutions.

ANNOYED AT WAIT OUTSIDE

Court Urges Inquiry—Whitman Assistant Takes Up Charges Against Commissioner Rice.

At the start of its inquiry into charges of mismanagement and ill treatment on the part of officials of several city institutions, the May Grand Jury, which for some months has been quietly investigating conditions, called Police Commissioner Waldo as a witness yesterday. Mr. Waldo came under a subpoena issued by the Grand Jury on its own initiative, and his appearance was a great surprise to Assistant District Attorneys Du Vivier and Train, who, although they are prosecuting the charges, were barred from the jury room during the fifteen minutes that the Commissioner was testifying.

Mr. Waldo was forced to wait for some time before the Grand Jury called him, and showed signs of increasing impatience, culminating in a formal protest to one of the Assistant District Attorneys. He demanded the reason why he had to wait an hour, when fifteen minutes was all that need be taken.

"But all of us have had that experience up at Police Headquarters," was the reply.

That the investigation will embrace not only the institutions on Blackwell's Island, but all similar institutions, developed yesterday, when it was learned that neither of the two cases taken up so far related to conditions on the island. One of the cases was of a prisoner in the Tombs and the other was a case at Gouverneur Hospital.

The first case was that of James Morris, who contracted a contagious disease in his eye as a result of confinement in the same cell with an older man who had the disease. As a result of the infection, it is said, Morris went blind. The Gouverneur Hospital case, it is understood, concerns a 15-year-old girl named Wiley Allen, who was infected with a disease while a patient at the hospital.

Including Commissioner Waldo, seven witnesses were examined. Several of them were physicians, among them Dr. Frank A. Maguire, the Tombs physician. To-day the investigators will proceed with several cases under the Department of Corrections and one case from Riverside Hospital.

Before the Grand Jury began taking testimony Justice Seabury of the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, addressed it at the request of District Attorney Whitman, who reported evidence of a character that demanded a sweeping investigation. There was nothing in the address to indicate what facts were in the District Attorney's possession.

"The court would be pleased," Justice Seabury said, "if you gentlemen would decide to take up this investigation. I have been informed that the District Attorney has in his possession evidence which demands prompt attention. I trust that you will decide to take the matter up and will not stop short of a thorough investigation."

The investigation was begun by the Grand Jury last May and a committee of jurors was appointed to continue it. Members of the jury have in the meantime visited Blackwell's Island and other institutions and have gathered much information. It was thought advisable, therefore, to ask them as a body to examine Mr. Du Vivier rather than to place it in the hands of a new jury.

Mr. Du Vivier devoted the afternoon to the graft end of the investigation. He had before him Isidor Cohen, once a prisoner on the Island, who told him that he knew all about the graft conditions there. Mr. Du Vivier also had a long talk with George L. Lewis, who was formerly a bookkeeper at the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, and who was brought here from Sing Sing to tell a story of the juggling of accounts under orders from officials.

That Lewis talked more freely than he had done before and made more definite charges was apparent when it was learned that a subpoena was issued after the conference. It was hinted that the man served is a city employe at Blackwell's Island.

Mr. Du Vivier also issued a subpoena for Miss Mathilde F. Hook, stenographer for Commissioner of Accounts Harry M. Rice. Charges reached Mr. Du Vivier that Miss Hook, who has been in the city's employ since 1902, has been used by Mr. Rice for correspondence relating to the private business of the American Audit Company. It is asserted that Mr. Rice is Vice President of the Audit Company and that city employes in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts have been used as messengers between Mr. Rice and the Audit Company.

Mr. Du Vivier has also been told that the American Audit Company was supplied by Mr. Rice with copies of a report entitled "Three and One-half Years in the Office of the Commissioners of Accounts, by Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Harry M. Rice, Commissioners of Accounts." The complaint is made that this report does not mention the name of Raymond B. Fosdick, who was the sole Commissioner for two and a half years of the time covered in the report and that it was circulated to get business for the American Audit Company.

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This was the largest contract of its kind ever undertaken
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MANVILLE ROMANCE COMES TO AN END

Ex-Show Girl Wife of Wealthy Asbestos Man's Son Sues for Separation.

SHE SAYS HE DESERTED HER

Married in 1911 After Week's Wooing—He Was 19 and She 23—Parent Put Him to Work.

Florence Huber Manville, formerly a show girl, has begun a suit for separation against Thomas F. Manville, Jr., son of the wealthy asbestos manufacturer, to whom she was married on June 8, 1911. Mrs. Manville, through her attorneys, says that her husband, who is now 21 years old, abandoned her about three weeks ago. She asks for alimony of $75 a week, with $500 counsel fees.

Thomas F. Manville is President of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, and is a Director and officer in several other asbestos manufacturing companies. He is a Director of the Fourth National Bank and is the Treasurer of the Hahnemann Hospital. He is reputed to be worth about $10,000,000. When Thomas Manville, Jr., was attending a performance of "Everywoman" at the Lyric Theatre on June 1, 1911, he was sent by his mother to deliver a message to some friends in a neighboring box. Among them was Florence Huber, then 23 years old. She and Manville met, and the courtship which began that day and lasted little more than a week, ended with their marriage on June 8 at the City Hall.

Then Manville began to fear that his father might not approve of the match, especially since his age was but 19 years, nor was he mistaken. Mr. Manville, lured abroad by a false tip that his son had gone to Europe to select a wife, crossed the Atlantic in pursuit of the young man, only to learn when he reached there that his son had been married not merely once, but twice, for the bridegroom, suspecting a possible annulment, had decided to get married if necessary in every State of the Union and had gone to Baltimore for a second ceremony.

The father arrived in New York some days later in an irate state of mind. Father and son met at the Manville home at 522 Fifth Avenue, and the father issued his ultimatum—the bridegroom must go to work at whatever work could be found for him. No mention was made of an annulment of the marriage, but the asbestos manufacturer did not enthuse over his chorus girl daughter-in-law. The youthful husband was somewhat perplexed as to how he and his wife were going to live on the salary from the job his father offered him but he resolved at all events to stick by his bride. She, too, seemed very happy, and cooked and washed and sewed for him, and said that she was happier than she had ever been before.

"Money is all very well," she said "but we are going to show Mr. Manville's father that it isn't everything, and some day he may see how stupid he has been to oppose our marriage."

The happy days, however, did not last The couple quarreled, at first occasionally, then almost constantly. And at length the rich man's son twitted his wife, according to her lawyers, with the humbleness of her position before he came to elevate her in the world. On Dec. 10, she says, while they were living in the Strathmore Apartments, at 1,672 Broadway, he left her.

The papers in the separation suit were served upon Manville while he was in Pleasantville, N. Y., visiting one of his father's plants.

H. M. SANDS LEFT $602,000.

Jewelry and $25,000 to F. T. Martin—Legacies to Relatives.

The will of Henry M. Sands, disposing of an estate valued at $602,000, was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate in Brooklyn. Mr. Sands, who died in Paris, France, on Nov. 10, was a member of the Union and other clubs in this city, and was formerly prominent in society in Manhattan. His will was filed in Brooklyn, for, while he resided abroad, he had personal property in Kings County.

To a friend, Thomas Lambert of Paris, Mr. Sands leaves $75,000. The sum of $10,000 is bequeathed to Alfred Ormond, who was in his employ. His friend, Frederick Townsend Martin of this city, is to receive $25,000, his jewelry, and his personal effects in his residence at 48 Avenue Gabriel, Paris. Mr. Sands leaves $7,500 to St. Luke's Hospital, this city, for a bed to be known as the Sands Memorial Bed. The testator's collection of books and art works is to go to his nieces, Anna A. Sands and Elizabeth B. Dickinson. Other bequests are $25,000 to Ruth Wark, a niece; $15,000 each to John Buckley Pine and Alice Pine, cousins, and $10,000 to Belden S. Day, another cousin. Mr. Sands names his nieces and nephews as the residuary legatees. John Buckley Pine and Frederick de Peyster Foster are the executors of the will.

Sulzer Gets a Loving Cup.

The Sulzer Civic League presented ex-Gov. William Sulzer with a silver loving cup last night in the auditorium of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street for his "good work and heroic efforts as Assemblyman, Congressman, and Governor of New York State." The presentation was made by Director Louis J. Rines of the Sulzer Civic League before 600 persons. Mr. Sulzer made a short speech. Mrs. Sulzer and Dr. Madison C. Peters accompanied the former Governor to the hall.

Mrs. Victor J. Dowling Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Victor J. Dowling, of 17 West Eighty-second Street, wife of Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, is seriously ill. It was said last night that her condition was so serious, that Justice Dowling had canceled all his dinner engagements.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

HUERTA MAY OBTAIN LOAN FROM COWDRAY

Basis of 25,000,000 Peso Accommodation Likely to be More Concessions.

BANK GETS $5,000,000

This Restores Confidence in London and Mexico's Ability to Withstand Demands Upon It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—The financial situation looked considerably better with the opening of the banks this morning, despite the fact that the run on the Bank of London and Mexico continued, small amounts being paid to depositors, as during the past weeks. Bankers say that this is far from being disadvantageous to the bank, and that it is better, if possible, to eliminate the small depositors, since these are likely to cause a serious panic.

It became known to-day that the bank had obtained a loan of 10,800,000 pesos from London, against which to issue bills, holding the gold as a legal reserve. Bankers who passed on the collateral for this loan say that it is such as to warrant the belief that the bank can easily obtain more money, if necessary, without realizing upon its more permanent investments

Talk of a Pearson Loan to Huerta.

There is an authoritative report in banking circles that President Huerta is about to obtain 25,000,000 pesos from the Pearson interests, either directly or through their influence and banking connections. It is generally understood that this loan will not be based upon the flotation of the bonds of the national debt, but will be given in return for certain concessions now pending before the Government. It is reported in railway circles here that the Pearson group will receive a twenty-five years' lease of the Tehuantepec Railroad, in which it already holds a considerable interest, and which is exceedingly valuable to the company for the transportation of its oil to the Pacific Coast. It is also understood that they will get some other oil concession.

Among the important suits in which Lord Cowdray is involved is the case of the Mexican Oil Fields Company vs. Thomas Coleman, regarding the possession of Potrero Island, near Tuxpam. There is a general impression that Sir Lionel Carden is using his influence to obtain a decision in favor of the company, in which Lord Cowdray is interested. Potrero Island is owned by Coleman and Isaac Pryor, both of San Antonio, Texas. The Oil Fields Company obtained a contract from the Department of Commerce, which agreed to allow the expropriation of parts of the island on the grounds of public utility, whereupon the company constructed a pipe line, which is not considered a public utility under Mexican laws.

Coleman's Property Taken.

The case then went into litigation, Coleman asking for a decision that the property had been unconstitutionally expropriated. When the well of the Mexican Oil Fields Company became exhausted, Lord Cowdray signed a contract taking over the rights of the company and proceeded to connect the line with his own well north of the island. Further taking advantage of the expropriation clause, Lord Cowdray took land on which he constructed houses and other buildings which, it is alleged, were entirely outside of the expropriation clause.

It is known here that the American Embassy made no representations except at the beginning of the litigation; but because of this protest a Mexican paper generally considered to represent Lord Cowdray attacked Chargé O'Shaughnessy. No further representations have been made, despite the fact that Sir Lionel Carden has been extremely active against Coleman. It is expected in legal circles here that the Supreme Court will decide against the American.

Moheno May Quit the Cabinet.

Persistent reports are current that Cabinet changes are impending. The names of Moheno and Lozano are mentioned as of those likely to be eliminated. Gorrostieta, now Justice of the Supreme Court, is slated for the portfolio of Foreign Relations.

This would mean that the conservative element in the present Cabinet was gaining strength. The exit of Moheno would probably mean the complete revision of the Ministry. While the reasons for the changes are not given, it is believed that they are to be found in the incendiary speeches made at the Huerta banquet last week by Moheno, Lozano, and Garcia Naranjo.

The railway situation is generally reported improved to-day, the rebels having left the lines which yesterday they were threatening in the neighborhood of San Luis Potosi. It is not believed, however, that they have gone far, and they are expected to return at any time. An attempt will be made to run a train to Monterey to-morrow, but it is feared that the rebels will attack it, since their purpose seems to be to force the suspension of traffic.

Desultory fighting around Cuernavaca is reported here, although details are unavailable. It is not believed that the attack is serious; it is probably calculated to force the sending of troops there and thus to weaken garrisons at other points.

URGES JOINT INTERVENTION.

London Times Correspondent Wants Europe to Back America.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—A correspondent of The Times, writing from Tampico, suggests a solution of the Mexican situation.

"There is only one way to bring peace to the country with security for Mexicans and foreigners alike. That is for the European powers to join the United States, to choose a provisional President, vigorously back him up, and offer his Government a loan upon two conditions. The first would be that an international board should supervise Mexican finance and put an end to thieving and corruption, and thus stop revolutions, which have for their aim always control of the public purse. The second condition would be that Mexico accept American instructors for her army, which would then be capable of keeping order. European plus American intervention would be accepted by Mexico; she could not stand against the whole world."

RICH MEXICANS AT JUAREZ.

Members of Creel and Terrazas Families Free—Federals Desert.

JUAREZ, Dec. 29.—Members of rich Mexican families who were reputed to have been held for ransom by Gen. Villa at Chihuahua began to arrive at the border to-day. Relatives of Enrique C. Creel, Mexican Ambassador to the United States under President Diaz, were among the arrivals. Some of the women members of Luis Terrabas's family also came.

It was reported that Villa was still holding Mexican women and children for the payment of ransoms. Luis Terrazas, Jr., was still confined in jail on a demand for $250,000 gold. Negotiations for the payment of that sum were under way, but the father who is in El Paso, has been endeavoring to obtain a guarantee that his son will be released when payment has been made. One Mexican refugee came through disguised as a Chinaman.

The soldier life of Arthur Slaughter, an American negro, ended abruptly in Juarez to-day, when he was shot ten hours after he enlisted in the rebel army. Slaughter was stationed in the bull ring. He decided that he wanted some coffee, and on going out ignored the "Halt!" of a sentry. In an encounter Slaughter fired, and the sentry, also an American negro, fired back, killing Slaughter instantly.

Rebels received a report that Capt. Frederico Montez, with eighty Federal artillerymen, Gatling guns, horses and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, had joined the rebels near Monterey. Montez figured in an attempt to arrest President Madero in Mexico City last February. He killed a Huerta conspirator in the defence of Madero. He was won over by Huerta, but he told the rebels that he had been seeking a chance to join them.

OJINAGA FEDERALS DESERT.

Reported to be Slipping Across the Line Into Texas.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 29.—Part of the Mexican Federal army to-night was reported to have deserted from the fort at Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite here, and after going up the river to have crossed to the American side.

The Federals were said to have become demoralized by the threatened attack of the rebels and, running away from their commanders, to have plunged into the Rio Grande to reach safety in the United States.

United States cavalry received word that the Federals were crossing at various points, and troops commanded by Major McNamee were sent to arrest all those who came over. It was reported that a number of Federals had been killed on the Mexican side before the exodus began.

Should the report that the Federals have crossed in great numbers prove true, they not only will be disarmed, but will be placed under arrest by the United States military authorities.

BRITISH DID LAND MARINES.

Admiralty Confirms Reports from Belize—To Enforce Neutrality.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British Admiralty this evening confirmed the report of the landing of men from the cruiser Lancaster in British Honduras in a communication which says:

"Owing to reports that parties of Mexicans were crossing into British Honduras, detachments of British bluejackets and marines have been landed there in order to assist in the maintenance of order and to see that British territory is not used for illegal purposes."

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—The Spanish papers published in the Federal capital comment to-day on the reported landing of 600 British marines at Belize, British Honduras, saying that the object of the disembarkation of these troops is known to be the preservation of neutrality and against any attempted importation of arms or ammunition through British territory.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

Two Killed, Many Houses Destroyed and Railroads Damaged.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 29.—Another serious earthquake has occurred in the province of Aymareas, Department of Apurimac, in Southern Peru. Two persons have been killed and many houses destroyed.

The railroads are so damaged that traffic in that section is at a standstill.

MRS. READ FLEES; DESERTS CHILDREN

Widow of an American Consul at Tien-Tsin Jumps Bail in London.

WARRANT FOR HER ARREST

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Offered to Aid Her—"I Am Afraid We Have Been Deceived," Magistrate Says.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The surety of $250 given by the American Consul General in London was estreated to-day, when Mrs. Sheridan Pitt Read, widow of an ex-American Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, failed to appear at police court to answer the charge of obtaining by false pretenses credit to the amount of $40 from a London hotel. When first brought up on Dec 22 Mrs. Read was remanded for a week and admitted to bail.

J. Arthur Barratt, an American barrister practicing in England, told the Magistrate that the money for the surety had been handed to the American Consul General by a woman, some of whose letters had been found on the defendant at the time of her arrest. He also mentioned that letters and cablegrams from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and others offering to assist the defendant had been received.

The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the defendant. He also granted an extradition warrant, remarking that bail appeared to have been furnished in order that the accused might escape.

A Police Inspector testified that Mrs. Read's baggage had been removed from her lodgings in the Bloomsbury district last night, and that her children had been left behind in a destitute condition. The Inspector said he had supplied them with a small sum of money to provide them with food.

The case concluded with the remark from the Magistrate, "I am afraid we have all been deceived."

CONSUL VISITS CHARLTON.

Called Merely to Cheer "a Brother American," Says Dr. Jones.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Dec. 29.—Dr. John E. Jones, American Consul General at Geneva, came to Como to-day and visited Porter Charlton.

Afterward Mr. Jonea said: "There is no significance in my visit. I came merely to say a word of cheer to a brother American."

The coming trial of Charlton for the murder of his wife was not discussed, he said.

DREADNOUGHT FOR TURKEY.

Raouf Pasha of Hamidieh Fame Goes to England to Purchase It.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Capt. Raouf Pasha of the Turkish navy, whose exploits as commander of the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh during the Balkan war made him famous, arrived in London to-day, to complete, it is stated, the purchase of the Brazilian dreadnought Rio de Janeiro for the Turkish Government. The vessel is being fitted out at Armstrong's shipyards.

The price to be paid is said to be $15,000,000.

Dowager Queen of Sweden Dying.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29.—Dowager Queen Sophia of Sweden is reported to be dying. She is the widow of King Oscar II. The health of the Queen has been causing anxiety for several years. The death of the King affected her greatly, and she has been living in retirement. She is in her seventy-eighth year.

Denies Reports About Czarevitch.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times denies that Crown Prince Alexis has been seriously affected by the accident which he suffered recently while climbing a tree.

RAMPOLLA INQUIRY BEGUN.

Relatives of the Dead Cardinal Denounce the Will of 1889.

ROME, Dec. 29—The Crown Prosecutor has begun an investigation into the matter of the will of the late Cardinal Rampolla. He has been enabled to take this action because of the denunciation of the testament of 1889 by relatives of the Cardinal who are excluded as beneficiaries of this will, on the ground that a later testament has been destroyed or concealed.

One of the interested parties in the new move is the Duchess of Campobello, who is of the opinion that her children may be included in a later testament, the testament of 1889 antedating their birth. The Duke of Campobello is to be prosecuted at an early date on the charge of forging the signature of his uncle, Cardinal Rampolla, as the guarantor of a note.

Much interest has been aroused by the bequest in the testament of 1889 to Cardinal Galimberti, who died in 1896, of the cross of brilliants which Prince Bismarck presented to Rampolla. Rampolla bequeathed it to Galimberti in recognition of his services as negotiator of peace between Germany and the Holy See

KING VICTOR BARS TANGO.

Our Ambassador at Rome One of the Few Envoys Who Allow It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—A telegram to The Standard from Rome says King Victor Emmanuel has formally prohibited the tango at the forthcoming State ball.

Following his Majesty's example, the British, Austrian, German and Spanish Ambassadors have decided to forbid the Argentine dance at their entertainments.

The American, French, and Argentine diplomatic representatives, however, have decided to permit the tango at their own private parties.

LONDON CURFEW 3 A. M.

New Year's Time Limit Given by Police Commissioner to Hotels.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Curfew will toll at 3 o'clock on New Year's morning for the hotels of the West End of London

The hotel men vainly begged for an increase of half an hour, for they feel keenly the competition of the night clubs, which are permitted to remain open as long as they please. One hotel man said to-day:

"We are still living under a system which treats a West End hotel as a gin palace. If the authorities want every one to go to supper clubs, why don't they say so? It is ridiculous that power should be given to one individual to decide that people in a properly licensed and well-conducted establishment shall be turned out at whatever hour he considers suitable."

MILAN SEES "MONA LISA."

Crowds Tax Police Resources—Medal Struck in Commemoration.

MILAN, Dec. 29.—The "Mona Lisa," which was yesterday handed over to the keeping of the French Ambassador at Rome, reached here in safety to-day and was placed on exhibition in the Brera Gallery. Great crowds gathered to view the masterpiece, which was first inspected by the Count of Turin and the civic authorities.

A special medal has been struck to commemorate the event. It bears the head of Leonardo da Vinci and the inscription, "May her divine smile ever shine."

So great was the pressure of the crowds around the gallery that about 200 police officials and carabineers had difficulty in preserving order. Late in the afternoon the painting was removed to a larger hall, where it was on exhibition until midnight.

JOSEF GIAMPETRO DEAD.

Comedian Appeared at the Berlin Metropol Theatre on Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Josef Giampetro, Germany's leading comedian, died suddenly to-day from a paralytic stroke. He was 47 years old. For long he had been a favorite in the reviews at the Metropol Theatre, which is well known to American visitors to Berlin.

Giampetro, who was a Viennese, made a specialty of burlesquing bumptious German military men. He appeared in the Metropol's latest review, "Around the World in Forty Days," last night.

WOMAN AMNESIA VICTIM.

Alleged Shoplifter Identified by Daughter—Now Ill in Hospital.

The woman who fainted when arrested in a department store in Newark on Saturday charged with shoplifting was identified yesterday by her daughter as Mrs. Marion Patolouns of 221 McWhorter Street. According to the daughter, her mother, who is in the City Hospital, is an amnesia victim. Mrs. Patolouns, who is 58 years old, will be unable to leave the hospital for several days, it is said. The store detectives allege that they caught her in the act of stealing a muff and fur.

After her arrest her hospital physician asked her a number of questions, but she declared that she could not remember her name or address or how she came to be in the store. The daughter told the police that her mother had often suffered from lapses of memory.

$50 FOR SELLING NOVEL.

Publisher's Clerk Fined and "Hagar Revelly" Denounced.

For selling a copy of "Hagar Revelly," a novel by Daniel Carson Goodwin, dealing with the social evil, to an agent of Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, William Cleary, a clerk in a bookshop, was sentenced yesterday by Justices Moss, Fleming, and O'Keefe of the Court of Special Sessions to pay a fine of $50, with an alternative of ten days in the Tombs. The fine was paid.

Cleary was convicted on Dec. 18 after an adjournment taken to give the court time to read the book. Justice Moss in pronouncing sentence said:

"You are only the clerk, and if we had the publisher of the book we would not have dealt so leniently with him. This book is filthy. The author of it knew what he was writing. He wrote it for dollars and cents and not to uplift the morals or better women and girls."

Cleary, who is 22 years old and lives at Mamaroneck, was employed by Mitchell Kennerley, a publisher at 2 East Twenty-ninth Street. On Sept. 24 Anthony Comstock descended on the place and caused Cleary's arrest on a Magistrate's warrant and the arrest of Kennerley on a Federal complaint. Kennerley's case is still pending in the Federal courts. Mr. Comstock summoned a patrol wagon, which carried away all the copies of "Hagar Revelly" found on the premises and 2,000 additional copies in the hands of a binder.

"Hagar Revelly," the book that caused all the commotion, deals with the problem of life as faced by two girls in poverty in New York City.

WHAT HAPPENED

It is worthy of note that this Company has been employed to build the biggest buildings of the age.

And it is obvious that the Owners of these buildings were in a commanding position to get the best all-around contractor in America.

Which is precisely what happened.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES
For Sore Throat
Bronchial and Asthmatic cough, hoarseness, etc.
25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

What will the stock market do in 1914? See Special Financial Section in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Retrospect and Prospect, reliable statistics, news from European exchanges, the financial situation throughout the world.—Adv.

Smith Gray & Co.

Yesterday Was the Busiest Day We Have Ever Known in This Fine Specialty Shop of

Women's and Girls' APPAREL

and in the Boys' Clothing Store

But there was reason for it, a-plenty.

EVERYTHING in these high-class and carefully selected stocks is being offered NOW at JUST HALF ORIGINAL PRICES.

No stock of Women's and Misses' Apparel in Greater New York is selected with greater skill and discrimination than the garments that come into the SMITH-GRAY stocks.

No more convenient or comfortable place for shopping could be found than the Women's floor, in the bright SMITH-GRAY Building.

If you did not come yesterday, or today, be sure to come TOMORROW, for your share of the biggest economies that have been known this year in Women's and Misses' Apparel and fine Clothing for Boys.

Women's & Misses' Suits

$15.00 Semi-Tailored Suits	$7.50
20.00 Fancy Trimmed Suits	10.00
25.00 Broadcloth Suits	12.50
25.00 Fancy Cheviot Suits	12.50
25.00 Eponge Suits	12.50
25.00 Men's Wear Serge Suits	12.50
29.50 Fur Trimmed Suits	14.75
29.50 Fancy Mixture Suits	14.75
35.00 Velvet Suits	17.50
35.00 Fancy Broadcloth Suits	17.50
48.00 Combination Suits	24.00
50.00 3-Piece Costumes	25.00
85.00 Imported Suits	42.50

Coats and Wraps

$10.00 Chinchilla & Mixture Coats	$5.00
15.00 Wool Plush Coats	7.50
20.00 Astrachan & Boucle Coats	10.00
25.00 Zibeline Coats	12.50
25.00 Imported Cut Velour Coats	12.50
27.50 Black Broadcloth Coats	13.75
29.50 Bouc'e Eponge Coats	14.75
29.50 Fur Trimmed Coats	14.75
29.50 Mannish Cut Coats	14.75
48.00 Evening Wraps	24.00
55.00 Imported Velour Wraps	27.50
125.00 Imported Wraps	62.50

Women's & Misses' Dresses

$12.50 Corduroy Dresses	$6.25
18.50 Serge Dresses	9.25
20.00 Charmeuse Dresses	10.00
20.00 Bedford Cord Dresses	10.00
25.00 Evening Dresses	12.50
22.50 Crepe de Chine Dresses	11.25
35.00 Crepe Meteor Dresses	17.50
45.00 Moire Silk Dresses	22.50
55.00 Evening Dresses	27.50
98.00 Imported Gowns	49.00

Girls' Coats and Dresses

$3.50 Corduroy & Chinchilla Coats	$1.75
5.00 Boucle and Astrachan Coats	2.50
7.50 Velvet and Chinchilla Coa s	3.75
10.00 Dressy and School Coats	5.00
12.50 Persianna and Plush Coats	6.25
15.00 Imported Corduroy Coats	7.50
19.50 Imported Chinchilla Coats	9.75
1.50 School Dresses	.75
5.00 Serge Dresses	2.50
10.00 Lingerie Dresses	5.00

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Boys' Suits	NOW
$5.00 Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	$2.50
$7.50 Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	3.75
$10.00 Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	5.00
$12.50 Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	6.25
$15.00 Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	7.50
$17.50 Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	8.75
$20.00 Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	10.00

Boys' Overcoats	NOW
$3.50 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	$1.75
$5.00 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	2.50
$7.00 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	3.50
$8.50 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	4.25
$10.00 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	5.00
$12.50 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	6.25
$15.00 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	7.50
$17.50 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	8.75
$20.00 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	10.00
$25.00 Plain and Fancy Overcoats	12.50

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Broadway, near 28th St.
Broadway, near 36th St.
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LANE WANTS RADIUM DEPOSITS PROTECTED

Urges Withdrawal of Public Lands Which Contain Precious Ores.

ONLY 2 GRAMS IN AMERICA

Secretary's Draft of Joint Congress Resolution to Insure a Government Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A vigorous impulse was given to-day to the movement for the protection of American radium deposits when Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, sent a letter to Representative Martin D. Foster of Illinois urging the immediate enactment of legislation empowering the President to reserve to the United States Government all rights and ownership in radium-bearing ores found anywhere on the public lands.

Mr. Foster is Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, which would handle such legislation. He is also a physician of prominence who for some time has been studying the radium situation, and several days ago introduced a bill of his own seeking the same object that Secretary Lane wishes to accomplish. Inclosed in the letter which Secretary Lane sent to the House Chairman was the draft of a joint resolution authorizing the President to withdraw public lands containing carnotite, pitchblende, and other radium-bearing ores and minerals.

In the opinion of Secretary Lane, the situation is such that this legislation should be enacted immediately, because there is now no authority of law for the withdrawal of any public lands containing this precious metal. It is feared that the successful use of radium in the treatment of certain forms and stages of cancer, its wonderful possibilities along other lines, and the interest the public is beginning to manifest in the concentration of scientific thought and effort upon the radium question may result in some of the carnotite and pitchblende ores on the public lands falling into the hands of speculators or that they may be gobbled up by agents acting for interests abroad desirous of monopolizing the output of American radium-bearing ores.

It so happens that all the carnotite mines in Utah and Colorado now in actual operation are on privately owned lands. But there are certain elements of such vital importance in the American radium situation at this time that the energies of the Government are to be directed toward the conservation and extraction of these ores under Federal Government auspices as soon as the necessary legal authority for such action is obtainable from Congress.

Chairman Foster is spending the holidays in Illinois. Originally he contemplated the passage of his bill, after hearings during which experts would be heard both as to American radium ore workings and the use of radium in cancer cases. Secretary Lane has reached the conclusion that an emergency exists, and that action should not be delayed by hearings or the formal passing of a bill. He would like to see the joint resolution which he proposes enacted at once, without hearings of any extended character, and such a joint resolution would have all the force and effect of statute law.

For Government Mining of Radium.

The text of the joint resolution which Secretary Lane sent to Chairman Foster was obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day. It provides not only for the withdrawal of public lands containing carnotite, pitchblende, or other minerals or ores from which radium may be derived, but also for geological research and exploration under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior to determine the practicability of developing from such minerals a supply of radium.

It would also authorize the Government forces under the Secretary's direction to mine and treat radium-bearing ores in such a manner as would secure a supply of radium for the use of the United States Government and for the hospitals throughout the United States. The discovery, mining, and extraction of radium under this proposed legislation would be supplementary to the work of the National Radium Institute, formed by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore and Dr. James Douglas of New York, which institute has just let contracts for the erection at Denver of a plant and laboratory in which radium obtained from the Paradox Valley carnotite mines in Colorado is to be extracted for use in the cancer clinics in the Memorial Hospital of New York City and Dr. Kelly's hospital in Baltimore.

The legislation which Secretary Lane recommends is in line with what was urged by Dr. Kelly several days ago in an interview given in Syracuse, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Should the legislation be promptly enacted experts of the Government will begin the exploration of carnotite, pitchblende, and other radium-bearing ore beds on the public lands, and as soon as scientific analysis of these ores convinces them that they contain radium in reasonable quantities the lands will be withdrawn and the ores mined and treated.

Text of Joint Resolution Proposed.

The text of the joint resolution which Secretary Lane sent to Representative Foster, urging its immediate passage as an emergency proposition, follows:

Section 1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized at any time in his discretion to withdraw from all disposition public lands in the United States or the District of Alaska containing carnotite, pitchblende, or other minerals or ores from which radium may be derived, and such withdrawals or reservations shall remain in force until revoked by him or by act of Congress.

Section 2. Withdrawals under the provision hereof shall not in any manner preclude the appropriation of lands covered thereby, under the non-mineral and coal land laws of the United States, or under the mineral laws applicable to petroleum, natural gas, potash and phosphate, by settlement, entry, occupation, location, selection, or purchase. But no lands thus appropriated under these exceptions shall convey any right to radium, or radium-bearing minerals or ores, and all patents issued under authority of this section shall contain an express reservation to the United States of all radium and radium-bearing minerals or ores, with the right to mine and remove the same.

Section 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to direct and conduct explorations and researches with a view to determining the practicability of developing from said minerals and ores a source and supply of radium, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized by lease or otherwise to provide for the mining and treatment of said radium-bearing ores in such manner as will best secure a supply of radium for the use of the Government of the United States and the hospitals of this country.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress all withdrawals made hereunder at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of such withdrawals.

Less Than Two Grams in America.

Secretary Lane's letter to Representative Foster, urging the enactment of this resolution at the earliest possible moment, explains the necessity for prompt action in these words:

"There appears to be in the United States less than two grams of radium—that is, less than one-fourteenth of an ounce. This is valued at $120,000 a gram, and all of it has been procured from Europe, where there exist in France, Germany, and England laboratories for its manufacture. Three-fourths of the radium produced in the world during the year 1912 came from American ores, yet we have up to this time taken no steps whatever to preserve for our own people this invaluable metal, and our physicians and hospitals are dependent upon European laboratories for such supply as they can procure, and are subject to whatever monopoly charge the European laboratories demand for their product.

"It is not possible to procure at the present time so much as an additional gram of radium. One American physician informs me that after a search of Europe he has been promised a gram in the course of the next year, which was the earliest time it was possible to secure a promise of even this slight amount.

"At present those who have radium are forced to the awful alternative of selecting between patients on whom it will be used. Inasmuch as authorities have estimated that one person out of ten in the United States over fifty years of age suffers from cancer, it would appear to be difficult to overestimate the necessity for securing immediately as large a supply as possible of this mysterious remedy, and especially is this burden cast upon this country, wherein, thus far, have been found the largest deposits of those minerals in which it is borne.

Government Has a Process.

"Radium is found in ores carrying uranium and vanadium, which are used extensively in the arts, and the processes by which it is extracted are secret. A process has been invented by the chemists in our Bureau of Mines which promises, from the laboratory experiments thus far made, to be successful. Under the endowments of two Americans a building is now being erected in Denver, (which, with its quipment, will be opened for work in the coming February,) in which an effort will be made to prove the commercial possibility of this American process. If successful, this process will be given to the world, and all of the radium secured over and above a small minimum will be the property of the United States, and will be put into the hands of the United States Hospital Service for public use.

"Under all these circumstances, it seems to me that the only prudent course that the United States can follow is to withdraw such of its lands as are supposed to contain radium from public entry. This will guard against these lands being taken up by those who would not put them to their highest and most beneficial use.

"It would be inhuman to deprive other nations of access to our radium deposits if they alone were masters of the secret by which this mineral could be secured, and it is believed that there is a sufficient amount of carnotite and pitchblende already in private ownership in this country to permit of further European experimentation and production. The people of the United States, however, should be entitled to protection against the exhaustion of this resource and its exclusive control by the scientists of other lands.

"If the proposed joint resolution can be promptly enacted into law, I am advised by the Geological Survey that it will be possible immediately to withdraw a considerable area of public land believed to contain radium. Unless prompt action is taken, however, there is reason to fear that these lands will become the basis of private speculation."

BREMNER IS COMFORTABLE.

Effects of Radium Treatment Will Not Be Apparent for Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Dr. Howard Kelly said to-night that his patient, Congressman Bremner, who is undergoing the radium treatment at the doctor's sanitarium, was resting comfortably, but that it would be several weeks before the result of the treatment could be definitely determined. The radium begins its work within twenty-four hours after insertion. Its effect in removing the malignant growth is similar to that of a surgical operation.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, spent an hour with Mr. Bremner this afternoon. After the visit Mr. Tumulty said the Congressman appeared to be in good spirits, was delighted to greet him, and to hear the words of cheer on behalf of the President and Mr. Tumulty himself.

GIRL'S INTUITION REVEALS A MURDER

"You've Killed Mother," She Cries on Finding Father Alone in the House.

POLICE DISCOVER BODY

Insane Boss Truckman Kills His Wife and Flees When Daughter Accuses Him.

When 15-year-old Zenie Monahan, who lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monahan at 68 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, jumped out of bed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and ran into the dining room with a cheery word of greeting on her lips she found that the table had not been set although it was after the time for her father to be at work and her mother was missing. Her father was standing in a corner of the room and she saw that he was much agitated. She watched him silently for a few moments and then asked what had happened to her mother.

"She's gone to the Bronx to visit her cousin," Monahan retorted gruffly. "Go back and dress yourself, and don't ask any more questions."

Frightened and not at all satisfied the child obeyed. When she returned to the room her father was still standing in the corner. She got together some scraps of breakfast and, watching him closely, saw that his hands twitched as he tried to eat. He kept his eyes on the table and muttered strangely, adding to her alarm. Suddenly she jumped from her chair.

"I don't believe a word you say," she exclaimed. "I'm going to find mother." bending over a washtub.

The girl ran down the short flight of steps leading to the cellar, thinking that her mother might be there doing the laundry work. She heard her father stumbling along behind her, and hastened her steps. A quick search of the cellar revealed nothing to alarm her, and she turned toward a flight of stairs that led from the rear of the cellar to the back yard. Her father was standing there in the full glare of the light, and the child saw that there were specks of blood on his eyeglasses and collar. She screamed and her father jumped upon her and grasped her by the throat.

"Shut up," he cried; "go upstairs and keep quiet. I tell you that Rollie (a pet name he sometimes called his wife) has gone to see her cousin and your little sister Irene."

"But it isn't true," the girl gasped as she broke away. "I tell you you've killed her. I dreamed on Saturday night that I found mother dead, lying in a big pool of blood."

Monahan pushed his daughter up the stairs, trying to quiet her fears, but he was so unmanned himself that he could scarcely speak. He told her to eat some breakfast, and she sat down at the table. Monahan went into his room, and when he returned he had washed the specks from his glasses and wore another collar. His daughter noticed also, for the first time, that he was wearing a black suit of clothes that she had never seen him wear before, except on Sunday. She asked him again where her mother was and why he had on the black suit. He didn't answer these questions, but told her to be quiet.

As he was brushing his clothes a bottle labeled poison dropped from a pocket, and Monahan picked it up quickly. Then he made several trips from the cellar to the barn, and told her that he went away, telling his daughter that he would return after work, and that she must not go near the barn.

After Monahan left the house, Zenie ran over to the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Mary Hammond, and told her of her father's strange actions. She had dinner with the family and then telephoned to Mrs. Amelia Del Porte of 2,030 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, where her mother was supposed to be. She was told that Mrs. Monahan had not been there, and on advice of Mrs. Hammond she consulted Police Lieut. Duffy of the Parkville Station.

Policeman Leffler found the body of Mrs. Monahan, lying face down in the coal bin in the cellar, and a further search brought to light an old suit of Monahan's soaked in blood. The police believe that Monahan struck his wife over the head with a chisel while she was bending over a washtub. A pipe which he had been smoking when the crime was committed was found on a shelf in the coal bin. He had taken $3.58 from his wife's pocketbook.

The police expressed the opinion that Monahan was insane and that his mind had been deranged by heavy financial losses which he had suffered the last few years. Detectives were put on his trail and a general alarm was telephoned to all precincts in the five boroughs, but up to late last night no trace of him had been found. Extraordinary efforts are being made to capture the man as it is known that he carried a revolver, and it is feared that he may harm others.

Monahan is in the trucking and forwarding business, and has agencies at Piers 19 and 28 on the East River in Manhattan. He did much business for the New York Central Railroad. Years ago, according to his daughter, he had 100 horses and trucks, but he had suffered from the operations of the truck thieves, and many losses he had to meet had dissipated his fortune.

Recently he became so impoverished that he was forced to accept the offer of a brother, William, to occupy the house in East Eighth Street. In the last two weeks, the girl said, he had twice attempted to poison Mrs. Monahan. On one occasion the wife discovered poison in her tea, and the next morning a bitter taste revealed the presence of poison in a glass in the bathroom.

One daughter, Irene, 8 years old, was taken to the home of Mrs. Del Ponson Saturday by Mrs. Monahan, because she was afraid her husband might harm her. Zenie, the other child, is a pupil in the second class of the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM C. BROWN IS DINED.

Associates Honor Retiring President of New York Central.

Officials and Directors of the New York Central lines, East and West, to the number of fifteen, tendered a testimonial dinner last night at the University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, to William C. Brown, the retiring President of the system, who will sever his official connection with the railroad on Jan. 1. Ex-Senator Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was the principal speaker, and presented to Mr. Brown on behalf of the assembled officials a large solid silver loving cup, embossed with three panels. The first panel bore this inscription:

On his retirement from the Presidency of the New York Central lines, this loving cup is presented to William C. Brown by his associates, as a token of their affectionate regard, Dec. 29, 1913.

The second panel was inscribed:

Vice President, July, 1901, to June 1, 1906; Senior Vice President, June 1, 1906, to Feb. 1, 1909; President, Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1914.

The dinner was an informal one and all present were called upon by Vice President Ira A. Place, who acted as toastmaster, for short speeches.

Those present included William H. Newman, Mr. Brown's predecessor; Henry B. Ledyard, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad; Alfred H. Smith, the incoming President of the New York Central lines; William H. Canniff, President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; Vice Presidents Charles F. Daly, John Carstensen, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harold S. Vanderbilt, and A. T. Hardin; James M. Schoonmaker, Vice President of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company; Edward L. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central lines east of Buffalo; Milton S. Barger; Treasurer of the lines west of Buffalo; Dwight W. Pardee, Secretary, and Albert H. Harris, General Counsel.

ADMITS THEFT OF FLOAT.

Pilot of Tug, Under Arrest, Implicates Several Others.

Detective Holstein of the New York Central Railroad's force notified the police of Hoboken shortly after 7 o'clock last night that he had arrested a man who gave his name as Fred Becker, 522 Hudson Street, Manhattan, for the theft of the car float of the New York Central on Christmas night. According to the detective, Becker has made a confession of the plot to steal the float, in which he figures as pilot of the tug that towed the float to midstream, where it was set adrift. Holstein said he arrested Becker on the lighter Georgetown at Pier 36, North River.

The confession which Holstein is alleged to have obtained from Becker implicates two of the men who were arrested when the car drifting float was captured off Stapleton, S. I., in the Ocean Yacht Club anchorage.

The detective also informed the Hoboken police that Becker had given him the names of three other men implicated in the plot to steal the float, and that warrants had been issued for these. The detective said that the arrests were expected soon.

UP-STATE WAR ON TAMMANY

Dollar Dinner and Big Speakers' Bureau Planned by Albany Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—An anti-Tammany Speakers' Bureau—1,000 men if possible—to conduct the fight of independent Democracy next Fall, is to be formed in Albany soon after the Legislature convenes. Followers of Daniel J. Dugan, the State Committeeman from Albany County, are outlining the fight. A monster dollar dinner in one of the Albany hotels probably will precede the organization of the bureau. To this will be invited ex-Gov. Sulzer, legislators who have shown anti-Tammany symptoms and the up-State leaders avowedly arrayed against Tammany.

Any suggestion that Gov. Glynn head the ticket will be opposed by the bureau, according to one of those engaged in its formation.

BANKS WON'T LOSE BY CASH TRANSFER

Many Forces Will Offset Withdrawals of $167,000,000 Under New Law.

SPREAD OVER THREE YEARS

Increases in Business, Lessened Reserve Requirements and Rediscount Will Make This Up.

In the prospective transfer of the deposits of other national banks held by banks in this city, as deduced from the forecast for all central reserve cities made by Congressman Bulkley, it was pointed out yesterday that as against this transfer, estimated at $17,000,000, several countervailing factors were to be taken into consideration.

For one thing, inasmuch as this transfer is to be spread over three years, it will be offset to some extent by the growth of the country's business within that time, by which the New York banks will largely benefit. This increase would normally be very material, and the general expectation is that it will be considerably expedited by the Federal Reserve act itself, through the facilities it will make possible for the growth of business and commercial interests.

The transfer of $167,000,000 would also release at once, under the present reserve requirements, 25 per cent. of that sum, or about $42,000,000. Furthermore, the reserve requirements are to be reduced from 25 to 18 per cent., and this will release an additional amount equal to 7 per cent. of the net deposits of the New York national banks, which are about $1,000,000,000. This would be $70,000,000, or, with the other $42,000,000, a total of $112,000,000.

The New York banks would also profit by the additional offset of the liquidation of loans made by them to interior banks. If a country bank withdrew its deposit it would naturally liquidate its loans and these run to a substantial percentage of the deposits. The country banks would have less occasion to continue such loans anyway, inasmuch as under the new system they will be able to obtain them from their own Federal reserve banks.

Besides all these offsets, the New York banks will also be able to obtain any funds needed by rediscounting paper at the Federal reserve bank here. Of their own reserves to be kept in the Federal reserve bank, half of the amount may be deposited in the form of commercial paper and only the other half need be deposited in cash. One bank President said that he counted roughly on rediscounting to the extent to which deposits would be withdrawn by interior banks.

"What it amounts to," he said, "is that we pay the money in at one window of the Federal reserve bank and draw it out at another, putting up the necessary amount of commercial paper."

So far as banks in the same Federal reserve district are concerned, it was explained, the process will largely reduce itself to a three-cornered transaction, leaving matters finally about as they were at the start. For instance, if a bank in Albany has occasion to draw $100,000 from a New York bank to meet the requirements of its capital subscription and reserve, this money will go into the Federal reserve bank in this city and may be reobtained by the New York bank through the rediscount of paper.

MISS BRANCE PENITENT

But Mrs. Couch Refuses to Read Note Begging Forgiveness.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—No trace of the whereabouts of Adelaide M. Brance, Monticello's "hidden woman," who left the County Jail before daylight Sunday morning, has been found. Sheriff Kinnie says he does not know where she is. Many letters arrived for her to-day. All were sent to the Dead Letter Office.

When Miss Brance's cell was searched to-day a note was found addressed to Mrs. Melvin H. Couch and her daughter, Louise. It was signed by Miss Brance, who asked them to forgive her for the disgrace she had brought upon them and to pray for the dead lawyer, who, she added, was "no doubt in a happier world than she." The note was delivered to Mrs. Couch, but she refused to read it.

PLAN NEW FILM FIGHT.

Theatres May Make Application To-day to a Brooklyn Justice.

Neither the Park nor the Bijou Theatres attempted to exhibit yesterday the white slave pictures, the production of which was forbidden by the police. The injunction obtained by the Bijou Theatre was vacated yesterday by Justice Gavegan.

The picture exhibitors asserted that the fight would be renewed to-day, when an attempt would be made to obtain a new restraining order from some other Justice. It was said last night that the case would be presented to a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn to-day.

The Sociological Research Film Corporation, the exhibitor of the pictures, withdrew its application for a permanent injunction yesterday when the argument on the temporary injunction issued by Justice Ford began before Justice Gavegan. At the request of Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson, Justice Gavegan then vacated the restraining order. R. L. Turk and Frederick Goldsmith appeared as attorneys for the film concern, and made no opposition to Mr. Nicholson's request.

BARS FILMS IN MT. VERNON.

Mayor Fiske Revokes Theatre's License to Prevent Exhibition.

Mayor Edward W. Fiske of Mount Vernon yesterday revoked the license of the Savoy Theatre in that city to forestall the presentation of the picture drama, called "Traffic in Souls," or "While New York Sleeps." Heading a squad of police Mayor Fiske walked to the theatre yesterday afternoon and asked Manager Coddington if he intended to show the films.

"I guess we will, Mr. Mayor. It's a pretty good show," Coddington replied.

"Well, I know you will not," said the Mayor. "Here is a notice revoking your license."

Then, turning to Chief of Police Foley and Lieut. Silverstein the Mayor directed them to disperse a crowd which had gathered about the ticket window.

"I am not acting in the dark," said Mayor Fiske, in discussing his action. "I saw the pictures myself in New York on Saturday night. They are not proper pictures for our citizens, and I do not propose to permit the exhibition. There is nothing educational about them."

Mayor Fiske will receive opposition in the course he has marked out.

"We will take the case to court and try to prove that Mayor Fiske had no right to revoke the license," said Mr. Schechter, associated with Waldo G. Morse, attorney for the Universal Film Company.

Leon Sanders Out of Public Bank.

The resignation of Ex-Judge Leon Sanders as Vice President of the Public Bank at Delancey and Ludlow Streets was accepted with regret yesterday afternoon by the Board of Directors. Judge Sanders handed in his resignation a week ago. Last night he said: "I resigned simply so that I could return to my law practice."

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Capital $2,050,000
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114 Years at 40 Wall Street

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Store Opens at 8.30 and Closes at 6

Sale of Men's $22 to $28 Winter Suits & Overcoats At $16.50

Since the opening of the GIMBEL Clothing Store for Men, over three years ago, we do not remember ever having offered such good Overcoats and Suits, in such an extensive variety, as these at $16.50.

The Overcoats include thick blue or gray all-wool Chinchilla Ulsters; smart and dressy Chesterfields with velvet collars, and fancy Overcoats of distinctive materials and styles.

The Suits are in soft-roll and conventional styles, in rough wide-wale cheviots, fine soft-finished worsteds, and other favorite fabrics, in blacks, blues, grays, mixtures and pin stripes.

They are all that clothes ought to be, that sell regularly at $22 to $28. Sizes for every man.

Men who want new clothes for New Year's had best profit *today* by this Sale's economies. **Fourth Floor**

Today, A Main Aisle Occasion In Rich ORIENTAL RUGS

Hundreds of these desirable pieces make a fascinating Rug Bazaar out of the Main Aisle today. They are Rugs carefully chosen for general excellence, and are distinctly remarkable at their prices.

This Is the Householder's Opportunity To Invest Christmas Funds to Permanent Advantage

The various groups are priced as follows:

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs
Large and small sizes, light and dark colorings, beautiful designs. *At $22.50, $30 & $35*

Iran and Mosul Rugs
Large square silky examples in choice designs. *At $25 and $30*

Cabistan Rugs
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Averaging about 9 x 12 ft. *At $65*

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It won't get tired—it will keep right up to concert pitch the whole evening long. It will play every sort of dance music you want it to—Tango, Boston, One-step, Maxixe. It will play it well, in splendid accurate time.

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On the Fourth Floor,

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Afternoon and Evening Gowns, also Tailormade Suits

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To be considered, your application must be typewritten, must give a full history of your business experience, a personal description and names of five references. You must at present be employed at a salary of not under $3,000 and have a clean record.

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HE puts the guarantee of his Customs Stamp on each box of JOSE VILA CIGARS because they are made in a U. S. Bonded Cigar Factory, under government supervision. Thus you get a real Havana Cigar—made by Spanish method—at a saving of 25%. Further, it protects you from adulterations that may be injurious to health

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JOSÉ VILA

PLEASED BY GIFTS TO AID THE NEEDY

Publication of the Cases in The Times Has Taught a Valuable Lesson, Authorities Say.

$9,426 RECEIVED IN ALL

This Does Not Include Gifts of Toys, Clothing, Orders for Food, and Aid in Other Forms.

Warm-hearted was the response to the appeal for Christmas cheer for the "One Hundred Neediest Cases" printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 14. The three societies administering the fund reported yesterday that the total amount contributed was $9,426. This did not include the donations of clothing, toys, food, nor the promises of future help. In some cases with the Christmas contributions came a promise to assist those in need throughout the year.

These offers of aid were not confined to money, as the case of Edward Landon, whose appeal was No. 82, shows. Edward, who is 5 years old, is a bright youngster, but he suffered because of the bad record of his family. He needed a home and good treatment. He is to receive it, for a teacher has undertaken his care for one year. In other cases where medical care or an opportunity for learning was desired, the need has been supplied. This report on the work accomplished has been prepared by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

Total received	$4,262
For particular cases	2,800
To be used at our discretion	1,956

The fund was distributed in this way:

Case.	Amount Asked For.	Amount Given.	Case.	Amount Asked For.	Amount Given.
1	$211	$180	19	$167	$180
2	110	80	20	83	200
3	*197	200	21	143	250
4	86	200	22	52	275
5	58	200	23	82	100
6	147	225	24	153	182
7	90	200	25	104	540
8	166	160	26	38	160
9	129	300	27	109	250
10	126	350	28	177	100
11	101	360	29	201	210
12	222	500	30	41	468
13	86	200	31	101	150
14	121	300	32	137	364
15	95	300	33	100	540
16	101	568	34	118	96
17	103	73	35	143	312
18	70	360			

*In addition to the above $197, the association has been promised $25 a month for one year.

The total amount received by the Charity Organization Society was $3,233. This means that enough money was contributed to meet the needs of seven of the thirty-five families in which the society is interested for one year; five for at least six months, and the rest for a period of three months. Less than $25 for each case was designated for Cases 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 67, 68, and 69. No designated contributions were received for cases 66 and 67. Five boxes of toys, one-half dozen large filled stockings, five boxes of clothing, three suits of men's clothing, and grocery orders were received.

Two hundred and twenty-five gifts, ranging from 50 cents to $100, were received, several representing money given by groups. One of these was from a business office, several from church organizations, and one of $3 came from a high school. The society has selected the letter that accompanied the school's gift as typical of the spirit that animated the donors, especially those who out of their small store gave their mite:

Dear Sir: The enclosed little offering for Case 44 noted in THE TIMES of Dec. 22 reflects the Christmas spirit of Class 2-4 of this school. This section is composed of Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant boys, who all joined in the thought of helping the other fellow who does not have quite so much of the world's goods as he might have. When you remember that this offering entailed some sacrifice on the part of some of the boys and when you also know that this was entirely voluntary you may see that they really mean to think of the less fortunate ones whose burdens are heavy at this time.

"In publishing the list of 100 neediest cases THE NEW YORK TIMES offered its readers an opportunity to help others which was certainly appreciated and taken advantage of promptly," said W. Frank Persons, director of the Charity Organization Society. "The results prove that. Many of the letters accompanying the checks that go to make up the generous total expressed the wish that the gift inclosed might have been many times greater. This desire to make some one else happy took hold of old and young alike, and in some instances the gifts represented sacrifice."

The State Charities Aid Association has received $1,000. Of this amount $110 in small sums was received from thirty-six anonymous sources. The total given does not include about $300 worth of toys and clothing. The association wishes to acknowledge gifts from "A New England Woman," "M. L. S.," "W. S. C.," "White Plains," "A Sympathizer," "Widow's Mite," "U. P. R. R.," "A. S. W.," "Dad," "Wage Earner," "M. C. B.," "M. S. C.," "B. O. H.," and "M. H. W."

"We feel under obligation to THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Homer Folks, Secretary of the association, "for directing into more fruitful channels than heretofore the Christmas spirit in New York City. As an experienced social worker I at times felt a little impatience approaching disappointment with ordinary Christmas giving—a charity that seemed perfectly comfortable in filling stomachs to bursting upon Christmas Day and of giving no heed to the condition of those same stomachs on the other 364 days in the year. It seemed to be entirely lost sight of that the number of poor is the same all the year around as upon Christmas Day.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken this occasion when hearts are touched, to invoke giving in a way that spreads it out over the year. It has asked not the giving of Christmas dinners, but the things that warm and satisfy the needs of body and mind long after Christmas is but the memory of a happy day. Because of this I have changed my feelings about Christmas giving."

THROWS COINS TO CROWD.

Police Stop R. O. Smith's Fun, but He Protests.

Anybody who passed along Broadway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets during the first few hours of daylight yesterday morning might have noticed several men walking slowly and closely scanning the sidewalk and the asphalt. They were prospecting—not for gold, but for nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Among those who registered at the hotel early Sunday night was Roderick O. Smith, who put down "New York" after his name, but later said he was from the West, and intimated that he had prospered out there.

About 8 o'clock the doorman reported that there was a crowd in front of the Broadway entrance of the hotel, and the manager went to take a look. What seemed to be a hundred persons were gathered, most of whom were engaged in pulling and jostling each other about. As the manager reached the door, a policeman came rushing up.

"Say, tell that guy on the second floor to stop throwing that money out of the window," he shouted. "First thing you know we'll have a riot on our hands."

The manager went up at once to Mr. Smith's room, where he interrupted that gentleman in the act of throwing a handful of small change from the window. Mr. Smith was indignant.

"Well, in my opinion things in New York have changed a heap if I can't throw a few coins out of the window without causing a riot," he protested. He got rid of only about $10 when asked to desist.

RADIO TRIAL ENDING.

Jury May Get Wireless Telephone Case by To-night.

Counsel for Samuel E. Darby, Elmer E. Burlingame and Lee De Forest summed up yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt the evidence they have put in for their clients during the trial, which has lasted for some weeks, on the charge of the use of the mails to defraud. It is expected that counsel for James Dunlop Smith, the fourth defendant, will be heard to-day and that the case may go to the jury before night.

Martin W. Littleton, speaking for Darby, asserted that his client's record had always stood high until this charge was brought against him, and that now the Government had not produced enough evidence, even of a fragmentary nature, to connect him with a conspiracy to defraud.

Clarence Houghton, who followed in behalf of Burlingame, dwelt on the faith which his client had in the success of the wireless telephone. He was doing nothing he said, when he sent the circulars through the mails, which was not in accordance with general commercial practice. He was carrying on perhaps a campaign with too aggressive methods, but he asked the jury to remember that it seemed likely that everything which had been promised would soon be realized.

"Consider this well," said Mr. Houghton, "before you convict a man against whom no evidence indicating fraud or intent to defraud has been advanced."

Harold Deming had De Forest to defend, and he spoke of his great scientific attainments. He was of recognized scientific standing, he asserted, and his only fault had been the attempt to benefit the world by making the wireless telephone a commercial possibility.

JEWS' RELIGIOUS PROBLEM.

Differences Between Orthodox and Reformed Branches Discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Questions of difference between Hebrews belonging to the orthodox and reformed branches of "American Israel" entered largely into the discussion at to-day's session of the twentieth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society here.

Dr. Julius H. Greenstone, a member of the Grats College Faculty, recommended that a knowledge of the ceremonies, ritual, and observances of the orthodox Hebrews, which have been handed down from Biblical days, be given to children of reformed Hebrews.

Mrs. Max Margolis said she could not see how it would be possible to explain the difference between the ceremonial worship in the modern synagogue and that sanctioned by tradition without explaining why all are not the same. She feared that to impress on a child's mind the fact that such a wide difference in practice and opinion existed among Hebrews would tend further to break down the autonomy of the race.

Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Rodoph Sholom Congregation, said he thought it wise to develop in Hebrew children a reverent and appreciative attitude toward those things which had meant so much to the race in ancient days.

"There is danger in making children too familiar with such things," declared Dr. William Rosenau. "We cannot be too much to safeguard and keep inviolate the sanctity of the synagogue."

FEE FOR FISKE LAWYERS.

$52,000 Allowed by Court for Services in Bankruptcy Case.

For legal services rendered in the bankruptcy of J. M. Fiske & Co., brokers of 42 Broadway, who failed on Jan. 19, 1910, with liabilities of $1,262,992, Judge Holt yesterday allowed to Hays, Hershfield & Wolf of 115 Broadway the sum of $52,000. This was $13,000 less than the law firm had claimed.

In making his award the Judge said that it was difficult to determine the actual value of legal services, but he thought the amount claimed was too high, although the firm had administered the bankrupt estate promptly, efficiently, and with unusual success, and had prosecuted suits which had resulted in the reduction of the liabilities by $180,000 and had thereby increased the dividend by about 17 per cent.

WANT CITY BUREAU TO CONTROL AUTOS

Plan Suggested to Committee for the Prevention of Reckless Driving.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADDED

Fifteen Will Urge Legislation to Govern Chauffeurs on Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel.

The recently organized Committee for the Prevention of Reckless Driving and Street Accidents held its first meeting in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, 165 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The members of the committee are Isaac N. Seligman, A. Mitchell Leslie, Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, Robert Grier Cooke, Clarence J. Shearn, George P. Le Brun, James J. Allen, Dr. W. H. Talman, E. S. Cornell, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Florence Guernsey, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, and Mrs. Thomas Slack.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to increase the committee by fifteen members, and a meeting of the larger committee was set for Thursday of next week, at which time a definite programme will be mapped out and subcommittees appointed to enlist the aid of Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel in having legislation passed that will safeguard the city from reckless automobile chauffeurs and others who drive through the streets.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. Le Brun outlined the work the committee hopes to accomplish. He said:

"It has been suggested that as a means of lessening accidents to pedestrians by motor vehicles the Traffic Squad of the Police Department should be increased, the idea being that there are fewer accidents where the traffic men are stationed. Inasmuch as the majority of accidents happen at street crossings in various parts of the city, the theory of having more traffic men as a preventive to be effective would mean that we would have to have a traffic man at the intersection of nearly every street, and that is impracticable.

"One solution of the situation would be to establish a Central Bureau in this city, with full powers under the law to control the operation of automobiles. Such a bureau, properly organized and conducted, would curb reckless driving, thereby minimizing the killing and maiming of human beings in the streets of this city.

"In this proposed bureau should be registered every motor vehicle owned and operated in this city, name and address of the owner and the place where the car is kept; the name and address of the chauffeur and a duplicate of his license card, or if the owner is the operator, a duplicate of his license card, so that when an operator committed any infraction of the traffic ordinances it could be reported to the bureau. It would only be necessary for any patrolman, citizen or inspector attached to the bureau, who observed the violation, to take the number of the car and send it to the bureau. The car could be found through the registry book of the bureau and the owner could be summoned to appear before the Commissioner of the bureau for a hearing on the charge. If sustained, the penalty for the first offense would be suspension of the license to operate the car from one to three months and a fine of $25; for the second offense six months to a year and a fine of $25; for the third offense revocation of the license and a fine of $50.

"These penalties would have a more deterring effect than the present proceeding of fines, which, as the records show, have no effect on the speed maniac and reckless driver. Accidents to pedestrians could be reported to the bureau and an investigation made by an inspector. If his investigation showed that it was through the negligence of the operator of the car, the license would be suspended and in fatal cases revoked, and the inspector's report submitted to the District Attorney, to aid him in prosecuting the operator for homicide. In creating this bureau there would be no intention to limit or lessen the powers of the police, but merely to offer a means of assisting them in enforcing the law, and instilling in reckless drivers of motor vehicles more respect for the law and the rights of pedestrians."

SEEKS TO NAME SPEAKER.

Mills Will Try to Unite Assemblymen on Candidate to Beat Hinman.

Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee and one of the leaders in the fight against Barnes within the Republican State organization, left for a tour of the State last night. In the course of his trip Mr. Mills will endeavor to unite behind one candidate for Speaker the Assemblymen-elect who are opposed to Barnes.

The last word from the Progressive Republicans before Mr. Mills departed was that it would be impossible for the stand-pat element in the organization to force the election of Harold J. Hinman, one of the three Assemblymen-elect from Albany County, the political bailiwick of Chairman Barnes. On the other hand it was admitted that the situation among the opponents of Barnes was far from satisfactory. It was said that the twenty Bull Moose Assemblymen-elect might unite with the Democratic minority in the Assembly to elect Michael Schaap, the Bull Moose leader in the Assembly, Speaker.

It was said last night that Assemblyman-elect Almet W. Heff, a Republican from the Eighteenth District of Kings, though not a pronounced Progressive, might be acceptable to the opponents of Barnes.

Chairman Barnes said last night that he was taking no interest in the Speakership fight, but he expressed the hope that all the Republicans would enter their party caucus and thus prevent the opposition from organizing the Assembly.

TAGGART TIGHTENS GRIP.

Completely Controls Indiana Machine —Wilson-Bryan Men Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—"Tom" Taggart to-day tightened his grip on the Indiana Democratic organization and won the most spectacular victory of his career. Every one of the thirty district committeemen chosen to-day to constitute the new State Committee is an avowed supporter of Taggart, and Bernard Korbly, his choice for State Chairman, will be selected by unanimous vote. There was opposition in several of the conventions, but in none was it formidable.

The anti-Taggart forces made their campaign on the ground that Wilson and Bryan were opposed to Taggart, and that his recommendations for appointments would be ignored. In one convention the President's name was hissed. The antis, finding Taggart's friends in control, refused to take any part in the proceedings, in some cases even to enter the hall.

The Wilson-Bryan Democrats have organized the "Progressive Democratic Federation," and delegates to a State conference will meet here to-morrow. It is expected to organize the State and name another State committee.

McANENY TO KEEP STAFF.

President of the Board of Aldermen Will Retain Offices.

George McAneny, the new President of the Board of Aldermen, said yesterday that he intended to take the personal staff under him while Borough President over to his new office. Leo Arnstein, secretary of the borough, is to be Chief Examiner at a salary of $5,000. Louis Graves, Mr. McAneny's secretary, is to be Examiner in place of Burdette G. Lewis at $4,000, and Samuel L. Martin, stenographer, is to be secretary to the President of the board with a salary of $3,000. Mr. Martin will take the place now held by William O'Connor, who is to be made Legislative Secretary of the board, a new place created by the Legislature.

Mr. McAneny, under the new Administration, will occupy his present office in the City Hall for the time being, but later he will move downstairs and occupy the offices of City Clerk Scully, who is to move into the new Municipal Building.

NEW SHERIFF PICKS AIDS.

A. S. Gilbert to be His Counsel and F. K. Bowers Under Sheriff.

Sheriff-elect Grifenhagen announced that he had appointed Abram S. Gilbert to be counsel to the Sheriff. The salary is $6,000 a year. He was defeated as a candidate for the Supreme Court. Mr. Gilbert is an active Republican.

Other appointments were: Frank K. Bowers, Under Sheriff, salary, $5,000, and Thomas Rock, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, salary, $3,000. Mr. Bowers is the Republican leader of the northern half of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and Mr. Rock is a labor leader.

MUST REPORT TRUST FUNDS OF ESTATES

Surrogates' Court Will Be Asked to Make a General Rule in Korn Case.

APPRAISALS DIVIDED NOW

Ignorance or Carelessness Might Result in Concealment of Taxable Property.

Application is to be made to the Surrogates' Court for an order directing that all trust funds left by decedents shall be incorporated in the general report of the property. While no charge was made that sometimes trust funds are overlooked in appraising estates, it was admitted by Appraiser Joseph I. Berry that a good way to accomplish this would be by neglecting to make a separate report of them.

Discussion over the estate left by Jacob Korn, who died on March 4, 1911, led to the resolution to ask for a Surrogate's order. The executors of Mr. Korn's estate made two reports. The property that was free of entanglements during the later years of his life was appraised at $15,000. The second report covering the trust funds was much more important. The trust was large enough to insure Mr. Korn an annual income of $12,000.

This trust fund was created in 1903. It consisted of a half interest in 736 Broadway, two buildings in Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue; 198 Henry Street, 1,865 Third Avenue, and three leaseholds at 349 to 353 Fifth Avenue, 228 Rivington Street, and 39 Ninth Street. The first trustees of this fund were David, Henry, and Samuel W. Korn. They were appointed on March 10, 1908. Later they were succeeded by Jacob Holzman and Joseph W. Weiss. These trustees applied to have the fund taxed.

The will of Mr. Korn provided that each one of his grandchildren should receive $1,000 from the fund, and that then the remainder should be divided into seven parts, each one of his five daughters to receive one part, and the other two parts to be held in trust for his two sons. Other bequests were $5,000 to each one of two grandchildren, Clara and Elsie Holzman, as a marriage gift. If they did not marry by the time they were 25 years old the money should be paid them outright.

Appraiser Berry said yesterday:

"I have asked the Surrogates' Court to consolidate the two reports under the Ray-Lockwood decision. The trustees agreed to this, and I hope that in the future the habit of dividing the estate of decedents will be done away with. Sometimes we know nothing of trust funds until we hear of them from financial concerns that have control of them or until some effort is made to dispose of some of the property tied up in funds of this character. In the pending case the truetees asked for an appraisal. So, of course, we had no difficulty in bringing the whole matter to a point where an effort could be made to change the system of separating property subject to taxation.

"I don't suppose any person would be guilty of deliberately concealing taxable property, but it is certain that a good deal of property could very easily escape appraisal by ignorance or carelessness. But under a rule consolidating all taxable property of decedents that danger will cease to exist."

MACKENZIE SCHOOL MOVES.

Buys Large Tract at Monroe at Edge of Harriman Estate.

The Mackenzie School for boys, which has been situated at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has sold its present site and purchased a large tract of land and six buildings at Monroe, N. Y., at the edge of the Harriman estate. The purchasers of the Dobbs Ferry property are the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who conduct the Columbus Hospital in East Twentieth Street.

The Mackenzie School is conducted by Dr. James C. Mackenzie, formerly head of the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey. The school has about 100 pupils. In moving to the property at Monroe, for which $100,000 was paid, it is planned to develop the institution into one of the large boys' boarding schools of the East. Influential persons living near Monroe are interested in the school.

POLICEMAN REFUSED BAIL.

Walsh's Stories of How He Shot Stevens Fail to Satisfy Court.

Patrolman Frank Walsh of the Elizabeth Street Station, who on Dec. 14 shot James Stevens in front of a saloon at 43 Nostrand Avenue, Williamsburg, was held without bail for homicide yesterday morning by Magistrate Naumer in the Gates Avenue Court.

Since the shooting Walsh had been paroled in the custody of his Captain, but contradictions in the stories he has told caused the Magistrate to refuse him bail. The three men who were arrested immediately after the shooting on Walsh's charge of disorderly conduct were discharged.

On the witness stand Walsh said that as he and his brother, John Walsh, were walking down Nostrand Avenue a man told them that a man with a gun in the rear room of James Martino's saloon. They went to the saloon and there ordered two glasses of beer. James Rubianto of 44 Hopkins Street, said the patrolman, was standing near, and with him was James Reed, whom Walsh had arrested a few days before. Rubianto turned on the policeman and abused him for the arrest, according to the witness's testimony.

Walsh then arrested Rubianto and tried to take him through the narrow hallway to the street. There he was jostled by half a dozen men, and the prisoner broke away. Pursuing him, the policeman says he heard some one yell, "Look out for the gun." He turned, he said, and saw Stevens crouched behind a coal box, apparently about to draw a gun. Then the patrolman said he drew his own revolver and fired.

John Walsh, the brother of the policeman, was not in court to corroborate his brother's story, and Rubianto asserted that Walsh had started the fight and that he had not abused him at any time.

SAYS SULZER IS PRESIDENT

And Police Head Makes the Laws, Asserts Candidate for Citizenship.

Giuseppe D'Esperita appeared before Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday to be examined as to his qualifications for citizenship. He hails from Sicily, and lives in "Little Italy."

"Who is President of the United States?" asked the Justice.

"William Sulzer," promptly replied Giuseppe.

"Who makes the laws that govern the country?"

"The Police Commissioner."

"Go home," replied the Justice, "and learn something about the country. Come back again in three months."

Three hundred new citizens were made yesterday.

McCOMBS SETTLES ESTATE.

Recommends Payment of Heirs of Frederick Butterfield.

William F. McCombs, National Democratic Chairman, as referee in the settlement of the estate of Frederick Butterfield, a New York and London merchant, filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday showing that on May 5, 1908, the estate amounted to $1,218,018.78, and on Nov. 15, 1913, to $1,205,011.28. The amount of the income account on Nov. 15 was $3,113.43. The report says that the duties of the trustees and executors have been faithfully performed, and recommends that the heirs under the terms of Mr. Butterfield's will be paid and the accounts of the trustees and executors be accepted.

Under Mr. Butterfield's will his estate was left in trust to Mrs. Carolina F. Butterfield, his wife, and Mrs. Sarah C. B. Smith, his daughter. Upon their death the estate is to be divided among the heirs.

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It is not enough for the lenses themselves to be right; they must be adjusted properly to frame and face. We not only grind lenses with the utmost accuracy but specialize in face-fitting. Ask your Oculist about our service.

J.W. & GEO. H. HAHN OPTICIANS
304 MADISON AVE., N. Y. Below 42d St.

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reproduces all the tone colors with mellow resonance and with absolute fidelity. The sharp mechanical timbre usual in instruments of this type is entirely eliminated and this makes it possible to hear it as actually played or sung. Daily recitals given at

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Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th Street
M. Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Paul Heller, 1565 Third Ave.
Cort. Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 116 Nassau St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Alphonso Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Chevalier, 138 Grecopoint Ave.
Geo. S. Luiss, 117 Court St.
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Winding Up the Old Year with Two Great Selling Days

A Series of Extraordinary Sales of Most Seasonable Goods Planned in All Departments of Our Two Buildings

Most notable of all will be the offerings from The World's Greatest Grocery. Table supplies of every description to make your big New Year's feast gloriously enjoyable and successful.

Notice to Charge Customers

Purchases made today and tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered February 1st.

MAIN BUILDING

This Year's Last Big Clothing Sale

Winter Overcoats, Suits, Full Dress Coats and Trousers, Tuxedo Suits, Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, $10

$15, $18, $20 and $22.50 Values; Grouped for Today's Selling, at

This is a genuine event—in other words, A BIG STORE EVENT. You get EXACTLY WHAT IS OFFERED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT. Mark that, if you please!

Hundreds of Handsome Overcoats

Grays, tans, browns and mixtures. Velvet collar styles; also Storm Overcoats with shawl collars, and others with convertible collars. Values to $22.50; today, at..... $10

Unlimited Variety of Excellent Suits

Pure all-wool, fast-color blue serges, winter-weight cassimeres, handsome cheviots, velours and worsteds. New colors. Best styles and favorite patterns.

THE FULL DRESS COATS AND TROUSERS, TUXEDO SUITS AND CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS are in the approved new styles. Handsomely trimmed. Splendidly tailored. The Dress and Tuxedo Coats have fine silk facing; today, at..... $10

Thousands of Pairs of "Kingly" Trousers $2.95

That would ordinarily be priced up to $4. On sale, today, at.....

Dress and business styles. Dozens of new patterns in striped worsteds; also fine variety of blue all-wool serges and black all-wool thibets; sizes 29 to 56.

Remember, Gentlemen, This Sale is for Today Only, Dec. 30

Other Big Sales for Today

MAIN BUILDING

Women's $3 to $5 Dainty Slippers—at..... $2.45
Women's $2 Kid Party Slippers—at..... $1.59

SPECIAL NOTICE:—Our Annual Sale of New Canned Foods Begins Here This Morning With the Biggest List of Specials Ever Assembled for Such an Occasion. ECONOMIES OF FROM 10 TO 35 PER CENT. (Mail and Telephone orders filled promptly and carefully.)

A FINE LIST OF WINES AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS —also STANDARD BRANDS OF CIGARS FOR NEW YEAR'S at Extremely Low Prices.

GREENHUT BUILDING

$35 Axminster Rugs—size 8.3x10.6; at..... $28.50
$90 Mahogany Office Desks—"Cutler" make; at..... $65
$35 Golden Oak Sanitary Desks—"Cutler" make; at..... $25
(In this Annual Sale of Office Furniture you will find Costumers, Desks, Tables, Chairs, etc., all Under Price.)
$6.50 Ruffled Net Bed Sets—at..... $3.95
$7.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—pair..... $5.50
RICH CUT GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC, BRONZES, MARBLES and CHINA WARES at ¼ to ½ Less Than Former Selling Prices.
Beautifully Framed Pictures—formerly priced to $1.75; at 95c
A WONDERFUL LIST OF HOUSEFURNISHINGS—EXTRAORDINARY VALUES, ALL!

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

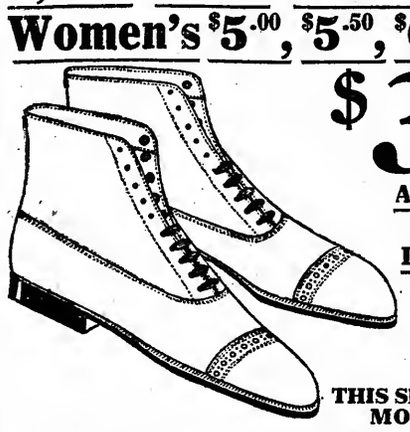
Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o' Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Cammeyer Shoes

The Cammeyer End of the Year Sale

On the Main Floor

4,387 Pairs Men's and 5,261 Pairs Women's $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 Shoes



$3.85

All Styles and Leathers

THIS SEASON'S MODELS

Also Men's Oxford Ties — Formerly $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, now $3.85
Men's Oxford Ties — Formerly $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, now $2.65
Also Women's Colonials, Pumps and Oxfords—Highest Cammeyer Grade— Sold at $5.00 and $6.00, now $3.85
Women's Colonials, Pumps and Oxfords — Sold at $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00, now $2.65

Special Values in Men's and Women's Hosiery

Very Special

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose. Black, white and tan embroidered. Made from extra heavy best quality silk. Extra long, with wide flare double tops of silk for garter. Values $2.00 and $2.50.
Sale Price $1.39 Pair — 3 Pairs for $4.00

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose. Black, white, tan, taupe and evening shades. Some with all silk wide tops; others have wide lisle tops. All have double soles, toes and heels, and high reinforced heels. Values $1.00 and $1.25.
Sale Price 74c Pair — 6 Pairs for $4.25

Manufacturers' samples of Women's Stockings—Lisle, Silk Lisle, Cotton — Common and Out sizes. Black, white and a few good colors. Made to sell for 35 cents and 50 cents.
Sale Price 27c a Pair
6 Pairs for $1.45

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6TH Ave & 20TH St.

Manufacturers' samples of Men's Lisle and Silk Lisle Sox. In this lot there are Men's Heavy Silk Sox with double soles, heels and toes. Values 35 cents and 50 cents.
Sale Price 27c a Pair
6 Pairs for $1.45

The Prodigal's Return

MARK CROSS LONDON
89 Regent St.
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

In this intensely practical era the returning Prodigal is no longer welcomed with a blanquette of veal. All he usually receives is a cold shoulder.

Last year the CROSS $1.50 Handsewn Glove turned Prodigal. It rose to $1.75.

Yielding to the seductive, or rather the reductive, influence of the tariff, the Prodigal has returned. It is

BACK TO $1.50

The Prodigal appears none the worse for his temporary absence. In fact, Travel seems to have improved him.

Needless to state, the Prodigal was warmly received. He is the favoured child.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown { 210 Fifth Avenue, Near 26th Street. — Downtown—253 Broadway. Opposite City Hall.
Boston—145 Tremont Street.
Dealers Throughout the World.

A HAUNTING VOICE DROVE HER TO DEATH

Miss Mary E. Chatfield, Binder of Rare Books, Took Her Life in Studio.

KNOWN IN ART CIRCLES

Victim of Hallucinations After Death of Beloved Sister from Tuberculosis.

Miss Mary E. Chatfield, an artist's bookbinder, whose work is to be found in the libraries of many prominent families in this city, committed suicide some time on Sunday in her studio on the sixth floor of the building at 400 West Twenty-third Street. She stabbed herself in the left breast with a slender-bladed, keen-pointed paper cutter. Her body was found yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock flung across a couch in the front room where she did her work.

On a nearby table was a piece of paper on which was scrawled in an almost illegible hand, the words: "Mrs. Howard is to blame for this." The paper was spotted with blood, indicating that Miss Chatfield had written the message after she stabbed herself, and had then dragged herself to the couch to die. Death must have followed shortly, for an examination showed that the blade of the paper cutter had entered her heart.

Friends of Mollie Chatfield, as she was known to her intimates, when they heard of her violent death, and of the strange note she had left, refused at first to believe that she had taken her own life. They urged the police to make a thorough investigation, hinting that she must have been murdered. Her brother, Harvey S. Chatfield of 105 East Fifty-third Street, who identified the body, put aside the murder theory. After he had recovered from the first shock he told a remarkable story of the happenings which he believed led to his sister's death.

For the past two months, he said, Miss Chatfield had been the victim of strange hallucinations. She had been pursued, he said, by a voice which she believed to be that of a woman. She had felt herself bound to do whatever the voice told her to and it was in an effort to escape from its influence that she rented a studio on the top floor of the Twenty-third Street building, hoping that it would not reach her there. Mr. Chatfield also said that his sister had been accustomed to taking long walks, and had worn herself out by the rapid pace at which she strode along in the hope of eluding the voice.

"I have not the slightest doubt that my sister committed suicide," he said. "I do not know who the Mrs. Howard she referred to may have been for I do not remember any one of that name who has come into touch with our lives for at least five years. It may have been that she believed a Mrs. Howard was the woman whose voice was following her wherever she went."

Mr. Chatfield said that his sister had devoted her time of late to the making of artistic bindings for rare books. He mentioned the name of Robert J. Collier as one for whom she had done much work of this kind, and said that her work was to be found in the libraries of many of the most prominent families in New York. A Mrs. Taylor, a friend of Miss Chatfield, who was present during the interview, said that she thought it best not to mention other names.

Miss Chatfield's studio was one of the most artistically furnished of those in the big building. She had her workshop in a large front room into which the sunlight poured through a great skylight. An old spinning wheel stood in one corner, and the furniture included an antique desk of considerable value, and an old mahogany piano. On the mantel was a pair of brass candlesticks of unique design. A complete bookbinding outfit was neatly arranged on the work table beneath the skylight. Off this room was a smaller one, where Miss Chatfield had lived. She did her own cooking on a little gas range. Miss Chatfield was a member of an old Southern family, friends said. She was a handsome woman, 42 years of age.

Mr. Chatfield, the brother, talked with a TIMES reporter in the front room of the studio apartment. He is almost deaf and questions had to be written for him on a piece of paper.

His sister had been well known in art circles in New York for many years, he said. There had been another sister, Elizabeth, and about a year ago she had become so reduced by tuberculosis that she was taken to Saranac in the hope that the change might do her good. Mollie Chatfield had given up her work to accompany her sister. The months which followed were hard ones for her, and upon the death of Miss Elizabeth Chatfield a short time ago she had suffered a breakdown.

About two months ago, he said, his sister Mollie had recovered sufficiently to take up her work here again and came on to New York, where she placed herself under the care of Dr. John E. Wilson, a nerve specialist, of 616 Madison Avenue. It was about that time that she began to experience the strange hallucinations, and she complained that a strange voice was driving her on and directing her to do things which she did not want to do. Her first effort to escape from the strange influence was made when she rented the studio on the top floor of the building. Later she started to go on the long walks.

Mr. Chatfield said that he had believed his sister was regaining her health. He had taken her out to dinner on Christmas Eve, he said, and she seemed to be in a cheerful mood. A physician she consulted that day had also given an encouraging report.

It was learned that for three years up to 1911 Miss Chatfield had had a studio with her brother and Harriet Kaucher, an artist on the second floor of the building at 37-45 West Twenty-second Street. A woman who had lived in an adjoining apartment for twenty-five years gave some information about her life there. She said Miss Chatfield was prominent in her line. The brother, she said, was married about two years ago and was well-to-do.

Employes at the Twenty-third Street building furnished the rest of the story. Miss Chatfield, the police were told, had been seen alive last at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday night. At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a Mrs. Taylor came to the studio with some books she wished to have bound. She was unable to gain entrance and summoned the Superintendent. The door was opened with a pass key and Miss Chatfield's body was found on the couch. She had been dead for at least twenty-four hours. When all of the facts became known the brother was permitted to remove the body to an undertaker's.

FATAL DUELS IN BAD FORM.

No Gentleman Kills His Opponent Now, Zerkowitz Says.

Emil Zerkowitz, chief of the American Department of the Credit Bank of Hungary, at Budapest; general agent in that city for the Austro-American Steamship Company, and an editorial writer on The Magyar Hirlap, a Hungarian newspaper, who is held on Ellis Island pending the outcome of an appeal to Washington to set aside an order for his deportation, because he fought a bloodless duel with Julius Pirnitzer in Budapest, told yesterday of the meeting in which both men fired in the air.

"Of course, I did not intend to kill Pirnitzer," he said. "No gentleman does that sort of things these days. A little hole in the calf of the leg or a scratch on the arm carries a round of satisfaction with it, but that is about the extreme limit of permissible chastisement.

"All the duels fought nowadays are either bloodless or of no consequence or inconvenience to the combatants. Gentlemen are not out to kill each other as was once the case. The phrase 'pistols for two and coffee for one' has had its day, and now it is 'pistols for two and coffee also for two.'

"I have four duels to my credit," continued the banker. "It is much more polite than fisticuffs. Boxing spoils the shape of the nose and sometimes disjoints the fingers. One can pull a trigger with no difficulty whatever. All the same, I don't believe I did much damage in my four engagements, two of which were with rapiers and two with pistols. But I may have; really, I don't remember the extent of my opponents' injuries.

"But the question is: Should I be deported for duelling, considering that Count Tisza, our Prime Minister, fought six duels in one month recently? Now, I ask, if the Prime Minister came here would he be deported? I don't think so."

Mr. Zerkowitz asserted that a well-meaning friend got him into his present trouble. "Marcus Braun of New York is a friend of mine," he said, "but not of Pirnitzer's. Somebody notified the immigration authorities that Pirnitzer was coming, but you see I was first to arrive, and they barred me. Pirnitzer is on his way now."

"You may meet him on Ellis Island," suggested a reporter.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the banker. "He may come."

OCEAN BOTTLE RECOVERED.

Drifts from Mid-Atlantic to Land's End in Five Months.

While crossing the Atlantic on the Columbia of the Anchor Line, Norman Bain Ross of 24 Broad Street dropped a bottle overboard in midocean on July 23. Yesterday morning Mr. Ross received by mail the contents of the bottle and a letter which showed that the container had been picked up near Land's End, on the coast of Cornwall.

The Columbia, then on her way to Glasgow, was in latitude 49 degrees 49 minutes North, longitude 35 degrees 28 minutes West, when Mr. Ross threw the bottle overboard, after placing in it a copy of the ship's passenger list, together with his own card and an offer to reward the finder with $5 if he would send the contents to him.

The letter he received yesterday was from Thomas Jordan, who said he was a fisherman living at Hayle, and that he picked up the bottle on the morning of Dec. 17. Mr. Ross estimates that this was 1,900 miles from where he started it, which indicated that the bottle progressed on a course a little north of eastward at an average rate of almost eleven miles a day. Mr. Ross will forward the reward to the fisherman.

HAROLD B. PLATT INJURED.

Whitman Assistant Thrown from His Horse in Brooklyn.

Harold B. Platt, a Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County, is at the home of his father, Willard H. Platt, 115 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, suffering from a slight fracture of the skull, which he received in a riding accident on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Platt, who is 27 years old, and who lives at 423 West 118th Street, Manhattan, is a member of the Second Cavalry in Brooklyn.

With Frank H. Newman, another trooper, Mr. Platt started out from the armory at Bedford Avenue and President Street for a saddle ride through Prospect Park. In the park Mr. Platt dismounted to tighten a strap. He had a foot in a stirrup when his horse suddenly jumped forward and he was thrown to the roadway. Mr. Newman, who was riding a short distance ahead, turned, and, seeing the riderless horse, stopped the animal. He found Mr. Platt lying in the road insensible. Philip Livoni of 22 Boerum Place came along in an automobile and the unconscious man was placed in the machine and taken to the Swedish Hospital. Later he was taken to his father's home. It was said last night that there was a slight improvement in Mr. Platt's condition.

RECONSTRUCT BOMB WHICH KILLED GIRL

Detectives Piece Together Small Fragments and Identify Cigar Box Container.

ON TRAIL OF THE SENDER

Italian Competitor Who Lost Trade to O. K. Bottling Company Is Now Being Sought.

After more than two weeks of painstaking work on the part of Inspector Faurot's detectives, assisted by Owen Egan, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty was able yesterday to announce that the bomb which killed Ida Anusewitz, the 19-year-old stenographer employed in the factory of the O. K. Bottling Work at 628 West Thirty-eighth Street on Dec. 12, had been practically reconstructed. The bomb, which was sent in an express package addressed to William H. Callahan, proprietor of the bottling works, was opened by Miss Anusewitz. Two men employes in the factory, who were standing a few feet from the desk occupied by the girl, were wounded by slugs and other missiles with which the bomb was loaded.

The débris in the office was collected after the explosion and carted to Police Headquarters. From this accumulation of wreckage Detective John Alfberg, draughtsman of the Central Office, with the aid of others, selected after weeks of tedious microscopic examination the remnants of the original bomb.

The investigation revealed the fact that the repository of the explosives had been a cigar box made of cardboard fibre in imitation of the ordinary cedar box. Parts of the cover were so assembled as to piece together the pasted label, which was multi-colored and bore the letters E. B. C. N. or P. B. C. N., the middle initials being inclosed within a circle. Further labor resulted in the discovery of the emnants of a dry battery which had evidently been used to explode a detonating cap.

Fragments of cylindrical cardboard led the detectives to the conclusion that the missiles and explosive used in the construction of the infernal machine had been packed in a cardboard carton, two inches in diameter and five in height. The carton was presumably taken from the wrappings of a patent medicine bottle or a bottle of liquor. Discolored and charred bits of cotton revealed the fact that ordinary cotton batting had been used as the wadding for the cylinder. The slugs, bits of glass, and other missiles were presumably packed at either end of the carton, while the middle chamber consisted of guncotton and some powerful explosive, thought to be either giant blasting powder or dynamite.

The most interesting discovery, however, was that the interior of the carton had been lined with a yellow, gelatinous wrapping, which has been identified as ruined photographic film. It is believed that similar film was employed to seal the carton within the cigar box at each end. The mere act of opening the box completed an electrical connection with the battery, which fired the detonating cap and exploded the bomb.

It is the conviction of Inspector Faurot and of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skinner of the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office that the bomb is not the product of an ordinary criminal. They assert that it is of unique construction and much more deadly than the usual bomb. Its maker or makers were evidently skilled workmen and knew something about electricity. The fact that photographic films was used as a lining to render the bomb air and moisture proof has led to the conclusion that the maker of the bomb dabbled in amateur photography.

After the cover of the cigar box had been pieced together in such a fashion as to disclose the label Detective Alfberg began a search for a trade mark resembling the one assembled by his assistants. Visits to lithograph and printing shops failed to reveal either the maker of the box or the cigar manufacturer who had used it. The telephone and City Directory were requisitioned, but without avail. On Dec. 18, however, Alfberg was passing through the Italian colony at Grand and Mott Streets, not far from the Mulberry Bend section, when his eye fell upon a red, green, and yellow label upon a cigar box displayed in the window of a saloon. The detective bought a box of the cigars and found that they were manufactured by Prospero de Nobili at Pierce Avenue and Hamilton Street, Long Island City. On the box were the letters P. B. C. N., with the B. and C. encircled.

It is believed that the bomb was manufactured in the neighborhood of the express office in the Bowery from which it was sent and that it was sent to the O. K. Bottling Works by an Italian competitor who had lost customers among saloon and café keepers to the O. K. company.

Commissioner Dougherty said yesterday that he had also established the brand and manufacturer of the dry battery used in the construction of the bomb and had found a hardware store in the neighborhood of the express office which handled such batteries. Through these means he is optimistic of tracing the maker and sender of the infernal machine. He is of the opinion that the maker and sender are two different men and is confident of at least one arrest in the case within the next few days.

"Movies" for Hospital Children.

A moving-picture exhibition is to be given this afternoon for the little chronic diphtheria patients of the Willard Parker Hospital. These are the children who must make their homes permanently at the hospital, and this is to be one of their holiday treats. "Alice in Wonderland" and other children's plays will be shown for the little people.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "A. F." to aid Mrs. Muller and her four children, whose case was mentioned among the 100 neediest cases in New York City.

DOUBLE SHOOTING PUZZLES POLICE

They Seek Husband of Mrs. Jasinska, Found Dying by Rogowski's Body.

HER FRIEND IS DETAINED

Man Who Helped Wounded Woman Hire Apartment First to Discover the Crime.

Detectives attached to the East Fifth Street Police Station are looking for the husband and two children of the woman known as Catherine Jasinska, who was found dying, with a bullet wound in the temple, in a room at 133 Avenue A early yesterday morning, beside the body of Albert Rogowski of 225 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Rogowski was killed by a bullet that penetrated the heart, but two other wounds were found in his temple and forehead. The husband of the dead woman is supposed to be Louis Ashau, a 'cello player, from whom she had been living apart.

James De Mattio of 155 Attorney Street, who found the bodies of the man and woman soon after midnight on Sunday, and his friend, Joseph W. Marshall, who, the detectives learned, rented the two-room apartment for the woman, have been held as "material witnesses." When De Mattio found the bodies and started out to the street to notify the police he met Marshall coming up the stairs. The two aroused the janitor, Sol Goldman, and Goldman called a patrolman.

From the janitor the detectives learned that the Jasinska woman, De Mattio, and Marshall appeared there on Christmas Eve and engaged two rooms on the top floor. The woman paid a deposit of $2, and the rest of the rent was paid on the same day by Marshall. A bed, several cheap pieces of furniture, and a trunk were put in the two rooms.

Marshall told the detectives that he went to the apartment early on Sunday evening. When he went out he left his key in the room, and when he returned later the door was locked and he could get no response. He said he was going back a second time to try to gain entrance when he met De Mattio, who informed him of the man and woman's death.

The body of the dead man was identified by his brother, Anton Rogowski. The brother said that Rogowski left home on Sunday with only 15 cents in his pocket. The police are unable to say whether Rogowski shot the woman and then himself, whether she did the shooting, or whether a third person shot them both. Circumstances lead them to think that a third person committed the crime.

Every Man Who Dines Out New Year's Eve

Should wear his Full Dress Suit or Dinner Jacket. Ringing the old year out and the New Year in is an occasion worthy of your best dress—and the best in Full Dress Clothes you will get in one of the five Brill Stores—made right and priced right.

Dress Coats, $15, $20, $26, $35, and up to $45
Dinner Jackets, $15, $18, $24, $34, and up to $42
Trousers, $4, $5, $6, $10 and $15 **Waistcoats, $3.50 to $20**

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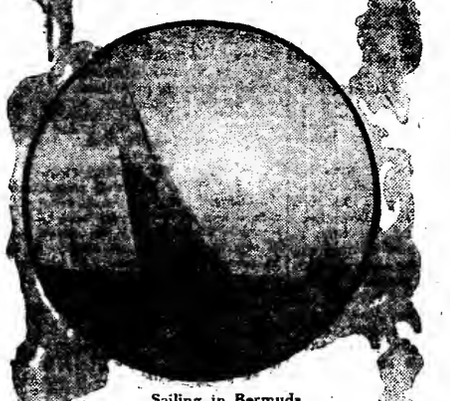

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Every comfort and convenience is assured you. The combined tonnage of the magnificent fleet of steamers, now sailing three times weekly to Bermuda, is larger than ever before. Increases in the number of smaller hotels and in the additions to the larger hotels warrant ample accommodation, from the modest to the palatial. The recently augmented powerful British fleet and the crack regiments now stationed at Bermuda lend a heightened interest by the attendance of the officers at the dances and parties held frequently at the prominent hotels.

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Evening dances and parties form an important part of the social life at many prominent hotels.

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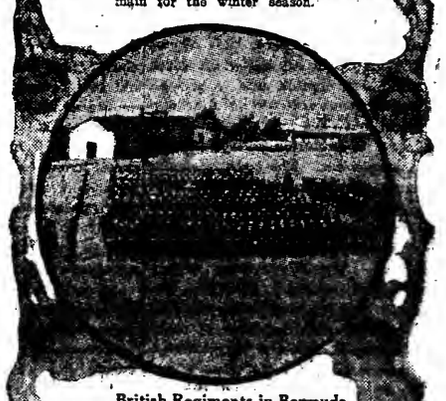
British Fleet in Bermuda
A large and powerful British fleet is now stationed at Bermuda to remain for the winter season.



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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1913.

THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

The story that Great Britain and Germany have made with each other a pact to oppose their joint resistance to the expansion of our commerce, particularly in South America, has been received with a measure of incredulity. The official denial, however, gives cause for regret. In many ways it would be the best thing that could happen to us—certainly it would not be an unmixed evil. The man of courage delights in the test of battle, says the Latin maxim. Can we not hold our own? We do not yet know, for we have never tried. It would be worth while to make the trial.

We believe the resolve of these two great commercial rivals to make common cause against us would be a good thing for the United States, because we should have to accept the challenge and nothing could tend so powerfully to develop and bring out our resources, not merely of merchandise but of men, as such a noble strife to assert our rights and hold our own. It would be a perfect fulfillment of the prophetic words of President WILSON when in his message accompanying the introduction of the Tariff bill he said that "we "must abolish everything that bears "even the semblance of privilege or "of any kind of artificial advantage, "and put our business men and pro- "ducers under the stimulation of a "constant necessity to be efficient, "economical, and enterprising, mas- "ters of competitive supremacy, bet- "ter workers and merchants than "any in the world." The objects of the new duties, said Mr. WILSON, "must be effective competition, the "whetting of American wits by con- "test with the wits of the rest of "the world." Who can doubt that that would be a great national blessing?

Under our sixty years of a protective policy our merchants and our manufacturers were bred to seek their profit in the sheltered home market. We shut the world out and lived, as was said of the island castaways, by taking in each other's washing. Not even that stifling policy could repress American industrial genius. There came a time when our productive capacity far surpassed the home demand, and for years our exports of manufactures have been mounting to higher and always higher totals. But years of sodden content with markets at the doors and of indifference to markets beyond the seas has left our captains of industry unskilled in the art of selling their wares abroad in competition with keen and experienced rivals. Americans can learn anything if they are put to it. If it were true, then, that Great Britain and Germany had agreed to resist our invasion of South American markets and of other markets, we should have to learn how to sell goods against them, in spite of them. If after due sharpening our wits proved to be less keen than theirs, then, as the lady of the play who wanted a palace, not a tea house, said of herself, we should be "no good."

It would solve our trust problem in a jiffy. The great combinations would no longer be seeking special grants of privilege to pluck the consumer or down their rivals here, they would be fighting with all the giant force of American genius and American dollars for profitable foreign markets. It would drive the trust buster out of business. Dissolution suits would go off the calendar. The country would not have a moment's patience with the pestilent agitator who for his own political profit was making speeches or drawing up bills against the corporations. We should hear mighty little about restraint of trade, the common thought, the common effort, would be for the expansion of trade the world over. The old Holy Alliance was based on the belief that Kings ruled by Divine right, and the attempted application of the doctrine to Spain's revolted colonies in South America evoked from us a reply that put a stop to that foolishness. If Great Britain and Germany should take it into their heads to form a new Holy Alliance for the assertion of their right to exclusive trade in the southern half of this hemisphere, our answer would be different, but we are sure that it would be heard.

Some of the corroborations of the tale were ill chosen. The story that British influence caused the National City Bank of this city to desist from its project of establishing a branch in Argentina is of evil import for the new alliance. That would mean that they were awaiting our impact with hearts quaking under coward ribs. If they are scared already, why, the battle is half won before it is begun. Besides, the British merchant and the British banker do not fight like bolo men in the bushes. They are as good at the honorable game of give and take as anybody.

Since the alliance does not exist it ought to be created. We need just such a stimulus, just that kind of shaking up. For many years we have been far too much with ourselves. In some of the arts the world has left us behind, notably in the art of making friends with new peoples in strange lands and selling them goods to their advantage and ours. We can no longer raise twice the foodstuffs we consume. But working on full time we can produce thrice or four times the manufactured commodities our people require. With all the factories working on full time, we should pay a good deal less attention to the overtime work at Washington and be the better for it.

DEFECT OF A DUAL PERSONALITY.

Canon HANNAY, it must be remembered, is also George A. Birmingham. He is Canon of St. Patrick's in Dublin, author of "The Spirit and Origin of Christian Monasticism," and a zealous worker in the vineyard, but he is also the author of novels and a play brimful of wit, and a master of paradox. The two personalities should not be confused. It was the author of "Gen. John Regan" who discovered that the American is no hustler and that New York is a city of "spacious leisure." He has no proof of his discovery to offer, having left his records behind him, perhaps, except that he was served slowly in a New York restaurant. But that, which would be no proof for a Canon, is ample for a humorist.

When the now famous Irish humorist returned to the British Isles it was necessary for him to say something new and strange about America. He meant no offense, so let us restrain our ire. One subject of King GEORGE says jestingly that we are slow and take things calmly, but a million others, more or less, have said that we bolt our meals, trample each other in our mad rush to business, take our pleasures on the run, and never rest. George A. Birmingham, therefore, forms an amusing but ineffective minority. He knows, however, that when he writes jokes for English publication he must make them strong, so he follows the example of BERNARD SHAW and denies a long-accepted fact.

We shall survive this attack as we have survived many others. We shall not change our mode of life to fit the new joke. Those among us who were born to hustle will hustle to the end, and the few who take life leisurely will amble along in their accustomed way, undisturbed by the discovery of the Canon in his guise of humorist. But if we felt compelled to credit the assertion to a clergyman we should feel sorry. Which indicates the peril that besets a dual personality.

NEW YORK UNDER THE NEW BANK LAW.

A calculation as to how much money New York will "lose" under the new banking law through the provision reducing the requirement of reserves, and directing them to be deposited elsewhere according to the new system, may be both faultless as a calculation and worthless as a prophecy. The reason lies in the difference between the old and the new systems, which is greater than the figures alone indicate. If the new system is to work at all, and so far as it works, it will alter American business customs. A great bulk of business is done now upon open account, with bank credits arranged separately by buyer and seller according to the requirements of their business, and without the creation of indorsed paper. Another great bulk is done by selling promissory notes wherever buyers can be found, and without original assistance by banks. There are other classes of paper resembling the above in the characteristic that they are not negotiated in any discount market in the sense that foreign bankers use the term. Such a market does not exist because the paper does not exist, and cannot be created under the system which the country has found unendurable. The old law forbade the creation of acceptances by banks, and the new law shows special favor to them. The principle is the diversion of bank credit from occupation in the processes of speculation to occupation in the processes of commerce. There is hardly a human chance that this change will not be beneficial throughout the country.

All calculations have agreed that bank reserves need not compulsorily be kept here in the old volume. But what use will be made of the released funds, and where will that use be determined? The existing situation is that the New York banks are creating less credit proportionately than the banks elsewhere. The bank reserves of New York are redundant, and the bank reserves of the country at large are fully employed. Upon this condition supervenes a law allowing a reduction of reserves, and creating a supply of floating funds. The question is, Will it leave New York, and where will it go? These are the funds which are expected to finance the newly created discount market. It is mere prophecy that the country will not be the seat of that discount market. The country always has financed itself in the nation's financial capital, and the reasonable expectation is that it will continue to do so. The fact that the released funds are free to seek occupation wherever it is offered is assurance that they will come to the market where they will find profitable use. It is not conceivable that the French discount market should exist elsewhere than in Paris. The British discount market is inseparable from London. Statutes did not create that condition of aggregation of funds where the bidders are most numerous and urgent. The new banking law allows New York a fair chance to become the London, the Paris, or the Berlin of a population larger than that which supports either of those financial capitals. If New York has been paramount under hobbling laws it would seem that its position is fortified under an enabling statute. It is not reasonable to say that merchants wishing to sell their paper will take it to markets always small and now overloaned. New York's reserves are released as well as the country's reserves, and the credit situation here is so much easier than elsewhere as a rule that merchants wishing to do themselves justice will secure their acceptances here. They will pay their paper where they discount it. It is in New York that this business must be done, regardless of the motives which substituted one form of restriction upon New York for another, and are in a fair way to another disappointment. So long as it offers accommodation for trade below the rates procurable elsewhere New York will prosper under one statute as well as another. The money which is released from New York banking reserves will be absorbed by the business from everywhere offering in New York, and probably large sums besides. Idle funds are a burden to banks which cannot use them, and they can be put to use only in centres of capital. The place to go fishing is where the fish swim.

A WARNING TO BE HEEDED.

Fighting the police ought to be made an unprofitable proceeding in New York. The Police Department has been more successful than usual in its efforts to suppress certain vile exhibitions which have been harmful to public morality as well as offensive to good taste. Nobody has ever seriously assumed that such shows, appealing directly to the eye with their displays of indecency and depravity, are beyond the control of the police and the courts. The trouble has been hitherto that the courts have not always upheld police action in such cases. The foulest of the films lately exhibited, however, have lately been removed from the public vision. While they were on exhibition they were viewed by thousands of young men and women, sometimes in couples, and there is no question whatever of their immoral influence. The story they pretend to tell, with the help of men and women who posed as the vilest of human beings for hire and salary, was not one that could be told in pictures in a manner benefiting the people. There is ample testimony to their degrading effect. The remarks of spectators indicated that moral uplift and regeneration were not uppermost in their minds during or after the exhibitions. Many protests were made to the newspapers while the exhibitions continued, and the same objections might be applied, with some qualification, perhaps, to other shows still on view.

The promoters and managers of the suppressed exhibitions, however, having made extraordinarily large profits by the public representation of certain forms of vice, have now taken steps to "fight police opposition." One of these promoters has control of a so-called "sociological fund" recently used to finance performances of a play dealing with forms of disease acquired through vicious practice. The plea was made that one private performance of this play would be useful. Others not quite so private soon followed. Presently, the purely commercial character of the venture, which was very profitable and, in the circumstances, quite the reverse of uplifting, was made plain to the least thoughtful observer.

This skillful showman, who has pointed the way to profit to many theatre managers of larger experience, with the resultant degradation of the local stage, now announces that he will continue to fight for a principle. He seems to be able to command the support of some citizens who, if they have never yet done anything to command public admiration, have so far kept themselves within the law. They ought to be warned that fighting the police, when the police are working for the public good, and with the support of decent citizens, is likely to become a dangerous business. Warning should be taken, too, by all other showmen who are giving or preparing to offer indecent plays and shows to the public. New York has had more than enough of the brothel drama and moving pictures relating to the same subject. Moreover, it has formed a pretty clear idea of the insincerity of the promoters of such exhibitions and has had proof enough, by this time, that in spite of their protestations to the contrary, they aim solely to make money with small regard for the effect of their objectionable exhibitions on the public morals. The advent of a new year is the time to turn over a new leaf.

THE RADIUM CAMPAIGN.

The question has arisen whether the campaign instituted by Dr. HOWARD A. KELLY, Dr. ROBERT ABBE, and their professional colleagues of high standing, to enlist the support of the Government in acquiring deposits of radium ores out West will not encourage false hopes among patients afflicted with cancer. Will not many be doomed to disappointment? Will not many more refuse the use of the knife when it might help them?

Of course, physicians will be troubled and annoyed. In most cases there will be importunate requests from patients and their friends for the application of radium. Inasmuch as Dr. KELLY says there is not now in existence enough radium to treat one hundred-thousandth of the cases needing it, this demand cannot at once be gratified. The patients must go without the healing agent, they must avail themselves of the operations and palliative appliances that are everywhere within reach. But if we understand aright the principle of the campaign, it is by the creation of an insistent demand to induce such appropriate action, public and private, that enough radium will be extracted from ores now known to exist to treat every case of cancer which may be benefited by the action of the radium rays. Dr. KELLY is now confident of this result, for he says:

> While radium is at present scarce and extremely costly, in a few years we shall have radium depots all over the country, available for all.

But the use of the rare element has never excluded the demonstration of other therapeutic measures; it merely enlarges the field of successful treatment. Thus, when the surgeon has extirpated a tumor with the knife, the radium rays may be employed to search out and destroy the cells remaining in untouched cancerous "roots." The precious gamma rays have healed inoperable tumors and "borderline" cases in which the employment of the knife was recognized as perilous. Prof. EWING of the Cornell Medical College says, in the current issue of The New York Medical Journal:

> It has been demonstrated that radium is the best method of treatment of certain superficial and some deeper tumors which may also be removed by the knife, and that in a few conditions deforming operations not certainly successful may well be avoided by its use.

The United States contains in its carnotite deposits the richest radium ores in the world. They have been unworked during the years in which evidence has accumulated that the radium rays with their searching "million knives" would greatly lessen the terrors of the dread disease. Agitation has come late. It must necessarily be conducted through the press, since public action is required. Already it has induced official recognition, and yesterday Secretary of the Interior LANE urged the passage of the joint Congressional bill empowering President WILSON to withdraw all public lands that contain radium deposits.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dr. Cook Again Exposed.

Of course, statements made by LINCOLN are not dependent for verification on Dr. COOK, but one of them is getting it from that most remarkable explorer—of human credulity at its very furthest limits. The doctor has not, indeed, paid much attention to the asserted impossibility of fooling all of the people all of the time—probably he does not hope to do that—but ho has confidently undertaken, and once with success, to fool all of the people some of the time, and he is the greatest living exemplar of the possibility of fooling some of the people all of the time.

He has once more been caught at his old tricks, and on this occasion by a friend whom he mistook for an accomplice, but though one can think of him, plausibly enough, as crying "Foiled again!" after the manner of the second most useful character in melodrama, one does not hear in the words that tone of despairing rage commonly used in uttering them. Dr. COOK does not rage, and despair he does not know. Why should he? He has survived exposure after exposure, any one of which would have been the end of any other man, but he goes blithely on with his lectures, telling how he reached the pole.

This is not so wonderful as the fact that there are considerable areas in this country where adult citizens, male and female, unsuspected of insanity, will pay real money to hear these narratives and give to the narrator, in addition to deposits at the box office, the touching though unsubstantial tributes of faith and applause. This is one of the strangest phenomena of our age, illustrating, as it does, that the ability to believe what is known to be not so has survived the diffusion of scientific information and attendance at public school.

To be sure, Dr. COOK cannot work his miracles everywhere. His spell is potent only at a considerable distance from the chief centres of information, but it is a most puzzling fact that he has the greatest number of enthusiastic votaries in the part of the country nearest to the scene of an exposure which, while not as important as some of the others, was based on the positive and affirmative evidence necessarily lacking in some of the others. In that case the difficulty of proving a negative was overcome.

Suggestive, Rather, of "Movies."

Roal detectives rarely act like those of fiction, but they seem to have done so when they set about capturing the writer of blackmailing letters to the relatives of the missing MCCANN girl. In astonishing numbers, considering that by no chance would they have more than one man to deal with, they gathered around the place where the brother had been directed to bring his ransom money. They wore, too, elaborate disguises, and busily engaged in several of the occupations to which the detectives of romance are constantly resorting with such wonderful success. And after all of this preparation, the trap seems to have been sprung too soon, for though in it was caught a man who would have taken the brother's money if there had been any to take, the prisoner promptly asserted that he was only an innocent messenger.

At present writing he apparently has a fair chance of proving his claim, or at least of not having it disproved. Of course the detectives may be right in what is evidently their theory—that the taxicab driver was principal, not agent—but all the experts have condemned the making of assumptions while engaged in researches of this kind, and one cannot help wondering why the detectives didn't let the suspected chauffeur take the supposed package of bills and go away with it. Proper "shadowing" would then have promised disclosures equally interesting whether they showed the man to be working for himself or for others. Also, they would have been useful in court.

The capture of the chauffeur will make cynics suspect that there was a big camera making a long series of rapid exposures somewhere in the vicinity, and that the result will soon be visible in the "movie" shows. Presumably this is unjust, as are most cynical suspicions, and those who entertain it will be as sorry as cynics can be—which isn't saying much—should it turn out that the detectives, though disguised, did not make a mistake after all. For them it can be said that the employment of taxicab drivers as messengers is too expensive to be common.

Disclosures Should Be Welcome.

Something approaching disquietude will be excited in many minds, it is to be feared, by the news that the Chief Subsistence Officer of the Canal Zone, with the approval of the Chairman of the Panama Commission, has issued to his subordinates an order forbidding them to give out information or to remove files from the records.

Such a prohibition, presumably, has always been more or less carefully enforced as, indeed, it should be, but a special formulation and promulgation of it at just this time will have a decidedly unpleasant effect, a possible and too plausible inference from it being that publicity for what is undoubtedly public business is not desired by the Subsistence Department in Panama and will not be facilitated by its chief.

That inference, we are fortunately able to believe, is untrue in any sense reflecting on the general honesty of the canal administration. That administration, one should remember, is purely military, and army men, by instinct and training, are averse from civilian interference in the settlement of their troubles and scandals. Such interference they resent always and avoid when they can. The recent charges, however, of illicit profits made on canal contracts were of a gravity far beyond the petty amounts mentioned as involved, and even the semblance of an attempt to hush the matter up would be lamentable.

Of course "discipline" is a fine thing, and must be preserved, but there are more important things than discipline, and few things could be more important than that the accusations of corruption recently made should be promptly and thoroughly ventilated, whatever the consequences or to whom. There would be no disgrace to the army in the discovery of a few black sheep in the army or near it. That is to be expected, now and then. The real disgrace lies in transgressions hidden or mistakes denied—a truth that France learned at terrible cost not many years ago.

MANUAL TRAINING FOR ALL

Urged as a Solution for the Problem of Unemployment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Jobhunter's" letter the unemployed men of his own class that he names are: A circulation manager, (not a printer;) a factory Superintendent, (not a mechanic;) a trained librarian, (not a bookbinder;) a newspaper reporter, (not a fountain pen maker.)

"Jobhunter" says he is "not touching the unskilled," but he is doing just that. All these men, all these vocations he has mentioned, belong in the unskilled class. Managers, Superintendents, librarians, reporters—these are all high-class clerks. And, because they are "high class" they are "overburdened with self-respect," they are members of "exclusive professional clubs," and they are further from enlightment than the dissatisfied counter-jumper. He, at least, if he ever peers into the future, sees the hopeless fate that confronts him, and, not being overburdened with self-respect, he is likely to make a successful effort to learn a respectable trade, to get work at it, and to push on until he becomes a man.

Every one, be he lawyer, writer, manager, salesman, clerk, or errand boy, should learn to do something well with his hands. The brain-working specialist is as pitiful a sight as the muscle-working specialist, otherwise known as day laborer. The one is as limited, as narrow, and as hopeless, when out of a job, as the other. The salvation of both lies in the cultivation of eye and hand. The ambitious laborer may learn carpentry, iron work, painting, and all the lower mechanical callings. The ambitious brain-worker may learn art, architecture, draughting, electrical work, complex mechanics, or any other fine or useful art.

The poor fools that mistake conceit for brains, and think they have ambitions where they have only discontent, need, and get, the necessary jolts that teach them to know their places. Whenever one of these comes to his senses he finds that he has to begin very low indeed, if he wants to work his way upward to a rank equaling that of a skilled mechanic or artisan. When will our public schools and colleges adopt the determinative principle—hand work for all?

WILLIAM LEVY.

New York, Dec. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the legitimate complaint of a "Jobhunter" in your recent issue, it has always seemed to me that there is a great economic waste shown in the present method of bringing employer and employe together. At present it is left mostly to private parties or companies, although a few societies belonging to religious orders try to accomplish something along this line. But for the most part this work is done as a business, and the primary interest is to get as much profit out of both the employer and employe.

I think a municipal bureau whose business it would be to see that every one is working at the job best fitted to his or her capacity would be of great benefit to the people of this city.

C. S. L.

New York, Dec. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The answer to "Jobbunter's" question is, Hustle, and after you get a job, hustle some more. Keep your body and mind in active "hustle" all the time, and you will not be long with the submerged tenth; never mind what any one else tells you, that is the correct and only answer—whether at work or out of work, hustle!

CREDDER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

CITY'S RESEARCH BUREAU

Will Suffer If Its Directors Are Given Lucrative Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a friend of the new administration call attention to the inadvisability, not to say impropriety, of bestowing a lucrative office on a Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research? Consider for a momen: The bureau is the detached, disinterested, fearless and impartial scrutinizer of the City Government. Will its sincerity not be called into question at once if one of its two Directors becomes a beneficiary of the City Government by accepting a highly paid office? Mr. Mitchel, of course, does not want to weaken the bureau; but Mr. Bruere's appointment would inevitably do this very thing. It would destroy confidence in the objectivity and impartiality of the entire institution, and may even in the eyes of malicious persons expose Mr. Mitchel to criticism, on the ground that he had by his own act silenced a potential critic.

The Directors of such a bureau must never put themselves in a position of getting anything for themselves out of good government; their honorable past would be capable of a very different interpretation if personal pecuniary rewards from the city appeared to be its culmination. Not even Mr. Bruere's withdrawal from the bureau will remedy this situation. If neither Mr. Mitchel nor Mr. Bruere perceives the delicacy of the situation, is it too much to ask the Trustees and supporters of the bureau to let their voice be heard?

RICHARD T. HAYES.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

NOT WOMANLY VANITY.

Lawyer Most to Blame in the Monticello Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in relation to the conclusions of "W. J. L.," who takes issue with THE TIMES's statement that "there was a certain courage that touches nobility in the Monticello woman." "W. J. L." "sees only womanly traits of selfishness and vanity."

I suppose it is largely the point of view that creates our conclusions. I gather from her acts entirely different characteristics. Had she been a vain and selfish woman, it would seem to me she would have taken the first opportunity to escape unseen and unknown; she would have been quite awake to the fact that she was certain to be condemned. But she seems to be perfectly consistent; she has no thought or care for herself; she only knows that death has taken from her the man who is her all. These fifteen years of devotion don't argue much selfishness. We see upon both sides no regrets, no complaints of the cost in privations. Womanly vanity seems to be unusually absent. It would seem to me a passion as beautiful as rare, a condition where the laws of convention seem out of place—almost a desecration. Could we have such devotion oftener in the marriage relations there would be no need to ask "Is marriage a failure?"

The weakness seems to lie with the man, who chose to bow outwardly to the conventions. Had he been courageous enough to frankly acknowledge his position it would have been fairer to both women. This strange experience will cause many serious-minded people to question in their own minds which was the real marriage; but I sincerely hope few will see the selfishness and vanity as apparent to "W. J. L."

New York, Dec. 26, 1913. L. C. J.

Congress and the Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I move to amend the offer of your correspondent, "G. T. L.," to return the 8 cents which he thinks is due to such railroads as have no water in their stocks and which are insufficiently paid by the Government for their parcel post service.

Let this sum be turned over instead to the more deserving of those Congressmen who were prevented by the continuous session of Congress from collecting mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile from the Government for a service which, in their capacity of legislators, they have been instrumental in compelling from the railroads at the rate of 2 cents a mile.

The water that went into the railroad stocks turns no wheels to-day; neither does the "grease" that used to be so lavishly employed in facilitating legislation in their behalf. While both were to be condemned, there seems to be condonement only for the latter from the public and the lawmakers.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913. J. P. D.

Much Ado About New Year's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any one intelligently explain why we are celebrating the new year with so much pomp and enthusiasm? Can any one give sound reasons why we are so happy when the old year passes into shadows of eternity and a new one takes its place? What is the cause of this great joy? Why all the noise and hurrahs? Is there any reason for all these festivities and jubilees? Was the old year so dreadful, so terrible? Has it caused us so much agony and pain that we must sing the song of redemption? Are we so certain that the new year will bring us so much pleasure, comfort, and luxury that we become intoxicated with joy? Is a new year such a novelty to us that we should go wild over it? We know of old that one year passes away and another one comes in its place: still everything remains as before.

DAVID EPSTEIN.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

The Times in Atlantic City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Atlantic City is constantly growing. I now sell more copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES than of any other New York newspaper. It is remarkable the way New Yorkers—in fact, people from all over the country—when they come up to my stand and ask for a newspaper invariably request THE NEW YORK TIMES. MORRIS GORDON, Newsdealer.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

THE MARROW OF LIFE.

Your hills are hung with mist-clouds that wait the sunrise call;
Your silver fishes startle and leap the waterfall;
Your dog in restless movements is wriggling near the door—
Your cat, a-thrill with hunger, is scratching at the floor;
Your lantern's waving circles are on the stone-stacked wall,
And the field suck and the crunch of corn resound from pen and stall.

But mine are city mornings, with curtains drawn to hide
The trembling, throbbing humans, all struggling up, dull-eyed;
And shrieking factory whistles and hungry life that pours
To buy a nickel breakfast at dirty little stores;
And the buzz of children's voices, as their armies swell outside—
And the ebb and flow, the ebb and flow, of the city's passion-tide.

The country stillness soothes me—for a night, perhaps a day—
And then the city calls me and I must be on my way
To the reeking, cluttered back streets and the sickly city sights,
And the grime and stain and terror of evil city nights.
Oh, you may throb to nature and nature's roundelay,
But mine are city pulses that beat with the city fray;
And I'd rather salve one sorrow and dry one human's tears
Than pick a million daisies—a million, million years!

JANE BURR.

MARKETING GRANGES

Bring Long Island Farmers and New York Consumers Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Hon. J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Kentucky, relating to the postal farm market created and to be maintained by his department, it will be of interest to you and to your readers to know that the people of Greater New York have precisely the same opportunity through organization of the farmers of Long Island.

The step has been taken in marketing farm products, including everything raised from corn in the shock to and including vegetables, fruit, dairy products, &c. There are twelve subordinate or local granges, at Eastport, Southampton, Easthampton, Bridgehampton, Orient, Fisher's Island, Southold, Mattituck, Riverhead, Manorville, Medford, and Port Jefferson, with several others to be organized in January and February. Each subordinate grange has elected an officer known as Chief, Bureau of Information and Markets, whose duty it will be to keep himself advised of market conditions of produce, demand, prices prevailing, &c., keeping himself informed in regard to packages, wooden, paper, and other kinds, suitable as containers for various products; of express rates, freight rates, and postal rates, and, perhaps most important of all, teaching the farmer how to grade, sort, and pack so that everything contained is first class, and that uniformity prevails.

These local granges will report to the head of the County or Pomona Grange. The Chief of the Bureau of the Pomona Grange will enlarge upon the activities of the local granges by issuing bulletins and otherwise seeking out and creating markets for the farmers; at the same time it will correspond with the farmers to advise them of markets existing. This bureau was created at the last meeting of the County Pomona Grange, held at Mattituck, Dec. 2, and already is doing some very effective work, having enlisted the full co-operation and support of the Housewives' League, as well as numerous others, hotels, restaurants, and individuals on the island and in Greater New York.

W. P. HARTMAN,
Chief of Bureau of Information and Markets, Pomona Grange.

Medford, L. I., Dec. 29, 1913.

WILSON'S HEALTH MENDING.

Grippe Gone, Says Dr. Grayson, but He Needs More Rest.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 29.—President Wilson played eighteen holes of golf to-day for the first time in many weeks. He made some of the holes under bogey, and succeeded in defeating his opponent, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., something he rarely does.

A half dozen youngsters clambered on the running board of the President's automobile when it entered the golf grounds and engaged in a free-for-all fight for possession of his golf clubs. The President laughed heartily as he leaned out and separated the contestants, while one of the Secret Service men told the boys that if they didn't behave and take their turns in an orderly manner each day they would not be permitted to caddy for Mr. Wilson at all. After that a truce was declared.

After the golf game the President spent the rest of the day indoors, sleeping during the afternoon.

"The President is mending slowly," said Dr. Grayson. "His grippe and cold have entirely left him now, but what he needs is more rest from work and plenty of exercise."

Students of the Mississippi Agricultural College at Starkville are sending a daily supply of new-laid eggs to the President and his family through the parcel post, so that they shall not be inconvenienced by the egg famine.

The President is receiving many invitations to attend social functions, school plays, and entertainments, but he is declining them all. Representative Harrison of this Congressional district thought perhaps some of the other members of the Wilson family might care to participate in the social activities, but they, too, declined, preferring the quiet surroundings of the Presidential cottage.

Many people desirous of reaching the President through the mails have directed their letters here, knowing that there is no large staff of secretaries such as is maintained at the White House. However, the process is much the same as at Washington. Only letters of an urgent character have been referred to the President by those who are handling his mail.

The bulk of the correspondence covering requests for engagements, indorsements of candidates for office, and matters of a similar nature will not be called to the President's attention until he returns to Washington. Then it will be condensed systematically for him in the customary way.

MENORAH CONVENTION.

17 Colleges Represented at Sessions at Columbia University.

The second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, which opened its sessions at Columbia University yesterday afternoon, brought out Jewish students from seventeen colleges and universities. The Executive Committee held a meeting in Earl Hall yesterday afternoon, at which the delegates presented their credentials, and in the evening the formal opening conference was held, at which Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia, Prof. Stephen P. Duggen of the College of the City of New York, and Justice Irving Lehman of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, delivered addresses.

The Intercollegiate Menorah Association was organized last Winter with the object of stimulating interest in Hebraic culture. The Menorah idea first began five or six years ago when the society was formed at Columbia, and it has spread rapidly since then to colleges throughout the country. Chapters of the association have been installed at Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Tufts, Clark, New York University, City College, University of Pittsburgh, Ohio State, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas, and Johns Hopkins.

Sessions of the convention are set for to-day and to-morrow at Columbia, and to-night the Menorah delegates will hold the annual convention dinner at the Hotel Astor, at which Jacob H. Schiff will be one of the speakers.

SAYS HE'LL SAVE 1,000 LIVES

Chicago Coroner Plans to Limit Accidents by Safety Campaign.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Coroner Peter N. Hoffman has made a New Year's resolution to "save 1,000 lives in 1914." Through a public safety campaign he expects to lessen the number of Chicago accidents, he announced to-day.

The safety campaign was begun early this year, and has been carried to the children of the public. During the nine years Coroner Hoffman has held office he has held an average of 6,269 inquests annually. He says he expects to see this number reduced to 5,000 next year.

Chicago's Chance to Beat New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—If 50 per cent. of Chicago women eligible to the franchise register this city will have a larger registered voters' list than Greater New York, according to the report of the Board of Election Commissioners made public to-day. The city now has 1,582 voting precincts.

M'ADOO MUST REST; DELAY BANK HEARING

Meeting Here to Name Regional District and Bank Deferred to Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

EQUAL STRENGTH SOUGHT

Difficulty in Selecting Regional Districts—Treasury Denies Discrimination Against City Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A report reached Washington to-night that certain bankers in New York City felt that they had been discriminated against in not being invited to attend the hearings to be held in New York City within a few days by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston in connection with the designation of Federal reserve bank cities and districts under the new currency law. The report mentioned the National City Bank and its affiliations as wondering why there was such discrimination. At the Treasury Department it was said there was no discrimination made in sending out the invitations against any New York banks, and that Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, had received one, as well as members of the Clearing House, other banking organizations, and about twenty prominent bankers outside the Clearing House.

Officials pointed out that it was impossible to send out invitations to every banker in New York City and the surrounding territory, and that Secretaries McAdoo and Houston were not only willing but anxious to hear the views of all bankers and business men who wished to be heard. Invitations, they added, were also sent to bankers and business men in Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

The hearings, which were originally fixed for Jan. 2 and 3, on account of the illness of Secretary McAdoo, have been postponed to Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

McAdoo to Rest.

It was announced that Secretary McAdoo's condition was greatly improved, but his physician, Surgeon Gen. Blue, has ordered him to take a rest for the remainder of the present week. For the same reason the Boston hearings have been deferred until Jan. 9 and 10. This change will not affect the dates previously announced for other cities. The Secretary will go to the country for a short rest. The Philadelphia hearings in Washington have been set for Jan. 16. Philadelphia was not included in the fourteen cities to be visited by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, their idea being that the views of the financial and commercial leaders of Philadelphia could be equally well presented at the Washington hearing. There will be a similar delegation from Pittsburgh.

It was said here to-night that in naming regional districts of not less than eight nor more than twelve, and the corresponding reserve bank cities, the Organization Committee would ascertain which cities desired regional banks, what territory their financial and commercial interests wanted embraced in the district to be served by the regional bank, and what the bankers and the business men of the city and surrounding territory thought of the city as a regional reserve bank centre.

Seek Equality of Strength.

It was also indicated that the Organization Committee were desirous of so arranging the regional banking districts that the financial strength of each regional bank chosen would be as nearly equal as possible without injury. New York and Chicago are sure to be chosen. In selecting other cities for regional banks their equality with the New York and Chicago districts would be sought.

There are three central reserve bank cities in the country—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—and their combined capital and surplus is $979,013,365, on the basis of the last bank call on Oct. 21, 1913. If all the national banks of these districts enter the new banking system, their subscriptions would amount to approximately $48,000,000. The combined capital and surplus of the balance of the national banks was $736,691,920, of which $449,196,920 represented the capital and surplus of the 314 national banks in the forty-seven ordinary reserve cities and $287,495,000 the capital and surplus of the 7,143 national banks known as country banks, because they are not located in the reserve or central reserve cities. On this basis the national banks outside of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis would be able to subscribe to the extent of about $44,000,000 to the stock of the regional banks. These figures indicate that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the Organization Committee to arrange the districts so as to make them all nearly equal, as the New York City banks alone could establish the strongest regional bank in the matter of stock subscriptions.

As it is apparent that Chicago and New York will have powerful regional banks, it has been suggested that there should be an intermediary district between them with a rather wide range of territory. The cities are Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Buffalo, the first being particularly anxious to be selected. Cleveland interests suggest that the city's territory extend as far west as Detroit and as far east as Buffalo. The banking interests of Buffalo have been invited to attend the New York City hearing.

Some Cities Not Candidates.

Another report was to the effect that some cities which had been considered for banks were not anxious to be so chosen. Several, it was said, would prefer to have reserve banks located in centres like New York and Chicago than in their own smaller communities. As the capitalization of the reserve bank represented a percentage of the capital and surplus of its member banks, a reserve bank in New York or Chicago would have vastly larger resources and loaning ability than one located, for instance, in Milwaukee or St. Paul and Minneapolis. If Boston were put in the New York district, the capital of the New York reserve bank would be so much the greater, and Boston might be able to take care of New England through a branch of the New York reserve bank. This side of the question probably will be put before the Organization Committee in a number of cities.

The Bank of North America of Philadelphia notified to-day the Treasury of its intention to enter the new banking system. Four of the thirty-two national banks of Philadelphia have now made application.

New York banks applying to-day for admission were the Ridgewood National of Brooklyn Borough, the Merchants National of Middletown, the Huguenot National of New Paltz, and the First National of Northport, L. I.

SHIPS' HULLS CHANGE FORM

MISS BURRILL IS GREETED AT DANCE

Debutante Daughter of Mrs. Edward L. Burrill Is Introduced at Sherry's.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Season's Buds and Young Married People Among 400 Guests—Dinners Precede the Event.

Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill gave a large dance at Sherry's last night to her second daughter, Miss Beatrice Burrill, one of the season's débutantes. It was preceded by a number of dinners, the hostesses afterward taking their guests on to the dance.

The decorations were Christmas greens, with holly and mistletoe. The dancing was in the large ballroom, and a seated supper was served after midnight in the small ballroom.

Mrs. Burrill, and Miss Eleanor L. Burrill, in pink and silk, and Miss Beatrice Burrill, in white satin and chiffon, received their guests in the rose red reception room.

The guests included many young married people as well as débutantes, and among the 400 or more who accepted invitations were: Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William de Forest Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Stillman.

Also the Misses Kathryn Steele, Miriam Harriman, Alexandra Emery, Mary C. Alexander, Catherine Colt, Katharine W. Porter, Maud Coster, Alice Haven, Dorothy Gordon King, Theodora Larocque, Elizabeth McVickar, Marie Louise Rodewald, Elizabeth S. Burrill, Elsie Stevens, Mimi Scott, Marie Tailer, Louise Trotor, Gabrielle Warren, Louise Dixon, Dorothy Chisolm, Katharine Oakman, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Claire Bird, Leonie Burrill, Mary Canfield, Adelaide Cannon, Marie Louise Emmet, Marion Hollins, Carol Harriman, Catharine L. Hamersley, Beatrice Pratt, Helen D. Huntington, Eleanor Lawrence, Katharine C. Miller, Sarah Manice, Josephine Nicoll, Frieda Pearson, Matilde D. Shepherd, Julia Robbins, Katharine Steward, Katherine Turnbull, Muriel Winthrop, Laura Vanderbilt Webb, Alice Kortright, Hilah C. French, Ruth King, Angelica Brown and Hope Norman of Boston.

Lispenard Stewart, George Isham Scott, Frederick Stillman, Vincent Astor, Elliot C. Cowdin, Emlen Drayton, Henry B. H. Ripley, I. Wistar Kendall, Frederick Allen, George A. Dixon, Jr., O'Donnell Iselin, E. Roland Harriman, Oliver W. Bird, Jr., Drayton Burrill, Jr., Charles H. Marshall, Francis and Maurice Roche, F. Bayard Rives, Chester Burden, Grafton Minot, Joseph Walker, 3d, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Edmund P. Rogers, Johnston L. Redmond.

Also Seth Barton French, Henry E. F. Coe, Jr., Hermann Oelrichs, T. Jefferson Newbold, G. Macculloch Miller, Pembroke Jones, Jr., John Munroe, Samuel P. Pinckley, John Kean, 2d, William Wickham Hoffman, Stuyvesant French, L. Gordon Hamersley, O. Carley Harriman, Aymar Johnson, Reginald B. Lanier, Richard F. Babcock, Livingston Parsons, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., George H. Warren, Jr., R. Thornton Wilson, Reginald Auchincloss, Jorge Ande, Ashbel Barney, W. Whitewright Watson, John Elliot, and Hugh D. Cotton.

DINNERS FOR BRIDAL GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich Give One for Daughter and Fiance.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich gave two dinners last night, one in the Blue Room at Sherry's for their daughter, Miss Maude Aldrich and her fiancé, Stanley Matthews, and the attendants at their wedding to-day, and the other at their house, 29 West Fiftieth Street, for Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati.

The dinner at Sherry's was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Wyman Aldrich. The guets were the Misses Margaret Burroughs of England, Mary Aldgaret Burroughs of England, Mary Aldrich, Madeline Ashwell, Marie Halsted, and also Sherley Morgan, James H. Gorham, Frank Dennette Adams, William Proctor Mathews, Franklin Morrell, and Cabot Brewster.

The guests at the Aldrich home were Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Talcott H. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Meissner.

MISS LOUISE RYAN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Late Police Captain Married to M. P. Halpin, Athlete.

The wedding of Miss Louise Ryan, daughter of Mrs. Mary T. Ryan, to Matthew P. Halpin of this city took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bride's brother, the Rev. Dr. Edwin Ryan of St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers, officiated.

The bride, whose brother, Austin F. Ryan, gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white brocaded satin trimmed with princess lace. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Margaret Ryan was her sister's only attendant. She wore pink charmeuse topped with a white lace hat trimmed with fur, and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses.

Paul Pilgrim acted as best man for Mr. Halpin. The ushers were Dr. John M. Breen and Charles Hatfield. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother only the immediate families attended the ceremony, after which there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 806 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Halpin and his bride are to spend their honeymoon in Canada, and will live in this city upon their return. The bride is a daughter of the late Police Captain Thomas M. Ryan. Mr. Halpin is prominent in athletic circles. He was manager of the Olympic teams to Athens, London, and Stockholm.

Miss Chappell Weds E. B. Boise.

The marriage of Miss Helen Chappell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehill Chappell, to Edward Baldwin Boise, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 117 East Sixty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle officiated. Mrs. Marvyn Scudder attended her sister and Arthur S. Hamlin was best man. Only relatives and a few friends were present. Mr. Boise is a graduate of Yale and the Harvard Law School, and is practicing law in this city. He is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Boise of Grand Rapids, Mich.

SANFORD—MITCHELL.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sanford of Jersey City announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Adelaide Sanford, to George W. Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. B. Mitchell of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MILLS—FITCH.

The engagement of Miss Edna Marguerite Mills, the daughter of Henry Randal Mills of Mamaroneck, to Frederick Augustus Fitch of New York is announced.

DANCE FOR MISS WATSON.

Mrs. F. W. Pearl Entertains for Her Debutante Niece at the Ritz.

Mrs. F. Warren Pearl gave a large dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton for her débutante niece, Miss Mai Duncan Watson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, for whom Mrs. Watson gave a ball last week at Sherry's.

The dance was preceded by a dinner for about forty married people in the ballroom and afterward the débutantes and younger married people came for the dance, there being 400 acceptances. After midnight the main restaurant of the Ritz-Carlton was reserved for a thebuffet supper for Mrs. Pearl's guests.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Commodore Robert E. Tod and Mrs. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. John Paterson Duncan, Major F. Warren Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Batterman, the Rev. Henry L. Coffin, and Mrs. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Akin, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Rich Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Charles S. Terry, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Carse.

Mrs. Pearl, in a black gown embroidered in porcelain beads, and Miss Watson, received near the ballroom entrance.

Among the 800 guests invited for the dancing were Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Winmill, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allan Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. W. Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Newton, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrik Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. Montaigu La Montagne.

The Misses Janetta and Mary Alexander, Margaret Erhardt, Eleanor Hartshorne, Louise Frank, Margaret Andrews, Dorothy Anderton, Edith Bouvier, Dorothy Chisolm, Helen de Forest Griffin, Ruth Gilbert, Carol Hackstaff, Hilda Holmes, Elise Ladew, Frances Henry, Jeanne King, Eugenie Ladenburg, Flora McAlpin, Ruth Moller, Le Brun Parsons, Vouletti Proctor, Vieva Fisher, Elsie Park, Maud Coster, Audrey Heitmann, Nathalie Sloctum, Alice and Elvine Richard, Carolyn Kobbe, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Anna Wright, Sibyl Young, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Mercedes de Acosta, Ethel Carhart, Mary B. Harriman, Louisa Johnson, Hope Malcom, Helen Rives, Elinor Lamson, and Margaret Henderson.

Addison Cammack, Charles Hickox, Réne La Montagne, James Symington, Roger Sherman, Harold Tappin, Richard W. Tilney, Dr. Harold Pardee, Irving Pardee, Charles H. Melton, Frederick H. Fleitmann, Howland S. Davis, Percival Dodge, James C. Fargo, Cyril and Clarence Crimmins, Dr. Walter P. Anderton, Francis Appleton, Carroll Alker, Frederick Alexander, Shippen Davis, Bruce and Charles Brown, Carl Boker, Alfred H. Ely, Jr., Jules and Brette Glaenzer, Stephen Markoe, Stanhope Nixon, William A. Hazard, Jr., Ambrose P. Henry, Heyward Cutting, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Herbert Neal, Burnet Ruggles, Esmond O'Brien, Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., William A. Read, Murray Hoffman, Kim Hollins, Lawrence Butler, Beverly Bogert, George Kunhardt, Rudolph Kunhardt, and Arthur R. Jones.

"Butterfly" for Barnard Fund.

Among the boxholders for the benefit performance of "Madama Butterfly" for the Barnard College $2,000,000 fund to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening are Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, John D. Archbold, Otto H. Kahn, Henry Frick, Ogden Mills Reid, Isaac Seligman, and Edward Sheldon. Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel will speak to the audience between the acts, and the prettiest of the recent graduates and undergraduates will distribute souvenir programmes. Geraldine Farrar will sing the title rôle of the opera.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray Entertains.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray, who returned yesterday from a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Bryce Gray, in New Jersey, gave a luncheon for fifteen at the Colony Club yesterday. The guests were the Misses Ada Bryce, Alida Oddie Banks, Margaret Warren, Marion Hall, Elinor Kendall, Kathryn Bache, Lenthilon Gilford, Edith Bouvier, Louise Chappell, Amy Bradish Johnson, Mary Baker, Margaret Schall, Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, and Gertrude and Violet Hamilton.

'IOLE' HAS WIT, COLOR, CHARM AND VIVACITY

Robert W. Chambers and Ben Teal Provide Most Exceptional Book and Lyrics.

LALOR HIGHLY AMUSING

Peters Music Lacks Freshness, but Mosaic of Melodies Is Pleasant—Lovely Peaches in the Orchard.

IOLE. Book and lyrics by Robert W. Chambers and Ben Teal. Music by William Frederick Peters. The libretto founded on Mr. Chambers's novel of the same name. At the Longacre Theatre.

Clarence Guilford	Frank Lalor
Lionel Frawley	Stewart Baird
George Wayne	Carl Gantvoort
Harrow	Rexford Kendrick
Lethbridge	Roydon Keith
Stuyvesant Briggs	Leslie Gaze
Hiram	George Gorman
Archibald Bunn	Craig Lee
Rawley Bunn	W. E. Hovell
Virgil Bunn	Augustus Minton
A clergyman	George O'Connor
A florist	R. Flower
A jeweler	G. Diamond
Brown	Edward Dunn
Black	Jack Newton
Green	Ben Rogers
White	Lloyd Montgomery
Iole	Ferne Rogers
Vanessa	Hazel Kirke
Dione	Mary Allison
Lissa	Marta Speers
Philodice	Edna Pendleton
Chloritpe	Edna Temple
Cybele	Anna Vane
Aphrodite	Gretchen Eastman
Mrs. Bunn	Lena Robinson

Real wit and genuine humor in a musical comedy book are things to be chronicled in large type. Wherefore, and since large type might mar the page, this opening is to sing the praise first of Mr. Robert W. Chambers, whose capital satire provides the basis for "Iole" and is most delightfully expressed not only in the story and the lines, but in the lyrics, for which he and Ben Teal share the credit on the programme.

Not since the Sullivan librettos were new has anything come along that will compare with this comic opera book by Mr. Chambers in point of deft and direct humor. It is humor, too, which intelligent people will hear and enjoy.

That, from the ordinary Broadway viewpoint, may be an objection. But our faith is great. And we rather feel that "Iole" is going to be a success in spite of what the White Lightheads may think about it.

Beginning with a very delightful picture of a peach orchard in blossom—and there are eight real peaches on the boughs—its story is developed about the central figure of a precious poet and poseur whose identity some people may have guessed and who is here shown as a disciple of simplicity. He has a process of elimination by which all things are reduced to nothing—"and that is Art." And art is very precious. Wherefore the poet, who is Frank Lalor, consistently, persistently, and delightfully amusing, thanks you because you understand.

It is this poet who defines alimony as "the price of indiscretion," who warns his daughters to go back to nature, but not too far back, and who makes a deal ultimately by which he trades the House Beautiful for a mansion in the city to which he sells his eight daughters on the understanding that Iole is to marry the cuoist puet, Lionel Frawley, while three of her sisters are to wed Archibald Bunn, Rawley Bunn, and Virgil Bunn, respectively cubist painter, sculptor, and poet.

But, quite properly, and for art's sake, the result of this plan is nothing, since "real men, who do things, and do not talk about them," pluck the finest fruit that the orchard bears.

All this, however, takes time to effect, the result in the meantime being a couple of hours of as graceful entertainment as could well be imagined.

There might be more of Mr. Lalor in the first act, since he is so richly humorous. But the fault is one of omission rather than commission, of which latter, by the way, there is really only a single one to be noted in the introduction of a much too scantily draped dancer, whose specialty has neither beauty nor novelty to commend it.

It is rather a pity, too, that a composer of more originality did not provide the score, for, though Mr. Peters has made a mosaic of pleasing airs, there is hardly one in the lot that is marked by any distinction, while the oft-abused word reminiscent is really more than appropriate here. The best that can be said for the music is that Mr. Peters has gone for his inspiration to things that have almost always pleased.

There is melody, however, in "Amo," sung by Iole in the first act and repeatedly encored, and "If Dreams Come True," engaging four of the daughters, is a pleasant thing helped considerably by the grace of the four daughters who do a dance in the choruses. The daughters, eight girls who are being reared close to nature, that is to say in pink pajamas, a most becoming stage costume, wander through the piece lightly and gayly, innocent of even the simplest things a modern malden is supposed to know. Hence it may be imagined how an enlightened audience laughed at Iole's description of the favor conferred upon her by a strange man in New York who walked up and kissed her though she hadn't asked him to do so.

Possibly the best lyrics in the piece are those in the song "Nude Descending a Staircase," sung by Mr. Lalor, who hasn't any voice to speak of; in fact, it's mostly a whisper, but does get the effects. And there is a lot of fun, too, in a number in which he and Stewart Baird, who plays a "cubist poet" excellently, improvise and parapharase poems of the olden time. This is a sample:

Maud Muller on a Summer's day
Trimmed a hayseed on Broadway;
The Judge said, "Dry your tears,"
And then slipped Maud "seven years."

Vivacity, color, harmony, and humor, all these are in "Iole," and, with the one exception noted, all these things are combined with good taste, so that this musical piece may be most heartily commended. And it has been excellently staged and cast.

Miss Ferne Rogers, the "Iole," is inclined to sing a trifle too strenuously at times with a resultant sharp and cutting effect, where more sweetness might be desired, but in other respects she pleases, and occasionally, as in the "Amo" number, the sweetness of her voice atones. Delightful, too, is Miss Hazel Kirke, who sings nicely and pleases the eye as do those other pretty and vivacious sisters, whose names may be seen at the head of the column.

Then, besides the men already mentioned, Carl Gantvoort and Leslie Gaze contribute something of value to the general performance.

"Iole" deserves hearty encouragement. And there seems little doubt about its getting it, for it is unique in the quality of charm.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonor F. Lorce are at the Hotel Gotham for the remainder of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Washington, D. C., are at the hotel for a short visit.

The dance for young people, which Mrs. Paul D. Cravath is to give on Friday evening at Veraton, her country place at Locust Valley, L. I., is to be an informal dance for her daughter, Miss Vera Cravath, who will make her début next season. The guests will be the neighbors and members of the various house parties of young people, which have been planned for Miss Cravath's dance.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watkins of Mount Kisco left yesterday for the South. Mr. Watkins will be absent a fortnight, and Mrs. Watkins is to be at Pinehurst and later at Aiken, to remain until March.

The first of Mrs. Albert H. Chaffee's art talks will be held on Jan. 7 at 12 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Lord Murray and Dr. A. C. Veatch were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Carr at dinner last night at their home, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt plans to visit her mother, Mrs. F. O. French, in France later in the Winter.

William Bayard Hale of Washington, D. C., who recently arrived from Mexico, is at the Hotel Astor for a short visit.

A dance is to be given for Miss Florence Blair, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of Blairsden, N. J., on Jan. 28 at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Dillingham gave a dinner for thirty people last night at the Ritz-Carlton, and afterward the guests went to Mrs. Dillingham Home, 1,125 Lexington Avenue, for dancing.

The Misses Elsie, Constance, and Polly Morgan of Washington, D. C., are spending the season with Mrs. Amos R. Pinchot at 1,021 Park Avenue.

George Isham Scott is giving a dance this evening for his daughter, Miss Mimi Scott, at the Ritz-Carlton. Miss Scott, who came out at Newport last Summer, will have a dinner given for her before the dance by Mrs. Walter Watson.

Mrs. James Remsen Strong will give a dance this evening at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Charlotte Remsen Strong.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave a small tea dance yesterday afternoon at her residence, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her nephew, William M. V. Hoffman, Jr., and other young people not yet out who are home for the holidays. There were about fifty guests. A Christmas tree was the principal decoration.

Mrs. William Curtis Demorest of 68 East Sixty-sixth Street and her mother Mrs. A. C. Dexter, sailed yesterday for Bermuda to be absent a month or more.

Mrs. William R. Davenport, (Miss Alice L. Demorest,) who, with Mr. Davenport, came on from Taunton, Mass., to spend Christmas with Mrs. Davenport's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Demorest, will remain here several weeks.

Mrs. William Alexander will entertain at dinner this evening at the St. Regis, and Mrs. Burke Roche will give a luncheon to-day at her residence, 18 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The marriage of Miss Maude H. Aldrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, and Stanley Matthews, a grandson of the late Supreme Court Justice Stanley Matthews of Ohio, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Calvary Church.

Mrs. Lewis Iselin will give a tea dance this afternoon at her residence, 16 West Fifty-second Street, for her young sister-in-law, Miss Adrienne Iselin, who is not yet out. The guests will be the younger set.

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood will give a small and informal dinner dance this evening at 49 East Thirty-fourth Street for her young daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood.

Miss Adeline Robinson's Christmas dance for young girls not out will take place to-night at Sherry's.

Mrs. James Henry Darlington will be the hostess to-day at a luncheon at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Townsend Darlington.

Miss Sophie Young will make her début to-day at a reception given for her by her mother, Mrs. John M. Young, at 263 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street will entertain at 4 West Fortieth Street this evening with a dance for her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer.

Mrs. E. S. Harkness will give a small dance at her home, 1 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her nephew, Henry Taylor, this evening.

Mrs. George D. Yeomans of 20 Fifth Avenue will give a luncheon to-day for Miss Yeomans, who is home from the Farmington School.

Mrs. J. B. Lindeman will give a dinner dance to-night at Shanley's for her daughter, Miss Emily Lindeman.

ANNA HELD IN 'MLLE. BABY.'

Appears in Little Musical Comedy, with Vaudeville Acts, at Casino.

Anna Held dropped into New York yesterday for a brief visit of one week at the Casino. During that short space of time, however, Miss Held will give fourteen performances, for she opened with a matinee yesterday and will appear every afternoon and night up to and including next Sunday.

Miss Held this time is at the head of a vaudeville company with which she has been touring the country. She herself appears in a miniature musical comedy in two scenes called "Mlle. Baby" written by Stanley Murphy and with music by Henry Marshall. Miss Held plays and sings, after a fashion, the title rôle. The first scene is outside the Jardin de Fleur at Nice, and the second is in the Café Paris-Nice, in the same city. Miss Held is supported by a large company and there are many catchy numbers.

Among the vaudeville acts which precede "Mlle. Baby" is George Beban in his own little one-act play, "The Sign of the Rose," Ward and Curran and Francis and Florette, dancers.

Christmas Colony Dance.

The first of the two Colony Dances of the Winter was held last night at the Colony Club. These dances are for young people not yet out, and are arranged so that one takes place during the Christmas holidays and the other at Eastertide, so that those home from college and school for the vacation periods may attend them. There are 200 members, 130 boys and 70 girls.

The patronesses are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmadge and Mrs. William Church Osborn.

Bulletin No. 8

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap

by Preventing Permanent Dependency

Conserving Charitable Resources

¶ While plans for the proper treatment of a needy family are being developed and carried out, the father, mother and children must have something to eat, clothes to wear and a place in which to live.

¶ During her inquiry the visitor tries to discover possible sources of help.

¶ The family may have relatives or friends, or belong to some church; the husband may be a member of a labor union or fraternal or benefit association; his work may have been appreciated by a former employer.

¶ The visitor appeals for help to these and any others upon whom there is any legal or moral claim.

¶ The difference between the amount of money or its equivalent secured by the visitor from these sources and the total needed to keep the family from suffering until it is self-supporting is provided from what the public entrusts to us.

¶ By her inquiry and subsequent efforts the visitor conserves the charitable resources of the community.

¶ The money paid for the service that she renders is saved many times over to society by her service.

¶ Personal service—investigation of the causes of the family's dependency, treatment of its social ills and organization of aid—makes for economy as well as for efficiency in charity work.

¶ It makes continued relief unnecessary, thus reducing the expense for food, clothing, shelter, etc.

¶ It places upon those legally and morally obligated to help as much of the burden as their circumstances will justify.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.
Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this Association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in postcard or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

PROF. JOHN PHIN DEAD.

Author, Teacher of Applied Science and Shakespearean Scholar.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Dec. 29.—Prof. John Phin, author and teacher of applied science, aged 84 years, died to-night in St. Joseph's Hospital after a short illness with Bright's disease. He came to this country from Melrose, Scotland, in the early 40s, and for a number of years was a teacher of science in the People's College, New York. In the early 60s he commenced teaching in a Pennsylvania College, which was later merged with the University of Pennsylvania. He returned from Pennsylvania and organized the Industrial Publishing Company in New York, which he ran for twenty-five years.

Prof. Phin was a Shakespearean scholar. Among his works were: "Shakespearean Encyclopedia," "Seven Follies of Science," "Natural History of Hell," "Lightning Rods," "The Steel Square," "Chemical History of the Six Days of Creation," and "Dictionary of Practical Agriculture."

He was a member of the New York Press Club.

John S. Hawley.

John S. Hawley, a candy manufacturer of this city, died yesterday at his home in San Diego, Cal., according to word received here by his grandson, H. W. Hoops of 225 West Eighty-ninth Street. Mr. Hawley was born at Charlton, N. Y., seventy-eight years ago. He entered the candy business in this city as a youth, acquired a factory of his own, and in 1875 formed the firm of Hawley & Hoops at 271 Mulberry Street. Ten years ago Mr. Hawley bought the site of his old home at Charlton, and founded there the Charlton Industrial Farm School, where wayward boys are educated and reformed. Six years ago, when his health was failing, Mr. Hawley moved to San Diego, Cal. He engaged in real estate operations there, and at the time of his death was building a large hotel.

Dr. Henry Stier Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 29.—Dr. Henry Stier Pole, for forty years a leading physician at the Virginia Hot Springs, died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. M. Austin at Lewisburg, West Va., of heart disease. He was 68 years old. Dr. Pole, who was born in Baltimore, had lived in Hot Springs and its vicinity since 1867. He had long been an authority on the use of the spring waters here in rheumatism and gout. Dr. Pole was one of the largest property owners in this section, and owned Bath Alum Springs, an ante-bellum resort ten miles distant. He was President of the Bath County National Bank. Dr. Pole is survived by a widow and nine children. Two sons, Dr. Edgar A. Pole and Dr. Elanler Pole, are practicing physicians in Hot Springs.

Dr. Emma E. Musson.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29. — Dr. Emma E. Musson, Professor of Otology at the Women's Medical College and well known throughout the country as a throat and nose specialist, died yesterday at her home in this city. She was 50 years old and had done much research work in bronchoscopy. During the Summer of 1900 she worked with Dr. Grenfell in Labrador, operating and giving medical assistance. Dr. Musson was a leader in suffrage movements and was a member of the County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Samuel S. Cohen Dies in Street.

Samuel S. Cohen, President of the S. Cohen Manufacturing Company, furriers, 16 West Thirty-first Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in front of the Hotel Wolcott as he was about to enter a taxicab en route for his home, 289 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn. With Mr. Cohen at the time was Julius Neisner, a friend, who said that Mr. Cohen had been a sufferer from acute indigestion. Mr. Cohen was 49 years old, and is survived by a widow and three children.

Melville C. Day Dies in Italy.

Word reached this city last night of the death in Florence, Italy yesterday of Melville C. Day of New York. Mr. Day, who was 74 years old, was formerly a lawyer in this city and was a member of many of the New York clubs. He was well known for his generous gifts to Phillips-Andover Academy.

Judge C. A. Barnes Dies in England.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Judge Charles A. Barnes of Jacksonville, Ill., died at Cheltenham yesterday from pneumonia. He had been traveling in England for his health. The body will be taken to Jacksonville for interment.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN A. FORCE, an insurance broker, connected with Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, died Sunday at his home, 151 East 125th Street. He was born in Newark in 1854 and passed half of each year in Southern cities, principally in New Orleans.

Mrs. EMMA BURGESS, 79 years old, the wife of William Burgess, for many years connected with Guild & Harrison, steam fitters, died Sunday at her home, 246 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET SWEENEY, widow of Owen Sweeney, a retired Brooklyn carriage manufacturer, died Sunday at her home, 299 President street, Brooklyn.

Miss EMILY CHAMBERLIN, granddaughter of one of the original Minute Men of Lexington, Mass., died Sunday, aged 100 years, at Melrose, Mass. Up to three weeks ago she was able to sing clearly and to read without glasses.

CRINE COLE, oldest resident of Garfield, N. J., in point of residence, died at his home there yesterday. He was 85 years old. Mr. Cole built more than fifty years ago the first house in what is now the residential section of the borough. Mr. Cole is survived by seven children.

JOHN RITTY, 65, who is credited with inventing the cash register, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomss Cooper, in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. He got his idea of a cash register from watching the distance recording device in the boiler room of an ocean liner. Although the cash register has made millions for those who developed the idea, Mr. Ritty died in only fair circumstances.

CARL SCHARFENBERGER, who was one of the prominent members of the Committee of Forty, an organization of business men of Long Island City who for ten years or more fought for the completion of the Queensboro Bridge, died Sunday at his home, 283 Fifth Avenue, Astoria, aged 64 years. Mr. Scharfenberger served in the Ambulance Corps in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war and at the time of coming to this country twenty-six years ago was in a banking house in Germany. He was with Ladd & Thalman, 25 Wall Street, Manhattan, until his retirement from business several years ago. He is survived by his wife, a son, and daughter.

CHARLES A. LUDLUM, 60 years old, died Sunday at the Flushing Hospital of pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. Ludlum was a resident of Hartford, Conn., and was taken ill Saturday while visiting the home of William R. Bradshaw, 57 St. George's Place, Flushing. Mr. Ludlam was a member of a well-known Hartford family.

Mrs. LOUISE DAMM, wife of Richard Damm, a retired business man of 25 West Twenty-first Street, Whitestone, L. I., died Sunday after an illness of several months, aged 62 years. She was born in Westchester County and lived most of her life in the Morrisania section of the Bronx.

MATTHEW HOMER BENDER, believed to be one of the wealthiest men in Albany, he one of the wealthiest men in Albany, died there yesterday. He was the owner of more than fifty houses, besides a large number of farms. Mr. Bender was born in Albany, Nov. 24, 1844. For more than twenty-five years he manufactured brick.

HENRY MARVIN POTTER, 75 years old, who died Sunday in a New York hospital from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, suffered while on his way to business Dec. 17, resided at 67 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. He was in the granite business in New York City. Mr. Potter is survived by two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM J. DOHERTY, a veteran of the civil war and the first pensioner of the Orange Fire Department, which he served for nearly forty years, died at his home, 25 Minton Place, Orange, N. J., Sunday night. He was 63 years old and a native of Brooklyn.

The Rev. I. J. MEADE, associate editor of The Universalist Leader, died suddenly in a store in Boston last night. Six weeks ago he was called to fill the pulpit of the First Universalist Church of Everett, to succeed the Rev. George Hamilton, who dropped dead in Copley Square.

JAMES H. DOTY, 71 years old, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 119 West Seventy-seventh Street. He had been suffering from paralysis for twenty years. Mr. Doty was a son of the late Oliver Doty of Yonkers. A widow survives.

Mrs. MARIA E. TOBY, the wife of Thomas Toby, the manager of the Hotel Margaret at 94 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the Hotel Margaret.

Col. HENRY EXALL, President of the National Corn Exposition, died at his home in Dallas, Texas, yesterday, of heart disease. Col. Exall was born at Richmond, Va., in 1848.

GEORGE A. STONE, for many years President of the Troy City National Bank and a Trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, died at his home in Troy, N. Y., last night, at the age of 92 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BOISE—CHAPPELL.—At 117 East 64th St., on Dec. 29, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Helen Chappell and Edward Baldwin Boise, both of New York City.

TORNEY—BENEDICT.—On Dec. 27, at the Church of Good Counsel, by the Rev. Mgr. Connolly, Henry W. Torney to Eertha, daughter of Seelye Benedict of New York.

Hoboken.

FLINCH—FITZSIMMONS.—Dec. 27, Gerty Fitzsimmons to Armand Flinch.

MME. AGUGLIA AS ELECTRA.

Her Dance the Most Telling Part of Her Tragic Performance.

Mimi Aguglia and her Italian company began the second and last week of their appearance at the Comedy Theatre last night with a performance of "Electra," Hugo Von Hofmannsthal's tragedy made into one act and played in Italian. The play was put on following the performance of "The Marriage Game" at the same theatre and not preceeding it as was the case with "Salome" last week.

Mme. Aguglia appeared in the rôle of Electra, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clitemnestra. Agamemnon is murdered by his wife and her lover, and Electra is forced to live with the servants in the palace by her mother and the new King, and Orestes, Electra's brother is exiled to a foreign land.

The brother finally returns and kills his mother and the false king, and Electra does a dance in honor of the event. As in Salome, the dance by Mme. Aguglia was the most telling part of the performance with the American section of the audience. At the end of the dance Electra is so carried away by emotion that she falls fainting to the ground. The scene is laid in the palace of the murdered king in Micena.

WAGNER'S "RING" CYCLE.

Series of Thursday Matinees to Begin with "Das Rheingold" Jan. 29.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza announces the annual matinée cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Metropolitan Opera House on four consecutive Thursday afternoons, Jan. 29, Feb. 5, Feb. 12, (Lincoln's Birthday,) and Feb. 19. The new scenic investiture provided this year for these operas will be used.

"Das Rheingold" on Jan. 29, at 2:30, the cast includes Messrs. Weil, Griswold, Murphy, Jörn, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon, and Ruysdael, and Mmes. Fremstad, Curtis, Ober, Sparkes, and Alten. "Die Walküre" will be sung on Feb. 5, beginning at 1:30, with a cast that includes Rudolf Berger as Siegmund, Basil Ruysdael as Hunding, Carl Braun as Wotan, Olive Fremstad as Sieglinde, Johanna Gadski as Brünnhilde, and Margarete Ober as Fricka, with Mmes. Sparkes, Alten, Curtis, Forria, Eubank, Robeson, Mattfeld, and Duchene as the Valkyries.

"Siegfried" will be given on Feb. 12 beginning at 1:30, with Carl Jör

FEDERAL LEAGUE ACTIVITIES --- COLLEGIATE A. A. SESSION --- CHESS --- BOXING --- HOCKEY

TINKER AND BROWN SIGN CONTRACTS

Their Three Years' Salary Is Guaranteed by a Bonding Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The final papers by which Joe Tinker and Mordecai Brown, for many years National League baseball stars, cast their lots with the Federal League were signed in the local offices of the league today. This was confirmed by both players, who said also that their salaries had been guaranteed by a bonding company, which assured them full payment for their three years' contract, regardless of what fate may befall the league. Both said, too, that their departure from organized baseball into the new league had not been made without full investigation, which convinced them that the Federals had sufficient financial backing to make it a real competitor of the older leagues.

Tinker's contract calls for $36,000 for the three years, according to a statement by Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Club, whose entrance into professional baseball affairs became first known to-day. Weeghman owns a string of lunch rooms and billiard rooms, and is reputed to be wealthy. Tinker appeared to be jubilant, but was reticent about his plans for securing players.

"I'm a Federal Leaguer from now on," he said. "I'm a stockholder in the club, too."

Tinker intimated he thought there was little likelihood of the forces of organized baseball going into the civil courts to hold him to Brooklyn on the reserve clause of his Cincinnati contract.

"I won't say anything about what players I'll have," he said. "I want to wait and do something first and then talk about it."

Tinker, who is to manage the Chicago Club, indicated that he would have a comparatively free hand in obtaining players for the club, and started in at once to prepare his line-up.

After leaving word at his home that he was going office of the city, he hid himself in the offices of Charles Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Club, and sent telegraph messages to half a dozen league players he would like to have in Chicago next year. He would not say who any of these were, but declared that the club would have at least five men who were in the National League as late as last year.

Brown, who is to manage the St. Louis Club, said he had made no plans yet, except that he would go to St. Louis to-morrow night to consult with the owners of the club there.

Weeghman said every club in the league had deposited a twenty-five-thousand-dollar forfeit that it would live up to all its agreements. In case any of the clubs do not go through with their contracts the money is to become the property of the league. He also said he would announce the make-up of the local club within a few days.

The Chicago Federal League Club today advertised for bids for the construction of a cement and steel grand stand to cost $125,000. Grounds have been purchased at Sheffield and Addison Streets, on the North Side. Bids for the stand will be opened immediately, and the contract will be awarded in forty-eight hours, it was announced.

The new grounds are 600 by 528 feet. The situation is in the most populous centre of the North Side, which has been without a baseball ground. The baseball fans of the great West Side and the American ball park is on the South Side, both of them being miles distant from the new baseball field.

President Gilmore of the Federal League left to-day for New York, to confer with financiers, it is said, with reference to grounds in that city or Brooklyn.

The name of Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, appeared as manager of the Baltimore Federal League team on a tentative list of managers made up here to-day by persons in close touch with Federal affairs. Knabe, it was stated, is expected to sign up with Baltimore in a day or two. The list suggested reads:

Chicago—Joe Tinker, Cincinnati Natoinals.

St. Louis—Mordecal Brown, Cincinnati Nationals.

Pittsburgh—Jimmie Sheckard, Cincinnati Nationals.

Baltimore—Otto Knabe, Philadelphia Nationals.

Kansas City—George Stovall, St. Louis Americans.

Indianapolis—William Phillips.

Buffalo—Larry Schlafly, Buffalo Internationals.

Toronto—Not stated.

From authoritative sources comes a list of the backers of the Federal teams. They are:

St. Louis—Otto Steifels; Pittsburgh—W. A. Kerr, John Barbour; Baltimore—Edward Hanlon; Kansas City—S. S. Gordon, C. C. Madison; Indianapolis—J. F. Krause, J. A. George, E. E. Gates; Buffalo—Walter Mullen; Toronto—Barney Heyburn; Chicago—Charles Weeghman, W. M. Walker, and James A. Gilmore.

KNABE DENIES RUMOR.

Philadelphia Second Baseman Has Not Gone Over to Federal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia National League baseball team, denied to-night that he had signed a contract to manage the Baltimore team of the Federal League. He declined to say whether he had received an offer from the Federal League or whether he would consider such an offer.

"I cannot put it too strongly that I have not accepted the management of the Baltimore team of the Federal League," said Knabe. "I do not know anything about it."

William Baker, President of the Philadelphia Nationals, also declined to discuss the report or to say what course his club would take in case Knabe decides to go to the Federal League.

No Club for New York, Says Hanlon

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Edward Hanlon of this city, former manager successively of the Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati National League Baseball Clubs, to-day pronounced untrue the report that New York would be taken into the Federal League. There will be no further circuit changes this year, said Mr. Hanlon, who is now actively identified with the new organization, and the league made up of clubs at Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Toronto, and Baltimore, will remain intact.

Regarding the report from Chicago that Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, was expected to sign with the Baltimore Federal team, Mr. Hanlon said he was only one of twelve men who were under consideration for the position of manager of the local team.

More Players for Federal League?

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—One player each from Chicago, New York, and Pittsburgh has been signed by Mordecai Brown of the St. Louis Federal League team, according to an announcement of President Steininger of the club to-day. The names of the players, and whether they are from the National or from the American League were not made public Mr. Steininger said the names when announced would create "another sensation." A fourth player also has been signed, and it is understood he is from the Cincinnati Nationals.

Barringer's Swimming Dates.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Barringer High School's swimming team expects to have an active season in indoor swimming this Winter. One of the schools that Barringer meets is the De Witt Clinton High School of New York. Mercersburg Academy, anxious to open athletic relations with Barringer, has arranged for a dual swimming meet for Feb. 14. It is very unusual for a Barringer swimming team to travel so far away from home. The Newarkers will compete against the De Witt Clinton swimmers on Jan. 17. The schedule follows:

Jan. 10—Dickinson High School at Jersey City; 17—De Witt Clinton High School at New York; 21—Montclair High School at Newark; 31—Central High School at Newark; Feb. 7—Montclair Academy at Montclair; 14—Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg.

HEYDLER ON TINKER DEAL.

National League Secretary Thinks Federals Unable to Pay Big Salary.

Secretary John Heydler of the National League left last night for Harrisburg to confer with Gov. John K. Tener, recently elected President of the National League, in regard to the 1914 playing schedule, which is soon to be made up. Mr. Heydler expects to leave Harrisburg to-day and meet Barney Dreyfus at Pittsburgh. These two have the task of arranging the National League schedule, and they will meet President Ban Johnson of the American League at French Lick, Ind., next Friday, the latter having sole charge of the American League dates.

Before leaving Secretary Heydler said that he could not make himself believe that all the reported features of Joe Tinker's jump to the Federal League are true.

"The part which relates to the club paying Tinker $12,000 a year for three years has a strange ring to it," Mr. Heydler said, "and until I saw such a contract or knew that Tinker had reported I would have strong doubts about it. Clubs in the two major leagues which are well established, with the best cities to draw from, would find it burdensome to pay such salaries, and I cannot understand how the Federal League, yet in an uncertain state and composed of mostly minor league cities, could pay any such figure. The fact that Tinker would positively receive $10,000 for signing with Brooklyn makes the report of his jump appear all the more improbable to me, because no ball player would turn down such a large bonus for an uncertain proposition. It is, of course, possible that the Federal League banked all that money to Tinker's credit, but I cannot believe it."

As to the National League taking any action against Tinker, Mr. Heydler said that the club owners had had no opportunity to discuss that feature, so he could not say. It would be no surprise to him, however, if the Brooklyn Club or the league as a body should take some action after the case has been fully discussed.

Vice President Edward J. McKeever of the Brooklyn Club said yesterday that there were no new developments from a Brooklyn standpoint in regard to Joe Tinker's a reported jump. In the absence of President Charles H. Ebbets, who is spending a vacation in Bermuda, Mr. McKeever is at the head of affairs in Brooklyn. Tinker has not notified the Brooklyn Club that he will not report. If definite word is received from him it is likely that action will be deferred until the Brooklyn Club owner returns.

BROOKLYN IN NEW LEAGUE?

President Gilmore Coming to Close Proposed Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 29.—Brooklyn is to be represented in the Federal League with a first-class baseball team next year, according to the declaration of a high official of the independent league here to-day. That this statement has considerable weight was borne out by press dispatches from Chicago this morning announcing that President Gilmore of the Federal League will go to New York, where, it was said, he will arrange to place a team in Brooklyn. This will be the second trip of President Gilmore to New York, he having made a visit there some weeks ago in company with "Ned" Hanlon, owner of the Baltimore franchise in the new league.

After a conference in Chicago last Saturday between the magnates of the Federal League it was announced that Toronto had been given the franchise that was formerly awarded to Cleveland, because of the latter city's inability to secure satisfactory grounds for a park.

According to reliable information, Toronto was merely named to cover the real intention of placing a team in Brooklyn until all arrangements have been completed by President Gilmore and to prevent the blocking of the plans already made by the Directors of the new league.

COMMISSION TO GET BUSY.

Baseball Court to Look Into Activities of Federal League.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The activities of the Federal League have reached a point where they will receive the attention of the National Baseball Commission. August Herrmann, Chairman of the commission, said to-day matters pertaining to the new league would be taken up in a general way at the meeting of the commission in Cincinnati on Jan. 6. Heretofore not a great deal of attention has been paid to the new league officially by the commission. It is the general impression now, however, that more attention will be given to the new organization by the National Commission.

Mr. Herrmann said to-day that he had no idea which member of the Reds the Federals expect to land, news of which was contained in a dispatch from St. Louis. The report was to the effect that another "Red Leg" would cast his fortunes with the St. Louis Federal League team.

President Herrmann would not commit himself further on Tinker going to the Federals other than to say that Brooklyn would have to look after that phase of the circumstances.

AMERICAN ATHLETE HURT.

George Parker Strains Tendon After Winning Race In New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Cable advices from Wellington, N. Z., say the United States team made a good showing in the internatoinal athletic meet there, which was concluded yesterday. The day's sport was marred, however, by an accident to George Parker, the California sprinter. To avoid running into the fence at the finish of the 120-yard race Parker pulled up so suddenly that he strained a tendon in his thigh and it was necessary to assist him from the field. Eustace M. Peixotto, manager of the team, says it will be three weeks before Parker is able to run again. The race was won by Parker in 11 3-5 seconds.

A strong wind prevented fast time in the longer races. Power, the American distance runner, tired near the end of the mile race and was beaten four yards by Hall, a Wellington man, who had a handicap of 65 yards. Power's time for the full distance was 4 minutes 44 seconds.

Caughey of the United States team won the shot put with a put of 43 feet 1 inch. Templeton, who was third in this event, took second place in the pole vault, clearing 11 feet 3 inches.

Toronto Basket Ball Team Wins.

St. John's College of Brooklyn was defeated at basket ball last night on its own court by the team representing the University of Toronto, the score being 30 to 27, after two periods of twenty minutes each. At the end of the first half the Brooklynites led by a tally of 16 to 14, but during the concluding session the visitors proved too strong in their goal shooting from the field, and finally won by the margin of 3 points, after one of the hardest fought contests seen in the St. John's gymnasium. The line-up and summary:

Toronto.	Position.	St. John's.
H. Scott	Right forward	Nicholas
Bragg	Left forward	Murphy
Cook	Centre	McCaffrey
C. Scott	Right guard	Casey
Thompson	Left guard	Mahoney

Substitutions: Toronto—Preston for Bragg; St. John's—McDonald for Mahoney, Mahoney for McCaffrey. Field goals: Toronto—H. Scott, (3,) Bragg, (2,) Thompson, (3,) Cook, (1,) Preston, (1;) for St. John's—Nicholas, (4,) Casey, (3,) Murphy, (1,) Mahoney, (1.) Goals from foule: Toronto—Thompson, (7,) Bragg, (3;) St. John's—Mahoney, (7,) Nicholas, (2.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes each. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia.

ATHLETIC EVILS TO BE DISCUSSED

National Collegiate Association to Hold Annual Convention at Hotel Astor.

Representatives of more than one hundred colleges will assemble at the Hotel Astor to-day to discuss amateur athletics in all its phases and formulate plans for the coming year. It will be the eighth annual convention of the National Collegiate Association, and the importance of the proceedings can be gathered from the fact that the delegates represent 142,000 student population in all parts of the United States. During the convention several important addresses will be delivered, one of the most important being "The Ideals of Sport in England and America," by Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., Head Master of Groton School of the University of Cambridge, England.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the association was held last night, when a number of important matters were discussed with a view to placing them before the convention. One of the subjects to be proposed is the holding of the convention in Chicago next year. The support given the association by the Western colleges, according to the Executive Committee, is deserving of recognition, and the delegates will be asked to vote for Chicago. It is expected that the proposal will be unanimously adopted.

In order to reach effectually the undergraduates it was recommended that a complete report of the proceedings of the convention be prepared and a copy placed in the hands of the undergraduates of all colleges represented in the association. It has been alleged that the lofty attitude assumed by the delegates, many of whom are professors, has failed in the object of interesting undergraduates. The latter petitioned for representation in the convention, but this was found impossible under the constitution, and the situation will be met by the universal distribution of copies of the proceedings.

A new field of athletic endeavor will be proposed, that of swimming, which has not received recognition from the association up to the present. It is proposed to appoint a special committee to draft rules of competition for swimming and water polo, which will be adopted by the association, and the sport will thus become officially recognized.

Princeton and Rice Institute of Texas were admitted to membership, while the Iowa Athletic Conference, consisting of Coe, Cornell, Grinnell, Hyland Park, Leander Clark, and Simpson Colleges, was placed in joint membership. The remarkable growth of the association of its eight years of existence is shown by the fact that the original membership consisted of thirty-nine colleges, including a total student population of 25,000. With the addition of the new members, 112 collegiate institutions are now on the rolls, with 142,000 student population.

At to-day's convention, which will consist of three sessions, several important papers will be read. Prof. George W. Ehler of the University of Wisconsin will discuss "The Regulation of Intercollegiate Athletics." Another important address will be made by Dr. E. H. Nichols, who is the medical advisor of the Harvard athletic teams, on "Summer Baseball." Dr. Nichols was one of Harvard's best baseball players and has been actively connected with the game at Cambridge for a number of years.

Dr. J. Naismith of the University of Kansas, who invented the game of basket ball some years ago, will also deliver an address. Basket ball in the colleges during the past few years has lost much favor, and several institutions do not care to revive it.

The association will also discuss college football. Last year at the meeting Prof. G. W. Ehler of Wisconsin made a report that there was not one fatality in the college game during the 1912 season, but as there have been some fatalities this year it is not unlikely that the association may make some radical changes in the game before the opening session will be devoted to the election of officers and matters of special importance. The members of the Executive Committee and representatives of the local associations who prepared the report and suggestions for adoption are:

President—Dean L. B. R. Briggs, Harvard University; Secretary-Treasurer—Prof. W. F. Nicolson, Wesleyan University; First District—Prof. C. E. Kolser, Dartmouth College; Fourth District—Prof. Walter Hullihen, University of the South; Sixth District—Prof. W. G. Manly, University of Missouri; Eighth District—Prof. O. C. Lester, University of Colorado.

Representatives of Local Associations—Association of New England Colleges, W. F. Garcelon; Missouri Valley Conference, Prof. S. W. Beyer; Ohio Conference—Prof. F. R. Van Horn; Chicago Conference, Prof. T. F. Moran.

JUNIOR GAMES ENTRIES.

Boston A. A. Will Send Five Men to Championships Saturday.

The Boston Athletic Association yesterday sent on its entries for the junior indoor championships of America, which are to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. The Bay State club is sending only five men, but George V. Brown, manager of the track team, says he expects his men to score points in each event in which they are entered. The members of the team and the events in which they are entered are as follows: F. J. Hiney, 60 yards and 220 yards; M. A. Connor, 60 yards and twelve-pound shot; James Burke, 600 yards and 1,000 yards; H. F. Mahoney, 600 yards and 1,000 yards, and R. P. Greene, two miles.

Several other entries were received just before the entries closed, namely, William Lamont of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in the 220-yard championship; S. Edgar Staines, Harry Stegman, and Edward J. Meehan of Philadelphia; Jack Gardner and Aaron Lasser of the Central High School, Newark, and George L. Kingston of Waterbury, Conn.

The Irish-American Athletic Club has sent in 20 entries, the New York A. C. 27, the Mohawk A. C. 10, Colby College 7, Long Island A. C. 5, Dartmouth College 3, Knights of St. Antony 5 and Loughlin Lyceum, Putnam A. C., Kalevs A. C., Greek-American A. C., Anchor A. C., Newark Y. M. C. A., Central High School, Sheridan A. C., St. Agnes A. A., Columbia University, and Syracuse University are represented by their best athletes.

QUIMET TO PLAY ABROAD.

Caddie Service Will Not Affect His Amateur Standing.

Despite assertions from England that he was not an amateur golfer in the strictest sense of the British rule, Francis Ouimet, the youth who won that memorable play-off in the American open championship, defeating Vardon and Ray, announced yesterday that he had no fear on that score, and that he expected to play in the British amateur championship at Sandwich next year.

"I may never get another opportunity, and I intend to make the most of it. I am planning to start for England early in April in order to get used to conditions and surroundings."

The assertion came from the pen of Horace Hutchinson, a British writer, who stated that while Ouimet was "perfectly clean" from the American standpoint, he was "tainted with a touch of professionalism" in view of the fact that he had been a caddie. Ouimet's caddie days were over at 15, almost a year within the proscribed limit. The rule defining an amateur is identical on both sides of the Atlantic.

Massachusetts golfers are rather annoyed by such an assertion, and are inclined to the belief that Hutchinson was misinformed, and that he does not portray the true British feeling in the matter. Hutchinson, incidentally, expresses the hope that the "gap" can be readily spanned, for the reason that Ouimet's appearance on British links is "greatly desired."

HYDE HEADS N.Y.A.C. TICKET

Friends of President Page May Renominate Him for Another Term.

Nominations for officers for the New York Athletic Club for 1914 were posted last night on the bulletin board in the city clubhouse and the election will take place at the annual meeting of the club, Jan. 13, 1914. The Nominating Committee selected two new members for the positions of President and Vice President. James W. Hyde being named for the executive position and George T. Montgomery being the selection for the Vice Presidency. Fred R. Fortmeyer is renominated for Secretary, and Martin S. Paine is the choice for Treasurer. Paul H. Pilgrim has been named to continue as Captain for another year, and the Governors for two years are: George J. Corbett, Edward J. Benson, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, William A. Hines, William L. Miller, G. Fred Pelham, Powhatan R. Robinson, and William L. Mitchell.

In failing to renominate William H. Page, the present incumbent as President, the Nominating Committee felt that, although President Page was a good officer and had been indefatigable in his efforts to conduct the organization along lines in keeping with the high standing of the club, his long absence from active athletics had kept him out of touch with athletics. It was admitted that Mr. Page is one of the most popular members of the club. The nominee for the presidency is an old oarsman, and has been a member of the club for thirty years.

The question of an opposition ticket headed by President Page will be determined within a few days. It is freely stated that a second ticket will be named as Mr. Page has many friends in the club. Major Harrison K. Bird, a life member of the club says, that all who have the best interests of the club at heart will insist upon President Page standing for re-election as an independent candidate.

Major Bird stated that a year ago the club was confronted with the apparent necessity of raising $100,000 by a bond issue to relieve and replace the obsolete appliances in the engine room which supply the club with heat, light, and power. Under the administration of President Page this was avoided, and the results were attained with an expenditure of less than $15,000, all of which will be paid out of the regular income of the club.

Even more radical improvements were required at Travers Island which, says Major Bird, have been paid for out of the income, and in spite of these extraordinary expenses the club will show a substantial profit for the year. These and other improvements accomplished by President Page, says Major Bird, entitle the latter to another term.

Major Bird, it is said, will have considerable support for Mr. Page if a second ticket is named. The members of the Nominating Committee, which was elected by the club members the first Tuesday in November, are: James A. Batterson, Chairman; W. J. Pulley, C. W. Billings, N. H. Terwilliger, Walter Watson, John M. Jones, and N. W. Anthony.

Speaking of the reason for a number of members in the club objecting to the ticket of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Batterson, Chairman of the committee, last night said:

"The opposing element in the club, which by the way is decidedly in the minority, has based its objections to the proposed slate of the Nominating Committee upon the grounds that the nominations should not be left entirely to that body. The Nominating Committee is a body authorized by the rules and by-laws of the club to nominate the members of the Board of Governors and the officers.

"We have nominated the officers and the Board of Governors, and just as the regular Nominating Committee was elected on Dec. 2 by a two-to-one vote, so will the official slate be elected at the annual elections of Jan. 13.

"The men we have nominated were chosen because we, the Nominating Committee, deemed them the men best fitted for the position. We believe that the men we have nominated will promote harmony in the club and that their actions will be based upon motives purely for the good of the club.

"Dr. West, outgoing Vice President, directly after the election of the Nominating Committee, turned in to me his declination of renomination as an officer in any capacity. He declared that he was going to retire from office position in the club. If Dr. West now accepts the nomination of the opposing element, I have nothing to say."

Mr. Batterson gave out the following printed interview to the press. The action of the club in reducing the initiation fee from $200 to $100, thereby bringing into the club several hundred new members; the voluntary retirement of Dr. West from the Vice Presidency by declining to allow his name to be considered, together with the resignation of Athletic Director and coach, Giannini, presented problems to the Nominating Committee, much more serious than anticipated.

"After a thorough discussion it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the personal feelings of friendship for the various candidates whose names were presented should give way, and that the only qualifications for both officers and Governors was that would bring about harmony and teamwork in the board for the ensuing year could be considered if the welfare of the club was to be the first consideration.

"In order to measure up to the standards required by the committee it was necessary, first of all, that the candidates should be persona grata with those with whom they were to associate on the board, and that their membership in the club had been an active one; that they were not only personally well known and familiar with the club management, but that they had both time and inclination to give their best services to the position they were slated to fill.

"The records of the officers and the members of the board whose terms were expiring were gone over carefully, and it was from the data found that they received their renominations or were considered non-eligible."

"PRO" TRAINERS TO MEET.

Coaches of American Athletes to Form Association.

That there is every indication of a rival to the Physical Research Society, which holds yearly sessions in this city, is evidenced by the announcement of the proposed formation of the Professional Trainers' Association of America, which will have its inaugural session to-day at 1 Beekman Street. It is stated that the purposes of the new organization will be primarily to protect its members from verbal and written assaults by theorists in sport, and for the purpose of safeguarding the amateurism of those men under its charge, and for whose physical welfare it is responsible.

It is promised that at the first session, at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year, there will be an exhaustive discussion on practical training methods. The speakers will be men who have had the proper tuition in regard to the competitive side of athletics.

Among those who have been invited to attend the session are Harry Hillman, Dartmouth; John Mack, Yale; Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton; John Moakley, Cornell; Bernie Wefers, Columbia; Harvey Cohn, Colby; George W. Orton, Pennsylvania; Pooch Donovan, Harvard; M. F. Sweeny, Hill School; James Curran, Mercersburg Academy; Steve Farrell, Michigan; Frank Kanaly, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Tom Keane, Syracuse; W. M. Hunter, Westeyan; Lawson Robertson, Irish-American Athletic Club; Tom Burke, Lehigh, and many others.

Kennedy is Continuing
The Big Shoe Store

Dark Mahogany Russets
$2.97, $3.98, $4.98
Worth $6.00 & $7.00
low broad heels.

Newest Flat Sole English Last
Full Dress Shoes—Great Savings!
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CORNELL LEADS IN TRIANGULAR CHESS

Pennsylvania Second and Brown Third in First Day's Play in Brooklyn.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Brown, meeting for the fifteenth time as members of the triangular College Chess League, began their annual championship tourney at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday. Cornell carried off the honors with a total of 3 points out of 4, her representatives winning two games and drawing two. Pennsylvania, with two wins, a loss, and a draw, scored 2½ points, while Brown, scoring only a draw, brought up the rear.

As the conditions under which this tourney is being played are entirely new, there being four from each college instead of two as heretofore, a total of twelve contestants all told, it was necessary to hold a preliminary meeting, at which Walter Underhill, President of the league, presided. It was then decided to have the players at the third and fourth boards play together in a round robin tourney in the same manner in which the first and second boards class have competed in former years. After four rounds the totals made by each college in both classes to determine the championship. It was also voted to continue the tourney until New Year's Day, for which the fourth and final round was scheduled. After some discussion the time limit of twenty moves to the hour was adhered to. The question of playing the C. H. Y. P. League was deferred for consideration at the annual meeting to be held to-morrow.

Ike and Perkins played the more eventful game of the session, in fact, the last one to be concluded. The Chinese student, who made a clean sweep a year ago found more than his match in Perkins, who played a splendid middle game, in the course of which he annexed a pawn and at one stage had two passed pawns on the queen's side of the board. Ike played the ending with remarkable steadiness and succeeded in saving his side from defeat by drawing after 47 moves.

Ehrlich, by giving up a pawn at the sixteenth move, led his opponent into a neat little trap, the result of which was that he recovered the pawn with the superior position. Both of Durfee's rooks were in play at the time of the exchange at an early stage, which gave him a difficult game to play. At the twenty-third a pawn, later on two more pawns, and, after 51 moves, the game.

Mitchel and Teitelbaum reached an ending with equal pawns, but the Pennsylvania player forced a superior position for his king and scored after 54 moves.

An Evans gambit, offered by Houlgate, promised an exciting game, but he mismanaged it. Grafman, although forced to move his king, obtained the better development, won a pawn on the eighteenth move, the exchange on the twentieth and the game after 44 moves.

Chema and Sperry played an uneventful draw, which lasted 33 moves.

Wooley and Levin digoussed a Petroff defense, in which the Brown representative soon got into deep water. Levin scored after 33 moves.

The pairing, openings and results of the first round are shown in the appended table:

Boards.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1—R. Sze (P)	½	N. S. Perkins (C) .. ½
2—A. C. Ehrlich (C)	1	E. C. Durfee (B) .. 0
3—R. E. Mitchell (B)	0	M. J. Teitelbaum (P) 1
4—H. Houlgate (P)	0	W. Grafman (C) .. 1
5—W. J. Furman (C)	½	J. L. Sperry (B) .. ½
6—C. L. Wooley (B)	0	R. Levin (P) .. 1

The openings from Boards 1 to 6 follow: Petroff defense, Ruy Lopez, King's gambit, Scotch opening, Evans gambit, and Petroff defense.

CUP DEFENDERS' DINNER.

George M. Pynchon Host to Syndicate Which Will Build Yacht.

George M. Pynchon of New York was the host last night at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, tendered to members of the syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and Boston yachtsmen who are interested in the building of the syndicate yacht which is to be a candidate for the defense of the cup in the coming international race. E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, also prominent in yachting circles, was one of the guests, but the names of the six Bostonians interested in the project were not disclosed. The personnel of the syndicate has been kept a secret since the plan was first decided upon.

Mr. Pynchon said that the dinner was a part of a meeting called for the purpose of getting the members better acquainted with one another, and also to discuss plans for the building of the yacht. The contract has already been awarded to the Bath (Maine) Shipbuilding Company.

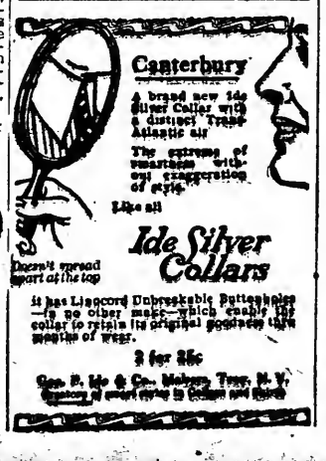
It will be two months before any definite announcements will be made concerning the boat and its builders, Mr. Pynchon said last night. He declined to talk about any of the plans which were discussed or the name the men in attendance at the dinner except to say that there were about twelve in the party, all being subscribers to the fund for the building of the boat.

Moon Defeats Smith with Cue.

George T. Moon, Jr., defeated H. H. Smith last night in the amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 200 to 186. The contest was close throughout, and required seventy-two innings before Moon completed his string with an unfinished run of thirteen points. Smith played the better game from the start, and until the seventieth inning held the lead. Moon, however, by excellent manipulation of the balls, passed his opponent in this frame, with a beautiful run, and in the following inning finished his 200 points. The winner averaged 2 56-72 and made two high runs of 18 in addition to his unfinished run of 18. Smith made high runs of 11 and 10, with an average of 2 44-71. This evening Frank W. Boyd will oppose L. A. Servatiue.

Skating on Orange Mountain Lakes.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 29.—The first outdoor skating of the season was enjoyed here yesterday and to-day. A few thousand people visited Crystal Lake and Cable Lake on the Orange Mountain yesterday, and the ice held over to-day. The South Orange Field Club, which floods its lawn tennis courts every year, provided a fine skating pond for its members yesterday, but the ice was not strong enough for skating to-day. The Field Club hockey team has arranged a match for New Year's Day with the Short Hills Field Club, and on Saturday, Jan. 10, a game will be played with the Squadron A team of New York. On that day the annual ice carnival will be held at the club.



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A brand new Ide Silver Collar with a distinct Trend Atlantic air
The extreme of smartness without exaggeration of style.
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It has Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes—no other make—which enable the collar to retain its original goodness three months of wear.
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RODEL KNOCKED OUT.

Jess Willard Delivers Sleep Punch In Ninth Round of Bout.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Jess Willard of Kansas knocked out George Rodel of South Africa in the ninth round of a scheduled twenty-round bout here to-night. The knockout blow was a right uppercut to the jaw.

Willard weighed in at 225 pounds, while Rodel tipped the scales at 190. After the first two rounds there was no question of Willard's superiority. Twice he sent the Boer heavyweight to the mat for the count of nine and once for the count of one. Rodel did most of the leading, Willard remaining on the defensive.

The first two rounds found the men swinging wildly and doing considerable clinching. In the third Willard used his right uppercut with good effect and repeated in the next round. Rodel opened the fifth with a right to Willard's face. Willard retaliated, and a moment later sent Rodel to the floor for the count of nine. In the sixth both fighters clinched a good deal and the referee warned Willard for using his elbows.

Both men fought hard in the seventh, and Willard landed a blow that sent Rodel down for the count of one. In the eighth Willard chased the Boer around the ring and landed a punch over the heart that sent Rodel down for the count of nine.

Rodel was weak when the ninth round started. After several vicious swings Willard landed the knockout blow to the jaw with a right uppercut.

DRAW AT NATIONAL.

Alberts and Maloney Warm Toward End of Slow Bout.

Johnny "Kid" Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., and Tommy Maloney of the west side fought ten rounds to a draw in the feature event of last night's show at the National Sporting Club. The bout was enlivened by some fairly fast mixing and clean hitting in the last two rounds after eight sessions of mediocre work. Both finished as strong as they started, and at no time was either boxer able to show to decided advantage over the other.

Both weighed in at the welterweight limit, 142 pounds. During the first two rounds neither boy got over a real hard wallop, and they went into one clinch after another. In the third round Maloney cut loose and outboxed the Jerseyite, landing several good punches to the face and body, but none with sufficient force to hurt Alberts. Maloney used his right uppercut to good advantage in the clinches, shooting up his punches close to Alberts's body. In the fourth round the boys did no heavy punching, and the chapter ended with honore about even. Alberts did all the clean hitting in the fifth round, hooking several hard lefts to Maloney's face.

The sixth and eighth rounds were decidedly lacking in action, too much clinching causing a letup, but in the seventh Alberts gained the honors by a shade. In the ninth Maloney again came to the front with some clever boxing which completely baffled the Jerseyite. Maloney was more aggressive in this round than in any of the other chapters, but the punches which he got over were lacking in steam and caused Alberts no discomfiture. Tommy started his aggressive work again as soon as the bell sounded in the tenth round, and led in the early part, but Alberts came along strong at the finish and evened matters. Both boys left the ring with a cut or a mark.

The semi-final bout furnished plenty of action during the short time that it lasted. Silent Martin and Dutch Weber were the principals, the latter going in at short notice to fill another boxer's place. Martin weighed 151 pounds and Weber tipped the beam at 146½ pounds. Early in the first round Weber floored Martin, but the latter jumped to his feet quickly. In the same round Martin put Weber down twice, and each time the latter took the count of nine. Early in the second round Weber went down, and was so plainly knocked out that Referee Haley stopped counting after three seconds had been tolled off. Owing to the short notice on which Weber accepted the bout the club management agreed to his request for a return match, and the same pair will come together in the semi-final of the next show at the same club.

Another Bout for Levinsky.

Tom Daly, the Omaha giant, who comes here after a successful tour through the country, has been matched to box Battling Levinsky ten rounds on New Year's afternoon at the Atlantic Garden A. C. Daly is a giant in size, weighs over 200 pounds, and is a "bearcat" when he gets going. He has defeated all of his opponents in quick time, and has the confidence of a champion. He is a stiff puncher, very clever, and can stand lots of punishment, so it is said.

Atlantic Garden Boxing.

Three ten-round bouts will be put on to-night at the Atlantic Garden A. C., Canal Street and the Bowery. In the main event "Special Delivery" Hirsch of Chicago will oppose Benny Leonard, the east side lightweight, who has been making rapid strides to the front recently. In the ten-round semi-final Fighting Joe Hyland and Frankie Madden, two of the most aggressive welterweights in the game, will exchange punches. Young Tack of Brooklyn and Young Franks of New York will open the show.

Yale Loses Oarsman Lippincott.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Yale's crew will be materially weakened this year by the loss of William Jackson Lippincott of Cincinnati, a member of the "eight" for the past two years. Lippincott has been sick since September, and only returned to New Haven to-day. His long absence from the classroom will make it necessary for him to devote all of his time to studying in order to pass his examination and graduate with his class next June, he says. Lippincott has the reputation of being one of the strongest and most consistent of oarsmen in Yale.

AUTO MAKERS FLOCK HERE FOR THE SHOW

List of Exhibitors Grows as the Time of Opening Draws Near.

The work of preparing for the fourteenth annual Automobile Show began at Grand Central Palace yesterday morning, and several hundred workmen will have all in readiness for the opening on Saturday afternoon. Automobile makers from Detroit, Indianapolis and other points in the West are beginning to arrive. The list of car exhibitors for the show has increased from seventy-five to eighty-three, including these manufacturers:

Abbott Motor Car Company, Allen Motor Company, Anderson Electric Car Company, Apperson Brothers Auto Company, Auburn Automobile Company, Baker Motor Vehicle Company, Briggs-Detroiter Company, Briscoe Motor Company, Buick Motor Company, Cadillac Motor Car Company, Cameron Manufacturing Company, Cartercar Company, J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Chalmers Motor Company, Chandler Motor Car Company, Cole Motor Car Company, Cornelian Company, Crescent Motor Company, George W. Davis Motor Car Company, Empire Automobile Company, F. I. A. T., Fischer Motor Corporation, H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Garford Company, Great Western Automobile Company, Haynes Motor Car Company, Haynes Automobile Company, Henderson Motor Car Company, Herreshoff Motor Company, Hudson Motor Car Company, Hupp Motor Car Company, Imperial Automobile Company, Jackson Automobile Company, Thomas B. Jeffery Company, Keeton Motor Company, King Motor Car Company, Kissel Motor Car Company, Kline Motor Car Corporation, Krit Motor Car Company, Locomobile Company of America, Lozier Motor Car Company, Lyons-Atlas Company, W. H. McIntyre Company, Marion Motor Car Company, Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.; Mercer Automobile Company, Metz Company, Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, Moline Automobile Company, Moon Motor Car Company, Motor Car Manufacturing Company, National Motor Vehicle Company, Nordyke & Marmon Company, Oakland Motor Car Company, Ohio Electric Car Company, Olds Motor Works, Packard Motor Car Company, Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Palmer & Singer Manufacturing Company, Partin Manufacturing Company, Peerless Motor Car Company, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, Pope Manufacturing Company, Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, Pullman Motor Car Company, Reo & Lansing Motor Company, Regal Motor Car Company, Reo Motor Car Company, Speedwell Motor Car Company, F. B. Stearns Company, Stevens-Duryea Company, Studebaker Corporation, Stutz Motor Car Company of America, Texas Motor Car Corporation, Vaughan Car Company, Velie Motor Vehicle Company, Vulcan Manufacturing Company, Ward Motor Vehicle Company, Waverley Company, White Company, Willys-Overland Company, and

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Spaldings May Increase Capital.

Commenting on a report from Trenton that the corporation of A. G. Spalding & Bros. had filed with the New Jersey Secretary of State a certificate increasing its capital stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, W. T. Brown, the Treasurer of the firm, said yesterday that it had obtained only authorization for issuing additional stock. No stock had yet been issued, he said.

Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

Dutiable silk imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco showed a substantial gain over 1912 in the three months ended Oct. 3. Statistics issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America showed a total foreign invoice valuation of $10,750,763 for the period, against $8,735,485 in the same period a year ago. The duty collected on these imports was $5,512,965.36, against $4,580,937.99 last year.

New Store Buys Equipment Here.

The Kaufman-Baer Company of Pittsburgh has placed with a local firm of display fixture manufacturers an order for the equipment of its new establishment in that city. This is said to be one of the largest store equipment orders ever given. The movable display fixtures that were ordered will have the same finish as the permanent, and a new copper bronze tone will prevail throughout. Wax figures for the new store will be furnished by the same firm, which, in view of former importations of these fixtures from Paris, is taken to mean recognition of the fact that American manufacturers are making great strides in their producing methods.

Will Foster Trade with Italy.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York is sending out an appeal to American manufacturers, exporters, and agents to forward to the Chamber their price lists and catalogues, especially those containing illustrated descriptions of products. The Chamber, which is subsidized by the Italian Government for the fostering of trade between Italy and the United States, intends to use the data about to be gathered in disseminating detailed information and addresses regarding American goods for which there is a demand in Italy. Similar information will be kept at the disposition of the members and the public at the rooms of the Chamber, at 203 Broadway. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and commercial organizations throughout the country have been asked to co-operate in the movement.

Offers a New Sales Register.

A new sales register has been put on the market lately by an out-of-town manufacturer. It consists of a steel fireproof cabinet to hold its separate account books in an accessible manner. Some of the novel features of the system which, it is said, make it simple, safe, speedy, and accurate are the self-indexing of customers' names, the cabinet slip holder into which the account slips are filed, and the cabinet pad. The last named is said to operate in about one-third the time required by other sales books, as a carbon sheet automatically falls into position for writing the order. Another feature of the register is the total-forwarding device, which keeps accounts posted to date and gives customers itemized bills with each purchase. A writing leaf and roller-bearing drawers, with indexes for continuous and delinquent accounts and bills payable, are other advantages claimed for the new register.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The H. B. Claflin Company will hold a sale of men's and women's underwear Jan. 6-8. In a notice of the sale the company asserts that because of the unseasonable Winter weather it is enabled to offer manufacturers' surplus stocks of heavyweight garments at much reduced prices.

The annual meeting of the Lace and Embroidery Association will be held on Jan. 12 at 5 P. M., and will be followed by a dinner in the evening.

The Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States will hold its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 16.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dry Goods Union will be held to-day at the offices, 55 White Street. A meeting of embroidery buyers will also be held at the Dry Goods Union to-day.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The firm of Gelinek & Thelen, operating cardboard works at Eunaburg, Bohemia, plans to erect a new factory at Merzdorf, Bohemia.

The Siberian Department of Commerce and Industry has recently set aside $92,700 for the construction of a harbor for coasting vessels in the Amur Bay, at Vladivostok. A wharf 910 feet long and a breakwater 210 feet long are to be built.

A factory for making bricks for the Bombay market from a mixture of sand and lime is soon to be built by the Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, which has recently been organized. The factory will be situated near Marve Bunder, in the Bombay Presidency, and the transportation to Bombay will be by sea.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The volume of reordering in the local dress goods market on crepes is said to be sufficiently heavy to indicate that these fabrics will be leaders in the Spring trade.

Local selling agents of two-piece balbriggans and light-weight union suits report that they have been receiving an unusual quantity of reorders for this time of year. The supply is likely to fall short of next year's requirements, it is said.

According to a prominent importer, the Spring veiling outlook is very bright, and the new millinery styles decidedly favor the extensive wearing of these dress accessories.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE REFRIGERATION CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Refrigeration Corporation of 66 Broadway by three creditors: George W. Tamiesie, $12,456; Charles F. Palmer, $445, and Charles E. Lord, $20. Liabilities are $16,000. Judge Holt appointed Frank J. Waldeyer receiver, bond $500, who may in his discretion continue the business.

A. N. KANTROWITZ.—Two petitions have been filed against A. N. Kantrowitz, wholesale dealer in furs, 57 West Twenty-eighth Street. One was filed by these creditors: Samuel Wolman, $247; Charles Kalb, $79 and Max L. Rosenwald, $85. The other was filed by these creditors: George I. Fox, $123; Harry Levy, $125, and Tilford Wolf, $400. Judge Holt appointed Richard S. Otto receiver; bond $2,500. Liabilities are estimated at $15,000 and assets $4,500.

MAURICE MEISLER, dealer in dry and fancy goods, 2,268 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Maurice L. Shaine. A petition was also filed against him by these creditors: Berg Brothers, $150; Jerome Geller, $170; J. J. Semel & Co., $115, and Ferdinand Hirsch, $116.

POCH & RUBIN.—A petition has been filed against Poch & Rubin, wholesale dealers in cotton and woolen goods, 377 Fifth Street, by these creditors: Benjamin Goldman, $391; Charles G. Reider, $159, and Grossman & Goldenstein, $183. The liabilities are $11,000 and assets $2,000. Judge Holt appointed Sam Poch receiver with authority to carry on business ten days.

SAMUEL YAMPOLSKY.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Yampolsky, dealer in jewelry, 83 Eighth Avenue, by these creditors: Samuel Bergman, $500; William Chaladowsky, $112, and Morris Welensky, $202. Judge Holt appointed Samuel S. Breslin receiver with authority to carry on business twenty days. The liabilities are $6,300 and assets $2,000.

MAX KANTER, haberdasher, of 533 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $8,725 and assets of $1,511.

ISIDOR EINZIG.—A petition has been filed against Isidor Einzig of 137 Avenue A by these creditors; Jacob Auslander, $249; Henry Schiff & Co., $156; Goodman Bros., $25, and Max Sandhaus, $77. The liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,500.

WEINBERG, McCARTIE & BRANDES.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 12 against Weinberg, McCartie & Brandes, manufacturers of furs, 129 West Twenty-third Street, on a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, half cash and half in notes.

SCHWARZKOPF & SALMON.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 3 against Schwarzkopf & Salmon, manufacturers of human hair goods, 31 East Twenty-first Street, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, part cash and part in notes. The liabilities were $33,607.

JACOB LEVY.—Judge Holt has vacated and set aside the petition filed on Dec. 6 against Jacob Levy, woolen jobber, of 114 East Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

WILLS & MARVIN COMPANY.—Schedules of the Wills & Marvin Company, building contractors, of 1,170 Broadway, show liabilities of $190,648 and assets of $147,057. Among the outstanding accounts are $42,715 due from the Park Department for work on boiler house for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $39,170 due from Brooklyn Park Department on the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and $22,932 from the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. Among the creditors who are secured by mechanics liens are Evans, Almiral & Co., $30,722; A. D. Baird & Sons, Brooklyn, $25,223; Eastern Steel Company, $21,431; J. Kressa Company, $14,820; A. E. Norton Company, $8,838; John Morton Sons Company, Brooklyn, $6,298, and Joseph Miller, $5,453.

ZINN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Zinn Manufacturing Company, picture frames, at 35 East Tenth Street, show liabilities of $7,582 and assets of $1,328.

GENESON & GOLDMAN, manufacturers of furs, 169 West Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $4,171 and assets of $313.

STRAUSS-HARRIS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Strauss-Harris Company, buttons, 41 West Twenty-first Street, show liabilities of $3,461 and assets of $1,625.

S. BROOKSTONE & SONS.—Schedules of S. Brookstone & Sons, shirtwaist manufacturers, of 48 West Forty-eighth Street, show liabilities of $23,129 and assets of $12,466.

JACOB M. SCHECHTER.—Schedules of Jacob M. Schechter, furrier, of 247 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $8,093 and assets of $3,100.

HIGH GRADE EMBROIDERY WORKS.—Schedules of the High Grade Embroidery Works, of 126 West Twenty-second Street, show liabilities of $7,745 and assets of $4,464.

LIBERTY GARTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Adolf Hirschfeld receiver for the Liberty Garter Manufacturing Company of 413 Broadway, bond $1,000.

ABRAHAM SCHACHTER.—Judge Holt has appointed Walter T. Kohn receiver for Abraham Schachter, dealer in baby carriages, 373 Grand Street, with authority to carry on business for ten days. The liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

J. MURRAY MITCHELL.—Judge Holt has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to J. Murray Mitchell, one of the partners in Mitchell & Co., stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, from both firm debts and individual debts. Firm liabilities were $180,921 and assets $190,245. Individual debts were $12,040 and assets $10,123. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on March 24.

ALSBERG, PURSCH & CO.—Emil Pursch and John T. Nevins have been appointed by Judge Ford of the Supreme Court receivers for the firm of Alsberg, Pursch & Co., clothing manufacturers of 729 and 731 Broadway, in proceedings for a dissolution of the firm brought by Solomon Alsberg against Emil Pursch and Morris A. Solomon. The firm, it is stated, is solvent. The receivers were authorized to continue the business for two months, and their bonds were fixed at $10,000. The proceedings, it is said, were friendly in order to liquidate the business.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CHARLES M. DECKER, laborer, Newburg; liabilities $630.

CARL GLUCKSMAN, art dealer, 14 East Forty-fifth Street; liabilities $25,237.

JOSEPH GOLDSTONE, human hair and bristles, 278 Pearl Street; liabilities $22,686.

GOTTLIEB & LEVINE, cloak manufacturers, 17 Bleecker Street; liabilities $1,622.

SAMUEL HOLOFFER, laborer, 66 East 119th Street; liabilities $2,800.

JOHN E. KORNDAHL, hotel keeper, 103d Street and Columbus Avenue; liabilities $29,052.

SIGMUND KREUTER, liquors, 71 St. Mark's Place; liabilities $3,091.

CHARLES LEHRENKRAUSS, restaurant, 649 Sixth Avenue; liabilities $3,365.

WALTER C. LONGWELL, watchmaker, Chester, N. Y.; liabilities $2,059.

PIETRO LUCIANO, contractor, White Plains; liabilities $31,985.

KENNETH A. McINTYRE, electrical contractor, 130 West Fourteenth Street; liabilities $5,100.

ZELEK RABINOWICH, flowers and feathers, 97 Bond Street; liabilities $6,653.

JACOB SILBERT, actor, 205 Second Avenue; liabilities $1,439.

MILTON SMITH, piano mover, 2,561 Third Avenue; liabilities $5,282.

JOSEPH and SNOW, storage, 152d Street and Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities $17,150.

OWEN TREANOR, liquors, 733 Greenwich Street; liabilities $4,625; third time.

JAMES A. WALLACE, 1,334 Edward Avenue; liabilities $1,100.

WASSERMAN & BROWN, manufacturers of infants' cloaks; liabilities $6,309.

VICTOR S. J. WENSLEY, Mount Vernon; liabilities $5,640.

WOLFF BROTHERS, cigar manufacturers, 402 East Seventy-fifth Street; liabilities $1,732.

CLARA ZWECKER, 319 Brooms Street; liabilities $3,635.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bradley, James—Northern Bank of N. Y., $335.

Brown, Harold W.—W. W. Worthington, $258.

Bertolotti, Louis—R. G. Stevens Co., $1,699.

Brown, Joseph—C. Morris, $120.

Beals, Edna C.—Bergdorf & Goodman Co., $436.

Coe, John—Bayside Lumber Co., $222.

Cohen, Samuel, Segton Realty Co., and George M. Segtin—C. B. Cosky Lumber Co., $524.

Same—Same, $524.

Cushman, Avery F.—T. Nelson, Jr., $217.

Chartwick, Theodore—M. Barr et al., $119.

Crow, David—H. D. Warner, $178.

De Fontaine, James—G. F. Hatch, $1,799.

Eller, John—C. Farsh, $319.

Fischer, Otto—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $167.

Fleischman, Max—A. Bettinger, $159.

Fogarty, Edward L.—C. P. Leggett, $701.

Geoger, Valentine F.—W. S. Peck et al., $134.

Goldberg, Abraham—People's Bank of City of N. Y., $445.

Gloeckman, Louis—J. Lessler, $152.

Glover, Laura, adm.—National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., costs, $192.

Grandin, Egbert H.—Pursoll Mfg. Co., $166.

Halper, Joseph W.—R. S. Stern et al., $119.

Hill, Margaret, exec.—J. Schumpf, $4,234.

Hynes, James—J. & W. Stoits, $2,738.

Igoe, Herbert A.—M. R. Miller, $137.

Jacobs, William M., and Lemuel L. Williams—People, &c., $1,500.

Jasnow, Sam—P. Schneiderman, $261.

Johnson, Arthur M., and Albert Westlake—J. M. Chapman, $126.

Kelly, William H.—Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co., $743.

Krauss, Edward—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Co., costs, $107.

Kuradjian, George—G. J. Barry et al., $207.

Lovell, Frank F.—A. E. McKennon, $1,004.

Mann, George H.—H. Cary, $559.

Meryash, Henry—D. Jones, $174.

Miller, George A.—Peter Estates, $734.

Medin, Samuel—W. I. Clark et al., $740.

Meisler, Henry—E. Kobler, $112.

Marino, Gaetino—S. C. Lamport et al., $120.

Myers, Jerome A.—W. J. Irving, $387.

O'Connor, John—Hollywood Co., $432.

Peet, Frank M.—American Surety Co. of New York $973.

Peloso, Amedio—Ebling Brewing Co., $202.

Parls, John W.—Lawrence Brothers, Inc., $479.

Rabinowitz, Samuel, Mary, and David—T. F. Cosgrove, $201.

Ruege, Arnold and Effie—I. T. Rodman et al., $231.

Rydyck, William M.—J. H. Eden, $188.

Slocum, Lee J.—Brookfield Construction Co., $114.

Stein, Solomon—Nassau Electric Railroad Co., costs, $116.

Stevens, Louis—T. M. McCarthy et al., $174.

Toplitz, Theodore—A. A. Mack et al., $329.

Ward, Arthur F.—P. D. Ackerman, $583.

Wagner, Otto—Black, Starr & Frost, $2,297.

Wallberg, Jacob—Morris Park Estates, $1,035.

Weiner, Jacob—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., costs, $107.

Weichselbaum, Tobias, adm.—Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Co., costs, $107.

Waldner, Herbert—R. Gangemi et al., $100.

Weeks, Arthur F.—P. D. Ackerman, $593.

Wolff, Harris—J. Wachtel, $1,552.

Zumino, Frank A.—Hartman-Sanders Co., $781.

Willis, James E.—J. Walker Young, $419.

Wanshaw, Julius—Morris Park Estates, $831.

Ziegfeld, Florence, Jr.—M. A. Shayne, $137.

E. A. Kline & Co.—City of N. Y., $125.

Guighano, Thomas—Same, $125.

Grogan, Michael—Same, $232.

German Real Estate Con.—Same, $232.

Goodwin, Vincent—Same, $447.

Gordon, Thomas—Same, $232.

Ginsburg, Simon—Same, $339.

Gildersleeve, Joseph E.—Same, $534.

Ginsburg, Harris—Same, $339.

Gelhaus, Charles—Same, $339.

Gellberg, Abraham— Same, $125.

Gray, Gerald H.—Same, $125.

Goldfers, Harry—Same, $125.

Hahn, Jacob—Same, $339.

Held, Morris—Same, $125.

Heuser, Frederick—Same, $125.

Hastings, Frank—Same, $447.

Heath, James F.—Same, $125.

Hensler, Julia—Same, $125.

Henning, James W.—Same, $447.

Hofels Telescopic Ladder Co.—Same, $286.

Horsfall Construction Co.—Same, $125.

Healy, John J.—Same, $125.

Havlon, John—Same, $661.

Hahn, Mina—Same, $232.

Hoffer, Max—Same, $232.

Hughes Gold Mining and Mining Co.—Same, $534.

Homan & Schulz Co.—City of N. Y., $104.

Henderson Engineering & Sales Co.—Same, $232.

Hoyt & De Hallie—Same, $179.

Independent Prevision Co.—Same, $198.

International Wire Co.—Same, $554.

International Pure Ice Cream Corporation—Same, $447.

International Library Pub. Co.—Same, $125.

Imperial Dredge & Exploration Co.—Same, $554.

Jaeger Tungsten Lamp Co.—Same, $125.

Jenatzy Rubber Co.—Same, $125.

John Streeter Co.—Same, $232.

Kaye—Same, $125.

Kaliman Corporation—Same, $554.

Keogh, Lawrence—Same, $125.

Kanter, Samuel—Same, $125.

Kraemer, John—Same, $232.

Kepaid, Victor H.—Same, $125.

Kottler, Harry—Same, $339.

Klug, Bernard B.—Same, $339.

Kristle Institute, Inc.—Same, $125.

Kennedy, Edwin—Same, $125.

P. J. Heaney Co.—Same, $125.

Eastern Steam Laundry Co.—Sulsberger & Sons Co., $112.

Fraad Contracting Co.—J. H. Boynton $208.

Held & Co.—L. Dresner, $216.

M. S. Globe & Son—George Davis Co., $139.

Welsh Machine Works—Rome Electric Co., $153.

Patrick Ward Contracting & Trucking Co.—Robert Fitzpatrick, Inc., $256.

Electric Specialties Co.—Black & Boyd Mfg. Co., $271.

Potmend Co.—T. M. Sherman, $190.

A. Feldman Construction Co., Inc.—Gotham Mortgage Co., $6,802.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank—J. Gallagher, $720.

Star Starter Co. and Eugene Sondheim—Class Journal Co., $191.

Moore Realty Co.—M. Hall, $749.

Van Houten & Ten Broeck Co.—Bradstreet Co., $115.

Thomas Kirkwood Co.—Colwell Paint Co., $204.

Square Meter Horn Co.—Motor World Pub. Co., $689.

Royal Live Fish Co.—Central Fish Co., $90.

Comfort Realty Co. and Narnet House—L. Levine, $266.

North Side Iron Works and Ernest Kiefnaber—R. P. Wardwell, $556.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when that judgment was filed:

[illegible] Alfred J. and Recha—L. L. Kahn et al. Oct. 27, 1913, $272.

Alexander, Julius D., and Chas. J. Breck—D. A. Mayer et al., July 25, 1913, $1,850.

Lenalls, Aimee—H. E. Jones et al., Dec. 16, 1912, $421.

J. Ehrlich & Sons—E. Wilson et al., June 16, 1913, $1,089.

Same—Same, June, 20, 1913, $1,053.

Same—Same, June 24, 1913, $1,050.

Same—Same, June 20, 1913, $1,096.

Burns, Catherine, Edwin J. Dwyer, and Nancy Dwyer—M. Hartwick, Nov. 18, 1913, $208.

Holmann, Anna—A. Benisch, Jan. 22, 1912, $544.

Rayner, Robert—Sterling Top & Equipment Co., July 15, 1913, $144.

Rayner Robert L.—E. G. Lewis, Oct. 11, 1913, $1,807.

Same—G. Basch et al., April 8, 1913, $130.

Becker, Charles—L. Silber, Dec. 1, 1913, $274.

Colodny, Leo L., and Fred G. Wilson—G. Davis, Oct. 1, 1913, $101.

Otto Singer Development Co.—Robert Griffin Co., Nov. 3, 1913, $114.

Same—American Hardware Corp. of N. Y., Sept. 26, 1913, $410.

Cohn, Geo. E.—Twenty-third Ward Bank, Oct. 31, 1913, (canceled,) $3,669.

Same—Germania Bank, Sept. 29, 1911, (canceled,) $3,065.

Same—W. Buess, Oct. 11, 1911, (canceled,) $2,202.

Same—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., Nov. 6, 1911, (canceled,) $482.

Same—Hinkle Iron Works Co., Nov. 23, 1911, (canceled,) $722.

Hyman, Isaac—A. Joachim, Nov. 29, 1907, $74.

Stein, Rachael or Rae—L. W. Miller, May 10, 1911, $158.

Wilson, Fred G.—L. L. Colodny, May 6, 1913, $103.

Stein, Joseph, and Israel Feldman—People, &c., April 7, 1913, (vacated,) $100.

Harris, Benjamin, and Israel Feldman—People, &c., April 7, 1913, (vacated,) $100.

Horowitz, Isaac, and Abraham Levin—People, &c., Dec. 10, 1913, (vacated,) $500.

Ryesdale Estates—A. Dehll, Dec. 2, 1913, (vacated,) $4,221.

Miller, Wm. H.—B. Kayser, Nov. 11, 1913, (vacated,) $1,532.

Valvoline Oil Co.—S. Johnstone, Jan. 10, 1913, $275.

Foundation Co.—C. F. Seidak, Nov. 5, 1913, $106.

Same—Same, Dec. 27, 1912, $5,139.

Shillito, John A.—P. Shotland, Oct. 29, 1913, (vacated,) $227.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATHENS, Ga.—Davison-Nicholson Co.; A. H. Davison, notions, furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; I. L. Wolf, boys', children's clothing; S. D. Sampson, jobs Fall coats; 223 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. B. Hurst & Co.; J. E. Hurst, representing; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. Birkenwald, mens', boys' clothing; York.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—A. Manager; M. Levy, men's, boys', children's clothing; Wallicks.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; 104 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; H. H. Haskins, dry goods; F. H. Haskins, housefurnishing goods; Collingwood.

BIRMINGHAM—Steel-Smith D. G. Co.; A. E. Krug, trimmings; 353 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Keegan, infants' dresses; Miss McCallum, handkerchiefs; Miss Thurley, jewelry; A. W. Wright, assistant merchandise manager; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; C. G. Sheffield, children's, misses' coats; S. F. Eaton, children's, misses' coats; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, waists; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mrs. C. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; T. Lyford, furs; Miss M. O'Neil, misses' millinery; Miss Griffin, misses' underwear; Miss Horan, petticoats; Miss M. Buckley, leather goods; Miss E. Jansen, perfumery, toilet articles; basement buyers; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, house garments, kimonos, dressing sacques; V. P. Ring, furs, dresses; Mrs. S. Kanael, ladies' neckwear; W. Libby, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, millinery, neckwear, ribbons; 45 E. 17th.

BOSTON—H. Siegel Co.; S. Delevio, boys' clothing; 6th Av. and 10th.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss L. Lehr, ladies' wear; 45 E. 17th.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Company; H. Rust, embroideries; Knickerbocker; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, laecs, ribbons; 55 White.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, kimonos; F. A. Burdick, Mr. O'Keefe, raincoats; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; R. Wilson, millinery; 214 Church; Hermitage.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; B. S. Chapin, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, velvets; F. A. Hoffman, mdse. mgr.; F. Hochreiter, furn. goods, hosiery; L. Stanton, notions, fancy, leather, toilet goods; 60 W. 33d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Importers, Manufacturers Co.; L. Hilt, hats; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; C. G. Stevens, ladies' cloaks; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Cohn, Baer & Berman; J. Baer, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.

CINCINNATI—Pogue, Fligelman & Co.; F. G. Metzger, coats, suits; 214 Church.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sieholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; W. P. Ayres, domestics, linens, wash goods; 51 Leonard.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; J. A. Stryder, raincoats, dresses; 45 East 17th; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. A. Strider, cloaks, suits, dresses, shawls, bath robes; 45 E. 17th.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Company; D. V. Davis, linens, wash goods; H. Walker, dress goods, silks; C. H. Relling, toys; 2 Walker.

DETROIT—Heyn's Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; Claridge.

DETROIT—Barnes Co.; A. M. Barnes, furs, raincoats; Breslin.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 Church.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Grand.

FORT WAYNE—Frank D. G. Co.; D. B. Long, cloaks, waists; Breslin.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; E. C. Naylor, dry goods; C. F. Barney, dress goods, suits; 220 Church.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Schragg, notions, furn. goods; 34 Walker.

HARRISBURG—Witmer, Baer & Witmer; H. D. Witmer, plush coats; 114 5th Av.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. W. Morrell, clothing; 75 Spring; Algonquin.

HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.

HUNTINGTON, West Va.—Anderson & Newcomb Co.; L. M. Newcomb, dry goods; Herald Square.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; H. Schenck, embroideries; 55 White.

LANCASTER—Baer & Witmer; J. Baer, plush coats; 114 5th Av.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; A. B. Sutherland, dry goods; 85 White; Herald Square.

LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Company; Miss J. Hennessey, embroideries; 55 White.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; C. J. Gingras, dress goods, silks; 55 White.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; A. W. Lieber, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.

LOWELL, Mass.—J. L. Challfaux Co.; L. Desrosiers, jobs working gloves; Broadway Central.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. L. Currie, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets; V. Richter, shoes; J. A. Moss, wash goods, linings; 22 E. 17th.

MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; P. P. Hermann, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; F. B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits; B'way and 32d.

MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics, wash goods; 75 Spring.

NASHVILLE—D. Loveman & Co.; M. Hirsh, dress goods, silks; 148 West 23d; Wallick's.

NEWPORT—King McLeod Co.; E. W. Smith, dress goods, silks; 220 Church; Grand.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potwin, notions, hosiery, underwear, vellings, neckwear; M. Apsey, dry goods; 75 Spring.

NORFOLK—Schrier & Son; A. Schrier, millinery, neckwear, laces; 33 W. 34th.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Company; T. H. Gilligan, embroideries; 55 White.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss S. Fitzpatrick, waists; 75 Spring.

OMAHA—Martin-Cott Hat Co.; W. C. Cott, hats; Latham.

OMAHA—Orkin Brothers; J. Orkin, suits, coats, dresses; 1,123 Broadway.

PAWTUCKET—David Hanley Co.; L. M. Rousseau, dress goods, silks; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ladies' suits, skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Keenan, house dresses; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss Barnes, muslin underwear; E. Behn, leather goods; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Miss B. Ramsey, infants' wear; J. Scammell, books; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; B. Berg and Miss Schoenfeld, jobs " coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; 7 W. 22d; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—F. Horn & Co.; F. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.

PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; H. Blauner, jobs coats.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; Miss Parness, jobs coats, suits; 71 W. 23d.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne & Co.; Miss W. Simpson, jewelry, leather goods; 60 W. 33d.

PITTSBURGH.—Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH—Seder Bros.; H. Seder, Spring dresses, suits, coats; 225 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, plaid skirts; H. J. Frank, jobs waists, lingerie; 225 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; J. E. Edelstein, boys' clothing; Hermitage.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; J. B. Wolf, silks; 200 5th Av.

QUINCY, Ill.—Crooks & Cox Millinery Co.; E. Crooks, millinery; Herald Square.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. H. Westbrook, embroideries; 55 White.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; G. MacBain, embroideries; 55 White.

SAN ANTONIO—Washer Bros.; N. M. Washer, men's clothing; 783 B'way.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; B. Davidson, general mdse.; 1,261 Broadway.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hagey, laces, trimmings; Miss T. Kuchmeyer, embroideries; York.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, domestics, linens; H. J. Donnelly, embroideries; 55 White.

SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Powers, hdkfs., laces; 200 5th Av.

TROY—Carl Co.; W. E. Carl, dry goods; 104 5th Av.; Wallick's.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; Miss G. Dallett, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.

WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; C. Sjoberg, notions, gloves, hosiery, laces, ribbons; 214 Church; Prince George.

WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; L. Cooper, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d; H. M. Helfrich, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.

WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; A. A. Spaulding, ready-to-wear; 55 White.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Manufacturer who is changing line desires to close out a surplus stock of materials consisting of Canton crepes, panne velvets, laces, and other merchandise used in the manufacture of ladies' dresses; big bargain for right party. M 74 Times.

JOBBERS OPEN FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' MOIRE AND NOVELTY COATS; ALSO STOUT CLOTH. CALL WITH SAMPLES, 5TH FLOOR, 32 WEST 18TH ST.

CLOAK AND SUIT CONTRACTOR wants to work for manufacturers and jobbers; can furnish styles if needed. V 120 Times.

Have 300 coats to close out; Chinchillas, Buckleys, and side lines; cheap. I. Velikliv & Sons, 71 East Broadway.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY QUANTITIES OF SALT'S ARABIAN FOR SPOT CASH. BOX A, 112 TIMES.

Two hundred silk and chiffon dresses to close out; very cheap. 107 West 25th St., sixth floor.

Open to buy Spring coats and suits at jobbing prices. Call 1133 Broadway, Room 521.

JOBBER, looking at ladies' and misses' Spring suits. 8 East 12th St., 3d floor.

WAISTS.—Novelties in cotton, voiles, nets. Maxell's Mfg. Co., 34 East 29th St.

Salesman wanted by large and reputable dress house; territory from Pittsburgh to Omaha; only men of high standing and good following need apply in confidence; commission. V 126 Times.

Sales agents or salesmen, out-of-town resident, to represent a raincoat house; commission; state full particulars. Z 274 Times.

WE WISH TO ADVISE THAT F. E. MISTROT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO DRAW ON US FOR ANY AMOUNT, AS HE IS IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH OUR FIRM.
MISTROT & ADOUE.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-717-719 BROADWAY,
Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 18 Burgerwiese.

CLOSING OUT COATS AND SUITS. 150 Fall coats, latest fabrics; 150 ladies' tailored serge suits; low price. RUSSAKOW & ELROFF, 153 West 15th St.

FRANK & SEDER
of Pittsburgh, Pa.
ARE OPEN TO BUY
JOBS OF ENTIRE STOCKS OF FURS FOR SPOT CASH
Coneys, etc. Quantities no object. Telephone or call with samples to close out Tuesday morning.
H. J. SHAMBERG,
Care of S. Solomon, Resident Buyer.
221 4th Ave., New York City.

Aprons 1,000 Styles. Immediate Delivery. Lockstitched. Retail 25c. to $1. W. H. Dean Co., 45 E. 17th.

How Is Business?

Why does "he" do a larger business—with merchandise no better than yours? Simply because "he" has better sales-methods. I guarantee to increase your sales by applying modern merchandising plans. Suppose you ask me to call—it will pay you to have me explain.
Merchandising Expert, Box A82, N. Y. Times

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise. | Merchandise.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

CLOTHING

The entire stock of one of the most prominent Knee Pants and Children's Suits manufacturer of this city, consisting of

10,000 Pair of Knee Pants, 2,000 Children's Suits,

made of fine quality serges, worsteds, cashmeres, corduroys, and fancies, all made in the latest designs and patterns, put up in regular sets of sizes.

**

After exhaustive analyses and comparison, we have arrived at very definite conclusions as to which bonds and stocks, out of the entire list, are

THE BEST VALUES.

The investor who fails to send for our list is deliberately ignoring some very valuable suggestions.

Ask for List "A."

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Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Do You Know How to Invest

under present conditions so that your money will work for you in the most efficient way possible?

Write for our Letter No. 5, which contains some interesting investment data.

E. F. Hutton & Co.
Investment Department
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will buy a
$1,000 BOND
Free of Personal Tax in New York State

Coupons paid free of Federal Income Tax

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Pays $45 yearly or over 5% on amount invested.

Bonds of this issue have been purchased by SAVINGS BANKS throughout the State.

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Investment Securities
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Chicago Boston | Philadelphia London, Eng. | Buffalo Baltimore

January Investments Will Yield High Interest

By purchasing sound bonds at present prices the investor can obtain, and assure for the future, interest rates seldom realized.

Substantial recoveries in bond prices have invariably followed every protracted period of depression, indicating that bonds purchased under present conditions offer exceptional opportunities for appreciation.

Our current General List offers a wide variety of selected bonds whereon the companies have agreed to pay the normal 1% Income Tax.

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Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.
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act as fiscal agents for municipalities and corporations and deal in high grade municipal, railroad and public utility

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January 1914 BOND LIST

Send for our latest circular describing a number of

Railroad Equipment Municipal Public Utility } BONDS

Mailed free on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off on Profit Taking—Call Money Rises to 6 Per Cent.

Year-end considerations, including money market uncertainties, accompanied by a desire on the part of many operators to realize the profits shown by the advances which have lately been made, caused some further setback in prices yesterday. The selling was augmented by offerings of stocks from abroad, where, as here, the close approach of the end of the year caused an evening up of accounts. The movement in prices was not, for the most part, closely related to news of the day, except that which was supplied by the money market. The chief incident in that quarter was the rise in the rate for call loans to 6 per cent. after loans had been renewed in the morning at from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Many still adhered to the view that the market would escape any higher renewal rate than perhaps 6 per cent., but yesterday afternoon's advance to that rate suggested, of course, the possibility of exceptional loans at higher figures. The fact that many loans on which rates are made from day to day were renewed as low as 3½ per cent. indicated a comfortable position in the money market, although it was within two days of the end of the year, by which time final preparations will have to be made for the very large part of the January disbursements which have to be made at the very beginning of next month. At least $250,000,000 will be disbursed by American corporations in interest and dividends during January, and, of course, the heaviest payments fall on the first business day of the year. While the preparations for these payments put temporary burden on the money market, their return of this money to use soon after the first of the year promises the usual letting down in rates. In connection with the effect which will be exerted by the investment of such portion of these disbursements as will seek reinvestment, it is, of course, necessary to bear in mind that the prospective offering of securities is large. A reminder of that fact was contained in the cable advices which told of the underwriting of a fifteen-million-dollar New South Wales loan in London. It did not appear from the cables why this underwriting was arranged just at this time, when the attention of the markets is necessarily directed to providing for the special needs of the year-end. In some channels, at least, however, funds awaiting investment have been increasing, and if as much ease in money as some bankers expect is realized in the early months of the new year, buying of bonds by institutions should play a considerable part in shaping the market.

Current news from the copper trade is pleasantly at variance with conditions prevailing a short time ago in that industry. The price of the metal has shown some recovery, and reports were heard yesterday of enlarged buying of the metal both for home and for foreign account. The copper market is undoubtedly being affected by the restriction of output in the lake region, owing to labor troubles in that section, but the buying movement which has been underway has apparently been broad enough to indicate an improvement in underlying conditions bearing on the copper industry.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@5¼ per cent. for thirty days, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $218,133,280; balances, $16,352,707; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $233,125.

The local banks have lost $2,014,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3% per cent.; in Berlin, 4½ per cent.; in London, 4 15-16 and 4⅝@4 13-16 per cent. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 22½c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8530; low, $4.8520; last, $4.8520.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8610.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅜ less 3-64; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16 plus 1-32; check, 94⅝.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜ plus 5-64; check, 5.25 plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.7940.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.7914.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-16; 90 days, 5.26⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞; 90 days, 93⅝ less 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 26⅝d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop...5		Mar.15,'15	99⅞	99⅞	3.15
Am. Loco....5		July, 1915	98¼	98¼	5.35
Austrian Gov.4½		July,'14-15	98	99	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.5		July, 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.87
Boston & M..5		Feb. 3, '14	92	97	36.00
Boston & M..5		June 2,'14	80	95	19.00
B. R. T...5		July, 1918	96	96¼	5.05
Ches. & Ohio.4½		June, 1914	98⅝	99	7.00
Chi. & W. I..5		Sept., 1915	98⅞	99¼	5.35
Chi. E. Rys..5		July, 1914	92	95½	13.00
Con. Gas Co...5		Feb.25,'14	100¼	100¾	4.75
Erie R. R....6		Apr.1,'14	99⅝	100¼	5.66
Erie R. R...5		Oct., 1914	98⅞	99¼	5.00
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1915	97¼	98¼	6.50
Gen. Elec. Co.		Apr.16,'14	5.30%	4.90%	
Gen. Motors....6		Oct., 1915	98	98¾	6.75
Gen. Rubber.4½		July, 1915	96⅝	98½	6.80
Hock. Valley.5		Nov., 1914	99¼	99¾	5.30
Ill. Central...4½		July, 1914	95	99⅞	4.75
Int. & Gt. N.5		Aug., 1914	95	96	12.25
Int. Harv....5		Feb.15,'15	98¾	99¼	5.20
Lack. Steel...5		Mar., 1915	92¾	93¾	10.65
L. S. & M. S.4½		Mar.15,'14	99⅞	100	4.50
Mich. Cent...4½		Mar., 1915	99¾	100	4.50
Minn. & St.L.6		Feb., 1914	94	98	30.00
M., K. & T...5		May, 1915	94	95¼	8.35
Mo. Pacific...5		June, 1914	81½	93	20.00
M., T. & P...5		Apr., 1915	98¼	100	6.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.4½		Mar., 1914	99¾	100	4.50
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Apr.21,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Sep. 15,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Nov. 5,'14	99¾	99¾	5.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.4½		May, 1915	98¼	98⅝	5.30
N.Y.,N.H.& H.6		May18,'14	99⅜	99¼	7.20
N. Y. State..5		Feb.2,'14	93⅞	100¼	4.60
No. Pacific...6		July 8,'14	100¼	100¾	4.60
Pac. G. & E..6		June25,'13	99	99¾	7.10
Seaboard A.L.5		Mar., 1910	97¼	98¼	5.87
So. Pacific...5		June15,'14	99⅞	100¼	4.87
So. Railway..5		Feb., 1910	98¾	99¼	5.20
Stiz. & Sons.6		June, 1816	96	97½	7.00
State of Tenn.5		July, 1914	99¾	100¼	4.75
U. S. S. R.M.5		Aug., 1914	98½	99½	6.25
Union Typewriter.5		Jan., 1917			
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Utah Cop....6		Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.75
West. E. & M.5		Aug., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.90
Western. Md..5		July, 1915	95	98	6.50

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.4½	Apr., 1914-23	5.05%	4.95%
C. & N.W.eq..r.4½	July, 1914-23	5.00%	4.85%
Erie R. R. eq.t.5	Jan., 1914-23	5.40%	5.25%
Hock. V. eq.tr.5	Aug., 1914-23	5.25%	4.90%
Ill. C. eq. tr...4½	Aug., 1914-23	5.00%	4.85%
N.Y.C.L. eq.tr.4½	Jan., 1914-28	5.20%	5.00%
Penn. eq. tr...4½	Apr., 1914-23	4.65%	4.70%
S. A. L. eq. tr.5	Feb.15,'14-'22	5.80%	5.10%
So. Pac. eq.tr.4½	Mar., 1914-23	5.05%	4.90%

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Impending Firm Changes.

Whether the recent partial recovery in Stock Exchange business and the big improvement in sentiment which accompanied it have persuaded a number of brokers who were going to sell their office furniture to continue in business or whether most of the stories of partnerships about to be dissolved were imaginary may never be known. The fact is, however, that with the approach of New Year's Day less and less has been heard of firm changes. There will undoubtedly be some shifting of partners and several dissolutions, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate any of the stories of a widespread retirement from the brokerage field owing to the dull business of the past year. The commission business is not good yet, but that intangible feeling of discouragement which permeated every quarter of the financial district is lifting. It is not unusual to meet a man who thinks business is going to be good.

Waiting the Old Year Out.

With the first strokes of the chimes from Trinity Church preceding the striking of 12 o'clock to-morrow night fleet messenger boys, released like homing pigeons from a cage, will dart through the dense crowds in Wall Street carrying to the newspaper and cable offices an announcement regarding the National Railways of Mexico interest payments, due Jan. 1. The local bankers who are members of the board have come to an agreement among themselves, but they are holding up for confirmation from Paris and the City of Mexico plans which are designed to satisfy the bondholders, while not overtaxing the company's treasury. It seemed probable yesterday that in place of the $2,500,000 cash called for the bondholders would get certificates of indebtedness, known as scrip, but if sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon President Huerta it is conceivable that he might find enough money at the last minute to take care of the obligations.

Railroad Cost of Living.

These prodigal railroads, which L. D. Brandeis accused more than three years ago of dissipating some $360,000,000 a year, are still talking about the high cost of feeding the transportation machine. The Bureau of Railway Economics, which the country's carriers maintain at Washington to tell them the truth about themselves, says that the returns for October, reduced to a per mile basis, show a decrease in gross revenues as compared with the previous October of $1,516,000, or 1.3 per cent. In October their bills were $11,158,000, or 5.3 per cent. more. Having performed less work, and spent more money, it was unavoidable that they should end the month with less ready cash. The decrease of $12,674,000 in net earnings reported was $60 a mile less, spread out over all the mileage included in these statements, or a decrease of nearly 12½ per cent.

Bond Market Looks Up.

The passage of the Currency bill brought a substantial improvement to the investment market, bond men say. Many investors who had put by sufficient money to purchase one or two bonds waited seemingly for assurance that the Currency bill would be adopted before entering the market, for most of the purchases were of small lots. An increase of about a point, investment brokers said yesterday, had occurred in first-class bonds in the last three weeks, and greater increases than this had marked quotations for some short-term note issues. The New York Central's $3,000,000 equipment notes were said to have been sold yesterday to distributing houses on a 5.15 per cent. income basis. Within an hour the bid price for the notes had advanced to a 5.10 per cent. basis, and there was an active demand for them, which did not decrease as the price hardened. Bond dealers were more cheerful yesterday than at any time this month. They predicted that the bond market would become satisfactory owing to the promise of comparatively easy money if the present signs of returning confidence do not disappear.

Steady Buying of Odd Lots.

Foreign liquidation and profit-taking sales seemed to be the chief factors in depressing prices yesterday. There was a light demand for stocks in the loan market after the market closed, and professional traders were not active on the short side. Sifted in with the steady flow of selling orders were buying orders for odd lots of the prominent dividend-paying industrial issues, and, to a lesser degree, of the leading railroad stocks. Observers of the odd-lot business on the board say that accumulation has been increasing in daily transactions since the way was pointed for corporations to meet the Sherman law by the action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Copper at 15 Cents.

The increase of a half cent a pound for copper since last Thursday night reflects a material gain in buying, part of which has come from domestic sources, but most of which must be credited to purchases for export. A quotation reported from Europe yesterday morning, which was equivalent to 14⅞ cents, was followed quickly by the establishment of 15 cents by sellers here. Producers say they are confident of a still better price before long, but with the metal on a 15 cent basis those whose producing costs are normal need not worry about satisfactory profits. Statisticians figure that copper at this price is high enough to insure an income for properties of the first class sufficient to cover dividends and leave fairly large balances over.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was firm. Tin also displayed a firm undertone. Lead was higher.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked
Spot	14⅜	14⅝	..	14.50
December	14⅜	14⅝	..	14.50
January	14⅜	14⅝	..	14.50
February	14⅜	14⅝	..	14.50
March	14⅜	14⅝	..	14.50
Spelter	5.25	5.40	5.15	5.35
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.00	
Tin	37⅝	37⅞	36.87½	37.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with last Wednesday, follow:

	Monday. £ s. d.	Wed'day £ s. d.
Copper, spot	60 6 3	64 15 0
Copper, futures	60 16 3	65 5 0
Pig tin, spot	171 10 0	167 10 0
Pig tin, futures	173 5 0	169 5 0

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £17 15s, unchanged. Spelter, £21 12s 6d, a gain of 5s. Cleveland warrants, 50s 4½d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963	103½	103⅝	102⅞	103⅛
4½s..May, 1957	103⅛	103½	103	103¼
4½s..Nov., 1957	103¼	103½	..	..
4½s..May, 1917	101¾	..	101½	102
4½s..Nov., 1917	101¾	..	101½	102
4½s..Mar., 1930-60	100	100¼	99¾	100¼
4½s..Mar., 1962	99	99¼	98¾	99⅛
4½s..Sept., 1960	99	99¼	98⅞	99⅜
4s ..May, 1959	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1958	95¾	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..May, 1957	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s ..Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s ..Nov., 1936	95	96¼	95	96⅛
4s ..1918-1919	98¼	98¾	98¼	99⅛
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	84½	85¼	84	84⅝
3½s..May, 1954	84½	85¼	83¾	84⅜
3½s..1960-1954	83	84½	83	84½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Centre of Attention, with Sharp Gains in the Lower-Priced Issues.

The oil stocks were again the centre of attention in the outside security market yesterday, with the lower-priced issues the particular feature. Among the latter, Pierce Oil was conspicuous for an advance of 18 points, while Washington Oil was up 4 points at the close. The higher-priced issues moved irregularly, with some evidences of profit taking. New York State 4s, when issued, sold at 105¼.

The transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
53..	Con. R. Tire.	40	41	40	41
1,800..	Man. Tran..	1⅞	1 7-16	1⅞	1 7-16
115..	Maxwell Mot. com.	3¼	3¼	3	3
150..	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	22	22	21½	22
150..	Maxwell Mot. 2nd pf	7	7	7	7
810..	Pneu. S. & R.	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
4,000..	Riker-Heg.	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
4,000..	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	94½	94½	94¼	94½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

800..	A.-A. O.,new	12¾	12½	12½
50..	Atlantic Ref.	800	790	790
27..	Continent. O.	228	227	227
200..	Ohio Oil	149	148	148
800..	Pierce Oil	68	49	66
25..	P. O. & Gas.	432	430	430
15..	Solar Refin.	350	343	350
100..	S. Penn. Oil.	278	275	277
150..	S. Oil, Cal.	267	264	265
60..	S. Oil, Ind.	418	415	418
22..	St. Oil, Neb.	430	405	430
200..	S. Oil, N. Y.	177	174	174
100..	S. Oil, N. J.	405	402	402
45..	S. Oil, Ohio.	370	360	360
90..	Vacuum Oil.	198	196	196
450..	Wash. Oil	49	45	48

MINING STOCKS.

700..	*Beaver Con.	31	32	31
100..	Boston M...	5½	5½	5½
800..	Braden Cop.	7¼	7⅜	7
100..	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100..	*Cana. G.-S.	11	11	10
360..	*Caribou C.	68	68	67
300..	Davis-D. C.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2
200..	*Ely Central	2	2	2
100..	El Paso C.	2 6-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
228..	Goldfield C.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜
50..	Gr.-C., new.	30½	30¼	30½
125..	Halifax Con.	1 5-16	1 7-16	1 5-16
280..	La Rose C.	2½	†2½	2
400..	McKinley-D.	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32
700..	*Nevada Hi.	46	46	43
400..	Nipis. M. Co.	8	8¼	8
50..	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200..	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1⅝
3,700..	Tonopah Ex.	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16
2,500..	*Tonopah M.	55	54	55
540..	Tonopah M.	7 3-16	7½	7 3-16
300..	Tularosa	½	½	½
1,540..	*†West E. C.	1 9-32	1 5-16	1 9-32
3,500..	West E. Ex.	4	5	4

BONDS.

$10,000..	Con. R. T. 4s	65	66	65
75,000..	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	105¼	105¼	105¼

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tobacco	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
Brit.-Am. Tob., new	23½	23⅝	23½	24
Con. Rub. Tire pf	106	107	106½	107½
Houston Oil	15	16	15	16
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Intercontinental Rubber	7¾	8	7¾	8
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Maroni of America	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Maxy Oil	17	19	17	18
Tobacco Products pf	82½	84½	82½	84
United C. Stores Co. of Am. pf	110	112	110	112
U. S. Light & Heat	6	7	6	8
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	20	25	20	25
Willys Overland	59	62	58	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Beimont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
British Col. Copper	2½	2½	2½	2½
Buffalo Mines	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Cambria Fraction	5	6	5	6
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper M. Con	2½	2	2	2½
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¾
First National	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Florence	24	26	23	27
Gold Hill	16	18	16	18
Greene-Cananea	5½	6½	5½	6¼
Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Hollinger	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Inter. Lake	4 7-16	4½	4 7-16	4⅝
Mason Valley	3¼	4	3½	3⅝
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7⅝
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	⅜
United Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
Wett. Silver Mines	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	143	148	143	148
Can. Pac. 6% notes	101⅛	103	101	101⅛
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
Western Pacific 5s	73	75	73	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12½	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Atlantic Refining	785	790	790	800
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	170	167	170
Chesebrough Mining	663	673	663	673
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	215	225	221	225
Crescent Pipe Line	54	57	54	56
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	339	345
Galena Oil	181	183	181	183
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	136	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	140	143	139	141
National Transit	39	41	40	41
N. Y. Transit	316	320	316	320
Northern Pipe Line	114	118	112	115
Ohio Oil	146	148	146	147
Prairie Oil & Gas	428	431	428	431
Solar Refining	345	355	340	345
Southern Pipe Line	243	250	240	243
South Penn. Oil	275	280	273	276
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	150	153	150	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	265	268	267	270
Standard Oil (Ind.)	415	419	416	419
Standard Oil (Kan.)	480	490	470	480
Standard Oil (Ky.)	660	675	660	670
Standard Oil (Neb.)	405	425	395	405
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	403	400	402
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	174	176	176	177
Standard Oil (Ohio)	358	363	345	355
Swan & Finch	325	335	285	300
Union Tank Line	89	91	90	92
Vacuum Oil	195	198	195	197
Washington Oil	47	50	42	45
Waters-Pierce Oil	2400	2600	2400	2600

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	146	140	145
American Cigar pf	90	92	90	92
British-American	23½	23⅝	23½	23¾
British-Am., new	23½	23¾	23½	24
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	165	185	165	185
M. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F	182	188	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	101	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84½	82½	84
United Cigar Stores	94½	94½	94½	95
United Cig. Stores pf.	108	113	108	113

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	334	337
Am. Light & Traction pf	108	108
Adirondack Electric	10	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
Am. Gas & Electric	65	68
Am. Gas & Electric pf	46	48
Am. Power & Light	55	60
Am. Power & Light pf	76	78
Am. Public Utilities	42	46
Am. Public Utilities pf	70	72
Appalachian Power Company	8	10
Appalachian Power Company pf	30	35
Cities Service	870	871½
Cities Service pf	66	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	76	78
Denver Gas & Elec.	90	93
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf	54	60
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	60	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	30
Montana Power Co.	93	94
Montana Power Co. pf	95	97
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	58	63
Northern States Power	110	115
Northern States Power pf	90	98
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	83½	84½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	68
Southern California Edison	83¼	85¼
Southern California Edison pf	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6½	7½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	24	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	14
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	58	60
United Light & Rys.	78	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74½	76½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	71	73
United Utilities Co	23	30
*United Utilities Co. pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
Utilities Improvement	38	41
Utilities Improvement pf	66	68
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf	50	52

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	A. C. L. of Conn.	230	230	230
100..	Cigar Mach. Corp.	2¾	2¾	2¾
45..	Consol. Power	104	104	104
12..	Consol. Power pf	108	108	108
20..	Merch.-Mech. Bank.	32½	32½	32½
266..	United Ry. & Elec.	25⅛	25	25

BONDS.

$1,000..	Ana. & P. gtd. 5s	99	99	99
1,000..	A. C. L. con. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000..	Augusta Ry. & E. 5s	100	100	100
2,000..	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000..	Danville Trac. 5s	93	93	93
2,000..	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s	98½	98½	98½
1,000..	Florida So. 4s	86	86	86
2,000..	Minn. & St. P. jt.5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000..	Mt. V.-W. Ct. D.5s	46	46	46
6,000..	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½
2,000..	Penn. W. & P. 5s	89½	89½	89½
2,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82	82	82
4,000..	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	62	62	62
3,500..	Un. Ry. & E. fdg.5s	85	85	85
700..	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small	86	85¾	85¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4..	Ahmeek	265	265	265
520..	Alaska Gold	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
1..	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼
15..	Allouez	37½	36½	36⅝
916..	Amalgamated	74⅝	74⅛	74½
250..	American Zinc	10¼	18⅞	18⅞
185..	Arizona Com'l	4⅝	4 7-16	4½
100..	Bonanza	75c.	75c.	75c.
865..	Butte & Superior	31½	31¼	31¼
141..	Calumet & Ariz.	63½	63½	63½
8..

The Odd Story of Odd Lots.

The position of Chicago Great Western Preferred.

The earnings strength of Third Avenue.

The best $100 Bonds.

Discussed in the current issue,

The Odd Lot Review.

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STANDARD OIL

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
25 Buckeye Pipe Line	10 Atlantic Refining
10 Eureka Pipe Line	15 Continental Oil
25 Indiana Pipe Line	20 Galena Sig.O. com.
10 New York Transit	50 Ohio Oil
25 South'n Pipe Line	20 South. Penn. Oil
15 S. O. of Indiana	10 S. O. of Kentucky
25 S. O. of New York	25 Vacuum Oil

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LOWEST SUBWAY BID FROM INTERBOROUGH

Offers to Build Its Own Seventh Ave. Line from 30th to 43d St. for $2,292,000.

TWO EXPRESS STATIONS

Likely Also to Get Connecting Link Contract—Sub-Grade Communication in Times Square.

The Interborough, through its subsidiary, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, has put in the lowest bid for the construction of the section of the new Seventh Avenue subway line stretching from a little north of Thirtieth Street to 100 feet south of Forty-third Street. This includes two express stops, one at Thirty-third Street, to serve the traffic to and from the Pennsylvania Station, and the other at Forty-second Street, on account of the large number of passengers starting their trips from that point and the connection with the shuttle service to the Grand Central Station and he Seinway Tunnel line to Queens.

This is the first time that the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has managed to be the lowest bidder on any work under the dual system contract, although of late it has been competing for all the contracts advertised. The figures were:

Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	$2,292,000
U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	2,303,000
Booth & Flinn	2,365,000
Godwin Construction Co.	2,397,000
Franklin Cont. Co. and Coleman Brothers	2,442,000
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.	2,576,000
E. E. Smith Contracting Co.	2,600,000
Oscar Daniels Co.	2,606,000
Hugh Nawn Contracting Co.	2,611,803
Canavan Brothers Co.	2,616,000
Degnon Contracting Co.	2,625,853
Carter Construction Co.	2,712,000
Mason & Hanger Co.	2,749,117
P. McGovern & Co.	3,178,000

It was pointed out yesterday that if the commission awarded the contract to the Interborough subsidiary it would place it in an excellent position as regards bidding for the contract for the short piece of the Seventh Avenue subway which yet remains to be advertised, in order to connect the present Broadway line with the new Seventh Avenue tracks. It has been known that the Interborough was very anxious to retain this piece of construction work in its own hands, as it must be carried out without serious interruption to the regular subway service, and that the commission has recognized informally the advisability of such an arrangement.

Interborough's Strong Position.

As in all probability the Interborough's construction company will now be at work as far north as Forty-second Street, it will be possible for it to construct the connecting link at very much smaller expense than any contracting firm which simply had the section north of Forty-second Street to deal with. When this is offered to public bidding it is expected that the Interborough will come in with a bid so low that no other contractors will be in a position to met it.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was the concern which built the present subway, and of late has been busy mainly about such alterations to the subway as the lengthening of platforms, the removal of kiosks, and such improvements as those which have taken place at the Grand Central Station. Although it has the same officers as the Interborough, it has maintained its own organization, and on its staff are engineers who have for years had experience in the art of constructing subways.

As the Interborough will have the task of providing the funds to pay for the section, the bids for which were opened yesterday, if the commission, as expected, awards the contract to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the financial process will consist mainly in paying money out of one pocket into another, but at the same time the Public Service Commission will retain the supervision of all expenditures and of all work done.

One point was noticed yesterday about this particular section of the new subway. Although the Seventh Avenue line, as a part of the west side line of the Interborough, will carry far more through passengers than the B. R. T. Broadway line, the Interborough, with its experience of actual subway conditions, has not hesitated to place express stations ooth at Thirty-third and Forty-second Streets. The first was necessary to serve the Pennsylvania Station, which has so far been left out in the cold by the city's rapid transit system. The Times Square Station was decided upon because of the immense traffic, which is now recorded as originating at that spot, as well as on account of the connections with the crosstown lines.

Express Stop at Times Square.

It was viewed as inexplicable, considering the policy adopted by the pioneers in subway transportation in Manhattan that the B. R. T. and the Public Service Commission should have had any hesitation in duplicating these express stations on the Broadway line and should have considered for a moment placing only a local station at Forty-second Street.

It is likely enough that before the dual subway system is complete the actual plans for the new Interborough station at Forty-second Street will be modified and enlarged. At present they provide for mezzanine bridges for both entrances and exits across the tracks at Fortieth and Forty-second Streets and merely exits at Forty-first Street. Such accommodation has been criticised as entirely inadequate to the needs of this locality, and particular exception has ben taken to the scantiness of the sub-grade means of communication provided between the Interborough express station and the B. R. T. line and the stations for the crosstown lines.

It has been represented to the commission that as the northern end of the Interborough station reaches up to the southern borner of one of the most dangerous street crossings in the city it is essential that it should provide a method by which passengers should be able to reach the north side of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue at both corners without crossing the street.

WOODHAVEN BANK DIVIDEND

Bank Superintendent to Make Second Payment of 10 Per Cent.

A second dividend of 10 per cent., thus making nearly 89 per cent. in all, was allowed yesterday to the 2,284 creditors of the Woodnaven Bank of Woodhaven, L. I., by Supreme Court Justice Spendler, of Brooklyn on the application of Frank M. Patterson, representing State Superintendent of Banks George C. Van Tuyl, Jr. The dividend autnorized is $65,042.

The bank was closed by the State Banking Department on Oct. 29, 1912, because of doubtful loans made to real estate operators and laxity in management. The liabilities at the time the bank went out of business were $674,983. The total amount paid to creditors with yesterday's dividend is $606,684.

"This marks a new record for liquidation," said Mr. Patterson last night. "It shows a striking contrast to the slow liquidations that prevailed under the old receivership arrangement prior to 1907. The State Banking Department hopes to pay 100 per cent. in this case if the rest of the assets bring in the returns they are expected to do."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 29, 1913	351,872
Same day last year	172,084
Total year to date	82,751,779
Same period last year	130,862,330
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.06 —.24
Same day last year	77.71 —.18

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 29, 1913	6	3½	8½	$4.8530	$4.8520	$4.8520
Same day last year.	7	2½	7	4.8490	4.8480	4.8485
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21⅜	21½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
42½	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
74½	74⅝	35,650	Amalgamated Cop.	74	74⅞	73⅝	74¼	— ½
90½	91	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
127	130	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf	129	129	129	129	...
29¾	30	6,100	Am. Can	30¼	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜
89	89⅝	900	Am. Can pf	90	90¼	89¼	89½	—1½
44	44¾	900	Am. Car & Fdry	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅝
60	61½	120	Am. Cities pf	60¾	61	60⅞	60⅞	...
80	84	50	Am. Coal Products	80	80	80	80	...
102	103	100	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	—1
23	23½	400	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
31¾	32	600	Am. Locomotive	31⅝	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
64	64⅛	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64½	64½	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
107	108	900	Am. Sugar Refin	107⅛	108	107⅛	108	+ ½
122⅝	123¼	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅞	123	122½	122⅞	— ¼
241	245	300	Am. Tobacco	244	244	242	242	—5½
101⅜	102½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
35⅜	35¾	1,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
22	30	800	Assets Realization	25	25	24	24	+2
93⅞	94⅛	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94	94½	93⅞	94	...
116	117	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	—1
92	92½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92½	91⅞	92½	...
29⅝	30	300	Bethlehem Steel	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	— ½
87⅝	88¼	730	Brook. Rapid Tran	88	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	...
205¾	206	31,750	Canadian Pacific	205¼	206⅝	204	205⅞	—1½
...	91½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ½
27¼	27⅜	1,100	Central Leather Co	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60½	60	60½	...
11½	12	100	Chicago Gt. West'n	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
99⅜	100	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99⅝	100	...
139⅞	140	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	140	140	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
128⅛	126⅝	2,100	Chi. & Northwest'n	126⅜	126½	125½	126½	— ½
39½	39⅝	3,100	Chino Copper	39½	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
58	64	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	—4
9¾	9⅞	500	Corn Products Ref	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
150½	151½	100	Delaware & Hud	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	— ⅛
382	390	100	Del., Lack. & West	328	382	382	382	+2
17⅛	17⅜	1,300	Distillers' Securities	17½	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅝
...	9⅞	50	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...
27½	28⅛	5,100	Erie	28⅜	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
43¾	44½	200	Erie 1st pf	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
32½	38	10	Federal M. & S. pf	35	35	35	35	...
140	141	100	General Electric	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	+ ⅛
76	77½	100	General Motors pf	77	77	77	77	+ ½
22¼	23¼	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅝
78¾	79¾	200	Goodrich pf	78	78	78	79	+ ¾
126½	127	500	Great Northern pf	126¾	127	126⅝	126⅝	— ⅝
33½	34	950	G. N. certs. ore prop	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
44½	45	60	Guggenheim Explor	45	45	44½	44½	...
107	118	100	Helme (G.W.) Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅝
100	107½	600	Illinois Central	108½	108½	107½	107½	—1½
15	15¼	200	Inspiration Copper	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
14⅞	15	1,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	15	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
60½	60¾	2,700	Inter.-Met. pf	61	61½	60½	60½	— ⅛
101	102	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	101¾	101⅞	101½	101⅝	— ¼
8¼	8⅝	1,000	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	—1
5¾	6½	50	Int. Steam Pump	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
24½	25½	100	Kan. City Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
149¼	149¾	3,300	Lehigh Valley	149½	150	149	149½	— ½
111	111½	200	Liggett & Myers pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	+ ⅝
109	111	200	Lorillard, (P.) Co. pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	+2½
133	134	100	Louis. & Nashv.	133½	133½	133½	133½	— ½
125	130	35	Manhat. Elevated	125	129	125	129	...
45¾	46	500	Mexican Petroleum	45⅞	45⅞	45⅛	45¼	— ½
21½	21⅝	500	Miami Copper	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
124⅝	126	625	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	125	124	124⅝	—1½
52½	53	10	Mo., K. & Texas pf	53	53	53	53	...
23¾	24	1,650	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	11½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ½
104	106	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf	105	105	105	105	...
27	30	50	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	30	30	30	30	...
9½	10	900	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¼	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cap.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	...
91¾	92¼	2,100	N. Y. Central	92¼	92¼	91⅝	92	— ½
76	76⅝	18,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	78	78½	75	76¼	—1½
26½	28	100	N. Y. Ont. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
102	102¼	600	Norfolk & Western	102½	102½	101⅝	102	...
106¼	106⅞	2,500	Northern Pacific	106¾	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝	— ⅝
84	89⅞	210	Pacific T. & T. pf	88	88	88	88	+6
109½	109⅝	2,850	Penn. R. R.	109¾	109¾	109⅝	109½	...
83	85½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	83¼	83¼	83	83	—1
17⅞	18	400	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅜	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
26⅝	28	100	Pressed Steel Car	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	...
151	152¾	50	Pullman Co.	152½	152½	152½	152½	...
18½	18¾	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	...
165½	165⅞	80,200	Reading	165¼	165⅝	165⅛	165⅝	— ½
19¾	20½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	20	20	— ⅝
80	80½	220	Rep. Iron & S. pf	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
13½	13¾	200	Rock Island Co.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ½
20½	21	200	Rock Island Co. pf	21	21	20½	20½	— ½
16¾	17	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
36	37½	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	36	36	36	36	...
3½	4½	100	St. L. & San Fran.	4	4	4	4	— ⅝
7⅝	8	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
...	57	100	St. L. Southw. pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+1½
16½	17	100	Seab. Air Line	17	17	17	17	— ⅜
45¾	45⅞	110	Seab. Air Line pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
179	182	100	Sears, Roebuck & Co	180	180	180	180	—1½
26	30	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	28	28	28	28	...
89½	89¾	14,800	Southern Pacific	89¾	89⅝	88⅞	89⅛	— ⅝
23½	23¾	1,900	Southern Ry. ext.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
76½	78	100	So. Ry. pf. ext.	76¾	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	18¾	200	Studebaker Co.	18½	18¾	18½	18⅝	...
69¼	69¾	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅜
30½	31	2,400	Tennessee Copper	30¼	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
123½	126	2,000	Texas Co	123	126	123	126	+5
41½	42	1,100	Third Avenue	41¼	41¾	41¼	41½	— ⅝
8	9¼	50	Tol., St. L. & W.	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
103½	107	107	Twin City R. T.	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
5½	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
154⅞	155	25,700	Union Pacific	155¼	155⅝	154½	154⅝	+ ⅝
84½	85½	200	Union Pacific pf	85	85	85	85	— ¼
97¼	98	200	Un. Dry Goods pf	97¾	98	97¾	98	+3
21½	22	200	Un. Rys. Invest.	21	21½	21	21½	+ ½
39½	40¼	600	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	40½	40¼	39	39⅝	— ¼
40	43	95	U. S. Express	40	40	40	40	...
53	55	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	54	54¼	54	54	...
56	56½	400	U. S. Rubber	56⅜	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
100⅜	101	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	68¾	68,260	U. S. Steel	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
106⅛	107	520	U. S. Steel pf	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛
50⅝	50⅞	5,100	Utah Copper	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
27½	27¾	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	28⅛	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
98	99	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
90	94	100	Wells-Fargo Exp.	91	91	91	91	+1½
33	34½	200	Western Maryland	34	34	34	34	— ¾
56¾	57½	550	West. Union Tel.	57¾	57¾	57	57	— ¾
91¾	92¾	500	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	92	92	92	92	+ ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 29, 1913	$2,164,000
Same day last year	1,759,000
Total year to date	497,157,420
Same period last year	671,869,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.30 —.01
Same day last year	91.59 +.03

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 4s, coupon	112½	conv 4½s	78¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	87½	86⅞
11,000		33,000		12,000		1st ref 4s
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1	88	C, B & Q gen 4s	90⅜	Mo Pacific 4s	82	3,000
1,000		10,000		1,000		10,000
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	58	2,000	90⅝	conv 5s	68	2,000
5,000		5,000		1,000		4,000
N Y City 4½s, 1960	95	joint 4s	94⅞	4,000	68½	Mor. La & Tex 7s
3,000	100	4,000	95	14,000	106⅝	N Or, M & C 5s
2,000	100⅛	10,000	94⅜	1,000	49½	gen 4s
1,000	100⅛	4,000	95	2,000	49⅞	5,000
6,000	100⅛	10,000	94⅜	1,000	50	8,000
1,000	100	1,000	94⅜	N Y Air Brake		St L Div 4s
2,000	100⅛	2,000	94⅞	1st conv 6s	86¾	1,000
4½s, Nov, 1917		3,000	95	2,000		Penn Coal, Ir & Ry gen 5s
8,000	102	Chi Gas Lgt & C 1st 5s		N Y Cent gen 3½s	81⅜	2,000
4½s, Nov, 1957		2,000	101	1,000		Texas Co conv 6s
1,000	103⅛	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s		14,000	81½	3,000
4½s, 1963		5,000	101	1,000	82	5,000
4,000	103½	11,000	100⅞	deb 4s, 1934		Tex & Pac 1st 5s
25,000	103¾	2,000	101	5,000	83	2,000
5,000	103⅝	temp rcts		N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s		Third Av 1st 5s
20,000	103¾	1,000	101½	1,000	101½	1,000
—		conv 4½s		pur money 4s		1,000
Adams Expr 4s		2,000	101½	2,000	82	ref 4s
1,000	74	2,000	101	N N H & H		2,000
Am Ag Ch 5s		2,000	100⅞	conv deb 6s		1,000
5,000	98½	C, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	106	6,000
Am Hide & L 6s		5,000	88½	6,000	105	111,000
2,000	101	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s		cv deb 6s, '17		10,000
Am Ice Securities 6s		2,000	72¾	10,000	103⅜	10,000
2,000	77	C, R I & P R R 4s		111,000	103⅛	2,000
Am Sm Secur 6s		6,000	60¾	10,000	103⅜	10,000
2,000	104	18,000	60	10,000	103⅛	10,000
Am T & T cv 4s		C & E Ill cons 6s		80,000	103⅜	80,000
6,000	86	16,000	88¼	conv 3½s		Pub Serv C & F 6s
conv 4½s		Cin, I, St L & C con 6s		1,000	68	1,000
15,000	97	1,000	104⅜	N Y Rys ref 4s		2,000
Am Tobacco 4s		C, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 4s		2,000	74⅞	24,000
4,000	96	1,000	87½	adj 5s		3,000
Am Wr Paper 5s		Col Mid 1st 4s		7,000	58⅜	4,000
3,000	71⅝	1,000	15	27,000	65⅞	1,000
Armour & Co 4½s		Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s		6,000	59	25,000
3,000	89½	6,000	91	1,000	59⅜	1,000
1,000 5f	89¼	C & Greenv 1st 6s		5,000	59½	10,000
10,000 4f	89½	10,000	101½	10,000	59⅜	15,000
A, T & S F gen 4s		Dallas & Waco 6s		15,000	59⅝	5,000
4,000	92⅞	5,000	87⅛	5,000	59⅝	1,000
3,000	93	Det U Ry con 4½s		1,000	59⅜	10,000
7,000	92¾	4,000	68	10,000	59⅛	39,000
10,000	93	Dist Sec Corp 5s		50,000	59⅜	50,000
adj 4s, stpd		1st gen 4s	63½	52,000	59⅝	52,000
500	84	19,000	63¼	2,000	59⅞	2,000
conv 4s, 1955		2,000	63⅛	5,000	59⅝	5,000
1,000 f	94½	Du R da N P 4½s		15,000	59⅝	15,000
conv 4s, 1909		5,000	87⅛	20,000	60	20,000
1,000 f	94½	Erie 1st con 4s		1,000	59⅞	30,000
6,000	94⅝	7,000	84	N Y Teleph 4½s		N Y Telep 4½s
Atl Coast Line 4s		1st gen 4s		2,000	95	2,000
5,000	90⅝	19,000	71½	3,000	95	3,000
Lo & N col 4s		cv 4s, Ser A		1,000	97½	1,000
2,000	87⅝	5,000	78	N & W div 1st 4s		7,000
6,000	87½	Series B	73¼	7,000	87⅝	Focah C & C 4s
B & O pr lien 3½s		4,000		5,000	88½	Nor Pacific 4s
6,000	90⅛	Pa col tr 4s		7,000f	92½	Nor Pacific 3s
500	91¼	5,000	88⅝	5,000	84¾	4,000
gold 4s		Fl & P M con 5s		4,000	64½	Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s
21,000	92	1,000	87	4,000	87	Pac Tel & Tel 5s
14,000	91½	1,000	88	1,000	95⅝	Penn conv 3½s
2,000	91⅞	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B		48,000	97¼	11,000
conv 4½s		2,000	12½	11,000	97⅜	2,000
52,000	91	17,000	12½	2,000	97½	gtd 4½s, reg
500	91¼	5,000	12⅝	3,000	100⅝	Pub Serv C & F 5s
6,000	90⅞	10,000	13⅜	1,000	88¾	Rep Consol 1st 5s
19,000	90⅝	Hock Val 1st 4½s		1,000	107	Reading gen 4s
500	91	1,000	97½	4,000	92¼	2,000
11,000	90⅝	Ill Steel 4½s		2,000	92⅜	Jer C col 4s
S W Div 3½s		1,000	84½	7,000	92⅜	1,000
1,000	87⅝	Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s		St L, Ir M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s		St L & San Fran Ry gen 6s
Beth Steel 5s		9,000	86¼	2,000	76½	1,000
1,000	93½	Indiana Steel 5s		St L, K M & P 5s		St L & San Fran R R gen 6s
1st & ref 5s		10,000	95¼	10,000	77	1,000
10,000	80½	1,000	95¾	St L & San Fran Ry gen 6s		1,000
B R T gold 5s		Insp Con Cop 6s, sub r, full pd		1,000	106¼	ref 4s
5,000	93⅝	3,000	96¼	2,000	106¾	St L, Rky M & Pac 5s
5,000	93½	Inter-Met 4½s		2,000	76½	2,000
2,000	93¾	2,000 c	75¾	St L & S F gen 6s		St Louis & So 4s
13,000

FARM YIELD IN 1913 WORTH TEN BILLIONS

Despite Droughts, This Year's Crops Reached the Highest Total in Nation's History.

YET LIVING COSTS SOARED

Department of Agriculture Says It's a Marketing Problem and a Matter of Middlemen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Ten billion dollars' worth of products, $5,847,000,000 of cash income—a bumper year in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of 6,000,000 American farms, as shown by the report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued.

The most successful year in the history of the United States brought forth $6,100,000,000 worth of crops, of which $2,896,000,000 was represented by cereals alone, and $3,650,000,000 worth of animals sold and slaughtered. The value of the 1913 crop is twice as great as that of 1899; more than a billion dollars over 1909, and substantially greater than that of 1912. Of all the crops, however, it is estimated that 52 per cent. will remain on farms and that 20 per cent. of the animal production will remain. On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $5,847,000,000.

Notwithstanding this record year of crop value, the department does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence.

"However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumers' standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower," says the report, "because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, and are very slow to decline if there is overproduction.

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market, and to a certain extent control the market, in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless.

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent. in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

A Marketing Problem.

"This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem, which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as the result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms, with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor, and money, which in the aggregate is enormous."

Corn, with a value of $1,692,000,000, comprised 28 per cent. of the value of all crops, although the heaviest under the record. The other principal crops, with values, were: Cotton, $798,000,000; hay, $797,000,000; wheat—the largest crop ever raised in this country—$610,000,000; oats, $440,000,000; potatoes, $228,000,000; tobacco, $122,000,000; barley, $96,000,000; sweet potatoes, $43,000,000; sugar beets, $34,000,000; Louisiana cane sugar, $26,000,000; rye, $26,000,000; rice, $22,000,000; flaxseed, $21,000,000; hops, $15,000,000, and buckwheat, $10,000,000.

"The value of the crops of 1913 is high. A new high record in estimated value is made by the total of all cereals, and separately by corn, cotton, cottonseed, tobacco, and sugar beets. Only once has there been a higher estimated value for oats, rye, rice, potatoes, hay, hops, and the total of beet and cane sugar. Only twice has the estimated value of wheat and of beet sugar been exceeded.

"Dairy products of 1913 are estimated at more than $814,000,000. Eggs and fowls have an estimated value of more than $578,000,000.

"The wool production of 1913, estimated at 304,000,000 pounds, was over $51,000,000.

Odd Balancing of Prices.

"The common phenomenon of record yield and crop value below the record and of record crop value with low production is presented by more than half a dozen of the crops of 1913. If the farmer gets a high price, perhaps a very high price, per busbel or other unit of quantity in case of a crop of low production, on the other hand, he usually gets but low prices for the crops which he produces in abundance.

"The prices of 14 principal crops average about 20.2 per cent. higher than a year ago, and 4.6 per cent. higher than two years ago. Their total values average about 3.8 per cent. higher than a year ago, and 7.6 per cent. higher than two years ago.

"In these days of high prices of food, it seems to be overlooked that the farmers of this country are producing enormous surpluses for export to foreign countries. Prices are high in other countries, as well as in this one.

"The value of the agricultural exports of domestic production in the fiscal year 1913 was $1,123,021,468, an amount which has not before been equaled. The re-exports, otherwise called the exports of foreign agricultural products, are estimated at $12,000,000. The so-called balance of trade in agricultural products is in favor of the exports of domestic farm products by $296,000,000.

"During the fiscal year of 1913 over 166,000,000 pounds of beef and its products were exported, but this quantity included only somewhat more than 7,000,000 pounds of fresh beef. The quantity of exports of beef and its products has rapidly declined from 733,000,000 pounds in 1906. The exports of pork and its products in 1913 amounted to 964,000,000 pounds, a quantity that is exceeded by the average for the preceding 23 years and, with three exceptions, by the exports of each one of these years."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Where addresses are omitted in the following, they may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or from the local branch of the bureau, which is in Room 337 of the New York Custom House. In applying for addresses it is necessary to give the number of the item referred to:

12,243. FAST STEAMER.—A report from an American Consul states that a steamship company with direct sailings to the United States recently lost one of its fast passenger steamers. To replace this loss to the service the company is now inviting tenders for the construction of a fast 500-foot vessel.

12,244. PETROLEUM IN BARRELS.—A report from an American Consult states that a European firm of low standing is desirous of receiving offers of petroleum in barrels. The firm states that it could market about 600 barrels annually. The type required is oil of the second distillation, of a density between 810 and 815, and of an inflammability, or flash, of 110 degrees to 115 degrees C. Correspondence may be in English.

12,245. SAWS FOR CUTTING STONES.—An American Consular officer transmits the name of a firm in Canada which desires to obtain from American manufacturers catalogues, price lists, and full information in regard to saws (stone saws) for cutting stones. English may be used in correspondence, and firms quoted three months appropriate ports or cost, insurance, and freight.

12,246. WHITE KID CLEANERS.—An American Consular officer in India reports that a business firm in his district wishes to get into communication with American manufacturers of cleaners of kid gloves and shoes.

12,247. LINOLEUM.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that a local firm desires to correspond with American manufacturers of linoleum with a view of importing large quantities, provided prices and conditions of sale are satisfactory.

12,248. GENERAL HARDWARE.—A firm of wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and suppliers of the same to a foreign Government informs an American Consulate that it desires to receive general catalogues on hardware, with price lists and discounts, included in these catalogues or stated separately, should be prices and discounts relative to paints, oils, and varnishes. Another firm of general merchants also wishes to secure the same information. Correspondence should be in English.

HUDSON COMPANIES' NOTES.

Readjustment of Debt Includes Provisions for Payment.

The readjustment of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company's debt and the provisions for paying the $21,157,000 notes of the Hudson Companies have been carried out, so shareholders of the latter company were notified yesterday. The Hudson Companies now has owing a note issue of $1,500,000 and $33,081 accounts payable, with the following assets: Hudson & Manhattan, preferred stock, $2,307,600; Hudson & Manhattan, common stock, $25,171,200; Greeley Square Realty Company 5 per cent. bonds, $2,450,000; Greeley Square Realty Company preferred stock, $1,000,000; Greeley Square Realty Company common, $1,000,000; real estate, cost less mortgage, $127,254; accounts receivable, $26,382; mortgage receivable, $10,000; cash, $498,229.

The companies' 5 per cent. note issue is increased by $500,000, from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. On the other hand, the companies' cash is increased by practically the same amount. This additional cash was procured in this way in order to provide for a payment upon the principal of the underlying mortgages upon the property of the Greeley Square Realty Company. This company owns the property at Thirty-third Street and Broadway under lease to Gimbel Brothers, subject to two underlying mortgages for the principal sum of $6,500,000.

HAWES HAT RECEIVERSHIP.

Trustee of Hawes Estate Complainant—Assets Far Exceed Liabilities.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—George Matthias of Seymour was to-day appointed by Federal Judge Thomas receiver of the E. J. Von Gal Hat Company and of Hawes Von Gal, Incorporated, of Danbury. He filed a bond of $25,000 and was authorized to borrow $25,000 to carry on the business. The assets of the two concerns are given as $532,343 and liabilities $233,555.

The action was taken on complaint of H. Linsley Johnson of Englewood, N. J., trustee of the estate of Isabelle H. Hawes of New York, who sets up a secret agreement in which Edward Von Gal obtained as a mere gratuity a writing that Von Gal was owner of a half interest in the Hawes die. The business was established by Benjamin Hawes in 1902 and a corporation was formed in 1912. A loss is alleged in 1913.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fabrics of Cotton with Silk and Flax Combined Fall of Reduction.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by M. Park Parker, New York, under the tariff act of 1909, on cloth of cotton and silk taxed by Collector Malone 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 391, as fabrics in chief value of cotton. The importers asserted that silk was chief value and asked to pay 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 399, or 50 per cent. under Paragraph 403. An official analysis disclosed that cotton predominated.

James F. White & Co., lost a similar contention. Union fabrics of cotton and flax, were assessed as manufactures of cotton, at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 332, of the old act. The importers contended that flax was the component of chief value, and asked duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 357. The Government chemist found these fabrics also in principal value of cotton.

In the case of John W. Devoe narrow stripe of cloth were assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349, of the old law, as cotton bindings. The importer contended that duty should have been taken at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 358, as manufactures of flax. The board decided after an inspection of the official samples, that the goods had been properly assessed.

A NEW MILLIKEN BROS., INC.

Reorganization of the Staten Island Steel Corporation.

The reorganization of Milliken Brothers, Incorporated, the fabricated steel manufacturing company which failed a few months ago, has been completed, and most of its properties have been assigned to a new organization of the same name incorporated under the laws of Virginia. The new company has an authorized capital of $5,000,000 and will be able to start with working capital amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

William Salomon of William Salomon & Co. will act as President until his successor can be chosen, with Francis Dykes, the Vice President, in charge of operation. George E. Barrett is Secretary and A. A. Cannon Treasurer. The Directors are Jules S. Bache, William Salomon, Edward P. Saunders, William B. Parsons, Thomas Denny, C. McK. Lewis, Fred P. Corning, Cornelius B. Tyler, and Francis Dykes.

Fresh capital was raised partly by assessing bondholders and by selling to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for about $300,000, a portion of the rolling mill property of the company on Staten Island.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were strong yesterday. Wheat, after receding early in the day, rose rapidly, and final prices showed net gains, extending from ½c. to 1⅝c a bushel. Corn climbed from ¾c. to 2¼c., the latter in the December option. Oats advanced from ⅜c. to ½c. a bushel. Cotton scored net gains of from 4 to 6 points. Provisions and cotton oil were firm.

WHEAT.

Active covering on the part of belated shorts in the December position turned what promised to be a heavy market into one of considerable firmness, and final quotations were at about the top of the day. December showing gains of 1⅝c, while later months were ½c higher in sympathy. The news of the day was rather more bearish than otherwise, and prices at the start were slightly lower. Offerings were small, and the market gained steadily until at the close, when values were decidedly firm.

The Liverpool market, which had been closed since last Wednesday, was lower than expected, and prices abroad felt the influence of increasing offerings of new crop wheat from the Argentina. Prices in Buenos Aires were lower.

Receipts at Northwestern points were smaller, and the cash position in the Northwest was firm. There were export sales of about 10 loads of Manitoba wheat reported, but the consuming demand was not active, and the visible supply in the United States gained 1,104,000 bushels of native wheat, while bonded wheat decreased 914,000 bushels. World's exports were 10,240,000 bushels, compared with 13,025,000 last week, and 7,768,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99c, elevator, domestic, and $1.00½, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	...	...	96¾	96½	95⅝
May	97⅝	97 1-18	97⅝	97 5-16	97⅛
July	...	...	93⅞	93¾	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	89	87⅝	88⅞	87½	86¼
May	90⅝	89⅞	90⅝	90½	91⅜
July	87	86⅛	87	86½	88½

CORN.

December shorts in the Chicago market bid that position up 2½c, and the other months advanced ⅞ to ¾c. The strength in the market was due largely to technical conditions, and was the result of poor grading on account of the unfavorable weather for curing the new crop. The cash position was generally firm, however, although advices from Chicago said that January was about 5c per bushel under December. World's exports were 3,345,000 bushels, against 5,576,000 last week and 5,033,000 last year.

The local cash market was easy. No. 3 yellow corn being quoted at 70¾c, cost, insurance, and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	70¾	68	70¾	68¾	47¼
May	68¾	67¾	68¾	68¾	48¼
July	68⅛	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	49

OATS.

The oats market was slightly lower early on reports of liberal offerings of Canadian oats, but during the day a firmer feeling developed, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and prices closed ⅝c to ¾c net higher. The visible supply increased 272,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 458 000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market prices were easy, standard white being quoted at 45@45⅛c; No. 2, 43@46¼c; No. 3, 44½@45½c; No. 4, 44@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44@46c; fancy clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38½	38	38⅝	38¼	32⅝
May	41	40¼	41	40½	32¾
July	40¼	39¾	40¼	39¾	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices were firmer, owing to an advance in the hog markets and in sympathy with corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were smaller than estimated, amounting to 35,000; estimated for Tuesday, 26,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.65	10.60	10.65	10.57	9.60
May	11.00	10.92	11.00	10.90	9.80
Ribs—					
January	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.62	9.60
May	11.02	10.92	11.02	10.90	9.70
Pork—					
January	...	...	20.25	20.17	17.45
May	20.67	20.52	20.67	20.55	18.02½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active and irregular. The January position was easier, closing at a decline of 6 points, owing to tenders of about 9,000 barrels on January contracts, but the later months were relatively steady, closing 1 to 2 points net higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.60@6.64	6.80
January	6.63	6.59	6.61@6.63	6.67
February	...	...	6.82@6.86	6.84
March	6.97	6.95	6.95@6.96	6.98
April	...	...	7.05@7.08	7.06
May	7.20	7.17	7.19@7.20	7.17
June	...	...	7.23@7.26	7.21
July	7.30	7.27	7.29@7.30	7.27
August	...	...	7.34@7.38	...

COTTON.

Near month liquidation served to unsettle the cotton market yesterday, and January contracts sold 34 points under March in preparation for the notices expected this morning. At the widening difference between these two months there was a considerable demand for January against sales of Spring positions, but the risk of carrying cotton from the first part of January until it can be retendered on March contracts is naturally increased by the possibility of a change in grade differences at a meeting of the New York Revision Committee early in February. About 35,000 bales of cotton have been added to the local certificated stock since the beginning of December, and at the close of business last Saturday there were about 70,000 bales of cotton available for contract delivery.

The market opened steady at an advance of 8 to 11 points yesterday, and buyers had the encouragement of relatively firm cables, bullish Southern spot advices, and rather more optimistic reports from financial and textile trade circles. The market soon weakened, however, under January liquidation, and realizing of recent buyers of later months and prices during the early afternoon were about net unchanged to 2 points lower. Subsequent fluctuations were more or less irregular, with the close steady net 4 to 6 points higher. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.60c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 3,300 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.30	12.17	12.25@12.27	12.19
January	12.15	12.03	12.06@12.07	12.06
February	12.21	12.15	12.14@12.18	12.10
March	12.44	12.34	12.39@12.40	12.34
April	...	...	12.33@12.34	12.29
May	12.40	12.29	12.32@12.33	12.29
June	...	...	12.12@12.34	12.29
July	12.40	12.30	12.33@12.34	12.30
August	12.23	12.12	12.14@12.16	12.10
September	11.82	11.78	11.75@11.82	11.79
October	11.78	11.66	11.68@11.70	11.70

COFFEE.

Active liquidation occurred in the coffee market yesterday and prices made new low records for the movement, selling at the lowest point since the October rise, and values were less than half a cent per pound above the low point of the season, made in July. Havre closed at a net loss of 2 to 2¼ francs from last Wednesday, while Hamburg was 1½ to 1¾ pfennigs lower. Total sales for the day were 80,250 bags. Conditions in Brazil were reasonably satisfactory, because of the weakness in the other markets, as receipts were again liberal, and while Rio remained unchanged in price Santos spots were 100 reis lower than Friday, and futures opened at a decline of 75 reis from Saturday. Total receipts at Santos so far this month aggregate 1,025,000 bags. Cost and freight offers were about 10 points lower, with Rio 7s at 9c and Santos 4s at 11.25.

In the local spot market prices were ½c lower, at 9¼c for Rio 7s.

The total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 68,483 bags, against 72,992 the week before and 56,757 last year; of the former amount New York had 50,529 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	...	...	8.78@8.80	8.89
January	8.74	8.74	8.74@8.76	8.89
February	...	...	8.88@8.90	9.04
March	9.06	9.00	9.03@9.05	9.19
April	...	...	9.17@9.19	9.31
May	9.32	9.25	9.31@9.33	9.44
June	...	...	9.41@9.43	9.54
July	9.53	9.45	9.51@9.53	9.64
August	...	...	9.61@9.62	9.71
September	9.70	9.61	9.70@9.71	9.78
October	9.75	9.75	9.75@9.76	9.83
November	...	...	9.89@9.81	9.89

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,064 packages. Stock coming in slowly, but there seems to be enough stock for all requirements. Feeling steady on creamery; steady on other kinds. Creamery, extras, 36½@37½c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27½c; thirds, 22@23c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; held, extras, 27c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, 18@19c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18¼c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 698 boxes. Market very firm on all grades of whole milk cheese. Skims unchanged. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17c; average fancy, 16½@16¾c; State, whole milk, fresh, specials, 16¼@16½c; average fancy, 16c; undergrades, 13@15½c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16¼@16¾c; twins and flats, 16½@16¾c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13¾c; held, good to choice, 11@12¼c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 6@10c; skims, full skims or badly defective, 2@5c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,602 cases. Arrivals rather moderate. Storage eggs continue hardening. Near-by eggs in light supply. Fancy whites are short of requirements; prices showing improvement. Fresh gathered, extras, 38½@39c; extra firsts, 37@38c; first, 36@36½c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 31@32c; dirties, 28@30c; checks, 22@23c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; lower grades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 46@56c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 45@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, fair to good, 43@46c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 37@42c; Western, gathered white, 37@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery brown, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36½@38c; fresh, foreign, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 29@32c; held, fresh, 120-dozen cases, poor to fair, 24@29c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to good, 23@26½c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 23½@24½c.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK

4½ Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$51,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will be sold Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid.

$30,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1914, due January 1, 1964.

$21,000,000.00 for Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1913, due September 1, 1963.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds for either of the above improvements, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc. will be mailed upon application to

WM. SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, December 27, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803

221st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

The Merchants National Bank

of the City of New York,

42 WALL STREET.

December 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

215TH DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, December 22, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31st, 1913, free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2nd, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of Wells Fargo & Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1914, at the office of the Company 51 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will close December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M., and reopen at the opening of business on January 16, 1914. C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, December 23, 1913.

The Battery Park National Bank

of New York.

December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of December 24th, 1913.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 58

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL BANK,

49-51 West 33d Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held December 11th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 22d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Vice President and Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1914, coupons of the 4% Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co. may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2d, 1914. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 27, 1913.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,

60 Broadway.

New York, December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1913. The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 4, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 2, 1914, to the registered holders of December 9, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened December 15, 1913.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Friday, Jan. 2, 1914. A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW YORK.

154th Dividend.

December 28th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%,) payable, free of tax, January 2d, 1914.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Office of International Silver Company.

Meriden, Conn., December 22, 1913.

Coupons No. 22 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1914, will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, on and after January 2d, 1914.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of URBAN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City New York, on the 13th day of January, 1914, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of the officers and Directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CARLE B. GILBERT, Secretary.

Dated December 29th, 1913

Central Trust Company of New York

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six Trustees of said Company of the Class of 1917, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 8th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

December 26th, 1913.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 31st, 1913, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 15th, 1914.

FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of HEERMANCE STORAGE & REFRIGERATING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 213 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, December 26th, 1913.

EDGAR H. WATSON, Secretary.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney, 55 John St., New York.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

FIDELITY BANK.

New York, December 30th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and 25th Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from three-thirty o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open from three-thirty to four-thirty o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 3d to 13th, inclusive.

EUGENE W. DITMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Public Bank of New York City.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Public Bank of New York City for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at its Banking House, 89 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of MOFFAT, YARD & CO. is hereby called for December 31st, 1913, at the office of the company, No. 120 West 32nd St., New York City, 12 o'clock noon. The object of the meeting is to take action in regard to a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company by an issue of preferred stock not to exceed $75,000.

J. H. COIT, V. P.

S. D. PRESTON, Sec.

Dec. 17th, 1913.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd., will be held on the 5th day of January, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Company, No. 329 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd.

(Signed) JACOB HENRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Automatic Alarm Lock Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the company, at 1,945 Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, Jan. 12th, 1914, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented at said meeting.

BRUNO PFEIFFER, Secretary.

Dated Dec. 29th, 1913.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

BANK OF EUROPE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the BANK OF EUROPE will be held at its banking rooms, No. 1,429 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK A. SOVAK, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER B. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

To the Holders of

Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York thereto;

General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company therefor;

Coupons from General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds due December 1, 1909;

Certificates of Indebtedness of the Receivers of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, issued under Order of Court dated February 24, 1908; and

Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds and any Certificates of Deposit that may have been issued therefor:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Plan and Agreement dated December 15, 1913, for the reorganization of the property of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company as an entirety has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The New York Trust Company as Depositary thereunder.

Participation in the said Plan and Agreement on the part of the holders of the above mentioned securities is conditional upon their becoming parties thereto in the manner provided in said Plan and Agreement, reference to which is hereby made, and copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

In the judgment of the Committee, the necessity for immediate reorganization requires that no further opportunity be offered to security holders to participate in the Plan except within the time therein stated, without extension.

Dated, New York, December 16,

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:40|Moon sets..7:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:18	9:57	3:03	3:46
Governors Island	9:48	10:30	3:46	4:25
Hell Gate	11:38	12:20	5:26	6:08

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 29.

SS Colon, Cristobal, Dec. 23.
SS Calamares, Port Limon, Dec. 22.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Dec. 24.
SS Nickerie, Domerara, Dec. 17.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Dec. 23.
SS Monus, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Dec. 28.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 27.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 26.
SS Albingia, Cape Haiti, Dec. 9.
SS Evelyn, Mayaguez, Dec. 25.
SS Delphine, Lisbon, Dec. 24.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Dec. 27.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Dec. 18.
SS Lexie, St. Lucia, Dec. 20.
SS Finland, Antwerp, Dec. 20.
SS Charokee, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 24.
SS Oakfield, Las Palmas, Dec. 15.
SS Uranium, Rotterdam, Dec. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Mounfields	Shields	Dec. 13
Grayson	San Juan	Dec. 2
Barbarossa	Bremen	Dec. 20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 20
Canada	Palermo	Dec. 18
Havana	Bivana	Dec. 27
Rhein	Bremen	Dec. 18
San Jacinto	Galveston	Dec. 24
El Cid	New Orleans	Dec. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

Etonian	Antwerp	Dec. 18
Zafra	Huelva	Dec. 14
Danube	Kingston	Dec. 26
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Santiago	Dec. 26
Juan	Jamaica	Dec. 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 28
Lampasas	Mobile	Dec. 23
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 25

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Southampton	Dec. 24
Uranium	Rotterdam	Dec. 17
Caonao	Santa Marta	Dec. 22
Kingston	Haiti	Dec. 27
Florizel	Halifax	Dec. 30
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

Prance	Havre	Dec. 27
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Dec. 26
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Dec. 29
Maracas	Trinidad	Dec. 24
Antilla	Tampico	Dec. 24
El Dia	Galveston	Dec. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Carmania	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Minneapolis	London	Dec. 25
Vasari	Buenos Aires	Dec. 12
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Dec. 27
Colorado	Galveston	Dec. 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
*Caribbean, Bermuda	———	1:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic, Prince Argentine	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Industry, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Spiral, Sagua	———	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	———	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

*Mail closes Monday 10:00 P. M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Savoia, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Singapore, Montevideo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ultonia, Naples	———	12:00 M.
*Campania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Laura, Trieste	———	3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Mecklenburg, Havana	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:[illegible] P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Albingia, Inagua	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	———	10:00 A.M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	———	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

George Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastorec, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	———	10:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Jelling, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Danube, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbia, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 29.

SS Francisco, Hull to New York, was 190 miles S. of Cape Race at 3 P. M. 28th.
SS Ecuadorian, Antwerp to New York, was 700 miles E. at noon.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, 1,332 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 2d, forenoon.
Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen to New York, signaled 6 P. M.; due 1st, afternoon.
North German Lloyd.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, was 218 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles E. of Progreso at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 40 miles N. of Winter Quarter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 26 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 130 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 127 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 95 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 30 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island to New York, arrived at Puerto Plata at 1 A. M.
SS Grayson, San Juan to New York, was 425 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Commewijne, Barbados to New York, left Barbados at 8 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 50 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 5 miles S. of Charleston at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Enterorise ..... Dec. 29
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) — Hongkong Maru ..... Dec. 29
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islanos (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma—Tenoma Maru ..... Jan. 1
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail from Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi ..... Jan 2

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Fishguard, Dec. 29.
SS Russia, at Rotterdam, Dec. 26.
SS Minnewaska, at London, Dec. 29.
SS California, at Glasgow, Dec. 29.
SS Patricia, at Hamburg, Dec. 28.
SS Aros Castle, at Durban, Dec. 24.
SS Dalblair, at Santos, Dec. 24.
SS Woolinde, at Melbourne, Dec. 29.
SS Indradeo, at Gibraltar, Dec. 29.
SS Romney, at Manchester, Dec. 23.
SS Dalmore, at Suez, Dec. 23.
SS Christopher, at Para, Dec. 26.
SS Excelsior, at Rotterdam, Dec. 27.
SS Daldroch, at Rotterdam, Dec. 28.
SS Curaca, at Corral, Dec. 23.
SS Tavian, at Yokohama, Dec. 24.
SS Shokenee, at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
SS Kafua, at Kobe, Dec. 28.
SS Bloemfontein, at Bombay, Dec. 26.

Sailed.

SS Germania, from Marseilles, Dec. 27.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Bremen, Dec. 29.
SS Roma, from Angra, Dec. 28.
SS Kura, from Antwerp, Dec. 27.
SS St. Theodore, from Sabang, Dec. 28.
SS Laconia, from Naples, Dec. 28.
SS Bedeburn, from Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 24.
SS Wells City, from Swansea, Dec. 24.
SS Gregory, from Barbados, Dec. 25.
SS Neuenfels, from Chittajong, Dec. 26.
SS Vauban, from Buenos Aires, Dec. 27.
SS Grosser Kurfeurst, from Bremen, Dec. 28.
SS Saga, from Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Passed.

SS Riverdale, New York to Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Schoenfels, Calcutta to New York, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 2, SS George Washington, and at 6 P. M. Jan. 5, SS Amerika.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 6 P. M. Dec. 30, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 29, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Heilig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 29, SS America, at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

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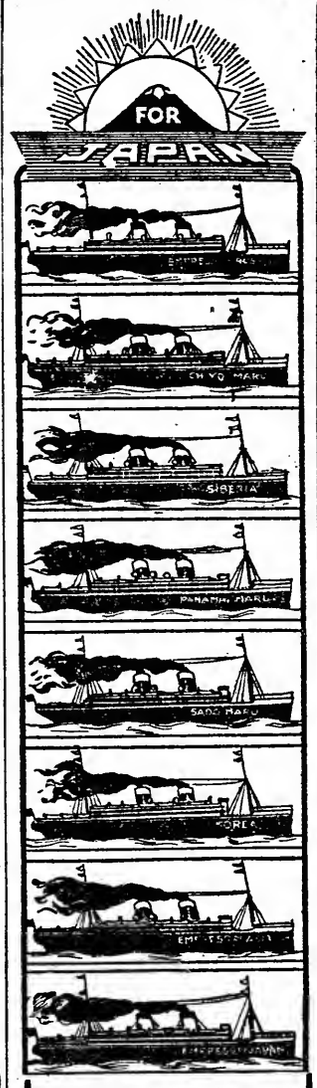
SOAS, THERESA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Arthur E. Boas, Hilda Freudenthal, Edwin Freudenthal, Lilly Freudenthal, Leontine Rose, Alice E. Rose, George L. Rose, Walter C. Rose, Percy E. Boas, Edith A. Boas, Ethel T. Boas, Selma Baar, Marion P. Baar, Elinor A. Baar, Clara Rosenbaum, Ernest C. Rosenbaum, Helen E. Rosenbaum, Melvin E. Boas, Johanna Livingston, Rosa Livingston, Julia Livingston, and to all persons interested in the estate of THERESA BOAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1914, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arthur E. Boas and Carl Rosenbaum as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.



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15—Emp. of Japan	"	Vancouver
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†Bremen ..... Feb. 12
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QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for
LONDON, PARIS BERLIN, VIENNA

*Campania, Dec. 31, 1 p.m.		Lusitania	Jan. 25.
*Carmania, Jan. 10, 10 a.m.			1 p. m.
*Campania, Jan. 28, 1 p.m.		*Carmania	Mar. 4, 3 p.m.
*Carmania Feb. 4, 3 p.m.		Mauretania	Mar. 11, 1 p. m.
*Campania, Feb. 18, 1 a.m.		East and West Bound.	
*Calls at Queenstown			

Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume Sailings noon. See itinerary.

TULTONIA	Dec 31	†CARPATHIA	Feb. 1
‡PANNONIA	Jan. 15	†ULTONIA	Feb. 15

†Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d classes only. ‡Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras. †Omits Madeira, Gibraltar Genoa Patras carries 2d and 3d classes only.

Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria. Sailings noon.

FRANCONIA	JAN. 3		FEB. 28
Laconia	JAN. 17	Caronia	JAN. 31 MAR. 17

*Does not call at Alexandria.
ROUND THE WORLD TRIP, $498 & UP.
Spend through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State St., N. Y., opposite Battery.

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA	Jan. 2	ST. PAUL	Jan. 16
NEW YORK	Jan. 9	ST. LOUIS	Jan. 23

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N. R., 18th St.
Minneapolis Jan. 10, 9:30 AM | Minnetonka Jan. 31
Minnewaska Jan. 24, 9 AM | Minneapolis Feb. 14

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND	Dec. 31	LAPLAND	Jan. 21
FINLAND	Jan. 7	VADERLAND	Jan. 28

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R., 19th & 20th Sts.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

MAJESTIC	Dec. 31, noon	ST. PAUL	Jan. 10
*NEW YORK	Jan. 3, 10 am	OCEANIC	Jan. 21

*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
CEDRIC ..... Jan. 1 | CEDRIC ..... Jan. 29
†ALTIC ..... Jan. 15 | †OLYMPIC ..... Feb. 5
†Cymric carries only ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

WINTER CRUISES

ITALY & EGYPT — The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco. Largest Steamers in the Trade.

Adriatic	Celtic
JAN. 3 NOON	JAN. NOON
Feb. 21	Mar. 7
Canopic	Jan. 31
	Mar. 14

WEST INDIES — Panama Canal South America. The Newest Cruising Steamers. Laurentic Megantic.
JANUARY 31
Feb. 11 Mar. 4
Mar. 14 Apr. 4
16 to 28 Days.
$145 to $175 upward.
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via Movilla LONDONDERRY
From Pier 64, N. R. (foot W. 24th St.)

Caledonia	Jan. 3, noon	*Columbia	Jan. 24, noon
*Cameronia	Jan. 17, noon	California	Jan. 31, noon

*Omits Londonderry this trip. Will call at Queenstown.
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing list for 1914 now ready. Apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

Russian American Line
Regular Fortnightly Sailings
To Rotterdam, $90 & up. 1st Cabin: $45. 2nd
To Libau, $70 & up. 1st Cab

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The southern storm was central Monday night over South-east Georgia, and apparently moving east northeastward to sea. During the last twenty-four hours it caused general rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee. Another disturbance off the North Pacific Coast is attended by general rains and high winds in the Pacific States, except Southern California.

No important temperature changes have taken place in any part of the country during the last twenty-four hours.

There will be rain Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, and Tuesday and Wednesday in the Pacific States, and snow over the West Plateau and North Rocky Mountain regions. With these exceptions, the weather will be fair throughout the country Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature will be lower Tuesday in the Southeast and higher in New England and New York. Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming north and northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday; warmer in central portion. Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate to brisk winds.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	28	29	4 P. M.	42	38
6 A. M.	29	26	6 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	31	33	9 P. M.	42	30
12 M.	38	32	11 P. M.	42	29

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Less.
3:00—779 Greenwich St.; Wilson estate.	Slight
8:30—Front of 108 W. 13 St.; Oscar Lyons.	$100
8:35—Rivердale Av., bet. 248 & 249 Sts.; not given	Slight
9:45—3,834 Broadway; Bube & Co.	Slight
10:25—49 W. 55 St.; Mrs. Kelly	None
10:50—2 E. 9 St.; R. J. Kahn	$50
10:55—827 Kelly St.; A. M. Orcurison.	Not given
11:00—120 W. 49 St.; Catharine Goodhart.	Slight
11:30—284 Mott St.; not given	$50
P. M.	
12:15—302 E. 43 St.; Mr. Wortheimer.	Slight
1:00—1,462 Wash'ton Av.; Jacob Finkelstein.	Slight
1:35—179 E. Houston St.; Martha Held.	$100
2:00—59 Downing St.; Arthur Casta	$500
2:10—323 E. 144 St.; Andrew Pavey.	Slight
2:20—Walton Av. & 146 St.; not given.	Slight
3:20—188 W. 101 St.; not given	Slight
3:50—82 Charles St.; Mary Roach	Slight
4:15—1,658 Wash'ton Av.; Dora Rosenthal.	Slight
4:45—279 St. Ann's Av.; Fannie Gouerer.	$100
5:20—33 Union Sq.; not given	Slight
5:35—66 Park Av.; Chas. Gould	Slight
6:20—124 Spring St.; Stuyvesant Shirt Co.	$5,000
7:35—1,015 Kelly St.; Jas. Tappon	Slight
7:45—177 South St.; Vitor Cantagano.	$10,000
7:45—808 West 135th St.; Mrs. M. Merion.	Slight
8:25—529 West 135th St.; Wight & Sommers	$100
8:35—311 4th Av.; Evans & Duscher.	$1,000
8:45—25 Allen St.; S. Weinstein & Co. and Adolph Silverstein	$1,500
9:10—124 Greenwich St.; A. Suckodelusky.	Slight
9:15—216 E. 46th St.; A. Gelbci.	Not given
9:30—160 Pearl St.; Millard & Hanson.	$5,000
9:35—263 W. 36th St.; Orange Mfg. Co.	$10,000
10:10—410 E. 84th St.; J. Prown	Slight
10:25—1,978 2d Av.; J. Greenstein	Slight
10:40—48 Canal St.; H. Hofsteder	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Maj. J. S. Ryan, 6 Cav., and Capt. W. H. Goodale, retired, to W. Reed Hosp., for exam. Capt. J. G. Langdon, 4 Field Art, to join his reg. Maj. W. J. Hawkins, Ord. Dep., on board for testing Rifled Cannon, vice Col. John E. Hoffer. 2d Lt. D. C. Cordiner, C. A. C., 47 Co. to unassigned. Maj. J. S. Wilson, Med. Corps, return to Ft. Ethan Allen, Va., after completed duty, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Transfers: 2d Lt. T. J. Christian, 7 Cav., 1 mo.; 2d Lt. F. J. Torney, C. A. C., 1 mo.; 1st Lt. J. V. Kuzulk, 4 Cav., transf. to 7 Cav., 1 mo.; Capt. G. Cushman, 11 Cav. 3 mos.

Navy Orders.

Lt. J. H. Towers, Jr. Lts. R. C. Saufley, V. D. Herbster, P. N. L. Bellinger, J. M. Murray, Ensigns G. De C. Chevalier, M. L. Stolz, W. D. Lamont, N. Acad., to Cumberland; Jr. Lt. W. N. Pickering, from Ga., and Ens. C. Hollings, from rec. ship, Norfolk, to connection crew of Texas and on that vessel when in commission; Jr. Lt. E. G. Allen to Bur. of Nav., Washington, D. C.; Surg. C. N. Fiske, Utah, wait orders; Surg. J. M. Brister, the S. Carolina, to Utah; Surg. G. Stuart, the Vt., to S. Carolina; P. A. Surg. W. L. Mann, Dallas, to train, sta., San Francisco; P. A. Dental Surg. J. D. Halleck, receiship, Mare Island, to N. Y., Mare Island; Ass't Surg. J. K. Bostwick, N. Y., to sta., San Francisco, to frt. sta., Dallas; P. M. Clerk J. E. Reed, appt. revoked; P. M. Clerk T. S. Colbourne, appt. to the N. Y.; P. M. Clerk W. A. Thomas, appt. to N. Y. as clerk to gen. storekeeper.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Ozark at Norfolk, Chester at Vera Cruz, Nanshan at San Diego, Glacier at Mazatlan, Cincinnati at Cebu, P. I., and Galveston at Cebu, P. I.

Sailed: Brutus, Norfolk for Portsmouth, N. H., and S. Dak., Tuburon, Cal., for Eremerton.

Yorktown to leave San Diego abt. Jan. 2 for W. Coast of Mex., to relieve Annapolis; latter will go to San Diego.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Chief Engineer, Grade E, Park Department, Queens, will be closed on Jan 10. There is one vacancy, at $4,000 a year. Competitors must not be less than 25 or more than 50 years of age on Jan. 10.

Receipt of applications for statistician, Grade E, Education Department, will be closed on Jan. 9. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy, at $4,000 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for topographic draughtsman and copyist topographic draughtsman, for both men and women, on Jan. 7 and 8, to fill vacancies as they may occur. Competitors for topographic draughtsman will be examined in drawing, lettering, and mathematics. Competitors for copyist topographic draughtsman will be examined in drawing and lettering. Age limit, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARRY, ELLSWORTH M., (died Nov. 29;) left not less than $5,000 each of realty and personalty; $1,000 each to Samuel F. Barry, his brother, and Harrietta L. Mohen, his sister; $300 each to Anna B. King, his sister, and Charles R. Spence, and $2,000 to William E. Gilhooley.

COHN, LEONARD, (died Nov. 26;) left less than $500 personalty to Mary Cohn, his wife.

KUSCHE, WILLIAM, (died Dec. 14;) left more than $10,000 realty and $5,000 personalty; $3,000 to Mary Graeber; residuary in equal shares to Julius and William Kusche, his sons, Alma Hills, his daughter, and Rudolph Haas, his grandson.

NORTH, ELLA L., (died Dec. 20;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $500 each to Alice Vanderpoel, her sister, and William H. North, her brother; $2,000 to Harry C. Hallenbeck, a friend; $100 each to Maud Nesbit, Susie Niemeyer, Ida Vanderpoel, and Sadie Birwald, her nieces; specific bequests to Laura Moore, Ida Adams, and Carrie Haviland, her sisters, and Mary Hallenbeck; residuary to be divided among A. C. North, Laura Moore, Ida Adams, and Carrie Haviland.

RAYNOR, SARAH E., (died Dec. 17;) left $1,000 personalty to Annie Raynor Wells, her daughter.

WELLER, CATHERINE E., (died Dec. 18;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty to George E. Weller, her husband.

WALSH, ROBERT B., (died Nov. 21;) left $120,000 realty and $15,000 personalty; $34,080 each to Mary Frances Walsh Hening and Anna Cecilia Walsh, his daughters; $16,080 each to James Barrett Walsh, his son, and Helene Walsh Berry, his daughter; $7,080 each to Hannah Margaret and Lillian Agnes Walsh, his daughters, and Robert J. Walsh, his son; $4,000 to Albert Barrett Berry, his grandson.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BEHRENS, HERMAN, (died Aug. 9, 1912;) net estate, $134; contract for purchase of three lots in Hempstead, N. Y., $1,800; deductions, $1,666.

HILLINGS, FREDERICK, (died May 5, 1913;) net estate in New York, $446,768.75; equity in the Hotel Royalton, 47 West Forty-third Street and 44 West Forty-fourth Street, $341,768.75; personal estate outside of New York, $145,000; left $10,000 in trust to the Parmly Billings Memorial Library in Billings, Mon.; $5,000 to the University of Vermont in Burlington, Vt.; $500 to the Congregational Church of Woodstock, Vt.; $1,000 to the Home for Destitute Children at Burlington, Vt.; $500 to the Kuru Hattin Homes at Westminster, Vt.; $1,000 each to the Y. M. C. A. of Windsor County, Vt., and the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York City; $500 to the International Y. M. C. A. Training College of Springfield, Mass.; residue to relatives and friends.

FLYNN, PATRICK, (died Jan. 23, 1912;) net estate, $67,968.48; premises 318 West Thirty-seventh Street, $20,000; bank accounts, $20,745.09; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $30,220.53; jewelry, $475.

GREGORY, WILLIAM F., (died Oct. 25, 1904;) net estate in New York, $37,525.92; 100 shares Fitchburg Railroad Company stock, $3,494.87; 100 shares American Telegraph and Telephone, $14,400.

SCHAPPERT, THERESA, (died May 3, 1913;) net estate, $386,606.28; premises 506 East Eighty-eighth Street, $14,000; premises 1,670 Avenue A, $11,000; premises 1,678 Avenue A, $11,000, premises 518 East Eighty-ninth Street, $7,500; premises 522 East Eighty-ninth Street, $7,000; premises 524 East Eighty-ninth Street, $6,500; vacant land in White Plains, $25,000; total realty less taxes, $89,106.77; bank accounts, $7,173.90; personal effects, $988; claim, $1,000; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $180,948.14; stocks and bonds, $119,724; stock as follows: 7 shares German Exchange Bank of New York City; bonds as follows: $52,000 Reading Railroad, $61,000 Western Union Telegraph Company, $10,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Incorporated today: United Timber Corp., timber, const. of ships, gen. farming; $2,500,000. J. D. Carberry, J. H. and J. E. Ford, 1,790 B'way.

Rudolph Guenther, Inc., advertising; $100,000. Rudolph Guenther, V. J. Devesco, A. C. Bray, 110 B'way.

W. F. Etherington & Co., advertising, pub. selling agt.; $100,000. G. G. Bell, W. F. and S. G. Etherington, 156 5 Av.

P. S. Converse Co., Lestershire fuel handling mach.; $75,000. B. A. Reynolds, M. F. and F. S. Converse, Binghamton.

Lockport Natural Gas Co., Lockport; $50,000. Chas. Hickey, M. Whitbeck, Louise Hinton, Lockport.

Myers Supply Co., const.; $40,000. C. A. Arthur, C. and Harry Myers, 457 W. 44 St.

Martin Hermana Co. of N. Y., lumber sheathing paper, realty; $40,000. F. H. Starck, Martin and G. M. Hermann, Calicoon.

Raybourne Co., mail order; $20,000. R. W. Porter, Wilmuth Blackburn, Ralph Neilson, 12 B'way.

Kodack Theatre; $10,000. Manfred Barber, G. E. Pitzer, E. V. Eltonhead, 1,480 B'way.

Interborough Theatrical Co.; $20,000. Chas. Steiner, Heiman Weisner, Jacob Schwartz, 11 E. 7 St.

Pink Art Mfg. Co.; $10,000. H. C. Siemers, Herman Meyer, Aug. Pink, 267 Prospect St., L. I. City.

Schwarzkopf & Salimore, human hair; $10,000. H. Goldey, Walter Rosenthal, Isidor Tow, 73 Nassau St.

Electrical Inspect. and Audit Corp; $10,000. B. B. Dolard, Richard Bennett, Jr., W. K. Dupre, 1 Wall St.

E. B. Van Atta & Co., machinery; $20,000. J. E. Garbrant, M. B. Cohn, E. Van Atta, 30 Church St.

Stransky Mfg. Co., aluminum, silver, nickel; $10,000. W. H. Weil, Maurice Stransky, Jacob Strand, 314 W. 83 St.

Sutorius & Co., theatrical; $30,000. M. P. Krebs, G. B. Sutorius, C. S. Bennett, 1 W. 34 St.

Zeitlin, Rossen & Co., jewelry; $10,000. Morris Zeitlin, Jas. and Charlotte Rossen, 474 W. 158th St.

T. L. Lutkins, Inc., hides, leather; $25,000. M. T. and T. L. Lutkins, C. F. Brown, 40 Spruce St.

Meurer Steel Barrel Co., Port Jefferson; $550,000. Andrew and Jacob Meurer, W. W. Share, 99 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Sherry & Co., Troy, teas, coffees, spices; $100,000. John H. Lundy, C. W. Ward, N. B. Sherry, 2,015 15th St., Troy.

Chenango Amusement Co., Binghamton; $10,000. Fannie and Aaron Newman, Jos. Levy, 52 Lancaster Av., Buffalo.

Cream Dove Mfg. Co., Binghamton, peanut products; $50,000. Clarence J. and Chas. Cook, W. T. Goetchens, 268 Conklin Av., Binghamton.

Foreign corporations authorized: J. H. Winchester & Co., Portland, Me., steamships, &c.; $100,000. Rep., J. E. Small, 2 Beaver St. Foster Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del.; $100,000. Rep., F. C. Dallin, 273 42d St., Elkiyn; Mulconroy Co., Camden, N. J., R. R., mine, mill supplies; $200,000. Rep., R. L. Reed, 150 Chambers St.; Reliance Gas Mantle Co., Del.; $100,000. Rep., H. B. Miller, 320 Pearl St.

Capital increases: Gilbert Knitting Co., Little Falls, $200,000 to $800,000; Davis & Geck, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000; Gasoline Eng. Equipment Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Levine & Stoopack, American Art Annual, International Fine Arts, Atlas Rain Co., American Practitioner Co., Houseman Coffee Co., Karpat Drug Corp, all of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 29.—Charter filed: International Calliphene Corp., N. Y., $1,000,000, mfg. and sell message sending machines, elec. eng. instruments. C. D. Taylor, N. L. Shafer, N. Y.; M. W. Gleham, S. Francisco; H. L. Hill, Cal.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—La Chicotte v. O'Keefe. 2—Matter of Ruff. (Lesser.) 3—Gehler v. Thomas Motor Co. 4—Matter of King. 5—Matter of same. 6—Hart v. Equitable Life Assurance Soc. 7—Klerney v. Leavitt. 8—Faist v. Dean. 9—Porter v. Dobbs. 10—Matter of Pfizer (Am.) Woolen Co v. Pfizer.) 11—Colombet v. Touraine Co. 12—Robt Gordon & Son v. Finney. 13—Frankel v. Samuels. 14—Peerless Tailoring Co v. same. 15—Feldman v. Denemark. 16—Wells v. Buckham. 17—Kidder v. N. Y. Ont & West Ry. 18—Sakson v. same. 19—Fuchs v. Freydberg. 20—Zipkin v. Zipkin. 21—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless Tel Co. 22—Mackey & Smith v. Smolka. 23—Marzo v. Damascia Realty Corp. 24—Figaro v. Figaro. 25—Matter of Wolff (7th Av. Waist and Dress Co.) 26—Matter of Brown (Guilard.) 27—Fuchs v. Freydberg. 28—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 29—Nenkirch v. McHugh. 30—Matter of Brown. (Haas.) 31—Campbell v. City of N. Y. 32—Kirscher v. same. 33—Escovar v. United Fruit Co. 34—Doubleday, Page & Co. v. Simpson Crawford Co. 35—Lenox Const Co v. N. Y Tel Co. 36—Wood v. same. 37—String of Frishman. 38—Gallagher v. Ancient Order of Hibernians. 39—Same v. same. 40—Fahrenbach v. Goldner. 41—Harris v. Brownell. 42—Stevens v. Talmer. 43—Matter of Steele (Jamaica Estates.) 44—Matter of Thompson. 45—Du Bois v. Du Bois. 46—Brown v. Kaye. 47—Same v. same. 48—Maronev v. V J Heddon & Son Co. 49—Bronner v. N Y. N H & H R R. 50—Colligan v. P W Woolworth Co. 51—General Synod of Reformed Church v. Met Securities Co. 52—Union Tra Produttori Barletta v. Lanrora. 53—Astor Mtg Co v. Tenney. 54—Schwartzman v. Jetter. 55—Bender v. Bender. 56—Steel v. Isman. 57—Brenner v. Kohlweiler. 58—Heinze v. Allisen. 59—Same v. same. 60—Schrenck v. Savay Glass Co. 61—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 62—Holstein v. Horton. 63—Baron v. Baron. 64—Marconi Wireless Tel Co. 65—Matter of Bliznuk (Lewites.) 66—Ezgur v. Rabiner. 67—Dlig v. Cent R R of N J. 68—Brown v. McLaughlin. 69—Met Trust Co v. Trunx. 70—Elliott v. Elliott. 71—Wulff v. Rosevill Trust Co of Newark, N J. 72—Wood v. Goerlitz. 73—Matter of Marcus (Linch.) 74—Gilon v. Gilen. 75—Berger Bros Tea Co v. Schnitzspahn. 76—Plia v. Cnt Park & R R. N. 77—Lambert v. Percival. 78—Kerr v. N Y Transp Co. 79—Gruter v. same. 80—Rose v. same. 81—Lightstone v. N Y Elec Vehicle Transp Co. 82—Nat Fireproofing Co v. Tower Bros Stationery Co. 83—Jacob v. Sternberg. 84—Murtha v. Patterson Bros. 85—Schoenkopf v. Yellow Taxicabo Co. 86—Hinrath v. same. 87—Middleton v. 5th Av Coach Co. 88—Ruse v. City of N. Y. 89—Matter of Northcote. 90—United Drug Co v. Loeb. 91—People ex rel v. Gleason & Waldo. 92—City of N Y v. Levinson. 93—People ex rel. Hasse v. Waldo. 94—De Witt v. Sweigard. 95—Hugh v. Hugh. 96—McAllister v. McAllister. 97—Feldman v. Borchardt. 98—Osder v. City of N Y. 99—A E Norton Co v. 41 East 23d St Co. 100—Same v. 5th Av and 33d St Co. 101—Matter of Best Laundry. 102—Terpezone Co v. Knox Terpozone Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 396—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. 397—Lappas v. N Y Central R R. Cassel v. City of N Y. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 991—Miller v. Greenberg. 1342—Ingless v. Clark. 1425—Rosenbaum v. 42 Sun Print & Pub Co. 1753—Cohen v. Fitzgerald Coal Co. 1275—Green v. N Y. Lt Traction Co. 1683—Augustine v. Schafer. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Jacob Lichowitz, Caroline G Ballin, Agnes Ballin, Rosalie Castaio, Reuben H Weaver, Elizabeth Cullen, Richard Cullen, John H Kehoe, Alfred L Crawford, Maura Mason, &c, Kaplen infants, Alice Latham, David H Wilson, Katherine McGarry, Augusta Hyatt, Jacob Mayer, Joseph Fielscher, Henry A Schroeder, Gaetana Dinotta, William Frisch, John Iesu, Raphael H. Wolff, Isaac Bernstein, Max Tausend, Charles Hansen, Bertha James, Robert McGarity, William T King, Peter Masterson, Harry Hewitt, Charles W Tamlyn, Edward Leissner, Henry Jacobs, Anna Moore, Jake Kreiman, &c, Mary Cully, John M Smart, Kate Horgan, Dorothy Reissmann, Max Rowsky, Elizabeth J Duffell, Henry Parfitt, Owen Gallagher, Alice Connolly, William G Walter, Matilda Cecil, Catherine F Calan, Sarah B Vanneck, Saly Raunheim, William J Quencer, Samuel Bennett, Michael Regan, Frederick Jurdsredt, Terrance Larkin, Jacob Weiffenbach, Mary Hadden, Hannah M Hynes, Theodore Schroeder, Lewis Radford, Mary Tairraz, Sarah Fishler, &c, Jeremiah C Donovan, O'Conner Infants, Alfred Whitla, John F. Alexander, John T Atterbury, Eliza Klauber, Lena Glaser, &c, William Hurry, Eliza McI Kellogg, Leopold Baumann, Oscar F Livingston, Anton Sushko, Stephen D Buszynski, Annie McSweeney, Augusta Schreiber, Louise Martin, Rosine Bechler, Henry T Behrens, Fritz Langenhagen, Minnie A O'Shea, Stephen Walsh, Augustus Van Cortlandt, A Hamilton Higgins, William Johnston, Elizabeth C Willis, John A Zerega, Thomas O'Rorke, Anna Benjamin, Edward Reynolds, Walter Hallahan, Adam Heppenheimer, Eliza Muldoon, Charles Drake, John McLaren, George G Sickles, Mary Reed, Mentor Fisher, Henrietta M Rottmann, Albert D Smith, Hannah Rice, Edward H Duryea, Anne O'Donnell, Samuel Prince, Edwin Hawley, Abraham Cohn, Adolph Ludeke, Emeline Griffin, Mary Cassidy, Patrick McManus. Wills for probate: Emma Wallach, Catherine Turley, Michael Healy, James Martin, Joseph V Helm, Mary A McCarthy, Caroline Hewitt, Catherine Burnham, Rosenhaupt, Philip Bloch, Mary E Wickes, Mary Coyle, Emanuel Mansbach, Mary P Kingsford.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Engelhelm v. Illinois Surety Co.—Samson Lachman.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Kelly v. Nally—George C Austin, Lockwood v. Mell—John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Cahet, Jr, v. Mark (2)—Joseph R Truesdale. Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Heinz—Howard H Williams, Lincoln Trust Co v. Meyer—Jay Noble Emley. N Y Trust Co v. Meyer—Joseph H Ryan. Slieper v. Tevlen et al—Lewis Hall Jones. Wechsler v. Jones—James S McDonogh. Purdy v. Meyer—Melvin G Pailliser.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Wm T Bloodgett v. Frank H Norcross—Ely Rosenberg. Herbert Gerraond v. Tuati Hatch Co—Wm G Fisch. Martin D Pine v. Pine Manufacturing Co—Martin D Pine. Wyvell, Edward H Bailey v. same—Manton M Wyvell. J Frederic Kerochan v. M Silman Realty Co—Collin H Woodward. Same v. Key-Lyn Realty Co—Collin H Woodward.

SUPREME COURT—Gaynor, J. George W Dibble v. Nathan Tuckman—Charles F Walters. Cornelia Ward Hall v. Thomas Doyle et al—Edward T Grimes.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated motions—Benedict, J. 1—Matheson v. Wente et al. 2—Barrow v. Barrow. 3—Shepeard v. Edison Electric Ill Co. 4—Matter of East 7th St. 5—Akerman, admr, &c, v. Huntington Railroad Co. 6—McMahon v. Long Island Railroad Co. 7—Ryan, an infant, v. same. 8—Ryan v. same. 9—Gallivan v. Gallivan. 10—Matter of New York Municipal Railway Co, &c, (Schaff.) 11—Kramer et al v. International Typesetting Co. 12—Conran v. Conran. 13—Cooper v. Scott. 14—Matter of Hall. 15—Singer v. Shames et al. 16—Sheldon v. Hume et al. 17—Matter of Myrtle Av Sewer. 18—Matter of Myrtle Av Sewer. 19—Matter of Model Home Building Co. (Taylor.) 20—Pellipelli v. Ostrander. 21—Woods v. Montenya. 22—Colub v. Streicher. 23—Frotphal and another v. Feldmark et al. 24—Taylor v. Nelson. 25—Matter of Butcher, (Heiser.) 26, 27—Heiser v. Heiser. 28—Matter of Wyckoff Av. (Oehm.) 29—O'Rourke Dry Dock Co v. Caddell. 30—Matter of Boerum St. 31—Matter of Barbey St. 32—Pilato v. Smith Sons Co. 33—Matter of Church Av. (Jungbauer.) 34—White v. Rosenfeld et al. 35—Suesman v. Wellbrock. 36—Hawes v. Hawes. 37—Thompsen v. Thompson. 38—Schroeder v. Schroeder. 39, 40—McManus v. Gilsey. 41—Wills and another v. Butroff. 42—Donavan, admr, &c, Fargo, &c. 43—Thompson v. Clinton Garage. 44—Blezinski v. Atlantic H Ice Co. 45—Reinhart v. Realty Redemption Co. 46—Matter of Erasmus St. 47—Matter of West St. 48—Matter of Flatbush Av. 49—Matter of McDonough St et al. 50—Taylor, &c, v. Nelson. 51—Finn, &c, v. Fleck. 52—Fine v. Berson and another. 53—Hulser v. Hulser. 54—Spindler v. Luithlin. 55—Matter of William J Anderson, &c. 56—Weissinger v. Lonzo Martin, Rosine Bechler, Henry T Behrens, Fritz Langenhagen, Minnie A O'Shea, Stephen Walsh, Augustus Van Cortlandt, A Hamilton Higgins, William Johnston, Elizabeth C Willis, John A Zerega, Thomas O'Rorke, Anna Benjamin, Edward Reynolds, Walter Hallahan, Adam Heppenheimer, Eliza Muldoon, Charles Drake, John McLaren, George G Sickles, Mary Reed, Mentor Fisher, Henrietta M Rottmann, Albert D Smith, Hannah Rice, Edward H Duryea, Anne O'Donnell, Samuel Prince, Edwin Hawley, Abraham Cohn, Adolph Ludeke, Emeline Griffin, Mary Cassidy, Patrick McManus. Wills for probate: Emma Wallach, Catherine Turley, Michael Healy, James Martin, Joseph V Helm, Mary A McCarthy, Caroline Hewitt, Catherine Burnham, Rosenhaupt, Philip Bloch, Mary E Wickes, Mary Coyle, Emanuel Mansbach, Mary P Kingsford.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—No day calendar.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Humphrey, J. Trial of equity causes. Kearney v. Brennan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Third Avenue Property Purchased by an Investor—Former Fifth Avenue Home of J. B. Duke Leased for $30,000 a Year—New Yorkers Buy Westchester and Connecticut Farms.

Bronx and suburban property was an important factor in yesterday's realty market, which was more productive of rumors than sales.

A Broadway deal in the thirties is reported pending, and there was a rumor in circulation that the Warren Investing Company had sold to an investor the two five-story apartment houses 108 and 110 West Eighty-ninth Street, occupying a plot 50 by 100 feet.

In the Bronx the vacant plot, 80 by 100 feet, on the west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet south of 180th Street, was purchased by Peter J. McCoy.

The buyer recently purchased the southwest corner of 180th Street and Third Avenue.

Banker Rents Fifth Avenue House.

An upper Fifth Avenue residential lease of more than ordinary importance has been made by Pease & Elliman, who have rented to Moses Taylor of the banking firm of Kean, Taylor & Co., the former home of James B. Duke, at 1,009 Fifth Avenue, on the southeast corner of Eighty-second Street. The house is a six-story dwelling, on a plot 27.2 by 100 feet. The lease represents about $30,000 a year. Mr. Duke recently completed his new house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, on the site of the old Cook mansion.

Buys Rockdale Farm at Brewster.

One of the best-known farms in the Brewster section of Westchester County has just been purchased by Daniel E. Freedman. The property is the large country estate known as Rockdale Farm, containing about 400 acres. It was formerly owned by Edward Hatch, Jr., of the Lord & Taylor firm, and was highly improved by him.

A large part of the farm is in a splendid state of cultivation, and in addition to a commodious residence, there are in all about twenty buildings, including lodges, stables, mill, farmers' houses and workshops. It is near the country estates of H. H. Vreeland, Frederick G. Hobbs and James Finch.

On the property is a private lake. In acquiring the property Mr. Freedman also acquires one of the few streams producing water power now remaining in private ownership in the Croton watershed.

The stream, which runs through the farm and upon which the grist mill is located, is the only outlet of Peach Lake, from which the water flows directly into East Branch Reservoir.

The farm was purchased a few years ago by the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, and he traded it a short time ago for a Riverside Drive dwelling. The sale was made for a syndicate known as the Rockdale Farm Company.

Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the deal, which represents about $100,000.

Tenement Property Sales.

Sarah C. Taylor sold to Ennis & Sinnot 106 West Eighty-third Street a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 109.3.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company represented the seller.

Grossman & Phillips sold for David and Harry Lippmann to Morris Spodek 20 and 22 Eldridge Street, a six-story tenement on plot 40.6 by 100, between Delancey and Rivington Streets.

Spivack & Greenfield have sold to an investor 117 Lewis Stret, an eight-story loft building, on lot 25 by 100, between Stanton and Houston Streets. The purchaser gave in part payment his country residence at Cranford, N. J.

Bronx Borough.

A builder has purchased from G. Graziado a plot 50 by 100 feet on Fox Street, 200 feet north of Westchester Avenue. The plot will be improved with flat houses. M. Rines negotiated the sale.

The three three-family houses 180, 182, and 184 East 206th Street have been sold by Max Cohen to an investor.

Brooklyn.

N. Rubenstein has sold 213 and 215 Buffalo Avenue, two three-story brick houses, 25 by 100 each, for the Williamsburg Savings Bank to Daniel Sand. The same broker resold one of the houses to John Meffert of 137 Rutledge Street.

The southwest corner of Newkirk Avenue and East Twenty-first Street has been sold by Annie Lurie to a builder for immediate improvement with a high-grade apartment house.

Long Island City Sales.

A plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 100 feet north of Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, has been sold by Judson A. Harrington to a Mr. Portellow, who will improve the property with four-story flats.

The site is within a short distance of the Grand Avenue station of the Second Avenue elevated line now under construction.

The same broker, in conjunction with A. R. Gretschel, has also sold three lots, 75 by 87, on the east side of the Boulevard, 200 feet north of Paynter Avenue, for Mrs. Anna M. Stewart to an investor, and also for Mrs. Stewart three lots, 75 by 85, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 325 feet south of Freeman Avenue.

Long Island.

Mary E. Leahy has sold to Emily M. Palmer fourteen lots with a frontage of 307 feet on the south side of Liberty Avenue, west of Ocean Avenue, at Ozone Park.

Louis Martin of Manhattan has purchased four lots with a frontage of 100 feet on the south side of Arverne Boulevard at Rockaway Beach.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold as Rosedale to T. Culhane and P. Cox each a plot, 40 by 100, on Stratford Road. The same company sold at Floral Park to J. Reilly a plot, 40 by 100, on Rose Street; to C. Reinke a plot, 60 by 100, on Poplar Street and Tulip Avenue.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for George A. Stevens his residence on Prospect Street, Ridgewood, to Oliver B. Surpless.

The estate of Mary E. Sesson has sold to the Factory Sites Corporation, controlled by George B. Gifford of the Standard Oil Company, Pierre P. Garven, Charles W. A. Hahn, George B. Hennessy, and Arthur S. Creighton, nineteen acres in Jersey City, located in the east side of Garfield Avenue, from the Morris Canal north, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, extending easterly to Princeton Avenue. It is the intention of the buyers to subdivide the tract into factory sites.

New Yorkers Buying Farms.

The Batson Farm Agency has recently sold the following Connecticut farms to New Yorkers: At Newton, twenty-seven acres to E. S. Halsey, at Wesport, eighteen acres to C. E. Ashland, and at Winsted, fifty-five acres to A. Wingeback of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay Subleases Smith Residence.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has subleased the St. John Smith residence at 129 East Seventieth Street to Robert C. Hill of the Madeira Hill Coal Company. Mrs. Mackay recently leased the house furnished from the owner, The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

$13 a Square Foot for Times Square Store.

Nelson & Lee have leased for the Mitchel Marks Realty Company and Pease & Elliman a Broadway store in the new building now being erected on the site of the old Brewster factory and warehouse.

The leasee is Maurice Mendel, now located at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street.

The lease is for a period of ten years, at a price of about $13 per square foot. This is the first lease made in this new building.

One Manhattan Building Plan.

The only building plan filed yesterday in Manhattan was for a three-story garage on the north side of Thirty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of First Avenue, to cover a plot 25 by 98.9. It is being built by H. P. Skelly of 660 First Avenue, and the architects are John P. Smith Sons. The cost is placed at $9,000. No plans for new structures were filed in the Bronx.

Commercial Leases.

The Fishfield Furniture Company, located for many years at 45 West Fourteenth Street, has leased from James J. Coogan the building formerly occupied by John H. Little & Co. at 225 and 227 Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifteenth Street, for their new quarters. The lease has been taken for nine years. Morris E. Stern negotiated the lease.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for the Times Square Improvement Company one of the stores in the building being erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, 1,378 Broadway, to Aaron I. Binsky for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $85,000, and has also leased the store at 741 Sixth Avenue to the Knickerbocker Novelty Company for Walter J. Salomon.

A. W. Jackson has leased for the Walwood Company the store and basement 549 Eighth Avenue to the Electric Photo Company; also store at 234 West Forty-eighth Street for M. Donegan to L. I. Moore.

Pease & Elliman leased to a client for Edward D. Harris, as receiver, the large corner store and basement in the Stewart Building, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Chambers Street.

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Real Estate
30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

Plumber would do plumbing and act as agent for estate or individuals. Y 213 Times.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

WATERFRONT ESTATE.
160 acres, three hours out; must sacrifice for cash. L 11 Times Downtown.

Real Estate—Out of City.

ALFALFA.—THE ROYAL LEGUME is increasing $20 an acre land in the Southeast to $50 and $100 values; four to six tons per acre, selling at $15 to $20 a ton, net growers $50 to $75 an acre annually; send for free alfalfa booklet. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 219 Washington, D. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Premises 2,714 Bedford Av., 14 rooms, 2 baths, $75 monthly; formerly $125 monthly. Firmin, 406 World Bldg., Manhattan.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
30 cents a line.

Loft, 5,600 square feet, 137 East 25th St.; steam heated. Brackett Realty Co. Telephone 9113 Madison Square.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Desk room including light, heat, and mail, $6 month. Oblman, 77 Nassau St.

9th 69 West.—Elegant large store, suitable for any business, near Subway.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED TO RENT FROM FEB. 1, 1914, Broadway vicinity Liberty St., office for agent of railroads; 12 to 15 feet front on Broadway, 40 to 50 feet deep. Address V 119 Times.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40, elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite, with private baths. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St. Phone 684—Morningside.
Special attention given to transient guests.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Fully furnished 6-room apartment; sunny; piano; $110 for Winter, less if taken longer. V 18 Times.

Six rooms, two baths, servant optional; Broadway, 115th St. Benjamin Morningside 5701.

96th Subway.—Light, high-class 5-room furnished elevator apartment. Riverside 6180. Kirk.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FROM JANUARY 1 AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an Apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath; beautifully furnished; at liberal reduction.

92d St., near Park Av.—Top floor of private house, three or four beautiful rooms bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

45th, 19 East.
Three rooms bath facing south; conveniences; well furnished; $55.

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga.—For Rent—Thoroughly furnished apartment January, February, and March; seven rooms and bath; choice location; large rooms and furnace. Address 217 Charlton St. East.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
30 cents a line.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
205 WEST 45TH ST.
Two rooms and bath, $30
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

SUBLET AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
Must rent at once my beautiful 7-room corner apartments on Riverside Drive, convenient to 137th St. Subway, ready for immediate occupancy; rent $75, but circumstances compel me to sublet at any reasonable offer to a responsible party; write for appointment "Unusual," 125 Times Downtown.

East Side.

For Rent.—Attractive apartments; 2 rooms and bath and 1 room and bath; 1 minute from elevated and Subway; fireproof, with service. 52 Irving Place, cor. 17th St.

Storage.
30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges, using postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE
Moving packing and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 127-139 West 69th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Business Opportunities
30 cents a line.

BEST PAYING NEW MIDWAY SHOW BUSINESS IN THE WORLD TO-DAY. PANAMA FAIR, CONEY ISLAND AND ALL STATES PATENT RIGHTS. FULL RIGHTS ONLY. HALF INTEREST ONLY. THOSE WITH READY MONEY MUST SACRIFICE. ADDRESS WIDOW, BOX V 91 TIMES.

Moving-picture theatre; seating capacity, 600, finest dance hall in Newark, N. J.; dining rooms, meeting rooms, and cafe for lease, all in one building; owner must retire, best proposition ever offered; $8,000 cash required. Address Box A. V., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $3,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start out of present business; rare opportunity. L 313 Times Downtown.

Advertiser requires partner with $10,000 for high-class proposition; immediate action necessary. Box M 75 Times.

Partner wanted with $3,000 to $5,000 in a good, reliable business; good chance to make money. V 117 Times.

Have $5,000; want partnership or buy profitable business; mention particulars. V 54 Times.

Salesman will invest $2,500, with services, in going manufacturing business. V 61 Times.

Business Loans.
30 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices
30 cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300 $1.50; 1,000 $2; 10,000, $10, delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1352. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 6350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,015.

Will look at Spring coats Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. R. & C., 6 West 20th St.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs, highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Detectives.

BONDED DETECTIVE.
Harry Martin, 110 West 96th St.

Lost
30 cents a line.

LOST OR STOLEN either at MACY'S GIMBELS, or HOTEL McALPIN, or between A BLACK SILK OBLONG POCKETBOOK containing a gold vanity box studded with nine diamonds, one smethyst ring set in diamonds, a diamond bracelet, with 18 diamonds, set in platinum; a letter addressed to "Grace Walton," care Harris Theatre," together with other letters, telegrams, and some papers, paper money, and some small change. LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED if returned to Miss Walton, care Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., New Era Producing Co., CANDLER BUILDING, 220 West 42d St.

LOST.—Diamond pin, large stones, set in circle close together, with small gold circle above; last Sunday evening at Cort Theatre or returning therefrom on foot to Park Av. and 57th St., about 10 o'clock. $50 reward offered for return to R. Hartshorne, 449 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot brooch, large pearl in centre, platinum setting; small pendant diamond; Friday, in shopping district or to Riverside Drive via Subway to 130th St.; liberal reward, no questions. Levy, 6 West 66th St.

LOST—A large diamond pendant set in platinum with diamond and platinum chain, lost between 44th and 50th Sts., on 6th Av. Return to Manager of Algonquin Hotel, West 44th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of clothes and other articles stolen from 54 West 37th St., Dec. 19, or information leading to recovery; no questions asked. R. M. Coleman, 170 West 74th St., or 'phone John 5070.

LOST—On Christmas Evening, about midnight, taxi from 42d and Madison to address below; large sealskin muff; liberal reward; no questions. Return Durstine, 67 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Watch bracelet with twelve small diamonds, Sunday night, Dec. 28, between Rector's, 48th St. and 65th St., and Columbus Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. E. B. West, 59 West 65th St.

LOST—Christmas Eve, man's traveling bag, initials "P. V. T.," containing personal effects. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to J. Van Tassell, 13 W. 120th St.

LOST.—Friday evening, 44th St., near Hudson Theatre, circular brooch, consisting of yellow stone surrounded with small pearls; liberal reward for return to 31 East 30th St.

LOST—Christmas morning, lady's gold watch, between Central Park West, West 88th St., and West 89th St. and Riverside Drive. Reward return to 23 West 88th St.

LOST.—BLACK ROUND PEARL, with screw, Dec. 25, evening, at Metropolitan Opera House; Large Reward to returner. Apply Carr Brothers, 32 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond crown pin between 137th and Broadway and Ethical Hall, 64th, by way of Subway; liberal reward. Waller, 540 West 136th.

LOST—Monday 5 P. M., in or near 103d St. Subway Station, pocketbook containing money, bank book, &c.; reward. Layboure, 152 West 100th.

LOST—Will lady who asked elderly lady at Van Cortlandt Subway platform Friday night, "Did I see you looking for something?" write D 49 Times.

LOST—On Dec. 23, two keys with 32d degree Masonic emblem attached on string. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Burke, 1,947 Broadway, Room 310.

LOST—A silver meshbag between Grant's Tomb and the Hotel Plaza, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 28; liberal reward W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Saturday, 27th, lady's gold watch, initialed L. C. E.; gold fob, marked Willie; reward. Mrs. Willie Ellsworth, 5 Nassau St.

LOST—At 72d Subway Station, gold open-faced watch, with Masonic fob; initials C. A. B.; liberal reward, 253 West 72d St.

LOST—Gold watch in the West Nineties, monogram C. A. B.; suitable reward. Return to No. 1 West 97th St.

LOST—Pearl earring, Sunday night, neighborhood West 44th St.; valuable reward. M 77 Times.

LOST—Small diamond bar pin, set in platinum, Monday between 11 and 1; reward. 8 West 73d St.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, marked J. B.; suitable reward. J. Bourgeois, 320 West 25th St.

LOST.—Saturday night, 5th Av., black overcoat; liberal reward. 236 West 127th St.

LOST.—Small Bible, black leather, around 8th Av., 47th St. Z 271 Times.

LOST.—Plain gold ring, engraved "To Wife." Reward. V 112 Times.

$50 REWARD
for return man's ring set two diamonds and sapphire; lost vicinity 23d St. from Madison Av. to Broadway. Return Bowe, 6 E. 33d St.

Public Notices
10 cents a line.

ESTACE SOUTHWELL BADEN, formerly of Clapton, London, England, but at one time living in New York.—If the above will communicate with Messrs. Tippetts, Solicitors at 11 Maiden Lane, Queen St. London England, he will hear of something to his advantage. If dead his widow or the persons claiming to be the next of kin of the said Eustace Southwell Baden should immediately communicate as above.

ELLEN F. BURNETT,
daughter of the late Lysander and Esther H. Burnett of Boston Mass. Will relatives please communicate with James E. Kelley, attorney, 501-3 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

I. A. KAUFMAN bought Guarantee Cornice and Skylight Works, 405 East 5th. Creditors must notify within 3 days.

Clarence, come home; important. Al. Bernhard.

Boarders Wanted
20 cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room, private bath; elevator; references.

55D, 37 EAST.—Large front room in annex; references; table board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; small rooms, excellent table; telephone.

MADISON AV. 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; 34th St. Subway, elevated.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 48.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam, telephone; table guests.

66TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled; board; telephone.

76TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; meals optional, moderate. Greeley 2423.

79TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years. rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

49TH, 238 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences, private house; reasonable; board optional.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; references.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; second floor; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional table; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room, with bath; home cooking; superior surroundings.

75D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class board and rooms; parlor dining room; near Subway.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near bath; excellent home, table; references exchanged.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; medium, sunny room; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two double, front, sunny rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 127-9 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor, dining guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; also small rooms.

79TH ST., 114 AND 112 WEST.
Nore e Hall and The Ronheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards, a satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room, private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Second floor; sunny front rooms; all new; refined; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; small room; telephone, references.

85TH, 308 WEST.—Large room, private bath; meals unusually good; table guests.

86TH, 28 WEST—Attractive single rooms, bath; board; table guests; high class.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; reference.

105TH, 70 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; Southerners.

117TH ST.—Small room excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 117th.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home:
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents to 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV. 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Table Boarders
20 cents a line.

94TH 148 WEST.—Table board that is not surpassed, reasonable; double rooms. Moses.

Board Wanted
20 cents a line.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes to become paying guest in private family of good social position, where no other guests taken; Riverside or off 5th Av., up to 72d; highest references given and required. L 270 Times.

Country Board.
30 cents a line.

Westchester County.

For tired people; excellent accommodation new. M. M. R., Post Office, New Rochelle.

Furnished Rooms
20 cents a line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Two-room suite; private bath, $7; front room, $5.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—For business men, large, small desirable rooms; Subway; $2.50-$5.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Small room, also room suitable two, board optional. Madison 3028.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with, without private baths; gentlemen, references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $1.50; two connecting rooms, bath, $12.

49TH, 88 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room; all modern conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

82D, 173 EAST.—Comfortable back parlor, front room, hall room; heated; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean, references; select.

MADISON AV., 561, (Near 56th St.)—Large and medium well-furnished rooms in high-class house; references; moderate.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references. 4627—Sty.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms newly decorated; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; select.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms, select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

34TH ST., 215 WEST.—Mrs. Phillips will rent room in an attractive elevator apartment near Penn. station. Greeley 6147; references.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Attractively furnished hall room; every convenience; bath; refined surroundings; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required

41ST ST., 200 WEST.—WELL KEPT large and small outside rooms; bath; reasonable; appreciated when seen. Welton.

41ST ST., 268 WEST, (corner 8th Av.)—Nice large and small rooms, day or week; light housekeeping; $1.50 up.

43TH ST., 236 WEST (Apt 6.)—An elaborately furnished front suite, option Steinway grand; telephone, elevator; steam heat.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized, second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well kept house; bath; telephone; breakfast if desired.

51ST ST., 245 WEST.—Two, three rooms; electricity; brass bed; silver, linen; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

55TH ST., 345 WEST.—Large parlor floor, single; en suite; steam; piano; desirable location; telephone.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Elegantly furnished, large room; also small; steam, electricity; select location.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references

69TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, one-room bachelor apartment, with bath in high-class dwelling; meals optional; references. Telephone Col. 30

70TH 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms large, small; all conveniences; very reasonable. 4238 Columbus.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; bath; private house; references; permanent. 4664 Columbus.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, warm room running water; twin bed; gentlemen preferred. Mrs. A. Helgeson.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; electricity steam heat. Col. 3685

72D, 268 WEST, (cor. West End Av.)—Handsome, newly furnished suites; single and double rooms; steam heated; phone.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second floor front, southern exposure; running water; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Outside double rooms, suite; reasonable; telephone; breakfast. Wanamaker.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Columbus 9658.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; reasonable; references; gentlemen.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms, running water; parquet floor; subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; reference.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, handsome double room; electricity, subway, select private house; $8.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; electric light, telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator 8706 Schuyler Haskins.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; well kept; phone; reference.

6TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; breakfast optional; Subway, "L"; references.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Two connecting bedrooms; running water, would rent singly; pleasant, clean; private family; reasonable. Rouden.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished room; modern apartment; private family. Apt. 23.

89TH ST., (Bet. Riverside Drive, West End.)—Second floor front; unusually attractive, sunny rooms, 23x18; exceptional hous; hardwood floors. Telephone 1596 Riverside.
4 WEST 89TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL suite; private bath; breakfast optional; phone.

92D, 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; southern exposure; front room; three windows. Possess.

$100 REWARD

The New York Times rejects advertisements which will not bear strict investigation, and annually excludes a large volume of objectionable advertising. The Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person making a false representation in advertisements printed in its columns.

Furnished Rooms
20 cents a line.

West Side.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; comfortable; phone; convenient cars. Higham.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; very large, comfortably furnished, sunny front room; bath, shower, breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two splendid, sunny rooms; private bath; all conveniences, 7296 Riverside.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids' elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house, desirable for man and wife; references.

105TH, 151 WEST.—Well furnished room; elevator; telephone; excellent location; $3. Hiller.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat, two blocks Subway and elevated; $1.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished room adjoining bath; private family; gentleman. Apt. 8

116TH, 620 WEST.—Riverside; parquet floor; piano; sunny; reasonable; gentleman. 3596 Morningside.

116TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Attractive single room, private bath. Phone 4834 Morningside. White.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Nice, comfortable kitchenette room, adjoining bath. Iradell, near Columbia. Apartment 89.

122D, 523 WEST.—Connecting steam heated, sunny rooms; unusually desirable; moderate. Sherman.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D ST., 457 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure, facing Morningside Park; elevator, telephone, use kitchen; moderate. Mead.

127TH ST., 133 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom; private family; all conveniences; homelike; "L"; reasonable; references. Austin.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Large, comfortable, front room; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; near Subway; references.

170TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room; gentleman; conveniences; no other roomers. Apt. 31. Audubon 4836.

A.—EXCEPTIONALLY large, light room; high-class elevator apartment; every accommodation; private bath; suitable couple, business man or woman. Apt. 22. Riverside 5072. 312 West 94d St.

AMSTERDAM AV., 580.—Large room; all conveniences; bath; elevator apartment; near 96th St. Subway; reference exchanged. Prenner.

BROADWAY, 2,814 (Corner 84th St.)—Medium sized well-furnished, front room facing Broadway, for business woman, in second floor apartment; very reasonable; telephone and hall service. Hamner.

BROADWAY, 2,189.—Attractively furnished room; Broadway subway; near "L;" reasonable. O'Brien.

HAVING an apartment, 72d St. Subway, would rent rooms singly or en suite to gentleman or business woman appreciating refined surroundings. Telephone 684 Columbus. Apartment 1C.

THE NEW YORK.
Bedroom and bath, $1.00 day; parlor, bedroom and bath $2.00 day; monthly reduction; meals. 22 West 60th.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room, private bath; excellent plumbing, electricity, large closets; private family; near 91st subway; reference.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
20 cents a line.

GENTLEMAN wants small, warm room, near bath or running water; private house; Subway; below 86th; $5. V 124 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished
20 cents a line.

Unfurnished.—Two rooms and kitchenette; bath; heated; with refined family or in apartment; state particulars. V 113 Times.

Help Wanted Female
15 cents a line.

A WELL-EDUCATED woman over 25, capable of earning $30 per week to assist experienced woman in demonstrating a child's course, in Brooklyn and Long Island, salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

RONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AVE. AND 38TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESLADIES FOR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, LINGERIE.
APPLY SUPT'S OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
have several positions for saleswomen who have a thorough understanding of the
GLOVE BUSINESS.
A good salary will be paid to those who qualify.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

NURSEMAID.—For a two-year-old girl; must have personal city references. Apply 318 West 100th St.

SALESLADY.—Over 25, of good education and address; travel for reliable house; commission and guarantee; permanent position. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN.
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
84TH STREET, NEW YORK,
Require the services of experienced saleswomen in following departments:
SILK UNDERWEAR,
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S DRESSES,
SHOE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL WORK.—A well-educated woman who has had experience in book work for a special position on our new publication "The Story of Music," Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY. STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male
15 cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
SILK DEPARTMENT.—Can place several salesmen of experience in our Silk Department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT Wanted.—Thoroughly familiar with department store accounting; must understand department store methods and be competent to supervise inventory taking and valuations. L 286 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Familiar with cost accounting and factory practice; must be thoroughly experienced and competent; permanent position if satisfactory. L 237 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—One with experience in glass business preferred; must have good references. Apply before 12. Joseph Elias & Co., 541 West 22d St.

BOY for city delivery; strong; German; living with parents preferred. Apply Freisinger, costumer, 127 West 41st St.

CITY SALESMAN wanted to take a new novelty, corset covers, as a side line on commission basis; one who has an acquaintance in department stores desired. Z 273 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Factory experience; give references and experience. Permanent, L 337 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN WANTED by financial house; dignified, well-managed gentleman to take charge of office boys and refer callers to proper departments; salary nominal. Apply Schroeder, 60 Broadway, 18th floor.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN WANTED FOR JANITOR OF PROTESTANT CHURCH; MUST BE STRONG AND A MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE. APPLY AT CHURCH PARLOR, 1,027 PARK AV., AT 9 A. M.

NEWS STAND ATTENDANTS.—Liberal salary to experienced young men; bond required; state age, experience, and full particulars. M 76 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN. — Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

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Instruction.

COOPER UNION.—Evening courses preparing for entrance to Cooper Union; terms very low; enroll now. The Booth School, 501 5th Av.

Musical.

WANTED—A chorus bass for church; salary. Organist, Z 248 Times.

French instruction by refined Parisian teacher. Miss Sorel, 231 West 23d St.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.
Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience, trial balance, cost accounts; reliable, hustler; complete charge; not afraid of hard work or long hours; at present employed; desirous making change. L 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; thoroughly experienced; high school education. Best references; moderate salary. L. Lerman, 397 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally capable, accurate, punctual; $6 B., 938 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts; trial balance; typist; familiar office routine; $12. B 51 Times.

CARE GENTLEMAN'S APARTMENT.—By colored woman; weekly. Day, 62 W. 140th

COMPANION, School Mother or Housekeeper. —Excellent qualifications. 207 West 122d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Competent girl wishes day's work; good references. Frances Aragon, 221 West 40th.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter, stylish, $2.50 daily; coats, alterations. Write 509 West 144th St.

LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET OUTSIDE CONTRACT ON APRONS OR ANY KIND OF PLAIN MACHINE SEWING BOX 90, 282 GRAND ST.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her excellent French nurse of high qualificatione whom she highly recommends; can be seen between 11 and 1. 127 East 80th St.

NURSE, &c.—By refined person, position wanted either as child's nurse or companion to elderly person; good sewer; city references A. R., 39 West 12th St.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—Capable woman; lady going South for Winter. L G., 369 West 46th St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, seeking high-class position; familiar with law and commercial work; good education; highest references. L 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSIST. BOOKKEEPER.—Highly proficient; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; good mathematician; college graduate; $15 opener. L 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, general office assistant; several years' experience; good figurer; competent; best references; $12; American L 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Correspondent, (24;) 5 years' bond and mortgage experience; clean cut, highly educated; $18. L 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position where willingness and good work secure advancement. Margaret Paesser. 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience, various lines, rapid operator; familiar office duties, &c.; excellent references; $15. L 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 5 years' practical experience; legible penman; $12; unquestionable references. L 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; file, bill, and be generally useful; $12; excellent references furnished. L 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, educated; seven years' experience; fluent correspondent. L 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, refined stenographer; high school education; some experience; $6. L 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; understands office work; references; $10. L 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; capable, industrious; business school graduate; $8. L 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; neat, rapid typist; business school graduate; $6. L 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, experienced; accurate transcriber; hard worker; $8-$10. B 53 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced technical dictation; charge correspondence; confidential; $12. B 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Girl, good character, bright, industrious; $6. S., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, will render services (also clerical work) hour or day. V 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' practical experience; capable. L 340 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.
Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1330.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements, Friedlander, 378 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. P. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

AAA AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references. D 339 Times Downtown.

ABILITY.
Able secretary, stenographer, 32, experienced office manegement, methods, accounts, varied lines, desires connection any business requiring efficient executive or assistant. Ability, V 50 Times.

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CERTIFIED (N. Y.).
Conscientious, efficient service. Books Opened, balanced, closed, written up and audited. Special examinations. New, up-to-date office and cost systems That minimize work and produce Accurate, dependable, worth-while records Necessary to attain maximum profits. Tax reports, profit and loss and financial Statements. M. Miller, 149 B'way. Cort. 7887.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened, closed, systems, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets, investigations. Auditor, Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, (assistant, junior,) senior, New York University, desires position with certified public accountant; quick, accurate worker. V 125 Times.

WOMEN'S TAX FIGHT WILL BE PASSIVE

Dr. Shaw Says Suffragists Won't Be "Militant" in Resisting Government Collectors.

WILL FOLLOW QUAKER PLAN

They Won't Turn Pockets Inside Out While Government Picks Them, Suffrage Leader Asserts.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, denied last night that "militancy" was involved in her appeal to suffragists to refuse to pay taxes until they obtain the right to vote. Dr. Shaw asserted that she advocated only a passive resistance to the Government's agents.

"I hold it is unfair to the women of this country to have taxation without representation," she said, "and I have urged them to adopt a course of passive resistance like the Quakers instead of aggressive resistance. I say to the Government, 'you may pick my pocket because you are stronger than I, but I'm not going to turn my pockets wrongside out for you. You will have to turn them out yourself.' Since my letter was sent all over the country, I have received letters of encouragement and support from all directions. I believe that the spirit of no taxation without representation that resulted in the Revolutionary War is inherent and just as actual in the women of the country as it was then in the men or the country."

It was suggested to Dr. Shaw that she might have to pay a fine of from $20 to $1,000 if she refused to make returns to her tax assessor or failed to pay her assessments.

"Well, I will not pay the fine," said Dr. Shaw.

"But suppose you should be held in contempt, what then?"

"I should go to jail, of course," replied Dr. Shaw.

"And if you were put in prison for contempt for refusing to pay your tax assessments, would you start a hunger strike?" Dr. Shaw was asked.

"Most assuredly, no," she said. "I should not thus destroy my health. I'm of more worth to the suffrage cause while I'm in good health than I would be if I was starved. Probably they will levy on some of my property and sell that. I don't know what will happen. A thousand dollars is a very heavy fine. I do hope they won't impose that much. But if they do, I'll just go to jail and serve my time."

Here is Dr. Shaw's letter to the suffragists:

The enactment of an income tax law has caused assessors to be more insistent in their demand that an accurate statement of all personal as well as real property shall be listed and returned within a specified time, in order that no property may escape the Government tax collectors.

Here women may make their passive protest and decline to aid the Government in levying upon them by refusing to render an account of their property. In this manner we can show our loyalty to those who struggled to make this a free republic and who laid down their lives in defense of the equal rights of all free citizens to a voice in their own Government. This is a time when we may utter again into the ears of an apostate republic the words of James Otis, that great champion of the liberties of the colonists, when he wrote:

The very act of taxing over those who are not represented appears to me to be depriving them of their most essential rights as free men, and if continued seems to be in effect an entire disfranchisement of every civil right. For what one civil right is worth a rush after a man's property is subject to be taken from him at pleasure without his consent? If a man is not his own assessor, in person or by deputy, his liberty is none or he is entirely at the mercy of others.

Let our protest be universal, and let every believer in justice unite in this mode of passive resistance and steadfastly refuse to assist the Government in its unjust and tyrann' al violation of its fundamental principle at "taxation and representation are one and inseparable," and thus prove ourselves worthy descendants of noble ancestors, who counted no price too dear to pay in defense of liberty and equality and justice.

Dr. Shaw explained that she had determined to start a movement for passive resistance of taxation directly as the result of the activities of her own tax assessor in the Upper Providence Township, Delaware County, Penn., which embraces the town of Moylan, where she lives. Three weeks ago or thereabout her assessor sent her the usual pink assessment slips, and she disregarded them. The Saturday before Christmas the assessor called and saw her secretary in the absence of Dr. Shaw. Through her secretary Dr. Shaw was notified that she would have ten days within which to fill out and return the assessment slips. She then returned the slips, refusing to give the information requested.

INDICT GROUT IN BANK CASE

New Bills for Perjury Against Him and Cashier of Union Institution.

Two indictments were found by the Grand Jury in the Union Bank scandal in Brooklyn yesterday. One was against ex-City Controller Edward M. Grout, who was President of the bank when the institution closed for a second time in April, 1910. The other was against James T. Ashley, cashier of the bank in the administration of Mr. Grout. The charge against both men is perjury. They are accused of making a false report of the financial condition of the bank to the State Department of Banks

This is the second time Grout and Ashley have been indicted as a result of the investigation into the affairs of the Union Bank. The institution is now defunct.

Mr. Grout and Mr. Ashley were before Judge Norman S. Dike in the County Court yesterday morning to plead to the indictments. Stephen C. Baldwin appeared for Mr. Grout and Mr. Ashley was represented by Andrew F. Van Thun. The defendants were released in the custody of their counsel. No date was set for the trial.

The indictments against both Grout and Ashley are similar. The charges relate to a report made to the State Banking Department under date of April 2, 1910, in which the resources of the bank were said to be $7,165,201, when, in fact, they were $4,924,555.

Later in the day Mr. Grout, through his counsel, issued this statement:

"I have not lived in this community fifty years, holding various positions, not only of honor, but of trust and responsibility, to become suddenly in April, 1910, both a fool and a rogue, and I would have to have been both if this indictment were true. This will be evidenced to people who note that the alleged overvaluation amounts to nearly two and a quarter millions, a sum far exceeding what the bank's capital and surplus were ever supposed to be.

"It will be recalled that not one of these alleged overvaluations was of assets for which I was responsible, but were all, in one form or another, inherited from the Sullivan administration, and were all turned over to me at the reopening of the bank by the Banking Department at the values at which we, thereafter, carried them until we found reason to the contrary.

"So far as I knew at the time, the report was true in its statements, notwithstanding the fact that after three years and a half of the administration of Mr. Dodge, Mr. Goldstein, and Mr. Cropsey, many of these assets have turned out to be worth less than either the Banking Department thought them to be worth three and a half years ago."

VOTE $510,000 FOR SCHOOL.

Mayor Hinck's Sister Insists Action of Board Is Illegal.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 29.—Three members of the Board of School Estimate, Arthur C. Harris, Tom Taylor Waller, and David Henney, met to-night and voted to direct the Town Council to appropriate $510,000 to the Montclair Board of Education for the erection of a new high school. Neither Mayor Ernest C. Hinck nor Councilman Thomas F. McGlynn, the other two members of the Board of School Estimate, were present at the meeting, nor were they personally served with notice of the gathering.

For this reason Miss Louise C. Hinck, the Mayor's sister and the only woman member of the Board of Education, maintains that the action of the three members of the Board of Estimate is illegal and will not hold good in the eyes of the law. None of the three would say after the meeting why they had scaled the appropriation from $569,000 to $510,000.

M. J. Rothschild Is Missing.

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night for Maurice J. Rothschild, 35 years old, Eastern representative of a Milwaukee automobile concern, who has been missing from the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, since Oct. 10. K. O. Chisholm of the Lancia Automobile Company of 252 West Fifty-seventh Street made the request. He said that he was a business associate of Rothschild, who, he said, had only $20 with him when he disappeared. He left his trunks at the hotel.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Get the new derby for the new year.

The University Club shown by Truly Warner is different from all other Derby Hats. It has the brim with the downward bend—and is a real 1914 model.

If you want to start the New Year right step in to-day at the nearest Truly Warner store and try on the University Club Derby. It's a big success and is being worn by successful smart dressers. The price is just $2. Buy him a gift certificate at one of my stores and let him select his own hat. Mail order charges prepaid.

E&W RED MAN BRAND

THE HIT OF THE SEASON
SATEEN MADRAS 2 FOR 25c
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning B&K King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
Children's Clothing
Suits and Overcoats at About the Cost of Making
20 Per Cent. Discount
Here's a New Year's Gift for the Boys. Bring them in Today.
The 20 Per Cent. Discount from our Regular Prices applies to all Boys' Long Trouser Suits, Children's Fancy Mixed Norfolks in Cheviots and Worsteds, Junior Norfolk and Juvenile Sailor and Russian Suits; Convertible Collar Overcoats, Fancy Reefers and Russian Overcoats.
The Sizes run from 2½ years to 17.
BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, near 32nd Street.
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Ready for New Year's
$25 $25
Start the New Year right by buying style, fit, finish and satisfaction at the lowest price. Suits and overcoats to measure. $40 to $50 values, now $25.
Full Dress Suit, silk lined, $40.
Tuxedo, silk lined, $35.
Broadway & Ninth Street
Arnheim

THERE are *Picture Shows* on nearly every corner. But a genuine *High Class Photo Production* in a Super-Refined house is a *Rarity*.
¶ Introduce yourself to the *Republic Theatre*, 42d St., just off Broadway, where "Traffic in Souls" will entertain you for 2 solid hours midst *Ultra Surroundings* and *Comforts* innumerable.
¶ A Quarter will suffice for the entree, and after that we will be *Friends*.
¶ Meet often at 2-4-7 and 9 P. M.
Open all night New Year's Eve—SOUVENIRS.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
Winter Garden Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Thurs. and Sat., and Special Midnight Matinee New Year's Eve.
LAST WEEK THE PLEASURE SEEKERS
Last Week AT THE Shubert Theatre, 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2.
Forbes-Robertson's Farewell (WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.)
Last 7 Performances of Bernard Shaw's "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA"
FORBES-ROBERTSON WILL TRANSFER
Next Week to MANHATTAN Opera House
For Positively Last 3 Weeks, in Repertoire.
SHUBERT THEATRE TUES. JAN. 6
BEG'G
Percy Mackaye's Fable Play of the Orient.
A THOUSAND YEARS AGO Seats Thurs.
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. OF B'WAY.
Lew Fields.....Prop'r.
Evgs. at 8 sharp. Mats. at 2 sharp.
For London Gayety Theatre Co. and Production
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Evgs. and New Year's and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2. To-morrow Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. This Week Only. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15.
ANNA HELD and Her Jubilee Company
WINTHROP AMES Presents
LITTLE Theatre, 240 W. 44th St. To-Night at 8:45.
Mats. To-morrow, New Year's & Sat., 2:30.
"Mr. Bernard Shaw's"
THE PHILANDERER
is a Brilliant Satire, Flawlessly Acted, with not a dull moment in its four acts."
—THE HERALD.
WINTHROP AMES Presents
Booth Thea., 45th w. of B'way. Mats. N. Yr's & Sat. 2:30. Evgs. 8:45.
A FANTASY WITH MUSIC
Prunella
with Marguerite Clark.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w, Thur., Sat. 2:30
WE ARE SEVEN
A Whimsical Farce by Eleanor Gates.
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Mats. T'm'w. Thurs., Fri., Sat.
PRINCESS THEATRE EXTRAORDINARY
39th n'r B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. Thurs. and Sat., and Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Five Famous Sensationplays
SPECIAL! THE CHRISTMAS IDYLL
IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA
THURS. and FRI. MATS. ONLY.
COMEDY Last Week. Mats. To-day, Thur., Sat.
Alexandra The Marriage Game Evs. 8:10.
Carlisle in and MIMI AGUGLIA in ELECTRA
Beginning MONDAY, JAN. 5. (Seats Thurs.)
Kitty MacKay A NEW SCOTCH COMEDY
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15.
Mats. T'm'w, New Year's & Sat.
HIGH JINKS
with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis
Souvenir—High Jinks Perfume given to every lady, Wed. and Sat. Mats.
39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats T'm'w, N. Yr's, & Sat. 2:20.
AT BAY Extra Mat. New Year's.
Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.
48TH ST. THEATRE, Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS
TO-DAY Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE FRIDAY, JAN. 2. BEST SEATS $1.50.
MANHATTAN Opera House LAST WEEK
Mats. Daily Except Friday. Best Seats $1.
Hop O'My Thumb with De Wolf Hopper
WEST END, 125th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LURE
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. T'm'w Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Bys. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:15.
Bertha Kalich in RACHEL
MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. BURLESQUE. MINER'S BIG FROLIC.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
The House Beautiful. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15.
3 GALA HOLIDAY MATINEES THIS WEEK—TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THE LITTLE CAFE
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Mirthful Musical Comedy Masterpiece
And even Justice, from her inception blind to all the charms of this universe, has lifted the bandage from her eyes to feast them on the life, light, joy and beauty of "The Little Cafe," from which radiate the sunbeams of wit that bring happiness and roseate visions of the world. No wonder Justice's eyes are at last open! The fascination of this "Little Cafe" is enough to open any one's eyes, and keep them open!
THERE ARE NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE!

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs., 8:10. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat.
3 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs., Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS — LAST 3 MATS.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
NEXT MON.—Seats New Year's Day. MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Special LAST WEEK.
Special Performance TO-DAY, FRIDAY AND SUNDAY Afts at 3; SUNDAY EVE., 8:30.
Cut This Coupon Out, Take It to the Box Office With 25c. It Entitles You to the Best 50c. Seat, Any Performance.
GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre. TO-DAY, Friday & Sunday Afts. at 2. Sun. Eve. 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama, The LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)
Lyceum 45TH ST., Near Broadway. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
Billie Burke's Great Triumph!
"MISS BURKE HAS NEVER CAPTURED A NEW YORK AUDIENCE MORE THOROUGHLY."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MISS BILLIE BURKE
in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success,
The Land of Promise
"AN EVENING OF ADORATION."—World.
"THE LAND OF PROMISE IS FULL OF PROMISE FOR BILLIE BURKE."—Herald.
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, Popular.
3 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs., Sat. (Wednesday Matinee Popular Prices.)
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy, The Strange Woman
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:15.
3 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST 3 MATINEES.
FANNIE WARD in "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—American.
Madam President
WED., JAN. 7—Seats Next Thursday.
EVA MOORE & H. V. ESMOND
and the Entire London Criterion Co. in ELIZA COMES TO STAY.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15.
LAST 5 NIGHTS | 3 MATS. THIS WEEK
LAST 2 MAT'NS | TO-M'W. THURS., SAT.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Thursday.
MABEL TALIAFERRO & EDITH YOUNG WISDOM
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees New Yr's & Sat., 2:15
"UNIQUE, POWERFUL, MAGNIFICENTLY ACTED."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
Frances Starr
in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
GEO. COHAN'S St. B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. To-morrow Mat. Popular. Mats. This Week—To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. T'day & Wed.
POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MATINEE TO-DAY.
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
COHAN'S BEST PLAY
4 Mats. This Week—To-day, Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., New Year's & Sat., 2.20.
CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. N. Year's & Sat.
Ann Swinburne In Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. 2 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
THE MISLEADING LADY TO-MORROW, Thurs. & Sat.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees T'm'w, Thur. & Sat.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. MOVES NEXT MON. TO THE LIBERTY.
Geo. Birmingham's delightful comedy success.
Gen. John Regan
TUES., JAN. 6—Seats Thursday.
WM. COLLIER A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
Holiday Matinee New Year's Day.
6th MONTH New York's Biggest Musical Hit. ADELE
Public Protected. Good Seats Box Office.
GRAND. Bunty Pulls the Strings. Mat. Wed. Next Wk—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."
JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 TO 1
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NEW YEAR'S RESERVATIONS — NOW.
Teas 3 to 6:30
OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Seats for Caruso in "Manon." KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1418 B'way. Tel. 3663-3667 Bry't. Seats for New Year's Eve. all Theatres.
WEBER'S B'WAY & 29th St. ADM 25c
4 Times Daily! At this theatre indefinitely—The only authorized pictures of "TRAFFIC IN SOULS" Matinee Daily. Rale. & Boxes.
Note.—Extra Midnight Performance New Yr's. Eve.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day Mat. ASCHENBRODEL; To-night & Wed. Eve., KYRITZ-PYRITZ; Fri., FAUST.

LONGACRE 48th St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Pop. Mat. To-morrow, 2:20.
3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Wed., Thurs., Sat.
IOLE A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY WITH FRANK LALOR
ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Wed., Thurs., Sat.
LAST 3 TIMES. WITHIN THE LAW
NEXT TUESDAY, SEATS THURS.
THE YELLOW TICKET
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Evs., 8:20. Matinee Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza, 812.
2 LOTS IN THE BRONX
Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Thurs. & Sat.
ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper"

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c | Bessie Wynn, Sam Mann & Co., Le Roy, Talma & Bosco, "Wrong from the Start"
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c | Clark & Hamilton, Lillian Shaw, Ida Brooks Hunt & Co., Dainty Marie, others.
Palace BERT WILLIAMS, Owen McGiveney, Belle Blanche, The Rath Chris. Baker, "Darling of Paris," The Castles Dancing Be-fore the Crowns, others.
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats
23D ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av.
ROSS & FENTON "The Mermaid" and the Man," Al. Hoyt's Minstrels, Milanes and 7 Others. in Orch. and Balcony, 50c.
BELLE STORY
A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays.
Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices.
12 BIG ACTS
LAST 2 DAYS
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
25TH ANNUAL SHOW.
POULTRY SHOW
Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowls, Exhibition Yards, &c. Free Lectures Daily. Closes To-morrow Night. Championship Cat Show TO-DAY & TO-MORROW. ADM. 50c. CHILDREN 25c.
BIJOU B'way, 30th St. ALL SEATS, 25c. INSIDE WORKINGS OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
STILL RUNNING AT THIS THEATRE.
MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (B'y & Spring St.), American Beauties, Bronx (3d Av. & 150th St.), Tmht., Country Store.
HAMMERSTEIN'S, Sum & Kitty Morton Jus Edwards, 10 Matinee Girls, Avon Comedy 4, Mrs. Gene Hughes & 12 others.

CARNEGIE HALL—Tuesday Evenings at 8:30.
DEAN C. WORCESTER
THE PHILIPPINES
TO-NIGHT Jan. 6th
The Wild Tribes | Picturesque Philippines
With Wonderful Motion Pictures & Lantern Slides. Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies, 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.
PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Friday Aft., 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Goldmark, Brahms, Chadwick, Strauss, Charpentier.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:30
Titta Ruffo
ASSISTING ARTISTS AND
NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra.
Seats Now Selling. Mangt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 9th, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL—TERESA
CARENO
Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Everett Piano Used.
AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Aft., Jan. 8th, at 3.
CELLO RECITAL BEATRICE HARRISON
Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, at Hall. Management Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano Used.
CARNEGIE HALL ONLY
BURTON HOLMES
SUNDAY EVES. & MONDAY MATS.
The NEW MANILA, Jan. 11 & 12; Hiking Thru LUZON, Jan. 18 & 19; Cruising Thru the PHILIPPINES, Jan. 23 & 26; CHINA IN 1913, Feb. 1 & 2; JAPAN IN KOREA, Feb. 8 & 9.
COURSE SALE, $5, $4, $3, TO-DAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar: Caruso. Gilly. Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. (New Year's Day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jom, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Cristalli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. First Time. L'Amore del Tre Re. Borl, Braslau, Duchene; Ferrari-Fontana (debut.) Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Gioconda. Destinn, Gher, Duchene; Caruso, Gilly, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15. Spec'l Per'ce. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Borl; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Helss. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-night at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Hertz.
HANDMAN PIANO USED.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
EIGHT SUNDAY AFTERNOONS
Beginning JAN. 4, at 3.
Soloists.
Fritz Kreisler Frieda Hempel
Florence Hinkle Carl Flesch
Wilhelm Bachaus Ada Sassoli
Georges Barrere Katherine Goodson
Oscar Seagle Jacques Renaud
Subscriptions now, Aeolian Hall, Rm. 1201.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., JAN. 4.
ANNUAL WAGNER PROGRAM
Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 3rd, at 2:30.
PIANO RECITAL FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER
Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau, STEINWAY PIANO.
CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3.
Seats 75 to $2, at Box Office. SONG RECITAL
ALMA GLUCK
KNABE PIANO. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.
CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 5th, at 3
JULIA CULP
CONRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Knabe.)
Seats Now Selling. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE / CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2.
This Week & Next Mon. Night, "LOUISE."
NEW YEAR'S MAT.—"INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way.
NEXT MONDAY AT 3. LAST HOLIDAY MATINEE. KITTY CHEATHAM
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque To-day. Bert Baker AND THE Bon Ton Girls
Opera TICKET OFFICE | CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS. 1,431 BROADWAY. Entrance on 40th St., one door west. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. Bought.
OPERA THEATRE TICKETS Greeley 3026 | NEW YEAR'S EVE Best Seats Obtainable at JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 36th St.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4500 Bushwick.
JULIA DEAN in "HER OWN MONEY." Bargain Matinees, Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. New Year's Mat. & Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week—"THE FAMILY CUPBOARD."
MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday. New Year's, Sat.
OH, I SAY? ORIGINAL NEW YORK CASINO CAST
Next Week "THE LURE."

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.)
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats
WE wish we had words that could adequately describe the opportunities this sale offers you. Never, we think, have suits and overcoats so good looking, so well tailored, been sold at like prices.
But, after all, you must judge for yourself, so come here today and see how much more your money will buy at Wallach stores than it possibly can elsewhere.
Lot A—$20 to $25 Suits & Overcoats $15.00
Lot B—$25 to $30 Suits & Overcoats 19.50
Lot C—$30 to $35 Suits & Overcoats 22.00
Lot D—$35 and $40 Suits & Overcoats 25.00
Lot E—$40 and $45 Suits & Overcoats 30.00
Lot F—$45 and $50 Suits & Overcoats 35.00
—No Charge for Alterations.—

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Restaurant with the celebrated Rathskeller
Moorish Room Venetian Garden and Cafe
Nos. 14-16-18 PARK PLACE
Mr. Kalil takes pleasure in announcing that this Restaurant, thoroughly renovated, with entire new equipment of linen and silver, imported china, etc., is
Now Open
He extends a very cordial invitation to visit Kalil's and to learn why it has so long been the favorite downtown eating place of many of New York's leading business and professional men.
The cuisine and service will continue to be distinctive.
Service from 7:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Grand Opera Selections on the Auxetophone, accompanied by our famous Orchestra, noon and evenings.
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Reservations are being booked now.
PHONE, BARCLAY 5899.

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HOFBRÄU HAUS
The Famous German Restaurant, Quaintest Place in America
BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
Telephone Madison Square—3207-3208
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BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS. CLEVER SURPRISES.

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58th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs.
Located in Best Residential Section.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
Suites of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms with Bath;
ALL LARGE AND LIGHT.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Manager on Premises or Bing & Bing, 505 Fifth Av.

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CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
Different from other Restaurants
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Daily Variety of Specialties. A la Carte.
Ten-Course Dinner, 6 to 9 P. M., $1.50
Whether it's luncheon, dinner or supper in the Art Room, Grill, Parisian Cafe, or a gathering in private, there's nothing lacking to make your visit memorable.
Musical selections by the Parisian Trio, Neapolitan Troubadours, and Southern Symphony Quartette.
Grill Luncheon, 75c,
Under sole management of LOUIS BUSTANOBY No connection with any other restaurant

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE PARK AVE. HOTEL
Just a little bit different. Splendid music. Lots of room to dance. Souvenirs that will please and a Supper without equal from 9:30 at $2.50 per person.
Phone and reserve your table now.

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APARTMENTS
Unfurnished by the year.
RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM.
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Pretty Rooms, One Dollar With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

Lüchow
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
MARBURY HALL
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Unusually attractive residential hotel for refined folks, near Riverside Drive. Harmonious furnishings; every comfort. Handsome suites and single rooms, with bath; prices moderate. Doctor's Office to suble.
C. E. Sefton, Proprietor.
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Broadway, between 94th and 95th Sts. High class family fireproof hotel; one block from Subway.
RESTAURANT, AMERICAN PLAN.
Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.
CHAS. G. JUDSON, Mgr.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

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69 West 36th St. Telephone, 4782—Greeley
"A Cozy Retreat for Lovers of Good Food and Music."

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An Exceptional Dinner (Every Evening and Sunday Noon) $1.00.
A Genuine Old-fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER in the Grill, $1.25.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER (Noon to 8 P. M.) $1.00
DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING
In the Ball Room Every Eve'g at 10:30 MR. A. BALDWIN SLOANE & MISS GRACE FIELD
EXHIBITIONS IN SOCIETY'S LATEST DANCES
TANGO TEAS with FREE INSTRUCTION Daily, Incl. Sunday, 4-7.
SUNDAY DINNER DANCE beg. at 6:30—Dinner de Luxe, $1.50
Banquet Halls. Private Dining Rooms. Beefsteak Garret.
RESERVE YOUR TABLES FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; cloudy to-morrow; light to moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,430. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

LIND IS COMING TO SEE WILSON

Special Envoy Hurries by the Fastest Cruiser from Vera Cruz to Pass Christian.

EXPECTED TO RETURN SOON

Secretary Daniels Says the Conference Does Not Mean Any New Complication.

REBELS PRESS OJINAGA

Federals Driven Back Into Town with Heavy Loss—Outcome of 36-Hour Conflict in Doubt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 30.—John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, sailed on the scout cruiser Chester this evening at 7 o'clock. He goes to confer with President Wilson at Pass Christian.

The battleship Connecticut, with Rear Admiral Mayo aboard, and the Kansas sailed this evening for Tampico, where they will relieve the Nebraska and the Virigina.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 30.—By breakfast time on New Year's Day or soon after, if no untoward incident occurs, John Lind will be in conference with President Wilson on the problems arising out of the Mexican revolution.

Mr. Lind left Vera Cruz early this evening on the Chester, the fastest cruiser of the United States Navy, bound for Pass Christian, Miss., where President Wilson is spending his vacation. The Chester's Captain and Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher assured Mr. Lind that twenty-six hours should suffice to land him on the Louisiana coast, whence he will proceed as quickly as possible to Pass Christian.

Few persons here knew that Mr. Lind was on his way to see the President, and those Mexicans who saw him walk from the consulate to the water front, where the Admiral's launch awaited him, regarded his suit cases with expressions indivative of varied opinions.

It is no secret that Mr. Lind welcomed the trip to talk with his chief. Since coming to Mexico, almost five months ago, Mr. Lind has sent to Washington voluminous reports of the changing conditions in Mexico, but it is known that he fretted over the restrictions of written communications, and often expressed a desire to have "just a few minutes' direct conversation" with the President or Secretary of State.

During his stay here President Wilson's envoy has given earnest study to the situation from an economic and political and even military point of view. He has conferred with representatives of both sides until he thinks he has a good grasp on the conditions here.

The financial isolation of the present Administration has reduced President Huerta to straits, but not so desperate as to force him to yield. So long as there is money in the country, no matter to whom it belongs, Huerta has the means to obtain it, and this situation is realized by Mr. Lind. Moreover, the advance of the Constitutionalists has not been so rapid of late as was expected.

Thus the time for a full accounting between the Federals and the Constitutionalists seems, in the opinion of most observers, to be some distance away.

Mr. Lind took with him most of his belongings, but left some baggage here, assuring Consul W. W. Canada that he would return in four or five days at the latest.

Lind Asked Leave to Come.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 30.—President Wilson has given permission to John Lind to come here from Vera Cruz for a conference on Mexican affairs. Mr. Lind asked, through the State Department, whether he could leave on the Chester, which was to sail from Vera Cruz to-day, and the Chester was held, pending Mr. Lind's decision.

The President declined to discuss the matter. It was stated, however, at the President's cottage, that if Mr. Lind did come his visit would be of no special significance, and would mean that he wished to report in person more fully and comprehensively than he could by cable.

It was learned, moreover, that there was no particular development in the situation that had impelled Mr. Lind to seek an audience with the President at this time. His request for permission to come referred only to a brief vacation from his many months in Mexico, but it is assumed that he will go back after he has talked with the President.

The conference was granted by the President, because he is free from routine work, and can concentrate his mind on the Mexican question. An intimate interchange of ideas would be of value, as it is known that the President has been desirous of mapping out further steps in the American policy toward Mexico. The President believes the Huerta Government is slowly crumbling, and that the financial distress of the Southern republic alone is bound to cause the ultimate downfall of the present regime.

It is not known yet whether Secretary Bryan will come South to talk with the President and Mr. Lind, or whether the latter will make a trip to Washington before going back to Mexico.

No New Complication, Says Daniels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Secretary Daniels announced to-night that he had ordered the cruiser Chester to proceed from Vera Cruz to Pass Christian with John Lind, at the President's personal request.

"The President has for some time been anxious to have a personal conference with Mr. Lind, and his presence at Pass Christian affords a convenient opportunity for it," said Secretary Daniels. "I am positive that no new complication or development in the Mexican problem caused the move."

It was believed in official circles tonight that Mr. Lind would probably return to Vera Cruz after his talk with the President.

President Wilson took the first formal step in his adopted policy last August when he accepted the resignation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and sent ex-Gov. Lind to Mexico City as his personal representative. Mr. Lind arrived in Vera Cruz Aug. 9 and the Mexican capital the following day.

Mr. Lind succeeded in obtaining an unofficial audience with Foreign Minister Federico Gamboa Aug. 12, and through him presented to Huerta the

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MRS. COREY'S RING HELD.

W. E. Corey Willing to Pay Duty on It When Its Value Is Decided.

William E. Corey, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, called on Gen. Nelson Henry, the Surveyor of the Port, at the Custom House, yesterday in reference to a pearl-set ring which was among Mrs. Corey's jewels when she arrived from Paris on the Amerika a week ago. There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the ring, and consequently as to the amount of the duty, if any, to be paid on it. Customs appraisers hold that the ring is worth from $12,000 to $15,000, whereas the Coreys contend that it cost less than half the lower sum.

Mr. Corey told the reporters after his interview with the Surveyor that he did not believe the ring cost more than $5,000. "To the best of my knowledge," he said, "my wife bought the ring five years ago. If I find out that it was bought abroad and has not paid the proper duty, I shall pay the duty at once. The customs officials are perfectly right in their investigation to find out whether the duty was paid on the ring, and if it was purchased abroad."

The ring is in the possession of the customs officials.

ADMITS SHE SMUGGLED.

Miss Brennan Pleads Guilty to Two Indictments at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Miss Kate A. Brennan, a New York dressmaker, pleaded guilty to-day to two indictments charging smuggling and conspiracy to smuggle goods through this port.

Miss Brennan was indicted in March after the arrival of the Carpathia from Liverpool, when a trunk bearing a bogus custom sticker was found to contain $4,300 worth of imported gowns and other finery. Terence L. Shevlin, former Deputy Collector here, and his wife were accused of conspiring with Miss Brennan.

Sentence was suspended in her case pending the trial of the Shevlins.

CABARET GIRLS TOO GAY.

Take Liberties with Senator and Mayor-elect at a Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Two cabaret dancers who appeared at the close of a banquet of the Business Men's Association called to form a chamber of commerce here last night furnished a surprise by running their fingers through Senator Atlee Pomerene's hair and patting him on the head, trying to kiss a Methodist minister behind the ear, and seeking to get Mayor-elect C. A. Stolberg, an active church worker, to tango with them.

The minister escaped the kiss by dancing, but Senator Pomerene was taken by surprise and had to submit to having his locks toyed with. Although one of the dancers pulled him by the arm, Mayor-elect Stolberg refused to get up and dance with her.

The cabaret was not on the programme and the boldness of the dancers took the banqueters' breath away. At the tables were several hundred guests, including many of the city's most prominent men and a number of out-of-town guests.

TO EXPEL LEGISLATORS.

Joint West Virginia Committee Finds Five Indicted Men Were Guilty.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 30.—That five members of the West Virginia Legislature are guilty of accepting bribes in connection with the election of a United States Senator at the regular session, held in January and February, 1913, and should be expelled, is the finding of a joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature made public to-day.

One member of the State Senate and six members of the House of Delegates were indicted in February, charged with accepting bribes to vote for Col. William Seymour, Edwards as United States Senator to succeed Clarence W. Watson. Later Judge Nathan Goff was elected.

Five of the men under indictment have since been tried, convicted and sentenced to terms in the State penitentiary.

State Senator Ben. A. Smith and Delegates S. U. G. Rhodes, Rath Duff, Dr H. F. Asbury and David Hill are recommended for expulsion. Delegates George S. Van Meter and Thomas J. Smith have not been brought to trial.

STOLEN CHILD ON A ROOF.

4-Year-Old Left There by Man Who Had Carried Her Away from Home.

A young man, described as big and swarthy, stole four-year-old Katie Cummings from in front of her parents' home at 53 Monroe Street at noon yesterday. Mrs. Kalman, a cripple, who sells newspapers, saw him carrying the child away, and she hobbled after him, screaming to him to come back. He hurried his steps, and then the old woman, unable to keep up the pace, carried her story to the police, and a general alarm was sent out.

The search which followed proved unavailing until 11:20 o'clock last night. At that hour Abraham Moskowitz, janitor of the tenement house at 62 Allen Street, a mile away from the Cummings' home, heard the shrill cries of a child, coming apparently from the roof. He poked his head through the skylight and there he found the missing child. Her shoes and stockings had been taken from her, so that she would not try to get away, but the warm clothes she wore protected her from the chill air.

"What are you doing up here?" Moskowitz called out, scarcely believing his eyes.

The baby wept dolefully for a minute and then lisped a reply.

"The big man promised me some candy and toys," she said.

Moskowitz picked the child up in his arms, and by the time he had carried her to the Clinton Street Police Station she was sound asieep. Mrs. Sullivan, the matron, shook her until she was awake and then obtained her story. The man, she said, had carried her off to get candy and toys. He took her to the Allen Street tenement and left her on the roof.

Mrs. Kalman told the police that the man was not more than 20 years old and that he looked like an Italian. He was dressed in a brown suit and wore a brown cap. The police expressed the opinion that he was demented. Katie's father is William Cummings, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department.

AIR LINE BETWEEN TOWNS.

Aero-Boats to be Run from Tampa, Fla., on 22-Mile Route.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 30.—Aero boat transportation is to be begun on a commercial scale between Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla., on Jan. 1. Three hydro-aeroplanes will be put in operation by a private corporation under the direction of Tony Jannus, the air man.

The towns are twenty-two miles apart and separated by two bays. The schedule calls for about a mile a minute. The company says it has enough bookings from commuters to keep the three boats busy.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO MIAMI, NASSAU AND HAVANA BY 2 HOURS.
Atlantic Coast Line, "N. Y. & Florida Special," 12:35 noon, effective Jan. 5. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

MITCHEL RELIES ON MEN WHO HOLD OVER

Has No Corporation Counsel Yet and Will Keep McKay as Acting Head of Police.

HOPEFUL TALK AT DINNER

Mayor-elect Says That a Humane Police Executive Will Keep His Administration Off the Rocks.

At the citizens' testimonial dinner given to him at the Hotel Astor last night Mayor-elect Mitchel confided to the thousand or more diners present that he had been unable to select all the members of his cabinet and that the present heads of several departments would have to remain in office until he was able to find the kind of men he wanted for the jobs.

Mr. Mitchel did not specify the departments he had in mind, and he did not hint at what appointments he had already made. It is known, however, that he has not been able to find a Police Commissioner, a Corporation Counsel, or a Health or Street Cleaning Commissioner, and with the exception of Police Commissioner Waldo the present incumbents will not be disturbed for some time.

Mr. Mitchel in his speech discussed the police problem with a candor that made his hearers sit bolt upright. Martin W. Littleton, who preceded him, had said that it was the Police Department that had sent many a city administration on the rocks, and Mr. Mitchel eagerly seized the opportunity to tell the gathering that he was not afraid to tackle the problem, and that he felt sure he could keep it from wrecking his administration.

The Mayor-elect said he did not purpose to be hurried in making his appointments, and that he intended to take plenty of time to get the right kind of a man to fit the place and carry out the programme the department required.

"In the meantime," he said, "I have no fear but that these departments I have been unable to fill will continue to give satisfactory service to the city."

Referring to the police situation, Mr. Mitchel said:

"Mr. Littleton has said that all the city administrations have gone on the rocks because of the police problem. Perhaps that is true, and perhaps this one will do the same, but I hope not. I am going to do all in my power to prevent it from going on the rocks. I know that contingencies may arise that will create enduring trouble, but I feel that the police problem in this city is one capable of solution. It is both a business and a humane problem, and the man who directs its affairs ought to have plenty of business capacity and be essentially human.

"He should thoroughly understand his relationship to the force and to the city at the same time. The first thing he should do is to give to the individual policeman a full measure of respect for the position he holds and for the work he has to do. If your Police Commissioner can do that for the force and continue to give them useful occupation that will keep their minds on their work, and yet have the ability to direct a great organization and the force of character to inspire loyalty to him and to the city, I believe the solution will have been found, and that it is no longer a rock on which an administration can go to wreck."

Mr. Mitchel was the fourth speaker, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; Bainbridge Colby, and Martin Littleton having preceded him. Job Hedges was toastmaster. Just before he arose to speak a huge loving cup was presented to Mr. Mitchel.

"It is beyond my power to express my feelings of gratitude," began Mr. Mitchel, "that I am to have for the next four years the cordial support of all of you here. That is what I value most. Neither can I tell the committee and those responsible for the presentation of this loving cup how keenly I appreciate what they have done

"This City of New York is the greatest business enterprise of any that I know of. If the President of the Steel Trust or any of the other great industries and businesses of the country called upon their President to select all the heads of departments under him I think he would go back to the Board of Directors and tell them that he gladly laid the Presidency down. Yet that is what a newly elected Mayor of this city has to do.

"I am glad that I have been able to retain in the service of the city some of the men who are serving under the present administration. It has been my policy that where I have found a man who has given good service to the city I have retained him. This is the principle I have sought to observe. I do not propose to be hurried in the selection of my cabinet. I am going to take enough time to satisfy myself that I am right. I am going to take enough time to select the men who I think are best fitted to fill the programme that each department requires. In the meantime I have no fear but that these departments will continue to give satisfactory service to the city."

Those at the guests' table, besides the speakers, were Robert Adamson, Maurice Connolly, George Cromwell, Dr. Martin J. Dwyer, Rube R. Fogel, Norman Hapgood, Timothy Healy, Marcus M. Marks, Douglas Mathewson, George McAneny, Charles S. McCormack, Ogden L. Mills, Cyrus C. Miller, George V. Mullan, George W. Perkins, Frank L. Polk, William A. Prendergast, Francis Lynde Stetson, and the Rev. Dr. John C. York.

MITCHEL'S SLATE OUT TO-DAY.

Still Short a Corporation Counsel and Some Commissioners.

Despite every effort to get men to be Police Commissioner and Corporation Counsel, his two most important appointments, Mayor-elect Mitchel was as much at sea yesterday regarding the filling of these offices as he has been since he took up the problem.

Mr. Mitchel has refused to appoint any of the men suggested for Corporation Counsel by the political organizations, and several men to whom he has

Continued on Page 2.

THE WINE OF LIFE.
You ought to try the famous English liquid food, WINCARNIS. Leading dealers. —Adv.

Life Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

Dr. Heron Attacks Our Eugenic Work.

James Huneker writes of "Dear Old Dirty but Adorable Dublin."

A French writer says American girls spoil international marriages.

Three especially interesting features

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

INDICT HASSETT FOR $50,000 GRAFT GRAB

Contractor's Story of Attempted Hold-Up Leads to Grand Jury Action.

Thomas Hassett was indicted yesterday by the special Supreme Court Grand Jury, which for the last month has been investigating charges of graft in city and State contract work. Hassett at one time was an Assistant Secretary of Mayor George B. McClellan, was once Secretary of the Board of Water Supply and later was a confidential agent in the office of State Engineer Bensel.

There are four counts in the indictment, it is understood. One count, it is said, charges the attempted grand larceny of $50,000 and another charges an attempt to get this money through false representation. The alleged acts of wrong doing, it is charged, were committed in June, 1911, when Hassett was in the employ of the State in Bensel's office. It is expected that a bench warrant will be served on Hassett today and he will be arraigned before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

This is the indictment, it is understood, upon which District Attorney Whitman has centred all efforts for several weeks. Mr. Whitman wanted to be absolutely sure of his ground, and waited until yesterday to ask the Grand Jury to return the indictment. After hearing one witness for two hours and a half the indictment, it was learned, was ordered.

Hassett's name has been brought out in the John Doe investigation and in the Grand Jury investigation a number of times. The witnesses who clinched the particular case against him, however, it is said, were these five: Anthony C. Douglass, ex-Mayor of Niagara Falls, a contractor; J. O. Winston, another contractor, of Winston & Co. & Breuchaud, and the three Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply, Charles Strauss, Charles N. Chadwick, and John F. Galvin.

Hassett's present troubles can be traced back to the letting of Contract 90 for the Catskill Aqueduct. This contract called for the construction of the famous Hudson River siphon, near Cornwall. Bids for this work were opened in May, 1911, and Anthony C. Douglass of Niagara Falls was the lowest bidder, at $1,432,322.50. Next came Winston & Co. & Breuchaud, with a bid about $30,000 higher, and then the T. A. Gillespie Company, with a bid nearly $217,000 more than that of Douglass. The contract was awarded the following month to the T. A. Gillespie Company, the third lowest bidder.

It was in the interval between the opening and the awarding of this contract, it is asserted, that overtures were made to Douglass and also to J. O. Winston, President of Winston & Co. & Breuchaud.

Mr. Douglass went before the Grand Jury on Dec. 17 and told his story. It was to the effect that he had met Hassett in a hotel, that Hassett had promised him that he would obtain the contract for him upon the payment of $50,000; that Hassett took him to the building wherein are the offices of the Board of Water Supply; that he pretended to go to the offices of the Water Board while he, Douglass, remained on the first floor; and finally that Douglass spurned the offer to obtain the contract through fraudulent means.

Douglass was followed on the stand by Commissioners Strauss, Chadwick, and Galvin. All asserted, it is understood, that Hassett, if he had made any overtures regarding the contract, had done so without authority from the Board of Water Supply; that Hassett's relations with the Board were severed upon his retirement as Secretary of the Board on Jan. 1, 1910; and that the Hudson River siphon contract had been let at an estimate nearly $217,000 larger than the lowest bid because the Board had not considered it wise to award so important a contract to either Douglass or to the Winston company.

Outside of the Grand Jury room the Water Board Commissioners assured District Attorney Whitman that they would seek in every way to aid him in his investigation.

After all this evidence had been heard the Grand Jury waited fully ten days and the Hassett matter apparently was dropped for other matters. The appearance of J. O. Winston yesterday revived the matter. It is understood that Winston charged that he also was approached by a politician, but the name of the politician was not revealed. This evidence, it is understood, was introduced as circumstantial corroboration of the general charge that prospective contractors were approached by men who asserted that they had "influence" to swing big deals. Winston hardly had left the Grand Jury room when the jurors filed in with beaming faces.

Whitman's object in tightening his hold on Hassett is obvious. Hassett is regarded as a big figure in Democratic machine politics. Whitman believes that Hassett, if he desired, could give him valuable information. Knowing Hassett as he does, he hasn't much hope of getting anything from him by persuasion, but it is believed that Hassett will change front under the new conditions.

It was a surprise to many when it became known that Hassett himself was a contractor, and that his company, the State Highway Construction Company, had obtained a contract from the Board of Water Supply for work which will cost $669,000. Chairman Strauss of the Board of Water Supply said that the board did not know that Hasstt was connected with the State Highway Construction Company. Hassett associated in this company with James K. Hamilton and Samuel Beskin, a road builder of Beacon, N. Y.

Samuel Beskin was one of the first to hear of Hassett's indictment yesterday. He was waiting to be called before the Grand Jury when the jurors filed by him with the indictment in the Foreman's hands.

After the return of the jury Beskin was called as a witness. It is understood that he was asked about road graft in Dutchess and Putnam Counties and also about the whereabouts of Thomas Hassett.

Hassett could not be found last night. At his home, 90 Hamilton Place, it was said that he had dropped in for a minute, telephoned to an address on West Ninety-seventh Street, and then had departed.

Hassett, who is 48 years old, was born in Bath, Steuben County. He began his career as a stenographer. When David B. Hill became Lieuteoant Governor Hassett was employed in his office. In 1891 he was made stenographer of the Assembly. Four years later he came to this city, where he entered politics at once. He enlisted under the banner of George B. McClellan and after McClellan's election became Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office and later assistant Secretary to the Mayor. When McClellan was re-elected Hassett became Secretary of the Board of Water Supply at $8,000 a year. He aroused the enmity of Charles F. Murphy and resigned.

JURY DISCHARGED IN SCHMIDT CASE

After Thirty-four Hours of Deliberation They Were Still 10 to 2 for Conviction.

Twelve weary men walked from the juryroom into the court of General Sessions at 10:15 o'clock last night and took their seats in the jury box. They had been debating for nearly thirty-four hours whether Hans Schmidt, the priest who murdered Anna Aumuller, should be sent to the electric chair or to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Judge Foster.

William Ottinger, the foreman, rose unsteadily from his seat, placed his two hands on the rail of the jury box, and balanced his body limply on his two arms. Then he dropped his head until it nearly touched the rail and shook it slowly from side to side.

"You Honor, we have not," he said finally, in a low voice.

"Is there any hope that you may reach an agreement?"

The foreman shook his head a little more vigorously, and said with a shade more emphasis:

"Your Honor, it is absolutely impossible."

Judge Foster looked at him inquiringly, and the foreman asked if he should proceed to explain the situation. Judge Foster encouraged him to do so. Still balancing himself on his arms with his hands on the jury-rail, Mr. Ottinger continued:

"Your Honor, we have voted many times, and we stood the same on the first ballot as on the last.

"Your Honor," he continued slowly, as if weighing his words with care, "I regret to inform you that we have on this jury two men whom the other ten of us consider mentally, temperamentally, and morally unfit to do jury duty."

By this time the little foreman was standing erect in a forensic attitude and speaking with growing vehemence. But before he could say on ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, leading counsel for the defense, made an objection, and Judge Foster agreed with him.

Judge Foster thereupon discharged the jury with thanks and remanded to the Tombs the prisoner, who had been standing up and regarding his surroundings with apparent indifference.

The two jurors who stood out for acquittal on the ground of insanity were John Grivich and William A. McAuliffe. Mr. McAuliffe, as he was leaving the courtroom, said:

"Yes, I was one of those who held out. You understand the situation pretty well from what Ottinger said. My story is his the other way around.

"The other ten were willing to acquit the defendant on the ground of insanity, except that they were afraid that he would go to Matteawan and get out like Thaw. So they thought the only thing to do was to send him to the electric chair."

Foreman Ottinger said that more than fifteen ballots were taken and that the vote every time was 10 to 2.

"The nearest we arrived to a verdict," he said, "was an agreement which proved unacceptable to the court. We were all willing to vote to have Schmidt convicted of murder with the understanding that he should be put to death, but should spend his life in jail."

Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, who took part in the prosecution, said that Schmidt would be tried again, though in the crowded condition of the court calendars, it was impossible at present to set a date. Mr. Murphy said that there was no possibility that Schmidt would get to Matteawan through a lunacy commission without undergoing another trial.

John Grivich, one of the jurors who held out, said that the other ten refused to discuss the evidence with them, but tried to coerce them to find Schmidt guilty on grounds of expedience.

"They pleaded with us," he said, "to find Schmidt guilty because Juror 6 was sick. We asked them to talk over evidence and they scorned us, and talked of the expense of the trial instead. We voted for insanity on the first ballot and voted for insanity on the last ballot.

"We did not see why we should be persuaded to vote against our consciences by reasons founded on the illness of a juror and the cost of the trial to the State."

At 6:45 o'clock last night the jury sent a written communication to Judge Foster with these two questions:

"Can we bring in a conditional verdict?" and "What effect in law has the earnest and unanimous prayer of a jury?"

To the first question Judge Foster replied that a conditional verdict was not allowable. On the second point he said that the recommendation of the jury was not binding, but that it was ordinarily followed.

Terence J. McManus of counsel for the defense hurried up to the bench, and, after a consultation with the lawyers for both sides, Judge Foster instructed the jury that it had no right to arrive at a compromise verdict or come to an agreement in the understanding that its recommendation would modify the terms of the verdict. After a pause Judge Foster added:

"Lest I should be misunderstood, I will further say that your recommendation would be transmitted to the Governor, who has the power and discretion to alter or modify a sentence or to make a further investigation into the condition of the defendant's sanity."

At these words of the Judge all the jurors on one side of the box leaned over in the direction of William A. McAuliffe, the juror who had previously been made conspicuous as one out of harmony with the majority. Foreman Lawrence Ottinger argued earnestly with him for a moment, then turned to the court, shook his head, and said: "I fear, your Honor, that it is no use."

The jury was then sent back to the jury room, and a physician was summoned to give a further treatment to Walter C. Wyman, the sixth juror, who has been ill for two days. Alphonse G. Koelble, personal counsel for Schmidt, said:

"The cause of the disagreement of the jury is the bad law. I think there are several men on the jury who do not want Schmidt to go to the electric chair, but they are afraid that if he is sent to Matteawan he may get out later, like Thaw. Consequently they would like to send him to the penitentiary for life. I am in hearty agreement with them. Schmidt certainly ought to be sent away where there is no danger that he will ever be able to get at large again."

The defense suggested to Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty that the jury should be permitted to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prosecutor, however, would not entertain this proposal.

POLAR WATER IS ALWAYS THE SAME—always pure, always beneficial to the Health.—Adv.

SIEGEL STORES PUT IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Holding Co. Brings Friendly Suit That Valuable Enterprises May Be Reorganized.

NO HALT IN BUSINESS

Assets Ample to Meet Liabilities, Estimated at $7,500,000—Capital Insufficient, Says John Claflin.

As a result of an equity suit brought by the Siegel Stores Corporation, a holding company, against the Simpson, Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, the Merchants' Express Company, and Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, doing a wholesale business under the name of Henry Siegel & Co., Wholesale, Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday morning appointed as receivers for the defendant firms and individuals William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, and J. S. Sheppard, Jr. The same men were appointed ancillary receivers for the same defendants in a similar equity suit brought before Judge Dodge in the United States District Court in Boston, where the Henry Siegel Company has its store.

Simultaneously, on a similar separate application in an equity suit brought by the Siegel Stores Corporation, the same courts appointed Henry Melville, an attorney of 45 Cedar Street, receiver for Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, doing a private banking business under the name of Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers.

In both cases the suits were friendly actions to permit of the reorganization and continuation of all the defendant firms as going concerns, without interruption of their business. Curtailment of their credit, it was explained, had pinched the firms for ready cash and made it hard for some time for them to meet their obligations, although they were solvent. The suits were brought for the purpose of conserving and keeping together the large assets of the firms, it was explained, not as bankruptcy proceedings which would divide them up. Large stocks of goods are on hand, more than enough, according to the attorneys of the firms, to offset the liabilities, if the concerns are continued under the reorganization to which the receivers will set themselves.

Liabilities Put at $7,500,000.

Figures showing the extent of the liabilities and assets are not yet obtainable. West & Flint, public accountants, will begin overhauling the accounts of the stores and allied firms this morning for their receivers, and the American Audit Company will begin a similar overhauling of the books of the banking firm. It was estimated yesterday, although the receivers had not yet had time to go into the accounts of the various firms, that the total liabilities involved might be about $7,500,000, of which $2,500,000 are deposits in the banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co. These deposits represent about 15,000 depositors.

For the protection of these depositors $3,500,000 of the common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, the main holding company, is held by the two copartners in the banking firm. The value of this stock, it is said, should more than cover the debts of the bankers. The Siegel Stores Corporation owns practically all the capital stock of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, which is in no way concerned in the present financial troubles. It has a large and prosperous store in Chicago.

E. J. Greenhut, Secretary and Treasurer of the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, last night issued this statement:

Mr. Henry Siegel is not in any way connected with the firm of Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, nor is Mr. Greenhut in any way interested in the Henry Siegel enterprises. Mr. Greenhut bought all of Mr. Siegel's interests in the Siegel-Cooper store more than twelve years ago, and his connection with the store was severed at that time.

Another reason for this statement is that in this Fourteenth Street Store there was a private bank. The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company has also a bank and because of the chance of any confusion resulting Mr. Greenhut wants it known that Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, bankers, is a private concern and entirely separated from the store. The deposits are covered by cash or by securities that can be turned over instantly. Not one cent of the investors' money is used or has been used for the business.

Wholesalers Not Surprised.

In view of the reports that had reached the wholesale dry goods district in the last month, the action of the Federal Court did not come wholly as a surprise. In the opinion of John Claflin, the whole trouble was due to insufficient capital.

"The trouble with the Siegel stores seems only to be a lack of capital," said Mr. Claflin to a TIMES reporter. "The Siegel-Cooper Company of Chicago has always been extremely prosperous, and I see no reason why the Simpson Crawford and the Fourteenth Street stores should not make money.

"The Boston store, on the other hand, was, from the beginning, a very difficult proposition because competition was extremely keen in Boston, and the location of Mr. Siegel's store in that city was not in the heart of the shopping district. The extension to Boston of Mr. Siegel's enterprise probably reduced the capital available for his New York enterprises. I hope that he will be able to get additional capital and resume business in the near future.

"There is nothing in the trouble, to indicate the passing of lower Sixth Avenue as a popular shopping centre. My impression is that the Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company has had large sales in 1913 than in any previous year, and I know that the O'Neill-Adams Company has in 1913 far surpassed its previous record."

As indicative of the determination of Messrs. Marble and Sheppard as receivers of the stores to continue the business as heretofore, they called into the office of the Fourteenth Street Store yesterday all the heads of departments and buyers of the firms involved in the receivership proceedings, and informed them that they need not worry about their positions, but that the business of the stores would be conducted without interruption. It was also said by the receivers that they were not worried about the need of issuing receivers' certificates, since there was ample money in the banks for conducting the business. The receivership simply stays the pending obligations that had pressed the firms when they were curtailed in credit from meeting them.

Statement from Receivers.

The receivers, both for the stores and the banking firm, were not yet able yesterday to give the names of the largest creditors. It was said, however, that the large creditors were not banks, but agents for manufacturers in this and others cities, importers from whom the stores made purchases, and depositors of the banking firm. This state-

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No New Year's dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious appetizer and tonic.—Adv.

WOMAN TO CLOSE SALOONS.

Gov. West Sends His Secretary, Male Officials Having Failed.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 30.—Gov. West has ordered his private secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, to proceed at once to Copperfield, a mining town, and close the saloons and gambling houses running there in violation of the law.

The Governor said he had called on the Sheriff and District Attorney to close the places, but that "all they did was talk." Miss Hobbs will be accompanied by a special agent of the State.

COLON CLUB HONORS BURKE

Elects Him President and Expresses Confidence in His Innocence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 30.—John Burke, manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, was elected to-day President of the select Strangers' Club of Colon.

Fifty members of the club signed a memorial expressing confidence in his innocence of the charges of receiving commissions from concerns from whom commissary supplies were ordered, which now are under investigation, and the hope that he will return to the Isthmus.

BOATS AS PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Souhd Vessels Under Connecticut Board, Says Attorney General.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—The Public Utilities Commission has jurisdiction over vessels engaged in interState service in Connecticut, according to Attorney General Light in an opinion given to-day on questions relating to the operation of certain craft along the Long Island Sound shore, ferries and passenger boats on the Connecticut River and other navigable streams. Mr. Light said in part:

"The Commission may act within its State jurisdiction until Congress sees fit to act, and when Congress does act, the exercise of its authority overrides all conflicting State legislation.

"There is a 'twilight zone' between Federal and State jurisdictions where it is difficult to determine which has authority to impose regulations."

LESS NEWS PRINT PAPER.

Western Mills Follow International Company in Curtailing Output.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 30.—Following the lead of the International Paper Company in the East, Western manufacturers of news print paper have decided to reduce materially their production in the mills of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota during 1914. Most of the manufacturers of news print paper, it is said, will change to some other grades as far as business will permit.

The International Company will curtail its production of news print by 100,000 tons next year. This reduction, in addition to that made in 1913, will decrease the output of that company about 25 per cent.

Canadian competition is the chief reason stated by manufacturers in this country for restricting their news print production.

TIN ORDERS REOPEN PLANT.

Gary Plant, Employing 1,500, Resumes After 10 Days' Idleness.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's plant at Gary, Ind., employing 1,500 men, resumed operations to-night after a cessation of over ten days. Before closing the plant the company gave the men notice that unless orders were received the mill would be shut down indefinitely. The resumption of operations means that substantial orders have been received.

Conditions at the Gary plants of the Illinois Steel Company and the American Bridge Company are better than they have been for the past month, several substantials orders having been booked.

FRISCO STRIKE AVERTED.

Receivers and Telegraphers Reach Agreement Through Concessions.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—A strike of telegraphers on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was averted this afternoon, when the receivers of the road reached an agreement with the Grievance Committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The receivers refused to-night to give out the details of the settlement, but will make them public when the terms are formally drawn up. This work is expected to be completed to-morrow. It was announced, however, that concessions had been made by both sides.

The settlement was effected late this afternoon at a conference between W. T. Tyler, general manager of the Frisco, and the Grievance Committee of the Telegraphers' Union. This conference took place after the receivers and the union committee apparently had reached a deadlock.

LIEUT. C. GRANT MARRIED.

Wedded Secretly Miss L. L. Pennebaker, a Nurse, Last July.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.—Formal announcement was made to-day that Lieut. Chapman Grant, a grandson of the late President Grant, and Miss Lillian L. Pennebaker, a nurse, of East Waterford, Juniata County, had been married July 22 last.

Mrs. Grant, who made the announcement, said the ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Badues, an Episcopal minister, of New Jersey. So far as she knew the father of her husband, Jesse Root Grant, a son of the late President, had not been told of the ceremony. She added that the wedding had been kept quiet for several reasons, but would give no specific reason except that "it was the family's wishes."

She attended schools in Philadelphia and New York until two years ago, when she entered a training school for nurses in a Washington (D. C.) hospital. It was last May when she first met young Grant, and she was graduated as a nurse in June.

After the wedding, she says, she lived for a time with her husband in New York City. On Oct. 4 Mr. Grant learned that he had passed his examination as a Second Lieutenant, and on Oct. 15 he accepted his commission. He was assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry, and is now stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, along the Mexican border.

DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST

Bills unpaid ahead of him,
And bills unpaid behind—
How can such a mortal have
A moment's peace of mind?
"Peace of mind"—he's happy!
And you'll never hear him blubber—
Come what can, and come what will,
He's Altogether Rubber.

Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's. —Adv.

BRITISH-GERMAN PEACE COMPACT

The Two Powers Agree to Divide the Possessions of Portugal in Africa.

$100,000,000 PAID FOR THEM

Money Reported to be Already in the Hands of the Lisbon Government.

ASIA MINOR AGREEMENT

Friction Over Bagdad Railway Ended—Denial of Any Hostility to Us in the Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Great Britain and Germany have as good as concluded a comprehensive political agreement which, optimists believe, will go far toward eradicating the danger of war between the two empires.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the announcement of the agreement is not likely to be deferred beyond the date of the approaching session of the British Parliament. The negotiations have been carried on exclusively in London, so that the first announcement of their result will be made there.

Although the agreement is far-reaching, it falls conspicuously to touch what impartial authorities in both countries recognize to be the issue of issues between Great Britain and Germany, namely, naval antagonism. England has made numerous overtures to bring about an understanding on this burning question, but Germany has rejected

ing public details of the deal. It is felt that any such announcement would endanger the existence of the present Government, which awaits a more favorable time to inform the public of the bargain.

The position of Portugal toward the territories will be much the same under the agreement as that of Turkey with regard to Egypt—suzerainty more in name than anything else.

There can be no doubt that the discussions which led up to the agreement had an excellent effect in clearing the air between England and Germany. They were, of course, rendered easier by the fact that some time before the Boer war a similar agreement was come to. It was then not carried out, as the war increased the commercial competition between the two countries, and the German naval policy combined to decrease the cordiality of their relations.

Deny Any Compact Against Us.

The Foreign Office to-day made a most emphatic denial to THE NEW YORK TIMES of the existence of any Anglo-German agreement against the United States in regard to South America, stating that whatever discussions had taken place between the two nations were absolutely not directed against America, or any other country

A high official, however, became instantly uncommunicative when the correspondent asked for comment on the Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the State Department had knowledge that the two nations were getting together with a view to a general rapprochement.

Following is the statement which the Foreign Office made to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the story of an Anglo-German agreement. Great Britain's relations with Germany are excellent, but nothing we have discussed with Germany has any point against America, or any other country."

From a source close to high officials of the Foreign Office, the correspondent was cryptically informed that the discussions which had taken place between Great Britain and Germany, did not constitute any large, comprehensive, definite programme or systematic effort looking toward a rapprochement of the two nations.

One of the most striking developments of international politics in 1913 has, without doubt, been the closer relationship of Great Britain and Germany, and the earnest efforts of the statesmen of both countries to settle amicably the outstanding questions which from time to time have threatened friction. Although the rivalry in naval armaments continues, there is now a constant informal interchange of views as to other matters of mutual interest which it was the custom hitherto to treat independently and in competition.

The Panama-Pacific Exhibition was a case in point, and although the decision not to participate is strongly condemned by the public opinion of both countries, the two Governments, having reached an agreement, loyally adhered thereto.

In various parts of the world the two nations, acting together, do away with economic competition between themselves. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in a recent speech in the Reichstag spoke warmly of "the satisfactory improvement in our relations with England," which had enabled the two countries in an open exchange of views to approach a solution of the Bagdad Railway problem. THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that it is quite possible that other matters connected with Asia Minor which at times threatened friction will be settled in the same manner at an early date. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg on the same occasion proceeded:

"Further, in pursuance of the main idea of bringing the relations of the two countries by means of agreement about individual questions arising out of competition in world trade and colonial policy permanently back into the quiet paths which for a time they threatened to leave, we opened negotiations with the English Government with a view to preventing the possible appearance of antagonisms of an economic kind in African territory."

The Chancellor concluded:

"I have reason to suppose that the result of the negotiations, if they are completed upon the lines that are being pursued by both Governments, will be welcomed in Germany and England as an acceptable solution of possible antagonisms. I hope the spirit of mutual trust which is characteristic of our present relations with the English Government will then extend to those circles in both countries which still regard with a certain skepticism a rapprochement of the two peoples. Let us leave the past at rest and continue to work in confidence upon the basis which the present offers us."

STORY CALLED A "BOGY."

London Times on Report of Compact Against This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—The Times to-day again devotes considerable space to what its Washington correspondent describes as the "Anglo-German commercial alliance bogy." The Times, in an editorial, says:

"Already the mischief which we foretold as a sure result of the line of action determined upon by the Government is beginning to work. Leading newspapers of New York and San Francisco have printed stories which a few months ago would never have been allowed to see the light and, unfortunately, we may be certain that they are being repeated all over the United States.

"Because of their attitude toward the San Francisco Exhibition this country and Germany are accused of having entered into a secret agreement to wage war against American commerce all over the world. It is difficult to imagine any story more likely to impair the friendly relations existing between Americans and ourselves.

"Responsible people in this country know that the imputation is as groundless as the rumored reasons on which it is based—the most damaging of them is the alleged desire on our part to cultivate an emphatic anti-American policy in order to freeze Americans out of South America.

"But it is one thing to know that all such accusations are mistaken, and quite another to convince the people of America and the citizens of San Francisco that this is a fact. * * *

"It is unthinkable that we of all nations of the world should from motives of economy hold aloof. Considering the importance which Americans in the East no less than in the West attach to the exhibition, it is clearly our policy, to put it on the lowest grounds, to take a worthy share in it not only as individuals, but as a nation.

"In spite of occasional points of disagreement between the two countries and the permanent hostility of the Irish-American faction, we believe the friendship between Great Britain and America is so strong that it can never be overthrown, but that is no reason why it should run the risk of being shaken, all for the sake of saving a hundred thousand pounds, by disregard on our part of the requirements of international courtesy."

It is regarded as significant that The Westminster Gazette, a Government organ, should suggest that the question of the Government's participation may be reopened. It says:

"It has been stated that a great many eminent people are disappointed with the decision of the Government, and the names of some great business firms have been cited in this connection. We hope the subject will be further exploited. The question might well assume a new aspect if these people would say definitely that they are prepared to exhibit on a substantial scale and if between them they guarantee an exhibit which would be worthy of the country.

"Of course, in a general way every one would like to give pleasure to the people of the United States, and all of us feel that it would be vexatious that a controversy should arise about the trivial question of an official contribution, which would not amount to much more than £100,000, but unless we know for certain that private enterprise would come in to make the exhibit a success, the appearance of the Government on the scene would not save us from criticism and dissatisfaction when the time came."

It was precisely with the object of giving Premier Asquith this evidence that the British committee asked him to receive a deputation, but he declined to do so. The British committee is still anxious to put its evidence before the Government.

The Daily News says: "One of the few defenders of the Government's decision contends that we are making most handsome recognition of the opening of the Panama Canal by sending a naval squadron. Official participation in the exhibition would cost very little more, so that we are really spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar."

The Daily Chronicle says it has not lost hope that when Parliament meets the Government may yet be induced to reconsider its decision, adding:

"Even if the commercial argument were weaker than it is, the national argument appeals to us as decisive. We ought not at a time when the United States will be celebrating its greatest national achievement to adopt an attitude which might look as if we considered Americans a people merely foreign to us."

The Standard says: "If Congressman Adamson's resolution is carried, a handsome amende will be made for the mistake of the exemption clause in the canal law, and we might well show our sense of it by rescinding our own unnecessary and ill-advised official boycott of the exposition. All Americans would receive the announcement that the British Government would take a formal share in the celebration with delight. They would hail it as a welcome sign that there is no real jealousy in this country of that expansion of American commerce which is expected to compensate the United States for the sacrifices incurred in creating a waterway between the oceans."

DISCUSSES CANAL'S EFFECTS.

London Times Publishes a Special Pacific Coast Number.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—The Times to-day publishes a fifty-four-page special Pacific Coast number, containing a series of articles, with the object of presenting from various points of view a general estimate of the effects that the Panama Canal is likely to have on the future development of the States that lie on the Pacific Coast of North America, and at the same time give some account of the extent of their natural resources and the romance of their past history.

In an introductory article discussing to what extent Great Britain, America, and other nations will be affected by the opening of the water way, The Times says:

"As far as the general carrying trade of the world is concerned, it is tolerably certain that British ships will make more use of the canal than American ships. For America, its chief value will lie in the extension of its coastwise traffic. By the southern States of Europe it will be extensively used as a channel for a largely increased tide of immigration, which will flow direct to the States of the Pacific Coast."

The article concludes: "A new era is opening, which will greatly add to the general prosperity and contentment, and, it may confidently be hoped, to the peace of the human race thanks to the perseverance which has added the Panama Canal to the wonders of the world."

AUSTRALASIA WILL EXHIBIT.

Antipodean Governments to Support the Fair in Liberal Fashion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Unaffected by the refusal of the British Government to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Australia and New Zealand are giving cordial support to the fair

The American commission, headed by Alva Adams, who is on the Tasman, has reported to the State Department a hearty welcome. The two Governments and the several States expect to spend about $503,000 in the official and State exhibits, outside of displays by individual exhibitors.

TWO HOTELS TO RECEIVER.

Cosmopolitan and Herald Square Given Up by Wildey & Son.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, closed its doors yesterday, and, with the Herald Square Hotel, under the same proprietorship, went into the hands of a receiver.

Twenty-five years ago the Cosmopolitan was a well-known and flourishing hostelry. Though small, compared with the modern hotels, it was considered quite pretentious in its day. Under the management of Charles F. Wildey & Son, lessees, it has been run for ten years at a loss. The rental of the property, said to be $30,000 a year, was fixed under a long lease, and recently, according to the lessees, has exceeded the receipts of the hotel. In former times it was considered a moderate rent price, but in the last few years it has been impossible to meet it with the hotel's earnings. Year after year, Mr. Wildey said yesterday, the profits of the Herald Square Hotel have been eaten up by the losses of the Cosmopolitan.

Yesterday Wildey & Son made an assignment of both hotels for the benefit of creditors to Samuel J. Goldsmith of 622 West End Avenue. In the petition in bankruptcy the liabilities are given as $70,000 and the assets as $25,000.

It is planned to keep the Herald Square open under the authority of the receiver. After his debts have been liquidated Mr. Wildey hopes to assume the proprietorship of the hotel again.

To further the liquidation of his debts, Irving Ernst, one of the attorneys for the Wildeys, said yesterday that Mr. Wildey in the assignment of his property had included his home in Eighty-first Street and valuable farm lands in New Jersey, aggregating more than $100,000 in value.

Wildey & Son are represented by Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus.

BOND ADMITS ZERKOWITZ.

Hungarian Who Fought a Duel Will Appeal to Courts.

Emil Zerkowitz, the Hungarian banker and journalist, who was sent to Ellis Island on Sunday and ordered deported because he had fought a duel in Budapest on Dec. 2, was released yesterday afternoon on a bond of $500 given by the Austro-American Steamship Company, which binds him to leave the country within thirty days.

When he landed at the Battery at 5 o'clock yesterday from Ellis Island with Baron Bela Hazai, who accompanied him to the island, Mr. Zerkowitz said that he intended to make an appeal to the United States District Court, because he wanted to be free to make visits to this country when necessary.

"I am leaving on Jan. 14," he said, "but I wish to return here again in three months, as I have business matters to attend to. I cannot understand why the United States Immigration authorities wish to expel me for fighting one harmless duel in Budapest when the Count Apponyi, the Apostle of Peace, is welcomed with open arms, and he has fought many duels."

PEARY INDORSES SHACKLETON TRIP

Points Out That He Himself Urged Circumnavigation of Globe Over the Poles.

FOR YEAR AT SOUTH POLE

Could Maintain Meteorological Station — Shackleton to Fly Kites — Dogs Better Than Motor Sledges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, who arrived in Washington from New York late to-night, paid a high compliment to the genius of Sir Ernest Shackleton in organizing his proposed antarctic expedition.

"The route selected," said Admiral Peary, "is entirely feasible, and I have no doubt of the success of the expedition. I have for four years urged that such an exploration would be of the greatest value to the world. Only as recently as Dec. 12, in a talk before the End of the World Club in New York, I said that while the world had been circumnavigated again and again from the days of Magellan down to the present, until the time required for its circuit had been cut down from over a year to thirty-six days, no one had attempted the circumnavigation of the world on a meridian

"I suggested that the Roosevelt, which was lying over in Brooklyn, the stoutest ice fighter in the world or that ever was built, could be had for such an expedition, which some young man of courage and means should undertake by going down the South American coast to Punta Arena, and from there crossing to Weddell's Bay and crossing the ice cap of the south pole to Ross Bay, then on into the Pacific through Bering Sea with the north polar drift, and again into the Atlantic and back to New York. It is feasible, and Shackleton's project will demonstrate this.

Dogs Better Than Motors.

"I am not wholly sure that the idea of motor sledges will prove an advantage. No machinery is of anything like the value of those two machines—the man and the dog. If your motor sledge breaks down it cannot be eaten, and is no value whatever. You cannot even burn it for fuel. But the dog is the toughest and most enduring animal known for arctic travel. He will outtravel the elk, and he is available down to the last ounce of him, either for food for other dogs or for man himself. After the sledge work of the Winter and various hunting expeditions I had at Camp Columbia 133 dogs left out of 250 with which to make the sledge journey to the pole.

"I think that while the motor sledge can carry a larger load and make better speed for short distances over smooth going, there is nothing known that will compare with dogs for speed and safety.

"The antarctic expedition involves a greater distance than the journey to the north pole, but there are advantages in it as compared with the latter journey At the north the trip must be made in the dead of Winter. I started in the coldest weather we had. This is necessary in order to avoid the breaking of the ice in the winds and tides.

"In the north you cannot be sure that your cache is where you left it or whether your road will remain. But in the south the journey is on a polar continent. While at the North the pole is in the midst of an ice-covered ocean two miles deep, the south pole is at an ice-cap on a mountain range two miles high. The antarctic journey can be made in Summer, although much of it is at a high altitude, the highest elevation being 11,700 feet. But there can be reliance on depots of supplies remaining a month, a year, or five years, where they are put, and the road will stay where you make it.

"Of course there are features of disadvantage in all plans. For instance, to go from Weddell's Bay up over the icecap and down the glacier to Ross Bay, unless the secondary expedition which is to make the start from Ross Bay is entirely successful in meeting the first expedition that starts from Weddell's Bay, it will happen that the latter party must carry its food all the way across the polar heights and on down to Ross Bay.

"When you return by the same route by which you go in, you can cache rations every ten days and so lighten your load tremendously, so that when the extreme distance is reached the load will be almost nothing, and on the way back you will be always traveling toward food. Shackleton, however, will have to carry all his supplies with him as far as he goes, and the success of the expedition will depend absolutely on the two parties surely meeting on the ice-cap.

"It is extremely cold, of course, at the high altitude over which a great part of the expedition must go, but as it can be made safely in Summer there is some advantage in that. For about 250 miles the journey will be over a glacier, the level surface of which is about 200 feet above the sea. Here is where the motor sledges may be used to advantage.

"Then if the dogs are taken along for the remainder of the journey the motors may be abandoned. From Weddell's Bay to the pole is about 700 miles. While the expedition to the North Pole from Camp Columbia involved a sledge journey of about 400 miles, it was over very rough ice and under much more difficult conditions.

Scientific Station at South Pole.

"I have believed that there would be a great advantage to the science of meteorology if a station could be maintained for a year at the south pole. Three men could live there in comfort in a house dug down in the ice and snow, just like the Esquimaux dwellings. The entrance would go down and turn up so as to save heat and keep out cold. It would be perfectly feasible and the observations could be planned to be synchronous with those taken throughout the rest of the world.

"We have a perfect network of observatories around the world equatorially, one might say—at least in the east and west zones—but we have none longitudinally. Shackleton no doubt will add very much to the knowledge we have of meteorology, hydrography, and magnetic conditions. I understand he will make use of kites to determine atmospheric conditions at the south pole, and that will be of great value to meteorology.

"I have no special knowledge of the organization of the expedition. I do not know whether there will be any American members of the parties. Shackleton speaks of it as an imperial expedition, so I suppose we will have support from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Whether the scientific societies of the United States will co-operate in any manner I am not advised, although I should suppose that the expedition would be of great interest to them."

SHACKLETON HAS $250,000.

This Will Be the Minimum Cost of His Expedition, He Says.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Sir Ernest Shackleton said to-day that the minimum cost of his expedition would be $250,000 approximately the sum which he has already. "But," he said, "I could do with $300,000 or $350,000 in all."

Prof. David, who has the chair of geology in Sydney University and was with Sir Ernest on his last expedition, is to be the scientific adviser of the new expedition. Prof. David has just arrived in London from Australia, where he was the official representative of Dr. Mawson's antarctic expedition.

According to Prof. David, Dr. Mawson demonstrated that whenever there was a bright aurora it was impossible to transmit wireless messages. The latest reports received by Prof. David show that the Australian expedition was a brilliant success. Dr. Mawson and his companions found two large land areas and explored about 1,300 miles of new coast line. Dr. Mawson has shown that the wind velocity in Adelie Land averages forty-eight miles an hour for the whole year, and frequently reaches 100 miles an hour.

STRICKEN IN LAMBS CLUB.

Leslie Kenyon, English Actor, Has Stroke of Apoplexy There.

Leslie Kenyon, an English actor who has been in this country for several years, appearing in prominent roles in many musical comedies, was stricken with apoplexy in the Lambs Club late yesterday afternoon. A room was hastily prepared for him in the clubhouse and physicians summoned. At midnight it was said that his condition was not as serious as was at first believed and that his physicians hoped for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Kenyon was rehearsing with Charles Frohman's new musical comedy, "The Laughing Husband," and had just returned to the club from rehearsal when he was taken ill.

WOMEN CALL ON MITCHEL.

Albany Marchers Had a Banner for Him, but He Wasn't In.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel was not at home at his office, 55 Liberty Street, yesterday morning to "Gen." Rosalie Jones and one of the divisions of her suffrage army which went to present to him an Empire State Campaign Committee pennant. The pennant is the banner of the committee which is working to organize New York State for a suffrage victory in 1915, and the one for Mr Mitchel is the first of ten to be presented to the Mayors of as many towns which the army will pass on a march to Albany beginning New Year's Day. A letter from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the committee, asking consideration for the women, accompanied the banner and was left with a young woman stenographer in Mr. Mitchel's office, who announced that she was an anti-suffragist.

Mr. Mitchel had been notified by letter and telegram of the proposed visit of the army but was said to be out of town.

The march to Albany, to ask for women watchers at the polls when the women's question is put to the voters in 1915, will be begun New Year's morning at 9 o'clock from the end of the Broadway Subway.

ACCUSES LAWYER CLIFFORD.

Bar Association Sends Complaint to Appellate Division.

The Grievance Committee of the Bar Association yesterday handed up to Justice Ingraham in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a report on its investigation of the complaint made by William Duncan Cameron, attorney for the Depositors' Committee of the Northern Bank, against Attorney James M. Clifford, charging that Clifford gained an award of $15,000 against the Hamilton Bank by testifying falsely.

Joseph G. Robin, who was sent to prison as a wrecker of the Hamilton Bank, was behind the charges against Clifford. In its report to Justice Ingraham the Grievance Committee said:

The testimony given by the respondent as set forth in Subdivision 7 hereof to the effect that Joseph G. Robin was an officer or Director or Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hamilton Bank and to the effect that Joseph G. Robin was authorized to enter into a contract in behalf of the Hamilton Bank with the law firm of Gifford, Hobbe & Beard was untrue and known to be untrue by the respondent herein at the time that the testimony was given.

After reviewing the testimony intended to prove that the testimony of Mr. Gifford was untrue, the report continues:

The respondent, James M. Clifford, has not taken any steps to correct or change the testimony given by him before the Hon. Ernest Hall, referee, as aforesaid.

Wherefore it is requested that the court take such action in regard to the matters herein set forth as it may deem just and proper.

The report is signed by Elnar Chrystie. Mr. Clifford is a Director in the following companies: American Agricultural Chemical, American Phosphate Mining, Atlantic Safe Deposit, Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway, Columbia Trust, Fidelity Development, Hotel Cumberland, Island Cities Real Estate, Peace River Phosphate, and Union Typewriter. He is rated as a millionaire and is counsel to several banks, among them the Chase National, Seaboard, and Chemical. He was the organizer of the Columbia Trust Company, now the Columbia-Knickerbocker.

MAID SUES FOR SLANDER.

Quotes Mrs. Sarah Olcott's Letter with Intimate Details.

Bertha Fricken, a lady's maid, begun suit yesterday against Mrs. Sarah Olcott, wife of Dudley Olcott of this city, for $15,500. She accuses Mrs. Olcott of having slandered her in a letter written to Maya Ranzenberg about Aug. 19 last at Southampton, which letter interfered with her getting work at her calling. She accuses Mrs. Olcott also of having spread injurious reports of her character in places where she would naturally look for employment. The letter which is made a part of the complaint reads:

My Dear Mrs. Ranzenberg: Received your letter, and I am glad you're having such a good time in Paris.

Bertha left Friday, and I am sorry to give you trouble, but I have to tell you that Bertha has stolen nearly all my beautiful clothing Mr. Olcott bought me in Paris, also that she was feeding other people's servants with my supplies, and was drinking heavily. All the servants complained against her, and I had much trouble.

Your new lamb, Mrs. Caffery, celebrated the Fourth by getting drunk. I did not mind very much so long as it is not my Scotch she is drinking and the wash is coming up in time. The cook is very good and does the orders and I am delighted she did not celebrate the Fourth.

The children are missing you very much, as everybody does here. Your most sincerely,

SARAH OLCOTT

James B. Mackie is the plaintiff's lawyer.

SONGS TO GREET NEW YEAR.

Big Crowd Expected in Madison Square To-night for Celebration.

A great crowd is expected in Madison Square to-night when exercises will be held under the auspices of the New Year's Eve Committee to bid farewell to the old year and welcome 1914. There will be music by a band of 100 pieces from 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock and Angus Fraser, the champion Highland piper, and James Hoey will play Highland airs. The singing will begin at 11:30 led by a band and a trained chorus. Many of the leading choral organizations will be represented.

Four minutes before midnight taps will be sounded for the dying year, and at midnight the chimes of the clock in the Metropolitan Tower will sound their message. When the clock stops striking "America" will be sung. The police have been ordered to stop the blowing of horns within hearing distance of the square, so that the exercises will not be interrupted.

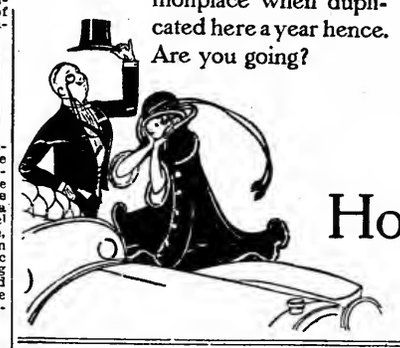
The Christmas tree in City Hall Park will be lighted at 5:30 o'clock to-night for the New Year's Eve celebration. At the same time the Twenty-second Regiment Band will begin a concert which will last until midnight.

Held in Miss McCann Case.

Alvin Claude Simmons, the chauffeur who was arrested on Saturday following the receipt of letters demanding $2,000 for information concerning the whereabouts of Jessie McCann, the missing Flatbush girl, was arraigned before Magistrate McGuire in the Fifth Avenue Court in Brooklyn yesterday and held in default of $5,000 bail on a charge of attempted extortion.

The Automobile Salon

THE Auto Salon opens Friday morning. A style show like the Horse Show. Motors of distinct foreign individuality—some European, some American—all of one grand, aristocratic family. Styles a year ahead *now;* commonplace when duplicated here a year hence. Are you going?



Exhibitors

Bugatti, DeDion Bouton
Delaunay Belleville
Fiat, Isotta Fraschini
Lancia, Marshall-Arter
Mercedes, Minerva
Peugeot, S. G. V.
Simplex

BODIES

Brewster & Co.
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Prominent Accessory Makers

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Grand Ballroom

January 2-10

JOHNSON RECITES RECORD.

Letter of Resignation Summarizes Fire Commissioner's Work.

Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson sent his resignation to Mayor Kline yesterday, to take effect not later than midnight to-night. In his letter the Commissioner reviews some of the results of his administration. He writes:

Fire Department of the City of New York,
Dec. 29, 1913.

The Hon. A. L. Kline, Mayor, City of New York:

Dear Sir: I hereby hand you my resignation as Commissioner of the Fire Department, and respectfully request that it take effect not later than midnight Dec. 31, 1913

I hope your Honor will pardon me if, in this connection, I enumerate some of the results that I have achieved during my incumbency, dating from June 1, 1911:

The fire loss has steadily and greatly decreased during my incumbency. The loss for 1911 was $12,470,896; for 1912, $9,069,-560; for 1913, $7,159,420. The reduction in 1913 as against 1911 is 42 per cent.

The reduction in the number of fires during the present year as compared with 1912, is 2,692, or 18 per cent.

The Fire Prevention Bureau has been organized and has caused 260,000 inspections of buildings.

Incendiarism, which is the cause of perhaps 25 per cent. of all our fires, has for the first time been greatly reduced. There have been 178 arrests and 85 convictions.

I have increased the number of motor propelled vehicles from 14 to 168.

I have isolated the Fire Alarm Telegraph Stations by placing each in a fireproof building by a park in Manhattan, in the Bronx, and in Brooklyn.

A new type of fire alarm box, more efficient and far cheaper than the old, has been presented to the city through the dedication of patent rights.

I have established wireless communication between fireboats and shipping to Fire Headquarters.

I have let forty-six contracts for new firehouses.

I have substituted the paid department for the volunteer department in the Newtown section of Queens.

I have added 100 men to the uniformed force and have promoted 475 officers, and have increased the civilian branch by 216.

I have appointed and promoted men only in the numerical order in which they stood on the civil service list.

I have caused the "Rules and Regulations" to be rewritten and condensed.

I have reorganized the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

An Automobile School has been established.

The work of the Fire College has been broadened.

I have prevented the two-platoon system from being inflicted upon the department.

Permit me in sending you this resignation to thank you most cordially for retaining me as a part of your Administration, and to express my deep appreciation of your courtesy and kindness toward me in your trying position at the headship of the City Government into which you were so suddenly thrust. I know that I can join with the other appointees of the late lamented Mayor Gaynor in thanking you for your splendid and generous treatment of us all.

Wishing you many happy returns of the season, I am, yours truly,

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Fire Commissioner

Mayor Kline will accept Commissioner Johnson's resignation to-day.

OPEN BIDS FOR LIGHTING.

Edison Electric Co. and Consolidated Gas Co. the Only Bidders.

Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity, yesterday opened bids for the lighting of the streets, parks, and public buildings for the coming year There were only two bidders, the Edison Electric Company and the Consolidated Gas Company, and the bids will have to be tabulated before final figures can be given out.

"It will take two or three weeks to tabulate the bids," said the Commissioner. "The bids not only ask for electricity and gas for the streets and public buildings, but for new lamps when required and for making repairs to lamp posts and electric light poles. It will be up to me to assess and to let the contract."

The Commissioner said that the plant established in the Hall of Records was for the purpose of determining whether the city could produce its own lighting power cheaper than it could let the contracts to a private corporation.

"That plant has been established," said he, "and President McAneny and I are now awaiting the report of the engineers on the cost of production. The question simply resolves itself as to whether the city can produce light and heat cheaper than private corporations can furnish it. If the city finds it can make light and heat cheaper than a private corporation can furnish it then it is up to my successor to do so."

INQUIRY INTO GIRL'S DEATH.

Philadelphia Coroner Investigating Christian Scientist Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Investigation is being made by the Coroner in the death to-day of Miss Mary Padgett, 18 years old, daughter of George L. Padgett, manager of the Temple Iron and Steel Company of this city.

The girl's parents are Christian Scientists, and for many years have been members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, of which she also was a member Miss Padgett became ill two weeks ago with throat trouble, and succumbed to that malady.

James Waldin, a Deputy Coroner, learned that Miss Padgett had been receiving treatment from Mrs. Martha McGall, a Christian Science practitioner, who called at the Padgett home every day during her illness. After the girl's death, Dr. B. F. Biscoe was summoned, but he refused to issue a certificate of death. An undertaker notified the Coroner.

Miss Padgett was an attractive young woman, a graduate of the Wheaton Seminary, Boston, and was an accomplished musician.

SHIPPER ASKS FOR MERCY.

Holiday Business Bad, He Can't Pay Big Fine—Let Off for $100.

Bad holiday business was pleaded yesterday in the Federal District Court by John Nierenberg of Galewski & Nierenberg, leather goods dealers of 87 Warrent Street, as a reason why Judge Hunt should not impose a heavy fine upon him. He pleaded guilty to a breach of the Interstate Commerce law in that he shipped to other States traveling bags and similar leather goods as plain leather, thereby saving a large part of the freight tolls.

Nierenberg told the court that if a heavy fine were imposed he would have to go to jail to serve it out, as he had no money to pay it. Judge Hun fined him $100, and gave the merchant until Jan. 15 to pay it.

Right Start.

Young men and women when starting in business should seek high-class opportunities. They are offered daily in the "Help Wanted" advertisements of The New York Times. See next to last page to-day.—Adv.

MITCHEL RELIES ON MEN WHO HOLD OVER

Continued from Page 1.

offered the place have declined. It was said on good authority yesterday that Mr. Mitchel is seriously considering falling back upon his first choice, George V. Mullan, his former law partner. Mr Mitchel offered the place yesterday to Frederick R. Coudert, Jr. Mr. Coudert is on a duck-shooting trip in North Carolina, but his friends said he was sure to decline the offer.

It is very probable, owing to the events of the past two days, that in his list of appointments which he is to announce to-day Mr. Mitchel will not include the Health or the Water Commissioners. At the last moment, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, declined to be Health Commissioner.

The hitch regarding the Water Commissioner came about over the dispute regarding division of patronage among the political organizations. Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, asked Mr. Mitchel to appoint either Frederick C. Tanner or Ogden L. Mills as Corporation Counsel, but Mr Mitchel firmly refused. Then Mr. Koenig asked for the Water Commissionership for William Williams, former Immigration Commissioner for New York, had already been slated for the job, but Mr. Mitchel agreed to delay the appointment.

The appointments which Mr. Mitchel has absolutely decided upon, according to those in the Mayor-elect's confidence, are these: Henry Bruere for City Chamberlain, John A. Kingsbury for Charities Commissioner, Miss Katharine B. Davis for Commissioner of Correction, Robert Adamson for Fire Commissioner, Dr. Henry Moskowitz for President of the Civil Service Commission, and Darwin R. James, Jr., and Frederick R. Shipley Commissioners; David Ferguson for Supervisor of the City Record, R. A. C. Smith for Dock Commissioner, John J. Murphy for Tenement House Commissioner, Marvyn Scudder for Commissioner of Accounts, Raymond V. Ingersoll for Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, and Lawson Purdy for President of the Tax Board.

Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Koenig had a long conference at Mr. Mitchel's office yesterday afternoon, and both denied that there had bene any row between them.

Samuel McCune Lindsay, who occupies the Chair of Social Legislation at Columbia University, and who had been mentioned as Mr. Mitchel's selection for Commissioner of Charities, said yesterday that he did not expect the appointment.

Mr. Mitchel said last night that he would announce to-day the appointments he intends to make.

McKAY ACTING POLICE HEAD.

Mayor Asks Waldo to Reappoint First Deputy, Who Resigned.

Douglas I. McKay, the present First Deputy Police Commissioner, who tendered his resignation to Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo a few days ago, will be the Acting Police Commissioner after midnight to-night and until Mayor Mitchel has found a man who measures up to the standard he has set and who will take the office. Commissioner Waldo himself announced last night that Mayor Kline had requested Mr. McKay to accept a reappointment as First Deputy Commissioner, and he added that his understanding was that this meant Mr. McKay would be "Police Commissioner ad interim" after today and until Mr. Mitchel has named a man for Commissioner

Around Police Headquarters the news that Mr. McKay had been asked to remain caused a mild stir, and many of the old-timers took it as a sign that the young West Pointer stands a very good chance of being the new Commissioner. Commissioner Waldo said just before leaving Police Headquarters last night that the order announcing the reappointment of Mr. McKay would be issued to the force the first thing this morning This announcement followed a long conference he had with Mr. McKay, which conference in turn followed one that Mr. McKay had with Mayor Kline at the City Hall.

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, positively declined yesterday to consider the possibility of an appointment as Police Commissioner. Mr. Forbes in Boston said he had not seen or heard from Henry Bruere.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—W. Cameron Forbes positively declared this morning that he has not been offered the place of Police Commissioner in New York either directly or indirectly, and that he would not accept it if the offer came.

SCHNEIDER PROMOTES SELDEN

Now First Deputy County Clerk at $6,000 a Year.

County Clerk William F. Schneider promoted William B. Selden from Second to First Deputy yesterday, at a salary of $6,000. Mr. Selden takes the place of Charles E. Gehring, who is to devote himself to his private business. Mr. Selden is anti-Tammany, but was a member of the Tammany General Committee for several years. When Mr. Schneider made his first race for County Clerk Mr. Selden was a member of the Fusion Committee that practically nominated a city ticket that was completely successful except in the matter of electing a Mayor.

He was a member of the committee that got John Purroy Mitchel to promise to run for Mayor providing that three independent organizations would agree to support him. At a recent meeting of independent leaders he was made Chairman of a committee whose work is to be in the direction of organizing a fusion body that will be readily available in future campaigns. Mr. Selden hails from Virginia, and is a great-great-grandson of John Marshall, the famous jurist and statesman. He is married and has one child.

BROUGH DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

Mr. Prendergast Says Though a District Leader He Is Fit.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday the appointment of Alexander Brough as Deputy Controller to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Douglas Mathewson, who was elected Borough President of the Bronx. The new Deputy Controller has been a member of the Assembly and the Senate. He is the Republican leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and has studied municipal and state law. He is a graduate of the Providence (R. I.) High School, of Amherst College, and was graduated from the Columbia University Law School in the class of 1899.

"Mr. Brough is a Republican district leader, but he will resign his district leadership to-day, as his entire time will be occupied with his duties as Deputy Controller," said Controller Prendergast, in announcing the appointment.

Asked if he thought he should appoint a district leader to a place of such responsibility, the Controller said: "I certainly do. I have not the slightest objection to district leaders, and none to appointing them to office if they are entirely competent. The first test must be of fitness, but district leadership is no disqualification where fitness exists."

BRONX OFFICIALS APPOINT.

Nearly Every Place Getter on City or State Payroll Now.

Francis W. Martin, District Attorney-elect of Bronx County, announced the following appointments as assistants yesterday: Richard H. Mitchell, James E. Donnelly, and Seymour Mork.

Mr. Mitchell was the Democratic candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx and is at present an Assistant Corporation Counsel. Mr. Donnelly is a former Assemblyman, and Mr. Mork is a former Senator.

Register-elect Edward Pollock has appointed Stephen Nugent, Democratic leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, as Deputy Register. Mr. Nugent is at present Deputy Commissioner of Charities.

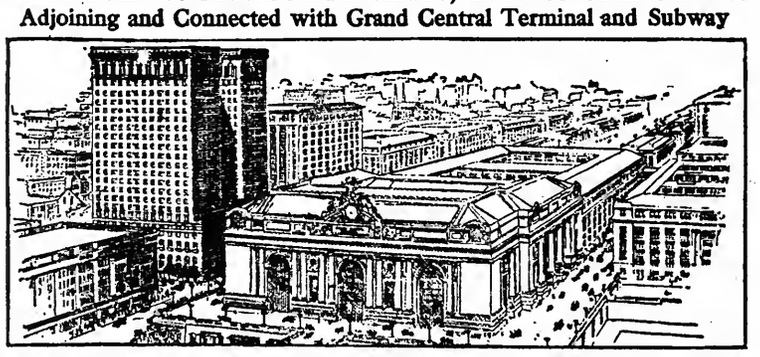
Sheriff-elect James F. O'Brien has appointed Michael Garvin Under Sheriff. Garvin is at present a Transfer Tax Appraiser and Democratic leader of the Thirty-third Assembly District.

Surrogate-elect George M. S. Schulz has appointed Ernest E. H. Hammer as Public Administrator. Mr. Hammer is at present an Assemblyman.

You can ride from Aeolian Hall to the Pennsylvania Station for 30 cents. Telephone 7400 Columbus

THE BILTMORE
NEW YORK

Vanderbilt & Madison Avenues, 43rd & 44th Streets
Adjoining and Connected with Grand Central Terminal and Subway



America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Opens New Year's Day

Only hotel in New York covering an entire city block.

1,000 rooms open to outside air. 950 with bath. Room rates from $2.50 per day.

Suites from 2 to 15 rooms arranged for permanent occupancy.

26 stories high, most modern fireproof construction throughout.

Large and small Ball, Banquet and Dining rooms and suites for public or private functions.

A perfect hotel in construction, arrangement, equipment and service.

GUSTAV BAUMANN, *President*

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, *Vice President*

5th Avenue Restaurant

FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

New Year's Eve Supper
FROM 10 P. M. $3.50.

INVESTMENT AND INCOME TAX LAW RECORD

Copyright by Sanford D. Stockton, Jr.

Income Tax Account Book

Copyright by A. Ward Cobb & Geo. T. Brokaw.

These books are indispensable to income taxpayers.

H. K. BREWER & CO.
Stationers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOOKS, FORMS, CERTIFICATES, REGULATIONS, AND ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE INCOME TAX.

58 Liberty St., New York.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating--Ventilating--Air Filtration
Stamps and coins bought and sold.
SCOTT, 36 JOHN ST., CITY.

WAS KREMEN ALIVE WHEN PUT IN TRUNK?

Autopsy Shows He Died of Strangulation and Dr. Ray Thinks It Quite Probable.

NO MARKS ON HIS THROAT

Neck Broken When Lid Was Forced Down on It—Clue to Murderers Sought in State Road Camp.

Dr. Edgar T. Ray, physician to Coroner Holtzhauser, performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of John Kremen, the Ruthenian miner, housewrecker, and stableman, whose limp, warm body was found in a trunk at noon Monday on the sidewalk before 47 Pitt Street, and the autopsy added to the problems to be solved by the police. Dr. Ray found that Kremen had died of strangulation. But there was no marks of violence on his body and no abrasions about the Adam's apple or the thyroid region. Kremen was a man of powerful build, and he could not easily have been overcome.

Dr. Ray said that from all the circumstances in the case there was a strong probability that Kremen was still alive when his body was placed in the trunk in a sitting position, and that his neck had been broken by jamming the trunk lid down upon it. He based his belief that Kremen was alive and breathing when put in the trunk from a mass of bubbles in the dead man's nostrils and mouth when the body was found.

The condition of the neck showed deep-set bloodclots, such as are made when muscles are torn free. The lumps of food found in Kremen's throat, and which strangled him, in all probability might have been forced there, Dr. Ray thought, by reflex action of the muscles of the alimentary system when his neck was broken at the time the trunk was closed.

Looking for Trace of Poison.

A close examination showed that Kremen at the time of his death was suffering from double pleurisy. Helpless from this illness, he might have died a natural death, Dr. Ray said, by strangulation through being unable to dislodge the products of regurgitation from his throat; or he might have been rendered unconscious and apparently dead simply by holding a hand over his mouth and nose. Analysis of the contents of Kremen's stomach is being made to determine whether he was poisoned.

Some of the detectives working under Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Faurot expressed doubt yesterday that Kremen had been murdered. If slain, they argued, his murderers would not have been so bold as to dump his body in a trunk in an eyesore in broad daylight and they would have made away with the small brass pay check marked "J. F. D. 102," which was an almost certain clue to his identity. They also argued that Kremen was too powerful to have been murdered, even when ill and intoxicated, without putting up a fight which surely would have resulted in external marks of violence.

Up to a late hour the police had reported no progress in their search for the dead man's hat and shoes. The tray from the new trunk in which the body was found is still missing.

The police believe that if the trunk tray is found it will be a sure indication that Kremen met his death in the vicinity. Telegrams to Vicksburg, Miss., where the label on the dead man's coat indicated it was bought, and to Remington Village, near Cincinnati, where John Kremen had relatives, also failed to produce any facts that would assist the police.

The greatest progress made by the police during the day was in tracing recent movements of the dead man. They got positive information that up to Dec. 17 he had worked for John F. Donovan, a West Brighton contractor, on a job at Cornwall, quitting with $60 in his pockets.

Identified as Laborer 102.

R. R. Zeni, the commissary at Donovan's camp at Cornwall, visited the Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday and said that the dead man was one of his former boarders, who had worked on the Donovan road contract from Sept. 10 to Dec. 17. Zeni could not give the dead man's name, saying he had known him only as No. 102, thereby establishing that the dead man was the rightful holder of the brass check found in his pocket. He said the man had been hired through the European-American Agency at 146 East Fourth Street, this place being run by a Mrs. Wechsler, whom the police could not find last night.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty talked over the long-distance telephone yesterday with Daniel F. Collen, timekeeper of the Donovan Camp at Cornwall, who said that Laborer 102 had worked at the place for three months, giving the same dates as those supplied by Zeni.

Detectives Pflaster and Steinkamp went to Cornwall with Mike Molloy, the Polish boarding house keeper, who identified Kremen. There Collen positively identified the brass check for 60 cents issued by him to a man fitting the description of the dead man. He had no name for him, however. He said that while at the camp No. 102 had lived for all but two weeks in the Zeni shack, and during the two weeks he occupied a small shack with No. 117. A day or two after he returned to the main shack he left the camp. Collen told the detectives he had never seen Molloy before. This disposed of a theory that Molloy might have been No. 117.

A postal card from Louisa C. Weicomtokiwicz, chief cook at the Zeni Commissary, took Detective Pflaster yesterday to the Greater New York Employment Agency, operated by William J. Schultz. Schultz said that on Sunday he had sent another girl, Lizzie Guntokowicz, up to Cornwall to assist in the cooking at the Zeni camp.

Not Her Fiance, She Says.

He said Miss Guntokowicz left in the company of a young man who he said might be the murdered man. His description included a mustache, however. This man, he said, was engaged to marry Miss Guntokowicz. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty telephoned to Cornwall and learned from Mounted Patrolman Powers of the Water Supply that Miss Guntokowicz's fiancé was a blacksmith, and had a mustache. Later Miss Guntokowicz herself told Detective Pflaster that her fiancé was not Kremen and was safe in Cornwall.

Late last night Deputy Commissioner Dougherty received word that John Kremen had been to the Zeni Commissary at the Donovan Camp on last Sunday and had dinner there at noon, returning to New York. He instructed Detectives Steinkamp and Pflaster to remain at Cornwall overnight and try to learn in whose company and on what errand Kremen had arrived and left the camp.

An additional element of problematical value was the statement of men who accompanied the detectives to Cornwall that Miss Guntokowicz had identified Molloy as No. 117, the bunkmate of Kremen when he was employed at the camp. The detectives had reported that no one at the camp had ever seen Molloy. Those who brought the report of Miss Guntokowicz's identification said that no other person had corroborated this identification.

This identification would be important if true, since it would destroy Molloy's story that he had not seen Kremen for at least seven months, when he met him at Charlestown, West Va. A photograph of the corpse was identified at Garrison as Laborer No. 102 by John Rotundo, foreman of the Donovan gang, and Daniel F. Collin, the timekeeper.

During the day detectives under Inspector Faurot made a thorough canvass of Slavic districts on the east side, to try to get some information which would locate the scene of Kremen's death. They had not reported any success in this field of their search at a late hour.

Following some information, which was not disclosed, a flock of detectives was sent over to various New Jersey industrial centres yesterday afternoon. Their mission was not disclosed.

The police activity in New Jersey was partly explained after midnight by the information that No. 117, Kremen's bunkmate, had received a postal card from Peter Gurensky, 322 Bank Street, Newark. What the police expected to learn from Kurensky was not divulged.

Thinks Trunk Victim Her Nephew.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—Rose Kramer of 320 Mohawk Place to-day told Detective Chief Crim that she believes the man whose body was found in a trunk in New York City was Adam Kramer, her nephew, who visited her about three months ago. He had been working in West Virginia coal mines, she said, and came to see her before going to New York.

Chief Crim was asked by Inspector Faurot of New York to investigate the story that John Kremen, supposedly the victim of the murder, lived in Remington, Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati on the B. & O. S. W. Railroad.

Crim and other detectives went to Remington, but could find no one who knew anything of a man of that name. The nearest name to it was that of Kramer, and it was borne by Adam Kramer, an aged man who said he had a godson whose name is the same as his, who once worked in the West Virginia mines, and who he thought was in New York.

Mrs. Rose Kramer described her nephew as being 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight 180 pounds, and having blue eyes and reddish brown hair. He came from Hungary only a year ago, she said.

SWINDLE IN DINNER TICKETS

Sold by a Man Who Used Dr. Scheffer's Name.

A well-dressed man describing himself as Dr. Scheffer called yesterday at the meat market of Harry Frohmann, at 1,850 Park Avenue, and, saying he was an Inspector for the Board of Health, asked Frohmann to buy tickets to a dinner to be given to-night at the Hotel Imperial by the "County Club."

Frohmann bought the tickets, and later called up the Imperial to inquire about the dinner. He was told he had been duped, as no such dinner had been planned. It is not known how many tickets the man sold.

Dr. Eugene W. Scheffer, Secretary of the Board of Health, told the hotel manager that he had evidently been impersonated.

LIND IS COMING TO SEE WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

position of the United States, submitting a proposal which called for the cessation of hostilities, the resignation of Huerta in favor of a President ad interim, the fixing of an early date for Presidential elections, and the elimination of Huerta as a candidate.

Minister Gamboa, in a note to Mr. Lind, rejected the proposals and after several attempts to extend the negotiations the American envoy returned to Vera Cruz, where he has since remained, watching developments.

FIERCE FIGHT AT OJINAGA.

Federals Driven Back—Many Dead on Both Sides.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 30.—The battle between 5,000 rebels, under Gen. Ortega, and the northern division of the Mexican Federal Army, entrenched around Ojinaga, across the border from this place, was waged steadily all day and was still in progress when darkness fell to-night.

Gen. Ortega, executing flank movements, kept steadily on the offensive, gaining foot by foot the approaches to the Federal stronghold. The Federal forces, although disorganized by the rebel onslaught of yesterday, which drove in their outposts, clung to the hillside trenches, where their leaders had decided to make a last stand, and made a plucky fight against heavy odds.

It is impossible to estimate the number of dead and wounded, but many are known to have fallen on each side in the thirty-six hours of fighting. Fifteen of the Federal wounded, who waded the river, were allowed to remain and were cared for by army physicians, but several score unwounded Federal deserters were disarmed by the border patrol under Major McNamee and sent back across the border.

Army officers are convinced that as fifteen wounded were able to get across the river the casualties were heavy, and Red Cross representatives sent requests for more help and hospital supplies. Neither of the opposing forces has hospital facilities and the wounded are left on the hillsides where they fell.

Ojinaga, which is a cluster of adobe buildings, stands a mile from the border on high hills, which line the valley through which the rebels advanced. When day dawned Ortega's men had gained the foot of a hill three miles from the village, where the Federals had planted a fort to command the approaches to the town. They spread in open order, which left the hillside dotted, opened a spirited fire, which was maintained all day, and was supported by the ten machine guns.

Foot by foot the rebels approached the trenches until the Federals were forced to retire. When darkness fell all the Federals, who had not deserted, were huddled in the town itself.

A small force of Federals made a gallant stand in the Custom House, which stands midway between the village and the plain, and for a time held the rebels in check. When their last cartridge had been fired late in the day, the little handful scurried across the mile and a half, which separated them from their comrades in the town.

To-night, although the rebels had gained much ground, the outcome of the struggle was not certain. That the Federals will surrender is unlikely, because Gen. Ortega has orders to execute their commanders, Gens. Orozco, Salazar, Rojas, Orpinal, Alanis, and Gomez. Eighteen hundred volunteers also come under the sentence of death pronounced by Villa. That the Federals, with all their Generals except, perhaps, Gens. Castro, Mancilla, and Landa of the regulars will be forced over to the United States in case of defeat was thought on the American side to be most likely.

The land, which slopes down to the shallow Rio Grande on the American side, presented all day the busy aspect of the rear of an army in action. Cavalrymen of the border patrol, which had been increased at this point, were at the water's edge, ready to send back any Mexican soldiers who attempted to cross, or stop a general rush of the whole Federal Army across the border. Only soldiers who were wounded received assistance.

Late information shows that a complete defeat of the Federals last night was narrowly averted. In a three-hour battle, begun after dark, the rebels, marching through the deep canyons south of Ojinaga, wiped out the Federal outposts. News of the disaster at Lemula Pass and La Mulato, giving the rebels an unobstructed path to within firing distance of Ojinaga, caused a frenzied retreat among the Federals. About 400 of them plunged into the river to seek safety on the American side. They were forced back by Major McNamee, commander of the American forces.

The greatest confuston reigned among the Federals, who were kept within the fortifications of Ojinaga. The men refused to fight, ignoring the orders of officers. "Every man for himself," was their attitude.

But the Generals stood firm, endeavoring to present a gallant front. Gens. Salazar and Orozco, commanders of volunteers, are said to have drawn their revolvers and threatened to shoot every soldier who refused to obey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Some doubt was expressed here to-day as to the procedure said to have been adopted by the American military commander at Presidio in the treatment of Federal soldiers, seeking to cross the line into Texas. The State Department has given no instructions looking to any different treatment for such refugees than was given to the Federals, who were driven across the line several months ago at Naco and Brownsville. In those cases the soldiers were disarmed and interned.

LAZARDS IN MEXICAN LOAN?

The Capital Hears They Will Handle the Cowdray Deal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—A report was current in high banking circles here to-day, particularly among foreign bankers, that the loan of Lord Cowdray to the London and Mexico Bank was coming through Lazard Freres. While the bank's officials refuse to make a statement, this report is generally accepted as true.

The Bank of the State of Mexico to-day reduced its capital 50 per cent. to cover the difference between the annual balance and the present capital of 3,000,000 pesos. The stockholders will have five months in which to exchange their shares, failing which their stocks will be forfeited.

The National Railways to-day directed its agents to refuse to accept State bills in payment for transportation charges, despite the decree making the bills legal tender in the States where issued.

A large Zacatecas shipper loaded goods tendering bills of that State in payment. These were accepted under protest but were later refused, the railway demanding London and Mexico or National Bank notes and holding the shipment pending payment.

It is expected that this will be made a test case as refusal of the railway to accept State bills would result in a practical suspension of shipping throughout the country.

M. Martin, an American, arriving her from Durango to-day, stated that conditions there were greatly exaggerated. He said the rebels were amply supplied with money and were not levying excessive taxes nor executing any, except persons guilty of criminal offenses.

The rebels have established capital punishment as a penalty for larceny throughout the State, and this is being rigorously enforced.

Mr. Martin says that the rebels were ordered to concentrate in Durango on Dec. 25, preparatory to an attack on Torreon. He believes Gen. Villa will be able to concentrate 15,000 men upon Torreon without any difficulty. Having artillery, he should easily surround the Federals, who are still entrained, not having occupied the city itself.

Gen. Natera is reported to be commanding the rebels around Torreon. He recently made a trip to Chihuahua to confer with Villa and communicate with Carranza. Mr. Martin reports that 4,500 rebels are surrounding Zacatecas, occupying Fresnilla and forcing back the almost daily sallies of the Federals out of Zacatecas. The rebels on Saturday cut the railway line south of Zacatecas.

The Government has issued an announcement that conditions are much improved in Northern Coahulla around Laredo, whence trains are reported running southward as far as Salinas, and are expected to go farther soon. They have no reports that rebels are menacing the place.

The Legislature of Michoacan has decreed a forced loan from all the taxpayers to the amount of their taxes to support the State militia organization which Huerta ordered. This is the first time a Legislature has ordered forced loans. It is expected that similar action will be taken in other States.

Persons coming from outside points in the State of Mexico report that the land owners in rural districts are unwilling to pay the money necessary to arm and equip the militia, stating that they will revolt before they will pay. It is asserted that Huerta will find means to force compliance with his orders.

A prominent Mexican, commenting on the reported famine in Sinaloa, said that this condition would be general before there was a termination of the trouble, since it would be many months before the crops could be harvested and the mines reopened, supplying work to thousands throughout the country. This would be the case, even if the rebels or Huerta triumphed at once.

OBTAINS ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

London-Mexico Bank Gets Help—Speyers Aid Railway.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The London agents of the Bank of London and Mexico to-day confirmed the report that negotiations were in progress to furnish that bank with $4,000,000, so that it could tide over its difficulties. Parisian banking houses are participating in the transaction.

Speyer Brothers will pay the January coupon of the National Railway of Mexico bonds under an arrangement by which the Mexican Government will deposit securities to cover the amount necessary to pay the dividend. Negotiations to this end were completed to-day between the Mexican Finance Minister and the Speyer firm. It was emphasized by Speyer Brothers that no negotiations for a Mexican loan through them were on foot or in contemplation.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The loan advanced by the International banking group to the Mexican Government to enable it to meet the interest falling due in January on the Mexican national debt amounted to $5,000,000.

Adolfo de la Lama, Mexican Minister of Finance, left Paris for London Sunday night in the expectation of arranging there for a loan sufficient to pay the January interest on the railroad bonds. Negotiations with this object in view were already well advanced with the representatives in Paris of the international banking group, but differences of opinion arose which made it necessary for Señor de la Lama to go to London with the Mexican financial agent, Pedro del Paso, to complete the transaction, which, it is said, is likely to be successful.

PRAISES WILSON POLICY.

Pesqueira, Carranza Agent, Says It Will Gratify All Latin America.

R. V. Pesqueira, Diplomatic Agent in the United States of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the leader of the Mexican Constitutionalist forces, said yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt, where he is staying for a few days, that President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" in regard to Mexico had been received with respect and admiration by the majority of patriotic Mexicans, and would do more to establish the American Government's claim to honesty and disinterested sympathy than anything else that has taken place.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Pesqueira, "the attitude of the Government of the United States toward Mexico at this time will have a great effect upon all the Central and South American countries. It will prove to the Latin Governments that the United States has no material designs upon them and is only interested in their orderly prosperity. I think that President Wilson, by his conduct in the Mexican crisis, has been a great factor in establishing a feeling of firm friendship between the United States and every republic south of the Rio Grande."

Mr. Pesqueira defended the patriotism and character of Gen. Villa.

"Any story that Gen. Villa will try to seize the primary power for himself or that he has not subordinated himself to Gen. Carranza is false," Mr. Pesqueira said. "Gen. Villa has proved his loyalty to Gen. Carranza and the Constitutionalist cause many times. He was an ardent supporter of Madero in the revolution against Diaz and after the success of the revolution until the murder of the President. In 1912, because of the hostility of Gen. Huerta, who was the commander of Madero's forces, Villa consented to go to prison for his own safety and for the sake of internal peace. While he was a prisoner leaders of the Conservative Party offered him money and support if he would lead a revolution against Madero, but he refused. These same men later enlisted Huerta in their cause, so that, had Villa accepted their offers, he would now occupy the position held by Huerta.

CALUMET EMPLOYERS FIRM AGAINST UNION

Reiterate Determination Never to Recognize Western Federation.

DENSMORE ON THE GROUND

Department of Labor Solicitor Begins Task of Conciliation—Many Witnesses at Inquest.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 30.—Uncompromising adherence to their determination never by direct or indirect means to recognize the Western Federation of Miners, was proclaimed to-day by the mine managers of the copper strike district, who were willing to discuss the visit here of John B. Densmore, Solicitor of the Department of Labor. The fact that Mr. Densmore had announced his mission as one of conciliation made most of the employers shake their heads dubiously.

"We could not treat with the federation even if we wished to do so,' said F. W. Denton, manager of the Copper Range Consolidated Company. "The men at work would never consider employment underground with members of the union, for there would always be trouble, and, in view of the fact that 10,000 men are working for the companies, we cannot ignore their interests."

The strike is to enter upon its final stage within two days, to-morrow being the last upon which the companies will receive applications for work from strikers. Originally, Dec. 1 had been set as the limit, but at the request of business men the time was extended for a month. Whatever good the thirty days' extension may have accomplished has been wiped out by the Italian Hall disaster, the controversy as to who shall give relief to afflicted families, and the deportation of Charles H. Moyer, President of the Federation.

The employers said to-day that there were fewer than 3,000 actual strikers left in the district, but union headquarters furnished statistics showing that weekly strike benefits were being paid to 10,429 men. Both sides agreed that about 2,500 men had left the district since the trouble began.

The companies estimated that 14,300 men were affected by the calling of the strike, about 600 of these being smelter or mill workers, who had at least part time employment of some kind after the first few days. To-day they asserted that 9,640 men were at work, half of the difference between the two totals having gone to other districts, so that 2,330 strikers were left.

WILSON MAY HELP MARTINE.

Secretary of Labor May Act if McReynolds Refuses Calumet Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — Senator Martine of New Jersey, who has asked the Attorney General to make an investigation of the mining troubles in the Calumet copper region of Michigan, had a conference to-day with Solicitor General Davis on the subject. No decision has been reached by the Attorney General as to whether he has authority to make such an investigation, and the chances are that he will inform Senator Martine that an inquiry cannot be undertaken by the United States Government. If the Attorney General formally rejects the request of Senator Martine, the latter will appeal to Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is in sympathy with the striking copper miners.

Senator Martine said to-day that he had discussed the situation with Senator Kern of Indiana, the Democratic floor leader, and that the Senator felt as he did in regard to the case. It was Senator Kern who introduced the resolution for the recent investigation into the prolonged strike in the West Virginia coal mining regions. In the opinion of Senator Martine the shooting and forcible removal of President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners from the strike region gave ground for a Federal inquiry.

EXPECTS IDENTIFICATION.

Miners' Counsel May Name the Man Who Cried "Fire!"

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 30.—Possible identification of the man who started the Christmas Eve catastrophe by calling "Fire!" in a crowded hall was forecast to-night by O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Hilton asked that the Coroner's inquest into the tragedy be adjourned until to-morrow, saying that he desired to produce several witnesses who asserted that they could identify the man.

"I shall present these witnesses only after I make sure they can do what they say," he said. "It would be horrible to implicate an innocent person in such a deed."

The bulk of the evidence again to-day was that the cry of fire came from within the hall. Three of the thirty or more witnesses said they saw a Citizens' Alliance button on the man. Several said they saw the man who cried "Fire," but most of them said they had seen no button. He was seen, however, by persons in different parts of the hall, and there were a dozen descriptions of the man.

Three witnesses—Mrs. Theresa Czabo, Charles Olson, and Hilda Forsten—swore they saw a man wearing a Citizens' Alliance button come into the door, wave his hands, and cry "Fire!" These statements contradicted the testimony yesterday of two union men, who said they stood in the vestibule of the hall, and that the cry came from within the place, no one wearing the insignia of the union's enemies having passed them. It was also the opposite of that given by members of the Women's Auxiliary of the federation, in charge of the celebration, who testified that they had seen the man in parts of the hall away from the doorway.

SIEGEL STORES PUT IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Continued from Page 1.

ment was given out by the receivers for the stores:

We have not had sufficient opportunity so to familiarize ourselves with the situation as to be able to issue a statement to the creditors as to the assets and liabilities. The situation, however, impresses us as one where co-operation by the creditors with the receivers is essential, and will aid materially in securing the best results for all concerned. Large sums have been spent in advertising and in otherwise acquiring good will of the several stores, which ought to be retained and not sacrificed unnecessarily, if possible.

The relationship between all of the three concerns involved in this receivership was very close, in that each store was either a creditor or a debtor of the other store. The creditors will be given all information as soon as we and our counsel, James N. Rosenberg, have an opportunity to collect it, and in the meantime the business will be carried on by us. We ask the helpful co-operation of every creditor and employe in the works.

Counsel Praises Marble.

To this statement, James N. Rosenberg, of Rosenberg & Levis, counsel for the receivers added:

"It impresses me as most fortunate that Mr. Marble, president of the Merchants' Association, and himself a merchant of such high and long standing in the city, has consented with Mr. Sheppard to act as receivers. Their presence alone should and, I am sure, will, give confidence to all concerned."

Mr. Marble explained that the matter of serving as receiver had first been mentioned to him by a prominent law firm the day before Christmas, although the name of the concern was not told him. He was at first reluctant to accept, but decided to do so when he was told the matter was of concern to the wholesale trade. The receivership arrangement, he said, was consummated in Judge Hough's chambers late Monday night.

John A. Garver, of Sherman & Sterling, counsel for the Siegel Stores Corporation, issued this statement:

The suit has been brought by the Siegel Stores Corporation against Simpson Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and Henry Siegel Company of Boston, and also the co-partnerships and individuals carrying on, in New York and Boston, the business with which Mr. Henry Siegel and Mr. Frank E. Vogel are identified. The Siegel Stores Corporation is a holding company and is a creditor of the other companies, and its relation with the various branches of the business are such that its success is dependent upon the continued success of the business represented by the other companies, partnerships, and individuals. The credit of the New York and Boston stores has been so greatly strained that the business cannot be successfully continued without some rearrangement of the finances, although none of the companies or partnerships or individuals are insolvent in the bankruptcy sense of the term.

The institution of the present suit and the appointment of the receivers is a friendly proceeding, made in an effort to prevent a disruption of the different parts of this large enterprise, and to preserve the enormously valuable good will of the several business for the benefit of its creditors and customers and of the public generally.

The receivers have been authorized by the court to continue the business, with the exception of the banking business carried on by the firm of Henry Siegel & Co. A separate receiver has been appointed for that firm and will proceed to liquidate the assets of the firm with the view of paying off the depositors as soon as possible. The business of the Siegel Cooper & Company of Chicago is a highly prosperous one and has been kept entirely distinct from the New York and Boston business, and is not in any way affected by the temporary embarrassment of the business in the East.

Credit Much Curtailed.

Rose & Paskus, for many years counsel for the Simpson Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store, also issued a statement. Here it is:

The appointment of the receivers was consented to only after every effort had been made to continue the business. The concerns have been accustomed to a large line of banking credit, which has been very much curtailed during the last year. The individuals, Messrs. Siegel and Vogel, have contributed their entire personal fortunes, as well as all their energies, toward saving the situation, and will continue to devote their energies, in connection with the creditors, toward a speedy reorganization and resumption of the business of the several concerns.

The Siegel-Cooper & Company of Chicago is not in any wise involved in the receivership. Its business is very profitable and has been so for a number of years. The conduct of the business of that company, an Illinois corporation, will not be affected by these proceedings.

The Fourteenth Street Store did not receive bank deposits. These were received by a firm consisting of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, under the firm name of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers. For the protection of deposits, the individual members of the firm hold $3,500,000 of the par value of the common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation. This stock is believed to be of considerable value, in that the last-named corporation owns substantially all of the capital stock of the Siegel-Cooper & Company of Chicago, referred to above, and regarded as one of the most successful department stores in America.

Not Hit by Currency Legislation.

Asked whether currency legislation had in any way affected the financial standing of the Siegel companies or hastened their going into the hands of receivers, Mr. Rose said emphatically it had not. The new legislation, he pointed out, had not yet gone into operation, and the credit stringency of the stores had been a matter of the past. The Fall trade and the Christmas trade, he said, had not come up to expectations in them.

Asks Patience of Depositors.

Henry Melville, receiver for the banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co., in view of the many inquiries which were made of him by small depositors of the banking firm, said last night:

"The offices of the bank which this firm conducted in the Fourteenth Street Store have been removed to 43 West Thirteenth Street, and the American Audit Company is to make a complete examination of its books and accounts. The banking firm has many depositors, about 15,000 I am told. I realize that most of them would like to talk to me and get directly from me such information as I possess. I hope they will understand, however, that until I was appointed receiver I never even heard of the firm of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, and therefore I am without such information as yet.

"If the depositors wish to learn the facts, therefore, in their own interests I suggest that they give me undisturbed opportunity to make the necessary investigations. When this is completed I shall at once communicate what I learn to all depositors desiring to know."

Depositors who yesterday morning visited the office of the bank in the Fourteenth Street Store found the bank closed and on the door a placard announcing:

Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers.
Henry Melville, Receiver.
Removed to 43 and 45 West Thirteenth St.

At that place, an unfurnished loft space on the third floor of the old Rothenberg Building, scores of depositors during the day put in anxious inquiries to the receiver and one of his representatives. Most of them, men and women, were poorly dressed and some were elderly.

Some of the depositors said deposits had been accepted as late as the afternoon before. Mr. Melville said that he did not know as to that, but that the bank had been closed from the beginning yesterday morning. He added that under the law, as he understood it, the co-partners of the banking firm were individually responsible for the debts of the bank, and that, he added, should be more comforting to the depositors than if their accounts were in the hands of a corporation.

Bank Exempt From Examination.

At the State Banking Department's offices here it was said yesterday that Henry Siegel & Co. was not a savings bank—in fact, there was a law prohibiting such private banks from being called savings banks. It is known as a "provident bank," and as such does not come under the supervision or control of the State Banking Department at all. Instead, such a bank is merely required to apply informally to the State Controller for permission to do business, and to file with him a surety bond of from $10,000 to $100,000 by the filing of which the bankers are exempt from examination and nothing is known of their status at any time by the Controller, save through a report filed semi-annually giving the number of depositors, the amount of deposits, and a report of its assets. The Controller could not go back of this report.

In the case of Henry Siegel & Co. a bond of $100,000 fixed by the Controller was furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. The status of the private bankers was fixed by Section 348 of the Laws of 1910, at the instance of "Big Tim" Sullivan, to protect immigrants from dishonest private bankers who had thereto-fore thrived upon them. It was further amended by Section 663 of the Laws of 1913.

Banking Supt. Van Tuyl has for some time been urging legislation for control of such banks by the State Banking Department. For years past attempts have been made before Legislatures to have the private bankers placed under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department, but each year the proposition was successfully fought off, on the ground that they were business concerns and had no place in the State banking system. It is understood that the Van Tuyl Commission now revising the banking laws will include provisions covering private bankers and private banking in its draft of the new banking law.

The State Controller, in his annual report, likewise called attention to the defect in that there was no way of checking up the reports filed by private banks at present.

One of the depositors, who inquired at the temporary office of the bank's receiver, had a bankbook showing deposits of $400. The rules in the book told that deposits could be withdrawn at any time without notice; that interest at 2½ per cent. was payable semi-annually on all sums under $3,000, which had been on deposit for three or six months. The depositor said, however, that letters had been received by depositors telling them they could purchase at the Fourteenth Street Store and draw money on their account in the bank without affecting their interest.

Corporation's Complaint.

In its complaint which led to the appointing of receivers, the Siegel Stores Corporation sets forth that it has an authorized capital of $10,275,000, and that it owns all of the stock of the Simpson Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and substantially owns all of the stock of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, and the capital stock of the Merchants' Express Company is owned entirely and equally by the Simpson Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store Company. The Siegel Stores Corporation states that it is a creditor of the Simpson Crawford Company to an amount in excess of $65,000 for money loaned; of the Fourteenth Street Store to an amount in excess of $350,000 for money loaned, and of Henry Siegel Company to an amount in excess of $60,000. The complaint asserts that all of the defendants have large assets, consisting of stock, fixtures, accounts receivable, automobiles, wagons, capital stock of the Simpson Realty Company, and other valuable properties.

According to the complaint, the companies are not only indebted to the Siegel Stores Corporation, but to other creditors, and none of the defendants has sufficient money on hand to meet the indebtedness. It further asserts that these debts are about to mature, and that in the past the corporate defendants have enjoyed large banking credit which recently has been curtailed, so that at the present time they are unable to procure funds to meet their obligations. It is also asserted that many of the creditors are pressing for payment, and suits are threatened which will result in judgment and seizures by the Sheriff, with the necessary consequence that each of the defendants will be compelled to cease business.

The complaint, continuing, states that Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, are creditors of the first three defendants for large amounts, and that the bankers hold about $3,500,000 of the capital stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation.

It also asserts that Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, is a creditor of the Fourteenth Street Store for upward of $15,000 and of the Henry Siegel Company for upward of $100,000, and is indebted to the Simpson Crawford Company for upward of $5,000. The Simpson Realty Company is owned by the Simpson Crawford Company and is the owner of real estate on the west side of Sixth Avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, occupied by the Simpson Crawford Company, and has outstanding $440,000 mortgage gold bonds guaranteed by the Simpson Crawford Company and by the defendants, Siegel and Vogel.

After asking that the receivers be authorized to issue certificates, the complaint says that the total assets of all the defendant companies appear to be greater than their liabilities.

The receivers of the Siegel stores announced last night that Leo A. Price, owner of Rothenberg & Co., bought by the Fourteenth Street Store last January, had been chosen as manager of the Fourteenth Street Store by them.

Incorporated in 1909.

When the Siegel Stores Corporation was incorporated in 1909, it issued $2,000,000 of preferred stock, with semi-annual dividends on the basis of 7 per cent. a year, and $8,275,000 of common stock. Of the preferred stock $1,500,000 was to be exchanged for the $1,500,000 debenture bonds of the Simpson Security Company at par. The other $500,000 of the preferred stock, it was announced, would be sold to provide additional working capital and offered at par to employes of the stores taken over by the holding corporation. How much of this stock was purchased by employes the receivers did not know yesterday.

The Simpson Crawford Company was established forty years ago by Donaldson & Meares. In 1879 it was sold by Richard Meares to Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. The Simpsons died and Crawford continued it till 1902, when the present company was incorporated in New York. Henry Siegel bought the firm in 1904. It has an outstanding capital stock of $1,400,000. Its financial statement of Feb. 1, 1913, showed assets of $3,711,150 and liabilities of $1,415,293. The store has done a large business in furniture and pianos, and $500,000 is said to be outstanding in leases from customers alone.

The officers of the Simpson Crawford Company are: President—Henry Siegel; Secretary—Oscar A. Prall; Treasurer—Frank E. Vogel; Directors, these and Max Pam and John R. Butler.

The Fourteenth Street Store is a New York corporation, incorporated in May, 1903, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. In June, 1913, it took in Rothenberg & Co. at a figure said to be $350,000. Its statement of Feb. 1, 1913, showed assets of $1,892,748 and liabilities of $738,200. President Henry Siegel; Vice President, Frank E. Vogel; Secretary, Robert McMecklin; Treasurer, Oscar A. Prall. These four and Max Pam are the Directors.

The Merchants' Express Company has a capital of $2,000. Its officers are John R. Butler, President; Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary; Oscar A. Prall, Treasurer. These also form its directorate.

The Siegel Stores Corporation is a Delaware corporation, and its officers are Henry Siegel, President; F. E. Vogel, Vice President; Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary; Frank E. Vogel, Treasurer. These four and Max Pam, John R. Butler, Joseph Basch, W. J. Maloney, and Isaac Keim are the Directors.

Henry Siegel founded the store of Siegel, Cooper & Co. in Chicago in 1887. The firm established in 1896 the Siegel Cooper store in this city, but sold it twelve years ago to Greenhut & Co. Mr. Siegel purchased the Simpson Crawford Company store in 1904, and in the following year established the Fourteenth Street Store. A year later he established the Boston store of the Henry Siegel Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Max Pam, general counsel for Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago, gave out this statement here to-day:

"The receivership secured by the Siegel Stores Corporation for Simpson Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and Henry Siegel Company of Boston, in no way affects Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago.

"Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago is in no way involved in the receivership in the East, and is entirely independent of the other stores in the East, and has not had its financial credit, either in banks or commercial paper market, contracted or impaired as in the case of the Eastern stores. Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago is prosperous and successful, and the business will be continued without interruption."

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Henry Siegel Company store is understood to be the least profitable of the Siegel enterprises. Soon after the appointment in New York of the ancillary receivers became known in Boston, bankruptcy proceedings were instituted against the company by four Boston creditors, whose combined claims amount to $811.45. These creditors, the Royal Curtain Manufacturing Company, P. N. C. Raincoat Company, Suffolk Knitting Company, and Pondrell Manufacturing Company, allege that the Henry Siegel Company committed an act of bankruptcy by being a party to the receivership proceedings.

W. F. WYCKOFF INDICTED.

Former Bank President Must Answer Charges in Queens.

William F. Wyckoff, once President of the Woodhaven Bank, in Woodhaven and one of the best known lawyers and business men in Queens, was indicted yesterday by the Queens County Grand Jury charged with grand larceny in the second degree. Mr. Wyckoff was not in court, so the charge could not be learned, but it is understood to be the alleged mismanagement of trust funds in his custody. It was said that Mr. Wyckoff would probably appear in court on Friday to plead.

The Woodhaven Bank, of which Mr. Wyckoff was President, was closed by the State Banking Department on Oct. 20 of last year, during the absence of Mr. Wyckoff. It is said the closing of the bank was ordered because of doubtful loans to real estate operators and lax management. The liabilities of the bank at the time were $674,083 and on Monday a second dividend of 10 per cent., amounting to $65,042, was paid, making nearly 80 per cent. which has been returned to the 2,284 creditors. Mr. Wyckoff lives in Jamaica and he has a law office in 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Since the closing of the Woodhaven Bank he has been declared a bankrupt.

RACES IN BRAZIL.

Proportion of Negro Population, Overstated, Says Dr. de Moreira.

The Brazilian residents of this city, especially the business men, take issue with recent statements in THE TIMES by W. E. Carson concerning racial differences in Brazil. Mr. Carson gave the impression that a good part of the population of Brazil was made up of negroes, or men with negro blood in their veins. This the Brazilians say is a mistaken impression. This assertion is made strongly by Dr. M. de Moreira who is export manager for a prominent firm in this city. Dr. de Moreira, who is a brother of the Brazilian Minister to Belgium and a cousin of the Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington, only a short time ago returned from an extended visit to Brazil.

Speaking to a TIM

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

AMERICA SUGGESTS NEW LAWS IN EUROPE

Statement to Foreign Offices Offers Advice on Legislation to Meet Tariff Act.

OTHERWISE, A PENALTY

Surcharge on Goods from Exporters Whose Oaths Are Not Properly Guaranteed by Their Countries.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The American Embassy to-day presented to the Foreign Office a statement for its information relative to the clause in the new American Tariff act providing for an increase of customs duty on articles sent to the United States by foreign exporters who refuse to show their books.

The statement suggests that the Government may desire to institute legislation to meet the situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The statement presented by the American Embassy in London to the British Foreign Office in regard to the Tariff act has also been communicated to most of the other European Governments.

It is said at the State Department that the statement is nothing more than an explanation of that section of the administrative portion of the new Tariff act which relieves exporters and manufacturers from the necessity of exhibiting their books to American Treasury experts on condition that the laws of the country make due provision for the administration of oaths to establish the value of goods offered for export to America.

The primary purpose of this section was to prevent undervaluations, and consequently it required the proviso on of some adequate punishment for false swearing to invoices, in default of which a surcharge must be imposed upon the goods.

The purpose of the presentation of this explanation is to enable countries whose laws are deficient in this respect to make the necessary corrections.

MONTHS ON EASTER ISLAND.

Shipwrecked Crew Rescued After Spending Half a Year There.

NORFOLK ISLAND, Australasia, Dec. 30.—The shipwrecked crew of the schooner El Dorado of San Francisco, after a forced stay of six months on Easter Island, were picked up and rescued by the Knight of the Garter, a British steamer while she was making the voyage from Valparaiso to Newcastle, New South Wales.

The El Dorado, which left Columbia River on April 1 for Antofagasta, was abandoned at sea on June 13, and her crew of eleven men made their way in a boat to Easter Island. The place is practically uninhabited, and is out of all trade routes. The Captain, N. Benson, decided therefore, to risk another voyage in his small boat, and, with three volunteers set out to sea, leaving his two mates, the ship's cook, and four sailors behind. He set off, and after a twenty-eight-day voyage reached Papeete, one of the Society Islands, on Nov. 5, when he reported the predicament of his shipmates.

Nothing further was heard of the shipwrecked men till the arrival at the cable station here of the Knight of the Garter, which had the rest of the El Dorado's crew on board.

NEW BASILICA IN ROME.

Church of the Holy Cross Dedicated —Gifts to It from America.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The new basilica of the Holy Cross, built to commemorate the sixteenth centenary of the recognition of the Christian faith by the Emperor Constantine the Great, was solemnly dedicated to-day by Cardinal Francis de Paula Cassetta in the presence of many high Church dignitaries.

The basilica was erected in ten months by the Roman architect Aristide Leonori. It is 180 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 100 feet high.

The United States took a prominent place among the several countries which contributed toward the cost of the church. The high altar was given by the Rev. John O'Brien as the result of a subscription amounting to $25,235 collected by The Sacred Heart Review of Boston, Mass., of which he is editor. On the altar is a bronze cross ten feet high, and weighing four tons. There is besides an immense American coat of arms above the main door, a gift from New York.

Cardinal Diomede Falconio, formerly Apostolic Delegate in the United States, will celebrate the first mass in the basilica next week.

GERMAN SHIPS TO COMPETE.

Hamburg-American Liners to Call at Queenstown.

It is understood in shipping circles that the Hamburg-American steamships in the Boston-Hamburg service will call at Queenstown when the Amerika and Kaiserin Auguste Victoria go into the service next season. This would bring them into competition with the Cunard and White Star lines.

One of the steamship managers said yesterday that the interest of Atlantic shipping circles was centred in the conference of the various lines which is to be held in Paris on Jan. 9. Many important matters will be brought before the conference and chiefly the division of the steerage traffic between the rival German lines.

"The Hamburg-American Line is making all preparations for a rate war," he added, "but I do not think that it will take place as the results would be disastrous to every company concerned."

ENGLISH MILLS CLOSED.

Over 1,000 Lancashire Workers Thrown Out of Employment.

BLACKBURN, Dec. 30. — Eighteen weaving mills in this district have been closed within the last few days owing to the great slump in the cotton trade.

Over 1,000 workers have been thrown out of employment.

It is understood that many more mills are about to cease operations.

THE TASMAN REFLOATED.

Her Pumps Kept Water from Rising in Her Hold.

THURSDAY ISLAND, Australasia, Dec. 30.—The steamer Tasman, which had been ashore for several days in the Gulf of Papua, was floated to-day with the assistance of the Japanese steamer Inano Maru. She is now being towed to this port.

The Tasman is said to have fifteen feet of water in her hold, but with her own pumps is keeping it from rising.

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LONDON COOL TO DR. COOK.

He Attacks New York Times Before a Small Audience—$1,000 a Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Dr. Cook's début in vaudeville at the Pavilion this afternoon was a frosty affair. The audience, outside of newspaper men and photographers, being only a handful. He talked for a solid hour, using his old lecture embroidered with fresh abuse of Admiral Peary, the National Geographic Society, and especially THE NEW YORK TIMES for its championship of Peary and its exposure of Cook's claims, which he characterized as four years of persecution.

Scientific men in the audience were amused by Dr. Cook's extreme detail of his journey to a point 100 miles south of the pole. He described his hardships—lack of food, &c.—minutely, and then, with a wave of the hand, arrived at the pole. The only evidence to support this statement was his confusing remarks about the shadows being of equal length every hour in the day. He evidently expected a London West End audience to believe him when he said that he had devoured several walruses of about 4,000 pounds weight in a week, yet had lived on a single seal for a month.

This evening he did two turns at the Metropolitan. His anxious manager had forced him to cut out his abuse of THE NEW YORK TIMES and Admiral Peary and had carefully coached him to make a strong appeal to British fair play; but Dr. Cook, apparently forgetting his instructions, begged for Christian charity amid loud shrieks of laughter from the gallery. He is getting $1,000 a week and is booked for eight weeks in London and nine in the provinces.

"MONA LISA" IN FRANCE.

Picture Reached the Frontier from Italy at 3 o'Clock This Morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—Leonardo da Vinci's great masterpiece the "Mona Lisa," arrived at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning at the railway station at Modane on the Franco-Italian frontier.

Commendatore Modigliani, Director of the Brera Museum, and M. Leprieur, the French representative, signed the delivery order and the former left the train with the Italian Police Commissary. A French Police Commissary then boarded the train, which continued on its journey to Paris, where the picture and its guardians will arrive at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MILAN, Dec. 30.—The director and curator of the Louvre and several Italian officials kept guard over the "Mona Lisa" when the famous painting left Milan for Paris this afternoon.

Great crowds viewed the picture, which has been on exhibition here at the Brera Gallery, and when the time came for its removal the crowds protested, asking that it remain a little longer.

An escort of police and carbineers will accompany the painting to the frontier, where it will be finally delivered over to France, through an order to the Italian customs to allow the painting to pass the border duty free.

ONLY ONE RAMPOLLA WILL?

Heiress Under 1889 Testament Submits Evidence to Court.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The sister of the late Cardinal Rampolla, Baroness Carolina Rampolla-Pezzana, who, according to the Cardinal's testament, dated 1889, is his only heir, has submitted documents to the court with the object of showing the close relations which existed between her and her brother. One of them is a general power of attorney made in her favor by the Cardinal when he went to Switzerland in 1911 for his health.

The Duke of Campobello, who is said to have been disinherited by his uncle, Cardinal Rampolla, has asked the authorities to make an inventory of the entire patrimony of the dead prelate.

POPE'S HEALTH EXCELLENT

He Receives the Diplomatic Corps and Jokes with the Envoys.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Pope Pius is in excellent health, despite rumors which have been circulated that he is indisposed. To-day the Pontiff received the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Vatican, headed by the Dean, Prince von Schonburg-Hartenstein, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, who presented greetings for the new year.

The Pope appeared especially bright, and spoke to each diplomatic representative. He even joked on his unfamiliarity with the French language.

$1,250,000 GIFT TO BERLIN.

Resident of the City Gives It to Endow a Forestry School.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—A resident of Berlin to-day presented to the city $1,250,000 for the endowment of a forestry school for boys.

The establishment is not intended for weaklings or defectives, as it is expressly provided that the pupils must be healthy and not hereditarily defective.

The prescribed regimen is of a Spartan character. Only the simplest of food is to be provided, and the pupils are to be taken on long wanderings afoot, so that they may learn to know the Fatherland.

Kaiser's Gratitude to French.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—In recognition of the devoted care shown to Capt. von Winterfeldt, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy to France, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident in the Autumn while following the French army manoeuvres, the German Emperor to-day sent an autograph portrait to Eugène Etienne, the French ex-Minister of War. His Majesty also bestowed decorations on a number of French officers, surgeons, and civilian officials, and on several women who aided in nursing Capt. von Winterfeldt back to health. To the Mayor of Grisolles the Emperor sent $1,200 to be distributed among the needy persons of the town.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—News of the escape of Dr. Deininger and Dr. Kempf, German Government foresters, reported to have been killed by cannibals in the interior of Neu-Mecklenburg, in the Bismarck Archipelago, was telegraphed to the Government to-day from German New Guinea. The cannibals killed nine of the detachment of native soldiers accompanying the officials.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30.—Congress not having sanctioned the budget for 1914, submitted to it in August, the Government to-day issued a decree declaring that the estimates would remain in force for the next twelve months.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30.—At the trial at Marmaros-Sziget of the Ruthenians charged with sedition against Austria-Hungary, the examination of the accused was continued to-day. They took as their general line of defense the plea that they were actuated purely by religious motives.

MUSIC HALL STAR KILLED BY FATHER

Fragson, Favorite on French and English Stage, Shot In Paris Home.

THE FATHER 83 YEARS OLD

Shooting Occurs After a Trivial Dispute, but the Couple Had Long Been on Bad Terms.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Harry Fragson, the inimitable artist who so often won applause on the French and English music hall stages, died in a Paris hospital to-night after being shot by his father.

Narratives of the tragedy were related to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night by a servant girl who was the first to learn of it, and by the Police Magistrate who made the preliminary investigation.

It appears that Fragson, whose real name was Leon Victor Phillip Pott, and who was a British subject, having been born in England in 1869, was shot by his father, Victor Pott, a white-haired, tottering man of 83, after a trivial dispute.

Fragson had been dining out. When he returned to his home, at 56 Rue Lafayette, where he lived with his father, he found the door locked. He rang twice before his father, who was at the table at the moment, answered. The singer complained of the delay. Sharp words were exchanged, and suddenly the father rose from his seat, took a revolver from his pocket, hesitated a moment, then raised and leveled it behind his son's head and fired.

One shot only was fired. It entered Fragson's head behind the right ear. He fell to the floor.

At that moment the maid servant knocked. "Mr. Victor Pott opened the door," she said. "I saw from his face that something had happened. He beckoned me in and pointed to the floor of the dining room. I looked past him and saw Mr. Fragson lying on the floor. 'I have shot him,' the old man moaned, 'because he is a criminal. You had better tell the police.'"

The maid ran to the street, where she saw a policeman, and told him what had happened. M. Deferre, Police Commissary of the district, was informed and drove at once to the house. Fragson was removed to a hospital, and M. Deferre asked Fragson's father to follow him to the police station.

Fragson's father made a confession to the Magistrate between sobs:

"My son lived with me in the Rue Lafayette for many years. Six months ago he fell in love with a pretty young artist and brought her home. I objected, but it was useless to talk to Harry, who would have his own way. My life became such a misery that I often thought of putting an end to myself.

"To-night my son came in about 8:30 and blamed me for having bolted the door, which made me, though slow in answering, say: 'I am tired of the dog's life I am leading.'

"I took a pistol from my pocket meaning to blow out my brains. At that moment Harry passed before me and in a wild, mad rush I lifted the weapon and fired."

An official of the Paris Alhambra, a close personal friend of Fragson, said Fragson worshipped his father. After a successful first night Harry would take his father in his arms and dance around with him.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—At the police station to-night Fragson's father was greatly shaken, and trembled as he told in a somewhat rambling way his story to the Police Commissary. He had bought the revolver, he said, with the intention of committing suicide because life had become unbearable. His son had brought a woman to the house in spite of repeated protests. To-night, he declared, his son was accompanied by the same woman, and reproached him for keeping him waiting. He meant to kill himself in their presence, and drew the pistol. What passed he did not understand, but instead of putting a bullet into his own temple, he fired at his son. Why, he could not explain.

The janitor of the apartment house and neighbors informed the police that they had often heard the father and son quarreling, but never dreamed such a tragedy possible, in view of the great age and feebleness of the father.

ROOSEVELT OUT OF JUNGLE.

Received by the Governor of Matto Grosso—Party In Good Health.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 30.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived yesterday at Fazenda Saint Jean, on the left bank of the Cuyaba River. He was received by Senhor da Costa Marques, Governor of the State of Matto Grosso. Col. Roosevelt intends to do a little more hunting, and will then descend the river and proceed to the town of Sao Luiz da Caceres. All the members of the expedition are reported to be in good health.

Futurist Artist Starves to Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Wenceslas Pelzynnski, a Polish Futurist artist, whose exhibits in the Autumn Salon and the Salon des Independents this year attracted some attention, was found frozen to death in his studio in the Rue de Vaugirard to-day. The room contained only an empty spirit lamp, an old overcoat, and a trunk. Pelzynnski had even sold his blankets.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

LONDON LIKES GATES PLAY.

"Poor Little Rich Girl" Is Enthusiastically Received.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Continuing the successful American invasion of the English stage, "The Poor Little Rich Girl" was produced at the New Theatre to-night, and was enthusiastically received by a large audience. One of the critics characterized the play as "both Peter Panish and Blue Birdish."

From the first-night welcome, Eleanor Gates's fantasy seems assured of a long London run.

MELVILLE GIDEON FAILS.

Ragtime Composer Tells London Creditors He Gambled $50,000.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Melville Gideon, the American ragtime composer, is bankrupt. At a meeting of his creditors to-day it was stated that his insolvency was due to losses in gambling and horse racing. Gideon estimated that he had lost $50,000 in this way since 1912.

During his first year in England he earned $35,000 as a pianist, but since then his earnings have fallen away. His liabilities are $12,362. No assets were disclosed.

BLIZZARDS GRIP EUROPE.

France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany Swept by Bitter Cold Wave.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—France and a great part of Europe are experiencing the bitterest year-end in a decade. Blizzards and floods have done great damage on land, and gales of exceptional violence have ravaged the coasts.

In Spain and Portugal the intense cold has caused numerous deaths. In the south of France the temperature has registered some degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, is covered with snow.

Germany is now in the grip of storms, and in many places, including Berlin, there have been heavy falls of snow.

In France and Southwest Europe the railroads are cut in many places, and this section is practically isolated for telegraphic communication.

Conditions are at their worst in Southern and Central France, which usually are favored by mild Winters. Scores of villages, which ordinarily never see snow, are cut off. The suffering of the poor is intense, and deaths from exposure are common.

Paris and outlying districts have been partly snowbound, and as a result of temporary thaws the tributaries of the Seine are overflowing. The Paris steamboat service has been suspended, and although the authorities do not anticipate a flood of disastrous proportions, they are taking all precautions, as the weather bureau foresees no immediate improvement in conditions.

A cyclone struck Le Creusot in Saone-et-Loire to-day, doing great damage and overthrowing all the monuments in the cemetery. In the mountainous region of Morvan many houses were unroofed.

All the hills around Tulon, in the department of Var, are covered with snow for the first time in many years. Intense cold prevails. A terrific sea is running in the Mediterranean, threatening all craft that have not reached port.

Perpignan, the capital of the Department of Pyrenees-Orientales, reports a terrific snowstorm throughout the department, with the thermometer at many places 6 degrees below zero.

The River Aube is rising rapidly, and the inhabitants of the villages in the neighborhood of Troyes have been forced to evacuate their homes precipitately.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—A storm of unusual violence began on the Baltic coast this morning and continued through the day, gaining in intensity late at night. A strong north wind drove the seas into all the harbors until the wharves were almost submerged. At Kiel the tide to-night was seven feet above normal, and all the lower part of the town was flooded. The depot is inaccessible. Flensburg and Lubeck are partly flooded. Boat services have been established in the streets in the lower parts of the towns.

The storm has been very serve at the seaside resorts. The bathing houses and landing stages at Heringsdorf, Misdroy, and Warnemunde have been destroyed. At Misdroy the water is the highest for forty-two years.

It is feared that many lives have been lost. The fishermen have suffered severely in the loss of boats and nets.

Reports from other sections of Germany tell of great storms in which several persons have been frozen to death, and others killed by avalanches in the Bavarian and Saxon mountains. In the Black Forest the storm blew a girl into the river and she was drowned.

At a late hour to-night snow is falling heavily in Berlin.

SARATOV, Russia, Dec. 30.—Fourteen persons have been frozen to death in a severe snowstorm in the Petrovsk district. Many others are missing.

NAPLES, Dec. 30.—An abundant snowfall has covered the sides of Mount Vesuvius with white, while from the crater a great incandescent column of smoke arises, affording a rare spectacle. Frequent explosions occur as the result of the infiltration of water inside the crater.

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VEDRINES PLANS AMERICAN FLIGHTS

Intends After Leaving Australia to Journey in Air from South to North America.

WORLD TOUR IS MAPPED OUT

Jaffa, Aleppo, Bagdad, Calcutta, and Singapore to be Visited—A Sea Trip of 200 Miles.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—Jules Vedrines, who yesterday completed a flight from Paris to Cairo, in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today on his proposed American flight, said he planned to leave Cairo in a fortnight and to fly to Australia via Jaffa, Aleppo, Bagdad, Calcutta, Singapore, and Java and other islands, and then 200 miles across the sea—his longest sea flight. The French battleship Bruix will follow him.

Vedrines intends afterward to fly from South America to North America. Although unable to state the exact details, he hopes to fly at several points in the United States. He said:

"In my determination to fly around the world I have always contemplated eagerly a visit to America. I shall make stays in New York and other cities, where I may fly. I do not suppose the skyscrapers interfere with flights.

"After leaving the United States and embarking, probably at New York, I shall go to Morocco, and fly home to Paris from Tangier."

QUEEN MOTHER SOPHIA DEAD

Widow of King Oscar of Sweden Had Long Been an Invalid.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 30.—Queen Mother Sophia of Sweden died here to-day. She was in her seventy-eighth year. She had suffered acutely for several days, and succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs. According to a bulletin her end was peaceful.

The Queen had been practically an invalid for more than a quarter of a century. She was subject to melancholia, which necessitated a constant watch being kept on her by medical attendants. She took very little part in Court functions, devoting herself whenever her malady permitted it to enterprises of a religious nature. She was a great sympathizer with the Salvation Army, whose operations in Scandinavia she followed with intense interest. At the same time she was a strong advocate of temperance.

The Queen Mother was a Princess of Nassau, and was married at Wiesbaden to the late King Oscar II. in June, 1857. The royal couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, a rare event in royal circles, in 1907. Just six months before King Oscar's death.

It is said that the Queen has left a large fortune, most of which, it is understood, will go to her younger son, Oscar, who renounced his rights to the throne in order to marry Ebba Munk, his mother's maid of honor. This marriage was the cause of the only difference which ever arose between King Oscar and Queen Sophia, the latter encouraging the match.

The city has assumed mourning garb, most of the residents wearing black, while the flags over the public buildings are flying at half-mast, and all the theatres and places of amusement are closed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — President Wilson to-day sent from Pass Christian, Miss., a message to King Gustaf of Sweden, offering his "sincere sympathy and that of the Government and people of the United States in the sad affliction which has befallen his Majesty and the royal family in the death of his well-beloved and illustrious mother, her royal highness the Queen Dowager Sophie."

The State Department was notified by the American Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm of the death of the Queen Dowager, and the message was forwarded to President Wilson in Mississippi.

Two Buried in Swiss Avalanche.

BERNE, Dec. 30.—An avalanche overwhelmed a skiing party to-day, burying two of the party, an architect named Glu and a teacher named Stucki, under a mountain of snow. Glu's wife and a local official nemed Balmer caught a pine and saved themselves. A relief column has been dispatched to the scene of the accident, but small hope is entertained of recovering the bodies before Spring on account of the enormous amount of snow which has recently fallen.

RAILROAD EXPERT FOR CUBA

Menocal Will Summon an American to Aid In Rate Revision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—President Menocal intends soon to obtain the services of an American railroad expert to assist Cuba's Railroad Commission in preparing a general adjustment of freight rates along the lines recently followed in the United States.

The Government considers the present railroad rates in Cuba too high, though the railroads deny it. President Menocal says that in order to prevent injustice he will summon an expert from the United States.

CZAREVITCH ON THE MEND.

Can Now Walk Unaided and Is Rosy-Cheeked, Says Eye Witness.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times gives the testimony of an eye-witness as to the great improvement in the condition of the Czarevitch since August, when he still had his left leg encased in supports, could barely hobble, and looked ill.

Now, according to this testimony, the Prince has discarded the supports, walks unaided, but drags the leg a little, and is bright and rosy-cheeked. His physician predicts that in a few weeks the leg will be quite supple.

BEEF TRUST KEEPS FAITH.

National Packing Co. Reduces Capital Stock to $5,000.

TRENTON, Dec. 30.—The National Packing Company filed a certificate with the Secretary of State to-day decreasing its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $5,000. Edward Tilden is President of the company, and the stock is held by the largest packers in Chicago.

According to the papers filed here, the stockholders voting for the decrease included the estate of Gustave F. Swift, 4,670 shares; J. Ogden Armour, 4,004 shares, and the estate of Edward Morris, 1,817 shares.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The National Packing Company was the holding company and clearing house of the so-called beef trust. At the time of the Government's prosecution of the Armours, Swifts, and other packers this fact was substantiated. While the big meat packers of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and other points obtained a decision in their favor, an arrangement was reached with the Government whereby the packers agreed to dissolve the National Packing Company. The action taken at Trenton to-day is understood here to mean that the packers are keeping their agreement with the Government to liquidate the affairs of the National Packing Company. Of course, it does not mean that the Beef Trust, so called, is going out of business. The packers are still working together along settled lines, although the price of beef at distributing points is no longer dictated by the National Packing Company.

NO AMERICAN BIDDERS YET.

China Would Welcome Applications for Railway Contracts.

PEKING, Dec. 30.—Hints have been thrown out here that the United States would, if it desired, be favored with an ample share of the railroad contracts now being distributed as part of the Chinese Government's scheme for the development of the country.

Regrets were expressed to-day in influential quarters that no representative of America was among the numerous concession-seekers at present in Peking.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—State Department officials attribute the absence of American bidders for Chinese railroad contracts to the fact that European capital is cheaper. Americans, therefore, it is said, find it more advantageous to make their investments elsewhere rather than go to China to compete with capitalists from Europe.

While officials here would encourage straight financial undertakings on the part of American investors in China, they are heartily opposed to any political meddling by Americans.

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FLANNEL AND COTTON CREPE SHIRTS—Two most desirable shirts. Taffeta flannel in neat stripes. Value $2.50. New 1914 Crepes. In handsome patterns. Soft French cuffs.
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FANCY SHIRTS—All styles—New semi-bosom shirts, short pleated front, regular pleated negligees, plain front negligees. Mercerized shirts. All better grades.
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INVITE MISS PEARY.

Pole Discoverer's Daughter Asked to Open Art Exhibit.

The students and teachers of the Washington Irving High School sent an invitation yesterday to Miss Marie Ahnighito Peary, the daughter of Admiral Peary, who was born in the Arctic, asking her to preside on Monday at the opening of the school's second art exhibit.

The pictures to be shown in this exhibit will consist entirely of paintings of the Arctic and Antarctic regions and it was decided that the most appropriate person to open the exhibit would be the Pole discoverer's daughter who is known almost as familiarly as "The Snow Baby" as by her real name. Miss Peary is now 17 years old and will make her début in Washington on Friday.

Mrs. Boissevain to Act.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain is to take the title rôle in "Nance Oldfield," the play by Charles Reade to be given by the New York branch of the Vassar Alumnae Association on the evening of Jan. 25 in the Aerial Theatre with "The Man of Destiny," by Bernard Shaw. The plays are to raise money to furnish the living room of the new Woman's University Club now near completion on Fifty-second Street, near Park Avenue. The part of Nance Oldfield is one with which Mrs. Boissevain is familiar, having taken it during her college days at Vassar. "The Man of Destiny" will be played by Miss Elinor Fatman and Miss Sydney Thompson.

Yuletide Dinner for Lotos Club.

The Lotos Club will give a Yuletide dinner at the club house, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street on Saturday evening, Jan. 10. There will be singing of ancient wassail songs and other musical features.

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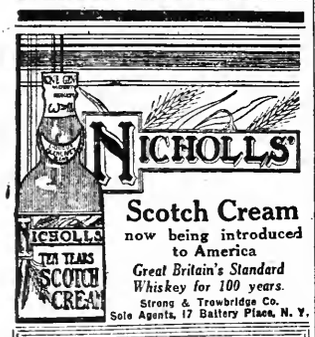

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FRIAS PROSECUTES REILLYS IN HAVANA

Ex-Cuban Senator Returns with Copies of Forgery and Larceny Charges.

EXTRADITION TO FOLLOW

Former Partner of Sulzer's Friend Gives Latin-American Viewpoint of U. S. Diplomacy.

José Antonio Frias, ex-Senator of Cuba and former associate of ex-Gov. Sulzer in Guatamelan enterprises, arrived here yesterday from a trip to Havana, where he further pressed his litigation against Hugh J. Reilly. Mr. Frias gave an interesting interview to a TIMES reporter at his office, 43 Cedar Street.

In an effort to obtain a review in the Cuban courts of the transaction by which the State Department on Aug 26, 1912, forced the Cuban Government to pay claims amounting to more than half a million dollars to an American contracting firm, ex-Senator Frias has filed charges of grand larceny and forgery against Hugh J. Reilly, Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., of New York, and David Broderick of Connecticut in Section 1 of the Criminal Court of Instruction in Havana. On these charges Mr. Frias seeks the extradition of the two Reillys and David Broderick to Cuba. The case is attracting widespread interest among Latin-Americans on account of testimony already brought out in various suits growing out of the contracting venture, in which Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., has accounted for some of the money by saying that it went to "entertain American officials" or was "paid to American officials."

"I can say that this action in Cuba is easily the most important action growing out of United States diplomacy in Latin-America," said Mr. Frias at his office yesterday afternoon. "The good faith of the State Department of the United States is of course involved. If the people of the United States could only know the details which they will not take enough interest to learn in this and similar cases involving Latin-Americans, they would know exactly why their Government is considered down there a big bull-dozing Government that knows nothing of fair play to smaller countries.

"The sad fact is that most Latin-Americans are looked upon by the people of the United States as low-born peoples, whereas among them are men of great culture and great achievement in all of the fine arts, including the art of dealing in a spirit of justice when one's opponent is not quite so strong as one's self.

"I could have been fighting this case all my life had I remained in Cuba. And all the people of the United States would ever know was that some Americans had some kind of a crooked game put up on them by one of those low and cunning Latin-Americans.

"So I moved to New York seven years ago and learned English and mingled with Americans. I think I know how to fight a case American style more than do some other Latin Americans. They have had to content themselves in my case by calling me a fugitive from justice, in court papers, and seeing the epithetical designation stricken out by the Judge. And of course they have said I dared not go back to Cuba and that I would cause a riot among those anxious to do me harm if I should go back there.

"But I had a fine time for all of that on my visit and I hope some others come to Cuba soon and that they have as warm a welcome as my old neighbors gave me.

"I had my Cuban lawyer, Jose Perujo Patino, draw up the charges against the two Reillys and David Broderick. An important portion of the recital of alleged facts supporting the charges is the testimony in the suit of Bishop Broderick against his brother David, which was tried at Hartford, Conn. In this suit Bishop Broderick testified that as the sub-contractor he had no mechanic's claims against Reilly and that any such claim presented was a forgery. David Broderick testified that the mechanic's lien upon which the State Department forced the Cuban Government under threat of intervention to pay the money, was a document drawn up by himself and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., upon suggestions of American friends who were close to the State Department that such a device would be an instrument on which the Department could act. Previous appeals to the department had been answered with the statement that there were no documents before it on which action could be taken.

"In Cuba a Notary's powers are greater than they are here. If a person makes a false statement to a Notary in Cuba and that statement is embodied in the document which the person signs before the Notary the contents of the document are held to be a forgery.

"In this case David Broderick took a Notary's oath that the money was due to the sub-contractor for labor and material, and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., took a Notary's oath that his father, the principal contractor, owed the money as represented. Hugh J. Reilly thereafter participated in the benefits of the money obtained upon these documents, and for this reason we charge him with being a beneficiary of the forgery."

Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Cuba, acted for the State Department at the meeting of the Cuban Cabinet at which the money was paid to David Broderick and the younger Reilly. Manuel Sanguily, the Cuban Secretary of State, brought forward two Government checks in payment of the sum. Gibson refused the checks on the grounds that "checks were not cash" and demanded the money as the only alternative of cabling the State Department that the Cuban Government was avoiding payment upon a technicality.

BLOOD CLEANED, PUT BACK.

New Apparatus Demonstrated—Also a Hunger-Testing Machine.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—An apparatus by which blood may be removed, cleansed of impurities, and returned to the system, and a contrivance by which it can be determined whether one is suffering from hunger or merely has an appetite, were among the inventions demonstrated to-day by members of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in annual session here.

A dog was utilized to illustrate the blood purifying apparatus, which was the result of the work of Drs. J. J. Abel, L. G. Rowntree, and B. B. Turner of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago demonstrated on himself the efficiency of the hunger-testing machine, which was his own invention.

Dr. Carlson defined hunger as a sensation which arises in the stomach while appetite is a nervous phenomena of the brain. Swallowing a small, cigar shaped rubber balloon which had been fitted with long rubber tubes, he inflated the balloon in his stomach through the tubes and then attached the latter to sensitized paper. Hunger, he declared, caused the muscles of the stomach to grip the balloon and drive out the air which registered the amount of hunger on the sensitized paper.

White rats and mice were used in an experiment designed to illustrate the diffusion of the blood supply. Dyes injected into their blood vessels circulated in a short time until the little animals changed the color of their flesh without much apparent discomfort. One rat was green to the end of his tail, while even the film of his eyes was the color of an emerald. The other was similarly transformed by the use of red dye.

TAFT URGES CHURCHGOING.

Needed to Offset Effects of Exposing Evils of Society, He Says.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—"The filth of society will not need to be realistically exposed to public view when more of our citizens go to church and are thus led to understand their own personal responsibility," said former President Taft as he placed a blue button—emblem of the "everybody-at-church-Sunday movement"—on his coat lanel to-day in indorsement of the plan.

The former President had been waited upon by the Rev. John Wellington Hoag, Chairman of the committee, and, taking the button, Mr. Taft added: "There is great need of widespread church-going to-day in order to offset the evil results of an ill-advised emotionalism that seems to be sweeping throughout our land.

"We do not need to have the phases of the lower world held up to public view when men hold up their own souls for personal investigation."

Delta Sigma Phi Convention.

The Delta Sigma Phi fraternity began a three days' convention yesterday at the club house of the New York alumni, 305 West 138th Street. These chapters were represented: City College of New York, New York University, Texas University, Pennsylvania State University, Trinity, Cumberland, and Cornell. President Hannay of Texas opened the meeting with the gavel used in the 1904 Republican Convention. A dinner was held last night.

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT LOOKS LIKE A TIE

Bitterness in Republican Ranks May Cause a Long Delay in Assembly Organization.

BARNES CANDIDATE WEAK

Hinman Can Muster Only 32 Votes of a Necessary 76, up-State Leader Estimates.

The caucus of the Republican Assemblymen-elect, at which their candidate for Speaker of the Assembly is to be selected, has been called for next Tuesday evening, and will be held in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol. It is the desire of the organization leaders that it be held behind closed doors. This is contrary to custom, but has been looked upon as a wise precaution at a time when feeling runs as high as it does at present in the Republican Party in this State, and on an occasion when all the pent-up bitterness in the contending factions is pretty certain to come to the surface.

As the moment when the contending forces must come to an open clash is approaching, the supporters of Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman of Albany, who is believed to have the backing of Republican State Chairman William Barnes and the old-line leaders in the organization, say that their candidate has the greatest number of pledged votes in the caucus of any Speakership candidate, and that accordingly they have every reason to take an optimistic view of the situation. It may be stated authoritatively, however, that up to the present time Mr. Hinman is far from having attracted to his candidacy the support that will insure his elevation to the Speakership.

The anti-Barnes men who have been active in the preliminary skirmishes of the Speakership fight insist that all Mr. Hinman can muster at present is 32 votes from among 79 Republican members elected to next year's Assembly. A majority of all the members elected, or 76, is required for the election of a Speaker.

An up-State Republican leader who has made a survey of the situation, and who was in this city yesterday, gave the following as the division among the Republican Assemblymen-elect on the Speakership:

Harold J. Hinman of Albany	32
Almet W. Hoff of Kings	14
Clinton T. Horton, Erie	12
Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego	10
Alexander Macdonald of Franklin	8
John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua	3
Total	79

According to this up-State Republican, his investigation led him to believe that the Republican Assemblymen-elect would line up as follows in the Republican caucus next Tuesday night:

FOR HINMAN.

H. J. Hinman, Albany, 1	G. L. Bockes, Otsego
J. G. Malone, Albany, 2	G. T. Seelye, Saratoga
W. C. Baxter, Albany, 3	W. J. Maier, Seneca
L. P. Grinder, Bronx.	D. W. C. Talmadge, Suffolk, 1
C. H. Springer, Cayuga	H. A. Murphy, Suffolk, 2
N. F. Webb, Cortland.	W. S. Moore, Tioga
E. A. Mackey, Del.	J. W. Preswick, Tompkins
M. G. Dubois, Dutchess, 2	H. R. De Witt, Ulster, 1
L. H. Wells, Genesee	N. F. Le Fevre, Ulster, 2
G. H. Chase, Greene	R. A. Wilson, Wayne
E. M. Magee, Livingston	G. Blakely, Westchester, 1
S. L. Adler, Monroe, 2	W. W. Law, Jr., Westchester, 2
C. W. Phillips, Monroe, 4	F. D. Hopkins, Westchester, 4
A. Ellenbogen, N.Y., 15	E. C. Gillett, Gates
W. B. Bewley, Niagara, 1	
H. E. Wheeler, Ontario	
J. B. Montgomery, Orange, 1	
C. J. Boyd, Orange, 2	
Total—32.	

FOR HOFF.

Kings.	Kings.
R. H. McQuestion, 1	A. W. Hoff, 18
G. Langhorst, 4	A. C. Flamman, 20
C. C. Lockwood, 5	E. R. W. Karutz, 22
F. M. Ahern, 10	W. F. Mathewson, 23
G. R. Brennan, 11	Queens.
W. T. Simpson, 12	C. Garbe, 3
S. R. Green, 16	J. S. Eadie, 4
A. W. Burlingame, Jr., 17	Total—14.

FOR HORTON.

S. P. Quick, Broome	D. Nelson, N. Y., 21
W. Knapp, Chemung	S. C. Crane, N. Y., 23
C. T. Horton, Erie, 2	F. Stoddard, Jr., N.Y., 25
F. B. Thorn, Erie, 9	H. Conkling, N. Y., 29
F. W. Cristman, Herkimer	H. S. Howard, Schuyler
W. A. Gage, Montgomery	J. Knight, Wyoming
	Total—12.

FOR SWEET.

S. A. Jones, Chenango	C. J. Fuess, Oneida, 2
J. H. Wood, Fulton and Hamilton	J. R. Fuller, Oneida, 8
H. E. Machold, Jefferson, 1	E. Arnts, Onondaga, 1
H. L. Grant, Lewis	J. R. Buechler, Onondaga, 1
M. E. Tallett, Madison	T. C. Sweet, Oswego
	Total—10.

FOR MACDONALD.

A. W. Fairbank, Clinton	J. A. Smith, St. Lawrence, 2
R. T. Kenyon, Essex	H. E. H. Brereton, Warren
A. Macdonald, Franklin	C. O. Pratt, Washington
J. G. Jones, Jefferson, 2	Total—8.
F. L. Seaker, St. Lawrence, 1	

FOR SULLIVAN.

E. E. Ferry, Allegany	J. L. Sullivan, Chautauqua, 2
A. M. Cheney, Chautauqua, 1	F. Stoddard, Jr., N.Y., 25
End Insert A	Total—3.

Effect of Bull Moose Stand.

The fear that the twenty Progressive members elected to the next Assembly might combine with the Tammany element and other organization Democrats behind Michael Schaap of the Thirty-first New York District, Bull Moose leader of the present Assembly, hight have the effect of solidifying the Republican majority, it was said yesterday. Already there are indications that the Republican caucus will be called to order with pretty nearly every member elected as a Republican in attendance, where a fortnight ago a dozen of the Republican Assemblymen-elect openly declared that they would not enter it. It was stated yesterday that the attendance of all but three was practically assured. The trio expected to stay out is made up of Dean Nelson of the Twenty-first New York District, S. Clinton Crane of the Twenty-third, and Wilmot Knapp of Chemung.

This prospect, however, does not carry with it the assurance that all will remain in the caucus and abide by its action in case this should favor Mr. Hinman or any other candidate regarded as having the Barnes brand on him. The best thing the bolters could hope to accomplish, though, would be to tie the situation in a knot, precipitate a long drawn out fight, and thus delay the organization of the Assembly for weeks, perhaps, in a year when the Republicans of necessity must be held responsible for the record made by that branch of the Legislature, and when, with the Gubernatorial election impending, it is essential from a party point of view that this record should commend itself to the voters throughout the State.

The trip of Ogden L. Mills, leader of the anti-Barnes faction in the Republican organization and head and front of the fight that is being made on Mr. Hinman, is said to have brought little cheer to the progressive element in the Republican organization.

The opponents of Mr. Hinman are all divided in their allegiance. It was contended yesterday that the action of the anti-Barnes conference, which Mr. Mills had summoned to meet at Syracuse on Monday night, in virtually espousing the cause of Horton, Sweet, and Sullivan and ignoring Hoff and Macdonald might induce the two last-named candidates for Speaker to throw their following over to Hinman, and in return reap as reward the leadership of the Assembly and the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, both coveted positions.

This would give Hinman 54 votes in the caucus, with the remaining 25 divided between the three candidates tagged as independents by the Mills conference. The supporters of Hinman believe that this would insure the election of their candidate, and say that they would have a sufficient number of Progressives and Independents to make up for any Republican defection that might occur.

The declaration of the two Republican members from Onondaga for Mr. Sweet, one of the anti-Barnes candidates, is likely to mar the prospect of ex-Assemblyman Frederick W. Hammond, who is an important cog in the Republican machine of Onondaga County of landing the Clerkship of the Assembly. Mr. Hammond has filled that position once before, and is a candidate again this year. Should the Hinman faction win out in the Speakership fight, it was said yesterday, a man recommended by the Republican organization in Kings would be made Clerk of the Assembly.

HARTIGAN MUST GO TO JAIL.

Court of Appeals Confirms Policeman's Sentence for Perjury.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—John J. Hartigan, a New York policeman, must serve a term of not less than two years and six months and not more than three years and six months in prison for perjury, the Court of Appeals decided to-day.

Hartigan, who was clerk in the office of Inspector Dennis Sweeney, once was sent to Capt. Thomas W. Walsh with $800 bribe money for Eugene Fox, a policeman under arrest. Walsh was to contribute $150 additional, and the $950 was to be used by Fox for counsel fees. Hartigan denied before the Grand Jury that he took the envelope to Walsh and his conviction resulted.

Walsh now is dead and Sweeney is aerving a term on Blackwell's Island.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TO HAVE A THEATRE

Students Will Appear in Modern Plays Before Townsfolk of Hanover, N. H.

GIFT OF WALLACE ROBINSON

Donor Stipulated That His $100,000 Should Be Used for College Activities Apart from Sports.

Under the direction of Walter F. Wanger, a New York boy who is an undergraduate at Dartmouth College, a college theatre will be constructed in Hanover, N. H., in which a company made up of Dartmouth students will appear in plays which will be open not only to the college students but to all the residents of the town.

The theatrical venture is made possible by a gift of $100,000 from Wallace F. Robinson, Vice President of the American Shoe Machinery Company, who stipulated that the money was to be used in furthering some side of college activity other than athletics. Accordingly, Robinson Hall will be built, with the theatre as the chief feature of the building.

The theatre is to be constructed along the lines of the modern playhouse, but the more or less hide-bound traditions of college dramatics have been turned down and a policy evolved which is little short of revolutionary. There is no regular theatre in Hanover, but during the past year eighteen plays have been given there, among them "The Man from the Sea," which is shortly to be presented at the Princess Theatre here in New York.

In Dartmouth, as in most colleges, there has been for a long time a dramatic club, which several times a year presented the more or less usual college entertainments. These exhibitions generally took the form of an amateur presentation of some classic play or the performance of some amateur musical comedy or review.

While Mr. Wanger was a candidate for the assistant manager of the Dramatic Club he obtained permission to put on a one-act vaudeville sketch. This was presented in February, 1913, and won the prize of the assistant managership for Wanger.

As a result of the success of this attempt to present new plays young Mr. Wanger was made director of dramatics for the Summer session of Dartmouth College. During this Summer school he had the advantage of being able to present women in women's characters, and in the middle of the Summer put on a bill consisting of Alfred Sutro's "Marriage Has Been Arranged," Synge's "The Shadow of the Glen," and the first American performance of Stanley Houghton's "Phipps."

During the week following Easter of this year Mr. Wanger will bring to New York on a special train a company of fifty Dartmouth actors, who will appear in a Broadway Theatre for one week, presenting a repertory of plays which have never before been seen in New York.

This is the first time in the history of American educational institutions that the theatre has been made a part of college work. It is not Mr. Wanger's idea to present Greek tragedies and ancient comedies. He says it is his ambition to present up-to-date plays, or, rather, to present plays a little bit ahead of the day.

The audiences which the Dartmouth Theatre Company plays to are exactly the audiences which the average manager hopes to get on the road. They are made up of undergraduates, members of the Faculty and their families, and the townsfolk. Twenty-five and fifty cents are the prices of seats, and Mr. Wanger, during the construction of the college theatre, has been able to pack a hall seating 1,200 people time and time again.

The Equitable Building will usher in a new era

THE Equitable Building will usher in a new era—an era of advantages which has no parallel in any other building—an era of service which will be a revelation to those it serves.

The plain truth is, that no other building on earth comes so near to being 100% efficient in all of those respects which contribute to the convenience, comfort and prosperity of tenants.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

TELEGRAPH ERROR RULING.

Company Not Responsible Unless Gross Negligence Is Proved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A telegraph company is not responsible for errors made in a message unless they are the result of gross negligence, the Court of Appeals held to-day.

This opinion was handed down in the case of Stephen M. Weld & Co., cotton brokers, against the Postal Telegraph Company. Weld gave an operator in the New York office a message to sell 20,000 bales of cotton at not less than 12.70 a pound, and, owing to an error in the message, it was sold at 12.07, thus inflicting on Weld a loss of $27,565.

On the first trial of the case Weld obtained a verdict for $10,000 damages. The Court of Appeals sent the case back for a new trial because of error in the charge to the jury. A second jury gave Weld a verdict of $36,684. In reversing this verdict to-day because of error and granting a new trial, the Court of Appeals explained that proof of gross negligence would be necessary to warrant giving Weld a verdict. The opinion was unanimous.

BIG TREE ON CAMPANIA.

Buglers to Welcome New Year To-night on Eastbound Cunarder.

The Cunarder Campania sailed at 1 o'clock this morning. The saloon, which is the last left of the Spanish mahogany type, was artistically hung with holly and mistletoe, brought from Liverpool for the purpose, and a big tree in the centre loaded with toys and fairy-colored lights for the children on New Year's Day.

Capt. E. T. Britten, who was recently staff Captain of the Mauretania, is in command of the Campania this voyage, and to-night at midnight the buglers will sound the last post to the old year and then blow a welcome blast to the new, while the big ship's bell on deck will be rung and the band will play in the saloon.

New Trial for Edgar R. Jackson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Edgar R. Jackson, a New York real estate man under conviction on a charge of grand larceny, had a new trial granted to him to-day by the Court of Appeals. It was alleged that he obtained $5,000 from Mary Griffith by making false representations in a real estate transaction. He received an indeterminate sentence in New York County.

JACK BINNS TO GET $12,500.

Verdict Against Vitagraph Company fo. Fake Portrait of Him Sustained.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—"Jack" Binns, the wireless operator of the steamer Republic disaster in 1900, will receive $12,500 because a moving picture concern exploited a fake portrait of him. The Court of Appeals to-day upheld the judgment for that amount obtained against the Vitagraph Company.

Two days after the collision the Vitagraph Company showed a moving picture of the accident, with an alleged portrait of Binns, with the legend, "Jack Binns and his good American smile."

Binns received offers of engagements in theatrical performances, but had refused to make an exhibition of himself and sued the motion picture company for $50,000. At the trial the picture was shown to the jury and they gave Binns $12,500. The Judge set the verdict aside as excessive, and asked Binns to stipulate a reduction to $2,500. He refused and carried up the case.

"B&G"

THE FINEST OLIVE OIL PROCURABLE

COSTS NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OIL

THE STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

PUBLIC NOTICE!

The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.
IS NOT CONNECTED EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE WORLD.

This emphatic statement is made because of the possible impression in some quarters that there is some connection between Mr. Henry Siegel's stores and the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.

Because of a similarity in name, we particularly wish to emphasize that The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. is in nowise interested in Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, Henry Siegel & Co. of Boston, The 14th Street Store or Simpson-Crawford Co. of New York.

The Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. is not directly or indirectly interested in any enterprise in association with Mr. Henry Siegel.

Mr. Henry Siegel's interests in our company were purchased (good will and all) by Mr. J. B. Greenhut more than 12 years ago. At that time Mr. Henry Siegel's connections with this store were entirely and completely severed.

Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.
J. B. GREENHUT, President

GIMBELS

ADVANCE NOTICE

That on Friday Morning,
January 2, 1914
There Will Begin

Two Very Important Events:

The JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

The JANUARY WHITE SALE

Of which more exact details will be found in tomorrow morning's newspapers.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway NEW YORK Thirty-third Street

Do you hope to own a car?

All readers of The New York Times will receive next Sunday a special Automobile Section—the most complete motor car guide for buyers and the most interesting review for those who already own cars.

It will contain, among other attractive features, the following:

Photographs of all the important 1914 models.

Articles on the newest automobile inventions.

Complete information about the year's improvements.

Programmes of the coming shows and meetings.

Outlines of the most convenient routes near city.

It has been said that the New Year will find every intelligent person interested in motor cars in one of two ways—either as an owner or as one who intends to have a car as soon as possible. The Special Automobile Section will contain news for both classes. It will be instructive to the man or woman who can afford a car costing thousands of dollars, as well as to those who are concerned with the last month's announcements of machines selling below $400.

Whoever you are, you will find much to interest you in this feature of

Next Sunday's Times

NO PRESSURE USED TO BLOCK OIL DEAL

Washington Did Not Influence Colombia to Reject Pearson Contracts.

CONSERVATION LAW PASSED

This, Says Diplomatic Authority, Caused British Interests to Withdraw Voluntarily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Positive denial was given in a responsible diplomatic quarter in Washington to-day to the statement by The London Times that the withdrawal of the Pearson oil contracts in the republic of Colombia grew out of any fear by Colombia that the United States would "prevent the passage of the contract."

These statements were contained in an article in The London Times supplement on the Pearson contracts, mention of which was contained in a cable dispatch from London printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. The denial obtained here to-day was sweeping, including a repudiation of the assertions that any pressure whatever was brought to bear by the American Government upon that of Colombia in connection with the withdrawal of Pearson contracts.

Pearsons Voluntarily Withdrew.

The statement is made in the same responsible quarter that the Pearson contracts were abandoned solely because the Colombian Government, instead of ratifying them and making them binding, enacted legislation for the conservation of Colombian oil deposits, reserving to the Government itself the ownership of all such deposits, and that this so changed the status quo that the Pearson interests voluntarily witnarew.

Under this new legislation it would have been possible for the Pearson interests to obtain only "temporary" grants by special contracts to be approved by the Colombian Congress, and these, according to statements made to-day, the Pearsons were unwilling to accept.

In support of the denials thus given and the statement as to the withdrawal of the Pearson Syndicate, attention was invited to-day to a translation of the text of the new Colombian petroleum law, which has just arrived in Washington from Bogota. This new law was enacted on Nov. 12, 1913, and its text, in Spanish, is contained in the Diario Oficial of Colombia, in the issue of Nov. 26, 1913.

A translation of the new law follows:

Article 1.—The nation reserves to itself the ownership of petroleum deposits and wells and of hydrocarbides in general in all public lands and in other lands belonging to it.

Article 2.—Pending the enacting of a law for the regulation of claims and titles of petroleum wells and of hydrocarbides in all public lands, there will be given only temporary grants by special contract to be approved by Congress.

Article 3.—Article 142 of the Fiscal Code is hereby repealed.

Contract Covered 3,861 Square Miles

Lord Murray ot Elibank, representing Lord Cowdray's firm of Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London, signed a contract with the Colombian Government about the first of last May, under which the Pearson Syndicate was to obtain important oil production rights in Colombia. This contract was signed by Lord Murray and the Colombian Minister of Public Works, but had to be ratified by the Colombian Congress before becoming valid. Under its terms the Pearson Syndicate was to have transferred to it the virtual ownership of 10,000 square kilometers (3,861 square miles) of oil deposits. The location of the deposits was not described in the contract which was so drawn as to allow the Pearson Syndicate to exploit any location of 10,000 kilometers it might choose.

Under this contract the Pearson syndicate would have exploited virgin oil fields in Colombia of great value, and would have received the necessary rights for building railways, docks, quays, and canals, installing telegraph and telephone systems, and everything necessary for the exploitation of the oil deposits. This would have involved the spending of vast sums of money.

Though the Pearson proposals for this exploitation were made and the contract signed in May, subject to approval by the Colombian Congress, it was not discussed in the Congress until October. At the same time there were American, German, and Canadian syndicates after oil concessions in Colombia, but no provisional contracts were signed with them. It was asserted here to-day that all these syndicates were waiting to learn the attitude of the Colombian Congress toward the Pearson contract.

It was explained in the diplomatic quarter referred to that the willingness of the Pearson syndicate to embark upon so extensive an exploitation of the petroleum wealth of Colombia, the standing of that syndicate, and the resources behind it, as well as the interest of other foreign syndicates in these oil deposits, led leaders in the Colombian Congress to doubt the wisdom of voting away the oil resources of the country in the manner proposed in the contract with the Pearsons. A new light, it was said, came to the Colombian legislators, who began considering whether it would not be wiser to withhold approval of the Pearson contract and reserve to the Colombian nation the ownership of all its oil deposits.

Instead of ratifying the Pearson contract the Congress finally enacted the new petroleum law on Nov. 12. Under this statute only temporary grants can be made to the Pearson or any other syndicate. It was said to-day that this was unsatisfactory to the Pearson interests, and that the contract of May, which had been waiting for ratification by the Colombian Congress, was withdrawn by the syndicate as soon as it was convinced that the new petroleum law would be enacted. Under this new law the situation was cleared, so that in the future there will be an open field for every syndicate desirous of working the Colombian oil deposits, but ownership of the deposits is not to pass from the Colombian Nation, and there will be regulatory legislation governing the granting of all claims and titles.

Murray's Option on Port Works.

There has been keen interest in Latin-American diplomatic circles here in the signing of contracts by Lord Murray of Elibank in behalf of the Pearson syndicate, for harbor works at Cartagena and Buenaventura. These contracts, which were mentioned in the London dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, are for surveys and plans for such works, with an option to tender. It is understood here that under this contract, after the plans for the port works were completed, they were to be sent to the foreign legations of Colombia, through which bids were to be invited. If the option to tender was contained in the contract with Lord Murray, he would have the right of deciding on refusing to build at the price of the lowest bid submitted.

As understood here, these port works were to be for the Colombian Government. Columbia is badly in need of ports, not only for the transshipment of its products for the foreign market, but in order to be able to take prompt advantage of the opening of the Panama Canal. Cartagena and Buenaventura are strategically situated with respect to the termini of the Panama Canal and are the principal ports on the Caribbean and Pacific coasts of Colombia. Cartagena is almost directly east of Colon, the Atlantic entrance to the canal, while Buenaventura, on Choca Bay, is southeast of Panama, at the Pacific end of the canal.

Latin-American diplomats in Washington were also interested to-day in that portion of THE NEW YORK TIMES London dispatch which mentioned the statement in The London Times that "the Colombian Congress received an official intimation from Washington that the grant of an oil concession to a British or any European firm would prejudice the negotiations for the settlement of the outstanding disputes between Colombia and the United States."

These negotiations have been conducted between the new American Minister to Colombia, Thaddeus Thompson, in Bogota, with Señor Urrutia, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister Thompson is now in the United States, and while here will probably discuss the status of the Colombian negotiations with the State Department. He came to this country on account of the illness of his wife, who was operated upon yesterday at a hospital in Baltimore.

Hopes to Settle Panama Differences

Similar negotiations were conducted by the Taft Administration, but failed. A new beginning was made in the negotiations initiated by Minister Thompson soon after his arrival at Bogota. President Restrepo of Colombia has been desirous of reaching an understanding with the United States and has been hoping that he would soon be able to submit to the Colombian Congress satisfactory terms for the settlement of the Panama controversy.

Pending the outcome of these negotiations, Representative Rainey of Illinois will not urge the House Foreign Affairs Committee to act on his resolution contemplating a reference of the American controversy with Colombia to The Hague for adjudication. It was learned to-day that Mr. Rainey's decision not to press his resolution for action is in deference to a request from the Wilson Administration. Mr. Rainey was told that agitation on his resolution during these negotiations might interfere with their progress.

Lord Murray of Elibank, who is associated with Lord Cowdray in S. Pearson & Sons, said yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis that he could not discuss his recent withdrawal of a request for oil concessions in Colombia because of the "international involvements." Through a representative Lord Murray said that any statement from him at this time might provoke controversy that would only cause trouble, and he would therefore keep silent.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the benefit of the "100 neediest cases": W. D. O., $5; "A Mother of a Son," $1, for Case No. 66; Anonymous, $2.

OPPOSE COLLEGE SUMMER BASEBALL

Prof. E. H. Nicols of Harvard Thinks Students Should Not Receive Money for Playing.

FORWARD PASS A SUCCESS

Delegates to National Collegiate Association Convention Plan Reform in Sports.

Summer baseball and many of the athletic evils that beset the college student were discussed yesterday at the annual convention of the National Collegiate Association, when more than 100 delegates, representing 112 universities and schools and a student population of 142,000, took part in the effort to solve the knotty problems which the association has endeavored to overcome during the eight years of its existence.

While many sports followed by colleges in this country received a hard rap, Summer baseball came in for particular attention. Prof. E. H. Nicols of Harvard said Summer baseball should be prohibited, and his views were supported by many of the delegates. The method of eradicating the evils from the college world furnished a lively theme for discussion, and although a number of suggestions were offered, the question remained undecided.

Prof. E. H. Nicols said he really had no serious objection to boys playing for money, but they should not play on college teams. He pointed out that the longer a man plays baseball the worse he becomes, and at 35 he has to start life over again, with no business or professional experience. The temperament that makes a man a good ball player is more likely to make him a poor business man. He thought it right to play ball temporarily to get money enough for a college education afterward. Soccer football, in his opinion, was the only athletic game better than baseball. The latter sport is inferior to soccer because it is possible in baseball for very superior pitching to beat much better average nines. He gave instances of boys jumping over bat for a bet of $50 with the manager of a baseball team, tending a soda fountain at a Summer hotel for half an hour a day for $50 a week wages, and various other cases along the same lines. He could see no objection to a bona fide resident playing with a Summer nine where the other members are paid for their services.

Dr. Young of Cornell could not see why discrimination should be made for baseball players when swimmers and track athletes, who are possibly as needy, are condemned. He did not consider a ball player any more a "pro" than a waiter or book agent. He advocated a one-year residence rule, with a three-year limit play on a scholarship basis, to stop proselyting.

George Huff of Illinois University thought no changes could be made while 90 per cent. of the students and people think it is all right for a boy to go out and earn a little money playing ball. He failed to appreciate the difference between a boy playing ball for money and a track athlete receiving a gold watch or a diamond, and why one should be a professional and the other an amateur.

A solution to the problem was offered by H. L. Williams of Minnesota, who said the association must take a firm stand and receive the backing of the Faculties. He suggested the adoption of the system at Minnesota, where each athlete made an affidavit that he has never taken money directly or indirectly, with a threat of expulsion in case it is discovered that his affidavit was false.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School, Groton, Mass., read a paper on the "Ideals of Sport in England and America." He compared the purpose of athletics in the two countries, and concluded by saying that the English standards were much higher—that "victory" is the watchword of the American athlete, and that "fun" actuated the endeavor of the English college man.

"The American system of athletics," said Dr. Peabody, "is demoralizing and aristocratic, and against the ideals of the nation. Students are chosen for athletics in the colleges not because they need the exercise but because they are physically fitted. Participation in the games should not be limited to only the healthy."

W. F. Garcelon answered Dr. Peabody to the effect that a general participation in athletics is encouraged by eleven of the colleges in America, and asserted that Dr. Peabody's data was not accurate. Fair play, he said, is as prevalent here as in England.

It was stated by Prof Leslie of Colorado University that interest in scholastic football was falling off and that the game would not be played west of the Rocky Mountains after this year. He said also that there was great objection to baseball because of the conduct of the spectators and that the game would probably be abolished.

Many of the delegates urged the abolishing of the "kick-off" in football and recommended that the Rules Committee find a new manner of putting the ball in play. The kick-off, it was said, was responsible for most of the injuries and fatalities in the game.

Chairman H. L. Williams of the Rules Committee said that last year's rules would stand, but it was probable that the forward pass would be made more feasible. His report in part says:

"If any of these three departments of the modern game are undeveloped or neglected, or the element of strategy is wanting, the offense suffers incalculably.

"Under the present rules it is no longer possible for a team by simple weight, strength, and physical force to march down the field and sweep all before it. The light man with brains and speed has an all important place in our present game where there was no opening for him six or eight years ago.

"A light fast team with a skillful general behind the line can meet a team of great physical superiority without hopeless discouragement, and, if perchance the larger team has failed to develop its possibilities under modern rules—overwhelm is disheartenly. And yet under the present rules the better team is almost invariably able to win the game. Is this not, therefore, as it should be? A nice equilibrium exists between the attack and defense, the result of a number of years of almost constant changes, and the present rules are now pretty thoroughly understood and mastered.

"Occasional suggestions are heard from time to time in regard to the restrictions or elimination of the forward pass.

"As you are all well aware, no very radical or vital changes have been made in the playing rules during the past year. At the last meeting of the association there was a general expression of satisfaction by delegates from all sections of the country with the rules as a whole, and it seemed to the committee to be part of wise conservatism to make few changes, so that players and officials might gain a more complete mastery of their possibilities and the normal development in strategy and tactics proceeded with. A few changes were incorporated which did not vitally affect the play and many points which were more or less obscure were clarified and made more definite. The rule requiring that every kick be made from a point at least five yards behind the line of the ball was altered so that the kicker might stand at any point and a kick from close behind the line of scrimmage made possible.

"The section dealing with interference with the man about to receive a forward pass was made more explicit so that it should be understood that players might legally interfere with ons another until the pass was actually made, but not thereafter.

"The old method of snapping the ball back with the foot had become obsolete, and was stricken out of the rules.

"The rule permitting the player who had been withdrawn to again return to the game was made of far greater practical value by allowing a return at any time during the last period as well as at the beginning of any previous period. A few other changes of minor importance were also introduced. The game last Fall was therefore played under almost the same rules that governed the year before. The result was most beneficial.

"Throughout the country as a whole a very great advance was made in developing the science and strategy of the attack made possible under the new rules. The development of the forward pass as a powerful and reliable weapon of defense was most marked. While a few of the most conservative institutions have failed to realize its value and grasp its possibilities, the majority of colleges in the country are using it more constantly and with ever-increasing efficiency.

"Against the forward pass, skillfully devised and perfectly executed, there is no adequate defense. In attempting to defend against this play the defensive backs are forced to remain back where they cannot well support the line in resisting a running attack, as was intended. Herein lies the wonderful possibilities in tactics and strategy under the present rules. A running game combined with a kicking game and a forward pass game—each highly developed—the play so interspersed and intermingled by a skillful field general that the defense can never know what play is about to be executed.

"The instruction of this association to its committee has always been most broad and unrestricted. Your committee would be glad to take this opportunity to ask for an expression of opinion, and learn from this widely scattered and representative body of delegates the general sentiment in regard to the forward pass play and the desirability of retaining it in its essential features in the present game."

Chairman Ehler of the Fatalities Committee excused the four deaths due to football during the past year by saying that the rules in each case had not been obeyed. He said that injuries were unavoidable under the present method of play, but that the present rules were the best that have been formulated. His report dealt with the cause of the deaths.

Some very interesting statistics were furnished the convention when a paper by Prof. Winkert was read. The report disclosed the fact that intercollegiate athletics in the United States consumed $1,000,000 a year and that scholastic athletics caused the expenditure of $715 a year.

Prof. Williams of the University of Minnesota spoke of the importance of the association and of the effect that it had on college athletics. He pleaded for the continued support of the members.

Dean Bevier read the report of the Summer Baseball Committee. The reading of this report brought about the liveliest discussion of the day. It recommended the abolition of the coaching system when the game was in progress and asked that coaches be prohibited from taking any part in the game. The report stated that the ordinary rules of the game were sufficiently followed by college teams and that this was due to the fact that professional coaches hired by the colleges generated a spirit of unfairness on the part of the participants.

Dr. Nichols of Harvard spoke of the necessity for the giving of greater authority to the umpires, and said that the practice of hiring big league men to umpire the games was not the proper thing to do. He advocated the abolishing of the coach system so far as baseball was concerned, giving as a reason the fact that more benefit was derived by the student or the athlete when he learned the game through his own efforts. The report was finally adopted, with the recommendation that the authority of the coaches be curbed to a large extent and that they be prohibited from taking an active part in any of the games played by the teams they have coached.

A resolution to study the methods of the other countries of the world in relation to athletics was adopted, and Chicago was selected for the 1914 convention. The following officers and committees were elected:

President, Le Baron R. Briggs, Harvard; Vice President, W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University; District Representatives, F. S. Wren, A. F. Judd, Albert Le Fevre, Prof. Buchanan, J. F. A. Pyre, D. W. Morehouse, and J. C. Lester.

Rules Committees.

Football—E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; Harris Cope, University of the South; Lieut. S. I. Sultan, West Point; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; H. L. Williams, Minnesota; S. C. Williams, Iowa.

Track—F. W. Marvel, Brown; F. Castleman, Ohio; W. A. Lambeth, Virginia.

Soccer—W. F. Garcelon, Harvard; J. A. Babbitt, Wesleyan; R. T. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania; P. S. Page, Andover; James Naismith, Kansas; F. R. Castleman, Ohio; C. H. Mapes, Columbia.

Basket Ball—J. E. Raycroft, Princeton; J. A. Naismith, Kansas; Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; Oswald Tower, Williams; H. J. Cooke, Minnesota; L. W. St. John, Ohio; Leroy Prentiss, Lawrenceville School.

Swimming—R. Tait Mackenzie, Pennsylvania; D. B. Reed, Chicago; Paul Withington, Harvard; F. W. Luehring, Princeton.

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$1.50 value Standard Extra Quality Natural Wool..... 85c
$2.50 value Non-Shrinkable Wool, full fashion..... $1.35

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

A succinct, compact, yet comprehensive treatise of financial and commercial conditions during the past year with predictions for 1914, expressed by men prominent in banking, railroading and industry.

The Annual Financial and Commercial Review

of the

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

JANUARY 4th

THREE CENTS

A special and unique feature of this edition will be a graphic review of the stock market for 1913.

J. H. SCHIFF ADVISES JEWISH STUDENTS

Must Not Depart from Religion in Their College Organization, He Tells Them.

UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

Menorah Association Delegates from Many States Gather Here at Dinner.

Jewish students representing most of the universities and large colleges of the United States at the second convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association for the study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals, now in session at Columbia University, were advised last night by Jacob H. Schiff that they could not expect to accomplish much without the Jewish religion. Mr. Schiff was one of the speakers at a dinner at the Hotel Astor. He warned the young college students not to depart from the Jewish religion after one of the speakers preceding him had reminded them that Jewish literature far antedated the Bible, and another had told them that they would have to work out some "strong fundamental theories of Judaism" if they were to have an outwardly and inwardly strong Jewish organization in this country.

Mr. Schiff said that when he was asked to make an address at the dinner he accepted the invitation with the understanding that he was to "speak as the spirit moved" him. He had expected to follow the injunction of Josh Billings to be brief in his words, but when he found that he was on the programme to speak to the toast "Judaism in America," he abandoned his original intent.

Exception was taken by Mr. Schiff particularly to the advice given to the college students by Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Kehillah. It was Rabbi Magnes who had told the members of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association that they would have to do some "strong thinking and establish a fundamental theory of Judaism" if their organization was to accomplish much of its purpose. Mr. Schiff thought it would be "dangerous" for the college students to gather at their Menorah meetings "without the Jewish religion."

"There can be no Jewish community and no Zionism, to which some of you directly or indirectly are attached," said Mr. Schiff, "without the Jewish religion. I believe that what makes me feel the suffering of my brothers in Russia and Rumania is the belief that we have a common religion, common ideals, in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Young men, don't you gather around your Menorah Societies without the feeling that you cannot be Jews without the Jewish religion. I say to you as members of the Menorah Association what the Lord said through His prophet, 'Not by might or by power, but by My Spirit shall you know Me.'"

Prof. I. Lee Sharfman of the Faculty of the University of Michigan, the newly elected President of the Menorah Association, was toastmaster. The speakers were Henry Hurwitz, the retiring President; Dr. J. L. Magnes, Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College, Philadelphia; Rabbi H. G. Enelow, assistant at Temple Emanu-El; Prof. Richard Gottheil, Columbia, and Prof. Israel Friedlander of the Faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The colleges and universities represented at the conference are Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Yale, Clarke, Tufts, City College of New York, New York University, North Carolina, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio State, Illinois, Pennsylvania State, University of Pennsylvania, Denver, Boston, Missouri, Johns Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Rutgers, Western Reserve, Colorado, California.

First Dinner in the Biltmore.

Gustav Baumann, President, and John McE. Bowman, Vice President, of the Biltmore Hotel Company, gave a dinner last night in the new Biltmore Hotel to the stockholders of their company, city officials, hotel men, and newspaper men. The dinner was the first function of any kind in the new hotel, which has just been erected at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-third Street, and will be opened to the public to-night. Three hundred guests were present, among them George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen. Following the dinner the guests inspected the hotel.

MRS. PELL ASKS $250,000.

Starts Action Against Long Island R. R. Because of Husband's Death.

Elizabeth Warden Pell, through her attorney, Charles Pope Cauldwell of 42 Broadway, began a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Long Island Railroad Company for $250,000 damages. Mrs. Pell, who sues as administratrix of her husband's estate in behalf of herself and her daughter, Miss Isabel Pell, 16 years old, alleges that negligence on the part of the railroad company was the cause of the accident which resulted in her husband's death. Mr. Pell's automobile collided with a train at Wreck Lead Crossing, just outside of Long Beach, on Aug. 4 last.

Mrs. Pell alleges that the railroad company was negligent in that it failed to provide either gates or guards at a grade crossing and neglected to have the lights in the front of the train showing. Mr. Pell was riding with Mr. and Mrs. Laimbeer was struck by a Long Island Railroad electric train. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Pell, who were riding in a high-powered runabout ahead of the other members of the party, escaped injury. Mr. Pell was killed outright and Mr. Laimbeer sustained injuries from which he died on the following day. Mrs. Laimbeer's right leg was broken above the knee.

SHIP HUMAN SKIN FOR USE.

To Graft 20 Square Inches from New York on Man in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—Twenty square inches of human skin which the physicians of St. Luke's Hospital will graft on the body of Harry Stabler, who was burned in an explosion several months ago, will arrive to-morrow from the Rockefeller Institute of New York, having been procured from volunteers by Dr. Simon Flexner. The skin was shipped at the request of Dr. Barrett C. Catlin of St. Luke's, who after having already grafted a great quantity of skin on the patient, was unable to find any one who would make further sacrifices.

The specialists of the Rockefeller Institute are deeply interested, for it will be the first time in the history of modern surgery, according to Dr. Catlin, when skin shipped from another city will be used in an operation.

During the operation the skin will be warmed to the same temperature as that of the patient, and several layers will be placed over Stabler's chest, on which a previous operation has already been performed. About ten square inches will be covered, thus the twenty inches of the new skin will comprise a double layer. Before the new skin is placed on the patient the chest will be laid open, so as to allow the tissues to congeal.

CHIDED BOY SHOOTS TWO.

Love Affair Opposed, He Attacks Relatives—Woman May Die.

Antonio Pietrocello, a boy of 19 years, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon accused of shooting Dedoro Camillo and his wife Marie, at whose home he had lived for seven years. The trouble was caused by a bitter dispute concerning the young woman Pietrocello was to wed. He had selected a girl living in Jersey City and Mr. and Mrs. Camillo, his aunt and uncle, were determined that he should marry a girl living in Italy. Pietrocello said that he had intrusted all the money he had earned for several years to Camillo, who refused to return the money when he learned of his plans.

The shooting occurred in a little room at the rear of Camillo's shoe repairing shop at 190 Boyd Avenue. The living rooms of the family were connected with the shop. The police found Mrs. Camillo unconscious and her husband moaning with pain caused by a wound in his head. Pietrocello also had a bullet wound in the left arm. The woman probably will die.

Pietrocello said that he purchased a revolver in the morning, intending to commit suicide. He went home to make one more demand for the money which would enable him to marry, and his uncle and aunt attacked him. While they were trying to disarm him, he said, the revolver was discharged several times. Pietrocello's mother was in the room at the time, but escaped injury.

Lukeman to Model Pierce Statute.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 30.—The bronze statue of President Franklin Pierce, to be erected by his native State of New Hampshire in the Capitol Park here, will be modeled by Augustus Lukeman of New York. The design, submitted by Mr. Lukeman, was formally accepted to-day at a meeting of the State Commission having the matter in charge. The work is to be completed for dedication next October.

TROOPS NOW GUARD CHESTERTOWN JAIL

Sent from Baltimore by Gov. Goldsborough in Fear of Another Mob Outbreak.

GRAND JURY AFTER RIOTERS

Court Directs Indictment of All Concerned—True Bills Against Two Negro Murderers of Coleman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Upon the request of the Judges and State Attorney of Kent County, Gov. Goldsborough to-night ordered a battalion of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, to Chestertown to prevent any trouble growing out of the investigation of the recent attempt to take from jail and lynch the negroes held in connection with the robbery and murder of James R. Coleman, a wealthy farmer, and also to protect the prisoners in case the trial should end in acquittal.

Norman Mabel, 15, and James Paraway, 17, who are among the negroes held in jail, were indicted to-day at Chestertown, and their trial was set for to-morrow. Both negroes had confessed. Both Court House and jail will be guarded by troops until after the trial is ended.

Chief Judge Constable of Kent County said to-night that he had requested the presence of troops to guard against any outbreak should either of the negroes be proven not guilty. Threats have been made that no matter what the verdict, both negroes would be hanged.

One company of forty men of the crack Fifth Regiment was sent by a State steamer to-night direct to Chestertown, while three other companies were dispatched by special train to Chestertown via. Wilmington, Del. The entire battalion arrived at midnight, and the troops were immediately placed on guard. The troops are commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Dec. 30.—Before the indictment to-day of the negroes Norman Mabel and James Paraway for the murder of James R. Coleman, Chief Judge Constable instructed the Grand Jury to make a rigid investigation into the storming of the jail Saturday night by a mob endeavoring to lynch the negroes. He urged the indictment of all whom the evidence implicated, regardless of their standing in the community. The Grand Jury later ordered Sheriff Brown to obtain the names of those who were in the lynching party.

Judge Constable's order for an investigation was unexpected, and startled the spectators in the courtroom. Some of them became noticeably uneasy, and not a few owners of teams standing in the court house square were observed to furtively unhitch shortly afterward and drive away.

It is understood that State's Attorney Vickers has the names of a number of men who are alleged to have taken part in the attack on the jail. Few of the mob wore masks.

The authorities maintained a vigilant guard in and about the jail all last night, but there was no outburst, and this morning the town had resumed its normal aspect.

The Grand Jury failed to find sufficient evidence to warrant holding Thomas Blake, a third negro suspected of complicity in the crime.

JAIL FOR NEW YORK CLERK.

J. E. Foye, Employed by Farmers' Trust, Sentenced for Swindling.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—James E. Foye, formerly a clerk in the employ of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced here to-day to not less than five or more than ten years in the State penitentiary at Philadelphia.

The charge on which he was sentenced was that of obtaining $20,000 on false pretenses from the brokerage firm of Charles T. Brown & Co. of this city. It was also alleged that Foye took blank stock certificates from his New York employers and after forging signatures to them negotiated loans in this city.

Foye was taken to the penitentiary without disclosing the whereabouts of about $30,000 which his victims said had not been found. He obtained nearly $200,000 by means of forged stock certificates, and said that all the money had been recovered with the exception of $20,000. In explaining what became of this $20,000 Foye said he used from $10,000 to $12,000 to pay losses he had met in Wall Street, and that he lost between $8,000 and $10,000 by betting three to one that Tammany would win in the recent Mayoralty election in New York.

Selling Agents at Dinner.

The Brotherhood of Commercial Travelers, which is composed of the selling agents of publishing houses in New York Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, held its twenty-ninth annual dinner at the Waldorf last night. L. C. Page of Boston, the President of the brotherhood, presided and was the principal speaker. The diners enjoyed themselves singing songs, and several of the speakers talked in a humorous vein.

CALLS WILD MEN OUR WARDS

Worcester Describes Wonderful American Work in the Philippines.

Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, delivered his first public lecture on the non-Christian peoples of the Philippine Archipelago in Carnegie Hall last night. A brilliant audience listened to the lecture, which was illustrated by some of the most wonderful moving pictures ever seen in New York. Each picture told a story of the marvelous progress made by Americans in teaching civilization to the savage tribes of the Philippines.

The pictures, which Mr. Worcester showed for the first time, are the only ones that ever have been taken of the non-Christian tribes. The savage, naked, dirty, and unkempt, was shown in still photographs, while that same one-time savage, clothed, intelligent in appearance, and clean, later was shown in moving pictures. Still photography showed the huts of the savages of the early days of the American occupation, while the moving pictures depicted cleanly villages, with beautiful public buildings and neat little homes, after a few years of American rule.

The Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, Bishop of Illinois, introduced Mr. Worcester, referring to him as the man who "by his unwearying labors among the wild tribes of the Philippines has gradually brought those people of the darkness into the light of civilization."

"Summarizing the work for the non-Christian peoples," said Mr. Worcester, "it may be said that we have established the friendliest of relations with all of them save a few of the Negritos and wild Tingians, certain of the Moros, and representatives of two or three numerically unimportant tribes in the interior of Mindanao."

Mr. Worcester told in detail what Americans had done to civilize the wild men, and then said:

"We have set the feet of these backward wards of the United States firmly on the road that leads onward and upward, and they are traveling it much faster than are their Filipino neighbors.

The non-Christians of the Philippines constitute one-eighth of the population of those islands. The work undertaken for their physical, mental, and moral advancement has succeeded far beyond the hopes of those who initiated it. The results thus far achieved would go down like a house of cards if American control were permanently withdrawn. If they were lost, would not the dead who gave their lives for them turn in their graves?

"The greatest of the non-Christian tribe problems in the Philippines at present is 'Shall the work go on?'"

Mr. Worcester will deliver a second lecture in Carnegie Hall on next Tuesday night, taking as his subject the scenic Philippines.

SPRING IN WILSON'S STEP.

The President Gaining Strength—Gets Many New Year Greetings.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 30.—President Wilson's vacation is greatly improving his health. As he climbed over the bunkers at the golf links to-day there was a resiliency in his step and a vigor in his walk that revealed to those who have been constantly observing him how much he has been benefited by a week of rest and recreation in the mild Gulf climate.

The President played eighteen holes of golf again to-day, and seemed to enjoy the exercise. He is growing accustomed to the stubby grass on the links, with its retarding effect on the roll of drives, and made a much better score to-day than usual.

On the way back to Pass Christian from the golf links the President's automobile passed near a fire on the waterfront that was taxing the ability of the entire Gulfport Fire Department. Mr. Wilson, however, decided that his services as a fire fighter this time were not necessary, and continued on to his cottage.

Many letters and telegrams of felicitation on the new year arrived to-day, and the President's stenographer was kept busy acknowledging them.

TO-NIGHT
OF ALL NIGHTS

Mix with your Best Friend

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

Gold Seal AMERICA'S FAVORITE Champagne

Celebrate New Year's Eve in an American way with an American wine.

RING IN THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

—serve Gold Seal Champagne. The American wine that proves import duty and ocean freight to be useless waste. You can pay more but you cannot get a better wine at any price.

Two Kinds: Special Dry and Brut

Order a Bottle or Case Today

Sold Everywhere *"All wine—no duty"*

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Each automobile show finds the

Pierce-Arrow Car

with at least one distinctive feature that adds distinction to the car. At the PALACE SHOW you will be impressed by the great utility of the search-lights on the mud-guards, lighting a wide pathway and shining around corners. Other ideas will be noted. Other models shown at New York Salesrooms

New York Sales: Harrolds Motor Car Co. 233 West 54th Street.

New Jersey Sales: Ellis Motor Car Co. 416 Central Ave Newark.

PIERCE ARROW

NINTH ANNUAL REAL ESTATE NUMBER

OF

The Evening Post

will be issued To-Day

and will be devoted exclusively to the

REAL ESTATE MARKET

including a Summary of the year 1913 and the Outlook for 1914

Comprehensive articles on all branches of real estate business will be contributed by prominent men whose opinions are sought and highly valued.

This section will contain valuable information of interest to owners, prospective buyers, brokers, operators and builders.

Suburban sections and the various Boroughs of the City will be treated under separate captions.

This special section will accompany the regular edition of THE EVENING POST in connection with the

ANNUAL FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This feature of the paper alone insures its reaching more than 100,000 bankers, brokers, directors of banking and insurance institutions and other concerns which are directly interested in Real Estate.

The Evening Post

TO-DAY TO-DAY

On All Newsstands

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

There's an avalanche of inviting values in our immense showing of

Men's Fancy Mixture Sack Suits

Reduced to $20 & $25

From prices up to $38.

We are constantly replenishing the range of sizes with new additions from our finer suits, mostly imported materials.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

The NEW YEAR will introduce

1914 1914

New to Father Knickerbocker but 10 years old to the Scots..

Arthur J. Billin & Co. INC.

Sole Agents U.S.A.

29 Broadway N. Y.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Today's Great Sales

The very lines of goods that you need right now—yes, and for months to come—will be most attractively priced and displayed in a manner to make choosing easy.

Notice to Charge Customers

Purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered February 1st, 1914.

Complimentary 2¢ Stamps FREE Today.

As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Ladies' Parlor, MAIN Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

MAIN BUILDING

For Your New Year's Festivities!

Groceries, Cakes, Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Meats, Wines, Etc.

Come, today, and see the big displays in our "Daylight" Bakery. DELICIOUS LAYER CAKES, RICH POUND CAKES, FRUIT STOLLEN, ETC.

Visit our wonderful Meat and Poultry Section. There you will find the finest fresh-picked chickens, turkeys, etc., at the lowest prices (quality considered) to be had anywhere.

All purchases made today will be delivered today to some points in the city and suburbs. To other points, deliveries will be made tomorrow.

Mail and telephone orders will be filled promptly. When you order by 'phone, please call 4000 Chelsea.

Fresh Pound Cakes Made in our own "Daylight" Bakery; each, $1.10; ½-cake, 58c; 2 lbs. 35c

IMPORTED ROQUEFORT CHEESE—lb. 38c

New Year's Cakes Made in our own "Daylight" Bakery; decorated specially to order; each, $5, $3, $2, $1 and 75c

Fruit Stollen Made German style in our own Bakery each, $1.50, $1, 75c and 25c

BOILED HAM—best quality; cooked ready to eat; whole ham, lb., 27c; ½-ham, lb., 29c; machine-sliced, lb. 35c

Rich Fruit Cake Made in our own bakery; sale, today, lb. 25c

Almond Tarts Our own baking; each 50c

PLUM PUDDING—Eddy's Old English style; 6 cans, 97c; reg. 25c 1-lb. can 17c

Layer Cakes Our own baking; 3-layer size, each, 45c and 40c; two-layer size, each 30c

15c Cakes Angel food cakes; maple, Mocha, cherry, sponge; sunshine or Florence cakes

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE—lb. 32c

Fresh Macaroons DRAKE'S COCOANUT MACAROONS—lb. 25c; reg. $1 box. 69c
DRAKE'S ALMOND MACAROONS—lb. 38c

Drake's Cakes DRAKE'S POUND CAKES—each, $1.10; ½-cake, 58c; 2 lbs. 35c
DRAKE'S NUT CAKES—each, $1.75; lb. 24c
DRAKE'S MOLASSES FRUIT CAKES—each, $1; 2 lbs. 30c
DRAKE'S SPONGE CAKES—each 20c

RIPE, SWEET, LUSCIOUS ORANGES—doz. 23c

Seed Cakes Fresh from the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens; 3 lbs. 44c; lb. 15c

BEST MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 49c

Fancy Table Apples ROME BEAUTIES or Jonathans; 5-quart basket 58c
GREENING APPLES, Baldwin apples or Newtown Pippins; 5-quart basket 38c

MAIN BUILDING

Wines and Liquors of All Kinds

Reliable Qualities. These Prices Today

California Wines PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL and TOKAY. By the Gallon.
Reduced from $2.50 to $1.88
Reduced from $2.00 to $1.58
Reduced from $1.50 to $1.14
Reduced from $1.25 to 84c

Whiskies

	Gal.	Bot.
Kenyon Club	$7.50	$2.20
Harmitage rye	5.95	1.65
Treadmill rye	3.95	1.05
Royal Monogram	3.65	98c
Normandy rye	3.00	85c
Club House rye	2.64	74c
Monogram No. 5	2.40	65c

Ferrand's 3-Star Cognac Brandy Direct importation from France; reg. price $1.50; this sale, at $1.34

Champagnes

Romand Freres Vintage 1904. Rheims, France. Large bottles $2.24; Half bottles 1.24

Fr. Du Pey & Co. Epernay, France. Extra Dry. Large bottles $2.39; Half bottles 1.39

Sparkling Burgundy Roualet, Red Cap, case of 12 bots., $11.40; bottle 98c
Case 24 half bottles, 13.50; per half bottle 59c

ROYAL CLUB SHERRY—bottle 82c

French Clarets
ST. JULIEN—bottle 54c
PONTET CANET—bottle 62c
CHAT. LAROSE—bottle 79c

Rhine Wines
NIERSTEINER—bottle 59c
HOCHHEIMER—bottle 68c
LIEBFRAUMILCH—bot. 98c

Limar & Cie. Epernay, France. Private Cuvee. Large bottles $2.24; Half bottles 1.24

"Prince" Champagne A natural fermented American wine of highest quality and true champagne flavor. Large bottles 94c; Half bottles 54c

CREME DE MENTHE—Nuyens; bottle $1.29

LIQUEUR—the famous Italian "Para" liqueur; $2.50 bottle, $1.74; $1.50 bottle 94c

Queen Quality Claret, Burgundy and California Johannisberger; case, 12 bottles, $4.65; bottle 42c

Imperial Claret St. Macaire Burgundy, Old Friars, Sauternes, Cabinet Riesling; case, 12 bottles, $3.95; bottle 35c

California Clarets, Burgundies and Rhine Wines By the Gallon.
Reduced from $1.65 to $1.34
Reduced from $1.50 to $1.24
Reduced from $1.35 to $1.10
Reduced from $1.25 to 98c
Reduced from $1.10 to 74c

SOVEREIGN PORT—bottle 98c

ROCK AND RYE—with horehound; full bottle 75c

KUMMEL—"B. B." superior quality; 90c bottle 74c

Ferrand's 1-Star Cognac Brandy Direct importation from France; choice, fruity quality; reg. price $1.50; this sale at $1.14

MAIN BUILDING

Cigars for New Year's

Brands Known Everywhere at Prices to Be Found Here Only.

Fresh and fragrant cigars; all uniform in quality.

Romeo and Juliets—Perfectionados; box of 50; reg. $7.50; at $6
Mi Hogar—Belvederes; box of 25 $2
Judge Marshall—Club Perfectos; box of 25. 75c
Club Perfectos; box of 50 $1.25
Perfectos; box of 50 $1.10
Robt. Bonner—Club House; box of 50 $1.60
Partagas Perfectos—5 in a box; at 95c
Other Cigars—in boxes of 25; at 50c and 75c

GREENHUT BUILDING

Sale of Coaster Sets

A Timely Distribution at Very Special Prices

Newest decorative designs; substantially made; three of today's specials:

At 85c Set consisting of a 10-inch decorated porcelain tray and six tumbler holders to match; each piece in heavy plated nickel rim.

At $2.50 Set consisting of a 10-inch decorated porcelain tray; very rich selected decorations; 6 tumbler holders to match; each piece mounted in heavy rim.

At $3 Set consisting of a 10-inch decorated tray, 6 tumbler holders and 1 bottle holder to match; each piece mounted in nickel rim.

Cow Bells—that will help make noise New Year's Eve.; at 24c

GREENHUT BUILDING

A 24-Piece Service of Glassware, *on Sale, Today, at* 98c

Plain, but very good, thin-blown glassware. Each set consists of:

6 Table Tumblers
6 Seltzer Tumblers
6 Whisky Tumblers
6 Claret Glasses

GREENHUT BUILDING

5,000 Yards in This Remnant Sale of Linoleums & Oilcloths

A very timely sale sure to interest business men, hotel proprietors and housekeepers. Today's prices are 'way out of proportion to the quality of the linoleums and oilcloths for your choice. And the remnants are in splendid lengths.

Remnants of 75c to $1.35 Inlaid Linoleum—square yard 59c
Remnants of 45c to 60c Printed Linoleum—square yard 29c
Remnants of 55c Pro Lino—square yard 18c
Remnants of 25c to 35c Oil Cloth—square yard 15c

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE RESERVE BANK WRANGLE.

It required all the obtuseness of Congress not to see that if it left the number of Federal reserve banks open there would spring up a rivalry to be chosen which should be based on local instead of national or financial considerations. The Federal reserve system is created to meet national necessities alone, and to correct the excessive decentralization of reserves which caused the crisis of 1907. Yet the same excessively local considerations are now being urged, although contrary both to the interests of the nation and of most of the localities which seek to indulge banking ambitions above their banking resources. Senator WEEKS sets an example for all localities which are pressing their ambitions so inconsiderately. The Senator says truly that Boston would be better served by a branch of a Federal reserve bank at New York than by having a reserve bank of its own. The Senator might have added that Boston would be served more cheaply as well as better. A Federal reserve bank will be a luxury for cities without a surplus of business. The larger the number the more difficult for them to earn their living, and the greater the burden upon the country's commerce to support them in idleness.

The congestion of idle funds in New York, and their diversion from commercial to speculative uses, was the great evil of a system which established a currency which was seasonally and alternately redundant and deficient. Now there is danger that a system will be set up in which the reserves will be locally excessive, yet deficient compared with the better use which might be made of them if more concentrated. Having regard to banking ideals, the three central reserve cities are three times as many as the new law ought to have established. The creation of statutory reserve districts having no relation to trade currents, or the facts of the banking situation, is a folly which cannot be submitted to in silence. There exist cities with territory naturally tributary which have a prior claim to recognition as reserve centres up to the minimum authorized. The minimum should be the maximum, as is customary in statutory enactments. Wirepullers and boosters may be heard, but should not be allowed to overpersuade or to present any other argument than Senator WEEKS has patriotically presented for a branch reserve agency at Boston.

The field for the reserve banks is limited by the material for rediscounts. Of the commercial paper held by all national banks the Controller of the Currency reports that $2,594,351,440, or almost half, has a longer maturity than ninety days, and therefore is barred from rediscount. The maturities at ninety days or less aggregate $8,428,055,157, but only a small part of it is worthy of rediscount. It is individual, provincial, carrying the lien of custom for renewals at the convenience of the borrower rather than the lender, and, generally speaking, of the character of paper which is barred from rediscount where good banking is known and practiced. The makers are solvent, but that does not qualify their paper to be the basis of currency issues, and of rediscount. If the proportion customary to be held by central banks be assumed for the United States, there is not now enough paper suitable for rediscount in existence to support the business and profits of eight or a dozen reserve banks.

There are more serious considerations than that of profit. It would be no gain to exchange a security speculation for a commercial speculation. It is sure that those idle funds will be employed, just as it has been sure that Wall Street would absorb whatever sums were thrown into it. If there is not enough prime paper to absorb the released reserves they will be put into unliquid assets, for Satan always finds some mischief for idle dollars to do. Unless care is taken the reserve banks will find themselves with maturities which call for renewals, and which are a burden instead of a reinforcement. The law itself organizes this by providing that paper for agricultural purposes shall be eligible. One agricultural purpose is holding crops, and that paper is paid slowly in a declining market, as Secretary MCADOO has cause to know. Another agricultural purpose is the raising of crops, and the period of such paper is a harvest season, or nearer a year than ninety days. The law sets a six-months limit, and one renewal would make a year. At the present time the country banks are crammed with this paper, and are finding it unmanageable. If these pitfalls are to be avoided it is sure that there will be underbidding to make business where it does not exist, with the result of weakening the influence of the main banking centre, which will exist despite every attempt to dethrone it.

The idea that the reserve banks should be equalized is a banking horror unfit to be mentioned outside of Congress. The law may sentence some portion of the reserves to banishment from their natural home and use, but it cannot provide them employment. The ratio of acceptances and rediscounts to capital is too large for the provincial reserves, and too small for the true business centres, where the reserves could be made to act as balance wheels for the country centres now flying in their own orbit. To emphasize these disqualifications by making an arbitrary equalization of reserves and capital is to disturb the settled course of banking for reasons which are not good because they are well meant. It may be added that these are the tendencies of the law and the sentiment guiding its destinies, but they are not the necessities. The Advisory Council and the Federal Reserve Board have powers adequate to keep these disorganizing tendencies in check. Their personnel, therefore, is as important as anything in the law itself.

SHORTSIGHTED MANAGERS.

The managers of moving picture shows who persist in presenting exhibitions condemned by public opinion for their indecency are acting with blind disregard of their own best interests. Their business has been enormously profitable. The public appetite for the "movies" has been insatiable. Only the shows of the lower class have hitherto been suspect and they have been objectionable, since the system of inspection was instituted, chiefly because of the insanitary condition of some of the exhibition rooms, the lax management, and the danger of panic in case of a fire alarm. Against the centrally situated shows such complaints have not been made, and they have been supported by all classes of the community.

Who does not enjoy a good show of moving pictures? The moving wild animals in their native haunts, the pictures of great parades and festivals, the historical shows, have given delight to countless thousands and have provided a new and appreciable factor in the public education. Now their fair name is endangered by the unsightly and revolting spectacles presented for profit under the pretense of uplifting the public morals. The shortsightedness of the film makers and the managers who lend their houses to such exhibitions is not open to argument.

The moving picture trade has had a blow, and only prompt and intelligent action can relieve it. The substitution for pictures the police have suppressed of others scarcely less objectionable is not a safe way out of the difficulty. The drama has been injured in the past by the same foolish methods, and much of the "bad business" now complained of by theatrical managers is undoubtedly due to the fact, as Mr. DE WOLF HOPPER lately expressed it, that decent people seeking theatrical entertainment no longer ask "Where shall we go?" but "Where can we go?"

THE CARE OF OUR PARKS.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the parks of New York have suffered through incompetent and neglectful management in the last four years, that well-laid plans for their invasion have been defeated only by alert action on the part of the citizens and those newspapers which invariably use their influence for the protection of the parks, and that some schemes tending to their defacement have been carried out. Upon the shoulders of the newly appointed Park Commissioner a large responsibility will rest. This will be the harder to bear because men who are believed to have influence at the City Hall have been active in the promotion of various plans of park invasion and have favored departures from the established park purposes, for reasons which doubtless seemed sufficient to them, that would have tended to destroy the public gardens and pleasure grounds.

New York now possesses three great parks designed primarily as playing grounds, namely, Van Cortlandt, Pelham Bay, and Forest Park. These have golf courses, baseball fields, polo grounds, tennis courts, and one of them has a water front with ample facilities for salt-water sports. All three are now more accessible than they used to be, while the completion of the new rapid transit railways will place them within easy reach of all parts of the city. In the circumstances the extension of the facilities for games and sports in the two great public gardens, Central Park and Prospect Park, each unequaled in its peculiar way for landscape beauty, is not necessary. Playgrounds for children have been opened in many parts of the city and more are projected.

The protection of Central Park, which has been difficult ever since it was opened in the middle of the last century, has been made harder lately, and only untiring vigilance will serve to save it from encroachment in the future. It is now in the very heart of the city, and is no longer to be regarded as a resort to be provided with accommodations for the entertainment and refreshment of visitors. The refreshment to the eye afforded by its green vistas, its diversified landscape, its p[illegible]ation amid the bustle of a great town of a perpetual sylvan charm, are sufficient. Few of the schemes for its invasion or alteration which have aroused public resentment of late, however, have been actually suppressed. The snake has been scotched but not killed. We shall presently be hearing again of plans to gridiron the park with new paths running east and west, of proposed sites in the park for buildings, and we must be prepared to fight these schemes with all the old energy and ardor or the park will be despoiled. Before long the reservoirs will be removed from Central Park. Their sites should be converted as quickly as possible into park lands, lawns, and gardens. But the men and women with building schemes will be forehanded, and they are likely in each case to have powerful support which must be powerfully opposed.

THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE.

Men who are able to perform their daily work are a little reluctant to submit to medical tests of their condition. There is an instinctive human feeling that something may be discovered out of kilter, and blissful ignorance is preferred. This feeling accounts for the fact that, save when the taking out of a life insurance policy makes it requisite, men will go for years without expert examination of their bodily machinery until serious impairment of some part prostrates them. Then it is often too late.

The principle of the Life Extension Institute incorporated at Albany on Monday is that the simple early discovery of slight physical "impairments" will induce men to consult their doctors before it is too late. Ex-President TAFT, in becoming the Chairman of the board of founders, and Mr. E. F. RITTENHOUSE, in assuming the Presidency of the institute, have based this principle upon the experience of the work of prevention already done by life insurance companies in reducing the death rate and extending human life. While the institution is philanthropic in the sense that it will disseminate lifesaving knowledge supplied by a staff of medical experts, it will also be self-supporting. Its arrangements with the life insurance companies, with schools, with employers of large industrial establishments, and with clubs and individuals, will be on a business basis, and it is expected that the greater portion of the public will be reached through appeals prompted by the enlightened self-interest of those who have a special stake in the continued health of each individual.

No man who has permitted three or more years to elapse since his last medical examination can reasonably object to such a test as the Life Extension Institute will afford. As the person examined is the one chiefly to be benefited, in most cases only slight urging will be necessary to overcome the reluctance that has hitherto deterred the greater part of the population from making such recurrent tests the rule rather than the exception.

Economic experts like Prof. IRVING FISHER of Yale, financial authorities like Mr. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, philanthropists like ROBERT W. DE FOREST and E. R. L. GOULD, and sanitary experts and physicians of the quality of Dr. WILLIAM H. WELCH of Johns Hopkins and Col. WILLIAM C. GORGAS of the Canal Zone, will assure the sound and conservative conduct of this new institution. The plans for the institute have been well matured. We have no doubt that it will exert a notable influence in preventing human ills and in extending the term of life in a great community.

A MISPLACED SUBWAY STATION.

The plans for the construction of the section of the Seventh Avenue subway extending from Thirtieth Street nearly to Forty-third Street, for which the Interborough's subsidiary is the lowest bidder, provide for an express station extending from Fortieth Street to Forty-second Street. There will be only a tunnel passage of some sort to provide an exit from the platform to the north side of Forty-second Street, and free communication with the station of the Broadway line will not exist. This is the most serious mistake. By far the greater number of passengers, practically the whole of them, who take or leave the Interborough trains at this express station at Forty-second Street will come from the north of that thoroughfare or want to go north. This enormous passenger traffic will be gravely inconvenienced by having to cross the street one way or the other at a point where the traffic is dense. It is the part of wise railway management to accommodate passengers by placing stations where the traffic originates. It is a blunder to put upon the passenger the burden of unnecessary travel before he can reach the train, and the blunder is a bad one in such a case as this.

The theatres, the hotels, the shops, the places where people want to go in Times Square are north of Forty-second Street. There is the area of growth and expansion. That is the originating point of the traffic, and every consideration of an intelligently conducted railroad business demands that the express station of the Seventh Avenue line shall be put there, just as it demands the same in respect to the express station of the Broadway B. R. T. line. The decision of the Interborough to put the station south of Forty-second Street has been taken, it is said, because of engineering difficulties. The Seventh Avenue line must rise to the grade of the present line through Times Square, somewhere in the vicinity of Forty-fourth Street, and a better grade can be had by placing the station as far south as possible. That is to say, to avoid a temporary inconvenience to itself, to relieve its engineers of the task of solving a not very difficult problem, the Interborough is willing to put a permanent burden of inconvenience upon the millions and millions of passengers who in coming years will use this station. It proposes to shift the burden from its own shoulders to those of its customers. That is about as shortsighted a railroad policy as could well be imagined. The plans upon which the Interborough made its bid have evidently received the approval of the Public Service Commission. Before the road can be built these plans must receive also the approval of the Board of Estimate, which has not yet been given. It is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate will withhold its sanction until the plans have been modified to put the station where it belongs. The Board of Estimate is peculiarly the guardian of the city's interests in this matter. That is evident from the original provision of the charter, which gave the board control of all streets, highways, avenues, boulevards, tunnels, and so on. The board is called upon to give its authorization for the expenditure involved in the execution of subway contracts, and therefore has something to say about the plans. To that body the people of the city may properly and with confidence look for a serious consideration of the bearing of the express station plans of the Interborough at Forty-second Street upon the public comfort and convenience. The elements of the question are exceedingly simple. Shall the determination in a certain way of a question of engineering be permitted to subject millions of subway passengers for indefinite coming time to discomforts and inconveniences which another determination of the question would wholly remove?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Two Appeals Were Overlooked.

That just two of the "hundred neediest cases" presented by THE TIMES to the attention of the compassionate failed to elicit even one designated contribution suggests an inquiry as to why it was that the giving public seemingly did not agree with the Charity Organization Society as to the extent of the need in these particular instances.

On looking up the two cases, one finds that No. 66 was that of a widow with seven children, the oldest a boy of 17. This boy had tried to carry on the icevending business by which the father had made a comfortable living for the family. The effort, however, had not proved successful, though the boy is described as "hard-working and attractive." So the business was sold for the little it would bring, and the only income of the eight is now what he is earning in a lumber yard. The society considered a regular addition of $15 a month essential to the proper maintenance of the worthy group.

Case No. 67 was curiously, and perhaps significantly, similar — another widow with seven children. Two of them are at work, and the woman has the promise of a little help in the shape of groceries, but to meet the needs of the family the society considered an additional $12 a month to be necessary.

Neither of these appeals brought a single direct response, yet there is nowadays a general appreciation of the fact that social as well as individual interests are better served by keeping such groups together under a loving mother than by scattering them through institutions or leaving them to the hazards and hardships of the streets. One hates to think that the appeals failed because in neither case was the instant need exactly desperate, or the lack of resources complete, and in both the circumstances were usual and commonplace instead of exciting or picturesque or shocking. There was, indeed, nobody criminal or "lost" to be "rescued," but the desirability of guarding against the necessity for such work—for prevention, that is—was obvious.

Perhaps the simple explanation of the absence of designated gifts in these cases is that they were considered to be of the sort that charitable organizations care for in the routine exercise of their functions, while many of the others were in a way outside the province of such bodies. The assumption would be fallacious, but it was not altogether unnatural.

Well On His Way to Australia.

As it took JULES VEDRINES five weeks to travel by aeroplane from Paris to Cairo, his achievement is hardly a promise or prophecy that long journeys made in this way will soon be common enough seriously to threaten the prosperity of railway and steamship lines. Yet the achievement was none the less remarkable, as illustrating the remoter possibilities of aerial navigation, and to appreciate how remarkable it was one must remember that the route followed was such as to emphasize all the difficulties and dangers of mechanical flight.

A considerable part of the distance was over a mountainous country so wild that an enforced descent would probably have been fatal, and, both before and after the Taurus range was passed, the aviator had to deal with populations whom his audacity was at least as likely to offend as to astonish.

He now purposes to extend his journey on eastward through Southern Asia and on across the islands to Australia. That is a most hazardous undertaking—which is doubtless why it appeals to VEDRINES—and he will risk death in many forms besides those, certainly quite numerous enough, which every birdman, even the most cautious, must face. Still, he has the habit of success, and courage such as his attains its object more often than fits in with "expectation" as an actuary sees it.

One noticed with extreme interest the statement of VEDRINES that not once, so far, has his engine missed fire or any part of his machine given out. That shows progress in aviation, or for aviation, far more than does the fact that his route was never traversed by an aviator before. Given an absolutely trustworthy engine and seated between wings able to withstand all the strains that air can bring upon them, man can fly with an approach to the bird's safety quite close enough to justify the claim of having conquered the one ocean whence, ten years ago, he seemed to have been forever excluded.

Between a flight from Paris to Cairo and one across the Atlantic the relation is rather loose, and yet there is enough of one to confirm in many of us the confident expectation that within two years the second great feat will be accomplished. The great lures, glory and money, are calling, and surely they will be answered.

Previous Perils Doubled.

Of course not heedless of, but quite undeterred by, the sufferings and fate of SCOTT and his party, Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON has planned and financed another antarctic expedition of which the known difficulties and hardships will be, without something like AMUNDSEN'S wonderful luck, far greater than were those which proved insuperable by human courage and endurance.

SHACKLETON will attempt nothing less than a crossing of the desolate and storm-swept continent of eternal ice from coast to coast. He expects to reach the pole, but there is no reward there now for such as he, and, instead of turning back over a familiar route, with the chances of survival increased by supplies left behind on the way south, he will push forward into the still unknown, with nothing ahead to live on except what his sledges carry. This completely changes conditions for the first as well as the second half of the journey, and increases the difficulties of getting to the pole not less than those of getting away from it.

In SCOTT'S fate there are many warnings, but to men of the explorer type they are simply lessons, revealing mistakes to avoid and new precautions to take. They do not at all suggest remaining comfortably at home as they do to the rest of us.

Whether the rewards of polar travel are sufficient compensation for its cost is a matter of opinion, with those ready to pay that cost certainly best qualified to judge the proportion—for themselves. They have never had any doubts on the subject. Their very sufferings, apparently, are joys in memory, for they seek them again and again.

MR. LARKIN AS MORALIST.

Snubbed English Socialist Who Won a Divorce Suit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the published announcement that James Larkin is coming to America to raise the fiery cross as he did in England. My sympathy goes out to Mr. Larkin in the work that he has been doing in connection with the Dublin strike, but there is one aspect of his propaganda which is perhaps not known to Americans, and should be explained in advance.

Not long ago Mr. Larkin was scheduled to address a meeting of the British Socialist Party in England, and a well-known English gentleman who has given his life to the cause of Socialism in England was selected to act as Chairman. The meeting had to be called off because Mr. Larkin refused to appear upon the same platform with the gentleman, upon the ground that the gentleman had been the successful party in a divorce suit. This decision was announced with considerable publicity, as it appears that Mr. Larkin considers his propaganda in behalf of morality of even more importance than that in behalf of the Dublin strikers. This action, of course, gave rise to a great deal of discussion in the English press, and not all the opinions expressed were favorable to Mr. Larkin.

It seems to me that the matter is worth mentioning in America for two reasons. First, because a number of persons who would be disposed to offer their sympathy and co-operation to Mr. Larkin (the present writer among them) themselves come under the ban which he has seen fit to raise. And in the second place, because this action on Mr. Larkin's part offered a means of judging of his general intellectual equipment and the amount of permanent benefit which he is likely to bring to the cause of labor. Mr. Larkin, I am sure, will not consider the publication of his attitude in America as an action hostile in any way to him, because he is proud of his attitude and chose the way of making it most widely known. I do not know just how carefully he makes his researches into the private life of the persons with whom he appears upon the platform, but these dreadful secrets have a way of coming to light at inopportune moments, so those members of the American Socialist and labor movements who have happened to break the Church commandments concerning marriage would be advised to avoid the vicinity of Mr. Larkin's cross.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

Commercialized "Sociology."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me commend you on your editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "A Warning to Be Heeded." It was, indeed, a treat, a pleasure, a revelation, to know that the public is at last awakening to the dangers entailed by the commercialization of sociology.

I wish also to warn fathers against permitting their daughters, and brothers against permitting their sisters, to take employment under some of these so-called "sociologists." It would mean disaster to any young girl whose morals are not yet molded.

FANNY MORRIS.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The city is now full of "uplifting" plays dealing with vice and crime, and of people loudly upholding the same in the special interest to the young. If you want to teach a child the correct spelling of a word, you impress that word upon his mind correctly spelled—you do not show him how objectionable it looks spelled wrong, and so leave him. If you want people to see the folly of evil, show them the beauty of goodness; do not show them the wickedness and then say: "But that is not what I want you to be interested in." It seems to me we work upon a negative principle when we emphasize the undesirability of a thing rather than the desirability of its opposite. M. T. H.

Kearny, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

Strange Lights in the Sky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday night colored streaks of light were seen in the sky toward the east and southeast by several people in this town. They were seen at intervals from 7:30 P. M. to 9 P. M., their duration being from ten to thirty seconds. They resembled somewhat the tails of a comet, except that the comet itself was invisible.

Could any of your readers enlighten me as to what these lights could have been?

VICTOR F. BECK.

Woodridge, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

HOW FAR DR. COOK GOT.

Capt. Baldwin Credits Him with Reaching 88° 21' North.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of my belief that Dr. Cook deliberately "faked" his "climb" of Mount McKinley, and that his recent attempt to misuse my efforts in the cause of science and truth was reprehensible, to say the least, I must nevertheless correct an error in my interview as published in your valuable columns of the 28th inst., in which I am made to say that my "comparative study" of polar trips has convinced me that Cook never got within "hundreds of miles of the north pole." Your reporter certainly misunderstood me, because what I said was that the comparative evidence would seem to indicate that Dr. Cook reached latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes north—the northern termination of the "glacial ice," as described in his original dispatch as published in The New York Herald of Sept. 2, 1909, as follows:

From the eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth, much to our surprise, was the indication of land ice.

For two days we traveled over ice which resembled a glacial surface. The usual sea ice line of demarkation were absent, and there were no hummocks or deep crevices. There was, however, no perceptible elevation and no positive sign of land or sea.

Observation on the 14th gave latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes and longitude 95 degrees 52 minutes.

We were now less than one hundred miles from the pole.

On the evening preceding the interview with your reporter a reporter for another city paper asked me the question directly: "In view of your comparative study, how near the north pole do you think Cook got?" My reply was to the effect that the comparative evidence seemed to indicate that he had attained latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes, and I thereupon proceeded to give to him the reasons for my belief, illustrated by means of a personally prepared chart indicating the routes claimed by both explorers. Perhaps no one better than myself fully understands what it means to give an impartial expression of opinion, owing to the pressure of politics or personal prejudice, and yet this I shall do. I believe in giving even to the devil his dues.

EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

COL. LAMPTON'S CONFESSION

Now Brings Him Into Conflict with Biographical Dictionaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon reading Col. Lampton's desperate attempt at self-exculpation in THE TIMES, I just naturally hurried to my biographical dictionary and discovered that Leigh Hunt had been dead for more than half a century. I now fear that the Colonel's tacit admission that he is baldheaded is only a ruse to stave off further exposure by your relentless Lakewood correspondent, who, no doubt, is also the possessor of a biographical dictionary. I have reason to believe that the Colonel is far too young to have ever relieved the chronic impeciuniosity of the reputed author of "Abou Ben Adhem." Moreover, the latter was not a resident of Kentucky at the time the poem appeared. H. E. DABOLL.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. J. Lampton's full and frank confession that he is the author of "Abou Ben Adhem" and that he is baldheaded is satisfactory. I hope it is the kind of confession which is said to be good for the soul. While he is in the way of telling about himself, will you ask him to go a little further and tell us what kind of Colonel he is? Was he born a Colonel, did he achieve the rank, or was it thrust upon him?

Flushing, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1913. J. F.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the information of the public I would say that the Lakewood person who calls Col. Lampton a "Baldheaded Pirate" is not quite accurate. I know the Colonel very well, and I can testify that he is not very bald. HONEST JERSEYMAN.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

SAVE ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

City Urged to Buy It for a Civic Forum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a very definite use possible for St. John's Chapel, which Mr. McAneny wishes to save, without interfering with the widening of Varick Street.

Col. Jay, speaking for Trinity Vestry, says they will sell it. He acknowledges the rare beauty of the building, but makes the remark "Who will see it?" Now, the crowds who fill the downtown streets have eyes and brains, and an object of beauty does make an impression on many and help develop some genius, besides giving wholesome pleasure to the less gifted.

The acoustics of St. John's are very good. It would make a capital People's Forum and social centre. Our democracy needs such civic temples scattered through the town, emphasizing the dignity and worth of good citizenship. Lectures, music, voting, social reunions, free speech allowed—would not this justify the city in buying the Chapel? ANNIE W. GOULD.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

"[illegible]ss" Gifts Made Useful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to my poem entitled "Your Useless Gifts," published on the editorial page of THE TIMES on Dec. 14, I have received a box of Christmas gifts for distribution. The anonymous letter accompanying the box reads as follows:

Replying to your appeal, I inclose the most useless gifts ever sent to a working woman. I can't imagine whom you can pass them on to, (I have thought of all my enemies,) unless it be to a mother to hang in a crib to dazzle the eyes of her baby so that she can finish her scrubbing.

To prove that no gift is useless, I would like to say to the sender that I passed the gift on to a working woman who, in spite of the drudgery of her existence, still possessed a keen enjoyment of bright colors and delicate fabrics, and who rejoiced in these useless things because she so rarely owned anything purely ornamental. Her pleasure in her gift was genuine. It gave her a happy day just because of the unexpectedness and the novelty of the present.

I hope next Christmas to get more of these boxes. There is nothing so useless that it will not give pleasure to some one.

LURANA SHELDON.

Old Orchard, Me., Dec. 30, 1913.

"Neediest Cases" Generously Helped

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the society I wish to thank THE TIMES heartily for the helpful co-operation it has given in meeting the needs of thirty-five families, as related in cases Nos. 36 through 70 of the One Hundred Neediest Cases published in its issue of December 14.

The generous response of your readers to the opportunity offered will enable us to transform the Christmas spirit into practical helpfulness in meeting the needs of each of these families for a period of at least three months, and of some of them for a whole year.

W. FRANK PERSONS.

Director, Charity Organization Society, New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

Not the Son of Henry George.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In conversation with many people I find that there is a misapprehension regarding the relations of Henry George, Jr., (the son of Henry George, and at present Congressman from one of the New York districts,) to the George Junior Republic. People think that these two Georges are one and the same person, and a number of people have expressed to me (as an old friend of Henry George) the regret that the son of a great and honored man had "gone wrong."

Of course, I need not tell you that there is absolutely no connection between these two Georges. They are not related, they do not know and have never seen each other.

W. M.

New York, Dec. 28, 1913.

ART NOTES.

Exhibition of Modern Paintings by American and Foreign Artists.

The modern paintings by American and foreign artists assembled from the collections of Mrs. George L. Nichols, J. Scott Boyd, J. F. Alexander, and the late Henry Hilton, now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, contain a number of entertaining examples. They represent in the main a taste that five years ago would have been called old-fashioned, but that to-day already is becoming classic. Eastman Johnson's work is classic now. We all recognize the qualities that make it interesting and ignore the qualities that once upon a time drew the public. This little girl coming into a cold schoolroom from a colder outdoor world, and hurrying up to the stove the passing of which marks an epoch in our domestic history, is a very sincere little figure. Her brown coat silhouetted against the gray wall, the delicious notes of color made by her blue worsted mittens and red leggings, the orange light of the blazing fire showing through the door of the stove, all are placed in a mellow general tone that makes the picture charming with a charm similar to that of Van Ostade and Teniers. Still finer is the child with a rabbit, entitled "Good Friends."

"The Mountain Climber Resting," by Winslow Homer, is out of his usual vein, but it is clear-cut and interesting as a sketch. A "Sunset" by Albert Bierstadt is painted on Academy board and glows like a Blakelock. The dimensions are about four by six, and the brilliant little study is worth half a dozen canvases by the same artist covering many square feet.

The old Greaves debate is brought to mind again by a large portrait of Whistler standing on Chelsea Bridge, his palette in his hand, at work on a painting of Battersea Bridge. The picture is signed Walter Greaves, and is dated 1875. The palette is the most interesting part of it, the drawing of the hands and features showing little knowledge of relative forms and proportions. There is another portrait of Whistler, quite negligible, also by Mr. Greaves, and a view of "Battersea Old Bridge" of much better quality of workmanship and very nice in color, by the same artist.

Other pictures worthy of especial attention are a figure by Alfred Stevens, a woman with purple flowers in her arms, hurrying along a Paris street, the different colored pasters on the wall behind her giving piquancy to the background; and a Mancini figure of brilliant color and vigorous sprightly line. The sale takes place on the evenings of Jan. 6 and 7.

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John W. Beatty announces the opening of the Constantin Meunier exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, on Dec. 30. The exhibition consists not only of Meunier's sculptures but of panels, oil colors, and drawings as well. Christian Brinton is to give a talk on the sculptor and his work, and M. Charles Jacques Meunier will visit Pittsburgh. The collection will remain at the institute until Jan. 18. It will be shown in New York under the auspices of Columbia University, beginning Jan. 25. About Feb. 1 the pictures by Arthur Davies, William Glackens, Walter Pach, Maurice Prendergast, Joseph Stella, and others now on view in Gallery L of the Carnegie Institute are to be shown in New York.

SPOILS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Interesting Attitude of the Municipal Research Bureau at This Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn on good authority that the Bureau of Municipal Research is willing to stand sponsor for a change in the head (if not in the entire personnel) of the Civil Service Commission, and this in the face of a singularly efficient administration in no manner challenged by the bureau itself, and, in fact, praised in the highest terms by the Civil Service Reform Association. In other words, while professing economy and efficiency, the bureau, in fact, favors the spoils system.

The Civil Service Reform Association has certified that, however efficient and however much in sympathy a new Commissioner may be with the civil service law, for many months after taking office he must necessarily flounder about in his endeavor to acquaint himself with its intricate provisions. A change of this nature would inevitably result in setting back the wheels of the clock.

In your issue of yesterday appeared a letter commenting upon a prominent member of the bureau for taking office. In this connection I call attention to an old rule of the City Club forbidding any of the trustees to hold office. One often wonders that there are so many cynics on the subject of "reform"—and then, again, one doesn't wonder so much! CIVICS.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

Love Laughs at Custom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The viewpoint view of the Monticello mystery taken by "L. C. J." in THE TIMES in rebuttal of "W. J. L.'s" statement that the woman was vain and selfish or she would never have betrayed her secret love for another woman's husband reminds me of an argument once used upon me by the late Fanny Davenport, a one-time favorite New York actress. We were discussing Patti at the time she was shocking the conventional sense of propriety, not to say morals, by her domestic doings, and I disapproved in quite the old-fashioned way. Not so Miss Davenport. She argued that the love of a woman which was so strong that it defied all conventions, all laws, all established rules of moral conduct, all, everything, except to do just what it wanted to do regardless, was the love that counted for anything, and she honored the great diva for her defiance. There was more of the same sort, for Miss Davenport could be voluble and violent, and I listened, but refrained from feeding any more fuel to the flames I had unwittingly kindled.

If Miss Davenport were alive to-day, she would no doubt occupy the same viewpoint of the Monticello case that "L. C. J." does in THE TIMES. DRAM. CRIT.

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

BLINDMAN'S HOLIDAY.

Hush, little love, lie still against my bosom,
It's comin' on too dark for work or play;
And while the soup is boilin' there for daddy,
Us two will just keep Blindman's Holiday.

Hush, love, it's not the bogyman a-comin',
But just the shadows creepin' 'cross the floor;
Rest easy, there's no wicked wolf out yonder,
But just the night wind singin' at the door.

He's off to sleep, my lamb—ah, dear! God bless him!
But oh! it's lonesome here between the lights;
The shadows seems a bodin', like, o' trouble—
The wolf is near the door these Winter nights.

I'm wonderin' if his road will be the hard one
That seems to stretch so dreary-like and grim;
(I mustn't let these tears o' mine be fallin'
Upon his little face to waken him!)

There, love—there's daddy—run along to meet him—
(My eyes is red—whatever shall I say)
Come, dear, and talk about the good time comin',
Till supper—let's keep Blindman's Holiday!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

BARS POT HUNTERS FROM PARCEL POST

Government Acts Promptly on Complaint of Game Protective Association.

GRANTS RIGHT OF SEARCH

Market Hunters Had Been Using the Mails to Deliver Game Killed by Them Illegally.

John B. Burnham, President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, whose offices are in the Woolworth Building, received a telegram yesterday from the Post Office Department at Washington, giving notice that a departmental order had been issued prohibiting the uses of the parcel post for shipping game illegally killed or taken.

Mr. Burnham said yesterday that since the parcel post has been in operation market hunters have been using it to ship quantities of game killed in violation of the law from one State to another.

"The Lacey act of 1900 forbade the shipping of game from one State to another when the game was killed in violation of the State law," said he. "It made the express companies guilty when such infractions of the law took place. Game Wardens and Inspectors who suspected that illegal game was being shipped out of a certain station always had the co-operation of the express companies in making the search, and the interstate trade in illegal game was almost completely stamped out.

"But since it has been possible to send packages of considerable weight by parcel post the shipping of illegal game has been revived. It has been difficult for Game Wardens to detect crimes of this sort for the reason that they have not been able to investigate freely in Post Offices, where the officials frequently take the ground that the United States mail is inviolable and that Game Wardens have no right to tamper with packages because they are suspected of containing game killed contrary to law.

"This condition has caused fear among sportsmen and game protective associations in all parts of the country that it would lead to a big revival of the interstate traffic in illegal game. If Game Wardens could not examine packages mailed by professional market hunters and trappers because they have United States stamps the only chance for a conviction would be in obtaining the evidence in the State to which the game was destined. This would involve too much expense to be practical.

"Because of this situation the association and scores of other organizations have made appeals to the Post Office Department to take steps to prevent the abuse of the parcel post by market hunters. To-day we have received the assurance we desired."

The telegram from the Post Office Department read as follows:

American Game Protective Association, New York, N. Y.:

Departmental order prohibits acceptance for mailing of game killed or offered for shipment in violation of laws of State, Territory, or District in which killed or offered for shipment. Permits acceptance for mailing of game lawfully killed and offered for shipment, but fresh game may not be mailed beyond the second zone. Letter follows.

DOCKERY, Third Assistant.

Mr. Burnham said that the stand of the Post Office Department would put a stop almost at once to the illegal shipment of game by the parcel post, as offenders could be prosecuted both for violations of the Lacey act and for the misuse of United States mails. The greatest importance of the policy adopted by the Post Office Department, Mr. Burnham said, would be that packages mailed by market hunters or suspected for some other reason of containing illegal game could be examined at the point of shipment.

UNITED STATES BEHIND.

Prof. Willoughby Sees Competitors Far Ahead in Social Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—That freedom of dependent women and children to work long hours and under any conditions is but abject slavery, masquerading under the name of freedom, was the declaration of Prof. W. F. Willoughby of Princeton in his address as President of the American Association for Labor Legislation in joint session here to-day with the American Political Science Association.

His brother, Prof. W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, in his address as President of the Political Science Association, voiced the same idea when he declared that "there should be no constitutional warrant given to the spoliation of one individual for the primary benefit of other individuals." The State's right to exist carried with it the corollary that no limits may be placed upon its sphere of control, which, however, must contribute to the highest social goal.

"Liberty is many times sacrificed by laws conferring liberty," declared Prof. W. Willoughby. "Freedom means real liberty to choose. The State's abstention from all attempts at regulation does not necessarily mean real respect for individual freedom of

BALL AT THE RITZ FOR MISS MIMI SCOTT

Newport Bud of Last Summer Introduced to New York Society by Her Father.

DEBUTANTES AMONG GUESTS

Majority of the 500 Dancers Live in Newport In Summer—Miss Charlotte Strong Introduced.

George Isham Scott gave a ball last night at the Ritz-Carlton for his daughter, Miss Mimi Scott, who was a bud last Summer at Newport, but last night's entertainment was her first formal introduction to New York society.

The ball was preceded by several dinners, notably one given by Mrs. Walter Watson at her residence, 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, for Miss Scott, to which twenty guests were asked.

Mr. Scott, his sister, Miss Louise B. Scott, and Miss Scott, in white satin with chiffon and tulle, received the guests near the ballroom entrance. The ballroom was simply decorated with garlands of green smilax and baskets filled with pink flowers. Two orchestras played.

A supper was served after 1 o'clock in the main restaurant, which was reserved for Mr. Scott's guests.

A number of married people, as well as débutante and others, were asked, and the acceptances included the majority of those in New York who make Newport their Summer home.

Among the 500 who accepted were the Hon. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. andMrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bolsseváin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver L. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Connfelt, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dewees Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman Kuhn Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lowber.

The Prince and Princess de Faucigny-Lucinge, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Roscoe Matthews, Mr. and Mrs Henry Wise Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grafton Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan D. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran, Mr. and Mrs. C. De L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. E. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tiffany Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Miss Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Price Post, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. King Carley, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. H. McVickar, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and the Misses Mabel and Love Godwin, Anita Grosvenor, Carol Harriman, Alice Haven, Helen D. Huntington, Maud Kennedy, Louise Kissel, Theodora Larocque, Janetta Alexander, Claire Bird, Florence Blair, Margaret Bowers, Eleanor, Beatrice, and Leonie Burrill, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Ursula Brooks, Laura and Mary Canfield, Adelaide Cannon, Dorothea Carroll, and Alida Chanler.

Maud Coster, Charlotte Cram, Anna Cronkite, Julianna Cutting, Mary C. Cumnock, Martha Ellers Coster, Marguerite Casperton, Elizabeth Cutting, Maria de Barril, Julia Edey, Alexandra Emery, Helena Fish, Hilah French, Clara Fargo, Helen Flake, Gertrude Hall, Miriam Harriman, Louise Iselin, Helen Dorothea Kane, Dorothy G. King, Emily Rushmore, Harriette A. Post, Mary Pyne, Margaret Porter, Josephine Pearson, Le Brun Parsons, Star Paris, Katharine Oakman, Elisabeth Sands, Anna Sands, Genevieve Sanford, Adelaide Spofford, Eleanor Taylor, Dorothy Taylor, Louise Trevor, Ruth Twombly, Helen Turnbull, Gabriella Warren, Muriel Winthrop, Mai Watson, Laura V. Webb, Evelyn S. Witherbee, and Anna Wright.

Also F. F. Alexandre, Ensign H. L. Abbott, F. E. Appleton, Jr., Vincent Astor, Jorge Andre, J. A. Appleton, Richard Babcock, T. Sanford Beaty, C. W. Bird, Jr., Harry S. Black, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, Chester Burden, E. Livingston Burrill, Jr., 2d; A. M. Bagby, Huette Cammack, Le Grand B. Cannon, Percy Chubb, Colles Coe, Jay Coogan, Bruce Post, R. J. Hare Powel, Jr., Darragh Park, H. Gallatin Pell, A. Perry Osborn, Frank Otis, Pennington Pearson, Bertram Cruger, Fulton Cutting, George Crocker, L. Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., Eliot Cross, H. V. and Sherman Day, Carlos de Firozez, and Alphonse de Navarro.

Dance for Miss Strong.

Mrs. James Remsen Strong introduced her second daughter, Miss Charlotte Remsen Strong, at a large dance given at Sherry's last night. The dance was preceded by two dinners, one of twenty-two covers given by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker for the débutante, who is their niece, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Strong for their elder daughter, Miss Margaret Remsen Strong. Both were in the large restaurant.

Mrs. Strong, in black velvet with touches of rose; Miss Strong in coral and gold, and Miss Charlotte R. Strong in white and silver, received after dinner in the large ballroom near the entrance. Shortly after midnight a seated supper was served in the main restaurant, which was reserved for the guests. The decorations were holly and mistletoe with Southern smilax, and about 350 guests accepted invitations.

Among the girls asked were the Misses Alida Oddie Banks, Louise Butler, Mary Baker, Anne Bradley, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Louise and Constance Chappell, Dorothy Chisolm, Estelle Clark, Dorothy Anderton, Elisabeth Burrill, Louise Clark, Alice Haven, Catherine Colt, Isabel Cuming, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Mildred Dennis, Edith Farr, Veronica Frazier, Vieva Fisher, Emelie Ford, Lentilhon Gifford, Mary Haskell, Dorothy Hollister, Grace and Frances Henry, Margaret Henderson, Coline Ingersoll, Elizabeth Klapp, Elizabeth McVickar, Flora McAlpin, Starr Paris, Katharine Porter, Margaret Seton Porter, Cornelia Chapin, Elizabeth Emmons, Elise Francke, Louise Frank, Marianne Foote, Gabrielle Gourd, Noel Haskins, Cordelia Hepburn, Elizabeth Kirlin, Mildred Mordaunt, Helen Palmer, Marie L. Rodewald, Barbara Shedd, Mildred Rice, Blanche Tyng, Margaret Warren, Mai Watson, Elvine Richard, Edith Riker, Estelle Romeyn, Penelope Sears, Margaret and Louise Pyne, Marie Taller, Cornelia Hepburn, Joy Williams, Ella Shipman of Cornish, N. H., and the Misses Susanne Waite, Evelyn Randall, Mary Ragan Gary, Katharine Lee, and Emily Riggs of Baltimore.

Also Larocque Anderson, Bruce Brown, Maitland Belknap, George F. Butterworth, Charles and A. S. Baker, Edward Bigelow, Charles and Lyman Butler, Howard Bourne, William M. Carson, Jr., Harry Cushing, Lewis Coffin, Beverley Duer, Frederick Dennis, Jr., Arthur and Robert du Bois, Shelton, Bartow, and John Farr; De Coursey Fales, Enos, Montague, and Francis Geer, Amory Haskell, Jesse Hoyt, Harold Harvey, Harrold Hartshorne, Gavin and Edward Hadden, Horton Ijams, Robert R. Livingston.

Roderick McAlpin, George McCook, Francis Murray, Benham Malcom, William Phillips, Dr. Harold Pardee, Irving Pardee, Augustus Richard, Paul Rikeman, Lloyd Richards, Lawrence and Henry Schwab, J. F. Stillman, Jr., Ryland Sizer, George Trevor, Talbot Taylor, Jr., Oliver Wagstaff, Frederick Wooley, Whitewright Watson, the Messrs. Ward, Messrs. Suckley, Messrs. Whitlock, Messrs. Littlejohn, Messrs. Kimball, the Messrs. Kean, and Welling.

Miss Sophie Young Introduced.

Mrs. John M. Young gave a tea yesterday at 263 Lexington Avenue to introduce her daughter, Miss Sophie Young. A dinner followed. Miss Young had receiving with her the Misses Marion Gibney, Marjorie Woolsey, Merian Poor, Katharine Seymour, and Miss Little of Boston.

Mrs. Young will give a small theatre party to-night for her daughter followed by a supper at the Biltmore.

WINS POSTER PRIZE.

L. N. Britton's Design Accepted for 'Merry Whirl,' Junior League's Play.

The Junior League held a session yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, at which the posters entered in the competition organized by the débutantes in connection with their annual entertainment, which is to be held on Jan. 16 and 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria, were judged.

Miss Helen Morgan was Chairman of the Poster Committee, and there were many entries received, for a prize of $25 was offered for the most attractive poster for "The Merry Whirl," which is to be the name of this season's entertainment.

L. N. Britton was awarded $25 for the winning poster, and Miss Marjorie Curtis had her poster accepted for the cover page for the programme. The judges included Harry Watrus, Secretary of the National Academy of Design; Grosvenor Atterbury, Miss Frances Breese, and Miss Beatrice Pratt. After the judging was over tea was served.

Miss Mary Alexander is President of the league this season, Miss Maud Coster Secretary, and Miss Margaret S. Porter Treasurer.

MRS. ALEXANDER'S DINNER.

Her 80 Guests at the St. Regis at Tables Banked with Flowers.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a dinner last evening at the St. Regis. The marble banquet room and the whole of the second floor were used for the affair. Her guests, numbering eighty, sat at eight round tables, which were banked with pink tulle and other flowers. The banquet room was also decorated with flowers and shrubbery, giving it a flower garden effect.

Mrs. Alexander were a gown of red and gold brocade, and following the dinner she took some of her guests to George Tully's studio at the Ritz-Carlton for Miss Mimi Scott.

The guests invited included Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Duchess de Chaulnes, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Effie Pearson, Miss Julia Robbins, Miss Louise Iselin, Miss Harriet Alexander, William A. Day, Phoenix Ingraham, Creighton Webb, John Riddle, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Campbell Stewart, G. M. Miller, and Frank Munsey.

MISS M. H. ALDRICH WEDS.

Married to Stanley Matthews in Calvary Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of Stanley Matthews, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a grandson of the late Supreme Court Justice Stanley Matthews, at one time United States Senator from Ohio, and Miss Maude Holley Aldrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick and Dean Paul Matthews of Faribault, Minn., a cousin of the bridegroom, officiated. The church was decorated with greens and poinsettia, with white flowers on the altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a draped white satin gown with a bodice of old family lace. The tulle veil fell from a frilled cap held with orange blossoms. She wore a diamond circlet, the bridegroom's gift, and carried lilies of the valley and white sweet peas. The maid of honor, Miss Margaret Burroughs of London, England, wore a white satin gown with a lace tunic edged with yellow satin and white fur, and the corsage was trimmed with satin and fur to match. Her small round hat had a wired white lace frill and was banded next the coiffure with yellow satin and white fur. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Aldrich, a sister of the bride; Mary Matthews, a sister of the bridegroom; Madeline Ashwell, and Marie Halstead. They wore yellow satin frocks with yellow chiffon tunics and corsages trimmed with brown fur. Their small hats were of gold lace and brown fur, with clusters of deep red roses on the left brim. All of the attendants carried clusters of deep red roses. The little flower girl, a niece of the bride, Helena Meissner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Meissner, wore a white muslin frock over yellow, and hat trimmed with daisies, and carried a basket of white daisies.

Sherley Morgan of Cincinnati was the best man, and the ushers were James H. Gorham, Spencer Wyman Aldrich, a brother of the bride; Frank Dennette Adams, William Proctor Matthews, Franklin Morrell, and Cabot Brewster.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 29 West Fiftieth Street, which was decorated with poinsettia and white flowers.

Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. Talcott H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Proctor, Mrs. Paul Matthews, Mrs. Horace Gray, Stanley M. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dall, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berry Lindenthal, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curtis, the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop and Mrs. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. Payson Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Rokenbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander, Miss Charlotte T. Lam, and Simeon Drake.

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'GIRL ON THE FILM' PRETTY AND LIVELY

George Grossmith Provides Most of Its Humor by His Caricature and Pantomime.

CHARM IN THE DANCES

Connie Edies, Emmy Whelen, and a New Beauty, Madelein Seymour, in an International Exhibition.

THE GIRL ON THE FILM, a musical farce by James T. Tanner, from the German of Rudolf Bernauer and Rudolf Schanser; music by Walter Kollo, Willy Bredschneider and Albert Sirmay, lyrics by Adrian Ross. At the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Cornelius Clutterbuch	John McArdle
Valentine Twiss	Paul Plunkett
Daulet	Grafton Williams
General Fitzgibbon	Percy Terriss
Sergeant Tozer	John Western
Lord Romny	Lord Dangan
Tom Brown	Milbury Ryder
Max Dely	George Grossmith
Winifred	Emmy Wehlen
Linda	Madelein Seymour
Signora Marie Gesticulata	Mary Robson
Viola	Blanche Stocker
Olivia	Vera Sinclair
Portia	Gertie Birch
An Officer	C. P. Galton
Mrs. Clutterbuch	Hattie Arnold
Macawber	Edward Cutler
Euphemia Knox	Connie Ediss

At first thought a London Gaiety piece without Gaiety girls might seem like "Hamlet" with the Dane left out. But the two things are not quite the same. "Hamlet," after all, is singular, while girls are numerous. Or, in other words, Hamlet is an essential part of "Hamlet." Whereas, all the girls in the world aren't by any means confined to London and the Gaiety.

These United States, for instance, do rather well when it comes to that, and, though, as it happens, there are several really pretty blown-in-the-bottle English lassies in the toot-and-scramble of "The Girl in the Film," those native to these shores do not blush unseen among them. All of which is by way of emphasizing the fact that "The Girl on the Film," as it has reached us with a German book, an English cast, and a near-American chorus, is international in effect.

It isn't exactly the lively type of entertainment that American producers most enjoy presenting, but it has its advantages. And the presence of such a comedian as George Grossmith, who can make a great deal of very little, and of Miss Connie Ediss, who is a good deal in herself, and whose smile is as radiant as her crowning glory, are incentives to good humor. Moreover, the songs and dances are lilting, pleasant, and grateful.

Both the eye and the ear pay tribute to the cleverness of Miss Madelein Seymour, a new, svelte, languorous, and fresh-faced beauty from across the pond.

Then, too, there is Miss Emmy Whelen, who is as dainty as can be in her woman's frocks, and most fetching when she dons male attire. If only Miss Whelen would throw a bit, what a little wonder she might be, for she does a lot of things with facility and ease.

What "The Girl on the Film" is all about need not be lengthily described at this late date, for in New York we do know what is going on in London however remiss they may be in form-ing themselves about our "best selling" at the box office. So it will hardly be news to anybody that its story concerns a very pretty young woman who runs away from home, assists as one of the characters in a cinema picture—"Napoleon and the Usher's Daughter"—and is presently discovered by her gruff old father—of course he's gruff, being English and a General—when the moving picture is unrolled at a fashionable charity affair.

Masquerading first as a drummer boy, then assuming the rôle of the miller's daughter, to replace an Italian actress who has deserted, and who, by the way, in the person of Miss Mary Robson provides both vivacity and rich beauty, Miss Emmy Whelen holds the centre of the stage when it is not otherwise occupied by Mr. Grossmith. In the plot the leading cinema actor and poses as Napoleon, while Miss Ediss, from being her own natural and appealing self, is presently seen as a buxom vivandiere.

Incidentally and by way of added diversion there is a tango very well done by Mr. Grossmith, one of the English beauties, and several of the native groups, and some really stunning dancing by Oy-Ra and Dorma Leigh, our best information leading to the belief that the two-syllabled, hyphenated person is the male member, while the other is feminine.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Duchess de Chaulnes, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Effie Pearson, Miss Julia Robbins, Miss Louise Iselin, Miss Harriet Alexander, William A. Day, Phoenix Ingraham, Creighton Webb, John Riddle, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Campbell Stewart, G. M. Miller, and Frank Munsey.

Some good songs, some pretty pictures, not a little good pantomimic fooling on the part of Mr. Grossmith, and a general quality of fresh and wholesome charm make "The Girl on the Film" worth while.

Miss Seymour sings pleasantly, and in the duets has agreeable assistance from Mr. Paul Plunkett, and there does not appear to be any need to mention Mr. Arthur Wellesley beyond calling attention to the fact that he is programmed with a title which apparently is distinction enough for anybody in this democratic land. The others are competent, but not especially brilliant performers.

MRS. DARLINGTON, HOSTESS

Wife of Bishop of Harrisburg Gives Luncheon for Debutante Daughter.

Mrs. James H. Darlington, wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., gave a large luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor T. Darlington. The guests numbered fifty, and included many of this and last season's débutantes.

The tables were decorated with Spring flowers and pink and white were the prevailing colors. The younger set were seated at five tables, and Mrs. Darlington had some older guests at her table, including Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. A. H. Morris, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Harry K. Knapp, and Mrs. John J. Mason.

Miss Darlington's formal introduction to society will take place on Jan. 7 at Harrisburg, Penn., when a large reception is to be held at the See House from 4 to 7, for which 800 invitations have been sent out. A dinner for about eighty young people will follow the reception, and there will be dancing afterward in the Bishop's Hall. Several parties from this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburgh are to attend the reception and dance.

Bishop and Mrs. Darlington and their daughter have been spending the holidays in town and are at the Hotel Gotham.

Dance for Miss Ruth Singer.

Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street gave a dance last night in the Vanity Tea Rooms, at 4 West Fortieth Street, for her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer. A buffet supper was served at 12 o'clock.

There were about seventy-five guests asked, and among them were the Misses Marietta and Elisabeth Chapin, Cynthia Kearney, Dorothy Hollister, Edith Adams, Marguerite Kennelly, Ruth Teale, Susanna and Margaret Warren, Hester Barrows, Augusta Wight; also Richard Keith, Robert F. Adams, Jr., Dr. David Barrows, William Demorest, Harold Hartshorne, Lawrence Kinnear, S. Cowan Latta, William Rich, Jr., Rosewell Graves Rolston, and Walter Ello.

Miss Bertha Fischman a Bride.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Fischman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fischman of 1 West Ninety-second Street, and Abner B. Rosenfeld, son of Solomon Rosenfeld of 55 West Ninety-fifth Street, was celebrated last evening at the Hotel Astor. The Rev. D. M. Hyamson officiated. A boy chair song, Mrs. Sigmund Weyler acted as matron of honor and Miss Sadie Fischman was maid of honor for her sister. James Robinson was best man. A dinner and dance followed the ceremony, about 300 guests being present. The couple left later for the South on their honeymoon and will live at the St. Regis on their return.

"LOUISE" IN ENGLISH.

Ambitious Attempt at Century to Present Charpentier's French Opera.

Louise	Beatrice La Palme
Her Mother	Kathleen Howard
Her Father	Louis Kreidler
Julien	Gustaf Bergman
Irma	Lena Mason
Errand Girl	Gladys Chandler
The Noctambulist	James Davis
The King of Fools	James Davis
The Old Ragman	Alfred Kaufman
The Song Writer	Mario Carboni
The Old Clothes Man	Mario Carboni
First Philosopher	Jerome Uhl
The Junkman	Jerome Uhl
A Poet	Bertram Peacock
Second Philosopher	Hugh Schussler
A Student	Arthur Raykowski
A Sculptor	Edmund Ormay
A Painter	Frank Mansfield

Conductor—Alfred Szendrei.

The Century Opera Company undertook last evening one of the most difficult and intricate tasks it has set before itself since it began its career in the production of an English version of Charpentier's opera of "Louise." The opera itself aroused on its first production here by Mr. Hammerstein, and has apparently retained, an unexpected degree of interest on the part of the New York public; and the audience last evening was large. There had been an effort made, obviously, to overcome the difficulties of the work, and the fact that the performance was as good as it was may have been the cause of some surprise.

It cannot be said, however, that the general effect of the production was convincing or that it came within very close range of Charpentier's intentions in presenting a glorification of Paris and musical depiction of the life of Paris and the spirit that informs it. In the nature of things this can hardly be accomplished when the French spirit is not the controlling one, or even when the French language is not used. There are great technical difficulties in the way of a proper performance; a large number of people on the stage in several of the scenes must produce characteristic effects through skilfully devised musical means, of bustle, animation, and brilliancy, and if this is not done with success the scenes fail. They were not on the whole highly successful in last night's performance.

The night scene on the heights of Montmartre, that of the dressmaker's atelier, that of the garden of Julien's house, are those of chief significance in this way. A considerable portion was cut out of the street vendors' cries, of which Charpentier has made so much in the Montmartre scene.

Much depends on the skill of the principal singers, and to particularly close identification of themselves with the characters is needed. But this identification was not close in this performance. Miss Beatrice La Palme could not be said to look, act, or sing Louise with much plausibility, nor did Gustaf Bergmann reach much greater plausibility as Charpentier's poet. The most successful was Louis Kreidler as the father in his characterization and singing, and also in his diction, by which he made the English text more generally comprehensible than most of his colleagues.

Operatic production in English undergoes perhaps its severest test in "Louise." The translation used was bald and prosaic. It also swarms with false accents and wrong declamation. Needless to say, such a text does not lend itself felicitously to a glorification of Paris and its life. Here, of course, is a blemish not properly chargeable, for the present at least, upon the management. Something was done in the way of improvement in providing Mr. Meltzer's translation for the air "Depuis le Jour," in the third act.

Mr. Szendrei, the conductor, had worked hard, apparently, to secure a performance competent at least upon the musical side, and his results deserve commendation. The orchestra played better than it has in many previous productions, and was able to do something with a difficult score. There were excellent features about the scenery, which was borrowed from the Boston Opera House. Certain of the scenes are of rich color and impressionistic effect.

NEXT WEEK'S OPERA BILLS.

"Koenigskinder" for First Time This Season on Thursday.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will open the eighth week of the Metropolitan Opera season next Monday evening, with Miss Bori and Mme. Duchene and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, De Segurola, Reiss, Rossi, Reschiglian, and Audisio in the cast. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Aida" will be sung next Wednesday evening by Mmes. Destinn, Ober, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Didur, and Ruysdael, Mr. Toscanani conducting.

"Koenigskinder" will have its first performance this season on Thursday evening, with Miss Farrar and Mmes. Robeson, Fornia, Matifeld, and Foerster, and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael, (first time here as the Woodchopper,) and Leonhardt, (first time here as the Innkeeper,) Mr. Hertz conducting.

"Die Walküre" is announced for Friday evening of next week, with Mmes. Gadski, (Brunnhilde,) Fremstad, (Sieglinde,) and Robeson, and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, and Ruysdael. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Massenet's "Manon" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, with Miss Farrar and Mmes. Duchene, Maubourg, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, De Segurola, Reiss, Ananian, Begue, and Reschiglian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

Saturday evening, Jan. 10, "Der Rosenkavalier" will be given for the benefit of the German Press Club. The cast will include Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Case, Fornia, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Weil, and Reiss. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Leopold Godowsky, the Polish pianist, will play Tschaikowsky's B flat concerto at next week's Sunday night concert. Other soloists will be Mme. Johanna Gadski and Putnam Griswold. The entire Metropolitan Opera orchestra will take part under the direction of Adolf Rothmeyer.

GERMANS IN BURLESQUE.

Stock Company at Irving Place Theatre Produces "Kyritz-Pyritz."

The German players of the Irving Place Theatre demonstrated their versatility last night by producing "Kyritz-Pyritz," a burlesque by Wilkens and Justluns, which gave them an opportunity for a merry frolic on the stage that has so often been the background of the most serious drama. Christians, Marlow, Stoeckel, and Matthaes entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

Kyritz and Pyritz are two imaginary provincial towns, the leading citizens of which places are ambitious to go to Berlin for a lark. Unfortunately, the better-halves of the same comic gentlemen learn of the scheme and organize themselves into a League of the Merry Wives of Kyritz. The fun begins as soon as both parties arrive in Berlin, where they meet with a third party of comedians hailing from Pyritz. The loosely constructed plot of the conglomerated situations was saved last night by the introduction of considerable local color in the last two scenes, when the vivacious Ifft Engel and Heinrich Matthaes sang a long list of clever couplets aimed at everything in New York that the Germans find peculiar, and winding up with their own generous toast to their adopted city.

Aside from those mentioned, Cenzi Goetzer deserves praise for her good singing. It was perhaps owing to a lack of familiarity with this form of entertainment that the actors found some difficulty in making their efforts coincide with those of the orchestra leader.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers Sailing Today and Some of the Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Alderson, F. G. Bond, E. Butler, M. B. Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Drake, A. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Ray R. Kendall, T. Monk, Mrs. R. W. Parker, J. H. Rose, Miss Janet H. Stewart, Robert Wilson, H. Winterfeldt, and Charles E. Winters.

SAVOIE (Havre)—D. Davis, Miss C. Freeman, Mrs. R. D. Gibbon, Mrs. R. C. Jamieson, F. A. Niles, and Miss J. B. Wilcox.

KRONLAND (Antwerp)—Lester H. Harrison, J. J. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest De Covele, and Maurice Baateyns.

Some of the passengers who arrived from Antwerp yesterday on the Finland were:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Adams, Baron Leon de Nayes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Judd, Miss Dorothy Judd, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Presburg.

PIONEER SUFFRAGIST, LILLIE D. BLAKE, DIES

President of New York State Association for Eleven Years Succumbs at 80.

NOVELIST AND LECTURER

The First Woman to Ask for the Admission of Women to Columbia University.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, a pioneer in the cause of woman suffrage, died in a sanitarium in Englewood, N. J., yesterday at the age of 78. She had been ill for several years. Mrs. Blake was the author of several successful novels in her earlier years, but devoted the greater part of her life to championing the cause of woman's rights.

Two daughters, Elizabeth Johnson Devereux, wife of Prof. John Beverley Robinson, head of the School of Architecture of Washington University, St. Louis, and Catherine Devereux Blake, Principal of a public school in New York City, survive her.

Lillie Devereux Blake was born in Raleigh, N. C., in August, 1833. Her father, George Devereux, was a wealthy Southerner of Irish descent. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, and she was a descendant of William Samuel Johnson, one of the first two Senators from Connecticut. Both her parents were descended from Jonathan Edwards.

In 1855 she was married to Frank Umsted, a lawyer of Philadelphia. He died in 1859. In 1866 she married Grenfill Blake of New York. Before that time Mrs. Blake's career had proved eventful. She was Washington correspondent of The Evening Post in the Winter of 1861, published "Rockford" in 1862, and wrote many stories for Frank Leslie's Weekly and other publications. In 1872 Mrs. Blake published "Fettered for Life," a novel designed to show the legal disadvantages of women.

Since 1870 Mrs. Blake had been known as one of the leading advocates of the enfranchisement of her sex, and her energetic advocacy had taken the form of lectures and addresses and appearance before committees of Congress and State Legislatures and other bodies having the subject under consideration.

In 1872 Mrs. Blake made the first movement to have Columbia College open to women, and it was owing mainly to Mrs. Blake's efforts that in 1880 the bill was passed in New York State giving women the right of school suffrage. Mrs. Blake was also active in the advocacy of legislation making mother and father joint guardians of children, securing the appointment of women as census enumerators and police matrons, granting women pensions as war nurses, and making them eligible to civil service appointments.

Mrs. Blake was President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association for eleven years and in 1900 she founded the National Legislative League, of which she was for many years President.

She was educated at Miss Apthorp's school in New Haven and afterward took the Yale course with tutors at home. In an article written for THE TIMES in 1890 Mrs. Blake wrote:

"It may be of interest to add that while I was yet a mere child I began to notice how, in all that I read, the women seemed to have a more trying lot than the men. They found more difficulty in caring for themselves than men did; they were expected to give up so much more for the men they loved than the men were expected to give up for them. They were judged by a more severe standard, and were spoken of so often as being inferior in ability to the men about them.

"Much of all this has disappeared from the modern novels, but at that time the stories of Anthony Trollope were popular, and in those productions when the young woman accepted the man of her heart he was invariably stated that 'at last she had found her master.' To all this I distinctly objected, and sometimes fell into a very animated controversy with those about me who still retained the old-fashioned ideas. I am rejoiced that the progress of modern thought, and the higher standard to which women have attained, have done away with much of this invidious inference of inferiority."

DR. CHARLES PHELPS DEAD.

Ex-President of New York State Medical Association Was 79.

Dr. Charles Phelps, a veteran of the civil war, and for forty years a visiting surgeon at St. Vincent's and Bellevue Hospitals, died yesterday at the home of his son, 69 East Eighty-second Street, in the eightieth year of his age. Dr. Phelps was born in Milford, Mass., in 1834, and was a lineal descendant of William Phelps, who went to Massachusetts in 1630. He was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1855, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, class of 1858.

Dr. Phelps was a contract surgeon in the civil war, and was a volunteer of the United States transport Arago when she was sent to ram the Merrimac before that ship was sunk by the Monitor. After the war Dr. Phelps took up his practice in New York City, and was active as a surgeon until 1900, when he retired and went to live with his son. He served at different times as President of the New York State Medical Association, President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and President of the Board of Police Surgeons. He was twice nominated to be Health Officer of the Port of New York, and was the author of a text book on "Injuries of the Brain," besides various monographs on subjects of surgery.

In 1863 Dr. Phelps married Miss Isabel M. James of New Orleans, who survives him. His son is Lute James Phelps, a lawyer, with offices at 34 Nassau Street.

James L. McEwen.

James L. McEwen, form

- NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE WORLD'S PROGRESS IN 1913 -

HEAVY MILITARY BUDGETS IN EUROPE

Balkan Wars Also Result in Activity to Exploit Asia Minor Commercially.

MEXICO OUR ONLY CLOUD

Chronology of Activities, at Home and Abroad, by Governments, Institutions, and Individuals.

THE year 1913 closes, having fulfilled few of the prophecies made twelve months ago. Bulgaria, which then loomed large in the Balkans, has been humiliated, but not by the Turk. One of the results of the fighting there has been gigantic war budgets for both Germany and France, with a sympathetic increase of the war budgets of the Netherlands and Belgium. Possibly the United States, even with the trouble in Mexico as a constant source of anxiety, has survived better than Europe the perilous times of the last twelve months.

THE BALKAN WAR.

ALTHOUGH the geographical results of the war in the Balkans between Turkey and Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece and the succeeding war of the Allies, this time including Rumania, against Bulgaria are obvious enough as demarked practically by the land occupied by the contending forces at the close of 1912 and by the creation of the new State of Albania, ruled by a Prussian Prince, yet the forces that have been set in motion by these wars are not so obvious, even though they seem materially to swell the war budgets of Germany and France.

Internally, the wars have left the Balkans in a deplorable condition. Rumania, although she took up arms only when Bulgaria refused to pay her the price of neutrality, suffered greatly by her trade with the south being almost annihilated. To the loss of life suffered by Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria must be added the final bitter humiliation of the last and a gigantic loss to trade and treasure suffered by all. The Greeks alone seem really to have been the gainers by the wars, with comparatively slight loss of life and treasure and with adequate compensation in the form of territory and prestige. But this prestige does not fit in with the policy marked out by Germany and Austria-Hungary for Italy to follow in the Eastern Mediterranean. In the islands of the Aegean, Italy and Greece are neighbors.

Further east is another aspect of the new conditions. Negotiations are now proceeding between Germany and France on one hand and Germany and England on the other to exploit commercially, if not strategically, Turkey in Asia. Germany would like to have through rail communication between Berlin and the Persian Gulf. England would like to exploit the hidden resources of Mesopotamia. What France desires of the Bagdad Railway is a puzzle which has not yet been solved.

Significant of all this is the growing rapprochement between Germany, France, and England, and the Anglo-French refusal to participate in the Russian note of protest against Germany for sending a military commission to reorganize the Turkish army.

Jan. 1.—Turkish delegates to the Peace Conference in London offer to cede the greater portion of Turkey in Asia to the Balkan Allies, but later refuse to give up Adrianople, and the conference adjourns. 22—Turkish National Assembly decides to accept the advice of European powers and cede Adrianople, but Young Turkey Party in Constantinople objects and overthrows Ministry.

Feb. 3.—Balkan allies reopen war with assault on Adrianople and Tchatalja fortifications. 12—Turkish Ambassador in London requests British Foreign Secretary to invite powers to end war.

March 5.—Turkish forces at Janina, numbering 32,000 men, surrender to Greeks. 26—Adrianople, after siege of five months, surrenders to the Bulgarian General Savoff.

April 6.—Austrian, Italian, French, German, and British warships make demonstration before Montenegrin ports. 19—Armistice signed by Turkey and Balkan Allies, except Montenegro, which continues to pound away at Scutari. 22.—Scutari surrenders to Montenegrins after a six months' siege.

May 5.—King Nicholas of Montenegro agrees to evacuate Scutari on representations from the powers. 30—Turkish, Bulgarian, Grecian, Servian, and Montenegrin representatives in London sign treaty of peace in London, thus ending eight months' war in Balkans.

June 12.—Servia and Bulgaria accept Russia as arbitrator in dispute over boundary. 29.—Greeks and Servians defend captured territory from Bulgarian occupation.

July 10.—Rumania joins Greece and Servia against Bulgaria. 26—Rumanian advance on Sofia is halted at request of Bulgarian Foreign Minister. 30—Armistice agreed upon at Bucharest.

Aug. 10.—Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest, thus bringing to an end the war of the Allies against Bulgaria.

Nov. 13.—Turkish and Greek delegates sign treaty of peace at Athens.

Dec. 14.—Greece formally annexes Island of Crete, the status of which had been in dispute since the Greco-Turkish war of 1898.

MEXICO.

THE fact that the Administration's attitude exactly follows the suggestions made a few months ago by Secretary Bryan to foreign nations, i. e., to refrain from resorting to arms until the heat of passion at wrongs and losses had a chance to subside, has aroused the cordial approval of certain pacifist European publicists. If this policy of "starving" Huerta out be brought to a successful conclusion and be the means of restoring tranquillity in Mexico, it will prove one of the most formidable arms in the hands of peace lovers. Perhaps, after all, the education from books which President Diaz denied the Mexicans may be acquired through bearing arms with a survival of the fittest in mental as well as in physical aspects.

Feb. 4.—Manuel Calero, lately Ambassador to the United States, declares in the Mexican Senate that the insurrection will not be ended so long as Madero is President. 9—Mexican revolutionists under Gen. Felix Diaz, who recently escaped from prison, seize the City of Mexico and besiege the National Palace, where President Madero and a few thousand loyal troops concentrate their defense. 10—Four American warships are dispatched to Mexican waters to protect American life and property during the present outbreak. 18—Troops defending President Madero in Mexico City force his resignation and proclaim Gen. Victoriano Huerta Provisional President. 19—Mexican Congress elects Gen. Huerta Provisional President of the Republic; Gustavo Madero, brother of ex-President, is put to death. 22—Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez, the deposed President and Vice-President of Mexico, are shot dead in Mexico City "while attempting to escape."

Dec. 9.—Mexican Congress declares null and void the Presidential election of Oct. 26, and authorizes Provisional President Huerta to retain office until new elections are held in July.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

BELOW will be found the chronicle of the principal achievements of the National Executive exercised during the first two months of the year by President Taft and for the remaining ten by President Wilson, and of events connected with this exercise:

Jan. 1.—The parcel post goes into effect throughout the country.

Feb. 14.—President Taft vetoes the "literacy test" Immigration bill.

April 13.—Arbitration treaty between the United States and France is extended for a period of five years.

April 23.—President Wilson directs Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, to go to California for the purpose of conferring with Gov. Johnson and the Legislature regarding anti-Japanese legislation.

April 24.—Mr. Bryan presents to the diplomats at Washington his plan for world peace, providing that all controversies shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission before war shall be declared.

May 3.—Both houses of the California Legislature, with only five votes in opposition, pass a revised alien land bill which is objectionable to Japan and to the Administration.

May 19.—California Anti-Alien Land bill is signed by Gov. Johnson. United States replies to Japan's protest against the California Anti-Alien Land law, maintaining that the measure does not violate treaty rights. 30—Mr. Bryan anounces that Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Brazil, and Peru have responded favorably to his proposal for an international peace agreement. 31—Treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States is renewed at Washington for a period of five years.

June 2.—Japanese Ambassador informs Secretary Bryan that Japan accepts in principle his plan for universal peace. 14—Japanese Ambassador notifies the American Secretary of State that Japan is willing to renew the arbitration treaty.

June 11.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces that the Government is ready to lend $500,000,000 in national bank notes, under the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency act, to relieve any money stringency.

June 28.—An agreement for the renewal of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan is signed at Washington by the American Secretary of State and the Japanese Ambassador.

July 25.—Postmaster General authorizes the increase of the parcel post limit to twenty pounds in the first two zones, and a reduction in rates for those zones to 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional two pounds.

July 30.—British Government informs the American Ambassador that it will not participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Aug. 1.—California Railroad Commission orders reductions in express rates within the State which will save shippers $750,000 annually. Russia decides not to take part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. 27—At a joint session in the House Chamber, President Wilson reads a message on the Mexican situation and proclaims the strictest neutrality between the contending factions.

Sept. 30.—Japan sends a third note of protest to the United States in regard to the California anti-alien land law.

Oct. 3.—President Wilson signs the Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill, most of the provisions of which take effect immediately.

Oct. 10.—Gamboa Dike, separating the waters of Gatun Lake from Culebra Cut, and the last barrier to water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific via the Panama Canal, is destroyed by dynamite upon the pressing of a key at the White House by President Wilson.

Nov. 2.—Secretary Bryan and the Honduran Minister at Washington sign a peace treaty.

Dec. 6.—Postmaster General Burleson announces that on Jan. 1 the weight limit of the parcel post will be increased from 20 to 50 pounds on packages to be carried less than 150 miles, and that books will be admitted to the parcel post. 23—President Wilson signs the Currency and Banking bill.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

AS to the achievements of Congress during the present Administration, its history is thus characterized by George Harvey in the current number of The North American Review: "It is an Administration Congress. President Wilson assumed command, as leader of his party, immediately upon his election, and he has maintained his authority by sheer driving force, supplemented by discriminating use of patronage. No signs appear that his hold will be weakened, or that his predominancy will be seriously questioned during the present session. Inevitably, therefore, and more specifically, perhaps, than ever before the country will render a verdict upon the Administration at the Congressional elections in November of the coming year."

Jan. 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Root (Rep., N. Y.) pleads for the repeal of the section of the Panama Canal act granting free tolls to American ships, which has been protested by Great Britain. 28—Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) vigorously defends the provision of the Panama Canal act remitting tolls on American ships.

Feb. 1.—Senate, after three-day debate, passes a resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by fixing the term of President at six years without re-election or subsequent election.

March 4.—Sixty-second Congress comes to an end, with the Indian Appropriation bill unpassed and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill vetoed.

April 7.—Sixty-third Congress meets in special session to revise the tariff. 8—Both branches assemble in joint session while the President in person reads his special tariff message. 9—In Senate Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) introduces a bill providing for the leasing of official residences for American Ambassadors and Ministers.

May 8.—The House, by a vote of 281 to 139, passes the Underwood Tariff bill, including the income tax provision; five Democrats vote against the measure and two Republicans, four Progressives, and one Independent vote for it.

June 26.—In both branches the Administration's Currency Revision bill is introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Dec. 1.—Special session of the Sixty-third Congress comes to an end and the regular session begins. 2—Both branches assemble in the House Chamber and are addressed by the President, who recommends the enactment of a Presidential primary law, a system of rural credits, further and more explicit anti-trust legislation, and the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

NATIONAL JUDICIARY.

THE Federal courts have been active during the year in responding to the anti-trust legislation enacted for the protection of individual initiative in finance and industry, and in settling the constitutionality of various legislative acts which had been legally tested.

Jan. 13.—In Senate, Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court is found guilty on five of the thirteen articles of impeachment charged against him by the House of Representatives; he is removed from the bench and disqualified from holding any office under the United States. 2—The editor and publisher of The Daily Capital of Boise, Idaho, are fined $500 each and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for printing Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of a decision of the State Supreme Court. 6—United States Supreme Court, in the Patten cotton pool case, reverses the lower court and holds that a "corner" in any commodity transported in interstate commerce constitutes a restraint of trade, and is a criminal offense under the Sherman law. 18—Supreme Court holds that the Interstate Commerce Commission can order reductions in rates only when based upon facts obtained at hearings.

Feb. 14.—Individuals and corporations comprising the so-called Bathtub Trust are found guilty of conspiracy under the Sherman law in the Federal Court at Detroit. 15—Fines aggregating $51,000 are imposed upon the convicted individuals and corporations in the Bathtub Trust. 17—Prison sentences are pronounced upon the twenty-eight convicted officials of the National Cash Register Company at Cincinnati.

May 20.—Government's suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Company, under the Sherman act, is begun at Boston. 24—Stephen J. Stilwell, a member of the New York State Senate, is found guilty of bribery by a jury; he had previously been exonerated by his colleagues.

June 7.—President John P. White and eighteen other officials of the United Mine Workers are indicted in the Federal Court at Charleston, West Va., charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by controlling coal prices. 9—Supreme Court, deciding the Minnesota rate cases, unanimously upholds the right of a State, under existing laws, to regulate railroad rates within its borders. 10—Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the law requiring newspapers to publish statements of circulation and ownership, and to mark plainly all advertising matter.

June 28.—Attorney General agrees to a plan of dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Railway merger, including the exchange of $38,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock for Baltimore & Ohio stock held by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Nov. 20.—Government brings suit at Baltimore to dissolve the American Can Company, (the so-called "Tin Can Trust,") alleging it to be a combination in restraint of trade.

Dec. 1.—A Federal Grand Jury at Pueblo, Col., indicts President White and twenty-four other officials of the United Mine Workers on charges of obtaining a monopoly of labor and restraint of trade by conducting a strike. The United States Supreme Court holds that the copyright laws do not permit the owner to dictate the price to be charged beyond the first sale.

NEW YORK STATE AND CITY.

IN the State Legislature the year was almost entirely occupied in: First, defeating the progressive measures put forward by Gov. Sulzer and then seeking to be revenged upon him for his opposition to the Murphy machine. This resulted in the Governor's impeachment, trial, and conviction. In city politics the closing days of the Gaynor Administration were singularly marked with sympathy for his efforts and even praise for his personality and ability. The campaign which resulted in a Fusion victory was, owing to the contending forces at work, one of the most heated and enthusiastic ever conducted in the city.

Feb. 5.—Seven bills, framed under the direction of Gov. Sulzer, are introduced in the New York Legistature for the purpose of reforming the methods of the New York Stock Exchange.

March 31.—Gov. Sulzer signs the Full Crew bill, increasing the number of brakemen on long trains.

April 24.—Gov. Sulzer vetoes the New York State Democratic organization's Primary bill, on the ground that it fails to fulfill party pledges. 30—New York Legislature rejects Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill.

May 16.—Gov. Sulzer vetoes the Workmen's Compensation bill passed by the New York Legislature, holding that it does not fulfill the pledge of the Democratic platform.

June 16.—Special session of the Legislature opens with attacks upon Gov. Sulzer by the Democratic leaders in both branches. 24—Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill is rejected for the second time by the New York Assembly, in special session. 25—Senate rejects without debate Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill.

Aug. 10.—Gov. Sulzer issues a statement formally denying that he used campaign checks for private purposes, or that he speculated in Wall Street. 11—A resolution to impeach Gov. Sulzer is introduced in the New York Legislature following the report of the special investigating committee. 13—Legislature, after an all-night session, impeaches Gov. Sulzer by vote of 79 to 45.

Sept. 18.—Trial of Gov. Sulzer by the High Court of Impeachment, composed of members of the State Senate and Judges of the Court of Appeals, is begun at Albany.

Oct. 17.—William Sulzer is found guilty of the offenses charged in three of the eight articles of impeachment, and is removed from office by vote of 43 to 12; he is not disqualified from holding office again. Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn is sworn in as Governor.

Nov. 4.—In New York City, the Fusion (anti-Tammany) ticket is successful by large majorities, John Purroy Mitchel being chosen Mayor by 355,900 votes, to 234,700 for Edward McCall, (Dem.:) William Sulzer, the deposed Governor, is elected to the Assembly as a Progressive.

Dec. 11-12.—Legislature passes the Direct Primary and Massachusetts Ballot bills, and both branches of the Legislature adopt a workmen's compensation measure.

IN OTHER STATES.

FEB. 8.—Utah House passes a bill which would grant a minimum pension of $10 monthly to mothers with dependent children. 13—Illinois House concurs with the Senate in approving the Federal constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators. 20—Ohio Senate adopts the House resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators.

March 14.—Nebraska House adopts the Senate resolutions approving the constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators.

April 8.—Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature approve the amendment providing for the popular election of United States Senators, and the measure becomes a part of the Constitution.

March 18. — Delaware Legislature passes a child labor law and rejects the Federal constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators.

April 1.—Pennsylvania Senate unanimously concurs with the House in approving the amendment for the direct election of Senators. 15—Pennsylvania House passes the Senate bill granting monthly pensions to indigent mothers. Voters of Jersey City adopt a commission form of government.

May 16.—Gov. Hunt signs the Arizona Anti-Alien Land bill.

June 27.—Pennsylvania Senate passes the House measure prohibiting the marriage of imbeciles or those infected with transmissible disease.

July 12.—Gov. Tener signs the Pennsylvania Primary act, which abolishes State conventions. 23—Wisconsin Legislature passes a bill requiring a health certificate before the granting of a marriage license.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALTHOUGH as the year closes the British horizon in the direction of Germany seems to be clearing, and the financial, commercial, and industrial conditions seem to have greatly improved in the last twelve months, Ireland is still a subject of fittul political agony, and India looms large as a mysterious menace to the peace of the empire.

According to the latest amendment to Great Britain's unwritten Constitution, the Home Rule bill may now automatically become a law after a period of three years, and at the beginning of the year it seemed possible that this might be accomplished without resorting to any of the extreme measures suggested by the Liberal Government for strengthening ita position in the House of Lords. During the Spring and Summer, however, a movement developed great oratorical strength in the County of Ulster, in Ireland, which is dominated by Irish Protestants, for defying the Imperial Government in case the bill should become a law. Money was collected, arms were obtained, and men were drilled for armed resistance. The Government has shown a benign toleration of these treasonable acts, which even reached the ridiculous stage of appealing to the German Kaiser for aid, and as the year closes Sir Edward Grey, voicing a tentative policy of the Cabinet, has clearly outlined a plan of negotiation which appears to have appeased the religious sensitiveness of the Protestants without causing the Irish Catholics to fear that the Home Rule bill will be less nearly complete. It is the suggestion of Home Rule within Homo Rule—a certain amount of autonomy for Ulster within Ireland itself.

In India two facts have contributed to cause grave concern to the Imperial Government—the effect of the defeat of the Ottoman Turks by the Balkan Christians and the disfranchisement of the Hindus in the South African Union. In a speech delivered at Simla last September, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, warned both the Moslem and the Hindu that the Government would not tolerate propagandas having for their object the propagation of a politico-religious campaign against the existing order. Since then several prominent Moslems, noted for their loyalty to the British Crown, have resigned from their posts under that Crown, and there has been a suspicious defection from certain Indian societies on the part of Indian Princes who are similarly loyal. The complaint of the Indians is that under the covenants exchanged between the Governments of India and the Imperial Government they are British citizens and entitled to the rights of British citizens the world over, and that the South Africa Government does not recognize this right.

The administration of Egypt has constantly improved during the year in regard to the de facto domination of Great Britain, although the broadening of legislative power seems not to be appreciated by the natives. Lord Kitchener, who has been the British diplomatic Agent there, but who is now called to the more important field of India, seems to have executed his mission with strength and tact. He has been more sympathetic than Lord Cromer and firmer with the Khedive than the late Sir Eldon Gorst, and has given more attention to increasing Egyptian industry and the British local garrison.

As the year closes the revival of the scheme to connect France with England by a tunnel under the channel and or one for establishing a line of steamers between the west of Ireland and Halifax are certain to arouse insular objections in Parliament and the press during 1914, as will the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for getting the Briton to go back to the land by breaking up the great landed properties of the kingdom. The Duke of Bedford, by placing his London property in the market, and the Duke of Marlborough, by turning the lawns of Blenheim into what fields, are furnishing suggestive signs of the times.

Jan. 16.—British House of Commons passes the Irish Home Rule bill by a vote of 367 to 257.

March. 12.—Announcement is made of the British Ministry's plans for the reform of the House of Lords, including the abolishment of the hereditary principle and the veto power. 26—Winston Churchill proposes an agreement whereby all nations shall suspend naval construction during the year 1914.

May 6.—British House of Commons rejects a woman suffrage measure by a vote of 266 to 219. 7—Irish Home Rule bill and the Welsh Disestablishment bill, rejected by the House of Lords, are reintroduced in the House of Commons.

June 19.—British House of Commons by a vote of 346 to 268 acquits Attorney General Isaacs and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George of the charges arising out of their ownership of shares in the Marconi Company of America.

July 15.—House of Lords rejects the Irish Home Rule bill for the second time; Premier Asquith announces that the Government will present at the next session its plan for abolishing the House of Lords.

Sept. 27.—Twelve thousand men of Ulster parade in Belfast as a demonstration against Home Rule.

Oct. 22.—Chancellor Lloyd George makes known the details of the British Government's plan for getting people back to the land.

Dec. 5.—British Government prohibits the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. Premier Asquith announces his acceptance of the principles suggested by Sir Edward Carson for a basis of agreement in the matter of Ulster's objections to Home Rule for Ireland. 9—A special trades union congress at London overwhelmingly rejects James Larkin's proposed sympathetic strike in support of the Dublin strikers.

GERMANY.

THE wholly unexpected defeat of the German-drilled Turkish Army at the hands of the Balkan allies and the obvious strengthening of the Slav in the Balkans with Russian sympathies caused the German Government late last Spring to present a measure for the increase of the peace footing of the army from 370,000 to 800,000 officers and men at a total cost of $321,000,000. This enormous sum is intended to be borne partly by an increase in the income tax and partly by a tax on the various States which go to make up the Imperial Confederation.

The occasion has been seized by the Social-Democratic Party, particularly in Prussia, to attempt to be heard on the subject of armaments, without, however, any disorderly demonstrations. Although the Reichstag is elected every five years by universal suffrage, the members of the Bundesrath, which represents the individual States of Germany, are appointed by the Governments of the various States usually at the direction of their various elective Diets. Owing, however, to the gerrymandering which obtains in Prussia, the Social-Democrats have not a proportional represenlation in either the Prussian Diet or the Imperial Bundesrath, and their representation in the Reichstag itself is consequently inadequate to express the strength of the party.

All signs point to numerous conflicts between the Government, which in Germany is the Kaiser's personal Cabinet and not representative of the Parliamentary majority, and the Social-Democratic Party during the coming year.

March 28.—Details of the German Government's plans for increased military preparations, amounting to $321,000,000 and including $37,000,000 for an air fleet, are made public.

April 21.—Budget Committee of the German Reichstag votes to investigate the charges that manufacturers of arms and ammunition purposely stirred up ill-feeling against France in order to sell war material.

June 30.—Reichstag passes the final reading of the Armament bill, increasing the army by 136,000 officers and men.

Dec. 4.—Reichstag adopts, 293 to 54, a vote of lack of confidence in Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his Ministry, as a result of the Government's support of the military against the civil authorities in Alsace.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT POINCARE began his Administration ncarly a year ago with hardly a cloud in the sky. There had been an immense wave of patriotism spreading over the country, which had completely overwhelmed the propaganda of Syndicalism and the theory that trade unions came before national defense. The new President had a personality which made him popular, later to be enhanced by his visits to the Central and Southern Departments. The Government, having a free hand in Morocco, thanks to Germany, was rapidly bringing order out of chaos there.

Suddenly came the news that Germany, forced thereto by the increase of the power of the Slavs in the Balkans, and the evidence of their tutelage under Russia, had determined measurably to increase her armaments. Almost automatically France found herself bound to do the same. The wave of patriotism already alluded to carried her from a two-year term to the restoration of the three-year military service term without much trouble from Socialists and Syndicalists, but the additional budget of $125,000,000 was hard to raise, and two Ministries have gone down in an attempt to make the necessary taxation less obnoxious to the people.

The new Government, however, under M. Doumergue, has for the time allowed financial measures, including the income tax bill, to take an innocuous course in Parliament, while he has given his full strength to carrying through the measure, inherited from the Barthou Ministry, of electoral reform based upon the principle of "scrutin de liste," by which minorities may find representation in the Chamber, and more attention to communal and departmental needs be forced upon the legislators.

Feb. 18.—Raymond Poincaré is installed as President of France. 21—Chamber of Deputies passes an income tax measure believed to be acceptable to the Senate. 27—French Government introduces in the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing a special expenditure of $100,000,000 within five years for national defense.

March 18.—Premier Briand and his Cabinet resign after a defeat in the French Chamber of Deputies.

May 4.—Premier Barthou announces the programme of his Ministry, including the return to the three-year enlistment, which was abandoned in 1905. 29—Premier Barthou's financial policy is sustained in the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 312 to 240.

Nov. 18.—French Chamber of Deputies adopts the Electoral Reform bill restoring in modified form the clause providing for proportional representation, which caused the overthrow of the Briand Ministry.

Dec. 2.—M. Barthou resigns the Premiership of France after an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the proposition to make the contemplated $260,000,000 loan free from taxation. 8—Gaston Doumergue, the Socialist-Radical leader, accepts the Premiership of France. 13—Premier Doumergue outlines the policy of his Cabinet in the French Chamber of Deputies and obtains a majority of 156 on a general vote of confidence.

ITALY.

BY her victory over the Turks in the Italo-Turkish War and her tactful diplomacy during the Balkan War Italy has emerged from a doubtful position into one of great prominence, if not of power.

It was one of the articles of the Lausanne Treaty that she should evacuate the Aegean Islands she had captured from the Turk as soon as the last Ottoman soldier should leave Tripoli. Although the last soldier of the Sultan has long since departed she shows no disposition to surrender the islands. Indeed, she has begun to administer them permanently and with the tacit consent of Germany and Austria-Hungary—just as permanently as she is administering affairs in the conquered territory of Tripoli. It would not be surprising, however, if before very long France and England should formally question her right to the continued possession of the islands.

Last Fall Italy held the first national election since the war with Turkey, and for the first time illiterates were allowed to vote for Deputies. Although the Ministry of Signor Giolitti did not suffer defeat the innovation brought an increase to the Church vote in the large cities, particularly Rome, and to the Socialist vote in the rural districts, particularly in the south. This has resulted in the withdrawal of Mayor Nathan from the municipal direction of Rome, and has so increased the number of Socialist Deputies that the Chamber, through their obstructive policy, has recently been the scene of wild disorders.

RUSSIA.

THE "Ritual Trial" at Kieff is still too fresh in the mind to require particularization here; the Jewish defendant was found innocent of having committed a murder for religious purposes.

Elsewhere the Mediaevalism of the Russian institution has also made itself felt. In Egypt it resorted to the power of its Consular Court under the capitulations in order to extradite a political prisoner, and last July, near St. Petersburg, the villagers witnessed the interesting performance of "casting out devils," apparently done with the full knowledge, if not the encouragement, of the Holy Synod.

A subject which may be the cause of many heated "conversations" between St. Petersburg and Berlin has come to the surface by the attempt of the Czar's Government to fasten on Finland the same tariff which the rest of the empire, with the exception of Poland, now has. This is believed in Berlin to be contrary to the existing commercial treaty negotiated between Russia and Germany in 1904 by Count Witte and Prince von Bülow, then the German Imperial Chancellor.

Meanwhile Russia has measurably strengthened her hold on Northern Persia and Outer Mongolia. In the former country, aided and abetted by Great Britain, who has done little to develop her sphere in Southern Persia, she has systematically undone the work accomplished in 1911 by W. Morgan Shuster, the American financial adviser. In Mongolia, although China is still nominally in control, Russia is rapidly planning a system of railways which will turn the natural products of Central Siberia into the heart of China, and vice versa, with an inevitable falling off of Occidental trade at Chinese ports.

A feature of the diplomacy of the coming year will doubtless be the attempt of the growing Republic of China to curb the ambitions of the Muscovite.

Feb. 6—Council of the Russian Empire rejects the Duma bill admitting women to the practice of law.

March 6—Three hundredth anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty is celebrated throughout Russia.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE conflicts between Liberals and Conservatives in Spain has caused several threatened changes of Ministries, with final victory with the Conservatives. This is due to the reaction against the attempt of previous Ministries to carry through measures which should separate Church and State and establish a national system of education and economics. Amid the very serious controversies that have arisen on this account King Alfonso has played a very tactful rôle which has endeared him to both Catholics and agnostics. His visits to England and France during the year have done much to bring about a rapprochement of London and Paris with Madrid.

In this respect the new Spanish naval programme is significant as regards the influence of Spain's new friends in the Mediterranean, for there has recently been a disposition on the part of Spanish statesmen of all parties to insist that the time has come for the Peninsula to take her proper place in the concert of Europe as the guardian of the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

"Republican" is still the form of government in Portugal, but hardly any of the pledges of the provisional Government that succeeded the royal régime have been kept. Taxation is heavier than ever, without any of the promised benefits to education and public service. The men who, with such bright hopes, brought about the revolution, have practically all been relegated to civil life by a sort of national Tammany called the Carbonari. This society is the real Government, whether it exercise its influence directly or indirectly. And yet, it is in the minority, for in the recent election of Deputies to fill thirty-seven vacant seats, principally in Lisbon and Oporto, the Opposition had a clean majority of the electorate, but declined to vote, thereby causing a sweeping victory for the Government.

The fiscal matters, in the hands of Senhor Affonso Costa, as well as the continued imprisonment of prominent royalist prisoners, have aroused the resentment of the European press, and interpellations have even been made in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber on the subject. Last Fall, on the third anniversary of the republic, the Government had faithfully promised to grant amnesty to all political prisoners. Three hundred were released, but it was fonnd that these 300 were paupers and illiterates, who had been a complete cost to the State. Those who could still provide for their keep and bribe jailers for luxuries or pay constantly increasing fines for infraction of prison rules, were retained.

March 9.—Spanish elections result in a majority for the Liberal Party over all others.

Oct. 25.—Premier Romanones and his Liberal Cabinet resign, following an adverse vote in the Spanish Parliament.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE first year of the Chinese Republic attempt to adjust itself to the conditions of constitutional government has presented a spectacle like nothing else in the history of the world. While the new Parliament has been electing a President and proposing projects of law worthy of the best Occidental statecraft, it has also been voting its members ridiculously high salaries and all the perquisites which usually go with the most accomplished system of graft.

But neither its wisdom nor its foolishness seems to have been affected by the defeat which its diplomacy has suffered in regard to Mongolia and Japan, or its arms have suffered in Tibet or among the rebellious provinces of the South, and it enters the new year with remarkable signs for future prosperity, if not actual greatness. And in no department of the Government is the situation brighter than that of customs collections. It is expected that the internal revenue alone will reach $31,000,000, which is nearly a fifth more than in 1912, while all but $250,000 of the Boxer indemnities has been paid.

This curious paradox of government may be explained from the fact that peace and not war, trade and not politics is the natural state of China, and as soon as the Chinese are able to run their Government like a business organization all will go well.

Although there were threatened outbreaks in Japan on acconnt of the California alien law, causing at one time almost a change of Government, Japan has principally been engaged in developing her manufactures and the natural products of Manchuria and Korea. Another administrative achievement has been the pacification of Formosa and the teaching of its large savage population the arts of industry.

From this island as well as from Manchuria and Korea she gets the raw materials so necessary to the development of her manufactures. Meanwhile, almost a new navy has been built since the Russo-Japanese war and a new army created, having, besides the best elements of European armies, several new features entirely Japanese.

Jan. 12.—Representatives of the six-power group of bankers meet at London and approve the agreement regarding the proposed $125,000,000 loan to China.

March 18.—President Wilson issues a statement withdrawing the approval of the United States Government of the participation by American bankers in the proposed six-power loan to China. 19—Group of American bankers withdraws from the negotiations for the proposed Chinese loan.

April 8.—First Parliament of the Chinese Republic convenes at Peking.

April 26.—An agreement for a $125,000,000 loan to China by bankers of five European nations is signed at Peking.

May 2.—United States Government recognizes the new Chinese Republic upon the completion of the organization of the National Assembly. 5—Chinese National Assembly declares that the signing of the five-power loan, without the authority of Parliament was unlawful. 13—First advance is made to China by the European syndicate under the terms of the $125,000,000 loan.

July 9.—Chinese House of Representatives ratifies the treaty with Russia regarding Mongolia. 15—Serious revolts against the Yuan Shih-kai Government are reported throughout the southern provinces of the Chinese Republic.

Oct. 2.—Chinese National Assembly decides that the Presidential term shall be five years, with not more than one reelection. 6—Chinese Parliament elects Yuan Shih-kai first President of the republic. 7—Gen. Li Yuen-heng, Provisional Vice President, is elected Vice President of the Chinese Republic by the Parliament.

PEACE AND ARMAMENTS.

MAY 6—The Hague Court of Arbitration condemns Italy to pay $32,800 damages for seizing two French steamers during the Turkish-Italian War. 11-12 — A conference of French and German Deputies is held at Berne, Switzerland, with the object of preventing increases in armaments and of bettering international relations. 13—International tribunal for the arbitration of pecuniary claims of Americans and Britons holds its first meeting at Washington, D. C. 3—International Conference to arrange the celebration in 1914 of 100 years of peace among English-Speaking peoples begins its first session in New York City.

Aug. 20—Twentieth Universal Conference is opened at The Hague. 28—Palace of Peace, at The Hague, is dedicated by Queen Wilhelmina.

Oct. 17—British battleship Queen Elizabeth is launched at Portsmouth; she is to use oil for fuel, and carries ten fifteen-inch guns.

Dec. 8—House of Representatives in Washington by vote of 317 to 11 passes resolution approving the proposal of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, that the powers suspend naval construction for a year.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

JAN. 27.—New York Assembly passes the Senate woman suffrage resolution; the measure must be approved by another Legislature and ratified by the people. 30—Nevada Legislature submits to a popular vote the question of woman suffrage. 27—British Ministry abandons the Franchise bill because of amendments which, if adopted, would grant the suffrage to women. 28—Upon the abandonment of the Franchise bill by the British Ministry, the militant suffragettes begin a new crusade of rioting and destruction.

Feb. 26.—New Jersey Assembly and the Arkansas Senate adopt woman suffrage amendments.

March 3.—Nine thousand women suffragetres participated in a pageant and parade in Washington. 5—Michigan Senate adopts the House resolution resubmitting the equal suffrage amendment to popular vote; the Maine House rejects the Senate Woman Suffrage bill. 7—Legislatures of North Dakota, Montana, and Iowa adopt woman suffrage amendments. Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament passes a measure granting the franchise to many women.

April 22.—The Illinois Senate adopts the House resolution amending the State Constitution to permit women to vote.

May 14.—Senate Committee on woman suffrage orders a favorable report upon a resolution providing for woman suffrage by constitutional amendment. 17—The Illinois Senate passes a measure giving women all voting rights.

June 12.—Illinois House passes the Senate measure conferring upon women the right to vote for Presidential electors and city and town officials. 15—Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opens at Budapest.

Aug. 1.—Mayor of Chicago appoints ten women as members of the police force.

Sept. 17.—Premier Zahle introduces in the Danish Parliament a Constitutional Reform bill establishing among other things, woman suffrage.

Nov. 11.—French Chamber of Deputies, during a debate on electoral reform, rejects a woman suffrage amendment by vote of 311 to 133.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

JAN. 2.—Textile strike at Little Falls, N. Y., is ended through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration. 9—Representatives of the Eastern railroads and the firemen, who threaten to strike, fail to reach an agreement and request the mediation of Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court and Commissioner of Labor Neill.

Feb. 1.—American Federation of Labor orders a general strike in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation in the steel district. 26—Ohio House passes the Senate's Workmen's Compensation bill. 18—Representatives of the Eastern railroads agree to arbitrate the demands of the firemen under the Erdman act.

April 14.—Two hundred thousand Belgian workers go on strike as a demonstration for manhood suffrage. 11—Buffalo street car strike is brought to an end by the mediation of the Mayor. 22—Belgian Premier accepts the compromise proposed by the Liberal leader, and the great strike for manhood suffrage involving 500,000 workers is ended. 23—Award of the Arbitration Board in the controversy between the Eastern railroads and their firemen grants increases in wages ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. 25—West Virginia coal miners vote to accept Gov. Hatfield's proposition for the settlement of the strike, previously accepted by the operators

May 14.—Eastern railroads petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase freight rates 5 per cent.

June 1.—Chamber of Deputies in Uruguay approves a bill providing an eight-hour day for workmen.

May 17.—Cincinnati street car strike is ended, with gains for the employes.

July 2.—City of Cincinnati seizes and operates eight ice plants which were idle because of a strike of operatives. 14—At a conference in the White House, attended by the President, the Secretary of Labor, leaders in Congress, and representatives of railroads and conductors and trainmen, the threatened strike of employes is averted by agreement upon legislation. 15—President Wilson signs the bill amending the Erdman act, immediately following its passage by Congress.

July 24.—Entire Michigan National Guard is called out to preserve order in the copper mine district at Calumet. 26.—Gov. Tener signs bills creating a Public Service Commission in Pennsylvania and reducing the working hours of women from sixty to fifty-four a week. 17th.

- INDIVIDUAL AND WORLD LOSSES AND GAINS IN 1913 -

CRIME, MORTALITY, AND DESTRUCTION

Homicide, Including Lynchings, Fewer, but Suicides Increase in Number.

209 VICTIMS OF AVIATION

Legal Executions 90, Railroads' Dead 5,260 and Sea's 1,640—$158,824,042 Bequests—$207,000,000 Fire Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Chicago Tribune will print to-morrow the following statistics in regard to human and material losses suffered during 1913:

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

THE record of public dishonesty for 1913 keeps nearly even pace with that of 1912, being in round numbers a little over $11,000,000 for each year, as compared with $10,000,000 in 1911 and $25,000,000 in 1910. The actual figures as far as reported for 1913 are $11,508,131, as compared with $11,482,051 in 1912, distributed as follows:

Banks	$4,904,049	Loan associations	$102,464
Miscellaneous	1,358,667	Agents	1,135,307
Postal employes	38,776	Forgeries	2,484,367
Pub. officials	1,483,408		

Banks, as usual, are the heaviest sufferers. In 1908 the money stolen amounted to $5,933,971, and in 1910 it reached $6,235,185. In 1909, 1911, and 1912 it averaged about $2,000,000, but in 1913 it nearly reached the high record of 1908.

The figures cited can only be called approximate. Many peculations are never reported, some are incorrectly reported, and many are settled. Numerous minor defalcations never appear in the news. In seeking for the causes of so much public dishonesty the head of a well-known private detective agency aptly says it is not so much the high cost of living as high living.

LOSSES BY WARS.

THE principal wars of 1913 have been those in the Balkan States, China, and the civil strife in Mexico. The total losses amount to 205,612 killed and wounded, and may be unofficially stated as follows: Indians, 164,527; Mexico, 22,417; China, 9,279; Tripoli, 1,854; Morocco, 1,640; Philippines, 257; Africa, 96; Arabia, 62; Persia, 50. The total number compares with 222,000 in 1912, 72,000 in 1911, 13,000 in 1910, 68,000 in 1909, and 22,000 in 1908. In the two wars in the Balkans Bulgaria lost 44,882. Of this number, 20,043 were killed in a war of the allies with Turkey and 14,868 in the war between Bulgaria and the Servians and Greeks. There were 104,386 Bulgarians wounded in the two wars.

HOMICIDES.

THE number of deaths by personal violence of all kinds in 1913 as reported by telegraph or recorded by newspapers in every State of the Union was 8,892, as compared with 9,152 in 1912, 8,272 in 1911, and 8,975 in 1910. It must be taken into account that this record is not confined to such cases of murder and homicide as result from duels and convictions, but includes deaths by every form of personal violence. It is impossible without official records to make anything but a general classification. The largest number is set down as quarrels, it being impossible under the circumstances to subdivide quarrels under appropriate headings. The various causes generally stated were as follows:

Quarrels	4,732	Resisting arrest	131
Unnamed causes	2,758	Insanity	112
By highwaymen	344	Strikes	101
Jealousy	296	Highwaymen killed	63
Infanticide	196	Riots	40
Liquor	184	Criminal outrage	3

Thirteen persons were killed during the year by Black Hands and six by Highbinders. There were also thirteen cases of double murder, seven of triple murder, two of quadruple murder, and two of quintuple murder.

DEATH TOLL OF SPORTS.

	Killed.	Injd.
Fourth of July & other celebrations	1,318	4,000
Baseball	25	64
Football	14	56
Bicycles and motor cycles	241	690
Didn't know it was loaded	40	4
Merry-go-rounds	1	..
Prize fighting	6	..
Horse racing	7	1
Polo	..	12
Roller coasters	4	1
Basket ball	1	..
Rocking boats	7	..
Wrestling	1	2
Discus throwing	1	1
Putting the shot	1	..
Roller skating	13	6
Golf	1	5
Tennis	1	..
Running	1	..
Boxing	1	..
Scenic railroads	8	..
HUNTING.		
Alaska	7	..
Arizona	21	..
Arkansas	3	1
Alabama	1	..
California	10	1
Connecticut	3	1
Delaware	..	1
District of Columbia	3	..
Georgia	2	..
Illinois	5	6
Indiana	3	..
Idaho	..	1
Iowa	1	..
Kansas	5	8
Kentucky	5	..
Louisiana	1	..
Michigan	23	..
Missouri	5	..
Minnesota	6	3
Massachusetts	2	8
Maine	17	60
New York	19	4
New Jersey	3	3
North Dakota	6	4
Nebraska	1	1
New Mexico	1	..
New Hampshire	1	..
Oregon	1	..
Ohio	5	2
Oklahoma	1	..
Pennsylvania	5	18
Rhode Island	1	..
South Carolina	1	1
Texas	..	..
Tennessee	2	..
Utah	1	..
Vermont	1	..
Wisconsin	29	27
Washington	1	..
West Virginia	..	..
Total killed hunting	188	184
Total killed in sports	597	2,344

A generous feature of the season's hunting fatalities is due to the fact that eight victims have been mistaken for deer, four for rabbits, four for squirrels, three for hedgehogs, one for a cougar, one for a sage hen, and one for a turkey.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

THE year's record of fatalities and injuries upon steam, elevated, and surface electric roads is confined to passengers and trainmen. No accounts is made of the large number killed in yards and of those trespassing and stealing rides—figures which can only be obtained from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which are made up for the year ending in June. The number of passengers and trainmen killed during the year upon steam and electric roads was 5,260, and of injured 59,236. An average for a series of years has been computed which shows that about 8,000 persons are killed and 60,000 injured annually. The most serious disasters of the year were as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.
Jan. 1—Derailment, Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Guayandoth, Md.	7	15
Feb. 17—Derailment on open track, Derry, Penn.	10	30
March 18—Derailment, Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R., Marshall, Iowa	3	21
April 3—Derailment, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Hoytville, Ohio	2	9
April 2—Collision, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Sheridan, Wyo.	2	10
April 12—Derailment, Northern Vermont R. R., St. Lambert, Quebec	7	15
May 1—Collision, Big Four R. R., near Middleton, Ohio	2	9
May 12—Derailment, Oregon & Washington R. R., Lake View, Wash.	4	7
May 21—Derailment, Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Sewell, West Va.	6	..
May 29—Accident, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Doe Gully, West Va.	9	..
May 28—Collision, Missouri Pacific R. R., Brant, Mo.	4	18
June 12—Collision, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Stamford, Conn.	5	31
June 19—Collision, Napa Valley Transportation Company, Vallejo, Cal.	13	30
June 22—Collision, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., near Clinton, Iowa	7	1
June 22—Derailment, Pennsylvania R. R., Sterling, Penn.	..	50
June 27—Collision, Pennsylvania R. R., Woodville, Ohio	1	19
July 8—Collision, Missouri Pacific R. R., Brock, Neb.	2	7
July 13—Collision, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Cambridge, Ohio	5	20
July 13—Collision, Pacific Electric R. R., near Los Angeles, Cal.	14	20
July 18—Collision, Lake Shore & M. S. R. R., near Madison, Ohio	1	12
July 30—Collision, Pennsylvania R. R., Tyrone, Penn.	1	126
July 31—Ore train collision, Duluth, Minn.	21	..
Aug. 1—Derailment, Lancaster & Chester R. R., Hooper's Creek, S. C.	2	50
Aug. 3—Collision, Central New England R. R., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.	4	9
Aug. 11—Derailment, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Noonday Station, Ga.	6	..
Aug. 12—Collision, Chicago & Rock Island R. R., Rockfield, Neb.	..	42
Aug. 20—Derailment, Great Northern R. R., Crary, N. D.	3	20
Sept. 1—Derailment, Rock Island R. R., near Maynard, Iowa	3	35
Sept. 2—Collision, New York, New Haven R. R., Waterford, Conn.	21	50
Sept. 9—Derailment, Pennsylvania R. R., New Madison, Ohio	..	35
Oct. 4—Derailment, Nickel Plate R. R., Fostoria, Ohio	2	8
Oct. 5—Collision, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Madison, Wis.	2	16
Oct. 16—Derailment, Big Four R. R., Griffin, Ohio	3	30
Oct. 19—Derailment, Mobile & Ohio R. R., State Line, Miss.	26	100
Nov. 13—Derailment, Pennsylvania R. R., Wooster, Ohio	5	12
Nov. 14—Derailment, Georgia Central R. R., near Eufaula, Ala.	12	100

LYNCHINGS.

THE number of lynchings in 1913 is the smallest on record since 1885, when these statistics were begun. The total number is but forty-eight, as compared with sixty-four in 1912. The following table showing the annual number during the last twenty-nine years may be of general interest, as the subject of lynching is still a matter of State and national discussion:

1885	184	1900	115
1886	138	1901	136
1887	122	1902	96
1888	142	1903	104
1889	176	1904	87
1890	127	1905	66
1891	192	1906	60
1892	255	1907	62
1893	200	1908	100
1894	190	1909	87
1895	171	1910	74
1896	131	1911	71
1897	106	1912	64
1898	127	1913	48
1899	107		

The number of lynchings in the various States was as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 4; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 9; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 5; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 7. Cases of race rioting or killing by posses are not included in the list. Of the total number forty-four were in the South and four in the North. Forty-seven victims were blacks and one white. The crimes for which they were killed were as follows: Murder, 28; rape, 7; unnamed causes, 2; horse stealing, 1; race prejudice, 1; murderous assault, 4; alleged murder, 1; annoying white women, 2; alleged rape, 1; attempted rape, 1. Two victims were proved innocent after their death. The detailed list follows:

JANUARY.

3——— Carson, colored, unnamed offense, Selma, Ala.
2—Unnamed negro, rape, Wagoner County, Okla.
17—Henry Monson, colored, murder, Paris, Tex.
23—Richard Stanley, colored, rape, Fuitbright, Tex.
30—Unnamed negro, murder, Drew, Miss.

FEBRUARY.

7—Andrew Williams, colored, murder, Houston, Miss.
23—Willis Webb, colored, murder, Drew, Miss.
25——— Anderson, colored, murder, near Marshall, Tex.
25—Robert Berry, colored, horse stealing, Karnoch, Tex.

MARCH.

4—Two unnamed negroes, murder, Cordelia, Ga.
21—John Gregson, colored, murder, Union City, Tenn.

APRIL.

5—J. C. Collins, colored, murder, Mondak, Mont.

MAY.

5—Samuel Owensby, colored, murder, Hogansville, Ga.

JUNE.

4—Unnamed negro, murderous assault, Beaumont, Tex.
5—Richard Galloway, colored, race troubles, Newton County, Tex.
13—Dennis Simmons, colored, murder, Andarko Okla.
19—William Norman, colored, rape, near Hot Springs, Ark.
21—Unnamed negro, murder, Americus, Ga.
27—William Robinson, colored, murder, Lambert, Miss.

JULY.

6—Roscoe Smith, colored, murder, Yellow River, Fla.
7—Unnamed negro, rape, Bonifay, Fla.
10—"Kid" Tempers, colored, murder, Blountstown, Fla.
15—Samuel Towner, colored, murder, Alligator, Miss.
28—John Shake, colored, murderous assault, Dunbar, Ga.

AUGUST.

12—Richard Puckett, colored, rape, Laurens, S. C.
14—Sanders Franklin, colored, murder, Paul's Valley, Okla.
14—Henry Ralston, colored, murder, Paul's Valley, Okla.
15—Robert Lovett, colored, murder, Morgan, Ga.
25—Virgie Swanson, colored, alleged murder, proved to be innocent, Greenville, Ga.
26—Joseph McNeely, colored, murder, Charlotte, N. C.
27—James Comeaux, colored, murderous assault, Jennings, La.
25—Unknown negro, unnamed cause, Kilgore, Ala.

SEPTEMBER.

5—Lee Simms, colored, rape, Little Rock, Ark.
12—Two unnamed negroes, murderous assault, Gunnung, Ill.
21—William Davis, colored, murder, Franklin, Texas.
21—Henry Crosby, colored, annoying a white woman, Louisville, Miss.
26—Joseph Richardson, colored, rape, Litchfield, Ky.
28—Walter Jones, colored, murder, Harrison, Miss.
28—William Jones, colored, murder, Harrison, Miss.

OCTOBER.

11—Walter Brownlee, colored, alleged rape, Hinchcliff, Miss. [proved innocent].
22—Warren Eaton, colored, insulting white woman, Monroe, La.

NOVEMBER.

4—John Cudjo, colored, murder, Wewoka, Okla.
7—John Talley, colored, attempted rape, Dyersburg, Tenn.

DECEMBER.

15—Ernest Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.
16—Frank Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.
18—Clive Culbertson, murder, Williston, N. D.

SUICIDES.

THE record of suicides in 1913 shows an increase, the number being 13,106, as compared with 12,981 in 1912, and 12,242 in 1911. The proportion of suicides as between men and women remains about the same, being 9,602 males and 4,504 females. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the number being 34, as compared with 40 in 1912, 27 in 1911, 51 in 1910, 27 in 1909, and 42 in 1908. The causes of suicides were as follows, the same difficulty in classification being noted as in the case of murders:

Despondency	6,025	Disappointment	1,316
Unnamed causes	2,316	love	784
Ill health	1,968	Liquor	261
Insanity	839	Business losses	81
Dom. infelicity	832		

The most significant feature of these figures is the rapidly increasing number of those who commit suicide because of ill health. Of the total number, 4,842 shot themselves, 4,392 took poison, 1,932 hanged themselves, 984 killed themselves with gas, 349 cut their throats, 325 drowned themselves, 168 threw themselves from roofs or windows, 54 threw themselves under railroad trains, 28 stabbed themselves, 20 burned themselves, 9 employed dynamite, 1 used electricity, 1 starved, and 1 set a new agency at work by using an automobile as means of destruction. There were 213 cases of murder and suicide during the year.

The following is a list of the more prominent persons who committed suicide during the year:

PROMINENT SUICIDES.

William W. Wedemeyer, member of Congress; Dr. William E. Greene, Little Rock, Ark.; Capt. Norman Staples, steamboat operator, Mobile, Ala.; the Rev. Augustus E. Schade, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles A. Lang, real estate broker, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest Bodenheim, Vice Consul at Aneit, Chicago, Ill.; John Greich, County Clerk, Carroll, Iowa; Joseph A. Schmitt, postmaster, Ellsworth, Kas.; the Rev. J. K. Fuller, Johnson, Vt.; Dr. Benjamin Cheever, Portsmouth, N. H.; Count Franz Von Dehling, Chicago, Ill.; Norman F. Flynn, capitalist, Des Moines, Iowa; the Rev. J. M. Havens, Ocean Park, Cal.; Samuel S. Sneyd, Secretary and Treasurer Lehigh Coal Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. A. G. Dix, Lawrence, Mich.; G. E. Kaukin, Assistant Adjutant General Oregon Commandery, G. A. R.; Judge W. H. Worley, Vian, Okla.; Ruver V. Scudder, merchant, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter H. Gudwin, United States Court Clerk, Savannah, Ga.; John E. W. Wayman, ex-State's Attorney, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Arthur W. Minaker, Santa Ana, Cal.; Dr. William T. Van Sienze, New York; J. B. King, President of King Cement Company, Cranford, N. J.; William H. Lothrop, assistant manager of the Boston Theatre; Lieut. Richard Hale, U. S. N.; H. Wegener, tax collector, Merced, Cal.; Frederick W. Humes, broker, St. Louis, Mo.; Major H. W. Hallock, ex-medical director Government reservation, Hot Springs, Ark.; H. S. Magill, City Clerk, Oakland, Cal.; Dr. E. W. Foster, Omaha, Neb.; Isaac Hecht, banker, Havre de Grace, Md.; S. E. Hubbard, general agent Wells Fargo Express Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; the Rev. John Jurco, Jessup, Penn.; Dr. D. Z. Bray, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Bishop, merchant, Cincinnati, Ohio; Angus Hamilton, lecturer and fellow Royal Geographical Society; Dr. Stephen S. Storch, New York; E. S. Ferry, attorney, Salt Lake City, Utah; Philip F. Kelly, broker, Philadelphia, Penn.; Louis S. Welch, Vice President Worcester Stained Glass Company, Worcester, Mass.; Carl Manch, artist, Chicago, Ill.

MARTYRS OF THE AIR.

ONE of the saddest tragedies in the history of the year is the increased number of aviators who have sacrificed their lives in trying to perfect the science of air navigation. In 1908 1 was killed, in 1909 4, in 1910 32, in 1911 99, in 1912 150, and in 1913 209, besides 38 who were badly injured, making the total number of deaths since air flying was attempted 497. The following is a list of the victims in 1913:

UNITED STATES.

April 8—Lieut. Rex Chandler, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.
April 19—Otto W. Brodie, Chicago, Ill.
May 2—Herman E. Jansen, Oakland, Cal.
May 2—Charles Carlson, Akron, Ohio.
May 9—Lieut. J. D. Park, U. S. A., Olive, Cal.
May 31—James Culovan, Cicero, Ill.
May 31—Joseph Wilcox, Downey, Cal.
June 12—Andrew Drew, Lima, Ohio.
June 20—Ensign William D. Billingslee, Kent Isle, Md.
June 23—Frederick F. Gardiner, Lake Keuka, N. Y.
July 4—Grove Bell, Petaluna, Cal.
July 4—Clarence Crosby, Bowling Green, Ohio.
July 5—Marie Coleman, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
July 8—Lieut. C. H. Call, U. S. A., Houston, Penn.
July 15—Madden Kerne, Chico, Cal.
July 19—Francis L. Mayer, Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 7—Henri Delaroche, Omaha, Neb.
Aug. 23—George Augustin, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Aug. 29—Albert Bergner, Hamburg, N. Y.
Sept. 2—George Schmidt, Rutland, Vt.
Sept. 4—Lieut. L. M. Love, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 15—Maximillian Liljenstrand, Galesburg, Ill.
Sept. 16—P. C. Davis, Maustor, Wis.
Sept. 16—George Bernles, Woodstock, Conn.
Oct. 7—A spectator, Hammondsport, N. Y.
Oct. 13—Alfred J. Jewell, Staten Island, N. Y.
Oct. 15—J. H. Hall, Staten Island, N. Y.
Nov. 22—Lieut. Erich Ellington, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.
Nov. 23—Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Jan. 13—L. F. McDonald, London.
Jan. 13——Inglis, London.
March 14—Geoffrey England, London.
April 21—E. R. Borne, East Church.
April 28—Lieut. Roger Harrison, Farnborough.
May 27—Lieut. D. L. Arthur, Montrose.
June 13—Lieut. James R. B. Kennedy, London.
June 23—John Davidbairns, Shoeburyness.
June 29—Sam Wight, Brighton.
July 17—Major A. Hewetson, Salisbury.
Aug. 1—F. S. Cody, Aldershot.
Sept. 7——Evans, Aldershot.
Oct. 3—Major George C. Merrick, Salisbury.
Dec. 2—Capt. G. W. Hildman, East Church.
Dec. 22—Robert B. Black, London.

FRANCE.

Jan. 3—M. Maillot, Fecamp.
Jan. 24—Charles Nieuport, Etampes.
Jan. 24—Mechanician, Etampes.
March 13—Two army Sergeants, Rheims.
March 16—M. Mercier, Asnbrien.
April 2—Sergt. Phansoux, Amiens.
April 2—Yves Faure, Versailles.
April 4—Lieut. Brossard, Verdun.
April 15—Louis Gaudart, Nice.
April 17—Capt. Clavenand, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Capt. De None, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Lieut. De Valaselot, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Artilleryman Roches, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 17—Aumont Thieryille, Noisy-le-Grand.
April 24—Lieut. De Blamont, Villaconbray.
May 3—M. Bellini, Versailles.
May 30—Ferdinand Krayden, Bourges.
June 10—August Bernard and passenger, Buc.
June 18—Sapper Dewye, Etampes.
June 26—Maurice L. Donquier, Chalons-sur-Marne.
July 2—Capt. Rey, Berthon.
July 14—M. Persin and son, Nonancourt.
July 22—Lieut. Gabriel, Mourmelon.
July 27—M. Chamberness, Haute Rive.
Aug. 2—Lieut. Nobelet, Paris.
Aug. 24—M. Metivier, Paris.
Aug. 25—Lieut. Lansever, Villaconbray.
Aug. 25—M. Laforgue, Sapper, Villaconbray.
Sept. 2—Lieut. Paul Le Franc, Rheims.
Sept. 2—Mme. Le Fevre, Rheims.
Sept. 5—Louis Ollivier and passenger.
Sept. 9—M. Chomirme, Lyons.
Oct. 4—M. Huertad, Rheims.
Oct. 4—M. Verlocher, Chermont.
Oct. 20—Lieut. Garnier, Espinal.
Oct. 20—Sepper Jenrot, Espinal.
Oct. 20—Corporal Dautroche, Espinal.
Oct. 28—Quartermaster Sergt. Caual, Rheims.
Nov. 12—Capt. De la Gurd, Villaconbray.
Nov. 23—M. Corbon, Chantilly.
Nov. 24—Edmond Perryor, Buc.
Nov. 26—Capt. Briat, Epernay.
Nov. 26—Sergt. Pouillard, Epernay.
Dec. 10—Leon Letort, Barzalleuk.

GERMANY.

Jan. 23—Lieut. Otto Schlegel, Berlin.
Jan. 27—Lieut. A. von Schele, Berlin.
Jan. 27——Hnell, Aix la Chapelle.
Feb. 17—Lieut. Commander Waller Janetsky, Danzig.
Feb. 7—Mechanician Urabs Dickman, Danzig.
Feb. 15—Herr Lenek, Leipsic.
Feb. 26—Sergt. Hellermann, Mohlhauser.
Feb. 26—Lieut. Lenz, Mohlhauser.
April 9—Herr Lichto, Gilsenkirchen.
April 24—Herr Dunetz, Berlin.
April 24—Vavalod Abramovich, Berlin.
April 28—Lieut. von Gemerschein, Munich.
April 30—Lieut. von Minbach, Darmstadt.
April 30—Lieut. von Brunn, Darmstadt.
May 14—Capt. Tucher, Johannisthal.
May 18—Unnamed woman, Munich.
May 25—A. Horn, Hanover.
June 19—Herr Fenske, Johannisthal.
June 19—Herr Galitz, Johannisthal.
July 4—Herr Helscher, Johannisburg.
July 8—Herr Lendner and passenger.
July 14—Herr Dietriehs, Muhlhausen.
July 16—Lieut. Stoll, Julesburg.
July 17—Unnamed aviator, Scheidemubl.
July 18—Herr Westphsily, Niederrod.
July 26—Herr Stengel, Frankfurt.
July 26—Herr Schaefer, Frankfurt.
Aug. 4—Herr Brock, Berlin.
Aug. 10—Fritz Roeseler and pupil, Broeck.
Aug. 15—Herr Roempler, Leipsic.
Aug. 15—Ruetger, Leipsic.
Aug. 22—Lieut. Schmidt, Helherstadt.
Sept. 3—Herr Kohl, Strasberg.
Sept. 4—Lieut. von Eckenbecker, Brieg.
Sept. 4—Lieut. Frins, Brieg.
Sept. 8—Herr Senge, Grenenbrolch.
Sept. 8—Herr Ringer, Johannisthal.
Sept. 9—Zeppelin airship, Heligoland, 10.
Sept. 10—Two soldiers, Leipsic.
Sept. 11—Seven persons, Buekienberen.
Sept. 12—Hans Lorenz, Muenster.
Oct. 13—Lieut. Koenig, Neuendorf.
Oct. 17—Capt. Hoessler, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Lieut. Koch, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Sergt. Manter, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Lieut. Freiberg, Johannisthal.
Oct. 17—Dirigibla Zeppelin L. II., 28.

ITALY.

Feb. 7—Giuseppe Nosari, Turin.
April 10—M. Gatto, Turin.

RUSSIA.

May 31—Lieut. Balabuchkin, Peterhof.
July 28—Unnamed aviator, Gatchina.
Aug. 5—Lieut. Palikarpoff, Krasnoye Selo.
Aug. 5—Mechanician, Krasnoye Selo.
Sept. 9—M. Orneschinin, Sebastopol.
Dec. 7—Lieut. Waehsmuth, Libau.

ARGENTINA.

Jan. 19—Lieut. Origone, Buenos Aires.
Jan. 25—Senor Userione, Buenos Aires.
April 11—Perez Arzemo, Buenos Aires.

SPAIN.

Jan. 24—Frank Boland, Port of Spain.
Oct. 5—Unnamed aviator, Barcelona.

AUSTRIA.

Feb. 15—Lieut. Mittner, Vienna.

JAPAN.

Feb. 28—Two Japanese officers, Tokio.
May 4—Tonki Takaischi, Turkakusba.

CHINA.

April 9—George Yevvinch, Cochin China.

GREECE.

April 17—Lieut. Argviopoulos, Salonica.

PORTUGAL.

Jan. 10—M. Manio, Lisbon.

BELGIUM.

June 29—Two spectators, Liege.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Nov. 14—Lieut. C. P. Rich, U. S. A., Manila.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Aug. 6—John Bryant, Victoria.

Of the 208 victims, 68 were military officers of these various armies: French, 20; German, 22; United States, 8; British, 4; Russian, 3; Japanese, 2; Greek, 1; Austria, 1, and Buenos Aires, 1.

LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

THE number of legal executions in 1913 shows a considerable decrease, being 88, as compared with 145 in 1912. Classified by States, the record is as follows: Arizona, 1; Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 7; California, 3; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 5; Kentucky, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 4; New York, 11; New Jersey, 2; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Mexico, 3; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Utah, 1; Virginia, 4; Wyoming, 1; District of Columbia, 3. Of the total number, 52 were executed in the South and 36 in the North, of whom 34 were negroes and 54 whites. Eighty-two were hanged for murder, five for rape, and one for attempted rape. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

3—William Wright, colored, murder, Fort Payne, Ala.
3—Philip Gibson, colored, murder, Baltimore, Md.
10—John McVay, murder, Pine Bluff, Ark.
10—James K. Cobb, colored, murder, Anne Arundel County, Md.
14—Joseph Kulakowsky, murder, Trenton, N. J.

FEBRUARY.

10—Joseph Garfalo, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
10—George Bishop, colored, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
10—Donato Cardello, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
10—Seymour Arnold, murder, Collins, Miss.
15—Samuel Roney, murder, Washington, D. C.
20—Frank Romeo, murder, Salt Lake City, Utah.
21—Tony Huggins, murder, Magnolia, Miss.
21—Percy Nowkirk, colored, murder, Gulfport, Miss.

MARCH.

14—Poulas Prantikos, murder, San Quentin, Cal.
15—John R. Goodwin, murder, Globe, Ariz.
21—Charles Humphreys, murder, Salem, Ore.
21—Gerge Humphreys, murder, Salem, Ore.
21—Gilbert Prince, murder, Lincoln, Neb.
28—Floyd Allen, murder, Richmond, Va.
28—Claude S. Allen, murder, Richmond, Va.

APRIL.

4—C. W. Jones, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—Arnold Gilmer, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—John Adams, colored, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—Coleman Germa, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
4—Jacob Williams, colored, murder, Tavares, Fla.
5—Frank Greene, colored, attempted rape, Columbia, S. C.
24—John Harris, colored, murder, Uniontown, Penn.
25—Irving Fraser, murder, Socorro, N. Mex.
25—Francisco Bernard, murder, Socorro, N. Mex.

MAY.

6—Domenico Petrelli, murder, Greensburg, Penn.
6—William Lingley, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
8—Frank M. Calhoun, murder, Huntington, Penn.
14—Andreza Morevich murder, Carson, Nev.
16—Domedie Deldagillo, murder, Alburquerque, N. M.
19—John Mulraney, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
21—Rafaeli Clavarelli, murder, Auburn, N.Y.
25—Jacob Crawford, colored, murder, Eatonton, Ga.
25—Carter Tompkins, colored, murder, Eatonton, Ga.
30—Marion Cappes, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
30—Sparks Aaron, colored, murder, Greensboro, Ala.
30—Thomas Lemon, colored, murder, Greensboro, Ala.

JUNE.

2—Gregori Pattini, murder, Ossining, N. Y.
4—Michael Goswinzki, murder, Auburn, N. Y.
9—Nathaniel Green, colored, rape, Washington, D. C.
14—Thomas Simon, colored, murder, Greensboro, Ga.
18—Sylvanus Sanders, murder, Trenton, N. J.
24—Stefan Boraski, murder, Charlestown, Mass.
20—Thomas Martin, colored, murder, Eddyville, Ky.
20—Thomas Lawson, colored, murder, Eddyville, Ky.
27—Nelson Y. Carter, murder, Spottsylvania County, Va.
27—George Goggin, murder, Bedford Co., Va.
27—"Gen." May, murder, Eddyville, Ky.
28—Louis Saxon, murder, Wethersfield, Conn.
28—William Asback, murder, Victoria, Texas.

JULY.

1—Samuel Dukes, colored, murder, Columbia, S. C.
2—Andrea Manco, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
11—Oscar Dewberry, colored, murder, Atlants, Ga.
12—Jacob Oppenheimer, murder, Sacramento, Cal.
12—Frank Brauweraest, murder, San Quentin, Cal.
23—Hersey Mitchell, colored, murder, Starke, Fla.

AUGUST.

4—Anthony W. Grace, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
7—Paul Fowler, colored, murder, Fort Worth, Texas.
7—Ernst Harrison, colored, murder, Fort Worth, Texas.
11—Gus Davison, colored, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
22—William Loule, colored, murder, Jackson, Miss.
29—William Varner, colored, murder, Covington, Ga.

SEPTEMBER.

2—John Sushanluski, murder, Philadelphia, Penn.
4—David Reynolds, colored, murder, Beaufort, S. C.
4—Jasper Green, colored, murder, Beaufort, S. C.
5—Lee Sims, colored, rape, Devalls Bluff, Ark.
10—"Lige" Lane, colored, rape, Homerville, Ga.
11—Omar Davis, colored, murder, Fayetteville, Ark.

OCTOBER.

6—Robert Hewitt, colored, rape, Conway, Ark.
4—Thomas Sanchez, murder, Goliad, Texas.
23—John Mauss, murder, Somerset, Penn.
23—Frederick Nys, murder, Northumberland, Penn.
31—Michael Spanos, murder, Salem, Ore.
31—Frank Seymour, murder, Salem, Ore.

NOVEMBER.

14—Warren Jenkins, murder, Rawline, Wyo.

DECEMBER.

2—Frederick Nye, murder, Sunbury, Penn.
3—Joseph Rickman, colored, murder, Bison, S. D.
4—Rosario Gigliotti, murder, Bradford, Penn.
10—Nelson Sharp, murder, Auburn, N. Y.
12—Frank Kinney, murder, Columbus, Ohio.
12—Edward King, murder, Little Rock, Ark.
20—Scott Madison, colored, murder, Barnwell, S. C.
23—William F. Cook, murder, Nashville, Tenn.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE loss of life by marine disasters during 1913 was 1,840, divided as follows: Ocean, 1,229; inland waters, 411. The loss of life in 1912 was 4,460, due largely to the fearful loss occasioned by the sinking of the Titanic in April. The large loss of life in inland waters in 1913 was occasioned principally by the storm which swept over the great lakes in November, sinking sixteen vessels and drowning 236 persons. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

1—Steamer Volmer, English coast..... 15
4—Steamer Julia Luckenbach, Chesapeake Bay..... 22
5—Three coast launches, California coast. 10
7—Steamer Rosecrane, Oregon coast..... 33
7—Steamer Cheslake, Vancouver coast... 4
7—Yacht Huntress, Florida coast..... 4
7—Steamer Peter March, at sea..... 100
8—Barge Bombay, Massachusetts coast.. 2
10—Steamer Ambrose, Mersey River..... 10
10—Steamer Joseph B. Staples, Tomlgbee River..... 8
10—Schooner Future, Cape Hatteras..... 3
10—Steamer Snowden Range, at sea..... 30
15—Bark California, English coast..... 9
15—Explosion of steamer Madonne, Fayal. 5
16—Steamer Veronese, Spanish coast..... 16
16—Steamer El Dorado, Gulf of Mexico... 39
22—Bark Ogda, English coast..... 12
25—Launch Mermaid, Alaska coast..... 6
28—Launch, Rangoon River..... 70
28—Bark, Pangani, English Channel..... 26
29—Schooner S. P. Blackburn, off Cape Hatteras..... 2

FEBRUARY.

2—Barge Annie R., Connecticut coast... 4
7—Schooner Grenada, coast of Nicaragua. 19
15—Steamer Christiane, North Sea..... 5
20—Steamer Oberon, French coast..... 8

MARCH.

4—German torpedo boat, 9-178, North Sea. 66
7—Steamer Salvado Sea of Marmora...200
13—Steam lighter Wyckoff, Long Island Sound..... 11
21—Steamer Peruvia, coast of Norway... 28

APRIL.

6—Bark Mimi, Oregon Coast..... 18
11—Schooner John D. Spreckels, lost at sea 2

MAY.

1—Steamer Floro, English Coast..... 4
1—Schooner Ida M. Barton, lost at sea... 5
2—Steamer Concordia, Mississippi River.. 15
9—Steamer Ophir, Frazer River..... 6
24—Steamer Nevada, Gulf of Smyrna.... 40

JUNE.

18—Schooner Olympic, Sable Island..... 6
23—Steamer Beaver, Mississippi River.... 9

JULY.

13—Sloop Alberta, Boston Harbor..... 8
21—Ship Klio, Chilean Coast..... 20
31—Steamer Wynene, lost at sea..... 30

AUGUST.

18—Steamer State of California, Alaska Coast..... 40
19—Steamer Henry Bosse, Mississippi River..... 7

SEPTEMBER.

3—Schooner Hartley, Virginia Coast.... 2
8—Barge Berks, North Carolina

BASEBALL FIGHT MAY COME---HOCKEY---ATHLETICS---BOXING---CAT SHOW---GOLF---YACHTING

ANTI-TRUST LAW IN BASEBALL WAR

Attempt by Major League Clubs to Blacklist Players Will Be Fought in Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—That organized baseball will be attacked as a trust under the Sherman anti-trust law and as maintaining a black list in case any injunctions are sought to restrain players, held under the reserve clause, from playing with the Federal League, was indicated by a statement issued to-day by Edward E. Gates of this city, counsel for the Federal League.

"Any baseball club that attempts to secure an injunction," said Mr. Gates, "to restrain a player from playing in the Federal League must come into court with clean hands. Otherwise, no matter what contract it may seek to enforce, and no matter how binding on the face thereof such contract may be, the court will decline to enter into the merits of the case and dismiss the bill in equity at once.

"The National Commission if it goes into the court will immediately be confronted by two very serious propositions. First, is the commission a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust act? And is not, in fact, a blacklist maintained?

"There is no doubt in the mind of any one, I we take it that organized baseball, as organized under the so-called national agreement, has in the past monopolized the baseball business, not only by attempting to crush competition, but by tieing up by contract the professional baseball clubs and players of the United States from the largest down to the smallest minor league club, and that the ball player cannot play ball with any competitor whatsoever.

"Do the clubs operating under the national agreement maintain a blacklist? This proposition must be presented to and determined by a court before it will enter into a consideration of the reserve clause, which complainant will attempt to enforce in a court of equity."

In discussing the reserve clause Mr. Gates said:

"The reserve clause is a condition in the contract between the club and the player by which the club attempts to hold the player for a nominal sum of money, and yet not necessarily play him upon the club with which he has a contract. In other words the clubs, by means of this reserve clause, can and do say: 'We have you under contract. We will not play you on our team this year. We will sell you to another club at a large profit and it can play you.'"

Mr. Gates declared the Federal League has been consistent in its policy not to enter into negotiations with a player who has signed a contract to play the season out with one of its rival clubs in either the National American, or any of the minor leagues.

"We maintain, however," said Mr. Gates, "that the reserve clause is illegal, and not binding upon players, lacks mutuality, and is against public policy."

NO SIGN OF GILMORE

Federal League President Said to be in New York.

An official announcement from Joe Tinker that he would not come to Brooklyn, the declaration of President Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Federals that "a New York millionaire had produced a certified check for $100,000 to guarantee a club in New York," and rumors of President James A. Gilmore's presence in this city were the developments yesterday in the Federal League plans affecting this city.

Since the first announcements were made of Tinker's turning to the Federal League the officials of the Brooklyn Club have insisted that they had received no such word from the player, and would do nothing until properly informed. Any doubts that may have existed were removed yesterday morning when a telegram was received from Tinker in response to a request sent the night before, that he state his position in regard to Brooklyn. Tinker's answer was as follows:

Have signed with Federal League. Terms much better than Brooklyn. Could have saved them money if they had considered me before closing with Cincinnati. Sorry can't play there next year, but Federals are a big league and mean business.

JOE TINKER.

President James A. Gilmore left Chicago on Monday afternoon, presumably for New York to discuss with local capitalists the idea of placing a team in New York or Brooklyn. If he reached here he managed to hide from the press successfully, as a canvass of the leading hotels failed to locate him here. Such shrinking from publicity is entirely at variance with previous actions of the Federals, and it is generally believed that he failed to arrive. At the same time it has been impossible to locate any of the men who are reported as willing to back the project here.

All sorts of rumors regarding the Federals' proposed invasion of Greater New York were in circulation yesterday, but they referred to Brooklyn rather than Manhattan, which has been quiet for a continuous baseball town for last eleven seasons. With only one team in Brooklyn, this section of the greater city seems more logical for the invasion. One rumor yesterday was to the effect that the Federals had turned their attention to Washington Park, the former home of the Superbas, and the presence of surveyors at this place added weight to the rumor. These surveyors declined to say for whom they were working. Another report was that Ned Hanlon had inspected the Brighton Beach Motordrome, and that the Federal League is now considering the place for a park. It is known positively that Hanlon has looked over the parks. Another Brooklyn park which has been mentioned in connection with the Federal League is Ridgewood Park, and Ambrose Hussey is being mentioned as one of the promoters. Hussey was identified with the United States League for a time, and he planned to use this park, but he resigned from the organization before the season began.

Frank J. Farrell, owner of the New York Americans, declared yesterday that there was little chance of the Federals getting a lease to American League Park, at 168th Street and Broadway. Mr. Farrell said that he was unable to get a new lease on the park after his first lease expired a year ago, owing to the fact that the owners of the property had other plans and the city was considering the advisability of continuing some of the near-by streets. If the new league is able to secure any sort of a lease for the property it would be so short as to uncertain that it would hardly be worth accepting. There is no other available plot in Manhattan, as is evidenced by the moving of the Yankees up to Kingsbridge, more than two miles north of their former grounds.

JOHNSON FAVORS FIGHT.

American League President Thinks Federals Will Help Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—President Ban Johnson of the American League believes a baseball war will prove a blessing in disguise, and declared to-night he hoped the Federal League would give a good account of itself. Only the American League as a whole made any money last season, he said, and 1914 gives signs of being a lean year for baseball investors.

"A revolution in baseball is needed, and a bitter war will tend to purify the game," he said. "The club owners have become extravagant and wasteful and the players, with their continual demands for higher salaries, have helped to bring about a condition injurious to the game.

"Many evils also have crept into the National Association of Baseball Leagues which have been allowed to go uncorrected for years, but which I believe will be eradicated through the purifying process of a bitter baseball war.

"I am counting a fight. The American League club owners are not strongly in favor of such a struggle, but I believe that a series of upheavals are necessary for the betterment of the game. I think that not more than ten years should elapse between these fights. We have not had a good fight for twelve years now, and for myself I will say that I am more than ready."

FEDERALS LAND FICHER.

Shortstop Signs Contract; Miller of Pittsburgh In Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 30.—Following out a programme laid down at the meeting of the Federal League magnates in Chicago last Saturday, when Joe Tinker and Mordecai Brown were signed up as managers for the Chicago and St. Louis teams, respectively, the local Federal magnates to-day began lining up players for the coming season. One of the first men to whom a contract was mailed was "Bob" Ficher, the shortstop of the Brooklyn team, who was recently released to Toronto. Ficher has been in communication with the local Federal officials for some time, and his terms for the coming year were submitted several days ago. These being satisfactory, a contract was forwarded him calling for a large advance in salary over what Brooklyn paid him during 1913. Ficher's signed contract is expected here Thursday.

"Jack" Miller, Pittsburgh's first baseman last season, will in all probability wear a Pittsburgh Federal League uniform during the coming year. Miller, who with Robinson, Wilson, Butler and Dolan, was traded to St. Louis for Konetchy, Harmon, and Mowrey, has submitted his terms to the Federal League officials here. What these terms are the local officials refuse to divulge until after Miller's visit to this city on next Monday. At that time some definite agreement will be reached.

NO RESERVE IN CONTRACTS.

Federal League Limits Agreement with Players to Ten-Day Clause.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—President Steininger of the St. Louis Federal League club said to-day that the contracts of the Federal League have a ten-day clause, as do the contracts of the National and American Leagues.

He denied, however, that the contracts have a reserve clause. The denial was prompted by the statement of President Hedges of the St. Louis Americans published here, that he had a copy of the Federal League contract and that it contained both the ten-day and the reserve clauses.

Red Sox Releases Six Players.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Releases of six players to minor league clubs were announced today by Secretary Reilly of the Boston American Club. Charles Hall, the pitcher, is the only veteran to be dismissed. With Infielder McNally, he was released to the St. Paul team of the American Association. Alvin Carlstrom, a first baseman, goes to Montreal of the International League; Martin Krug, a shortstop, to Omaha; Grover Cleveland Grant, a pitcher, to Beaumont, Texas, and First Baseman Mundy, formerly of the Norfolk (Va.) Club, will play next season in Worcester.

The Boston National management has signed for next season Jack Martin, a pitcher, formerly of the New York Americans and later with Rochester of the International League, and Richard L. Crutcher, a twirler from the St. Joseph Club of the Western League.

Federals After Newark Players.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Agents of the Federal League have made overtures to as many as six members of the Newark team, pennant winners in the International League. The men to whom offers of contracts for periods of three years have been made are Outfielders Billy Zimmerman and Jack Dalton, First Baseman Harry Swacina, Second Baseman Gus Getz, and Pitcher Wyatt Lee, who is a veteran southpaw twirler of the old Eastern and International Leagues. The Federals are also reported to be after Raleigh Aitchison, who was turned over to Brooklyn by the Newarks last August. Aitchison declined to accept the contract offered him by Charles H. Ebbetts and returned to his home in Kansas. The player is still on the reserve list of the Dodgers and cannot play in organized baseball until he adjusts his differences with the Brooklyn team.

METROPOLITAN GOLF DATES

Amateur Championship to be Played at the Englewood Course.

The metropolitan amateur golf championship for 1914 will be held over the links of the Englewood Country Club beginning on Wednesday, May 20, and continuing for four days. On Aug. 12 and 13 the metropolitan open championship will be run off over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club at Hartsdale. These two features of the local golfing year were settled at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association held in this city yesterday.

In view of the fact that the Plainfield Country Club is desirous of holding the woman's titular meeting, which is under the jurisdiction of the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association, it is not likely that the junior championship will be held on this course again unless it happens that the woman's event goes elsewhere. As a result the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association took no action in this regard.

The early decision with regard to the open championship, won last year by Alexander Smith at Salisbury, is in considerable contrast to a year ago, when the matter was not decided until midsummer. Englewood has never held the amateur meeting. In 1911 Gilbert Nicholls won the open title over this course and a year later Mrs. Elizabeth Earle captured the Woman's Metropolitan at Englewood. The course has been considerably stiffened of late, so that at present it furnishes a better test of golf than ever before.

Howard F. Whitney of Nassau will head the Tournament Committee, which will have charge of the various championships of the association. Frederick H. Thomas of Morris County, and Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, is the second member, while an Englewood man still to be selected will complete the committee. Findlay S. Douglas, a former national champion, was chosen as Captain of the Lesley Cup team once more. The Piping Rock Club was elected a member of the association.

Draw for Soccer Games.

International soccer teams for the second round of the cup tie under the auspices of the New York Footballers' Protective Association were picked yesterday, and the first game scheduled to be played at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, Saturday afternoon. The drawing resulted as follows: Continentals versus Ireland and Scotland versus United States. Saturday's game will be between the Continentals and Ireland.

New Business Manager for Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 30.—John H. Dalley, Director of Public Safety of this city, to-day closed negotiations with the Pittsburgh Club of the National League to become business manager of the club. Mr. Dalley, before entering social life, was a well-known newspaper man, and a colleague of the late William H. Locke.

OTTAWA DEFEATS QUEENS, 6 TO 1

Canadian College Teams Display Fast Play for Fellowes Silver Trophy.

Ottawa triumphed over Queens College last night in the first of the hockey series in the St. Nicholas Rink, for the Cornelius Fellowes Trophy, for Canadian teams, the final of which will be played to-night with Ottawa and Toronto University as the opposing sevens.

At no time during the struggle did the Ottawa College lads appear to be in difficulties, and they eventually won by a score of 6 goals to 1, after two periods of twenty minutes each which, during the greater portion of the time bristled with interesting plays and fast skating.

A vast amount of checking was in evidence, the fiercest bit of which found Box of Queens a victim. He was keen after the rubber in the second period, and just about to get the disk out of a corner when one of his opponents in a scrimmage gave him the shoulder, with the result that he carromed head first on to the side boards, where he lay momentarily stunned. A little first aid to the injured stuff soon brought him around, and a dozen minutes later witnessed his coralling of the only count gained by his side.

The general all-around skating was probably faster than that usually witnessed here, and this warranted in proving that six-men teams of such speed would have performed more satisfactorily than the seven-men squads, which obtained last night. There was very little attempt at team play, each forward four nullifying any such style of play in the restricted territory. The visitors on both sides found fault with the square ends of the rink, from which there was no rebound or shy-off, as is the case in Canadian rinks.

Denison, the cover point for Otttawa, was a tower of strength for his side, and is the man who was recently reinstated to the amateur ranks. His stick work was uncanny at times, and when he really tried in his rearguard on the rink there was no stopping him. At one period of the game when Duford broke his skate and the Queens team took a man from the ice the speed of the game improved to a great degree. There was some clever checking and recovering with only three forwards on a side, which was checked with the return of the players to the ice. Early in the fray penalties began to accumulate, and Duford got a minute for cross-checking McKinnon.

There were many tries by both sides from difficult angles, and shots which just lacked the right direction before Denison zigzagged his way through the field and plumped in the initial count. The second tally came when Heney made a slam which was returned by the Queens goal tender, Braithwaite got it on the rebound and scored.

Following a clean exhibition of team work by Queens and a rink run by Duford, there was a great scramble in the face of the Ottawa cage, but the Montreal players failed to get the disk through. The final goal of the period was shot by Behan for Ottawa through five men who did their best to keep the rubber out.

Play had barely begun in the second half when Box received his smash against the side boards. Dennison then dealt out his second tally of the game with a rink run which was the very limit of fine dodging and stick work. So heated did the rival teams become immediately following this play that D. Smith, the rover for Queens, and Duford engaged in a stick slashing match which earned them a fest.

Splitting two tallies by Braithwaite, making it six goals for Ottawa came Box's count from a scrimmage in front of Ottawa's goal, which proved the only score made by Queens, as her rush to duplicate the opposition goal again during the contest. The summary and line-up:

Ottawa.	Position.	Queens.
Burdiocher	Goal	R. L. T. Smith
O'Leary	Point	McKinnon
Denison	Cover point	W. N. Smith
Heney	Rover	L. O. Smith
Braithwaite	Centre	Box
Duford	Right wing	Dobson
Behan	Left wing	Rappell

Referee—W. Russell. Hockey Club. Timer W. J. Croker. First half—First goal made by Denison, Ottawa, in 7:47; second goal made by Braithwaite, Ottawa, in 11:13; third goal made by Behan, Ottawa, in 17:00. Second half—First goal made by Denison, Ottawa, in 2:17; second goal made by Braithwaite, Ottawa, in 8:05; third goal made by Box, Queens, in 11:30; fourth goal made by Braithwaite, Ottawa, in 13:11. Final score —Ottawa, 6; Queens, 1.

TO BAR PROFESSIONALS.

Trainers Stand Out Against Mixed Competition in Athletics.

With a strong declaration against the participation of professionals in amateur track and field competition, a number of the members of the newly proposed Professional Trainers' Association, which held its introductory session yesterday at 1 Beekman Street, adjourned until the Boston Athletic Association relay meet at Boston in February next, when the organization will be completed.

Harry Hillman, the Dartmouth coach, was chosen temporary Chairman of the new organization, with Lawson Robertson, Irish-American A. C., Acting Secretary. A number of men actively identified with the coaching of athletes who had not been included in the original list sent out asking for co-operation turned up at the headquarters and announced their intention of becoming members of the new organization.

These included Bobby Winston, the former trainer of the Berkeley A. C., one of New York's strongest clubs a few years ago; J. E. Fitzgerald, physical director of the Bayonne High Schools; W. H. White of Brooklyn, and Peter Waters, coach of the Second Naval Battalion, Brooklyn.

It was the consensus among those present that the conflict in dates between the proposed season and that of the National Collegiate A. A. was the principal reason for the lack of attendance by most of those invited to take part in the formation of the new league, but that there would be a big turnout six weeks hence in Boston.

The protest against professionalism in its connection with amateur athletics is at variance with the ideas expressed by Gustavus T. Kirby, when he was President of the Amateur Athletic Union. The various coaches were a unit in their expression that the A. A. U. is doing good work in keeping the classes distinct, and have no desire to see the amateur rules changed in any way other than to draw the line closer.

It was further stated that the organizers of the new association were against the inclusion of women in A. A. U. competition, and stood with the national governing body on the proposition that the opposite sex should form an organization of their own if they were so keen for competition. Such a state of affairs obtains in foreign countries and could not be prevented here.

PAGE HEADS NEW TICKET.

Friends of N. Y. A. C. President Renominate Him for Another Term.

The question of an opposition ticket at the New York Athletic Club annual election on Tuesday, Jan. 13, was settled yesterday, when 140 members signed a petition to the Board of Governors naming President William H. Page and Vice President James N. West for nomination for reelection. This action was foreshadowed by the many expressions of dissatisfaction over the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency agreed upon by the Nominating Committee and posted on Monday. The opposition has confined itself to the heads of the ticket, and a warm fight will be waged in the Mercury Foot circles during the next two weeks.

The failure to nominate President Page for re-election, according to the members of the Nominating Committee who advocated a change in the administration, was due to the fact that the present head of the organization was not in close touch with the athletes, owing to his long absence from active participation in sports. This is denied by President Page's friends, who point out the remarkable success that has attended his administration during the past year. In presenting their side of the controversy, the leaders of the opposition movement last night issued the following statement:

"A strong opinion has developed in the club that the Nominating Committee has made a gross mistake in putting forward the name of any other man for President than William H. Page and has misjudged the sentiment of the members. Among the members expressing themselves to this effect was Lawrence L. Gillespie, who has been identified with the club for a great many years, originally as a junior member when a schoolboy, and has always taken an active interest in the gymnasium, boxing, and wrestling departments. Mr. Gillespie was willing to say: 'What we want as a President is a man like Mr. Page, who can give an intelligent and trained administration without fear or favor; one who has consistently taken an interest in and personally kept up his activities in athletic work all his life and who will see that every opportunity for reasonable relaxation and physical improvement is developed in the club.'"

The petition, which was posted on the bulletin board at the City Club house last night after being formally presented to the Board of Governors, follows:

To the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club:—

We hereby present the following nominations to be voted for at the annual election to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, and request that the same be posted in accordance with the provisions of Article 7, subd. 2 of the Constitution, and further request that said nominations be sent out to members of the Club together with those presented by the nominating committee:

For President—William H. Page.

For Vice President—Dr. James N. West.

The following members signed the petition to the Board of Governors:

George W. Kuhlke, H. A. Gildersleeve, Morgan J. O'Brien, Bartow S. Weeks, Thomas L. Watson, A. G. Mills, C. E. Knoblauch, R. H. Halstead, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Herbert Lyon, C. W. Tenney, Wallace S. Turner, Gerald Brooke, H. G. Campbell, Jr., Hugh H. Baxter, R. W. Bathhorne, James Crenins, J. W. Spalding, Graeme M. Hammond, Francis Joy Underhill, Charles L. Jones, James W. McGinley, H. Snowden Marshall, John C. Gullck, Fallen Nelson, William D. Bourne, J. S. Raymond, F. P. Duryea, Henry Smith, John F. Byrne, P. J. Walsh, James M. Donohue, Finn L. Fossume, James M. Beale, W. Wilson, R. J. Randolph, Jr., Frank DeV. Telfair, C. T. Fegram, J. C. Wilberding, Munroe Crane, Mont. D. Rogers, Wyllys Pomeroy Baxter, Raymond J. Schweizer, Herbert Noble, James R. Ely, Roger Foster, George D. Phillips, Fred W. Koster, Jr., Gustavus T. Kirby, Robert L. Foerisch, John C. L. Murphy, George A. Wilson, Jr., William Tappenbeck, Charles A. Von Dorp, H. P. Gibson, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., Henry Griswold, George Hamilton Dean, Lawrence L. Gillespie, John Wren, R. P. Swenson, William C. Potter, J. Seaver Page, H. K. Bird, T. C. Eastman, L. E. Hatzfeld, W. B. D. Haven, David W. Smith, Charles W. Tripp, John J. Barratt, James W. Osborne, Frank K. Hunter, James S. Hyde, L. H. Legler, Reginald H. Sayre, George B. McAuliffe, F. W. White, Richard Gough, Hugh Hastings, Horace Secor, Jr., W. C. Peet, Harold C. Bullard, Charles E. Goodhue, G. E. Brewer, B. L. Skofield, E. P. J. Gaynor, W. R. Bishop, J. N. Magie, David L. Helm, William Degener, Jr., Philip T. Dodge, Thomas J. Regan, Lorin O. Thompson, J. T. Smith, Arthur P. Sturges, Carl C. Guerard, James F. McKernon, Robert Mulford, Ernest Sinclair, Frederick Krumich, Francis Walk, M. D.; Henry C. West, James K. Delafield, McCreskry Bott, J. Ernest Gignoux, H. B. Dwyer, John E. Donuchke, Jr., Walter R. Wheeler, George S. Sweet, A. J. Roux, D. M. Stern, Fred J. Reville, M. Beyard Long, and W. H. Birchall.

MERCERSBURG DROPS STARS

Robinson, Goelitz, and Cantwell Leave Pennsylvania School.

MERCERSBURG, Penn., Dec. 30.—Arthur S. Robinson, one of the fastest sprinters ever developed at an American school, and Goelitz and Cantwell, two scholastic stars of the first water, are no longer connected with Mercersburg Academy. Alleged infraction of the rules of the institution is said to be the reason.

Robinson, who comes from Westboro, Mass., is credited with running the 100 yards dash in 0:09 3-5, and the 220 yards in 0:20 4-5. His record is still under consideration by the National Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Goelits and Cantwell live in Chicago and are among the best athletes in that section. Goelits has run the sprints close to even time, has done the high hurdles in 0:16 and the low in 0:25, the pole vault at 11 feet 6 inches, and the high jump at 5.9. It is expected there will be a scramble among coaches to land these athletes for their teams.

Boyd an Easy Winner with Cue.

L. A. Servatius was easily defeated by Frank W. Boyd in last night's game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, the final score being 200 to 129. Boyd led from the beginning of the contest, and it was only in the early stages of the game that Servatius appeared to have a chance to win. The winner displayed excellent form, and made many difficult shots during the game. Boyd completed his string of 200 points in fifty-two innings, which gives him an average of 3 44-52, and he made high runs of 30, 19, and 17. Servatius made high runs of 14 and 12, with an average of 3 27-51. This evening C. B. Terry, national championship title-holder, will oppose Charles Martin.

CATS NOW REIGN AT POULTRY SHOW

Bungalow Turk's Cap and Miss Gibbs Carry Off the Honors at the Garden.

Feathers gave way to fur yesterday at Madison Square Garden, when birds stepped down from the competitive perch to make way for aristocratic bred felines which entered into competition for nearly 200 prizes in the annual Cat Show held in conjunction with the poultry exhibit of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association. The poultry judges finished their work and Mrs. E. E. Besse and Miss J. R. Kroeh began judging the cats, which will continue to-day, when the show will close.

The Cat Show, like the major portion of the exhibit for poultry, has been the best in the history of the organization, which is celebrating its silver jubilee, and Concert Hall, where the felines are holding forth, was crowded to its capacity with rows of benches which accommodate close to 300 cats. The variety and number of entries has been gratifying to the Show Committee, and with few exceptions the work of the judges has met with favor among the exhibitors.

The judging of the candidates for honors is held in an anteroom adjoining the main exhibition floor, to which the public is barred, and while the judges are performing their duties the visitors devote their time to making the rounds of the cat cages. A number of recently imported cats, and also a number of champions, are among the entries, but were not judged. The real struggle is expected to-day, when the judges will be called upon to make their decisions in the premier classes, which will be for all the best of the various breeds, color, and sex. The opening day was devoted largely to competition for open, novice, and kitten classes, and in these a number of promising candidates for the leading honors were unearthed.

Miss A. L. Pollard was a successful exhibitor in the earlier classes and scored in the one for blue male cats with one of the latest additions to her cattery, Billy Button. The class, however, proved something of a disappointment, as Miss Pollard's Champion Bluestone of Tilecote, which in the past has been very successful, was placed second, while Mrs. C. W. Chapin took first with Bungalow Turk's Cap. The next class, for blue females, showed the tables reversed and Miss Pollard came into her own with the first award going to her Champion Miss Gibbs, while Mrs. Chapin was placed second with Blue Cloud.

When the open and novice classes were judged, the winners' classes were dealt with and produced keen competition. Mrs. Chapin's Bungalow Turk's Cap was adjudged the winner in the blue class, males, and Miss Pollard's Miss Gibbs being accorded the same position in the division for females.

In the winner's classes for smoke-colored cats, the judging was long drawn out and the winners of the open classes coming together for the award of the class made the work of the judges tedious. The best female was decided in favor of Mrs. Bernstein's beautifully coated Mother Hubbard. Mrs. C. A. Riggelow's Minette was a close second to Mother Hubbard, which eventually got the palm. In the award for males, the task was an easy one, for the judges lost little time in selecting Shogun as the leader, exhibited by Mrs. F. Y. Mathis.

Chinchillas were represented in good numbers and came in for much admiration. Male winners went to Mrs. F. Connolly's Sandalphon, a recent winner at the Atlantic Cat Show, which was in fine coat and easily the best. The female award in the same breed went to Greenwith Cherokee, owned by Mrs. A. D. Breedin.

The greatest attraction of the show was King Winter, the most consistent performing champion of the feline world. King Winter will go into competition to-day, but while waiting he adorned a spacious cage in the centre of the hall surrounded by trophies won during his bench career.

PINEHURST HOLIDAY GOLF.

Two New York Players Left In Semi-Final Round of Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 30.—Numerous spectacular matches gave zest to to-day's double round in the tenth annual holiday week golf tournament, and the survivors are W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills and B. P. Merriman of Waterbury, C. L. Becker of Woodland and Henry V. Seggerman of Englewood, who meet in to-morrow morning's semi-final for the first division honors.

Seggerman's morning win was 5 and 4 over Robert Hunter of Weeburn, but C. B. Hudson of North Fork carried him nineteen holes in the afternoon and lost the match on the eighteenth green, where two putts would have won.

Merryman advanced in a fast match with W. A. Barber, Jr., of Princeton, gaining the lead on the sixteenth. Truesdell won by 4 and 3 from H. G. White of Ridgewood and by 2 and 1 from W. G. Clark of Woodland. Becker defeated George H. Crocker of Brookline by one up and W. Y. Booth, Jr., of Owentsia by 3 and 2.

Metropolitan survivors in the second division are G. W. Johnson of Hackensack and J. M. Lummis of New York, who meet in to-morrow's semi-final.

Grand Circuit Stewards to Meet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The Grand Circuit Committee on Rules, appointed by the stewards at their November meeting, will meet here on Jan. 5. The members, Harry Neally, Syracuse, N. Y.; Harry Shepard, Columbus, Ohio, and George Canor, Detroit, will report any proposals for revisions, and after a discussion will draw up a report to be submitted to the stewards at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Jan. 13.

Herzog Signs College Catcher.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati National League team to-day wired President August Herrmann that he had signed a college catcher by the name of Frank Mellen for next season. He stated Mellen was right handed and had played with the St. Johns College team.

PENN LEADS AT CHESS.

Cornell Fails to Play Up to Form of Opening Day's Round.

By winning three games and drawing one of the four played in the second round of the fifteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday, Pennsylvania wrested the lead from Cornell, finishing the day with the total score of 6 to 2. With one game unfinished, and likely to be drawn, Cornell's representatives were able to add only one point to their score of the first round, making a total of 4 to 3. As on Monday, Brown scored half a point, so that at the end of play the Providence team, with one game pending, had a total of 1 to 0.

Rudolph Sze, the young Chinese expert; M. G. Teitelbaum, and R. Levin all won their games, Sze defeating the senior player from Brown, while the other two disposed of a couple of Cornell opponents. H. Houigate scored the draw for Pennsylvania. The only player to win for Cornell was W. Grafman, who defeated his New England adversary, scoring his second successive win. Of the Brown representatives C. L. Woolley, paired with Houigate, saved his side from being utterly blanked.

The game played by Sze was again the centre of interest. Mitchell defended the opening fairly well, but gradually felt the toils closing about him. At the twenty-fifth move the Providence man captured a remote pawn and thereby placed his queen completely out of play. By taking possession of the open king's file with queen and rook, after having posted his knight very strongly, Sze forced his opponent into a mating net after thirty moves.

At the second board two old rivals, Teitelbaum and Ehrlich, were opposed to each other, and, as much depended on this game, a fine struggle was looked forward to. Ehrlich, however, went astray in the middle of the game, losing a piece, after which Teitelbaum had it all his own way, and scored in forty-two moves.

Sperry, in his game with Grafman, lost two pawns in succession on the twenty-second and twenty-third moves, through neat play on the part of the Cornell representative. Five moves later an hallucination cost Sperry an entire piece and the game after thirty-four moves. The result:

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Boards.			
1—E. G. Durfee (B)	..	N. S. Perkins (C)	..
2—M. J. Teitelbaum (P)	1	A. O. Ehrlich (C)	0
3—R. Sze (P)	1	E. R. Mitchell (B)	0
4—J. L. Sperry (B)	0	W. Grafman (C)	1
5—R. Levin (P)	1	A. W. Clurman (C)	0
6—H. Houigate (P)	½	C. L. Woolley (B)	½

The scores to date.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1—Rudolph Sze	1½	½
2—M. J. Teitelbaum	2	0
3—H. Houigate	½	1½
4—R. Levin	2	0
Total	6	2

CORNELL.

1—N. S. Perkins	½	½
2—A. C. Ehrlich	1	1
3—W. Grafman	2	0
4—A. W. Clurman	½	1½
Total	4	3

BROWN.

1—R. E. Mitchell	0	2
2—E. C. Durfee	0	1
3—C. L. Woolley	½	1½
4—J. L. Sperry	½	1½
Total	1	6

NEW START ON DEFENDER.

Vanderbilt Syndicate Cup Yacht Changed, Owing to Error.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 30.—A fresh start has been made on the construction of the Vanderbilt Syndicate Cup defender, but there is a delay of at least three weeks by reason of an error in figures of the lines of the yacht. The designer, Nat Herreshoff, has a lead keel for the craft that is said to be of the proper weight, seventy-four tons, and in type to bear the bull of a racing sloop of seventy-five-foot waterline.

A new system of checking up plans devised by Capt. Nat Herreshoff was placed in operation to-day for the first time and found to work well. Tests were made of the newly molded keel plates to take the place of the ones scraped. The new plates were found to be of true proportion. The work of rebuilding the belt frames was begun to-day. Robert W. Emmons, 2d, the boat's manager, has not been here for three weeks, or since the mix-up on the keel.

NEW HOME FOR YACHT CLUB.

Bensonhurst Leases Nostrand Property for Term of Years.

Final arrangements have been made by the Bensonhurst Yacht Club for the leasing of the Nostrand property on Cropsy Avenue, Bensonhurst, as its new home. The club lost its old quarters by fire at Westlawn on Saturday night. Before the ashes were cold George R. Le Sauvage, Commodore of the organization, was hunting for a new home, the quest ending yesterday with the leasing for ten years of the Nostrand estate from George Nostrand, its owner.

The new property will be a decided improvement over the former home of the club at Westlawn. The grounds are considered one of the most beautiful along the shore front of Gravesend Bay. The property has 800 feet of shore front and extends back 200 feet to Cropsy Avenue. On the property is the old Nostrand homestead, a big, roomy, old-fashioned building that will form an ideal clubhouse.

Lower Bay Championships.

Lower bay yacht-racing championships have just been awarded by the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay. In the Q class the winner was Spider, the property of Hendon Chubb, Atlantic Yacht Club. The first division of the handicap class was won by Poy, which belongs to Le Sauvage & Davis, Bensonhurst Yacht Club. The second division of the same class was captured by M. & F., owned by Prof. Sever, Marine and Field Club. Dr. C. L. Atkinson's Oriole, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been awarded the championship among the Gravesend Bay birds. In the S class Camp & Marchant's M. & F. II., flying the burgee of the Marine and Field Club, was the only craft to qualify. The Gravesend Bay knockabout division was won by Skylark, the property of R. Finlay, Atlantic Yacht Club.

ENGLISH AUTO CLUB AN EXAMPLE HERE

Its Work for Motoring Described at Manhattan Automobile Club —Show Week Meetings.

At the second of the luncheon talks on subjects pertinent to the motor industry and the use of cars planned for this Winter by the Manhattan Automobile Club, M. J. Budlong, President of one of the large branch motor companies here, described the work of the Royal Automobile Club of London for the motorist. Mr. Budlong, who has just returned from Europe, told about 150 of the automobile fraternity how guards are stationed at dangerous crossings by the English organization, how it investigated chauffeurs for members, and otherwise made itself a sympathetic medium between the public and the motorist. He advocated similar action by the M. A. C. and also the establishment by it of a thorough touring information bureau. Carl H. Page, who acted as toastmaster, told of the encouraging progress of the club's membership campaign, and John F. Plummer complimented the club on the "get together" spirit shown, making application for membership at the same time. Others followed his example, and a subscription for the furtherance of the campaign was also started.

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The first section of the Lincoln Highway, from Jersey City to Newark, has been dedicated and christened the Essex and Hudson Lincoln Highway. It comprises the stretch formerly known as the Plank Road. The new title was adopted at the request of the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey and the Newark Motor Club.

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Many meetings are scheduled for the week of the Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, Jan. 5-10. Here are some of the meetings and dinners planned:

Sunday, Jan. 4.—Reception Society of Automobile Engineers, Manhattan Automobile Club, 8 P. M.

Monday, Jan. 5.—Meeting of Standards Committee at society's headquarters, 1,790 Broadway, 9 A. M.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, 10 A. M.—Meeting of Executive Committee, Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 17 West Forty-second Street; Board of Directors' meeting, 10:30 A. M.; meeting of Finance and Banquet Committees, 12 M.; meeting of Executive Board of American Automobile Association at Waldorf-Astoria; meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers at Automobile Club of America; meeting of Cycle Parts and Accessory Manufacturers.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.—Meeting of Executive Board of Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second Street, 10:30 A. M.; eleventh annual meeting of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.; sixth annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7:30 P. M.; Motor Cycle Manufacturers' Association, Hotel Astor.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—Meeting Board of Directors Motor and Accessory Manufacturers at association's offices, 11 A. M.; annual banquet Society Automobile Engineers, Hotel Plaza.

Other meetings scheduled are those of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association, Manhattan Automobile Club, and Automobile Dealers' Association, on dates not yet announced. Every night during show week, the Manhattan Automobile Club will hold informal smokers from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M.

WON'T LET "FITZ" BOX.

Commission Bars Former Heavyweight Champion in This State.

Because it was the general feeling that "Bob Fitzsimmons's most recent past performances fully demonstrate that he no longer possesses the stamina to stand a fast bout" the State Athletic Commission, at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, ruled that the ex-champion heavyweight would not be allowed to box at any club in this State. The verdict was announced after a session of two hours during which Fitzsimmons was questioned and a physician gave his ideas on the stamina of the one-time title holder.

The action of the commission occasions little surprise as two rulings of the same order have previously been made. The late Gus. Ruhlin sought to try a come-back stunt two years ago and was dismissed by the Commission. When Peter Maher became obsessed with the idea that he was as good as ever and only the prompt action of the commission prevented him from trying his skill in the ring.

Fitzsimmons's recent open challenge to all the present heavyweights, delivered from the ring at Madison Square Garden last season, resulted in the ex-champion being signed up by the management of the Atlantic Garden A. C. for a ten-round bout with Soldier Kearns, the Brooklyn heavyweight, who is one of the strongest men in the ring to-day, though ranking some distance from the top of the heavyweight division. The officials of the club and the club physician, Dr. Louis Rosenthal, attended yesterday's meeting with Fitzsimmons.

Fitzsimmons admitted that he celebrated his fifty-first birthday last June but added that he felt as strong as at any time during his ring career. He also declared that he did not think Jim Corbett could stand a hard bout at the present time, though the latter is somewhat younger than Bob. Dr. Rosenthal declared that in his opinion a man of fifty one years was too old to re-enter the ring but he considered Fitz an exception, and said that Bob was as fit as a man of his age possibly could be.

After all

FORMS PRESCRIBED FOR INCOME TAX

Those Issued to Date Cover Only Collections to be Made at the Source.

INDIVIDUAL BLANKS SOON

Expected to be Issued with New Batch of Regulations This Week—What "Source" Forms Require.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A series of blank forms has been issued by the Treasury Department to facilitate the collection of the income tax at the source. Similar blank forms will be issued with the regulations to be put out this week governing payment of the tax by individuals. These blanks may be obtained from the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the payer of the tax resides or from the Treasury Department at Washington.

All the regulations issued up to date deal with the collection of the tax at the source. Under the law a tax of 1 per cent., designated as the normal tax, must be deducted "at the source," on income derived from interest on bonds, mortgages, and similar obligations. Complete regulations governing such "source" collections have been issued.

The law also requires withholding agents to deduct at the source the income from rents, salaries, wages, royalties, taxable annuities, and emoluments when such income is "fixed." These deductions are made only when the income due from the withholding agent to another person exceeds $3,000 for any taxable year, and do not apply to the income of an individual which is not fixed or certain, and not payable at stated periods, or is indefinite, or irregular, as to amount of time of actual accrual.

Tax on "Indefinite" Incomes.

The tax on such "indefinite" incomes is to be listed in the annual returns to be made by the individuals, and the tax on such indefinite incomes is to be paid by the individual under the regulations to be issued this week. Such indefinite incomes on which the tax is to be paid by the individual, and not at the source, includes the incomes of farmers, merchants, agents compensated on the commission basis, lawyers, doctors, authors, inventors, and other professional persons whose incomes are irregular and indefinite. All such persons must make a personal return of all their income, provided their total income from all sources exceeds $3,000.

A lawyer, for example, receiving a retainer of $5,000 as a special fee would pay the tax, but if the lawyer were paid a retainer of $5,000 per annum the person paying the retainer would make the deduction and pay the tax at the source.

Since Nov. 1 collection agencies and withholding agencies, required by the regulations already issued to make deductions at the source, have been directed to make monthly returns to the Government of all the deductions required to be made by them at the source, representing the withholding of the tax on coupon interest. In all cases where the tax is to be paid by the individual the returns must be made on or before March 1. The assessment will be made by the Government's collectors on or before June 1, and the tax must be paid on or before June 30 annually.

Single men are allowed an exemption of $3,000. The exemption allowed to married men is $4,000. For the year 1914 the income tax is to be computed on the net income returning from March to Dec. 31, 1913, both dates inclusive, after deducting five-sixths only of the specific exemptions and deductions authorized by the law. Consequently, in paying the tax for 1913, single men will be allowed an exemption of $2,500 and married men an exemption of $3,333. They must pay the tax on the net amount of income above $2,500 received by single men and above $3,333 if married men. But beginning with 1914 the tax will be paid on the net amount of the income for the entire year above $3,000 received by single men and above $4,000 received by married men.

Summaries of Blank Forms.

Summaries follow of the blank forms issued covering deductions of the tax at the source.

Form 1,000.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders stating whether or not exemption is claimed under Paragraph C, Section 2, of the Federal Income Tax law.

This certificate is attached to the interest coupon and presented with the coupon to the agent from whom the interest is collected. This form gives the name of the person to whom the coupon interest is due, is known as the owner's certificate, and must be sent by the collecting agent direct to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington as prescribed by the regulations.

Form 1,000A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This certificate does not contain the name of the owner of the coupons and is attached to the coupon as a substitute for the "owner's certificate," and sent along with the coupon to the "source" which is to withhold the necessary income tax. By using this substitute form the name of the owner of the coupon, which is known to the collecting agent, only becomes known to the Treasury Department and the private business affairs of the collection agent are protected.

Form 1,001.—Certificate to be furnished by organizations not subject to tax on interest at source.

If the owners of the bonds are corporations, joint stock companies, or insurance companies organized in the United States, which are taxable or exempt from taxation as provided in Paragraph G, Sub-Division A of the Income Tax act, the debtor is not required to withhold or deduct the tax upon income derived from interest on such bonds, provided coupons or orders of interest from such bonds shall be accompanied by a certificate of the owner's certifying to such ownership, and these certificates must be filed when the coupons or interest orders are presented for payment. This applies to labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, mutual savings banks, fraternal beneficiary societies, cemetery companies, religious, charitable, scientific, and educational societies and similar organizations.

Form 1,001A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

Subject to certain provisions in the income tax regulations already issued collecting agents may substitute "Form 1,001A," properly filled in and numbered for the owner's certificate on "Form 1,001," to prevent the name of the owner becoming known to other persons than the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Form 1,002.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders when not accompanied by certificate of owners.

In this certificate the collecting bank, trust company, or other collecting agency, through some one of its officials, acknowledges responsibility of withholding the tax.

Form 1,003.—Form of certificate to be filled out and signed by members of partnerships.

Where coupons or interest orders, presented for payment, represent the interest on bonds or other similar obligations owned by a partnership, they shall be accompanied by a certificate of ownership, which shall be signed either in the firm's name by one member of the firm or by each individual member of the partnership. This certificate shall give the name and address of the partnership and the names of the partners, with their residences.

Form 1,003A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This certificate has to do purely with coupons or interest orders owned by partnership. The collecting agent certifies that the owner has filed with the agent an owner's certificate in accordance with Treasury regulations. The agent promises to forward the same to Washington not later than the 20th of the month.

Form 1,004.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by those who are both citizens, or subject, and residents of foreign countries.

The tax, at the source, will not be deducted from the income derived from securities of which the bona fide owners are citizens of foreign countries, provided the interest coupons, or interest orders, are accompanied by certificates in proper form claiming exemption and setting forth that no citizen of the United States has any interest in the income thus derived.

Form 1,004A.—This gives directions for the preparation of a certificate when the collecting agents substitute their own certificate in lieu of the owner's certificate on "Form 1,004."

Form 1,005.—This gave the form of the temporary certificates, which could be used only prior to Nov. 16, 1913. These temporary certificates were authorized merely to bridge over any confusion accompanying the inauguration of the income tax collection.

Summary.—All of the above certificates relate only to collection at the source on interest maturing on bonds, &c. The second basic series of regulations issued by the department regarding deduction of income tax at the source related to all income other than interest maturing on bonds, notes, and similar obligations, and included income on rents, salaries, wages, royalties, taxable annuities, emoluments, and other "fixed" gains, profits, or income exceeding $3,000 for any taxable year. Items upon which this tax is not to be withheld at the source are enumerated in the Treasury regulations already issued as proceeds of life insurance companies, income of an individual which is not fixed or certain, the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent, interest on State obligations and all salaries paid to an individual by a State or any political sub-division, including the salaries of State, county, and municipal officers, the salaries of public school teachers, and special compensation by States for professional services.

Further Regulations.—The normal tax of 1 per cent. is to be deducted and withheld at the source and payment made to the Collector of Internal Revenue by the debtor or appointed agent authorized to make such deduction and payment at the source. No other person, firm, or organization, having the receipt, custody, or disposal of any income, as covered by this branch of the regulations, is to be forced to again deduct and withhold the normal tax of 1 per cent.

Form 1,006.—Form of certificate to be filed by persons, firms, or organizations required to withhold and pay said tax other than the debtor at the source.

This certificate is merely a statement in the simplest form, with due regard for the Treasury regulations, that the tax has been withheld at the source, with the name and address of the person withholding the same.

Form 1,007.—Form for claiming exemption at the source as provided in Paragraph C, Section 2, of the Federal Income Tax law of Oct. 3, 1913.

Any person subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent., the amount of which is withheld or is to be withheld at the source, wishing to avail himself of the exemption ($3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be) must file with the withholding agent, not later than thirty days before the day on which the return on his income is due, (this return being due March 1, 1914,) a notice in stipulated form. The person signing the certificate must indicate under what class exemption is claimed and the total amount of exemption claimed.

Unless final certificate given under Form 1,007 is filed, the exemption is not to be considered at the source and the tax on the entire net income payable from that source is to be paid at the source on the theory that the exemption is claimed either by the individual himself when he makes his individual return, or on the assumption that the individual has notified some other "source" of his income to claim the exemption.

Form 1,008.—Form of return for making application for deductions.

Any person subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent., a part of whose income is withheld or to be withheld at the source and who wishes to avail himself of the deductions authorized by the law, may file either with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which return is made for him or with the withholding agent, not later than thirty days before March 1 next, a return and notice in stipulated form. Deductions may be claimed under these heads:

1—The amount of necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on business, except business expenses of partnerships, and not including personal, living, or family expenses.

2—All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of taxpayer.

3—All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year, (not including those assessed against local benefits.)

4—Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

5—Debts due which have been actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year.

6—Amounts representing a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business, not to exceed in the case of mines 5 per cent. of the gross value of the output for the year for which the computation is made, but not including the expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance is or has been made.

7—The amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, joint stock company, association, or insurance company which is taxable upon its net income.

8—The amount of income, the tax upon which has been paid or withheld for payment at the source of income.

Form 1,009.—Form of oath required of a withholding agent when acting for another in filing return and making application for deductions allowable under Paragraph B, as provided in Paragraph E, Section 2, of the Federal Income Tax law of Oct. 3, 1913.

This blank is very simple and is intended for the benefit of persons physically unable to make the return. If the person subject to the tax whose income is withheld or to be withheld at the source is a minor or insane person, or is absent from the United States, or unable to make the application because of serious illness, the application or return may be made by the withholding agent, who must make an oath, subject to the penalties of the act. In this he swears (or affirms) that he has "sufficient knowledge of the affairs and property" of the person receiving the income to "enable him to make a full and complete return," and that the "return of income and application for deductions made by me are true and accurate."

Form 1,010.—Form for the license required for the collection of income received from foreign countries.

Such licenses must be obtained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through application to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they do business, by all persons, firms, or corporations undertaking for accommodation or profit the collection of coupons, checks, bills of exchange for or in payment of interest on bonds issued in foreign countries upon mortgages or like obligations and for any dividends upon stock or interests upon obligations of foreign corporations, associations, or insurance companies engaged in foreign countries.

Form 1,011.—Form of certificate to be filed with withholding agents by partnerships claiming deductions.

As individual members of a partnership are liable for income tax upon their respective interest in net earnings of the partnership, and are required to include those net earnings in their personal, or several, returns, the partnership is allowed by the regulations to file with the debtor corporation, a notice, claiming a deduction of a specific amount on account of the legitimate expenses incurred in conducting the business, and when such notice is received the withholding agent is not to withhold and is not to be liable for the normal tax on the amount of income equal to the amount of deduction claimed in such notice. In this certificate the partner declares that "no portion of the living or personal expenses of the partners is included in the deductions claimed."

Form 1,011A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This certificate applies when the owners of the coupons are firms or copartnerships in the United States claiming deduction for tax on account of operating expenses incurred. The certificate must set forth that the owner has made the necessary certification claiming deduction and that the owner's certificate will be duly forwarded to Washington.

Form 1,012.—Monthly list return of amount of normal income tax withheld at the source.

Supplemental regulations were issued on Dec. 9 last prescribing how itemized monthly list returns and annual list returns of all coupon and registered interest payments on which the normal tax of 1 per cent. was withheld shall be made. Debtors or withholding agents are required by the regulations to make both a monthly and an annual list return. The required monthly list return gives a list of all coupon or interest payments made on which the normal tax of 1 per cent. was deducted and withheld and shows the name and address in full of the owners of the bonds, amount of the income, amount of exemption claimed, amount on which the withholding agent is liable for tax, and the amount of tax withheld.

This return must be made in duplicate to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the withholding agent is located on or before the 20th day of each month.

Forms 1,012 A, B, C, and D under this certificate cover the totals of returns made under Form 1,012 and a summary of the same.

Form 1,013.—Covers the annual list return.

This must be made before March 1 each year.

Form 1,014.—Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest or other income orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by partnerships or firms of foreign countries.

Partnerships are not subject to the income tax. The net income of a partnership, when apportioned and paid to the partners, must be returned by each individual partner, in his own annual individual return of income, before March 1, and the tax on it must be paid by the individual partners.

Where a foreign partnership or firm is composed of both non-resident foreigners and citizens of the United States or foreigners resident in the United States or its possessions, the certificate of ownership must show that fact, and the name and legal address of each member of the partnership who is a citizen of the United States or who is a foreigner residing in the United States or its possessions, and no part of such income is to be withheld by the paying agent.

Form 1,014A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

When collecting agents substitute their own certificate in lieu of the owner's certificate on Form 1,014, the substitute certificate to be used is Form 1,014A. In this the owner's certification is recorded and the promise is made to forward the same to Washington within a stipulated time—the 20th of the following month.

Form 1,015.—Form of certificate to be filed with debtor or withholding agents by fiduciaries.

Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations acting in any fiduciary capacity who hold in trust an estate of another person are, under the regulations, designated as "the source" for the purpose of collecting the income tax, and by filing a notice designated as Form 1,015 with other debtors or withholding agents, such fiduciary shall be exempt from having any income due to them as such withheld from any income tax by any other debtor or withholding agent. Other debtors or withholding agents, on receipt of this notice, must refrain from withholding any part of such income from such fiduciary and will not, in such case, be held liable for the normal tax of 1 per cent. due thereon. In this certificate the signer assumes the duty and responsibility imposed upon withholding agents under the law.

Form 1,015A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

Fiduciaries such as enumerated under Form 1,015 must, before March 1 next, when the annual interest of any beneficiary in such income is over $3,000, render a return of the income of the person for whom they act to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the fiduciary resides. When collecting agents substitute their own certificate in lieu of the owner's certificate they assume all the duties and responsibilities imposed upon withholding agents and pledge a due return of the owner's certificate to Washington.

Form 1,016.—Certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not subject to tax on interest or other income at source.

The regulations already issued prescribe a special form of certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States and not subject to the income tax on interest or other income collectible at the source. In this whatever exemption is claimed is set forth.

Form 1,016A.—Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owners.

This applies solely to foreign organizations not subject to the income tax at the source. The form follows those of a similar character previously summarized.

Form 1,017.—Application for license for collection of income from foreign countries.

Two forms regarding licenses, designated as Form 1,017 and Form 1,010, have been prescribed for the collection of income received from foreign countries, and there are special regulations as to making application, filing bond, and issuing license to collecting agencies of income from foreign countries. All persons, firms, or corporations undertaking for accommodation or profit (and this includes handling either by way of purchase or collection) the collection of coupons, checks, bills of exchange, &c., for or in payment of interest on bonds issued in foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations and on any dividends upon stock or interest upon obligations of foreign corporations, associations, or insurance companies, engaged in business in foreign countries, who are required by law to obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must apply to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they do business for a license.

These licenses, made up in bound books of fifty each, with stubs, will be furnished in blank to Collectors of Internal Revenue, and are not to be valid until countersigned by the Collector.

Form 1,018.—Certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations engaged in business in the United States.

Foreign organizations engaged in business in the United States are subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent. annually on their net income accruing from business transactions and capital invested within the United States, but such organizations are to be exempt from having any part of their income withheld by a debtor or withholding agent. The certificate claims exemption from having the tax withheld at the source.

Form 1,019.—Form of certificate to be filed with debtor or withholding agents by fiduciaries when not claiming any exemption, as an alternative to the filing of Form 1,015, in which exemption is claimed.

Fiduciary agents, if they so desire, may use, instead of Form 1,019, a certificate to be filed with the debtor, or paying agents, in which they say they "do not now claim any exemption" from having the tax withheld at the source.

No other blank forms have yet been issued. There will be others when the regulations are issued this week covering every detail of the payment of the income tax by individuals on such of their income as is paid personally and not at the source.

All these blank forms are published in the series of income tax regulations issued to date. These regulations have been issued in a number of pamphlets, known as "Income Tax Treasury Decisions," and all or any of the decisions may be had on application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington. To be thoroughly understood the blanks must be read with the regulations.

In a Foreign Language.

The Treasury issued a regulation today, permitting the text of certificates of ownership, designated as Forms 1,004, 1,014, and 1,016, used by non-resident foreign individuals, partnerships, and organizations, to be printed in a foreign language directly under the English text of such certificates. The text of this regulation follows:

Certificates of ownership required to be filed with interest coupons or orders for registered interest by non-resident foreigners on Form 1,004, by foreign partnerships on Form 1,014, and by foreign organizations on Form 1,016 shall be printed, as prescribed by regulations, in the English language, and directly under each line of the English text, on each of the above-mentioned certificates, there may be printed the text of said certificate in a foreign language.

In executing these certificates, however, all blanks to be filled in with amounts shall be filled in using the United States dollar values.

These certificates shall be of the same size as prescribed by regulations for all certificates of ownership.

One of the Many Income Tax Forms.

Form 1000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE—INCOME TAX. Ex. 8,003—F. C. Oct. 26-13.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE TO BE PRESENTED WITH COUPONS OR INTEREST ORDERS STATING WHETHER OR NOT EXEMPTION IS CLAIMED UNDER PARAGRAPH C, SECTION 2, OF THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW.

I do solemnly declare that I, _____

a citizen or resident of the United States, and residing at _____ (Give full address.)

am the owner of $_____ bonds of the denomination of $_____ each, Nos. _____

of the _____ (Give name of debtor.)

known as _____ (Describe the particular issue of bonds.) bonds, from which were detached the accompanying interest coupons, due _____, 191__, amounting to $_____, or upon which there matured _____, 191__, $_____ of registered interest.

I { do / do not } now claim with respect to the income represented by said interest, the benefit of a deduction of $_____ allowed under paragraph C, Section II, of the Federal Income Tax Law, the total exemption to which I am entitled thereunder being $_____

Date, _____, 191__. Name, _____

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Rug Prices to Go Up.

Apropos the recent report that buyers were looking for lower prices on carpet and rugs after Jan. 1 comes the announcement of a prominent firm that it will make substantial advances on certain lines after that date. These advances will, it is said, range from 45 to 60 cents apiece on rugs. Other well-known lines will also be raised about 50 cents, it is rumored.

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New Pocket Calendar Offered.

A local concern is featuring something new in pocket memorandum books, calendars, and engagement books. This new device consists of twelve pads of paper printed similar to the ordinary desk calendar, one for each month, and a steel holder, in which one pad can be inserted. The calendar sheets and holder are in turn inserted into a leather case. Notes and engagements can be recorded for future reference, and as each day passes the sheet can be torn out.

***

Local Hardware Situation.

The export demand in the local hardware market is said to be considerably better than for domestic use. This, according to one of the leading wholesalers, is particularly true of Latin-American markets. Practically the only current business being done in Mexico is with certain foreign-controlled concerns. Cutlery importers are optimistic regarding the business outlook for the coming year, and their roadmen are preparing to start soon after Jan. 1.

***

Dress Goods Trade is Doing Well.

Despite the quiet that prevails at the moment on merchandise for Spring delivery in the local dress goods trade, there are few merchants who say uncomplimentary things of the season as a whole. In fact, more than one of them will admit that business has kept up surprisingly well in the face of the tariff and currency bill agitations. Several kinds of fabrics, notably wool crepes, crepes of silk and wool, and certain medium grade worsteds, have been sold up and withdrawn.

***

Drafting Bill to Guard Accounts.

Continued effort on the part of certain local credit men to protect their firms against loss arising from the secret hypothecation of accounts receivable by their customers is now bearing fruit. Under the direction of the Legal Committee of the National Association of Credit Men a bill is now being drafted for presentation to the Legislature of this State which will regulate the practice of hypothecation in a way that will guard the interests of those vitally concerned in such transactions. It is understood that the proposed bill will require the financial companies which buy accounts of mercantile concerns immediately to notify the creditors of the latter firms that transfers are being made.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or at the Bureau's office, Room 337, Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,249. CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS AND BISCUITS.—A report from an American Consul states that a general merchant in his district desires to receive catalogues with price lists and discounts on canned and bottled goods and on biscuits. Correspondence should be in English.

12,250. LATHE.—The Victorian Railways Commissioners invite tenders for one high-speed, self-acting, sliding, and surfacing axle lathe. The specifications, &c., may be obtained of the Secretary, Spencer Street, Melbourne, Australia, upon payment of $4.87.

12,251. QUARRY MACHINERY.—An American Consul reports that parties who will open and operate in the near future a large quarry in his district have asked to be placed in communication with manufacturers in the United States of machinery especially designed for handling quartz, such as crushing and grinding machines, gravity tramway transportation, and other machinery used in the handling of quartz. It is intended to use the quartz in the manufacture of fire brick, pottery, abrasive implements, and abrasive substances.

12,252. ELECTRIC PIANO PLAYER.—A report from an American Consul states that a wealthy resident of a Mediterranean country desires to purchase for his own use an electric piano player. Correspondence must be in English. Quotations should be given cost, insurance, and freight city of destination, if possible. The inquirer will pay cash against documents.

12,253. WAX-MAKING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.—A business man in a European country informs an American Consular officer that he desires to import brick-making machinery and appliances used in connection with the making of wax candles, to make these purchases in the United States, and would like to hear from American manufacturers of such equipment.

12,254. NAILS, BATHS, MALLEABLE FITTINGS, DOOR TRACK HANGERS.—An American Consul in Great Britain reports that he has interested firms in his district. A British firm is interested in these articles. Catalogues and price lists are desired.

12,256. COTTON YARNS.—Eight 100,000 pounds of cotton yarn and thread are sold each year to the peasants of one district for home weaving. A greater part of the fabrics made are woven from heavy unbleached yarns (Nos. 10, 12, and 14,) and there is also a good demand for the finer bleached threads (Nos. 12 to 24.) As shipping facilities are good, prices should be quoted c. i. f. city of destination, and arrangements made regarding credit.

12,257. CASH REGISTERS.—A West Indies concern is anxious to secure the agency or representation for a certain city or territory of American cash registers.

12,258. COALING PLANTS AND SAND HOUSES.—The Ottawa, Canada, Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway have advertised for tenders, until Jan. 7, for the construction of six 200-ton mechanical coaling plants with sand houses complete, at Monk Bridge Fitzpatrick, Parent, Doucet, and O'Brien, all in the Province of Quebec.

12,259. POTATO FLOUR AND BLEACHED STRAW PULP. A trade organization in a European country requests the names of importers, in the U. S., of potato flour and bleached straw pulp.

12,260. SUPPLIES FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—Proposals for furnishing supplies for the various depts. of the Govt. at Soma for the year 1914-15 will be received by the Director of the Interior of Congo, Rue du Greffe Soma, Congo, until March 19, 1914. These supplies include such articles as brushes, candles, sponges, alcohol, matches, soap, petrol, benzine, &c. Bids will be received for a part or for all of the supplies required.

12,261. FRAMES FOR LOCOMOTIVES OF VANADIUM SPECIAL STEEL.—A business man in the district deires to form a connection with an American manufacturer of frames for locomotives made of vanadium special steel.

No. 12,262. MATS.—A foreign legation requests the names of importers of mats in leading cities of U. S.

No. 12,263. GLAZED KID LEATHER.—A Russian asks for offers from Am. mfrs. of fine glazed kid leather for export to Russia. He needs a large quantity of this leather for the wholesale trade.

No. 12,264. AMERICAN GOODS FOR RUSSIA.—Manager of foreign trade assn. in Russia requests names of firms in U. S. which want to sell in that country.

No. 12,265. SHIPBUILDING MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.—A contract has just been awarded to an Italian shipbuilding yard for the const. of a 20,000-ton tank s'amer, and an opportunity is furnished for the sale of American shipbuilding material and steamership supplies. Owing to the fireproof construction of oil-carrying steamers, there is an opening for the sale of steel for decks, &c., as well as steel for the hull.

No. 12,266. WATCHES.—The officials of Government railways intend placing a contract for about 17,000 watches. The cost of each watch is to be about $2.50 to $2.70 net in the country in question. These watches are to be of a special kind, stemless, to close tightly, to be wound by key.

No. 12,267. RICE BRAN.—An importer and exporter in Germany desires to get into touch with millers in the U. S. with a view to importing rice bran into Germany. He is in a position to sell on that market in lots of 1,000, 2,000, and 5,000 tons at a time.

No. 12,268. OZOKERITE.—A resident of a European country desires to get in touch with American manufacturers or exporters of a product called "ozokerite."

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

According to recent estimates of customs officials, Paraguay's imports in 1913 were valued at $5,090,425, against $6,182,890 in 1911. The total imports into that Republic from the United States amounted to $304,888 in 1912, compared with $375,895 in the preceding year.

The first direct shipment of American apples to Stavanger, Norway, is said to have been satisfactory both in quality and price. The Norwegian dealers say that they will continue importing direct.

The new budget bill of Brazil contains a clause authorising the continuation of the preferential treatment on certain products from the United States. No general revision of the tariff is provided for.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY, THE FOURTEENTH STREET STORE, HENRY SIEGEL COMPANY, HENRY SIEGEL & CO., THE MERCHANTS' EXPRESS COMPANY, and HENRY SIEGEL & CO., Bankers.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed William A. Marble and John S. Sheppard, Jr., receivers for the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, Henry Siegel Company, Boston; Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, and the Merchants' Express Company in an equity suit brought against them by the Siegel Stores Corporation. The receivers' bond was fixed at $50,000. Judge Hough also appointed Henry Melville receiver for Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, which business was carried on by Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, and fixed his bond at $50,000 in the same equity suit. The suit was filed by Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for the preservation of the assets. Rosenberg & Levis are attorneys for the receivers, and Rose & Paskus are attorneys for the defendants.

CHARLES F. WILDEY & SON.—Charles F. Wildey and Charles F. Wildey, Jr., who compose the firm of Charles F. Wildey & Son, proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, and of the Herald Square Hotel, at 116 West Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel J. Goldsmith. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Yankauer & Davidson for these creditors: James T. Smith, Inc., $408; Bramhall, Deane & Co., $540, and John L. Rademacher, $121. It was alleged that they were insolvent and made preferential payments. Judge Holt appointed Samuel J. Goldsmith receiver on application of Yankauer & Davidson, fixed his bond at $12,500, and authorized him to carry on business thirty days.

GREENBERG BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Greenberg Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Uhr & Schneider, $1,043; Miller & Schechter, $25, and Goldstein Brothers & Brucker, $100. Judge Holt appointed Isidor Grayhead receiver, bond $2,500. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $6,000. They operate retail stores in South Norwalk, Conn., and St. Paul, Minn. The partners are Edward L. and Jacob C. Greenberg, and they have been in business eighteen years.

LEATHER GOODS SPECIALTY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Leather Goods Specialty Company of 49 East forty-second Street by these creditors: Berner & Freedman, $757; Jack Eisenberg, $125 and Bond Manufacturing Company, $100. It was alleged that the company was insolvent and made preferential payments to the Broadway-Cortlandt Company, $750; Joseph Milbank, $612 and Bartlett Bros & Hall, $300. Judge Holt appointed Abram S. Gilbert receiver of the assets, which are estimated at more than $5,000.

A. JOSEPH KAMARON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Joseph Kamaron, furrier of 2,123 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: R. Tannenbaum, $338; Max L. Rosenstein, $94, and Samuel Wolman, $85. Judge Holt appointed Alex A. Tausky receiver; bond $500.

CHARLES L. BAARDIN, salesman of 823 Home Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,738 and no assets.

ADHESIVE GIMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the Federal Court has appointed McDougall Hawkes and Jeremiah F. Murphy receivers, bond $20,000, for the Adhesive Gimp Manufacturing Company of Valatie, N. Y., in an equity suit brought by the Winola Worsted Yarn Company of Timkhannoch, Penn., a creditor for $20,000. The company asserts that it is solvent but is unable to meet manufacturing obligations. Liabilities are $99,000, nominal assets $150,000, and actual assets $120,000. The company has a plant at Valatie comprising a factory, ten houses, and seven acres of land. The company began business in 1887 in New York City, moved to Valatie in 1902, and in 1908 enlarged the factory to manufacture sweaters and sweater coats.

SALAMAN BROTHERS, manufacturers of children's dresses at 88 Hester Street, have made an assignment to Moses Senft. The partners are Harry and William. The deed was signed only by William.

SARAH AND HANNAH BLUMENFIELD, dealers in millinery and furs at 1,078 Third Avenue, have made an assignment to Samuel J. Clair.

F. M. ANDREWS & CO.—Judge Holt has appointed George M. Clarke receiver for F. M. Andrews & Co., architects, of 1 Madison Avenue, in place of Cornelius W. Wickersham, who has resigned, and fixed the bond at $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpern, Abraham—Blum Co., $837.
Adler, Charles & Clara—F. A. Colt, $6,036.
Bernard, Sidney W.—S. Tombacher et al., $245.
Brunner, Henry—G. A. Mower, $270.
Beveridge, James W.—M. A. St. John, $1,713.
Bernstein, Abraham—William Gleichmann & Co., $677.
Beermann, Isaac—S. Blaustein, et al., $127.
Bunn, Frederick—Security Bank of N. Y., $1,108.
Caterson, Sarah J., adm.—R. J. Caterson, $1,437.
Conlan, Margaret T.—M. G. France, $2,704.
Cohen, Samuel—Barker Bond Lumber Co., $271.
Crawford, Edwin H.—Lawrence Holding Co., $104.
Clemens, Wm.—E. C. Kindelberger, et al., $113.
Cusano, Dominick & Joseph Dower—Globe Indemnity Co. of N. Y., $1,235.
Casselberry, Jacob R.—A. Tittenberg, costs, $157.
Clarke, Arthur—R. Koether, $242.
Cataldi, John—E. Schoonmaker, et al., $250.
Christian, Charles & Peter A. Steinroeder—O. Rosenbloom, $1,151.
Cohen, Clarence M.—R. H. Thomas, costs, $138.
Corn, Florence—C. P. Goldsmith, et al., $154.
Doubleday, Willie M.—Briarcliff Realty Co., $207.
Dailey, Wm. J.—J. B. Burnet, $156.
Davy, John F.—Adirondack Trust Co., $1,599.
Friedman, Louis & Frank Harskovitz—A. Dimon, costs, $136.
Gleason, Michael, guardian—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., costs, $116.
Glantz, Morris—Bernheim Distilling Co., $146.
Graber, Julius—E. C. Christensen, $9,250.
Gilman, Deborah—Max Koppel, Inc., $158.
Gottlieb, Leon and William—A. Kroun et al., $111.
Goldberg, Barney—Levy Dairy Co., $281.
Guggenheim, Emanuel A.—A. Berkowitz, $1,474.
Hammond, Samuel A.—Palmer Lime and Cement Co., $294.
Holder, Frederick D.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $105.
Halpern, Abraham—M. Jawitz, $101.
Herman, Isidor J.—J. Manowitz, $826.
Israel, Nan—N. Pollin et al., $125.
Jacoby, Herman, and Morris Salvin—J. Salovin, $124.
Janes, Elisha—National Surety Co., $846.
Jaeger, Henry—B. C. Samuel et al., $196.
Kirsch, Fred F.—J. P. Day, $307.
Kaiser, Cora—Owners Syndicate Co., $333.
Kerr, Joseph E.—National Casket Co., $289.
Krohn, Samuel—J. E. Fink, $430.
Levin, Morris—Healock Real Estate Co., $187.
McCloskey, Donald H.—H. Pressman, $528.
McDonald, Edward P.—E. A. Wilson, $229.
McEntee, James D.—Greason Mfg. Co., $667.
Mulligen, William—L. Levy, $266.
Mooney, Harry R.—E. J. Kahn, $552.
McNaught, Edwin A.—E. F. Westheimer et al., $854.
Nelson, Horatio—J. Van Lengerke et al., $631.
Norwell, William S.—M. Kats, $567.
Newman, L. Sidney—R. H. Donnelly, $103.
Nissen, Julius—L. R. Engelman, Inc., $145.
Nieberg, Benjamin—G. Neiberg, $5,241.
Nathanson, Louis, and Barnett—L. Lessler, $442.
Nagler, Ungar, and Nathan—W. R. Ellison et al., $118.
Obray, Salena and Michael—A. Cleric, $274.
Pois, Henry—G. Eckhaus, $192.
Ratner, Jacob, and Morris B. Sragow—H. Sherman, $135.
Riley, Frank C.—Minck Bros. & Co., $155.
Plunkett, Christopher—William McShane Plumbing Supply Co., $278.
Quencer, Mary A.—A. Bruen et al., $888.
Scharp, Solomon—A. O. Choate, $123.
Steinberg, Frances, and Rose Landau—A. Sovinsky, $125.
Stone, David—J. & J. Cohn, $154.
Shapiro, George, and Philip A. Star—S. Holinger, $145.
Stiefel, Clara and Harry—M. Cohen, $20,521.
Schaer, Mary and Hermon F.—T. H. Van Brunt et al., $221.
Schiff, Herman H.—J. Sorin & Co., $371.
Szabo, Basil—J. Briskman, $143.
Spies, Jacob—Nunnally Co., $100.
Siebrecht, Henry A., Jr.—George E. Loeffler Land and Improvement Co., $129.
Tuttle, Walter V.—Lehn & Fink, $458.
Thorn, Fanny H.—H. Thompson, $3,534.
Uphgihll, Julius—A. S. Boyd, $127.
Smith, Edwin P.—Wiomore Realty Co., $161.
Sherman, Arthur E.—Montclair Bels Cigar Co., $149.
Schieman, Mary—M. Naughton, costs, $107.
Thiele, Selie—P. Ottenl, $2,781.
White, Donald J.—Frank Brewery, $709.
Wallace, Wm. T., adm.—M. H. Scott, $1,758.
Weiner, Moses—H. Grand, $101.
Werner, Samuel—S. S. Linthieum et al., $147.
Walker, James J.—Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co., Ltd., $419.
Whitman, Clarence P.—F. W. Geller, $177.
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—F. De Wolfe et al., $105.
American Bldg. Corp.—M. Koboe, $890.
American Palace Car Co.—Adirondack Trust Co., $187.
Crown & Keystone Distributing Co.—Montclair Bels Cigar Co., $166.
Freeman Bernstein, Inc.—A. Adams, $204.
Greater N. Y. Lunch Rooms Co.—A. Kahn, $142.
Home Painting Co.—A. L. Kass, $1,153.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAHAM & CO.,
Bankers,
435 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the title of Graham & Co. expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued under the same firm name by

HOWARD S. GRAHAM,
LEWIS H. PARSONS,
HENRY P. VAUX.

December 31,

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 56 Wall St NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Bonds Which Inspire Confidence and Yield Fair Interest Returns

To the prudent man, who invests conservatively, the year 1914 brings with it many opportunities to obtain good security combined with a fair rate of interest. This fact is evidenced by the returns now to be had on sound investment bonds, in which a full measure of confidence can be reposed:

Par Value	Annual Income
$100	$4.50 to $5.00
$500	$22.50 " $30.00
$1000	$45.00 " $60.00

If you would be interested in informing yourself as to the strong security behind Underlying Railroad Bonds, Municipal Bonds, Equipment Bonds, Terminal Bonds, and Public Utility Bonds, we shall be pleased to send you

Bond Circular 1195
"Earning Power of Money."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York

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January 1914
BOND LIST
Send for our latest circular describing a number of
Railroad Equipment / Municipal / Public Utility — BONDS
Mailed free on request.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
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Reinvestment
of your January funds can profitably be arranged for at this time through our selected list of High Grade investments, combining security, marketability, and opportunities for enhancement in value, yielding from
4.80% to 6%
Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Detroit
Providence Newport Hartford

Canadian Timber
Forest of 404,000 acres. Pulp and saw mills on railroad and tide water. Lumber values doubled in last few years. Property values many times
6% Mortgage.
Full particulars on request.
White & Co
BANKERS
30 Pine Street, New York
LONDON LIVERPOOL

Exempt from Income Tax
Municipal Bonds
Yielding from 4% to 4.90%
Legal for savings banks and trust funds.
Particulars on application.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

O'Gara Coal Co. 5s
Millen & South Western 5s
Chattanooga Ry & Lt. Ref. 5s
and other issues dealt in
F. J. LISMAN & CO
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
30 Broad St., New York
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO HARTFORD
Stk. Exch. Bldg. 108 S. LaSalle St. 39 Pearl St.

BONDS FOR INVESTORS
MEGARDEL & CO.
BANKERS
35 Pine Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Further Small Reaction, but Investment Demand Improves.

Evidence of increasing investment demand for securities was one of the encouraging phases of yesterday's security markets. There were indications that investments were being made in anticipation of the employment of surplus income from the January disbursements and bond brokers reported a considerable scattering demand for many issues of bonds in which there has recently been relatively little trading. Tax exempt bonds figured rather prominently in this movement, and interest of a particular sort attached to the increased strength which was displayed by United States Government bonds.

The 2 per cent. bonds are of course governed by special factors, but the continued rise in those bonds is not without significance in connection with the general investment position as the year draws to a close. They sold yesterday in the over-the-counter trading at better than 98, and at the close were quoted at 98 bid. The significant fact in this department of the bond market is that numerous offerings of 2 per cents., which for a long time were being made by national banks in many parts of the country appear to a large extent to have been withdrawn. This rather decided change for the better has apparently a twofold explanation. It reflects in the first place the very great probability that practically all the national banks will join the new system. A further consideration is that in the opinion of some of those who studied very closely the various proposals for the handling of the Government 2 per cent. bonds, the provisions finally incorporated in the currency law are more advantageous from the viewpoint of the holders of these bonds than any of the other proposals which took more or less tangible form during the discussion of the bill.

A cheerier aspect than many had expected on the eve of the year-end was presented by the foreign bourses, and while our own stock market showed further reaction the movement was confined to very moderate scope. Since the current setback began the general level of prices has lost about five-eighths of a point out of a total advance of about 3½ points between Dec. 15 and Dec. 26. In view of the extent of the profit taking invited by this advance, and in view of the continued efforts of the bear party to turn prices downward again this recession must be regarded as small under the circumstances. Yesterday the market had to contend with the news of a large commercial failure, the effect of which, however, was lessened by the fact that it did not come altogether as a surprise to the financial district, and by recognition of the fact that special conditions of limited application accounted for this failure.

Developments in the afternoon did not bear out earlier indications of a decided stiffening in the call money market. Renewals for the most part moved the made at 6 per cent., and that proved the highest rate of the day. In the afternoon loans were made as low as 2 per cent. A firm rate to-day was very generally expected, but the decline in the price of day-to-day money yesterday afternoon carried the inference that preparations for the first of the year payments had neared completion. The hardening of call money in recent days has not prevented an easing of the market for time loans, and the good demand for high-grade short-term notes and the relaxing tendency which seems to be making its appearance in the commercial paper market are further indications of an improving monctary position. Sentiment is by no means uniform in the financial district, and numerous reservations are made in some of the favorable opinions which are being expressed, but those reservations for the most part have to do with matters which were subject of discussion while prices were receding, and which may, therefore, to a large extent have been discounted in advance of the improvement which has lately appeared in the stock market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@6 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The renewal rate was 6 per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@5 per cent. for thirty days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names, with some transactions at 5¾ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges, $373,411,325; balances, $24,525,589; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $457,129.

The local banks have lost $3,026,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3% per cent.; in Berlin, 4½ per cent.; in London, 4½ per cent. for short bills and for three months' bills. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 33½c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. Money was 4½ per cent. in London and 6¾ per cent. in Berlin for the settlement.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8525; low, $4.8515; last, $4.8525.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8610.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅜ less 5-64; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94¾.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21¾ plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.11; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.24⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.24⅝ less 5-64.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79⅛.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.78¼.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞ plus 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25⅝; 90 days, 5.26⅞ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞ plus 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝ plus 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 26¾d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York, at 57½c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was quiet, but tin displayed an easier tendency.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
Standard copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	..	..	14⅝	14⅞
December	..	..	14⅝	14⅞
January	14⅜	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
February	14⅜	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
March	14⅜	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Spelter	5.25	5.40	5.25	5.40
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.20
Tin	37¼	37½	37⅜	37⅝

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	0	0	68	0	3
Copper, futures	68	10	0	66	16	3
Pig tin, spot	170	12	6	171	10	0
Pig tin, futures	172	0	0	173	5	0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead, £17 17s 6d, up 2s 6d. Spelter, £21 12s 6d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 56s, off 4½d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Receivership Checks the Rise.

The bullish element in stocks was having a good time yesterday morning when news of the big dry goods store receivership abruptly unsettled prices. The market was very firm at the start and increased its advantage until the more prominent shares were up about a point all around. Then the advance was summarily checked. As far as could be judged little liquidation occurred after prices began to ease off, but floor traders were active on the short side, and the buying power was substantially reduced at the close.

***

Central Leather's Reserve Fund.

To correct an impression that the company was preparing to create a reserve fund from earnings to retire its bonds before maturity Directors of the Central Leather Company said yesterday that capital and not income would make up the special fund. When plans are finally worked out a portion of the receipts from timber cut on the company's property will be applied to the reserve account. The sale of timber represents the conversion into cash of capital assets, in which the stockholder is not entitled to a share in the way of dividends, but which may be properly used to retire funded obligations of the company. It is not expected that a fixed amount of the bonds will be drawn for retirement yearly. Instead, the Directors probably will use a percentage of the fund and the accumulated interest on it for the purchase from time to time bonds in the open market.

***

Chamber Postpones Action.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce decided yesterday to consider for another month the resolution presented by Herbert A. Scheftel calling for an organization to protect the general interests of security owners. The committee did not make public the trend of discussion, but it is understood that the members are undecided whether it is within the province of the Chamber to act as sponsor for a national movement of the sort urged by Mr. Scheftel. When the resolution was presented it was referred to the Executive Committee for discussion before the membership as a whole voted upon it.

***

Copper Stocks Rise and Fall.

Improvement of sentiment in the copper metal market as the result of the rise to 15 cents a pound found an early reflection in the copper stocks. Under active buying Amalgamated, Smelters, Utah and Tennessee Copper advanced strongly for a time, but when the reaction set in all except Tennessee went down as fast as they had gone up. At the close Amalgamated was the weakest of the speculative group and contributed more to the turnover for the day than any other issue except Reading and Steel.

***

The Way Out.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said yesterday of the business outlook for the New Year:

"Official Washington has for a long time—prior indeed to Mr. Wilson's coming—feared to compromise itself by admitting that the business men of the nation are honest. A reputation as a 'trust buster' has been assumed to be the correct thing for the politically ambitious. Between the misdeeds of financial and business crooks on the one side and the demands of political expediency on the other, business itself has for some years been plucked, harried and badly damaged. The largest hope of the immediate future lies in this: that the dominant political party will supplement its remarkable record in legislation by a progamme which gives no quarter to law breakers but does sympathize with honest business. If that should come about soon, we may be happy again before 1914 has passed its meridian."

***

L. & N. Issue Strong.

An unusual spurt of activity brought about a quick advance yesterday in the Louisville & Nashville's Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati Division 4s. Bond men say that the issue has been selling somewhat under the line for bonds of its class and that the receipt of a large order was sufficient to bring about the advance. The first sale yesterday was made at an advance of ⅝ above 86¾, the previous close, and on sales of $35,000 the price moved up to 89, where a gain of 2¼ points was held for a time. The bond market was much stronger yesterday in anticipation of a good investment demand to come with the turn of the year.

***

Willard More Hopeful.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, who was in New York yesterday, said that while he expected another decrease in the gross revenues of his road for the current month, he did not believe that the showing would be as unfavorable as that for November. In that month gross revenues decreased $1,114,000 and the net $1,132,000.

***

An Expensive Telegram.

The suit of Weld & Co., against the Postal Telegraph Company to recover damage alleged to have been suffered through mistake of a telegraph operator is to be tried for a third time. A telegram from Weld ordering a New Orleans broker to sell 20,000 bales of cotton at 12.70 was made to read 12.07, causing a loss of $27,565. In the first trial the brokers got a verdict for $10,000, which was increased to $36,684 on the appeal. The Court of Appeals, in granting a new trial, says that if the defendant was guilty only of ordinary negligence, as opposed to gross negligence, the plaintiff cannot recover.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	335	338
Am. Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
Am. Gas & Electric	65	68
Am. Gas & Electric pf	48	48
Am. Power & Light	55	60
Am. Power & Light pf	74	76
American Public Utilities	44	46
American Public Utilities pf	70½	72½
Appalachian Power Company	8	10
Appalachian Power Company pf	30	36
Cities Service	81	81
Cities Service pf	66	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	76	78
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	93
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	87½	100
Electric Bond Deposit pf	54	60
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	90	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	80	90
Montana Power Co.	38	39
Montana Power Co. pf	95½	97
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	59	63
Northern State Power	13½	15
Northern States Power pf	65	68
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	34½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	69
Southern California Edison	83¼	85¼
Southern California Edison pf	96	97
Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
Standard Gas & Electric pf	25	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co.	12¼	13½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	58	60
United Light & Rys.	76	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74½	76¾
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	71	73
United Utilities Co.	25	30
*United Utilities Co. pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
Utilities Improvement	39	41
Utilities Improvement pf	66	68
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf	52	..

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Continue the Curb Market Feature, but Their Prices Move Irregularly.

The oil issues were irregular in the outside security market, with a decline in Standard Oil of Nebraska of 14 points, and an advance in Standard Oil of Ohio of 10 points. Pierce Oil gained 2 points, and Washington Oil 1. Nearly all the other issues closed lower. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 105½ to 105⅝.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Br.-Am. Tob...	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½
200	B.-A. Tob., new	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
5	Con. Rub. Tire	40	40	40	40
40	Con. R. T. pf.	107	107	107	107
700	Man. Transit.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mar. of Am...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Maxwell, Mot..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
525	Pue. Sni. & R.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
4,500	Riker-H'man..	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
200	Teb. Prod. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
1,400	U. C. St. Co. of Am	94⅜	95	94½	94½
100	U. C. St. Co. of Am. pf.	110⅝	111⅝	110⅜	111⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil, new..	12⅝	12⅜	12½
28	Atlantic Refining	795	781	787
70	Continental Oil	227	224	224
50	Indiana Pipe Line	142	139	140
150	Ohio Oil	147	144½	145
350	Pierce Oil	70	65	68
50	South Penn Oil	277	273	274
125	Standard Oil of Cal.	265	262	264
75	Standard Oil of Ind.	418	414	415
40	Standard Oil of Neb.	430	416	416
60	Standard Oil of N. J.	403	401	401
70	Standard Oil of Ohio.	380	364	370
30	Swan & Finch Co.	330	315	330
100	Washington Oil	50	48	49

MINING STOCKS.

200	Boston Mon....	5⅜	5½	5⅜
700	Braden Cop....	7	7⅛	7
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	*Cana. G. S...	10	10	10
2,800	*Caribou C'bit.	68	68	68
700	Cop. M. Con...	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	*Florence	26	26	26
1,200	Goldfield Con..	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜
10	Gr.-Can.. new.	30½	30½	30½
1,000	*Greenwater ..	6	6	6
1,500	*Kerr Lake....	4½	4½	4½
500	La Rose Con...	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
100	Mason Valley..	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7,000	McKin.-Dar....	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-32
400	*Nevada Hills.	46	46	46	46
100	Ohio Copper...	½	½	½	½
5,000	Tono. Ext..	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
4,700	*Tono. Merger.	53	55	53	53
200	‡Tono. Min. ..	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Tuiuaa	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
300	*W. E. Con.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
3,000	W. E. Ext.....	5	5	5	5

BOND.

$450,000	..N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	105⅝	105 11-16	105½	105⅝

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Houston Oil	13	16	13	15
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber pf. ctfs.	1¼	⅝	1¼	⅝
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	21½	22	21½	22
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	7	7½	7	7½
Mays Oil	17	19	17	19
U. S. Light & Heat	5	6	5	6
U. S. L. & H. pf.	20	25	20	25
Willys Overland	59	62	59	62

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	8¼
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Consol.	30	32	30	32
Buffalo Mines.	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte-New York	¾	1	¾	1
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Davis-Daly Cop.	1 15-16	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
First National	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Gold Hill	16	18	16	18
Greene-Cananea	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Halifax Tonopah	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Hollinger	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Nipissing Mines Co.	8	8¼	8	8¼
Standard Silver-Lead	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Seneca	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝	1 7-16
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	⅞	7⅛	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
West. Silver Mines	5	7	5	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	143	148	143	148
Can. Pac. 6% notes	101	101¼	101	101¼
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
Cons. Rub. Tire 4s	64½	65½	64½	65½
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98¾	99	98¾	99
Western Pacific 5s	73	75	73	75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
4½s..May, 1957	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
4½s..Nov., 1957	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
4½s..May, 1917	101⅜	..	101⅜	..
4½s..Nov., 1917	101⅜	..	101⅜	..
4¼s..Mar., 1930-60	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4¼s..March, 1962	99⅛	99⅜	99	99⅛
4¼s..Sep., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	99	99⅛
4s ..May, 1959	95⅞	96⅛	95½	96⅛
4s ..Nov., 1958	95½	96⅛	95½	96⅛
4s ..May, 1957	95½	96⅛	95½	96⅛
4s ..Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s ..Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s ..Nov., 1936	95	96½	95	96½
4s ..1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99½
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	84⅝	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s..May, 1954	84⅝	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s..1950-1954	83	84½	83	84½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12¼	12¾	12	12½
Atlantic Refining	780	790	785	790
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	165	168	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg	665	675	665	675
Colonial Oil	130	140	120	130
Continental Oil	220	225	215	225
Crescent Pipe Line	54	57	54	57
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	340	345	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	180	183	181	185
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	130	140	136	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	141	140	143
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	316	321	316	320
Northern Pipe Line	113	116	114	118
Ohio Oil	146	148	146	148
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	429	428	431
Solar Refining	340	350	345	355
Southern Pipe Line	241	244	240	243
South Penn Oil	273	278	275	280
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	150	153	150	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	263	265	265	268
Standard Oil (Ind.)	413	416	415	419
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil (N. J.)	665	670	660	675
Standard Oil (Neb.)	445	455	405	425
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	402	400	403
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	174	176	174	176
Standard Oil (Ohio)	357	362	358	363
Swan & Finch	310	325	310	325
Union Tank Line	88	91	89	91
Vacuum Oil	195	197	195	198
Washington Oil	48	51	47	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,800	3,000	2,400	2,600

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	90	92	90	92
British-American	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
British-Am., new	23¼	24	23½	23⅝
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
U. S. Young	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F.	182	188	182	188
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	230	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds	243	248	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6%	104	106	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84½	82½	84½
United Cigar Stores.	94½	94¾	94½	94½
United Cig. Stores pf.	108	113	108	113

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.09	Julia	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.06
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.04
Belcher	.62	Mexican	1.12½
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.18
Challenge Con.	.13	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.11
Confidence	.38	Seg. Belcher	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.11
Crown Point	.40	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.31
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.60	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.77	Comb. Fract.	.06
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.01
Midway	.24	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Mispah Exten	.30	Florence	.24
Montana	1.20	G'field Con. M.	1.42½
North Star	.38	G'field Merger.	.10
Rescue Eula	.10	Jumbo Exten.	.13
Tonopah Exten.	1.85	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger.	.54	Silver Pick	.03
West End	1.27½	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.45
Atlanta	.15	Round Mountain	.38
Booth	.02	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6¾	Jackpot	5	5¾
Elkton	51	51¾	McKinney	57	58½
El Paso	282	290	Old Gold	1	2½
Findley	2	2½	Portland	101	105
Gold Dol.	6¼	7¼	Vindicator	83	85
Isabella	10⅛	10⅜	R. E. H.	3½	4⅛

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Balt. Elec. pf.	44½	44½	44½
17	Colonial Trust	28	28	28
72	Elkhorn Fuel	12	12	12
10	First Natl. Bank	148½	148½	148½
50	Md. Casualty	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
141	Merch.-Mech. Bank	32½	32½	32½
41	Nor. Central	120	120	120
20	A. S. Line	17	17	17
37	United Ry. & Elec.	25	25	25
11	U. S. Fidel. & Guar.	180	180	180

BONDS.

$5,000	A. C. Line con. 4s	91	91	91
200	A. C. Line con. 4s	92	92	92
6,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	97	97	97
3,300	City of Balt. 4s, '58, W. L.	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
4,000	Consol. Coal 6s	100	99¾	100
1,000	Consol. Power 4½s	86	86	86
1,000	Danville Trac. 5s	93	93	93
1,000	Ga. Sc. & Pa. 5s	102½	102½	102¾
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. D. 5s	46	46	46½
2,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	50½	50½	50½
2,000	North Balt. 5s	103½	103½	103½
6,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82½	82¼	82½
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. Inc. 4s	62	62	62
2,500	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	85½	85½	85½
400	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small	86	85⅞	86
2,000	West. Nor. Car. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Adventure	1½	1½	1½
3	Ahmeek	275	275	275
575	Alaska Gold	21½	21⅛	21⅛
25	Allouez	37	31	36
2,065	Amalgamated	74	73	73¾
375	American Zinc	18¾	18½	18⅝
50	Anaconda	35¾	35¾	35⅝
50	Ariz. Commercial	4½	4½	4½
660	Butte & Superior	32	31⅝	31½
44	Calumet & Arizona	64	63¾	64
15	Calumet & Hecla	430	425	425
155	Centennial	15	15	15
135	Chino	39¾	39⅛	39½
195	Copper Range	38¼	37¾	37½
150	East Butte	11⅝	11½	11½
140	Franklin	3¼	3	3¼
1,080	Granby	75¾	74½	74½
68	Greene-Cananea	30⅝	30	30¼
25	Hancock	17	17	17
50	Helvetia	30c	30c	30c
130	Indiana	4⅝	4½	4½
60	Island Creek pf.	84½	83½	84½
100	Isle Royale	19½	19½	19½
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
75	Keweenaw	2 7-16	2¼	2¼
45	Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
405	La Salle	4	4	4
50	Mason Valley	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
65	Miami	22	21⅞	21⅞
10	Mohawk	44	44	44
105	Niplssing	8½	8⅜	8⅜
1,337	North Butte	28⅜	28¼	28¾
30	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Old Colony	4

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MAN HEAD OF HOUSE UNDER INCOME TAX

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WIFE'S STATUS DEFINED

Permanent Separation Gives Each $3,000 Exemption—Together They Have $4,000 Exemption Jointly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Regulations dealing with the perplexities of the income tax law in its relation to man and wife were issued by the Treasury Department this afternoon. The regulations relate mainly to the specific deduction to be made under the law in making the returns of husband and wife. There has been considerable confusion in the minds of some concerning the practical operation of this part of the law.

Among other things the new regulation speaks of the husband as "the head and legal representative of the household and general custodian of its income," and provides that as such he should make and render the return of the aggregate income of himself and wife. The regulation states that for the purpose of levying the income tax the Government officials "assume" that the husband can "ascertain the total amount of said income."

This paragraph of the new regulations attracted considerable attention to-night among leaders of the suffrage cause, who have campaign headquarters on F Street, within a stone's throw of the Treasury Department. When Miss Alice Paul, who is in charge of these headquarters, was asked about this feature of the regulations, she said the same thing had been tried in England under the income tax law and failed. Miss Paul said that Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, had stated that he was unable to ascertain the income of his wife and could not discover how any other husband might ascertain that fact. He wanted to know what the British Government was going to do about it, she said, and the British Government did nothing.

Both Exempted If Separated.

The text of the new man and wife regulation is as follows:

Every single person, and every married person, not living with husband or wife in the sense below defined, who has a net income exceeding $3,000 per annum, is liable to pay the normal income tax under this law, but in making return for such tax may claim an exemption of $4,000 from their total net income.

Husband and wife, living together, are entitled to an exemption of $4,000 only from the aggregate net income of both, which may be deducted in making the return of such aggregate income for taxation. However, when the husband and wife are separated and living permanently apart from each other, each shall be entitled to the exemption of $3,000.

If the husband annd wife, not living apart, have separate estates, the income from both may be made on one return, but the amount of income of each, and the full name and address of both, must be shown in such return.

The husband as the head and legal representative of the household and general custodian of its income should make and render the return of the aggregate income of himself and wife and for the purpose of levying the income tax it is assumed that he can ascertain the total amount of said income.

If a wife has a separate estate, managed by herself as her own separate property, and receives an income of more than $3,000, she may make return of her own income, and if the husband has other net income, making the aggregate of both incomes more than $4,000, the wife's return should be included in her return, in order that a deduction of $4,000 may be made from the aggregate of both incomes. The tax in such case, however, will be imposed only upon so much of the aggregate income of both as shall exceed $4,000.

If either husband or wife separately has an income equal to or in excess of $3,000, a return of annual net income is required under the law, and such return must include the income of both, and in such case the return must be made, even though the combined income of both be less than $4,000.

If the aggregate net income of both exceeds $4,000, an annual return of their combined incomes must be made in the manner stated, although neither one separately has an income of $3,000 per annum. They are jointly and separately liable for such return and for the payment of the tax.

The single or married status of the person claiming the specific exemption shall be determined as of the time of claiming such exemption, if such claim be made within the year for which return is made; otherwise the status at the close of the year.

These regulations supersede the regulations relative to Paragraph C of the Income Tax law, issued under date of Oct. 31, 1913.

PARSONS TAX IS $75,567.

Levied on Part of Estate Appraised at $2,147,878.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 30.—Surrogate Nicoll of Suffolk County has levied a tax of $75,567 on the estate of Mary Llewellyn Parsons, a Summer resident of Huntington. The gross estate was appraised at $2,486,176. The taxable value of the estate was $2,147,878. The will, which was probated several weeks ago, bequeathed about $200,000 to charity.

The taxable part of the estate is divided among Francis B. Swayne, brother, $769,411; Noah H. Swayne, brother, $580,411; Alfred H. Swayne and Noah H. Swayne, nephews, each $137,882; Wager Swayne, nephew, and Virginia Lomas and Eleanor Swayne, nieces, each $136,430.

B. & M. Realty Raises $739,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Boston & Maine Railroad will soon convert part of its real estate in East Boston into cash through the sale of the old Eastern Railroad property to the Directors of the port for $725,000 and $14,000 in accrued interest. The company wanted $800,000, but compromised for the smaller sum. The property includes an old wharf, which will be replaced by a modern pier.

Stock Exchange Partners to Meet.

The Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms will meet at the Midday Club after the close of the market on Jan. 7 to consider suggestions for improving relations between the brokerage business and the security markets. A slate of officers to be voted for at the first annual meeting in February will be presented by the Nominating Committee.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 30, 1913	$2,159,000
Same day last year	2,346,000
Total year to date	499,316,420
Same period last year	674,215,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.36 +.06
Same day last year	91.81 +.22

Range year to date	High.	Low.
	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 4s, coupon		1,000	88	2,000	87⅝	1,000	74¼				
10,000	112½	gen 4½s		2d 4s		So Bell Tel & Tel					
Argentine Gov 5s		5,000	100⅞	2,000	74	1st 5s					
20,000	98⅜	5,000	101	1st & ref 4s		2,000	97¼				
Va 6s, def, Brown		2,000	100⅞	1,000	86⅜	So Pac col 4s					
Prss & Co ctfs		4,000	101	Mo Pac 5s, 1920		5,000	91				
10,000	56	conv 4½s		1,000	92½	So Pac conv 4s					
1,000	56¼	2,000	101	conv 5s		1,000	83¾				
4s, 1937		1,000	100¾	4,000	87¾	1,000	83				
1,000	96	2,000	101	Mut Fuel Gas 5s		4,000	83⅛				
4½s, 1960		1,000	100⅝	1,000	98½	So Pac 1st ref 4s					
3,000	100¼	2,000	101	National Tube 5s		1,000	89¼				
2,000	100	C & N W con 7s		3,000	96¼	1,000	89⅜				
4½s, May, 1957		5,000	102½	N Or, M & Chi 6s		So Ry 1st 5s					
20,000	103½	gen 4s		3,000	50½	2,000	102¾				
Nov, 1957		1,000	98	2,000	50⅝	1,000	102⅝				
1,000	103¼	C, R I & P gen 4s		N Y Cent gen 3½s		2,000	102⅝				
4½s, 1963		4,000	83	5,000	82	3,000	102¼				
40,000 c	103½	Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s		1,000	82½	So Ry gen 4s					
2,000	103⅝	5,000	72¼	1,000	83	6,000	72⅝				
Alb & Susq 3½s		2,000	72½	4,000	81¾	7,000	73				
2,000	84½	3,000	72¾	deb 4s, 1934		M & O col 4s					
Am Ac Ch cv 5s		1,000		L S col 3½s	83	5,000	79¾				
1,000	98½	C, R I & P R R 4s		5,000	77¾	3,000	80				
Am Sm Secur 6s		5,000	50¼	registered		Tenn Coal, I & R Birm Div 6s					
1,000	102¾	1,000	50	1,000	77	10,000	100⅜				
Am T & T col 4s		3,000	30¼	N Y G E L H & Pow col tr 5s		Tenn C & I gen 5s					
3,000	85½	Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s		1,000	101½	1,000	97½				
conv 4½s		1,000	100⅝	N Y, N H & H conv deb 4s		Tex Co conv 6s					
2,000	96⅞	Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s		2,000	105	2,000	100¼				
10,000e15f	97	1,000	91	cv deb 6s, w l		18,000	100⅜				
83,000	97	1st 4s		11,000	103⅛	1,000	100⅛				
6,000	96⅞	5,000	89¾	7,000	103¾	Third Av 1st 5s					
Am Thread 4s		Del & Hud deb 4s, 1918		N Y Rwys ref 4s		1,000	107				
1,000	90½	1,000	97¼	1,000	75¾	Third Av adj 5s					
4,000	93	1st & ref 4s		11,000	75⅝	2,000	78				
Am Wr Paper 5s	71	10,000	94¼	1,000	75¼	5,000	78½				
2,000	70	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s		1,000	76¼	17,000	78				
Arm dr & Co 4½s		5,000	68	11,000	75¾	15,000	76¾				
2,000	89½	Det U Ry con 4½s		14,000	76	10,000	76¾				
A, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	68¼	1,000	74⅞	41,000	76¾				
4,000	93	Dist Sec Corp 5s		adj 5s		15,000	76⅝				
1,000	93¼	4,000	63½	24,000	60¼	Third Av ref 4s					
1,000	93¼	5,000	63⅝	25,000	60¼	10,000	80¼				
2,000	93¼	2,000	63½	5,000	60¾	20,000	80				
15,000	93	4,000	63⅞	5,000	60⅝	Tol, St L & W 4s					
1,000	93¼	Du P de N P 4½s		18,000	60⅞	2,000	80¼				
5,000	93	6,000	87½	40,000	60⅞	Tri City 5s					
adj 4s, stpd		East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		20,000	80⅞	2,000	98¼				
10,000	84½	7,000	105	10,000	61	Ulster & Del 5s					
3,000	84½	Erie 1st con 4s		13,000	60⅜	1,000	101				
conv 4s, 1960		3,000	84	14,000	60¾	Un Pac 1st 4s					
1,000	90½	5,000	71⅝	10,000	60⅝	3,000	96				
4,000	91	cv 4s, Ser A		10,000	60⅝	1,000	95¾				
B & O conv 4½s		10,000	73¼	12,000	60¾	500	85½				
31,000	90⅜	10,000	73¼	20,000	60¾	3,000	85⅛				
500	91¼	5,000	73	1,000	59⅞	3,000	95¾				
40,000	90⅜	Series B		N Y Teleph 4½s		Un Pac conv 4s					
500	91½	10,000	71¾	4,000	95	9,000	92¼				
11,000	90⅝	Gen Motors 6s		N Y, W & Bos 4½s		3,000	92¾				
500	91½	3,000	98¼	1,000	78	1,000	92¼				
B & C yr lien 3½s		Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B		N & W con 4s		1,000	81				
5,000	90	1,000	14	24,000	93¾	United Railroads of San Fran 4s					
1,000	90⅛	5,000	14⅜	4,000s10f	93¾	5,000s3f	52				
gold 4s		5,000	14	conv 4½s		2,000	85				
2,000	91¾	5,000	13⅝	1,000	102⅜	U S Rubber 6s					
2,000	91¾	Indiana Steel 5s		Nor Pacific 4s		1,000	102				
S W Div 3½s		1,000	98⅝	7,000	92½	U S Steel Corp s					
1,000	87⅝	Inter-Met 4½s		5,000	92⅝	fund 5s					
Beth S 1st & ref 5s		6,000	75⅞	6,000	92¾	8,000	100				
1,000	80½	18,000	75¾	3,000	92⅝	1,000 c	99⅞				
B R T gold 5s		10,000	75⅝	Pac Tel & Tel 5s		1,000	99⅞				
1,000	99⅝	5,000	75⅜	1,000	96	1,000	99⅞				
5s, 1918		27,000	75¾	2,000	95¾	5,000	100				
5,000	98⅛	22,000	76	Penn conv 3½s		32,000	100⅛				
25,000	98⅜	15,000	76⅛	27,000	97⅝	registered					
15,000	98⅛	78,000	76¼	500	97¼	5,000	100				
Bklyn U El 1st 5s		9,000	76¼	500	97¼	Va Ry 1st 5s					
10,000	98⅝	20,000	76	500	97¼	1,000	97½				
Cal G & Elec 5s		I R T 1st & ref 5s		61,000	97⅝	2,000	97¾				
3,000	91½	3,000	98⅜	gtd 4½s		Va-Car Ch 1st 5s					
Canada So con 5s,		2,000	98½	2,000	100	1,000	91½				
Ser A		Int Paper conv 6s		Pers Mar gtd 4s		Wabash 1st 5s					
4,000	103¼	4,000	81	3,000	40	14,000	101⅛				
Caro, Clinchfield & Ohio 5s		1,000	81½	Pit, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B		Wabash R R ref & ext 4s					
2,000	97	1,000	82	1,000	99½	2,000	51¼				
C of Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	83	Ray Consol 1st 5s		3,000	51¾				
8,000	101½	1,000	82	2,000	107⅛	2,000	51¾				
Cent Leather 5s		K C, Ft S & M 4s		5,000	107	4,000	51¾				
9,000	97	4,000	106⅛	1,000	107½	2,000	51¾				
5,000	97¼	Lack Steel 5s, 1916		Reading gen 4s		2,000	51¾				
1,000	97⅛	L S & M So 3½s		1,000	92¼	2,000	51¾				
Cent Pac gtd 4s		13,000	88	5,000	92⅜	1,000	51				
4,000	91¼	4s, 1928		5,000	92¼	10,000	50¼				
3,000	92	5,000	89¾	Jer Cent col 4s		Wab, Pitts Term 1st 4s, Central Trust ctfs					
C & O gen 4½s		7,000	89⅝	2,000	93	6,000	111¾				
1,000	92¼	3,000	89⅝	Rep Ir & Steel s f 5s, 1940		4,000	111¾				
5,000	92¼	4,000	89	1,000	90	2,000	111¾				
3,000	92¾	1931		St L Ir M & Be unify & ref 4s		gen 6s	75½				
5,000	93	5,000	83¾	2,000	75½	3,000	101				
conv 4½s		Del & Hud deb 4s, 1918		St L & San Fran R R con 4s		1,000	100⅝				
1,000	78½	1,000	97¼	1,000	75	Third Av adj 5s					
2,000	79¾	1st & ref 4s		gen 6s		5,000	52				
C, B & Q gen 4s		10,000	94¼	5,000	52	3,000	52½				
1,000	90⅜	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s		registered		registered					
2,000	90½	5,000	68	1,000	71¾	1,000	83¼				
5,000	90⅝	Det U Ry con 4½s		St L S W con 4s		Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s					
joint 4s		1,000	68¼	2,000	75¼	1,000	80½				
37,000	94⅞	Dist Sec Corp 5s		5,000	75⅝	Wis Cent gen 4s					
11,000	95	4,000	63¼	7,000	75¾	1,000	85¼				
registered		5,000	63⅜	Mer Mar col tr 4½s		San A & A P 4s					
2,000	94⅝	2,000	63⅝	1,000	60	1,000	76				
111 Div 3½s		3,000	63⅞	4,000	59¾	Seaboard A Line adj 5s					
2,000	51¾	10,000	63¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s							
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s		3,000	89								
1,000	87	4,000	89¼								
Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934		4,000	89¾								

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 30, 1913	332,791
Same day last year	188,786
Total year to date	83,084,570
Same period last year	131,051,116
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.94 —.12
Same day last year	78.10 +.39

Range year to date	High.		Low.	
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 30, 1913	6	2½	6	$4.8525	$4.8515	$4.8525
Same day last year	6	3	6	4.8530	4.85	4.8530
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	100	20	Adams Express	99	99	99	99	...
21¼	21½	300	Alaska Gild Mines	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
41⅜	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
73⅛	73¼	58,200	Amalgamated Cop	74	74⅞	72⅞	73¼	—1
46½	47¾	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+3⅜
90	91	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29¼	29⅜	7,700	Am. Can	30	30½	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
89½	90	900	Am. Can pf	90¼	90¼	89½	89½	...
44	44½	200	Am. Car & Fdry	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
111⅞	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	+2⅜
61	61¼	100	Am. Cities pf	61	61	61	61	+ ¾
102	105	185	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	...
22½	22¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	23	23	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
32	32¼	700	Am. Locomotive	32	32⅜	32	32	+ ⅛
97	98	200	Am. Locomotive pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	+ ⅛
63	63½	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64	64	63⅝	63½	— ⅜
98	98¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
27¼	28	220	Am. Steel Fdries	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+2¼
108½	109	900	Am. Sugar Refining	108	109⅝	108	109	+1
112	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
123	123⅛	3,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123⅛	123⅝	123	123	+ ⅛
240	245½	350	Am. Tobacco	243	245½	243	245½	+3½
102	102½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
14⅜	15¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅝
35¼	35½	1,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅛	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
93¼	93½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94	94½	93½	93½	— ⅛
99¾	100	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅜
39	39¼	3,100	Chino Copper	39½	39¾	39	39⅛	— ⅜
...	...	5	Corn Exchange Bk	300	300	300	300	...
9⅝	9⅞	800	Corn Products Ref	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
91½	92	100	Deere & Co. pf	92	92	92	92	+ ½
150	151	200	Delaware & Hud	151	151	150⅜	150⅜	— ⅜
17⅝	18	1,150	Distillers' Securities	17½	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅝
9½	9⅝	25	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
27½	28	4,900	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27¾	— ¼
43¼	43½	200	Erie 1st pf	44	44	44	44	...
35	35¼	200	Erie 2d pf	35½	35½	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
138½	139	1,100	General Electric	140	141	138¾	138¾	—2
22	23¼	1,250	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	23½	23¾	22	22	+ ⅛
79¾	81	400	Goodrich pf	80	80	79⅞	79⅝	+ ⅛
126½	127½	600	Great Northern pf	126⅜	127	126⅜	126⅝	+ ⅛
128	129	100	G. N. pf., 50 p. pd	128	128	128	128	...
33⅜	34¼	400	G. N. certs. ore prop	34	34	34	34	+ ½
15	15½	650	Inspiration Copper	15¼	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ½
14⅞	14⅞	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
60	60½	1,800	Inter.-Met. pf	61	61¼	60	60	— ½
100	101½	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	101½	101½	101	101	— ½
100	101¼	100	Int. Harvester Corp	101	101	101	101	— ½
8¼	8⅝	500	Int Paper	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	...
6¼	6¾	25	Int. Steam Pump	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
24½	24⅝	100	Kan. City Southern	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
58	59	100	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
149¼	149⅝	1,900	Lehigh Valley	150½	150⅝	149¼	149¼	— ¼
212	220	50	Liggett & Myers	217	217	217	217	...
111	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	111	111	111	111	— ½
85⅞	91	100	Loose-W. Bls. 2d pf	89	89	89	89	+3
133	134	200	Louisville & Nash	134	134	133½	133½	...
13	14	100	Mercantile Mar. pf	14	14	14	14	...
45	46	400	Mexican Petroleum	45¼	46⅜	45¼	46⅜	+1¼
21½	21⅝	850	Miami Copper	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	...
18⅞	19	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅞
52	54	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
24½	24⅝	5,700	Missouri Pacific	24⅛	25	24⅛	24¼	+ ½
11¼	12	100	Nat. Enam. & St	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
10	10¾	100	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	15½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
91¾	92	450	N. Y. Central	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ⅛
42	50	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	48	48	48	48	—2
76	76¼	3,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	75⅞	76½	75⅞	76	— ⅛
102	102⅛	400	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	102	102	— ¼
66	68	200	North American	67	67	67	67	—1
109	109½	1,775	Northern Pacific	109⅝	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅜
23½	24	100	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
109½	109¾	600	Pennsylvania R. R.	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜	109½	— ⅛
120	121	500	People's Gas, Chi.	120	120½	120	120½	— ⅛
83	84	800	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	83¼	83⅞	83	83	...
18	19	100	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
88	94	50	Pittsburgh Steel pf	89½	89½	89¼	89½	...
26¾	27	200	Pressed Steel Car	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
107	109¼	100	Pub. Serv. Corp. N.J.	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜	+1⅛
25	25⅞	300	Ry. Steel Spring	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
18¼	18⅝	500	Ray Con. Copper	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
168½	168¾	102,600	Reading	168⅜	170½	167⅞	168⅝	— ¾
86	87½	2,000	Reading 1st pf	88	88	87½	87½	+1½
19¾	20	126	Rep. Iron & Steel	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1½
80	80½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	80¼	80¼	80	80	— ⅛
13¾	13½	200	Rock Island Co	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
20¼	21¼	300	Rock Island Co. pf	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
15½	17	500	Rumely (M.) Co	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
36	37½	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	36	36	36	36	...
7	7½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
57	57	160	St. Louis Southw. pf	56¾	56¾	56⅝	56⅝	—1
16	16¼	700	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
45¼	45½	200	Seaboard Air L. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
180	181	10	Sears, Roebuck Co	180½	180½	180½	180½	...
88¾	89	8,200	Southern Pacific	89	89¾	88¾	89	— ⅛
94¾	95⅛	100	Southern Pac. t. r.	94

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.

E. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York
TWO-LATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1913.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of

THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JANUARY 15, 1914.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1914.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

Depositors have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jnn. 1, 1914, at the rate of

4 % PER ANN.

on all sums of $3,000, and upward, payable and after Jan. 19, 1914.

Deposits made before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1914.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ECOMB, President.
[illegible] Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1913.

NOTICE.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st. BUT IN FUTURE there will be no time allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, or July 1st, or October 1st, or January 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Jan. 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

United States Savings Bank

S. W. Cor. Madison Ave. and 58th St.

A dividend has been declared for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on all accounts of $5 and upwards entitled thereto, payable January 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 15th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.

CHARLES N. TAINTOR, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The 131st semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after January 19th. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.

D. S. RAMSAY, Pres. C. A. WHITNEY, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, December 31, 1913.
To the Shareholders of the
Peoples Surety Company of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PEOPLES SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1914, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twenty Directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from nine o'clock A. M. until ten o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1913, 3 P. M., to January 14th, 1914, 3 P. M., both days inclusive.

DANIEL A. McCANN, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BARDENHEUER HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bardenheuer Hygienic Underwear Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that this corporation be forthwith dissolved and to transact any other business which may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 17, 1913.
RUDOLPH BARDENHEUER, President.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Designing and Reproducing Company, Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 White Street, New York City, on the 13th day of January, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

D. S. SANFORD, President.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday the seventh day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, December 27th, 1913, and remain closed until 10 A. M., January 8th, 1914.

C. P. DONNELLY, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, $7,000,000

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

60 Broadway
Fifth Ave. & 34th St.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St.
Third Ave. & 148th St.

The following coupons and dividends will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company

60 BROADWAY

On and After January 1st, 1914

Adirondack Home Telephone Co..1st 5s	Mechanical Rubber Co.....1st 6s
Albany Home Telephone Co.....1st 6s	Miami Copper Co.....1st 6s
Alfred Light & Power Co.....1st 5s	Michigan Traction Co.....1st 5s
American Caramel Co.....Deb. 6s	Mountain Home Telephone Co.Genl. 5s
Amherst County, Va.....Road Imp. 5s	Mutual Lt. & Water Co.....5s
Ashland Water Works Co.....1st 5s	Mi Favorita Cigar Co.....1st 6s
Ashtabula Works Co....1st and genl. 5s	New York Belting & Packing Co..1st 5s
Atlanta Water & Elec. Power Co...1st 5s	Noxubie County, Miss....Jail 4½ & 5%
Auburn, N. Y., City of.....Reg. Int.	Oil Fields of Mexico.....Deb. 6s
County of Bergen, N. J.....Various	Penn Water & Power Co.....1st 5s
Blue Ridge Electric Co.....1st 5s	Pensacola Hotel Co.....1st 6s
Boone Gas Co.....1st 5s	Retsof Mining Co.....1st 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co.....1st 5s	Rockmart, Ga.....Princ. & Int.
Buffalo General Electric Co.....1st 5s	Rhinebeck Water Co.....1st 5s
Burbank Co.....6s	Schenectady Home Telephone Co.1st 6s
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp'n.1st 4s	Sierra & San Francisco Power Co.2nd 6s
Cohoes Waterford Homes Tel. Co.1st 6s	Standard Statistics Co.....1st 5½s
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.....1st 5s	Suffolk Lt., Ht. & Pow. Co.Ref. & Ext. 5s
Consumers Elec. Light & Power Co.1st 5s	Susquehanna Trans. Co. of Pa.1st Tem.5s
Corning, N. Y., Village of....Sewer, etc.	Syracuse, N. Y., City of.Reg. Int.& Princ.
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co.....1st 5s	United Message Co.....1st 5s
Deutscher Verein.....1st 6s	Upper Hudson Stone Co..1st 6s, Series 'B'
Forty-first Street Realty Co.....2nd 6s	Upper Hudson Stone Co.1st 6s, Series 'A'
Fishkill & Matteawan Equit. Gas Co.1st 6s	Universal Distill. Co..Col. Notes Reg. 6s
General Pipe Line of California....1st 6s	Victor Fuel Company.....1st 5s
Grays Harbor Gas Co.....1st Cons. 5s	Vincennes Citizens St. Railway...1st 5s
Greenville Gas Light Co.....1st 5s	Waterbury, Conn.....Reg. 4s, 4½s, 5s
Greenwood County, S. C.	Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction Co. 1st Cons. 5s
Gulf, Florida & Alabama R. R....1st 5s	Waynesboro, Ga.....5s
Holly Beach, N. J., City of.....Ref.	Westchester County.....Princ. & Int.
Johann Hoff Company.....2nd 3s	White Rats Realty Co.....6s
Ithaca, N. Y., City of.....Water 4.30s	JANUARY 2ND, 1914.
Jackson & Battle Creek Trac. Co..1st 5s	Amherst County, Va.....4½s
Isaac G. Johnson & Co.....1st 5s	Lumber City, Ga.....School 6s
Kanotex Refining Co.....6s	City of Miami, Fla.....7s
Keystone Telephone Co.....1st 5s	Toledo & Indiana Traction Co....1st 5s
Key West, Fla., City of.....Ref. 5s	JANUARY 15TH, 1914.
Lawrence, N. Y., Village of....Reg. Int.	Battle Island Paper Co.....1st 5s
F. H. Leggett & Co.....1st 6s	JANUARY 20TH, 1914.
Magnolia Petroleum Co.....1st 6s	Guantanamo & West. Ry..Gen. Eq. Tr. 6s

Dividends

PAYABLE DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company.....Capital Stock
PAYABLE JANUARY 1st & 2nd, 1914.
California Petroleum Corporation..Pref'd | Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.....Preferred
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.....Beneficial Interest Certificates
The May Department Stores Co...Pref'd | McCall Corporation.....1st Preferred
PAYABLE JANUARY 15TH, 1914.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....Registered Receipts

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
National Railways of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% 50-Year Sinking Fund Redeemable Gold Bonds
National Railroad Company of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% Gold Bonds
Mexico Central Railway Company, Ltd., Priority Bonds

Owing to dislocation of the service of the Company's Railways consequent on disturbed conditions in Mexico, resulting in interruption to traffic, loss of earnings, and increased expenses, the Company regrets its inability to pay in cash the interest due January 1st, 1914, on the above mentioned securities. The Mexican Government has agreed, in order to assist the Company and for the protection of its own interests in the system, to advance to the Company £525,580 of its 6% Ten-Year Treasury Gold Bonds of 1913, authorized under the law of May 30th, 1913. The Company proposes to deposit these Bonds under a Trust Deed between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, at the rate of $52.94 nominal amount of such bonds for every $45 Notes issued, to secure an issue of Notes of the Company to the aggregate amount of $2,460,341, the amount of such interest. The Notes will be payable January 1st, 1917, be redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at par with accrued interest on thirty days' notice, will be in amounts of $45 each, or multiples thereof, and the equivalents thereof in foreign currencies at the rates of exchange specified in the Trust Deed, and will carry interest at 6% per annum, payable half-yearly on January 1st and July 1st out of the income arising from the deposited securities and available revenues of the Company. Subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, the Company offers to make payment of the above mentioned interest in these Notes at par, fractional scrip to be delivered where necessary. Holders of the above mentioned securities desiring to avail themselves of this offer are requested to deposit their coupons **NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1914,** with the

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, either at its New York Office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its London Office, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C.,

Or at such other offices as may from time to time be designated. Temporary receipts will be issued for coupons deposited.

This offer may, at the election of the Company, become effective if within said period holders of the above securities to the amount of not less than 75% thereof shall have deposited their coupons or otherwise satisfactorily signified their assent thereto. It shall become effective if holders shall have assented to the amount of not less than 85% thereof.

If this offer shall become effective, Notes will be delivered so soon thereafter as they are ready. If this offer shall not become effective, the deposited coupons will be delivered to the bearers of the receipts representing the same, on presentation and surrender thereof.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1913.

FERROCARRILES NACIONALES De MEXICO,
(NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO)
By E. N. BROWN, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Central Trust Company of New York

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six Trustees of said Company of the Class of 1917, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 8th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

December 26th, 1913.

OPPENHEIMER & TREBITSCH CO.

No. 31 West 22d Street.

New York, December 24th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Oppenheimer & Trebitsch Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 7 West 22d Street, City of New York, New York, on the 12th day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOEL I. SHWEITZER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Room, No. 232 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York.

December 10, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 14, 1914, from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE S. CARR, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 31, 1913

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the company's office, No 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, December 31st, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at Room 1318, No. 20 Broad Street, on Thursday, January 15th, 1914, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

B. F. WOLLMAN, President.
MARTIN H. GOODKIND, Secretary.

The John J. Crooke Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The John J. Crooke Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1914, at ten A. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM J. IRWIN, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 30th, 1913.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

BRYANT PARK BANK.

December 10, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the banking house, 122 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

The Security Bank of New York,
No. 1 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

The Annual Election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house Tuesday, January 13, 1914, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in January are payable at this office on and after January 1st, 1914, as follows:

Army & Navy Club of Manila	Mobile Light & Railroad Company
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. } Receivers'	Mosler Safe Company
Georgia Terminal Co. } Certificates	National Starch Company
Alabama Term. Ry. Co.	New Orleans & Northeastern R. R. Co.
American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee	New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Albion Water Works Co.	New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. 1st 5%
Athens Railway & Electric Company	Olean, City of
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.	Orange County Lighting Company 6%
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	Penna. & Maryland Street Railway Co.
Bismarck Water Supply Company	Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company
Butler Water Company\	Peoples Water Co., Oskaloosa, 5%
Chattanooga City Water Company	Richmond Beach & Railway Company
Central Brewing Company	St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company
Care Water Works Company	South Yuba Water Company Consol. Mtge.
Consolidated Street Railway Co. (Memphis)	Santa Lucia Company
Commercial Cable Company	Southern Public Utilities Company
Consumers Park Brewing Company	Tarboro Cotton Factory
Constitution Publishing Company	Terre Haute & Indianapolis R.R. Co.
Cowlitz Lumber Company	Toledo, Walhonding Val. & Ohio R.R. Co.
Chicago and North Western Railway Co. Equip. Trust Ctfs., Series "A" and "C"	Third Avenue Railroad Company 5%
Dayton Union Railway Company	Union Utilities Company
Direct Line Telephone Company	Union Depot Co., Columbus, Ohio
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge.	Vanderburgh County, Indiana
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge.	Watkins, Jabez B.
East St. Louis City Water Company	Warren Water Company
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company	Wayne Cotton Mills
Ellsworth Collieries Company (Bonds)	Washington Water Power Company
Fleischmann Realty & Construction Co.	Woodward Iron Company
Hampshire Southern Railroad Company	Wichita Water Company
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Co.	**JANUARY 2D, 1914.**
Hoggson Brothers	County of Vanderburgh, Indiana
Ithaca Street Railway	East St. Louis & Granite City Water Company
Iowa City Water Company	**JANUARY 15TH, 1914.**
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.	Louisiana Water Company
Kokomo Water Works Company	Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Ry. Co. & Minneapolis Street Railway Company
Kinney Steamship Company (Str. J. S. Ashley)	St. Paul City Railway Company
Leasehold Investors Corporation	**JANUARY 20TH, 1914**
Mobile & Ohio R.R. Co. Extension 1st Mtge.	Pekin Water Works Company
	JANUARY 31ST, 1914.
	Parsons Water Supply & Power Company

Dividends

JANUARY 1ST, 1914.	Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Com.
F. W. Woolworth Co., Pfd.	Weyman-Bruton Company, Pfd., No. 8
JANUARY 2ND, 1914.	Weyman-Bruton Company, Com., No. 7
Duluth Superior Traction Co., Pfd.	**JANUARY 5TH, 1914.**
Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com.	Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Pfd.	

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JAN. 1, 1914

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	Mays Cons. Oil Co. 1st Gold 6%
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5s	New London Steamboat Co. 1st 6s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	New Orleans, City & Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5s
City of Oregon, Mo., W. W. & Elec. Lt. 5s	New Orleans City R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
City of Rome, Ga., Renew. or Ref. Mtg. 4½s	New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refunding 4½s	N. Y. & Westchester Ltg. Co. General
Central Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s	Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Citizens Gas & Elec. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s	Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refunding 5s	Peace River Phosphate Min. Co. 1st Con. 6s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s	Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30-year 5%
East Hampton Electric Light Co. 6s	Plattsburgh Traction Company 1st 6s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s	Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co. Inc. 50-year 5% Gold
Edison Elec. Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st 6s	Rich Hill Coal Co. 1st S. F. Gold 5s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila., 1st Mtge. 5s	Richmond Lt., Ht. & Pwr. Co. 1st Ref. 5s
Erie County Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 4s	St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 1st 5s
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. Ref. Gold 5s	Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Refunding 4s	Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 4½s	South Shore Gas Co. 1st 5s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s	Tacoma Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s	Tanana Valley R. R. Co. 8% 3-yr. Coll. Trust Gold Bonds
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 5s	Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s	Tombigbee Val. R. R. Co. Gen. Lien 6s
Kan. City & Westport Belt Ry. Co. 1st 5s	Underground Elec. Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s	Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s
Kootenai Co., Idaho, Funding Bonds 6%	United Gas & El. Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939	Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920	Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Gen. 5s
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s	Virginia Portland Cement Co. 1st 5s
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R.R.Co. 1st 5s	Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s
Mahoning & Shenango Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 5s	Western N. Y. & Penns. Ry. Co. 1st 5s
	Willapa Electric Co. 1st Gold 6s Series A
	Worcester & Conn. East. Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
	Yakima County, Wash., S. D. No. 2
	Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st S.F. 5s
	DUE JANUARY 14, 1914.
	Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s
	DUE JANUARY 15, 1914.
	Ristigouche Salmon Club

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
10 Broadway, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including a change in the number of Directors if considered advisable, will be held in the Banking Room at 10 Broadway on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1914, at one o'clock P. M.

JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

Colonial Bank Safe Deposit Company.

December 10, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 14, 1914, from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.

CHARLES S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SICILIAN ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 805 to 811, 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1914, at 3 P. M.

H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

No. 523 West 112th Street Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of No. 523 West 112th Street Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 East 40th St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 20th, 1914, at 2 P. M.

ALEXANDER EAKIN, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the International Hide and Skin Co. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of the Company, 59 Frankfort St., at 2 P. M. on Monday, Jan. 5, 1914.

JESSE F. ROSENFELD, Secretary.

An election of twenty Managers of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 34th St. and 9th Av., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1914. LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec'y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westchester Racing Association will be held at 43 Exchange Place, New York, on Thursday, January 8, 1914, at 3 P. M.

H. I. PELZ, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Charles P. L. Huston Co., Inc.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Charles P. L. Huston Co., Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 East 40th St., New York City, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1914, at 2 P. M.

ALEXANDER EAKIN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to Jan. 14.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the company on the fifth day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Hamilton Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office Monday, January 12, 1914, at 2 P. M., for election of Directors and transaction of other business as may come before the meeting.

ARTHUR LENSSEN, JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, at twelve o'clock noon.

W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY'S

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and Election will be held from noon to 1 o'clock January 13th, 1914, at 84 William Street, New York by order of Directors.

JOHN L. DUDLEY, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF STROUD & CRAWFORD IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM STROUD,
SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD.

DIVIDENDS.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

5th Avenue Branch
5th Ave. and 43d St.

London Office
33 Lombard St., London, E. C.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1914

Abbeville, S. C.....5%	Moultrie, Ga.....5%
American Cities Co.	Muncie Electric Light Co.
American Thread Co.....1st 4s	Mutual Irrigation Co.
Anglaize Power Co.	Nashv. Ry. & Light Co. Ref. & Exten..5s
Astoria Veneer Mills Co.	Natomas Consol. Co.....2nd
Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. (D)..5%	New Brunswick Southern Ry. Co...3%
Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate Co.	New Orleans Terminal.....1st 4%
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co...1st 5s	New York Central Lines Equip....4½s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co...2nd 5s	New York Central Equipment, 1912.
Bangor R'way & Elec. Co...1st Con. 5s	New York Central Equipment, 1913.
Barney & Smith Car Co.....1st 5s	New York & East River Gas Co..1st 5s
Bingham & Garfield	Niagara & Erie Power Co.
Blakely, Ga.....5%	Norfolk & Southern Ry Co.....1st 5s
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Ry. Co.4%	Ocean Steamship Co.....1st 5s
Brooksville, Miss.	Oconee County, S. C.....5%
Burlington, N. C.....5%	Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co.5%
Calhoun County, Ala.....5%	Onondaga County
Central Arkansas & Eastern	Ozark Land & Lumber Co.
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Mac. & No. Div..5s	Pittsburgh Company.....1st 4½s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Middle Divn..5s	Pleasant Valley Coal Co.....5%
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Mobile Divn..5s	Pueblo Traction and Lighting Co...5%
Central Stamping Co.....1st 6s	Pueblo County, Colo., School Dist..3s
Charlestown Terminal Company....5%	Pulaski Gas Light Co.....1st 6%
Chattan'ga, Rome & South. R.R. Co. 1st 5s	Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co..1st 5s
Chic. & Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light Co..5%	Ray Consolidation Copper Co.....6%
Chino Copper Company	Richland, Georgia
Cincinnati Northern Ry. Co.....1st 4s	Richmond Light & R. R. Co....1st 4s
City of Milwaukee	Rifle Light, Heat & Power Co.
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Ref. 4s	Rio Grande Western Ry. Trust.....4s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. Co. 1st 6s	Rogue River Electric Co.....1st 5s
Computing, Tab. & Recording	St. Blair, Mad. & St. L. Belt Ry. Co..4%
Connecticut Lighting & Power Co..5%	St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Co...4%
Cordele, Ga.....6%	St. Louis & Southwestern Term.....1st
County of Jones, Miss.	San Luis Southern Ry.
County Telephone of Herkimer, N. Y.	Sanford & Cape Porpoise Ry. Co...5%
Dillon, S. C.....5%	Southern Sierras Power Co.
Dobbie Foundry & Machine Co.	Southwestern Sugar & Land Co.
Durham Duplex Razor	Spanish American Iron
Early County, Ga.....5%	Sparks, Ga., School.....5%
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of N. Y..5s	Springfield Xenia Tel. Co.
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of Bklyn 4%	Statesboro, Ga.
Electric Securities Corp. 4th series.5%	Steinway Ry. Co.....6%
Ellwood Short Line Ry. Co.....1st 5s	Stephenson Co., John.....5%
Fayetteville Gas & Electric Co.	Stephenville No. & So. Texas Ry.
Grand Junc. & Grand R. V. Ry. Co.5%	Sylvania, Ga.
Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Musk.	Sylvester, Ga.....5%
Green Canon Coal Company	Syracuse Gas Co.....1st 5s
Greenville Home Tel. Company	Taliferro, Ga.
Greenwich & Johnsonville Ry.....4%	Taylor Ave. R. R. Co.
Hattiesburg Traction Co.	Temple Iron Co.....4s
Home Tel. of Elkhart, Ind.	Temple Ga.....5%
Hunter Township	Tenn. & Northern Carolina R. R. Co. 5%
Huntington Mutual Tel. Co.	Tiffin Home Tel. Co.
Hyde Windlass Co.....1st 5%	Tol., Canada South. & Detroit Ry. Co. 4s
Indiana Railway Co.	Town of Rye, N. Y., District No. 1..4%
Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.....4%	Transylvania R. R. Co.
International Typesetting Machine Co.	Troy Tel. Co.
Jacksonville Terminal Co.....1st 5s	Tuinucu Sugar Co.....6%
Jamestown Street Ry. Co.....6%	Twin City

STATE BANKS SEEK CHANGES IN THE LAW

Want to be Able to Join Federal Reserve on Equal Terms with National Banks.

STATE STATUTE IS A BAR

Under It They Could Be Required to Maintain Reserves of 32%, as Against 18 for Nationals.

The Van Tuyl Commission to prepare a revision of the State banking laws took up yesterday the relations of the State banks to the Federal Reserve act, including the question of reserve requirements.

State banks in Manhattan are now required to maintain reserves of 25 per cent., 15 of which must be in cash in their vaults and 10 of which may be on deposits with other banks or trust companies approved by the Superintendent of Banks. In order to join the Federal Reserve system they would have to keep in the Federal Reserve bank of this district a sum equal to 7 per cent. of their deposits. In the absence of any action whatever, this would mean a total reserve of 32 per cent., as the Federal reserve bank to be established is not among the approved depositaries.

There seems, however, to be nothing in the present law to prevent Superintendent Van Tuyl from designating the Federal reserve bank for this purpose. The law permits the 10 per cent. to "consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with any bank or trust company in this State having a capital of at least $200,000 and approved by the Superintendent of Banks as a depositary of lawful money reserves."

While no action was taken yesterday, sentiment was favorable to a rearrangement of State bank reserves to correspond with the provisions of the Federal Reserve act as nearly as possible. This would involve the recognition of the Federal reserve bank, probably by statute, as a depositary for 7 per cent., with 6 per cent. held in cash in vault and 5 per cent. either in the Federal reserve bank or in vault.

This would also involve a reduction of the total reserve from 25 per cent. to 13 per cent., as in the case of national banks under the Federal Reserve act. If this were not done, it was felt State banks would be at a disadvantage as compared with national banks and would be discouraged from joining the Federal reserve system, while it was the disposition of the commission to leave the State banks free to do as they liked in that regard and on the same terms as national banks.

This whole question of State bank reserves is related to the prospective action of the Clearing House toward reducing its reserve requirements to conform to the Federal Reserve act. As it stands now, the Clearing House requires 25 per cent. on the part of either State or national banks. There has been a disposition on the part of the Clearing House to defer action on its own reserve requirements until the Van Tuyl Commission should reach some conclusion as to State bank reserves. Sentiment seemed sufficiently crystallized yesterday, although the details remain to be worked out, to remove this element from the situation as affecting the action of the Clearing House.

The Van Tuyl Commission will also propose a change in the law that will remove all doubt as to the power of State banks to buy stock of the Federal Reserve Bank, which is a requisite of joining the system.

The Van Tuyl Commission was in session all day at the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was called some time ago for the purpose of receiving and discussing the reports of the various committees on State banks, trust companies, private bankers, &c.

These reports were not formally adopted, but were accepted tentatively, and were referred to George Morgan, counsel to the commission, to be condensed and put in the form of bills for the consideration of the Legislature. The commission will meet again on Jan. 15 to go over the bills and consider their formal adoption. After that hearings may be held on the proposals on which there is a difference of opinion, or they may be reported to the Legislature, leaving their opponents to be heard by legislative committees. Between now and Jan. 15 the committees of the commission will be in almost daily session to complete their work.

The chief matter of contention before the commission is the question of requiring savings banks to accumulate larger market value surpluses. Vigorous opposition from the savings banks has developed to any radical provision on this point, because it would in many cases necessitate a reduction in the rate of interest paid to depositors, with the predicted result that the banks that had to make such a reduction would lose deposits heavily to those that were able to continue the present rate.

The commission probably will confer with the State Savings Bank Association before final action, and the discussion yesterday contemplated a compromise on a requirement that the savings banks whose surpluses are below 5 per cent. set aside 5 per cent. of their earnings until the surpluses reached 5 per cent. It was at first proposed that they be required to accumulate surpluses of 10 per cent.

It is doubtful whether the savings banks generally will agree even to such a compromise, as many savings bank men argue that a surplus based on the market value of their bonds is unnecessary. The low surpluses now shown by many of the banks have arisen from the shrinkage of recent years in the market value of their investments and these savings bank men contend that their condition should be judged by the amortization value of the securities, inasmuch as they have no occasion to sell their bonds, but ordinarily hold them till maturity, when they receive 100 per cent. of the investment, although its market value at present may be only 81.

They argue further that the bond market touched bottom several months ago; that bond prices may be expected to go on advancing, and that in due time their market value surpluses will be automatically increased, just as they have automatically dwindled for several years.

The Van Tuyl Commission also will recommend amendments to the savings bank laws to authorize the investment of deposits in equipment trust obligations and loans on the stock of corporation whose bonds are now legal for savings bank investments.

NEW CHARTERS NOT NEEDED.

Directors' Acceptance Will Suffice for Banks in Regional System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It will be unnecessary for the stockholders of national or other banks to take formal action as a condition precedent to membership in the new Federal reserve banking system. Action by the Directors of the bank will be sufficient, but if any Directors adopt resolutions of non-acceptance, such action should be confirmed by the stockholders.

This is the gist of a regulation issued to-day by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee regarding a question raised in some financial quarters. Under the currency law all banks eligible are required to signify their acceptance of its terms on or before Feb. 22, 1914, but may not take out new charters in doing so.

National banks not entering the new banking system, however, must surrender their charters, and for this reason Secretaries McAdoo and Houston of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee have concluded that there should be a referendum from the Directors to the stockholders of all national banks whose Directors may vote against joining the system.

The committee's regulation is as follows:

"The Federal Reserve act provides for membership of banks operating under State charters as well as membership of national banks. No new charter is contemplated in either case. Eligible banks become members by becoming stockholders in Federal reserve banks, when their applications have been properly approved and stock has been allotted to them. Such subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank appears to be a matter within the province of the Board of Directors of the subscribing bank. The Organization Committee, therefore, deems it unnecessary to require as a condition precedent to membership that the stockholders should take any formal action.

"Inasmuch, however, as the stockholders of a bank have the legal right, by necessary vote, to force a solvent bank to liquidate, and if dissatisfied with the action of the board, in becoming members might exercise this prerogative, banks desiring to take the precautionary measure of canvassing the sentiment of the stockholders may, by resolution of their boards, submit the question to the stockholders either at the next regular meeing or at a specially called meeting. This course is, however, not insisted upon by the Organization Committee.

"Those national banks passing resolutions of non-acceptance before Feb. 22, 1914, should, as soon thereafter as convenient, and before the expiration of the twelve months prescribed in the Federal reserve act, submit their action to the stockholders for confirmation, since non-acceptance of the provisions of the Federal reserve act will ultimately involve the liquidation of such national bank."

It was announced that Kansas City had been added to the list of fourteen cities to be visited in January and February by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston to ascertain the views of banking and business interests as to the division of the country into reserve banking districts and the designation of the corresponding reserve bank cities it was the plan of the Organization Committee to hear the bankers and business men of Kansas City at St. Louis, but Kansas City bankers made a successful plea for a special hearing in their own city.

Among further banks which applied for membership to-day were the Ossining National Bank of Ossining, the Alliance Bank of Rochester, the Second National of Elmira, the First National of Griffin Corners, the National City Bank of Brooklyn, and the Highland National of Newburg, all of New York.

VOTES TO JOIN THE RESERVE.

National City First Brooklyn Bank to Ask for Charter.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National City Bank of Brooklyn at 300 Fulton Street yesterday it was unanimously resolved to accet the terms and provisions of the Federal Reserve act. The National City is the first Brooklyn bank to elect formally to join the Federal Reserve Association. A telegram, announcing that the Directors had authorized an application for membership, was sent to Washington.

Although informal notice has been given that it is not required that stockholders indorse such applications, the action of the directorate of the National City is to be submitted to the shareholders, that they may have a formal part in it. For the purpose of ratification, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held at an early date.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Incorporated to-day:

W. A. Case & Son Mfg Co. of Buffalo; plumbing, gas, steam supplies; $2,500,000. W. G. and E. W. Case, J. P. Fell, Buffalo.

F. W. Brooks & Co., elect, const, stocks, &c.; $1,000,000. E. S. Hodgman, L. M. Symmes, E. H. Van Wyck, 115 Broadway.

N. Y. Quebrano Extract Co.; tanning extracts, lumber, chemicals, leather; $500,000. C. M. Higgins, S. H. Sarafian, Geo. Zagat, 350 Clinton Pl., B'klyn.

Garrow Co., auditing; $150,000. J. B. Pruyn C. N. and M. R. Edge 115 E. 72d St.

Claridge Co., hotel; $249,000. Ellison Crawford, G. W. Gaylor, R. D. Adams, 178 B'way.

Cement Gun Co., Albion, contracting; $100,000; Jos. Maloy, J. W. Baldwin, K. A. Fox, 572 3d Av., N. Y.

Olmsted Co., Syracuse, saddlery, hardware, furs, auto dres; $150,000. A. M. and W. H. Olmsted, Mayer Wetherill, Syracuse.

G. Y. Martin Realty Co., Buffalo; $10,000; W. P. Colgan, G. M. Yunker, Nathan Fernandez, Buffalo.

City Tax Lien Co., $10,000. Jos. and Sara Bernstein, C. M. Setlow, 35 Nassau St.

Syracuse Sale Pavilion Co., Liverpool, live stock, feed, realty; $15,000. S. V. Kelley, R. J. and W. W. Stevens, Liverpool.

Gross & Weiss, clothing; $50,000. Leo Gross, Morris and Sam'l Weiss, 961 St. Nicholas Av.

Frankfort-Schulman-Eisenstadt, hats; $18,000; Michael Frankfort, Chas. Schulman, Hy. Eisenstadt, 339 Stone Av., B'klyn.

Buffalonian Realty Corp., Buffalo; $10,000, W. C. Shepard, M. M. Kean, C. A. Smith, Buffalo.

Hophas Co., realty, const.; $10,000. W. F. and G. B. Hopper, M. P. Altman, 110 W. 40th St.

Albany Feature Film Corp., Albany; $10,000. Geo. W. Herbst, B. S. and L. M. Vandeusen, Albany.

Rochester Hotels Supply Co., Rochester, capital increase, $10,000 to $15,000; Van Zandt Realty Co., N. Y., reduces capital, $70,000 to $60,800.

Dissolutions: Public Co-operation Ass'n, Warrenton Bldg. Ass'n, Henry Hughes & Co., all of N. Y.

Authorized: Howard Cole & Co., Wisc., buying and selling all kinds of property, $250,000; rep., Howard Cole, 1 Wall St.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Grain prices receded yesterday, with heaviness in wheat and oats quotations and weakness in corn. Wheat declined ⅛c. off, corn from ½c. to 1c. and oats from ¼c. to ⅝c. down. Cotton fluctuated nervously, and closed with price changes extending from 3 points higher to 7 points lower. Provisions were easy and cotton oil displayed steadiness.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again dominated to a large extent by technical conditions surrounding the December position. Prices early in the day were firmer, and the market maintained most of Monday's advance, closing ⅛c net lower. The foreign markets failed to respond to our advance of Monday, and prices abroad were influenced by favorable reports regarding the European crop prospects as well as by continued pressure of offerings from the Argentina. The Argentine crop was officially placed at 132,000,000 bushels, compared with 198,414,000 last year.

The European visible supply decreased 2,544,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 4,700,000 last year. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase east of the Rockies of 664,000 bushels, while world's stocks decreased 159,000, compared with a decrease of 1,185,000 last year. Receipts at Northwestern points were smaller, but this was offset by a continued small cash demand.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 96c. elevator, domestic, and $1.00½ free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99c. free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	99⅝	98¾	87¼
May	97¾	97⅛	97½	96⅞	87¼
July	..	..	94	93⅞	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	85⅞	84⅛	85⅜	85⅝	87¼
May	90¾	90⅜	90½	90⅝	91½
July	87¼	86⅝	86⅞	87	88⅞

CORN.

The corn market was feverish and after an early advance of a cent a bushel for the December position owing to further covering and a gain of ¼c for the other months, there was a subsequent decline of over 2 cents for December and ⅞c to 1c for the later positions, leaving final prices ½c to 1c net lower. The foreign markets were easier, owing largely to official estimates which placed the Argentine crop at 348,500,000 bushels, compared with 196,841,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 71c. cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71¼	69	69¼	70¼	43½
May	69	68¼	68⅜	68⅝	48¾
July	68½	67½	67½	68¼	49¼

OATS.

The oats market was steady early, but developed an easier tone, and at the close prices were ⅛c to ⅜c net lower. The Argentine crop was estimated at 74,000,000 bushels, compared with 115,897,000 bushels last year. Bradstreet's visible supply increased 2,142,000 bushels.

The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 45@45½c; No. 2, 46@46½c; No. 3, 44½@45¼c; No. 4, 44@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44@45c; fancy clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	32⅞
May	41¼	40½	40⅝	41	32⅝
July	40⅜	39½	39⅝	40¼	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices were easier owing to larger receipts of live hogs than expected and on account of more or less liquidation, as well as a slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Wednesday, 30,000. Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.62	10.57	10.57	10.65	9.57½
May	10.97	10.92	10.92	11.00	9.78½
Ribs—					
January	10.70	10.65	10.65	10.70	9.55
May	11.02	10.97	10.97	11.02	9.70
Pork—					
January	20.27	20.20	20.20	20.25	17.47½
May	20.67	20.57	20.60	20.67	18.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market was smaller, but prices were steadier, owing to an absence of further tenders on January contracts. The crude market was also steady, and offerings from the South were comparatively light, resulting in little or no hedging.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.75	6.60
January	6.67	6.65	6.66@6.70	6.61
February	6.86	6.85	6.86@6.88	6.82
March	6.99	6.97	6.99@7.00	6.95
April	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.05
May	7.23	7.20	7.22@7.24	7.19
June	..	..	7.26@7.28	7.23
July	7.32	7.30	7.32@7.33	7.29
August	..	..	7.36@7.42	7.34

COTTON.

The cotton market was extremely nervous yesterday, and fluctuations were irregular. Trade attention seemed to be divided between the circulation of January notices and the more gloomy view of trade conditions promoted by reports that a chain of big department stores had been placed in the hands of receivers. Many contended that the developments in this connection reflected special rather than general causes, but the talk around the ring certainly suggested a revival of pessimistic sentiment regarding business conditions, and while sales of January were pretty well taken at prevailing differences, the market broke rather sharply after an early advance, with the close steady at a net decline of 2 to 7 points on present crop months. New crop positions closed at a net advance of 2 to 5 points.

The January notices were estimated at about 50,000 bales, and their circulation was accompanied by a good deal of near-month liquidation. Various spot interests were good buyers of January, against sales of March or later deliveries, with the larger spot people sellers of May and July against purchases of near months. This buying absorbed the near-month sales during the early trading, and after opening steady, at an advance of 4 points to a decline of 1 point, active months sold about 3 to 11 points net higher. December led the advance on covering, but weakened as soon as the rest of the list turned easier, and the general list showed net losses of from 7 to 15 points during the early afternoon under liquidation and bear pressure, promoted by the unfavorable view of retail trade conditions. Covering checked the decline and caused moderate rallies in the late trading. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-16c higher, and the early cables from Liverpool were relatively steady.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at 12.00c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.36	12.18	12.23@12.25	12.25
January	12.11	11.90	12.00@12.01	12.05
February	..	..	12.09@12.13	12.14
March	12.43	12.28	12.32@12.33	12.32
April	..	..	12.28@12.32	12.32
May	12.36	12.22	12.28@12.29	12.32
June	12.31	12.31	12.28@12.30	12.32
July	12.39	12.24	12.29@12.30	12.33
August	12.17	12.10	12.10@12.12	12.14
September	11.78	11.78	11.78%11.80	11.75
October	11.72	11.69	11.70@11.72	11.68

COFFEE.

The coffee market was under renewed pressure of liquidation for both local and Brazilian account, and prices again made new low records for the movement, Havre closing at a net loss of ¼ to ¾ franc, while Hamburg was 1 pfennig lower. The principal weakness was in Brazil. Longs in all the markets were discouraged by the turn of affairs, and the fact that prices at the close of the year are only slightly above the lowest point of the season was distinctly disappointing to bulls, and was attributed to the fact that receipts have been much larger than expected. So far this season receipts at Santos have aggregated 8,586,000 bags.

The local spot market was dull and weak, with Rio 7s quoted at 9c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	8.57	8.57	.. @..	6.78
January	..	..	8.62@8.64	8.74
February	8.80	8.80	8.75@8.77	8.88
March	8.94	8.83	8.88@8.90	9.03
April	..	..	9.01@9.03	9.17
May	9.20	9.09	9.13@9.15	9.31
June	..	..	9.24@9.25	9.41
July	9.37	9.30	9.33@9.35	9.51
August	..	..	9.43@9.45	9.61
September	9.58	9.46	8.53@9.55	9.70
October	9.60	9.35	9.59@9.60	9.75
November	..	..	9.64@9.66	9.80

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 30,783 packages. Last week, 34,157 packages. Exports, 90 packages to tropical countries. Imports, 724 packages. Very few changes have been noted during the week. Demand only moderate. Creamery extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27½c; thirds, 22@26c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 2-@22½c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 20@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, 18@19c; packing stock, held, 19¼@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts for week, 8,563 boxes. Exports: 500 boxes to Europe and 245 boxes to tropical countries. The market has advanced on all grades of whole milk cheese during the past week and closes very firm. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17@17½c; average fancy, 16¾c; State, whole milk, 16½@16¾c; average fancy, 16¼c, undergrades, 14@16c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17@17¼c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16½@17c; twins and flats, 16½@17c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; held, good to choice, 11@12½c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10½@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 6@10c; skims, full skims, or badly defective, 3@5c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 39,345 cases; imports, 1,908 cases. Storage eggs have ruled strong. Nearby white eggs have improved. Foreign eggs in fair demand during the week. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38½@39c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 36@38½c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 31@32c; dirties, 28@30c; checks, 25@27c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; lower grades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, large, 48@50c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 47@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fair to good, 43@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, small or otherwise seconds, defective, 37@42c; Western gathered white, 37@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery brown, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36½@38c; fresh foreign, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 29@32c; held, fresh, 120-dozen cases, poor to fair, 24@28c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to good, 23@28½c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 23½@24½c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; loins, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 12¼c; No. 2, 11¼c; No. 3, 10½c; chucks, No. 1, 12¼c; No. 2, 11¼c; No. 3, 9½c.

SUGAR.—There was an easier feeling in the refined sugar markets yesterday and prices were lower. All refiners excepting the American were taking orders on fine granulated at $4. The American price was $4.05, although the list price was unchanged at $4.15. The local raw sugar market was steady and unchanged. The London beet sugar market was reported firm at 8s. 11¼d. for December, 9s. for January, and 9s. 4½d. for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—This market was steady, with a fair business in the grocery grades of molasses at unchanged prices. Syrups were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—The demand for rice continued light. Prices were about steady and unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market continued quiet, and prices showed no change. The undertone of the market, however, seemed a little less confident, owing to developments in wheat.

OILS.—Refined petroleum prices were steady and unchanged, as were quotations on linseed oils.

NAVAL STORES.—All items in this market were steady and unchanged at recent levels. There was a slightly firmer feeling in the South on spirits turpentine, and it was reflected here.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises, 7:24 | Sun sets, 4:41 | Moon sets, 8:56

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:02	10:38	3:50	4:37
Governors Island	10:32	11:15	4:33	5:14
Hell Gate	12:22	1:05	6:13	6:54

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 30.

SS Canada, Palermo, Dec. 18.
SS Havana, Havana, Dec. 27.
SS El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Dec. 24.
SS Hermiston, Barbados, Dec. 18.
SS America, Philadelphia, Dec. 29.
SS Eletree Range, Barbados, Dec. 22.
SS Juan, Port Antonio, Dec. 23.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Dec. 23.
SS Rayo, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
SS African Prince, Santos, Nov. 27.
SS Marienfels, Boston, Dec. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Barbarossa	Bremen	Dec. 20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 20
Rhein	Bremen	Dec. 18
Etonian	Antwerp	Dec. 18
Zafra	Huelva	Dec. 13
Danube	Kingston	Dec. 26
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Santiago	Dec. 26
Lampasas	Mobile	Dec. 23
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York	Southampton	Dec. 24
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Dec. 23
Kingston	Haiti	Dec. 27
Florizel	Halifax	Dec. 30
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Dec. 27
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Dec. 26
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Dec. 20
Maracas	Trinidad	Dec. 25
Antilla	Tampico	Dec. 24
El Dia	Galveston	Dec. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Minneapolis	London	Dec. 25
Vasari	Buenos Aires	Dec. 12
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Dec. 26
Colorado	Galveston	Dec. 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M
Singapore, Montevideo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M
Ultonia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Laura, Trieste	——	3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M
Curityba, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mecklenburg, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Albingia, Inagua	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	——	10:00 A.M
Hallig Olav, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

George Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Messaba, London	——	10:00 A.M
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	——	12:00 M
Jelling, Santiago	——	12:00 M
Danube, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M
Evelyo, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M
City of Columbia, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 30.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 225 miles E at noon; due 31st, forenoon
Holland America Line.
SS San Fraterno, Sheerness to New York, was 245 miles E. at noon; due 31st, forenoon.
SS Francisco, Hull to New York, was 710 miles E at 10 A. M.
SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 670 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due Jan. 1, forenoon. American Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Lorraine, New York for Havre, was 240 miles S. W. at 9:30 P. M.; due Havre 31st, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, crossed Mobile Bar at 10 A. M. Mallory Line.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 200 miles E. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 51 miles S. of Jupiter at noon. Ward Line.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS City of Everett, New Orleans to New York, was 175 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M. United Fruit.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, Dec. 30.
SS California, at Glasgow, Dec. 29.
SS Italia, at Genoa, Dec. 27.
SS Campine, at Antwerp, Dec. 29.
SS Tagus, at Barbados, Dec. 28.
SS Arca Castle, at Delagoa Bay, Dec. 29.
SS Gaillac, at Hull, Dec. 29.
SS Argentina, at Trieste, Dec. 27.
SS Invertay, at Port Natal, Dec. 30.
SS River Araxes at Constantinople, Dec. 26.
SS Gustemala, at Dunkirk, Dec. 28.
SS Howick Hall, at Antofagasta, Dec. 26.
SS Nieuw Zeeland, from Havre, Dec. 28.
SS Cymric, at Queenstown, Dec. 30.
SS Kandahar, at Shanghai, Dec. 30.

Sailed.

SS Titian, from Victoria, Dec. 28.
SS Japanese Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 27.
SS City of Naples, from Colombo, Dec. 29.
SS Vasari, from Manchester, Dec. 29.
SS Bordeaux, from Havre, Dec. 27.
SS Themistocles, from Gibraltar, Dec. 24.
SS Baron Minto, from St. Vincent, C. V., Dec. 24.

Passed

SS Drachenfels, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Karonga, New York for Calcutta, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .. ..Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma—Tacoma Maru .. ..Jan. 1
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi .. ..Jan. 2

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 6 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 2, SS George Washington, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 5, SS Amerika.
France—Close at 6 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 30, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia., and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 28; Yokohama, Dec. 10, and Honolulu, Dec. 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Dec. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 1, 1914.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, January 4th, 1914. Special Financial Section. Reliable figures for reference, finance and commerce in 1913, and the outlook for 1914. Order in advance. —Adv.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

George Washington . . Jan. 3
†BARBAROSSA .....JAN. 10
†SCHARNHORST .....Jan. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie . Jan. 20
†KOENIG ALBERT .....JAN. 27
George Washington . . Jan. 31

†Bremen Direct ‡One Cabin (II.)

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

To the Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

★ Prinzess Irene . Jan. 8
Berlin . . . Jan. 31

*Omits Gibraltar.

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Sailings Every Week—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable

S. S. Bermudian — Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector

S. S. Caribbean and Arcadian (*Arcadian Beginning Jan. 10, Booking Now.*) — The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.

For Booklets apply to above S. S. Cos. or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 553 5th Av., Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave., or any Ticket Agent.

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SHORE-HILLS HOTEL, Bermuda. Literature and Bookings, N. Y. Office, Resort Bureau: Hotel McAlpin.

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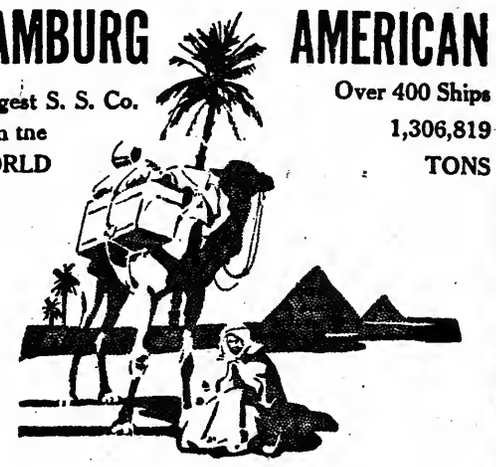

ORIENT---INDIA

CRUISE of 93 DAYS to MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, GREECE, THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, INDIA AND CEYLON

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¶ Excellent accommodations also available on the S. S. CLEVELAND for passage to MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, ITALY or EGYPT. This affords a most unusual opportunity to visit these countries. Stays of ample duration at each port enable you to see all points of interest. Cost of shore excursions is included in passage rates.

¶ You profit by our experience of over 25 years in ocean cruising.

Write, Wire or Phone for information.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The southern storm has passed to sea off the Carolina Coast and it has been followed by clearing weather throughout the southeastern States where there were rains Monday night.

Another disturbance of marked intensity is off the North Pacific Coast and it has been attended by general rains and high winds in the Pacific States and local snows over the West Plateau region.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly east of the Rocky Mountains and they have risen on the Pacific slope.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Wednesday and probably Thursday throughout the East and South, although it will become unsettled Thursday or Thursday night in the Middle Atlantic States.

Over the Great Central Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be overcast Wednesday and Thursday with some probability of snows over the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. West of the Rocky Mountains rains and snows will continue.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any region during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west; middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, cloudy; light to moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, increasing cloudiness, becoming unsettled; light, variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	43	36	4 P. M.	47	40
6 A. M.	38	37	6 P. M.	43	38
8 A. M.	41	28	9 P. M.	44	34
12 M.	50	36	11 P. M.	43	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.

5:15—101 W. 105 St; M. Cello.....Slight
6:10—316 Grand St; Adolph Prince..Slight
6:10—54-58 W. 23 St; N. D. Price...$5,000
7:00—62 Attorney St; H. Goldberg...Slight
7:20—128 Bradhurst Av; Mr. Lee...Slight
7:40—112 Lincoln Av; Estey Piane Co. Slight
7:50—101 Chambers St; Thomas Johnson & Co. $2,500
8:00—61 Mangin St; Annie Friedman..$10
8:15—854 E. 229 St; Salectura....Not given
8:40—58 W. 77 St; Manhattan Sq. Hotel Slight
9:55—42 W. 15 St; Ellice Waist Co....$500
10:30—55 Greenwich Av; Louise Peterson Slight
11:40—325-327 E. 120 St; Aaron Schnelman $100

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental examination for patrolman in the Police Department will be held on April 18 at 10 A. M.

An examination for police matron has been ordered. It will consist of a mental and physical test. Candidates must be not less than 20 years of age nor more than 40. The salary is $1,000.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for Jan. 12 an open competitive examination for medical assistant, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $1,800 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to study the claims and representations made in conjunction with proprietary remedies, look up medical literature, assist in preparing cases, &c., under the Food and Drugs act. A knowledge of French and German is desirable. Competitors will not be assembled for examiantion, but will be rated on general education, medical training, practical or professional experience, and publications or thesis.

Graduation from a medical school of recognized standing and at least three years' subsequent experience in the practice of medicine, or two years' subsequent experience in other pharmacological investigations or the actual examination of drug products with reference to the claims made therefor by manufacturers, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Retired: Bat. Ch. W. C. Clark, 52 B., 20 yrs. service, pens. $2,200 a yr.

Prob. Firemen to Sch. of Inst. for 30 days: S. G. Goldrick, Aug. Ackerman, Jr., J. A. Gabienz, H. E. Carlson, J. M. Ferrick, C. W. Morris, T. F. J. Powell, J. B. H. Tobin, W. J. Wolff, Adolph Becker, G. H. Wrocklage, H. M. Lindenfeld, J. F. Crowley, F. A. Ross, J. F. Hustedt, C. F. Wallace, John Hart, T. J. Dodd, F. F. Farrell, O. H. Kutzke, Wm. Kammer, Wm. Regan, C. F. Hermann, Anthony Kammerer, R. A. Maloney, Jas. Faughnan, J. J. Colbert, J. W. Hanna, Bernard Weber, J. A. Barnes, M. J. Larson, W. F. Devlin, Morris Simowitz, W. J. McClelland, W. J. Shomila, G. C. Lanteime, Michael W. Tarpey, J. J. Lyons, Chas. Lake, Peter Berkery, John King, Geo. Fricke, J. A. Donovan, W. J. Aeillo, Tim. McLoughlin, A. E. McKeon, E. L. Maxwell, J. E. Murphy, E. C. V. Walsh, L. I. Henry, J. S. Holdsworth, T. J. J. Costello, Arthur Meassner, L. C. Furcht, E. J. Doherty, F. Keller, J. H. L. Muller, L. J. Duffy, J. A. Devine, W. F. Kennedy, James Tuohy, Eddy, Edw. Cahill, J. J. Behan, W. J. Leahy, J. J. Thompson, E. J. Rieth, L. E. Terhune, T. F. Creenan, J. F. Mahoney, M. A. Oliver.

To the 7th Reg. Armory for practice—J. T. Foote, T. S. Richards, W. Clancy, C. W. Roe, Jr., A. Wemeyer, E. A. Woolley, Marion Ferguson, W. A. Walsh, F. Ergenzinger, Frank Munn, J. J. O'Keefe, Ralph Bornholz, I. W. Chattaway, Chas. Charous, Jos. Stack, C. A. Widmer, Jr., W. F. Gallagher, Ernest Bernsen, A. J. Muir, E. S. Clements, J. A. Unrath, A. M. Forster, W. H. Breuer, Jos. Miller, No. 3: N. J. Bruno, Arthur T. Cole, Alex. Ungerer, C. E. Brown.

Additional leave—Ed. F. Benson, Div. of Horses, (sick;) 3 mo. to C. J. Rinnert, Bu. of Supplies, (sick.)

Prob. Firemen to Med. Board—J. J. Gillen, T. F. X. O'Sullivan, A. J. Galvin, J. J. Seaweln, M. J. Murphy, H. Balersdorfer, Wm. Wildhagen, Jr., J. F. Fitzgerald.

Fined: T. M. Shea, H. & L. 114, neglect of duty, 5 days; J. F. Burns, Eng. 221, viol. of Sect. 152, 5 days; disob. of orders, 5 days; viol. of Sect. 107, 5 days; entering a liquor store in uniform, 5 days; J. J. Gregory, Eng. 239, neglect of duty, reprimanded; Frederick Wardell, Eng. 241, viol. of Sect. 103, reprimanded.

The following member of the department having been tried before the Hon. Philip P. Farley, Deputy Fire Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Dec. 24, 1913, for violation of rules and regulations, 1912, and found not guilty, the charge is hereby dismissed by the Fire Commissioner:

Charge dismissed: J. F. Magee, Eng. 277, viol. of Sect. 122.

W. J. Prendergast, reinstated, $1,400 a yr., assigned to Eng. 31.

Prob. firemen for 3 mos.: Sidney Sum, Jos. Brunner, Ed. Heffer, H. E. Dickson, J. J. Geo. J. [illegible]

Loss.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions: 1—Wanamaker v. Towner. 2—Natl Commercial Bank v. Del & Hudson Co. 3—Same v. same. 4—Vogel v. Rickard. 5—Matter of City of N Y (East 166th St.) 6—Matter of Lipschitz. 7—Bruder v. Warshaw. 8—Herbst v. Herbst. 9—Aronwald v. Aronwald. 10—Da Rosco v. Carmera. 11—Matter of Cons Fire Alarm Co. 12—Black & Boyd Mfg Co v. Frazee Realty Co. 13—Mutgevich v. Natl Biscuit Co. 14—Silverstein v. Josephson. 15—German Savings Bank v. Berger. 16—Sabino v. City of N Y. 17—Watson v Kne. 18—City of N Y v. Hyman. 19—Pascocello v. Natl Chain Co. 20—Rein v. Peyser. 21—Price v. Alexander. 22—N Y Realization Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 23—Carby Commission Co v. Gillian. 24—Thompson v. Thompson. 25—Root v. Lustig. 26—Whilden & Hancock v. Flowers. 27—Vought v. Bliss. 28—Lane v. 49 Amsterdam Av Co. 29—Parker v. Tappan. 30—Same v. same. 31—Devore v. City of N Y. 32—Platt v. Platt. 33—Nobbe v. Nobbe. 34—Fredericks v. Fredericks. 35—Schwabe v. Herzoge. 36—Miller v. Levien. 37—Matter of Waddell. 38—Matter of Gambixa. 39—Benson v. Collins. 40—Masterson v. Busch-Sulzer Bros. 41—Equitable Life Assn Soc v. Glickman. 42—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Franklin. 43—Conklin v. Koehler. 44—City R R Co v. Diller. 45—Pace v. Seydel. 46—Allen v. Dan'l Augustus Realty Co. 47—Hebel v. N Y Fruit Water Co. 48—Brooks v. Rosoff. 49—Natl Bway Const Co v. Bricht. 50—Wallace v. Woolf. 51—H O Vogel Co v. Wolff. 52—Bly v. Int R T Co. 53—Same v. same. 54—Hall v. Hall. 55—N Y Life Ins Co v. Fitzgerald. 56—Markowitz v. Reliance Bank. 57—Eddy Hse & Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 58—Stallo v. Jones. 59—Pisani v. Pisani. 60—Matter of City of N Y (Bronx Boulevard.) 61—Schultz v. Schultz. 62—Rosenbaum v. Rothenberg & Co. 63—De Marco v. Meyers. 64—Neuberger v. Gowan. 65—Luhetkin v. Caplan. 66—Boskin v. McCann. 67—Van Tuyl v. Schwab. 68—Same v. same. 69—Same v. same. 70—Same v. same. 71—Glass v. Goentz. 72—Smith v. Best. 73—Matter of East 217th St. 74—Erff v. Shlivek. 75—Covell v. Kaye. 76—Gibb v. Holland. 77—Matter of Ralph. 78—Kramer v. Kramer. 79—Gilbert v. Steiner. 80—Case v. Walter. 81—Smith v. Heaton. 82—Smith v. Nuoffer. 83—Horowitz v. Rice. 84—Woodside v. Boyd. 85—Notkin v. Rutenberg. 86—Zipkin v. Zipkin. 87—Belpre v. Northern Bank. 88—Dubois v. Du Bois. 89—Metropolitan Trust Co v. Truax. 90—Elliott v. Elliott. 91—Matter of Northcote. 92—Kimbark v. Waldemar Co. 93—Kohn v. Schmidt. 94—Figaro v. Frano. 95—Traction Materials Co v. Citizens Traction Co. 96—Birch v. Farson. 97—McCotter v. Sutherland. 98—Ettinger v. Ettinger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fork J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Mina Rappoldt, Amelia Schiff, Sarah A Porter, Alexander Mackenzie, Mary Menton, William Kueche, Catherine E Weller, Ella L North, James Haynes, Joseph V Helm.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Kent v. Walter—W Herbert Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Maas v. Wolf—Richard P Lydon. Robert Gordon & Son v. Finney—Macgrane Coxe. Fines v. Van Tuyl—Walter L McCorkle.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Metropolitan Dev Bank v. Joseph Loeb—Frank W Topkins.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Virginia Mackey Smith v. Robert Smolka—Clarence Smith, Ellen Bolan v. Eva K Conlon—Richard H Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Charlotte E Jewler v. Andrew W Zwisler—Fran's M Tichenor.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Benz. 2—Matter of Hantz. 3—Matter of Perry. 4—McLaughlin v. Wood et al. 5—Ethalpenny v. F & D Co. 6—McChroan v. Orr et al. 7—Hertz v. Nolle. 8—Knecth v. Nolle. 9—Drummond and another v. Board of Supervisors Ulster Co. 10—Pinntkosky v. Thomas Farrington Sons Co. 11—Kendel v. Hlavycek et al. 12—Matter of Honlund. 13—Hamm Brew Co v. Wagner, &c. 14—Benyon v. Modern Woodmen of America. 15—Decker, jr, v. Conselyea. 16—F It Wallace Estate v. Schenectady Inter Realty Co et al. 17—Matter of Lafayette Trust Co. 18, 19—Mcermott v. Jacob Kaiser Impt. 20—Dime Savings Bank v. Aronson Realty Co. 21—Pruenelike v. Charles Pfizer & Co. 22—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co (Estate of Valentine.) 23—Webb v. Webb. 24—Beebe v. Beebe. 25—Matter of Woolsey Av. 26—Mechanics' Bank v. Brighton Beach Racing Assn. 27—Patten v. Patten. 28—Lichtenstein v. Hadle et al. 29—Butterworth v. Wiman et al. 30—Kuntz et al v. Peterson et al. 31—Sammo v. Clark. 32—Shield v. Brooklyn Rapid Tr Co. 33—Cadell v. Mansson & Price Co. 34—Mertnelli admr. v. Arbuckle et al. 35—Matter of Ochs. 36—Hough and another v. Cadiz et al. 37—Watson, guardian, v. Smith et al. 38—Celebration et al v. People's Union Realty. 39—Berg v. Berg. 40—Superintendent Banks (Greenpoint Polish Co-operative Banks & Loan Association.) 41—Olderkotz v. Meurer et al. 42—Hoefle as trustee v. American Dumpster Machinery Co. SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Valentine. Margaret McCord, Henry Converse, Simon Mordecai, F Rice, William Bannermann, Adelaide Magee, Barbetta Zerminger, Catherine Fries, and Benjamin Smith. Administration of Adam G Bardul and Giuseppe Sartin. Accounting in the estate of Bertha Sondheim. J H Schroederjr. Francis Gesner, William W. Woruner, Martin S. Schram, Earnest Susse, Patrick Galligan, Eliza D Mead, Charles Feltman, A von Kantzeley, J B Lang, Louis Evans, C E Nelson, Amelia Barnes, Agnes Titus, and Joseph Waldstein. Estates of Bendal infants, Alfanso Racifico, Raub infants, George Barnes, Jeremiah Coughlan, I Sukefski, Agnes Titus, and Joseph Waldstein.

Bankruptcy Sales

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK APPEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at the store of the Bankrupt, 48 Maiden Lane, New York City, on the 31st day of December, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of ladies' and gents' hats, furnishings hose, lingerie, &c. The property sold must bring 75% of the appraised value. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, December 20, 1913.

WALTER COOK, Jr., Receiver.

ELKUS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD COHEN and LOUIS DEUTSCH, individually and as co-partners trading as B. COHEN & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan 2, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 267 W. 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolen, safe, machinery, fixtures, &c. SOPHIA PALMER, Receiver.

BENJAMIN B. GREELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY MANSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Longood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells at Wednesday, Jan. 7th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 48-50 W. 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, dresses, trimmings, laces, Singer sewing machines, cutting tables, pressing tables, motor, office and shop fixtures, &c. Inspection Jan. 5th and 6th between 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Receiver.

NAS B. WEIL, Attorney for Receiver, 150 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRIEDMAN and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, individually and as co-partners doing business as FRIEDMAN BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1913, by order of the Court at 2 P. M., at 20 and 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, scarfs, muffs, silks, trimmings, parts of furs, fixtures & appl.

HENRY B. STIMSON, Receiver.

ISENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELMAN MICHKIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Longood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 31, 1913, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 23 Montgomery St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of raw yarns, fixtures, trimmings, machines, fixtures.

IGNATZ ROTTENBERY, Receiver.

HAROLD R LHOWE, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW ORLANDO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Longood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1913, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 54 Mulberry Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of olive oil, cheese, groceries, safe, fixtures, &c.

HERBERT B. GRUBER, Receiver.

S & J. LESSER Attorneys for Receiver 320 Broadway, New York.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces the names of Mrs. Alice C. Gallagher, 160 West 104th Street, Manhattan, and Grace D. Parsons, 85 Java Street, Brooklyn, have been placed as of Nov. 1 on the eligible list for kindergarten teachers in the elementary schools with respective ratings of 85 and 70.5. In Mrs. Gallagher's case it is replacement on permanent license.

The following eligible list of holders of license No. 1 is also announced with the respective ratings Placement as of Oct. 1, 1913—Mrs. Anna L. Krausman, 1,830 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, 88.66; Mrs. Mary G. L. Hinn, 1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx, 87.06; Mrs. Bertha B. Ahlund, 455½ Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, 86.66; Edna D. C. Rider, 119 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, 84.95; Katharine E. Tredwell, Port Richmond, S. I., 80.66; Mrs. Caroline F. Adams, 2,909 Avenue D, Brooklyn. Placement as of Nov. 1, 1913—Agnes V. Clancy, 274 De Graw Street, Brooklyn, 83.84; Mrs. Sadie S. Haubenstock, 827 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, 80; Mrs. Loretta Botchford, 119 East Ninety-second Street, 78.25; Genevieve H. Goodsell, Oneonta, N. Y., 76; Mrs. Alberta E. Robinson, 706 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, 75.5; Libby Neuman, 11 East 118th Street, 73.12; Susan F. Lockhart, Glens Falls, N. Y., 70; Mrs. Loretta F. Surplese, 622 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Placement as of Dec. 1, 1913—Emilie E. Fritz, 79A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, 94.5; Helen S. Mason, 15 Cherry Street, Elizabeth, N. J., 83.26; Mrs. Jessie M. Reynolds, 2,615 Avenue D, Brooklyn, 81.15; Mrs. Mary Methiessel, Great Kills, S. I.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLEARY, CATHERINE, (died July 2, 1910;) net estate, $550; bank account, $1,000.

COHN, CLARA, (died Nov. 11, 1912;) net estate, $1,429.49; bank accounts, $752.24; jewelry, $677.25.

CONE, ANNA R., (died Jan. 13, 1910;) net estate in New York, $2,153.14.

COOGAN, ANN, (died Nov. 15, 1912;) supplemental report corrects taxable interests of legatees and devisees

DREYFUSS, MORITZ, (died March 20, 1913,) net estate, $45,342 60; equity in 363 West 120th Street, $12,000; bank accounts, $1,424.90; bond and mortgage, $9,195; bonds, $10,655.48; $1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, $1,000 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, $1,000 Manhattan Elevator Company, $2,000 $1,000 Manhattan Elevator Company, $2,000 New York City 4s, $1,000 New York Telephone Company, $3,000 New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, $1,000 Northern Pacific; one-half interest in firm of M. Dreyfuss & Son, at 130 West Twenty-third Street, $12,958.20.

FALLON, CHARLES, (died June 30, 1900;) no taxable estate discovered.

FIELDING, MAGGIE, (died July 15, 1913;) net estate, $6,374.57; lots at Hollis, Jamaica, L. I., $400; bank accounts, $5,013.40; wearing apparel, $50; jewelry, $1,235; bond of Louisville Railroad Company, with interest, $1,018.50

GENTHNER JOHN F., (died July 17, 1904;) net estate, $4,390; equity in 800 East 165th Street, $3,490; stock in trade and fixtures of bakery business at 800 East 165th Street, including good will, $1,500.

HICKOK, ANGELINE, (died July 10, 1906;) net estate, $2,141.48; bank accounts, $2,279.45.

HUGHES, NORAH, (died April 1, 1907;) gross estate, $2,800; no deductions.

KAVANAUGH ELLEN, (died Jan. 27, 1904;) gross estate, $750; net estate, $37.50; bank accounts, $750.

LIST, JOSEPH, (died Dec. 4, 1903;) no taxable assets discovered.

McDONAUGH, KATE, (died Aug. 25, 1913;) net estate, $832.90; bank account, $1,432.90.

SCHNEIDER, JULIA, (died Feb. 16, 1913;) net estate, $790.12; equity in 456 West Fortieth Street, $1,791.12.

TREAT, CHARLES R., (died Oct. 3, 1899;) net estate, $2,413; note, $2,500.

WELCH, EDWARD H., (died Dec. 2, 1904;) supplemental report increases net estate in New York to $5,069.41.

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

A good 5-story triple apartment, on lot 40x100, between Broadway and St. Nicholas Av., Washington Heights. One mortgage, held by Title Company, due in two years. All improvements. Fully rented. L 353 Times Downtown.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Will move you free into a new 7-room 1-family steam-heated brick house; $25 to $33. If you want to buy will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new Subway. Owner, D 336 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch, handsome bathroom, white enamel bedrooms, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant clear-story dome, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; price $2,150, far below value; will accept $100 cash; balance $15 month. Call or write B. Ackerman 395 Bridge St. Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

WATERFRONT ESTATE.

160 acres, three hours out; must sacrifice for cash. L 11 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Premises 2,714 Bedford Av., 14 rooms, 2 baths, $75 monthly; formerly, $125 monthly. Firmin, 406 World Bldg., Manhattan.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

Ground floor and one loft, suitable for garage or auto service station; to sublease immediately account of moving to larger quarters. Rauch & Lang Carriage Co., 1,800 Broadway.

Office with operating room afternoons; exceptional; reasonable. Doctor One, South 2,600 Broadway.

Office or showroom sublet; part or all; reasonable. 114 5th Av., Room 1,709.

9th 69 West.—Elegant large store, suitable for any business, near Subway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30 $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite, with private baths. Hotel Royal, 555 West 112th St. Phone 694—Morningside.

Special attention given to transient guests.

Beautifully furnished eight-room apartment, facing Riverside, including excellent maid if desired; will rent two, three or four months. Apartment 71, 340 Riverside Drive.

Six rooms; two baths; servant optional; Broadway, 115th St. Benjamin. Morningside 5704.

90th Subway.—Light, high-class, 5-room furnished elevator apartment. Riverside 6180. Kirk.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FROM JANUARY 1 AT THE LORRAINE. 2 East 45th St., an Apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath; beautifully furnished; at liberal reduction.

27th St., 35 East.—To sublet, 2 large rooms; private bath; $45; exceptional offer; full hotel service.

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga.—For Rent—Thoroughly furnished apartment January, February, and March; seven rooms and bath; choice location; large rooms and furnace. Address 217 Charlton St. East.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

East Side.

For Rent.—Attractive apartments; 2 rooms and bath and 1 room and bath; 1 minute from elevated and Subway; fireproof, with service. 52 Irving Place, cor. 17th St.

27th St., 35 East.—Two large, desirable rooms, bath; full hotel service; $45 per month; exceptional opportunity.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2607 Bryant.

Lost

35 cents a line.

LOST.—Diamond pin, large stones, set in circle close together, with small gold circle above; last Sunday evening at Cort Theatre or returning therefrom on foot to Park Av. and 57th St., about 10 o'clock. $50 reward offered for return to R. Hartshorne, 449 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot brooch, large pearl in centre, platinum setting; small pendant diamond; Friday, in shopping district or to Riverside Drive via Subway to 136th St.; liberal reward, no questions. Levy, 6 West 66th St.

LOST—A large diamond pendant set in platinum with diamond and platinum chain; lost between 44th and 59th Sts., on 6th Av. Return to Manager of Algonquin Hotel, West 44th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet, Friday, Dec. 26, in Subway going from Flatbush Av. to Times Square Station; $50 reward. Kindly communicate with E. H. H., 126 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of clothes and other articles stolen from 54 West 37th St. Dec. 19, or information leading to recovery; no questions asked. R. M. Coleman, 170 West 74th St., or 'phone John 6070.

LOST—Open-faced gold watch, chain, and charm Saturday evening, initials on watch, "W. A. G.," and numbers 8,938—126,038. Liberal reward on return to owner, 15 Vernen Av.; no questions asked.

LOST—On Christmas Evening, about midnight, taxi from 42d and Madison to address below, large sealskin muff; liberal reward; no questions. Return Durstine, 67 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Friday evening 44th St., near Hudson Theatre, circular brooch, consisting of yellow stone surrounded with small pearls; liberal reward for return to 31 East 30th St.

LOST—Part of a diamond pendant with pearl drop at the Bethany Day Nursery dance, Hotel Plaza, Monday evening, Dec. 29; liberal reward. W. K. Lunt Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Large raccoon muff, Dec. 27, from automobile, Park Av. to Plaza Hotel, on 59th St. West; liberal reward. Return Mrs. K. S. Clodig, 122 East 92d St.

LOST.—BLACK ROUND PEARL, with screw, Dec. 25, evening, at Metropolitan Opera House; Large Reward to returner Apply Carr Brothers, 32 Broadway

LOST—Vicinity Time Square, Monday, black wallet, contained check $60 and private papers, &c.; liberal reward to finder. Address Rox P Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Dec. 23, two keys with 32d degree Masonic emblem attached on string. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Burke, 1,947 Broadway. Rhein 3140.

LOST—At 72d Subway Station, gold open-faced watch, with Masonic fob; initials C. A. B.; liberal reward. 255 West 72d St.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece with head and three tails at Academy of Music orchestra Dec. 29; reward. Wallis, 536 West 140th St.

LOST—Dec. 27, brooch, amethyst surrounded by pearls. H. M. Banks, 150 Nassau St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Aug., 1913, bank book of Security Bank, Murray Hill branch, No. 2,081, Jan. 1, 1910, Jacob White.

LOST.—Dec. 29, seal muff, 121st, between Broadway & Amsterdam. Seeley, 523 W. 121.

LOST—Green jade brooch with pearls; liberal reward. Krause, 317 West 83d.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, answers to name Rex. License 24,456 on collar. Return, Mrs. E. B. Miller, 21 Hawthorne St., Flatbush; reward.

LOST—Friday, Dec. 26, collie, brown and white. Reward if returned to Joseph F. Carey, 543 Dean St., Brooklyn.

WANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter

Public Notices

40 cents a line.

THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION, 13 West 42d St., appeals for additional funds to carry on its work, so as to achieve success in 1915, when the Women's Suffrage bill comes before the voters of New York as a referendum. Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. John W. Brannan, Treasurer.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5409
856 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, bat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 1 Reade St.

SIXTY typewriters visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up; selling them out. Store, 427 Broadway, near Howard.

For Sale.—Machinery, fixtures, motor, office fixtures, individual machines; cutting machine of cloak factory. M 79 Times.

Showroom fixtures for sale by wholesale coat house Stern & Cohen, 30 West 24th St.

Pianos and Organs.

30 cents a line.

Piano.—Baby Grand, mahogany; must be almost new, in perfect condition. Arthur N. Green, 169 West 94th St.

Chickering upright piano, fine condition; cost $500; sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 68 EAST.—Large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room, private bath; elevator; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Large front room in annex; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2053, 123D.—Sunny, comfortable rooms; steam, hot water; best board.

9TH 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled; board; telephone.

22D ST., 269 WEST.—Desirable steam-heated rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable rates.

79TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

49TH, 238 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences, private house; reasonable; board optional.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; references.

57TH, 409-411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE. Outstanding for price, accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; board, two, $16; single, $7.50; steam.

57TH, 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; second floor; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional table; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, with, without private bath; newly decorated; excellent table. 4331 Columbus. Mrs. Markley.

72D, 151 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class board and rooms; parlor dining room, near Subway.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near bath; excellent home, table; references exchanged.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; medium, sunny room; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 127-9 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor, dining guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 227-229 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; also small rooms.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Nerece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room, private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cheerful, warm rooms; electricity; refined, homelike; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Second floor; sunny front rooms; all new; refined; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; small room; telephone; references.

85TH, 209 WEST.—Large room, private bath; meals unusually good; table guests.

85TH, 261 WEST.—Sunny, medium-sized room; private family; few boarders; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; references

96TH, 54 WEST, near Central Park.—Terms moderate.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; Southerners.

113TH ST.—Small room, excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 512 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Elegantly, newly-furnished private residence; offers few beautiful rooms and suites, with private bath, to select guests; very moderate rates; table excellent. Tel. 2758 Audubon.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely sunny rooms, suites, all outside beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Pleasant, large rooms; excellent board; small family; references.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Board Wanted

30 cents a line.

REFINED LADY wishes board and room high-class apartment, west side, between 72d and 116th Sts.; no other boarders; references exchanged. V 129 Times.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—For business men; large, small desirable rooms; Subway; $2.50-$5.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, attractive, newly furnished room; all modern conveniences; select neighborhood.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Small room; also room suitable two; board optional. Madison 8624.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; two connecting rooms, bath, $12.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room; all modern conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Elegantly furnished, large room; also small; steam, electricity; select location.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references. 4627—Sty.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms newly decorated; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; select.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms; select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

34TH ST., 215 WEST.—Mrs. Phillips will rent room in an attractive elevator apartment near Penn. station. Greeley 6147; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

41ST ST., 268 WEST, (corner 8th Av.)—Nice large and small rooms, day or week; light housekeeping; $1.50 up.

44TH ST., 236 WEST, (Apt. 6.)—An elaborately furnished front suite, option Steinway grand; telephone, elevator; steam heat.

46TH, 326 WEST.—Private house; handsome sunny back parlor; suitable for doctor or dentist.

46TH, 326 WEST.—Handsome sunny back parlor; phone.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized, second floor front; steam; every convenience.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well kept house; bath; telephone; breakfast if desired.

49TH ST., 137 WEST.—Furnished two, three rooms; use kitchen; quiet; other rooms; references. Delancy.

50, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

55TH ST., 345 WEST.—Large parlor floor, single; en suite; steam; piano; desirable location; telephone.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, one-room bachelor apartment, with bath, in high-class dwelling; meals optional; references. Telephone Col. 30

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, with bath, toilet; other rooms.

69TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Front parlor; first-class apartment; electricity; other rooms. Col. 6314.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; all conveniences; very reasonable. 4238 Columbus.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; bath; private house; references; permanent. 4464 Columbus.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, warm room running water; twin bed; gentlemen preferred. Mrs. A. Helgeson.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny, large, small rooms; nurses; bachelors; telephone; references.

72D, 268 WEST, (cor. West End Av.)—Handsome, newly furnished suites; single and double rooms; steam heated; phone.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D ST., 169 WEST.—Large and small rooms in house with owner near all car lines; gentleman Kimball. Col 10137.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining room; near Subway.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second floor front, southern exposure; running water; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Outside double rooms, suite; reasonable; telephone; breakfast. Wanamaker.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Columbus 9658.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; reasonable; references; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, handsome room; electricity; Subway; select private house.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskine.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; twin, double beds; reasonable.

87TH, 261 WEST.—Well-furnished room; modern apartment; private family. Apt. 23.

89TH ST., (Bet. Riverside Drive, West End.)—Second floor front; unusually attractive sunny rooms, 23x18; exceptional house; hardwood floors. Telephone 1506 Riverside.

4 WEST 90TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL suite; private bath; breakfast optional; phone.

92D, 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; southern exposure; front room; three windows. Possons.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; running water; housekeeping if desired; phone; $5.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

96TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; very large, comfortably furnished, sunny front room; bath shower; breakfast optional. Lina.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two splendid, sunny rooms; private bath; all conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, mahle elevator, kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

102D, 803 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house, desirable for man and wife; references.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (100 feet from Subway.)—Two large light rooms, suitable two; don't fail to call. Cecil Klein.

106TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath, steam; per Subway and elevated; $3 to $6 weekly. Brown. 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished room adjoining bath; private family; gentleman. Apt. 3

113TH, 623 WEST.—Private house; home cooking; special attention given dinner guests.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Riverside; parquet floor; piano; s

WARD & GOW MAKE NEW SUBWAY DEAL

Get 15-Year Contract for News and Advertising Privileges from the Interborough.

TOTAL ABOUT $14,000,000

Agreement in Conflict with Operating Contract on Dual Lines—Commission Yet to Approve It.

Ward & Gow, owners of the present advertising and news-stand privileges on the Interborough system, have come to a new agreement with the company. Their present concession dies with the old year, and they have just reached a fresh bargain, which will extend their present rights for fifteen years. Artemas Ward, who is now the sole member of the firm, declined last night to make public the terms of the contract, but he denied a report that the company was to pay $1,000,000 a year for its privileges.

It is believed, however, that the company is to receive very close to that sum annually from Ward & Gow. At present the firm pays the Interborough about $500,000 a year for the control of the advertising privileges and the newsstands on the elevated railways and Subway, and it is understood that this sum is nearly doubled by the new agreement. This would make a total of about $16,000,000. It is to be noted, however, that on the new subway lines it will be illegal to display any large wall advertisements, as it already is on that part of the existing Subway south of the Brooklyn Bridge.

A curious point about this agreement is that it is for fifteen years, that is to 1928, whereas after 1917 the management of the Subway advertising will be in accordance with the dual subway agreement, which specifically provides that as far as the new lines are concerned the news selling privilege must be advertised for bids, and must be offered in such a way as to permit of bids on separate newsstands as well as on the entire system. Section 63 of the contract with the Interborough reads:

> The lessee shall, under regulations (including the form of contract) prescribed by the Commission, advertise for proposals for the privilege of selling newspapers and periodicals in the stations of the railroad, in such manner as to permit of the contracting for such privilege separately for each newsstand.

This would seem to prohibit any agreement of the sort entered into between Ward & Gow and the Interborough for a longer period than up to Dec. 31, 1916, the date at which the independent existence of the present Subway system terminates.

So far the agreement has not been submitted to the Public Service Commission, and fears were expressed yesterday that as, even if it were sent to them to-day, there would not be time to properly scrutinize its provisions, pressure would be brought to bear to have it approved immediately, as it must go into force to-morrow. When Chairman McCall was asked about this last night he said:

"I have not yet seen the agreement, and I cannot tell you the exact terms of the Ward & Gow offer. I am informed, however, that they are very advantageous."

Commissioner Maltbie was not informed last night that there had been any bargain struck between the two firms, and the Interb[orough] In a general way he took the [view] that there was no reason w[hy] provisions which must gover[n] grant of the newsdealing privileges on the new lines should not apply also to the old. He held that the contracts should be so drawn as to permit an offer from a newsdealer wishing to take the entire privilege over the whole line or from a smaller man who would be satisfied with the grant for a few stands.

According to Section 39 of the dual system agreement with the Interborough, the Interborough cannot enter into any contract, agreement, or undertaking having to do with the maintenance and operation of either the old or new lines which will extend beyond a period of one year or involve an expenditure of more than $50,000, without the assent of the commission. This also, it was said last night, at the offices of the commission, would apply to this advertising agreement.

Meanwhile a great many complaints have been received by the commission in the last few days from magazine proprietors as to the charges made by Ward & Gow to those magazines which are exposed for sale. The regular charge is $15 a month, in addition to the standard trade profits made out of the sale of the publications. It is also alleged that discrimination is used in the enforcement of these charges, and that if a magazine is liberal in advertising in the subway and elevated lines it need not pay the charge for its display on the bookstalls.

Mr. Ward last night dismissed these complaints as of little importance. They were, he said, engineered by a certain small magazine which had been stirring up an agitation in the last few days.

"If you figure out what it means," he said, "you will see how very little there is to the objection to our charges. We have 200 newsstands and all we ask is less than 1 cent a day per stand per magazine. It is altogether too trivial a matter to create a stir."

LOSS IN STATION PLAN.

Objections Made to Subway Entrance South of 42d Street.

Traffic experts who have considered the plans adopted by the Public Service Commission for the exact location of the Interborough's Seventh Avenue express station at Forty-second Street have expressed much regret that it was not arranged to place the uptown end of its platforms to the north of Forty-second Street. They admit that from the point of view of the operation of the new line it may be difficult to do so, but they pointed out yesterday that there were considerations of public safety which should be balanced against the representations of the railroad engineers.

According to the Interborough officials it would be undesirable to run their station further north than it has been designed on account of the grades which would be met with. A junction has to be made with the present Subway as it follows the curve of Broadway at about Forty-fifth Street. This junction in order to prevent any interference with the operation of trains must be made at grade. But since the Forty-second Street express station will have a mezzanine over it, the tracks at the station must be depressed a few feet to find room for the mezzanine.

This means that there must be in any case an up-grade between the station and the junction point. It is reckoned that putting the station entirely below Forty-second Street this grade can be made as small as 4 per cent., and the Interborough engineers are very much opposed to any greater one.

On the other hand, the traffic experts, who look at the problem from the point of view of handling the crowds on the street surface, argue that it would be well worth the while of the city to insist on a slight increase in this grade, if thereby the safety of pedestrians were increased as well. There can be no doubt that this would be the case if the station were so devised as to permit passengers to land north of Forty-second Street without crossing the street. Thereby they would avoid one of the most dangerous crossings in the city. It would be a real addition to the facilities of the city, it was said, if this peril were averted by means of a proper arrangement of the sub-grade structures connected with the new subways.

Up-State Ice Harvest Begins.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Ice harvesting began in many sections of the State to-day. Nine inches of ice was harvested from ponds around Kingston, and a good crop is promised from Lake Katrine. The ice in the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers averages about two inches in thickness.

PRIEST HALTS A DIVORCE.

Causes an Inquiry Into Status of Van Vleck and His Fiancee.

An investigation to determine whether a final decree of divorce shall be granted to William H. Van Vleck of Red Bank, N. J., was begun yesterday before Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City. Van Vleck brought suit against his wife on April 12, 1912, alleging desertion and a decree nisi was granted to him. Before the final decree was signed Chancellor Walker received a letter from the Rev. Father Cohan, a Roman Catholic priest of Brooklyn, who stated that the final decree should be withheld because of relations between the plaintiff and Miss Marie McClenna of Brooklyn.

Miss McClenna was the principal witness yesterday, and she denied having any improper relations with Van Vleck. She had become engaged to him, with her mother's consent, while the divorce suit was pending, she said, and intended to marry him as soon as a final decree could be obtained.

Father Cohan, according to the girl's testimony, sent for her and told her it was wrong for a young woman attached to the Catholic Church to marry a divorced person. He had asked her to break the engagement and go to confession, she testified, and she had refused to do as he requested. She was surprised, she said, to hear that Father Cohan had made any statements about her relations with Mr. Van Vleck. Miss McClenna is 21 years old and expects to inherit an estate of considerable value.

Mr. Van Vleck testified that he had paid attentions to Miss McClenna, but asserted with great emphasis that their relations had been beyond criticism. His mother and brother gave corroborative testimony.

Miss McClenna's mother refused to go to Jersey City to testify, and Edwin E. Maxon, who is conducting the investigation in behalf of the Chancery Court, sought to obtain an adjournment until her deposition could be taken in New York. This request was denied after Attorney General Edmund L. Wilson, who appeared for Van Vleck, objected, expressing the belief that religious differences were the cause of the charge against his client.

Further testimony will be taken.

$5,500,000 WOOLENS IN BOND

Importers Holding Them Back for Lower Duties on Friday.

In anticipation of the lower rates of duty on woolen fabrics carried in the new tariff law, and which become effective Friday, goods to the value of $5,500,000 are in bonded warehouses at this port. The merchandise includes wool dress goods, cloths, wearing apparel and other manufactures of wool, as well as carpets, carpetings, and rugs of wool. This total represents importations covering several months. In addition to the heavy warehouse receipts at this port, heavy stocks are reported by the customs authorities at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

According to figures compiled yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at the local Custom House, woolen fabrics and other goods now in the New York bonded warehouses and ready to be withdrawn on Friday include the following classifications: Wool dress goods, 9,630,441 square yards, valued at $1,980,615; wearing apparel, including knit goods, underwear, hats, and caps, valued at $317,715; wool cloths, 1,887,967 pounds, valued at $1,482,148; carpets and carpeting, including rugs, 418,930 square yards, valued at $1,146,879, and other manufactures of wool, including blankets, valued at $[illegible],616.

MISS BREMNER OPTIMISTIC.

Says Brother Has Improved Under Radium Treatment for Cancer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Congressman R. G. Bremner's condition to-night is unchanged, according to reports from Dr. Kelly's sanitarium, where the Jerseyman is undergoing the radium treatment for cancer. Miss Helen Bremner, the Congressman's sister, is optimistic as to the outcome.

"My brother spent a quiet night," she said, "and told the doctors this morning that he felt 100 per cent. better than yesterday. The improvement is beyond our expectations."

Miss Bremner said the patient had been cheered greatly by the visit paid to him by Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, and by the personal message of solicitation Mr. Tumulty had brought from the President. Congressman Bremner, his sister said, is imbued with optimism because of the interest being centred in him by the scientific and medical world.

HAMMOND ASSAILS WILSON'S POLICIES

Tells Scientists Big Business Should Be Encouraged and Our Capital Abroad Protected.

WOMEN NEED 'SQUARE DEAL'

Prof. Stiles Says Their Protection Is Requisite to the Highest Development of the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—An attack on the policies of President Wilson was made by John Hays Hammond in his address to-day before the Social and Economic Science Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Hammond, retiring as Vice President of that section, discussed the development of our foreign trade as a broad question affecting the welfare of the entire nation and not to be handled by partisans.

His address was a criticism not only of the Democratic policy of tariff revision, already carried into effect, but also of President Wilson's foreign policy; of the President's denunciation of "material interests" as serving too often their selfish ends in American countries at undue cost to the natives of those countries; of the Administration's waiting policy toward Mexico, and of its peace programme.

The United States, he said, had neglected foreign trade because its home market had been so insatiable. The domestic supply had drawn near the point of saturation, however, and that condition had been "aggravated by the recently enacted tariff revision, which would inevitably result in the importation of manufactures and the consequent restriction of our home market for our own products." No political doctrine, he argued, should be permitted to jeopardize the integrity of this market by adopting a policy which would make our country a possible dumping ground for the surplus products of our great trade rivals.

Mr. Hammond declared that because of the "saturated" condition of home markets, and, further, because of the tariff's wide doors, the output of our factories would have to be curtailed or we would have to look more closely to our foreign trade for continued prosperity.

"Our export trade for the future," continued Mr. Hammond, "will be chiefly of articles wholly or partly manufactured. Therefore, it is of prime importance that our Government render every possible assistance to the manufacturing industries to obtain the minimum costs of production.

"This implies its encouragement of large-scale production, for the bulk of our exports will be the product of large-scale operation. It is for this reason that many of us are opposed to the dissolution of big business, preferring as an alternative governmental regulation by an industrial commission.

"In our quest of foreign trade we should make every effort to promote amity with the people of foreign countries. This sentimental consideration is of greater importance than it is usually regarded.

"It is for this reason that many of us advocate the substitution of a Pan-American defensive alliance for the Monroe Doctrine in South America. There no longer exists the necessity of maintaining this doctrine as applied to South America and the people of that country resent what they regard as supererogation on our part. We should restrict the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the States of Central America and to Mexico. And the Government must protect the investments of its nationals in foreign countries. If a nation is to pursue a policy of laissez-faire its nationals will not be so foolhardy as to risk the investment of capital in the development of foreign countries.

"It is a mistake on the part of high officials of our Government to inveigh indiscriminately against the obtaining of concessions from foreign Governments. The implication is that such concessions are dishonestly obtained. Such, it is true, is often the case. The development of new territories, when they done under a concession or, is of immeasurable benefit to the people themselves of those countries, and is to be encouraged, if only from a humanitarian point of view, not deprecated as acts of spoliation by foreign capitalists."

Speaking before the general session of the association to-night, C. W. Stiles, Professor of Zoology, United States Public Health Service, argued that from the standpoint of health and happiness the women of the world were not receiving a "square deal," and that if scientific facts were properly applied the lives of women would be much healthier and happier.

Prof. Stiles held it to be a fundamental biological principle that the protection of the female is of the greatest possible importance to the highest development of the race. He said that woman must not only be safeguarded from violent attack and violent death, but from the slow, premature death resulting from unnecessary sickness, worry, and strain, both physical and mental.

TRIED FOR ARSON AT SEA.

Fish Before Federal Court on Charge of Burning His Yacht.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The trial of John Albert Fish, a civil engineer of New York and a Boer war veteran, on charge of arson on the high seas, set for to-day in the Federal Court, was said to be the first under a statute governing such cases. The indictment alleges that Fish set fire to his auxiliary schooner yacht, the Senta, off Edgartown, on the night of Oct. 25, 1910. The yacht was destroyed.

Since his arrest in New York last September, Fish has been at liberty under $10,000 bail. He asserts that the fire started either from a lighted cigarette or from a stove, and that his first knowledge of it was when he was awakened by the crackling of the flames. Fish and two women guests, his cousins, with the four members of the crew, escaped in their nightclothes into small boats and rowed ashore.

Capt. Dexter testified that Fish had two shotguns with him, a rifle, and a bundle when he reached shore. The next day he told the witness that he needed money to pay off his crew, explaining that he left $300 or $400 in his trousers pocket on board the yacht.

A series of mishaps has attended Fish. His wife, to whom he was married in Edinburgh in 1902, sued for an annulment of the marriage, and after becoming reconciled to him died of chloroform poisoning here in 1904. In 1910 another yacht belonging to Fish, also called the Senta, and insured for $15,000, was burned, and the same year his automobile, insured for $3,500, suffered a similar fate.

CURB TO QUOTE OIL SHARES.

Association Votes to List Them on Official Sheet.

Members of the Curb Association decided yesterday by a majority vote to retain the stocks of former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company on the official quotation sheet. Of the 320 members, 201 voted, 123 of them being in favor of continuing quotations of the Oil shares. The balloting brought to an end a controversy that has occupied a prominent part in the curb's affairs for the last two months.

ARDMORE

an ARROW Notch COLLAR

2 for 25c

THE fineness of the cloth makes possible the satin laundry finish heretofore found only in the very highest priced collars

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., INC., TROY, N.Y.
Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

STRIKE AT ALMSHOUSE.

Leader Is Sentenced to Jail and Others Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Dec. 30.—The latest place for the strike fever to break out in Paterson is at the almshouse, where Frederick Mapes, an inmate, incited the other inmates to strike on Sunday morning. When it continued to grow and no work on the farm was being done, Police Sergeant William Perry sent out the reserves.

Mapes was taken into custody and sent to the county jail for twenty days for "inciting to rebellion." When Mapes was sentenced the rest of the inmates decided that they were faring well and showed unusual interest in their work. Sergt. Perry reports no more disorders.

Jack Robbins Not a "Big Brother."

General Secretary Rowland C. Sheldon of the Big Brother Movement sent out a letter yesterday in which he said that the organization knew nothing of a Jack Robbins who in newspaper interviews was represented as one of the organizers and an officer of the movement. Mr. Robbins, the letter explained, had gained some publicity in what he termed his "quest for the worst boy."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. $ Mats. This Week—To-day, Thurs., Sat. LAST 4 NIGHTS ETHEL BARRYMORE LAST 3 MATS. TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel. NEXT MON.—Seats To-morrow. MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:30. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-MORROW. "Miss Barker has never captured a New York audience more thoroughly."—Sun. MISS BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success. THE LAND OF PROMISE.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day, To-morrow & Saturday, 2:15. Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collings In "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thur. & Sat., 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—To-day, Thurs., Sat. LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 3 MATINEES. FANNIE WARD in "WOULD MAKE A Madam President" SPHINX LAUGH." —American. WED., JAN. 7.—Seats To-morrow. EVA MOORE & H. V. ESMOND and the Entire London Criterion Co. In ELIZA COMES TO STAY.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. THE MISLEADING LADY TO-DAY, Thurs. & Sat.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW. 6th MONTH New York's Biggest Musical Hit. ADELE Public Protected. Good Seats at Box Office.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Thur. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. MOVES NEXT MON. TO THE LIBERTY. Geo. Birmingham's delightful comedy success. Gen. John Regan

TUES., JAN. 6—Seats To-morrow. WM. COLLIER in A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, New Yr's. & Sat., 2:20. Popular Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50. CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor in the tremendously successful comedy drama. "GRUMPY"

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS 3 MATS. THIS WEEK LAST 3 MAT'N'S TO-DAY, THURS., SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE

A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux. NEXT MONDAY—Seats To-morrow. MABEL & EDITH TALIAFERRO YOUNG WISDOM

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. This Week—To-day, To-m'w & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. THE LITTLE CAFE by Irah Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. LAST WEEK 3 Mats. This Week—T'day, Thurs. & Sat. CHRISTIE in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season. MACDONALD SWEETHEARTS Next Mon.—GEN. JOHN REGAN—Seats Now.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-day, T'm'w, Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY. POPULAR PRICES. ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Society Comedy, The Strange Woman

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. T'day, Thur. & Sat. POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MATINEE TO-DAY. COHAN'S BEST PLAY Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:15. "UNIQUE, POWERFUL, MAGNIFICENTLY ACTED."—Actes Davies, Eve. Sun. Frances Starr in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. To-day Mat. Popular. Mats. This Week—To-day, Thurs., & Sat. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND Bunty Pulls the Strings. Mat. To-day. Next W'k—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."

LONGACRE 48th St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-day, 2:20. EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TO-MORROW. BETTER THAN ALL MUSICAL HITS IN TOWN IOLE WITH FRANK LALOR

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. T'day, Thur. & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—TO-DAY THUR. & SAT. LAST 7 TIMES WITHIN THE LAW NEXT TUESDAY—SEATS TO-MORROW THE YELLOW TICKET

Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev., 8:20. Matinee Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza, 812. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.

BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. Mats. To-day, (Pop.,) Thurs. & Sat. ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper"

TO THE PUBLIC— Don't be deceived by imitations. The authentic film, THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, are not being displayed ANYWHERE in NEW YORK. Nor will this, the Greatest Moral Lesson Motion Picture ever made, be shown until Duly Authorized. SOCIOLOGICAL FUND. MEDICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

CARNEGIE HALL ONLY

BURTON HOLMES SUNDAY EVES. & MONDAY MATS. The NEW MANILA, Jan. 11 & '12; Hiking Thru LUZON, Jan. 18 & 19; Cruising Thru the PHILIPPINES, Jan. 25 & 26; CHINA IN 1913, Feb. 1 & 2; JAPAN IN KOREA, Feb. 8 & 9. COURSE SALE, $5, $4, $3. NOW.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. POULTRY SHOW Closes To-night N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Ass'n (Inc.) 25TH ANNUAL SHOW. Adm. 50c. Children 25c. CHAMPIONSHIP CAT SHOW TO-DAY.

Opera TICKET OFFICE CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS. 1451 BROADWAY. Entrance on 40th St., one door west. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. Bought.

Academy 14th St. Mats Daily, 12 & 2 P. M. 'Aladdin,' Nhts, 8:15, RipVanWinkle'

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4900 Bushwick. JULIA DEAN in "HER OWN MONEY." Bargain Matinees, Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. New Year's Mat. & Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week—"THE FAMILY CUPBOARD."

MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday, New Year's, Sat. OH, I SAY? ORIGINAL NEW YORK CASINO CAST Next Week "THE LURE."

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

Last Week AT THE Shubert Theatre, W. of B'way. 44th Evs. 8. Mats. To-m'w and Sat. at 2. Forbes-Robertson's Farewell (WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.) Last 6 Performances of Bernard Shaw's "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA" FORBES-ROBERTSON WILL TRANSFER Next Week to Manhattan Opera House For Positively Last 3 Weeks, in Repertoire.

SHUBERT THEATRE BEG'G TUES. JAN. 6 Percy MacKaye's Fable Play of the Orient, A THOUSAND YEARS AGO Seats To-m'w.

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. OF B'WAY. Lew Fields.....Prop'r. Evgs. at 8 sharp. Mats. at 2 sharp. Matinee To-day. Best Seats, $1.50. London Gayety Theatre Co. and Production, THE GIRL ON FILM Evgs. and New Year's and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.

CASINO B'way & 39th Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. This Week Only. ANNA HELD and Her Jubilee Company BOX OFFICE SEAT SALE Harry Lauder TO-MORROW 9 A. M. BEGINNING MONDAY MAT., 6 Nights

WINTHROP AMES Present: LITTLE Theatre, 240 West 44th St. Evenings at 8:45. Mats. To-day, To-morrow & Sat., 2:30. "Mr. Bernard Shaw's" THE PHILANDERER is a Brilliant Satire, Flawlessly Acted, with not a dull moment in its four acts." —THE HERALD.

WINTHROP AMES Presents: 39th Thea., W. of B'way. & Sat. 2:30. 45th. Mats. T'm'w Evs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. T'day, T'm'w, Sat. 2:30 WE ARE SEVEN Extra Mat. To-morrow. A Whimsical Farce by Eleanor Gates.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT Mats. To-day, To-morrow, Fri., Sat., 2:30.

PRINCESS 39th Street near Broadway. Twice To-day 2:30 & 5:30. THE FIVE FAMOUS Sensation-Dramas Special New Year's Matinee of "THE LITTLE CHRISTINA."

COMEDY. Last Week. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:10. Alexandra Carlisle in The Marriage Game Evs. 8:10. and MIMI AGUGLIA in ELECTRA Beginning Monday, January 5. (Seats To-m'w.) Kitty MacKay A NEW SCOTCH COMEDY

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat. HIGH JINKS with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats To-day, T'm'w, & Sat. 2:20. AT BAY Extra Matinee To-m'w. Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.

48TH ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE FRIDAY, JAN. 2. BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN Opera House LAST WEEK Mats. Daily Except Friday. Best Seats $1. Hop O' My Thumb with De Wolf Hopper Next Week—Forbes-Robertson in Repertoire.

WEST END, 125th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. THE LURE

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:24. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. W. 7th Av. 125th W. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:15 Bertha Kalich in RACHEL

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night at 8. Manon, Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. (New Year's Day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Heinpel, Maubourg; Ciebelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8:15. First Time. L'Amore del Tre Re. Bori, Braslau, Duchene; Ferrari-Fontana (debut,) Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. Mat. at 2. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Gilly, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 8:15. Spec'l Perf'ce. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini. Next Mon. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Ruysdael. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Aft., Jan. 4, at 3. Annual WAGNER Program Seats on sale at Box Office. Aeolian Hall.

Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:30 Titta Ruffo ASSISTING ARTISTS AND NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra. Seats Now Selling. Mangt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Jan. 7, at 3. THE MIGHTY TRIO YSAYE GODOWSKY GERARDY All BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME. Seats, $1 to $3. Box Seats, $5 & $5.50. Box Office.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Friday Aft., 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Goldmark, Brahms, Chadwick, Strauss, Charpentier. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 9th, at 3. PIANO RECITAL—TERESA CARENO Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Everett Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Aft., Jan. 8th, at 3. 'CELLO RECITAL BEATRICE HARRISON Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, at Hall. Management Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 5th, at 3 JULIA CULP CONRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Knabe.) Seats Now Selling. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office. SONG RECITAL. ALMA GLUCK KNABE PIANO. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 5, at 3. Distinguished French Violinist. JACQUES THIBAUD 50c. to $2. Mgment. of LOUDON CHARLTON.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE / CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Matinee To-day at 2. Prices 25c to $1. This Week & Next Mon. Night, "LOUISE." NEW YEAR'S MAT.—"INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."

Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 3rd, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. NEXT MONDAY AT 8. LAST HOLIDAY MATINEE. KITTY CHEATHAM

MURRAY HILL Bet. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. MINER'S BIG FROLIC.

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COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Bessie Wynn, Sam Mann & Co., Le Roy, Talma & Bosco, "Wrong from the Start"

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Harlem 125 St. 7 Ave. OPERA HOUSE. Stock Co. in "The Man Who Owns Broadway." Daily Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50.

Palace B'way and 47th St. Evs. 25c. to $1.50. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c. BERT WILLIAMS. Owen McGiveney, Belle Blanche, The Rays, Chris. Baker, "Darling of Paris," The Castles Dancing Before the Camera, others.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5TH AVE. B'way Daily 1:45 and 7:45. 23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. ROSS & FENTON Lasky's "In the Barracks," Ad. Hoyt's Minstrels, Mildred and 7 Others. Seats reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS BELLE STORY

CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., JAN. 3, 2:30. Kreisler Tickets, 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. ELLIS, Mgr. Steinway Piano. Bach, Tartini, Vieuxtemps, Smetana, Dvorak.

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 TO 1 Teas 3 to 6:30 CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NEW YEAR'S RESERVATIONS—NOW.

LA FLEUR DE DANSE Hamilton Theatre Roof, Broadway and 146th St. SELECT REFINED DANCING EVE 8:15 TO CLOSING. ADMISSION FREE.

Hockey ST. NICHOLAS RINK TORONTO UNIVERSITY vs. OTTAWA UNIVERSITY. Final Game To-night.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Seats for Caruso in "Manon," KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) on Met. Op. House 1416 B'way, Tel. 3063-3627 Bry't. Seats for New Year's Eve. all Theatres.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Tel. 452 Madison. NOW PLAYING.—ADM. 25c. WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC CONTINUOUS—10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Bert Baker AND Burlesque To-day. THE Bon Ton Girls Mat.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Sam & Kitty Morton Gus Edwards, 10 Matinee Girls. Avon Comedy 4, Mrs. Gene Hughes & 12 others.

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